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Statecraft is no longer looked upon as a mystery, but as a business.—[*James Russell Lowell's "Democracy."*

Practical Politics *is published as a Political Trade Paper, devoted to the technical needs of all public-spirited citizens. It deals with facts only, and has no partisan or commercial alliances to prevent the telling of the truth upon every occasion. The usefulness of* Practical Politics *to its readers is based upon its superiority in these particulars to all other existing sources of information.*

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EFFECT UPON THE REDISTRICTING.

Data Thus Far Available on the Census of Massachusetts Affords a Basis for Some Calculation of the Possibilities.

The data, so far as announced by Chief Pidgin of the state census bureau, shows that the tendency of people to move from the country districts into the centres of population has not been on the wane in this state in the past 10 years.

Aside from the basis for theoretical arguments that such a condition discloses, it has a direct bearing on the make-up of the 40 senatorial districts for the 10 years to come.

After all this data which Chief Pidgin's men are now collecting is codified, it will come into the legislature soon after the first of January, and will cause the two presiding officers to appoint a special redistricting committee which is to study the reports, and recommend a scheme of redividing the state into 40 senatorial districts on the basis of the average number of legal voters.

While in each decade the population has so increased that it has necessitated the raising of the basis of representation over 100 per cent, the fact remains that Suffolk county has increased its delegation in the upper branch of the legislature from six to nine members, while Barnstable, Dukes and Nantucket counties, which formerly had two senators, now have to remain content with one. There has been a similar decrease in representation in the western part of the state, and the question is now pertinent as to whether there are to be further changes as the result of the census now being taken.

At the redistricting in 1866 the legislature fixed the average ratio of representation for the state at one senator to each 6189 legal voters. This was a very flexible ratio then, and its successors have been in every succeeding redistricting, as the following figures will show.

At that time Boston was made up of 12 wards, but the lines were so different it is hard to make comparisons. Suffice it to say that the 1st Suffolk district took in Chelsea, Revere, Winthrop and Ward 1 of Boston, with 6360 voters; the next district was made up of three wards with 8697 voters; the other four were each composed of two wards with voters ranging all the way in numerical strength from 6195 down to 5109.

Essex county had five senators, the districts centering in Lynn, Salem, Haverhill, Newburyport and Gloucester, with voters numbering from 7111 to 6215.

Middlesex county had seven senators, but one of the districts was made up of Charlestown, then a part of the county, with 5596 voters; the other districts had voting strength running from 5810 to 6462.

Worcester county had five senators, the number of voters being 5880 to 6883.

Hampden county had two, the Connecticut river being the line between them. One district had 6306 and the other 6024 voters. The other western counties had a delegation of four, there being a Hampshire, Berkshire, Franklin and Berkshire-Hampshire district. Here the voting strength ranged between 6000 and 6100.

In the southeastern section there were three districts in Bristol, as now, three in Norfolk, two in Plymouth and a Norfolk-Plymouth district. This last named district only had 5904 voters.

The island district, as it was then called, took in the towns of Dukes and Nantucket counties and had to include also Barnstable, Falmouth and Sandwich on the Cape to make up a district with 4558 voters.

The Cape district was made up of the other Barnstable county towns with a voting strength of 5562.

Ten years later the population of the state had so increased that the ratio of senatorial representation was raised from 6189 to 8776. The legislature that year, however, after fixing the ratio for the state, adopted special ratios for the different counties.

In Suffolk it was 9220; in Essex, 9726; in Middlesex, 8434; in Worcester, 8978; in Hampden, 9456; in Berkshire, 7067; in Norfolk, 9357; in Plymouth, 8968; in Bristol, 8958.

By this time Charlestown, Roxbury and West Roxbury had been added to Boston, and her delegation was increased to eight senators. The 1st Suffolk district took in Revere, Chelsea, Winthrop and the first two wards of the city, with 10,310 voters; the 8th district took the last four of the 25 wards with 8527 voters; the other six districts were made up of three wards each, with voters numbering from 7924 to 11,757.

Essex had six districts, centering at Lynn, Salem, Gloucester, Haverhill, Newburyport and Lawrence, with a voting strength ranging from 7401 to 9103.

Middlesex, despite the fact that it had lost Charlestown, still retained seven senators, her district numbering legal voters between 7384 and 9213.

Worcester county still had five senators, the lowest voting strength in a district being 7968 and the highest 10,853.

Norfolk county lost one of its senators, owing to the fact that Roxbury and West Roxbury were taken into Boston. Her two districts had 9355 and 9360 voters respectively.

Plymouth was given two senators and the old combined Norfolk and Plymouth district was abolished. One of the Plymouth districts had 8950 voters and the other 8986.

Bristol made good in retaining her three districts, all of them having voters in number slightly over the ratio for the state.

It would seem, however, that the Cape and islands received rather rough treatment. They were all combined into one district, where before there had been two, despite the fact that they had a voting strength of 10,444, and in the western part of the state a district was made up on a voting strength of 5805.

Hampshire county was made a district by itself with 9253 voters. Hampden was divided into two districts as before, with 9483 and 9429 voters. Franklin county comprised a district with 8516 voters. Berkshire was divided into two districts, the north having 8330 voters and the south 5805.

Again in 1886 there was another large increase in population, so that the state ratio had to be increased to 11,065. Again the legislature authorized a modication of these figures to fit the different counties or groups of counties.

In Suffolk it was 11,050; in Essex, 10,437; in Middlesex, 11,018; in Norfolk, 11,765; in Plymouth, 11,329; in Bristol, 11,014. The five western counties were all grouped together and given a special ratio of 11,382.

This time Suffolk added one to her delegation by taking in Ward 3 of Cambridge. This was put in with the West End wards, making a district with 11,434 voters. The towns beyond were put in with one of the East Boston wards, making the 1st district, with 10,805 voters. The other districts each composed three wards, and only three of the nine districts had voting strength above the ratio established. One ran as low as 9608.

Essex county again had six districts centering around the cities except in the cases of Lynn and Newburyport. These places were divided, making parts of two districts. In this county the voting strength ran from 9911 to 10,836.

Middlesex county held her seven senators, though one district ran about 1000 votes below the ratio and only three exceeded it.

Norfolk county had two districts with voters more than enough to warrant them. One had 11,930 and the other 11,600. The same was true in Plymouth, the first district having 11,303 voters and the second 11,356.

In Bristol the Taunton and Fall River district was over the average, with 11,098 and 11,665 voters, while the New Bedford district fell a little behind, having only 10,281 voters.

The Cape district did not show an increase in population sufficient to bring it up to the standard, but still maintained its one senator on a voting strength of 10,345.

The western part of the state, Worcester county and beyond, were given a delegation of 10 senators as before, but the districts were made up considerably different, county lines being less considered. There were four Worcester districts, then a Worcester-Hampshire district that went clear to the Connecticut river, and three Worcester county towns, Ashburnham, Royalston and Winchendon, were joined with all the towns in Franklin county, making the Franklin district.

Hampden county still held its two districts. Richmond, Lenox and Washington and the cities and towns north of them were made the Berkshire district, while the other towns in the county and Northampton and the Hampshire county towns west of the Connecticut river were incorporated into the Berkshire-Hampshire district. In the city of Worcester district, the voting strength was the smallest, 10,786, while in the fourth Worcester district, centering in Fitchburg, the number of voters was the largest, reaching 12,099.

At the last redistricting in 1896, the districts were made up as they now stand, so that they are more or less familiar. Still the figures as to the number of voters in each are interesting. This time there was a still further increase in population, so that the state ratio had to be put up to 14,020. Again these figures were modified by special ratios for some of the counties as follows: Suffolk, 13,951; Essex and Middlesex, 14,184; Worcester, 13,221; Norfolk, 15,450; Plymouth, 13,810; Bristol, 14,165; and the four western counties 14,794.

Suffolk still held its nine senators by including old Ward 8 of Cambridge in its territory. This section comprises now Wards 1 and 2 of the college city. Ward 1 of East Boston, with the towns in the county, made up the 1st district, with 14,494 voters. The Cambridge section was put in the district with the Charlestown wards, making a voting strength of 12,577. The other Boston districts have three wards each and the number of voters at the time they were made up ranged from 12,930 to 16,568.

Middlesex and Essex still had 13 senators between them, but it was necessary to make up a composite district of towns in the two counties to accomplish this. Gloucester and Newburyport were put in one district, and the other districts in Essex county centered in Lynn, Salem, Haverhill and Lawrence.

The composite Middlesex-Essex district took

Good Government Association
Jan 22 1934

in one ward of Lynn and over to and including Stoneham, Wakefield and Woburn in Middlesex county. It had 14,776 voters, the Newton district in Middlesex being the only one to exceed it in voting strength, having 14,791. The other districts ran down as low as 13,196.

In Worcester county three of the five districts ran up to the special ratio adopted for the county, but none of them were as high as the ratio for the whole state. They ranged from 13,880 to 12,823.

Although the special ratio for Norfolk county was set some 1400 higher than that of the state, the first district exceeded it in voting strength, having 15,502 voters. The other district was up pretty well with 15,398 voters.

In Plymouth county the state ratio was not lived up to, but the 1st district had 13,926 voters and the 2d 13,695.

In Bristol county the Fall River district showed the most voters, 15,902, almost 1900 higher than the state ratio. The Taunton and New Bedford districts fell below, however, the 1st having 13,391 and the 2d 13,202 voters.

The Cape district was way below the ratio, only showing 9742 voters, but it was allowed to retain what it had before possessed.

In the western part of the state the two Hampshire districts remained as before, with 15,615 and 15,137 voters respectively. The towns in Hampshire county east of Hadley and South Hadley were put in with the Franklin county towns to make up the Franklin-Hampshire district, with 14,324 voters. Pittsfield, Hancock, Dalton, Hinsdale and Peru and the towns north of them in Berkshire county were made the Berkshire district, with 14,124 voters.

The Berkshire-Hampshire district was made up in rather a fan-shape fashion, with its apex at the city of Northampton and spreading out to the New York and Connecticut lines. It had a voting strength of 14,774. Besides Northampton it took in 34 townships and portions of three counties.

A study of these different redistrictings causes one to reflect as to what can and will be done at the next session of the legislature, when the work will all have to be done over again. It is quite plain that the Cape is in danger of not being favored as it was before. Its voting strength is expected to show a falling off, and that of the state as a whole will show an increase, so that it is probable that a portion of Plymouth or Bristol county will have to be included with it. In the western part of the state the same problem will be likely to present itself. The districts will have to take in more territory, and there is danger that the delegation covering the country west of Worcester county will have to suffer a decrease in its numerical strength.

Coming back to the metropolitan section, or the larger territory east of Worcester county, there is a strong possibility that the returns will warrant an increase in the senatorial delegation representing this portion of the state. If this is so the question of fitting in one more man satisfactorily to all parties will be presented, and will be a difficult one to solve.

It is plainly apparent that positions on this redistricting committee will not go begging. It is to be supposed that a man put upon it will do his best to see that his own county suffers as little as possible from the rearranging. From a study of the figures on which the work was done before, one can readily form the opinion that with good argument any number of voters can be made up into a senatorial district. They have been formed in all sizes in previous years, and there is no good reason why they should not be again.

Then again there is the feature to be looked after that they are made safely republican, when possible, and when impossible that all the democratic territory possible be put into the least number of districts. This is more a problem in the city districts than in those made up of large numbers of smaller towns. Still it is likely, after the special committee gets through with the hearings which they will have to give on the matter, that they will feel that their work is considerably like playing a very difficult game of chess with any number of people ready to criticise adversely any move they may make.

However, it is a duty they will be called upon to perform and they must get through it somehow. Then if their report is adopted by the legislature the work will stand without change for 10 years, when the census bureau will again be sending out its large force of enumerators to ask its fussy question of anybody and everybody.

Democratic State Committee.

Hon. Josiah Quincy, senior vice-chairman of the democratic state committee, has sent out a call for a meeting of the committee, to be held next Tuesday at 2 p. m. at the Revere House. The purpose of the meeting is to take formal action on the resignations of John J. Flaherty, Charles S. Hamlin and Robert J. Crowley, and, if the committee sees fit, to fill the vacancies created by the resignations. There are intimations in some quarters that the question will be brought up at the meeting of adopting a resolution expressing the confidence of the committee in Gov. Douglas, commending his administration and requesting, in the interest of the party that he reconsider his decision not to run again.

CROSBY'S RESTAURANT

19 School St., Boston, is a good place to dine.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

LEGISLATIVE.

IN GENERAL.

It Has Died Out.

The anti-McCall agitation has died out, apparently, notwithstanding the formidable character of the famous Somerville meeting, where they said what they thought, or as much as they dared say. But that ended it. The congressman has not yet changed his position on the matter of rate regulations, and he is just as positive and he will keep steadfast for all they may say.

His trouble, if it ever heads up, is more apt to come from the Cambridge end, and there he is protected, for the present at least, by the multiplicity of candidates.

EXECUTIVE.

IN GENERAL.

Sec. Hay's Death.

The death of John Hay, secretary of state, was a loss to the nation such as is seldom occasioned by the passing of a cabinet official. He had been a part of the political life of the country at frequent intervals for nearly half a century, and had left his impress upon the period in which he lived. In various capacities, successively more and more important, he had served his country faithfully and well. History will not omit to take note of him as a factor in the development of the republic, and his fame is secure, both in the realm of statesmanship, and in that of literature.

Taft Overlooked.

It was evident for several days that the Washington trend of affairs was to make Elihu Root secretary of state, if he would consent. War Department Sec. Taft was allowed to sail for the Philippines and he evidently had made up his mind that he was out of the running, for he sadly confessed to the newspaper reporters that he had been informed he could go ahead with his trip and, as it will take some months before he will return, this means that he was not considered for the place. He would have liked it very much, and opinion is divided as to the motive which influenced the president in overlooking him. The generous explanation is that the president is so pleased with his understanding of the Philippine question and the Panama situation that he did not want to change him, preferring to allow him to remain where he is. The other suggestion made is that the possible growth of a Taft presidential boom is something which he did not think needed to be encouraged under the circumstances.

Lodge's Senatorship Satisfies Him.

While the death of John Hay has no especial political significance to Massachusetts, judging from conditions at the present time, there was a period, not so very long ago, when it would have been thought proper to mention Sen. Lodge as a possibility for his successor. But the senior senator now is well content where he is. Deep in his heart he may nourish an ambition that some turn of fate at some time may bring to him a presidential nomination, but he realizes very well that the solid substance of a seat in the senate is vastly more tangible.

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THE FOSS INTERVIEW.

Reciprocity Leader Is Getting After the Home Market Club, Undoubtedly, Rather Than Lieut-Gov. Curtis Guild's Candidacy for Governor.

It is likely that after the smoke of battle is cleared away, the recent startling interview with Eugene N. Foss will appear in a different aspect than it wore at the first go-off. Men who are in a position to know more or less of the mind of the fighting reciprocity leader say that Foss's game is not really Curtis Guild or any opposition to him, but his old antagonist, the Home Market club.

The club, through its official organ, has gone through the somewhat remarkable performance of indorsing both Guild and Draper, on the ground that they are stalwart republicans and "sound on all party issues."

The reciprocity men regard this as either an admission that Guild is not strongly for reciprocity and tariff revision, and can be so bottled up by the stand-patters that he will be harmless; or that, although he may be a howling reciprocityite at heart, this stiff, high tariff organization is willing to swallow him for the sake of his other personal and republican qualities.

If the former view is correct, of course the reciprocity men, particularly of the strenuous Foss type, would shy a little over the indorsement of Guild, especially as they have been so insistent regarding the candidate for lieutenant-governor. If, however, Guild is sincere and strenuous in his alleged reciprocity views, it is reasoned that he has only to come out and say so to make the Home Market club ridiculous.

The Home Market club always has belittled the reciprocity issue and affected to believe that none but free traders and democrats were interested in it. The Boston Advertiser, which is a stalwart republican organ just at present, takes pains to print an editorial this week in which it says that the next republican state convention will be "distinctly a tariff reform convention."

It is contradictions like these which move Foss to keep the party stirred up until something like a definite alignment is reached. The action of the sub-committee of the committee of one hundred in virtually repudiating the Foss interview does not appear to be a particularly serious matter. Foss knows he is regarded as radical, and he is inclined to believe that the voters generally will take it for granted that he does not necessarily represent the somewhat conservative gentlemen who compose the celebrated committee of one hundred.

Mr. Foss has been in New York most of the week, but it is thought that on his return he will make a statement to the committee which will give a clear idea of where he stands and what he is trying to do or not trying to do.

Had an Exclusive.

The Boston Herald had a remarkable exclusive the other day when alone among the Boston newspapers it chronicled the arrest for drunkenness of an ex-alderman of the city. Not only was the arrest narrated, but the fact was also printed that he was a well-known politician, in order that there might be no mistake concerning his identity. The time was, not long ago, when the Herald would have hesitated a long time before putting two-line heads on such information as arrests of prominent citizens for plain drunkenness, and more especially as the man whom it named is still in politics and very active.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

LEGISLATIVE.

IN GENERAL.

Grosvenor Succeeds Pingree.

It is announced that Speaker Frothingham of the house, now absent in Europe, has cabled the appointment of Rep. John M. Grosvenor, Jr., of Swampscott to serve on the special recess committee which is to revise and arrange the general laws pertaining to railroads and street railway corporations. Mr. Grosvenor, who is at present in Maine, will succeed the late Rep. Mellen A. Pingee of Haverhill.

Robinson's Quiet Way.

Rep. Robinson of Melrose, who has decided to retire, giving way to another man, has been a good legislator. He has tried very conscientiously to push forward the work for his district, and in other ways he has tried also to do his whole duty by the state. He was a very quiet man, and while the members of the past houses think very well of him socially, they did not have to spend much time listening to his campaign oratory or other talk from the floor of the house.

Hunter's Pathway Clear.

Harrie Hunter has the way clear for his return. Later on there will no doubt be some talk or suggestion that Rep. Brigham of Marlboro stand as a candidate, and he will allow the word to pass around. Then in due time he will allow it to be known that, while he appreciates the situation, he will run again for the house, and that will end it. Harrie Hunter will be renominated and then re-elected.

EXECUTIVE.

GOVERNOR.

Want Him to Reconsider.

The agitation is still on, despite the jibes of out-of-town papers, over the attempts to make Gov. Douglas reconsider. The grand climax of this will undoubtedly take place on Governor's day at Camp Bartlett. It will be surprising if he gets away from the recept on which Henry D. Ely is giving him, without some one trying anew the question on him. Easthampton, where the first club effort has been made to have him change his mind, is also fairly close at hand, and the members of that organization certainly will not neglect the opportunity to try and drive home their appeal under the circumstances.

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EXPENDITURE RETURNS.

Schedules Filed at the State House Showing Payments Made to Legislative Counsel and Agents.

Estabrook & Eaton; for services covering cigarette and tobacco legislation; to William A. Butler, $1000.

Jewellers' Association of Boston; for services covering matters affecting said association; to Albert S. Apsey; annual salary.

McInnes, John, and Haven, Arthur R.; for services covering legislation on the fifty-eight-hour law; to A. S. Pinkerton, $200.

Hallowell & Hammond; for services covering second section of house bill 518; to George R. Jones, $1200.

Joyce Bros. & Co. (Corp.); for services covering house bill 478; to John H. Casey, $150.

Ferdinand, Frank; for services covering house bills 478, 484, 596, 720; to Wilfred Bolster, $50.

Boston Clearing House association; for appearance at hearing before committee on subject of taxing deposits in national banks, etc.; to H. Wheeler, $50.

Springfield Police department; for services at hearing on amendment to police pension act; house bill 538, relative to granting pensions to members of police department; to William G. McKechnie, $136.96.

Taylor, Washington I.; for services in all matters affecting the height of buildings in the city of Boston; to Frederick B. Taylor, nothing.

Eastern Park Construction company; for services in re house bill 118, to empower the Old Colony Street Railway company to sell electricity to Eastern Park Construction company; to John T. Hughes, annual salary.

Taylor, H. L. & Co.; for services in re an act to establish a harbor line on the northerly side of Merrimac river below city landing No. 10, in the city of Haverhill; to Horace M. Sargent, no charge, except $4, traveling expenses.

Haverhill Electric company; for services in re bill to establish harbor line on Merrimac river at Haverhill; to Poor & Fuller, annual salary.

Stone & Webster; for services covering all legislation affecting the interests of house bills 852, 853, to incorporate Massachusetts and Rhode Island street railway company and to authorize the operation of the same; to H. Huestis Newton, $2500; to Wm. F. Garcelon, $1750; to C. F. Weed, annual salary.

Hatch, Charles W.; for services in re house bill 837 to authorize street railways to operate their railways outside the limits of public ways and bridges, and house bill 264, to grant to street railway companies broader powers with reference to constructing and operating their railways on private land, and house bill 111, relative to the Boston & Worcester street railway company; to Goldman Edmunds, nothing.

Isburg & Co.; for services in re house bill 656, relating to auction sales of horses in Boston; to Frank E. Dickerman, $425.

Lombard Fireproofing company; for services covering all matters pertaining to fireproofing; to Edgar R. Champlin, $50.

Connell, John F.; for services in promoting the passage of house bill 1097, an act to extend the time for filing petitions for the assessments of damages arising from the improvement of Blue Hill avenue in the town of Milton; to Morse, Hickey & Kenney, $150.

Town of Cohasset; for services in re bill to confirm proceedings of town meeting of Cohasset of March 6, 1905, and to confirm acts of selectmen or officials, and in re bill to permit town of Cohasset to hold its annual meeting for 1905 after April, 1905; to John W. McAnarny, $175.

An Ideal Summerland.

Nowhere upon the coasts of the United States are seashore attractions more abundant, or in finer quality, than in southeastern Massachusetts, or from Boston away round to the Narragansett waters and the islands and borders along the entrance to Long Island sound.

Beginning with the islands and shores of Boston harbor and Dorchester bay, the fascinations are multiplied as the tour of the coast is made—Nantasket, the South shore, Plymouth, Cape Cod, the islands of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard, Buzzard's bay and the Elizabethan islands, Newport, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Block Island—the list is never-ending in the presentation of enchanting resorts.

The twistings and turnings of the shore lines for all this section of coasts involve scores of miles of travel in their exploration; there is not an uninteresting, nor scarcely an unimproved, mile in the whole extent. Watering-places are plentiful hereabouts, and for camping, sojourning, or genuine communion with Nature the region has few rivals and no superiors.

WILL COLLINS RUN?

Time Approaching When the Mayor of Boston Must Make His Decision — The Spy System of His Opponents—Graft and Reform in Combination.

Will Mayor Collins be a candidate for renomination?

The question has been asked so many times that it may seem like a mouldy chestnut, but at no time has it been more appropriate than at the present, and at no time has it looked more as if the answer would be a negative one. It is now within a few weeks, at the longest, of the time when a decision must be made, if a real campaign is to be fought, and it may be stated that at the present time the signs all point to the substitution of some other candidate for the present executive.

Mayor Collins will have the support of the party leaders if he will take it, but he shows no signs of wanting it. All of his private conversation points to a purpose on his part to refuse a contest with John F. Fitzgerald for the nomination. Those who have talked with him privately and who are not engaged in urging him to make the run believe that at the present time he has not the slightest idea of seeking a renomination. He may change his mind; it is something more than possible, in fact, and if he changes his mind he will do it within a short time, and must change it for good.

Three men who are recognized as leaders of the democratic administration forces say candidly that they don't believe Mayor Collins will run again. One of them says he hopes the decision will be in the negative. Another hopes that Mayor Collins will run, but believes there is not the slightest ground for thinking that the mayor intends to make another fight. Those men talk privately, their names cannot be used, but every one of them is entitled to enter Room 8 at the Quincy House, when the strategists are in session, and take part in the sessions.

Supt. Donovan of the street department, who is looked to usually to voice the sentiment of the administration democracy for private information, believes the mayor will be induced to run, but he will not wager or prophesy that the mayor will do so. Supt. Donovan, it may be added, is closer to the mayor than any other Boston leader, and his influence on the mayor is undoubtedly greater. Supt. Donovan will do what he can to convert the mayor to his own idea that two good terms deserve a third, but thus far he has not convinced him, apparently.

The mayor likes peace. There is no peace ahead, so far as the nomination is concerned. Moreover, the mayor is receiving intimations that certain reformers in this town are planning to make trouble for him in the coming campaign, and the mayor feels that such plans are unjust. The mayor honestly believes he has done his whole duty, under the city charter, and the criticism of those in the Good Government association who have power to influence Ward 11 votes, at least, would be very distasteful to him. That is the long and short of it. The mayor is sensitive to criticism, and unfortunately at the present time he is in danger of criticism from two sides—from the army led by John F. Fitzgerald, which represents compressed and municipalized graft, and from the Good Government association, which represents honest desire, but which is as impractical on the one hand as John F. Fitzgerald is practical on the other.

Should Mayor Collins run he would be between two fires, and no mayor in this city ever yet faced such a combination. Some candidates have run with bogus independent nominees helping the candidates of the other party, but to be fought, before the primaries, by a gang of grafters on one hand and a group of reformers on the other would be a situation which younger men than the mayor might well hesitate to face.

Moreover, the Fitzgerald combination would represent that type of politician which in Ireland would be rewarded with the name of "Informer," and would be in danger of perforation on dark nights. The Fitzgerald forces have their men in every department of city hall—men who are drawing salaries for little or no work, through the acquiescence of democratic leaders, and those men, as spies, are obtaining every scrap of evidence possible that can be turned to use against the administration.

That evidence, it may be added, will not be used openly by the Fitzgerald leaders through their own campaign organs, although not even the candidate himself, in his own paper, has been able to resist the temptation to hint that he has material for consumption by the public. The informers employed by the city, but paying secret allegiance to Fitzgerald, are turning their material over to men close to their chief, and in a subterranean manner it is being communicated to the reformers for use by them in their own way as proof that the present administration is not what it ought to be and ought not to be perpetuated.

It will not be seriously questioned that the combination is unparalleled in the political history of the city. On the one hand is the can-

Crash and Flannel Outing Suits.

At the Shuman Corner gentlemen will find Crash and Flannel Outing Suits, consisting of unlined coats and trousers, which have been made up by A. Shuman & Co. from smooth finished crashes and soft flannels; exceedingly cool and comfortable for hot weather wear. Because of their having bought out the entire fabric output of one of the best-makers of crash materials at their own figures, they will sell the suits at the low price of Six and Eight Dollars, A. Shuman & Co.

didacy of John F. Fitzgerald, whose entire political history shows his belief in the municipal spoils system to its extreme limit, and on the other hand is the Good Government association trying to lift the city to the level of its own ideals and receiving aid and encouragement from the men who are acting as informers under the direction of men friendly to the spoils candidate.

The "gang," of course, who are bossing the spies, figure that whatever the Good Government association may produce against the administration will injure Collins, will help Fitzgerald and cannot possibly affect the Good Government association, outside of Ward 11 and two or three other wards.

There is direct evidence that certain information, now in the hands of the leaders of reform, came from men employed by the city who are operating for and in the name of Fitzgerald and who are practically defying the administration to remove them. There is direct evidence that certain allegations, given to a Boston daily against one department, and suppressed because not one of the allegations was susceptible of proof, if published, has been transmitted in the same form to a politician of this city who gained some fame at one time as a reformer and who has been mentioned now and then for mayor. That matter was given to a representative of the Boston daily by a Dorchester politician who is in daily communication with Fitzgerald and the same material in the same handwriting is now in the possession of the reformer referred to.

Of course there can be but one end to such warfare, and that is the disruption of the democracy and a smashing all along the line. When it will come cannot be told, but it cannot be avoided. There is little wonder that the mayor hesitates before going into such a contest, for he fears the work of the informers, even though he knows that in the democratic party, at least, there is a natural resentment against such methods.

There is the best of reason for asserting that the recent scurrilous card cartoons, issued in the interest of the opposition candidate, were put out, not for the purpose of influencing votes against the mayor, for the direct result would be the opposite, but for the purpose of letting his honor see that the Fitzgerald forces would spare no effort to defeat his nomination or to make the campaign a nasty one should he decide to run. There is a second instalment of those cards waiting to be circulated, but thus far they have been held up. Those cards hurt the people who are sending them out, but the one idea is to frighten the mayor out of the running and to convince him that all kinds of muck will be thrown at him if he decides to seek a renomination.

The mayor is not a coward, and his decision, when finally made, may surprise his own party. It remains to be seen, ere the primaries are held, whether the primary vote of the democratic party will be cast in behalf of a candidate whose campaign, in its underground department, is being conducted on the basis of supplying information to the element that detests Fitzgerald more than it distrusts Mayor Collins.

Nine-tenths of the primary democrats in this city are Irish-Americans, and as a rule an Irish-American, even to the third and fourth generation from the immigrant father and mother, is not fond of informers. Because of that fact, which the clan of Fitzgerald seems to have overlooked, there may be a recoil from the spy system of conducting a campaign for the mayoral nomination.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

Greene's Troubles Multiply.

Col. "Bill" Greene is having trouble again with those wicked bears in Broad street who see an opportunity to knock down the price of some of the little Greene gold mining stocks. The colonel was brought up among trouble in the southwest, but in that section the man quickest with his gun usually settled all disputes to his satisfaction. In Broad street, where the Greene gold mining stocks are traded in between the curb brokers, gun play is out of order and the colonel does not seem to be at home in the ways of the street or familiar with the manners and customs of high finance.

The latest trouble appears to have been the publication of a report on the Greene gold mine by a mining engineer named Glover, who was hired by the treasurer of the company, E. B. Tustin, to make an examination. Glover claimed that barely $500 had been cleaned up from the proposition, although the company had paid about $175,000 in dividends. Greene's engineers have examined the property and make an altogether different report.

There was a meeting of the directors this week and Treas. Tustin resigned, both as a director and treasurer. He calls on Greene, however, to make good his threat to have Glover arrested for perjury and to show receipts from an assay office or mint in the United States or Mexico for the $208,000 gold which Greene claims to have taken out of the property.

The directors of both the Greene Gold and the Greene Gold & Silver mining companies at their meetings this week passed a vote of confidence in the colonial and his administration.

Greene is blaming J. W. Gates, Edwin Hawley and A. W. Burchard for the recent attacks upon his properties, but they deny any connection with the movement. The colonel ought to spend more time fortifying himself against the possibility of attacks. He is spreading out too rapidly, and is apt to overload himself with too many companies, all of which are subject to attack from the financial pirates that infest Wall street.

Over Five Million 'Phones.

The last monthly statement of the American Telephone & Telegraph company, which was for the month of May, showed that the company had under rental a total of 5,026,514 instruments. In 1880 there were less than 135,000 telephones in use. The number has multiplied 33 times in the past 25 years.

Manipulation of Brooklyn Transit.

One of the pools in Brooklyn Rapid Transit has been at work recently manipulating the market in Wall street, and rumor has it that it is the same pool with which Eugene N. Foss is connected and which has been loaded with the stock for some years. The daily papers teem with articles about the increasing earnings and even dividend rumors are heard, but the latter are not taken seriously in any well-informed quarter.

Atchison's Big Increase.

As most of the railroad companies close their fiscal years June 30 there is a tendency now to estimate, from known results, the operations of many of the more important lines, among which is the Atchison with its 8300 miles of road, earning about $68,000,000 per annum as compared with $30,000,000 less than 10 years ago. The stock is paying 4 percent per annum in dividends and at its current market price of just above 80 nets nearly 5 percent. During the first fiscal year the company has suffered exceptional damage from floods and the cost of repairing the damage has been charged to operating expenses.

This, of course, has increased the latter item largely and proportionately reduced net earnings. In the past four years the company's average net earnings after the payment of all charges and the preferred stock dividends have amounted to about $8,600,000 on the common stock or the equivalent of better than 8 percent.

New Stock for Improvements.

The directors of the Tennessee Copper company have decided to place on sale next week 25,000 shares of new stock at $25 per share. This will make the outstanding capital 200,000 shares, the full amount authorized and the proceeds from the sale of the new stock will be devoted to improvements and betterments. The directors have issued a brief statement of the profits of the company for the past few years, showing a great variation in the results from year to year. The company has paid three dividends of $1.25 per share each.

A Valuable Asset.

Owing to the fact that there are but two stockholders in the Champion Mining company—the Copper Range and the St. Mary's Mineral Land companies, each owning one-half of the stock of the Champion—the general public gets very little news concerning what the Champion mine is doing, except such as may be gleaned by analysis of the annual reports of the stockholders. It has been semi-officially stated recently that the Champion is paying dividends of $1 per share monthly now, and has been paying at that rate since the first of the current year, with one exception. This is at the rate of $1,200,000 per annum and makes the Champion one of the biggest dividend paying mines at the Lake. The St. Mary's proportion of the income, therefore, is about $600,000 per annum or $4 per share on St. Mary's stock.

Boston & Maine.

Passenger traffic on the Boston & Maine railroad this summer promises to tax the company's facilities to their utmost, judging from the way in which it has begun. The railroad is showing steady monthly gains in both gross and net earnings. President Tuttle is quoted as saying that every mill and factory along the line of the road is busy and that there is nothing in the outlook to change this condition of industrial prosperity. Mr. Tuttle remarks that the best barometer of industrial conditions is the railroad, which itself produces nothing, but merely carries the raw and manufactured products of the farm and the factory. "Only when the latter are prosperous can the railroad be expected to show any gain in its transportation receipts. I can see nothing ahead but prosperous times for New England. Of course we will continue to have croakers who bemoan the fact that our rate of progress may not be as rapid as in some sections of the country, but we are going ahead just the same, and our development is along safe and sound lines. For the fiscal year just ended we shall show a surplus above our dividend requirements. As usual our actual earnings will be very much larger than our 'surplus after dividends' may indicate to the uninformed. The Boston & Maine has never yet failed to earn its dividends, but because some people refuse to appreciate the extent to which our operating account is over-charged for betterments and construction, our usual small surplus after dividends at times causes unnecessary apprehension. We are very well satisfied with conditions in all departments of the company."

No Utah Consolidation Likely.

Some time ago it was reported that the principal mines in Utah were contemplating consolidation. This may have had some foundation at the time, but the matter has now been threshed out, and for one reason and another the project undoubtedly has been given up for good. The interests at stake are too numerous and conflicting to enable the owners of the different mining companies to come to an agreement. Each one thinks that his property has potential values far beyond anything in sight or demonstrated by past performances. Some mines are making large earnings, paying increasing dividends, and have developed their properties, while other mines have bonded debts, no works, no earnings and only a possibility of becoming valuable. A consolidation would benefit only the latter companies, and of course the well-to-do companies are not likely to go into consolidation to promote a charitable enterprise. There may be one or two small mines brought together, but no general rounding up of the important interests.

A Costly Experiment.

President Dern of the Consolidated Mercur Gold Mining company was in Boston this week, and stated that the Moore process of treating the ores cost the company nearly $100,000. This process was found to be a failure and has been entirely abandoned. Before the company decided to install the Moore process it was paying dividends, but the change caused a suspension of dividends for several years. At the annual meeting last week John Dern, A. W. Chesterton, Hubbard W. Reed, George H. Dern and William M. Thompson were elected directors. The company had on hand $70,000 cash after paying its recent dividend of $25,000 and about $42,000 in supplies at the mine. The net profits for the past year were almost $100,000, and are likely to be larger this year unless some unforeseen accident interrupts the operation of the mine.

No Dividends in Sight.

Stockholders of the Bingham Consolidated are liable to lose their eyesight if they are trying to see dividends in the immediate future. The management of the company is not concerning itself with the dividend question at present, as it has other plans on hand for placing the proposition on a sure footing before beginning to distribute surplus earnings. The situation in Utah has made it necessary for the individual mines there to make provision for supplying their own smelters with necessary variations of ore, and as the individual mining companies did not own, in many cases, properties which produced smelting ores, they had to buy such properties.

This is where the surplus earnings of the Bingham have been going for several years, but it is believed now that the enterprise is in shape to go ahead with its smelter independent of custom ores, as it has all the mineral ground needed and developments thereon have shown much larger ore bodies than were previously contemplated. The high price at which Bingham stock has sold for a long time, with no dividends in sight, is indicative of the confidence which the holders have in the ability of the management to make good its predictions. President White is now on one of his regular trips of inspection.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS.

CITIES.

BOSTON.

He Made a Hit.

Judge Colt's 4th of July address at Faneuil hall was not particularly novel in its treatment or arraignment; it contained no strong and original ideas on the subject of the constitution, the declaration of independence and American greatness; it did not depart from the traditional treatment of Independence day orations, but it made a hit because the judge has a fine stage presence and talked effectively. His oration was too long, by 50 percent, and he had to hurry in order to finish within a reasonable limit, but the effect upon the audience was very satisfactory. As usual Mayor Collins confined himself to a brief introduction of the orator, chaplain and declaimer, without comment, and seemed to enjoy the oration very much. It was a far cry from the optimistic opinions of Judge Colt concerning the future of this country and its present position as a great power to the expression of despair voiced by Mayor Collins in Tremont Temple last fall when he was delegated to say something that would prevent Irish-American democrats from supporting Roosevelt. The mayor at that time was talking with a political purpose, and he was almost bowed down because the country was going to the bowwows under the lead of Roosevelt. On Tuesday, however, he seemed to take Judge Colt's address very happily and warmly congratulated him at the conclusion of the address.

The Other Addresses.

Nine years ago last Tuesday John F. Fitzgerald delivered the 4th of July address in Faneuil hall and in the afternoon hurried to Chicago to attend the convention that nominated Bryan for the first time. John made a hot appeal for sound money, because he did not know the cause of silver money was going to win, but he reversed himself promptly when he got back, at the same time privately informing the editors that, if elected, he would stand by the financial interests of the country. John is not stiff and inflexible, like some other statesmen in this vicinity.

Perhaps the most original 4th of July address ever given in this city was that of Stephen O'Meara a few years ago. He undertook to show that the country and the people are just as good today as they were in the early days of the republic, and he proceeded to establish his proposition by documentary evidence that there were just as harsh language and serious charges against men now practically canonized as are brought against the plain politicians and leaders of today. He more than established his case, but he has been forgiven for doing it by some of those who perfunctorily applauded him. In the first place, they thought, nobody should have done it, and in the second place, O'Meara, being of Irish origin, ought not to have been allowed to do it. They could not point to one allegation which was not sustained by positive proof; they could not question the temperate and patriotic tone of the entire address, but it was not what they wanted, and it shattered ideals. That was enough. They would have liked Judge Colt's address, and some of them were there to cheer it.

They Can't Attend.

No one member of the Boston board of aldermen attended the 4th of July exercises in Faneuil hall. If any member of the common council was present he was so inconspicuous that nobody noticed or identified him. No heads of departments were there. Dan Sullivan, superintendent of the sanitary division, was on hand, but Dan used to be in charge of the naturalization mill that was run so smoothly for several years in the Federal building, and Dan's presence upon the platform was a personal tribute to a great, good and obliging friend.

There are no medals to be distributed in connection with the 4th of July addresses; there is no petty graft to be abstracted in the same fashion that women's pocket books are stolen in Temple place crowds, and so the average municipal politician has not time to take part in purely patriotic exercises. His duties call him to other and more strenuous scenes where he may be observed and pointed out as a real alderman or the actual chairman of a subcommittee. What has the Declaration of Independence to do with such as he? It is old-fashioned and obsolete.

Made No Effort.

Ald. Linehan of Ward 13 has called on the register of deeds to furnish the board of aldermen with a copy of the deed of trust involving the relations of two interchangeable, interlocking corporations which have asked for the right to lay tracks at grade across certain East Boston streets. Ald. Linehan has seen the document, and says it is startling. It is known that the men behind the scheme to lay the tracks are finding more opposition than they had anticipated, and it is also known that the committee on railroads of the board of aldermen has not yet seen its way clear to bring in an order for the required permission.

Meanwhile Pres. Maguire of the East Boston Citizens' Trade association is not idle. He has stirred the East Boston politicians to such an extent that some of them are now denying that they were ever in favor of the scheme, although they were quoted by the promoters as being heartily among its indorsers. This makes it all the more difficult for the committee on railroads to turn its back on the sentiment of East Boston as clearly expressed by those who have no selfish interests at stake, and of course it is folly to claim that the laying of steam railroad tracks at grade in the Noddle island district, just as other tracks are being removed, would be permissible for a minute, except for profound and gigantic business interests. That the business of East Boston is to be largely benefited by the National Dock Trust scheme is yet to be established by the promoters.

Nolan Accepts the Inevitable.

Ald. Nolan surrendered on Monday to the administration, in the matter of a relief hospital for East Boston, and he was allowed to retain his side-arms. One week before he had held up the mayor's loan order of $30,000 for a relief hospital and for the acceptance of the Ann Taggard bequest, because the Taylor order for $100,000 was "in abeyance" in the common council. This week, however, he decided to make the best of existing conditions, and he called the mayor's order from the table. It was promptly passed, and with its passage disappeared all possible hope of resurrecting the Taylor scheme in spite of the Boston Post's remarkable suggestion that both bills be passed. It was pointed out long ago in these columns that, could the common council be induced, by hook or crook, to reconsider its action in sustaining the mayor's veto, and should the city's bonds for an emergency hospital seek a market, not one sane and responsible dealer in bonds would touch the issue.

The fight was kept up for a short time, merely for the sake of saving somebody's face, but it is now in order, when the council next meets, for somebody to call up the item looking to a suspension of the rules that prevent a second reconsideration of action on a veto, and give the measure its quietus.

Looking at a Plant.

It was announced this week that John F. Fitzgerald had been looking over the Mudge printing plant on Franklin street, with a view to purchasing it and establishing a printing office of his own. At the present time Mr. Fitzgerald's weekly journal of religion and politics is printed outside of the office of the Republic, and Mr. Fitzgerald believes that the whole work, from thinking down to mailing, should be done under one roof.

Again Mt. Hope.

Once more there is before the board of aldermen a loan order of $25,000 for the purchase of additional land for Mt. Hope cemetery. Whenever such a loan order makes its appearance, the city hall reporters sit up and take notice. Sometimes such bills are honest, sometimes they are stuffed with graft, and usually there is a colored man in the woodpile. In view of the fact that Mayor Collins has not asked for the loan, and as recently as Monday told the board of aldermen just what he would like, it looks as if there might be a fight before the order goes through. It was first considered in the committee on public improvements, Wednesday, and it received no consideration in the open board. It is once again in the committee on public improvements. Mayor Collins would hardly approve such a loan order should it reach him, and it would be difficult at the outset to obtain nine votes for it in the board of aldermen. Its progress, if it progresses, will be watched with interest.

A Great Man Wronged.

Perlie A. Dyar, officer of the state militia, ex-senator and ex-alderman, candidate this year for president of the republican city committee, has been wickedly maligned. Whether he can bring suit for libel against the board of police is not known, but there is trouble for somebody in the distant future.

Maj. Dyar lives at 699 Huntington avenue, which is in Ward 19. Although, as a former statesman of the city and state he ought to be very well known, when his name was handed to the police it was handed as Perlie E. Dwyer, and as Perlie E. Dwyer it is printed on the list just issued by the board. Not many of the politicians have discovered the error, but they are laughing heartily over it as soon as they learn of it, and some of them go so far as to state that Perlie should remain at home and get acquainted with his own people.

However, the rumor that he lives in a suburban town is just as untrue as the statement that Surveyor Jeremiah J. McCarthy, who is listed from Albion place, Ward 4, actually lives in the hotel Lenox, Ward 11. It is true that the former home of Surveyor McCarthy on Albion place is owned and occupied exclusively by Thomas J. Hennigan, a worthy plumber, and his family, but it should be remembered that great men are allowed to colonize. It is only when some poor unfortunate who has no other home claims a domicile in a cheap lodging house that a cry goes up of fraud and colonization. Which shows the difference between tweedle-dee and tweedle-dum.

Not Yet Right.

Mayor Collins has not yet succeeded in arranging matters so that the city of Boston can obtain as much for every dollar that it expends for fireworks as a private buyer would obtain, although no mayor has labored harder or more honestly. Judging from the displays given at Franklin field and on Boston common Tuesday night, the city got just about half of what it would have had if some man unknown to the fireworks men who furnished the display had bargained with them and concealed the fact that he represented the city of Boston. The exhibits were brief, ordinary and not at all satisfactory to the crowds. The reporters assigned to cover the displays did not view them, apparently, and wrote general stories to make good on their assignments. A candid critic who went to Boston common was allowed to say what he thought of it in the Boston Transcript, and what he said was very conservative, very true and very timely. He insisted that so large a crowd ought not to have been called out to see so small an exhibition. And he was a a man who had no prejudice against the mayor, the fireworks man, or the democratic party. He merely regretted the inability of the city to get what it ought to get for public entertainment as a cash buyer in the open market.

Have the Lists.

The presidents of the democratic and republican city committees have received copies of the police listing pamphlets from the board of police and they are already in great demand. A large number of men were discharged from the printing plant the other day, after the printing of the lists was at an end, and at once the men in question tried to use their political pull for the purpose of getting back again. Thus far few of them have been successful. The strongest backing that any printer can have nowadays, if he desires a place in the municipal plant, is a letter or word of good cheer from John F. Fitzgerald. Supt. Whalen never forgets a friend, and John F. Fitzgerald has been the best kind of a friend to him. There is some reason to believe that before the campaign is fairly opened, if the issue should be squarely drawn between Fitzgerald and Mayor Collins, Supt. Whalen would state his position publicly and clearly, in order that there could be no misunderstanding, and would announce his allegiance to the Dorchester candidate.

HAVERHILL.

Heart-to-Heart Talk.

It is seldom that local politicians are not gossiping, and it makes no difference to them whether a campaign is on or just ended, when they want to talk shop. The weather does not interfere with their plans, and it makes no difference whether it is winter or summer. They always desire to discuss possibilities. The Fourth of July celebration this week, which, by the way, was the quietest in the history of the city, failed to detract from political talk, and this is not to be wondered at, especially as the republican state central committee completed its swing around the state by giving the city committee and the town committees of the 4th senatorial district a banquet and a heart-to-heart talk last Saturday evening at Tanner's hall. Col. Pinkerton, the chairman of the executive committee of the central organization, led the invading force, being accompanied by Executive Clerk Mansfield. They both talked glowingly of the prospects of the party on the state ticket this fall, although each warned the 75 faithful who were present not to be overconfident.

Planned by Wardwell.

The banquet was really arranged and planned by J. Otis Wardwell, who is the state central committeeman from this district. He was also the real thing at the banquet, and his words impressed those present more than those of the visitors. Wardwell, ever since he represented the 3d district in the lower branch of the state legislature, has been a factor in local politics, and in more recent years his hand has been seen in many contests, although the active work has been done by lieutenants. There is no doubting that when he lends aid to a contest he is generally successful, and this has placed him

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as the practical republican leader in this immediate vicinity. He is, however, averse to attaining prominence, but whenever there is a caucus or an election, he is in the thickest of the fray, and his smile is broad when he realizes that his candidates have been successful.

The wiseacres realize that Wardwell is a staunch party man, and those up in the councils of the republican party, locally, look to him ever for advice. This fact led them to weigh his words at the banquet last Saturday evening heavily, especially as he told them that it was work beginning with registration and ending with getting out the vote on election day that counted, and nothing else. Wardwell strove to impress upon his hearers that they must work unceasingly to insure party success, and as this fact was plainly shown last year when former Gov. Bates fell off 1400 in the plurality he had received the previous year, there is no doubt but that the Wardwell speeches, which opened and ended the post-prandial exercises of the banquet, did not fall upon deaf ears.

Some Soreness.

There has been considerable whimpering, since the banquet last Saturday evening, among many republicans because they were not invited. There are those who believe that Mayor Wood ought to have been a guest, but this is explained, as it was state and not municipal politics, which were under discussion. There is, however, some uncertainty as to whether the mayor would have been invited, even if municipal politics had been discussed, as it is known that Wardwell does not now entertain the same feelings towards Mayor Wood that he held last fall.

Instead he is severe in his criticism of the chief executive. The state committeeman from this district was one of the chief supporters of the mayor last fall, and the campaign returns showed that he contributed largely to give Mayor Wood a second term.

It was after the municipal election that the Wood committee began to fix up their campaign expenses, and then they found that they had heavy liabilities. The understanding at the time was that the mayor would chip in to pay the expenses, but he neglected to do so, according to those who profess to know, and the result was that in order to pay the bills the managers had to call upon Mr. Wardwell again. In the caucuses, when the fight was on last November between Mayor Wood and ex-Sen. How, the latter showed that he had expended over $1000 to get the mayoralty nomination, and he gave out an itemized account, so he said at the time, to show up those who had been playing double, and had been under pay for both candidates. It was in the caucus fight that Wardwell was most conspicuous, and as between How and Woods he openly preferred the latter.

Some of the talk now current is confirmed by recent statements of Inspector of Buildings Mitchell, who managed the campaign for Mayor Wood last fall, although, since Mitchell held a municipal job, Capt. John F. Cook was the nominal head of the Wood campaign committee at the time. Capt. Cook, who last December, after the election, was given a reward for the part he had taken, by being appointed city weigher, was however only the mouthpiece of Inspector Mitchell. Yet since becoming installed in the basement of city hall Capt. Cook has fitted in well in the Wood machinery, and he is ever about, watching and hearing anything that is done or said in police department circles, having even at times butted into the inner sanctum of City Marshal McLaughlin when private conferences were on. The police officials were suspicious from the outset, and it is seldom that any talks which they do not wish others to hear take place when Capt. Cook is about.

Third-Term Idea Not So Popular.

Inspector Mitchell is not averse to stating that there were trades and promises made last fall in the municipal campaign that have never been fulfilled, and as Mr. Wardwell has now turned upon the mayor, after he had aided him last year in securing a second term, the republican leaders are prophesying, that next November the third-term candidacy will receive a decisive setback, especially as many others, who in the past two years have put their shoulder to the wheel and pushed the republican mayoralty candidate into office, are also averse to third terms and are ready and willing to lend a hand to undo what they did in the past two years.

More Names Mentioned.

These conditions have led up to the gossip about the municipal campaign, and there are many more names now being talked of as possibilities for the mayoralty. Dr. L. J. Young declares he has heard the call and is willing to take chances in the caucuses, and there is much talk that Rep. Harry P. Morse would be an excellent man for the position at the head of the city council. The Morse talk has been general in the past few weeks, while a week ago it developed that Inspector of Buildings Mitchell would like to serve as the chief executive. It is definitely known that Fred D. McGregor will not emulate his former partner, the late ex-Mayor Thomas E. Burnham, even if he has a host of friends who would like to see him run, as they confidently predict he would be elected easily. Then Ex-Sen. Frothingham has been mentioned, but there is aversion to him, as many party men believe that he has had his fill of public office. And, this week it is announced that Ex-Ald. Freelon N. Archibald intends to try again for the party nomination.

Ex-Ald. Archibald was a candidate two years ago for the mayoralty, and he made a strong run. As he has held back since then, and has worked for party success, his friends believe that he ought to have the nomination this year, especially as Ward 5 has not had a mayor for years. There is, however, dissension among the Ward 5 republicans, and there is also opposition to Ex-Ald. Archibald, especially as his brother, Dana S. Archibald, intends to run for assessor again next year. The latter has tried to become an assessor for several years, but has never succeeded in securing the berth, although he hopes to next year, when Chairman Bradbury seeks a re-election from the city council.

New Man Wanted.

With all these possibilities for the mayoralty, and Mayor Wood seeking a third term, there has been a movement, instituted by prominent republicans, to land a man in the fight who has never been prominently identified with politics. This movement has been under way for some time, and at present those behind it are endeavoring to secure the consent of Ex-City Solicitor Robert D. Trask to become a candidate.

Mr. Trask has been a party worker, although not prominently, ever since he entered the legal profession in this city, and one thing in his favor is that he has never been mixed up in party or factional controversies. Those who want him to run believe he would be just the man for the place this year, and every effort is now being used to secure his consent.

The republicans, who favor Trask, argue that he would be the choice of all elements, in the party, as there is nothing which could be said against him, and as he has handled large estates in his professional capacity, they say he would be a wise choice, especially as in the next two years a good conservative business man is wanted, considering all the expenses the city will have to meet. As with the renomination of Mayor Wood, prominent business men are planning to put an independent candidate in the field, the republicans wish all the more to retain control at city hall, as they admit that third terms are unpopular and that the mayor is likely to be defeated.

How the Census Is Taken.

The local census enumerators have not as yet completed their work, and it is stated that all the books will not be turned in to the state officials until the latter part of this month. The general feeling is that the city will show an increase in population. The estimate being that when the returns are announced in the fall the figures will be rising 40,000. The cause for the delay in completing the census work has not as yet been explained, but as the assessors have completed their annual tours of the city, it is thought that the enumerators ought to have finished their books before this.

The headquarters of the enumerators have been in the rooms of the Lincoln club in the Daggett building, which the supervisor, who comes from Amesbury, often visits, and as several enumerators, who are paid $3 per day for their work by the state, are frequent visitors at the rooms, and often, and even almost daily, spend much time there playing whist, this is attributed by many as being the real reason for the delay in the completion of the census work.

LAWRENCE.

Guild's Status Here.

When Curtis Guild fought ex-Gov. Bates for the republican nomination for lieutenant-governor in the caucuses of 1899, he could not carry Lawrence. In fact he was overwhelmed, so far as this city was concerned. There was a feeling abroad, and it was deligently nurtured and spread by the Bates crowd of those days, that Guild was not of the "plain republicans," that he was of the upper crust, the dude class of the Back Bay, of the exclusive circles of the Union and Somerville clubs. He was also said to be a poor "mixer." However all that may have been, five or six years ago, there has come a decided change of feeling here towards Guild.

He has been here quite a few times in his official capacity as lieutenant-governor, and in his more or less official capacity as an active member of the Spanish War Veteran association, and he has made good. Both democrats and republicans who have met him have come away with a very friendly feeling for the good-looking lieutenant-governor.

Laugh on the Mayor.

The laugh was clearly on Mayor Lynch in connection with the attempt of the Ringling Brothers to give their circus and parade in this city. When he tried to put the blame for opposing the appearance of the circus in this city on a Saturday on the Merchants' association, he did not foresee how easily the circus people could forestall him by getting a permit to show in a part of Methuen, which is nearer and more convenient for most residents of Lawrence than the site in Lawrence usually used for circuses. When the merchants saw what the circus people had done, they, like sensible business men, promptly withdrew their opposition and were anxious to have the parade held, on account of its power in drawing in the country trade. Not so his honor. He clung to an untenable position. As a result every man, woman and child that were compelled to pay five cents to go to Methuen to see the great American birthright, a free circus parade, roundly condemned the mayor. And when one of the clowns at the circus announced: "I am the mayor of Lawrence. It will cost you $1000 a minute to give a circus in my town," he was enthusiastically applauded by the thousands of Lawrence citizens present.

Turns Sharply on Bruce.

That incident in the circus is likely to be forgotten soon, but another incident in connection with the circus parade may come up to plague his honor months from now. It occurred the day before the circus parade. Supt. David Bruce, who is in charge of the Lawrence division of the Boston & Northern, waited on the mayor in his private office and politely asked him if he had yet made up his mind definitely whether he was going to allow the circus to parade in Lawrence or not. Now everybody who knows "Dave" Bruce knows he is the mildest mannered and most gentlemanlike street railway official in Essex county. And they well know that he would put such a question in as agreeable a form as it is possible to put it, and not ask it at all if it wasn't a proper business query on his part. Therefore they cannot understand why the mayor should turn on him with a roar and tell him that it was none of his dashed business. Not only has Dave himself got many friends who keenly resent such treatment, but Dave's father, ex-Mayor Bruce and former democratic candidate for governor, still has many strong supporters who would be with him and his son in any little affair between them and Lynch. Many profess to see in this little incident part of the mayor's fall campaign of throwing over his old supporters like O'Mahoney and Bruce, in order to placate some new ones.

Blue Laws at Canobie Lake.

The sudden and surprising revival of the blue laws at Canobie Lake Park resulted in the shutting down last Sunday of such innocuous amusements as hobby horse riding, roller coasting, soda water drinking, etc. But the prompt and manly way in which Manager Woodman, acting for the New Hampshire Traction company, which controls the park, met the issue raised by the Salem, N. H., purity leaguers shows that the question will be fought to a finish and settled as New Hampshire has settled the question of liquor selling at her numerous summer resorts; that is, in the common sense way.

Canobie Lake Park is just over the New Hampshire line, about seven miles from Lawrence, and almost equally distant from Lowell and Haverhill. It draws its summer patronage from all three cities, is one of the finest as well as one of the best conducted amusement resorts in New England, nothing out of the way being allowed. It is fully a mile or more away from the sprawling village of Salem, N. H., and can therefore not annoy the good villagers who stay at home by any sound of revelry. Yet the village officials have served summonses on those who run this model park, and had them haled into court, where they were fined the sum of $5 each. If the county politicians thought they could arouse the old game of some former New Hampshire sheriffs of collecting a $100 fine every few months they have found out their mistake by this time. The New Hampshire Traction company has many powerful friends in that state and it is going to have more.

The Big New Racing Track.

Among the other powerful influences that will be lined up with the Traction company in fighting the blue law people of Salem, N. H., is the New England Breeders' club. It has already begun the construction of a running track near Canobie Lake park, a big grand stand, a hotel and a clubhouse. To illustrate what the club can do with the New Hampshire lawmakers it is worth recalling that when the last legislature of that state granted this racing syndicate permission to conduct a park it gave it absolute control over it, including the right to police its concession.

For Superintendent of Streets.

Out from the shadows where any number of modest candidates for superintendent of streets lurk, one more has boldly advanced this week and openly announced that he is a candidate. This one is Harry E. Smith, who represented Ward 1 in the common council some years ago, and represented it well, from the republican standpoint. He succeeded, too, in retaining the respect and good will of quite a number of democrats, though a consistently straight party man while in the city government. His candidacy will have the active backing of many republicans who both dislike and fear ex-Supt. Hudson. Smith has announced his candidacy for the republican nomination none too soon, as Hudson had begun to get considerable prestige for his boom as the only active candidate for the nomination in sight. Smith has a good standing as a straightforward business man, being in the wood and coal line.

No Redistricting of Lawrence.

Lawrence will not be bothered by any such redistricting embroglio as Lowell found itself in lately. The present ward lines will be allowed to stand for another decennial period, though the creation of two additional precincts has been found necessary. But there is con-

siderable room for speculation as to what may be done in the 5th senatorial and the 6th and 7th Essex representative districts when the legislature of 1906 meets. Lawrence almost swings that senatorial district now, and it is quite likely that the legislature will do what it can to weight it down with more towns.

The Sixteen Policemen.

What are known in Lawrence political history as "the sixteen policemen" are well nigh on the verge of despair. They have seen their hopes of permanent appointment and confirmation dashed so often that they now doubt if they will ever reach that safe refuge, enrollment on the civil service books as on the permanent police force of Lawrence. Lately they were assured that enough aldermen had been secured to get them by, but while they have seen the schoolhouse janitors, the regular city firemen and a lot of specials put in the fold in one wholesale plunge, they still linger out in the cold. To be sure they are patrolling beats regularly and drawing full pay, but their situation is somewhat precarious. If something isn't done for them soon their committee will get to work and make a holler that can be heard.

Couldn't Trap Kane.

The administration couldn't trap City Solicitor Kane in the trouble it had over the cases of Saloon Keepers Millington and McDonough. He gave his verbal decision against the attitude assumed by the license commissioners and supplemented it by a written opinion. He had the law and the facts with him. They could have had the law and the facts with them in the first place if they had really been in earnest in the talk about shutting down hard on liquor dealers who flagrantly violate their licenses.

Block Paving Scandal.

The block paving scandal began to fester this week. The Duck bridge, which it was proposed to block-pave, reached such a condition of dangerous decay that a valuable horse broke through the planking and the city now is in for a damage suit. Signs had been posted at both ends, warning drivers to walk their horses. But walking or running, the horse owners realized how great was the danger of using it, and made a long detour to avoid crossing it. And all this danger and annoyance to the public of Lawrence has been caused by the desire to award the contract to the highest bidder because he was represented by a temporary local agent. The latest attempt of the combine in the city government to thus pluck Lawrence is an offer to compromise by awarding half the contract to the lowest bidder and half to the highest. By this very offer they knock away the only prop they had, that the block they were fighting for was so much better than the other that it should be used by all means, even if it cost the city $700 more for the job on the bridge. It is simply added cause for suspicion that some persons in the city government are out for all the petty grafting in sight and are willing to let the citizens run big risks to their lives as well as to their property while they are rigging up schemes to help some one to what Lawyer Dill described as "easy money."

LOWELL.

The Textile Workers Aroused.

The candidacy of Eben S. Draper for lieutenant governor has aroused the textile workers of this city, and their attitude undoubtedly is reflected in all the mill cities of the commonwealth. Mr. Draper is the head of a cotton machinery combine which has recently gathered in the Lowell and Kitson's machine shops of this city, two large establishments devoted to the manufacture of cotton machinery. In that capacity it is expected that he will be opposed to any reduction in the tariff and any scheme for reciprocity with Canada, and for that reason he will meet with great and determined opposition in this city.

A local democratic newspaper suggests editorially that in the event of Mr. Draper being nominated it should not be difficult for a good democrat to defeat him.

It is the impression among mill workers of this city and in Fall River and New Bedford, as well that the organized labor people elected Gov. Douglas, and they are confident that when united for or against a candidate, regardless of party lines, as they united in the Douglas campaign, they can effect the election of or defeat that candidate.

Fourth of July Celebration.

Lowell had a first class Fourth of July celebration this week, and at its conclusion Mayor Casey announced that in his opinion the city received the value of the $3000 expended. Fourth of July celebrations are generally disastrous for mayors, aldermen and councilmen in this city, yet year after year the members of the city council pull all sorts of wires to get positions on the Fourth of July committee, each vowing that there will be no adverse criticism of the committee while he is a member. But as a matter of fact each year has seen its Fourth of July committee roundly scored by the press and the disappointed ones of the public. Cries of "graft" have been raised and the members of the committees have heard from it months afterward when the campaign was on. This year Mayor Casey announced that he would take a personal interest in the transactions of the committee, and that he would see to it that the public got what its money called for. A "slam-bang" parade was held and there was an $800 display of fireworks. Mayor Casey and Purchasing Agent Donnelly personally inspected the invoice of fireworks and checked them off on the bill, for in former years it was generally claimed that the full number of pieces mentioned in the contract were not displayed. After inspecting the fireworks the mayor had a guard placed over them until the time for the exhibit to start, thus preventing any possibility of any of them disappearing. The papers came out Wednesday, all praising the celebration and complimenting the mayor, and when it was all over Mayor Casey remarked: "They have been splitting fine hairs to find something about which to criticise me of late, and hence, while there should be no need of the mayor 'butting in,' as it were, on the work of the Fourth of July committee, I thought I would remove any temptation to place me in a hole by making myself familiar with all the plans as they were formulated. There has been a fine celebration, the general public appears to be satisfied with it and I assure you that I am as highly pleased as anyone over the success of the affair."

But no, all are not pleased, for the members of that august body, the overseers of the poor, are highly indignant over a float that appeared in the parade supposed to represent a meeting of the board. The chairman flourished a huge bung-starter for a gavel, and each member had some variety of weapon, from a horse-pistol down to a pair of boxing gloves, and the young men who portrayed the overseers, each appropriately labelled, gave the public an entertainment more strenuous than edifying. The overseers have been informed that it was suggested at a meeting of the Fourth of July committee that the overseers be burlesqued in the parade, and are inclined to believe that the committee put up the job on them.

The organized labor people, when invited to participate in the parade, declined the invitation and sent a curt note in regard to their action. They appear to blame the city council for not getting an appropriation for Labor day last year. At that time the city council voted to appropriate $1500 for a Labor day celebration, and Mayor Howe vetoed the order on the ground that the city had not the right to appropriate money for such a purpose. Mayor Howe immediately after sending the veto to the city council went away on his vacation. As the next regular meeting of the city council would not take place until after Labor day, and as the mayor had gone away after refusing to call special meetings of the two branches the labor people were in a quandary, which Acting Mayor Miskella attempted to iron out by calling special meetings on his own responsibility.

At the special meetings the order was passed over the mayor's veto. The labor people hadn't finished congratulating themselves when a committee of 10 citizens employed Attorney Peter A. Fay to test the legality of Mr. Miskella's act on the ground that according to law the board of aldermen would have to declare the mayor's office temporarily vacant and formally recognize the chairman of the board of aldermen as acting mayor before any such act would be legal. The matter was brought to court, where City Solicitor Hogan raised the point that the original veto was invalid, as it had not been returned within the required 10 days. This was a question of fact between the mayor and his secretary against the clerk of the common council and the court dismissed it, but did decide that the acting mayor did not have the right to call the special meeting and that the mayor's veto must stand. While the matter was pending in court the labor men went along with their plans, quite confident that ultimately they would be successful, and they were much disappointed and not a little "sore" when called upon to go down into their own pockets for the cost of the celebration. They have never quite forgotten their treatment, but just where this year's city council is in any way responsible is somewhat of a mystery.

The Mayoralty Contest.

Within a week ex-Ald. James G. Hill, last year's republican nominee for mayor, has formally announced his candidacy for the second time, and the contest is already narrowed to Mayor Casey on the part of the democrats and Mr. Hill as the republican candidate. It is an unwritten law among both parties in this city to give the nominee two chances, and Mr. Hill is taking his second. There are many republicans who would like to see some one else get the nomination, for they realize that Mr. Hill is not as strong a candidate as could be found. But out of respect to this unwritten law they do not express themselves aloud, and there will be no opposition to his nomination. There are many who believe that the outcome of the mayoralty contest depends upon the supreme court's action on the redistricting muddle now pending before it. Mayor Casey vetoed the redistricting order, but because he sent down no message with his veto the republicans claim that the veto does not hold and that the order to redistrict the city is law. They took the matter to the superior court and Judge Loring decided against the mayor. Now the matter has been taken to the full bench. While the fact of redistricting the city would make no change in the result of a mayoralty election, the sentiment that will be created by the decision of the supreme court is regarded as one of the main points in the coming campaign. If the mayor wins, those who are figuring on this matter believe that it will be impossible to defeat him, but if he loses they argue that he will have a hard fight on his hands to be re-elected.

Patriotism and Graft.

It is painfully and annually true that the city of Boston on every July 4 is a victim of petty "patriotic" graft. On that day, consecrated to the memory of patriots who existed before the time when it had become fashionable to extort a percentage out of every movement made in the name of patriotism, all sorts of contemptible and almost unspeakable tricks are resorted to in order that certain petty robbers at city hall, in elective and appointive positions, may get part of the amounts appropriated for the celebration of July 4.

The mayor tries to prevent it. He made special efforts this year to prevent members of the city council from handling any funds, but the grafters, as usual, got in their work. There were ball games without players or teams, and other forms of patriotic graft—by men who are not large enough to know that they are very contemptible thieves—were indulged in according to the usual form and in the old familiar manner.

In some sections of the city where local celebrations were held the people got every dollar's worth to which they were entitled, and certain honest and genuine patriots put their hands into their pockets to add to the expenditures and the fun. As with other holiday observances, however, under municipal auspices, the first idea of the grafters was to get some of the cash and as much of it as it was safe to take. There was no thought of the object of the appropriation, no intention that the money should be honestly spent, but a bold and criminal desire to steal the money of the taxpayers and to divide upon an economical basis with those to whom the money might be paid in the first place.

The facts are not new, but they are disheartening. Men who by birth and training ought to be above such things were among the pettiest of holiday grafters. Conditions were no worse this year than they have been in other years, but the fact that the city cannot spend a modest allowance for a day that should stir every drop of honest patriotic Boston blood, without the crooks of politics trying to get, and usually obtaining, a percentage of the money, shows that it will be many years before in this city it will be safe to assume that in electing the average ward leader to the common council or the board of aldermen his constituents are electing a man whose palms will not itch in the presence of petty opportunity.

There are the usual complaints concerning graft in prizes, graft in games, graft in almost everything. Some of them are false, but enough of them are true to make it worth while to ask whether it would not be better for the city of Boston to forego the expenditure of the money of the taxpayers on public holidays, as many other large cities do, and allow the patriots, in and out of the city council, to pay for and prepare their own celebrations.

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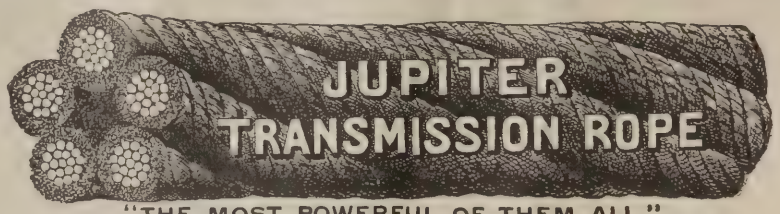
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BIOGRAPHICAL NUMBER.

Executive Officials of the State and Members of the House of Representatives.

Aspirants for Office at the Next Election, and Their Claims for Recognition by the Voting Population of the Commonwealth.

When the legislature of 1905 convened early last January there were indications that the session would be the "liveliest" for years. Indeed, the great and general court came in under somewhat unusual conditions, and the political prophets looked for the development of many interesting situations. A democratic governor, the first for 11 years, held the reins of power in the executive office. He had defeated a republican governor by one of the largest pluralities ever given in this state. The democrats were jubilant and the republicans correspondingly depressed. The former saw an opportunity to secure for themselves or their fellow-democrats positions of trust and honor within the gift of the chief executive, as well as long-sought-for remedies for existing evils. The republicans saw ahead of them a struggle for the preservation of the rights of their organization, and for a continuance of what they had considered a safe and sane policy of government. To the average politician the only course open to the latter was to antagonize his excellency at every turn should he attempt to guide the ship of state through channels new and unfamiliar to them.

Aside from the general spirit of hostility which was expected to be shown to the new governor, the legislature seemed to have plenty of work laid out for it in its own special sphere. The usual number of bills and petitions had been introduced and several important questions relative to public policy were to be decided.

When the committees finally settled down to their work it was found that agriculture would have the gypsy moth question to handle. The people of the metropolitan district were clamoring for relief from the pest and it was evident that some measure of relief should be given them.

The committee on cities was destined to meet with considerable trouble in disposing of the smoke nuisance and the reduction in the membership of the Boston school committee.

Gov. Douglas, in his inaugural, had recommended the further extension of the trade schools throughout the state, and the committee on education was expected to handle the matter with judgment and care.

In election laws the corrupt practices act was under fire, and Rep. Luce, chairman of the committee, had new ideas which he wished to see enacted to remedy certain existing evils in regard to the expenditure of money in political campaigns.

Federal relations had the reciprocity and tariff revision problems to wrestle with again.

There had also been much talk as to the amount of business which would come before the committee on insurance. The insurance agitation which had been working in other parts of the country was expected to break out in Massachusetts and all sorts of trouble were looked for.

Labor had its usual grist of business ahead of it.

The semi-colon still held its place in the liquor laws of the state and the opponents of early closing renewed their efforts to secure the removal of the troublesome punctuation mark.

Mercantile affairs and metropolitan affairs always have plenty of work to do, and this year was no exception. The latter body was called upon in the last few days of the session to pass upon the Cambridge subway matter.

The new militia bill and the soldiers' gratuity bill were the principal matters before the committee on military affairs.

Prisons and public charitable institutions had to consider the advisability of removing the state prison from Charlestown to the island of Nashawena.

The most perplexing problem to be decided, however, was the settlement of the Boston gas situation by the committee on public lighting, and before this committee, perhaps, the most exciting hearings of the year were held.

Railroads and street railways, two of the busiest committees at all times, also had their full share of work cut out for them. The merger bill and the bill relative to the construction of a street railway between Boston and Providence, reported respectively by these committees, furnished two of the most interesting fights of the year.

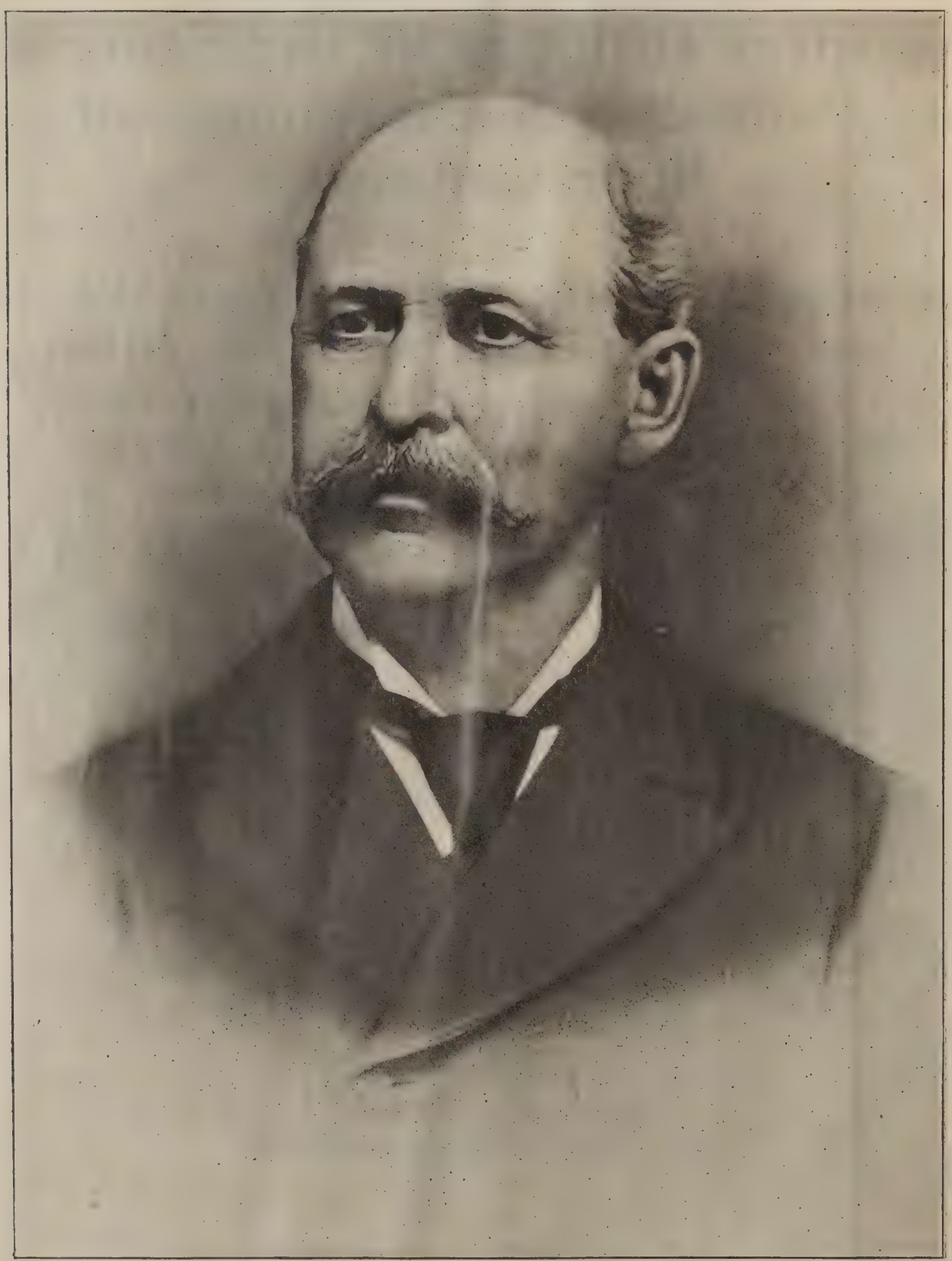
All of the committees, in fact, had fully as important matters before them as any that had been heard by previous bodies, and there seemed to be good ground for the assumption that there would be plenty doing before prorogation day arrived. But the unexpected happened, and while interesting situations did develop, there were none of the sensational scenes which had been regarded as sure to occur under the conditions which existed at the beginning of the year.

It is not at all unusual that things should pass along in an even, unruffled way in the upper branch of the legislature. In fact such has been the case for so long that it has become a part of the English language in Massachusetts to refer to the "conservative senate." But the word conservative has not always been applicable to the lower branch. In fact the house has been regarded for years as the place where the "radical" in state politics has been prone to assert himself. Being a much larger body numerically, with its members elected to represent smaller constituencies, and consequently fewer interests, the house has generally been made up of the class known as "radicals" in the political world.

But the future historian who records the doings of the Massachusetts legislature will find it a difficult task to draw the line between the house and the senate of 1905 in this respect, for those who have sat in the spacious hall of the house of representatives this year have certainly equalled, if not surpassed, their dignified brothers across the corridor in passing upon matters in a calm, dispassionate manner, and for once, at least, the "conservative house" may properly be applied.

In this issue Practical Politics presents the portraits and sketches of the 240 men who made up this body. The group is a noteworthy one. Some of its members have served a number of terms so ably and devotedly, with such regard for the interests of the commonwealth, that they are looked upon as eminently safe leaders of thought and action in the realm of statesmanship. Year by year those longer in service pass from the scene, but they are succeeded in ranking membership by men who are developing with their service into capable and worthy legislators, to whom in turn shall be entrusted the cares and dignities of affairs of state.

Deeming it an appropriate time to present also the portraits and biographies of some of the men who are most conspicuous before the public in the service of the state at the present time, as well as prominent candidates for the party nominations of the coming state campaign, several full page photos have been included in this number, comprising the governor, lieutenant-governor, president of the senate, speaker of the house of representatives, executive department heads, and candidates for some of the more important offices.



W. L. Douglas.

GOVERNOR WILLIAM L. DOUGLAS.

His Administration Has Been Negative Rather Than Positive, and His Mistakes, Mainly Political, are Chiefly Due to His Environment and Entourage.

Gov. William L. Douglas has now served the commonwealth of Massachusetts as chief executive about six months. In other words, half of his year is over. He himself has said that half of his entire reign is over. While the chroniclers of events political were still telling the story of his unexpected coming, the task was imposed on them to record his passing. The 26th of May, 1905, was pregnant with great events. On that day the legislature of Massachusetts ceased its labors, prorogation being thereby reached on the earliest date in a period of 20 years. On the same day Gov. Douglas, through his faithful private secretary, announced to the people of Massachusetts that he would not seek a re-election. And certainly not in 20 years has a governor "gotten through" so early.

The prorogation of the legislature at an early date was the hope and desire of the people, but the governor's announcement of withdrawal was received with very mingled feelings. The diversity of feeling with which the announcement was received reflected somewhat the varying estimates of the man who had broken into the republican line of succession and had defeated by an unprecedented majority a republican governor who sought re-election. There were many democrats throughout the commonwealth who regretted his excellency's determination because they believed he should serve his party again. There were other democrats throughout the state who wanted the governor to run once more, although they were of the opinion that he had "served" his party enough. There were many republicans who believed that his excellency had made no mistake and would have voted for him again. There were also a host of prominent republican office-holders who believed in Douglas and approved his policy of not interfering with them.

And the Boston democratic machine—it received the announcement in respectful silence, mindful of the many favors conferred by his excellency, and nothing if not appreciative and grateful.

Even the friends of the governor find it somewhat difficult to fairly estimate him as chief executive. Mr. Douglas, successful business man, and Hon. William L. Douglas, governor of Massachusetts, present differing studies. There are two distinct viewpoints.

His friends claim that he has made "no mistakes." Of course it is a very negative claim, and perhaps it may be admitted that as governor of the commonwealth he has made no unsavory errors. He has not involved the commonwealth in any difficulties, financial or otherwise. He has placed in offices of trust neither robbers nor thieves; his written and spoken words have not breathed scandal; he has not forgotten his oath of office nor has he abandoned the constitution. On the contrary the best interests of the commonwealth, as he saw them or as they were pointed out to him, have been his "pole star" in the performance of the duties of his high office. He has endeavored to act with becoming conservatism, even if it was necessary to forget the radicals, republicans as well as democrats, who helped elect him.

He has been embarrassed at times, for the office was new and its duties strange. Although he had been interested in politics for many years, and had served his city and his district in various elective offices, he was devoid of that quality, so much esteemed in diplomatic circles, known as political sagacity.

But his communications to the legislature, beginning with his inaugural, and the few addresses he has made, were not tinged with socialism or anarchy. He was eminently "safe" at all times.

When it has been said, therefore, that the governor has made no mistakes and that he has been safe, the story of his reign, to date, has been told. But by "mistakes" are here meant "egregious errors," such as would hold the man up to ridicule or scorn. And we repeat, of these he has made none.

But his friends say, in half apologetic spirit, that he really only wanted to be governor for one year, that he sought the office only to crown or top off his life of interesting endeavor, that he never intended to stand for re-election. Of course this would be a rather selfish ambition. For it completely ignores the party and the men who have made this "topping off" process possible. And yet this appears to have been the program, for the governor was quickly able to forget the forces that made him chief executive of Massachusetts. These men were looking forward to affirmative, not negative, action, and they were entitled to expect it.

It was hardly to be expected that the democratic organization throughout the state, which his excellency found in such good condition when the time for battle came, had been simply builded and made strong to advertise the Douglas shoe, to satisfy one man's ambition or to exploit Mr. W. R. Buchanan.

When the late lamented William E. Russell became governor of Massachusetts there was a very healthful infusion of new life, and no section of the state was permitted to forget that a democrat was in the chair. The youthful governor stepped boldly out, seriously disturbed existing situations, gave leading democrats important commissions and still held the affections of the people. As far as the record this year demonstrates there is practically nothing to show that there has been any change in the political complexion on Beacon hill, for his excellency, whether from timidity or from an aggravated form of stand-patness, has practically left things as he found them. And the admiration of the republican office-holders is not to be wondered at. It is true at the same time that he has left some good men in office, but in the realm of politics, legitimate politics, this is scarcely enough. More than once during the past six months has the impression gone forth from the executive chamber that the governor lacked as chief executive some of those sterling qualities of courage and decision which marked him as captain of industry.

During the session he sent in four vetoes. He vetoed the special casualty insurance bill, as Gov. Bates had done, and the veto was sustained. The Natick and the New Bedford indebtedness bills were troublesome for his excellency, but the question is whether his own experience was not responsible for most of the trouble. The governor had a most unfortunate way in dealing with legislators. When members of the legislature had finally managed to elude the vigilance of Mr. Buchanan and actually reach the presence of the chief executive—a barbarous custom, which the private secretary never approved—they found a most puzzling gentleman. His excellency had perhaps intimated that "in its present form" he could not sign such or such a bill. The interested legislators would discover to what he objected. Then the bill would be withdrawn. Then the new draft would be shown to the governor. Then the latter would say: "That's what I wanted." And the legislators would go away happy, only to discover later that the bill, after all, was not in the form desired by the governor.

Thus the Natick and the New Bedford bills were drafted to suit the governor and then they were vetoed. The patience of the legislature was soon exhausted and the Natick bill was sent over the veto in most approved style. The New Bedford bill would have gone through the house over the veto, as it went through the senate, had certain New Bedford members of the house been in their places instead of watching a passing parade.

As to the veto messages themselves, it is only fair to say that they will take no high place as state papers. The veto message with which the bounty bill was returned, for instance, could not compare with the masterly discussion of the question by Gov. Bates, nor could the message on the casualty bill. As to the other two messages, there was practically no attempt at giving the required "reasons in writing."

The governor was fortunate in not having the overtime bill "put up" to him. Would he have followed his predecessors in this matter as he did in the others? Of course this will always remain a question. There is no reason to believe, however, that as a business man the governor, notwithstanding the clamor of labor and the revolutions of flying wedges, would not have vetoed it.

When Gov. Douglas was elected, organized labor thought it had come unto its own. Labor was encouraged to think thus especially when the governor interfered in the Fall River situation early in the year and, through agreement with the manufacturers, which bound no one, held out the vision of happier homes and increased wages. It was not hard to see at the outset that his excellency would fail in his effort for the people in this regard, for after all it was a situation not of political but of business conditions. It was a hard pill for the workers of Fall River to swallow, but then in the hour of gloom James Tansey was made chairman of the Fall River police commission and organized labor had been vindicated and fittingly recognized, even if the dinner pail was no fuller.

The governor has made very few new appointments. He found the state well equipped with efficient public officials and he was loth to disturb them. In the light of his subsequent conduct in the matter of appointments it is difficult to see just why he disturbed Charles P. Curtis, who had served long and efficiently as a member of the Boston police commission. There certainly had been no popular clamor against Curtis. And from a political standpoint, if he viewed it from such, there was really no special reason for supplanting Curtis with Cole. That the latter is a good fellow no one will gainsay, but if his excellency had set out to gather in for his party in a legitimate way all the plums that fell from the tree this year why the organization should have had something to say or the governor should have extended his work to other commissions as well.

Of course he recognized the powerful state organization when he made Capt. Flaherty a member of the harbor and land commission in place of the inoffensive Doten of Plymouth. Rather small place for the captain, and his hesitancy at accepting is scarcely to be wondered at.

But injuring the feelings of the leaders, now so-called, has apparently not bothered his excellency. For example, there was a little clerkship of the district court out in Berkshire. The present incumbent had held the post for nigh on to a quarter of a century. More than that, this same incumbent occupied about all the other income-producing town offices at the same time. The democratic leaders, aided and abetted by some of the most influential republicans of that section of the state, thought the clerkship would be just the thing for Tom Welch's son. Tom is the power in western Massachusetts. For years he has given his time, his energy and his money to democratic success and the upbuilding of the party in that section. His son is a bright, keen young man, with high school education and special abilities. It was assumed that the place could be had for the young man for the asking.

Some very prominent gentleman suggested it to the governor. His excellency didn't enthuse. Directly it became a real issue out Berkshire way and the governor, and Mr. Buchanan, learned more about Tom Welch and his standing than they had ever heard before.

The appointment was held up for weeks and finally the governor turned the western contingent down and renamed the present incumbent. Some said that the young man's name, with all it implies, was against him. The executive department said that the young man was not "a lawyer" and this administration wanted only "lawyers." A new order suddenly started.

This suggestion of "the wrong name" brings up the suggestions that have been afloat as to religious prejudice in the executive department at the state house. Some of the democratic leaders are open in stating that they have had ample evidence, not even veiled, that there was such prejudice. A rather sad commentary on the times, if true, and with a democratic governor in the chair.

It is a bad subject to dilate upon and perhaps would not have been given such prominence were it not for the frank discussion of the matter at times by Private Sec. Buchanan. For example, when the cry was raised that the governor was turning down Catholics simply because they were Catholics, Mr. Buchanan is credited with this remarkable argument to the newspaper men at the state house: "Well, suppose we lose on that end, wouldn't we get about as many on the other end?"

This very unfortunate argument was quickly passed around, and it must have been decidedly bothersome to his excellency. It sounded strange on Beacon hill in 1905, when the democratic party after a decade had again come into control.

How many burdens have been placed on the shoulders of the governor himself it is hard to tell. Certainly no governor in recent years has been blessed with such an original, self-possessed and self-satisfying private secretary. Mr. Buchanan, after electing Gov. Douglas, as the private secretary has admitted so many times, followed his creature to Beacon hill to direct him. That he has directed his excellency in many matters will not be denied; and that in that direction he has made many enemies for the administration must be admitted.

Mr. Buchanan may have had excellent intentions, but some knowledge of politics is almost essential in a private secretary, especially one who is going to do the directing. He had a profound contempt for "statesmen," and his comparisons between his own "sound business judgment" and the genius of the statesman were decidedly hard on the poor fellow with the touch of genius, especially if he had nothing but genius and no money.

Legislators who endeavored to see the governor were amazed at his secretary's nerve; the more refined members of the legislature were shocked at the brusqueness of the maker of governors.

There were men who visited the executive department but once during the session. They had seen the private secretary. And yet Mr. Buchanan, who wielded all this influence, is not a writer, an orator, a soldier or an actor. But he has the good-will of the governor.

We are prone to believe that if the governor had been left to himself, if he had insisted on being left to himself, he would have done more than merely not make more mistakes. He brought with him the highest of reputations. He is an excellent type of citizen. His mistakes have been mostly political mistakes. He has undertaken a commission which is rather a difficult one, but the work is practically all over now. He has been governor of Massachusetts. His fame has gone to all quarters of the earth. What can be accomplished by the poor boy with zeal, energy and honesty of purpose has been amply demonstrated in his life. He has been honored with the coveted degree of LL. D. by one of our leading institutions of learning. He is a public man and therefore subject to criticism. On the whole he has accomplished much in life and is entitled to praise for his good works.



Curtis Guild, Jr.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

Hon. Curtis Guild, Jr., Almost Within Reach of His Goal — He Has Rendered Able and Untiring Service to His Party and the State for Many Years.

After years of careful endeavor and earnest work, both for his party and his state, Curtis Guild, Jr., stands within reach of the governorship of Massachusetts. While other contests for other offices may wage about him, the program for the republican party, as far as he is concerned, is definitely mapped out. Gen. Guild will be nominated for governor by the republican delegates at the next state convention without a struggle or contest of any kind.

Those who have watched his career and noted the zeal and interest which have characterized all his efforts are sincerely glad that the high honor is to come to him in this way. In the best sense of the word the governorship of Massachusetts, if he is elected, will go to Curtis Guild, Jr., as a reward of merit. He is a comparatively young man yet, but he has accomplished much, not only for himself, but for the commonwealth. In the business, the political and the military fields he has spoken and stood for Massachusetts in a manner that reflected credit on the old Bay state.

Aside from titles or rank, a more popular chieftain of the dominant party cannot be pointed out among the leaders of that party in this state. But, as suggested above, this popularity did not come to him in an hour. He had to work for it and the way was not always rosy. He had obstacles to overcome, some the natural hindrances that beset the path of any aspirant for political honors, and others put there by rather small, jealous spirits, who could ill brook the progress of the robust young leader.

It is true that a few years ago there were rumblings in the distance and covert suggestions that certain of the republican leaders would like to break away from the Guild standard. Others dreamed that by defeating Guild the order of succession might be broken. But the rumblings died away and the dreamers, after careful analysis of some of the popular returns on election days, woke up. They discovered that Mr. Guild had a stronger hold on the affections of the people than they imagined and they found further that the young men of the state were with him.

There have been no idle moments in his career. Gen. Guild has worked hard all his life, and he began by working hard at school to fit himself for the contest of life. And it was not alone from choice he worked. He had to do so. After graduating with honors from Harvard college in 1881 he became a reporter on the Commercial Bulletin of Boston. His father owned the paper, but Curtis had simply the rights and privileges of the other reporters, and no more. In spite of the family proprietorship he had to begin at the bottom of the ladder and climb for himself. His college training had not spoiled him for hard work, nor did the prestige he gained at Cambridge as writer and orator make him halt at common, every-day work. He kept at his task and mastered it. The result was that when he entered public life he was equipped for it. He had become an authority on commercial subjects. His technical knowledge of business affairs, the effects of duties and tariffs, the needs of industries, etc., made him especially valuable, especially in those earlier days, in the councils of his party. Many political orators essayed to speak them, but comparatively few knew what they were talking about, so involved and intricate was the subject-matter of the important issues confronting the country and having a special pertinency to Massachusetts and New England. Not only did Guild know his book, but he could write and talk effectively about it. On the monetary issue he was exceedingly well equipped in 1896. Argument counted for more about that time than it has since, perhaps., and the dispenser of glittering, meaningless oratorical generalities was overshadowed by the man who could discuss intelligently the issues.

From that period, during which Gen. Guild first became prominently identified with political work, he has been constantly in the public eye. His loyal devotion to his party is relieved by a refreshing liberality and freedom from narrow partisan bias. He is perhaps as well known as any man in the state throughout the country, save perhaps Sen. Lodge, for he has visited and spoken in every section of the nation. Were it not for business at home, he would have carried the felicitations of Massachusetts to Oregon and spoken for the old Bay state on the 17th of June. His loyalty to his party simply reflects his loyalty to his friends, for which he is justly noted. His career has been a most interesting one.

Throughout it he has shown that quality of conservatism that is not only useful, but absolutely essential, when it comes to being governor of Massachusetts. The hard commonsense and shrewdness that have been characteristic of some of our less polished governors are not lacking in Gen. Guild. On various occasions the absence of the chief executive has imposed on the lieutenant governor the duties of acting governor, and it has been his lot on certain of those occasions to have important issues arise which demanded immediate settlement. On those occasions he amply demonstrated his ability to cope with the most serious problems that can confront a governor, and the manner in which he acquitted himself, as in the peculiar Phelps incident when a special justice forgot the international code by punishing the attache of a foreign embassy, delighted his friends.

In 1896 when Col. Bryan was on the crest of the wave with his silver heresy, Guild was well known within the state. Every section of the commonwealth had heard him on political and commercial subjects. When he tendered his services to his party in that memorable campaign they were speedily accepted, and the national committee quickly called him to the doubtful territory in the west, where, it was generally feared by republican leaders, the distinguished and eloquent Nebraskan might win out. The orator from Massachusetts toured the western states, a decidedly interesting field at that time. There was needed something more than the fire of the orator. Thorough knowledge of finance and business methods were demanded. The young stalwart from Massachusetts won golden opinions and some of them from silverites. So effective was his work that he was later chosen near the end of the heated campaign to trail Bryan on the latter's famous campaign in West Virginia. When the Nebraskan was defeated and McKinley elected, Gen. Guild returned home with something of a national reputation and President McKinley never forgot the services he had rendered.

The next chapter of interest in his life was written during the war with Spain. When the Maine was blown up and the impending conflict was precipitated, Curtis Guild, Jr., was a brigadier general on the staff of Gov. Wolcott. It was no surprise to those who knew him when the general dropped this post for the commission of a lieutenant in the Sixth regiment. It took the men of the Sixth but a short time to discover that Guild was neither the aristocrat that he had been pictured, nor a tin soldier. On the contrary, they found him a hard worker, sympathetic and entirely democratic. He was one of the "boys" directly, and with an unmistakable influence over his fellows.

It wasn't long, however, before Lieut. Guild was called from service with the Massachusetts volunteers to become inspector general of the 7th army corps, with the rank of lieutenant colonel under Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, whose recent visit and subsequent death have been but lately recorded.

Later he was made inspector general of the Department of Havana, Cuba, in 1898-99. There was no play about this commission. It meant real work and no dress parade. It was a question of getting out of chaos, of making a province clean and healthy. For decades microbes and germs had been holding daily conventions in Havana's streets, and diseases of all kinds were prevalent. Yankee ingenuity set to work to remedy the situation, and into the unattractive but patriotic work Gen. Guild threw himself with characteristic energy.

When he returned home to Massachusetts Pres. McKinley offered him a place on the insular commission, and also the position of first assistant postmaster general. The president further offered to retain him in the army with the rank of lieutenant colonel, but he declined all the proffered honors and returned to his desk in Massachusetts.

His military honors and success had come quickly, but he had earned them. They had inflated him not in the least, and he showed that he was able to stand prosperity. With all his military honors and titles he was still plain Curtis Guild to all inquiring friends. Without delay he took up the work of his office where he had dropped it when he left to serve his country.

His friends urged him to run for lieutenant governor in 1899. John L. Bates won the nomination, but Gen. Guild won a host of new friends by the graceful manner in which he accepted the defeat and then helped the success of the ticket. In the fall of 1902 he was nominated for lieutenant governor and elected by a wide margin. He is now serving his third and last year in this position of honor and trust.

It is the first political elective office he ever held. As a rule a lieutenant governor has comparatively little opportunity to shine, but the present lieutenant governor has varied the rule. Especially during the present year he has practically been the orator of the hour at various public functions, through direct invitation and solicitation of the prominent societies and organizations of the state. As chairman of the pardon committee of the executive council he has had innumerable opportunities to make mistakes, but he has accepted none of them. He has favored pardons, irrespective of personal influences that are always brought to bear in such cases, only when he believed they should be granted. He has adopted no hard, inflexible, unmerciful rule, but has listened to reason and has been eminently fair in his findings, holding the interests of the commonwealth at large paramount to all other considerations.

Not only here, but as chairman of the committee on state house also, he has done important work. For example, the details as well as the general scheme of such celebration as the dedication of the Hooker and Bartlett statues, and the Grand Army review were practically in his hands. If he didn't always get the credit he would be the only man blamed in case hitches occurred or something went wrong. The general was the arbiter in the now famous Hooker tablet controversy, and to him must go the credit for bringing the warring factions together. In all these functions referred to, his military training stood him in good stead.

The lieutenant governor's reputation as an orator and after-dinner speaker is well established. In fact, it is too well established for his own convenience. Not even excepting the governors with whom he has served, no man has been more in demand at public gatherings. His engagement book is filled weeks and sometimes months in advance, yet none of our public speakers is more generous or accommodating in giving his time. If the date is an open one with him, he will consent to speak before a small gathering and in the farthest part of the state, whether the meeting has any political significance or not, as readily as he would accept the most convenient and politically profitable board of trade meeting at home. Thanks to his vigorous constitution the strain of this constant speaking and the traveling from place to place, incidentally at his own expense, have not yet told upon him. Perhaps, however, next year he will be forced to curtail these speaking engagements and take a little more care of himself in this regard.

The close relations of friendship existing between Pres. Roosevelt and Gen. Guild are too well known to need review here. They have much in common. They were at Harvard at the same time, although not in the same class. Both are rugged physically and mentally and they are interested in each other's career and each would do much to insure the success of the other. There was a time when Gen. Guild held the president up to such an extent and expressed his admiration for the president so highly on public occasions that he was beginning to be suspected of hero worship. Today, however, this admiration of Theodore Roosevelt is the very badge of the people of the whole country. It was only a few years ago that the general did the west with the president, and scores of interesting stories have been published regarding the trip.

After all, when the petty opponent has had his little say, it is refreshing to meet a man who is not afraid to brush shoulders with his fellows, and who is cheery and strong spirited all the time. When the moment or the business in hand demands it no one is more serious, dignified or precise than the lieutenant governor. When the business of the hour or the day is done the lieutenant governor refuses to stand on the pedestal. He wants to get down with the people and he does it. He will go to the theatre to see a funny show, or to a ball game or to the club to forget the cares of the day and enjoy himself in the companionship of other good fellows. There is not the least vestige of sham or affectation and this takes with the people of the old Bay state.

Gen. Guild was born in Boston Feb. 2, 1860. He is at present sole proprietor of the Boston Commercial Bulletin. He is a member of Columbia lodge of Masons and holds the 32d degree. In 1895 he was chairman of the republican state convention and was a vice-president of the republican national convention in the following year. He presided as chairman of the Massachusetts day at the Atlanta exposition, and also at the Nashville exposition. In 1901-02 he was president of the Republican Club of Massachusetts. He is a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

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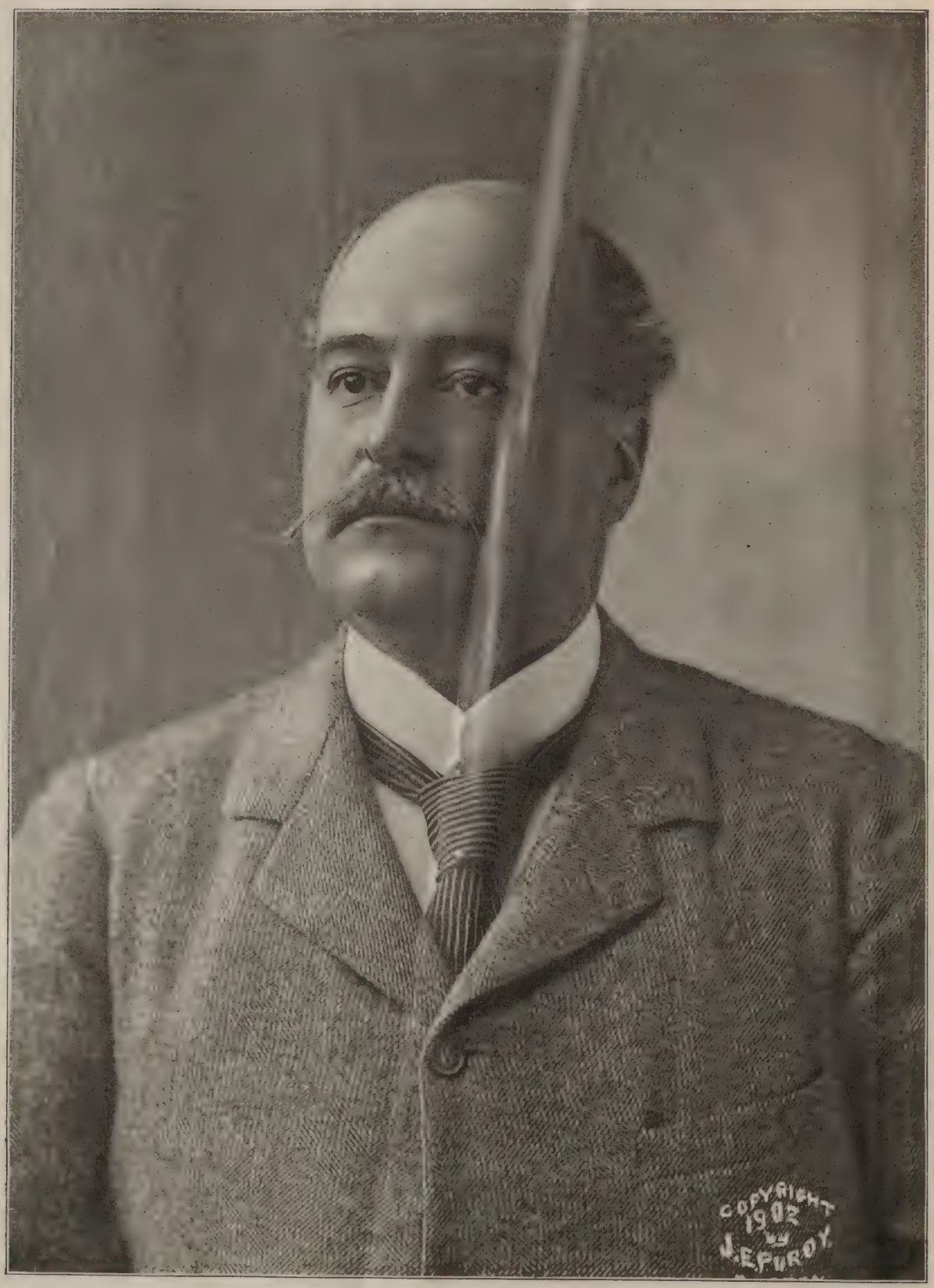
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Elbridge S. Draper

EBEN S. DRAPER OF HOPEDALE.

Aspirant for Republican Lieutenant Governorship Nomination is a Man of Courage, Earnestness, Party Loyalty and Business Ability.

Eben S. Draper of Hopedale, whose distinction in the past has been acquired as a modest gentleman, an earnest party man and an able business man, has stepped into the limelight in a really heroic pose within the last 10 days.

In the face of time-servers, in the face of temporizers, Mr. Draper had the courage to stand up and declare his own opinions with perfect candor on the matters of Canadian reciprocity and tariff adjustment. It was the most courageous thing of a warm campaign, and it promises to remain a standard for some time.

The declaration was not one which was forced out of him, either. He was not a cornered man, for indeed the public expectation had already been made up in anticipation of a comfortable attitude on the part of Mr. Draper, but he stepped up to the mark of his own free will, and set the pace he desired to follow.

There are quite a large number of very good republicans who are willing to admit, for instance, that they do not really see what the question of reciprocity has to do with the lieutenant governorship anyway, and had Draper been so disposed he would have found plenty of excuse and plenty of precedent for even ignoring the matter entirely.

To appreciate in full the size of the situation a little review of all the circumstances may not be amiss. To begin at the beginning, Mr. Draper has for some time had his ambition set on serving the people of the state at the capital. It has been an honest and worthy ambition, the first and biggest political ambition of his life. In preparation for this he has for a number of years given to the republican party the best of service in every way. He has given time and money, although he is the last man to ask consideration for himself on that basis.

Therefore when late last year it became known that he had decided to make a try for the republican nomination for lieutenant governor, his friends and the politicians in general realized that he was headed at last for his major ambition, one in which his whole life, as it were, had been wrapped up.

The cast of the last campaign showed how strongly the questions of reciprocity and tariff adjustment were working in the minds of the people and thus, co-incident with the full knowledge of his desire, came the speculation as to how he would conduct himself on those matters. The family history and fortunes of the Drapers have been founded on the protective principle, and thousands of employes whom they have gathered about them in Hopedale, which has been styled the prettiest manufacturing town in the state, have grown to have the same general view of the economic situation.

Yet the wise ones, as they were willing to be styled, who were sizing up the situation, remarked confidently that, for all of this, when the time came Eben S. Draper would be found ready to swallow the reciprocity program.

When early this spring Gen. William F. Draper, his brother, stepped into the field to make a speech at the Massachusetts club, in which he declared strongly against the new fangled ideas, and called the republican party back to what he regarded as its first principles, these same men sympathized with Eben S. Draper for the box he had been put in and surmised as to how he would get out of it all.

It was at this time that the men who really knew him, employes who had come to recognition under his ministration, business men and others, felt that a surprise was coming to those who so confidently predicted that Eben S. Draper would make sails of his principles to kite his ambitions.

They appreciated just as thoroughly as did the men making the first set of predictions that, with the increased agitation of the reciprocity idea and with the presence of at least two other candidates in the field for the same nomination who were known to have leanings that way, the element of danger in a flat declaration would be very large, but they had faith.

Their faith was justified.

On Monday, June 19, Mr. Draper sent word to certain newspapermen who had for some time been very anxious for an early notification in case he should make a statement, that he would be ready to talk with them the next day.

It was the day set for the meeting of the Boston Chamber of Commerce reciprocity committee, but Mr. Draper set his hour quite a bit earlier. Afterwards he explained that he did this purposely so that the reciprocity people could know just where he was when they held their own meeting. To the newspapermen who called on him he made the statement which has attracted the attention of the whole state by its courage.

He declared against the general idea of Canadian reciprocity by treaty as an impossibility, something which he did not believe could ever bring about any tangible results. He also spoke on tariff adjustment, but while declaring himself as a protectionist from the bottom of his heart he said that he was not one who held that tariff schedules were sacred, and he was perfectly willing to trust the whole matter to the national congress, which has the settling of such matters.

This slight review fails utterly, though, to really convey the impression of the moral courage required for the delivery of such an utterance as this. Its effect has been, of course, to draw down on him the Foss-Whitney reciprocity combination who will spend money in the attempt to defeat him. He appreciates very well indeed that he could have trimmed, as the popular expression goes. He could have spoken in platitudes and of glittering generalities and trusted to get by, but he has proved to the general public what his friends alone knew before, that he is not that kind of man, even though his dearest ambition is at stake. Mr. Draper at the very close of his statement did call attention to one very important question as to what difference the views of a possible lieutenant governor on reciprocity make anyway when it is a state office that he is a candidate for, this being wholly a national matter. Mr. Douglas was elected on a reciprocity platform, but the encomiums which have come to him have been for his state administration and his handling of local affairs, and the reciprocity question has not entered even once.

As to the manner of man who has done this he is an interesting study in himself.

Eben S. Draper has always had money in his family, but to his credit it can be said that he has helped to make it. If today by any sudden stroke of fate it should come about that all his family possesses should be swept away, he has the training so that he can go into the world and make a new fortune for himself, and this fact certainly should help to balance any outcry because of his possessions.

Furthermore, day after day he puts in his time in the service of the Draper corporation, in actual hours of toil, and his activities have no small part in the keeping of the thousands of the employes of that corporation at work.

Not only is he the Worcester county candidate by virtue of present residence, but he was born in the village of Hopedale itself in 1858. His father was George Draper, under whose name the plant was long conducted.

Young Draper was educated at Allen's school in Newton, and from there as a boy he went to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

For all of the wealth in the family, his folks had very good ideas about the responsibilities of the work in which they were engaged, and thus among his educational years he counts the apprenticeship which he served in the cotton mills and machine shops.

When he went in he began at the beginning, with all the elementary work and long hours. To his credit those who as boys worked alongside of him in those days have testified that he was as capable as the best of them. The difference in social position was never brought to the front by him, and he fitted harmoniously into the manufacturing whole.

From the cotton mills he went into the machine shops of the Draper plant, and here he began in the same way. The task of learning the business was one to which he devoted himself with full ardor.

In time he was promoted, and when the old plant, which had been conducted under the title of George Draper & Sons, was made the Draper company, he had arrived at the position of selling agent, in 1896.

Some years before this time he had become interested in politics as a working member of the various political organizations. It was natural, with his training, that he should devote himself to this in the same energetic way, and it was not at all surprising, accordingly, when in 1892 he was made the chairman of the republican state committee.

The year that he was made selling agent, further honors came to him, for he was made the chairman of the republican delegation to the national republican convention of that year.

Meanwhile in 1898 the Spanish war came on, and Mr. Draper was foremost in appreciating that, anxious as the national government was to help its soldiers and sailors, there were many things which could not be accomplished by the government itself. He was the leading spirit and president in the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid association, and not the least of his tasks in that connection was the raising of $200,000 for the equipment of the Massachusetts hospital ship "Bay State." The other good works which were accomplished by that organization have been often commended by the soldiers in the field.

The main interests of Mr. Draper have always been in his home territory. The whole family has united to make his section one of the prettiest in the state, by gifts and public philanthropies of various sorts. He has acted as an officer of the savings and national banks, and in Boston his mercantile interests are many, for he is connected with a number of financial institutions and manufacturing corporations. He is regarded as the best type of New England manufacturer, polished by education, travel and excursions in the fields of politics—a man to do honor to the state in every capacity.

Mr. Draper served as president of the Republican club for two years, and is also a member of the Norfolk club, Middlesex club and Massachusetts club. He is a member of the corporations of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary. He is also one of the managers of the Milford hospital, which, it will be remembered, was built a few years ago by Mr. and Mrs. Draper and presented to the town of Milford.

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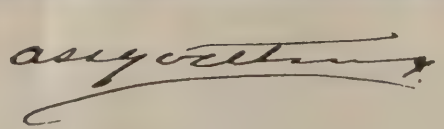
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AUGUST H. GOETTING OF SPRINGFIELD.

Candidate for the Republican Nomination for Lieutenant Governor Whose Campaign Is Conducted on the Basis of No Claim to Succession to the Governorship.

Undoubtedly the most original campaign slogan of some years is the one which Col. August H. Goetting of Springfield has raised for his lieutenant governorship campaign. It is the cry of "no succession."

In other words the colonel, while standing forth as a candidate for the republican lieutenant governorship, declares positively that he is not a candidate for the governorship and that he does not think, in the event of his landing the first nomination, that any obligation rests upon the voters two or three years from now to promote him to the governorship, ignoring the calls of other men.

He realizes that while there is only a difference of a word in the designation of the two offices, that it is a great big step which marks the difference between them.

The colonel has very shrewdly sized up a growing sentiment of the people and one of very considerable importance, and already there are signs that his slogan is attracting attention. While there is nothing so delightful as old customs, there is nothing so onerous. When a gentle courtesy becomes a custom, a shackle of heavy weight has been laid upon the shoulders of the people.

It was a small cry at first which Mr. Goetting raised along this line, but Curtis Guild has already taken it up, and he made the sentiment the key note of one of the most stirring spring speeches which he delivered, in which he declared that he did not want the gubernatorial nomination merely because he had been lieutenant governor, that he did not want the first place of distinction as an heirloom, a legacy, and that he did not think the party should be asked to hand it forth on that theory. He said the best available man should have the gubernatorial nomination and none other, and that he hoped the party would select the one whom it regarded as the best man.

West of Worcester this theory of breaking up the succession has been a serious issue for some time. Shortly after the defeat of John L. Bates, R. L. Bridgman of the Springfield Republican, in making a canvass of the causes which lead to the defeat of Mr. Bates, found a strong sentiment, which he put down as partly responsible, that had its origin in the non-succession idea. Furthermore, other observers have traced out the falling off in the republican party to this same idea.

The cry as Col. Goetting has raised it this year is particularly pertinent. The two other candidates for the lieutenant governorship nomination with him are Fred S. Hall of Taunton and Eben S. Draper of Hopedale. It is not doing any injustice to either of these men to say that they both regard the nomination they are now seeking merely as a stepping stone. They realize that the duties and obligations are small, in a way, but they are willing to give up three years for the sake of holding the place so that when the time comes they can step into the first place.

That is what their aspirations are settled on, and if by any means they could step directly into the first position they would be well satisfied indeed.

There is a very wise principle in law which provides against signing away the rights of people without their consent, its aim being to protect those who are not able to protect themselves. Those who believe with Col. Goetting against the succession theory believe it is assuredly time something should be done to prevent this theory from having perpetual application.

Even the six-year limit means a great deal more than people realize. Attention is called to the way this cut-and-dried program takes away one of the chief incentives of work. Honorary offices in this state are singularly few, when the full tally is made. The secretaryship has long gone to one man and is apt to continue in that direction for some time. The auditorship is headed the same way. The treasurership, by reason of the duties of the office, has to go to a banking man or one who has shown particular fitness in that line. The attorney generalship nomination generally rests on the incumbent till he is ready of his own accord to give up.

Thus the young working republicans, the men who give time to the party, and money, have only the governorship and lieutenant governorship to aspire to. It certainly is reducing the possibilities still further when the executive office is tied up in a line of succession by which a man must forecast his ambitions six years, at least, in advance if he desires to make a try for the honor.

Col. Goetting, by the way, carries his logic still further. It is understood that not only does he hold strongly to the non-succession idea, but he believes that the limit of three years should not be obligatory, and that each convention, acting for the republicans of the whole state, should have the right to start with a clear slate, and to do as it wills with the whole ticket. In this way only, he believes, can the state convention return to its proper position as an instrument of the people, and not of their master, which it has been so often.

As his friends put it, the convention rarely carries out the wishes of the people. The whole theory of party management is sapped and whole sections of the state do not even bother to send men down to assist at the annual stage-play which has been well rehearsed by the principals ahead.

As to the personality of Col. Goetting, he undoubtedly has made a mark large enough in this world to be a serious figure in this campaign. Indeed there are certain factors in his career which should make him a very strong vote-getter. No doubt among the voters at large there is a feeling in some quarters that the republican party is the party of money, of corporations, of the privileged classes, but the republican state committee has learned that the large majority of mill workers and men in manufacturing centres, men whose prosperity has been founded on the republican national administration of affairs, are republicans. Nevertheless this fact is rarely recognized in the building of a state ticket, and the other impression is really emphasized this year, the Goetting people claim, one of the candidates in the field for the nomination being a mill man of vast wealth and the other a lawyer whose biggest client in his home district is a railroad corporation.

In contrast to this they present Col. Goetting. He is a successful business man, but his fortune has neither come to him by inheritance nor by service of corporations. He has made it from the ground up. He is responsible to no man for the conduct of his affairs, and he does not need to curry the favor of any body of men. Thus under no combination of circumstances, in the event of his securing the office, is a condition possible under which pressure or threat can be brought to bear on him.

Furthermore the development of his fortunes seems likely to continue, whether he is nominated or not, and there will be no need of his casting any anchor to windward during his term of service.

His party service is also something which it is felt must appeal to the voters as a whole. He started in his political career as an ardent adherent and friend of Seth Low, aiding in securing his election as mayor of Brooklyn, N. Y. He first participated actively in national politics while a resident of New York state, and he was sent as a member of the state delegation to the republican national convention of 1880, acccompanying such men as Chester A. Arthur and Roscoe Conkling. Mr. Arthur was the choice of the convention as candidate for the vice-presidency of the United States.

In Springfield he also began his political service by going first on the city committee and afterwards, upon the nomination of William H. Halle as lieutenant governor, he went on the republican state committee as the delegate from that senatorial district.

From the position of member he was soon promoted to the chairmanship of the committee, and he has no reason to feel other than satisfied with the character of his administration.

He is able to point to a constant succession of victories. In view of the great republican strength of the state these victories are now taken for granted, but it is well to remember, for instance, that during his last years of service he had to combat all the wealth of Col. Gaston and to face the democratic party at a time when they had more money than even the Douglas campaign brought into play.

They were sad days for all but the colonel, who never allowed his courage to vanish. It may not be amiss to call attention to the fact that at one stage things looked so far to the bad that even U. S. Atty. Gen. Moody was discouraged at the prospect. It was Col. Goetting who took him aside, cheered him up and persuaded him to remain on the stump, and it was the colonel who modestly accepted his congratulations when it was all over.

In connection with his administration of the chairmanship of the state committee the comment is heard at times that the colonel was too easy with the men who had been against the organization and too easy to those who came to him with a story of distress. That is an impeachment which may be admitted. The colonel has long worked on the theory that party fealty is something a man should be encouraged for and treated accordingly. As to the other incident there are thousands of little and poor men the state over who have reasons to feel under obligations for favors done them by him at his own personal expense.

Another striking feature of his political career has been his spirit of self-sacrifice. This is something which is not generally expected in political life, and while men talk freely of it the number who do anything of that sort can be named on the fingers of one hand.

But there have been a number of instances where the colonel has stepped aside for party good. The latest instance of this took place only a year ago when the colonel was a candidate. It was expected that the mention of his name would cause a collapse of the Goetting strength and no further thought was given to it.

The contrary resulted. The men who were with Goetting called on Gov. Crane in the train and told him that, while they appreciated his merits, they felt obliged to stay with Goetting. The Goetting campaign had in fact forced out George von L. Meyer, and there were all the prospects for a lively campaign. But at the last moment, when this possibility was presented to him, Col. Goetting at the personal request of Sen. Lodge and Murray Crane agreed to withdraw and allow the election to go to Crane for the sake of harmony. For this and other similar incidents the state organization should really feel under obligation to the man from Springfield.

Col. Goetting was born in New York. He came to Springfield in the 80's and engaged in politics there, as has been stated. He also at that time moved him business, which is one of the largest of its kind, to that place. In 1889 he was appointed to the staff of Gov. Brackett. Later on he was made assistant adjutant general on the staff of Gov. Greenhalge. He has been one of the ablest collectors of campaign funds for both the state and national campaigns, and assisted in that capacity during the last Roosevelt campaign.

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Frederick S. Hall.

FREDERICK S. HALL OF TAUNTON.

His Own Section of the State is Especially Interested in His Candidacy for the Republican Nomination for Lieutenant-Governor— Reciprocity is Favored Unequivocally by Him.

Counor. Frederick S. Hall of Ttunton is considerable of a figure as a candidate for the republican lieutenant governorship nomination. Of the three candidates now entered he probably holds his own section of the state by the strongest bounds.

While Eben S. Draper now holds the major part of Worcester county, and while Col. Goetting has a strong following in the western section, the call from Bristol is pretty unanimous for Hall. By a great piece of what looks like good fortune, but his friends declare it is the result of years of hard work, he has pleased his people with the idea of a home candidacy, and they have taken considerable pride in it.

The sentiment for him in this county, therefore, is pretty strong. There will be some who to the end, no doubt, will hold out in a rigidly unpledged attitude, but the general effect is the same and the whole county has been enlisted in his campaign. Furthermore, as far as enthusiasm over his cause is concerned, it has outrun the party bounds, and there are democrats who are just as anxious for his success as the republicans. While they cannot enter the caucuses, the general effect of this must redound to the general good of a candidacy.

Hall has another source of strength, no doubt, in his stand for reciprocity. The merits of that question can hardly be settled offhand. But a great host of republicans in this state, while not abating their party loyalty a single jot, have come to believe that the reciprocity theory, if carried out, means a substantial addition to the commercial strength of the state.

Mr. Hall has frankly stated that he believes with them that the state and the national government should take all possible steps to bring about close trade relations with Canada, and aid in the extension of the reciprocity idea in every way. His statement has had so much significance and his candidacy has offered to the reciprocity men so tangible an opportunity to make a showing for the cause that it has proved very attractive. It gives them promise of a standing they would not be likely to have otherwise.

Inasmuch as Pres. Roosevelt himself has spoken with hope of reciprocity, and a national convention has had a reciprocity plank in its platform, there cannot certainly be anything heretical in the ideas which he proposes.

Again Sen. Lodge himself is on record, in a speech delivered before the North Dorchester Republican club at Point Shirley, a year ago, in favor of reciprocity in competing articles.

And without any disparagement of the attention which will come to his cause through a discussion of statesmanlike questions, Mr. Hall has gained, and will gain, a very considerable following on his own personality.

He is a healthful, amiable, strong-hearted citizen. When he meets a man he meets him in a whole-souled manner. There is a grasp of the hand, an expression in the face, a tone in the voice, which is genuine.

No man who ever went to Mr. Hall and asked him for advice failed to get it, and no man had to knock twice at his door to discover how he stood. Early in his campaign there were some small men who thought it would be a very good idea to tail to the Hall kite, provided they could get him to do something for them. They tried it. They are with him still, but it was not on any trading basis. He told them so frankly that he was running for just one office, and that he did not intend to make it over a succession of promises that they took the hint without delay and settled down as supporters, but they forgot the trades they wanted to make with him.

All this comes as a glad relief. The very strenuosity which has lately settled over politics in this state has helped to breed a feeling of balancing among many candidates for public office who should know better. Hall has escaped that to date. Whether he will be able to preserve the attitude to the end is a question he must solve himself.

He is a good friend and a not vindictive enemy, and that in itself has considerable significance.

In this campaign he admits he is willing to stand on his own merits. At the very beginning some of his admirers in different parts of the state, without really appreciating the delicacy of the situation, did not see any reason why Curtis Guild should not have a word to say for their candidate. They intimated the same to him, and in time the suggestion got around to Mr. Hall. He was really aroused over it, and he promptly notified the lieutenant governor that it was unfortunate that any such suggestion had been made, and that he wished to relieve him from any doubt on the subject. He told him he was willing to make his own campaign, and that the thought of drawing any one else into it, more especially the lieutenant governor, never crossed his mind. As a personal favor he expressed the hope that the lieutenant governor would not in any way feel obliged to lift a finger for him, in fact by a perfectly passive attitude would he best please him. Curtis Guild appreciated that, and expressed his satisfaction at the spirit displayed.

Mr. Hall is a lawyer, and in the course of his professional practice he has become the resident attorney for the New Haven railroad corporation in the Taunton district. The situation is simply that the road happens to be his largest client.

His possession of such a client is a tribute to his skill as a lawyer, and nothing else. There are signs already that certain political observers will attempt to inject into this campaign the idea that the New Haven road is backing him as a candidate, and thus by intimation making trouble for him. Nothing can be more unfair. While the New Haven road takes a part of his time, he is also the attorney for a multitude of business firms in his territory, and the New Haven practice is merely an incident in his professional life and not the chief feature.

No man could have shown a finer delicacy than Mr. Hall on this very point during his service in the governor's council. Not once during the entire session has he acted other than as a councillor for his district. While certain matters affecting the road were under way he deliberately deprived himself of his usual companionship with members of the legislature, and in such railroad matters as have come up in the council he has, if anything, hewed a little closer to the line than the other members of his own body, where it was a question of railroad privileges.

Fred Hall is democratic in his ways. He lives modestly. He likes to see good horses, but owns none himself. He is at home on the water, but has never felt that he could support a yacht, steam or sail. He enjoys amateur sports and is a good ball player.

When he was a boy the habits of regular living were well grounded in him, and he has never given them up. He is a man who is breakfasting at 7 every morning, and who is in bed by 10 o'clock at night. His home in Taunton is in a sense a court of justice, and rich and poor flock to him every day for aid, assistance and advice on various matters. He is the legal father confessor of the best part of Bristol county and this has helped to bring him in close touch with the people and breed the intimacy which goes to make up a perfect following of friends.

Mr. Hall is Massachusetts born and bred. It was in Norton, in 1861, that he saw the light, but his folks early moved to Taunton, and it was in the public schools of that city that he received his early education. His home training was of the best. His father was a mayor of Taunton in his time, and thus the young Hall was early schooled in political affairs.

After leaving the Taunton schools he fitted for college and entered Harvard, where he graduated in 1882. While at Cambridge he made the varsity ball team. Those were the days of underhand pitching, while the spit ball was not even dreamed of. He acquired such dexterity at his line that he achieved not a little reputation.

From Cambridge he went to the Boston University Law School, from which he graduated in three years, being admitted to the bar in 1885. Shortly after that he entered a partnership with Judge Bennett, dean of the Boston University Law school.

With such a training as he had, it was only natural that he should turn towards the legislature, and in 1887 he was sent to the lower house for the first time. In 1888 he was re-elected. Of his house service none but good words have been said. He was on judiciary, rules and prisons, being chairman of the latter committee.

After leaving the house there was talk of his going to the senate, but he thought he had better hold to his practice for a time, and he plunged into work. The attention which he attracted there resulted in 1892 in his being appointed judge of the district court. While the title has always remained with him, he decided that his law practice offered better opportunities, so he shortly resigned the judgeship and went back to general work.

Politically he continued an attractive figure, and in 1896 he was sent as a delegate to the republican national convention from his district. Meanwhile in the city government he had been putting in service as a member of the school board and in other capacities. The first real political decision he had to make, though, came during the Winslow-Crane contest.

Sam Winslow had been a classmate of his at college, and when he declared his ambition to go on the state ticket Judge Hall at once promised him he would do for him all in his power. On the other side was Murray Crane. His name at that time did not have as much significance as it has nowadays. He was known as a strong man, but was only thought to be of average ability.

Still there were some who felt called on to warn Mr. Hall of the dangers which might come to him from the position which he was taking.

As against the friendship which he had for Sam Winslow, this did not weigh for an instant in his mind. He went to the front and carried Taunton for Winslow over Crane. Already, it is said, there are signs that this has been well remembered in Worcester county, and that time will show an even stronger feeling of appreciation for the service which he did at that time.

When this was over, as well as some other party obligations, Judge Hall made another attempt to retire to his legal work, but two years ago, when Counr. Maxwell retired, a movement was started to send Judge Hall to take his seat.

It was a movement which grew rapidly, and the Boston end of the councillor district was fully as enthusiastic as his home section. The result was a very easy nominating convention. His election brought out a very heavy vote.

In the council, under Gov. Bates' regime, he served on various important committees, and last fall he was renominated unanimously and re-elected with a larger vote than before. Success, though, has never turned his head nor taken him off his feet.

"Fred Hall," said one of his admirers, "is the same man whom I knew 15 years ago. Money and fortune, they say, may change the characteristics of some people, and we all of us personally know cases where this is so, but he is one of the exceptions. I have never been able to notice any change, and I have never been in the position at that where I could do him any favor. Indeed it would be most likely the other way."

Mr. Hall, his wife and his three children live on the old Sprout estate in Taunton, which he has remodelled and improved in many ways. He belongs to all the local clubs and the Elks.

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Edgar R. Champlin.

GEN. EDGAR R. CHAMPLIN OF CAMBRIDGE.

Started Early in the Contest for the Attorney Generalship, Having First Been a Candidate on the Retirement of Hosea M. Knowlton—Has Been Eminently Successful in His Legal and Political Career.

Gen. Edgar R. Champlin of Cambridge can rightfully claim to have had the earliest start of all in the attorney-generalship contest in the republican party. While his announcement this year came perhaps a little later than some others, his first entrance as a candidate was made in July, 1901, on the retirement of Hosea M. Knowlton.

This was the contest which brought out Robert O. Harris, now judge, and Herbert Parker, who was finally nominated. Gen. Champlin is not a self-constituted candidate. Very substantial pressure was brought to bear on him at that time by members of the bar to stand forth as a candidate, and he allowed the introduction of his name. Later on, when it became apparent that the Worcester county republicans were going to take it very much to heart if Mr. Parker should be defeated—and if Gen. Champlin had remained in the field Mr. Parker would not have won out—the Cambridge man decided to retire from the contest, an action which he performed most gracefully and with increased credit to himself.

It was felt at that time by those interested in the two canvasses being conducted that, considering the possibilities of success which attended even the suggestion of his name, he had established his claim to be considered again when a change came, and he was spoken of even that early as a certain candidate of the future.

Thus to those who have watched the present trend of events with a full understanding of the past, his entrance this year was merely a logical result of the trend of circumstances, and not a surprise.

As to the final result of the present contest, it is very early to make prophecies. June prophecies, or July ones, for that matter, are of small importance, but now at the very beginning of the canvass there is one thing which can be said, in justice not only to Gen. Champlin but to all the other candidates. There is no slate in the republican organization on the state ticket. Dana Malone of Greenfield is one of the most earnest, and very properly so, combatting this talk that there is a Guild-Draper-Malone slate. Such a slate program, if it exists, would contribute more to the defeat of a man than anything else that could happen. It would be a supreme element of weakness, nothing less.

For that reason, therefore, the statement cannot be made too emphatically that such is not the case, and the members of the state organization are willling to substantiate that statement at any time.

This fact gives added strength to the Champlin cause. It means that all the candidates can go openly into the field and try it out with all comers, and that there need be no fear of party caste lining off his supporters from free communion with all the other republicans in the state.

Gen. Champlin in this contest occupies another peculiar position. The motive which entered him as a candidate was an indorsement from the members of the bar in various parts of the state. Robert M. Morse and other prominent lawyers in Boston signed the request that he stand from this end, and practicing attorneys from other sections added their signatures.

Thus, although Mr. Champlin has been identified in the past as a Middlesex county man, having been mayor of the city of Cambridge, no Middlesex county argument is made in his case. He is understood to have thrown the locality argument overboard and to be making his campaign purely as a practicing member of the bar.

While it is claimed for him that he will get a large amount of support from Middlesex county, naturally, he does not stand forth as a county candidate, which is a rather important position.

As Gen. Champlin himself put it in the only statement which he has given to the newspapers, "It took me some time to decide whether I would enter this contest or not, but when I saw the names of the men who were ready to back me up I made up my mind to become a candidate. The principal reason why I waited was to see if I had the Bar association with me, and when I saw that was a fact I told my friends that I knew of no reason why I should not be a candidate."

Gen. Champlin can lay some claim to the allegiance of Boston, for he was born in that city in 1858. When he was nine years old his folks moved to Cambridge, and it was there that he was educated in the public schools. In due time, when he had fixed his mind on a college course, he went to a preparatory school in New Hampshire, at which he was fitted for college. He had settled on Dartmouth, on which account all Dartmouth men have since had a friendly feeling for him, but before entering he decided to take up teaching and went into that course of work with all the enthusiasm for which he has since been distinguished. He taught school for some time, and then decided after all that the law had more attractions for him.

The result of his determination was that he gave up teaching, in which he had acquired some distinction, and entered the Harvard Law school.

He graduated from there in 1880 and the same year he was admitted to the bar.

New Hampshire again held out attractions for him and the very year of his admission to practice at the Suffolk county bar he went up to the Granite state and became a member of the law firm of Ray, Drew & Jordan. His connection with the firm lasted only six months, for during his studies at the law school he had already attracted very favorable attention, so he came back to Cambridge and began the practice of law in Boston.

Within a year of his return, he began laying the foundation of the public career which he has since enjoyed. He started at the very beginning as a helper to the republican political organization. From the first a graceful and finished speaker, he became a feature in campaign work, and in 1883 he was given his first public elective office as a member of the Cambridge common council. He served in that body for three consecutive years, and when he retired it was because of the pressure of his law business which had been steadily increasing. His spell of leisure was but brief, for in

The state outside had in the meantime come to know him, as well as the party organization. He was especially loyal in the service which he gave to the organization on the stump during campaigns which were hard and wearing and which also promised at times to be thankless.

It remained for Gov. Greenhalge to give him recognition on his election and after Mr. Champlin had distinguished himself particularly in the previous campaign.

Having no desire for public office at the hands of the governor, he did accept a position on the staff as judge advocate general, from which he derived his title. Of his administration as a member of the staff in a legal capacity none but the highest words of praise have ever been heard. Gen. Champlin added system and distinction to the office and during his term of service he had a number of very important rulings to make on militia matters.

Cambridge again made a demand on his services in the fall of 1897, when he was proposed for mayor and elected. He served in 1898 and 1899 and won distinction. This service, by the way, is one of the arguments being made in his favor by his supporters, who claim that he has become specially versed in municipal law and legislation, which is easily one of the most important branches an attorney-general has to handle in his office in the state house.

When he laid down the honors of office in 1899 he did think that he had for a time at least a promise of respite, but the call came anew.

After a season of Mayor McNamee, Cambridge people, republican in purpose, although non-partisan in designation, determined that a campaign must be made for a change.

They felt, though, that in order to conduct their campaign successfully, a man of all sound attainments and one held high in the general estimation, must head the campaign, and Gen. Champlin was requested to manage the canvass against McNamee.

It was not a very happy prospect, for the chances appeared on all sides to favor the re-election of the mayor, but Champlin went ahead with his plans in the strongest of confidence. The result is now a matter of common knowledge. When the polls closed Mayor McNamee had been defeated and Judge Daly elected as his successor.

Apart from his public elective office-holding Gen. Champlin is perhaps most pleased of all with his record as president of the Middlesex County Republican club. He has been the chief figure of this organization for some time, and his skill as a presiding officer has been commented on at various times.

It has been the most energetic of all the republican clubs, and the service which it has given the party is not to be estimated or figured by any ordinary standards. Some of the most important speeches of the political year have been delivered around the board of this club.

It has been of immense power politically. It is characteristic of Gen. Champlin that he has voluntarily notified the club that, inasmuch as he is a candidate for elective office at the hands of the people of the entire state, he desires to retire so the club shall be free to exercise its own will.

At the bar Gen. Champlin has a very high standing, which is well evidenced by the men who are supporting him in his campaign, including some of the most prominent legal lights in the commonwealth.

a short time he was returned to the city government as a member of the board of aldermen. In this body he distinguished himself, as he had in the common council, by the logic of his addresses, as well as the general conservatism of his actions.

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ASA P. FRENCH OF RANDOLPH.

Candidate for Attorney General from the Southeastern Section of the Commonwealth Is an Attorney of Superior Attainments and Qualifications for the Position.

Asa Palmer French of Randolph, who is a candidate for the republican attorney-generalship nomination, is admittedly the mental equal of any of the candidates therefor. This is the phase of his canvass which particularly impressed an editorial writer of the Transcript who recently made a study of the field of contestants. He wrote in an article printed in the Transcript on June 5: "Mr. French is in some ways the best in the lot. He is very acute. As far as pure intellect goes, he is a leader."

In the same article it was remarked, though, that he was not quite as aggressive and independent as another candidate. That latter comment has not dismayed the friends of the Randolph man, for they point to his recent cases against the tobacco trust, which he brought on his own initiative and which were the first of the kind in the state.

They say that in the beginning in certain ways he received intimations that if he pressed the cases trouble would come to his future ambitions, but he persisted. Now they claim that there are signs that certain interested parties are trying to carry out the threat, and that a special campaign is being waged against him because of his attitude on those cases, which goes to show that he does not lack courage of the most important kind.

They indeed feel satisfied that if he is elected he will bring to the state house ability of the highest order, as well as the courage to prosecute to the end any infringement of the laws, no matter how powerful the offending powers may be.

Asa P. French is now and has been for four years the district attorney of Plymouth and Norfolk counties, and in his case the locality argument should be urged in his favor.

But his friends have been wise enough in the first instance, in explaining his ambition, to put forward his ability as a lawyer of trained practice and his powers as an orator.

While the locality argument is to be deprecated in most cases, it must be admitted that for him on this line they have established a pretty clear claim. They bring forward strongly the fact that Norfolk county has had no representative on the state ticket since 1876, when Charles Endicott was first elected state treasurer, and that Plymouth county has had no new representative on the republican ticket since the same year, when Henry B. Pierce was first elected secretary of state. If the locality line of reasoning is to be recognized at all, this certainly makes out a case which deserves attention and some return from the republican voters of the state. These two counties have steadily given the ticket wholesome support and time and again without any special interest at heart to enthuse the voting population.

The point is also made in his favor, and it is an attractive one, that Mr. French has not been one of the persistent seekers for political preferment who clog real party spirit. While he has given time, energy and money to the cause of the republican organization and the support of the ticket, he has remained out of the general run of office seekers himself, being content to bide his time.

Mr. French wants to be attorney-general because he fully appreciates the honor of the office, and because he appreciates the general distinction which would come to him as a successor to the line of eminent gentlemen who have filled the place in the past. His friends want the nomination for him because they have every confidence in him and they feel sure that he will bring the best that is in him to the service of the state. It is to his credit also that the friends who press his cause forward are not those of months or even recent years, men who have gained their impressions from slight contact with him. They are rather men who have lived with him through all phases of his career, and who have personal knowledge of his possession of the qualities which they attribute to him.

Mr. French was born in Braintree Jan. 29, 1860, the son of Asa and Sophia B. French. Asa French, Sr., was a distinguished lawyer himself. He had been district attorney of this same district which his son now represents for 12 years and had been a judge of the court of commissioners of Alabama claims at Washington. In the latter years of his life he was regarded as easily one of the leaders of the Massachusetts bar.

Young Asa started his education in Boston, where he attended the Brimmer grammar school, which has long regarded him as one of its famous pupils.

Graduating from that school he went to the English high school and then, having decided on a college course, he returned to his original home territory and entered Adams' academy at Quincy, Mass. Here he distinguished himself by winning the Adams gold medal.

Later still he became a student at Thayer academy in his native town, where he received his final preparatory training and from which he entered Yale college.

His career at Yale was brilliant in scholarship, and when he graduated in 1882 on the very day that he received his diploma an offer came from Thayer academy to return and take the chair of instruction in Latin and French.

He accepted this offer, and filled the place for the following year. With his family training and precedent there was only one career in life which could be expected to attract him, and therefore the surprise was not very great when, after completing a year of service, he handed in his resignation and the following fall started in as a student at the Boston University law school.

Here he distinguished himself again by his application and ability, pushing through the law course so that in 1885, three years after he had graduated from Yale, he was admitted to the Norfolk county bar. Considering that practically one whole year of his time was devoted to teaching at Thayer academy, the full importance of his achievement can be better appreciated.

In passing, though, due credit must be given to the fact that during his course he supplemented his college work by other studies in the office of his father, for whose legal keenness he has always had a very considerable respect.

Directly following his admission to the bar came two very important years for him in the variety of training they gave him and in the knowledge of the procedure in the higher courts of the country. These two years were the ones he served in Washington as clerk to the judges of the court of Alabama claims, on which his father was sitting.

When he finally left the office in Washington it was to return directly to his native territory, where he began in real earnest the general practice of law. Southeastern Massachusetts has always been famous for its keen and brilliant lawyers, but he launched his craft among them and began what has now run to be 20 years of active practice in civil and criminal cases in both the state and United States courts. There has never been any question of the ability which he has displayed in that work and he has won admiration, as well as respect, not only for his sound logical legal reasoning but for the general spirit of his work.

He has gained for himself an enviable reputation as an advocate. This was attested before the Supreme court of the United States in October, 1896, when in association with Mr. James E. Cotter, his senior, he handled the defence of Thomas M. Bram, mate of the "Herbert Fuller," who was indicted for murder on the high seas, in such a marvelous manner that the judgment of the Circuit court against Bram was reversed. This celebrated case brought Mr. French into national prominence, and won for him the place he now occcupies, in the foremost rank of criminal lawyers.

Four years ago he was picked out by the republicans as their candidate for district attorney for the Southeastern district, which comprises Plymouth and Norfolk counties. The democrats, it should be said, were so well taken with him that they indorsed the nomination and he is now serving the people in that capacity.

The real climax of his career in that office has been the bringing of certain cases against the Tobacco trust because of business arrangements and contracts which they made regarding the handling of goods which aimed to shut out the sale of tobacco goods from other parties. It has attracted a great deal of attention and has blazed out a line of precedent the importance of which cannot be overestimated.

To his good credit, it can be said that while for the past ten years he has been a very busy man, pressed at all times by the demands of his practice, he has always kept in close touch with the local interests and efforts of his home town. Thus for a number of years he was the chairman of the school committee of the town of Randolph and the schools have improved steadily in general excellence under his management. He has also been a vice-president and trustee of the Randolph Savings bank.

He is now a trustee of the Turner Free library, and is a trustee of Thayer academy.

The Yale Alumni association in Boston hails him as vice-president, while the Norfolk County Bar association, an organization second to none of the bar associations, knows him as president.

Mr. French was married in 1887 to Miss Elizabeth A. Wales of Randolph and has two children, a boy and a girl.

In behalf of his cause already he has the full local support. Gentlemen, many of whom are members of the legislature, have voluntarily formed a campaign committee of their own. In a contest such as he is opening, they have every confidence that the solid nucleus of votes which they will give to him to carry into the convention will attract attention and support from other men, wholly apart from those whom he previously may gather by a presentation of his case.

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Dana Malone -

SOLE CANDIDATE OF WESTERN SECTION.

Dana Malone of Greenfield in the Race for the Republican Nomination for Attorney General—As District Attorney He Has Made an Excellent Record.

While in the eastern part of the state the attorney-generalship candidates almost jostle elbows with one another in their several locations, Dana Malone of Greenfield occupies a position of splendid isolation. He is the sole candidate of all the territory from west of Worcester, to give the eastern men a generous limit, to the New York state line.

This is a great stretch of territory and when his friends go further and state that not only is he without a competitor in this section but that he also has the people with him, the advantage of his position becomes even more apparent. It is a section also which, while it has spots of democracy dotted over it, is yet republican in its general character. Nowadays, it is true, the doctrine of "to the victors belong the spoils" is not being preached with special vehemence, yet these good people do feel down in their hearts that their republicanism, which has been steadfast, should be an asset of not a little importance to them in this campaign.

Mr. Malone for some time was in a waiting mood. It is only lately that he made his announcement that he is a candidate for the place. Yet it should be said that this silence has not come through any desire to save himself in the event of shifting ground. Indeed his position is so well understood that for the past year he has been talked of steadily as a candidate, and his friends have heard frankly from his own lips the nature of his desire. His position at the present time is that it is early to send forth a boom, so he is saving his amunition till a little later in the campaign.

Western Massachusetts people, though, are not with Dana Malone simply because he is of the country born. There are, of course, men who will admit the belief that the western part of the state should have recognition, but back of them and in superior numbers are the men who believe Malone should be the man because they declare he will be the best man for the place.

They form a very important class of citizens, members of the bar from a territory which has only recently supplied a chief justice to the Superior court and an additional justice in the person of John C. Crosby, men whose legal standing is equal to the best which any part of the state can furnish. They have watched Mr. Malone, both as a practising attorney meeting the demands made upon him and as the district attorney for this section of the country.

There are also to be counted a host of town and city officials, men whose common-sense judgment is not to be easily moved by merely sentimental reasons. They appreciate fully the damage a weak or lack-knowledge official could do if made chief law officer of the state. They are convinced that no consideration of that sort need be weighed in this case.

Again there are the men who have a hearty interest in the republican organization and who appreciate that the foundation of an effective party organization must rest on a spirit of recognition of the men who have given their time to the cause. Dana Malone has done this most heartily from the start. It has been honest, earnest work and the whole state oranization showed its appreciation last fall when Dana Malone was selected as the chairman on resolutions of the state convention.

There is no higher honor to be conferred in connection with convention day. The late Sen. Hoar has been in the past the chairman and so has Sen. Lodge, and the full significance of it was appreciated when he was offered the position.

The state, of course, must have a man of marks in this important office. Long ago a standard for refinement and liberality in education was set which has never been lowered. It is a pre-requisite that the man must have tact of the finest sort, because of his position with relation to the great and general court during the session.

Of course, when all is said and done the man who aspires for this place must have demonstrated his ability to try cases, and Mr. Malone can easily stand on the record of his first three-year term in office. During that period of service there were verdicts of not guilty in but four cases. Three of these were on appeals from the lower courts, and any practicing attorney knows the disadvantages which come to a man who has not heard the evidence presented at the lower court and preliminary hearings. On only one case of his own which he had from the beginning did he lose his man.

On only six cases during his term of service did disagreements result, and the cases were admittedly weak from the start. This certainly would show a record of fulfillments in his legal work.

Dana Malone was born in Arcade, New York, in 1857, and was educated there in the public schools. He came to Greenfield while yet a boy and received part of his education in the schools of this state. His natural trend was towards the law and he began the study of his profession in the office of Gorham D. Williams in Greenfield. From there he entered the Harvard Law school, from which he graduated, being admitted to the bar in 1881.

After establishing himself in the law he grew steadily in practice and when, previous to the establishing of the district court at Franklin, an officer was needed in Greenfield he was for six years the trial justice.

Not only is Mr. Malone credited with being a careful and methodical, as well as brilliant, attorney but he is a very clever business man, and his reputation for business acumen is held very high indeed in the section. This, his friends feel assured, is an additional reason why he would make an exceedingly good attorney-general, in view of the many business propositions, as well as legal ones, that the attorney-general in the course of his work is called in to give advice on.

While at many times inducements have been made to him to enter other fields for the practice of his profession, he has steadily remained by the town where he grew up. He is a good citizen in the best sense of the word and Greenfield's interests have always been his interests without exception.

He has been for some time a trustee of the Franklin Savings institution and he also has the distinction of being the agent chosen by the stockholders of the Packard National bank to wind up its affairs. He is a past commander of Connecticut Valley commandery, Knights Templar. He has been for 25 years a vestryman of St. James Episcopal church, and is now next to the oldest member of the vestry.

He was elected to the legislature in 1893 and was at once selected as clerk of the committee on judiciary. He was sent back again in 1894 and was made house chairman of judiciary. He was also a member of the committee on rules. The following year, in 1895, he was sent to the senate. There he was chairman of the committee on probate and insolvency and a member of the committee on rules, judiciary, and mercantile affairs.

In 1896, the last year he was in the legislature, Mr. Malone was made the chairman of the committee on judiciary, which is regarded as the highest legal distinction which the members of the legislature can confer on one of their members. It is a certificate as to his ability and excellence as a lawyer which is never questioned.

After retiring from the legislature Mr. Malone became a member of the republican state committee, a position which he has held ever since. He is regarded as the special spokesman of the western territory at committee meetings.

Last year, when he was selected as the chairman of the committee on resolutions, it was felt that the distinction was a straw showing which way the wind of desire was blowing. The resolutions which he drafted were commended for their terseness and general clearness as well. Over three years ago he was first elected as district attorney without any dissent, democrats as well as republicans voting for him, and he is now serving his second term, which has come to him in the same happy manner. His standard of work has not been lowered in any way.

He also served on several grade crossing commissions appointed by the superior court, and at the present time is associated with Judge Frederick Dodge of the United States district court and Judge James R. Dunbar, on the commission appointed to fix the apportionment of the cost of the New Bedford-Fairhaven bridge.

Round and about his campaign at various times have been woven hints that he had this or that support from the republican machine. The men who know Dana Malone, and who understand him from long companionship, laugh at this. It may be true, they say, that there are numerous men in the republican organization of general influence who think very highly of him, and indeed it would be strange if during his political experience he had not secured friends of that sort. But they say Malone is the last man in the world who would allow himself to be foisted on any body of people if he was not confident in the first place that he could accomplish the work or if he thought he was not desired.

He is willing at all times to stand on his own record before the people of the state and ask for their suffrages for himself alone, and not because this or that man may be his friend or would be pleased with his nomination.

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George A. Sanderson

GEORGE A. SANDERSON OF AYER.

Middlesex County District Attorney, Who Is a Candidate for the Attorney General Nomination, Is Fortunate in the Constancy of His Many Personal Friends.

George A. Sanderson of Ayer, the district attorney of Middlesex county, has got his attorney generalship campaign into running order. A week or so ago a big preliminary meeting of his friends was held at Lowell, at which speeches of various kinds were made in his favor. That demonstration has been duplicated in other sections of the state since, not perhaps on so large a scale, for that was somewhat of a home gathering.

Mr. Sanderson is fully exonerated from any suspicion of having machine support behind him. It is true Col. Olin declared for him at a dinner of the Middlesex club, but the secretary of state has not seen the workings of the machine for years, except in biograph pictures. This lack of a machine support, though, does not worry Mr. Sanderson.

What Mr. Sanderson's friends are depending on is his all-round ability at the law, and they say that the main purpose of the attorney general when elected must be to practice law, hence the satisfaction with which they boom him.

Indeed his enemies have testified to that, and one of his rivals in his literature has been willing to pick up a newspaper review of the characteristics of the candidates in which the legal ability of Mr. Sanderson is commended. His record of course since taking up the work of the county is the best evidence in the world of his power to handle the interests which are committed to his charge.

George Sanderson is also noted for the number of his friends and the constancy of their friendships.

The average man finds that, no matter how hard he tries, his personal relations are apt to be limited in number, and that one has to balance those friendships as Columbus did the egg. In this respect Mr. Sanderson is particularly fortunate, for he has the double gift of making and holding. Since the start of his campaign this has become particularly noticeable in the number of old friends who have stepped out to the front for him and who show every disposition to lend him all the assistance possible in his campaign.

The Sanderson family is one of the oldest in the state. Although the members thereof have never claimed that the Mayflower contained their progenitors on the original sailing list, they were not far behind, for in 1633 the first Sanderson settlers arrived. In Watertown and Concord and Ipswich they set up habitations between 1635 and 1645, and in that general territory they have resided ever since.

The particular branch from which the candidate for attorney general is descended settled in Littleton, Mass., where as early as 1750 they had established the old homestead.

It was there that George W. Sanderson, the father of the candidate, was born. He is a courtly old gentleman, who has been clerk of the 1st District court of Northern Middlesex since 1874, with prospects of many years of service. He has been quite a politician himself, having been elected a member of the house of representatives in 1877, and a member of the senate in 1884 and 1885.

It was in this same old Littleton homestead that George A. Sanderson was born July 1, 1863. There was no element of pampered luxury about his youth. He came into the heritage of hard work which falls to every boy who sees the dawn of life on a farm. He had his share of the labor to do before and after his school hours, which were spent in the public school of Littleton.

When he had completed that course, and determined to start for college, he was sent to the Lawrence academy at Groton, from which he was graduated in 1881.

From there he entered Yale university, which gave him his degree of A. B. in 1885. He has always had reason to remember his college life with satisfaction, for he was made chairman of his class committee and delivered an address at commencement.

Having determined on the legal profession, he wasted no time, but the following fall he entered the Boston University Law school, and in two years went through the course, graduating in 1887, when he received the degree of LL. B., magna cum laude. He was not satisfied at that, but re-entered the law school the next fall, and took a post-graduate course, acting at the same time as a messenger for the municipal court in Boston.

Because of the interest which his home section took in his career from the start, it was only natural that from the beginning of his practice of law he should be called on by the town fathers in quite a bit of surrounding territory for advice on law points.

Trivial some of these questions may have been, but a distinguished jurist has said that the average New England town in the course of a year of ordinary business will easily raise questions enough to keep the Supreme court of the United States busy for six years. Now he well appreciates the training which he was getting at the time.

In Littleton he was also distinguished by being elected to the school committee and serving the town in various other ways with at least mental profit to himself.

When later on he took up his residence in Ayer, the same attention followed him and he has been moderator at the town meetings a number of times indeed.

His professional duties have all the time been steadily increasing, and in the general run of civil work he has made a high mark for himself.

He has had a varied and general practice, of breadth and importance, in civil and equity matters. Among them have been the Simpson case, which was in constant litigation for five years, and involved the validity of a will and the re-conveyance of a large amount of property. In both these matters the decisions were in favor of Mr. Sanderson's clients. He was also engaged on the Trull will, which went to the full bench of the Supreme Judicial court three times, as well as the settlement of the Moses A. Dow estate.

Quite as important in its value as training has been his business experience. He has had a wide experience sitting as auditor and commissioner on cases where the law side had to be subordinated to the business situation, and his friends feel that this is something which should be taken into account when it is remembered that the attorney general not only has to construe business contracts which the state officers into, but to draft them as well.

He has been engaged with Rufus B. Dodge as commissioner, for instance, in the assessment of damages against the city of Waltham for the taking of water for a supply near the Charles river.

He served with Ernest Vaughan of Worcester and Charles E. Ware of Fitchburg in cases arising in Clinton and West Boylston by reason of the acts of the Metropolitan water board in takings for the metropolitan water supply.

In 1893, the same year he married Annie S. Bennett of Ayer, he was appointed assistant district attorney for the Northern district, Middlesex county, by Frederick N. Wier. He held that office for nine years.

In 1901 he was elected district attorney for the same district, receiving the nomination from both the republican and democratic parties. In 1904 he was re-elected to the same office which he now holds.

During the 13 years, it is estimated, more than 7000 cases have been tried or otherwise disposed of in Middlesex County Superior Criminal court.

He is now the president of the board of trustees of Lawrence academy, where he was fitted for college, and previous to taking the presidency he was a trustee for a number of years. He is a life member of the board of trustees of the Ayer public library and a trustee of the North Middlesex savings bank. He is also vice president of the savings bank in Ayer.

The point is made that a man should be taken from Middlesex county this year for the nomination. Middlesex and Worcester counties, according the judgment of democratic politicians, are the two counties they fear the most thoroughly. Their republicanism is of the strong and sturdy kind, and if the democrats can break in on either or both they feel certain that they can accomplish many things from which they are now barred. Middlesex county is of course the largest republican county in the state. Within its borders are 13 cities and 43 towns. There has been no attorney general from Middlesex county since the time of Charles R. Train, who was first elected in 1872.

The call, as Sanderson's friends see it, is therefore for a Middlesex county man, and they believe that the work he has done as district attorney in that section, entitles him to the attorney generalship nomination.



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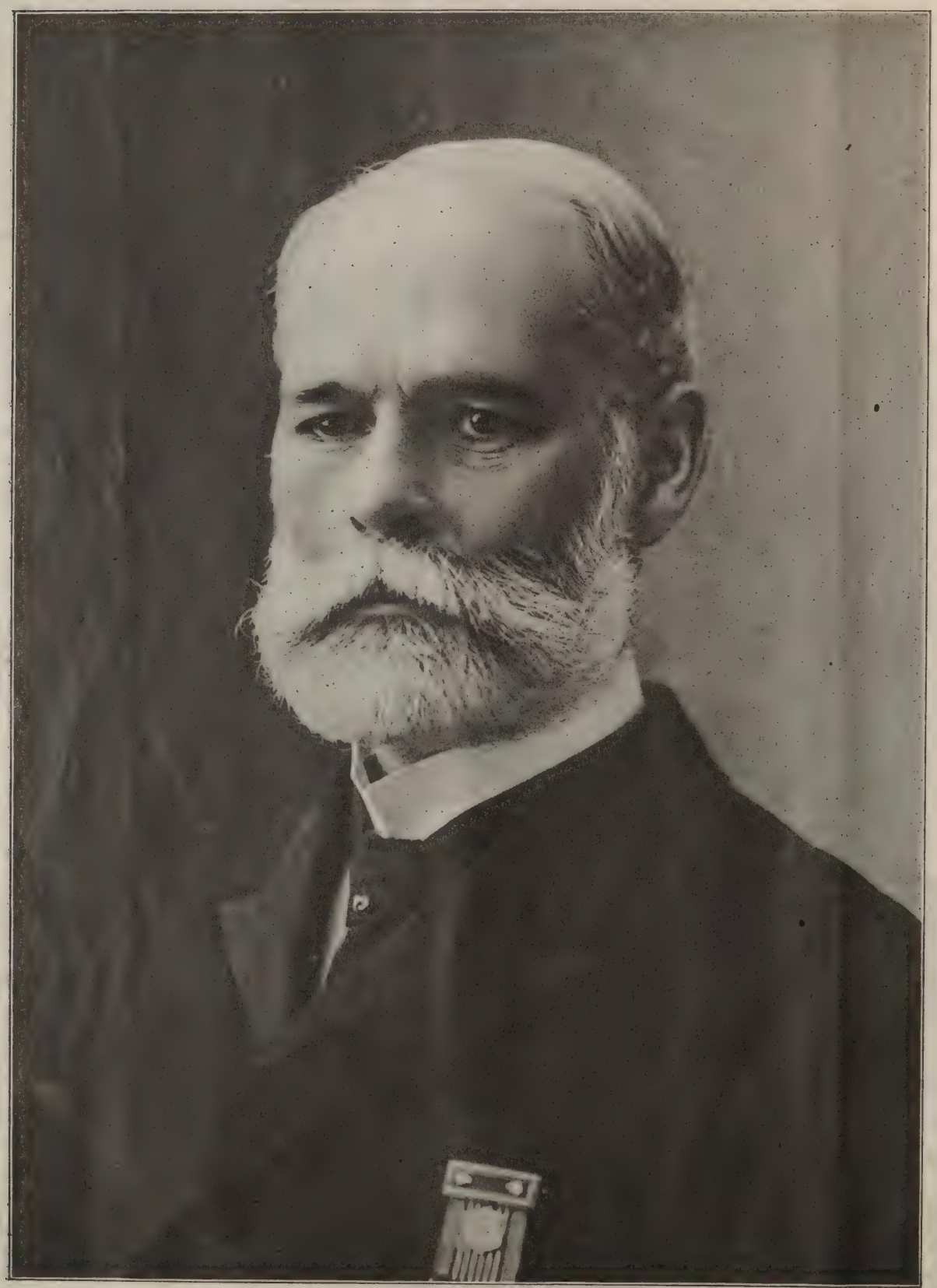
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WILLIAM M. OLIN.

SECRETARY OF STATE WILLIAM M. OLIN.

Three Excellent Reasons Why He "Leads All the Rest" on the State Ticket in the Republican Campaigns Year After Year.

Hon. William M. Olin, secretary of state, generally "leads all the rest" on the republican ticket on election days. This is accounted for, first, because everybody knows "Billy" Olin—in other words because of his personal popularity; second, because he is the only Grand Army man on the ticket nowadays, and third, so it is said, because many democrats believe that there is an apostrophe between the O and the "l," or that if there isn't there should be. The suggestion that Comrade Olin is of Irish extraction is seriously held to be a distinct political asset for the secretary of state.

A Georgian by birth, no one ever heard Col. Olin deny that there might be a drop of Celtic blood in his veins. If there were a chance of a close election he could perhaps prove such to be the case. Finally the present secretary of state gets the votes because the people generally have got so used to hearing his name read at the tail of official proclamations that it is doubtful if the great mass of voters would regard the fervid petition "God save the commonwealth of Massachusetts" as likely to be effective unless the prayer was followed by the signature of William M. Olin.

Sec. Olin has been called the "political Pooh-Bah" of the state house. His duties are manifold. He has been in office 15 consecutive years and during that time has seen the department over which he is the head develop into one of the most important, with duties quite as exacting as any on the hill. He is supervisor of state printing, and buys all the paper used in the execution of the state printing contract; is the custodian of the great seal, the two charters and the constitution; he issues all the ballots for elections and keeps the official record of these elections; grants pedlers' and club licenses; receives returns from the lobby act; keeps the record of all the births, marriages and deaths in the state; looks after corporations; supervises the invaluable historical papers in the archives and has other responsibilities too numerous to mention.

In his office at the state house Sec. Olin is supreme. During the years in which he has served the commonwealth as secretary he has instituted some notable reforms and improvements there. In the matter of indexing and keeping the records of the vital statistics, great progress has been made. The official archives of this state are probably the richest in the country, and the records of births, deaths and marriages are consulted daily by some one desirous of settling an important question which turns on the data contained there. Col. Olin came to an early appreciation, not only of the importance of these records, but of the importance of having them so collated that the information they contained might be immediately available at any time.

Of the 300 and odd jobs which fall to the secretary by order of the legislature, some are extremely important and consume a great deal of time. He controls, for example, the entire election machinery of the state.

Each of the more than 1000 polling places must be supplied with official ballots, and each ballot must be absolutely correct. The number of ballots to be distributed annually at state elections exceeds 1,500,000.

Another important department in the secretary's office is that relating to corporations, and this is growing more important each year. Every corporation to which a certificate is granted must be registered in his office, and as a sort of side issue to this particular line of work he is called upon to register trade marks, labels and other devices, to keep track of legislative enactments and see that they are properly engrossed, and to supervise a multitude of small details.

If an appointment to office is made, the secretary of state issues the notice of that fact to the appointee and usually inducts him into office by administering the oath.

If the state treasurer should die, the secretary, with two others to be appointed by the governor, would take charge of that department and he would be in effect state treasurer, pro tem.

He constitutes, with the treasurer and sergeant-at-arms, the state house commission, and all interior changes, as well as all new furnishings, must be approved by the commission. He is the official publisher of the blue book, which contains the laws and resolves of each year. He is also in charge of the document division of the house and senate. He is the protector of the coat-af-arms of the state, and the stern advocate of a law to prevent any advertising of this sacred emblem by private corporations or individuals.

Few veterans of the civil war have a cleaner or better record than Comrade Olin. He enlisted in Worcester Aug. 14, 1862, and was mustered out as a private June 8, 1865, having served two years and seven months. He participated in the battle of Fredericksburg in December, 1862, his regiment being with the 9th army corps of the Army of the Potomac, serving under Gen. McClellan and Gen. Burnside in the fall and winter of 1862-63. In the early spring of 1863 Olin went with his regiment to Kentucky as a part of Burnside's corps, Gen. Burnside having been displaced as commander of the Army of the Potomac by Gen. Hooker, to whose valiant services Massachusetts has erected her most imposing statue. He was at Vicksburg and after the capture of that city participated in the assault on Jackson, Miss., an eight-day struggle before the city surrendered. He was later in the seige of Knoxville. Then followed the movement of his regiment towards Virginia. In March, 1864, the 36th regiment moved westward across the Cumberland mountain range, a march of 200 miles, to Somerset, Ky. Following this the regiment went into camp at Annapolis. On April 15, 1864, the regiment started for Virginia and during the fall of 1864 and the winter of 1865 Private Olin carried a rifle in the following engagements: Battle of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Po River, North Anna River, Tolopotomy Creek, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, June 17 and 18; Mine Explosion, July 30, on the left of the line; Weldon Railroad, August 18; Peters Farm, Sept. 30; in Fort Rice until the final assault on Petersburg, April 2, 1865, in which the regiment took an important part.

Aside from his official duties, Col. Olin gives a great deal of his time to the work of the Massachusetts department of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is one of the leaders of the department, not only in Massachusetts, but in the country. He has been senior vice-commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., and would have been elected commander-in-chief if his duties to the state had not made it impossible for him to accept the highest office in the gift of his comrades of the civil war. He is always in great demand as a speaker at campfires and gatherings of a kindred nature. Not often does he take the stump in a political campaign, but he talks quite as effectively on current political topics as he does to the veterans with whom he most delights to associate. He is the founder of the musical organization familiarly known as "Billy Olin's Gang." Under the leadership of Col. Olin these vocalists, all of whom are veterans of the civil war, have provided many an original entertainment at political club dinners and at various meetings of Grand Army men.

For several years "Billy Olin's gang" has been a feature at the veterans' night dinner of the Middlesex club, the largest and most stalwart of the republican dining clubs of the commonwealth. On these occasions the club usually has before it veterans of national reputation, although on occasion civilians high in public office are invited to address the club members. The musical part of the program is an important feature, and the Middlesex club men attend quite as much for the amusement which they are bound to derive from the original songs, as for the instruction or entertainment which the speaking always affords.

Col. Olin was born in Warrenton, Ga., Sept. 18, 1845. He started in life as a "printer's devil," developed into a newspaper man, served in the civil war as a member of the 36th Massachusetts regiment, has been private secretary to governors, collectors of the port and other functionaries, and, as a result of this diversified training has acquired a general knowledge of affairs which in his present capacity is almost invaluable to him. He is a 33d degree Mason.

2 GOOD... THINGS

G. O. Blake Whisky

... AND ...

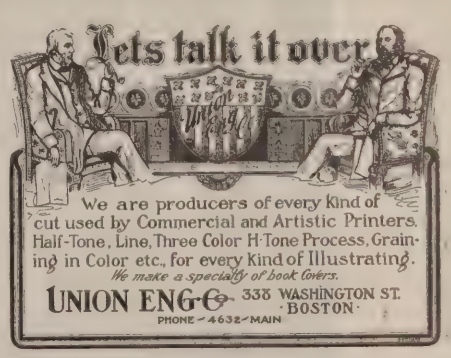
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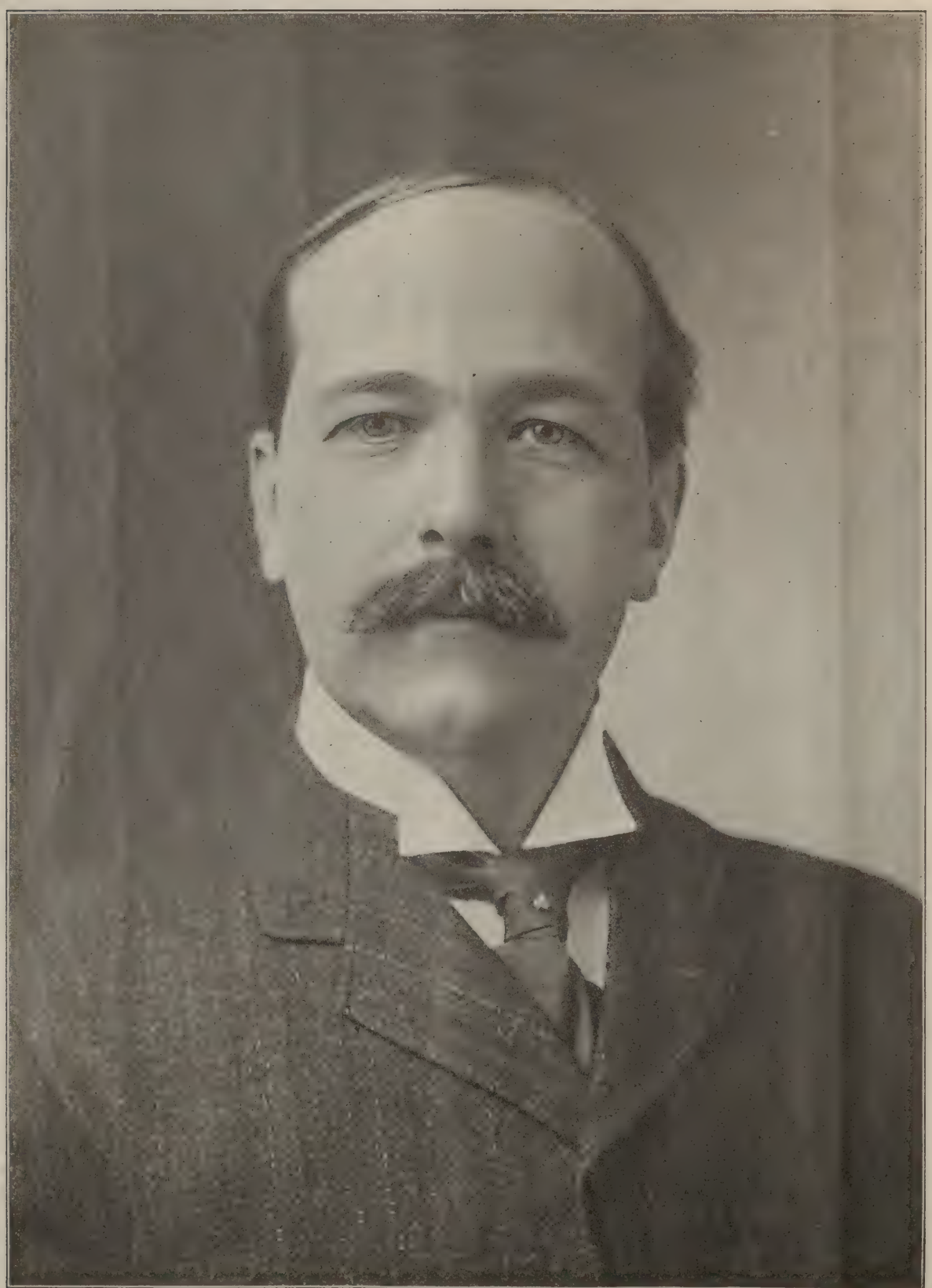
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Arthur B. Chapin

STATE TREASURER ARTHUR B. CHAPIN.

Chief Financial Official of the Commonwealth Has Had a Singularly Successful Career In Executive Office—Six Times Republican Mayor of the Democratic City of Holyoke.

In 1898 when the city of Holyoke was floundering in the financial mire, the business sentiment of the town united upon Arthur B. Chapin as the man to pull it out, and elected him mayor. In the fall of 1904 the business sentiment in the republican party proclaimed Mayor Chapin, then serving his sixth consecutive term as mayor, as the ideal candidate for state treasurer.

The contest in the summer and fall of 1904 for the republican nomination for state treasurer is a matter of such recent political history as to be fresh in the minds of almost everyone interested in public affairs.

The first and for a long time the leading candidate in the field was Col. James J. Whipple of Brockton, a former mayor and ex-member of the legislature.

Weeks before Mayor Chapin decided to enter the field the western part of the state presented a candidate, or rather a candidate presented himself from the western part of the state. Rep. Elisha S. Brewster of Springfield early gathered about him the nucleus of a strong political organization. He had a campaign committee organized and the word went out that he had the support of Ex-Gov. Crane, which carried with it, of course, to the ordinary lay mind the support of the four western counties.

But Mr. Brewster had a rival for the nomination in Editor Langtry of the Springfield Union, who was also in the field, and as a consequence there was a division in Brewster's home city. When the feeling between the Brewster and the Langtry people reached the heated point Mayor Chapin of Holyoke announced himself a candidate. He was not taken seriously at the outset. But it was not long before it was apparent that the Chapin candidacy was not to be laughed out of court. He secured the support of banking interests in the western part of the state, not neglecting to go into Springfield for the indorsement of the financial institutions of that place.

To sum up the campaign of several months in a few words, Mayor Chapin came to Boston and was received with an encouraging degree of cordiality at the headquarters of the republican state committee. He made the acquaintance of Sen. Lodge and got in touch with other local republican leaders. His campaign methods were by no means spectacular. He had no committee actively at work in this part of the state. He distributed his own campaign literature. He called at the state house and visited the heads of various departments, introducing himself and suggesting that he should be glad to have their support.

The night before the state convention Chapin, Whipple and Brewster each had headquarters at the American house, Editor Langtry having withdrawn 24 hours before in favor of the Holyoke man. The anti-Whipple men late at night got Chapin and Brewster together. Neither would withdraw. In the dilemma it was suggested that the claims of each as to the number of pledged delegates from the four western counties be gone over, the one who had the minority to withdraw and support the other.

A count showed a majority for Chapin, and Brewster withdrew. In the convention Chapin was nominated on the first ballot.

The Chapin campaign was unique from start to finish. He spent very little money and what he did put out was for printing and other absolutely legitimate expenses.

After all, his victory was not so wonderful. He came into a convention that was looking for a man of his type. He had the prestige, dear to the republican heart, of having been six times elected mayor of a democratic city, and his reputation for sagacity as an administrator of public finances was so well established as to leave no shadow of doubt that he was entirely competent to occupy the chief financial office in the commonwealth.

Treas. Chapin has done nothing spectacular since he has been in office. He has inaugurated the issuance of a monthly statement of the financial condition of the commonwealth, something very commendable, yet never before done in the history if the state. In the matter of the settlement of the Cotton claim it was well known that the state treasurer was in sympahy with Gov. Douglas and was anxious to have the question settled in a way that would be satisfactory to the chief executive and in accordance with public sentiment. As to the application of the fund received from the civil war claim, the state treasurer and the state auditor were not in agreement, but it is significant that the ways and means committee in each branch and the legislature also took Mr. Chapin's view and settled the controversy by applying the funds as he recommended.

Treas. Chapin has almost five full years wherein to serve the commonwealth before the statute limitation applies, although he may not care to hold the office for that length of time. It is certain that he gained in his first campaign the confidence of the leaders of the party, and so far he has held his place in their good opinion.

He is quiet and unassuming, but his Holyoke political record has shown him to be a man of great force of character. Mayor Chapin took the city of Holyoke when its treasury had been exhausted by the defalcation of a tax collector, the municipality losing a sum estimated at anywhere from $120,000 to twice that amount. The city was involved in litigation over a question of taxation, with legal expenses of about $70,000, and it had voted to assume ownership of the gas and electric light plants, which necessitated legal expenses and expert fees amounting to about $125,000. Mayor Chapin cut off needless expenses and so handled the city's finances that its credit, gauged by its ability to borrow money in the open market, is second to that of no municipality in New England.

Arthur B. Chapin was born in Willimansett village, Chicopee, Nov. 17, 1868. He attended the Holyoke schools, graduated from Phillips Academy in Andover, Mass., in the class of 1887 and from Amherst college in 1891. For two years he was with the Youth's Companion in Boston; later having studied law with his father, Judge E. W. Chapin of Holyoke, he was admitted to the Hampden County bar in 1895.

In 1896 he was chosen city solicitor of Holyoke. In 1898 he was elected mayor of Holyoke and was re-elected five times, each time running on a republican ticket in a city with a nominal democratic majority of about 1000. He is a member of the Second Congregational church of Holyoke, of Mt. Tom Lodge of Masons, is a Y. M. C. A. man and holds membership in various clubs, both in Holyoke and Boston. He has been on the directory of the City National bank and the Mechanics Savings bank of Holyoke.

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Henry F. Palmer

STATE AUDITOR HENRY E. TURNER.

An Official Who Thoroughly Understands the Finances of the State and Has Introduced Needed Changes in the Methods of the Department — Stalwart in His Republicanism.

Well along in his fifth term as auditor of the commonwealth, Hon. Henry E. Turner's course has silenced the doubters in the republican party who feared that the election of so active a partisan as the Malden man would add nothing to the party strength or to the ticket upon which his name would be likely to appear for successive years.

Mr. Turner has been a real auditor. He succeeded in the office a very amiable and estimable gentleman, Gen. Kimball of Fitchburg, a veteran of the Civil War, with a good army record. But no one claimed for Gen. Kimball particular aptitude or training for the office of state auditor.

The general made a good figurehead. His name on the state ticket was an excellent asset for the republican party when the "old soldier" vote was much stronger than it is today, and when it was believed to be more necessary than at present to give the veterans substantial recognition on the state ticket. The office of state auditor, however, under Gen. Kimball ran itself. Smoothly enough, of course, but there was nothing attempted during his administration in the way of reform in details or in the arrangement of the public reports so that they would be understandable to the people at large.

Aud. Turner has changed all this. He came into the office with a long experience as an expert accountant. He began at once to familiarize himself with the details of the place. He studied the finances of the commonwealth faithfully. He was not ashamed to ask for information of the long-time employes in his department, and after he had mastered one phase of the office work he was not afraid to suggest any change in book-keeping which he thought might be beneficial. In other words, he has taken the initiative. He knows his "job."

Go back into the political history of the commonwealth, and Henry E. Turner is found taking an active part in republican politics as early as 1883. That was the year Butler was defeated, and Turner was then the treasurer of the Malden city committee. He was president of the city committee in the presidential campaign in 1884, when James G. Blaine's star set.

Mr. Turner was one of the staunch republicans who stood with Sen. Lodge and Curtis Guild, Jr., the present lieutenant-governor, the latter at that time taking his first plunge into the sea of politics. The "mugwump" craze was at its height, but none of the arguments advanced by those who regarded themselves as the political purists of the day were sufficient to swerve Turner from loyalty to his party. In 1888 he was president of the Malden city committee during the Harrison presidential campaign.

Henry Turner made his first real bid for the republican nomination for state auditor in 1898. He was not alone in the field as a contestant for Gen. Kimball's place. The Hon. Samuel W. George of Haverhill, now a member of the board of gas and electric light commissioners, was also out for the nomination.

But the republican convention of that year was not prepared to refuse Gen. Kimball another nomination. It was apparent to the followers of the latter, however, that the general could not hold on many years longer, in spite of his majority in the nominating convention of 1898. Before Gen. Kimball was renominated there was a sort of tacit agreement with the Turner men that the next year the general would not be a candidate. There was nothing binding about the promise, but Henry Turner's friends left the convention hall in 1898 well satisfied with their efforts and confident that the next convention would look with favor on their candidate.

This belief was well founded. In the convention of 1899 Mr. Turner was nominated, having a substantial majority of the delegates on the second ballot. There was more or less feeling among the friends of Gen. Kimball, but Mr. Turner lost very slightly at the polls as a result of this sentiment. In subsequent elections he has held well up to the head of the ticket, and has received a deserved endorsement of his administration of the office.

Since Mr. Turner has been the state auditor the democratic campaigns have been much more aggressive than they were in the years immediately preceding 1900. Col. Gaston was the nominee in 1902 and 1903 and Gov. Douglas was nominated in 1904. In each of these years a large part of the campaign on the democratic side has been in criticism of republican extravagance and the method of keeping accounts at the state house.

On the democratic side, both in 1902 and 1903, Col. Gaston and Hon. Nathan Mathews, Jr., the latter regarded as one of the most expert of municipal accounting in the commonwealth, assailed the methods employed in the financial departments at the state house. In 1903, and also in 1904, Aud. Turner was put forward to defend the republican administration. He did it with a clearness that brought warm praise from the leaders of his own party.

In 1903, before the Middlesex Club, he made a particularly effective answer to the democratic charge of extravagance and increased tax rate. In that year Richard Olney, 2d, of Leicester, was the democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor. Mr. Olney had served in the legislature of 1903, and was the democratic member on the ways and means committee, which passes on all appropriations. Mr. Turner scored heavily when he declared that this member of the committee had never protested in the legislature against the extravagances of the majority in the house. In this speech also he dealt with the question of the state tax, and, as the official expression of the auditing department of the state administration, his speech made a most effective campaign document. Gov. Bates was re-elected in 1903 by about the same plurality he received in his first year, and his success the second time was due in no small measure to the strong defense which Turner made of the financial policy of the state under republican administrations.

Aud. Turner was again to the front during the campaign last fall, when the unprecedented victory of Douglas staggered the party in Massachusetts. Nothing apparently could have stopped the victory of the Brockton man.

During the last session of the legislature Mr. Turner prepared an especially able statement as a reply to Gov. Douglas' criticism of the state finances in his special message to the legislature advising the imposition of a direct inheritance tax to increase the revenues of the commonwealth. Mr. Turner was against such a tax, and his presentation of this side of the question, as well as his expert treatment of many of the contentions presented in the governor's message, won for him the unstinted approval of the members of the ways and means committee.

While Mr. Turner disagreed with the governor in his views on state finances, he was in full accord with his excellency as to the settlement of the famous Cotton claim. Perhaps Mr. Turner through his department, had more to do with the final settlement of this matter than any one else outside of the chief executive. He took the practical, commonsense view of the question, viz., that the commission agreed upon between Gov. Wolcott and John B. Cotton in 1898 should be paid, no matter how large it might seem to be. The question of principle involved being the willingness of the commonwealth to keep its agreements.

Aud. Turner is a native of Boston. He was born May 4, 1842, and finished his education, after leaving the public schools, at Pierce Academy, Milton. Prior to his election as auditor he was in the legislature for four years, serving on the committees on railroads, manufactures and other committees of importance. He has long been a member of the Middlesex club and for years was active in the Republican club of Massachusetts.

The present state auditor has been fitly described as a "likeable" man. He is all of that. He is cordial without being effusive. He has never been a "trimmer" in politics, and he is as characteristically frank in his friendships. He finally won the republican nomination for auditor after a hard fight, and in the face of strong opposition. But the republican leaders who were then fearful that the party was taking an unwise step in superseding Gen. Kimball wag their heads no longer. Henry Turner has "made good."

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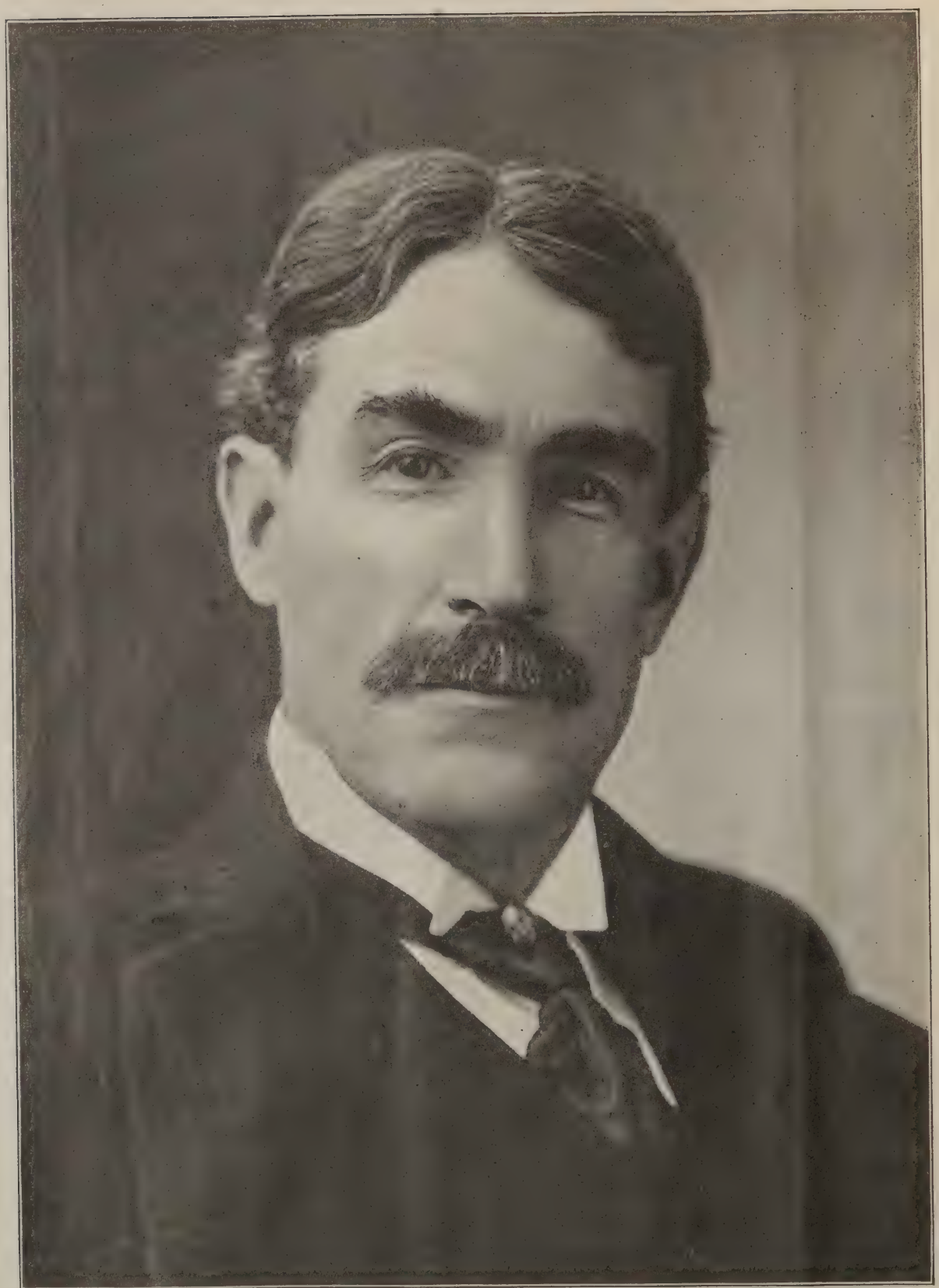
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Hannibal Hamlin

ATTORNEY GENERAL HERBERT PARKER.

Retirement of a Strongly Intellectual Personality from the Executive Department of the State Government — His Attitude on the Cotton Claim.

With the expiration of the present, his fourth term, Atty.-Gen. Herbert Parker retires from his position as the law officer of the commonwealth. He came into office in 1902. There were no doubts on the part either of those who were friendly to his candidacy in the contest for the nomination during the summer and fall of 1901, or of those who were interested in the cause of Hon. Robert O. Harris, his rival for the nomination, that the Worcester county lawyer would prove himself capable of filling with dignity and ability the great office of public prosecutor and guardian of the state's legal rights. Mr. Parker has disappointed no one.

The last year of his service has been notable on account of the so-called "Cotton claim," and while it is apparent that the attorney-general's attitude in this matter was not in accord with the general sentiment—the commercial sentiment, anyway—of the people of the commonwealth, it is doubtful if his course has cost him anything in personal prestige.

The present attorney-general has been the most picturesque figure to occupy the office in the recent political history of the state. It is not too much to say that in all his official acts he has been actuated by the highest and best motives. He has endeavored to administer the affairs of the state in a way which shall be for the best good thereof. He has given all of his time to the work of the office and in this respect he has established a precedent which succeeding attorney-generals will doubtless find it necessary to follow.

Mr. Parker has an unusually attractive personality. He is an idealist, a man of deep sentiment and humane instincts. But these have never stood in the way of the performance of his official duties. Whether as the prosecuting officer in a capital case, or as the representative of the commonwealth in matters in litigation, with a great principle involved, Mr. Parker has never wavered or made sacrifices of principle in the interest of expediency.

For his unswerving loyalty to principle, particularly in the matter of the Cotton case, he has been severely criticised, but those who know him best believe that in this cause celebre he has never regretted a single act nor has he ever attempted to shift responsibility for the attitude of his department from his own shoulders to those of any other state official past or present.

Herbert Parker was born at Charlestown, Mass., March 2, 1856. There are plenty of people still living who can recall the national reputation as a civil engineer that was enjoyed by his father, George A. Parker. His mother is the sister of Cornelius Conway Felton, who was president of Harvard college for so many years.

It will be seen, therefore, that Mr. Parker breathed a somewhat distinguished atmosphere during his childhood and when, after graduating from Harvard in the class of '78, he entered upon the study of law in the office of U. S. Sen. George F. Hoar it was recognized that he was a young man of much professional promise. After he was admitted to the bar in 1883, he acted for a year as private secretary to Sen. Hoar, and it is not to be supposed that he failed to profit by the lessons in practical statesmanship that must, during that time, have come under his observation. For a short time after that he practised law in the city of Worcester, as an associate of Charles F. Aldrich, and it was at just this stage of his career that he displayed in a conspicuous manner those qualities of far-sightedness, independence and careful calculation that have since become such marked personal characteristics.

He determined that it was better for a young lawyer to be somebody in a small community than to be nobody in a larger one, so in 1885 he opened an office in Clinton. It was not at all surprising that he and the late John W. Corcoran of that town should be drawn together almost immediately into a law partnership that continued until Corcoran came to Boston to look after the practice of Hon. Patrick A. Collins, when the latter went to London as consul general under Pres. Cleveland. The fact that Corcoran was, during all of that time, a rising young democrat, and that Parker was an equally devoted though less spectacular advocate of republican principles, did not probably injure the professional success of their partnership. Certain it is that the work of their office did not leave Parker with much leisure for public service, and although while in Clinton he was for several years a special justice of the second district court of eastern Worcester, he was finally obliged to resign from business pressure.

In 1891, soon after the decease of Hon. Harris C. Hartwell, Mr. Parker succeeded to his place in the well-known law firm of which ex-Cong. Norcross was the senior member, the name of the new association being Norcross, Parker & Baker. Mr. Parker was invited to this office because of his reputation as a skillful court lawyer, which was even then well recognized and established, and the high character of the firm as the leading office in northern Worcester county was fully maintained during his connection with it.

The wider range of opportunities existing in a larger city attracted Mr. Parker to Worcester in 1894, where he has since practiced continuously. In January of 1887, he was appointed assistant district attorney for the middle district by Francis A. Gaskill, and when Judge Gaskill was elevated to the superior court bench in February, 1895, Gov. Greenhalge appointed Mr. Parker to succeed Judge Gaskill as district attorney for the remainder of the year. At the election in 1896, he was elected for a full term of three years, which ended in January, 1899, when he declined to hold the position longer, and retired after having been connected with the office 12 years.

In the contest for the nomination for attorney general in 1901 Mr. Parker came before the republican voters with a splendid indorsement from the Massachusetts bar. His campaign for the nomination was handled intelligently, and in the state convention he was nominated by a substantial majority. The work of the attorney general's department has increased very rapidly in recent years. The acquisition of land, valued into the millions, for water, parks and boulevards, has resulted in a great deal of litigation, and in the settlement of these cases, whether within or without the court, the commonwealth has been represented either by the attorney general or by some of his subordinates in the office acting under his direction. The attorney general appeared for the commonwealth in the trial of Tucker, the prosecution of this case being distinguished alike for its fairness to the accused and the manner in which the chain of circumstantial evidence was so forged as to leave no doubt in the minds of the jury as to the prisoner's guilt.

In the settlement of the Cotton claim, Atty. Gen. Parker took the ground that the commonwealth should have its claims from congress paid direct into the state treasury and not through the hands of any agent.

The Cotton case has been worn threadbare by discussion. Briefly, however, John B. Cotton, a Washington lawyer, was authorized by Gov. Wolcott and his council to represent the commonwealth in the collection of civil war claims, the agent to receive a commission of 10 percent of the total amount collected.

In 1904 congress awarded Massachusetts $1,600,000 in round figures, the secretary of the treasury delivering the warrant for the full award to Mr. Cotton. The latter conceived the notion that the commonwealth intended to contest the amount of his commission, and he held the warrant pending an official promise from the state that he would not be compelled to bring suit in Massachusetts courts for his fee. The matter was in controversy from May, 1904, to May, 1905, when the legislature finally passed an act, at the suggestion of Gov. Douglas, ratifying the original contract and authorizing the payment of a commission to Mr. Cotton on the delivery of the warrant to the governor. Mr. Parker opposed this method of securing the warrant on the ground that it did not constitute a "direct" payment. At a hearing before the joint ways and means committee of the legislature on May 10, Mr. Parker appeared, in the exercise of his constitutional and statutory duty as adviser of the committee, and stated his contention.

Mr. Parker reviewed the case in all of its details from the beginning up to and including the suit in the supreme court of the district of Columbia brought by the attorneys of Mr. Cotton, asking the court to issue an order prohibiting the secretary of the treasury from granting a new warrant for the total amount of the award made payable directly to the commonwealth. The attorney general contended that the supreme court of the district of Columbia could have no jurisdiction in a question affecting the constitutional rights of a sovereign state, inasmuch as no sovereign state could be impleaded in any court save one within its own jurisdiction. He called the attention of the committee to the fact that this case was still pending at Washington. The position of the attorney general throughout the Cotton controversy was very much misunderstood. He explained his attitude clearly, however, in his address to the ways and means committee. In concluding his argument Atty. Gen. Parker summed up the case as follows:

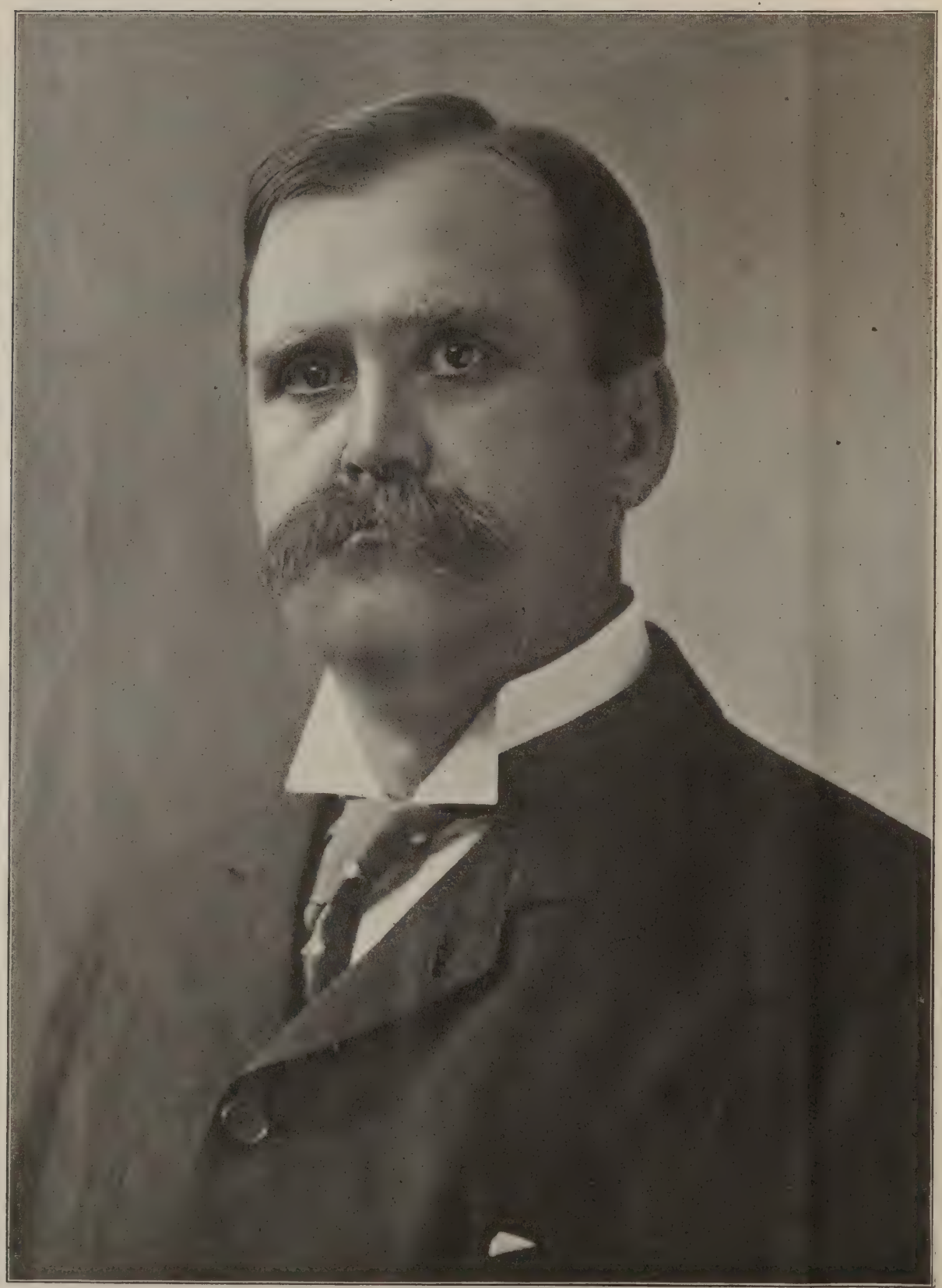
"The attorney general of the United States is today contending before that court (the supreme court of the district of Columbia), before which Massachusetts cannot be brought, before which she cannot appear, for the same principle that I am contending for, and to which I will adhere so long as voice or authority is left to me, that the payment of that appropriation of the United States is required by the constitution and the law to be made direct to the state of Massachusetts, that it cannot be stayed or diverted that the contract with Mr. Cotton requires that it shall be so paid. With the issue of contractual rights between Mr. Cotton and the state of Massachusetts, the attorney-general of the United States has no concern, and no responsibility, save as they are claimed to affect, or impair, the constitutional relations between the federal government and the states.

"Upon these the United States has an interest of greater moment even than that of a state.

"First the question was: Is there any authority by virtue of which payment can be made to Mr. Cotton? That passed into the question (even if we assumed that there was such authority): Shall one dollar of the money of Massachusetts be paid by any of her officers, or justified by any of her officers, when the other contracting party is recalcitrant, repudiates the contract, refuses to complete the necessary conditions of its performance, and makes every effort to prevent Massachusetts from gaining the benefit of one farthing of the effort which he says was so important, so faithfully devoted to her interests? And, third and last, and most serious, an issue which Massachusetts cannot recede from without stultifying her position as a sovereign state, without repudiating the contest made in her behalf by the attorney-general of the United States upon a grave constitutional question—a question in which the United States of America is as vitally concerned as Massachusetts—shall that all be foreborne, all be forgiven, all condoned, because it is said that Massachusetts needs the money? Shall you justify the taunt and innuendo of the secretary of the treasury when he suggested that Massachusetts was to be dealt with as an impecunious state; or shall you declare that Massachusetts meets her obligations to the last penny and will permit no officious dictation as to their performance; that her officers meet such in obedience to the oath they have taken requiring them to see to it that no payment of her money shall be made until lawful and explicit authority is shown for it, and then only in the manner the law prescribes; that no dollar shall be paid from her treasury, where it has been deposited under the pledge of her laws by her taxpayers, until the obligation of a contract upon which a claim has been asserted has been fully performed; that Massachusetts never, for lucre or for need, will surrender her constitutional right to have the debts the nation owes her paid directly, a provision no less important to the United States than to her?

"Shall it be said, gentlemen, that in order that a sacrifice or compromise of the issue may be made at this stage, to the end that her cash balances may be momentarily expanded, this great question of federal importance shall be taken from the courts of the United States, where, as such question, it is asserted by the attorney-general of the United States in our behalf as well as for the maintenance of the rightful authority of the constitution and laws of the United States; and in order that we may seize with grasping fingers a part of that which is our due, shall we make solicitous purchase of our absolute contractual rights from one who has repudiated his obligation to us and had impugned the responsibility and integrity of this commonwealth? Shall we negotiate with one who himself grossly in default, and through the betrayal of his trust seeks to withhold the moneys of the commonwealth, that he may compel an extortionate compromise? Ah, gentlemen, you may enter upon such negotiations with him; I will not. You may assume that it is your right to enter upon the field of such surrender, and you may make sacrifice or compromise as you will; but I beg you to remember that in so doing you are assuming a responsibility far transcending any petty question of immediate expediency or money. Submit to such ignoble terms, as they seem to me, and hereafter, so long as the union shall remain, so long as the constitutional rights of sovereign states shall be inquired of, so long as those commonwealths held in proud esteem by the sister states because of their former pre-eminence and service in the establishment and maintenance of the federal compact, shall be held up for the admiration of the nation,—so long will it be said, with stern reproach, that, fallen from her high estate, Massachusetts, upon a petty matter of expediency and finance, held her constitutional rights, her dignity, of less concern than present cash; and that in order that she might recover a petty remnant of her own, from one who had failed in her obligation to her, she had sold her constitutional birthright; that in a mercenary desire for the instant possession of money, she condoned a betrayal of duty to her, and confessed an imputation on her good faith because she had not the courage to resent and refute it.

"Some may permit this commonwealth to be so wrongfully humiliated, but I shall not be among those who would do her such discredit. Earnestly, gravely, respectfully protesting against what seem to be arguments of most unworthy expediency, I appear before you. This is the position in which the attorney-general stands, and which he must and will unswervingly maintain. Having taken the oath of service, I cannot be silent when she is assailed, or when her rights, as I conceive them, are denied to her; nor shall my protest be the less earnest because it may be without present avail."



EUGENE N. FOSS.

THE RECIPROCITY SITUATION.

Why Senator Crane's Suggestion to the Revision Wing Is Likely to Prove Futile — Home Market Club's Challenge to Combat Will Be Accepted — Refusal of Foss to Remain Politically Dead is Perennial and Embarrassing.

It is a far cry from the political ostracism visited by the republican bosses upon advocates of commercial reciprocity two or three years ago and the spectacle of the United States senator mingling over the mahogany with these same advocates.

Sen. Crane's recent conference with the (republican) sub-committee of the Committee of One Hundred on Reciprocal Trade was the most noteworthy political event of the week. It appears that neither party sought the meeting, although each, in equal good faith, thought the other did, so the incident is devoid of special significance on that score. The really important fact is that Sen. Crane, at the close of the meeting, gave to the press a personal statement in the course of which he said: "I advised the committee not to seek as a body to nominate or indorse any candidate for office at the approaching state convention, but to confine their efforts to the platform to be adopted at that convention."

The senator's statement, therefore, serves notice that he wishes the reciprocity men to cease from political activity. At any time heretofore, such a notice would have quieted the most rambunctious of presuming republicans. In the present instance, it bids fair to confirm the determination of the reciprocity leaders in the course which they already had marked out.

This prediction is not taken to indicate any disrespect toward Sen. Crane. In fact, the reciprocity republicans do not deny his great influence as a politician nor his charming qualities as a gentleman and private conversationalist. They acknowledge his hypnotic power and respect his personal, if not political, moves.

The real explanation is that Sen. Crane, for once, mistook the temper of a body of men whom he set out to convince. Hitherto in the recent political history of Massachusetts there have been few, if any, differences of opinion within the party as to the policy to be pursued. Questions of principle have not been involved in the many internal contests in which the deft finger of Mr. Crane has been inserted. Manipulation of persons, under these circumstances, has been easy. A word or two from Crane, or a nod or two from Lodge, and this man or that has retired or come forward accordingly as he was pulled or pushed Lodge has exerted the firmer, the more threatening grasp; Crane has exercised a gentler, but none the less persuasive art. With the two men united to straighten out a given situation, or either of them working alone with the acquiescense of the other, it was a pretty tough proposition that could not be handled.

Sen. Lodge has no influence, however, in the reciprocity ranks; and as they present the only symptoms of trouble, he sailed for Europe and left the persuasive junior senator to harmonize the elements represented by the self-complacent Draper and the warlike Foss—as if the hornet could be kept from the calf's ear by the use of exceptional gifts of conversation!

When Eugene N. Foss made his original stand for reciprocity three years ago, he started a movement which has grown until it now presents the leading issue in Massachusetts politics. It is indorsed by practically all the active commercial organizations of the state. Its leading promoters are manufacturers and business men of the highest standing. They mean business with the reciprocity issue. They care nothing for persons, and, republicans though they are, they care less for party than for a fair and progressive revision of the tariff.

They hold that our foreign trade is equal in importance to our domestic trade. By this they mean, they say, that should our foreign commerce be cut off or seriously impaired, the result would be a business panic. They say that the future hope of New England particularly lies in the export business, and that this can be greatly enlarged and developed without in any respect interfering with the other sections of the country. Indeed, they say, the development of an export business is not a sectional proposition, anyway.

They argue that many of the extremely high duties in the Dingley tariff are not only oppressive to the consumer, but threaten the entire volume of our foreign trade by breeding a spirit of retaliation among foreign nations. They point to the attitude of Germany as an example of the feeling in Europe, and they hold that a commercial war such as Germany threatens will be extended to include practically all foreign countries, and that the results to the commerce of the United States, both coming and going, will be disastrous.

Not only to increase a foreign commerce which is satisfactory at present but to save that commerce from threatened annihilation, they are organizing and exhorting the republican party to adopt a system of reciprocal tariffs.

As republicans, they take the many utterances of McKinley with regard to reciprocity at their face value, and they resent bitterly the attitude of the Home Market club in assailing them as "assistant democrats" and "free traders."

The original Foss movement has been broadened by the assistance lent by the Committee of One Hundred on Reciprocal Trade, and the state is being systematically organized through the agency of this committee.

These were the men whom Sen. Crane blandly asked to stop their agitation, withdraw their request that candidates representing their views be nominated by the republicans of Massachusetts, and content themselves with a simple resolution in the republican state platform.

From all the information obtainable regarding what was intended to be a secret conference, it is plain that Sen. Crane's mission was not successful. It had been the announced purpose of the committee eventually to place a candidate for lieutenant-governor in the field or indorse somebody already named. It is certain that none of the 10 gentlemen composing the sub-committee with whom Mr. Crane had his sit-down weakened even a little bit in the course of the conference. On the contrary, they are determined to fight to the last ditch if necessary. They informed the senator that, in their opinion, the majority of the republican party in the state favored the reciprocity principle, and they inquired of him why he did not recognize this condition and urge the nomination of a candidate who should represent the reciprocity sentiment.

They were not discourteous enough to assume that the senator's mission was undertaken directly in the interest of Eben S. Draper, who strongly opposes the whole reciprocity idea, but they point out that Sen. Crane's advice should be followed, the result would be not only to discredit the reciprocity movement, but to increase materially the chances of Mr. Draper's securing the nomination.

It is understood that the committee promised to take no action toward the selection or indorsement of a candidate for the present. It is denied, however, that this was done because of any request of Sen. Crane, for it is said that the committee has had no intention of taking any such action for some time to come. The reciprocity men are busy perfecting their organization throughout the state, and they feel that any move toward the indorsement or selection of a candidate at the present time would embarrass rather than aid them.

Sen. Crane's desire is admittedly for harmony within the party. The Home Market club is for party harmony also, but it desires to achieve it by means of a fight. Its purpose is to force the anti-reciprocity issue in the state convention, realizing the normal advantage of the machine in a contest for delegates, and then, if victorious in the convention, to try to tell the people that the reciprocity issue is killed.

The purpose of the "stand patters," who are accustomed to use the Home Market club for their own purposes, is made clear in the circular which Sec. Clarke is sending about the state for signatures. This circular denounces as a fake the pro-reciprocity petition which received some 63,000 signatures last year; attempts to read out of the republican party all reciprocity republicans who advocate a reciprocity in more than non-competing products; sharply arraigns the republican state convention of 1904 for approving the strong reciprocity plank in the party platform and demands that the republican party of Massachusetts repudiate its own declaration of a year ago.

"The time has come," concludes the circular, "when the party must choose between its friends and its natural enemies."

The Home Market club document is regarded by the reciprocity men as a piece of dictation pure and simple. It is known to be a challenge to combat, and there is not the slightest doubt that the challenge will be accepted. Had there ever been a moment when the gentle eloquence of Sen. Crane might have prevailed with even a section of the reciprocity wing, that chance was destroyed when the Home Market club spoke.

Along with many good things which even the reciprocity republicans approve, the Home Market club also represents every phase of private graft that flourishes under the tariff. It is the graft element among the high protectionists which most bitterly opposes reciprocity.

The reciprocity men know this, and they know that a retreat on their part at this time would be distorted by graft organs all over the country into a defeat of free trade by wholesome protection. The people would never be permitted to understand, if the graft element could prevent it, that the moderate demands of the followers of McKinley had been turned down at the behest of a small group of men many of whom dare not let the people understand how much of a haul, beyond the needs of legitimate protection, they are making every year out of the tariff.

This is the view of the case stated frankly by many of the reciprocity leaders; and it demonstrates very clearly why the adroit suggestion of Sen. Crane is regarded as impossible.

The difficulty of the Home Market club in trying to "kill reciprocity" in Massachusetts is that it refuses to stay dead. Eugene N. Foss, with scores of the heaviest business men in the state behind him, is the backbone of the movement, and as long as Foss possesses brains, energy, means and life, the stand-pat element, not only in Massachusetts but throughout the country, must reckon with him. It took three lickings to convince people of what Foss always had told them, that he would just as soon be licked as to win; and with this absolutely unique, virile character leading the reciprocity republican forces, there can be no peace until his side eventually wins. Foss smiles through the gloom of defeat like the sun through a mist, and he sheds the shower of criticism which is continually pelting him as a duck's back sheds water.

There is another very serious element in the general situation which many of the reciprocity and all of the machine men are clever enough to see. This is the universal revolt against the machine forces, which lacks only a leader, only a match to the powder barrel to create such an explosion as never was seen in the state before. This anti-machine sentiment may concern itself with reciprocity, or it may not, but its unquestionable effect is to make any candidate for any office dangerous that goes into the contest against the machine with the reciprocity backing.

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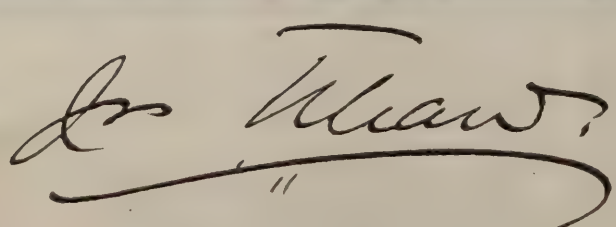
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No 5



JAMES F. SHAW OF MANCHESTER.

Candidate for the Republican Senatorial Nomination in the Third Essex District is a Young Man of Unusual Achievements in the Business World With Many Friends in Social and Political Circles.

There are few young men in this commonwealth better known or more widely known, especially in the business circles of the state, than James F. Shaw of Manchester. His youth has apparently been no handicap to him, for very definite and decisive successes have crowned his efforts already.

He has been interested practically all his life in street railway matters, in the construction and operation of cars, the operation of lines; in fact in every phase of the street railway business. He has, with his father, Hon. Edward P. Shaw, been the pioneer in the great enterprise of the high-speed interurban railway operation; and when he entered that realm the steam road no longer had the field to itself.

But the story of the successes and achievements of the Shaws in railway operation is not half as interesting or instructive as the story of the hardships and the difficulties which beset their path. It would seem enough to suggest that they have encountered the opposition of the steam roads to indicate just what they have been forced to contend with.

The Boston & Worcester street railway is today conceded the type and model of interurban road. The people have placed their seal of approval upon it until now its absolute success is no longer a question. But there must have been many hours when the completion and operation of such a road were matters more or less of speculation.

The Shaws and their associates in that venture had about everything to contend with which the more zealous members of local boards and the more inventive members of the legislature of Massachusetts could offer to hinder or obstruct. But the people behind the proposition were well equipped for the contest which savored, at times, of real Indian warfare, at other times descended to the plane of the common everyday hold-up. The sound business judgment and maturity of Hon. Edward P. Shaw were an excellent asset, and so were the zeal, energy and ceaseless devotion to the work in hand, of his son, James F. Shaw. It took more than brute force to win in this and other contests. It took a rare species of tact and diplomacy. And so it came to pass that the Shaws not only succeeded from a business point of view, but James F. Shaw, at the outset strenuous, impulsive, almost headstrong, came out of the furnace highly tempered and a better diplomat than 20 years in the consular service could have made of him.

But Alexander-like, young Mr. Shaw has reached out for other worlds to conquer; and there is no prospect of his early passing away because there are none left to conquer. His work has been cut out for him. He has planned it himself, however. There are a lot more obstructions on the track, but he just smiles away as if the iron were clear for miles ahead. During the last session of the legislature he was, of course, much interested in the proposition for another high-speed railway, this time from Boston to Providence. He didn't win; but nobody else did. When the smoke of battle cleared away the railway man was found still complacent, for things were in statu quo.

Of course in a great business where franchises and such things play a part, the captain of industry is more or less within the charmed circle of politics. Not only in this way, however, but more directly has Mr. Shaw been identified with state and county politics. When his father, Hon. E. P. Shaw, after serving the alotted time efficiently as treasurer of the commonwealth, was a candidate for congress, the old Essex district was treated to a contest which for warmth was never equalled.

Naturally Mr. Shaw worked hard in his father's interest, and the zeal with which he campaigned in that cause won for him hosts of friends. Although Capt. Gardner won out, the elder Shaw lost nothing in prestige.

To mention the half dozen men who might today be termed controlling factors in Essex county, the Shaws, father and son, must be included. Unlike some others of these "factors," however, the Shaws have done much for the business interests of the county and have never at any stage been forced to depend on politics or political advancement.

The political astrologers are now busy on James F. Shaw's chart. Some of them find his star of destiny somewhere over Beacon hill. As a matter of fact there is little doubt now that Mr. Shaw's friends will insist on his candidacy for the state senate. Much of the old animosity, engendered during the Shaw-Gardner controversies, has faded away. A year ago, when Capt. Gardner was a candidate for re-election, the elder Shaw refused to permit the use of his name as an opposition candidate. On the contrary the Shaw influence was directly given to the congressman, with the result that the campaign of that year was quite as harmonious as the preceding one had been disturbed. So if James F. Shaw is a candidate for election to the state senate the alignment of forces will be somewhat different than during his father's congressional fight.

That Mr. Shaw is well equipped for legislative work no one can deny. Few men understand Essex county and its needs better than he does. He has important business and political connections throughout the state which would prove valuable assets for his county.

Mr. Shaw went out a year ago as a delegate to the republican national convention at Chicago. The good-fellowship and companionable qualities of the young leader were strongly demonstrated on this occaison. In more senses than one he was the life of the party. Away from business he knew of no oppositions, and the way the lions and the lamb got together on that important mission to the middle-west was edifying and instructive. The best fellows in the party were together and the genial James headed them.

Personally Mr. Shaw is most cordial and agreeable. Today he is not easily disturbed. On the contrary the opposition is often disturbed by his very sang froid. His face is open and it carries the inscrutable smile. His eye is clear and his range of vision is broad. His carriage is erect and dignified. In a crowd he might be taken for a college athlete more readily than a railway magnate. He is a good conversationalist and as a public speaker could take care of himself in any assembly.

He is essentially a hard worker. Early and late he is found at his desk, and between times performs a hundred important missions. He knows how to entertain and he likes to get away from business cares, when the labor is done, for a few hours with the boys. A strong characteristic is his loyalty to his friends. And nothing is truer than that Mr. Shaw has been loyal to friends even when his own business interests have suffered somewhat because of the loyalty.

He has been in some losing political fights, and he has lost because the odds against him were tremendous. But he knew this when he entered the fray. The fight he waged in the interests of Col. Whipple of Brockton for the office of state treasurer will not soon be forgotten, and the closest political observers understand fully that it was due to no faux pas on the part of James F. Shaw that the Brockton man didn't win. In this fight the opposition to Shaw was not confined to Essex county. The state machine was against him and he lost.

Business men very generally pay high tribute to the judgment of the Newburyport man. He has been placed in most delicate and significant places that would have perplexed older men, but has acquitted himself excellently. He enjoys a deserved popularity, not only in those business circles wherein he has been so active, but in social and political circles as well. His eminent fairness has won for him quite as much as that business acumen and astuteness which are admittedly his. He has refused, as a matter of course, to take any unfair advantages of the enemy when the temptation to others would have been strong.

Of course this line of conduct has created what might be called by some a Shaw machine in Essex county. Mr. Shaw would of course deny any such institution as a machine. Whether it exists or not he has never been accused of aspiring to be either "boss" or "dictator." He has important interests to protect, and his friends have a future mapped out for him. Whatever his future movements may be they are worth watching.

James F. Shaw was born July 18, 1873, in Newburyport. He had been associated with his father in business for some time during the development of their plans for the extensive business which they are now conducting. In due course of time the firm of James F. Shaw & Co. was formed, succeeding the old regime, and the younger Shaw entered upon his career of larger activity in street railway construction and management at the head of the new concern in 1897.

The first work was done in Essex county, in Haverhill, Amesbury and Gloucester. Then came the building of a line connecting Wakefield, Stoneham Reading and Arlington. Then the field in Plymouth and Bristol counties attracted their attention, and connections between Brockton and the surrounding country were developed. Providence, Worcester, Framingham and Marlboro also became centres of lines under their control, and the Boston & Worcester line was built and equipped, as well as the Providence & Fall River line, while others are now projected. He is also interested in financial institutions, and is vice-president of the Malden Trust company.

Amid the stress of business, Mr. Shaw has found time to develop his social inclinations and to take the necessary recreation which keeps a man of affairs sound in body and mind as well as intent upon his material interests. He is a Mason, a member of the B. A. A., the Algonquin and Exchange clubs of Boston, the Pentucket club of Haverhill, the Salem club, Dalton club of Newburyport, Commonwealth club of Gloucester, Worcester club, Newton club, American Yacht club and Essex County club.

Naturally, therefore, he has hosts of friends who are interested in him personally and who esteem him highly as a forceful, wholesome and energetic man among men. His successes have won their admiration, unmixed with envy, for they recognize the fact that he has won them by application and endeavor, and find in him a good type of the young Massachusetts citizen, earnest and up-to-date, and entitled to win on his merits.

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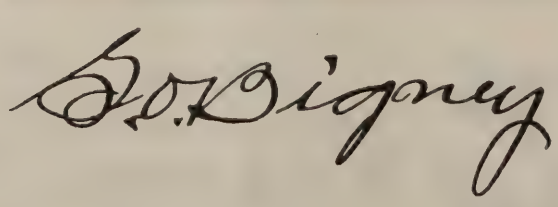
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SIDNEY O. BIGNEY OF ATTLEBORO.

Candidate for the Executive Council from the Second District—His Chief Title to Distinction Is That of a Successful Business Man.

Sidney Osborne Bigney of Attleboro, who is a candidate for the Executive council from the 2d district, is proud to claim that his chief title to distinction is that of a business man, and while other honors have come to him he is prouder of that than of anything else.

He has reason for that satisfaction. Today in Attleboro he is president of the Attleboro Co-operative Bank, and president of the Odd Fellows' Building association. He is a member of the republican state central committee, and was delegate to the last National republican convention held in Chicago. He owns one of the largest jewelry factories in the state and hundreds of well paid employes find constant work in his service.

This plant and business were not inherited, but are the product of his own energy and perseverance.

Those who may have any lurking doubts as to his capabilities to be an adviser in running the state corporation would do well to spend just a little time surveying the progress which he has made.

One thing which impresses the man who meets Col. Bigney is his heartiness and cordiality.

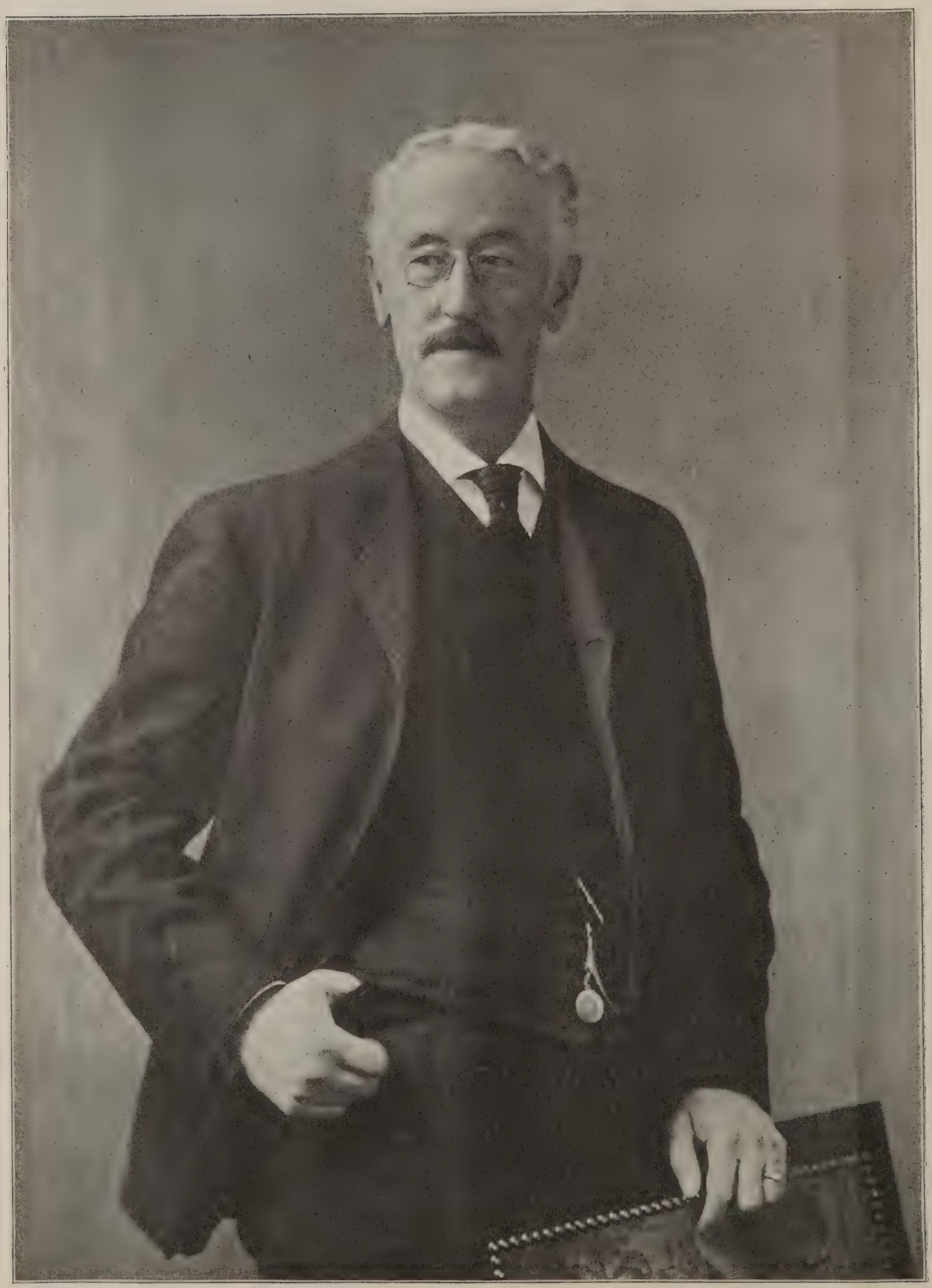
Col. Bigney is well fitted for the position of councilor, and with his business ability and experience in state and national affairs will make a valuable member of the governor's official family.

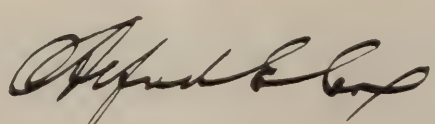
The ways of statesmanship are not unknown to him, his ability having been recognized in this line when he was sent to Washington to oppose the ratification of the French treaty which threatened to deal a heavy blow at the jewelry industry and many other industries in New England. How well he did his work can be testified to by those with whom he came in contact. It was a long fight, but the French treaty was finally defeated.

And so we find this man an earnest, resolute worker in anything which he believes to be right.

The politicians of the district have not forgotten the manner in which he carried the 14th congressional district as a delegate to the National republican convention. He not only carried his own town 5 to 1, but swept the district in a three cornered fight, and was nominated by acclamation.

Mr. Bigney's business motto is: "Eternal hustle coupled with honesty and integrity, is the just price of success."





ALFRED E. COX OF MALDEN.

Candidate for the Republican Nomination in the Sixth Councilor District Is a Man of Large Experience in Business and Political Affairs, and Widely Known in the Party.

Newspaper readers of the casual sort who have had a little experience in politics smile with amusement when a few weeks ago they began to notice paragraphs in the newspapers to the effect that Malden people desired Alfred E. Cox of that city to run for the executive council, and that he was refusing.

If they had investigated and had noted the fact that the 6th is one of the strongest republican councilor districts in the whole state, they would perhaps have smiled still further at the coyness of this office-seeking.

Indeed, they could hardly be blamed, for it is not often that a man is in sight running fairly and squarely away from a political distinction of this nature, where there is absolutely no string of any sort tied to it, behind it, or under it.

Yet that is just what Alfred Cox of Malden was doing at the time the newspaper paragraphs were printed. Twice delegations waited on him and twice he refused. Twice he was asked to reconsider and twice he refused to reconsider. He told them that he did not want political office, that he did not want any more campaigning and he meant every word of it down to the last syllable.

The more he protested, the more determined they became, and finally 50 of the foremost citizens of Malden united in asking him to let them try to nominate him. They substantially promised that his mere consent would satisfy them.

The leading man in this committee was Aaron C. Dowse of Malden, who less than two years ago was locked in the hardest kind of a struggle against Mr. Cox over the senatorial situation. He has buried all hatchets in recognition of the special fitness of Mr. Cox for this place, and he was foremost in pressing this new demand on him. Although he had turned a deaf ear before to all requests, he finally reconsidered, then listened to the arguments, and finally consented; and today he stands as a candidate for the republican councillor nomination in the district.

There are few men who have gone through an affair of this sort with all the honors that he did. The pose of being in the hands of your friends has been used by the average politician, but it was characteristic of Mr. Cox that he refused to be in the hands of his friends. When he declined the nomination he declined it out of hand. There were no reservations, there were no side balances. He said he did not want to be a candidate, and he suggested other men to them. So when he changed his mind he did it in the same manly fashion. He agreed to run and he is running, and it can be said now that no stone will be left unturned, no loose ends will be allowed to ravel out. Those are things which Cox never allows to happen, whether it is running for office or making a contract for the overhauling of an ocean steamship, and every one who has had anything to do with him at various stages recognizes that fact.

Mr. Cox appreciated the distinction from the first, for there is no man who has a stronger belief in the need of all the citizens taking an interest in politics. To his mind there is no fine line of demarcation which should separate the business man from the field of politics. Indeed, he thinks the business man who eschews politics loses something quite as much as the general body of citizens. But he has given more than a tithe of his life, by a generous margin, to the people of his section, and he has been pining a little bit for a seat on the grand stand where he could watch the games, award the palm, perhaps, and not be obliged to struggle with each fresh competitor.

Alfred Cox is Malden born and bred. It was in 1848 that he opened his eyes in that vicinage, which then was a little town of fluctuating population. From his initial appearance there he began to study it, and even as a boy, it is said, he kept in touch with town affairs and attended all the town meetings.

On Jan. 1, 1871, he entered the service of the Atlantic Works of East Boston, one of the largest plants of its kind in New England, and in 1876 became its treasurer and soon after a director and the general manager.

His mind turned naturally to politics and, before he was 21, as a republican he had affiliated with the local political organizations and was preparing for the casting of his first vote.

It was only natural, therefore, that in time he should be drafted into office in the service of the town. The record shows that in 1875, just 30 years ago, he began as selectman of the town of Malden. It is also a matter of record that he was pressed for that office, just as he has been pressed lately to run for the council. He was elected a selectman the following year in 1876. At that time the town was suffering from an over-abundance of by-laws. They had come on almost every available thing and they had been adopted with so lavish a freedom that it was a question if the town life might not be snuffed out by the very abundance of them.

This appealed to him as being unbusinesslike, and he began an agitation for a revision of the town laws, so it would be possible for the people to learn what they really stood for. There was opposition at that date from good people who believed in leaving what they called good enough alone. His contention was, though, that it was bad enough, rather than good enough, and he carried his point. A committee was appointed to revise the town laws and he was made a member of the committee.

Meanwhile he had been growing in the minds of the people and about that time also the board of selectmen felt that some one was needed to straighten out the town finances. The town book-keeping had been done on a go-as-you-please basis which, while convenient in some ways, hardly met the demands.

The man to do this was thought to be Mr. Cox. He was up to his eyes in his own business affairs, but he consented and was elected, that being an incident, it might be said, which always followed his consent to an elective proposition. It meant work nights and Sundays, but when he got through the books told exactly how the town stood. It was known whom the town owed and who owed the town. Some of the latter did not think much of the new auditor, but that was one of the possibilities he had thought out before he took the place, so he tried to bear up under the circumstances as best he could.

Malden now was growing into the condition where it was really more of a city than a town. Its town clothes made but a poor fit, and it was appreciated also that the fit would become a tighter one every day. The one means of relief seemed to be to make Malden a city. Mr. Cox thought out this idea and proposed it. Opposition developed at once. This was the one thing needed to convince him that the step could not be taken any too soon, and he promptly headed the demand for a city charter. He became the leader of the movement, and he won to his side some of the best people in the town. Before he finished he was appointed a member of the committee to draft a city charter. When the committee had accomplished that purpose the charter was adopted and Malden bloomed forth as a city.

As to its charter, it is one of the best of its kind, and while other cities with newer documents have formed a constant procession of petitioners at the state house, Malden has been able, except for a few minor changes, to remain at home in peace and satisfaction.

Even at that time there was talk of having him run for mayor, but he did manage to evade that, although the same boom has been brought forward time and again in the hope of making him look on it favorably.

There were other things he wanted to do, however, and in 1883 he began the agitation which has given Malden as good roads as are to be found anywhere in Middlesex county. Conditions have not been such, on account of greater traffic, as to make possible the parlor-floor smoothness of Newton, but Malden roads have a reputation of their own for the way they have been built on honor in every way.

In 1884, he was elected alderman-at-large of the city, and he served for three years. He then served in the lower branch, the common council, for two years, believing he could render better service there than in the board of aldermen. From 1891 to 1896 inclusive he was a member of the board of street commissioners.

All the time he has been working for the best interests of Malden, giving to the corporation time worth money and money which would buy the time of other people.

As to his general political activities, a book might be written on them. He is really a working republican and from the local town and city republican committees he gravitated naturally to the republican state committee, serving from Everett-Malden-Melrose senatorial district for seven years.

His particular ability in financial matters was recognized in the state committee by his appointment as the chairman of the finance committee of the republican organization. They had plenty of hard fighting days during his service, when money was slow in coming out, or did not come out at all, but the stress was rarely felt inside the organization. Day after day when it looked the hardest during campaigns the funds necessary to carry the organization forward put in their appearance.

There was not a campaign of any size that he did not have a leading hand in, while his control in Malden became almost absolute. He had men arise who at times aspired to take the leadership away from him, but they never scored other than a failure.

As has been stated, less than two years ago, Aaron Dowse of Malden started to lead a revolt against Mr. Cox, who was supporting Mayor Dean for the senate.

Mr. Dowse made a plucky fight, and he pressed Mr. Cox close at times. It was a sharp, clear, out-and-out contest, and Mr. Dowse went down because the solid weight of Mr. Cox's supporters was thrown against him.

Out of the contest the two men came with a very healthy respect for one another, and that is why, in perfect sincerity, Mr. Dowse has been foremost in agitating the acceptance of the councilor candidacy by Mr. Cox. He has fought him, but he is satisfied that from him the district can expect the best sort of service in the world.

There has been some intimation that after this next step will be the proposing of Mr. Cox as the republican candidate in the 7th congressional district, but this is something which can be safely discounted. There is no question but what, if the desire were allowed to take root, he would be a formidable candidate, but even though he has consented this time, he is really anxious to get back to private life. He has given over 35 years of his life to his town, city and state, and he is not in any sense an office seeker.

Again he realizes that as treasurer and manager of the Atlantic Works he has others to consider besides himself. The volume of business at that plant is large, and is growing steadily, and Mr. Cox would not be Mr. Cox if he were not the general manager in fact, as well as in title. He could not very well accept any honor which would take him out of directing reach of the plant of which he has charge.

Personally he is the sharpest, cleanest and most genial of politicians. He likes his friends, and although time has tempered his feelings, he is generally equal to a good job of hating his enemies. There is not a bit of sham in his Chesterfieldian five feet ten, and he could not be two-faced if he tried. He says what he means. He means what he says. He thinks he lives in the best city in the best county in the best state in the best nation on earth, and is ready to meet all comers to substantiate what he claims.

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Wm. L. Dana

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

Hon. William F. Dana of Newton, Who Has Served One Term as Presiding Officer of the Upper Branch, Has Made an Excellent Record During His Career as a Legislator.

Hon. William F. Dana of Newton has completed his first term as presiding officer of the upper branch of the state legislature. That he is now in political life to stay, at least as long as he cares to remain, is not to be questioned. In a comparatively brief period he has worked up to the top of the legislative ladder, and his friends find a broad political future ahead of him, if the goddess of the Law fails to win him back to his chosen profession sooner than is anticipated. For it is as a lawyer that the president of the senate has especially shone on Beacon hill, though his ability as a presiding officer seems to have outshone temporarily even his fame as a man of the law. He will, of course, be renominated and re-elected as president of the senate of 1906.

The contest for the nomination for the presidency last year was spasmodic and brief. When prorogation was reached a year ago there were four or five candidates for the honor. Sen. Nye of the Cape and Sen. Appleton of Middlesex-Essex had aspirations that were settled by their own constituents. From the outset it was clear that Sen. Dana of Newton would be the elect of the gods. There was very little real opposition to him, save on the part of other candidates. He had given three years to service in the lower branch, but of course had only served one in the senate. First-year men with presidential aspirations are usually frowned upon, but the quiet, unassuming senator from Middlesex was going to spoil traditions.

His opponents, with nothing to urge against the man himself as far as his public service went, suggested timidly that he was "too slow"; that he wasn't energetic enough; that he might not see all that was going on, etc. Some even suggested that a man just over 40 was too young for president of the senate. But all these arguments had been disposed of the year before, when the house elected Speaker Frothingham.

When the campaign waged by Sen. Dana's friends got going there was nothing but speed. By midsummer there was little to do but wait for the caucus of the senate. When caucus night came there was nothing but Dana, with a few apologies from gentlemen who had tentatively espoused the cause of some other fellow. So the republicans nominated Dana. The democrats nominated no one, but they voted for Dana. And so it came to pass that Mr. Dana was elected president with the sentiment of the whole senate with him. The upper branch remained with him throughout the session and the result was one of the most harmonious of sessions, where good-fellowship reigned throughout the year. The president appreciated the co-operation of the members of the body and they, in turn, appreciated his fairness and justness.

When the final day came and presentations were in order, no discussions, debate or event of the year had left the least trace of bitterness. This, the president said, pleased him most; and those who knew his nature believed him when he said it.

The president kept in touch with his senators throughout the year. Unlike some other presidents, he refused to cloister himself in that little stall-like private office of his. He preferred the society of his fellow-senators, and so passed the hours with them before and after sessions in the big smoking room. Once in a while, tired of the heavy fragrance of senatorial cigars, the president retired to his chamber for meditation. If the members didn't find their chief in the smoking room he was in the cloister and he was at their disposal all the time. The democratic ways took the members of the upper branch, as they have always been taken on Beacon hill, for these ways have always been the president's, and he couldn't get along without them.

This refreshing freedom, however, only emphasized the president's dignity cloak which enveloped him immediately when the hour demanded it. The president's treatment of visitors has been so courteous as to demand notice. More than one party of visitors from other states has carried away an exalted opinion of Massachusetts' cordiality after an interview with the president of the state senate.

It is only fair to say that when Pres. Dana had been elected and had taken up the gavel there were members, not only on the floor, but of the other states in the press gallery, who were disposed to settle down to a very staid and slow administration. Pres. Dana was never, while a member of the branches, noted for celerity in locomotion. In fact his very measured tread and easy-going manner were noted. But the development of the senator as presiding officer was rapid, and surprising because so rapid. Within a few days the members in the press gallery had out stop-watches to discover just how rapidly the president was going it. It was then seen that his predecessors in the chair, even at the very end of their periods of service, when the greatest speed is expected, had nothing in this respect on Pres. Dana. To a greater degree than might be imagined does the length of a session depend on the expedition with which the presiding officer disposes of the great amount of routine business. To the president, therefore, and his unexpected facility in putting business through, must be given a great deal of the credit for the manner in which the senate kept ahead of the lower branch.

The president lost no time in deciding points of order. Several interesting ones were raised. The thoughtful member who had raised the point, on several occasions, courteously moved to put over the matter till the next day, the intention being to give the president a chance to ponder on the important point. But important and involved points were right in the president's line, and the motion to postpone was on each occasion withdrawn and the point decided without further waste of time.

Only once was there anything like "tension" in debate on the floor of the senate. Without pounding the gavel and declaiming for order, the president, in his own quiet way, made an effective suggestion touching good-fellowship. The cue was immediately taken by the member whose warmth had carried him just a bit over the line, and the perturbed waters were calm again.

In this connection it might be suggested that no president, in recent years at least, has had a greater hold on the affections of the members of the upper branch than Pres. Dana. It was his warmth and cordiality that first attracted men to him when he went to Beacon hill. Once in communion with him they noted those fine abilities which are his and it was the appreciation of the combined qualities of head and heart that finally resulted in the election of the senator from Middlesex to the presidency of the upper branch. For of aggressiveness he had practically none. He had the abilities referred to, but he was of retiring nature. He had no press agent. His friends therefore had to find him out and discover for themselves the stuff he was made of.

Though he lacked aggressiveness in the sense referred to, he was a pretty tough customer in debate. He usually waited till the orators had torn the passions to tatters and then he explained just what the situation was. In the earlier days he was more at home in the quiet committee room. Here, especially in executive sessions, committeemen were quick to note and rely on his judgment and to seek his counsel. As chairman of various committees he was most courteous to all who appeared before him and knew how to separate the chaff from the grain without loss of time.

Since his coming to the legislature Mr. Dana has been one of the hardest working members of the general court. His labors on the hill have of course compelled him to abandon his practice. Especially has this been true during the past session when he gave all his time, morning, afternoon and often evening, to the work of the upper branch. When the important work of revising the statutes was on, the lion's share was very naturally assigned to him because of his special fitness for the work. While that labor was exacting it did not approach in perplexity the labors of the special committee, of which he was chairman, that revised and readjusted the salaries of public officials two years ago. The work of that committee has been fittingly commended on all sides, but the credit for it must go to the little group of committeemen who took the problem seriously and earnestly and made the proper solution of it possible. Incidentally the adjustment of the salaries was a direct contributor to the shortness of the last session of the legislature and will undoubtedly remain on the books for many years to come.

The minority members of the senate have been impressed with that fairness and impartiality which have marked their presiding officer during the session. His make-up of the committees for the year was a skilful one and showed much wisdom as well as a keen knowledge of men and their special adaptabilities. Of course there were some who were not entirely satisfied with the places assigned them. But this is always bound to be so. Even those who were disappointed, however, came to recognize the fact that there was no intentional slighting on the part of the president.

On one occasion in the appointment of a funeral committee the president failed to name a democrat. It was oversight entirely and the mistake was speedily forgiven.

The last important committee was that appointed to sit during the recess and consider the railroad and street railway laws of the commonwealth. The president's selections here have been already heartily approved since the various schools of thought are recognized in the make-up of the committee. In this connection the senate did a wise thing when it adopted a special order making Pres. Dana chairman on the part of the senate of this committee. It would have been a distinctive loss if the president, out of feelings of delicacy, had failed to take the place. When the joint committee met and organized the president was made chairman by common consent. It is expected that this comittee will make a name for itself. It certainly has the matter to work with and there has been no more important committee appointed to sit during the recess in recent years.

The president's broad experience in recess committee work, as well as his expertness in legislation, will be invaluable to this committee in the prosecution of its work. On the whole the state is fortunate to have such a man to draft for such important service.

Pres. Dana lives in Newton and represents the 1st Middlesex district in the upper branch. He was born in Somerville on June 26, 1863. He prepared for college at Hopkinson's school and graduated from Harvard college with the class of 1884. Three years later he received his degree from the Harvard law school and immediately entered on the practice of his profession. Newton was then his home. After being out of college about ten years he turned his attention to matters political; or, at least, his friends were successful in turning his attention to that field. He became a member of the Newton common council in 1897. The next three years he served in the board of aldermen and during the last of the three, 1900, he was vice-president of the board. In 1901 he was a member of the lower branch of the state legislature. He had arrived just in time for hard work. He was placed on the judiciary committee and on the special committees on the revision and the publication of the revised laws.

In the following year, 1902, he was still on the judiciary committee and was made chairman of the committee on insurance. In the following year he was made chairman of the committee to revise the corporation laws of the state. He did important work here and, with ex-Sen. Frost of Lawrence, must be given the greater part of the credit for the excellent revision reported to and adopted by the legislature. This work took much of his time, but when it was just about completed he found himself appointed chairman of the special committee on the salaries of state and county officials. The important part he played in the deliberations and findings of this committee have been referred to above.

Last year, his first in the senate, Pres. Jones made him chairman of the judiciary committee, which had the Sunday legislation and other large matters to cope with, and chairman of street railways. Pres. Jones also made him ranking member of the committee on rules. Throughout the session of last year, and especially in its closing days, Sen. Dana was the central figure in some pretty strong contests on the floor of the senate. He was handicapped by illness, but acquitted himself remarkably well.

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L. A. Frothingham

SPEAKER LOUIS A. FROTHINGHAM.

Political Success of the Youthful Presiding Officer of the Lower Branch of the Legislature—Career Crowded With Eventful Periods From Student Days to the Present Time — A Typical Massachusetts Man in Heredity and Achievement.

Hon. Louis A. Frothingham, the youthful speaker of the lower branch of the Massachusetts legislature, has sailed for the other side, followed with the good wishes of hundreds of friends, admirers and supporters in the old Bay state.

In a brief period of five years the success of this young republican leader has been remarkable. He has scarcely been in active politics for a longer time than the period named and has already presided for two sessions over the deliberations of the great and general court. He had served but three years as a member of the house from Ward 11, Boston, when the mantle fell upon him. He succeeded a long line of seasoned, veteran legislators in the chair and has already proved himself worthy of the succession.

It seems but a few days since Mr. Frothingham won out in that remarkable contest for the speakership in the fall of 1903. It will easily be recalled how enthusiastic were the younger members of political society at his success. Nor is it difficult to recall the misgivings of some of the elders that one "so young and inexperienced" should be called to that high post of which "maturity" was held to be the badge. But when the speaker appointed his first committees in 1904 it was evident that, after all, there was little for those elders to worry about. The committees were well drawn up, quite as well and safely as those designed by Mr. Frothingham's predecessors.

When the committees were out of the way the elders, forced to some new objection, shook their heads as they pondered gravely on what would happen to the young man when the house got "fractious." The house did get fractious and there were warm days and spirited debates. But the speaker presided, showing at first, perhaps, a slight trace of the novice, but all the time showing will power. The net result was that the house of 1904 did not run away with the bit.

Nor was there any reason, then, why Mr. Frothingham should be opposed for re-election. Mr. Frothingham presided well in 1904. He presided better during the session which has just closed. In judgment and firmness he was surpassed by none of the predecessors whom we have known in recent years, and he did something that most of those predecessors did not do—he retained his hold on the affections of the members.

In his various appointments, and he has had many special ones to make, the speaker has been eminently fair. Of course there have been disappointments. Some of the men who worked hardest for his election a few years ago have been disappointed. Only a few weeks ago the speaker had an important recess committee to appoint. Some of those friends to whom reference has been made wanted to go on that committee. The speaker wanted to appoint some of them, too, if he could see his way clear to do it. But he couldn't; and so he didn't. They were disappointed, but so was he. He had a duty to perform, and to the credit of those intimates that sought appointment it may be said that, although disappointed, they recognized the inflexible devotion to duty of the man they had helped to elect.

So from the beginning the speaker has attempted on all occasions to be fair, impartial and just. Although forced into new positions because of his office, and compelled to decide in situations where someone must be displeased, the speaker has managed to maintain his popularity and to hold the respect of the members of both parties.

Perhaps the best test of his real worth is the manner in which he has carried the high honors that have come to him. These honors have not changed the man in the least. Perhaps he has grown a bit more aggressive on the surface; he was always aggressive underneath. But he has lost none of that modesty which marked him from the first and attracted so many to him. The speaker is entitled to the success that has crowned his efforts to date. With youth, energy and friends it is not difficult to predict that he is "come to stay," and that there are higher places yet which his friends have mapped out for him.

The speaker was born in Jamaica Plain, July 13, 1871, in a beautiful home overlooking the parkway and the pond. He attended the public schools of his district, and history says that he entered into every schoolboy battle and was foremost among the vigorous youngsters of the locality. He entered the Roxbury Latin school at the age of 14, and after two years attended the Adams Academy at Quincy, where he finished his preparation for Harvard. Of course he played on the Latin school nine and the eleven, and he is recalled now by his classmates as one of the pluckiest boys in the school.

He entered Harvard in 1889, at the age of 18. He was eminently successful from the first, and for his four years of college life knew few of the academic defeats that come to so many college men. He divided himself happily between study and play. In his first year he made the freshman football team that drove the Yale freshmen behind their own goal posts half a dozen times in the battle of that year, with the final score of 35 to 0 in favor of the crimson.

In the spring he went out for the ball team and before the close of the year the young freshman was playing on the varsity with such men as Andy Highlands, Mason, Harry Bates, and other men whose names are magical in Harvard's athletic annals. In 1892 and 1893 he was captain of the baseball team that each year lowered the colors of old Eli.

It was rather unusual for a captain to be elected for two consecutive years, but the unusual honor went to Frothingham, not only because of his ability as a ball player, but because of his cleverness as an organizer, his ability to recognize skill and merit in other men, and because of his absolute impartiality when it came to selections for the team. The quality of fairness which he demonstrated in those days has been strikingly manifested during his career as speaker of the lower branch. On the varsity eleven he was substitute. He was chosen as a member of the athletic association and became, after he had entered the law school, head coach of the baseball nine.

His popularity with his fellows is strongly attested by the fact that he made all of the college societies which college men most desire to make. In his freshman year the Institute took him in as one of its members. He became a member of the D. K. E., and as a junior, the famous Hasty Pudding admitted him to membership. He was popular with college instructors, who admired the energy and spirit which the young man showed no less in his studies than in his athletic work.

Frothingham finished his academic course at the university in 1893 and immediately entered the law school, from which he graduated three years later to take up the study of law in Judge Lowell's office in Boston.

On April 26, 1896, he became a member of battery "A," serving for three years. When the Spanish war broke out, Frothingham, who was then an assistant attorney in the office of the Metropolitan Park commissioners, received a commission as second lieutenant in the U. S. marine corps, and sailed away on the Yankee, one of the steamers of the Morgan line that had been commissioned to take part in the Cuban blockade.

Mr. Frothingham has ever spoken with extreme modesty of his service in the Spanish war, and has insistently refused to exaggerate the part the Yankee took therein. When he came back in 1899 he was made an ensign in the naval brigade, M. V. M., but resigned later to devote himself especially to law and incidentally to political matters.

Just previous to this resignation, however, there was a noteworthy battle in his ward for membership in the ward committee. Frothingham and Saunders defeated their opponents in this contest, and the young man's line of conduct was almost directly determined. He began his political life in earnest in 1900. He was then 29 years of age. Five years have not yet elapsed since he took his first "dip," but his progress has been remarkable. He entered the house as a member from Ward 11, and has represented that ward in the legislature ever since.

Mr. Frothingham was treasurer of the republican city committee in 1900. When he went to the legislature in 1901 there were men in that branch who were keen enough to recognize that the youthful representative from the Back Bay ward possessed more than ordinary merit. They discovered in him a man of ideas and of ideals, a vigorous thinker, and above all a man of action. He was given a place on the committee on taxation and on the revision of the corporation laws.

The year following, 1902, he was chairman of the committee on taxation and on banks and banking. The following year his ability was fittingly recognized by Speaker Myers when the latter appointed him chairman of the important committee on street railways and also named him as a member of the committee on rules. As chairman of the committee on street railways he was instrumental in the passage of important general legislation and in the interesting campaign for the passage of this legislation he worked in unison with Gov. Crane, with whose ideas the young member was in hearty accord.

These three years of legislative service brought him to the speaker's chair. When in April, 1903, it became known that Speaker Myers was to resign his position in the house, in other words was not to be a candidate for re-election, Mr. Frothingham's friends lost no time. A handful of these friends held a quiet little session in one of the ante-rooms of the state house and decided on quick, definite action. The very next day the boom had been launched, but quietly, and within 24 hours every member of the body knew that Rep. Frothingham was a candidate for speaker. Within 48 hours almost enough members had absolutely pledged themselves to the support of the Ward 11 man to warrant the prediction of the latter's ultimate success.

Of course there were interesting opponents in the contest which followed. Rep. Taft of Worcester and Rep. Newton of Everett, admitted house leaders, were in the ring, and Rep. Luce's aspirations were well known. There was more or less surprise in certain quarters when Mr. Frothingham's name was first mentioned, and of course those who opposed him first seized on his youth as an argument against the proposed elevation.

With nothing against him personally, the opposition still insistently urged that he lacked experience. Mr. Frothingham had spoken but rarely on the floor of the house, although he never failed to make an impression when he did speak. In the campaign for speakership he started out free from personal enemies and with the unswerving loyalty of the younger men of the chamber.

At the close of the session that year the lines were already definitely drawn for the contest, and within two months it was all over. A cleaner contest for an important office has never been waged in Massachusetts nor has there scarcely ever been a more decisive victory.

Mr. Frothingham's friends knew well the gentle art of taking time by the forelock and were entirely fortunate in having as their candidate a young man against whose public or private character absolutely nothing derogatory could honestly be averred.

As for Mr. Frothingham himself, he conducted himself throughout the campaign with dignity worthy of the contest and the office, and treated his opponents with entire courtesy and fairness. His re-election as speaker last January was a matter of course. There was absolutely no opposition, and it is predicted that his pathway to a third term will be quite as easy and rosy.

The speaker's father, a distinguished merchant of Boston, Thomas Brooks Frothingham, was the eldest son of one of the most distinguished Unitarian clergy of Boston, Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Langdon Frothingham, for 35 years pastor of the First Congregational church, established by John Winthrop. His mother, Anne Pearson Lunt, was the daughter of Rev. William P. Lunt, pastor of the church of the presidents at Quincy, the sanctuary of both John Adams and John Quincy Adams. On the paternal side is his great grandfather, Hon. Peter C. Brooks, merchant and philanthropist of Boston, who won his way to merit and success from an humble boyhood. He died in 1849. Then the branches spread out to Judge Nathaniel Gorham, a leading jurist, on the bench preceding 1796, and Rev. John Cotton, the great preacher of Massachusetts bay before the advent of the Mathers, who died in 1652. Yet another branch leads back to Col. Nathaniel Saltonstall, a commanding officer in the military line of the colony prior to 1707, and then to Rev. Nathaniel Ward, who wrote the "Simple Cobbler of Agawam" and died in 1653. The next branch connects Lieut.-Col. John Gorham of Barnstable, and his father, Capt. John Gorham, who died from fever while fighting the Pequots in King Philip's War, 1676.

Upon his mother's side the line of descent is yet more interesting. Not to every man has it been given to have no less than four Mayflower Pilgrims on the boughs of his family tree, but upon this one are the names of William Bradford, second governor of Plymouth, succeeding the lamented John Carver in 1621, and who was chosen governor no less than five times in all; Elder William Brewster, Richard Warren and John Howland. There is besides a New Hampshire branch bearing the names of Judge Nathaniel Weare, famous jurist of Hampton, who died in 1716, and Rev. Stephen Bachelor, of the same town, prior to 1660. There are, too, the names of Major Robert Pike, one of the farmers of Salisbury, Mass., prior to 1707; Judge Peter Burr, a jurist of note of Fairfield, Conn., and Rev. John Lothrop of Barnstable, one of the Plymouth colony preachers before 1653. Mr. Frothingham's uncle, Rev. Octavius B. Frothingham, was one of the leaders in a great controversy for a liberal religion. His aunt, Ellen Frothingham, was a charming translator from the German, especially of the poems of Goethe.

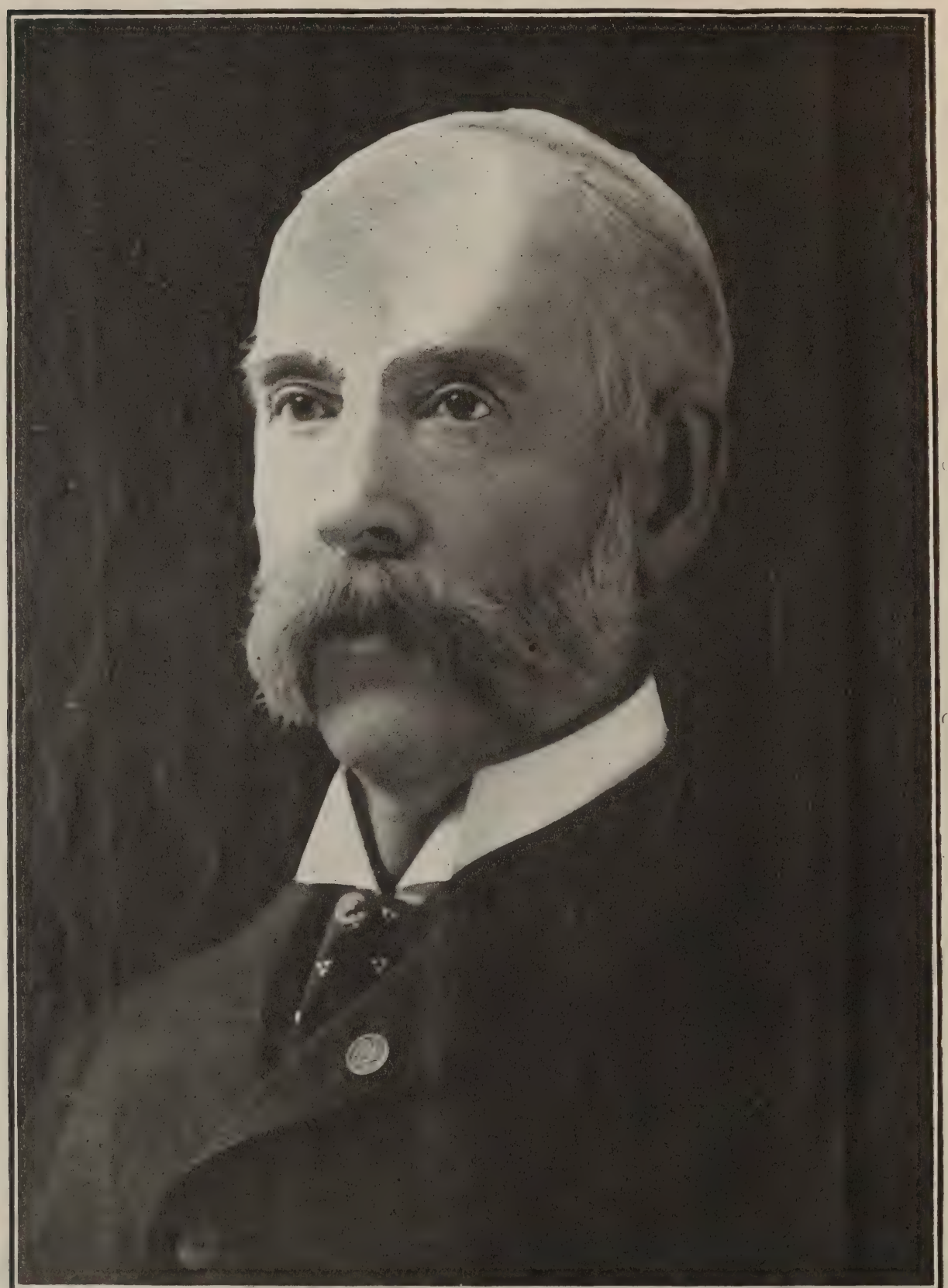
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Capt. David T. Remington, sergeant-at-arms to the great and general court and custodian of the state house, is entirely worthy of a place in the gallery of distinguished officials and legislators of Massachusetts which accompanies this number. The sturdy, rugged sergeant-at-arms is practically without a peer on Beacon hill when it comes to popularity. The story of the memorable contest against Maj. Davis, which resulted in the election of Capt. Remington in January, 1904, is still fresh in the minds of the people. The office he holds is an important and historic one. It has existed in Massachusetts for more than 250 years, although in the early years the title and duties were somewhat different. On Beacon hill the sergeant-at-arms is the state house "boss." He is not only the servant of the legislature, but also custodian of the state house. He has the disbursement of more than $150,000 annually, the appointment of a little army of messengers, pages, watchmen, engineers and assistants, elevator men, porters, etc. The salary is $3500 a year and the state requires from him a bond of $10,000. Of course, he is also the "show" figure of the legislature. His duty it is to escort committees from one branch of the legislature to the other, to head all legislative delegations to the governor, to attend his excellency's messenger to the general court, and when performing duties of this nature he wears the tall hat ornamented with the rosette and carries a mace as a symbol of authority.

Capt. Remington was made for these duties and for the post he now holds. He has the commanding presence and the stentorian voice that carries.

On occasions he has been called upon to make a little address to the legislators, especially at the close of the session, and his ability as a public speaker and the genuine sincerity that was apparent have won the praise of the members. With his mace of office he looks the sergeant-at-arms every inch. He is dignity personified.

Personally the captain is a most agreeable gentleman to meet and converse with. He has had a wide experience, knows men and understands human nature pretty well. But the bluff, hearty, soldierly sergeant-at-arms has the tenderest of hearts and many are the little acts of kindness and generosity that have never been recorded, and as far as he is concerned never will be.

He had a good army record. He is devoted to the Grand Army and within the ranks of that organization he has a strong following. During the recent encampment he did everything to make the "old boys" feel at home at the state house. They had right of way everywhere within the big building and the captain kept it open every night that all might have a chance to visit the capitol of the old Bay state.

The loyalty of his men at the state house was also strongly attested during that encampment, for every one of them tendered his services gratis. The captain accepted them, and the result was that the state house messengers, without compulsion or compensation, were in attendance all during the encampment, whenever they could leave their own posts.

The visiting public is always well cared for these days. There is the official guide, who under the direction of the sergeant-at-arms, looks after and escorts visitors through the building and does it in good style. The captain himself greets at the portal the official visitors and he knows how to welcome them.

The contest for the office of sergeant-at-arms towards the close of 1903 was one of the most spirited Beacon hill had witnessed. From 1835 to 1900 there had been but four sergeants-at-arms. Benjamin Stevens served from 1835 to 1859, John Morrissey from 1859 to 1874, Oreb F. Mitchell from 1875 to 1885, and John G. B. Adams from 1886 till his lamented death while in office in the fall of 1900. At the time of Capt. Adams' death Maj. Charles G. Davis of Boston was first clerk in the department. Gov. Crane appointed him acting sergeant-at-arms till the legislature of 1901 had elected a successor to Capt. Adams. That legislature elected Maj. Davis and he was re-elected in the two following years.

Almost from his advent to the office there was discontent, especially among his own men, who had been used to the more kindly and paternal administration of their lamented chief, Capt. Adams. Early in the summer of 1903 Capt. Remington's friends became insistent that the captain, who was then door-keeper of the senate, should become a candidate for the place held by Maj. Davis.

At first the captain himself said nothing and it remained for Maj. Davis, in a most striking manner, to force the issue himself. The major had heard the various rumors as to the discontent of his men, and there was no reason why he shouldn't have heard it. In a most unfortunate moment he determined to call all his messengers together at a special meeting and to compel each, in the presence of the members of the press who were specially invited to attend, to state whether or not they had any grievance against him. It was a peculiar situation to place men in, who relied on him for their retention in the offices they held. The special session proved a decided boomerang.

Capt. Remington, who, of course, was present, took the bull by the horns and manfully told the major that in very self-defense he might be compelled to be a candidate for the office of sergeant-at-arms.

A few days later, in a letter addressed to ex-Sen. Brackett of Milton, one of the captain's staunchest friends, the door-keeper of the senate openly announced his candidacy. The fight was then on in earnest and there wasn't a section or a corner of the state that didn't feel it. It was a difficult task, of course, to overthrow a man who had held the post for so short a time as did Maj. Davis, especially when the incoming legislature was to comprise so many new men who knew little about Maj. Davis, and less about life at the state house. The forces were marshalled in excellent shape, however, and on Jan. 7, 1904, Capt. Remington was elected sergeant-at-arms by a safe margin and was duly installed.

Since that time he has performed the duties of his office in a manner that has reflected credit not only on himself but on the legislatures which had the wisdom to elect him. He has shown himself possessed of executive ability of even a higher degree than his best friends expected. He had attended zealously to details as well as to larger matters. Exercises, public functions, conventions and meetings of important bodies have been held under his direction without a hitch. In the performance of his duties he has proceeded with military precision.

The captain admired and loved his old chief, Capt. "Jack" Adams, and he learned much from the latter's life. Capt. Adams' first thought on all occasions was for the welfare of his "boys," as he always termed and esteemed the messengers and other attaches of his department. His constant aim was to make everybody happy. Capt. Remington has endeavored to follow closely in Capt. Adams' footsteps in this regard. The messengers at the state house never imposed on the kindness of Capt. Adams and they have never imposed on that of Capt. Remington. To the latter they are entirely devoted and their service to the commonwealth has been all the more efficient.

Capt. Remington has developed much as an executive officer since he became sergeant-at-arms. The wants of the legislature have never been attended to more promptly and completely than during his incumbency, nor has the state house property itself, of which he is custodian, ever been in better condition. His re-election last January was practically unanimous, and the indications are that the office will go to him annually with similar unanimity as long as he has the inclination and the strength to accept it.

Capt. Remington was born in Plainfield, this state, Jan. 5, 1846. His parents died when he was very young, and he was brought up among kinsfolk in Savoy and Ashfield up to the time he went into the army in the civil war. His home for the greater part of his boyhood was with Atherton Williams of Ashfield until he was taken to Savoy by his guardian.

He enlisted from there Oct. 9, 1861, in the 31st Massachusetts infantry, and served in that company and regiment during the entire four years, being mustered out in the autumn of 1865. His company was the first of Butler's expedition to land at New Orleans. He was severely wounded under Banks at Sabine Cross Roads, and carries in his left side one of the bullets received in that fight. He was wounded a second time at Blakely, a garrison of Mobile Bay. During all his service he was in the Department of the Gulf. He was discharged as sergeant at the expiration of service.

After the war for three years he was engaged in the lumber business in Ashfield, and then went to the Florence Sewing Machine works at Northampton. Oct. 28, 1868, he married Alice M. Mason of Savoy. In 1871 he went into the manufacture of solid emery wheels as superintendent for the Northampton Emery Wheel company of Leeds. After serving 12 years he accepted the position of manager of the Springfield Glue & Emery Wheel company at Springfield, and was in the business in all 21 years, until his health broke down. Then, very fortunately for him, Capt. Adams offered him the post of senate messenger in 1890, which he accepted, and in 1893 was promoted to doorkeeper of the senate, a position which he has greatly enjoyed.

He is a comrade of W. L. Baker Post 86 of Northampton, a member of Jerusalem Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Northampton, in which he has filled every chair, and was master in 1890-91. He was appointed district deputy grand master of the 13th Masonic district in 1893-94, and elected junior grand warden of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in 1900, which election makes him a permanent member of the body.

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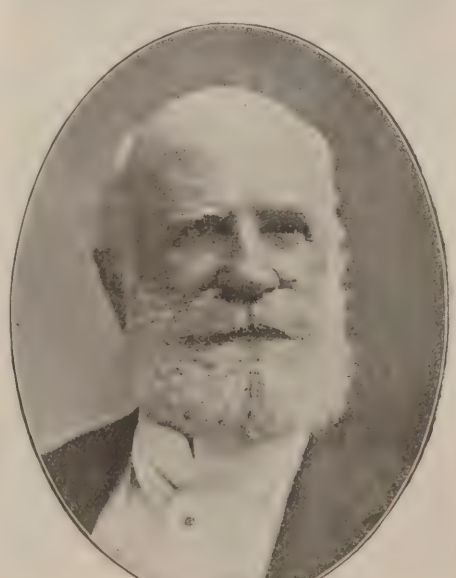
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House of Representatives 1905

Cecil L. Adams.

Rep. Cecil L. Adams of Lowell, representing in part the 26th Middlesex, is now serving his second year as a member of the lower branch. The youthful legislator, who, by the way, didn't see the light of day until as recently as 1878, has consistently improved in wisdom and in grace since his advent to the legislature. He brought with him to the general court a keen and intimate knowledge of municipal affairs, a knowledge that has proved almost invaluable to him in his experience on the hill. Last year he served on the committees on insurance and liquor law. Speaker Frothingham was apparently entirely satisfied with the manner in which the representative performed his duties as member of these important committees, and gave him the same places again this year. Rep. Adams was educated in the public schools of Lowell. He served as a member of the common council in 1902 and 1903. In the latter year he was president of the body.

The representative devoted much of his time and energy this year in an attempt to secure the passage of a bill to remove the limit from the number of liquor licenses to be granted in the city of Lowell. The measure embodied a strictly Lowell idea and the people of that city were practically unanimous in their advocacy of such a scheme, believing that its passage would provide a remedy for the evils which exist under the present licensing plan. But although Rep. Adams had the hearty support of his own people, he was bound to meet great opposition on Beacon hill from the professional temperance advocates and certain liquor interests. That Adams was able to secure favorable action by the liquor law committee was a tribute to his influence and



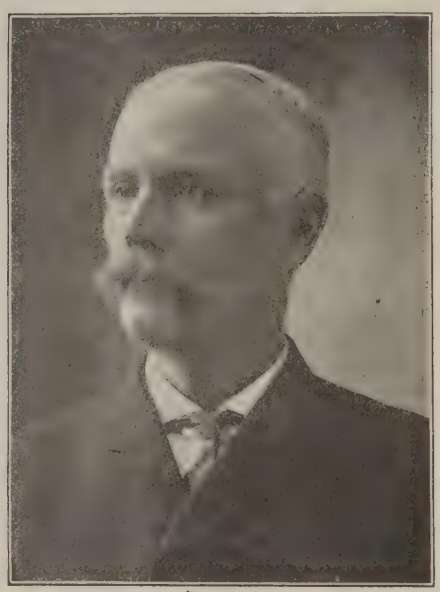
popularity. He succeeded in piloting the bill successfully through the house by a vote of 79 to 33, and was only defeated in the senate by a tie vote upon the engrossment stage.

Mr. Adams is one of the progressive members of the general court. He is free from that narrowness and taint of partisanship which have unfitted so many legislators for the full and intelligent performance of their duties. He has demonstrated, incidentally, that he knows his district thoroughly. For that district he has been able to accomplish much, and it would seem that his efforts had been appreciated by his constituency. He has also given much time to what may be called party work and organization. He has been identified with the republican city committee and is a member of the executive committe of that body. The representative is capable of much hard work, and the charm is that he can labor effectively and still smile while he does it.

While a member of the legislature he has been put in many trying positions as a member of the committee on liquor law, but has insisted at all times on keeping ahead, looking the enemy in the eye and voting as his judgment dictated. It is a trite procedure to predict "further successes" for the young man in politics—so we won't do it here. We might suggest, however, that Cecil Adams seems to be coming right along.

William L. Adams.

To have been house chairman of the committee on libraries which reported the resolve for a memorial to the French soldier, Chevalier de St. Saveur, is one of the distinctive honors of the session of 1905. Ordinarily the committee on libraries has nothing to do,



and the chairmanship of the committee, while a dignified place, is not considered very important. Mr. Adams' committee discovered, however, that the commonwealth has an obligation, unfulfilled for more than a century, to the French nation. In 1778 the Chevalier St. Saveur, an officer in d'Estaing's fleet, which was then at anchor in Boston harbor, was killed in a street riot. The situation was a very delicate one, but the authorities met it diplomatically, offered a reward for the capture of the offenders, passed resolutions in council and finally voted to erect a memorial to the Chevalier. This obligation has never been fulfilled. The committee on libraries of this legislature looked into the subject, and as a result a proper memorial is likely to be erected.

Rep. Adams is also on roads and bridges. He came to the legislature in 1904 known as the man who accomplished the defeat of James F. Carey in the socialist stronghold in Haverhill. He is very popular, and is regarded generally as a good fellow. He was born in Lawrence in 1852, and is superintendent of a shoe factory. His ambition does not run in political lines, but he makes a good, solid representative and there is no reason to believe that he cannot be returned to the house as long as he cares to come.

James Sidney Allen.

Legislative service dating back to war times has fairly earned for James S. Allen,



the kindly and right-minded member from Brockton, the title of "dean" of the house. Like his distinguished fellow-citizen, the governor, Mr. Allen has been a shoemaker and manufacturer, but some time ago he retired from active business life.

He was born in East Bridgewater July 3, 1831, and first served in the legislature in 1864 from that town. He was again a member of the lower branch in 1871, and was sent to the senate from the Plymouth district in 1882 and 1883, being chairman of water supply and drainage in the latter year.

For 38 years he was in the shoe business, later taking up insurance, the interim between his service in the senate and his election again to the house in 1903 being that of the active business man ready and willing also to give his time to public affairs.

He is chairman of the committee on parishes and religious societies and a member of federal relations. In his varied legislative service he has been a prominent member of many important committees, including the committee on taxing corporations, on the discharge of sewage into Boston harbor, the rebuilding of the state workhouse at Bridgewater, all of them special committees, and on labor, street railways, water supply, drainage and elections. In 1904 he was a member of the committee on education.

His town offices have included that of selectman and school committeeman. He enjoys to the fullest extent the confidence of his fellow-legislators and is, perhaps, closer to the governor than any other republican member. He has had the honor of calling to order, as the senior member, the houses of 1904 and 1905.

Henry S. Ames.

Judge Henry S. Ames of Orange is of the type of western Massachusetts legislator which makes the delegation as a whole from



the four western counties a potent influence in the lower branch.

He is a second year man, serving on the judiciary and being chairman of the committee on bills in the third reading, the latter a committee place that carries with it a great deal of responsibility and hard work. He is a New Yorker with a western education. He was born in Mt. Morris, May 21, 1861, and finished his education in the Michigan university, completing his academic course in 1883 and graduating from the law school of that institution in 1885. He was formerly special justice of the East Franklin district court, hence his title.

This year Judge Ames has been chiefly interested in the passage of a bill to exempt certain buildings and theatres from the provisions of the law relative to fire escapes. It was a meritorious measure, Judge Ames' chief motive being to save the opera house in Orange. It was the irony of fate, that after getting his bill through, the Orange opera house should be destroyed by fire.

He has been "mentioned" as a possible candidate for the speakership. It is not likely that there will be a vacancy next year, but there seems to be no reason for believing that the judge will not be returned for a third term. If he is and becomes an active candidate for the honor, he will undoubtedly have a strong backing which will not be confined to the western part of the state.

William H. Ames.

A wealthy man himself, and the representative of a rich and powerful family, William

H. Ames of Easton has been a conspicuous figure in the legislature of 1905. He has been pointed out to visitors at the state house as "Billy" Ames, the son of the ex-governor, and his work, particularly on the public lighting committee, has shown that he possesses much of the practical common sense for which his father was distinguished.

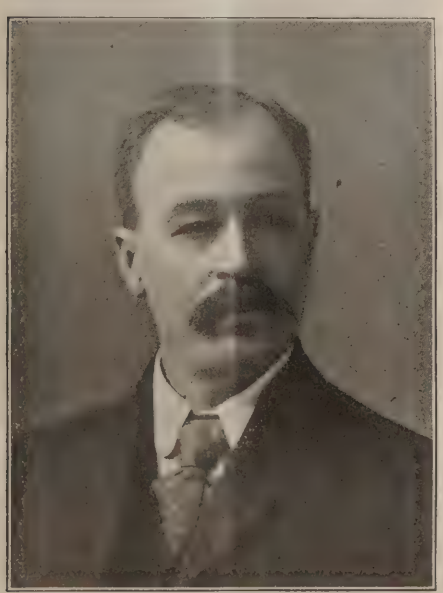
Ames was selected by Speaker Frothingham for the public lighting committee, and in picking his man the young speaker selected,



perhaps, better than he knew. It would not be fair to say that Ames dominated the committee, but it is entirely within the facts to say that his advice and influence went a long way towards bringing out of a chaotic situation a decent solution. Rep. Ames' natural affiliations were with the great interests which were seeking legislation for capitalization of the gas companies but, to his credit be it said, he stood out for a capitalization which he believed would be for the interest of the people, and aided materially in arriving at the solution of the great problem before the legislature. Mr. Ames is a native of North Easton, where is located the great Ames shovel industry, and was born in 1861. He is an Adams academy man and took a special course at the Institute of Technology. He is a manufacturer and trustee, a national bank director and the president of a savings bank. He has been active in local affairs as water commissioner, chairman of the school board and in other town offices of a similar character.

James R. Anderson.

Rep. James R. Anderson of Pelham, a first year man, has acquired a reputation for sound common sense and intelligent application to the work of the legislature. He is not a talking member, but he has been found voting right on the important questions which have



been before the legislature. With two committee appointments, labor and towns, Mr. Anderson has had his full share of committee work this session. It may be said that he is not regarded as a "labor" man on the committee in the common acceptance of that word. He has been against any radical labor legislation, and while he believes that labor has rights which ought to be respected, he has not hesitated to inform his colleagues that the employer of labor under present economic conditions has no easy row to hoe.

Rep. Anderson's chief interest this session, however, has concerned the agricultural college at Amherst. He announced himself early in the session against the system at the agricultural college of selling produce in competition with farmers, and while no legislation affecting this custom was suggested or passed, the protest of the member from Pelham has had its effect. There was a bill for an appropriation of $50,000 for new buildings at the college which went through all right and it might have been the anxiety of the trustees to get this money which made them willing to grant Mr. Anderson some concessions. Mr. Anderson is an active republican, being chairman of the town committee. He has held many town offices, including school committee and selectman. He was born in Lowell in 1859.

Charles A. Andrews.

Holyoke's representative for two years on the ways and means committee, Charles A. Andrews has made his influence felt both in the committee room and on the floor of the house. He is an insurance man, with the knowledge of financial matters without which no man in these days of close competition in insurance can hope to be successful. Mr. Andrews has invariably been on what he believed to be the right, if not always popular, side of public questions. Notably was this true in regard to the veterans' gratuity bill, the adverse report thereon from the ways and means committee having been placed in the hands of Mr. Andrews to defend on the floor of the house. He was facing certain defeat when he addressed the legislators, but he made an earnest and logical presentation of the case from the point of view of the committee.

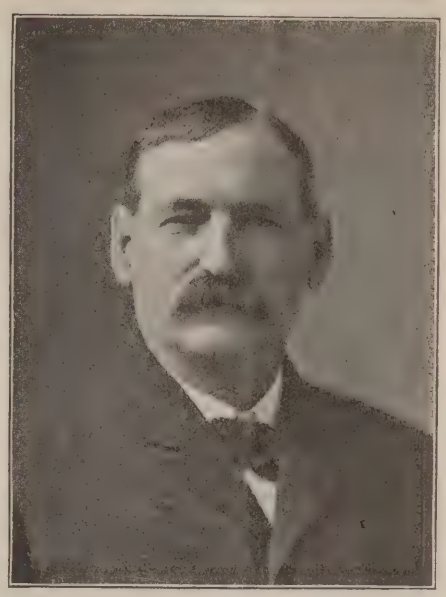


In the matter of the Hampden Electric company, the incorporation of which was believed to be detrimental in some respects to the city of Holyoke, Mr. Andrews secured the adoption of amendments to protect the cities of Holyoke and Chicopee, both of which have municipal plants. For his work on this bill he received high praise in the newspapers in his city and the western part of the state. Rep. Andrews is a native of Holyoke, his date of birth being July 2, 1872, and is a graduate of Amherst. Prior to taking up the insurance business he was a teacher in the public schools of Holyoke.

William A. Bailey.

William A. Bailey is one of the two representatives from the city of Northampton in the legislature of 1905. A new man to legislative work Rep. Bailey secured an important committee appointment, being placed on the committee on mercantile affairs. He has not been conspicuous as a speech-maker on the floor of the house, but in the committee of which he has been a member he has been obliged to pass on many important subjects. The question of building laws, the granting of charters for commercial purposes, the organization of corporations and kindred matters are referred to this committee as well as the regulation of telegraph and telephone rates, etc. If he has been one of the silent members on the floor no complaint has been made of lack of industry on the part of the Northampton man in the committee.

Rep. Bailey was born in Pelham Sept. 26, 1849, and was educated in the public schools. He has been a mason, contractor, builder and brick manufacturer and is one of the successful business men of the little Hampshire county city. In public affairs he has had service on the school committee but his chief local interest has been in the fire department. For a quarter of a century he has been a member of the Northampton department, being chief of the department for six years.



He was a major in the 3d regiment and is the president of three county agricultural societies.

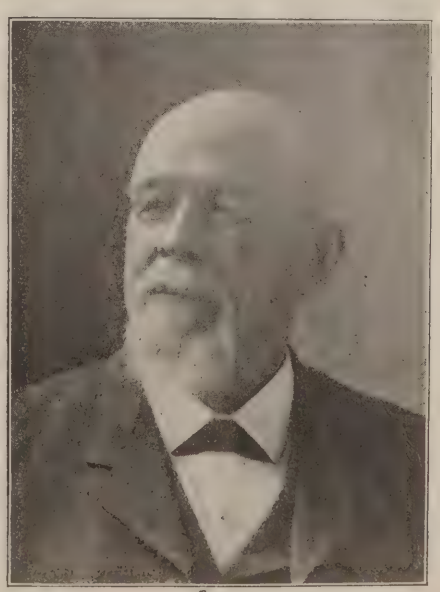
George O. Baker.

Capt. George O. Baker of New Bedford is the democratic member of the delegation from that city. Quiet and unassuming, the old sailor has been one of the silent legislators during his two years of service. His first speech he made recently on the bill for New Bedford's exemption from the debt limit, his recognition by the speaker being the signal for an outburst of applause, for, although not talkative on the floor of the house, Capt. Baker is very popular with the members of the legislature generally.

He is a "real" whaler, having sailed the seas from 1865 until 1890. In this quarter of a century the captain had many experiences, and these he relates in a most entertaining way.

His chief foil this session has been Capt. "Bill" Dunham of Nantucket, and many and divers arguments have the two had in the lobby, always to the amusement and edification of a group of fellow-legislators as to the various duties of seamen on board a whaling ship.

The captain was born in Dartmouth in 1835. He was called as a witness at The Hague tribunal in 1902 to testify in the Behring sea sealing controversy. He has been a registrar of voters for 12 years, and long snce retired

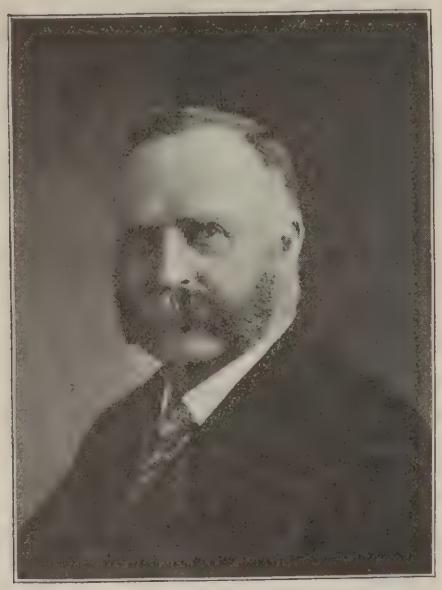


from active seafaring life. In the house of 1904 he was on the committee on drainage, and this year was given two important committee places, on the committee on elections and the committee on prisons.

Arthur W. Barker.

While the members of the Lynn delegation in the lower branch of the legislature have had little of importance directly affecting their own city which called for united and

strenuous work on their part, there have been certain projects, including some for the dredging of Saugus river, which have been of especial interest to the members from that part of Essex county, and for these Arthur W. Barker of Lynn, representing the 12th Essex district, has been an earnest advocate. He is a careful legislator and has done conscientious work both in committee and on the floor. His committee, public health, has had before



it this year the bills to prevent the adulteration of foods, and on this subject, with the other members, Rep. Barker has displayed a deep and worthy interest.

Mr. Barker is a man of mature judgment and practical common sense. He has been a carpenter and is now a master builder. He is a Mason, a Knight Templar and a member of the Odd Fellows. He was born in East Stoneham, Me., Sept. 19, 1847, and received his education in the public schools.

George L. Barnes.

Rep. George L. Barnes of Weymouth, one of the youngest members of the legislature, was born in the town which he represents in the lower branch June 27, 1879. He served first in the legislature of 1904. This year he was reappointed to the committee on public lighting and necessarily has been much in the public eye. He has been a forceful factor on the committee during the whole time that it has



been considering the various bills relating to the gas situation in Boston. He made himself felt in the executive committee sessions when the division was apparent. It got to be a regular thing to refer to one faction in the committee as "Barnes and his crowd," and it was his "crowd" that finally won out.

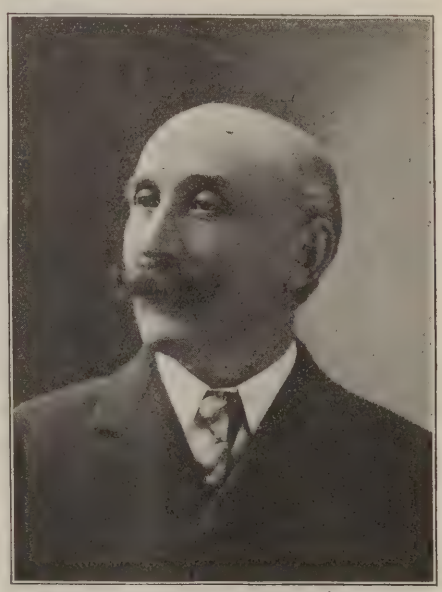
The Weymouth man is credited with having decided convictions, and the courage to stand for them privately and publicly. He is a lawyer and secretary of the republican town committee. During the discussion of the gas problem it was represented to Barnes that if he showed the right spirit it would stand him in good stead in the future. But, satisfied that he has several hundred good fellows in Weymouth who would be willing to go to a caucus any time he wanted them to, he was not tempted. Besides being in the public lighting committee, he is chairman of the committee on engrossed bills. This takes up not a little time and Mr. Barnes finds himself pretty much occupied during legislative sessions. He is on the board of directors of several banking institutions and is regarded as one of the coming men in his section.

James Barr.

Rep. James Barr, one of the second year men of the Worcester County delegation in the legislature, has been an influential factor in securing the passage of legislation for a new union passenger station in the city of Worcester.

This question, so vitally important to the citizens of Worcester, has been pending in the legislature for several years. This year the Worcester delegation got together and the result has been the passage of a bill. Almost without exception, a man serving his second term in the legislature has a wider acquaintance and much greater influence than a first year man, and Mr. Barr has been no exception to this rule.

Mr. Barr, who comes to the legislature from the city of Fitchburg, is a native of Ireland, and was born in 1854. He came to this



country early in life, and was educated in the public schools here. He has always been interested in public affairs, and has served in the Fitchburg common council. He is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, a member of the Scottish Clans and of the A. O. U. W. Rep. Barr has two committee places, drainage and libraries.

James T. Barrett.

The delegation from Cambridge and the minority party in the legislature were strengthened when Rep. James T. Barrett was elected to the lower branch from the 3d Middlesex district. The Cambridge man is



one of the best speakers in the house. His has been a meteoric career in politics, and his success in the University city indicates almost as plainly as the election of a democratic mayor the way in which the political pendulum is swinging there.

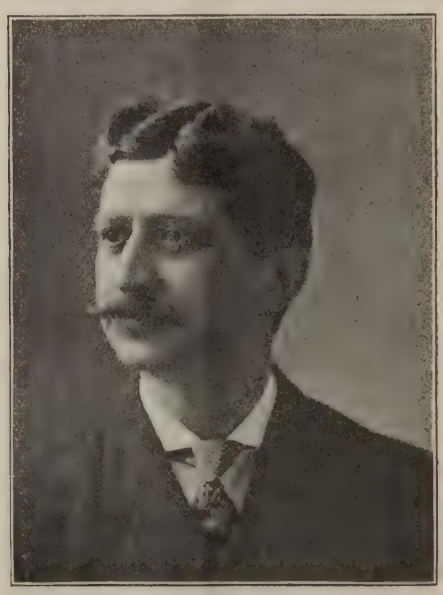
Rep. Barrett is a native of Ireland. He was born in 1870. It was not so very many years ago that he came to this country and to Cambridge to live. As soon as he could do so legally he got into politics and from the very outset he has been successful. He was educated in the national schools of his native country, so that he did not have the advantage, which many foreign born citizens secure who come here while very young, of association in school days with men who might afterwards be helpful in a political canvass. Barrett was obliged to stand absolutely on his own record.

He has served in the Cambridge city government and has always been aggressive and fearless in taking a stand on any subject on which he has been called upon to vote. No small part of his strength and popularity is probably due to his membership in various social organizations. He is an ardent Irishman and a conspicuous member of the A. O. H., the I. N. F., the U. I. L., the Knights of Columbus and the Elks. His business is that of contractor and he is a prominent member of the Citizens' Trade association. His principal committee assignment for 1905 is constitutional amendments.

George H. Battis.

One of the busiest men in the legislature is the representative from the 1st Suffolk district, George H. Battis. Fortunately he knows the ropes at the state house pretty well and consequently can cover more ground in much less time than could a new man. He was in the legislature in 1903 and in 1904, each year serving on important committees.

When John L. Bates was governor Mr. Battis was looked upon in a way as the governor's personal representative on the floor. This year Mr. Battis fathered a bill to compel county employes to live in the county in which they were employed. He succeeded in getting a favorable report from the committee on public service but, through no fault of his, the measure failed of passage in the legis



lature. He was more successful in his advocacy of various salary bills for county employes.

Prior to coming to the legislature Mr. Battis served two terms in the Boston common council and before that was chairman of the Ward 1 republican committee. This year Mr. Battis has been an important member of the committees on counties and public health, to the work of each having given faithful and intelligent service. He is connected with various societies, including the Masons, Odd Fellows, Red Men, A. O. U. W. and also with organizations purely local to the section of the city in which he makes his home He is a native of Boston, and was born Jan. 19, 1863.

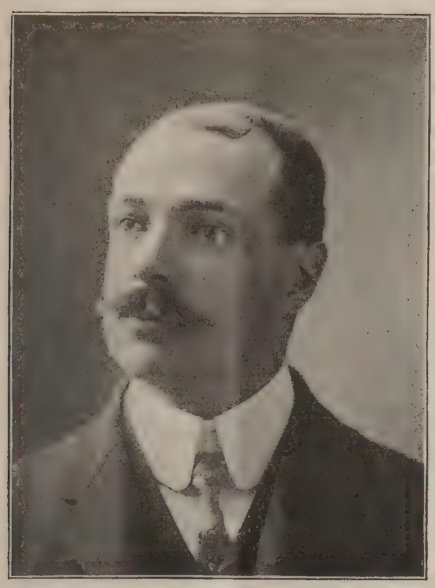
Fred A. Bearse.

Rep. Fred A. Bearse of Springfield is one of the veteran legislators of the house. This is the fifth consecutive year that he has served in the lower branch and, despite contests in his district, he has received the popular indorsement each time he has been a candidate, both in the caucus and at the polls.

Bearse is one of the young men of the legislature, having been born in Springfield in 1871. His important legislative service has been on the committee on public lighting, which has had so much to do with the Boston gas situation, and on the committee on state house and election laws. In 1903 he was a member of the special committee appointed to make the "coal" investigation, so called. This committee held hearings in various parts of the state and reported a bill for the licensing of coal dealers. The subject was a most important one at the time, and as one of the members of the special committee Mr. Bearse

bore his full share of the work which devolved upon them.

An insurance man, he was this year placed on the committee on insurance, holding his old place as clerk of the committee on public



lighting. Before coming to the legislature he served in the common council and the board of aldermen of Springfield, graduating from the latter body to his seat in the great and general court. Like many other members of both branches of the legislature of 1905, he is a Mason.

Frank P. Bennett, Jr.

Frank P. Bennett, Jr., of Saugus has many of the traits which distinguished his father during the latter's years of service in the



general court. The elder Bennett was alert, aggressive and courageous, and these qualities the son has already shown in the two years which he has served in the lower branch.

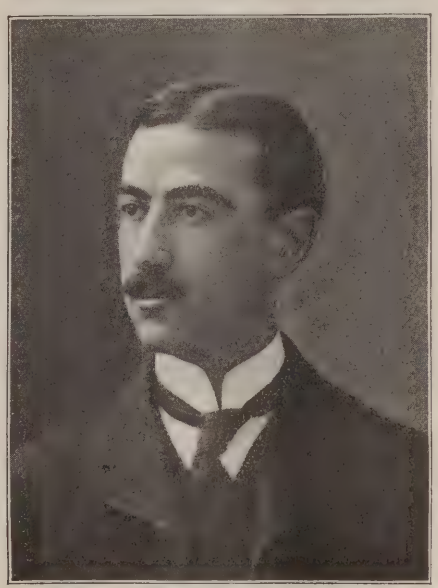
He has advanced various matters of large importance, notably the scheme for the establishment of technical schools to teach shoemaking. This was a measure in which the citizens of Lynn and other shoe centers of the state were much interested. It was less broad than Gov. Douglas' suggestions for general trade schools and met the same sort of opposition from the labor unions. Mr. Bennett could see no reason why this other important industry of the state should not be treated as generously as the textile industry has been.

He has also been interested in the gypsy moth bills, Saugus being one of the towns infected with the pest. In his first year in the house he was placed on the committee on labor and public service and this year he was appointed to one of the vacancies on ways and means, a committee on which the senior Bennett rendered the state valuable service.

Rep. Bennett talks very well. He speaks not too often, always commands the attention of the house and is forceful and logical in debate. He is one of the young men in the house, born in Palermo, Me., in 1878, and is a Harvard man, class of 1900. In business he is associated with his father in the publication of trade journals. He is a member of the 2d corps of Cadets.

March G. Bennett.

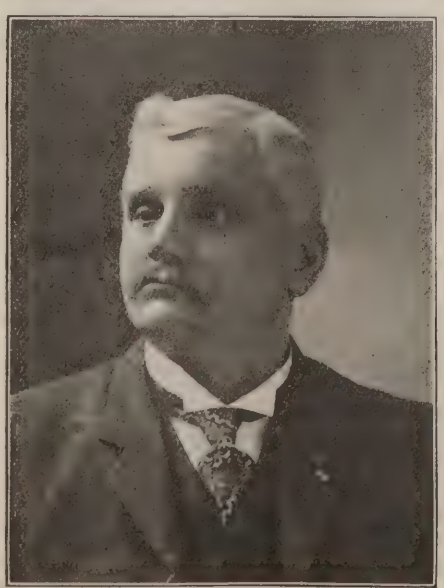
Speaker Frothingham's colleague from Ward 11 would probably have been quite willing to have shifted to some one else the distasteful task of taking the initial step to unseat a fellow-member of the legislature. Rep. March G. Bennett of Ward 11 introduced the order which resulted in declaring vacant the seat of Rep. Thomas F. Curley of the 17th Suffolk district, who was convicted of false impersonation in a civil service examination. That unpleasant event of the early days of the legislatve session of 1905 brought March Bennett, whether he wished it or not, very much into the lime-light and at the outset of the session he became known to about every member, new and old. The Ward 11 man would have commanded attention anyway, although perhaps not so early in the session if it had not been for the Curley case. He is on the committee on metropolitan affairs, one of the most important in the legislature, and on the various Boston bills which have been before the committee he has been regarded as one of the soundest members. He was the author of a "Greater Boston" scheme which found more public favor than any measure of a similar nature which has been before the legislature in recent years. He made the



fight against allowing the city of Boston to borrow money to pay the interest on loans, and on other matters affecting the city and the taxpayers he has been active and influential. He has served in the Boston common council, where his independent attitude won for him general praise. He was born in Errol, N. H., in 1869. He has been actively interested in republican politics for several years.

George F. Birch.

Rep. George F. Birch of Milford came down to the legislature with a mission, and while



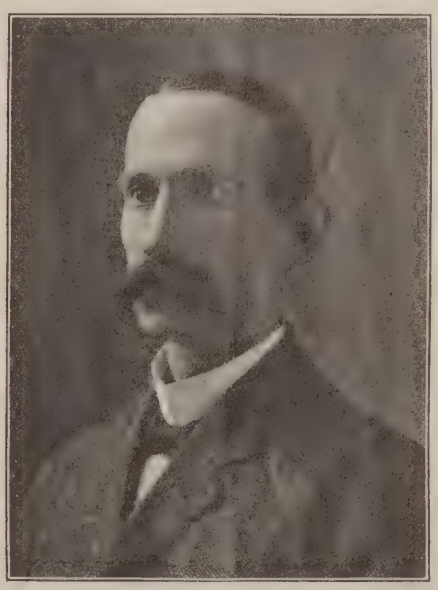
he has been unable to conduct it to a successful end he is by no means discouraged and hopes for better things next year. The Milford idea, which Mr. Birch so clearly presented, related to the sale of poultry. He was the father of a bill to provide that shippers shall be compelled to "draw" poultry before sending it to market. Powerful interests naturally were arrayed against the Milford man, who is a provision dealer himself, and knew something of the evil which he proposed to correct by legislative action.

The "drawn poultry bill," as it came to be known in the house, had the support of the state board of health authorities, but it did not have the backing of the large shippers of poultry. It went down to defeat, although Mr. Birch succeeded in getting the committee on public health, of which he is a conspicuous member, to report favorably upon it. The member from Milford has developed in the first year into one of the strong men of the house. Naturally a good debater, he has surprised his colleagues by the facility with which on occasions he has quoted both the old and the new testament. Mr. Birch may not have been letter-perfect, but, aside from the chaplain, who is never present during legislative debates, there is really no one in the house courageous enough to question the accuracy of Brother Birch's scriptural quotations. He is a native of Milford, born in 1848, and has been for many years more or less active in local affairs, serving as overseer of the poor for 13 years, and as selectman for three years, being chairman of the latter board for one year.

Henry E. Bodurtha.

The name Bodurtha is a new one in the Massachusetts legislature, but it has been known for generations in Hampden county. In several of the towns in that section of the state a Bodurtha has been on the board of selectmen, or otherwise prominently connected with town affairs, almost continuously ever since the family came to this country. Curiously enough there are two Bodurthas in the legislature of 1905. They are cousins, and they differ in politics, as they have apparently on most questions outside of politics upon which they have had to vote in the legislature this year.

Henry E. Bodurtha is a democrat, representing the 2d Hampden district, and is a resident of the town of Agawam. This is a



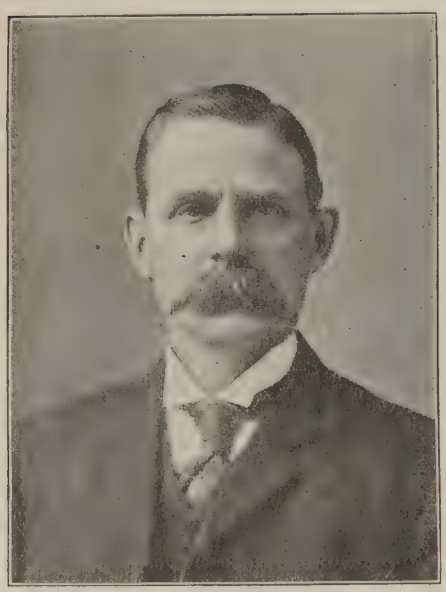
district in which the one-term precedent is pretty firmly established, the district comprising a number of small towns in the county. Rep. Bodurtha is one of the quiet members of the legislature, with a mind of his own and with sufficient experience in public affairs to give him an intelligent grasp of the large and important questions which come before the legislature.

He is a member of the committee on agriculture, a place for which his experience as a practical farmer eminently qualifies him. He is a native of Agawam, having been born in 1865, graduating from Worcester academy in 1884. For 10 years he has been a member of the board of selectmen of Agawam.

Stephen H. Bodurtha.

Few first year men in the legislature have the fortune to acquire great personal popularity before the session closes. Rep. Bodurtha of Blandford, farmer, lumberman and general good fellow, has been an exception to the rule. He has found his place in the affections of his colleagues. It is said of Bodurtha of Blandford that he is "the most popular man in the legislature." This is simply because he has been absolutely frank and open and entirely fair. He was interested in the Hampden electric bill, and he made no secret of the fact that he would benefit through the purchase of the water supply, whether Holyoke or Springfield won. He did not want the bill to come before the legisla-

ture this year, but it came and Bodurtha was with it for public and not for private reasons. No one doubted him or accused him of being influenced by selfish motives. The land and water privilege which will eventually be acquired is owned by Mr. Bodurtha, and this



fact he made no attempt to conceal. A very strong temperance man, he secured an appropriate committee assignment, that of the committee on water supply. Mr. Bodurtha is a republican and will probably be returned for a second term. His friends predict a career of unusual usefulness if he remains in the legislature. He is a native of West Granville, born in 1858.

Richard Bossidy.

To hold more town offices than Schofield of Ipswich is to be famous. The Essex county member, ever since he has been in the legislature, has held the record. This year, however, the laurels have been appropriated by Rep. Richard Bossidy of West Stockbridge, a democrat who represents a very close district, which is perhaps slightly republican. The little book of biographical sketches, prepared each year for members of the legislature, does not contain a list of Mr. Bossidy's many town offices. He is put down as a constable only. It is said of Mr. Bossidy that when he returns to West Stockbridge each week he makes at least one arrest, takes his man down and locks him up and is on hond Monday morning to pay his fine. The representative's friends in the

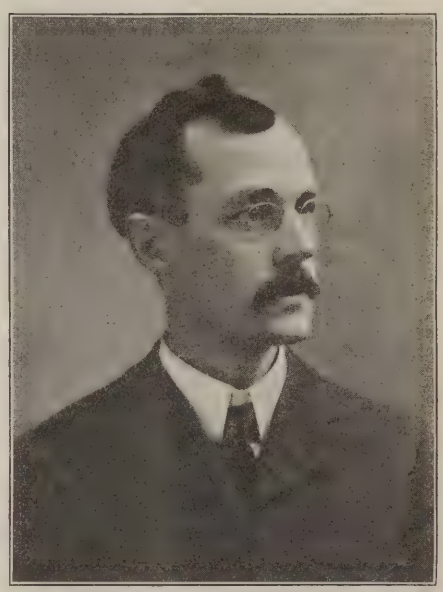


legislature tell this story and are of the opinion that the constable does this as a weekly diversion and not because he is anxious to enforce the keeping of the peace. The republican custom in the district is to send a man to the legislature for one year only, but it is not improbable that the democrats will again nominate Mr. Bossidy and that he will be elected. He is on the committee on towns, which this session has had few matters of importance to consider. In the house in voting on questions Mr. Bossidy follows the democrats pretty closely. He is a native of West Stockbridge, born in 1864, and has been successively a teamster, quarryman and foreman of a quarry.

Edward A. Bower.

As clerk of the committee on public service, Rep. Edward A. Bower of Methuen has been one of the busy men of the legislature, keeping track of the grist of bills and petitions for salary increases which have been referred to the committee. As a rule this committee has a thankless task, the work calling for fine discrimination and the exercise of a good deal of judgment if the applications for salary increases are to be settled on their merits.

Rep. Bower is one of the younger men in the legislature, but he came to the house with a good deal of experience in public affairs. He has been a member of the school committee of Methuen on its board of selectmen for three years, and is prominent in the business and social life of the town which he has so well represented. One of the druggists in the legislature, he found himself called upon to pass upon a variety of bills from the public



health committee affecting patent medicines, and on these he voted conscientiously and without allowing his judgment to be warped by personal interests. Mr. Bower is a native of Lawrence, born in 1869, and was graduated from the Methuen high school. He belongs to the Masons, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias.

Rolfe Bradbury.

Rep. Rolfe Bradbury of Lowell claims the state of Maine as his birthplace, being a native of the same town, Buckfield, in which ex-Gov. John D. Long first saw the light of day. This is his first year in the legislature, and as a member of the delegation which represents the 25th Middlesex district, he has had his full share in shaping the legislation of 1905. The first-year man is always at a disadvantage on account of his unfamiliarity with legislative procedure, but the Lowell member has shown a marked aptitude for his work, and in this respect has been one of the



leading new men in the house. He has been on the committees on drainage and parishes and religious societies, clerk of the last named, and while the committee work has not been strenuous, Rep. Bradbury has paid close attention to his duties on the floor of the house.

Mr. Bradbury is a business man of prominence in Lowell, being a wholesale grocer and dealer in proprietary medicine. The session of the legislature of 1905 has been notable for the amount of legislation introduced affecting proprietary medicines, and the Lowell man in consequence has found much therein to claim his interest. He was born in 1861 and was educated in public and private schools.

Eugene T. Brazzell.

Rep. Eugene T. Brazzell of South Boston, the 13th Suffolk district, as it appears in the state manual, is the type of hustling young democratic politician of which the peninsular district produces a not inconsiderable number. He achieved prominence locally a year ago in the Boston common council when as a member of the committee on appropriations, he introduced an order that provision be made in the appropriations bill to be reported to the city council for advancing the wages of city laborers from $2 per day to $2.15 per day. The mayor sent a special message on the matter, suggesting that if wages were raised the number of employes would have to be cut down. In the face of this the young councilman from Ward 13 decided to retire from the fight for a higher wage for the city laborers. He protested, however, that it would be infinitely better to raise the wages of city laborers than to spend thousands of dollars in the entertainment of guests of the city or to squander the money of the city in "split contracts." His pungent



remarks on this subject probably were of some assistance to Brazzell when he made his contest in Ward 13 last fall for nomination and subsequently for election to the lower branch of the legislature.

For a first year man he has been fairly active. He was assigned to the committee on water supply. Mr. Brazzell was born in South Boston, March 21, 1878. He was educated in the public schools and is a printer by trade. He is a member of the Heptasophs, the Young Men's Catholic association, the Franklin association and other organizations.

Edward H. Brewer.

The member from Dalton, the home of Sen. Crane, came to the legislature for his first term in 1904 and on account of the close personal relations which exist between Edward H. Brewer and his distinguished kinsman and constituent, the former's vote on important matters is always watched with interest. Rightly or not, he is credited anyway with reflecting the views of the junior senator on the large matters, particularly if there is a political side.

If the truth were known, it is very probable that the Dalton member votes with much less thought to the personal wishes of Sen. Crane than is generally supposed. He is regarded as a conservative, hard-headed man of good judgment, with convictions and the courage always to stand by them. There have been no matters from his district on which he has been obliged to make a contest this year in the legislature.

He is chairman of the committee on payroll, but his principal committee is that of public charities which, among other matters of large importance, has had to consider Gov. Douglas' special message containing the recommendation for a transfer of the state prison from Charlestown to Nashawena island in Buzzard's bay.

Mr. Brewer did not believe thoroughly in the wisdom of the governor's plan, and although he did not appear as a dissenter, he reserved his right to dissent when the

report of his committee was sent into the house. He took the ground that the isolation of the prison would make it more difficult for the relatives of those incarcerated to see the prisoners.

This sympathetic view, however, while shared in by some of the members of the

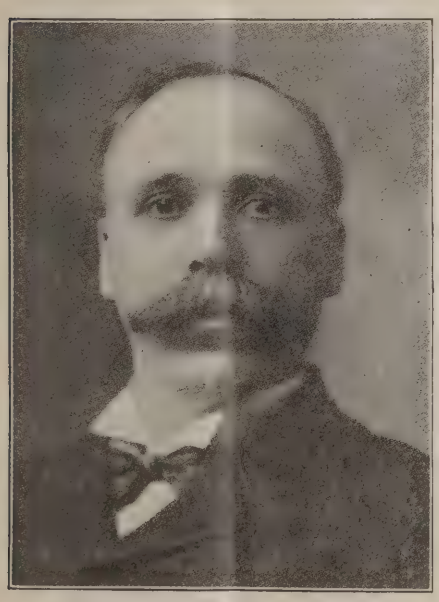


committee, was not sufficiently strong to defeat the proposition. Rep. Brewer was born in Wilbraham in 1851. He is a 32d degree Mason.

William M. Brigham.

Rep. William M. Brigham of Marlboro is a republican member of the legislature, and is the chairman of the committee on cities, which has a very large number of important matters referred to it each year for consideration.

The Marlboro man has had a long legislative experience. He has been in the lower branch continuously in the legislature since



1899 and has served on many important committees. He has been on the judiciary committee, chairman of constitutional amendments, chairman of cities and on the committee on rules. He has also served on many important special committees.

It goes without saying that he has a good deal of influence in the legislature. He is classified as an "independent republican," and is found voting quite as often with the democrats as the republicans. The matter in which he was chiefly interested this year, as well as last, was the old-age pension bill. He secured about twice as many votes for his measure this year as he did last, and is correspondingly encouraged. This is a measure which has the support of Rev. Edward Everett Hale and other prominent men.

He is associate justice of Marlboro police court and a trustee of estates. He will probably be returned to the legislature as long as he cares to be a candidate. Rep. Brigham is prominent in the Sons of Veterans and was chairman of the republican city committee of Marlboro for six years. He was born in 1864, and is a native of Marlboro.

Henry W. Brown.

That the committee on counties has had such smooth sailing this session is due largely to the tact of the house chairman, Rep. Henry W. Brown of Seekonk. Mr. Brown is not new to legislative work nor to the consideration of the class of matters which are referred annually to the committee on counties, for he was on the committee on counties in 1904. The county matters of importance include the county appropriation and estimate bills, the projects for new county buildings, etc., the committee on counties being a sort of ways and means committee for county expenditures.

Rep. Brown was born in Seekonk, Oct. 14, 1856. He has lived there all his life, and has been very active in the business, political and social life of the town. For 18 years he has been a member of the board of selectmen and assessors, being chairman of the board the



last three years. He has been secretary of the republican town committee five years and its chairman for three years. His business is that of market gardener. He is prominent in the Masons and Knights Templar.

John J. Butler.

One of the two democratic representatives from Ward 18, Boston, is John J. Butler, who is serving his second term in the lower branch. In the legislature of 1904 he was a member of the special committee appointed to consider the relations between employers and employes, and on this committee labored zealously for the interest of the wage-earners of the commonwealth. This year Rep. Butler is on two committees, constitutional amendments

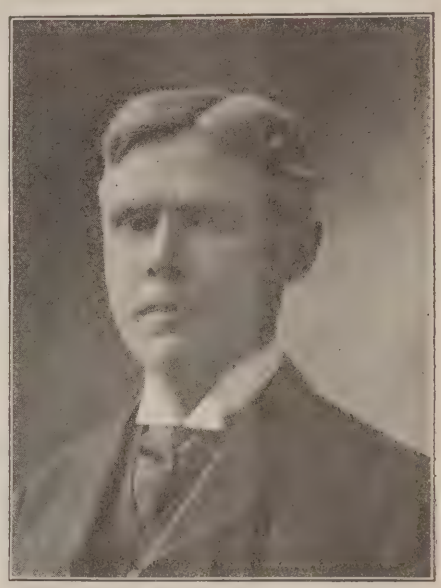


and libraries, before the first of which the women suffrage and other important questions affecting the constitution are heard.

Rep. Butler was born in Ireland, June 7, 1865, and was educated in the national schools. He came to this country soon after leaving school and has been successful both in business and in politics. He started in as a car driver, later was station master and afterwards became a collector. Like most of his fellow countrymen who have migrated to the United States, Rep. Butler retains an ardent affection for his native land. He is a member of the A. O. H., the Knights of Columbus, the John Mitchell Literary association and the Metropolitan Mutual Aid association.

Robert D. Cadagon.

During his two years of service in the lower branch of the state legislature Rep. Robert D. Cadagon of Adams, representing the 3d Berkshire district, has established a reputa-



tion as a clean and consistent democrat. He has been less prominent in debate than some of the more talkative members of the house, but his attitude on any measure has never been questioned, and he has given faithful attention both to the work of his committee and to the business of the house. There have been few matters of special importance before the legislature affecting Mr. Cadagon's district, but he has been called upon to interest himself in seeing that several small town bills were properly introduced and pushed through.

The Adams man is this year a member of the committee on election laws, a committee that has had more contests on the floor of the house than almost any other. In the legislature of 1904 Rep. Cadagon was a member of the committee on liquor law which has before it each year the various measures affecting the sale of liquor in Boston. One year of this was sufficient for Mr. Cadagon, so at the opening of the session of 1905 he was transferred to a committee where the work would be more congenial.

Rep. Cadagon was born in Adams, June 6, 1870, and was educated in the public schools. He is a grocer. He is a member of the K. C., the Elks and the Robert Emmet Benefit association.

George H. Cadigan.

Rep. George H. Cadigan of the 4th Suffolk district is a product of the Charlestown school of politics. That means that whatever of



political success is won can be achieved only by continuous and persistent effort. Nothing comes to him who waits on Charlestown poli-

tics, and the young men in the democracy in that section of the city realize this even before their names are on the voting lists.

Rep. Cadigan is first of all a good democrat. He believes that active democrats should be recognized in the making of appointments, both by the governor and the mayor, and that the organization as such should be recognized.

Rep. Cadigan has served two years on the committee on taxation, and this year especially the committee has had many important problems before it for consideration. These have included the taxation of legacies and successions, a matter upon which Gov. Douglas sent a special message to the legislature, the general revision of the laws relative to the taxation of corporations, etc. The Charlestown member served in the Boston common council for three years before coming to the legislature.

Rep. Cadigan was born in Worcester, Feb. 22, 1873, and was educated in the public schools. He is an iron moulder by trade. He is a member of the various political clubs in his district and of division 37, A. O. H.

Edward C. Callahan.

The members of the legislature of a year ago who returned to the state house this year have missed during a large part of the session Rep. Edward C. Callahan, who was in 1904 a not inconspicuous member of the lower branch. Mr. Callahan has been ill much of the session, but he showed up a few weeks before prorogation and was warmly welcomed on all sides.

During the session of 1904 his speeches indicated his active labor sympathies and made an impression on the house. No one ever doubted his absolute sincerity in the meas-



ures he espoused. Last year he was on the committee on banks and banking, and this year he was appointed to that committee and also to the committee on bills in the third reading, a really working committee. On neither, of course, has he been able to do much work.

Rep. Callahan is a native of Ireland, and was born March 14, 1874. He went to public and private schools there and finished his education in the public schools of Hartford, Conn. He is a zealous worker in the cause of Ireland, and for nine years has been secretary of the United Irish societies. From 1887 to 1889 he was a member of the Lawrence common council, and there received the training which fitted him for legislative work. He has been a mill operative, his occupation at present being given as clerk.

John W. Chapin.

The 2d Franklin district is represented this year by John W. Chapin of Bernardston, selectman, highway commissioner, overseer of the poor and leading citizen generally in his community. Rep. Chapin's course in the house justifies the confidence in which he is evidently regarded by the people of his home town. He has gained a reputation for sound judgment and is regarded as one of the substantial men of the legislature.

Rep. Chapin has been on two committees, labor and public service. It can be said, entirely within the truth, that the radical labor men in the committee and in the house do not count Rep. Chapin as one of their number. Thoughtful and conservative in regard to labor measures, he has also believed in making haste slowly on the committee on public service when the question of raising the salaries of state, county or municipal officials already well paid comes up. His attitude has been entirely consistent throughout.

Rep. Chapin has had no measure of superlative importance affecting his district, about the only matter being a water bill in which one of the towns in his district was interested and which he succeeded in pushing through to a successful issue.

Mr. Chapin is a native of Bernardston, born June 28, 1859. He was educated in the



public schools and in the Powers institute. He is a manufacturer of lumber and a large lumber dealer besides, being a farmer of substantial means. He is a Mason and a member of the Royal Arch Chapter. He is also a member of the republican town committee.

James W. Chrystal.

At the outset of the session of 1905, Rep. James W. Chrystal of North Adams, one of the western democratic members, came into prominence as a result of the Curley incident. He was one of the first of the out-of-town democrats who declared with emphasis that he did not propose to stand by the Ward 17 man simply because he was a democrat, and further he declared that he would not be bound by any caucus vote of the minority party on the Curley matter. The newspapers, in his own section of the state especially, held him up as a model of independence, and there is no doubt that his attitude on this subject added to his prestige.

Mr. Chrystal is a second year man. He made a reputation for conservatism in the house of 1904 and nothing has happened this year to impair his standing in this respect. One of the younger members of the legislature, the North Adams man has modestly refrained from addressing the house save when he has had something to say, and on these occasions he has always been given respectful attention.

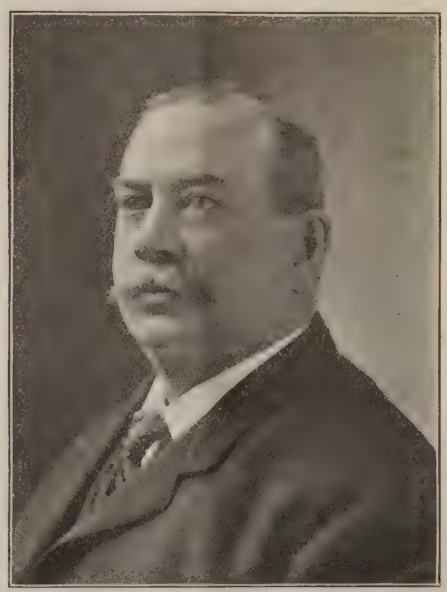
As a member of the committee on harbors and public lands he has been greatly inter-



ested in the Greylock reservation scheme. His sympathies are naturally with organized labor, and last year on the committee on relations between employer and employes his influence was exerted to the end that a better understanding between the two great forces might be reached and maintained. He was born in Hoosick Falls, N. Y., in 1876, and is the son of a Civil war veteran.

Maurice P. Clare.

Rep. Maurice P. Clare of Webster is serving his first term in the legislature, representing the 7th Worcester district. He has been an active member of the committee on military affairs, although he has not been heard to any extent on the floor of the house. This committee has had before it the report of the board of 1904 for the reorganization of the state militia, and this subject has been one upon which the legislature, as well as the different factions in the militia interested, found it difficult to agree. The reorganization bill which came from the committee on military affairs was passed substantially as reported by the committee. Indeed this was the attitude taken by the house ways and means



committee, in which there was a division on the bill, but where it was finally decided to take it as it came from the experts on the military affairs committee.

Rep. Clare was born Aug. 26, 1852, and was educated in a private school at St. Joseph's, Troy, N. Y. He is a deputy sheriff in Worcester county and extremely popular, both in his town and in the county, where he is very well known. He is an undertaker.

Edward E. Clark.

Cambridge is noted for sending good men to the legislature, and the standard of the delegation was not lowered when Rep. Edward E. Clark was elected to represent the 4th



Middlesex district. Mr. Clark is a native of Cambridge, a Harvard man, class of 1894, and also a graduate of the Harvard law school. He was born Nov. 4, 1870.

Rep. Clark has been an influential member of the committee on cities and is generally regarded as a useful man on the floor of the house. The committee on cities has more matters referred to it than any other committee of the legislature, and Mr. Clark, as clerk of the committee, has been one of its busiest members. Of the important bills before the committee Mr. Clark favored that to reorganize the school board of Boston, which is most sweeping in its effect. On the smoke

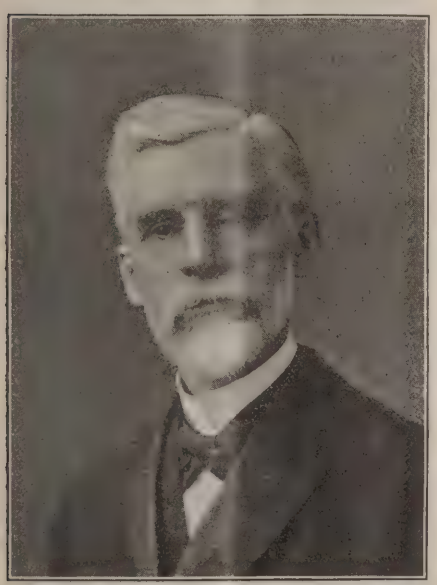
nuisance bill, while recognizing the necessity of doing something to abate the nuisance, Mr. Clark did not forget the interests of the city he represents, the industries of which, new and old, might be seriously affected by too drastic legislation. The speaker also placed him on the committee on insurance, and to the work of this committee the Cambridge man has been obliged to give some time and attention.

Before coming to the legislature he was, in 1903, the president of the Cambridge common council, and made an efficient and acceptable presiding officer of that branch of the city government.

Ezra W. Clark.

Rep. Ezra W. Clark hails from the same city which gave to the commonwealth its present governor. A loyal republican, Rep. Clark has nevertheless sympathized with Gov. Douglas in many of his suggestions for reform in the state government and has been an active member of the legislature. He is one of the older men, having been born in Glover, Vt., Oct. 12, 1842. He is one of the few medical men in the house, and as such his advice on the various bills affecting the sale of proprietary medicines and the practice of medicine has been invaluable. Dr. Clark was educated in the public schools and Newbury seminary, and was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1870. While pursuing his studies he was, for a period of three years, a teacher.

Rep. Clark has been on the committees on



election laws and printing. On the first named he has assumed his full share of work in the committee room and of discussion on the floor of the house on the many measures which have been debated and on which wide differences of opinion developed.

In the city of Brockton he is prominent in the business and social life of the community. He is a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Odd Fellows.

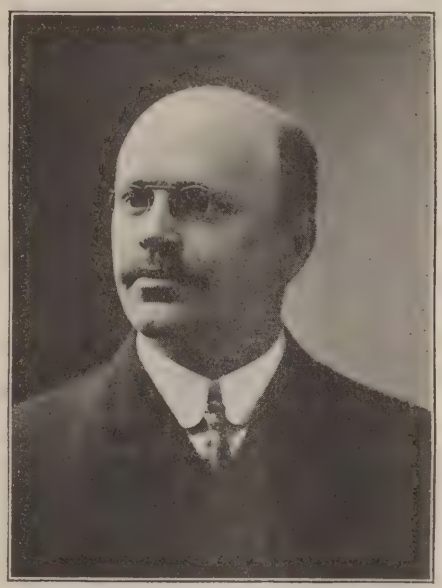
John N. Cole.

During all his legislative career on Beacon hill, Rep. John N. Cole of Andover has been more or less in the public eye, but perhaps never more conspicuously than at the present time. As chairman of the legislative committee on public lighting he shared largely some of the heavier burdens of the session, and is entitled to no small degree of credit for the fair and equitable solution of the important gas problems arrived at by his committee.

This is Mr. Cole's third year as a member of the lower branch. He was extremely well fitted for legislative work when he came to Beacon hill. An experience of many years as a newspaper editor and publisher had equipped him for active participation in the legislative field. At the outset he demonstrated a keen analytical ability in the consideration of measures, as well as a noteworthy knowledge of men.

In his first year he was made a member of the public lighting committee and also served on the committee on state house. Last year Speaker Frothingham placed him on rules and chairman on the special committee on the relations between employer and employes. At the beginning of the present year the speaker made him house chairman of the public lighting committee when it was well understood that the committee would have to wrestle with some of the most important problems of the session.

Rep. Cole is essentially a hard worker. He is aggressive—sometimes pre-eminently so. His aggressiveness has won for him the admiration of many, and it has gained for him the opposition of others. The opposition, however, has never doubted his sincerity. He has proved a forceful speaker on the floor of the house, and his knowledge of parliamentary procedure has made him in fact one of the leaders of the body. His name has



been mentioned in connection with the speakership on numerous occasions, and the indications are that the suggestion is going to be heard again.

Although Mr. Cole comes from a "rotation district," there are indications that the effective work done by him will lead to an indefinite extension of his term of service. In the making of future slates it would seem that the Andover representative would have to be considered in all stages of the slate-making.

In addition to his other accomplishments Mr. Cole has a keen sense of humor, and shows at times a tendency to sarcasm which is sometimes a bit cutting, and therefore rather reactionary. On the whole, however, his very earnestness must explain away the sharpness that has at times characterized his addresses. He has done excellent work for the public service, and is entitled to the respect of his colleagues and the applause of his district.

Mr. Cole was born in Andover, Nov. 4, 1863. He is the publisher of the Lawrence Telegram and Andover Townsman.

Walter L. Collins.

For the first time in its history Ward 20, Boston, one of the strongly republican wards, elected to the legislature of 1905 a democrat. Walter L. Collins made a personal campaign in the fall of 1904 and succeeded at the polls



in winning one of the two places, defeating Rep. Thomas M. Vinson, who was a candidate for re-election.

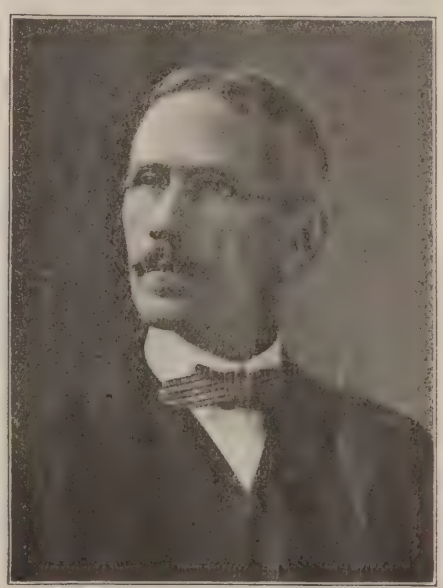
In his first year he has developed into a strong speaker and has shown a good deal of oratorical ability. He jumped to the front on the bill to compel the printing of formulas on the labels of patent medicines. This bill was reported upon adversely by the liquor law committee. Collins secured its substitution in the house and carried it through.

The Dorchester bay improvement bill was also one of the measures in which he was vitally interested and which he carried to a successful issue. In the gas consolidation act he was one of the few men in the legislature who protested against the $15,000,000 capitalization as being excessive, and while the bill was pending in the house he was in consultation with the gas commissioners relative to the capitalization feature of the bill. That the bill seemed to be entirely satisfactory to the house as a whole did not deter Mr. Collins from giving public expression to his opinion that the capitalization was $1,000,000 greater than should be allowed. He has been a working member of the committee on education and altogether an active influence in the house. He is a Harvard man and also has a degree from the Harvard law school. He is a native of Boston, born April 7, 1878.

Waldo E. Conant.

The member from the 23d Middlesex representative district, Rep. Waldo E. Conant of Littleton, was picked for and placed on the committee on public lighting. In the settlement of the great Boston gas question he had a conspicuous part. The capitalization report, reducing the amount wanted by the consolidated gas companies by several millions, received the endorsement of the press and public and was generally regarded as wholly in the interest of the gas consuming public.

Rep. Conant is a republican and first year man. He has been a quiet observer of legislation on the floor of the house but in the committee on public lighting he was regard-



ed, by those who are credited with taking a leading part in the settlement of the case, as of sound judgment and unquestioned integrity. He was born in Boxboro Feb. 1, 1855, and finished his education at Lawrence Academy, Groton. For five years after leaving school he was a clerk and then engaged in manufacturing in which business he has been since 1880. For 20 years he has been town clerk of Littleton and holds the confidence of his fellow-citizens regardless of political affiliations. The 23d Middlesex includes five towns in the county, a district in which the one-year precedent prevails. The district can do itself no better service than by returning Rep. Conant for a second term.

John J. Conway.

Rep. John J. Conway of Ward 23, Boston, is one of the Boston democrats who has made his influence felt in the legislature of 1905. He has been prominent in West Roxbury for several years and has always been to the front in the battles which that section of the city has had for 5-cent fares and for street improvements. Early in the session he displayed the courage of his convictions when he stood alone among the Boston democrats and voted in favor of unseating the 17th Suffolk representative.

He has been on the committee on public service and has insisted on treating each case which came before that committee on its merits. The average committee on public service starts out generally with the policy that everything in the way of a petition for an increase of salary should be "turned down" in these days of financial stringency in the state's finances. Rep. Conway has taken the ground that every case should be decided absolutely on its merits, and while one of the minority party members on the committee he has succeeded in gaining his point on more than one occasion.

He is a Boston man, born in 1874, and was educated in the public schools. He talks clearly and forcefully on the floor of the house, and has been taken many times for a lawyer. His training has been in other lines.

He has been engaged in the gas and electric light business. Although a good democrat he does not always feel bound to follow his party and this independence has given him a stand-



ing and influence with the majority party that has been of great value to the success of the measures in which he has been interested.

William H. Cook.

Rep. William H. Cook of Fall River is one of the members from southeastern Massachusetts on the important committee on railroads. An assignment to this committee is regarded as one of the choice "plums" which the speaker has to distribute. Matters affecting the great railroad corporations are referred to this committee and oftentimes the different railroads in the state are in disagreement on questions before the committee. The question of railroad leases, of the abolition of grade crossings, etc., are important problems which the railroad committee is called upon to solve. This year the committee has had the Worcester union station and the now famous "merger" bill to pass upon.

In the work of the committee Rep. Cook came well equipped through his experience with similar questions in the legislature of 1904 when he served on the same committee. Representing an important constituency, a part of the great textile city, he was called upon to look out for other interests than



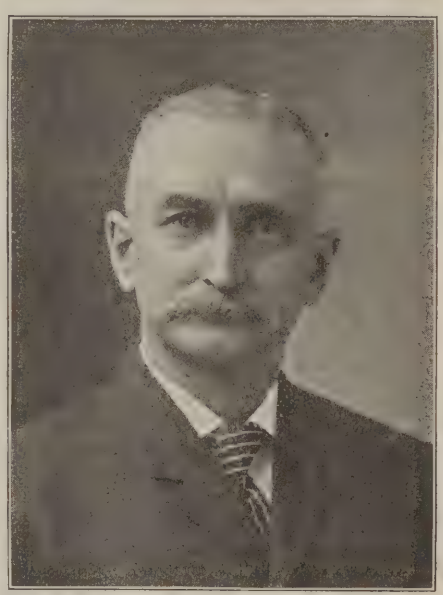
those which merely concerned the railroads and which were before his committee. On the matters affecting home interests he has always acted for what he believed was for the benefit of the whole people in the municipality.

Rep. Cook was born in Fall River, March 7, 1856. He has been a printer for 22 years. Service in the common council of Fall River and on the board of assessors for 10 years, gave him a knowledge of affairs which he used to good advantage in considering the larger matters of legislation. He is a republican and a Mason.

Lyman A. Crafts.

It often happens that a member of the legislature, qualified to meet the best minds in debate on the floor of the house, has little opportunity during a single session to demonstrate his ability. That in a sense is true of Rep. Lyman A. Crafts of Whately, in Franklin county.

Mr. Crafts has been on the committee on public charitable institutions, and his name has appeared in the calendar perhaps more than any one member in charge of committee reports. On none of these, however, has there been a contest, and consequently the man who is regarded as the most self-possessed member of the legislature has had few good opportunities to show his skill in debate. There was one occasion though, and that was when a member of the ways and means committee made a motion to have recommitted a bill for certain improvements at Rutland. Mr. Crafts opposed this, and presented his side so clearly and forcibly to the house that recommitment was defeated four to one. He also received much commendation for his speech on the Danvers water bill. Mr. Crafts was very much interested in this matter, and worked hard in committee, as well as on the floor of the house, for its success.



The Whately member has really been regarded as one of the most valuable members of the committee on public charities, clear-sighted and of exceptional judgment. He is a farmer and tobacco-grower, and was born in the town which he so well represents as a part of the 3d Franklin district, in 1854. For a period of 12 years he was county commissioner of Franklin county.

Edward C. Creed.

Considering the political success of the Creed family of South Boston it was rather expected than otherwise that the present member, Rep. Edward C. Creed of the 15th



Suffolk, should make a place for himself during his first year in the lower branch. He comes from the ward controlled by Cong. William S. McNary, and between the Creeds and McNary there has never been the best of feeling politically.

Rep. Creed has been active in the interest of his constituents. He pressed the bill to extend the line within which claims for damages can be filed in the extension of Old Colony avenue and was active on the bill for the increase of salaries for court messengers.

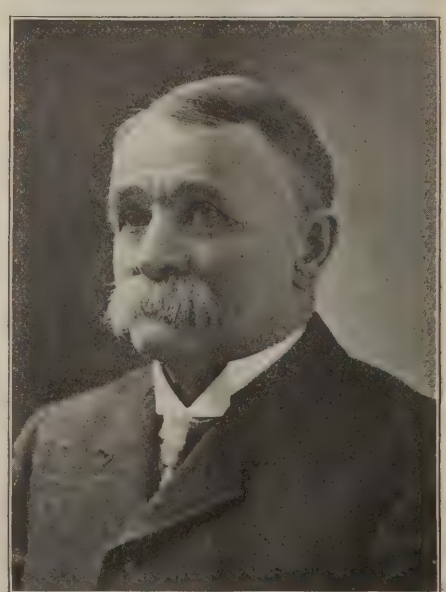
He has the same facility for public speaking which has been a notable characteristic of the several members of the Creed family since the time, a number of years ago, when Michael J. Creed, the oldest brother, who concluded his legislative service in the state senate, was prominent at the state house.

Rep. Creed was born in South Boston, Jan. 5, 1877. He was graduated from the Latin school, took a course in Comer's commercial college and got his degree from Boston University law school last year. He is a member of the important committee on banks and banking and has displayed a fidelity to the work of the committee which has won for him the entire confidence of his associates.

Frank H. Crossman.

In the appointment of Rep. Frank H. Crossman to a place on the committee on towns in the legislature of 1905, Speaker Frothingham made a peculiarly happy and fitting selection. Rep. Crossman has been actively identified with town affairs for almost a quarter of a century. He has been town clerk of Berlin for 22 years, and in that position has been called upon to adjust many local difficulties and to have called to his attention a large number of problems which affect town government. Many questions relating to local improvements, the laying out of streets, the incurring of indebtedness for school and water purposes and similar matters are brought to the legislature for settlement and are sent to the committee on towns.

Rep. Crossman has been, like a great many other first-year members, a good listener in the legislature, and his vote has been always



conscientiously cast. He is a machinist by trade, but is a member of the local grange, and as such has taken a deep interest in the matters before the present legislature which affect the agricultural interests of his section and of the state.

He was born in Bolton, January 12, 1846, and received a public school education. He is a republican in politics and holds membership in the Odd Fellows and A. O. U. W.

William H. Cushman.

Rep. William H. Cushman of Somerville, house chairman of the committee on federal relations, found himself at the head of a very important committee when the assignments were read at the opening of the session. Many of the suggestions in Gov. Douglas' inaugural message were referred to the committee on federal relations. Rep. Cushman and his associates had to struggle with the tariff and Canadian reciprocity questions, with free coal and divers other issues presented by the democratic governor, the problem being to bring in something which should not injure the position of the republican party on these questions but which should at the same time satisfy the public that the republican majority in the legislature was disposed to treat his excellency fairly. That the committee succeeded in doing this was largely due to the tact of the house chairman.

Besides this Rep. Cushman had a place on the committee on military affairs which reported many changes in the militia laws. So that between these two committees the Somerville member has had a very busy winter and has found it necessary to devote about all of his time to his legislative duties.

He had the distinction of escorting to the

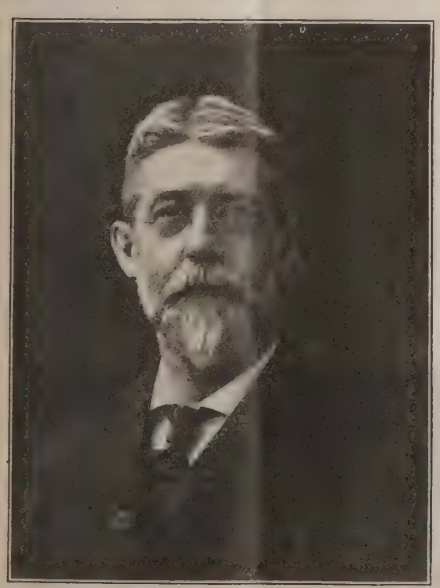
house chamber on his visit to Boston, only a day or two before his death, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, who had been before the federal relations committee as a commissioner for the Jamestown exposition. Rep. Cushman has



had a long experience in public affairs. He has been for five years a member of the Somerville city government and was a member of the house of 1904. He is a native of Maine, born in Minot in 1850. He is a business man and a prominent Mason and Knight Templar.

S. Newton Cutler.

The Somerville delegation has included in the legislature of 1905 some notably strong men. As a whole the delegation can be classed as representative of the best business and social life of the city. Included in the delegation is Rep. S. Newton Cutler of the 6th Middlesex district, a Harvard man of the class of '77.



Mr. Cutler has been this year a member of two important committees, education and taxation. On the former he has had to consider and pass upon the governor's recommendations relative to industrial schools, new to the legislature this year, besides the usual number of important educational problems which annually are presented to this committee. The taxation committee has been of hardly less importance, taxation being a subject upon which there is a great diversity of opinion.

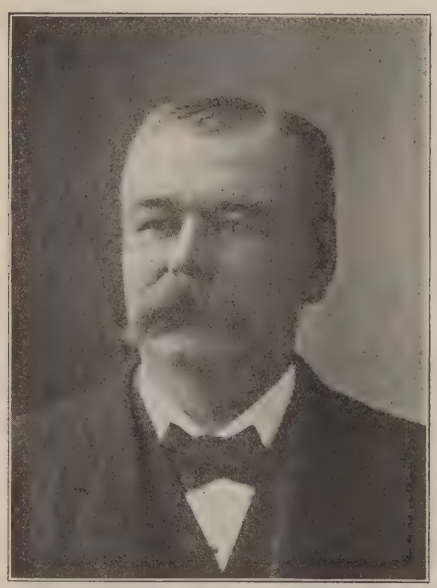
Rep. Cutler was on the school board of Somerville from 1886 to 1894, and was chairman of the board for several years. Indicative of his interest further in the welfare of his city is his membership in the Somerville hospital corporation. He is also a trustee of the Somerville savings bank. His philanthropies extend outside his home city, for he is active on the executive committee of the New England Baptist hospital corporation. Mr. Cutler was born in Boston, Jan. 25, 1855.

Charles L. Davenport.

Rep. Charles L. Davenport of Malden came to the legislature a year ago with a large experience in public affairs gained through his connection with various offices in the city of Malden. This experience has enabled him to pass judgment intelligently on the various matters which have come before the committee on taxation, of which he has been a member for two years and has also aided him in reaching a decision on the questions which this year have been submitted to the committee on state house, of which he is the house chairman.

He is one of the popular members of the legislature and probably no man in the house has a wider acquaintance among the members than he. He recently passed his 58th birthday and in honor of this event each member of the legislature found upon his desk a carnation. Little courtesies of this sort have added much to the popularity of the Malden member.

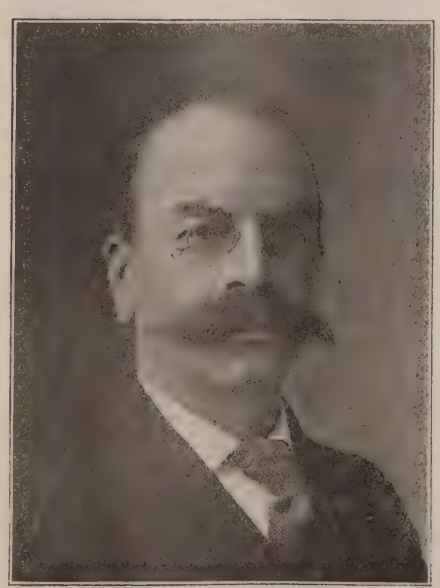
Mr. Davenport had his first experience with governmental affairs in the Malden common council in 1882-3, serving again in 1896-7,



being president of the council in the latter year. He has also been a water commissioner in Malden, and is now serving on the sinking fund commission, having been elected to that board in 1901. He is a 32d degree Mason and is a member of the Malden, Corinthian and Jeffries Yacht clubs. He is vice-president of the Eastern Salt Co. and a member of the Boston chamber of commerce. Mr. Davenport is a native of Malden.

Charles S. Davis.

The republican town of Plymouth has seen fit to send as its representative to the legislature the last two years a democrat, Charles S. Davis. The Plymouth representative has served on the important committees of the legislature. He was on public lighting during his first year, and at the beginning of the 1905 session was placed on the judiciary committee and was made a member of Speaker Frothingham's cabinet, the rules committee.



He is very close to the young speaker, and while it was perfectly natural that Mr. Frothingham should have looked with favor upon his friend from Plymouth, the latter's ability fairly entitled him to more than average recognition. He has been regarded as one of the soundest and most conservative members of the legislature and, while on strictly political questions he follows his party, he has an independent mind and acts quite as often on important public questions with the majority even though some of the party leaders may be lined up on the other side.

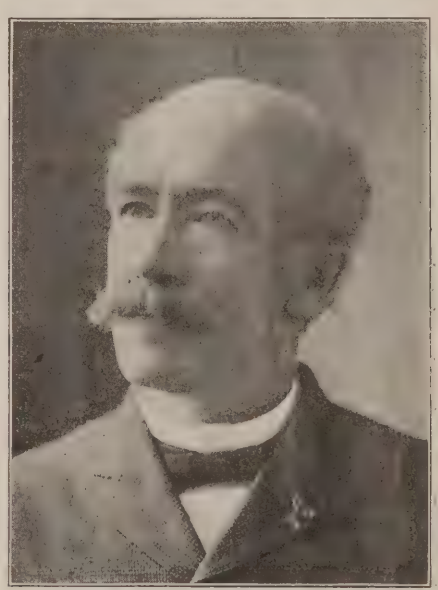
Rep. Davis was much interested in the bill to prevent corporations from contributing to the campaign expenses of candidates for public office. He believes that the corporations should keep their hands off in the local districts, for he realizes that it is quite as often before as after election that representatives and senators pledge themselves to support measures which are not always in the public interest.

As chairman of the selectmen of Plymouth Mr. Davis has been actively identified with the interests of the old town of which he is a native. He is president of the Plymouth savings bank, and is also a director in the Old Colony national bank. Rep. Davis was educated at Adams Academy, Quincy, and is a Harvard man, class of 1880. He was born in 1858.

Thomas L. Davis.

Rep. Thomas L. Davis of Salem is a democrat and a pretty clever, all-round veteran legislator, who has a way of impressing himself on the house. He has been a member of the lower branch of the general court since 1900 and each year he has gained prestige and influence.

"Tom," as everybody calls him, is not without a sense of humor. He does not take things too seriously and in this respect his example might well be followed by some of his colleagues. His refusal to recognize Henry Faxon of Quincy, the great apostle of temperance, insisting that he should give the committee on liquor law his full



name and address, is a joke that is still remembered on Beacon hill.

Rep Davis is a strong temperance man and likes the work of the liquor law committee. He has been on that every year since he was in the house, but he is so experienced a legislator that he has also done important service on the committee on mercantile affairs. Mr. Davis has his legislative hobbies. He rides the corporation excise tax annually and comes up smiling after the "tumble" which this particular hobby is given by the house each year.

Rep. Davis is a democrat, a plain, straightforward citizen, and he has a large number of friends in both branches. He has been in the common council of Salem for seven years, and its president for one year. He has also served on the school board and has been talked of for mayor of the city. He was born in Boston March 15, 1852, and has been a book-keeper, shoe finisher and insurance agent.

Frederick S. Deitrick.

Rep. Deitrick is a fair example of the college man in politics. He represents the 5th Middlesex district, Wards 10 and 11, Cambridge, and is a democrat overturning three years ago a republican majority. He has a strong personality, is a good debater and always commands the attention of the house.

His most notable piece of legislative work was in the general court of 1904, when his bill for a state appropriation for a hospital for crippled and deformed children went through both branches in the face of opposition from the ways and means committee and was carried mainly by reason of his own persistence and the earnestness with which he presented his cause to the house. An appropriation of $300,000 was passed for this hospital and the work of establishing it is well under way. If he had done nothing else that

piece of legislation would stand as a monument to the humanity of the young Cambridge member.

Rep. Deitrick has otherwise had his full

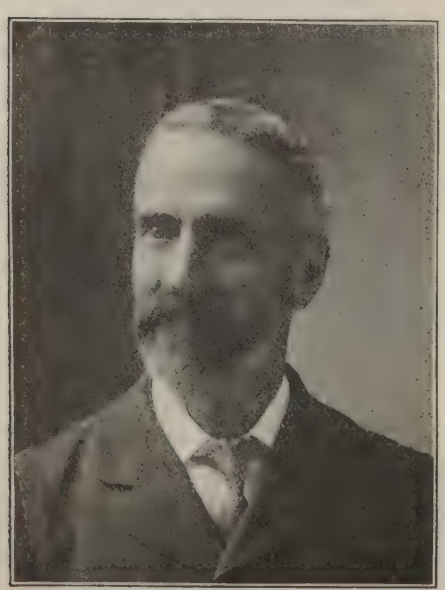


share of legislative work and responsibility. He has been on the committee on cities for three years and has been faithful in his attendance. Considering that this year alone this committee had 92 matters referred to it indicates the amount of work involved if a member pretends to keep track of not more than a fair majority thereof. Mr. Deitrick was born in New Brighton, Penn., April 9, 1875. He was graduated from Geneva college in 1895 and from the Harvard law school in 1898. At the close of the present session he will close his career on Beacon hill, temporarily at least, and will be a candidate for the democratic nomination for mayor of Cambridge.

The signs at present point to a lively municipal campaign in the university city this fall, and Deitrick will probably have to fight for the nomination before he can have a chance to figure in the election. He has a host of friends in his own city, however, and they will certainly back him to the finish in any contest in which he enters.

Charles S. Denham.

Rep. Charles S. Denham of Pepperell, representing the 24th Middlesex district, is a new man in the legislature. Unlike many new members, however, Mr. Denham has acquired fame. He is on the committee on liquor law and is believed to be the strongest temperance man in the house. The chief cause, however, for Rep. Denham's place in the gallery of legislative notables for the session of 1905 is his independence in the committee. The Pepperell man has dissented from the report of the



committee on liquor law with great regularity.

Some legislators regard dissent from the opinion of a majority of their committee as an act little short of criminal. Not so the member from Pepperell. The trouble has been that Mr. Denham's convictions on temperance matters are so sincere and deep-rooted that he cannot easily abandon them. But while the members of the liquor law committee wish that Rep. Denham was more easily convinced, his habit of dissenting has in no wise marred their respect for him or caused any ill feeling.

Mr. Denham is a native of Abington and was born Oct. 17, 1853. He was educated in the public schools. He is a druggist, having been in business for himself until 1893, and is a republican in politics.

Francis J. Doherty.

The 3d Suffolk district, Ward 3, Charlestown, elected last fall Francis J. Doherty for a second term in the lower branch of the state legislature. Rep. Doherty is a democrat—no one ever heard of a republican being elected to anything in Charlestown—and is a native of that section of the city. He was born Aug. 26, 1875, was educated in the public schools and took a course in a commercial college. In the legislature of 1904 he was on the committee on public health and this year was assigned to a place on the committee on liquor law. This committee had referred to it the different propositions to increase the hours within which liquor might be sold in hotels in the city of Boston, a renewal of the effort to amend the famous "semi-colon" law now on the statutes. This was the most important of the local matters referred to the committee, but there was a bill for the division of Boston into "local option' districts, a bill to regulate the sale near terminals in Boston, etc., and on all of these the Charlestown member voted for what he believed to be the best interests of the citizens.

Prior to coming to the legislature Rep. Doherty served for three successive terms



in the Boston common council. It is safe to say Rep. Doherty can come back to the house again this fall if he so desires it. He is at present thinking of entering the Boston aldermanic contest this fall, however, and if he does he can certainly make trouble for the local leaders of his party. He is an anti-machine man and a warm supporter of John F. Fitzgerald for mayor.

William J. Doogue.

Rep. William J. Doogue of the 16th Suffolk district, Ward 16, Boston, is one of the younger members of the legislature and a lawyer of good standing. He is one of the democratic representatives from the Dorchester section which includes Wards 16, 20 and 24, and which has during the last few years been rapidly developing into a democratic stronghold. Ward 16 this year sent two democrats to the lower branch of the legislature.

Rep. Doogue is a son of City Forester William Doogue, who, in spite of changing administrations, has been retained for years at the head of that department, and who has a reputation that reaches far beyond the limits of the state. The young representative was given two committee places, a rather unusual honor for a first year democrat. He is clerk of the committee on drainage and is on the committee on state house, the latter committee having the honor to report a suitable memorial to the late Sen. Hoar as suggested in Gov. Douglas' inaugural message.

The Ward 16 man was born in Boston, April 28, 1876, was educated in the public schools and at Boston College. He was graduated from the Boston University law school in 1900. He secured his election only after a good, hard fight, in which he was backed by a society of energetic young men like himself, who were banded together under the name of the Bow-Wows. They made practically a house-to-house campaign for their man, and the representative has not failed to remember



them since victory came his way. The Bow-Wows will be with him again this fall, and Doogue is confident of re-election.

Thomas Dowd.

Rep. Thomas Dowd of Fall River is one of the little coterie of mill operatives who are annually sent from the textile cities of the commonwealth to represent their fellow-workers in the legislature. Each year there are bills before the legislature seeking legislation to shorten the hours of labor and improve the conditions under which operatives have to work, and on men like Dowd of Fall River falls the burden of carrying these measures through. It is no small task. Reforms come slowly, but they come at last, and the passage of labor laws is very largely due to the energy and persistent work of the labor men in the legislature.

Although not a member of the committee on public charitable institutions, Rep. Dowd was very much interested in the bill before that body relative to the placing of children in homes of persons of their religious beliefs, and he worked hard to bring about a friendly feeling towards the measure on the part of other members of the house. He should also be commended for the work he did on the bill relative to the opening up of Paskanausett river.

Rep. Dowd is a native of Ashton, Eng., and was born May 1, 1865. He was educated in the Fall River public schools, and has been a spinner in one of the local mills. The republicans of the 9th Bristol district, Wards 1 and 2, of Fall River, and the town of Westport, a double district, by the way, sent Mr. Dowd



to the legislature of 1904 and re-elected him last fall. He served in his first year on the committee on harbors and public lands, to which he was reappointed at the opening of the present session. He has done excellent work both in committee and on the floor of

the house. Before coming to the legislature he served in the Fall River common council for three years, 1898 to 1900. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Eagles.

Jeremiah F. Downey.

For a first-year man in the legislature and a member of the minority party at that, Rep. Jeremiah F. Downey of Cambridge, of the 2d Middlesex district, has attained unusual prominence. An exceptionally good speaker, he

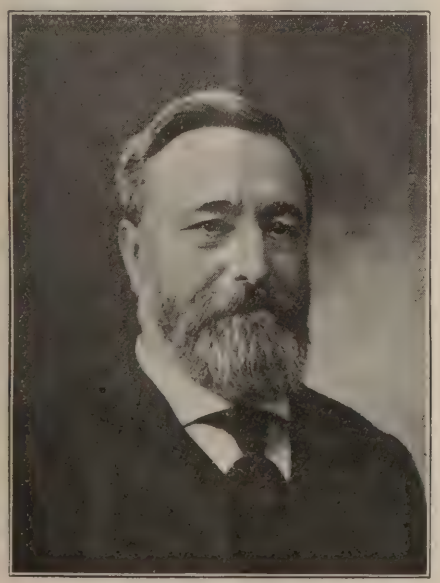


has been active in the different corporation measures, and his voice has invariably been raised in the interest of the people when the railroad "merger" and other corporation bills were up for debate. He succeeded to "Jim" Aylward's seat in the legislature, and is a worthy successor of the latter in debate. Rep. Downey is a mechanical draughtsman, but he talks with all the eloquence of a lawyer or a man trained in public speaking. Rep. Downey is a native of the University city, and was born Feb. 9, 1878. He was educated in the public schools and was graduated from the Lawrence scientific school, class of 1900. He served in the Spanish war, in the campaign in Porto Rico, as a member of Co. L, 1st U. S. volunteer engineers. He entered the service June 27, 1898, and was a corporal, promoted to a sergeantcy, and was mustered out Jan. 25, 1899.

For two years preceding his election to the legislature Mr. Downey was a member of the Cambridge common council, and was as energetic and active in that body as he has been during his first year in the legislature. He is a Knight of Columbus and a member of the A. O. H.

Alonzo W. Dunbar.

Rep. Alonzo W. Dunbar of Hyde Park is one of the substantial members of the lower branch. This is his second year in the legis-



lature, where he is serving on the important committee on metropolitan affairs, being selected as one of the two Norfolk county members of that committee. In the legislature of 1904 he was on the committee on public service, which, while of importance in its way, did not have reference to it matters that so vitally interested the citizens of Hyde Park as those which are sent to metropolitan affairs for consideration.

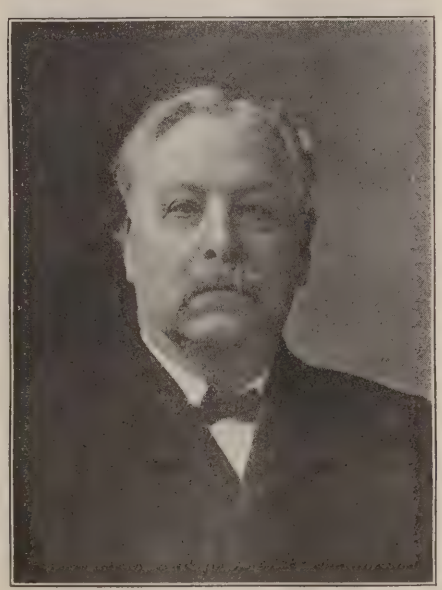
Rep. Dunbar has not been prominent on the floor of the house in debate, but he has made his influence felt. He has long been interested in affairs locally in Hyde Park, serving on the board of selectmen four years—1899-1903, inclusive, chairman of the board during the last two years. He is an active republican, and was chairman of the town committee in 1904.

Mr. Dunbar was born in Springfield, Mass., May 4, 1850, and received his education in the public schools of Dedham and Hyde Park. He is a master house painter and conducts a prosperous business in the thriving town which he so ably represents in the legislature. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Odd Fellows.

William C. Dunham.

One of the picturesque figures of the legislature of 1905 is Rep. William C. Dunham of Nantucket, familiarly known as "Cap'n" Dunham. In appearance he is typical of the island from which he hails. He is as happy in debate on the floor as he is in conversation in the lobbies of the house and senate. Long before he came to the legislature he was known on Beacon hill, especially by the members of the committee on fisheries and game, before whom he annually appeared to plead for or fight against legislation affecting the fisheries of his district. He ran independently at the polls in Nantucket last fall and succeeded in bowling out Arthur Gardner between whom and himself there have ever been wide differences of opinion on questions affecting Nantucket.

Capt. Dunham is a native of Nantucket, and was born Sept. 14, 1830. He has been to sea off and on for 60 years, and was engaged in deep sea fisheries. Last December he went



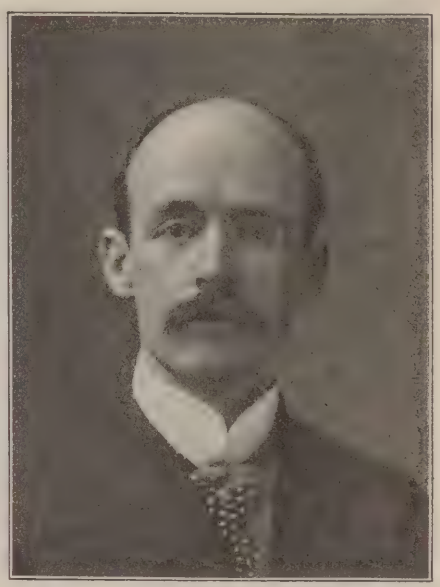
to Washington, where he met Pres. Roosevelt personally, and where he appeared before the congressional committee in favor of an appropriation for Nantucket bar and jetty. There is no doubt that he made an impression on the committee there. He has been in favor of an all-the-year open season on lobsters, and has been successful in his bill for an appropriation of $5000 for Nantucket harbor to help out the work which the national congress has promised to do. He is a member of the fisheries and game committee.

Theodore F. Dwight.

Rep. Theodore F. Dwight of Springfield has been a useful member of the committee on cities. He has been something of a balance wheel, and has insisted that no bills shall go through which are not beneficial to the people as a whole. It not infrequently happens that members of a legislative committee, honestly enough, perhaps, too often overlook the public welfare in the consideration of special measures. Mr. Dwight has been watchful of this on the committee on cities, and while some unworthy measures may have escaped his attention, he nevertheless has kept a pretty close watch on all the bills of importance which have been up for consideration.

He was greatly interested in the bill to allow the international Y. M. C. A. school of Springfield to grant certain degrees. He has gained a reputation for sterling honesty and faithful application to his duties as a member of the general court. He is in a district which sends its representatives to the legislature for two years, and there seems to be no reason to believe that he will not be returned.

Rep. Dwight was born in Northampton Sept. 19, 1863. He is a public school man, graduat-



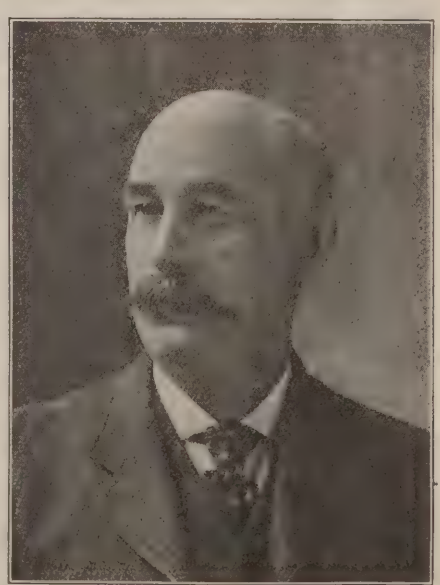
ing from the high school, class of 1881. For two years he was member of the common council of Springfield, 1899 and 1900. Since 1889 he has been engaged in the real estate and insurance business.

Jonathan P. Edwards.

Jonathan P. Edwards of Dennis has had a versatility of training. From the time when he was 11 until he was 26 years of age he was at sea; for four years then he was a commercial traveler and for 15 years manager of the Dennisport Fishing company, since which time he has been a cranberry grower. He was born in the town in 1854.

Safe harbors and fair waterways are the ambition of every Cape man in the legislature. It is a constant fight which they have to keep up against the shallows and shifting sands.

Ever since the early post-chaise days it has always been the same story which Cape men have been preaching to the legislators as a whole. At times it has grown tiresome from its reiteration. Therefore, special credit is due to Edwards this year for the attention which he has attracted and secured for the bill relative to the dredging of Herring river in the town of Harwich. The call for this measure has been insistent for some years. This will secure to the people a fair water passage, as well as a little refuge harbor of the kind whereof the Cape has none too



many. Edwards personally has proved a popular member of the house. He has secured the reputation of only talking on matters which he understands, which is a happy relief from those who are in the habit of talking in an inverse ratio. Rep. Edwards is on the committee on harbors and public lands.

Winslow H. Edwards.

The western delegation in the house has really been noted a little bit for its extra clannishness. When western matters are up,

it is well enough to have a common feeling of locality loyalty, but sometimes there have been reasons for thinking the western men have really clipped their own wings by this attitude.



Winslow H. Edwards of Easthampton is an interesting exception. Mr. Edwards has been serving his first year and is on the probate and chancery committee. He has shown a healthy disposition to legislate for the state as a whole. In his committee work he has particularly forged to the front. There are a number of very clever lawyers on this committee, but Edwards has taken high rank among them in his committee work.

His liberality of thought has led to the distinction being conferred on him of reporting a number of the fighting measures before the house. This is an honor which does not often come to a first year man, but he has shown himself equal to it in every case and has secured victories for his committee reports with the full approval of the body.

He is situated in the first section, close to Taft of Worcester, chairman of judiciary, and other house leaders, and it is really worthy of note that in almost every move which he has made he has had the approval of the Worcester man for his cause and his logic.

Mr. Edwards was born in North Middleboro, Aug. 13, 1870. He is an Amherst graduate.

John F. Egan.

Ward 19, Boston, which has a rather sturdy kind of political independence, when contrasted with some other wards where more gentility is outwardly worn, distributes its political offices on a basis of the survival of the fittest. This brings about a tribal state of affairs by which only the man who cannot be controlled is allowed to control the others. It is out of this condition of affairs that John F. Egan has



twice secured an election to the house and also the chairmanship of the ward committee.

Mr. Egan is on the liquor law committee. As a member of the house he has devoted himself mainly to the Boston bills. While men aspire to roam over the entire state with a rectifier's commission, Egan feels that the interests of the 350,000 people in this municipality are none too small to deserve pretty near his whole attention.

It is hard for an outsider to appreciate how much labor and care this implies. If it is a bill for state construction to be done in Boston, he has to make it his business that proper riders limit the work to citizens of the state and to a legal number of hours. If it is a Boston construction measure there is the provision for the employment of the citizens of Boston and also the provision that benefitting citizens and towns shall pay their modest share, so that the householder will not be swamped in his local taxes. These provisions are never added willingly but always have to be fought for, and Rep. Egan may well be complimented for the part has has taken in these struggles. He is a native of Boston, born in 1874.

Michael L. Eisner.

Michael L. Eisner of Pittsfield, representing the 4th Berkshire district, has been connected for some time with the law firm of Judge Crosby and Dist. Atty. Noxon, and he is a busy man, even at his quietest times. It has meant not a little sacrifice to him in a business way to come to Boston, especially as he has had to content himself with only one business day a week at home.

But his personal loss has been a gain to his representative district and the city, because of the influence he has been able to swing in matters under discussion. As a member of the public service committee he has been especially valuable in straightening out a number of little injustices left by the last salary bill, which of course had its rough places that time was needed to bring out.

Eisner is a strong talker in debate and he



has the faculty of not only thinking sharply when on his feet, but with considerable depth.

The catch-as-catch-can debaters, as a little band of them are called, have learned already that Eisner is one man whom it is well to leave alone. He is not to be covered with confusion by reason of some chance question, for when he enters a matter he generally goes through it and is posted on all sides of it as they appear.

Rep. Eisner is a native of New York city, where he was born in 1878. He is a graduate of Boston University Law school, and a Freemason.

Eugene F. Endicott.

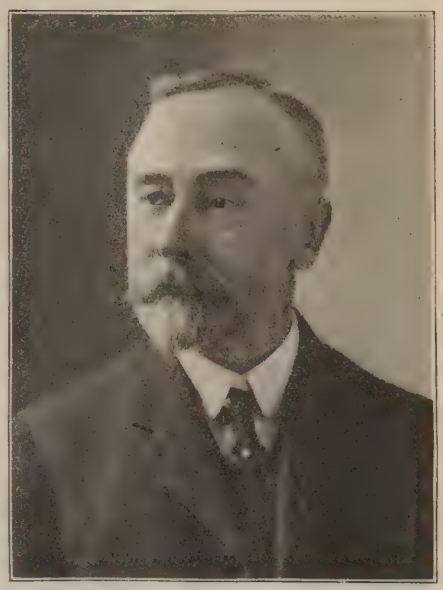
Rep. Eugene F. Endicott of Chelsea, who is just completing his first year in the house, is a native son of that old town. The old proverb of a prophet being without honor in his own country does not apply in Mr. Endicott's case, for not only has Chelsea, his home city, sought him out for honor, but the recognition has come after a pretty long spell of acquaintance with his qualities. Mr. Endicott was born in 1848, and it is in Chelsea that he has spent the best part of his life.

He was educated in the public schools and early picked up a complete business education, so that now he is and has been for some years the general manager of the Universalist publishing house.

The population of Chelsea is so cosmopolitan, nowadays, that the Chelsea representative finds plenty of matters to engage his attention which tend to interest the people of his city at large. It can be said that Rep. Endicott has been foremost in careful attention to all these matters.

He served this year on banks and banking, and in this committee alone he has had a great opportunity to help along the poorer people who come from his bailiwick on the banking bill.

In Chelsea a large number of the foreign citizens avail themselves of the private banking firms which flourish in odd places. The injustices which many of these organizations have wrought to their depositors have been apparent for some time, but this year a decid-



ed step was taken towards their regulation, and Mr. Endicott has had a good hand in the work.

Wilmot R. Evans, Jr.

Youth is still regarded askance in legislative bodies, as in the days when the theory was warred against in the house of commons. The very young man who holds the attention of the house of representatives must be credited with not only being as good as he seems, but half as good again, to have drawn its attention in the first place.

Wilmot R. Evans, Jr., of Everett, who has gone well up towards the top of the list of men who are listened to, must be credited with having made a particularly creditable record. He is one of the youngest members of the house, having been born in 1878. He is a native of Everett and comes from a family which has been distinguished for years, both in political and banking fields, and he shows every disposition of following in the general family line.

He is a Harvard man, having graduated in 1900, and three years later he left the B. U. law school and was admitted to the bar, of which he is a practicing member. He also keeps an eye on the newspaper field.

Mr. Evans is thorough-going republican, and has been a leader in the political agitations in his home section. He is particularly fortunate in being gifted as a speaker. For a young man he has a very grave and dignified method of



delivery which has won him auditors not only when on the stump but when he speaks in the house.

His committe appointment was to the important one of judiciary.

Fred A. Ewell.

When Fred A. Ewell of Ward 12, Boston, proposed to run for the house last year, his friends were very doubtful as to the result.

Mr. Ewell is a democrat, and Ward 12 is a republican ward. Then they called his attention to the fact that this was a presidential year, and that it would mean that the republicans of the district would stick pretty close to their own party lines. But he had experi-



ence in being elected to the common council, and so he went ahead. The election day results justified his idea, for not only did he get elected, but he led even the republican candidate with plenty of votes to spare at that.

Mr. Ewell in the house this year has scored in one particular little detail, which is well appreciated. He has never missed a roll call. It cannot be said that the democrats as a rule are very anxious on that score, but he has carried it out to the letter.

He has served on the committee on military affairs, and the militia men have reason to feel thankful on that score, for he has been practically the only military man on the committee. It has been recognized that in the consideration of the measures before this committee he has been the spokesman of Adj. Gen. Stopford. He is of considerable political importance just now for the reason that the democrats regard him as the logical candidate for the senate to succeed Sen. Leahy. Mr. Ewell would indignantly deny any charge that he was a statesman if it were leveled at him.

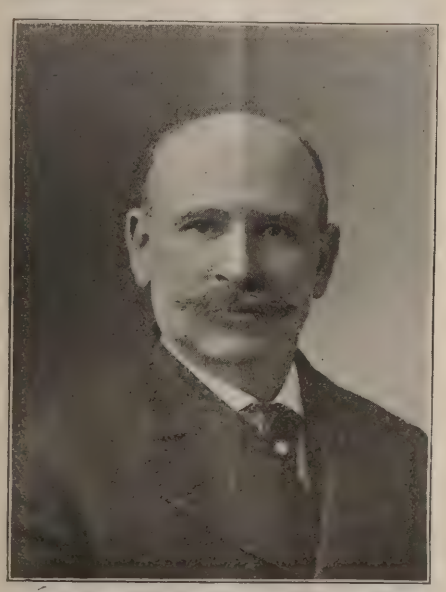
His work, as he sees it, is to take care of the people of his district and to help out the city of Boston.

Yet though he modestly disclaims the first title, in the long run it would not be surprising if it were found that, all in all, he had achieved a vastly higher standard than the men who pose as leaders of their party.

Mr. Ewell is a Maine man, coming from Bangor, where he was born in 1865.

William O. Faxon.

Medicos make singularly good legislators. Whether it is the constant contact with hu-



man nature which gives them the right start or not, it is certain for one thing that the doctors in the legislature are nearly always men who are well thought of in their committees and also in the house in general.

They are particularly companionable for the very good reason that of all the men elected to serve they have the fewest fads. Dr. William O. Faxon of Stoughton is a good example. Considering the press of his professional duties, the wonder has been often expressed that he is able to devote the time to the legislature which he does. But only those who watch him can appreciate at what a sacrifice he goes through it.

It is a case of working early mornings and late at night, and constant labor between times, yet by the constancy of his attendance he has put to shame some representatives from other districts who really have had nothing else to do but attend to their legislative duties.

The doctor devoted his entire year, and he has no reason to regret it, to the study of the gas problem in Boston. It was a distinction in the first place to his home town to have him picked for this committee, which in its influence overshadowed every other committee, and having been appointed he served most valiantly the interests of the people at large.

Dr. Faxon was born in Stoughton, Oct. 24, 1853.

Francis J. Fennelly.

Fall River always sends along some sterling democrats as its contribution to the general court. The newest addition to its list has been Francis J. Fennelly, from the 10th Bristol district.

During his career to date Mr. Fennelly has had experience in many lines. He was born in Fall River, Feb. 18, 1860. After going through the public schools he entered into the grocery business for a time, and from behind the counter he passed to behind the baseball fence. There are plenty of men yet who can tell of the clever work he did on the green diamond in various positions.



He then became a collector, which calls for a number of the qualifications that the national game develops in a man, and finally went into the news-dealing business.

Although Mr. Fennelly did not make the labor committee, he has been substantially a member ex-officio of that organization. The labor situation is the acute situation in his section, and no one appreciates it more than he does. In the house he voted and worked steadily for the picketing bill, which would have allowed peaceful communication with those seeking work in places where a strike was on, and he was also an upholder of the overtime bill. Later in the session he worked very hard in behalf of the old soldiers for the passage of the soldiers' bounty bill.

When he left the state house on prorogation day to return to his home in Fall River, he carried with him a little memento of the session in the form of a pen with which the governor had signed the Fitzgerald pardon. Mr. Fennelly devoted much of his time during the year to securing the release of the man who had spent more than a quarter of a century within prison walls, and while he had the assistance of every man on the Fall River delegation, none of them would hesitate for an instant to give him the lion's share of credit for the work done.

On his own committee, roads and bridges, Mr. Fennelly was also successful in securing some appropriations for work in his general neighborhood, which means more opportunities in labor for his own people.

J. Bernard Ferber.

The first year man who becomes a feature in legislative work and who is a success at it is somewhat of a rarity. J. Bernard Ferber of Ward 10 is such an exception. Mr. Ferber has introduced a number of bills during the year, and he has got a large number of defeats, but on the whole there is no reason why his constituents should not feel satisfied with him. The Boston school committee bill by which the board of 24 has been abolished, is



due in part to his efforts. The women of Boston, by the way, owe him a debt of gratitude for standing up in opposition to any discrimination against their election to that board. There is small doubt that but for his activity women would have been excluded.

The militiamen also have reason to feel satisfied because he introduced and secured the passage of the bill for military instruction. It was something which only a militiaman could have appreciated. In his committee work Rep. Ferber is on bills in the third reading and on banks and banking.

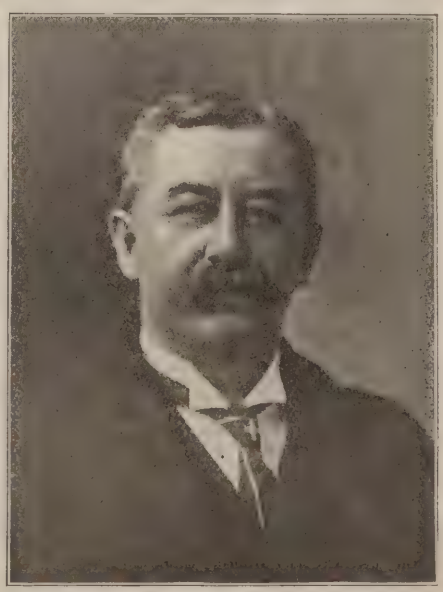
Mr. Ferber does not make pretence of being a big legislator, yet he has shot his arrow vastly further at times than he himself hoped to make it go. A good debater, he has attracted the attention of some of the leaders who have welcomed his assistance on matters in which they are interested. He was born in 1876, was brought up and educated in Boston, and is a lawyer and young club man.

Charles D. B. Fisk.

Although Brighton is legally the 25th ward of Boston, in reality it is still a little town by itself. It has its private interests and ambitions, and the people have a township feeling of pride in what Brighton and the Brighton representatives in the city and state government do.

It is a complex little town at that, for not only does it contain a number of modest home-builders, but on the upper section it has a stretch of territory which duplicates the best part of Brookline in many ways.

The task of being spokesman in the main for this "township" has fallen upon Charles D. B. Fisk, who is now serving his first term in the legislature. Mr. Fisk was born in



Hooksett, N. H., in 1850, and is a successful man of affairs. Judging from the house standpoint, he has been a happy selection

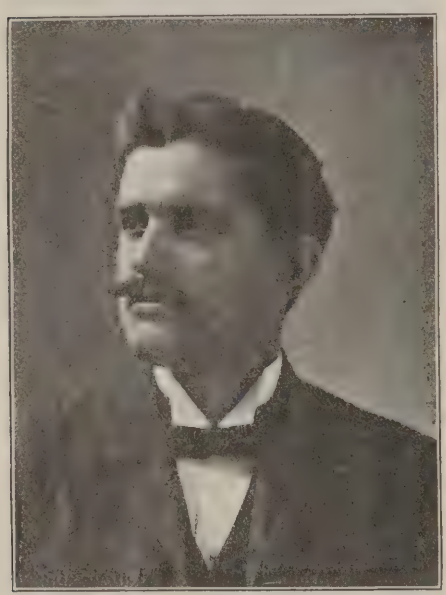
for the district, for few men within a year have achieved the general popularity which he has attained in his work.

Yet his business training was such as to make him able in all capacities, for during his time he has worked in the mining districts, and for the Central Pacific of California, has been in the general clothing business in Boston, and is a trustee of numerous big real estate interests, as well as director in various insurance and business corporations. Summing up his work of this session, however, the women voters are apt to be most pleased with him for the stand he made against their disqualification for the Boston school board. Business men and citizens generally are apt to appreciate his labors for a sane modification for the first-class hotels of the semi-colon law. He is clerk of the committee on taxation, and is also on parishes and religious societies.

John L. Fiske.

Essex county affairs have been so exceedingly acute, with the contest over the new Salem court house and other matters, that John L. Fiske of Topsfield, as well as the county of Essex can feel well pleased with his attainment of a place on the legislative committee on counties this year. An extra distinction came to him also for a first year man in being made clerk of that committee.

As clerk, it should be said, he stands well up on the list, and the whole committee has



rather boasted this year that it has had the most businesslike clerk of any organization in the general court.

The committee has handled a great variety of matters, all of which have called for not a little executive ability in arranging for advertising and summoning people, but during the entire session there was not a single time when a hearing broke down, and final reports were all made within a proper time.

It is system of this sort which, if general, would soon make the reproach about a dragging legislature an idle one.

Mr. Fiske was born in Topsfield, from which he was sent to the legislature in 1872, and is the proprietor of a men's furnishing store there, established by him.

John J. Flaherty.

The East Boston delegation has worked manfully together this session for the general welfare of the whole island section. John J. Flaherty of the 2d Suffolk district has done his share.

Sen. Taylor, with his bill for a relief hospital in East Boston, had the first call on the attention of the members from that district, and Mr. Flaherty for his part went well to the front in the quiet log-rolling to help secure committee reports and then favorable action on the part of the house.

In his own right he has also been a steadfast advocate of the plan to have some dredging done off Jeffries point so that a marine railway could be put in. At the present time, when the only marine railway really available for fishermen is at Gloucester, the need of a place near at hand has been apparent for some time, but Flaherty introduced a petition which was considered, finally, when the harbor and land committee decided to take up the matter.

Politically Flaherty has strengthened himself in many ways in the house, and next year when the legislative redistricting comes up the friendships which he has acquired this year will be especially valuable in protecting the interests of his people with the republican legislature. He has been a member of the committees on payroll and parishes and religious societies. Mr. Flaherty was



Boston born, in 1872. He is prominent in the Telegraphers' Aid association.

Daniel L. Flanagan.

The 9th Suffolk district as it is now will not last so very much longer. This fall a representative to the general court will be elected for the last time from within its present bounds, and the man who goes on Beacon hill, if he is lucky, will have a hand in the making up of the new district. If he is not lucky, he will simply be allowed to stand by and watch it. Anyway, it will be done, and a new district will be created.

Daniel L. Flanagan, who was born in Boston in 1871, is the present representative, and although he has not yet confided to his fellow members his intentions regarding this fall, it behooves the people of that section to see that



he is a candidate again to protect the lines in the general redistricting.

Flanagan, without any question, can do this better than any new man who could be sent. In reality he is the most energetic non-talking member of the legislature there is. Although he is only serving his second year, he has been made clerk of the committee on water supply and a member of the committee on engrossed bills as well.

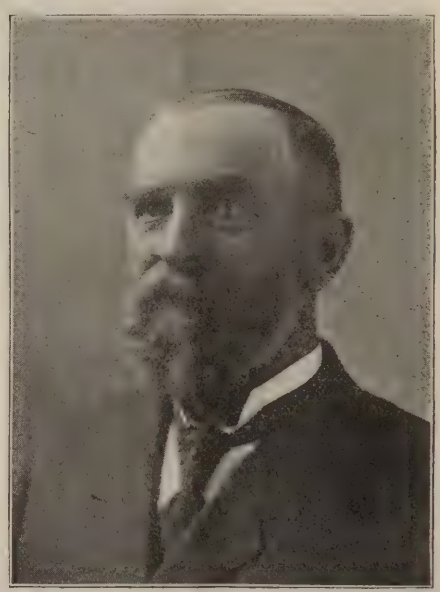
Through his hands and those of his colleagues on the latter committee all the measures passed by the general court have to go for a final survey.

While he has been steadfastly a democrat, protesting against the police listing bill and other attempts to further change the caucus law, Flanagan is exceedingly well liked by the republicans, and it is understood that in the event of his return he will be one of the democrats to be named on the special redistricting committee which will be appointed in 1906.

Josiah W. Flint.

One of the rugged characters of the house this session has been Josiah W. Flint of Enfield. His is a two-term district, and it is considered a matter of course that Mr. Flint will be re-elected, for his work during the year has been of the kind which usually brings its own reward. He has not made a speech since he entered the house, and it is doubtful if he would have taken advantage of the opportunity even if it had arisen, yet he already has influence which he has been slowly gathering since his entrance. When in the committee on prisons, which is the only one which has engaged his attention, he gives his opinion in the committee room, it is generally worth listening to, and secures listeners.

He has a fund of information on general legislative topics which surprises those with whom he comes in contact. He understands agriculture, as befits a man who comes from a section where nearly every one is doing some gardening or farming. He understands lumbering substantially as an expert, and when it is remembered that with an uncle



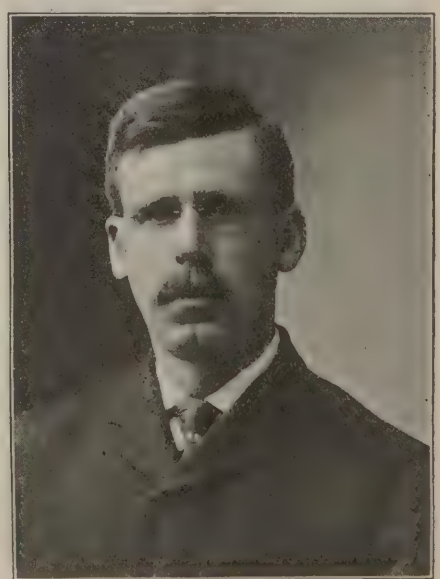
of Cong. Gillett he cleared a good sized fortune in lumbering, his right to be considered an expert in that line cannot be questioned. He understands town government and can make a guess at city goverment as well.

For his years, and he was born in Athol in 1840, he is an unusually energetic legislator.

He has been selectman of Enfield since 1891 and chairman of the board for 10 years. He was road commissioner for 10 years, tax collector for nine years, deputy sheriff for 15 years and constable for 20 years. He is a member of the Masonic order.

Richard R. Freeman.

Richard R. Freeman of Quincy, even if he had never secured the passage of a bill in the legislature, would nevertheless have demonstrated the value of the work which a business man who applies himself can do in the great and general court. A ship broker, he naturally gravitated to the committee on harbors and public lands, of which he is now



chairman. He is also on the rules committee. On the former committee he has introduced a sane element of judgment which has worked well for the commonwealth. Membership on

this committee has quite often been sought for the junketing rather than the business possibilities. Each man, a special agent for some scheme, has devoted himself to the hearings. Freeman, in these cases, has held a brief from the commonwealth.

This year, it is fair to say, harbor improvements have been authorized by the committee with the broad idea of doing good for all, rather than helping a clique. Freeman devoted himself very assiduously to the plan which would allow the construction of two marine railways for fishing vessels at East Boston, a project which the vessel owners on T wharf to a man have petitioned for.

His judgment helped to kill the Brockton ship canal. He also worked hard with the idea of helping the Fore River dredging scheme, and largely through his efforts the aid of the United States government was secured.

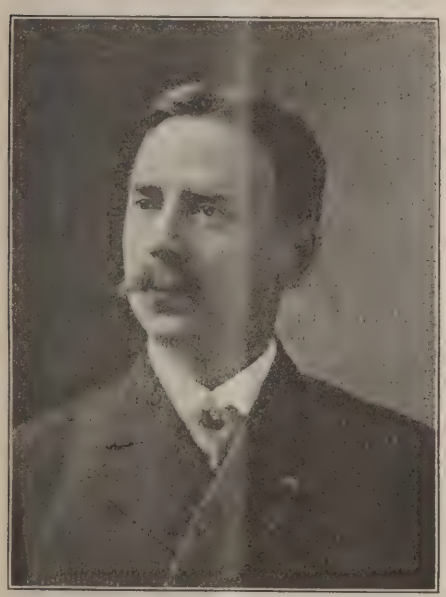
Mr. Freeman was born Nov. 19, 1860, in the town of Wellfleet.

Chester E. Gleason.

Chester E. Gleason of Pittsfield will be the dominating man on the committee on cities next year. That has been pretty well established this session, and the whole of the story is not told.

Gleason is a quiet talking man who generally sits still until he is certain of his ground and then he has a hammer-like way of descending on the people who think they are the strongest. Way down the list this year in the committee on cities, he is one of the few men whose opinion is most earnestly sought.

When he was appointed on cities he was told the row might be a little hard one which he was called on to hoe, but he was told to keep his courage up. The golden rule motto



has not always been an article of domestic furniture in that committee room.

He took hold, though, not in any spirit of a reformer but with a fair disposition to let things work out.

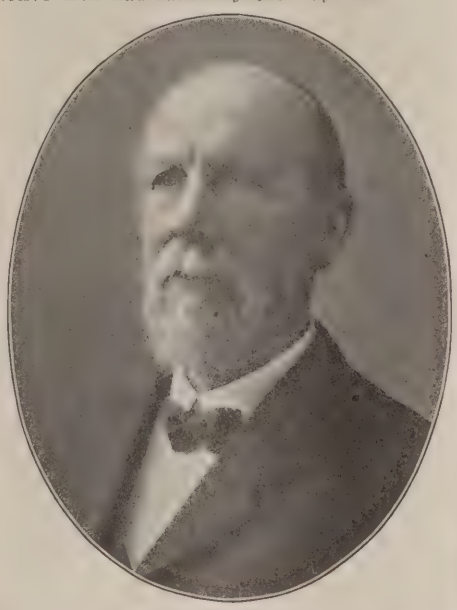
Certain happenings took place on certain bills, but he refused to pay attention to the rumors which he heard and determined to keep his counsel to the end, when he felt he would be justified.

The clash came on the bill relating to damages for the height of buildings on Beacon hill and he went into that with both feet. It was a daring step for a first year man to take, and some good people tried to warn him, but he waived them aside and said he was going to see through to the bottom of the subject or know the reason why, and he did before he got through. However, the net result of what he did may figure out, there is no question of the position in which it has left him with regard to the committee. He is near the top.

Mr. Gleason is a Maine man, his birthplace, March 13, 1869, being Oakland in the Pine Tree state.

Ira N. Goddard.

There was a lively contest in the 8th Worcester district last fall, and when the votes had been counted it was found that Ira N. Goddard, republican, had been chosen as the man to represent that constituency in the lower branch of the state legislature. It was no small victory for the representative. The state house affairs of that section had been looked after for the few years previous by Daniel J. Dempsey, a democrat and a young man with plenty of hustling qualities. The republicans had been anxious to win back the district and had worked day and night to pick a candidate who could give the former postmaster and town officer a good battle. They finally located him in the town clerk's office, where for more than half a century that venerable official had performed his work in the most satisfactory manner. Then the struggle began, and although the margin on election day was small, Mr. Goddard had succeeded in bringing about a republican victory—a task under which younger and more active men had fallen by the wayside.



Rep. Goddard is one of the oldest men in the legislature today, but he possesses as keen an intellect at the age of 75 as any man 20 years his junior. He was born in Millbury and has spent his entire life in that town, having been engaged in the boot and shoe business until about three years ago, when he retired. In local political affairs he has always had a prominent part. He was selectman and assessor from '65 to '67 and has been town clerk since 1853. He holds the record of being the oldest town clerk in point of service in the state. He is also president of the Millbury savings bank and is a Mason.

It was probably due to the fact that he had been in office so long in his native town that the speaker placed him on the committee on public service. He has been a faithful attendant at all committee hearings and sessions of the house and is one of the most interesting men of the year on Beacon hill.

Albert G. Godfrey.

Albert G. Godfrey of Taunton has now completed his second year in the legislature. A year ago, when he first entered the general court, he was nominated on the harbor and public lands committee, and this session he has held the same committee appointment, although higher up in the list of ranking members.

He was given this year in addition a place on the committee on parishes and religious societies.

At home Rep. Godfrey is a very able real estate man, and the knowledge gained in his business has been of considerable importance in general committee work. His committee, among other things, has had a number of



takings to decide on, and again and again the question has arisen as to the real value of parcels of land which might be necessary for improvements.

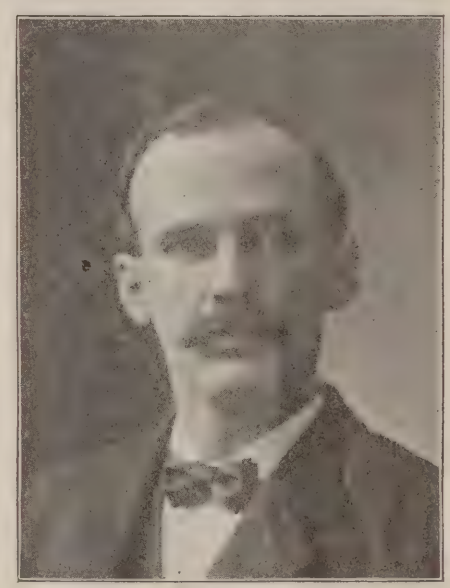
The owners have always been on hand with the top figure, but the committee has not lacked counsel close at hand. He has been able and quick-witted in meeting all situations.

Mr. Godfrey is especially well liked, not only by his committee colleagues, but by the rest of the legislators who have come in contact with him. The committee to which he belongs is a traveling committee, and the men are brought into intimate companionship thereby. Godfrey has stood the test of fellowship in a most satisfactory way. He has been a life-long resident of the district which he now represents, having been born there Aug. 25, 1855.

Jeremiah J. Good.

Jeremiah J. Good, even though this may be his last year in the legislature, has no need to worry about the estimate in which he is held by his fellow members. He entered the house late this year under rather peculiar circumstances, but his old friends rallied so quickly and he gained new friends so readily that, although he was a month behind, he never has felt the difference. He was given a place on the committee on printing. But Good is essentially a labor legislator, not of the red-flannel variety, for, brought up with railroad men, he has been trained in a conservative school. This very conservatism has been a source of strength to him personally, and to the people whom he represents.

When he speaks of the strain of working overtime the members know that the man who



is talking has an actual and not a merely academic knowledge of the matter under discussion.

Time after time he has left the legislature after adjournment to hurry to the freight yards to don overalls and take out a mixed freight for a run for the best part of the night. To the credit of the New Haven road, notwithstanding the fact that he has spoken sharply and strongly at times to correct what he believed to be abuses, at no time have they attempted to interfere with him in his legislative work in any way. Good has an executive head and a proper idea of legislative ability. His friends declare that they would like at some future time to see his knowledge in the matter of railroading put to the service of the public.

Eben H. Googins.

There is no denying the fact that the spread of consumption in the state is one of the greatest dangers of the present period—not especially because of the fatal termination of the disease, for within the last few years a pure air hygiene system has been adopted which meets a majority of the cases half way. Indeed, consumption's terrors are in a fair way to be minimized. The trouble comes from the indifference of the people most interested to the logical preventive and curative steps necessary.

Boston, which ranks as one of the big mortality cities in the country from this disease, has been neglected with the rest. Each year, it is true, some effort has been made to focus legislative attention on this, but then consumptives are not generally able as constituents to render back the tribute of service which often is the consideration on which legislative enthusiasm is evoked.

The poor sick might even now be almost unnoticed but for the zeal of one man in particular in the legislature, Eben H. Googins of Cambridge. Three years ago he began his campaign for a more liberal plan for treating consumptives, and this year his work climaxed in the substitution by the house of a measure for a new hospital near Boston which the ways and means committee had turned down.

It was a notable victory and Googins has

reason to feel satisfied with what he has started. He has gone outside his district boundaries, it is true, but by his work he has made himself a benefactor to the whole state rather than merely to the inhabitants of his district.



Mr. Googins is a native of Maine, born in Lamoine in 1845. He is on the public service committee, as well as chairman of public charitable institutions.

Robert J. Gove.

It was only after a training in the Boston city government that Robert J. Gove of the 1st Suffolk tried for the legislature from East Boston. His career in the city government had been such that he easily secured the necessary endorsement, and his election followed.

He had a double duty, as it were, in not looking after the republican interests of Ward 1, but the republicans in Ward 2 have also come to him for assistance, and those in Chelsea and Winthrop in the case of matters affecting them have also made demands on him.

His position as a member of the committee on harbors and public lands has been a particularly fortunate one for his district and the whole of East Boston. Oftentimes in districts where there is a changing settlement of people the value of sending a republican rather than a democrat is overlooked by people who do not understand that it makes very much difference anyway. Yet here is a case to the contrary. Had Mr. Gove been a democrat, for instance, it is doubtful if he would have got a place on this committee, and the work which he was able to put into dredging and other propositions would have been missed.



He worked very hard on Sen. Taylor's measure for the erection of a relief hospital in East Boston. Here was something in which he saw his duty clearly, irrespective of politics, and he helped to bring pressure on the ways and means republicans which resulted in smoothing the way. Mr. Gove was born in Boston in 1863. In business life he is a coal dealer. In the legislature he has served on harbors and public lands. In social affairs he is a Mason, a K. T. and I. O. O. F.

Thomas J. Grady.

The republicans in the legislature have always been a little chary of having Boston democratic members of the house on the judiciary committee. Generally some excuse or other is found to bar them from sitting in, and it is oftentimes another committee place which is offered to them. The fact that Thomas J. Grady of the 6th Suffolk is a sitting member of the judiciary committee thus marks him out at the very start as an exception.

He has not been a quiescent member by any means, for he has realized from the start that he owes an obligation to his party to be something else than an assenting member to what is done. The other committeemen have had to be educated up to this idea of it, but they have grown now so that his opinion is one of the earliest sought on matters under discussion.

One of the efforts to which he has especially devoted his attention has been the clearing of the legal docket in the courts. He has seen from the first the injustice done to people who are compelled to trail along for years waiting for a chance to have their cases heard in the courts. The bill to provide for the releasing of persons charged with drunkenness so as to relieve them from being brought into court is a result in part also of his labors.

Politically he is one of the democratic leaders in the house and he is regarded as a very good authority on matters relating to the city of Boston. While it is no secret that he is the right hand man of John F. Fitzgerald in the latter's mayoralty campaign, he has not allowed that to influence his actions on Boston measures.



The representative is now serving his third term in the house, and those who have known him during that period of service will not hesitate to join in the hope that he will be back again next year. His constituency is a varied one and one that requires more attention and care, perhaps, than almost any other in the state. Their rights have been carefully guarded and their needs thoughtfully considered by the man whom they have chosen to look after them. On the floor of the house Mr. Grady is listened to with attention when he rises to speak. He is a clear and convincing talker, has a pleasing style of delivery and is considered one of the orators of the lower branch.

Rep. Grady, by his record in the legislature to date, has established his right to be considered as the next senator from his section of the city. The campaign for that honor may be some distance away at the present writing, but the state house has it that he will be the successor of Hon. William Taylor when that gentleman finishes his career as a member of the upper branch.

Mr. Grady was born Dec. 16, 1877, in Newport, R. I. He is a Boston college and Boston University law school man.

William P. Grady.

William P. Grady, the representative from the 17th Suffolk district, is a democrat and a Tammany man, and proud of it. Indeed the men who belong to the Ward 17 organization are fast getting to the point where they are as proud of their political machine as the Ward 8 men are of the Hendricks club.

If the laboring men in Ward 17 and other parts of Boston were asked as to Mr. Grady's best legislative efforts, they would undoubtedly call attention to the new attitude of the metropolitan park commission which now pays its laborers two dollars flat a day. Previous to his efforts the wages under the park commission, it appears, ranged according to the financial condition of their treasury. At no time did it reach the two dollar figure. It



struck Mr. Grady as decidedly out of place that, at the same time the state was paying all sorts of fancy prices for land and for salaries to certain employes, the workingmen who had to spend to the limit in hours and energy should be obliged to draw the smallest possible compensation for their work.

To that end he began his agitation for an increase in their wages. It was an uphill fight, and this party and that did not want to compromise, but in the end victory rested with him.

Mr. Grady was born in Boston, Nov. 5, 1878. His committee assignment is to the committee on education.

William J. Graham.

William J. Graham is very apt to figure as a senatorial candidate in his home district at no very distant date. The pressure has already been brought to bear on him by members of the legislature who have watched his work, and their confidence that he has accomplished enough things to justify his standing is complete.

He is now serving his second year in the house, having begun in 1904. During his first year he was on fisheries and game, and while he had the temptation, like a good many first year men, to take a hand personally in the campaigns being waged on the floor, he held himself in check.

He reaped the reward this year when it came to the Lawrence water bill. The situation was legislatively pretty black when he started in on that proposition, but the de-



mand of the people for some legislation was so insistant that there was no mistaking the call, and he went ahead.

The members of the house, at least, fully appreciate the work which he did in this connection. This matter has been his first care, but he has voted conscientiously also on all

matters of general legislation through the session.

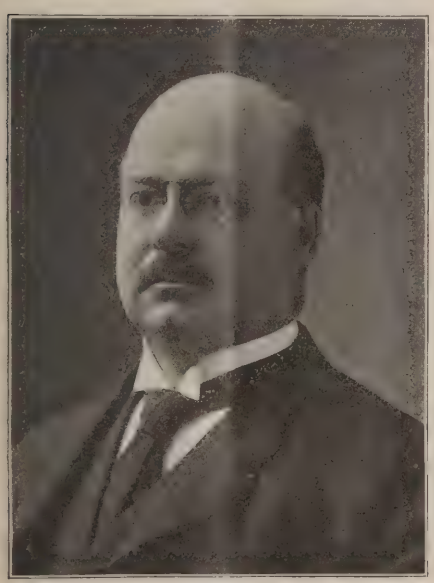
Mr. Graham was born in Lawrence, Oct. 2, 1873. He is a Phillips Andover man and went to Tufts Medical college. This year he has been a member of the committee on federal relations.

John M. Grosvenor, Jr.

There may be thinner and taller members of the lower branch, but there are none more popular and few more portly than Rep. John M. Grosvenor, Jr., of Swampscott. After having been born in Woburn in 1864, and having been equipped for the battle of life in Chauncey Hall school and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and having become a manufacturing chemist of high standing, the representative made quiet entry to the legislature a year ago. How he escaped immediate notice on all sides is hard to understand now; but the fact remains that he kept to himself and maintained a most uncharacteristic reserve almost to the end of the session. Then his colleagues got a line on his personal ability and characteristics and he was immediately classed as one of the best fellows in the legislature.

The representative went as a delegate to the republican national convention and contributed his share to the great success of the important mission. He was re-elected to the lower branch, practically as a matter of course, and was again placed on the street railway committee, than which scarcely any has abounded more in trying places during the present session. Now that Uncle Sam has selected Sen. Craig to look after the mails in the city of Lynn, the friends of Rep. Grosvenor stand behind him for the seat in the senate.

Apart from the special fitness and worthiness of the representative, it is contended that it is now Swampscott's turn to name the senator from the 1st Essex district. Cer-



tainly Swampscott could not find a stronger candidate to make the contest with, if indeed there is to be a contest. Mr. Grosvenor has proved himself a good, conservative legislator. He knows life in all its phases and is competent to talk on questions of state as well as on matters that affect men in every-day life. He has gone through the world with his eyes open and has made a host of friends by square dealing in business, political and social circles. Without at this time indorsing anybody for Sen. Craig's place, it can be stated with all sincerity that if the district should send Mr. Grosvenor it would be well and truly represented in the upper branch. He has a following and an influence that are valuable assets for the representative of any district.

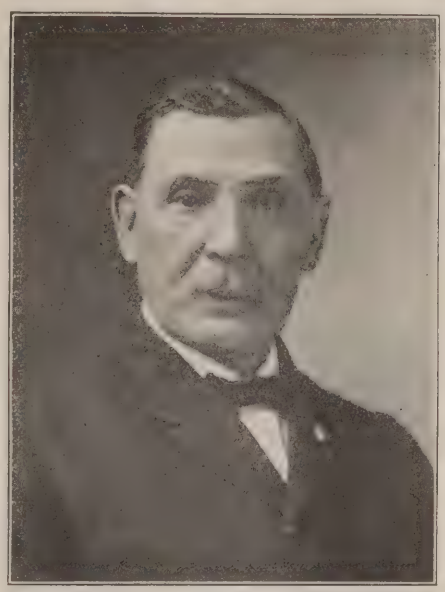
John Gunn.

Although he has been laid up by sickness for a part of the year, John Gunn of Northbridge, in the 9th Worcester district, has managed to do quite a little committee work. He has been on labor and agriculture, and both of these committees have been congenial ones to him.

An Englishman by birth, having been born in Aveley, Essexshire, before he left the other side he secured a pretty good knowledge of English industrial conditions. Of course, being a gardener, with a special penchant for park and cemetery work, the agriculture committee tasks have come a little closer to the mark of present interests.

On the bills for the extermination of the gypsy and brown-tail moths he has been especially active. Few men have been able to comprehend better than he does the great damage done by the pests, as well as the money value of what is destroyed.

The recent spreading of the brown-tail moth into Worcester county sections has made it apparent to him that the time is past for trifling, and so from the first he has



been a steady upholder of the plans for an appropriation this year.

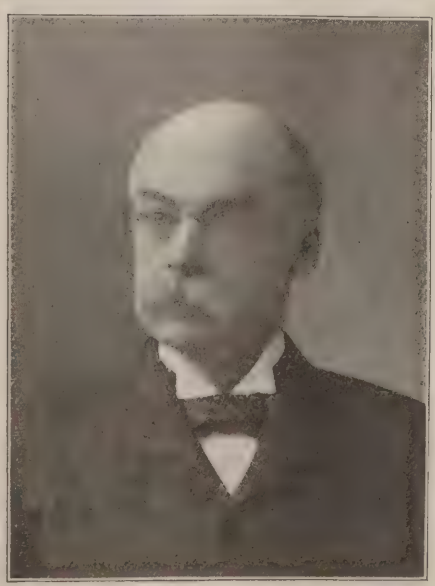
Rep. Gunn is one of the older men of the house, having been born in 1846.

Alfred Stevens Hall.

This is the second year in the house of Alfred S. Hall of Winchester. He has been assigned to the same committees in both sessions. Last year the matters referred to the drainage committee, of which committee he has been house chairman this year, were very important and interesting, while this year the exciting hearings of the session were those before the public lighting committee.

Mr. Hall is an independent thinker and voter, studious of all sides of every question, and yet conservative in general conclusions, and policies. In the republican caucus he openly expressed his preference for Cong. McCall for senator over Sen. Crane, but would not cast a factious ballot.

Mr. Hall belongs in the class of conscientious legislators, and he is his own hardest taskmaster. Last year his committee had to investigate a certain matter in a neighboring city. There were two possible propositions, but the men in authority were anxious that one particular plan should be adopted and accordingly when the legislative committee made the trip just one side of the question was shown. Mr. Hall did not like this, and he intimated that he would like to look over the other, as well, but his proposition was not favored. With any other man that might have carried the day, but Mr. Hall remained



with the committee and saw what they saw, and then at night went up and made a private investigation of the other plan. When it came to voting in an executive committee his fellow members were first given a thorough presentation of the other plan by him.

On the public lighting committee this year Mr. Hall showed the same intention to look at matters from all sides, and after his own mind, and he is one of the men who must be credited with the low capitalization victory.

Rep. Hall is a Vermonter. He is a native of West Westminster, and was born April 14, 1850.

Portus B. Hancock.

Portus B. Hancock of Brockton has passed the point nowadays when his election to the house depends on the crop of apples in his home territory. In the old days it was his practice on caucus day and election day to stand barrels of the fruit to the polling places, where those who voted for him, or against him, were free to partake. It was said that according as his apples ran good or bad he was elected or defeated.

Nowadays Brockton people have got into the habit, apparently, of sending him along because they like to have him on Beacon hill. All this session, and Hancock is willing to admit it, he has devoted the best part of his time to the matter of a Brockton ship canal. It has been set back for the time being, but even its opponents realize that it is not wholly done for. If "Port" failed to come back next fall they might have hope, but on his return they are certain the project will be revived and they are far from certain the project will not go through. Two years ago, when the first report on the cost of the canal was received, it was supposed that its quietus was given, but he has shown this year what can be accomplished. Next year the passage of the bill is a strong possibility. His campaign has made Brockton a large place upon the map of the state which must be counted on for the future.

Apart from that, Hancock has helped to advance a number of measures in the public charities committee, and two old veterans in his section can thank him for the efforts which he made in their behalf when, as far as lay in his power, he fought down the adverse report



of the house ways and means committee on their requests for bounty allowances.

Rep. Hancock was born Feb. 19, 1836, in Coventry, Vt. He is a G. A. R. man, and a member of several fraternal organizations.

William E. Hannan.

Rep. William E. Hannan of Boston, republican representative from Ward 24, is now serving his third year as a member of the lower branch. In his first year he was a member of the committee on cities, of which body he was clerk. During the past two years he has given practically his entire attention to street railway legislation and is this year clerk of the committee on street railways. When he first became a member of the lower branch, Mr. Hannan was naturally somewhat diffident. His development has been marked, however. On various occasions he has been forced to speak for and in defense of reports of his committee, and has acquitted himself gracefully. The important situation recently created in reference to the street railway eminent domain bill pushed Mr. Hannan still further to the front and his argument in favor of the general bill was direct, concise and entirely to the point. Mr. Hannan has taken his legislative work with commendable seriousness from the start. He comes from a district where political matters and issues are much discussed and represents a constituency that keeps in close touch at all times with public matters.

He was born in Boston in 1873 and before coming to the house had served for three years as a member of the Boston common council, and with distinction. He is a civil engineer of marked ability, and as a matter of fact, can ill afford the great amount of time he gives to his duties at the state house. Especially among the younger members of the legislature, Mr. Hannan is extremely popular. His loyalty to his friends has been noted on

innumerable occasions and has gained for him a distinctive influence in matters legislative. The representative has been especially friend-



ly to the new member, and many of the political tyros are intebted to him for their first lessons in legislative etiquette and procedure.

William H. I. Hayes.

The session closing leaves William H. I. Hayes of Lowell just as strong with the members of the legislature as at the beginning. The man from Lowell ranks among the leaders on the republican side, but he is an "easy boss," in the best sense of that word. If as a member of the committee on rules he thinks a man must be turned down it is done only after a proper explanation has been made to the interested party. If as chairman of the railroad committee on the house side, a member has blundered into some red tape thicket, and his bill is in danger, it is Hayes who helps to straighten him out. He would deny the charge that he is a philanthropist, and he is just as likely as not to try to explain it away by stating that he is after the man's vote at



some future time, but he has given a hand in too many instances where no exact return of that sort could be found, for that explanation to hold.

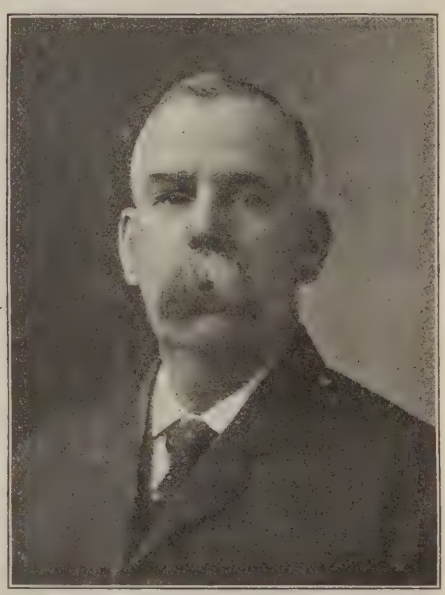
On the floor of the house, it is true, he would rather in debate turn a joke than a trick, but even at that he is not a hard joker. Hayes is a big man in the legislature,and his power shows on almost every matter of importance. He probably is prouder of his efforts for the bounty bill than anything else. A year ago he braved even the wrath of Governor Bates for the old soldiers, and he would have gone through the same course this year. Hayes also worked very hard for the bill to remove the barriers from the Boston & Maine railroad which prevented its purchase of street railway properties. He is the sharpest, most genial, and most human hearted of a long list of representatives. He was born in Boston, June 21, 1848.

George L. Hemenway.

Attention in the house is usually given to a man for two general reasons—either because a man secures it for himself or because he is of interest to others because of his relationship to a man who in the past has secured it. This latter comes nearer being the royal road, if any such exists, to at least a passing amount of publicity.

Now and then a man arrives on Beacon hill who refuses to trade on that basis, and George L. Hemenway of Hopkinton, in which town he was born Nov. 23, 1850, belongs in that class. A brother of Alfred Hemenway, the law partner of John D. Long, it was settled from the first that he would be a marked man. Furthermore, the course was all cut out for him to follow which would lead to a little graceful prominence.

He began on his own account, however, He asked to be put on the prison committee



or some other committee which would inspect the institutions of the state, in which he has had an interest for some time.

Instead they proposed a place on the public lighting committee for him. The fact that half the members of the house were trying for the place which was offered freely to him did not change his opinion in the slightest. He persisted, but his objections were overcome and he went on public lighting. With a memory of the influence which his brother has wielded in such matters, once on the committee the course was open to follow along the capitalistic lines which was the natural course under the circumstances. Instead, though, he deliberately picked the other course, and stood up against the interests with which he might have been supposed to be affiliated. He was a hearty supporter of the gas bill as it was finally reported.

Joseph H. Hibbard.

Not only does the state of Maine have numerically quite a representation in the leg-



islature, enough to make quite a party on a recent trip into that state, but Vermont also has its quota. Joseph H. Hibbard of Lowell belongs to the Green mountain class and is a very worthy representative at that.

He was born in Shoreham, Vt., April 3, 1860, and attended the public schools in that state. When it came to going a little further ahead he went over to the Ticonderoga academy in New York, but still in sight of the hills of his native place.

He graduated from there in 1878. Music had always been a hobby of his, even from boyhood, and it was natural that his fad should become his profession, so he graduated into the directing musical class.

Between times he has kept an eye on the political situation, and when he decided to stand forth as a candidate for the house last year he had made certain of his ground so that an election followed.

In the house he has served on the committee on prisons, which has had among other important matters the settling of the Nashawena project. During his prison inspection work he has been an observing legislator, and while he has no falsely sentimental ideas about the treatment of criminals, yet he believes that justice is deserved by them, the same as in ordinary cases, and with his committee he has stood for the letter of the law, but nothing else, as certain prison superintendents have learned who had introduced little punishment frills of their own.

William E. Hickey.

William E. Hickey of South Boston, when he rises to speak, is given immediate attention. Hickey in a good many cases speaks on matters on which the house takes favorable action.

He is the only democrat of the house who can feel that the legislature has accepted a suggestion make by the governor and himself. It is that in relation to the releasing of men accused of drunkenness.

The bill itself will be found to bear on the



fly leaf the announcement from the judiciary committee that it is reported on the petition of William E. Hickey.

Hickey has a forceful way of speaking. Placed as he is in the last row in the third section, he always raises his voice in order to carry it forward, and it never misses its mark.

Perhaps some apostles of a more refined style of delivery might suggest changes and modifications in the mode of his address as well as in his phraseology, but Hickey can reply that there is never any doubt as to what he has said or what he is trying to say.

In his own district politically he manages to swing a fair hand at control, and it is a power which is likely to continue. He is on the committees on printing and drainage, but takes a lively interest in all measures under consideration. He was born in Boston Dec. 29, 1870.

Aubrey Hilliard.

Without any false ideas as to his importance or the value of any work which he has done through the session, Aubrey Hilliard, the representative from Braintree, placidly watched the session of 1905 to a close.

His town has made but few demands on him and those he was able to meet with little or no effort on his part. Norfolk county men have a general feeling of loyalty, one for the other, which makes the path of the new man easier, and he has been well liked by all his fellow county members.

Mr. Hilliard as a member of the committee on taxation has had to speak a few times during the session, but when that demand has come he has expressed what he had to say briefly and without any oratorical frills. For this, if nothing else, he deserves some credit, in the opinion of those who watch

men day after day talking at length when they have really finished all they had to say.

Mr. Hilliard will be a candidate for re-election and will undoubtedly be re-elected.



He was born in Dorchester in 1861 and was educated at the Chauncey Hall school. He is a master teamster, a member of the Boston board of trade, and a resident of Braintree. He served this year on the committee on taxation.

Horton H. Hilton.

There are certain committees of the legislature where it is more important to make certain that bad measures are killed, almost, than that good ones are reported. Many bad bills, it can be said, manage by reason of their nature to gravitate to the committee on mercantile affairs.

The men who want to strike at corporations or to annoy or bleed corporations by framing up outrageous pieces of legislation usually have to appear before this committee.

Because of that, it is all-important that the men who sit in council there shall have cool heads and clear brains. Rep. Horton H. Hilton of Lowell was distinguished last year with an appointment to this committee, and he was reappointed this year.

Considering that certain very reputable corporations have really been all but driven out of the state by certain tricks, it can be seen that the killing process is fully as important as anything done.

But whether it was in killing off vicious measures or framing up wise ones Rep. Hilton has done his full share of the work of that important committee during the past two years. The petitioner or remonstrant appearing before the committee has found that the Lowell man possessed a good business head and a fund of sound common sense, which he used to good advantage.



But his work has not been entirely confined to the committee room. He has been just as influential on the floor of the house and in the reading room. He has not wearied his fellow-members with long, useless harangues on matters under consideration, whether they affected his constituents or not. But on the few occasions when he has spoken he has shown a familiarity with his subject and has talked with good effect. He is intensely loyal to his native city and is ever watchful of her commercial and social welfare. Among the other members of the house he has built up a friendship and popularity which have stood him in good stead when he has had any particular matter to get through.

Rep. Hilton is Lowell born and bred. He was born in 1869. He is a Mason, and is affiliated also with other organizations.

John A. Holway.

John A. Holway, who represents the 1st Barnstable district, comes from the historic old town of Sandwich and is serving his first term as a member of the legislature. Like most men who have come up from that section of the state he is quiet and unassuming. But because the representative has declined to air his views in flights of oratory on the floor of the house it must not be inferred that he is not in close touch with what is taking place around him. He has preferred to exert his influence through little heart-to-heart talks in the reading-room and corridor, and he can always be depended upon to consider well the needs and requirements of his district before recording himself for or against any particular matter under discussion.

He was born in Sandwich in 1865, was educated in the public schools of that town and has been prominent in its business and governmental affairs ever since. He has been town clerk and treasurer for so long, and has performed his work so faithfully and well, that no one ever thinks of offering any opposition to him at the annual town meetings.

His position as a town official and his reputation for straightforwardness made him an important factor in the political struggles



which have been waged in that section for the last few years, and it was not at all surprising that he should be named as the republican candidate last fall, even though he entered the contest at a comparatively late hour. In deference to the wishes of several of his constituents he asked for a place on the committee on fisheries and game. The speaker gave it to him and Mr. Holway has shown his appreciation by giving careful attention and thought to the work of that committee. It is the custom of the district to accord its representatives two terms, and inasmuch as Rep. Holway has made many friends during his first year he will presumably be returned next year to render more valuable services to his constituents and to the state.

Fred V. Hooke.

Fred V. Hooke of Haverhill, who comes from the 4th Essex district, is a republican who feels certain that the socialist wave in that city has receded for some time, if not forever. He is particularly well informed on that matter, and his information came to him from two sources.

First, as a member of the republican city committee of Haverhill since 1903, he has been able to know at first hand just what has been going on in the political life of the city.

Again, as an assistant assessor of the city from 1893 to 1897, he got testimony at first hand as to the blighting influence of the socialist control on the assessed valuation of the city, where it showed from almost the very beginning.

Last year in the house Hooke was a member of the committee on counties, and also on printing. In counties he found his time very well taken up indeed. This year he went on the committee on fisheries and game.

Rep. Hooke was born in Haverhill, Aug. 19, 1859. He is a printer by occupation. After relinquishing the assistant assessorship of the



city in 1897, he was elected an alderman, serving two years.

Michael B. Houlihan.

The desires of Chicopee have not been many this year, but she has had certain interests at the state house and those interests have been carefully guarded and looked after by Michael B. Houlihan, a second year member and one of the most popular young men in the house. During his first term he jumped into more or less prominence on the Chicopee bridge bill. He did not issue any housetop proclamation in regard to that matter, but before the session was over he was known by nearly every member of the house for his quiet, persistent work on the subject. This year he has furnished another illustration of what can be accomplished by the use of a little tact and quiet common sense. The city of Chicopee, like several other municipalities in the state, has found it considerable of a burden to keep within the $12 tax limit, and it became apparent to the officials of that city that, unless some form of relief was given, the city would have to suffer greatly from a business standpoint during the next few years. When they presented their petition to be exempted from the provisions of the statute there was much opposition, as the law, when passed, was intended to be a hard and fast rule to which all cities and towns within the commonwealth must conform. In the face of this opposition it was no easy task for the Chicopee man to get his bill by the legislative and executive departments. He did it, nevertheless, and other members who have been trying to get around the tax limit and debt limit propositions are still wondering how. But the answer is easy—Houlihan knew the ropes.

Mr. Houlihan was born in Chicopee in 1874,



was educated in private schools and is a salesman by occupation. In politics he is a democrat to the backbone. His roll-call record will show that he has been a good "labor" man and that he is always on hand when important matters are to be voted upon. Last year he

was a member of the committee on towns, but this year the speaker gave him a place on the committee on fisheries and game where he has been able to do much for the patrons of the rod and gun in his section of the state.

Frank H. Howe.

The work of Frank H. Howe of the 25th Suffolk district has been chiefly confined to the election law committee. It is no exaggeration to say that the matters considered



by that committee have been of supreme importance in every way.

As a Boston republican, an added responsibility has rested on him all the time to see that the interests of his organization were safeguarded. He has done that perfectly and House Chairman Luce has secured very efficient assistance from him.

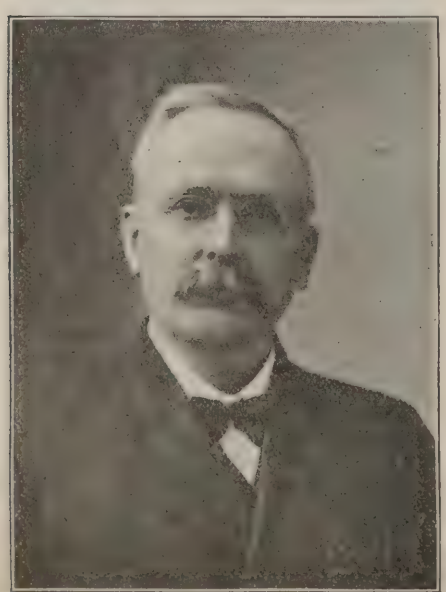
Mr. Howe is convinced that in the end something will have to be done to check the use of money contributed by corporations or others in campaigns. It is steadily growing and he is willing to admit that all political parties are guilty under the law, but he feels that regulation is a necessity.

For that reason he was very much interested this year in a resolve for an investigation which some sane and steady legislation on the matter would have been possible. He would personally have been one of the first men named on that committee, for he is an expert in the legislation. But the fear of the probe was too strong and the legislature killed the resolve for a special committee on the grounds that the time was not ripe.

Mr. Howe is a druggist. He was born in Norway, Me., in 1861. Besides being clerk of election laws he has also been a member of the committee on education.

William C. Howe.

The smoke nuisance bill is the matter which specially interested William C. Howe of Wal-



tham this year. His own city made substantially no demands on him, and thus he was allowed almost a free hand in his committee matters. Of the various measures there he felt that the smoke nuisance was one of the most serious. All the time, therefore, and despite a sentiment the other way, he has steadily advocated the passage of some sort of a measure which would put a stop to the constant emission of smoke. Although the bill before the committee from the first represented an effort almost wholly being made in Boston he felt that it was a state wide question.

As he looks at the matter, it is only a question of time when all the semi-manufacturing cities close to Boston will have to protest against the volume of smoke being thrown off from Boston, or else will have to do some regulation of the industries in their own confines. For that reason he has felt that no more delay should be allowed, but that the subject should be taken up. Out of the Boston attempts to stop the nuisance all the smaller cities and towns will be able to draw lessons of considerable importance.

The bill as it has gone along has not satisfied him, for he would have liked to have had it of a slightly broader sweep, but he feels that even this is a step ahead and in the right direction. He has given not a little attention also to the efforts to find a solution of the horse-racing problem around the auction rooms in the heart of the city. In view of the threat of questioning the constitutionality of the measure a year ago closing up the auction rooms, he felt that the people were in danger of being left without any safeguards.

Mr. Howe was born in Dover, July 15, 1849. He has served this year on the committee on cities.

Alonzo F. Hoyle.

The desire to introduce a bill, so that it shall be known, if passed, by the name of "its distinguished author," is one of the most frequent sources of trouble to legislators on Beacon hill. Again and again there have been instances where men in this bill-introducing competition have pledged votes away from matters in which their own district was vi-



tally interested in order to get support for some special measure which they might be carrying.

The attitude of Rep. Hoyle of Worcester is in happy contrast to this. Mr. Hoyle did not introduce any bills for pet measures of his own, but turned his attention to helping along bills in which the city of Worcester itself was interested.

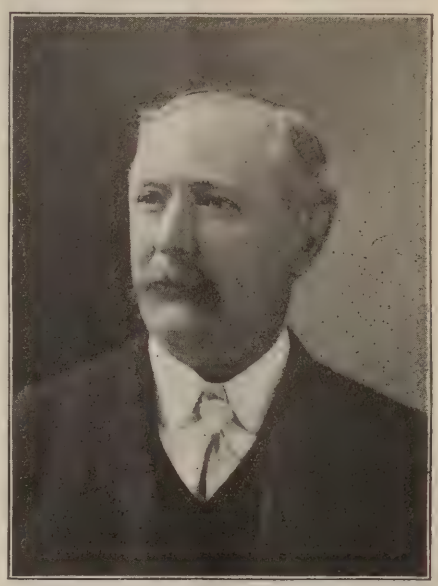
On the union station problem, for instance, he worked heartily and steadily with the older men to bring about a better feeling and, while, it happened that no special test was made of the work which he had done, there is no question of the help it was to the general result. On the bill to compel the Worcester Insane hospital to take care of its sewerage he also worked hard for some legislation. The measure was not adopted, it is true, but the character of his efforts was commendable. He was born in Worcester in 1861. In the legislature this year he has been on the committee on drainage.

Augustus Hubbard.

With three years of legislative service behind him, Augustus Hubbard of Gloucester has now turned his eyes towards the senate. It is a fighting district which he hails from, and the chances already are that there will not be any too much elbow room for the various candidates, but Hubbard does not feel that this is a point which should worry him. He believes his own hold is strong enough to make other candidates worry.

Inasmuch as two other possible candidates are house colleagues with Mr. Hubbard, the feeling is naturally divided, but one thing can be said. The men who have been associated with the Gloucester man on various committees are willing witnesses to his conscientious character and ability.

His work in past years as a member of the committee on public charitable institutions has been spoken of very highly and this is especially commendable from the fact that but few votes and but little prestige comes to the man who takes up the cause of the unfortunates. His committees this year are



public lighting and railroads, both very important assignments.

Another reason being brought forward in furtherance of his senatorial ambitions is the range of legislative experience which he has had. A member of the common council in 1888, he was an alderman in 1889, and since 1903 he has been in the legislature.

All Gloucester measures have engaged his interest, and because of his affiliations with business men's organizations he has been able to present to the house such matters from the viewpoint of the business man.

Mr. Hubbard is one of the Maine men in the house. He was born June 27, 1849, at Acton in that state.

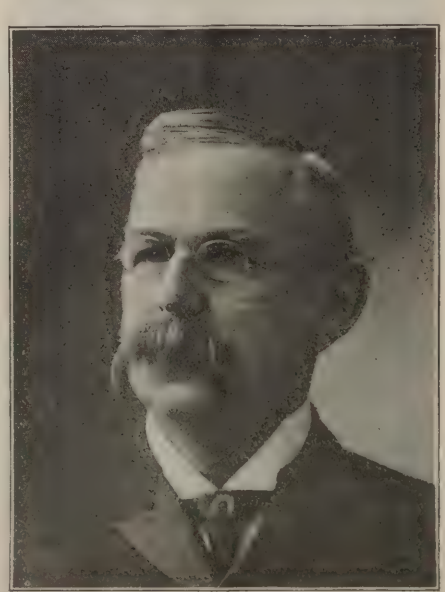
Thomas Huse.

Any legislator who is able to secure the passage of a bill abolishing the toll system on a turnpike road which has existed since about 1816 is making a pretty good mark. That is what Thomas Huse of Newburyport accomplished this year.

The Plum Island turnpike road is about the oldest in the state. It runs to a great pleasure resort for that section of the state, and everybody who has used it hitherto has thereby made himself liable for a toll.

Rep. Huse was warned ahead that he was butting against a stone wall, but thought he would make a try, nevertheless, so he introduced a bill for the abolition of these tolls. He had most of his constituents with him on the measure.

The warfare began at once, and some heavy



interests lined up in the attempt to kill the bill. But Huse backed them all down, and they were very glad to compromise with him.

The bill was put through by the legislature and signed by the governor.

It is enough for any man to feel satisfied with. Yet the Newburyport man shows no special signs of elation, and has no disposition to crow about it. Mr. Huse was born in Newburyport in 1851. This year he has been on the committee on mercantile affairs.

George H. Jackson.

A man with metropolitan affairs and liquor laws on his hands can generally be credited with having plenty to engage his attention. When on top of that he is a newspaper correspondent for his home local newspaper, the conditions multiply.

Rep. George H. Jackson of Lynn has proved so far capable of swinging all three sets of duties and if anything they have welded in to the mutual advantage of all parties.

As a member of the metropolitan affairs committee he has naturally been able to keep in close touch with what is being done for his Lynn people and then through his newspaper he has been able to secure the proper amount of public sentiment.

He has not made any attempt to disguise the fact that his interest is centered in Lynn and Lynn matters. He has proved a conservative man on other general matters, but Lynn points have had his first attention. Early in the session he made a very valiant attempt to fix up the picketing bill for the labor people in his territory and with that idea alone in mind. He was not successful, but that was because the legislature this year if anything has been more radical anti-labor than ever.



Some of the labor people themselves did not apprehend fully what he was trying to do, but the disinterestedness of his motive has since become apparent, and they appreciate the spirit which actuated him and will hold it to his credit when he appears again for public office.

Rep. Jackson was born in Lowell, March 9, 1865. He is a member of some of the fraternal orders, and of the Sons of Veterans organization.

Lester W. Jenney.

Among the young men of the house who have been born since 1870 Lester W. Jenney of Mattapoisett has held his own. He has shown himself affable, energetic and fully alive to the interests of his section. While his district of itself did not have so many special interests, all the shore towns of the state where they have a summer trade to look after find they have interest in a number of measures which on the face of them do not disclose any special significance.

This is one of the pitfalls which catch the first-year man oftentimes when he is conscientiously devoting all his time to studying out the legislative problems. There are fishing regulations and water regulations and health regulations, general in their character, which have to be sought out and considered lest it be found that something in them conflicts with some situation in their own towns.

Mr. Jenney has been equal to it all and it can be said that his first year ends with a clear score on his part. Mr. Jenney for one thing was interested in some system of regulating the itinerant junk dealers who wander about practically looking for opportunities to turn all sorts of tricks. In the probate and chancery committee he helped to draft a measure of this nature and while the house was not quite ready for it it is going to come in time.

It was in 1876 that Mr. Jenney was born in the town which he now represents. He was educated there in the public schools and at Tabor academy and at Cambridge, graduating



from the Harvard law school in 1897. He is a practicing attorney.

Warren C. Jewett.

The best friend the farmers have in the house of representatives, singularly enough, is a city man, Warren C. Jewett of Worcester, who was born in that city in 1855. He is one of the long term men in the house, but though he comes from a city section he has never failed in his first desire to help out the agricultural interests.

Twice already he has stood between the state board of agriculture and very strenuous attempts to wipe it out, and now that J. Lewis Ellsworth is secretary of the board he has for some time been recognized as the spokesman of the organization.

Worcester people, those of brick pavements



and house hydrants, may have been a little surprised at this devotion to interests which seemed hardly in touch with them, but they have changed their minds. The appearance of the brown-tail moth has helped to bring that about.

Other sections have had this pest and the gypsy moth pest, and nothing was done, but when Worcester felt the scourge and began to get worried, Jewett was able this year to capitalize all the farmer friends he has been gathering in the legislature. It is not too much to say that out of his past efforts has come the reporting of the moth bill this year. They felt that, inasmuch as he had been so friendly on matters in which they were interested, the obligation was on them to do something in return for him.

Jewett is a good type, nevertheless, of a city representative. On the Union station matter and, before that, on the Leicester water bill matter, he always stood for the city, and brought into line with him his own particular following.

James A. Jones.

The most unfit man in the world may be elevated into public office for one year by a fiasco of some sort, but that is generally the limit. When it is found that a man has served not one but a dozen years in public office—not in one office either, but in a number of them—it is a pretty fair presumption that he has about him those elements of ability which make for general success.

James A. Jones, the representative from Stoneham, can be given that certificate without any delay, for he has been wrapped up in the life of his town in a good many ways.

He was assessor for six years just for a starter. He was auditor for one year on top of that. He was water commissioner for two years and a secretary of the board of public works for four years.

Furthermore, he was secretary of the republican town committee of Stoneham for five



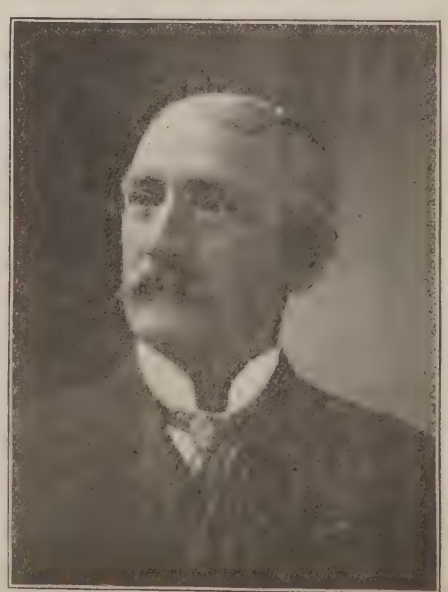
years and he has been chairman for three years. In between times he has been a member and officer of the Athletic club and a director in the co-operative bank.

In common with the other representatives who come from the infested districts, Mr. Jones was very much interested in the passage of a bill for the extermination of the brown-tail and gypsy moths. This was a matter of vital interest to the people of his town and district, and he worked hard to bring about the enactment of the bill, which it is hoped will furnish the needed relief. He was also a staunch supporter of the soldiers' gratuity bill.

Rep. Jones was born in Townsend Center in 1853 but his family took up its residence early in Stoneham and he was educated there in the public schools. He was in the shoe business till 1893, when he went into the real estate and insurance business in which he has since continued.

Samuel O. Jones.

Samuel O. Jones, the representative from



the 27th Suffolk district in Chelsea, is Gloucester born. It was on Nov. 7, 1856, that

matters in this world first became of interest to him.

From the very start there is the best of evidence that he was a republican, and he has continued that way to the present time.

He was educated in the public schools and then went into business. Business is business in his mind, and it shows in all his actions. Although he has served only his first year, already he has attracted attention by the manner in which he has conducted himself.

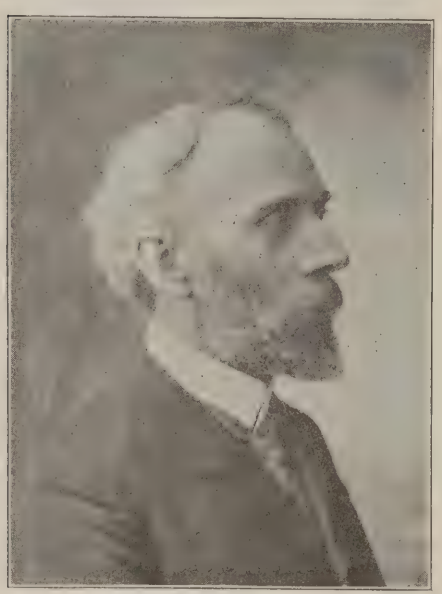
His theory, and he applies it to his legislative as well as his other life, is that if there is something to do, the best way to accomplish it is to go right at it, and he does it.

He has a record for voting on roll calls, and his general attendance mark is figured very well up indeed. In him the Soldiers' Home in Chelsea has had a very good friend in a legislative way. He has made the appropriation bill for a new building on the grounds his special care, and he has been a steady and consistent advocate of the measure. Various other local matters have also secured warm support from him. He served on the committee on counties this year, and he was a very energetic member. He is bound to be a specially valuable man next year because of the acquaintances which he has made.

David P. Keefe.

The republican who comes from a labor-democratic district needs diplomacy as well as good intentions in order to get along. The possession of only one quality of the two names often spells out failure and nothing else. That is why Rep. David P. Keefe of Fall River has been watched with interest. Mr. Keefe was born in Fitchburg in 1855. He is an ardent republican.

A year ago, when he started in, Mr. Keefe had one idea in mind, and that was to stop



promiscuous expectoration. Fall River, which is the deadliest city in the state because of consumption, surely taught him the lesson of the need of such legislation, but the presentation of the bill was made the subject of quite a number of merry quibs and jests. Although he may not have apprehended it, Keefe was being weighed in the balance at this time. Had he turned the slightest, or shown peevishness because of the treatment, he would have gone down instantly. But he recognized the fact that what was a serious matter to his people in Fall River was perhaps only as a joke in other places. His general good nature helped to carry the day for him. This year the men who have referred to the "spitting" bill have done so only to comment on the need of a better observance of the law as it stands.

Keefe is on the committee on libraries and federal relations, but he has gone through the session. He has helped all that came near him. His views are broad on labor matters, and he believes, what the republican party is now only learning, that the trend of the workmen is into the ranks of that organization if they are given any encouragement. Keefe figured only a short while ago as the man who led the applause in the house for Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. It did seem a trifle overdrawn at the time, but now in view of the death of that old soldier there is not a man but feels glad that his arrival in the house was signalized as it was.

Edward J. Kenney.

Edward J. Kenney of Holyoke, in which city he was born Jan. 19, 1867, occupies about as independent a position as any man in the entire house. Yet it is a position of double importance, for he was nominated by both the republicans and democrats and has to look after the interests of both sections. There is no man in his district but has a claim on him.

Kenney, being a first year man, has more than a fair idea of the attitude which the house preserves towards the yearlings, and



he has not done anything to forfeit the regard which is his by right.

He has sat patiently while others have talked all around the bush on matters of small importance and he has refused to be led into discussions himself.

Yet when the session was about half over, and he began to call for the attention of the speaker, it was noted that he always secured it. It is a fact that it was his speech against the adding of a civil service amendment to the municipal lighting bill which helped to stamp it out. Mr. Kenney knows a little something about the workings of that marvelous civil service creation, and he felt that he was speaking for his people when he objected to its being added for all time on the bill and foisted on cities and towns which in many instances have not adopted the civil service idea.

Rep. Kenney is on the committee on prisons. Socially the Holyoke man is one of the most popular in the house. If the various chairmen had their way they would have him traveling all over the state for his companionship. He is gifted with a singularly fine singing voice.

Alec E. Knowlton.

The honors of Cleveland, Ohio, in the legislature are upheld by Alec E. Knowlton. He was born there in 1857, and he now hails from Gardner in the 2d Worcester district. It is a town tradition in Gardner now that the day he arrived there, when his original hailing place became known, it was allowed he would go into politics. Out in Indiana every man is born with a pen in his hand, and the Indiana school of novelists is now an acknowl-



edged institution. In Ohio the babies are born with gavels clasped in their chubby fists, and, judging from indications, Rep. Knowlton was not overlooked.

Ohio luck began to figure as soon as he arrived in the legislature at the beginning of this year. Being a first-year man, it was up to him to sit back—way back, if necessary—and take what was given to him. Instead of that he started in by getting a place on the street railways committee, something which over half a hundred second-year men had been asking for till they were black in the face. Important committees of this sort do not go to first-year men, but that is where his fortune showed up.

When he arrived at the committee room matters went still further. His fellow-members found his ideas were pretty sane, and they began paying attention to his sayings, with the result he has become considerable of a figure. At home in Gardner he makes chairs. He is a Mason and a Knight Templar.

Joseph J. Leonard.

When Speaker Frothingham was making up the ways and means committee on the part of the house the biggest problem he had was the selection of the Boston democratic member. There were candidates in plenty, for this is the most responsible committee of the entire legislature, and a place on it is equivalent to a certificate of mental ability.

He spent days over the task and finally out in the 23d Suffolk he picked Joseph J. Leonard as the man. Some of the older men questioned whether he was mature enough, but the speaker remarked rather drily that he thought perhaps some of the older members might a little later on try a period of examination on that point themselves.

Leonard today is one of the most popular members of that committee. This committee each year provides for the spending of millions of dollars, but Leonard has been equal to the task. It is not a partisanship place, for a man has to legislate for the entire state. Those who feared he would bring a partisan tone into the discussions have been agreeably



surprised. Leonard naturally has tried all in his power to help local affairs where possible, and Boston measures, but the republican voters in his district have no reason to feel dissatisfied with the service which he has rendered to the state as a whole. Mr. Leonard was born in the Jamaica Plain district May 8, 1876.

Henry N. Locklin.

The one particular prize for which each Dorchester member of the legislature aspires each year is a place on the ways and means committee, easily the most important of the whole lot.

Other places may have more gew-gaws strewn over them, but the final honors rest with the committee which has the say-so as to whether the money shall be appropriated or not.

Apart from this, it is a selected membership and having a place on it is a certificate of good merit and ability as well. Henry N. Locklin of the 24th Suffolk secured the distinction this year and, while it has meant constant application and the giving of numberless hours to consideration of the problems, he is well pleased with the distinction.

Chairman Ward of the committee during the session has also done something himself, for he has picked out Mr. Locklin at various times to defend the reports on the floor of the house, and the man from Dorchester has always achieved distinction.

One of the close personal problems brought to him was the treatment of the Collins bill for dredging a part of Dorchester bay near the yacht clubs, where it is greatly needed. As soon as this reached the committee the issue was made with Mr. Locklin that as a democrat had introduced this measure, he should not allow it to go by. It was thus made a party question, but to his credit he

rose superior to it. He admitted that he would have enjoyed advocating it more fully had a republican from his district fathered it, but, knowing as he did the need of the



work, he could not vote against the interest of the people because of the authorship of the bill. So he stood by it, for which he deserves all credit.

Mr. Locklin is a Vermonter by birth, dating from March 7, 1853, when he came on the scene at Jericho in that state.

Martin M. Lomasney.

When Hon. Martin M. Lomasney announced last fall that he would be a candidate for election to the lower branch of the state legislature the republican city leaders were extremely worried, while the republican state generals were threatened with heart failure. It was naturally a matter of concern to these city and state leaders that the minority party in the house was going to have in their midst the strongest strategist the democratic party in Boston has produced for years. But Mr. Lomasney came just the same, and has been quite as unobtrusive and just as effective as ever before in his career.

No member of the legislature has had a more varied or interesting political career than Mr. Lomasney. He was born in Boston in 1859. For three years, from 1893 to 1895, inclusive, he was a member of the Boston board of aldermen. In 1896 and 1897 he was a member of the state senate. His duty as leader then compelled him to take a year as a member of the lower branch, and he became a member of the house of 1899.

The various republican presiding officers have not given Mr. Lomasney what might be termed very important committees. For example, in the senate he served on engrossed bills, constitutional amendments, harbors and public health in his two years' service there. In the house of 1899 he was simply a member of the committee on metropolitan affairs. This year he is serving on the same committee and



no other. But Mr. Lomasney does not seek important committee places. Of course, he has friends who seek them and they get them. Mr. Lomasney apparently feels that the most effective work in the legislative field can be accomplished by the man who has no entangling committee alliances. Then his sword is his own and is his to use at will.

Mr. Lomasney has been variously contemplated by the legislators from the different parts of the commonwealth. The Boston or metropolitan republican has come to regard him as a legislator to be feared, from a political standpoint. The republican legislators from the other great cities of the state and from populous sections have been schooled to look upon him in the light of a dictator, a kind of a cross between a real Napoleon and a true boss, while the rustic legislator, from distant Berkshire or Barnstable for instance, rather looked for the horns when he arrived. As for the democratic members of the house, from Boston or elsewhere, Lomasney is regarded by them almost without exception, as a very wise and sagacious leader.

It may be admitted for the benefit of all parties that Mr. Lomasney is pre-eminently a successful practical politician. He was early forced to rely on himself and his own resources. The keenness of his mind and the correctness of his judgment were early appreciated in Boston political circles. His judgment appealed also to business men of the city, apart from politics, and it was not long before he had an influence unique and irresistible. Mr. Lomasney has no horns, but on the contrary is very human. It is doubtful whether he has accomplished more through his innate ability than through his absolute loyalty to his friends. It is a frequent assertion in Boston that Lomasney's word is as good as his bond. Until he loses his right to this reputation it is difficult to see how his influence is going to be impaired. He is especially strong with the young men, and many of these are indebted to him, not only for wise counsel, but for substantial assistance. The coming political contests in Boston are bound to be interesting. To catch the drift of the tide, watch Lomasney.

Fred W. Lord.

The Athol water bill is the measure of the session which Fred W. Lord is most satisfied



with. He has reasons for that feeling. While another man could perhaps have gotten through a skeleton measure with that idea in mind, it needed the art of Lord and his following in the house to secure its passage with all the various little additions for the benefit of the town which his people desired.

If a good many of his fellow democrats were asked what they felt more satisfied with him for they would be apt to point to his vote for Crane for United States senator and his vote for the unseating of Curley.

This independence on his part, it might be said, has not cost him really a vote among the democratic members of the legislature. Indeed, his district has been the distinct gainer by it, for not only did the republicans feel under an obligation to stand by him, but the democrats, even though they could not follow him, admired his position. Thus again and again he found the house in full support of matters in which he was interested.

Mr. Lord has all the time ranked as one of the well-balanced members of the legislature. Glad to think and study, but slow to speak until he felt grounded in matters, he has enjoyed the distinction of having his opinion asked on many matters relating to general legislation.

On the committee on railroads, which is one of the most important committees of the entire legislature, he has been equally well regarded. He has shown himself a good man to live with as well as to pass the time of day with, and that is no small test.

Mr. Lord was born Sept. 22, 1860, and is a native of Athol. He is a Knight Templar and member of several other organizations of a fraternal nature.

James A. Lowell.

Whether by design or accident, the city of Newton has for some time divided up its representation to the legislature, sending each



time one lawyer and one business man.

The lawyer this year is James A. Lowell, who from his first appearance a year ago has held a place on the judiciary committee, and who this year was also given the chairmanship of the committee on constitutional amendments.

Mr. Lowell was born in Newton, Feb. 5, 1869. He is a Hopkinson school and Harvard man, and member of the Union club, but apart from his social connections, belongs to the aristocracy of brains which really rules the general court. The members of the committee on judiciary by right of position are nearly all members of this class of leaders, but outsiders also belong. Rep. Lowell holds his own with all of the factors in this group.

Mr. Lowell has many of the same characterestics which distinguished Pres. Dana of the senate when he was in the house. He does not take up a matter except to study it, and when he has made a speech it is an admitted fact that the appropriate word has been said. He is admittedly one of the best constitutional lawyers of the house, and in every way, as Newton visitors who watch him in debate are fond of saying, he is a typical Newton representative. He is also in close touch with the republican leaders in the state. It is one of the best signs for the ideals of the country that the standard is being held so high as in this case.

John B. Lowney.

The efforts of John B. Lowney, who is a colleague of Sam Ross of New Bedford, have been directed almost wholly along labor lines. Labor was his first choice in committee appointments, and although military affairs and federal relations were two very highly sought committees, he would have been glad indeed



to have traded both of them for a place on the labor side.

The labor year has been a busy one on the

hill, and Mr. Lowney fought with very considerable persistency and voted steadily in favor of the overtime and picketing bills, two measures which he felt certain his people desired.

A special measure of his own, the bill to exempt call firemen who had served for three years from the civil service rules, he also fought for at every possible stage, and it was only when it was out of his hands in the senate that misfortune overtook it and it was killed.

The bill to allow New Bedford to borrow money outside the debt limit, which was one of the features of the close of the session was also a subject of interest to him in many ways, and he fought side by side with the other New Bedford members of the legislature. Mr. Lowney is one of the rising young attorneys of the house. He was born in New Bedford in 1879.

Robert Luce.

During the past session Rep. Robert Luce of Somerville has continued in the limelight. For four years now he has devoted his energies in the direction of amending the caucus and election laws of the state, and has gained a distinct reputation as an expert in these matters. Probably no member of the legislature is more generally known throughout the commonwealth, by reputation at least, than the father of the joint primaries act. Mr. Luce's contest against the existing situation in respect to election statutes has been a lengthy one, and his efforts have been crowned with a large degree of success.

Of course, he has not been entirely successful, and there are those who contend that complete success would mean a radical disturbance of time-honored systems. But whether Mr. Luce has been entirely correct, in all his views or not, his absolute sincerity



has been unquestioned. In his long campaign he has perhaps stirred up more bitter opposition and personal antagonism than any man who has sat in the lower branch in years. While much of the opposition to his propositions may have been, and undoubtedly was, fair and just, it must also be remembered that it has been his pleasant duty to buck county rings and other moss-covered institutions.

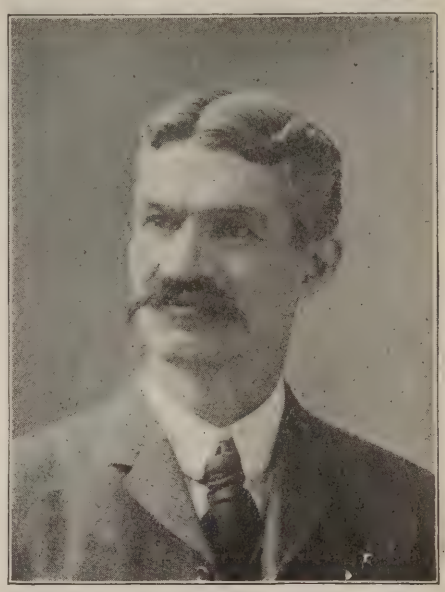
It has been said that at times he has been carried away with his subject, that he has felt it too keenly, and that he has not always manifested that reserve in his speech and action that ought to characterize a legislator. This is undoubtedly partly true. In his speeches on the floor he has dealt many stinging blows, and perhaps the effect could be noted in the non-success that was his in the recent speakership campaign. That Mr. Luce would have made an excellent speaker cannot be denied. On those occasions when, during temporary absences of the speaker, he has presided over the house, Mr. Luce has shown most conclusively the ability to fill this difficult position; and at the same time, he showed that to be a good speaker it is not necessary to be a lawyer.

He finds justification for his course in regard to election laws in the fact that the states of Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota have gone even farther than he has attempted to go.

Mr. Luce was born in Auburn, Me., Dec. 2, 1862, and is a newspaperman. He was on the editorial staff of the Boston Globe up to 1888. He is one of the proprietors of the Press Clipping Bureau, and the author of various books. He has been for six years a member of the lower branch, and for the last three chairman of the committee on election laws. During his service in the house he has served on other important committees, such as insurance, taxation, of which he was chairman in 1901, federal relations, and revision of corporation laws.

Orion T. Mason.

Medway, in Norfolk county, has been represented in the house this year by Orion T. Mason. He belongs to the younger generation,



for he was born in 1865, just as the civil war was coming to an end, but his town has no reason to feel other than pleased with the service which he has rendered along patriotic lines. From the first he has worked with the idea of giving to the old soldier justice and all due him in the way of legislative enactments.

The great agitation of today is over purity in food and drinks and medicines. The United States government is making an elaborate campaign along that line, and Mr. Mason, from his place inside the committee on public health, has been interested thoroughly in the subject. His theories have been very few, and also singularly direct. He believes that a man who wants to buy flour should be assured that the flour is what is claimed for it; that if a man buys preserves they should be just what the manufacturer says they are; and so with all foods.

On the state house committee on which he has been placed, as a young republican he was also able to help pay a tribute to a revered old republican, the late Sen. Hoar. He was foremost in advocating that the state should express its admiration of that grand old man, the last of a type, and he felt that it was a duty which the state could not carry out any too soon.

Mr. Mason was educated in the public schools, and has been an express and railroad agent for 20 years. He is a Mason.

George W. Maxon.

When three or four years ago the republicans were redistricting the state on congressional lines, in order to clip the wings of John R. Thayer they took the town of Blackstone away from him and put it into the 12th dis-



trict. The town of Blackstone is democratic by a good healthy margin. Last fall, for instance, at the last congressional election, Blackstone was carried by Augustus Hemenway, the democratic candidate for congress, who had made hardly any campaign, over John W. Weeks by more than 200 votes.

Yet at this identical election George W. Maxon, a republican, was elected to the great and general court. When a republican comes to the general court under such circumstances there is no need of arguing as to his popularity among his own people. The figures waive the whole question. This is his second appearance in the house. In 1902 Mr. Maxon also served a year. Thus it was in the nature of a home-coming to him, and he found many friends and acquaintances.

He has served this year on the street railways committee, which has been easily one of the most important committees of the year. Personally he is a firm believer in the value of the development of rural districts by street railway lines, and he has used his best efforts towards that end. Mr. Maxon is a Rhode Island man, having been born in Smithfield. He has lived substantially all his life in Blackstone, however, having been educated there in the public schools. He has been a member of the firm of Maxon Brothers since 1890. He is a Mason, a member of the A. O. U. W., and a worker in local politics on the republican town committee.

Henry M. Maxwell.

Henry M. Maxwell of the 14th Essex district was born in Lynn, which he now helps to represent in the general court. He is also one of the younger men of the house, having become interested in this orb in 1867. He was educated in the Lynn public schools and then went into the druggist business, in which he has since continued.

One of the biggest problems in Lynn, as in any other manufacturing city, is the care of the poor and those in distress. For that reason he felt very highly pleased indeed



by his place on the committee on public charitable institutions and senate Chairman Chace of that committee has spoken of him as one of the ablest and most thoughtful of the gentlemen who have taken hold. When it is remembered that this committee has to consider the spending of millions of dollars, the importance of its work can be appreciated.

Mr. Maxwell was particularly interested in the bill which required the trustees of public institutions to place children out in homes of their own religious belief. This measure had the backing of the chairman of the state board of charity, and Mr. Maxwell, believing that it was an act of simple justice, was an earnest advocate of the passage of the bill.

In common with the other Lynn men, also, he has attended the various conferences on the dredging work which was required for that harbor, and he was an effective worker for the passage of the bill for having that work accomplished.

While perhaps a little bit doubtful as to the wisdom of transferring the state prison to Nashawena, he has been steadfast in his belief that an island home should be found for the lepers, and he has also protested against the taking of any North Shore island for that purpose.

Charles Mayberry.

Every Clinton man who comes to the legislature brings down with him as a burden the damage cases arising from the construction of the great metropolitan basin. Dave Walsh and Mr. Tyler in their time have both had to carry them, and when Charles Mayberry came down the first time this year it was to take his burden into the offices of the clerk of the general court and lay it on his desk.

The general damage bill was not introduced this year, but Mr. Mayberry did bring down

the Germantown special bill, the merits of which are well understood now by the house.

In this case the people live directly under the shadow of the giant dam. Their houses



are intact, and their land, for the most part, but they have suffered damage which they can ill afford to sustain. Their property has lost its marketable quality and, though the dam may be as strong as the rock of Gibraltar, their peace of mind is gone.

It is for this damage that some compensation is desired so that the people possibly could afford to abandon their places. Mr. Mayberry made a very able presentation of his case before a committee which has already grown tired of the subject. He impressed them, and although the committee, as was to be expected, voted against him, he was informed by members afterwards that if it were not for the fear of a precedent they would have made an allowance without any question. Mr. Mayberry is a native of Clinton, having been born there April 27, 1876. He is clerk of the committee on probate and chancery.

Hamilton Mayo.

When the plan for the releasing of men charged with drunkenness without taking them into court came up in the committee on judiciary there was not an overwhelming majority in favor of it. Quite a number of plans for dealing with drunks, it must be remembered, have been tried in the past, and they were not successes by any means. To some of the members it seemed a trivial matter for so big a body as the judiciary committee to work over very much, and for a time but short shrift was promised to it.

One man who at the very beginning stood up for trying to draft a new bill was Hamilton Mayo of Leominster. The town of Leominster has but few who would profit by this measure, and there was no personal end to be gained by it, but the whole matter appealed to him and he persisted that he



would like to see some measure come from the committee.

Believing that if young men can be saved from the stigma of imprisonment at least one more legislative attempt is not too much of a price to pay for it.

Mr. Mayo has also worked hard this session on a bill to meet the tramp problem, and it bids fair to accomplish that task. In general legislative matters the Leominster man ranks among the "big 30," as the dominating conservative element is called.

He was born Feb. 23, 1851, in Westminster, and, like many another successful man in politics, is a Dartmouth graduate.

Matthew McCann.

The prison committee of this session has made a high mark for itself in the character of its work. This is one of the committees where the temptation to gloss things over comes easier than almost anywhere else. In the first place, the committee has a great deal of travelling to do, and when a body of men tired out with journeyings arrive at a place and those in authority at once bestir themselves to show every courtesy, it calls for reserve strength to keep in mind all the time the main purpose of the trip, namely, the inspection work. House Chairman McCann, to his credit, has never failed in that line.

The prison committee of this year has inspected prisons and, while there has been no boorishness on the part of the house chairman, the various jail and prison officials have learned for one thing that the man from Lynn has an agile eye and a determined manner.

Where institutions have been well kept up there has been honest praise, and where anything has been out the officials have been spoken to. Due attention has been paid to the complaints of the inmates of the institutions. It is easy to take the jesting word of the superintendent, when such a case comes up, that of course all his prisoners are innocent men, but in at least one case this year, by a personal sacrifice, the house chairman



was able to right a wrong for a poor unfortunate. Mr. McCann was born in Calais, Me., in 1868. He was educated in the public schools and is in the cigar business. He is a Knight of Pythias, Odd Fellow, Red Man and Forester. He was in the Lynn city government for five years. He also worked hard for Lynn's harbor improvements.

James F. McDermott.

James F. McDermott of the 7th Suffolk district has one theory of his own regarding representative government and party organization. He believes a man should at all times hold himself directly responsible to the men who elect him, and that his first obligation is to work along lines for all rather than for himself individually.

At one time during the year, the question arose as to whether the Boston democrats should stand by Gov. Douglas on a personal position which he had taken. The man who was sounding the members had checked up McDermott in advance as a man who would stand by, hit or miss; but merely for verification he called on McDermott. To his intense surprise McDermott told him that his people did not think that way, and that he had doubts as to its party effect. He demanded that his name should be taken off the list. It was.

Whether a man is a governor or a common councilman, he believes that a party obligation rests upon him just the same. There is, to his mind, no aristocracy of office-holding hedged round with any divine rights.

While serving on the committee on taxation his main efforts have been directed towards changing the law so that the poor man who loses his house or bit of property through a tax sale can buy it back with the smallest loss to himself. There have been a good many outrages in the past in this line, but the new law will help it out more than a little. Outside of that, labor legislation has always found in him a steady champion, as well as the bills for more schools in Boston. Mr. Mc-



Dermott is Worcester born. His birthday was in 1877. He was educated in the public schools, and is a book-keeper.

Daniel J. McDonald.

While all the Suffolk county democrats must be credited with good general all-round fighting ability, Daniel J. McDonald of the 3d district has established a mark pretty nearly his own.

From the beginning of the session he has been tireless in working for and against measures, according as he believed his constituents and the people as a whole desired them. It was McDonald who was the real head and centre of the opposition to the change in the Boston school committee by which it has been reduced from 24 to a vastly smaller number.

Had he been allowed to handle the campaign in accordance with his own idea he might have secured better results. Even when he found that the tide was set hard against him, he sought to have the referendum added, and after that he went to the governor.

He also fought for the plan to reduce the pensions of all police officers to a flat rate of $600 a year. Another measure which he tried to have accepted was one providing for eliminating the civil service classification on laborers, which it has been his experence has been too often used for the sole purpose of keeping certain men out rather than allowing all a free and fair show to come in. His has been a very busy session indeed, in every way.



Rep. McDonald was born in Chelsea in 1872. He is a printer, and appropriately his special committee assignment this year was printing.

James A. McDonald.

James A. McDonald, Jr., of Charlestown, is a son of the Dr. McDonald who for a number of years has been a member of the Boston school committee. Thus in a way he has been

given an insight into a number of political matters relating not only to the school committee itself, but the city of Boston in general.



This has made him a particularly valuable man on the committee on cities, which this year has had a multitude of matters directly relating to the big municipality to handle.

The most important work which he has accomplished during the session has been the securing of the $1,500,000 loan bill for school buildings in Boston. When this petition first appeared in the legislature the majority of his committee were set hard against it. The disposition was to refuse absolutely the permission to secure this money, and two factions were at work. There was one faction that believed the city should raise the money without legislative action, and another set that wanted to hold the bill as a club over the Boston democrats. But Mr. McDonald went to work. He saw that if the mayor were obliged to raise the money for schools without such a loan, the money for laborers and street work would be decreased just so much. It took time, but finally a favorable report came out of the committee, and the whole matter went along. New schools will be provided, and the street work will not be curtailed. He also did very substantial work on the new school board bill to reduce the membership of Boston's school committee to five persons.

Mr. McDonald was born in Charlestown, May 19, 1871. He was educated in the Boston public schools and Harvard college, and studied law also at the Harvard Law school, graduating in 1897.

John M. McDonald.

Labor measures, without a single exception, have received the steadfast attention of John M. McDonald of the 16th Suffolk district, which takes in a sweep of Roxbury, Dorchester and South Boston. Inasmuch as Mr. McDonald is the business agent of the book-



binders' union himself, he has been able to bring special training to the work and to discussion of the matters pending.

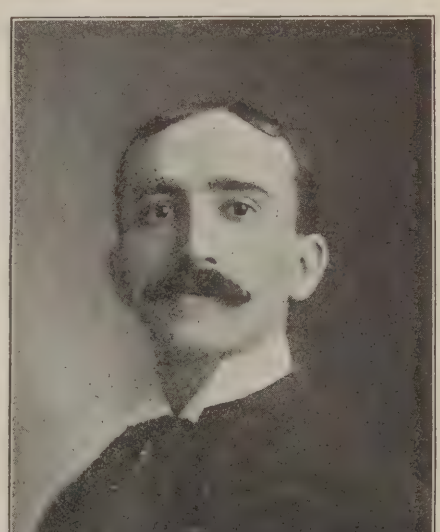
Labor unions nowadays suffer more from ignorance of outsiders than anything else. Men of means who have only the vaguest idea of the organization of labor bodies, and who regard all union officers as rash harum-scarum devils, who only enjoy life when they have a strike on their hands, are the ones who injure labor organizations by their deliveries of horse-car philosophy.

The presence of McDonald in the house has had an educational effect, and he has been able to set scores right by his general attitude. He has been making union men out of the hardest possible converts, the up-country capitalist in a small way and the man with a natural prejudice. The overtime bill, the picketing bill and the eight-hour bill for city and state employes have held his best efforts. He was educated in the public schools and was apprenticed to the bookbinding trade, in which he is an expert. He belongs to the Heptasophs and Foresters.

Edward F. McGrady.

Edward F. McGrady of the 13th Suffolk district, South Boston, came into the house this year after one of the liveliest campaigns which any member could boast of. He had against him as competitor Bill Newton, who must be credited with being able to make an exceedingly warm campaign. But McGrady had done his work well, and he won the election. On parishes and religious societies the opportunities for legislative work are neither strong nor strenuous, but that made little difference to the man from South Boston.

He is a strong labor man, affiliated with the unions and very much interested in their work, and thus before he took his seat or ever heard a committee announcement he knew what his line of work would be. Placing him on this committee was really an aid, for it gave him more time to watch the labor legis-



lation. During the session he spent his time daily attending committee hearings at which labor matters were discussed, speaking at a number of them. He helped on the picketing, overtime and eight-hour bills and gave a very friendly hand to the attempt to secure $2 a day for park laborers. He has considerable ability in the speaking line and, although he has not pushed himself into notoriety, the house has been much pleased at such times as he has chosen to talk. Mr. McGrady was born in Jersey City in 1873. He attended the English high school in Boston and went into the newspaper business. He is a member of the Web Pressman's union, and socially a Heptasoph, Hibernian and Knight of Columbus.

Edwin C. McIntire.

The Gloucester senatorial situation has not shaped itself, and Edwin C. McIntire of Gloucester has not yet decided whether he will enter the field or not. There is small doubt that he would secure ample support if he started a canvass. On the other hand, unlike some men who are obliged to enter on such a contest as a forlorn hope, the conditions are such that McIntire's friends believe that he can come back to the house again with but little special effort on his part.

McIntire is primarily the fisherman's representative on the floor of the house. He is a member of the harbors and lands committee. He has done deep sea fishing and grand bank fishing, and when he attempts to have legislation on this line passed the members understand that he knows what he is talking about. The fishermen also understand it.

The damage which the dogfish have done to the fishing industry has been realized by him for some time and he has devoted a good part of his labor this year to securing some aid on this matter. The resolutions asking for national aid which have appeared in the legislature are the results of his efforts.

Local authorities are powerless in a matter of this sort, the national government alone



being the power which can wage war against this pest of the fisherman's life. It is more than likely that as a result of his efforts something will be done within a fairly reasonable time to meet the situation.

Mr. McIntire secured a unanimous report from his committee for $50,000 to dredge Annisquam river, and made such a convincing argument before the committee on ways and means on the herring fishery and other enterprises which might develop later that they also reported unanimously in favor of his bill. This year, to make the job complete, he has, with the assistance of his colleagues, succeeded in getting an appropriation of $55,000 for a new bridge at the entrance of the river.

His speech on the nine-inch lobster bill was concise and to the point, and no doubt had a good effect, as the bill was carried everwhelmingly in the house.

Mr. McIntire was born in Gloucester Oct. 18, 1867.

Orlando McKenzie.

Norfolk in Norfolk county is one of the smallest towns in that section, having only about 250 registered voters. It has not lacked for attention at the legislature this year. Its representative has been Orlando McKenzie.

While Norfolk itself has not had much of its own special interests before the legislature, there have been a number of matters before the general court in which its interests in general have been concerned, and on these it has no reason to falter in its satisfaction with its representative.

All these matters go to the committee on towns, and McKenzie as a member has been able to judge things easily from the standpoint of his own people. His service has been very well appreciated by Sen. Hill, who is the senate chairman of that committee, and



who has been ready to so express himself. Mr. McKenzie was born in Pictou, N. S. He was educated in the public schools, and is a blacksmith. He is a Mason.

Robert A. McKirdy.

Robert A. McKirdy, with Martin M. Lomasney, holds up the honors of the Ward 8 organization in the legislature. McKirdy can be exempted from any charge of pretensions. There is something manly in his open admission that on matters under discussion he is satisfied to follow the lead which Martin Lomasney himself takes.

McKirdy openly stands forth and admits his obligations to the chief of the organization, as well as his general satisfaction at serving in the house with him.

Naturally there is but little opportunity left for individual work under the circumstances, but McKirdy has never made this any excuse for dodging his responsibilities. He has followed the practice of all Ward 8 men of being on hand at all sessions and all the time. He has been a member of the committee on counties and on that committee he has shown a thorough and complete understanding of the situation in Suffolk county. And from that knowledge he has been able to trace through the work in other counties which have come in. He has not a stubborn character, but there is in him the Missouri trait—he wants to see what those around him are



aiming at. It is not a bad trait, by any means, and he has saved himself from many an embarrassing position, because he has been able to explain his work in each case.

Mr. McKirdy was born Oct. 4, 1870, in Boston.

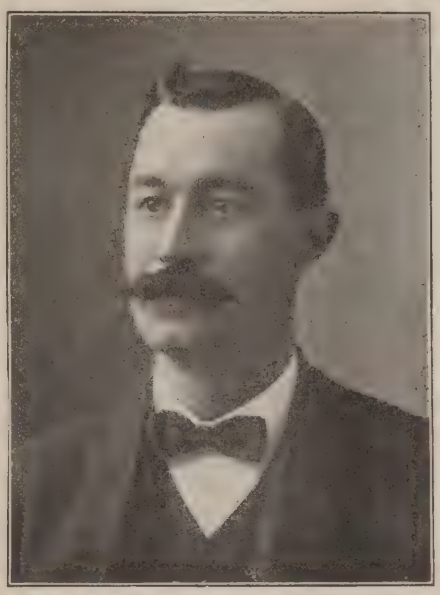
Edward L. McManus.

The palm for individual effort and personal achievement during the session of 1905 certainly belongs to the representative from Natick. The story of how Edward L. McManus succeeded in defeating the governor's veto of the Natick town hall bill is now a matter of history. In view of the fact that he was the only man who secured the passage of any measure notwithstanding the objections of his excellency, the victory stands out clearer than ever. But his work on this matter was decidedly characteristic of the man.

Mr. McManus was born in Natick in 1866. His father before him had been a member of the legislature, serving in the house of 1881 as a democrat. In those days Natick was a republican stronghold, but the popularity of the elder McManus was sufficient to break over party lines. It is significant that at the present time, when the town is regarded as being democratic, the son should duplicate the feat performed by his sire and win an election while marching under the banner of a minority party.

Probably the best description of Rep. McManus was that given at a Natick town meeting not so very long ago. It was one of those happy affairs where most everyone feels at home and the compliment is often passed without any blushes being called for. One of his fellow-townsmen remarked that "McManus had the vim of a democrat and the ability of a republican," and although the democrats may object to having it put that way, it is pretty apt. Although a staunch republican on all party measures, he has quite as many democratic as republican friends in the legislature, as was evidenced when any of the bills came up for settlement. Because of his close personal intimacy with both sides of the political fence he has been a tower of strength to his own party. Democratic members, for his sake, have often warned him of shoals where the republicans were in danger of striking bottom, and it has enabled him to see his associates as others see them.

While the town hall stands out as his greatest achievement of the year, his work on the resolve to pay a sum of money to Michael Morgan, a laborer on the metropolitan sewer, as compensation for expenses incurred because of the death of his little girl should not be overlooked. In a way it was quite as big a victory as the other. There was no claim against the state in this case. It was a matter of sentiment and justice against legal



rights, but McManus secured the message of the resolve in spite of the opposition of the committee on metropolitan affairs, one of the strongest in the house. He also secured the passage of a bill to provide for evening sessions of court for naturalization purposes. This bill has been fought for by democrats for years. Last year they succeeded in getting it through the legislature, but it was vetoed by Gov. Bates.

His work on the cider bill, so called, is also deserving of mention, for after the bill had been passed to be engrossed, it was reconsidered through the efforts of the Natick man and defeated in its enactment stage. In the committee on probate and chancery, of which he has been a member, he was a tower of strength in the securing of good Sunday legislation.

Rep. McManus is by profession a lawyer of large experience. He is regarded as an expert in street railway law, and nine years of service in the law department of the Boston Elevated railway would seem to give him the right to be so regarded. He is grand knight of the Natick council of Knights of Columbus, and a member of the New England Order of Protection and the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

McManus is one of the few men in the state of Irish descent who have secured honors from the republican party, but by his faithful and efficient work he has done much to bring others of his kin within the fold, and it is a safe guess that he has still greater honors coming to him from his party in the near future.

Lewis H. Millett.

The only thing which really disturbs Lewis H. Millett of Salem this year is the ease with which things have been going along. To Millett, who comes from a group of political



warriors in Salem, this is a little worrisome.

Last fall, for instance, when it came to a question of his being renominated and re-elected, half the best guessers in Essex county put it down that Millett would never come back. There were wars and rumors of wars all over the district, and campaign talk never ceased from July till election day. Millett was made the special target of the talkers. Even his close friends became a little worried over the possible result, but Millett himself never turned a hair. He said he felt certain he had the voters with him, and election day proved it.

His specialty is saying what he thinks. If everybody carried it out the way he does there would never be any trouble. Some people make the mistake of doing this behind another man's back. Millett never criticises unless face to face with the man for whom it is intended. The result is that everything is settled on the instant, and Millett knows just where his friends are.

He worked very hard to make it possible for Mayor Peterson to pay the room rent for the G. A. R. post in Salem, and he has advocated other important matters of local interest.

As a member of the committee on harbors and public lands he was frank in standing up against the plan for the Brockton ship canal, which he did not believe in.

Rep. Millett was born in Salem, Dec. 22, 1873.

John J. Mitchell.

Marlboro republicans were given a decided shock when John J. Mitchell, a democrat, was elected to represent them at the state house. All sorts of dire disasters were predicted.

Then Mitchell came down and took his seat, and in a little while the people who had been so shocked in the first place were given another spell of excitement. They found that while Mitchell was a democrat, and he left no doubt of that fact, he also was about as loyal a representative as their city ever had.



They found that he was working not for the democrats alone, but for the interests of the city. He was given a great trying out. He was placed in important places and worked under all conditions, but when he went back and stood for a re-election the people who had doubted him in the first place were foremost in helping his campaign along.

Whether another democrat could be elected to succeed Mitchell is a question, but there appears to be little doubt that Mitchell himself can be re-elected as long as he desires, and the republican members of the legislature have the best wishes in the world for him on that line.

The presence of a split delegation from that city has added to its influence, and the sewer and other legislation which has been secured from the state is the best evidence of that.

Mr. Mitchell is a native of Marlboro, where he was born May 9, 1873. His committee in the house this year is street railways.

Joseph E. Mooney.

A democratic representative from so strong a section as Ward 19, Boston, has to be with labor measures from motives of policy, if nothing else. There are cases too often where that is substantially the only real motive which actuates some of the men, and it shows in the house. Their roll call records are conformable to rule, but it will be found that having gone that far they have reached their limit, and the favoring vote has often been upset by deliberate work on the other side, coupled with the explanation that personally they have to stand up.

In contrast to all this is the work of Mr. Mooney from the 19th Suffolk district. He has not only voted for the labor measures, without exception, but he has worked for them in the house, and spoken at all times

and to good effect. His disinterestedness in the task has been one of the strong cards for the arguments which he has presented.

It has been well thought of, too, in his



home district, as well as in the legislature. On taxation, which has been his committee appointment for this year, he has shown a good healthy disposition to inquire into such matters. He has believed heartily with the governor in the imposition of an inheritance tax. As he sees it, the small householder now bears an unjust burden, while those who are wealthy dodge their tax or pay it but grudgingly. That is why his committee service helped to work out a favorable report on the bill. His general all-round ability was recognized during the closing days of the session when the speaker placed him on the important recess committee which will have to consider railroad and street railway legislation. Mr. Mooney was born in Roxbury in 1874. He was educated in the public schools, and after leaving them he engaged in the fire insurance and real estate business. He is a member of the Hibernians, the Heptasophs, the Royal Arcanum and St. Alphonsus association.

George H. Moore.

Rep. George H. Moore of Boston represents in part that hot political battleground known as Ward 10 in the city of Boston. This is his second year as a member of the lower branch. Rep. Moore is essentially a business man and possesses the sound sense that characterizes successful business men. Last year he served on the committee on cities and was retained on this committee by Speaker Frothingham



this year. He has given much study to municipal questions and is entirely conversant with the problems that affect cities and especially the city of Boston. He served as a member of the Boston common council in 1899. Rep. Moore is a New Hampshire boy. He was born in Lempster in 1844 and was educated in the public schools. He has devoted himself for many years to real estate matters. He enlisted May 1, 1861, in Co. E, 1st New Hampshire volunteers, for three months, and served at Harper's Ferry, Va.

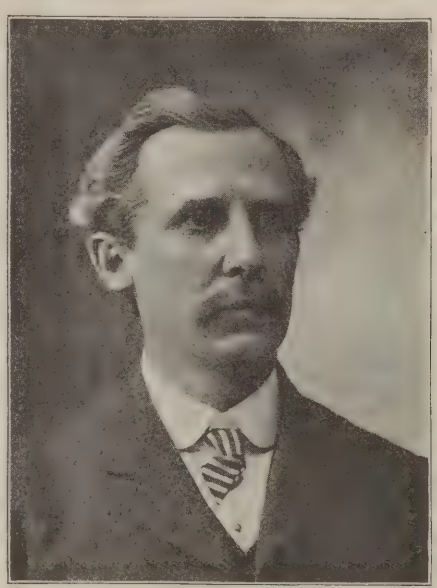
Few committees have had more vital matters to dispose of in the last few years than the committee on cities. This was especially true a year ago when the distinction was sharply drawn between what were termed the conservative members of that body and those who were not conservative. Rep. Moore was entitled to be classed with the former, and this undoubtedly explains the fact that the speaker of the house maintained him on the committee for the present session. The representative has been able to accomplish much for his district, and has also manifested a willingness and a readiness to discuss and dispose of matters affecting the city of Boston in the manner best calculated to subserve the interests of that city, aside from petty political considerations.

Harry P. Morse.

Harry P. Morse of Haverhill has had a pretty busy public life since he first entered into politics. He began with town honors in Bradford, where he was born in 1854, and where he was selectman for five years and overseer of the poor.

When Haverhill annexed Bradford, it was not long before he was elected to the board of aldermen, and in his second year in that body he was chosen as president, serving in that capacity during 1902.

Having quit the board, he took a little spell



of rest, and then in 1903 he was elected to the house of representatives from Haverhill.

Being a first year man, it was hardly to be thought that he would be singled out, but even in that first year he was named for a place on the committee on the relations of employers and employes, where he did very good work indeed. Coming from a labor and manufacturing section, he was able to comprehend the needs of both capital and labor, and he used his best efforts for the general interest of the people.

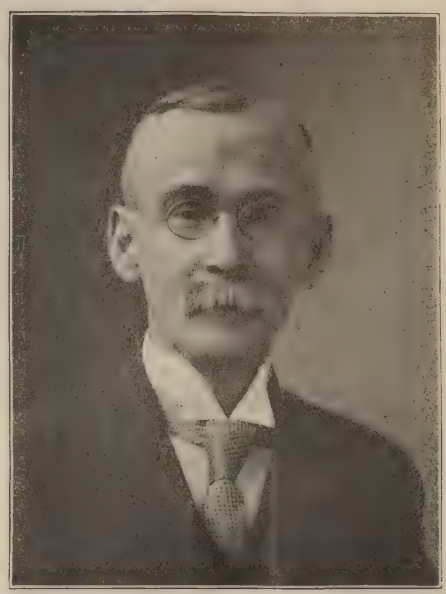
But his labors brought their legislative rewards, for this year he was made the clerk of the committee on banks and banking, and was also given a place on the committee on railroads. Mr. Morse was educated in the public schools. His business is that of box manufacturer. He is a Mason and a member of the Essex and Haverhill republican clubs.

Francis T. Nelson.

One of the leading members of the Town Clerks' association of the legislature is Francis T. Nelson of Upton. While this organization has no exact corporate existence, it has not a little influence on the trend of legislation. Rep. Nelson, properly enough, is in high standing, for while he cannot boast of so many years service as Town Clerk Chamberlain of Sturbridge, the 4th Worcester senator, he has 17 years of service behind him, and this makes a record quite among the top notchers.

Being on the water supply committee, he has had plenty of opportunities to use the knowledge he has learned in running his little town government. He is one of the best friends that the small towns have, and his first belief is that some day, when the towns resolve themselves into a little band of their own for offense and defense, the legislative path of all of them will be vastly better to resist the assaults of the cities.

Mr. Nelson was born in Upton, Nov. 11, 1851. He was educated at the high school



and at Wilbraham academy. He is a straw hat packer and is a member of the Masonic order.

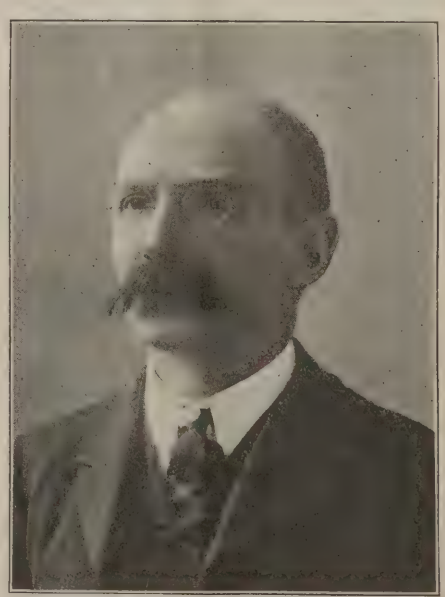
Harry S. Nicoll.

There is a whole page of lessons in the few short lines about his life which Rep. Harry S. Nicoll of Quincy, in the 5th Norfolk district, contributed to the clerk of the house at the opening of the session.

A man who in 1880 arrives from Scotland, where he was born in 1858, makes this his adopted country, for nine years works as a granite cutter, becoming a wholesale dealer in 1889, and who goes to the city council from 1898 to 1901 and to the legislature in 1905, is a man whom it will pay to keep an eye on. That is his career, epitomized, and it is really a remarkable one.

Not only has he thus gone forward politically, but in his chosen business for three years he has been the president of the Granite Manufacturers' association.

Mr. Nicoll this year has served on the committee on water supply. In the committee he has been particularly conservative, and



with his business training he has never forgotten that there never yet was a contract that did not have two sides. It can be said that he has seen both before he has voted.

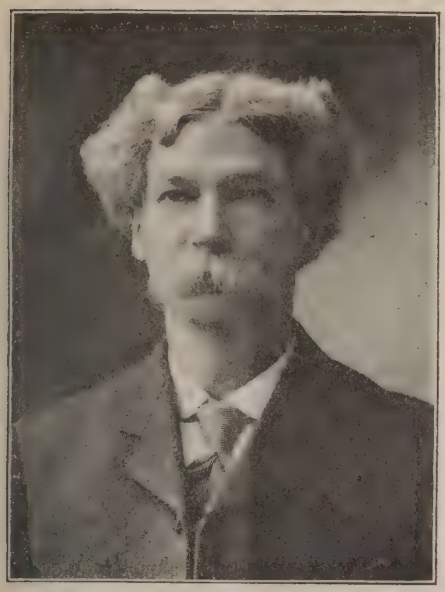
Arthur D. Norcross.

The really striking resemblance which he bears to Mark Twain has ceased to be a subject of comment to those who have become acquainted with Arthur D. Norcross of Monson. Meanwhile there has grown up a very decided admiration for his ability and his ideals.

Somehow the matter of ideals is the last thing one looks for in legislators. His business moves, the amount of his money, his hobbies, all become a subject for general

comment, but the inquiry as what ideals a member of the general court may have is rarely put.

Yet in the case of Norcross it is recognized



that he has them. He has first of all a firm belief in the honesty of the general court, and also the belief that no man should vote on a bill for other people unless he understands it himself.

Last year a member of the lobby approached him at one time asking him to vote for a certain matter. "But why?" asked Norcross.

"Because," said the man, "a lot of your friends are going to vote for it and we thought you might like to be with them."

It was a fatal remark.

Norcross, as is his custom, had made a private study of the measure, but he was a little undecided about it. When he found that a paid advocate of the measure could only bring forward as a reason for its passage that some other men were going to vote for it, he decided it could go over, and voted accordingly.

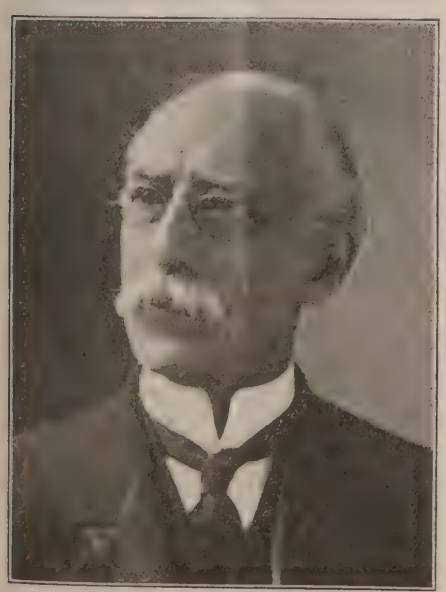
The studying of measures is his practice and he is without doubt one of the best posted men at all times on the internal structure of measures under discussion. He is on the labor and prison committees, and clerk of the latter.

Rep. Norcross was born in Monson Nov. 7, 1848.

Charles H. Nowell.

The real master of the banks and banking committee this year has been Charles H. Nowell of Reading, who in private life is paymaster of the Boston & Maine system. He is also on the constitutional amendments committee.

A trained financier by calling, he has been able during this session to give a helping hand to straighten out banking matters which threatened to clog sometimes from the failure of legislators to understand the com-



plete significance of what they were trying to do.

As a result the banking committee this year cleaned up its docket earlier than in some years, and reported matters with more general satisfaction all round. State street has felt the good effect of having an expert in charge, as it were, under the circumstances.

Outside of his banking committee the one little hobby which Mr. Nowell has had has been the correction of the abuses attending the assignment of wages. He has not got as far as he wished, by any means, but the money sharks have learned one thing, that there is a man on the hill who is watching them all the time and who has first hand information of what they are doing. It is a sort of thankless job, at the best, working to protect men who again and again have shown that they do not know enough to protect themselves, but this has not moved him in the slightest from his course. Before he leaves Beacon hill it is a fair guess that he will have secured legislation which will go a long ways towards correcting that great abuse.

Mr. Nowell was born in Lowell, Oct. 15, 1843.

Edward H. O'Brien.

On a certain day not so very long ago the district and municipal judges the state over, without exception, added to their sentencing a new feature.

As the poor unfortunates who arose before them on the charge of drunkenness received their sentences, each and every one of them was informed that under the law they were entitled to appeal from this, and ask for a trial in a higher court.

In many cases it did not make much difference, but even during the first year, in Boston alone, there were a half dozen cases where, thus made aware of their rights, men who felt that they had been misrepresented by extra zealous policemen entered their appeals and now look forward confidently to acquittal in the higher court.



The man who compelled the judges to adopt this formula was Edward H. O'Brien of Worcester, a young lawyer, who is also a member of the legislature. Time and again in his practice he has found cases of men who, unaware even of the privilege of appealing, haven taken sentences which they honestly felt did not belong to them.

This is only one of many things which Mr. O'Brien has done during his years.

In 1904 Mr. O'Brien first introduced the petition relative to placing out children in homes of their own religious belief. It was practically the same bill which became a law during the recent session. A year ago he also introduced a petition, which became a law, allowing independent companies to parade with imitation fire arms.

This year he introduced the bill to compel the Worcester Insane hospital to turn their sewage into the Worcester sewers. This bill was favored by the city council of Worcester, but the mayor vetoed the order requesting the Worcester men in the legislature to favor its passage. The ways and means committee reported against the bill. It was sent to the senate first and was killed. When it came back to the house Rep. O'Brien succeeded in having the bill substituted and it took its several readings. The senate then reversed its previous action and sent it along for its several readings. The house enacted it, but when it came up in the senate for enactment Sen. Hull of Millbury made a personal appeal for its defeat and the senate killed it.

He worked also for the settlement of the Worcester station problem, for the bridge across the lake there, and for labor matters. He was clerk this year, as he was a year ago, of the committee on insurance. Mr. O'Brien was born in Woburn in 1874. He was educated in the public schools and at Holy Cross, from which he graduated in 1897. He is a member of several fraternal organizations.

Daniel M. O'Connell.

In Chelsea the delegation which comes to the general court is divided politically, the republicans and democrats being represented.



Daniel M. O'Connell is the democratic representative. When in 1904 he came to the house it was considered quite a surprise, but last fall he was re-elected with very little trouble.

Mr. O'Connell has served on the committee on election laws during both sessions. This has not been a democratic committee, but his presence there has had not a little to do in saving democratic unity.

Mr. Luce in his anxiety for reform has thrown over party questions in many cases, and without a brake there is no question of the damage which might be done to democratic organizations if all he asked for was allowed to go through.

Yet on the matter of direct nomination and other democratic ideas, Mr. O'Connell has been steadfast for pushing them forward, believing that direct nomination will help to solve many of the elective office problems.

The Chelsea and East Boston senatorial situation has naturally engaged his attention. He has also been a member of the little band of democrats who have tried to help along labor legislation in every way possible. He is one of the firmest believers in union labor. He was born in London in 1865. He is a cigar maker by trade. Mr. O'Connell was an alderman in Chelsea in 1899, 1900 and 1901. Socially he is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

M. Fred O'Connell.

Newspapermen, no matter how ready with their pens, are singularly lacking as a rule when they really enter on legislative careers. George Schofield in the past has been the particular glowing exception to this rule, but up to this year he has ruled almost alone.

Now an addition must be made in the per-



son of Rep. M. Fred O'Connell of Fitchburg. Not only was he known before coming to the legislature as a good newspaperman, but since coming he has also easily entered the ranks

of good legislators, and he divides the honors with the Ipswich man. He is a graduate of Boston University law school, and was born in Hopedale in 1870.

There was not a little surprise when O'Connell, a first year man from Fitchburg, was named on the public lighting committee. Everyone had known from the beginning that in this committee would come a fight of millions, and it was thought that only the oldest men of the house and republicans would be recognized.

Some even went to the point of inquiring as to why he had been distinguished. They were assured that it was not true that this or that interest had asked for him, but that he was a personal selection and that the speaker put him on because, first and last, he believed he could keep his head and also that he could be implicitly trusted.

His recent position on the Boston Gas Consolidated bill has shown that. Legislatively speaking, the popular side was with the gas people, and the contest and dispute was so involved, with good men divided, that ample opportunity was afforded a man to soldier. Instead, though, O'Connell followed every hearing and then stood up with the committeemen who fought for the final capitalization figure and a reduction in the price of gas.

J. Frank O'Hare.

J. Frank O'Hare, from the 14th Suffolk, who was born in Canada in 1874, is one of the labor representatives in the legislature. This year he was especially anxious to go on the labor committee because of the feeling that there would be some important matters of legislation taken up. Last summer he was sent as a delegate to a meeting of workmen at St. Louis, and at that session he secured a number of new ideas on the relation of capital and labor.



But evidently he was too strenuous a labor man for the powers in control and instead of labor he was put on public charitable institutions. On that committee he has given very close attention to the project for transferring the state prison to the island of Nashawena. He has looked at it from the point of view of those who have friends and relatives in the institution to whom they are closely connected. He wants to make certain that no hardship will come to them by reason of the added expense necessary to reach the place.

For his district O'Hare made a notable campaign for the establisment of a transfer station at the Terminal station. South Boston people now have to pay double fare in certain cases or else make very roundabout and tiresome trips. He was defeated on this, but his argument attracted the attention of the authorities, and it is likely that by another session he will be able to secure some concessions from the elevated road. They will have to be concessions, for the road is protected by its charter from any actual demand.

Hugh H. O'Rourke.

One of the prettiest little incidents of the close of the last session was a pilgrimage of Worcester school children to the state house as the guests of Hugh H. O'Rourke of Worcester.

Hardly a day passes but what some member of the legislature is visited by school children from his home district whom he takes over the building, but this pilgrimage was something altogether different.

Mr. O'Rourke not only had the children brought from Worcester, and there were 125 in the party, at his expense, but furthermore at the state house he entertained them at luncheon, and then sent them home, all expenses paid, to their very doors. It was easily the biggest thing of its kind which has been done.



Mr. O'Rourke takes great pride in the fact that he is always present during the legislative sessions, and his roll-call record will show that he has given proper attention to his duties. It can also be said that he is one of the most ardent "labor" men in the house, and he will always be found voting on the side of the working man.

Mr. O'Rourke was born in Worcester in 1868. During his legislative life he has spent most of his time on the public health committee, and he has been especially prominent in pushing laws against the adulteration of food. The attention which the federal government is now giving to this subject shows the importance which is attached to it. O'Rourke has also been enthusiastic in his efforts to secure the passage of laws which will compel trolley roads to use proper fenders and also to carry lifting jacks in cases of accidents. Neither of these bills has yet been enacted, but there is a great deal of common sense back of them. The agitation he has started on fenders has resulted in various improvements being made in the styles in use, even though this measure has not been adopted. There is plain logic in his plan for carrying lifting jacks to be available in case of accidents, and this is bound to be enacted some day.

David M. Owens.

The democrat from Boston who is chosen to represent Ward 18, which is the 18th Suffolk district, can be assumed to have his hands full from the very start. There is no section of the city where the demands are



more insistent or where the competition for honors is sharper.

David M. Owens, the present representative from that ward, has satisfied the needs, though, and he was able to please so well that he has been promoted. He was given an election to the Boston common council, where he did good work during the two years he served there, and after that he was sent to the house last year for the first time.

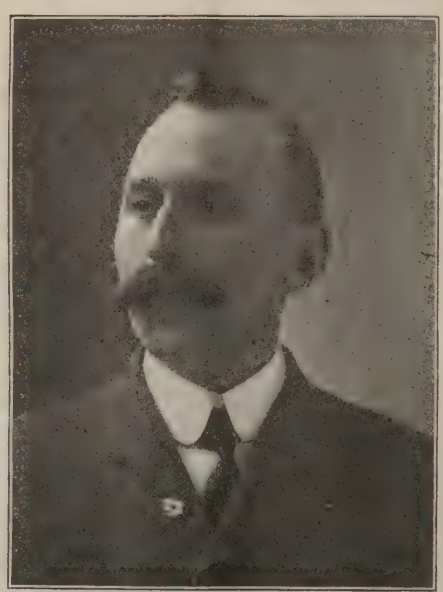
His interests have been chiefly on labor matters as they have come up for the general study of the members. The city of Boston bills also have been in his care in many cases, and he has had special bills of his own to which he has given not a little time.

Not only is Owens one of the youngest men of the house, but he is one of the youngest immigrants. He was born in Ireland in 1877, and shortly afterward came to this country. He graduated from the English high school and then went into business. He has engaged in various commercial lines. In 1904 he was on the committee on education, where he made a strong fight for free text books the state over, an agitation which needed pushing. This year he has been on the committee on harbors and public lands, and he helped along various plans which would call for work close to Boston.

Edwin H. Oxner.

There is a singular fitness in old Essex sending a shipbuilder to the legislature as its representative. The old cod swinging above the gallery looks for someone who knows the deep among the members and often in vain. There is a tradition, though, that the sacred cod took notice of Edwin Oxner of Essex when he entered the house this year, and that later on, when he was appointed to the committee on harbors and public lands Tom Pedrick had to make certain of the fastenings of the fish, its satisfaction was expressed in so many wiggles.

Oxner not only knows all about the building



of boats, but he knows the needs of the waterways along the coast, and he has proved a valuable member of the committee.

On local matters affecting Gloucester and his district he has also achieved so much success that a serious movement has been started to have him stand for the senate. During the year he has managed to do some little favor for each town in the section, giving a hand to Newburyport and Gloucester at certain critical periods.

Mr. Oxner was born in Nova Scotia in 1867. He was educated in the public schools and has been a shipbuilder in Essex since settling there. He is a Mason, an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias.

Frank E. Packard.

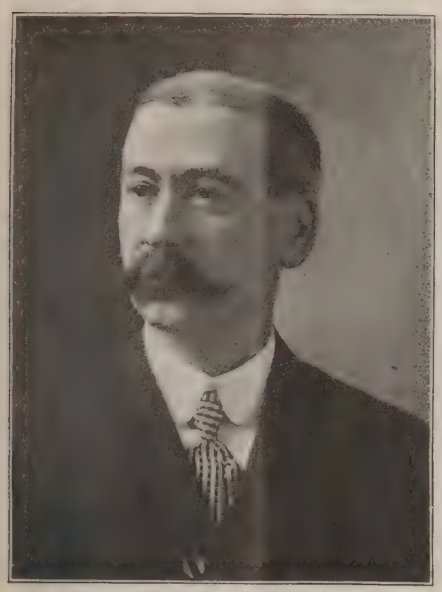
Frank E. Packard of Brockton, in the 9th Plymouth district, has had a varied career to date. Born in Kingston in 1857, he was educated in Brockton schools, graduating from Amherst college after being prepared at Adams academy. He then was a teacher for a while in Brockton and finally in Syria on the far side of the world.

He was for over three years among the quaint people in that land, and then after a year of travel in European countries returned to Brockton, where he entered the insurance business, in which he is now engaged.

With his scholastic training, his appointment on the committee on education was very satisfactory to him, and the members of that committee further showed their good judgment in recognizing him still further by making him the clerk of that committee.

Singularly enough he was able from his position on that committee to take hold on a number of local matters. Mr. Packard is a

firm believer in the public schools, and during his year he has been aiming to bring up the standard of the schools of the state. One of the last things which he did in the



session was to help on the bill for the Brockton High School, which was put through at the very end. The fact that he was able to give all the facts and explain the conditions perfectly made the work of suspending rules vastly easier for the Brockton delegation.

Charles W. Paradise.

Charles W. Paradise has been one of the authorities in the house this year on matters relating to republican legislation in Boston. He has had more than a little experience in that line, and there are few men who are better posted on the best means and methods for bringing out the vote.

He was one of the managers of the Mel Adams congressional campaign not so very long ago, and even though he was unable, through no fault of his, to really carry out the work as it was planned, the margin by which Mr. Foss carried the caucuses was so short that there really was very little fun left for him.



Just now, and in fact all this year, he has been interested in the work of bringing out the republican vote in Ward 12, Boston, which he represents. He has got matters so far along that there is a very good organization indeed, which has the respect of the people at large and which is helping to bring new voters daily into line. In the legislature Mr. Paradise has been the clerk of the committee on fisheries and game.

Rep. Paradise was born in Boston in 1857. He was educated at the English high school. Since leaving school he has been engaged in mercantile pursuits and as a book-keeper.

Joseph A. Parks.

As committees are regarded in the legislature, by reason of the opportunities which they give to pose before big men, the committee on labor comes lowest on the list. The makeup of this committee is always the result of a struggle.

The committee on cities, on the other hand, is one of the prize committees. Labor never travels. Cities is always on the go. Labor holds scant hearings, as far as the kid-glove element is concerned. This same element leaves its kid gloves all over the table of the committee on cities. Good service on the labor committee, if the legislator is a workman, often results in his being black-listed as soon as he returns to private life. Good service on cities often results in the ex-legislator settling into a soft snap somewhere.

That was why Speaker Frothingham got a serious shock early in January on opening his mail one morning when he found a note from Joseph A. Parks, the representative from Fall River in the 10th Bristol, in which he asked that he be taken off the committee on cities and put on labor. It was so unusual a request that the speaker had it verified before he did anything, and then he complied with the request. He was really attracted



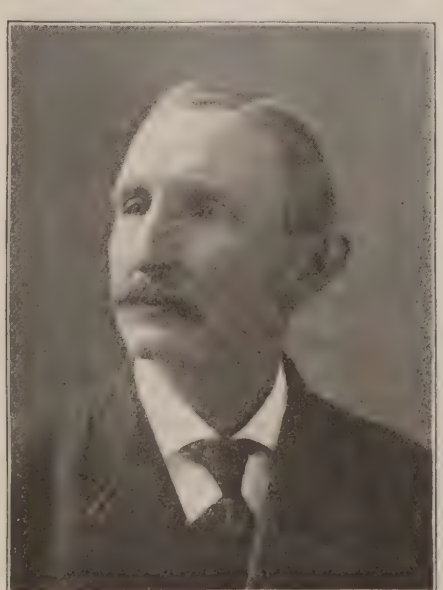
by the spirit of Mr. Parks, and went a little further, only giving him elections as his other committee, so that he could give most of his time to labor matters.

As a member of the labor committee Mr. Parks has had the busiest years of his life, and no man could have worked harder than he has to bring about legislation. If some of the other men who boast labor affiliations had been one-half as earnest there would be more laws on the blue book of this year. Good work has been done, though, and it is going to show next year, when Rep. Parks will be ranking man on labor.

Mr. Parks was born in Preston, England, in 1877, and he understands mill conditions on this side and in the old country. He has been a cotton mill employe, and also in the real estate and insurance business. He was an alderman in 1903 in Fall River.

Chauncey E. Parsons.

Chauncey E. Parsons of Northampton is one of the pooh-bahs of his home section. Ever



since he became of age, it might be said, he has been interested in substantially all the political movements in his home section. A member of the Grange, he has been an ardent agriculturalist, and he has also held various town offices.

It was natural that such a man should want to go on the committee on agriculture in the state house, and this, which was his first choice, was readily given to him.

On the committee now he is fourth man, and it is not wholly out of the line of possibilities that on being returned he may be the ranking man on the committee at the next session of the legislature.

He has been a particularly loyal western Massachusetts man in all legislative matters. It is a happy sort of an association which these men have, and a wise one at that, and he has been a valuable member. He has spoken on the floor, not very often, but always to an attentive house.

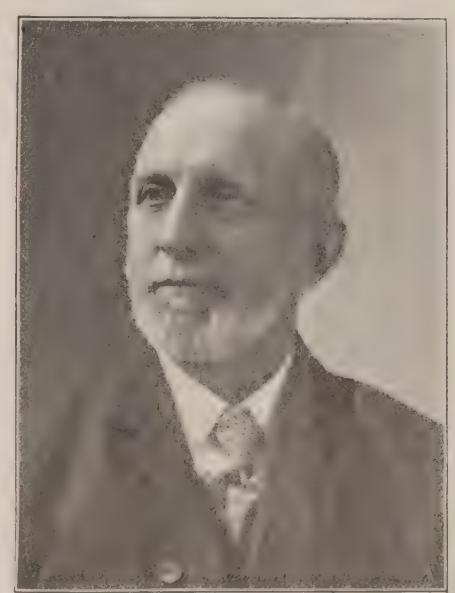
Mr. Parsons was born in Northampton in 1847. He went to the public schools there.

He has been a farmer for the best part of his life, between times holding town and public offices. He was sewer commissioner for seven years and a member of the agricultural society.

William E. Patrick.

"The most consistent temperance man in the entire legislature" is the title which is borne by William E. Patrick, the representative from Warren in the 5th Worcester district. He has also been a most conscientious member of the committee on agriculture in helping along measures for the benefit of the man behind the plough.

On the liquor law committee, though, he has stood as firm as a rock against all the attempts to let the bars down in any way on



the selling of liquor. As a rule, even the most steadfast temperance advocates in the legislature have at some time or other some little personal interest which warps their judgment in legislation and for which they are at least willing to look the other way. No such item can be found in his career. Yet withal he is a most companionable man. The very stability of his opinion, even though it helped to block the plan to allow hotels to sell liquor till midnight in Boston, has aroused the interest of his fellow members and their respect as well.

Mr. Patrick was born in Warren, May 2, 1847. His early years were spent in the public schools, and he then went into farming. Afterwards he became an agent for a milk contractor, farming between times. In his home town he was early elected selectman, and after two years he was made chairman of the board, which place he held for eight years. He has also been town assessor. He is an Odd Fellow, a member of the Grange and of the Royal Arcanum.

Edward C. Paull.

Rep. Edward C. Paull of Taunton is one of the prominent business men of the house. He is also one of the most forceful and influential of the Beacon hill lawmakers. He has served but two years as a member of the lower branch, but has a following that would do credit to many of the veterans of the branch. He was born in Taunton in 1862, and was educated in the public schools there. Mr. Paull is in the grain business, and is an active member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Boston and New York produce exchanges. Naturally he has been much interested in everything that pertained to the commercial growth and success of Boston and Massachusetts, and in these matters his judgment was followed by many members of the house.

Last year Rep. Paull served on the committee on railroads. This year he not only had this same committee, but was placed as chairman of the committee on liquor law. If this committee had been composed entirely of men

of the business acumen and experience of Rep. Paull the existing situation might be remedied.

Within a few weeks Mr. Paull was urged to permit the use of his name as candidate for



the mayoralty of Taunton. He declined the honor. Nevertheless the people of his city will undoubtedly refuse to permit him to retire from public life, even though, as his friends say, his desire is strong to sever his political ties.

W. Rodman Peabody.

Rep. W. Rodman Peabody of Cambridge has had his baptism of fire. He is now serving his second year in the lower branch of the legislature, and even that moderation in speech and action, that icy regularity of which the opposition has spoken so much, has failed to keep a goodly number of friends and supporters from his standard. The representative is a rather eloquent reminder of some very dignified contests, for in the district he hails from the contests are always edged with dignity. Mr. Peabody is Cantabrigian in his every fibre, and perhaps he would want no higher commendation. He was born in the university city in 1874, and was educated there. He not only graduated from Harvard's law school, but since that time he has lectured there. Last year, when failure of issue threatened, he was elected to succeed Hon. James J. Myers, who had just concluded a very distinguished service in the lower branch.

Mr. Peabody is a student of all public problems. He is careful. He balks from quick or snap judgments. Hence at times he is misunderstood. His oratory is of the heart-to-heart talk character. He eschews the arts of the elocutionist. When he has convictions they are profound ones, and he doesn't hesitate then to speak.

The Cambridge representative served a year ago on the committees on constitutional amendments and metropolitan affairs. This



year he has yielded the amendments committee for that of taxation. He still retains his place on metropolitan affairs.

It can be fairly said of Mr. Peabody that he has gained in influence. Comparatively speaking, he has addressed the house but rarely, and when he has the house has listened. His colleagues understand thoroughly that no matter whether they can agree with him or not, he has not spoken before he has considered well his subject and that he is entirely sincere in what he says. Personally he is most cordial and free from affectation of any kind. He had large footsteps to follow in when he came to the service of the commonwealth, but it is agreed on all sides that he is representing his district in pretty good shape, nevertheless.

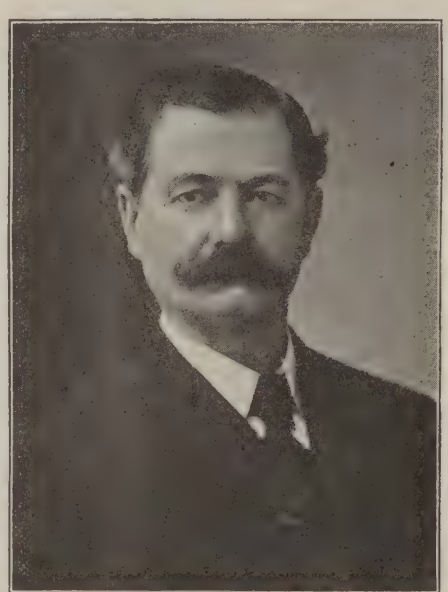
Pierre F. Peloquin.

Pierre F. Peloquin of Fall River, in the 11th Bristol district, has now completed his fourth year in the house of representatives. The work which he has been able to accomplish, the general esteem in which he is held, as well as the attention which he has attracted, furnish the best object lesson possible of the foolishness of sending men for only one or two years to the general court, as well as the advantages of sending them for a longer period.

It is the calm judgment of a number of the members of the legislature that the upbuilding of the textile schools in Bristol county is due in no small part to the constant presence of Mr. Peloquin, who has always been in touch with the requirements of the hour and had the interest of the section close to his heart.

There have been times when it has been a trifle squally, when the members of the legislature have grown dubious about voting additional sums of money to the textile schools. But by his diplomacy, and because of his position as chairman of education, he has been able to weather all storms.

Mr. Peloquin was born in Sorel, Canada,



in 1851. He graduated from the Montreal college, was a bookkeeper and later on became a merchant. In Fall River he is the president of the Lafayette bank. He is a justice of the peace and a member of the school committee, and, while enthusiastically American in his sympathies, is a great friend of the French-American citizens, who have been assisted by him many times.

Winthrop E. Perry.

One of the strongest advocates of the soldier's bounty bill in the legislature has been Winthrop E. Perry, the chairman of the committee on military affairs.

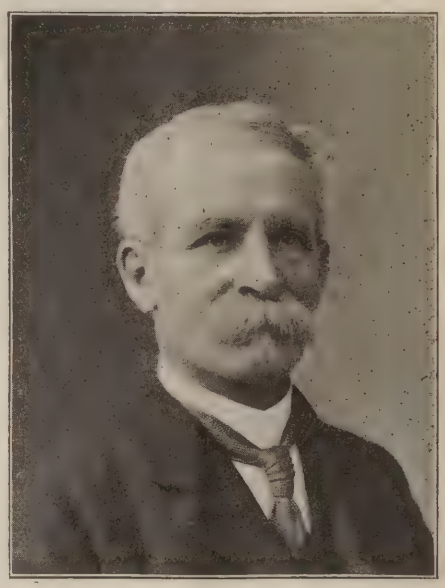
It was no off interest, either, for Mr. Perry himself has shouldered the musket, serving through the war with the old 8th regiment, and no man is better fitted to judge whether it is ever possible to recompense too much the men who braved all to keep the nation whole.

His militia service extends over a period of 24 years, during which he served in every capacity from private to captain.

It was the same last year, when the matter came up originally, and there has never been any doubt of his intentions.

Mr. Perry comes from Beverly, in the 19th Essex district. He was born there in 1842, and went to the public schools. Those were great shoe days, but the sea had the first call on him, and for three years he was a fisherman.

Then he entered the factory after this roving spell, and became a shoe cutter. When the war broke out he went to the front and did his duty. He is now a member of the G. A. R. and the I. O. O. F., and he has never given up his interest in the militia. Beverly has been served well, exceedingly well, in fact, by him during his term of service. He has the respect of all men and the ill will of none, in the legislature. Besides acting as



house chairman of military affairs, he has been a member of the fisheries and game committee.

Michael F. Phelan.

One of the new men sent from Lynn this year was Michael F. Phelan, who comes from the 12th Essex district. First of all he started in with the good wishes of his fellow members from that section, and the good fellowship of the house came also to him.

There was no slack in his gearing which had to be taken up once the house went to work. Intuitively he seemed to appreciate what was called for and what was desired, and from the start thus he became an integral part of the house machinery.

While his appointment as clerk of the public health committee was a graceful little tribute to the respect for his ability, he soon discovered that there were other calls for his services, and without lagging in his public health work he managed to take part in the agitation over most of the other measures.

The bill for dredging Lynn harbor naturally engaged his attention early, in common with the other Lynn members. When they had their little conference as to what they should do about it, he was selected to have charge of the bill for the delegation and he did his work well.

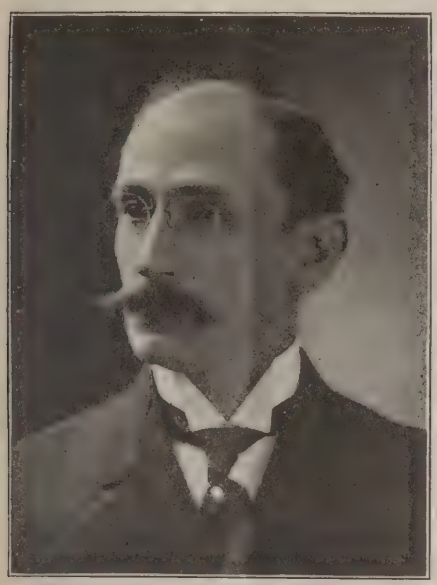
Being a lawyer, he was also called on at various times to help out on judiciary matters. He was much interested in the passage of the bill which provides that men charged with drunkenness in court shall be warned of their right to appeal when being sentenced —a very just law to protect people who in many cases have not known their rights.



Rep. Phelan was born in Lynn in 1875. He was educated in the Lynn public schools and is a graduate of Harvard and its law school. He is a practicing lawyer.

Amos A. Phelps.

The little town of Rockland in Plymouth county was long in the grip of the socialists. True, MacCartney, the socialist representative, was as kindly an enthusiast as one could desire, yet the republicans feel rather satisfied, now that the tide has swung about, and a republican again is holding down the seat on



the hill and responding, when the name of the town is called, as its representative.

Amos A. Phelps has been the Rockland member during the past session, and he has been a staunch republican in every way. There has been nothing bigoted in his political ideas, but he has had the firm standing of a man who knows his party organization is right and who is proud of it. His principal effort on the floor of the house was on the automobile speed bill. He was in charge of the report of his committee on roads and bridges on this matter, and defended the measure successfully against very strenuous opposition.

Amos Phelps was tried out at home before he was sent to Beacon hill. He was a member of the school committee for seven years and he met his townspeople socially in the Sons of Veterans, the I. O. O. F. and the K. P. organizations, which are pretty apt to discover a man's real level. This affiliation, it should be said, has been of no little importance in the legislature.

He has been clerk of printing and also a member of the roads and bridges committee of the legislature, which has handled matters relating to the territory from which he came. Mr. Phelps was born in Rockland in 1867. He is in the real estate and insurance business.

Stephen W. Phillips.

One of the best types of the new legislators of the year has been Stephen W. Phillips of Salem. Save for small district matters which he worked to a successful ending, Mr. Phillips



admits that he was blocked in his main desire as a member of the street railway committee, which was to get through a general street railway bill. The action of the house in killing the same gave the death blow to that agitation.

Yet no legislative action can dislodge in the slightest the praise rightly belonging to Mr. Phillips for his attitude, and because of this fact he is held up as one of the best type. Only those inside the committee on street railways, of which he was a member this year, can realize how much pressure was brought to bear on him and others to report special bills. Without impugning the plans of the promoters, although from the very first a strong believer in street railway development, he held that the privileges asked were such as should only be thrown open to the people of the state at large, if at all, and he held to his course. Efforts to argue him out of his position failed, and the general bill was reported.

Mr. Phillips was born in Honolulu in 1873. He is a Harvard '95 man, and also a graduate of the law school. He has been a practicing attorney since 1898.

Charles S. Pierce.

Rep. Charles S. Pierce is a very clean-cut and attractive young legislator. He comes from the very classic shades of Milton, where he was born in 1874, and is of a very distinguished family. It is only fair to say that since his advent on Beacon hill he has refused to rely at any period on the laurels that belonged to his ancestors. He has apparently taken the legislative service very earnestly and seriously and has given freely of his time and energy to the work. When he first came to the general court he was not known to any great extent. In fact, for a few weeks he was rather pointed out as the younger brother of Dr. Pierce of Dorchester. The doctor had been quite prominent then in the political affairs of the latter territory, had been a candidate for congress and for the state senate. Before long, however, it was discovered that the young man from Milton could stand on his own laurels.

Speaker Frothingham placed him on the judiciary committee. Rep. Pierce is a Harvard man and a graduate of the Harvard law school. He did good work as a member of the committee, and spoke for it on the floor



of the house on certain important occasions. This year he was kept on the judiciary committee and was made chairman of the committee on elections.

While the representative devotes himself quite closely to the work at the state house, he has not relaxed his very strong hold on the local pulse. His influence in the town affairs of Milton is most marked and his friends propose that it shall remain marked. Today he has the confidence of the people of that town, irrespective of party.

His name has been mentioned on several occasions in connection with higher honors, but he has manifested no disposition to leave the important training house on Beacon hill. The representative has publicly announced his allegiance to "conservatism." Only once did he deviate from the beaten path, an instance well remembered by members of the house, and the next day he repented and told the house so. Such frankness wins friends. Rep. Pierce is a lucid, if somewhat impetuous, debater, but it is the words that are crowded—not the ideas.

Mellen A. Pingree.

Rep. Mellen A. Pingree of Haverhill whose sudden death a few days ago cast such a gloom over his native city, was easily one of the republican leaders of the house. Mr. Pingree was a Maine boy. He was born in Lewiston in 1861. He graduated from Boston University, class of 1881, and was directly admitted to the bar. He was one of the prominent lawyers of the house. Mr. Pingree was city solicitor of Haverhill in 1897, and had served as vice-chairman of the Haverhill school board. In 1903 he served on the committee on mercantile affairs in the house, and last year was chairman of street railways. This year he again headed the same committee, and was also a member of rules.

The representative possessed a high order of ability, which was fittingly recognized on important occasions, and was aggressive. As a forceful speaker, not without a dash of eloquence, he had few equals in the general court. He had important political relations throughout the commonwealth, and this fact added more or less significance to a recent announcement of his candidacy for attorney general. As house chairman of street railways a great burden was placed on his shoulders in relation to the general eminent domain bill, he having headed the minority of seven which opposed that measure.

The representative was an indefatigable worker and a close student of the law. His quiet, unassuming democratic manner at-



tracted many to him when he first came to the hill. He was a man of ideas, versatile and quick to take advantage of the least opportunity afforded by any unwary enemy. While he had been kept decidedly busy because of Haverhill and Essex county matters, he yet had time to play an important part in the various Boston situations which have been created from time to time.

As a party worker his efforts and his organization ability were always appreciated by the republican leaders of the state. In his service on the hill he showed no disposition to play to the galleries, but, on the contrary, was forced through convictions to oppose many so-called popular measures which were rich assets in the hands of the demagogue. On the larger questions affecting the rights of capital and labor, in which his district was so naturally interested, he took a commendable position.

While the representative was a very serious and studious gentleman he yet knew how to play and drop his reserve when the work of a day was done. His genial nature asserted itself and the legislature could produce no better type of the good fellow.

Noah A. Plympton.

Over 20 years ago Noah A. Plympton and William L. Douglas worked side by side for the election of Benjamin F. Butler as governor of Massachusetts. Mr. Plympton was the campaign manager, and Mr. Douglas was interested as a supporter in the campaign.

Thus there was a peculiar significance to the proceedings on the 1st of January when Noah Plympton, the republican representative from the town of Wellesley, again stood by William L. Douglas and lifting his right hand repeated after him the oath of office which made him a fellow member with the governor in the state government of 1905.

As to his management of the Butler campaign which resulted in the election of the bluff old soldier, its brilliancy has never been equalled. Old-timers never grow tired of talking of the brilliant moves which Plympton made as he waged the campaign.

It is indicative of the character of the man that to a great majority of the members of the house of this year all this will come as a revelation. When Mr. Plympton was asked to submit to the clerk of the house the customary information for a biographical sketch, he contributed but four lines. He admitted that he was born in Shrewsbury in 1841, and educated in the public schools, that he was a watchmaker and jeweler from 1858 to 1878, and that he was now in the life insurance business. Not a word of the big part which

he has had in the political life of the state did he give out.

His year in the house has also been one of quiet demeanor. He has looked sharply after



the interests of his district with the conservatism of a trained business man. He served on the committee on railroads.

George M. Poland.

When a year ago last January George M. Poland of Wakefield first walked into the house, he was pointed out chiefly as the man who had defeated Charlie Dean of that town, who had been in the house for a number of years.

When he walked in again for the session of 1905 there were few people who spoke of him merely as the man who defeated Dean, but more who regarded him as a man of judgment in his own right, a quiet, sane thinker.

Although he has never made any comment



on it, the change must have been very agreeable, for while his victory over Dean was a surprising affair, he was naturally ambitious to be known for something of more legislative value.

Now at the close of this session the number of men who even mention him as the victor is small indeed. In fact it never comes up unless an old-timer drops in and inquires for Mr. Dean from some member.

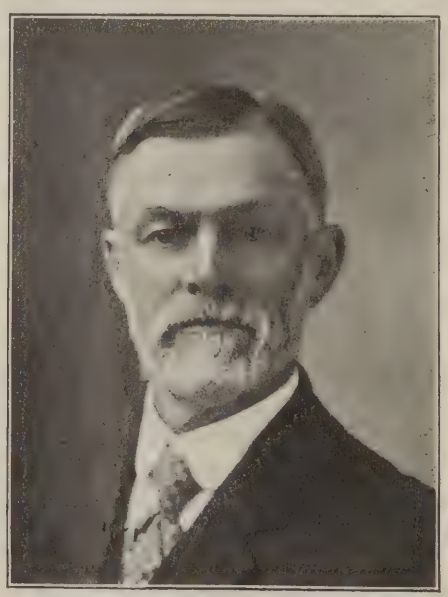
Poland has been the house chairman of the probate and chancery committee. In past years the probate and chancery committee has really been limited to the handling of minor matters, but Speaker Frothingham made a change and a number of important bills that generally go to judiciary, which is the heavy legal committee of the house, have been turned over direct to Mr. Poland's committee. He has handled them all with ability, and the reports have been well received by the house. In every case where there has been any division of opinion the judiciary committee have supported the law as Mr. Poland has laid it down.

The Wakefield man is a native of the town, and was born July 16, 1877. He is a Harvard graduate.

Herbert L. Pollard.

George Tufts, who formerly was a Worcester county senator from New Braintree, set a standard for conservatism in the legislature, and now, though New Braintree is not represented in the senate, it has Herbert L. Pollard, also a safe and conservative man, in the house. During one of the Tufts campaigns the point was made that New Braintree consisted of a blacksmith shop, a post office and two buildings. That taunt has been wiped away by the excellence of the work which Mr. Pollard has done.

He has been conscientious in his attendance at meetings of the legislature, having missed few, if any, roll calls during the time the general court has been sitting. Furthermore,



he has been just as attentive in committee hearings. A member of the committee on agriculture, he has found plenty to engage his attention. He is not a speaking man, but he is a triple-X horsepower working man, as has been demonstrated.

Mr. Pollard was born in Westboro in 1844. He was educated at the high school and his chief occupation has been as farmer. In his home town he has been on the school committee, and also chairman of the board of assessors. He is a member of the Grange.

Samuel L. Porter.

Samuel L. Porter of Amesbury is the organizer of the Maine club in the house. He was one of the party which made the visit to the Maine legislature and which later on received the Maine men when they came visiting here. He was born in Portland, Nov. 10, 1869.

Porter's election in the first place was unexpected. The best guessers in the section said he would not be elected, and they shook their heads over the sort of a campaign he was making. Then he went in and won.



That has been his practice in the house as well as at home.

Once he becomes convinced that a certain measure is right he campaigns for it, and all the votes to be had cannot turn him away from it.

He has been the clerk on military affairs, and here again he has been called on to assert himself.

Senate Chairman Woods once or twice has thought that the full consent of the house side was not necessary on matters. Porter, for his part, did not like to raise the issue, but he saw that it was bound to come. One short talk settled the matter and the friendship of the two men is stronger than ever. He started in last year knowing more men by name than any other member of the house, and he has not lost his hold this time.

On the militia he is more than an expert, for he appreciates what life in the service means, and it is the enlisted men for whom he has sympathy. The officers, he believes, can take care of themselves fairly well, but the privates have to take pot luck unless some one gives them a hand. He has been with the soldiers' bounty bill.

Mr. Porter is house chairman also of the committee on roads and bridges.

Elmer C. Potter.

Elmer C. Potter of Worcester has been made a pretty prominent figure in the legislature this year. The personal selection of Speaker Frothingham as the chairman of the committee on mercantile affairs, he has justified every belief which the speaker has had in him. The mercantile affairs committee has steadily been growing in importance, and it can be said also that in the past it has been growing in the gossip which surrounds committees which have a lot to do with corporation measures.

Potter was placed at the head of the house side to handle matters and keep the house members in line, and also to correct the little slip-ups of the past. He has accomplished



both tasks. This year, with Sen. Heath at the head of the joint committee, although the number of corporation matters has increased, there has not been a single intimation or bit of gossip as to wrongdoing and this is quite a victory in itself.

Potter is a very genial crank on one subject, namely, temperance. He does not for an instant think that prohibition is the exact and only remedy, or that he can stop the consumption of liquor in this world, but he does believe that regulation properly applied will go a long way. He is a firm believer in the local option principle. One of his theories, and a very sound one, which the legislature is gradually admitting, is that the license vote should only be taken every other year. Such a provision of law would relieve towns which have strenuous campaigns on this issue from the continual ferment to which an annual expression of opinion on the subject gives rise.

Mr. Potter was born in Framingham in 1868. He is a Dartmouth graduate.

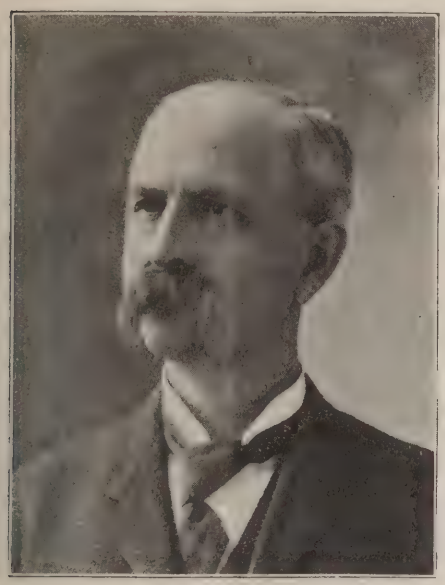
William H. Potter.

William H. Potter of Spencer, in the 6th Worcester district, is the successor of Richard Olney, 2d, who was elected from Leicester.

This year he has served with the little Worcester county coterie which has been in charge of the committee on mercantile affairs, consisting of Sen. Heath, Potter of Worcester and himself. Being a second year man, although the ears of the house have been his on demand, he has seen too many cases where a ready tongue only makes hard work. What he wants for his district he has been able to get with a vastly better feeling on the part of all by a quiet work among the members individually.

While he has stood by the Worcester men on matters affecting the district, like the Union station and similar ventures, he is exceedingly loyal to the towns in his district, as the city men will appreciate. He has had a number of matters which he has thus looked

after. The efforts of Charlton to celebrate Old Home week in its own way were assisted by him, although this was out of his section. He is exceedingly affable, and is well liked



by all members. He has given his people good, dignified representation in every way.

Rep. Potter was born in Brimfield in 1850. He went to Hitchcock academy and then became a clerk. In time he was a straw manufacturer. He has been in the clothing business and other mercantile lines. He belongs to the Masons.

Maurice J. Power.

Maurice J. Power is one of the few three-term Boston democrats who gain the attention of the house. Two terms are pretty generally the rule in Boston, but Power to date has been elected from the 5th Suffolk district in Charlestown in three years.

Furthermore, there is little doubt that when the next change comes in the senatorial field he will be brought forward as a strong candidate for that position.

In his past three years in the legislature he has been on the military affairs, insurance and library committees. This year he took only insurance and libraries, and he has found the work cut out for him ample in every way. He was also a member of the special Hooker committee in 1903.

His work in the house has been spoken of in a very satisfactory way. He has kept his eye on the labor measures which have come



up, and has helped them in all ways possible. The bill providing money for schoolhouses in Boston was also something which interested him, as he appreciated that if the money had to come out of the general tax levy it would mean a curtailing of the work for the mechanics and laborers employed in the various departments.

Mr. Power was born in Charlestown in 1872. He was educated in the public and private schools. He early joined the militia and in the Spanish-American war he went to the front with D company of the 9th regiment. He was a member of the Boston common council in 1901 and 1902.

A. Frederick Putnam.

Old Home week will be celebrated around Labor Day in the town of Charlton this year, as it has been for a number of years back. There will be this difference, though, that this year the town will legally appropriate money for the purpose of this observance and the townspeople will know that they are celebrating the occasion by virtue of a special act of the legislature.

All this is vastly better than having their Old Home week swept entirely away from them, as was promised at one time. The man who is responsible for this happy state of af-



fairs is A. Frederick Putnam, the representative from Charlton in the 7th Worcester district.

Considering that the bill was twice laid out for dead, he has reason to plume himself if he should so desire. Charlton, being a farming town, has for years observed Old Home week around Labor day. Last year, however, when the general Old Home week bill went through, the town woke up to the fact that it was barred from observing the day as in the past.

A special bill accordingly was introduced, but the legislative committee made it a general bill, and when it got into the house the point was made that it was broader than the scope of the petition. Things looked black for Charlton, but Putnam went at it. He had the rules suspended, started the bill in again as a special measure, and finally saw it go through against pretty strong opposition till it was signed by the governor.

It was a clever piece of work for a first year man. Mr. Putnam was born in Charlton in 1871. He went to the Oxford High school and became a box manufacturer. He belongs to the Masons, the Grange, the Odd Fellows and the United Workmen.

John H. Quinlan.

The quiet, clerical looking gentleman, with the very genial countenance, is Rep. John H.



Quinlan, from the shadow of Bunker Hill. He was born in Boston in 1864. He has already served in the lower branch for five successive years, and the end is not in sight. Rep. Quinlan is a very retiring young man. His folks think well of him over in Charlestown. He has served that part of the big city in excellent style. From the beginning of his legislative service he has been a member of the committee on street railways.

Considering that he has been a member of the lower branch as long as he has, and also considering the very troublous times and close places through which the street railways committee has passed in that period, it would seem that his retention there while others were dropped by the wayside as the years rolled by was something of a tribute in itself.

Mr. Quinlan has earned for himself a reputation for earnestness, sincerity and absolute integrity. And he has also gained the name of being a very level headed young fellow. His general conduct while a member of the house would entitle him to such fame and to the recording of the fact here.

He has not bothered the house much with formal addresses. But he has worked hard in committee and out. In local affairs touching his own part of the city he has been active for some years.

Personally the representative is classified as a very correct young gentleman, with few of the everyday vices and no uncommon ones. He has been associated with temperance work and other "higher life" institutions.

Of course, there are some members of the legislature who might today say "Who is Quinlan?" The representative has perhaps not been aggressive enough in pushing himself to the fore. He has been efficient, nevertheless, and a factor while others were doing the talking. The more men like Quinlan, the better the legislature of Massachusetts is off.

John Quinn, Jr.

Hon. John Quinn, Jr., of Boston continues to represent glorious old Ward 7 in the lower branch. The representative has been quieter this year and more subdued than in former years, but this cannot be ascribed either to increasing age or weaning love for the dear old South Cove, of which he has spoken so eloquently in days still within the memory of men.

A nimble opposition has sought his undoing for several years now, but when the smoke cleared away "the honest one" has bobbed up serenely and smiling, and has talked matters over in front of Brigham's in Ward 7 quietly



and complacently, and then has taken his car with a clear conscience for his retiring place in Dorchester.

John's apparent retirement from the noise of the floor this year is due to none of the causes intimated above, but rather to the fact that he is priming himself for the bar. He is a student at the Y. M. C. A. law school and spends all his spare time over musty tomes in the library.

Quinn's political career has been varied and his constant successes have left him without a touch of bitterness and with that broad, genial, honest smile. He was born in Boston in 1860. Fourteen years ago he was a member of the Boston common council, and he served in that body for two years. He was a member of the house in 1893 and 1894. During the next two years he served in the upper branch. There was a hiatus in his public service then, but in 1902 he obeyed the call from his people and returned to the lower branch, where he has since served. During the last four years he has served on railroads and rules. To vary the monotony of this employment he served a year ago on the special committee that considered the question of the compensation of state and county officials.

Notwithstanding the scientific opposition of certain democratic city leaders the South Cove voters, especially of the poorer class, swear by John, and it must be said to his

credit that he has never been too busy or surrounded by too distinguished friends to receive, talk with and advise the humblest of them. In fact, this is his strong suit, and while he has these cards it will be hard to outplay him.

Charles H. Reinhart.

When a man named Reinhart, who has a good control of the German language, is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, it is a safe proposition that it pays to keep an eye on him whenever he has set his mind on anything political. That is just the position of Charles H. Reinhart of Boston, the 9th Suffolk representative in the great and general court.

The circumstances under which he is able to sustain this combination are immaterial. That he has maintained it is sufficient. Rep. Reinhart has a very simple political creed. First of all he is careful of his friends, and he never yet went under obligation to a man but what he returned the favor. Again he has a friendly feeling at all times for the under man, the laborer in the street or for the corporation, or the fellow who is down on his luck. Finally, he is a good party man.

It is small wonder that under the circumstances he has been able to do things in his easy way which more pretentious men have slipped up on. A good illustration of this is found in his course for the past two years on the bills affecting Sheriff Seavey's office. Mr. Reinhart has always been well disposed towards the sheriff, but a year ago there was a time when it was almost a dangerous matter politically to be known as on that side of the fence. The agitation for a change was strong. Reinhart came to the front, though, and before he got through the general court had decided to kill the "anti" agitation. This



year the battle was renewed, but Reinhart with his diplomacy was able to turn the tide.

On labor matters during the last session he was persistent, and with success. He is one of the two Boston democrats on the metropolitan affairs committee, a decidedly important place.

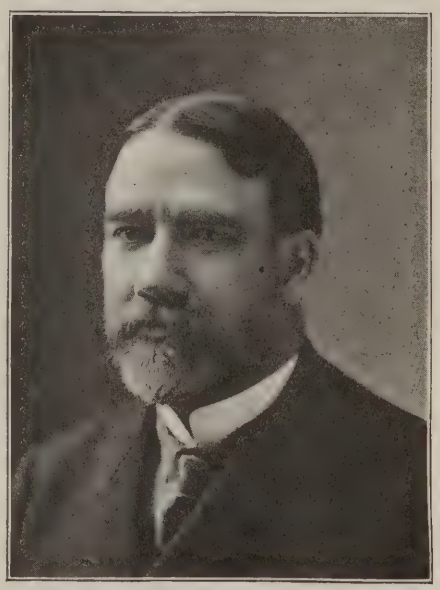
Rep. Reinhart was born in Boston in 1867 and was educated in the public schools. He became a clerk and has engaged in business affairs since. He was in the Boston common council in 1892-4 and has been in the house since 1902. He is a member of the Quincy club and the A. O. H.

Herbert S. Riley.

Woburn for the past two years has contributed a very sane and conscientious member to the legislature as her representative from the 28th Middlesex in the person of Herbert S. Riley.

Her forethought on that score has been recognized also by the speaker in giving to him a place on the committee on metropolitan affairs. In the case of the city of Woburn it has been especially important, for she is close to scenes of activity in the metropolitan district, and a man with a clear head has been needed to see that the rights of the city in the money spent and in the manner it is spent are carefully safeguarded. Mr. Riley has done that, for he holds a record for prompt and regular attendance at committee hearings since he entered the general court. Next year, when even larger matters of metropolitan development, touching even more closely the Woburn section, are to be brought up, the importance of his position in the estimation of the members in general and of his own committee will become even more apparent.

Mr. Riley was born in Woburn in 1859. He attended the public schools and Tufts' college and on graduation he became a teacher. Afterwards he studied law and was admitted to the bar. In Woburn he was first distinguished with a place on the school committee, where



he served for 11 years. From 1900 to 1904 he was chairman. In the house of 1904 he was on the committee on taxation.

Reginald L. Robbins.

Rep. Reginald L. Robbins of Hingham is now serving his second year as a member of the lower branch. It was Robbins who reclaimed Hingham and that part of the 3d Plymouth district from the grasp of a democrat, T. H. Buttimer, who had the temerity to run for office and be elected in the famous campaign of 1902. Mr. Buttimer had broken in on a long line of republicans. He served in the house of 1903. To defeat Buttimer in the fall of 1903 was not an easy task, and for many reasons. In the first place he had done good work as a member of the lower branch, and was personally a very good fellow. Then again the republican leaders completely lost their heads for the time being, and it was even suggested that Hon. John D. Long be injected into the campaign as a candidate for the house, to stop Buttimer's re-election. Whether, as a matter of fact, Hon. John D. Long, with all his prestige, would have been successful in that campaign, even for an office comparatively so humble to the former secretary of the navy, is and must remain a moot question. On the whole, the district leaders did well when they decided to run a very quiet and unassuming young attorney, namely, the said Robbins. Robbins was nominated, and, though he won by only five votes, he did



something which very few other republicans of the district could have done. He defeated Buttimer.

Last year, his first in the house, he was placed on ways an means. This year he is clerk of the body.

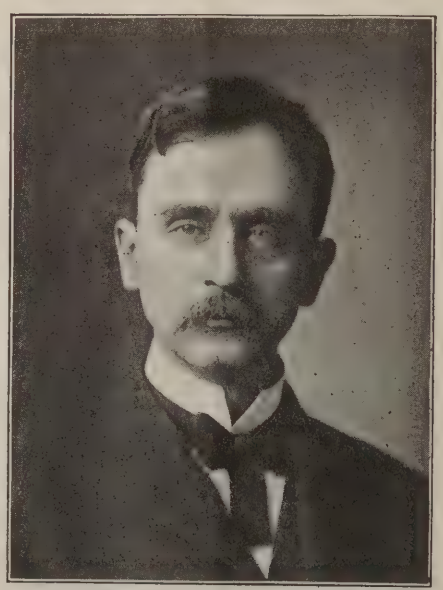
Mr. Robbins was born in Machias, Me., in 1875. As indicated, he is of a rather retiring disposition—somewhat bashful, even. Yet he has made a host of friends since coming to Beacon hill. Not only is he entirely honest and sincere in his every move, but he possesses a keen, analytic mind. He has the ability to grasp quickly a situation and to educe from the witness the information most needed. He is a good debater naturally, and when he abandons reserve indicates even a broader ability in the forensic line. He has made friends on both sides of the house because of his very fairness on all occasions.

John G. Robinson.

The metropolitan district has been of special concern to John G. Robinson of Melrose, who represents the 31st Middlesex district, and during his three years in the house he has been content with but one and the same committee appointment, that of metropolitan affairs. Mr. Robinson has not been given to much talking from the floor of the house, but he has been assiduous in attention to the many comprehensive measures that have come before his committee during the past three years.

Rep. Robinson was one of the active members of the gypsy moth conference, acting in the capacity of clerk, and taking a leading part in the deliberations out of which came the gypsy moth act of the current term. It was Robinson who led the fight for the exclusion of liquor saloons from the vicinity of the North station, having charge of the bill brought by the suburban association.

By education and training, Mr. Robinson came well equipped for legislative duties. His early schooling was received from private tutors in Washington, D. C., after which he attended the law school of Georgetown university and finished at the Boston university law school, from which time he has been a prac-



tising attorney. In 1900, he was elected to the Melrose board of aldermen and served three years, the latter two as president. He has always been keenly interested in political and civic affairs, and is a member of the Home Market and Middlesex clubs, organizations of much weight in the affairs of the state. He was born in Marblehead in 1860.

Samuel Ross.

There has never been in the Massachusetts legislature a more consistent and earnest worker for the labor interests than Samuel Ross of New Bedford, who was selected by Speaker Frothingham at the beginning of the present session as house chairman of the committee on labor.

A wage-earner himself since a very early age, a deep thinker and earnest student of the problems of the day, he has made an ideal representative, one willing at all times to sacrifice his own interests to those of his constituents. The term "constituents" is not meant in this instance to refer exclusively to the voters who annually send Mr. Ross to the legislature, but rather to the great body of wage-workers all over the state for whose welfare he has labored.

Nearly every member of the legislature has a specialty of some sort, and the New Bedford representative's closest interests have naturally been with the mill operatives among whom he has spent the greater part of his life. Most of the legislation in the past few years which has been passed for the benefit of the operatives may be directly traced to the influence of Rep. Ross and, so far as the labor element is concerned, his chairmanship of the labor committee is likely to be prolonged for several years to come.

There is a certain conservatism about him, moreover, which has undoubtedly had much to do with the influence he wields in debate. He evidently believes in concentration of energy on a few measures which he really wishes to get through, and as a consequence his

words are listened to with attention on those occasions when he does address the house.

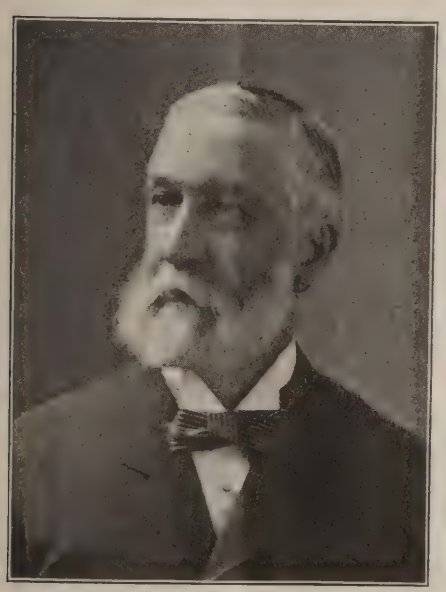
Mr. Ross is a native of Cheshire, England, where he was born Feb. 2, 1865. He has been



president and secretary of the Spinners' association, and was a spinner himself before becoming a legislator. He has been in the house 11 years..

Gilbert J. Rugg.

Gilbert J. Rugg of Worcester, representing the 2d Worcester district, has just served his first year as a member of the lower branch. He has been a member of the committee on street railways, and has been part of the important movements within that committee during the session. He was born in Lancaster in



1836, and was educated at public and private schools. He is a manufacturer of woodworking machinery. The representative is not demonstrative by nature and has kept much to himself during the session. The members of the house, however, regard him highly and esteem his judgment. In his own quiet way he has looked after Worcester and Worcester county matters, but has not bothered the house with any forensic frenzy. He has given intelligent consideration to the important financial measures which have come before the lower branch, and if he cares to come back he will undoubtedly be given important committee places next year.

William R. Salter.

Rep. William R. Salter of Lynn, representing in part the 13th Essex, is another Maine boy who has forged ahead to the fore in the old Bay state. He was born in Eastport in 1861, and was educated in the public schools there. But he has been within the confines of Massachusetts so long now that he is regarded almost as indigenous to the soil.

His legislative experience has been decidedly broad. He has served, prior to the present session, four years as a member of the lower branch, and in that period has been on the committees of public service, cities, federal relations, election laws—and last on the special committee on the relations between capital and labor. This year the speaker enlarged his repertory and he is now a member of two new committees, fisheries and game, of which he is chairman, and insurance. He can certainly qualify as a very versatile as well as efficient legislator.

It will be noted that it is not recorded that he ever sat on the committee on ways and means. And yet legislative ways and means are the representative's strong suit. His city of Lynn and Essex county discovered this to her profit last year and previously. The success that crowned his efforts for Essex county public improvements, especially in the matter of the Nahant bath house, are scarcely forgotten at home, even if legislators generally fail to remember them. There were some days



about a year ago, however, that the persistent William permitted no legislator to forget anything about that pet project.

The representative has proved a most reliable party worker—a fact that is not overlooked by some of the leaders of that party. When it comes to holding in check "the passions of the fierce local democracy," Rep. Salter is suddenly called to the deck. The general impression is that he will be quite busy during the fall months of the present year, and for some time thereafter.

George R. Sampson.

Rep. George R. Sampson of Middleboro was elected to the lower branch of the legislature for the first time in 1904, and during that year did excellent service on the committee on public health. For the session of 1905 he was



placed on two committees, retaining public health and being also placed on the committee on state house. The latter committee has various matters of importance referred to it, its service this year being especially noteworthy in consequence of the memorial to Senator Hoar.

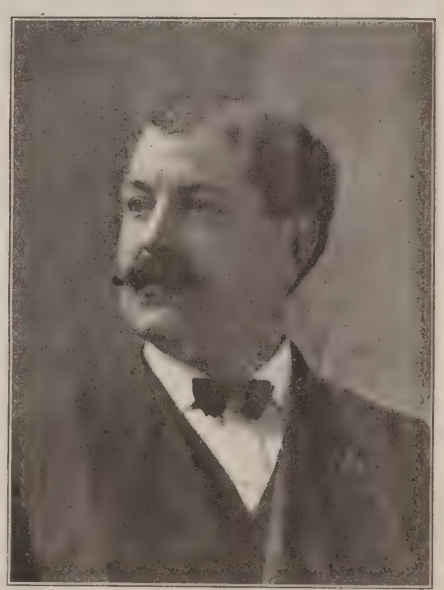
Rep. Sampson is a well trained business man. He is a brick manufacturer, but aside from this he has many important commercial connections. He is a national bank director and treasurer of a savings bank, and he is also treasurer of the T. S. Pierce estate.

Mr. Sampson is a native of Plymouth county and was born in Middleboro Oct. 2, 1852. He received a public school education. His success in business and in political life has been due largely to his own efforts. He is held in high esteem by the people of Middleboro, who have known him all his life, and during his two years' service in the legislature his counsel was sought and his advice taken on many matters of importance.

George A. Schofield.

The legislature of Massachusetts will lose a big-hearted, sincere legislator when George A. Schofield, a democrat, of the 22d Essex, no longer holds forth on Beacon hill. Appearing for a very intelligent constituency for the fourth successive year, the Ipswich man today possesses a personal influence at the state house which is surpassed by comparatively few republicans.

In the prime of life, for he was born in 1863, there is an earnestness and a ruggedness about Schofield that has impressed those with whom he has come in contact. He has worked hard for the cause of labor, but has not been offensive in his campaigning. As a member of the committee on labor he has played an important part in the shaping of the labor legislation of the state in recent years. Of course his efforts in behalf of the veterans of the civil war who never received a bounty are now matters of record and history. The representative was just as eloquent on his great theme, whether he pleaded for a bounty or a gratuity. It was a great night for him last year when the presiding officers declared that the bounty bill had been passed over the veto. It was not so pleasant, of course, when the supreme court ruled against



him, but he gracefully accepted the inevitable and went about the framing of another bill—to the same end.

The representative is a good debater. He hits out from the shoulder. When warmed to his work he says what he means. Of course he has no "feeling" in the matter. He attacks the supreme court from the same viewpoint of duty and judgment from which he thunders against a colleague. Yet the people of the commonwealth trust him. He has worked hard in every position in which he has been placed. And he has been placed in many positions in his native town and elsewhere. To the average legislator George is "all Ipswich," and if, like Gaul, it were divided into three parts, the popular idea on Beacon hill would find him holding them all. There are many legislators at the state house who also hold important local posts, but Rep. Schofield leads the grand march. Since coming to the state house he has served on labor, liquor law, military affairs and the special "coal" committee which was appointed in 1903. From the experience he gained on these most significant committees he early declared against the warlike agitator, but was strenuous enough for the right of peaceful communication during strikes and lockouts.

His popularity was attested a few days ago when the mere announcement of his candidacy for a place on the harbor and land commission attracted to him much earnest and unexpected support.

He is an editor by profession, and publishes the Ipswich Chronicle in his home town.

Charles Schumaker.

For eight consecutive years, Charles Schumaker of Malden has been the chosen representative of his constituents in some form of public service. In face of this, comment is hardly necessary, for the character of the service must have given satisfaction, and those who have been associated with Mr. Schumaker

on Beacon hill are of the opinion that the people chose wisely and that they will demand the retention of his service indefinitely.

Schumaker was elected to the common council of Malden in 1897, and the year following was advanced to the board of aldermen, to which body he was re-elected five times. He was sent to the legislature last year, and again this year. The people of Malden appear to go on the theory that a good man should be kept in office and that the experience of service is



valuable to the interests of the district. The representative of the 11th Middlesex district has demonstrated that in himself this theory has a verifying exponent. During these two sessions he was appointed a member of the committee on metropolitan affairs, upon which he has been of inestimable value to his city.

That which called for his greatest personal attention this year was an effort to effect the repeal of the corporation tax law of 1903 and a return to the former system. He was the main support of Maj. Winn of Malden, both before the committee on taxation and on the floor of the house. The contention that defeated the measure was that the new law had not been given sufficient trial, its adherents claiming that a few years more would demonstrate its wisdom.

Mr. Schumaker is a native of Hartford, Conn., where he was born March 2, 1867. He is president of the Malden City Lumber company.

George A. Scigliano.

The constituents of George A. Scigliano of Boston have ample cause to be proud of their representative, and he has abundant reason to be gratified with his record in the house. Scigliano was brought prominently to public notice during the session of last year through the energetic, consistent and able fight he made for the passage of his bill to regulate



the so-called Italian banks of the North end, and although at that time he failed in his effort, he renewed the contest this year, and had the satisfaction of coming off victorious.

When first he entered the lists against the powerful committee which reported against the bill, the majority of the house did not take him seriously. The earnestness of his manner, the clearness of his utterance, the evident grasp of the subject, the stories of abuse of confidence, the well fortified position assumed, however, immediately demanded attention and he carried his point of the need of legislation against the opposition, and only the draft of the bill accomplished its defeat. This year, Scigliano presented another bill, seeking the same end, but shorn of its objectionable features, and its provisions are now law. It requires these Italian bankers, and the like, to file an indemnity bond with the savings bank commissioners.

Mr. Scigliano was born in Boston in 1874. He is a lawyer by profession, and in his active participation on the floor of the house has given proof of his astuteness and his ready knowledge of the law. He has served two years most conspicuously on the committee on probate and chancery, and in addition was appointed this year on the committee on federal relations, of which he was clerk, and as such was a member of the sub-committee that drafted the reciprocity resolutions.

Frank Seiberlich.

The house is at "attention" when Seiberlich has the floor. The good-natured, outspoken, irrepressible legislator from the Jamaica Plain district has a strong place in the affections of the house. Of course when "Frank," as the boys call him, dropped into public life he had not sounded the shoals and depths. There was a whole lot about the ropes for him to learn. And then he had qualified as an electrician. It wasn't long, however, before the legislative electrician was making all kinds of legitimate contacts.

Prior to the advent of the ingenuous Seiberlich the public at large had been led to believe that the German people of the West Roxbury district would never be truly represented without the redoubtable Bleiler at the hill. At the outset this handicapped Frank a bit and there were invidious comparisons, practically all agreeing that John had Frank outplayed. But Frank kept at it. He was



placed on mercantile affairs, because he had been an electrician and knew all about wires, and he became clerk of that committee. Then he was chairman of elections in a year when there were some contests on. He was the only Boston member on the special legislative committee on the G. A. R. encampment and was also on the special committee to attend the funeral of Sen. Hoar. And still he was undaunted.

When the speaker announced his committees at the beginning of the present session it was found that Rep. Seiberlich had been promoted to the chairmanship of the important committee on taxation which had all kinds of problems, including the inheritance tax before it. This was a new field, of course, yet the members of the house will agree that the representative in his defense of the committee's reports, some of which needed defense, did excellent work.

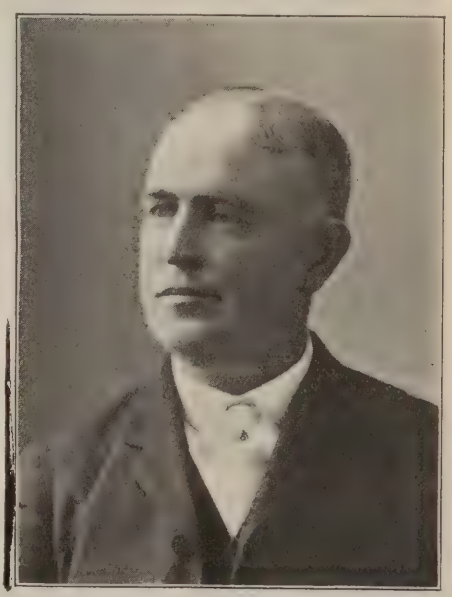
Rep. Seiberlich has a great deal of that essential quality known as political sagacity. He knew enough to join the Frothingham forces at the outset two years ago. But then, above his sagacity is his loyalty. He would have been with the present speaker if the latter had no chance of winning in that memorable though decisive compaign.

His friends now urge him to the state senate. That Rep. Seiberlich will be a candidate for the state senate is unquestioned. And his friends say he will win. Whether he does or not, on the first try, he is entitled to much consideration because of the disinterested service he has given his district and the state during his three years in the house.

He was born in Jamaica Plain in 1874 and is prominent in nearly all of the German societies in that section.

Edward J. Sennott.

Edward J. Sennott of Cambridge has for two years represented the 2d Middlesex district in the house. He is a democrat, and has been closely identified with the councils of his party at the state house, although party lines have



rarely, if ever, been apparent during the session just closed. While Sennott has been diligent in attendance and kept himself well posted on general legislation, he has been particularly interested in insurance matters, and frequently appeared before the committee on insurance in advocacy of additional legislation, especially affecting the fraternal companies. He has sought to correct certain alleged abuses in this form of insurance, and although his measures have not reached the state of enactment, his presentation of the case has not been without effect and has prepared the way for future action. Among other things, he attempted to have the law changed so that a quicker settlement of policies might be had and one more advantageous to the beneficiary.

He was also very much interested in the gas situation in his city, and introduced a bill which sought to remedy what he considered to be discrimination on the part of the gas company in the matter of price. His bill, which called for 80-cent gas for the Cambridge people, was turned down by the committee. When the adverse report was received in the house, Rep. Sennott attempted to have a new draft of the bill substituted. The price of gas at the present time in Cambridge is $1.15 per thousand, but if bills are paid before the 15th of the month the company allows a rebate, making the rate $1 per thousand. The representative believed that this plan worked to the advantage of the wealthy class and to the injury of the poorer people who might not be able to avail themselves of the rebate system. His new draft provided for a flat rate of $1 per thousand, and although it was defeated Sennott made a good fight for what he believed to be a matter of simple justice.

Mr. Sennott has been keenly alive to the interests of the University city. With other members of the Cambridge delegation, he appeared before the house committee on rules and urged the admission of the Cambridge subway bill, pointing out the need of immediate action and the demand in Cambridge for a change from elevated to subway. He left the technicalities of the proposition to the legal lights and presented what he believed to be the view of the people.

Last year Sennott served on the committee on military affairs, and this year on the committee on roads and bridges. By calling, he is a jewelry salesman, and the knowledge of men gained through travel has been of value in his legislative associations. He was born in Cambridge in 1868.

Henry W. Seward.

Some one said last fall that it was not customary for Watertown to give a man more than two terms in the lower branch. Then "some one" was banished and the district insisted on using its own judgment, irrespective of precedent. The result was that Henry W. Seward was re-elected to serve a third term in the house. Another term undoubtedly confronts him and then the senate is on the slate constructed by his friends, who, by the way, have usually been pretty potent in that section of the commonwealth from which the representative hails. Of course there was reason for the disregard of some shadowy precedent. Mr. Seward had attained a prominence unapproached by the large majority of his predecessors. It was demonstrated that he had an influence at the state house that

was an excellent asset for the district. So the constituency refused to lose it and to try a new man without cause.

In 1903 Rep. Seward served on the committee on railroads. He had been in the railroad business and the committee place was entirely congenial. He has also been, and is, in the insurance business. Speaker Frothingham made him chairman of insurance last year and kept him on railroads also. That he could have retained his place at the head of insurance this year cannot be doubted, but he accepted instead a place on the committee on rules. This committee, and that of railroads, has kept him decidedly busy during the present session.



The representative was one of the strongest supporters of the present speaker in the campaign of 1903. His genial, winning way was responsible for more than one shift in those interesting days. But when the victory was won he claimed nothing because of the part he had played and quietly returned to the ranks. The representative, through training, experience and temperament, is peculiarly fitted for legislative work. His is a pleasing personality and from a Beacon hill point of view he wears exceedingly well.

He was born in Sullivan, N. H., July 18, 1865, and is a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow.

Daniel J. Sheehan.

Daniel J. Sheehan, the representative from Ward 2, East Boston, has had plenty to do at this year's session of the legislature. Although his committee appointment on prisons has generally been considered one of the easy assignments in the legislative life, there were plenty of things found this time to engage the labors of all.



It is a matter of record that the prison committee of this year did more genuine inspecting than has been done for some time. The institutions were looked over and the comments of the prisoners were heard. The masters of the prisons were given to understand that being a good fellow one day of the year, while a state legislature's inspection committee was at hand, was not going to clear away any maladministration. Sheehan personally investigated certain cases for himself which seemed deserving of attention.

But apart from that work, the labors on the East Boston relief hospital bill were important. Few outsiders can appreciate the pressure which was brought on Sheehan and other East Boston men to lay down under this measure. He stood shoulder to shoulder with Sen. Taylor, though, in the belief that East Boston people had been bluffed long enough and that something must be done, no matter whose fingers might get squeezed. The plan for dredging off Jeffries point for a marine railway for fishermen, which is going to mean a big business opening for East Boston, was also one of his ideas.

Mr. Sheehan is Boston born. It was in 1857 that he arrived on the scene. He is an electrician and machinist. He was in the Boston common council in 1900 and 1901, and was sent to the house in 1902.

John F. Sheehan.

John F. Sheehan of Holyoke, who represents the 7th Hampden district, has had quite an extensive legislative experience. He was in the house from 1895 to 1898, was returned in 1904, and again this year. His recognized ability as a public speaker early made him one of the marked men, while his advocacy of labor legislation brought him a certain quality of leadership in this regard.

During the current session he boldly laid himself open to the criticism of the Boston Central Labor union for his pronounced attitude on the street railway "merger" bill, but Mr. Sheehan took the ground that he was not opposed to the interests of union labor in the support of the bill. Mr. Sheehan argued from the standpoint of labor, and his speech must be taken as one of the factors that led to the passage of the bill through the house. He claimed that labor



would lose nothing by the enactment of the proposed law, and supported his contention with the assertion that no corporation was more liberal in its treatment of employes than the Boston & Maine railroad, the only Massachusetts corporation to be affected by the legislation.

But if the representative were asked what part of his legislative work gave him the greatest amount of satisfaction, he would undoubtedly reply that his endeavors in behalf of the helpless, afflicted and deformed inmates of our state institutions had afforded him more genuine pleasure than anything else in his entire political career.

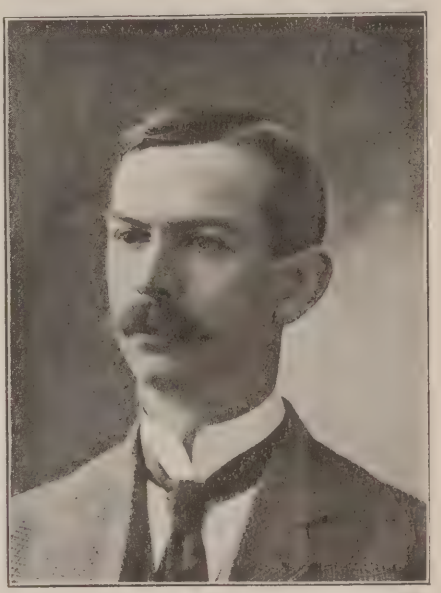
In 1895 he was one of the original sponsors and advocates of the establishment of the sanatorium at Rutland, and during the recent session he did his utmost to aid in the passage of a bill to establish in the eastern part of the state a hospital and home for those afflicted with tuberculosis. He was also interested in the bills for direct nominations, and those which provided for the submission to voters at elections of questions of public policy.

It was also Mr. Sheehan who led the opposition to the bill to incorporate the Hampden Electric company, during the discussion of which he made strong allegations against the incorporators. There is something of the old-school type about Sheehan when he talks, and if at times he makes use of flowery language, it is none the less effective. He was born in Holyoke in 1869.

Nelson Sherburne.

From the 9th Hampden district, which elects two members of the house, Nelson Sherburne of West Springfield is one of the representatives. He is a democrat and the district is republican, and his town has usually been turned down sharply by the other towns, but he has been twice elected and is now the logical democratic candidate for senator in the district represented by Harold P. Mosely.

Sherburne has been prominent on the railroad committee, but two other questions have



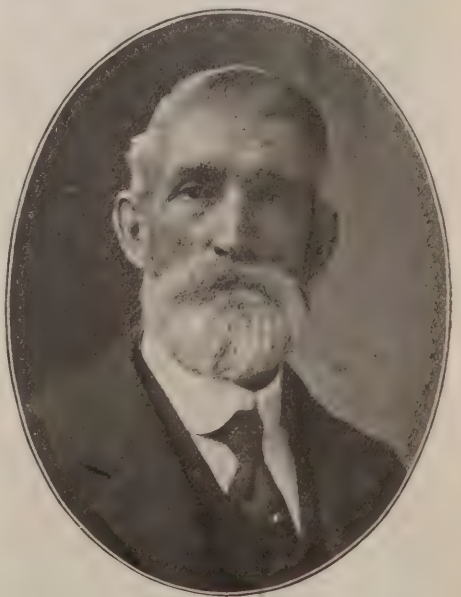
taken much of his time. He tried hard to get a charter for the Hampden Electric company. He was defeated on a close vote, and almost all of those who voted with him did so as a personal tribute to him. Then West Springfield wanted a water bill, but was afraid of the state board of health and of some property owners. Sherburne got through a bill that squared things with the state board, but still gave the town what it wanted. Then he quietly got in a clause granting eminent domain, and saved his town $10,000. He also took a prominent part in the debate on the "merger" bill, he and Hayes of Lowell being the only members of the railroad committee to speak on the bill in the house.

Mr. Sherburne is popular, for he abounds in good nature, is a good judge of men, knows from which side to approach them and how to handle them. His firm stand and clear expression on the Springfield water and the Western Massachusetts street railway bills of last session brought him prominently before the house. He is a forceful talker, and does not destroy the effect by too much speaking. He has avoided the mistake, which has characterized certain members, of being heard on nearly every question, reserving himself for measures of prime moment.

Rep. Sherburne was born in West Springfield, the town he represents, in 1864. He is in the life insurance business, and is a Mason and a Red Man.

Joseph Sherman.

The 2d Plymouth representative district was represented in the house of 1905 by Joseph Sherman of Marshfield. Rep. Sherman was an



active member of the committee on drainage and, a practical man of affairs, he was one of the influential members when the various matters referred to this committee were under

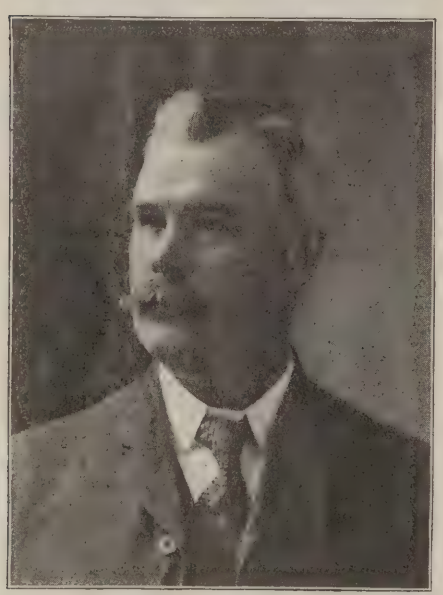
discussion either in the committee or on the floor of the house.

The Marshfield representative was one of the very few veterans of the civil war in the house. Each year the number of civil war veterans sent to the legislature grows less, but although fewer in number as the years roll on they always invariably make truly representative legislators and always wield a most potent influence. Rep. Sherman was a member of Co. F, 43d regiment, enlisting when a very young man. He was graduated from Pierce academy in 1860 and soon afterwards shouldered his musket and went to the front. He was born in Marshfield Sept. 7, 1840, was a shoemaker after returning from the war and later engaged in farming. Rep. Sherman is very prominent in Masonic circles, being a district deputy grand master.

Arthur W. Sim.

The probate and chancery committee of this year split almost even with the judiciary committee on the number of matters assigned to its consideration, and in many cases it has divided in importance as well. It was a busy, earnest and important committee, and one of its best members was Arthur W. Sim, the representative from Peabody in the 10th Essex district. It was his committee appointment for the year, and it was fortunate that he was given this insight into it, for it is not wholly unlikely that with certain changes he may be made the chairman of it next year.

Mr. Sim was chiefly interested in adjusting and bringing to a successful termination the long drawn out controversy between the trustees of the Danvers Insane Hospital and the town of Danvers—a controversy of nine years standing. Without his tireless and persistent efforts among the members of the house and senate this end could not have been achieved. The matter has now been adjusted apparently



to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. No small credit is due Mr. Sim for this successful conclusion.

One of the measures over which his committee, and Mr. Sim personally, worked very hard, was the plan to allow cities and towns to pay in part, at least, for rooms for G. A. R. posts. In the end it was killed on a parliamentary quibble, but there is little doubt but what with the return of the men interested next year it will become a law.

Mr. Sim was also interested in the plans for regulating small loans and similar transactions, where oftentimes on one side there is a man too unsophisticated to understand these business affairs, and on the other a man sharp as a tooth for every advantage.

The representative from Peabody was born there in 1859. He was educated at the public schools, and went to Williams and afterwards to Harvard, where he graduated. He next went to the Harvard law school, and was admitted to the bar in 1889. He is a member of the Odd Fellows. He is a member of the Essex county bar of Massachusetts and the Mason county bar of Kentucky.

Mark N. Skerrett.

Rep. Mark N. Skerrett, the ruddy-locked young leader of the unterrified, represents Ward 4, Worcester, in the lower branch. This is the fifth session he has had this honor. His path has not been entirely rose-strewn. He has met some very threatening oppositions in his brief political career and has laid some giants low, but he is on deck just the same and ready for action all tht time. It took just such an aggressive chap as Skerrett to defeat the political tacticians which Ward 4, almost from time immemorial has produced. Giving a little "quarter" might have made it easier for Mark, or perhaps have lost him in the shuffle, but he preferred the contest every time.

Rep. Skerrett is another of those members who have profited by his legislative experience at the state house. His impetuosity, which came near to disturbance of judgment in his first days in public life,



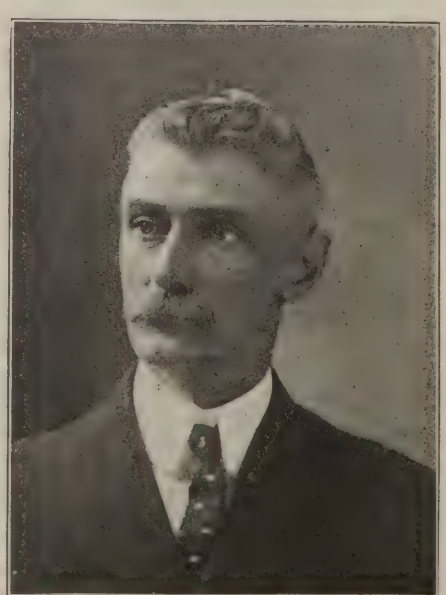
has been tempered a bit. His judgments are cooler and more carefully rendered now. And he has become the better legislator because thereof. He was hailed as a radical by some. Today he is classed as a conservative. His ability and soundness have been recognized. When Speaker Frothingham placed him last year and this on the committee on ways and means the nomination was cordially approved.

At the opening of the recent session Mr. Skerrett was honored by his democratic colleagues by being chosen to preside over the caucuses of his party when nominations for United States senator were being made, and the Worcester man filled the bill to the satisfaction of all who participated.

Mr. Skerrett is a Holy Cross college boy. He is a member of the bar. In 1901, his first year in the house, he served on probate and chancery and on the committee to revise the public statutes. The next year he was placed on the judiciary committee. He served as clerk of the memorable special committee, which investigated the coal famine in 1903, and last year and again this year he served on ways and means. On incidental occasions he has been recognized as the minority representative on special committees of the legislature. He is a fluent speaker and a ready debater. And to this, it might be added, he is one of the best-hearted fellows in the house.

Edward H. Slater.

Edward H. Slater of Tyringham, who represented the 6th Berkshire district, is a victim of the one-term policy that obtains in districts composed of several small towns. For instance,



in Slater's district are these towns: Lee, New Marlborough, Otis, Sandisfield, Stockbridge and Tyringham. It is said that the honor falls to the lot of Lee next, and that Slater will have to be content with but one term. This is unfortunate when it happens that a good man has to delinquish the position, as in the case of Slater. A first year man needs the experience of the initial term to learn the ways of legislation, and it rarely happens that a newcomer gets an important committee appointment unless he is known to have special qualifications.

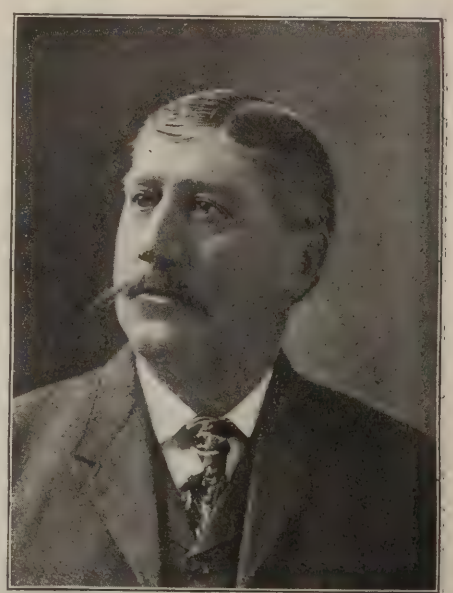
During Slater's term he has made a very favorable impression with the members of the committee on state house, to which he was appointed. The duties of this committee are none the less perfunctory, but the acquaintance gained has been of value and has demonstrated the characteristics of the man. He also served on towns. Slater has had nothing to say on the floor of the house, but he has been zealous in his attendance, has followed debate carefully and with discrimination, has been conscientious in his voting, and thorough in all his work.

Mr. Slater is a successful farmer and has been president of the Housatonic Agricultural society and a member of its executive committee many years. He is chairman of Tyringham's school committee, and has been town treasurer, selectman and assessor. He was born there, Nov. 18, 1856.

Walter C. Slocum.

If heredity and succession have anything to do with the making of legislators, apart from acquired qualifications, Walter C. Slocum of Dartmouth should be one par excellence, for he is the fourth member of the Slocum family to represent the town of Dartmouth in the legislature. Albeit in this case Mr. Slocum does not have to depend on his ancestral legacy of service to the state as a qualification, for he possesses himself the right kind of timber. He is a first year man, and as such has made an acceptable record, and one that should warrant his return to the house, his usefulness enhanced by experience.

Slocum prepared himself by education for a business career at Friends' school, Providence,



and later at Bryant & Stratton's business college in Boston. For a period he devoted himself to wholesale woolen goods, but he listened to the call of nature and returned to the tilling of the soil. This business and agricultural experience is not a bad combination for the man called upon to serve the people in a legislative capacity.

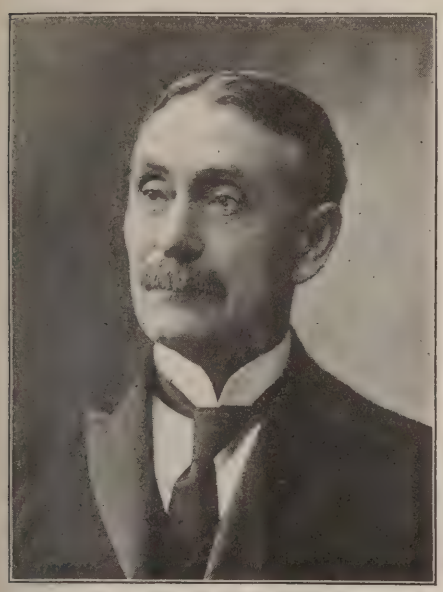
He served as a member of the committee on fisheries and games, a committee before which several matters of interest to his district were heard. He worked arduously for the resolve, making an appropriation for the improvement of Paskamansett river in his native town of Dartmouth. He was born in 1862.

C. Aylmer Smith.

C. Aylmer Smith of Templeton is a native of the Pine Tree state, first seeing the light of day on May 15, 1846, in the town of St. Albans, Me. Like many another country boy, he first sought an education and then business opportunities in a larger field than his home surroundings afforded. He was a student at the Bates preparatory school and later studied at a business college. In this way he fitted himself as a teacher, being an instructor in different towns in New England, and in this vocation he located in Templeton, the town he now represents in the legislature. An opportunity to engage in the manufacture of chairs that seemed to him opportune presented itself and he accepted it. While the result proves the correctness of his judgment, it must be conceded that an ability for business had to be one of the component parts of Mr. Smith's character to make the venture a success. That plant, enlarged from time to time, now turns out finished material, making a volume of business amounting to $500,000 a

year and requiring the maintenance of several branch houses in the west.

In his legislative duties Mr. Smith has served as a member of the committees on taxation and insurance. These are committees that require the comprehending of deep statistical subjects, general in character, rather than the consideration of how much money it is wise to



spend on a so-called public improvement which in truth is more of a direct benefit to a single community. He is serving his second year on these committees and stands well in the estimation of the speaker. If he is returned by his constituents he stands in line for promotion.

Charles B. Smith.

Charles B. Smith, from the 13th Worcester district, bears part of the honors of being the city of Fitchburg's representative in the great and general court. It can be said of him unqualifiedly that he has been during his first year a clear, level-headed representative for the city.

A manufacturing community like Fitchburg imposes on its members of the general court a multitude of obligations. The framing of legislation can easily be put down as the last



thing necessary. Far more important is the protection of the industries of a city from the well or ill intentioned efforts of other men to graft legislation upon it.

Half the bad legislation, it can be said, is imposed thoughtlessly. Here is where Mr. Smith has been able to do valiant service. He understands manufacturing conditions, he knows what is needed by the men who are trying to hold the state in its position, and he understands what latitude is absolutely necessary for the men who would give employment to others.

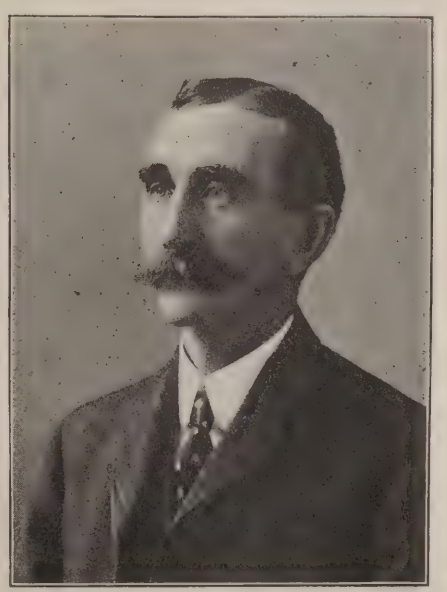
It has been especially fortunate that he was recognized with a place on the committee on mercantile affairs, a distinction which is most fully appreciated, perhaps, by the men who missed securing it.

Mr. Smith was born in Paxton in 1857. He went to the public schools and graduated from the Worcester high in 1874. He became a designer of men's wear goods, and is now a manufacturer of worsted yarns.

E. Olin Snow.

One of the mature and conservative members of the legislature, Rep. E. Olin Snow of Provincetown, fittingly represents the conservative constituency which makes up the 3d Barnstable district, including the six towns on the end of the Cape, Brewster, Eastham, Orleans, Provincetown, Truro and Wellfleet. Any man who succeeds in having himself elected to the legislature from Cape Cod cannot be regarded as a novice in politics. Rep. Snow is secretary of the town committee of Provincetown, and as an active party worker has been an important factor in the political contests for which Barnstable county is famous.

Mr. Snow is a member of the committee on election laws which has been under a fire, more or less sustained, during the session. The district generally sends a man for at least

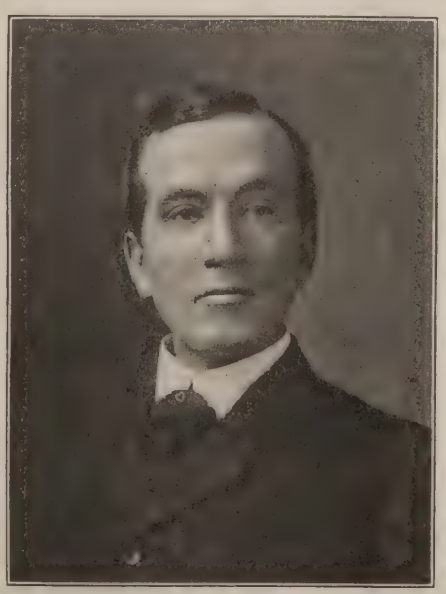


two terms, and there is no reason to doubt that 1906 will see Rep. Snow among the "old" members of the legislature.

Mr. Snow was born in Provincetown April 24, 1851. He received his education in the public schools and in a commercial college. He is director and secretary of the Yarmouth Camp Meeting association and is a Mason and an Odd Fellow. Mr. Snow is the town auditor and a member of the fire department.

Joseph H. Soliday.

Of the first year young men, none has made a stronger impression and given greater promise of future usefulness than Joseph H. Soliday of Dedham, who represents the 1st Norfolk district. Soliday came well fortified by education, having been a public school teacher and



being now a lawyer. But education is only a component part of the essential elements to success as a legislator, and Soliday seems to have the other requirements in abundance. He is a careful thinker and forceful debater, not unkindly in argument, eschewing sarcasm, courteous in granting other points of view while tenaciously holding to his own, well poised and apparently sincere. These at least are the impressions his fellow-members have formed, and the impressions of one's fellows at the state house do not miss the mark very much.

Soliday was placed on the important committee on metropolitan affairs and was chosen its clerk. It was his speech in support of his own bill to provide for the filing of wills before the death of the testators, that first brought him generally to the attention of the house, and while the majority of the members did not give him their votes, they accorded him unstinted praise for the excellence of his argument. It may have been that the suggestion was too radical for immediate action, for there was much of common sense in his position.

Mr. Soliday was born in Springville, Ohio, in 1869, and was graduated from the Geneva (Ohio) normal school. After teaching some time, he took up the study of the law and was admitted to the bar. He is a member of the Dedham republican town committee.

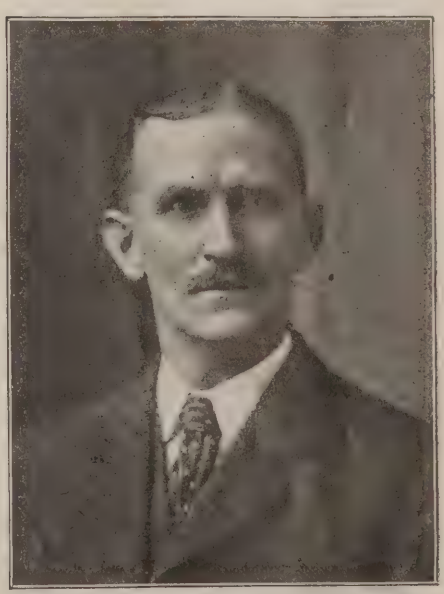
Nathaniel P. Sowle.

Nathaniel P. Sowle of New Bedford has now served his second year in the legislature as the representative from the 8th Bristol district.

There are few second-year men who have made better advances in the general estimation of the house. A year ago he went on harbors and public lands, and he showed an appreciation first and last of salt water needs, which of course is the main viewpoint for New Bedford people. Now he is the ranking man on the house side of the committee, and if Mr. Freeman retires, as seems likely, he will be the house chairman of the committee next year with even broader fields of power open to him.

In 1904 Mr. Sowle voted for the soldiers' bounty bill, but was one of the men who afterwards voted to sustain the veto of Gov. Bates, having been convinced by the arguments contained in his excellency's message to the house that the bill was not for the best interests of the soldiers or the state as a whole. He maintained the same position this year and in a strong speech advocated sustaining the veto of Gov. Douglas on the matter.

Mr. Sowle this year was also placed on the committee on election laws, and there he was able to defend the name of his city in election matters. A petition was brought which recited



all sorts of charges against the city, and without a spokesman the matter might have gone broadcast, but Mr. Sowle was ready to state the situation exactly.

Although a republican, during the session just closed, Mr. Sowle stood by Mayor Ashley in his dispute with the governor over the New Bedford debt limit bill, believing that the existing financial condition of the city could best be relieved by such a measure.

He is New Bedford born and bred, having been born there in 1857. He attended the public schools, and has been a merchant and exporter since.

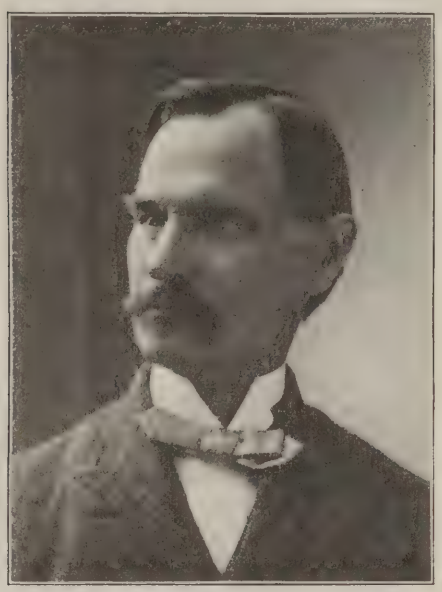
John H. Spinlow.

John H. Spinlow of Lawrence, in his first year as a member of the house, made an enviable record for good work as a member of the special committee appointed to investigate the conditions responsible for the abnormally high price of coal during the preceding winter.

Though then new to legislative work, he was recognized as one of the strongest members of that committee, and his course as a member of the present house has not weakened that impression. Mr. Spinlow is a business man, and goes at the work of legislation in a businesslike manner. Every bill which comes before his committee is carefully scrutinized and studied in its most minute detail, while his

knowledge of legislation in general is also surprisingly extensive to those who are not themselves in the habit of getting at the kernel in every legislative nut.

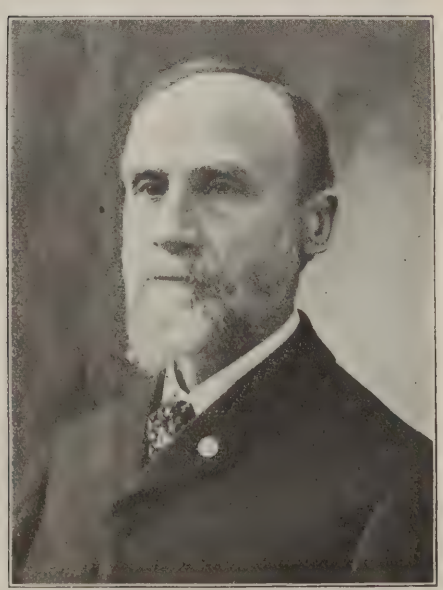
Mr. Spinlow was one of the most ardent advocates of the removal of the state prison to



Nashawena island, having made a careful investigation of the subject with his fellow members of the committee on prisons. His examination of the prisons throughout the state has also been thorough in every way, and to his suggestions while on trips of inspection many improvements are to be traced. Rep. Spinlow is a native of St. John, N. B., and was born in 1841.

Samuel O. Staples.

Samuel O. Staples of South Framingham has rendered good service this year as house chairman of the committee on towns. He has also been a strong member of the committee on military affairs. He has conducted a



successful straw hat manufacturing business in his town for several years. He has two sons now engaged in the same line of business, one in New York city, and the other in Milford, Mass. Mr. Staples now enjoys the pleasant title of a successful retired business man.

Politics is a source of enjoyment to him and how thoroughly posted he is on the local end of the subject was attested at a hearing before his committee on a Framingham matter this session. A witness was asked how many voters were registered in the town and how many usually turned out at the polls. The witness said he could not tell very well, but suggested that Mr. Staples be asked, as he knew more about the matter than any man in town. The suggestion was acted on and the answer was given off-hand in figures. As is to be inferred, Mr. Staples is quite well along in years, considerably more so, in fact, than his looks would indicate. He was born in Temple, a small town in the interior of Maine, in 1843, but removed to this state with his parents when 11 years of age. He saw good service in the civil war and is quite a secret society man. He can quote either the G. A. R., Masonic, Grange or United Workman ritual to you when he is satisfied that you are a proper party for him to impart it to. He has held many important public offices in the gift of his townsmen and is said to have his eyes on the senatorial situation in his district when the proper time arrives.

Clarence W. Starratt.

Unfortunately for the legislature, Rep. Starratt of Ward 21, the Roxbury district of Boston, has been ill a greater part of the season. It is significant and unusual, however, to note the fact that Mr. Starratt has systematically kept in touch with matters of legislation and consequently his value to his district has not been seriously impaired. The Roxbury member made an arrangement early in the season, when it became apparent that he would be unable to occupy his seat in the legislature, to secure all information on the various bills, especially those which were referred to the committee on cities on which he was placed. He had the bulletins sent to him regularly, as well as the bills. He followed the newspaper reports of the hearings and was in correspond-

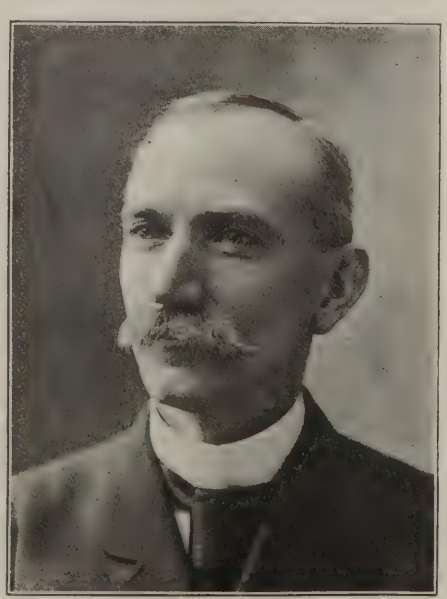


ence on many measures with the various members of the committee. On all the matters of importance he was recorded.

Rep. Starratt is a second-year man. He was born in Boston March 19, 1861, and received a public school education. He started as a bookkeeper in business life, and is now in the real estate and insurance business. For three years he was a member of the common council of Boston. His fraternal connections are with the Odd Fellows, the A. O. U. W. and New England Order of Protection. He is also a member of the Dudley club, an important Roxbury social organization.

Elmer A. Stevens.

Elmer A. Stevens of Somerville, representative from the 7th Middlesex district, comes of



a political family. His father lived in two towns in the state of Maine during the boyhood of the present representative. In this period the elder Stevens was selectman, assessor and all the other officers that the townspeople had to give him. Another member of the family was a Blaine lieutenant and was rewarded with United States minister commissions in several of the South American countries and at the Sandwich Islands.

Elmer A. Stevens was born in the town of Anson, Me., in 1862. He first came to the Massachusetts house in 1896, when he served on the committee on cities. Last year he came back and was assigned to the committee on public service. This year he was the house chairman of that committee and has had to turn a deaf ear to petitions galore for increases of salary. He is one of the avowed candidates for the senate next year. In business he represents one of the popular cereal foods now on the market, and he can be engaged to give a lecture or demonstration of the benefits of pure foods, without expense, for almost any public occasion.

Rep. Stevens made a laudable attempt at the opening of the session to have the rules amended as to pairing, but the members wouldn't stand for the innovation. He has persistently backed up the speaker in opposing postponements and the extension of time to committees, and in the latter was justified by having the public service docket cleaned within the prescribed time.

Everett J. Stevens.

Rep. Everett J. Stevens of Malden is a third-year man and an influential member of the legislature. His specialty is banks and banking. He is serving his third term on that committee and no member of the general court probably has a larger practical knowledge of the banking business or is better posted on the banking laws of the commonwealth than the Malden member.

During his three years of service on the committee on banks and banking Rep. Stevens had an important part in framing the general trust company act of 1903 which was recommended by Gov. Bates in his inaugural. In that year also he was one of the little coterie who stood



by the legislation suggested the previous year by Gov. Crane for the separation of savings and national bank offices.

Rep. Stevens is one of the New Hampshire men in the house. He was born in Ossipee, May 11, 1847, and educated in the public schools of Dover, N. H. He is engaged in the manufacture of glue and sandpaper and is a successful business man. He is director in the First National bank of Malden and a trustee of the Malden savings bank. His other business connections include a place on the directory of the Malden and Melrose Gas company and he is treasurer of the American Glue company.

Rep. Stevens was mayor of Malden in 1894 and 1895 and served in the common council from 1884 to 1886 inclusive. He is also chairman of the Malden sinking fund. He is prominent in Masonic and Knight Templar circles.

George H. Stevens.

George H. Stevens of Dracut went about the securing of legislation for the Dracut water supply district in the right way and the bill has become a law. There appears to have been pressing need for this water supply, and several attempts had been made to accomplish the desired end, but not until Stevens took hold of the matter was it presented in its proper form. He represents, in part, with Mr. Westall, the most aristocratic ward of Lowell, and although he pays little court to society, he is known to the essential portion of the ward, the voters.

During the debate in the house on the Oregon exposition delegation, Stevens' speech in no small degree played a part in overturning the report of the committee on ways and means and substituting therefor the larger

representation. Stevens sojourned in Portland, Oregon, for a number of years, and was for six years a member of the 1st regiment Oregon National Guards. The story he gave of the place and of the estimate its citizens



have of Massachusetts was very effective. It is not improbable that if a vacancy had occurred on the delegation, Stevens would have been appointed by the speaker to go.

The committees to which Mr. Stevens was assigned were those of libraries and roads and bridges. The duties connected with the former are slight, while those of the latter demand much time and careful deliberation. He has shown splendid capacity as a committeeman, and by his uniform and amiable temperament has made a host of friends. He was born Aug. 18, 1868.

Luke S. Stowe.

Rep. Luke S. Stowe is by unanimous consent the handsomest man in the house. This has been published broadcast, but it is not so well known that he is the best story teller in the legislature. Hardly a day passes but what he is able to tell in the reading rooms half a dozen which are new to most of his audience. He is a retired jeweler, and his role of handsomest man and best story teller sits naturally on him. Springfield entrusted him with the duty of getting through an act to permit Hampden county to build a big hall of records at Springfield. At one time the bill was threatened, owing to the desire of certain members to hold it up in order to force favorable action for one of their measures, but Rep. Stowe maneuvered the bill along quietly, and it was signed by the govenor early in the year.



But Mr. Stowe does not depend upon his looks, or on his ability to entertain, to warrant the place that has been accorded him in the estimate of either his constituents or the members of the great and general court. During his two years service in the house he has demonstrated his worth as a legislator of fine conservatism which does not hamper progress. His long business experience and connection with affairs generally merited his appointment last year as a member of the special committee on relations between employers and employes, and while the report of that committee resulted in little immediate legislation, its work was not without value and will probably be useful in the future.

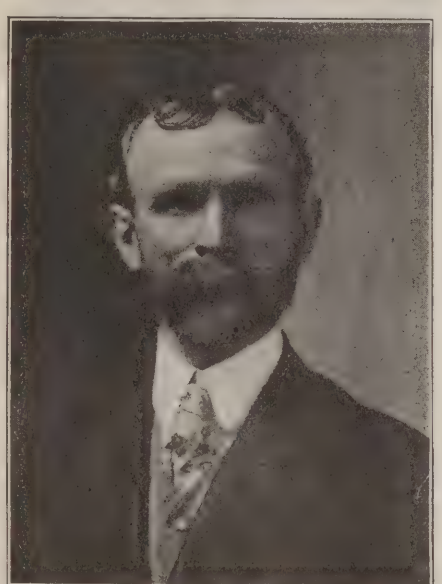
This year he was placed on the important house committee of ways and means, and has been constant and painstaking in the consideration of matters. He has maintained the confidence and respect of his confreres and his judgment has been influential.

Although Mr. Stowe retired from the jewelry business in 1900, he is still concerned in several undertakings. He is president of the Easthampton Rubber Thread company and of the Tujila Rubber company; and is a director of the Westfield Street Railway company, the City National bank and the Amherst Pocketbook company.

Patrick J. Sullivan.

The patrynomic of the representative from the little town of Maynard in Middlesex county has been confusing to the politicians. Occasions are rare indeed when the country sends to the state house of representatives a republican of so unmistakable Celtic origin. But the Maynard member is a good party man from principle. He thoroughly believes in the politics of the republican party and has been active locally in his town and district in the many political campaigns. It is safe to say that no democrat in his district was misled into voting for him simply on account of the name.

Rep. Sullivan is a native of Ireland, and received his education in the national schools. He was born in 1860, and after leaving school learned tailoring and is at present engaged in



business as a merchant tailor. He is one of the sensible, conservative members of the house. He is on the committee on towns, a position for which his five years' service on the board of selectmen of Maynard, in three of which he was chairman, eminently qualifies him.

Mr. Sullivan is actively identified with the social as well as the business and political life of his town. He is an Odd Fellow, a member of the Royal Arcanum, the A. O. U. W. and the Eagles.

Simon Swig.

It is doubtful if any of the new men attracted greater notice at the beginning of the session than did Simon Swig of Taunton. Something of his activities in local politics had preceded him to the state house, and the knowledge that there was a keen edge between himself and the senator from his district tended to excite additional interest. It was soon demonstrated that he was a keen observer and shrewd politician.

He early jumped to the fore as a prodigal suggester of legislation, his attention being particularly directed to the affairs of Taunton, especially its police and sewer departments.

He made his strongest fight on the bill giving the members of the police department tenure of office during good behavior and, although the committee on cities gave him leave to withdraw, Mr. Swig succeeded in having it referred to the next general court. His bill changing the method of sewer taxation met with greater success, passing both branches.

Mr. Swig was born in Russia and came to this country over a score of years ago. Since becoming a citizen he has taken earnest and active interest in civil affairs wherever he happened to be domiciled. He served for four years in the board of aldermen of Taunton, and since his election to the house by a flattering majority has been appointed a member of a railroad crossing commission.

His preface to his first speech on the floor of the house won for him the consideration of his fellow members. He told them of his foreign birth and limited use of English terms, but his earnestness and unique utterance demonstrated that no apology was necessary.



He has been conscientious and unremittent in his attendance at sessions of his committee, election laws, and at sessions of the house, and has kept himself well posted on matters under consideration.

In business Mr. Swig is listed as a merchant, publisher, and wholesale metal dealer.

Arthur M. Taft.

The republican leader on the floor this year, as in the previous year, has been Arthur M. Taft, representative from Worcester. As house chairman of the judiciary, that honor has come to him as a matter of course, but even without his committee distinction there would have been no question of his position.

Taft has been singularly fortunate in the fact that he has in him the capability to legislate for all. Some men, even with long years of service in the house, never get beyond a small local circle. They have each year a certain number of special or local bills and, what with fear that they will not get them through, or that the bills will be amended out of shape, they are continually enveloped in confusion of one sort or another.

The big things in the house, the measures which interest the public and take up the editorial attention of the newspapers, pass them entirely.

Now while a town is often apt to indorse the man who looks after the local matters,



if it is a case of making a selection as to which of the two methods its representative shall follow, there is no question of the satisfaction that is felt by a constituency when its representative is able to look after both local and general interests in a broad-minded way.

This is just the sort of a niche that Rep. Taft has occupied in the house of this year. In the judiciary committee he has stood up against the cheap, tawdry attempts at legis-

lation. In the rules committee he has helped to save the good name of the house by refusing to be carried away by local disturbances. On the inheritance tax and railroad discussions he has had a strong part in the general deliberations.

Especially has he been fortunate in the position which he holds. Possessing an eloquent tongue, he has used it but sparingly, and only when he felt the direct call. Thus again and again he has said the last word, as it were, on a number of matters.

Of his general influence with the house there is no question, and to speaker Frothingham he has given the best assistance possible in matters of house management. He has not assumed any petty attitude towards the democratic administration, yet he has not relinquished in the slightest jot his republicanism. His course as a legislator has been one to evoke the highest commendation from all observers.

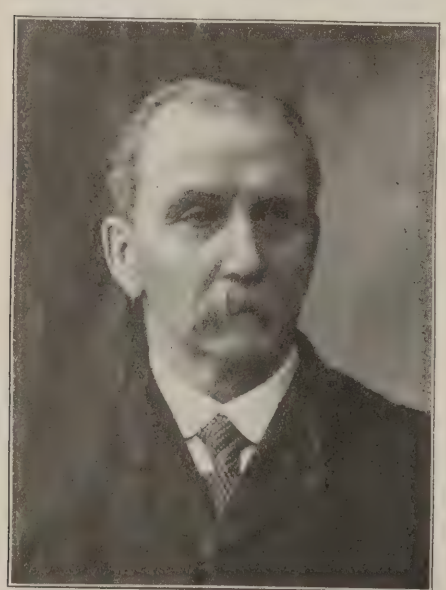
Rep. Taft was born in Uxbridge, Jan. 28, 1854. He is a Yale man, law school '82. Mr. Taft is a Mason, also a member of the Odd Fellows and Grange, and of the Red Men.

Edgar V. Tanner.

One of the silent men of the house is Rep. Edgar V. Tanner of Springfield, a retired business man. He is serving his second year in the house. He seldom participates in debate, but is very often heard from on his committee. Yet he is constant in attendance and has good judgment, as his roll call record amply demonstrates. In spite of his retiring ways, he has a habit of investigating every question that comes along and his voting is decidedly independent.

Rep. Tanner has made some very warm friends in his two terms, and has found the experience congenial, so that it would not be surprising if he should try to come back again, although the district normally allots only two-year periods of service.

Although Mr. Tanner is a quiet man, he is probably as well qualified to express an opinion on measures up for consideration as any



member can be. He was assigned to the committee on public charitable institutions and the committee on constitutional amendments, this year the same as last, and was chosen clerk of the latter. He has taken a decided concern in the affairs of the several state institutions brought to the attention of the committee, and has been a very valuable man in the consideration of institute matters. He has little patience with the hue and cry so easily raised against the management of these institutions and has a large faith, based upon investigation, of the general excellence of their administration.

Mr. Tanner is one of the older men of the house, having been born in Northampton, August 28, 1835. He ranks high in Masonic circles.

Frederic H. Tarr.

Frederic H. Tarr of Rockport gave himself with considerable force this year to an effort to change the method of nominating district attorneys. The measure which he introduced called for the naming of these officers by direct nomination instead of by county conventions. While there has been an undoubted tendency toward the direct method of nominations, the legislature has not yet reached the point where it cares to include all elective offices, and as the conditions which led Mr. Tarr to suggest the system's extension to include the district attorney appeared to obtain particularly in Essex county, the members from other countries were not willing to give up the present plan.

Mr. Tarr, nevertheless, made a strong fight for the change and again demonstrated his ability as a pleader of causes. That which first brought the Rockport man to the attention of the house was his stand on the question of Canadian reciprocity, particularly as to its effect on the Gloucester fisheries, and his speech in defense of the famous old town in no small measure led to the defeat of the resolve both this year and last.

Two important committee appointments were given Mr. Tarr this year, judiciary and elections. The former is eagerly sought by



lawyers, and it must be taken as a recognition of ability to be chosen from among so great a number of legal lights. Mr. Tarr was well equipped for this character of service being a graduate of Amherst college and Harvard law school and a practicing attorney for a number of years. In the political affairs of his town and district he has been conspicious, having been chairman of the republican town committee since 1898. He is a Mason, an Odd Fellow and a member of the Phi Beta Kappa college fraternity. He is a native of Rockport, and was born in 1868.

Frank W. Thayer.

Frank W. Thayer, one of the most striking members of the lower branch, was elected last fall from Ward 20, Boston, for the first time. The representative, therefore, had no previous legislative training, but mastered the ropes within a few days after his arrival at the state house.

Few of the legislators knew him at first. He had come, as it were, out of a clear sky. But his activity attracted his colleagues' attention within a few hours after the umpire said: "play!"

The speaker placed him on the committee on mercantile affairs. So many affairs touching quasi-public corporations are considered by this body that the presiding officer is naturally anxious to secure for service thereon men of judgment and men who will treat all interests, vested or unvested, fairly.

The representative took one at a time. First he treated the vested interests with



extreme cordiality and afterwards looked after the unvested ones.

Never for an instant was he idle. He literally darted in and out of committee-room and house in the performance of the great labor he had imposed on himself—the dissemination of useful information.

So it came to pass that in the early stages of the session he was one of the best known members on the floor. In the latter weeks, however, he was more reserved and spoke but rarely.

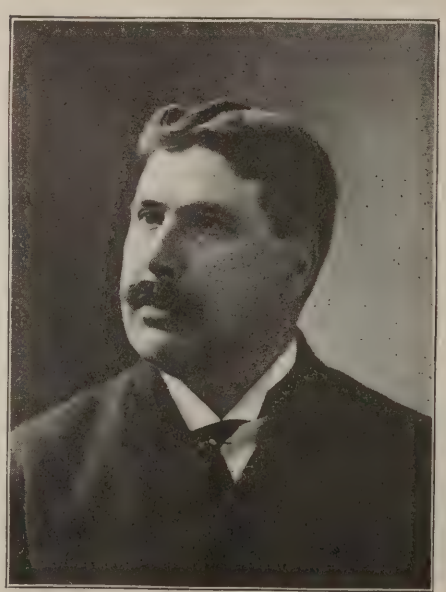
Rep. Thayer will be a candidate for renomination and re-election, it is said. There are hints that he will be opposed. But on the assumption that he will be returned to the legislature his friends are wondering what new committee he will get; for a second-year man almost always receives greater consideration at the speaker's hands. Mr. Thayer was born in Warren, Vt., in 1865. He is a Harvard graduate.

George H. Thorburn.

George H. Thorburn of Marblehead is a third year man and a man of value to his district. He first brought himself to the notice of his fellow-members by an able and effective fight in behalf of the invalid daughter of an old soldier, and at that time demonstrated no mean ability as a debater. Later he made a memorable contest for a change in the method of apportioning the tax for soldiers' relief and state aid. During the latter contest he worked unceasingly before the committees and spoke with fervor and convincing power on the floor of the house.

During his term of office, Mr. Thorburn has served on but one committee, that of mercantile affairs, of which this year he has been the clerk. The clerical duties of such an important committee are no slight task, and those of this year have been more than usually onerous. His previous experience on this committee has made him a valuable member, and his advice has been frequently sought by both house and senate chairmen.

Thorburn has taken little part in debate this year, but these are the days when a legislator's influence does not depend on his much speaking, so that a man is rarely measured by his public utterances. In his own quiet



way he has done much work in killing the fish and game commission's recommendations relative to lobsters. His general bearing and sound judgment have made him one of the marked men, and while it is not known that he is seeking further honors, he has a following not to be despised.

Mr. Thornburn was born in Marblehead, and none is prouder of the history of the old town or more zealous of her name. For a number of years he was engaged in the dry goods business, but gave it up to enter upon a career of "railroading." He is at present in the employ of the Boston & Maine railroad at Lynn.

In town affairs he has had an active part, having been a member of the auditing board in 1891-2 and a member of the board of selectmen in 1901-2. He is now serving as a member of the municipal lighting board. He is a Mason, a veteran fireman, and belongs to the U. O. A. M.

Harry L. Timmons.

During his legislative career of two years, Harry L. Timmons of Lowell has received exceptional recognition by the speaker in the matter of committee appointments. Last year he served with the committee on federal relations and taxation, and this year served with education and public service. This recognition is the more pronounced when it is considered that Timmons is one of the younger members of the house in point of age.

The city of Lowell and its institutions has had no more loyal or more persevering supporter, notwithstanding the fact that the house has not always taken his view of the case.

He made quite a notable fight in behalf of the Lowell Textile school and the bill to complete the equipment of that institution one of the measures of the year that gained the prominence of a conference committee.

In this year of so-called retrenchment, Mr. Timmons' committees have more than usually been in the public view, and while he does not believe in any policy of penury that might



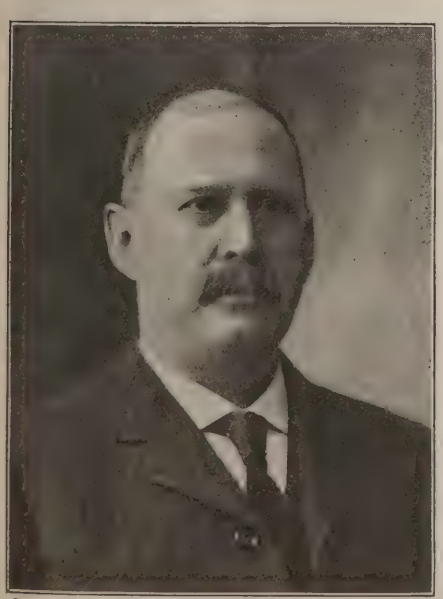
tend to hinder usefulness, he has carefully considered the needs of the institutions, together with a heed for the treasury and the mounting tax bill. The same is true of his actions on the committee on public service, where a keen eye is needed in the matter of the salaries of public officials.

Timmons is not a "public orator," and avoids as much as possible speaking on the floor of the house. But when occasion demands it, his utterances have the quality that bears the stamp of conviction.

He is a Vermonter by birth, but when he had a choice in the matter of residence came to this state. He is a graduate of the Massachusetts college of pharmacy and is now a druggist. He has been a factor in the republican circles of Middlesex and was a member of the Lowell republican city committee in 1892-4. He belongs to the Elks, the Royal Arcanum, the Central and Alpine clubs and other organizations. He was born in 1875.

George A. Titcomb.

While the Essex county delegation numbers in its personnel several of the recognized house leaders, not the least in the representation is George A. Titcomb of Merrimac, who has the special care of the interests of the second district. But when Titcomb for the second time received a majority of the votes of the towns of Merrimac, Salisbury, West Newbury and Ward 6 of Newburyport, he did not know that he was to be selected to sit with one of the most important committees



of the year, and that the matters to be heard before that committee, federal relations, were to assume international proportions. Speaker Frothingham made no mistake in appointing Mr. Titcomb to that committee, and Mr. Titcomb gave warrant for the confidence reposed in him.

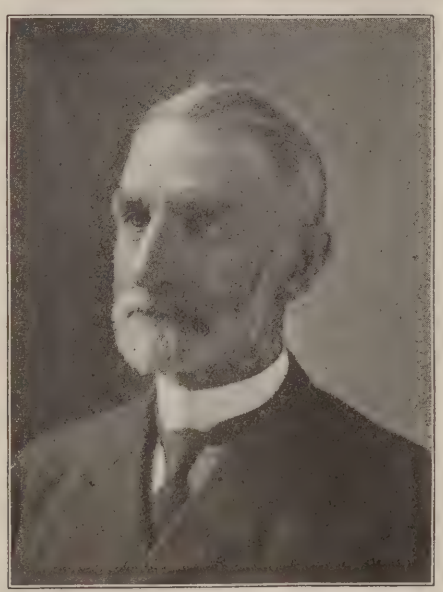
No committee in the earlier days of the session attracted greater attention than that of federal relations, and no committee of the entire session has had before it men of greater note and prominence in the business and political affairs of the commonwealth. Several of the future portions of the governor's message, dealing with Canadian reciprocity and a change in the tariff laws were assigned to this committee, and throughout the discussion and the subsequent determining periods Mr. Titcomb gained the confidence of his fellow members.

Mr. Titcomb also served as clerk of the committee on state house which had to deal with the vexed controversy of the Hooker statue tablet, now apparently settled to the satisfaction of the contending parties.

Mr. Titcomb was born in Rowley, June 19, 1853, attended the public schools, and is in the provision business. He is one of the leading business men of the town of Merrimac and a member of the I. O. O. F. Last session he was a member of the committee on towns.

Noble B. Turner.

When the voters of the 7th Berkshire district determined to send a republican to the legislature in place of Charles Giddings, they did not choose unwisely in selecting Noble B. Turner for the place. Charlie Giddings was one of the popular democrats of the house of 1904, a keen observer and an apt speaker, and it was no slight task to attempt to fill his legislative chair; but Turner has risen to the opportunity most satisfactorily and has made a very excellent representative. For a first-year man he has made an enviable reputation, not from the point of view of the gallery, but from the point of observation of closer and more intimate contact. His committee appointment, that of roads and bridges, is not ordinarily classified among the important ones.



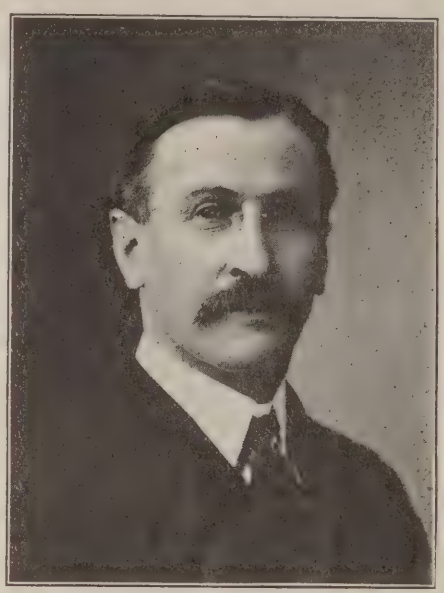
Nevertheless, it has had several problems for serious consideration this year, notably in connection with some Essex county matters. His attitude on these questions has been uniformally conservative and his bearing on matters of general legislation has been careful and apparently conscientious.

Mr. Turner has lived all the years of his life in the district which he represents, approaching the three-score period, for he was born in 1848. His occupation has been that of a farmer, and he also gives attention to a successful lumber business. He has always taken a lively interest in the affairs of his town, Great Barrington, and served for three years on the board of selectmen. His district is one in which the custom of rotation prevails, there being six towns in the district, but his friends expect him to return to the hill another year.

Arthur P. Vinal.

Rep. Arthur P. Vinal of Somerville was honored by the speaker at the beginning of the present session with a place on the house ways and means committee. The representative was well fitted, from experience and business dealings, to render excellent service as a member of this committee and he has not disappointed either the speaker or those who expected that service from him. The representative is a very matter-of-fact gentleman, with apparently little time for the frivolities of the hour. He has willingly given his time and energy to the work or legislation and to the safeguarding of the strong-box of the commonwealth. He is Somerville born and bred. He was born there in 1854 and never quitted his native heath. He was educated in the public schools of the city. He entered the life contest early, engaged in the lumber business and has attained success in that following.

In 1898 and 1899 he served as a member of the common council of his city. In the following two years he was a member of the board of aldermen and was president of the latter in 1901. In 1903 he was a member of the lower branch for the first time. Speaker



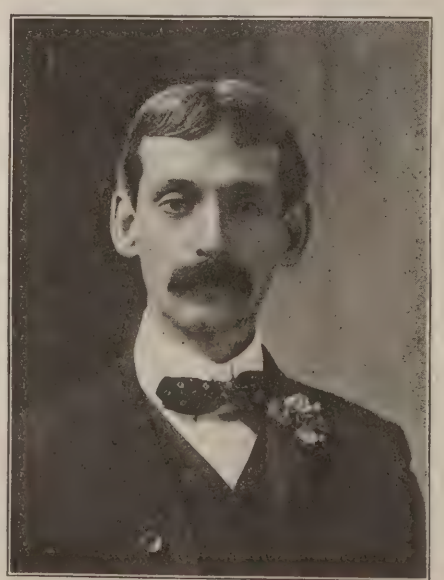
Myers placed him on the committee on cities. He was reelected in the following year, and the present speaker of the house retained him on the same committee.

The city of Somerville had important interests on Beacon hill during Mr. Vinal's service on the committee on cities, and its officials had no reason to regret that their "own man" was on the spot in those instances.

The representative is a careful student of legislative work and procedure and has given much time to the great questions affecting municipal and corporate interests. He inclines all the time to conservatism, with the result that at the end of the session he has a pretty good record to fall back upon.

Edward A. Walker.

There are two Walkers in the house. Both are tall. One is rather slim. The other isn't. A word as to the former. Rep. Edward A. Walker, the distinguished chairman of the committee on insurance, and a lively member of the committee on counties, has been for three years a member of the lower branch. While the members of the legislature had much respect for the tall member from the city of watches, he really did not attain his full growth until he addressed the lower branch on that most momentous topic, the patent medicine issue. Rep. Walker, with his bottle, will not soon be forgotten. Of course, it was only Peruna—but then he wasn't taking it, al-



though he advised the members that there was an attractive amount of alcohol in it.

Last year he was much attached to his friend, ex-Rep. Doty. The latter started for congress and fell by the wayside, but the

faithful Walker had to return to the house without his friend.

Rep. Walker has been in the insurance and real estate business, and his friends say that he has made an eloquent auctioneer when occasion required. In Waltham he was clerk of the national bank for almost a decade, and was secretary to the board of fire underwriters from 1900 to 1904. He mingled pleasure with business, and so served for five years on his republican city committee. In political circles "Walker strategy" is, in those parts, to this day a brand by itself. Besides the committees on which he serves this year he has served on the labor and insurance committees. The representative is a bright talker and a quick thinker. He has demonstrated that he possesses wit and humor, and that in the fray he is perfectly competent to take care of himself. His freedom from affectation of any kind and his breadth of view, never more apparent than during the present session, have gained for him both friends and influence. He has a rather incisive, though pleasant, voice, and has been able to command and hold the attention of the house, even in hot weather. His carriage is erect and shows his military training in the 1st corps of cadets, of which he was a member for five years.

He was born in Waltham in 1869.

Joseph Walker.

Walker of Brookline is heavier than Walker of Waltham, and four years older. During the last few months Rep. Joseph Walker has attracted more than ordinary attention because of the fact that, though a second year man, the grooming-for-speaker process has been already announced. Certainly the representative has business, political and social connections that make the suggestion worthy of consideration, especially on the assumption that Speaker Frothingham is not yet done with the post, and that the boom would have time to grow. Already certain friends of the Brookline man, following illustrious and recent precedent, have been caught grasping Time by the forelock in this connection.

Mr. Walker was born in Worcester in 1865. He is the son of ex-Cong. Walker, the "gray eagle of Quinsigamond," whose very strenuosity made him famous both at home and in Washington. And incidentally the congressman proved during the recent session, before the committee on federal relations, that he had lost none of his old-time fire. But Rep. Walker is not fiery. His normal condition is one of repose. He does not get excited. He is a very practical speaker. He is not emotional. He may develop, of course, but up to



date is a very serious and matter-of-fact young man. His style of oratory is adapted to the house, and therefore he is a convincing speaker. He would impress one as pedantic, but a closer view dispels the illusion.

He is a graduate of Brown university and Harvard law school, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1889. The representative has been active in Brookline town affairs, having served on the school and other committees there, and has given some time to political affairs. For several years he was a member of the republican state committee. He has also served as a member of the state board of charity. Last year and this he served on ways and means of the house. Here, because of his broad experience, he is entirely at home, and is one of the most valuable members of this important committee. On the whole, the representative is worth following, for he is part and parcel of some very important political movements.

Charles E. Ward.

The story of the legislative life and work of Rep. Charles E. Ward of Buckland is the story of a man who grew right up on Beacon hill. There are those who recall the first day that the representative arrived at the state house. He was from the farming lands. No one could deny it. He was a veritable horny handed son.

The presiding elder looked him over and, strange as it may seem, placed him on the committee on agriculture. He had been a member of the state board of agriculture and president of the Deerfield Agricultural society, so of course he was placed on the committee that handled things germane thereto. The representative accepted the inevitable and conducted himself with becoming dignity. As a member of the committee he renewed old acquaintanceships and on the whole led a very quiet, happy life.

This was before the thirst for gold, that is the protection of the state's gold, came to him. In 1902 it was that he served on the rustic committee. In the next two years he was growing fast and the presiding officer made him a member of education and then chairman of federal relations. And Charles was studying all the time and surprising his teachers.

In 1904 he won his spurs. He had reached the high-water mark. He was placed on ways and means. And the man of small committee-beginnings did well there. He showed immediately that his light had been hid too



long, and he demonstrated a knowledge of financial matters and a sound judgment that surprised even his friends.

This year he heads the committee on ways and means, and is a member of the cabinet, namely, the committee on rules.

Rep. Ward's success at the state house has truly been worthy of note. Not only in the committee-room has he developed, but especially as a speaking member on the floor of the house. He has not always been right; but the secret of his success is that he has been pretty careful, and judiciously so, of the finances of the commonwealth.

As might be expected the Buckland man is a very rugged gentleman. City life has not dimmed the lustre of his eye. He has been the center of important situations on the hill, but a level head has carried him through. He has attained success, but he has worked hard for it.

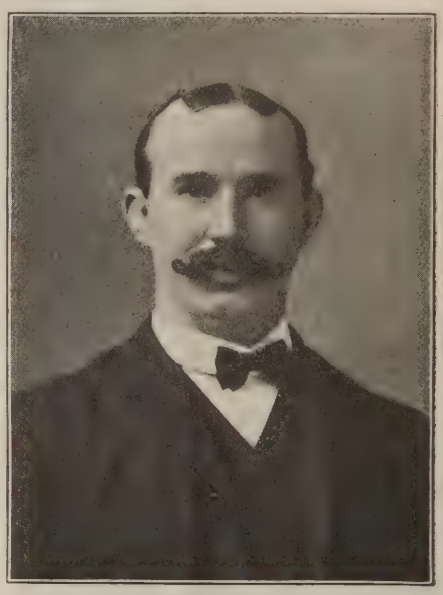
Robert J. Ware.

Robert J. Ware, one of the representatives from the 14th Suffolk district, has made his progress by himself. He is an anti-machine man, not in any unreasoning sense, but because he found that under machine control it would take time to accomplish things which he wanted, and so he went ahead himself. Last fall, accordingly, he defeated a strong machine man for a re-election.

Mr. Ware has been a consistent labor man all through the session. He comprehends the labor side of matters from a practical study of them, and not through any theory. Although this year he had an appointment solely on the committee on printing, the time which that gave him he devoted to following the other committee hearings at which labor matters would be discussed.

Among other bills to which he gave special attention during the year was the one for the regulation of the money sharks, and also the bill which provides for the releasing at the station houses of persons arrested for drunkenness. He has felt for some time that considerable injustice was done in many cases by holding men over night, and then taking them into court to hold them for a further period, and to make the whole incident a matter of court record.

Mr. Ware was born in Boston in 1870. He



was educated in the public schools and then went into a trade in which he has attracted attention and become a foreman.

Edgar W. Warren.

During his three years service in the lower branch of the state legislature Rep. Edgar W. Warren of Newton has wielded more influence than perhaps any other non-loquacious member, and quite as much as many of those who are heard in debate at frequent intervals. The first two years, 1903 and 1904, he was on the ways and means committee, being the clerk of the committee in the latter year. In the committee room during these two years Rep. Warren's opinions on the various financial matters was very highly regarded. In fact he kept the committee "straight" on a large number of questions where, if it had not been for his advice, they might have gone astray.

At the conclusion of the session of 1904, when Rep. Parker retired from the house ways and means chairmanship, Rep. Warren was the ranking man. His disinclination, however, to take a leading part in debate on the floor operated against his appointment to



the head of the committee, and under all the circumstances Mr. Warren welcomed a change to the leadership of another committee, quite as important, in its way, as the finance committee. He was made chairman of the committee on metropolitan affairs for the session of 1905 and has handled with skill and exceptional judgment the large matters which that committee has been called upon to decide.

Mr. Warren was born Oct. 4, 1853. He received a public school education, and for years has been successful in business as a boot and shoe manufacturer. He has also served in both branches of the Newton city government. He is a Mason.

Edmund Weber.

Edmund Weber, of the 21st Suffolk district, having now served two years in the house,

is talked of as a possible senatorial candidate this fall when the republicans will have the selection of a new man. Ward 21 is fast



changing in character, and it is becoming more and more a problem of holding the republican strength.

Mr. Weber has demonstrated his power in holding up party lines within the ward. His work in the legislature for the two years has also been of considerable importance. He has shown himself a steady worker, which is a primary requirement for a good legislator. Danger of bad legislation does not come from the man who is constantly present, but from the man who only appears at intervals, for the latter is oftentimes led by some man whom he depends on at the last minute for an insight into the standing of certain matters.

Mr. Weber was born in Brooklyn, New York, March 1, 1871. He was educated in public and private schools, and went into the grocery business. He served as a member of the Boston common council from 1901 to 1903. In the house of last year he was a member of the committee on mercantile affairs and he is on the same committee this year.

Walter A. Webster.

One of the men who had before them a serious problem, one demanding strength of character, cool judgment and technical knowledge as much as any before this session of the legislature, was Walter A. Webster of Boston. He was a member of the committee on street railways, and in the strenuous times when the Boston & Providence bills and the Cummings measure were being thrashed out in executive sessions, he showed that the belief of his con-



stituents of the 22d Suffolk district had not been misplaced. Throughout it all, he stood firm in his opinion that the general eminent domain bill was not for the best interests of the state, and that the state's right to pass upon individual cases should be retained. He opened for the opposition in the house debate. Webster is a good speaker, has a fluent utterance, and a pleasing manner.

He is a first year man, but his course in the house has marked him for a return here. Previous to his election his experience in politics has been rather as a participant than a candidate. He is a young man, having been born in the adjoining city of Newton on Dec. 4, 1875. He received his education in the public schools and is a member of the Suffolk bar.

William E. Weeks.

Among the new members who have achieved prominence during the session is Rep. William E. Weeks of Everett. He has served ably on the committee on engrossed bills and on roads and bridges, and will undoubtedly have important committee assignments on his return next year. On the floor of the house, also, he has scored his greatest success as one of the orators of the session.

His abilities first showed themselves on a bill to exempt from taxation to the amount of $2000 the property of civil war veterans incapacitated from manual labor. The law allows this in the case of soldiers who were incapacitated during their war service. He argued with great effect that many of these veterans were now becoming incapacitated from the effects of their war service, although their disability did not make itself apparent at the time of their honorable discharge. Although the committee reported against him, he won out in the house, but the measure was defeated in the senate, where he was unable to exercise his oratorical powers.

Mr. Weeks is a graduate of the Boston University law school, and was a member of the debating team of that college during his course of studies. He is quite in demand as a public speaker, and made the Memorial day address



at the Northampton city hall on May 30, this year. He also addressed the Foresters at Tremont Temple on June 11. Rep. Weeks is a native of Portland, Me., and has yet to attain his 25th birthday. He commenced his political career as the private secretary of a former mayor of his adopted city.

Arthur J. Wellington.

Not many of the first year men have made a more favorable impression than Arthur J. Wellington of Arlington, who represents the 13th Middlesex district. This is the more emphasized as he is a comparatively young man, and the session his initial experience in legislative action. His qualifications have attracted to him important duties and the results of his deliberation and work have shown the character of these qualifications.

Appointed a member of the committee on street railways, he has been called upon to deal in a very direct way with the great question of interurban railways, a question that has exercised the entire legislative body, and in the deliberations of the committee he has evidenced a well-balanced judgment and a conscientious consideration of all parties at interest.

Mr. Wellington took a leading and guiding part in the work incidental to the drafting and passage of the gypsy moth bill. It was due in no small part, to his energy that there were brought into amicable conference the several representatives of the moth-infested district to reach an agreement on the question of legislation. This practical and tactful move united the various propositions and made legislation possible. Mr. Wellington was made a member of the sub-committee to draft the bill, a duty that called for the exercise of his legal training.

Mr. Wellington was born July 21, 1871, in Arlington, was graduated from Harvard college with the class of 1894, and two years



later from its law school, was admitted to the bar, and is a member of the Boston Bar association.

William E. Westall.

It is to be hoped that William E. Westall of Lowell has not some agreement with himself not to serve longer than two years in any legislative body, for during his two years in the house he has been of value to his district and to the commonwealth. But his public career thus far has, so far as length of service is concerned, been measured by two. He was president of the Lowell city council two years, and was chairman of the board of aldermen a like period, so that if the progression is to be carried out in sequence, he is due for a couple of years in the senate.

During his term in the house he has been on the committee on cities, one of the most important in the list, and this year has also been on printing as its chairman. His training in municipal affars in one of the important cities of the commonwealth gave him peculiar fitness for the committee duties to which he was assigned, and should he be returned to the house next year, promotion would be among the probabilities. He has shown rare judgment in the determination of problems and has had the confidence of his associates.

It is in the committee-room that Mr. Westall's qualities are demonstrated to best advantage, for he rarely takes the floor of the house, although he is usually on hand in case of emergency. It is stated that it was owing to his astuteness that the Tewksbury water bill was so well drawn and so quickly passed.

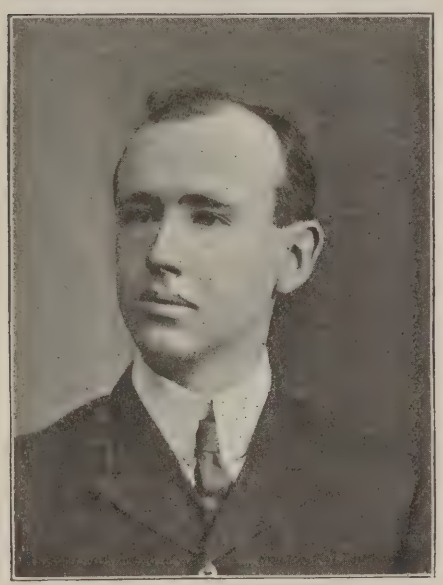
Westall represents in part the aristocratic ward of the spindle city and his colleagues



tell of popularity with the elite as well as with the humbler voters. He is native of Lawrence, a bachelor and a member of the firm of Kittredge & Co., interior decorators. He is a popular representative and will be welcomed back if returned.

John P. Whalen.

One sad event of the session of 1905 was the death of John P. Whalen, the representative from Lawrence in the 7th Essex district. All the circumstances surrounding his passing were singularly sad. Mr. Whalen was a very young man. Born in Lawrence in 1878, he ranked among the youngest members of the



house. His colleagues had hardly time to become fully acquainted with him before he passed to the bed of sickness from which he never recovered. His reputation, therefore, must rest on the course of his life before he entered the legislature, rather than on anything he was able to do in that body. His friends, though, need have no fear as to the judgment to be accorded him on his previous record.

He was educated in the public and parochial schools of Lawrence, and from the first was an earnest pupil. He was conscientious to the letter, a real student, in application and manner of living as well. When he entered Harvard college he followed the same steady course, ranking high in scholarship and manly deportment, and when in 1903 he graduated from Boston University Law school he carried the same marks of distinction with him. He was a man who was fighting his way up, and he had placed his feet on far more than the first rung of the ladder of success. A clever debater and intelligent member, the house in his death has missed a man who would have been a shining light.

Frank G. Wheatley.

Dr. Frank G. Wheatley of the 5th. Plymouth district has just completed his second year of service as a member of the lower branch. The sober-looking physician has been an en-



ergetic and industrious member of the house. always moving, but never excited or disturbed. Last year he was placed on fisheries and game and the public health committee, and of this latter he was clerk. This year the speaker made him chairman of the public health committee and also made him a member of the water supply committee.

The representative is a Vermont boy and was born at Woodbury in that state in 1851. He graduated from Dartmouth college in 1879. In 1884 he graduated from Dartmouth's medical school. Before entering upon his profession as physician, he gave some time to teaching, but this was before his graduation from the medical school. The doctor has made a host of friends on Beacon hill, and the fair manner in which he conducted the hearings before the committee on public health attracted much favorable commendation. His oratory is more or less of the matter-of-fact variety, and that is about the only kind that is effective today at the state house.

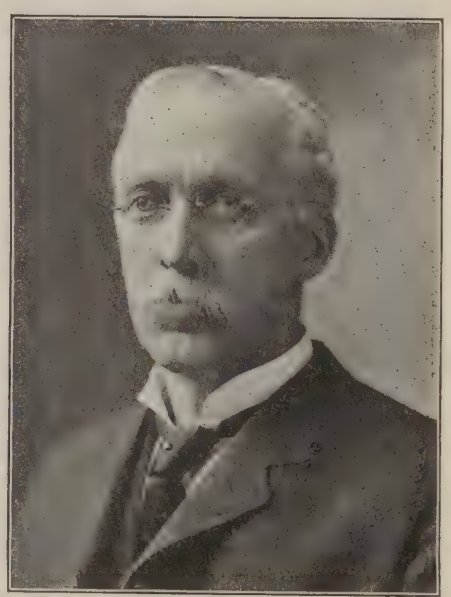
The representative knows men pretty well and this knowledge has been of greatest assistance to him while serving his district in the lower branch. He is an interesting conversationalist and essentially a man of marked refinement. He has extricated his committee from innumerable trying situations and on the whole has reflected much credit on the district that sent him to the statehouse.

Harvey Wheeler.

Rep. Harvey Wheeler of the 17th Middlesex district has made an excellent record during his two years as a member of the lower branch. He brought with him the sound judgment and rare ability to discriminate which have always distinguished him. He hails from the classic shades of Concord and has represented that very distinguished and historic spot in a manner worthy of her best tradition.

Rep. Wheeler had already secured an enviable reputation in the business world before he became one of the law-makers of Massachusetts, and his experience had been varied.

He was born in Concord in 1847 and was educated in her public schools. First he turned his hand to farming and later was in the packing house and abattoir business. Then he took up mining and milling in California and since 1881 has been one of the



largest wholesale manufacturers of harness and saddlery in the United States. He is president of the Middlesex institution for Savings. He has been identified with the social, civic, military and religious affairs of his town for many years. He is a member of the Social Circle, has belonged to the Concord Artillery, and from 1895 to 1898, inclusive, was chairman of the board of selectmen.

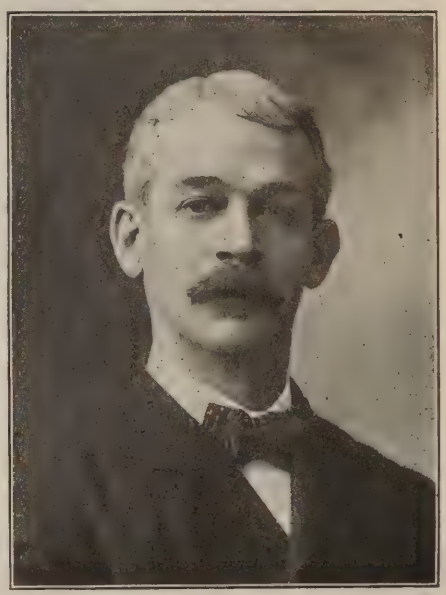
In the legislature of 1904 he was a member of the committee on banks and banking, which reported the general trust companies act, and of mercantile affairs. This year the speaker returned him to mercantile affairs, and made him house chairman of water supply. He has performed good service on both. Under his leadership on the latter, this committee has the proud record of not having met with a single defeat. This is the more remarkable because it has had such important matters as the Danvers Insane hospital water supply and the Winthrop water supply bills to settle.

Personally Rep. Wheeler is an exceedingly interesting talker, kindly and genial in nature. He is older, perhaps, in years, as in wisdom, than many other members of the lower branch, but has been excelled by none in zeal, enthusiasm or devotion to the interests of the state. If he can afford to give more of his time to the state his district ought to retain him in the public service. It is not impossible that later he may be called to the senate.

Frederick W. Whitcomb.

Frederick W. Whitcomb of Holbrook was one of the two democrats placed by Speaker Frothingham on the committee on public lighting. This was the committee to which was referred the question of the settlement of the gas situation in Boston. The committee did its work so well that the gas consumers could find no complaint and the consolidated gas companies deemed it expedient to accede to the committee's bill.

Mr. Whitcomb has served three years in the legislature. His first term was in 1893, when he was on the committee on election and liquor law. He was returned to the house in 1904 and re-elected for 1905. In the meantime he



has been on the board of selectmen, first elected in 1902, and chairman of the board in 1904. If Mr. Whitcomb had done nothing else, his active participation in the settlement of the gas controversy would entitle him to the commendation of his constituents.

Rep. Whitcomb is an ardent Douglas man, and just before the close of the legislature he was actively engaged in promoting a meeting of the democratic legislators to indorse Gov. Douglas for another term. The governor's letter, declining to be a candidate again, of course put an effectual quietus on Mr. Whitcomb's plan.

The Holbrook representative is a native of that town, born Sept. 7, 1863. He was graduated from Adams academy in 1880. He is a Knight of Pythias.

Frank L. White.

The committee on agriculture of the legislature of 1905 had before it for discussion the whole question of the extermination or the suppression of the gypsy and brown-tail moths. This subject was one which vitally interested the inhabitants of certain sections of the great metropolitan district. The mayors of the cities united in a plea for a state appropriation and legislation to provide for the eradication of the pest. Rep. Frank L. White of Medford was the only representative from the infested district on the committee on agriculture and was, consequently, in a very large



measure responsible for the passage of the appropriation bill of $350,000 for the suppression of the moths.

Rep. White was one of the younger members of the house of 1905. He was born in Gloucester August 10, 1869, and received his education in the Newburyport public schools. He removed to Medford and engaged in business

as a grocer and baker and immediately took an active interest in public affairs. He received an excellent training for his larger public service in the legislature through his connection with the common council and board of aldermen of Medford, having been a member of the first-named body in 1903 and of the board of aldermen in 1904.

Mr. White is a Mason, a member of the Odd Fellows and is the son of a civil war veteran.

John E. White.

The voters of Duke's county displayed good judgment in sending John E. White of Edgartown to be their representative, but their selection was based upon experience, for while Mr. White has barely turned 30, he is chairman of Edgartown's board of selectmen and board of assessors and president of the Martha's Vineyard National bank.

It was probably his training in matters of finance that led Speaker Frothingham to place Mr. White on the committee on ways and means, and the presiding officer has had no cause to regret the important appointment. Several matters of immediate concern to his district have come before the committee on ways and means, more especially as to appropriations for proposed harbor and channel improvements, and these have had his strong and substantial support; yet, it should be stated, that the natural tendency to favor home legislation has not appeared to have prejudiced Mr. White against the needs of other localities, nor has he used the vantage point of his committee connection in behalf of particular measures as against others.

That he is, however, observant of his district's affairs was shown in the Nashawena matter. When the bill to provide for the es-



tablishment of the state prison on the island was before the ways and means committee, Mr. White, the question having arisen, told the committee that he had heard no objections from his constituents, but the establishing of a leper hospital on the island was quite another story, and one that he does not favor, for the reason that popular sentiment, even if erroneously conceived, is so aroused against leprosy that the establishment of a hospital in the Vineyard would seriously injure the summer tourist interests.

Mr. White has made quite an exceptional impression for a first year man, and will doubtless be returned.

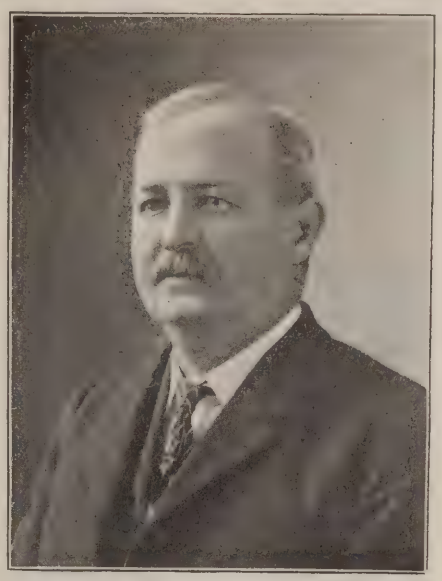
He was born in Lawrence in 1873.

Ezra S. Whitmarsh.

The democrat who was able to hold his district last fall in the face of the overwhelming vote which was cast for the republican candidate for president was considered a pretty fortunate man. But the democrat who succeeded in being elected from a strong republican district under those same conditions must have possessed more than luck—he must have had ability and vote-getting power to a high degree. These were undoubtedly the real factors which induced the people of the 8th Plymouth district to send Ezra S. Whitmarsh of East Bridgewater to represent them in the lower branch of the state legislature. That was the impression which the other members of the house had formed when the session opened, and Mr. Whitmarsh, by his course during the year, has proved that the judgment of his colleagues was correct.

Born in Bridgewater in 1858, educated in the public schools, engaged in the general clothing business and a selectman, assessor and overseer of the poor of his town for several years, he knew the needs of his people, and he has worked hard and faithfully with the idea of representing those people regardless of the political phase of any matter under discussion. He can be considered as belonging to the conservative element in the house, and in recording his opinion he has looked at matters from a moral rather than a political standpoint.

His long experience in the government of his



native town justified the speaker in placing him on the committee on towns, and his fellow-members on that committee further recognized his worth by making him clerk. There were not many matters of great general importance to be heard and considered by that committee this year, but those matters were given careful attention.

Already there are signs that the people of his section are inclined to recognize that his work has been well done, and the casual observer of politics in the 8th Plymouth sees a growth of sentiment in favor of according Mr. Whitmarsh another term. In this his people can make no mistake, for as long as men of honesty and integrity can be found to look after the affairs of the district in the halls of legislation, it makes little if any difference what party label they wear.

Isaac E. Willetts.

There is a breezy good-fellowship about Isaac E. Willetts of Fall River which has won for him a host of strong friends among his fellow members of the house. Although this is his first year as a member of the legislature, he has seemed to learn the routine with remarkable ease, any measure in which he is interested being assured of a goodly number of votes through his personal popularity alone.

As clerk of the committee on public charitable institutions Mr. Willetts has been one of the most busy first year men in the house, having had many hearings to arrange and many trips to plan, for this committee makes at least one visit of inspection every session to each of the charitable institutions in the various parts of the state.

The bill relative to placing the minor wards of the state in homes of their own religious



belief had no warmer supporter on the committee on public charitable institutions or in the entire legislature than Mr. Willetts. In this matter he followed closely the ideas of his own townsman on the state board of charity, Leontine Lincoln, and the advocates of the measure were given great assistance by the Fall River legislator.

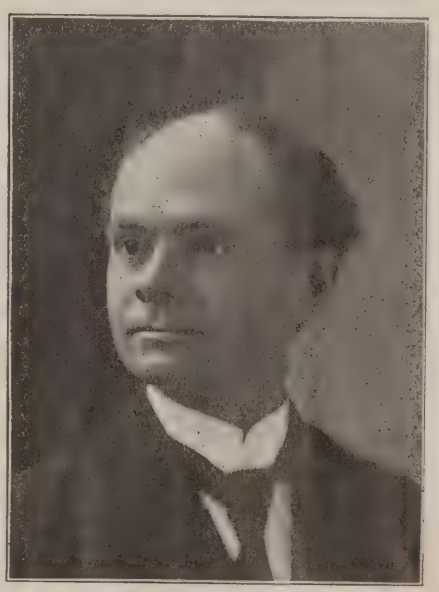
The project for the removal of the state prison to Nashawena was one to which Mr. Willetts gave particular attention, and he was one of those who were most strenuous in urging the necessity for making immediate provision for the care of the lepers for whom the state board of charity has been trying to find a location. It was partly as a result of Mr. Willetts' strong stand in this matter that the resolve was reported appropriating $50,000 to be expended by the charity board in securing such a location.

Rep. Willetts was born in Boston, Nov. 8, 1879.

Thomas W. Williams.

Not many members of the house are better or more favorably known than Thomas W. Williams of Attleboro. There is no suggestion of the familiarity that breeds contempt, however, in the fact that the representative of the 1st Bristol district is more commonly known as "Tom," for while Williams is the most approachable of men, he has a native dignity that does not allow of presumption.

Williams takes little time of the house in public debate, but when the subject matter under discussion or consideration in the least affects his district, and demands his voice, he is heard with no uncertain sound. This was forcibly demonstrated during the debate on the "overtime" bill, when a motion was made to have the provisions of the bill apply to all manufacturing establishments. Williams, who until that moment had been silent, immediately moved an amendment to exempt jewelry establishments, and plunged into an earnest



and convincing argument in behalf of the leading industry of his district and aided materially in defeating the offensive motion.

However, it is more as a campaigner that Williams excels. He would rather express his views in an individual way and press his point by private exhortation or persuasion. As the Boston & Providence street railway project was of prime importance to the Attleboro's, Tom kept thoroughly posted on all the proceedings, keeping ever paramount the rights of his constituents.

Williams is a seasoned legislator, having now served four terms as a member and one as a newspaper correspondent. In 1901-2 he was on the committee on banks and banking; the following year on railroads, and this year was given a place on both committees, and acted as clerk of railroads. He was on the sub-committee that drafted the bill which solved the vexed Worcester union station problem.

Rep. Williams is a native of Rhode Island and was born in 1865.

Frederic G. Wooden.

Rep. Frederic G. Wooden of Springfield has two distinctions, for he is one of the few first year men ever appointed to the judiciary committee, and he is the only lawyer in the house from Hampden county, which in the past has often had a majority of lawyers in its delegation. He has been heard frequently on the floor of the house, and proved to be an easy speaker. He made a hard fight against the bill for the release of drunks by probation officers without requiring the approval of a court, but the other members of the judiciary who dissented on this bill did not care to go into the discussion in the house and he had a losing fight.

His principal work was in getting through the bill to accord the training school at Springfield the right to grant certain degrees. Almost every member of the house had to be

seen on this bill, and its passage was very creditable to Wooden.

He has made a very favorable impression with his fellow members by his even temperament, his dignified bearing, and his good fellowship. He has been keenly observant of



the interests of his district and whatever especially affected the western part of the state, as well as of the larger measures of general legislation.

Wooden is a New Yorker by birth, having been born in Fairport, May 26, 1871. After completing a course at the Geneseo (N. Y.) Normal school he devoted himself to teaching in the public schools, the while preparing Limself for the bar, to which he was later admitted and is now a practising attorney. His record warrants a reelection and he will doubtless be returned next season. He is judge advocate of the 1st brigade, Massachusetts volunteer militia, with the rank of major.

William H. Woodhead.

By education, training and practice, William H. Woodhead of North Adams, representing for two years the 1st Berkshire district, has peculiar fitness for the committee work to which the speaker assigned him.

Last session he served on the committee on probate and chancery, and during the current session on the judiciary, acting in the capacity of clerk of both committees.

Graduating from the Boston University Law school with the class of 1893, he at once took up the practice of his profession in North Adams. His judicial ability was early recognized, for the following year he was appointed a special justice of the district court for North Berkshire, in which capacity he officiated until his election to the legislature.

The estimate placed upon Mr. Woodhead by the committee on judiciary may be judged from the number of important reports which have been in his charge and the general uniformity of their acceptance. In his defense of or opposition to measures, politic action does not appear ever as a factor, but rather has his voice and vote been guided by an impartial and well-considered judgment. He is not a brilliant talker, never strives after oratorical effect, but confines himself to a simple, straightforward, comprehensive statement of the case, a matter more potential in legislative halls these



days than the floral, rhetorical garlands that so often drape the subject in an unbecoming dress.

Mr. Woodhead is another of the New Yorkers who have found the path to the Massachusetts legislature, having been born in Schenectady Sept. 17, 1860.

Allen S. Woodward.

It is probable that no town ever had a representative more zealous for its interests and more alive to its concerns than Allen S. Woodward of Hubbardston, who has served his second year in the house. Mr. Woodward is a farmer, and lays no claim to the mantle of Demosthenes, but he has no fear of giving voice to his sentiments or opinions, and what he has to say is usually couched in picturesque language. He has consistently opposed the Wachusett mountain reservation commission in certain of its undertakings, not that he is against the policy of state reservations, but he



was of the belief that the interests of Westminster, one of the towns in his district, were not being conserved, and that was sufficient to merit his objections. He favored the erection of a new summit house this year, but opposed fire protection in the manner suggested. During his two years in the house, Mr. Woodward has been on the committee on agriculture, and was clerk of the committee this year.

There have been a number of important matters considered by the committee on agriculture this session, chief of general public interest being the various plans for suppressing the gypsy and brown-tail moths and the erection of a new horticultural building at Amherst. Mr. Woodward was given an additional committee this year, that of education. He has always taken a lively interest in the educational affairs of his home town, being a member of the school committee and a trustee of the public library.

A noticeable characteristic of the member of the 3d Worcester district is his persistence. He cannot be side-tracked through levity or specious argument; he is never satisfied until he fully comprehends, and once he has gained the knowledge sought, he reaches a determination that is not readily shaken.

Mr. Woodward was born in Hartford, New York state, Dec. 23, 1850.



Hotel Pemberton, Hull, Mass.

HARVEY & WOOD . . . . . Proprietors

Practical Politics.

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Statecraft is no longer looked upon as a mystery, but as a business.--[*James Russell Lowell's "Democracy."*

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FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

LEGISLATIVE.

IN GENERAL.

Little Encouragement for Wilder.

William H. Wilder of Gardner, who has announced his intention of running for the republican nomination for congress in the 4th district, is not receiving much encouragement from the people of his section, according to reports which come in every day. The press throughout the 4th district, with the exception of one of the papers in Gardner, which is said to be controlled by Wilder himself, is handing it out to him in pretty lively fashion, and Wilder's "ambition" is being styled "presumption" by most of the papers. Cong. Tirrell was calmly moving along the road to a renomination without a sign of trouble in any quarter up to a few weeks ago, when Mr. Wilder, who is said to have made a lot of money out of a patent lamp and oil stove, called several of the newspaper men from the Boston dailies to his office and announced that he had made up his mind to try for congress. He believed the time had come for him to get into the game and he intended to go out and put the congressman into an eclipse. From present indications, however, if there is any eclipse at all, it is likely to be visible only in that part of the town of Gardner where Mr. Wilder resides.

It is difficult to see how any man can butt in this year and make any trouble for Tirrell. He was made to fight for his last nomination, but when he won out in that contest it was not expected that he would have any difficulty this year. He has accomplished much for his district during his term in Washington and that is, or should be, the real basis on which the people form their estimates of the eligibility of men to represent them in the national government. Wilder is hardly known in political circles outside of his own town, and his chief claim to distinction there seems to be that he has run for almost every office in the town, without ever securing an election, even for field driver. As to his congressional ambition, a man who came in from that part of the state a few days ago said:

"It is this way. Wilder, who will never be satisfied until he gets an office of some sort, woke up one morning a few weeks ago, took a look at himself in the glass, and asked himself how he would like to be a congressman. He thought he heard the reflection say that Wilder was just the man for the place, and he allowed himself to be coaxed into the running by the reproduction of himself in the mirror. He rushed into Boston, announced that he had been asked to be the candidate and that he was going to make a fight. He has been chasing around the district ever since, but about the only time he appears to make an impression as a real candidate against Tirrell is when he gets back to his own home and runs up against that same old mirror."

Congress Feeney's Goal.

John P. Feeney, ex-mayor of Woburn and one of the managers of the campaign of Moran for governor, is anxious to go to congress. He looks forward confidently to the time when he will be sufficiently known in the 11th district to make a run. There has been more or less speculation as to the purpose prompting the ex-mayor to quit Woburn, where he was a powerful and influential force, to come to Boston to reside. Only a few of his intimate friends were familiar with the real reason actuating him to change his abode and nearly every conceivable suggestion in respect to the change was made by those sufficiently concerned in the young man to venture a conjecture and suggestion. Among members of the bar who have acquired success in their respective localities, little disposition to move into a bigger city is shown, for the reason that most men naturally wish to shine among their fellow men, and that innate desire is more naturally satisfied in a community where they are reared and have attained prominence than in a large city where they sink into comparative insignificance. Feeney was given the highest honor the people of Woburn could thrust upon him. His phenomenal success was more likely to have been attained there than if he had been brought up in Boston. His aspirations are higher than the mayoralty. He has a strong desire to sit in congress, but Woburn is situated in a district that was not likely to send the ex-mayor to Washington, so he concluded to come to Boston. If Moran is made governor Feeney naturally will wield tremendous influence in the politics of the democratic party in the city. At any rate there is a good chance in the district for a fighting democrat. Feeney is of the fighting type and he will make a run as soon as he has rubbed elbows with voters in the district long enough to have them become familiar with the fact that he is a citizen of Boston and not of Woburn.

Clear Road for Keliher.

Pretty general satisfaction is expressed over the clear road which John A. Keliher is to have for his return to congress. The feeling runs that he deserves it, considering the campaigns which he has had in the past. The peace must be all the more enjoyable from the fact that at the beginning there were so many possible hitches. High Comr. Taylor of the Post was itching to enter into this campaign and he let it be known in many places. There would be no question in the end that Keliher could defeat him, but there were a number of possible political complications which could cause trouble. The Conry boom was almost of a similar nature. It was bound to be pretty annoying if it continued to wave and its withdrawal brings natural satisfaction. The Conry boom would naturally be supported in Ward 9 by the Bowen people and this would have aroused some local feeling. But it is all over now.

Getting Hot in the 10th.

The newspaper men who are reporting the doings of the rival democratic candidates in the 10th district say that the campaign is interesting but they fear that it will soon get past the point where the real stories would look well in print. The unofficial speeches which are being made by the supporters of the two men it is certain, even at this stage, could not be printed except in an expurgated form and certain of the principals are slowly verging towards that position.

Both the leading candidates allow that they are not going to talk personalities but these promises cannot be expected to bind their enthusiastic supporters in a campaign of this sort. In the meantime Col. Merrigan, the only man who went to New York to see the Peerless Leader, is complaining that a trust is working against him and that his speeches are not being reported. The answer of his rivals that Merrigan's best chance lies in being seen and not heard may be a tribute to the art of his tailor, but it is hardly encouraging for Merrigan.

Lodge at Nantasket.

The speech of Sen. Lodge at Nantasket was not unexpected but it was wonderfully interesting. From the time when Mr. Bryan declared for the government ownership of railroads up to the hour of Mr. Lodge's speaking it was inevitable that the senator would take this position of opposition but the interest attached to the way he was going to express that opposition. The speech was virile and interesting at all times, and his bringing home of the danger of centering control of the business industries of the country in the hands of a few men at Washington was well done.

As for his speech on tariff revision the senator showed his usual versatality. A chronological sketch of his utterances on the tariff is interesting.

Starting first as a rabid stand-patter he occupied that position for a number of years.

His next move was for tariff revision, "when the people wanted it," and reciprocity with Canada in non-competing products.

Then the year of his re-election to the United States senate he took a decided step, in a speech at the Point Shirley Club, for tariff revision in short order—at the next session possibly—and reciprocity in competing as well as non-competing articles.

Now with his re-election some distance

away he is back to the stand-pat position practically. The question of when the schedules shall be changed or how they shall be changed is now a mere incident in his mind. The great question is whether the sacredness of the protective principle is to be maintained or not.

Lodge must be credited with carrying his audience with him on each proposition and the cheers which greeted his prediction of a stand-pat platform plank at the coming state convention were as enthusiastic as were the cheers which greeted him some time ago when he declared for immediate tariff revision. The fact that this speech, one of the most important of the year, was delivered without notes, caused some doubt as to whether the senator had not struck out a new line and without intending it. The chances are that he had it all planned out. The tariff part of his speech was a rehash of certain speeches which he has been making in Maine.

Roberts Accepts Challenge.

Following is a copy of the letter sent by Cong. Roberts to Harlan W. Cummings, chairman of the Johnson campaign committee, in reply to a letter written the congressman by Candidate Johnson:

Lynn, Mass., Sept. 12, 1906.

Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your communication dated Sept. 10. 1906 which was given to the press the very day it was mailed to me and first came to my attention through the newspapers, in which "We suggest that the merits of the present contest can best be presented to the voters by a joint public discussion between yourself and our candidate, Mr. Johnson."

Inasmuch as there are three candidates for the nomination, two of them from Lynn, it seems to me only fair that the third candidate be invited to participate in the joint discussion; and if your candidate will include his fellow candidate from Lynn in the invitation which has been extended to me, and will agree to hold the discussion in the city of Lynn, which is the largest city in the district, I will gladly accept the proposition, the details of the meeting to be arranged to the satisfaction of all three candidates.

Very truly yours,
ERNEST W. ROBERTS.

EXECUTIVE.

IN GENERAL.

Fairbanks Gets Busy.

Vice-President Fairbanks of Indiana is not letting the grass grow under his feet, but has his eye firmly fixed on the rising sun. Fairbanks ever since he entered public life has been aching for promotion which leads to the presidency. It took a yoke of oxen, so to speak, to drag him into the running with Pres. Roosevelt, because the second place is looked upon by aspirants for first place as sort of a cold storage arrangement.

It has always been said that the vice-presidency was not a stepping stone to first place and Fairbanks believes this to be the case, although Pres. Roosevelt is an exception. Vice-Pres. Fairbanks' visits to New England will be more frequent in the next two years because he will need the delegates. As an attraction for a cattle show at Concord, N. H., the other day he was a big success, but as to the presidency there is some doubt as to where he fits. All he has got is stature and the look of a wizard from the banks of the Wabash.

Arguing With Shaw.

Boston merchants are now having a tussle with Sec. Shaw over the site for the new appraisers' stores. They do not want to go down in the North end and they have been saying so, but they might as well make up their minds now that the deal is over and done with. Delegations which have gone to Washington have learned before now that Sec. Shaw is not easily moved. He has the stubbornness which is the particular attribute of the animal representative of the opposite party. It is worth noting that the name of James B. Reynolds, formerly of Boston and now assistant secretary of the treasury, does not officially appear in any of the negotiations over taking this gas house plot of land. James foresaw what was coming, evidently, and decided that he did not want any part of it in his.

Crosby's Restaurant, 19 School St., Boston, is a good place to dine.

STATE GOVERNMENT

LEGISLATIVE.

IN GENERAL.

Lowney and Walsh.

Two members of the lower branch of the legislature of 1906, whose pictures and sketches will be found in the biographical section of this issue, have decided to retire from political life and have opened offices in the city of New Bedford, where they will engage in a law business under the firm name of Lowney and Walsh. John B. Lowney is a New Bedford man and has represented that city in part in the house for the last three sessions. Joseph Walsh comes from Falmouth and this year is his first as a member of the legislature Mr. Walsh has been for some time past in the law office of the well-known Boston firm, Gargan and Keating. Both are young men, and they made many friends during their service at the state house, who will miss them, but who will extend to them their best wishes for a successful career. They have ability and plenty of hustle and those who know them have no misgivings as to their future.

Boston and Nahant.

Boston is bigger and busier than Nahant, yet the home of Sen. Lodge can give this big village cards and spades as to how Sunday or a holiday shall be observed. In Boston when a man wants a bottle of lager or some other refreshment, and he has the price, he must first buy a sandwich, an egg or a pig's foot. For this accessory before and after the fact the Bostonian must pay five cents extra and in some places ten cents. At Nahant the sandwich is not known, there are no hens to lay the eggs and no pigs to have their feet amputated.

All one has to do in Nahant is to step right up, ask for your medicine, put it down and then go and look at the sad sea waves, and while looking take a gaze across the bay at the residence of the munificent ruler of the destinies of the place whether he is at Washington or at the Point. It is the same sun that shines over Nahant that casts its rays over Boston and it is the same republican party and the same legislature that rules over Boston.

Nahant, it is true, enjoys more freedom than Boston. The people elect their own police force and the selectmen elected by the people grant the rum licenses. In Boston the republican party runs the police force and also grants the rum sellers the licenses, while the dear public look on submissively, eating sandwiches, ham, boiled eggs and pigs' feet which a republican legislature says are good for the digestion.

There are other places like Nahant that are immune from the influence of Beacon Hill and no one objects to it, but all people would like to see a bit of fair play. Give Boston a chance to grow like other cities and it will then be busier and better than it is now.

Dean's Taxation Work.

Rep. Dean of Wakefield has appeared before the recess committee on taxation several times recently on the subjects of inheritance tax, stock tax and corporation taxes. The committee has recognized his expert knowledge of the subject by placing at his service their stenographer to take down what information he will dictate on taxation for the use of the committee. It now seems probable that the inheritance tax will be the basis of the reforms that the committee will recommend. Rep. Dean is to be congratulated, for the courage he has shown in his persistence in introducing his measures so many years has already met its reward by a very general acceptance of his propositions. Mr. Dean also took a prominent part in the last legislature on railroad matters and was especially capable against the merger proposition. In the latter part of the session he held a strong place among the leaders of the house of representatives and his service has been one of benefit to the state.

Opposition to Dunham.

Members of this year's house who have served with Capt. William C. Dunham of Nantucket were somewhat surprised this week when they heard that he was to be opposed for election this fall. Those who know of the ease with which he secured appropriations last year and this for the improvement of his own little island are inclined to think that certain people of that section are showing a deplorable lack of appreciation of good service, faithfully rendered. The opponent who has put in his appearance is Dr. Ellingwood B. Coleman, a man said to be possessed with a comfortable share of this world's goods. It will be hard to convince those who have been in and around the state house for the past few years, however, that Dr. Coleman, or any other man whom Nantucket might choose, for that matter, will be able to secure more favors for the people there than the genial captain has secured. In his own bluff, hearty way he has stated his case before the committees each year, the members have listened, have been convinced by his argument, and have then gone ahead and given him practically what he wanted. The people of the island know what the captain has done in the way of harbor improvement, and as it is understood that a little further appropriation is needed to complete the work started, it is to be expected that they will see to it that the man who has done things already will be allowed to return to complete the work, instead of turning to others, even though some one may be anxious to attend medical lectures in Boston during the winter.

The Chapple-Gove Fight.

Another candidate has come into the Chapple-Gove district, and the outsiders are trying to figure out how this will affect the chances of the men already entered. The final summing up of the men friendly to the Chapple interests is that he is apt to be the gainer. With a distinct fight between Gove and Chapple they claim the vote could be tied down too sharply and a man with a lot of money would be able to ticket it out and place every man. But with three or more candidates in this list it becomes a harder task to determine how things stand. Naturally the various candidates for the presidency are not exactly praying for the return of Chapple, who is rather an unknown quantity to most of them in a possible campaign of this sort.

Mixup in Hampshire.

The Gerrett senatorial district is mixed up in such shape that no one on this end at least seems to know just what is coming out of it. The general understanding is that it is apt to come down to a struggle between Ward of Buckland and Judge Ames of Orange, but there are some inside agreements and drawbacks on this matter which may change over the whole affair. They have an understanding there that if a certain part of the district will get together its man can have the place, and again that if another certain part lines up all the others will fight. Between this the two men most often named in connection with the place do not care to say much. Judge Ames, it is felt, can come back to the house any way, if he only makes up his mind along which path he will try to drive his team.

Strong Hand Needed.

One of the needs in Boston is some dominant force which can take hold of the republicans and compel them to abide by the caucus results. Dorchester appears to call for this more than any other section at this time. At the present time a contest is on between two republicans for the senatorial nomination and it is already being hinted by different sides that if they do not get what they think they deserve at the primaries they know how to get even. Under such a condition of affairs as this the Dorchester republicans can never expect to make very much headway, but tactics of this sort are apt to continue unless the iron is laid on while it is hot on those in authority.

Recess Committee Work.

The members of the recess committees of the legislature of course know what they are about, but unless greater activity is displayed in certain lines there are some organizations which are apt to find themselves hard and fast against the new legislature with nothing in hand to present as a result of their labors.

Public hearings are quite necessary, but this is the least part of the work of a real recess committee. It is a notorious fact

that never yet have summer public hearings been a success as far as the numbers are concerned. It is hard to get people aroused to the possibilities of this work at this season of the year. The real work of a recess committee depends on the amount of research which the members themselves do and the personal labor in which they engage in private investigation. Fortunately on all the committees there are men who have already sensed this out and are governing themselves accordingly, but the spirit should be more general. Each of the subjects turned over to the recess committees is large enough to call for the almost undivided attention of all the members and when the time which has to be taken out because of election conditions is accounted for the period is none too long at best for what is required.

Williams of Attleboro has of course had it chiefly his own way in the stories he has been telling in Boston of the progress which he has been making in his campaign but if even only a part of it is true, he is doing things and confirmation has been slowly creeping in from other sources that he has been most decidedly making an impression on the district.

The Ames folks insist that the result is certain to be in their favor.

EXECUTIVE.

IN GENERAL.

The Blissful Republicans.

The republican leaders who are now basking in the sunlight and tickling themselves at the row in the democratic ranks had better save some of the joy for future use, because it will be needed about election day. The idea of the republicans ignoring the great problems of the day, social, political and industrial, may look wise to some of the young men in the Kimball building, but there are other things to be considered.

The political situation is undergoing many changes, and surprises are coming. The party boss and his word of command is becoming a thing of the past. The people are going to have something to say. The Maine election, no matter what view is taken of it, clearly shows that, and so it is all over the country. There is to be a new deal in the political situation and the self-constituted bosses will be obliged to go to the rear.

By making Moran an issue the republicans will give the democrats the desired opportunity. There is hardly an instance, except it might had been in the case of Gov. Bates, where a better opportunity is offered to retaliate with personal issues than in the case of Gov. Guild. His administration has not startled the natives and has lacked homespun decision and action. Other people have been allowed to do the thinking.

It will not pay for the republicans to treat Moran lightly. He is a serious living proposition, a man of resourceful brain, and always doing something on his own account. He would not like anything better than to put his lance through Gov. Guild's political body, and in fact he is all ready for the combat.

Sen. Lodge in his estimate of Moran shows the other republicans an example to follow. Moran may become another Butler, and not only cause a panicky feeling in his own party but also make it warm for the other fellow as well. He has the advantage that Butler did not have, and that is youth, and then he has the democratic whip in his own hands. Sen. Lodge takes Moran seriously. It is a good cue for other republicans.

Thayer's Wounded Feelings.

"Why this agony!" exclaims ex-Cong. John R. Thayer as he begins to think of the mischief he has done to the effort to find a candidate for governor.

There are some democrats who deserve the most severe censure for blaming John R. so strongly. John R. is a sensible man and while he shuts one eye, in the attempt at a wink his weather optic is always visible and capable of performing its natural functions.

Thayer has been a state legislator and also a national law-maker. Down in his heart he cherished the hope that some day he would be governor. He has a hold on the people and the grangers do love to hear him lecture on agriculture and pure food, including waterless milk. As governor of the commonwealth the granger could walk right into the executive chamber, unmindful of a Buchanan or a Gettemy, and throwing his hat on the table, might say: "By gum, John! How are ye? Do yer like the job?" Of course John would say that he did, and hand out one of those Connecticut wrappers and an eight-day match. Those who know Thayer realize that he is a much wounded man. The suggestion of Sullivan and Whitney was only a feeler and he meant no harm.

It was the other fellow who put the harm into it. Not one chance in a thousand could it have been Sullivan and Whitney. The locality argument would operate against it, both being from Boston. Thayer and Whitney would sound better, and suit the occasion much better, the slate could have read Whitney and Thayer and everybody would have been happy.

The Democratic Farce Comedy.

Managers of the Orpheum, Keith's and the Howard are wasting energy and money in spending large sums for European attractions when right here at home we have a democratic farce comedy. It is certainly the limit for political vaudeville, and "40 minutes with Boston politicians" would prove a drawing attraction of far greater power than a porus plaster. It would not be a bad idea to have a minstrel first part, with Quincy as interlocutor, Moran handling the bones and Sullivan to twirl the banjo.

The program would read thus:

Overture — Banda Rossa

Song — "Believe Me If All Those Endearing Young Charms" (By request) — George Fred Williams

Break Down — (Machine Music) — Martin M. Lomasney

Recitation — "Peekaboo" — Mayor John F. Fitzgerald

Song with chorus — "How Dry I Am?" — Messrs. Doyle, Norris, McClellan, Nolan, Dixon, Doherty, Kennedy, (J. L.) Donovan

High and Lofty Tumbling — Joseph J. Corbett

Recitation — "What a Great Big Boy Am I?" — Arthur W. Dolan

Song with variations — "How would you like to be the iceman?" — Josiah Quincy

Funny remarks — "What does it all mean?" — William S. McNary

Recitation — "What happened to Whitney?" — Ruben Rush

Song — "Oh Promise Me" — John A. Keliher

Sketch — "Ten Minutes in the Grand Jury." — John B. Moran

Aldermen, contractors, leg-pullers, grafters and other accessories together with calcium lights will be introduced in the sketch.

Owing to the length of program carriages charged to the city must be on time at 10.30 p. m.

Smoking will be permitted during the performance, but as the party is not insured great care must be observed.

Umbrellas, hats, watches or any other valuables, can be left at the box office where a policeman will be on guard. Absolute safety as regards valuables is assured because Commisioner O'Meara insists that his subordinates shall keep awake.

Admission to the show—"Just as you like."

The Independence League.

There is a new factor creeping into politics and its advent will be watched with considerable interest. It is the Independence League, an organization founded by William R. Hearst, and it is now in existence in several states. The league in this state holds a convention in Feneuil Hall, Sept. 22 or three days prior to the primaries.

The league will name a complete state ticket at the head of which will be John B. Moran. The league will declare principles of its own and ignore all parties in its transactions both as to candidates and platform. The movement has already gained much headway in this state, and is largely composed of workingmen. The league takes in men of all parties for whom there is plenty of room.

In the industrial centres the league is growing strong and many leading men are joining the new movement. Just at present the league is an uncertain quantity and for a time may keep the politicians guessing, which appears to be one of its main objects.

Foss Has His Troubles.

Eugene N. Foss in his campaign for lieutenant governor is not without his troubles. In Somerville, Taunton and other cities the machine leaders have tried to intimidate his supporters and have gone so far as to make threats. Another instance of trouble was where an effort was made to have his delegations thrown out because they were pledged to Guild and Foss, it being claimed that Guild did not want such endorsement.

Foss seems to be unfortunate in running up against such obstacles, but in this instance he has lost the opportunity of a lifetime in not running for congress in the 11th district where with democratic apathy he might succeed. The Draper element appears to be too firmly entrenched for the Foss men, although the champion of reciprocity thinks he will win this fight.

Temple Deacons Leery.

While there is a time limit set for the use of Tremont Temple by the democrats Oct. 4, it looks now as if they would be in session the next day as well, in which case they will be obliged to get out because the republicans have the temple for the next day. Present indications point to a long-winded session of the democrats in which case two days may be required to settle all disputes. From the opening to the close of the convention it will be give and take.

A repetition of the Music Hall performance is likely to occur when the Bryan forces refused to give up the hall to the regular organization and camped in it all night before, thereby having control of the convention. The deacons of the temple are hoping everything will be peaceful inasmuch as all the furniture is nailed down. Notice is to be served on the leaders that order must be preserved at all hazards.

G. A. R. Neglected.

For 40 years the Grand Army of the Republic, "the men who dared" and did something, have had a representation on the governor's staff, whether democratic or republican, except in the case of Gov. Guild, and much surprise is shown in G. A. R. circles because of this omission this year. It may have been an oversight, but even so it is causing no end of talk and more so because of the fact that the G. O. P. has claimed for years to be the friend of the old soldier.

The Schaefer Incident.

Henry T. Schaefer, aspirant for the democratic nomination for lieutenant governor, placed himself in an unenviable position through his recent charges that were investigated by the grand jury. He had been trying to get on the Moran band wagon for some time. He went so far as to arrange for a certain club to be formed and indorse Bryan, Moran and himself. Macfarland was to be secretary and when he learned of it he protested vigorously, for the reason that Moran would not stand for indorsement by any organization of the type contemplated by Schaefer. Moran wants to be free from political deals of this kind. He, too, was apprised of the purpose of the organization and he made it known pretty plainly that he did not care for such indorsement as was to be given to him. He did not want to be tied up with Schaefer. He wants the convention to name a lieutenant governor nominee, and he did not want to be a party to any club formed for the purpose of boosting some particular person as his running mate on the ticket. Shaefer saw that he was not likely to force his way on the Moran band wagon, so he wrote his celebrated letter to Moran, intimating that he had been approached by someone purporting to represent Moran's interest who inquired as to the amount of his contribution to the campaign fund in the event of his getting the nomination for lieutenant governor. After he wrote the letter and it had been received by Moran he still shouted for Moran and so far as external appearance could be taken as an index of his position in the campaign he was still with Moran. Seemingly he was an enthusiastic supporter. To some men more timorous than Moran the effect of the threat in the letter to expose such methods would be all that could be desired, but it did not perturb the fearless district attorney.

An inkling of the feeling in the Moran camp nettled Schaefer. Finally he perceived the futility of his efforts to make good on the Moran end, so far as his candidacy for the nomination for second place on the ticket was concerned, and he concluded to change his tactics. Though he has been identified chiefly with the element behind Moran, he tentatively felt his way into the Quincy-Sullivan camp, which doubtless anxiously awaited anything that would be likely to destroy

the Moran boom. Then the brilliant idea was conceived of exposing the alleged approach of a Moran representative to Schaefer for a campaign contribution. Even if the language employed by the man who is alleged to have done the talking for Moran did not constitute a crime under the corrupt practice act, still, even if veiled in the most delicate, guarded expression worthy of a Coakley, the act per se would naturally cause a disturbance that would hurt the district attorney, if it would not prove fatal—provided of course that it could be proved. Those who know Macfarland and are familiar with the incident protest his innocence. McNary's name was brought into the matter and he is sore on Schaefer for having attempted to carry through such a deal. The result of the entire matter has recoiled on the head of Schaefer and instead of hurting Moran it has caused many to believe that Schaefer was trying to play both ends and the middle.

Quincy and O'Neil.

Why Quincy should appeal to O'Neil to save him from "the blow that near killed father," which in this instance is the possibility of Moran's nomination for governor, is causing no end of amazement. O'Neil saved Quincy when Quincy needed saving at Washington while he was assistant secretary of state, but Quincy would not support O'Neil for mayor as against Francis Peabody, who waltzed himself into a nomination. Those were the days when the machine cut the pie and one had to eat it whether it was stuffed with tacks or dried apples. When Quincy moved in from Wollaston and ran for mayor he got O'Neil's support, but O'Neil received in return a strong dose of the marble heart. After a lapse of two years when Quincy got tired of the impetuous John F. of Ward 6 he made amends to O'Neil.

To appeal to O'Neil to save him from the wrath of Moran, Josiah made a plea through a second party, and the scheme was unveiled to give up the state organization and take the governorship nomination. Moran pitied O'Neil for being dragged into such a mess, but he meant no harm. It was for the purpose of doing something for the party that had honored him and not in the role of a dictator. O'Neil is too big a man to be used to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for Quincy—or any other man. He has as much executive ability to fill the office of governor as either the republican incumbent or any prospective candidate and his light will shine for years to come when the present passing show of the democracy will have faded away.

Rugg for the Supreme Bench.

Gov. Guild certainly sprung a big surprise yesterday when he named Arthur P. Rugg of Worcester for the place on the supreme court bench to succeed Judge Lathrop. Within the past few days the signs pointed to the selection of Judge Gaskill of the superior court. The mention of Judge Gaskill's name, however, brought forth a storm of protest from the labor unionists all over the state, because of the fact that the judge has issued so many labor injunctions against their organizations in times gone by. It looks as if Gov. Guild who was understood to be favorably inclined toward Gaskill, hardly cared to stand out in the face of this opposition, and the place was given to Rugg. The appointment will probably strengthen the governor to a certain extent up Worcester way, for the new appointee has been city solicitor of Worcester for some years time, and is also a law partner of Ex-Cong. John R. Thayer.

Guild and Murray.

Gov. Guild should either name Michael J. Murray for something in pretty short order, or Mr. Murray should remove his name from general inspection. To date the only vacancy which has arisen for which he has not been suggested is that of state forester, and it is not known but what that was handed to him on the quiet. Mike Murray is too big a man to be used in that way, and his friends are more than a little surprised at the way things are going. It must be pretty embarassing on all sides, especially as so many personal friends of the republican leader have been passing the word around confidentally as to just what he was going to get. It puts him in the position of being almost a hanger-on, waiting for executive favor, and that is a position which Murray does not occupy by any means.

Conservatives Quit.

The so-called conservative democrats have now given up the hope of securing any candidate to run before the primaries against John B. Moran. Yet they are a most cheerful set of optimists and frankly admit this situation. They declare that they plan to continue the campaign for the purpose of electing unpledged delegates to the state convention and they do not regard a candidate as necessary for this.

Furthermore the inside plan is to make as much of a showing as possible and in the event of their securing control of the convention to make a quick shift and stampede it for Henry M. Whitney. John Sullivan, who some time ago said that he would advise Mr. Whitney against accepting any nomination, is reported as having halt agreed to this program. The conservatives claim that Moran made a mistake in his attempt to kill two birds with one stone—to secure his nomination as governor and at the same time capture the state organization. They allow that plenty of men who wanted to see him nominated for governor, because they expected to try and slaughter him at the polls, have got their backs up over this proposition to secure the committee and are fighting accordingly. These men, they say, would have remained quiescent otherwise, but now they are to the front. Under the circumstances they expect to make a good showing and claim 400 or more delegates at this time with more to come when the campaign really gets going.

Yet for all of the proud promises and hopes which they express, it is hard to view things in just their way. The nomination of Moran appears to be as certain as ever.

What the Quincy-Sullivan outfit will do in that event is a matter of some doubt. It has been suggested that they may issue an address advising their followers to vote for Guild, but this would seem to be a dream rather than a figment of reality. The chances are that if defeated at the convention they will go forth, dodge the stump, and try to take it out on Moran at the polls.

Pelletier Reappointed.

Joe Pelletier was assured two or three weeks ago that he would be reappointed civil service commissioner, but he really did not feel at ease until his name went into the council on Wednesday.

His friends would have felt safer on the matter if the governor had not been so insistent that he was going to take care of him all right, for this is just the same sort of talk that was handed out to Pelletier at the time he thought he was going to be named as the justice of the juvenile court. He can breathe freely now that it is all over.

COUNTY

SUFFOLK.

Keezar's Issue.

Frank Keezar, a lawyer, will be a candidate at the polls against Francis A. Campbell, clerk of the superior civil court. He will try to get the nomination in the republican convention and if unsuccessful will run on nomination papers. He believes the republican party should not nominate a democrat. If both parties adhered to the same principle about nominating one of the opposite party the democrats would fare much better than they do at present. The county is democratic by a safe margin. The bitterest and closest fight in the history of the county for the office of clerk of the superior civil court was waged two years ago between Campbell and Bellew, the latter a republican. It is safe to say that Bellew got nearly every republican vote and he certainly got a great many democratic votes. Every conceivable influence was against Campbell. He had the democratic machine with him, but in the mayoralty fight of last year that mere fact defeated Donovan in the primaries. Keezar believes that there are many republicans who share his idea and if he went to the polls he would get their votes. He will step a[illegible] for another republican if the convention will make the nomination, but if none is made he intends to make a fight on what he terms principle, although he is not desirous of the office. There is little doubt that Campbell will get the republican nomination. In order to protect the republicans in office it is for the interest of the party to continue the trades that have been made in the past, reciprocally nominating those holding office, democrat and republican. When Bellew could not defeat Campbell two years ago when the golden opportunity was afforded to put in a republican it is safe to predict that there is little danger of his losing the office after serving two years.

General Prosperity.

He has made us many visits in the past, but General Prosperity has never made so long a stay in the United States as he has favored us with this time. He is very welcome, and Uncle Sam assures him that nothing would please us more than to have him make this country his permanent home.

He never comes to any country without making the inhabitants more happy and contented. Never has his general influence been more widely felt than at the present time. Not for a long time have we seen public soup kitchens, and those who sleep in the parks and vacant lots do so from choice rather than from necessity.

From the rocky little farms of New England to the great wheat fields of the middle west there has been a constant succession of good crops. The mills and factories have been running to their fullest capacity, and there are no empty dinner pails. The man who wields the trowel and the man who pushes the saw commands almost any wages he sees fit.

In almost all communities, despite the high price of building material, the demand for homes is so peremptory that construction goes on apace.

No man or woman physically fit need be without work, and that, too, at remunerative wages.

Manufacturers, merchants, professional men, mechanics and laborers are all prosperous. Every man engaged in producing a necessity or a creature comfort is overwhelmed with orders. Those catering to pleasure alone find the harvest satisfactory, for the people have money to spend. Hard times will come again, as they have come in the past, but let us hope their coming will be postponed for years.

The best judges are of the opinion that General Prosperity will remain with us for several years, so it should be every man's duty to prolong his visit as much as possible by putting no stone in the way of the wheels of progress.

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MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS

CITIES.

BOSTON.

The Finish of McSweeney.

Upon one subject the politicians in Wards 18, 19 and 22 are substantially agreed, and that is that "Col." Edward F. McSweeney, member of the state committee from the old 8th district, must be permitted to retire from the committee as a representative of the new 8th district and attend to his onerous duties as chairman of the board of trustees of the consumptives' hospital department. Good taste should have impelled him to retire voluntarily and thus comply with the Burrage ordinance, which is very explicit on that point and which covers trustees as well as paid heads of departments. He cannot be a member of a political committee and retain his place on the board.

Moreover, "Col." McSweeney has no claim to representation on the state committee from the new district. The old 8th Suffolk consisted of Wards 21, 22 and 23. In that district "Col." McSweeney could represent Harry Nawn of Ward 21 and Harry Nawn, as everybody knows, capably represents Col. Gaston. In the new district "Col." McSweeney cannot represent Harry Nawn, except under false pretences, and therefore he cannot represent Col. Gaston, except as editor of the Traveler.

Almost without exception the democrats in the new district believe that there should be a member of the state committee in the new district to represent them, and that is why all other opponents to "Col." McSweeney have withdrawn in place of Richard Sullivan, the Ward 19 candidate. Mr. Sullivan, in every essential detail, is the exact opposite of "Col." McSweeney. In the first place he carries no bogus military title. In the second place, he is an apostle of peace, rather than a breeder of trouble. In the third place, he has lived in the district which he will represent for many years. He is not a colonizer and he will represent neither contractors nor corporations. He is a democrat in the truest sense of the word; he has voted for the democratic candidates year in and year out, and his election to the state committee from such a staunch democratic district as the new 8th will mean much to the democratic organization and will be a distinct contribution to the cause of peace in the democracy.

Bell and the Trustees.

Ald. Bell offered in the board on Monday an order for the investigation of the charges made by the recent board of trustees against Supt. English of the Long Island almhouse and hospital. The order was drawn in proper form, and there was absolutely nothing in the way of doing as Bell asked to be done except the keen determination of the mayor not to allow such an order to go through.

Bell's argument in favor of the order was temperate, brief and logical. He said that if an investigation should show that the charges were not true, then Mr. English and the mayor would be vindicated, and that would be so much more glory for them. On the other hand, if the charges could be sustained, English, undoubtedly, would have to go, and nobody, of course, would want him to remain.

All the way through there has been a determined effort to prevent an investigation of charges made by six responsible officials whose subordinate English was. There can be no investigation, of course, because Ald. Linehan is now controlled absolutely by the mayor, through contracts under the name of William J. Hallion, a dummy. Ald. Linehan has lost his power for usefulness in the board, owing to those contracts, and it is not too early that he seeks the senate or some other position where municipal contracts cannot affect his judgment. His vote would have procured an investigation.

Should Revise Methods.

The officers of the democratic city committee should change at once their methods of handling nomination papers. It is in marked contrast with the methods of the republican committee and very naturally it invites and receives adverse comment. When the time limit is reached for withdrawals, by republican candidates, the republican city committee at once furnishes for publication the names of all candidates who have withdrawn and reporters are permitted to examine the papers at their leisure; when, 24 hours later, substitutions are made and completed, that list is given out without the slightest attempt at concealment.

The democratic city committee shrouds all of its proceedings in secrecy. No names of withdrawals are given out, no names of substitutions are furnished. The proceedings may be as straight as a string, but the methods are those of crookedness. It was a surprise to many people that the representatives of Mr. Moran did not keep a closer watch on the nomination papers after they were filed, and solely because of the fact that the press is positively and officially refused all information concerning any changes that are made when they are made.

Drawing to a Close.

The investigation of the subject of municipal lighting by a special committee of the city council is drawing to a close. Another hearing is to be given next week, in the morning, for the purpose of letting a few more people air their views, and then the preparation of a report will be in order. There will be two, widely divergent, and each radical. There were rumors this week that there would be a third, but it is hardly probable. The reports it is believed will be radical—one radically conservative, and the other just as radical in the direction of municipal ownership.

The hearings have been expensive, and they will cost the city several thousand dollars, and not one important point has been presented which was not known before. The attempt to obtain light on a lighting contract which was made this week at a special session, with Mr. Quincy and Mr. James Donovan as witnesses, was not particularly successful. Nobody seemed to be interested in the matter except Counc. McGrath of South Boston, and when he had both men before him he did not seem equal to the task of taking full advantage of his opportunities.

Counc. McGrath's interest in the Edison light and its candle power reminds old timers of the sterling protection which Counc. Jim McInerney once tried to give the city of Boston against the lighting company. McInerney at one time introduced so many orders for investigation of the candle power of the electric street lamps that they came to be looked upon as part of the prescribed course of business. And McInerney, like Counc. McGrath, was altogether disinterested.

A Great Trip.

The Guiney Guards, so-called, had a special trip this week down the harbor, and according to all accounts it was one of the most orderly and enjoyable of any which have taken place this year under the patronage of city hall people. There is danger that the Guiney Guards will be misjudged, owing to careless newspaper comment. The Guineys are named in honor of Tom Guiney, a very popular business man near city hall, and they are very careful concerning the quality of their membership. Already two or three privates have been ousted because they did not measure up to the standard, and it looks as if the Guiney Guards would become a permanent and popular municipal institution.

A Remarkable Fact.

One of the most remarkable facts in connection with the filing of democratic nomination papers is that there is only one state convention paper from Ward 10 and that is pledged to Moran and Moran's organization. In other words, Cong. Sullivan's ward—the ward in which he lived when he was elected to congress and the senate, has not followed Cong. Sullivan and has not even tried to oppose Moran in the state convention.

Cong. Sullivan, it is understood, was insistent that there should be opposition, but there was no way of procuring it. Hugh Montague refused to stand for it, and an attempt to obtain names enough to meet the requirements of law failed utterly. Thus it happens that in Ward 10, which is known as the home ward of Cong. Sullivan, the latter's influence was not heavy enough to produce opposition to the machine now in control which has pledged itself to Moran and to an organization for Moran. But sooner or later, possibly, the congressman will have his way on some things that are not now proper subjects of discussion, and at that time he will give his views upon the big democratic machine in Boston, the man who could have prevented Moran from having an unopposed delegation in Ward 10 as well as some other wards.

A Great Fight.

One of the prettiest political fights in this city is that in Ward 24, where, because the ward committee would not withdraw its ticket for delegation to the state convention, the mayor is backing a ticket headed by John J. Hoar, who is the mayor's personal representative in the ward. The ward committee went more than half way with the mayor. It offered to let him head the ticket, but it declined to commit the custody of a delegation to the man who has tried ineffectively to obtain control of the ward organization.

Mr. Hoar first came into fame this year as a politician through the fact that he was the visible party when it was decided to paint certain rooms in city hall, and therefore, his organization in Ward 24 is known already as the white lead democracy—a name that may stick or may not. An attempt was made to conduct the negotiations through James P. Kelly, a Ward 24 democrat who is cashier of the collecting department at city hall, and it is rumored that Mr. Kelly's official head is now in danger. At any rate, the gauntlet has been thrown down to the

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WELCOME TO MAKE THIS HIS PERMANENT HOME.

GENERAL PROSPERITY HAS BEEN WITH US FOR SOME TIME AND UNCLE SAM URGES HIM TO STAY.

mayor in his own ward, and if he does not carry that fight it will be a bad blow to him.

Tried To Avoid Fights.

It is very well-known that the plan was, earlier in the month, to avoid all contests in this city which might serve to show a possible weakness on the part of the mayor. That was the advice tendered to him by his intimates, and he thought it was good advice. It was known that a very large percentage of the democrats who cannot get places are waiting to aim blows at those whom they believe represent the administration.

For that reason contest after contest was prevented, but the failure to unite Wards 6 and 8 on a candidate for the senate failed and the fight in Ward 24 is also wide open. Moreover, there is not now the pretence of an attempt to conceal the fact that the influence of the administration is being used in favor of Logan in the 10th congressional district, and the prophets say that it is all the more effective because there has been no open proclamation in favor of Logan.

Should it become definitely and clearly understood that Logan is the mayor's choice, then O'Connell would gain votes, even while he might lose some. Possibly Logan appreciates that fact, for he has made no effort to have the mayor formally espouse his cause.

Republican Plans.

Republican leaders in this city with the approval of the state leaders are getting ready to spring some surprises on Beacon Hill this winter, and the recent revelations as regards city hall are likely to be brought out in the lime light. The present outlook in the inception of the movement to take a peek into the archives and cobwebs of city hall is to have a special committee of the legislature appointed which will sit during the recess and take in the whole city hall from the flagstaff to the elevator well in the basement. The republicans feel that they have ample material to work on in the street department and the padded payrolls and the street walking employes are to be shown up.

It is a well-known fact that there are city employes who never work, whose sole duty appears to be hanging around hotel corridors and theatre foyers. Then there are others whose whole work this summer has been either to patronize the L street bath, whether they needed it or not, or deadhead it at the ball game. A look into the city's finances is to be one of the probes applied if the proposed investigation takes place. Former city officials say that Boston for the past eight months never had such an administration as this one, wholly disregarding the wishes of the people and running the municipal government as if it was a left-over toy from a Christmas tree.

Reception To Murphy.

In Roughan hall, Charlestown, on Sunday evening there is to be a grand welcome home to John R. Murphy, former wire, fire and water commissioner, and former candidate for mayor, on his return from Europe, where he has been spending the better part of the summer. Although it is claimed that it is to be a non-political gathering, there can't help being a little politics, for it is to take place in Charlestown and is to be a welcome to a Charlestown man.

Years ago Mr. Murphy went to Europe, and when he returned he had a formal welcome in the Waverley house dining room in city square. At that time he was hailed as "the coming mayor of Boston." Men prominent in that welcome are now dead or out of the political game, but Mr. Murphy is still close to the wires and knows what is going on all the time.

Sullivan and Fitzgerald.

When it was first known last year that John F. Fitzgerald and Edward J. Donovan were to be the opposing candidates for mayor on the democratic side, John A. Sullivan delivered himself of this memorable opinion:

"Neither man is fit for the place."

Later he was so far induced to amend his views that he took the stump for Fitzgerald, after the Hotel Somerset coup, and began an earnest and almost passionate appeal for the nomination of Fitzgerald. Now, according to all accounts, he is anxious to withdraw all that he has said concerning Fitzgerald, of a favorable nature, from the time of his original proclamation concerning Donovan and Fitzgerald down to the present time.

This, of course, cannot be done formally, but he is leaving no doubt in the minds of his friends that he is disgusted with the mayor because of the latter's attitude in the state campaign. The mayor's attitude is somewhat remarkable. He has announced repeatedly that he had no time to mingle in local fights, in state fights, in congressional fights, in any fights, and now he is leading a fight for the control of the state delegation in Ward 24, where he is opposing the ward committee, and he is backing Dixon in his fight for the senatorial nomination in the Wards 6, 7 and 8 district, against Kiley.

McMackin Was Acceptable.

It is very well known to the politicians that former Counc. Thomas McMackin of Ward 6 would have been acceptable to Ward 8 as a candidate for the senate, and that Kiley would have withdrawn in his favor. Nobody knows this better than the mayor himself. For some reason not explained, the Ward 6 organization, which is John F. Fitzgerald, acting through Brother Henry, declined to permit McMackin to run, although he has strong elements of popularity and has been loyal to the Ward 6 machine all the time.

That was the rock upon which negotiations split. Ward 8 would not stand for Dixon, and it would not stand for settling the matter by allowing a Ward 7 man to be chosen —Quinn, or W. T. A. Fitzgerald, as the mayor put it. And so negotiations for a peace treaty on the senatorial question in Wards 6 and 8 came to nought, but it is hardly probable that there will be a great deal of trouble on account of it. But it will be useless for the mayor to deny hereafter that he is meddling in local fights, as he puts it.

A Curious Celebration.

One of the most curious celebrations in the history of a city is to take place next Monday. It is the 276th anniversary of the settlement of Boston. The mayor has induced the government to send the Rhode Island to this city to help celebrate. The government naturally supposes that there is to be a real celebration. Instead of that, the mayor has invited the city council and heads of departments to have a harbor ride with him on one of the city boats and to inspect the war vessel which has been sent to help in celebrating. Just what will be said in the navy department when it is learned what kind of a municipal celebration Boston is to have may be imagined. In other words, instead of entertaining officers and men, the city is relying upon an unprotected—metaphorically—war vessel to entertain the employes and servants of the city. It is a unique celebration of a big city's anniversary.

A Queer Appointment.

Very naturally the politicians are talking quite noisily concerning the appointment of Oscar Lomasney of Ward 21 as chief clerk in the almshouse at Long Island. Oscar is a cousin of the Ward 8 leader and all that he could get under Collins was $400 a year in the bridge division. Now he goes to Long Island, in spite of the fact that he was one of the Edward J. Donovan leaders in Ward 21 and shouted long and loud for him. He did what he could to whip Nawn for control of the ward in that fight. It looks as if given time enough, practically all the Donovan men in the city not now on the city payrolls would be taken care of.

And Now Macksey?

One of the queer rumors from city hall is that Henry V. Macksey is to be named as a candidate for a position at the head of the meter inspection force in the water department. The present administration intends to give more attention to measuring the quantity of water consumed, and there is to be a new place created. One of the candidates for the job is "Jimmy" Anderson, formerly of Charlestown and now of Dorchester, and another man named is Henry V. Macksey. If precedent counts for anything, Mr. Macksey, who was a Donovan man and an officeholder under the Collins administration, as superintendent of the paving division, will get the job.

The Ward 17 Situation.

The opposition to the Tammany Club in Ward 7 is more split up at the present time than the organization is likely to be for some time. It has been said that ex-Rep. John J. Mansfield would be a candidate for the senate this year, having waited for several years for the place. He is anxious to get "Hon." prefixed to his name and would be willing to take one year only. He was defeated by Billy Fitzgerald of Ward 7 and later by Gartland of Ward 9 through the efforts of the Curleys, and has been waiting the opportunity to run against the Tammany candidate. When it became noised around that Tom Curley would be the Tammany candidate Mansfield and his friends were happy, for they felt that Tom Curley would be easy to defeat in Ward 17. However, Curley had laid his wires and arranged to get both ends in Wards 9 and 12, so that even if he were decisively defeated in his own ward he still would be elected. Mansfield intended to run and a meeting of the leaders of the coalition of factions opposed to the Curleys was held early last week with a view to determining what support would be accorded a candidate from the ward who should run against Curley. Mansfield was an out and out candidate, and nobody else, so far as rumor went, was looking for the support of the opposition in the ward. Timothy L. Connolly, ex-president of the city council, who ran against Jim Curley last year for the nomination for the board of aldermen, declared quite forcibly that he was unalterably opposed to Mansfield for the reason that the latter had the indorsement of Teddy Glynn.

Connolly asserted strongly at the meeting of the leaders of the opposition that he would oppose Mansfield and as he did not care to support any candidate from Tammany he would be a candidate himself. His chief purpose in filing papers was to be a candidate in the event of Mansfield's running, but the latter seeing the futility of efforts to win out in the ward with two candidates from his own crowd—the opposition to the Tammany club—concluded not to run. Connolly is not strong in the ward and the Curleys will not put up much of a fight against him. If Mansfield ran a vigorous contest would have been waged, but as between Curley and Connolly, the former hardly regards the candidacy of his opponent as sufficiently important to warrant an expenditure of much energy.

In Sad Plight.

The Owl Club of Ward 18 is in a pitiable plight. It has put up only one candidate for the house. No one in the organization cared

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to take a chance to run with Michael P. Daly, chairman of the ward committee. As a result it will have not more than one member in the house, though it has had two men there, Daly and Butler. There has been talk in the ward of voting Daly and Fay, then it shifted to Daly and Good, and Curley's name has been linked with Daly's, too. Good sought the indorsement of the Owl Club, but as the policy of the club has been not to indorse any candidates not members of the organization, it could not vote to support him. Efforts were made to get someone in the Owl Club to run but to no purpose. As a rule there are many men in a club seeking office but for some reason or other the Owl Club is not overcrowded with aspirants to the legislature at this time. Butler is the candidate for the senate and the club will support him loyally, though William Clarke of Ward 19 doubtless will receive a big vote in the ward. All three candidates have a show in Ward 19 which is usually divided into many parts.

Frank O'Toole is not likely to run for the board of aldermen this year, as has been said. He is not seeking elective office. O'Neil of Ward 21, who is a candidate for the ward is a member of the Owl Club and expects the support of that organization in Ward 18. Jim Casey, a former city employe, has tentatively suggested that he may be a candidate, but it is probable the Owl Club will stand by O'Neil since the latter can get a good vote in his own ward.

Cleaner North End.

"Dear old North End" is the affectionate and tearful way Mayor Fitzgerald has of talking of his stamping ground when making speeches, and what a thrill goes throbbing in many a heart when in tremolo voice he utters it. Just now Police Comr. O'Meara is devoting part of his time in having it given a new name "a cleaner old North End" in consequence of which the cleaning up process has been inaugurated.

O'Meara's proclamation to the people of Boston to keep clean must have jarred upon the nerves of some of the liquor dealer squad now running the street, and other municipal departments. The poor banana man is fined $5 for throwing a skin on the street, while city officials riding around in rubber tired vehicles only offence is to be around on pay day.

Some of the streets are in a deplorable condition, so much so that the health of the people is endangered. There are thousands of little children in the tenement districts, but they are forgotten while grafters and contractors are eating porterhouse steaks smothered in onions at the city's expense.

HAVERHILL.

Mitchell on the Warpath.

"Bob" Mitchell is wondering who passed him the lemon at a recent meeting of the Lincoln club, and he threatens vengeance upon the man who cast his vote against his election as a member of that political organization. When the inspector of public buildings was re-elected last July, he was assisted by members of the Lincoln club and plans were arranged for an outing and banquet which "Bob" intended to give the Lincoln club members, but it has thus far not come off. Although Col. Phinney of the Hampton Beach Casino has for a month been on a still hunt for the man who ordered a banquet for 50 people at that resort. Since his re re-election Mitchell has been in close touch with the Lincoln club, visiting the headquarters in the Baggett building almost daily, and his name was proposed for membership last week. Dan Clohecy heard of it, and he remembered the stand which Mitchell took last year at the state caucuses when Clohecy ran for the republican nomination for representative against Rep. Trudel.

The story Clohecy tells is that Mitchell promised to remain neutral, but on the day of the caucuses sent Bert Perry to work for Trudel. Ever since then Dan has been laying for a chance to get even. The opportunity came when Mitchell's name came up for election in the Lincoln club. The ballots were passed and when counted the teller announced that Mitchell had been elected. There was a protest and a recount of the votes which showed that Mitchell was not elected, and as Clohecy was the man who protested the friends of Mitchell maintain that the Ward 3 school committeeman was the fellow who passed the lemon to Mitchell and thus kept him out of that organization. There have been dire threats since the meeting, as Clohecy is again running against Trudel, but the Ward 3 man does not appear to be disturbed and he simply laughs when anyone accuses him of blackballing Mitchell.

After Morse's Scalp.

The republican members of the city council and the school board want the scalp of Walter F. Morss, who has been serving for several years past as schoolhouse mechanic, as they aver that Morss is a socialist and a republican ought to draw the salary for the berth. The movement has been started since it became known that $15,000 had been spent this year in painting the schoolhouses. The painting expense in previous years amounted to $8000 as the extreme and just where nearly double that sum was spent this year is worrying the city fathers. It seems that this year a plan to buy the paint and hire painters by the day was advocated and adopted and even those who favored this plan admit that they would have escaped criticism if they had followed the custom of giving the work out by contract. Some of the schoolhouses were given as many as six coats of paint but the cost is what is causing all the talk, as it is figured out by painters that the money expended would cover more work than was actually done. The schoolhouse mechanic is being blamed for the unusually large expense and as the school board is not regarded very highly by the city council, the members of the latter body are agitating a move to take away the control of the schoolhouses from the school board and place them under the public property committee. The finance committee of the school board retains Mr. Morss even in the face of the charge that he is a socialist, and with the city government in control of the school buildings, the republicans argue he will be legislated out of office.

NEW BEDFORD.

A Politician's Suit.

There have been rumors for several weeks that Frank Vera, Jr., clerk of the district court, who is looked upon in many quarters as the chief advisor of Mayor Thompson, was making preparations to sue for libel a Sunday newspaper printed here. This week the newspaper office was attached in the sum of $5000 in an action brought by the clerk, who alleges that certain articles published about him have held him out to the "public derisively and contemptuously." People who knew Mr. Vera were surprised that he has taken offence at the articles printed in the newspaper because he has had the reputation of being little disturbed by criticism. But his term expires as clerk of the district court in 1907, and it is thought by some that he felt the notoriety that he has been getting might have its effect on a reappointment if it was allowed to go without challenge. Heretofore politicians hereabouts have stood some pretty harsh criticism, both from the newspapers and the fellows opposed to them, without wincing, and if this suit ever comes to trial there is likely to be some testimony spicier than anything that developed in the Bannister hearing. It is not known what Mr. Vera may have up his sleeve, but there are several stories which are likely to be submitted by the defense. One interesting feature of the suit is that David L. Barker, who is generally credited with having made Mayor Thompson and Mr. Vera, politically, is a stockholder in the newspaper corporation.

The New License Commissioner.

The new license commissioner, if there is to be one to succeed John W. Bannister, is, according to the best authority, to be John W. Paul. For many years Mr. Paul was chairman of the republican city committee, but he made his farewell a couple of years ago, and declined re-election to the organization. The report current is that Mr. Paul wanted to be license commissioner and that John E. O'Neill had the first call. Mr. Paul and the mayor are associated with Frank W. Francis in the cigar business, which is under the control of a corporation, and it is claimed that in February Mr. Paul put in his bid. There is no certainty yet that the administration will make the move to turn out Mr. Bannister until just before election or possibly afterwards, should the present administration fall in the December elections.

Held Up By the Enemy.

This week the members of the board of assessors issued another statement and attracted public attention to them again. They are in trouble, this time with City Treas. Howland and the mayor. They put in a bill for supervising the making of tax bills which the treasurer held up, and the mayor refuses to sign. It amounts to $25 for each member, and there is also involved in the dispute the question of ordering the printing of tax bills. For 30 years assessors have been paid $25 each for the work of supervising the making of bills, but the city treasurer has no respect for tradition. He has turned several clever tricks on the city council, and succeeded, by applying a school-teacher pay order to the unappropriated funds, in keeping a check rein on the expenditures. Otherwise there would have been no way of curbing the members of the council, and if anyone is entitled to credit for a policy of economy it is the treasurer. He rather overshadows City Solicitor Perry, who has been in the background for some time.

Democrats Endorse Moran.

The democratic city committee sprung a surprise when, by a vote of 4 to 3, the members endorsed John B. Moran for governor. There were nine members present and some of the members are trying to find out who did not vote. As it appears that Mr. Moran will not have to make a fight in the caucuses, it is probable that the local delegates will favor Moran, although some of the members of the committee have been desirous of creating interest in the caucuses, and the present situation may serve to do it.

Candidate for Representative.

Joseph C. Desmond, secretary of the democratic city committee, will probably be one of the democratic candidates for representative from the 7th Bristol district. He has not yet decided to enter the contest, but candidates have been scarce in the north district in past years, and Mr. Desmond ought to be one of the strongest candidates that the party can select.

Bryant's Clear Field.

As yet no candidate for the republican nomination for the office of county commissioner has dared to declare himself in the contest against John I. Bryant of Fairhaven, and it begins to look as if Bryant would have the right of way. Any republican who starts now will have small chance of overcoming the handicap that the democratic member of the board has obtained. A few days ago Bryant was informed that there would be opposition within his own party and that some of the democrats wanted to nominate George O. Baker. There is, however, no movement that is likely to receive the sanction of the rank and file of the party, for they believe that a democrat who can fight and win ought not to have any obstruction within the party.

B. & A.

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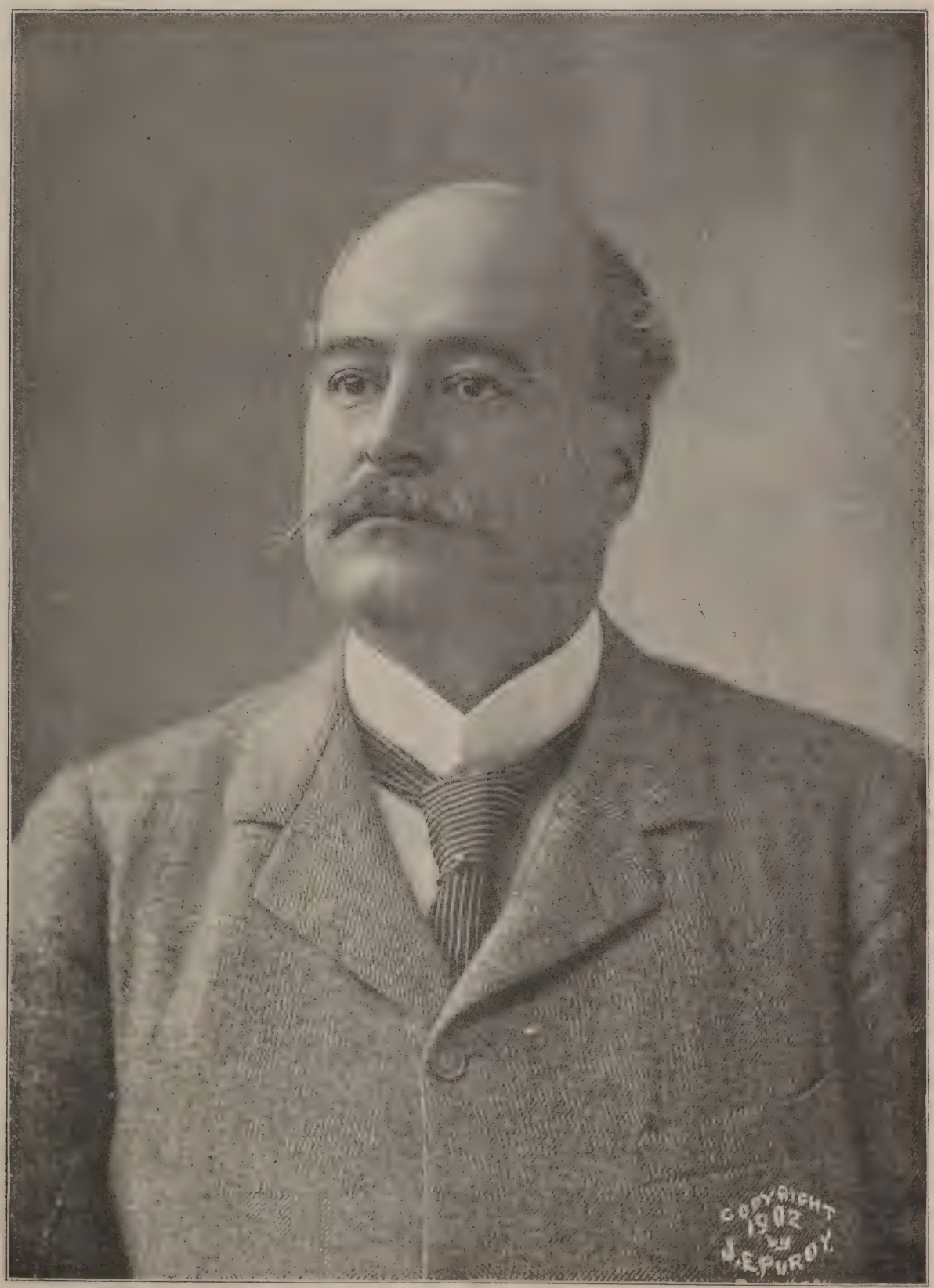
Curtis Guild, Jr.

See Page 600 for Story.



JOHN B. MORAN.

See Page 600 for Story.



Eben S. Draper

Sée Page 600 for Story.

EUGENE N. FOSS.

A More Intimate Glance at the Celebrated Candidate for Lieutenant-Governor.

A man's ideas count for nothing until you know the man. Reciprocity and tariff revision have been preached by theorists time out of mind. But these have mostly lacked the public spirit, the force of will, the knowledge of affairs necessary to produce practical results. It is these qualities that make Eugene N. Foss a unique figure in the politics of Massachusetts and the United States today.

To Know the Man.

His views on the tariff have long been known. The one thing needed was for the man to become as well known as his views. This is now being accomplished with great rapidity. The people are getting to know his striking personality. Seldom have such remarkable feats in industry and finance been accomplished with so little noise. Only the strongest men do their work so unostentatiously.

Mr. Foss was born in Vermont in 1856. His strongest quality in youth was his self-reliance. He had an indomitable will and great originality in effecting his ends. Those are the traits which have brought him great success and great influence in the world of industry and finance.

"Getting to Work."

He studied two years at the University of Vermont, but was seized with a desire to "get to work." Accordingly, he went West on the road to sell a patent lumber dryer. He had great success with this device. Incidentally, he took to selling the products of B. F. Sturtevant of Boston. Sturtevant was an inventor with a highly original mind. He had made a modest fortune from his shoe-pegging machinery, and was then at work on his heating and ventilating devices which have carried his name to all quarters of the globe. In 1882 he was doing a purely domestic business amounting to $200,000 a year. It was in that year that he induced Foss to give his entire time to him. He was incited to this by the keenly critical letters regarding the business which he had been receiving from Foss while on the road.

Covering the Earth.

Mr. Sturtevant died in 1890, and Foss became treasurer and general manager of the B. F. Sturtevant Co. Since then he has sent the company's products to the farthest corners of the earth, and the concern is now the largest of its kind in the world. But Foss' interests have multipled vastly outside the Sturtevant company. He is president and director of the Becker-Brainard Milling Machine company, and also of the Mead-Morrison Manufacturing company. His influence in fiscal circles throughout the United States is very great. He holds some seventeen directorships in various enterprises.

As a Social Factor.

Mr. Foss also is keenly interested in educational and religious work. He is a trustee of the Newton Theological Institution, Colby College, Hebron Academy, Vermont Academy, Moody School at Northfield, Robert B. Brigham Hospital for Incurables, Boston Baptist Hospital, Boston Y. M. C. A., etc.

Faith and Works.

Many years ago Mr. Foss saw that what New England needed was free raw materials. In 1901 the plant of the B. F. Sturtevant company at Jamaica Plain was badly injured by fire. It was expected by the trade that the company would seize this opportunity to move its works to Pittsburg. But Foss saw that, given fair play in its raw materials, New England was the best spot in the country for manufacturing. Instead of moving West, he rebuilt the works at Hyde Park, enlarging the capacity from 1500 to 2500 men. The new works cost $1,000,000 before a single machine was installed.

It was the industrial needs of New England that drove Foss into politics in 1902. It was not a theory but a condition that incited him. He had better opportunities than the politicians to see what the industries of Massachusetts required. He knew the manufacturing situation in the United States from beginning to end. He also knew the relation of American goods to foreign markets. If he did not have all the practical knowledge to make him an expert on the tariff, no man between the Atlantic and the Pacific had it.

Denounced by "Vested Interests."

But like every genuine reformer, he has been hampered on every side by "vested interests." As Garrison was denounced by those having property in slaves, as Parnell was denounced by absentee Irish landlords, so Foss has been denounced and buffeted by the beneficiaries of a monopoly-creating tariff. Himself a protectionist, he has only asked that all should be protected alike.

The beneficiaries of the monopoly tariff have controlled the republican machine in Massachusetts. They began by sneering at Foss and treating him as a negligible factor. They decided that Foss should not have the congressional nomination in the 11th district in 1902. Yet he got it. The machine slaughtered him, however, at the polls.

Undermining the Machine.

Then he began to knock the foundation from under the machine by his campaign of education. The machine was slow to see what was going on. It defeated his attempt to go as a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention in 1904, as a claimant for reciprocity. In the spring convention of 1904 Sen. Lodge treated Foss' demand for a reciprocity plank with amused contempt. In the fall of 1904 the machine had got its eyes open. It saw in which corner the wind was setting, and it committed the State Convention to a declaration in favor of reciprocity, "especially with Canada and Newfoundland." The machine intended, of course, to "keep the word of promise to our ear, and break it to our hope." Nevertheless, it was thoroughly frightened. Its double-dealing lost the state to republicans that year. In 1904 Foss ran for congress again, but suffered in the face of the general democratic victory.

Whom the Gods Would Make Mad.

Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad. Despite his recent fright, Sen. Lodge in 1905 defeated the ratification of the Hay-Bond reciprocity treaty with Newfoundland, negotiated by that great statesman, John Hay. The result was seen at the fall election. Curtis Guild, Jr., an avowed friend of reciprocity, was nominated for governor by the republicans, and the State Convention voted that our senators and representatives in congress should continue to urge "the wisdom of a consideration of the tariff for the purpose of revision and readjustment."

Hand Writing on the Wall.

But the machine escaped with only the skin of its teeth. The normal republican plurality of 80,000 was cut down in Guild's case to 23,000. The issue was squarely drawn on the lieutenant-governorship. Mr. Draper represented the complete views of the tariff monopolists. The democrats nominated Henry M. Whitney, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, a pronounced tariff reformer. To the amazement of the whole country, he came within less than 2000 votes of being elected.

A Triumph of Principle.

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AUGUSTUS P. GARDNER OF HAMILTON

Congressman From the 6th District One of the Most Forceful and Courageous of the Bay State Delegates at the Capitol.

Taken all in all Massachusetts has no member in her congressional delegation better and more popularly known throughout the country than Capt. Augustus P. Gardner of Hamilton. Certainly the old Bay State has no more forceful or courageous representative at Washington. For four years he has represented the 6th district and now appears as a candidate for re-election. His development at the capitol has been remarkable and the name he has made for himself and the influence that is admittedly his today would cause any constituency to hesitate before refusing him the third term which he is willing to accept. Few men were closer to the administration than Capt. Gardner and few men as close to the administration retained more of their own independence and freedom of action than has he. In the important legislation of the past session the captain has played his part to the credit of Massachusetts, and his own particular district with its varied interests has benefited because of the influence which the Essex county representative was able to wield when pertinent matters and issues were under consideration.

Cong. Gardner is a study in himself. Blunt, straightforward, frank and outspoken, the wonder of it is that such a man in the sphere in which he has moved has still been able to attract so many interesting and important friendships. He has proven a sagacious and farsighted statesman and legislator, and has also proven that while his mental attainments were high his qualities of heart were quite as attractive. He has been placed in innumerable positions of difficulty, positions that would have frightened other men boasting of the same conservatism. But he has taken the bull by the horns in each instance and has never hesitated to let the public know just where he stood on a given matter. The labor or problems that have beset the national body were weighed carefully and conservatively by him. He has his own views on the labor question, views that are his own and they have come from years of careful study and observation. He believes, for example, that those who fill the ranks of organized labor have a greater goal than shorter hours. He believes that the object nearest their hearts is higher wages. Men with homes and families dependent on them he does not believe would rest content to secure for themselves shorter hours at the same wages. He believes they would prefer to work the same number of hours for higher wages, that the conditions of life might be truly enhanced, that they might be able to give their children more than they could if their victory consisted simply in the shortening of hours of labor. He has preached this doctrine and has lived up to it, and the laboring men of the country have not been heard to deny the soundness of his propositions, no matter what a labor leader or walking delegate here and there might have thought.

As intimated above he represents a district that has many needs, a district that demands more attention from Washington, especially because of its great fishing industries, than any other district in Massachusetts. Such a district needs a man in Washington who can not only command attention but can demand and enforce action.

Even his opponents admit that the district has never had so active a representative at the capitol. When in Massachusetts he works just as hard, undertaking at times very humble missions for constituents. It is in the performance of these little missions that the congressman's "heart" appears to best advantage if he is found out, for no one guards more carefully these little acts of charity and kindness than does he.

In fact he never gave much for the brass band announcement, anyway, and the newspaper men have learned that Capt. Gardner feels under no restraint or imposes on himself no restriction when he is talking to them.

The congressman is built for the work of legislation. He likes it, too, else he certainly would not have given over to arduous political labor and contests some of the very best years of his life. It is hinted that the congressman is to have some "trouble" this fall. He has heard this same thing so often in his comparatively short life that he wouldn't feel at home if he didn't hear it now. There are certain men down Essex way who will never agree with Capt. Gardner. With these men Capt. Gardner will never agree. He has ventilated his views and the others have ventilated theirs, and whenever there has been such interchange of opinions the captain has won out. When the contest is on, Capt. Gardner is usually found ready, booted and spurred, and but little coaxing is needed to get him to ride out to meet the enemy.

As a party worker few excel him in zeal or in the capacity to do things. His republicanism is of the straight out-and-out variety. His loyalty to his party and to its candidates is well known. His friendship for Pres. Roosevelt and his sympathy with the aims, aspirations and ideas of the president have been frequently commented upon. If he is ever defeated in a political contest it will be simply as a republican, and with no hyphenated affixes.

Cong. Gardner's has been indeed a very busy life. He has just turned his 40th milestone. He was born in Boston, Nov. 5, 1865, and 21 years later received his degree of A. B. from Harvard college.

At college he had given time to athletics as well as to literary pursuits. His standing in both callings was high. He played on the varsity ball team at college and was one of the cracks of the Myopia polo team.

On leaving college the management of large estates fell on his shoulders. But he had time to humor his literary bent, and the discussion of broad public questions appealed to and attracted him. He contributed his views, in his own style, to newspapers and magazines.

On leaving college he made Hamilton his home and directly took an interest in everything that pertained to the welfare of that town. He was interested in the building of schools and churches, the town hall and other local institutions. The citizens of the town welcomed and admired their new coworker, who infused new life into the situation.

The congressman came into the public eye strongly for the first time in the first McKinley campaign, when the titanic battle was on between the defenders of sound money and the advocates of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Mr. Gardner had, as usual, pronounced views, and he knew how to put them forth.

The republican state committee was quick to enroll him on the list of "regulars." On his first important stumping tour he made a decided hit. There was enough "irony" in his style to dim the luster of the specious "free silver" appeal. He stood in refreshing contrast to the platitudinarians of his party whose past services or family connections had kept them on the platform years after they had ceased to be magnetic.

In 1897 Mr. Gardner was sent by the Boston Commercial club as a delegate to the monetary conference at Indianapolis.

Mr. Gardner became a member of the state militia early, and has ever been interested in its welfare. He was captain of Co. E, 8th regiment. When the Spanish war came, an incident in the country's history which Capt. Gardner has never been found exaggerating, and this fact again places him in a class by himself, he was ready for more than the breezes of Chattanooga. He served under Maj.-Gen. James H. Wilson, with the rank of assistant adjutant general, and in the commanding officer's report to the war department in 1898 we find this highly eulogistic paragraph:

"In the turning movement against Coam, Capt. Gardner accompanied Lieut.-Col Biddle with the 16th Pennsylvania and displayed the highest courage and coolness under fire. I recommend him for the rank of major in the adjutant-general's department."

He was nominated to the state senate and was elected to serve in 1900 and 1901. He won the good opinion of all who had dealings with the senate at that time. He was a careful legislator. He was part of every large movement during his incumbency. He was a persuasive speaker and gave practically all his time to his legislative work.

The next chapter begins formally with Cong. Moody's resignation to accept a place in the cabinet. With this resignation there began in Essex county the most interesting, as well as the most strenuous, political contest ever witnessed there. The immediate effect of the struggle between Capt. Gardner and Hon. E. P. Shaw was far reaching. It touched about every relationship, business, social and, we might say, religious in the district. "Families were divided," it has been said by one chronicler of events of those days, and there may not be so much of exaggeration to this.

The captain moved as though in more serious warfare. With the precision of most deadly science he laid his lines to capture heads and hearts.

He had an antagonist worthy of his steel. If there was any voter in the 6th district who was not interviewed "personally" during those days by either or both of the candidates, it must have been that he was confined in the contagious ward of some hospital behind doors barred and bolted.

When the smoke cleared away the captain from Hamilton had won the nomination, and he was duly elected to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. Moody in the 57th congress. Later he was elected to the 58th congress, and a few months ago, without opposition, he was renominated and re-elected to another term.

When Capt. Gardner first came on the boards the fact that he was Sen. Lodge's son-in-law was proclaimed at every turn by the opposition. The opposition undoubtedly did not mean to reflect personally either on the senator or the captain, but the insidiousness of the suggestion was apparent.

The insinuation was that the captain looked for success because of the fact of his relationship.

If the relationship ever bothered Sen. Lodge, it certainly never bothered him more than it did his valiant son-in-law, who has never yet been in position where he couldn't go ahead under his own colors.

Fortunately there have been no recent suggestions in this direction, although there have been some exclamations when the captain, following his own bent and his convictions, has said and done things which his distinguished father-in-law could never be suspected of having advised.

The men who harped most on the relationship in 1902, and who predicted that the 6th district would have no representative who could call his soul his own, have shifted to another position quite as absurd.

There are few today who would have the hardihood to deny that Capt. Gardner is the architect of his own fortunes. His recent contest to save the custom-houses was crowned with success though he had to fight the organization to win out.

The congressman has been criticised some for his attitude on the immigration bill. He came out with characteristic flat-footedness for the imposition of reasonable restrictions on immigration. He was immediately misunderstood. In all his efforts in the direction of amendment of the immigration laws he had practically one aim, and that was to hold in check the inpouring of the cheaper Italian labor from the southern part of Italy. And yet his opponents were quick to attempt a befogging of the situation and succeeded to the extent of riling up a leading representative of the Hebrews. Of course this kind of opposition is entirely unfair but the congressman expects to live it down quite completely.

The people like freedom in thought and freedom in action even in a representative at Washington. Gardner has claimed and has exercised both, and he has been commended therefor.

It has been intimated that Sen. Schofield of Ipswich might lead the opposition forces. Mr. Schofield has had many successes in politics and for a democrat has done wonderfully well with republican votes. But he has never won a fight under just such conditions as would exist if he entered the lists with Cong. Gardner. As a matter of fact both men have mutual admirers, but these admirers would see no reason for deserting the congressman at this time. At best Sen. Schofield could only hope to cut down Capt. Gardner's plurality. This would be rather a hollow victory, after all, and the Ipswich man's political career would have about closed.

However, if there is to be a contest, Gardner's friends say let it come. They don't fear the result, and as for the congressman, the word isn't in his lexicon.



A. T. Landrum

SUCCESSFUL IN BUSINESS AND POLITICS

Hon. John W. Weeks of Newton Has Made Remarkable Record During His First Year in Congress—No Opposition to His Return.

That the 12th Massachusetts congressional district chose wisely and well when it sent Hon. John W. Weeks of Newton as its representative to the lower branch of congress has been amply demonstrated during the recent session, and the satisfaction of his constituents will be manifested at the coming caucuses and subsequent election, when Capt. Weeks will be continued in the service so auspiciously begun. There does not appear to be the slightest suggestion of opposition within his own party, nor do there appear to be any aspirants worthy of his steel in the democratic ranks. Two years ago there was a spirited contest for the republican nomination, but this was comparatively short lived and will, doubtless, not be renewed until such time as Cong. Weeks chooses to relinquish his seat.

To follow Samuel L. Powers was something to which any man might zealously aspire and yet with much misgiving and some fainting, for the former congressman had made a national reputation at Washington, had become a recognized leader and was much in demand in political, social and press circles. The record established by Capt. Weeks, the cordial reception given by Mr. Powers' former confreres, the evident regard for his opinion, the confidence placed in him by the leaders, and the attention given by the press—all of these things, rare in the case of a "first year man," testify to his worth, his ability, his tact, his shrewdness and his popularity.

Mr. Weeks has been an active member of congress. He did not content himself with waiting until he became acquainted with the ways of congress or until he had been there a second term; he made himself acquainted with the ways of legislation at once and went about the business of his state and people with the same zeal and purpose that has characterized all his efforts in life. A general characterization of Mr. Weeks' initial service in the national house would be: "He has done something; he has been a worker."

Mr. Weeks was more or less fortunate at the outset in the drawing of a seat, having for his nearest neighbors Rep. Sereno Payne of New York, leader of the house, and Rep. Samuel W. McCall of this state. In the matter of committee assignments, he was, perhaps, a bit disappointed in not securing an appointment to the committee on naval affairs, but as another representative of this state, Cong. Roberts, had a place on that committee, the speaker did not care to name Weeks. Mr. Weeks was peculiarly well qualified to serve on the naval committee on account of his training at the United States Naval academy and his experience in the Massachusetts Naval Brigade, which he commanded, and his service during the Spanish war. Nevertheless, his appointment to the committee on banking and currency was equally appropriate and no less important. This appointment was due to Mr. Weeks' recognized high position in the financial circles of Boston and New York. He was also given a place on the committee on expenditures in the state department.

Cong. Weeks' activity in behalf of the old soldier is attested in the record that only one member of the Massachusetts delegation got more pension bills through. He has been active in all the ways in which a member can take part in the affairs of congress, on the floor of the house, in committee, and at hearings before committees of which he was not a member, as well as in looking after the interest of constituents before the various executive departments.

His record in his first session in congress is an interesting one, demonstrating most emphatically his assiduous attention to matters of local and general interest and his capacity for work and accomplishment. He introduced 63 bills and resolutions, 39 of which were pension bills, 10 for the relief of persons or estates, four on matters pertaining to the Naval Academy, three for the correction of military record. He introduced two measures concerning the frigate Constitution, one for its preservation, which was successful, and one for the purchase of a painting of the historic warship, which did not receive favorable report. His activity in behalf of a new custom house for Boston is well known. The committee cut the custom house from the general appropriation bill but gave $900,000 for the new appraiser's stores, but Mr. Weeks hopes in the near future to secure the much needed custom house. He addressed the house on 11 occasions, entered into a number of interesting colloquies with members on the floor, presided over the house twice, brought the committee on public grounds and buildings to Boston in connection with his custom house bill, took active part in securing the passage of the naval militia bill, secured the U. S. S. Gloucester for Massachusetts, took active part in securing a Saturday half holiday for arsenals and Navy Yards, and redrafted and materially aided in securing the passage of the bill increasing the loaning power of national banks.

Those who heard Mr. Weeks deliver the address as chairman of the republican state convention last year know his powers as a public speaker. The favorable impression created then has been emphasized in Washington, evidenced on more than one occasion, pronouncedly when before the committee on public buildings and grounds in regard to the Boston custom house and when addressing the house in regard to hazing at Annapolis. On both these occasions, the press commented favorably, laying particular stress on the absence of oratorical effect, and the strength of a clear, concise statement. He made an excellent impression as a ready, easy speaker. Commenting on the terse speech on hazing, lasting less than five minutes, the Washington Post said: "There was much confusion in the house during the discussion, but when Mr. Weeks of Massachusetts, now serving his first term in congress, prefaced his speech with the statement that he was a graduate of the Naval Academy and knew something of hazing, the members quieted instantly and began to listen."

Another paper commenting on the same speech said: "As the Massachusetts member proceeded, democratic members from the opposite side of the house lined up two or three deep in the area in front of the speaker's rostrum, and when he concluded there was a burst of loud and sincere applause."

Other notable efforts of Mr. Weeks are his speeches on the Philippine tariff and tariff revision and on the naval appropriation bill.

A year ago Practical Politics said of Mr. Weeks: "The captain's career has been replete with success. He did well as a cadet at Annapolis; well in the naval service of his country. He has done well in business. He has done well as mayor of Newton," and it can now add he has done well in congress. He has gained the confidence of his fellow members and will keep it; has demonstrated marked ability as a legislator; has shown a strength of character that makes for lasting popularity and useful service. These qualities have already been recognized in national circles by his appointment to membership on the executive committee of the republican congressional campaign committee.

In 1888 he came to Boston and became associated with Henry Hornblower in the banking and brokerage business, under the name of Hornblower & Weeks. A few years later Capt. Weeks, whose residence had been until that time in Boston, removed to West Newton, where he has since resided. For six years, from 1894 to 1900, he served as the commander of the naval brigade, and at the conclusion of his service he was placed on the retired list as a commissioned officer. He rendered the commonwealth distinguished service while commanding the naval brigade, and during his six years' service he was a member of the military examining board.

When the Spanish-American war broke out, Capt. Weeks at once offered his services, his commission being the third issued. He was given command of the second division of the auxiliary naval service, and in this capacity served until the close of hostilities.

When he returned there was a quick recognition of his services by his home city. Newton immediately elected him her mayor. Of his administration there have been many flattering things said. The state has had a variety of business men as mayors of her cities, but Capt. Weeks was a shining example. Notwithstanding his important and engrossing business undertakings, he gave to the administration of the city's affairs not only his most careful attention, but a large part of his time.

In his business career he has served as a railroad director and as vice-president of the First National Bank, and he is today in the directorate of numerous corporations. In financial circles his counsel has been highly regarded. During the financial crisis in Boston, following the failure of the Globe National Bank, the sound judgment and prompt action of Capt. Weeks won the admiration of his business associates. He has been largely instrumental in building up the Newtonville Trust company.

In his political life Capt. Weeks has stood for all that is clean, honest and courageous.

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John H. Hicks

HAS KEPT FAITH WITH HIS CONSTITUENTS

Hon. Charles Q. Tirrell of Natick Has Made Good His Ante-Election Promises—Practically No Opposition to His Return to Congress.

When Hon. Charles Q. Tirrell of Natick first announced his candidacy for the congressional nomination in the 4th district, he did not make any high-sounding promises or pledges to his people as to what he would accomplish in the way of governmental reforms in the event of his election. He did not agree with his constituents to extend the boundary line of America over a greater expanse of the earth, nor did he indulge in any outline sketches as to how the conditions in remote parts of the world might be bettered. He made his campaign on the plain, straightforward issue that he would devote his time in Washington to looking after the needs of his people. He expressed his desire to go there as their representative in the halls of legislation, to secure for them all the advantages that could possibly be secured; and assured his friends that the honor that comes to one who faithfully performs the duties of his office would be ample reward. The voters of the district listened to his campaign arguments and then decided to take him at his word. He was elected. He has kept faith with those people from the day he first stepped into the capitol to take his oath of office, and it is gratifying to note that his constituents are still with him heart and soul, in spite of the futile attempts of certain individuals to destroy their confidence in the man who has done his duty in every detail.

The secret of his success is found in the fact that he not only is with the people, but is of the people. That fact was never more forcibly and conclusively shown than in the contest which was waged against him two years ago for the republican nomination. At that time he was pitted against a man, young in years, with plenty of this world's goods, who had been closely—and faithfully as well—connected with the interests of the republican party in his section of the state for some time. He made up his mind to go after the republican nomination with all the energy he could command, and many of those who watched the early part of the campaign at that time closely believed that he would come pretty near attaining the object of his ambition. But they did not know the congressman and his hold on the plain people. In the end Tirrell won out in splendid fashion. There was no doubt as to the decisiveness of the victory, and the defeated man had to admit that he lost because the congressman had too many friends in the district—too many people for whom he had done things; too many localities which had secured favors from the national government through the tireless efforts of the man who had been chosen to represent them. In short the result came about because of the fact that Tirrell had made good on his ante-election promises. That fact had been brought prominently to the front during the campaign. Tirrell had announced that he was willing to let the whole matter rest solely on his record at Washington, and that record was known to almost every man in every city and town in the district.

Since that time the same devotion to duty has been his chief characteristic. The fact that he had won out against great odds might have given many another man an excuse to rest on his laurels and let the affairs of his district take care of themselves until such time as he might desire another nomination and election. Not so with the congressman from Natick. The locality or the individual who wanted anything at Washington was given as much attention as ever, and the heads of departments at the national capital found Tirrell calling on them with the same frequency with which he had favored them at the beginning of his career. In this connection it is worth noting that a man who controls the affairs of one of the big departments at Washington paid the congressman a pretty compliment not long ago. He was paying a visit to some of the Massachusetts institutions under his direction, and in conversation with a government official in this state began discussing the merits of the various local representatives. He spoke favorably of the entire Bay State delegation, but paid Tirrell the tribute of being the hardest plugger and the most persistent man in the lot in the matter of pushing individual claims for men who lived within the confines of his district.

In view of these facts it was no more than would be expected that his pathway this year should be free from obstructions. Early in the year hints were given out periodically that he would meet with opposition. Candidates in various parts of the district sprang up and basked in the limelight for brief periods of time, and then gradually the "booms" died away and the road to renomination and re-election became as clear and straight as ever. A few weeks ago, it is true, another name appeared in the press in connection with the congressional honor. It was sent forth with the full consent of the owner, in fact the announcement first came from the lips of the man himself; but it reached its greatest force at the time of that announcement. It has not been able to stand the light of publicity and already is so far on the wane that a mighty powerful microscope would be needed to discover where it has made any abrasion on the cuticle of the congressman's prowess. It is a hard matter to persuade the average New England Yankee to go back on the man who has done things for him simply because some other man wants his job. He is more inclined to resent the presumption of such intruders vehemently, and this seems to be the case here. Natick still holds true to her favorite son; Framingham and the other towns in the immediate vicinity also take to themselves a part of that local pride which is felt within the limits of the municipality wherein the congressman resides; Marlboro points to her new federal building and is pleased at the opportunity to express her gratitude to the man who made it possible; Waltham remembers Tirrell's able defense of her great industry on the floor of the national house of representatives, and the smaller towns and villages are still shouting his praises because of the advantages of the rural free delivery system. Back of all these are the aged and disabled veterans, whose pension claims have been brought out of the obscurity of department pigeonholes and pushed through to be granted; and thousands of others can testify to the attention which Tirrell has given to matters unimportant perhaps to the general public, but of inestimable value and significance to the parties directly affected and benefited.

This explains the supreme confidence of the congressman and his friends in the outcome of the caucuses a few weeks later. No more than a casual survey of the 4th district situation is necessary to show that there is nothing to it but the renomination and re-election of Hon. Charles Q. Tirrell for another two-year term in congress. Tariff reformers may rave and declaim that the present schedule of duties on foreign goods is radically wrong, and that changes must be made all along the line in order that the commercial prestige of the country may be maintained; stand-patters may as vehemently announce that this is the greatest era of prosperity the United States has known since the 13 colonies shook off the yoke of allegiance to Great Britain and set up in business for themselves. The arguments of neither side will have any bearing on the congressional election in the 4th district. The people there know that they have secured things at Washington during the past few years, and that their agent in these transactions has been the agile little attorney from the town of Natick. And that issue will be of sufficient weight to settle the question.

Charles Q. Tirrell was born in Sharon in 1844. He graduated from Dartmouth college in 1866 and was admitted to the bar in 1870. He was elected to the Massachusetts house of representatives in 1872 and served in the state senate in 1882.

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CHARLES Q. TIRRELL.

COUNTS ON HIS LOYALTY TO HIS PEOPLE

Hon. Andrew J. Peters, Candidate for Democratic Congressional Nomination in 11th District, Popular With Democrats and Republicans in His Own Section.

The candidacy of Hon. Andrew J. Peters for the democratic nomination for congress in the 11th district brings to the front one of the most prominent young men in public life today, a young man who as a legislator in either branch achieved marked distinction, and who as a lawyer of ability in that great profession has always striven to serve with faithfulness his constituency. Andrew J. Peters is not the type of a politician which that word popularly implies, but a sound and sensible public servant, a young man who by his own efforts has risen to a place of prominence. This was done by keeping his word with the people who reposed confidence in him. Many a man enters the political realm full of promises which are forgotten as soon as the votes are counted and the candidate is elected. Not so in the case of the former senator from the 8th Suffolk district. Entering the contest for an election from his own ward for the house, he succeeded in replacing a republican, and again when nominated for the senate was twice elected from a district that is also under ordinary conditions republican. His plurality was 736 the first time and was increased 1600 in his second election. As in the house, so it was in the senate. Whenever Sen. Peters had any legislation to offer or advocate, he was always accorded the greatest consideration, and invariably his efforts in securing legislation were successful. There was no wild cat legislation from Sen. Peters' pen, but sound and sensible suggestions which are to be found in the form of law on the statute books.

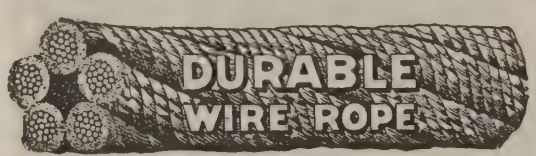
While a member of the upper branch his most important work was done on the committee on banks and banking and the committee on the judiciary. On the former, he was largely responsible for the success of the general trust company bill, one of the most important pieces of legislation placed on the statute books during that time. He also had charge of the measure which called for the sale of bonds by public auction. Previously the state treasurer had consulted with a few of the leading financial institutions in the state and had placed the bonds with them, while other companies, who might be anxious to secure the issue, or a part thereof, were not aware that they had been disposed of. The bill which Sen. Peters so successfully carried through was a decided improvement on the old system and the press of the entire state commented favorably on the matter. During his first year he also showed his friendliness to those who have to work for their own livelihood by having passed a bill which prevented the proprietors of department stores from employing minors and children overtime during the Christmas and holiday rush.

On the committee on the judiciary he was responsible to a large degree for the passage of the bill which allowed judges of the municipal court to place people arrested for drunkenness on probation provided they had not been arrested for that offense more than twice within one year. From the same committee he also secured the passage of the law in behalf of those convicted of misdemeanor. Previously the person convicted, if unable to pay the fine imposed by the judge, was sent to one of the institutions. Under the new law which Sen. Peters had enacted the judge may place the convicted party on probation until he can pay the fine accordingly as he is able.

Since leaving college Sen. Peters has given his whole time to his district and never once in his career has he discriminated between republicans or democrats in rendering a public service, realizing that while his election was due to his democratic supporters, he was the senator of the entire district and that people who honestly differed with him were entitled to his services, they being a part of his constituency. As a lawyer he has never allowed his interest in his profession to flag because of his legislative duties, but instead he has kept in close touch with the movements of the courts, advancing his many clients with a keen judgment at all times resulting in a satisfactory solution of problems as they presented themselves.

His district, Forest Hills, Jamaica Plain, Roxbury and West Roxbury, during his two years in the upper branch had his undivided attention. This is natural in view of the fact that he as well as his parents were born and brought up in that section of the city. There was no distinction made in rendering public service on his part, consequently the people in the district felt that they had at last a representative who kept faith with them on every occasion. Although the senate has been presided over by republicans Sen. Peters' signal ability has kept him to the front. He has served on all of the prominent committees and his judgment characterized him as a man who has an excellent temperament, just the kind needed in the judiciary of Massachusetts.

The 11th district has been for four years represented by Cong. John A. Sullivan, also of the democratic faith. Like Cong. Sullivan, Sen. Peters is also a young man, but of long and extensive experience. The performance of public duty is as sacred to him as if it was rendering a service to a client in a legal case. Sen. Peters is a careful and concise speaker, more on the line of a man who studies his subject and therefore speaks with perfect knowledge of all conditions. His legislative record is free from scandal or taint of any kind and his nomination by the democrats would make that party's chances excellent. His campaign will be vigorous and his friends feel sure of success.



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Andrew J. Peters.

JAMES F. SHAW OF MANCHESTER

Candidate for the Republican Nomination for the State Senate in the 3d Essex District—Remarkably Successful in the Business World.

The candidacy of James F. Shaw of Manchester for election to the state senate from the 3d Essex district is consonant with the characteristics of the man. Defeats never dismay him. He views them as the fortunes of strife and returns to the combat with renewed energy and never waning courage. His is a sanguine temperament, supported by an indomitable will and a determination for victory. His re-entry into the field for senatorial honors, has, therefore, occasioned not the slightest surprise among his friends, and his success at the fall elections is confidently expected. Mr. Shaw is a keen and shrewd observer of men and affairs and the lessons of defeat or victory in whatever field of endeavor are never lost.

The conditions under which the contest was made last year do not now obtain, or have so changed as to operate to the benefit of Mr. Shaw. Not the least of these changes is the determination of Sen. Schofield, who accomplished the defeat of Mr. Shaw, not to contest for the senatorial seat again this year. There is no gainsaying the assertion that Sen. Schofield is one of the foremost vote-getters hereabout and probably there is no other democrat in the district that could overturn a nominal republican majority of 3000; so that with the removal of Sen. Schofield from the field, Mr. Shaw should have no difficulty in coming to the senate.

Although Mr. Shaw has not held political office, he is by no means a novice in the realm of practical politics. He has taken active part in several memorable campaigns and has become directly identified with state and county politics. His father, former State Treasurer Hon. E. P. Shaw, is numbered among the "war-horses" of the party, and it was in a stern school that the younger Shaw received tuition. When the elder Shaw was a candidate for congress, the Essex district witnessed a contest which for warmth has rarely been equalled. Of course, Mr. Shaw worked hard in his father's interest with a zeal and earnestness that won him not only admiration but a host of friends. The bitterness of that fight has long passed and the friends then made remain staunch supporters today. Then the campaign of last year was little less strenuous than the memorable congressional fight, so that Mr. Shaw will enter the contest the coming fall thoroughly equipped in the matter of experience.

While the name of Shaw has been known for many years in the political affairs of the commonwealth, neither the elder nor the younger Shaw have relied thereon for influence or preferment. It has been better known in business circles, particularly in the development of great and useful street railways. The candidate with his father has been the pioneer in this state in the enterprise of high-speed interurban roads, which bids fair to revolutionize modes of transportation, an enterprise which naturally brings them into more direct competition with the steam roads and as naturally engenders their opposition. Every step of the way has been marked by conflict, so that the splendid successes have been deserved and worthy.

It has been aptly remarked that "the story of the successes and achievements of the Shaws in railway operation is not half as interesting or instructive as the story of the hardships and the difficulties which beset their path," but successes that are gained without hardship and difficulty are rarely interesting. The story of the building and operation of the Boston & Worcester Street Railway company by the Shaws, a road conceded to be the type and model of interurban railway in this state, would be an exemplification of the characteristics of James F. Shaw far more than the accomplishment of material construction and engineering skill. It is a monument to ability, tact, courage and mastery. At every step of the way obstacles were encountered and overcome. The Shaws and their associates met opposition, not only from legitimate competitors, but from authorities whose apparent unfriendliness was not due to any regard for public welfare. The sound business judgment and mature experience of Hon. E. P. Shaw, together with the zeal, energy and resourcefulness of James F. Shaw, surmounted all difficulties, and the road today is a business success and a precurser of other successes along the same line in different parts of the state.

This and similar experiences have had an excellent effect upon the younger Shaw. Naturally impulsive, inclined to be headstrong, apt to chafe under restraint, strenuous and filled with red blood, "Jim" Shaw would in the former days have given little heed to tact; but now, while still possessing the same admirable qualities, he has them well in hand, has gained a balance, is better poised, shows fine sagacity, and is recognized in the divining business world as a sterling force. He demonstrated all this to a marked degree when he sought to get a charter for an interurban road between Boston and Providence from the legislature two years ago, when other companies sought the same, a contest which resulted in the appointment of a special committee to revise the railroad and street railway laws. His uniform genialness, yet never lacking in dignity, his genuine goodfellowship, never breeding undue familiarity, his respect for the opinion of others, while holding fast to his own belief, won him general respect and no end of friends.

None deny that Mr. Shaw is well equipped for legislative work. He is thoroughly conversant with the needs of the Essex district, but his many interests throughout the state would enhance his value to the entire state and not confine his view to Essex alone. He has important business and political connections here and there in the commonwealth, which would doubtless prove of value to his constituency. He is a good conversationalist, makes friends readily and holds them, and is a public speaker of no mean parts. These are all essential qualities in the make-up of the successful legislator. There have been members of the legislature absolutely unknown to their fellows, whose service has been limited to answering roll-calls and whose influence in shaping or suggesting legislation has been absolutely nil. Such would never be the record of Mr. Shaw. His district and the state would be represented in no doubtful or quiescent manner. Essex would be heard from again.

Personally Mr. Shaw is cordial, agreeable and approachable. Tall and straight and strong, he is good to look at. His eye is clear and never flinches; his smile is constant if inscrutible; his carriage dignified and manly. He is a hard worker and knows how to accomplish things. He enjoys the fellowship of his kind, is a rare entertainer, knows how to leave the affairs of his office behind, and become at once the genial and hospitable host. He is loyal to his friends, even if that loyalty necessitates the abnegation of self-interests. His fairness is as well-known as his business acumen, refusing to take advantage even of an enemy where the temptation must have been strong and the occasion warrantable. He is deservedly and naturally popular, and his successes, due to application, much toil, diligence, and persevering concentration, bring credit to himself and pleasure to his friends and supporters.

James F. Shaw was born July 18, 1873, in Newburyport. He had been associated with his father in business for some time during the development of their plans for the extensive business which they are now conducting. In due course of time the firm of James F. Shaw & Co. was formed, succeeding the old regime, and the younger Shaw entered upon his career of larger activity in street railway construction and management at the head of the new concern in 1897.

The first work was done in Essex county, in Haverhill, Amesbury and Gloucester. Then came the building of a line connecting Wakefield, Stoneham, Reading and Arlington. Then the field in Plymouth and Bristol counties attracted their attention, and connections between Brockton and the surrounding country were developed. Providence, Worcester, Framingham and Marlboro also became centres of lines under their control, and the Boston & Worcester line was built and equipped, as well as the Providence & Fall River line, while others are now projected. He is also interested in financial institutions, and is vice-president of the Malden Trust company.

Amid the stress of business, Mr. Shaw has found time to develop his social inclinations and to take the necessary recreation which keeps a man of affairs sound in body and mind as well as intent upon his material interests. He is a Mason, a member of the B. A. A., the Algonquin and Exchange clubs of Boston, the Pentucket club of Haverhill, the Salem club, Dalton club of Newburyport, Commonwealth club of Gloucester, Worcester club, Newton club, American Yacht club and Essex County club.

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JAMES F. SHAW.

CONDITIONS IN DISTRICT FAVOR McMANUS

Survey of the Situation in the 1st Middlesex Senatorial District Indicates Election of Natick Representative to Succeed Pres. Dana in Upper Branch.

A canvass of the 1st Middlesex senatorial district made during the week indicates that Rep. Edward L. McManus of Natick will be the choice of the republicans to succeed Pres. William F. Dana, whose recent elevation to the bench made possible a contest for the seat. While a majority of the delegates will go to the convention unpledged, nevertheless, the trend of opinion, as well as the assurances of delegates, which are tantamount to pledges, seem to warrant the belief that McManus will be the next senator from the district.

The recent important legislative services of Mr. McManus, the fact that he is now a member of the general court, that he is a member of the important recess committee to revise and consolidate the general laws of the commonwealth relating to the observance of the Lord's Day, that he was one of the recognized leaders in the house during the past two sessions, that he accomplished much for the district, are all potent factors influencing the people of the district in his favor. He has made a record as a live, resourceful, diligent, fearless and conservative legislator, and citizens like a man who represents them in fact as well as in name.



EDWARD L. McMANUS.

The other candidates, all of whom have served in the house from the representative districts included in the senatorial district, are George L. Hemenway of Hopkinton, C. J. McPherson of South Framingham and S. O. Staples of Framingham. Their service being more remote than that of Mr. McManus, and of a less virile character, will not have the same bearing on the minds of the voters, and presumably of the delegates to the convention.

The district, which was not changed in this year's redistricting, comprises the following places: Ashland, Framingham, Holliston, Hopkinton, Natick, Newton, Sherborn, Watertown and Weston. The convention will have 49 delegates divided as follows: Ashland 2, Framingham 8, Holliston 2, Hopkinton 2, Natick 6, Newton 20, Sherborn 1, Watertown 6, and Weston 2.

Whatever strength Hemenway may gather will come from the 19th Middlesex representative district, which includes the towns of Ashland, Holliston, Hopkinton and Sherborn. So far as these towns are concerned, Hemenway appears to be assured of only the two delegates from his home town, Hopkinton. The chairman of the town committee of Ashland, himself an ex-representative, is said to have had inclinations senateward and considers his right as good as that of Mr. Hemenway, so far as the matter of public service is concerned. This delegation is unpledged, but is said to lean toward McManus rather than toward Hemenway. The same is true of Holliston and Sherborn, where the canvassers for McPherson and Staples have met with no convincing success.

With two aspirants from Framingham, the individual strength is of course weakened by the division of the delegation. Both McPherson and Staples are working hard to secure supporters and opinions are at variance as to the result. Information from hitherto reliable sources indicates that McPherson will have a majority of the Framingham delegates, an estimate being that McPherson will have 6 and Staples 2.

Natick naturally will line up for McManus solidly. The McManus campaign managers are also claiming the full delegation from Weston and Watertown, although the two Framingham candidates look for support from both those towns. In Watertown, however, the only delegation filed this week is pledged to McManus.

The test, however, is in Newton with its 20 delegates and the power to decide the contest. Some of the Newton men have it that the city delegation will take a place on the top of the fence and let the fellows from the upper end of the district fight it out, and that the man coming into the convention with the largest "up end" support will receive the Newton vote. If this were the case, it may be conceded that McManus will be the choice, as he outsteps McPherson at the start. The allegation concerning Newton's course, however, must be taken merely as such, for it is known that many of the Newton leaders favor the candidacy of McManus, while some of the delegates are said to be with Staples. If, however, Staples fails to secure his home support, it cannot for a moment be expected that his few Newton followers will vote for him.

Viewing the situation as it is today, there seems to be no doubt of the selection of McManus. With three candidates resident in the upper part of the district, the delegations there are bound to be more or less split, and McManus will get his share. He will have the six votes from Natick, which will off-set the six that McPherson is said to have in Framingham, and will also have the eight delegates from Watertown and Weston. If Newton sits on the fence, McManus would then have a majority of the votes and consequently secure the support of Newton, but if Newton immediately registers her choice, McManus is assured of sufficient support to win.

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CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS IN THE FIFTH

Frank E. Dunbar of Lowell, Who is Waging a Determined Contest Against Hon. Butler Ames for a Seat in National Legislature

The progress of the congressional campaign in the 5th district between Butler Ames and Frank E. Dunbar, both of Lowell, clearly demonstrates that the congressman has the fight of his life on his hands. From the time the candidacy of Dunbar was first announced his name was received with enthusiasm from one end of the district to another, and as the weeks have rolled on and both candidates have been canvassing every nook and corner, the enthusiasm has increased. The most favorable sign of the times, perhaps, is the support that Dunbar is receiving from the active business men in the district. It is not a difficult matter for any man with ordinary political acumen to gather to his standard men who are interested in the game of politics for what there is in it for gain for themselves; but when the business men, the leading merchants of cities the size of Lawrence and Lowell, come out strongly in favor of the candidacy of any particular candidate, that candidate must of necessity possess certain qualities which bring him pre-eminently to the fore. That is the condition which exists in the 5th district today. In Lowell the work which Attorney Dunbar has done in the past in the way of reorganization of bankrupt mill corporations has worked decidedly to his advantage; and in the city of Lawrence the sentiment among the business men is almost unanimously for him. The real interests of the people of the 5th district are bound up in the manufacturing industries which thrive within that section of the state, and in order that those interests may be properly guarded and cared for the district should have a real business man to represent them in the national halls of legislation. That is the spirit which prompts the voters to turn to the Dunbar banner. Something more is required of the man who would successfully represent such a district than the ability to shine at pink teas and social gatherings in the capital city.

Frank E. Dunbar, who aspires to wrest the honor from the present incumbent, is a native of the city of Pittsfield. He was born there about 37 years ago. He has been a resident of Lowell 16 years and in that time has become a part of the real business and commercial welfare of the city. His opponent has tried to use the argument against Mr. Dunbar that because of his comparatively short residence in the city of Lowell, he is rather presumptuous in asking the voters to bestow upon him the highest honor within their gift. But the argument has failed to impress, for those who have followed the careers of both men know that the Dunbar influence quite overshadows that of the well-groomed congressman as far as the commercial standard of the city is concerned.

Mr. Dunbar's achievements in the business line are so well known that they hardly need repeating, but it might be well to cite one or two instances of particular interest at this time, when his principal political opponent is talking of business sagacity and "carpet-bagging." A few years ago the Boott cotton mills had gone down steadily until the management was obliged to close its doors and send 3000 or more operatives into the streets. Times were not particularly prosperous and the people identified with the mills declined to go any further. There was every evidence that the corporation would be broken up and a huge hole made in the celebrated river wall of mills. In the face of these circumstances Lowell people, with the exception of a very few, refused to put in their money and mill people and banking houses elsewhere turned the project down. The operatives besieged the office of Mr. Dunbar, then counsel for the corporation, to ascertain the prospect of work in the near future, while some made preparations to leave the city. Mr. Dunbar then set about to reorganize the corporation and did so in March, 1905. An unusual incident in connection with the reorganization was the fact that the new owners of the property, after purchasing and financing it, offered the shares of the new company pro rata, to the shareholders of the old mill, making no charge for underwriting as is always done in such cases. As a matter of fact, after this reorganization had been effected and the new management had gotten under way, many of the old stockholders took up the stock offered in the new corporation. The mill is an old one and to operate it successfully, to equip it with modern machinery and provide modern arrangements, will take time, but the work is going on steadily and it is believed satisfactorily under the untiring efforts of the new management. The mill has recently increased the wages of its operatives between 5 and 6 percent, and its 3000 employes look upon Mr. Dunbar as their special benefactor and friend.

Mr. Dunbar also reorganized the Lowell Hosiery company and placed it on a paying basis, while he was actively concerned in the recent National bank consolidation in this city. With his great business interests to demand attention Mr. Dunbar gives but little time to social life, preferring to spend what leisure he has in the bosom of his family. He is a member of the Yorick club, but of no other social organization. He is a director and voluntary counsel of a number of local charities, including the Ayer home, Lowell General hospital and Ministry-at-large.

Mr. Dunbar received his early education in the public schools of Pittsfield and later attended Amherst college, from which he graduated in 1890. Immediately after finishing his classical course Mr. Dunbar went to Lowell and took up the study of law in the office of ex-Judge Charles S. Lilley. As soon as he had acquired a legal residence in Lowell he became identified with the rank and file of the republican party and was admitted to the local party councils. In 1892, while yet a law student, the party secured his appointment as a registrar of voters for a three-year term, the position paying the munificient salary of $500 per year, which he frankly admits was no small help to him at that time. In 1893 he was admitted to the bar and a few months later, when Judge Lilley was raised to the bench, Mr. Dunbar resigned his position as registrar and took up Judge Lilley's law practice, representing many of the biggest interests in Lowell. The older heads looked askance at the youthful lawyer assuming the grave responsibility of Judge Lilley's office, and Mr. Dunbar's early career was closely watched. In a short time it became apparent to all that the business had fallen into competent hands. Despite his great law practice Mr. Dunbar kept up his interest in the party affairs and served as a ward chairman for several terms. He was frequently consulted by the party leaders and his judgment on matters political was unerring. He never sought office until 1904 when he defeated Alonzo G. Walsh, former chairman of the republican city committee, for delegate to the national convention after a spirited, but thoroughly friendly, contest.

In his present quest of a seat in the national legislature he is waging a determined fight. He is out to win by every fair means in his power and from reports which continue to come in daily from all parts of the district the signs point to another successful achievement to be added to a list already quite lengthy and interesting.



FRANK E. DUNBAR



JOSEPH F. O'CONNELL.

HIS WHIRLWIND CAMPAIGN FOR CONGRESS

Joseph F. O'Connell of Dorchester Making Lively Canvass for the Seat Formerly Held by Cong. William S. McNary.

Joseph F. O'Connell, candidate for the democratic nomination for congress in the 10th district, is using as a campaign motto, the phrase "Able, Active, Aggressive." O'Connell's ability as a lawyer is generally acknowledged both by the political leaders and by those in touch with the courts. His activity has, in the space of a half dozen years, made him one of the best known democrats of the state, though he is a young man and has never held elective or appointive political office. His aggressiveness is the chief characteristic of his make-up. It matters not whether his antagonist be a judge or lawyer of high renown, political leader or corporation director, the convictions of O'Connell's mind are spoken with an earnestness and fire that wins immediate respect. Possessed of decided oratorical talent, a good presence on the platform, a splendid vocabulary that permits him to speak with ease, and devoid of fear, O'Connell can thunder out a speech at the rate of 200 words a minute. Since the beginning of the present year he has been stumping the 10th district, lecturing before fraternal societies, speaking at public gatherings, delivering set addresses, giving impromptu and informal talks at social clubs. He has averaged 10 speeches a week, and the tremendous strain on his voice and physical make-up has had apparently no effect. When at college, O'Connell was a good athlete. He played baseball, catching behind the bat in the days when it required more nerve than at present; he played football; and as a track athlete he won medals, cups and other trophies. The strong physique has been of great benefit to him in his political contests, making it possible for him to withstand the greatest of campaign strains.

The Dorchester candidate is not a product of the North end, though often thought to be. He was born at Dorchester, but was schooled at the Jesuit parochial school (St. Mary's) at the North End. Attendance at that school gave him a wide acquaintance with the boys of the North and West ends, and many have thought he was a native "Dearo." O'Connell was an excellent scholar and won a scholarship for the full seven-year course at Boston college. Seven years appealed to the active boy as too long a time, and by dint of hard study he made the course in five. While a student at Boston college he earned the respect of the late Fr. Fulton, the noted Jesuit. Mr. O'Connell, Sr., is engaged in the business of plasterer and mason. He had the contract to plaster the new buildings of the college. He suffered an injury and the responsibility of fulfilling the contract fell to the student-son. "Joe" was equal to the task. He hired the employes, laid out their work, purchased the materials, supervised the entire job, and carried it to completion. He was then but a boy of 18 years, and the reverend professors who observed him in the schoolroom and on the stagings in the new buildings marvelled at his executive ability and capacity for work. O'Connell took his degree with the class of '93 and then entered the Harvard law school, graduating from the latter in 1896, the youngest man of the class.

Political leaders have asked O'Connell why he never essayed to secure election to the city council or the state legislature.

"I cannot afford to take membership in either body," he has answered; "I am dependent on my law practice to provide me a livelihood, and it would be too great a sacrifice to take office in either the city council or the legislature.

"Then why seek congress," he has been asked, and the prompt answer has been:

"The winning of a seat in congress is worth a great sacrifice. It has been my ambition since childhood, and with the money which I have saved to make this fight, and to defray my expenses while at Washington, I feel that I can make the sacrifice."

O'Connell, since he entered politics, has not travelled along roadways strewn with roses, flanked by influential friends pulling him ahead. Rather has the roadway been studded with rock, and lined with men who have fought to push him back. Unaided by influence he has fought in his home district until recognized as a power. His ability as a public speaker, and his activity and aggressiveness as a leader of men have brought him to the front. When the last mayoralty campaign drew near, O'Connell was sought for by the contending forces. He declared for Fitzgerald, fought for him on the stump, made it possible for Fitzgerald to carry every precinct in Ward 20, and exerted a powerful influence in other wards of Dorchester and the 10th congressional district.

The present campaign for congress is the second one O'Connell has engaged in. Two years ago, when no one else had the temerity to fight William S. McNary, O'Connell consented. At the outset he was classed as a 10 to 1 loser. But he surprised everybody. He fought a good campaign, and was defeated by a narrow margin. That campaign brought O'Connell to the front.

O'Connell is not easily dismayed. In the present campaign he had figured on the support of Mayor Fitzgerald and the administration, but early in July the mayor declared he would be neutral as between O'Connell and Edward L. Logan. It took O'Connell less than an hour to regain his composure, and before the day was over he had engaged sign-painters and printers to rush out campaign orders, and called together his forces. His first move was to send to each democratic voter in the district a personal letter announcing his candidacy. A postal card was enclosed asking the voter to signify his intention as to whether or not he would vote for the Dorchester candidate. Four thousand replies were received and with these pledges at his back O'Connell began his active fighting.

Early campaigning is generally fraught with some danger, but O'Connell avoided the pitfalls. He got the "jump" on his opponents and his campaign has moved along smoothly and with precision. His principal opponent, Edward L. Logan, has unlimited financial resources, but O'Connell, by getting an early start, got unlimited advertising. The steady campaigning since last January has also told, and the Dorchester candidate, when the formal stump work began, had completed the preliminary club-room, dance, picnic and hand-shaking features, and was ready to batter at his opponent with all the force, energy and fire that a powerful voice and natural ability permits.

O'Connell is supremely confident of winning, and figures on sweeping the entire district. He has worked night and day for two years, and figures on capturing practically every ward in the district.

Joseph F. O'Connell is a member of the Boston Bar Association; Boston Club, Catholic Union of Boston; Catholic Club of New York; Catholic Alumni Sodality; Catholic Club of Dorchester; Division 76 A. O. H.; St. James Court No. 54 M. C. O. F.; Celtic Club of South Boston; Charitable Irish Society; Boston Lodge of Elks; Bay State Conclave Heptasophs; Ashmont Club; Young Men's Democratic Club of Ward 20; Harvard Law School Association; Economic Club, and Dorchester Gentlemen's Driving Club.

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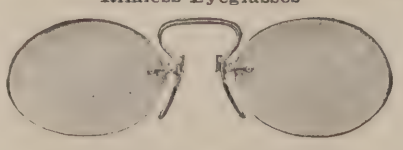
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POLITICAL CONDITIONS IN THE BAY STATE

Interesting and Complicated Situation Which Confronts the Voters Today —Contests for Governorship and Lieutenant-Governorship and the Men Who Will Participate Therein.

The good citizens of the commonwealth of Massachusetts are already witnesses of, if not participants in, one of the most interesting political controversies that has ever stirred the state. Already lines are practically drawn in the contests for the governorship and the lieutenant-governorship. The republican nomination for the first place on the ticket is assured Gov. Guild, without a ticket Eugene N. Foss, undaunted by past defeats, is an active candidate against Lieut.-Gov. Eben S. Draper of Hopedale, who seeks renomination and re-election.

On the democratic side of the fence the indications are that John B. Moran of Boston, district attorney for Suffolk county, will be practically unopposed for the gubernatorial nomination. Thus far there has been practically little interest in the second place on the democratic ticket, and though "safe and sane" men have promised a man for at least this place, they have failed to excite much interest, and Moran and his friends apparently care little to whom the lieutenant-governorship nomination goes.

Seldom has the situation been more involved in this commonwealth and at no time has the republican party, as such, been in poorer shape for a hard fight. The effect of the narrow margins by which republican candidates scored their victories in the good old republican state of Maine a few days ago must be felt this fall in Massachusetts and every other New England state. The continued lack of the old fashioned republican majorities in this commonwealth, majorities which have been steadily decreasing, is another matter of concern to republican leaders. The republican state committee is not in good form, although it has its individual active, earnest and zealous workers. Whether the warring factions in the republican party, or rather in the ranks of the admitted leaders of that party, can be brought together nd harmonized for the November contest remains to be seen. In Gov. Guild the party has not perhaps the strongest candidate that could be selected for this year with the issues that must be met.

What has been said of the republican party, as such, might be said of the democratic party, also "as such." The democratic state committee, in recent years not strong enough for any important controversy or contest, is in decidedly poorer form than ever before. It faces the nomination of a man who has neither the indorsement nor the approbation of at least what has been gently termed "the conservative end of the committee." So dangerous a possibility for the nomination did Mr. Moran become some weeks ago, that such careful and astute leaders as Mr. Quincy and Mr. Sullivan were rather forced to ventilate their opposition in the daily press. Furthermore, most open attempts were made to secure some candidate of some strength to wage the war against Mr. Moran for the gubernatorial nomination, and these attempts have apparently failed. Success in this direction at this late hour would be decidedly hollow. We are forced to assume, then, for the purpose of discussing the real situation, that as Guild will have the republican nomination, so Moran will have the democratic nomination, and, linked with it, that of the prohibition party, a strange and perhaps anomalous combination of nominations, the effectiveness of which, because never tried out, must remain for a few weeks a matter of speculation.

Having thus briefly outlined the general situation, something of the merits of the various candidates may be discussed and the reasons for their strength or chances of success reviewed.

Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr.

Gov. Guild appears before the voters of the commonwealth for re-election as chief executive of the commonwealth. He has practically served one year as governor. He had previously served three years as lieutenant-governor, two under Gov. Bates and one under Gov. Douglas. Before that time he had been much in the public eye, and his connection with the militia had kept him in the limelight. For a decade at least before becoming governor he had done excellent work as a campaign speaker, participating in state and national contests. His popularity grew and reached its high water mark when he was elected governor of the state. Up to that point his pathway had been a comparatively easy one, and successes had crowned his efforts, if we omit the contest in which he engaged with John L. Bates for the republican nomination for the lieutenant-governorship. The governorship brought to him new duties, more important and arduous, and higher responsibilities. It will be generally conceded that he has endeavored to do his full duty to the best of his lights and ability. It must also be conceded that he has caused more or less dissension within his own party. He has had a hard row to hoe, but much of the difficulty and obstacles he has encountered were of his own making. His acts and appointments have been criticised by some of his own party leaders, and his attitude toward the general court and members thereof savored little of tact and sometimes of rather poor judgment. Especially in the matter of appointments, the governor has made trouble for himself. It was suggested when he became governor that a great difficulty would be experienced by him in saying "No" at the proper time. There are numerous republicans of standing in this commonwealth who contend today that his excellency had a fondness for saying "Yes" at the wrong time. In other words, his excellency had misled, doubtlessly unwittingly, many of his friends and supporters, who are still prone to condemn his attitude and manner of speech towards them. Of course, much of this misunderstanding might readily be ascribed to indecision on the part of the governor. But no matter how explained, it is still true that the governor's lack of firmness has created numerous sore spots in practically every section of the state, which can only be healed by a very strong demonstration and exhibition of altruism on the part of the men of his party. His appointments have not been exceedingly strong, and of course this statement is made from rather a political standpoint, which standpoint is always legitimate in political contests. His attitude on the 12 o'clock bill showed a vaccillation that surprised many of his friends, and his special messages to the general court, notably that on mergers in the closing hours of the session, were at least not carefully considered. No governor in recent years has had fewer advisers from the ranks of his own party leaders. This may be a fault or a virtue, but the men who advised him during his contest for the lieutenant-governorship and for the governorship were not sought out to assist in the unraveling of executive problems.

In his disposition of the Tucker case the governor did exceedingly well, and his message to the people in regard to that case called back to his standard hundreds who were already leaving. It took a degree of courage to meet the situation as he did, and a degree of ability and high-mindedness to cope with it as he did. As governor, he has continued to be what he was before, an indefatigable worker, but he has shown the strain of wrestling with problems much higher and greater than he had met in the other years of his life.

John B. Moran.

In the coming contest he is opposed by the district attorney of Suffolk county, who has been more in the public eye during the last nine months than any man in the commonwealth. Mr. Moran had been through various strenuous contests before he was announced as an independent candidate for the district-attorneyship. In those contests he had been advocating the cause of others, and had not himself been a candidate for office. He had arrayed himself with others against what he believed to be the encroachment of capital on the rights of the public, and had appeared on the platform when heated issues were involved. His pertinacity and aggressiveness were known to the citizens of Boston before he himself aspired for office, and he was dubbed by his opponents as radical of radicals. When he first announced his candidacy for the district-attorneyship his ambition was smiled at. Without financial resources and no machine friends, he waged his contest practically alone. He defeated M. J. Shugrue, who, with the republican and democratic endorsements, was basking, as it proved, in a very false security. As district attorney the system in Pemberton square has been practically renovated, and the community has literally been held by the ears. Scandals and charges of corruption and abuse which in former years were quietly pigeonholed have been investigated, and even the legislature itself has been boldly taken in hand by the vigorous little district attorney.

When Mr. Moran announced his candidacy for governor, he was smiled at again. But the smile rapidly disappeared, and gave rise to feelings of apprehension in the breasts of conservative leaders. Mr. Moran came out with his platform, direct, drastic and radical as he is constitutionally himself. The platform appealed to thousands, and was disapproved by other thousands, within and without the democratic party. He received the prohibition endorsement and nomination for governor, and this was enough to kill a democratic candidate in the ancient days. All kinds of schemes were invented to stop him from the democratic nomination, but, as we go to press, these schemes have apparently failed.

As district attorney Mr. Moran has undertaken many reforms. He has had many irons in the fire. Whether he has developed the things he has undertaken far enough to commend him to the voters of the commonwealth as a candidate for governor is another question. To this extent at least, he stands in the position of Gov. Guild—neither he nor the governor will poll their full party strength. Another question that the voters will feel it incumbent on themselves to investigate is whether the district attorney has demonstrated the qualities and abilities necessary in a chief magistrate. He has certainly shown destructive ability to a great extent. What constructive ability he possesses can only be inferred. But this much is certain: The strategists of the republican party count Moran a dangerous candidate in the contest for governor. As a stump speaker he would undoubtedly prove a whirlwind, and if the vote in Maine indicates anything of a wave, we must, discussing the situation frankly, admit, without declaring for or against the man, that the strategists above refered to have more or less reason for their feelings of apprehension.

Lt.-Gov. Eben S. Draper.

Lieut.-Gov. Draper will stand this year on the same platform on which he stood a year ago when he defeated Henry M. Whitney by a narrow margin. It must be admitted that the lieutenant-governor has grown strong in popularity since coming to the state house, and that many of those who who a year ago were crying bourbon and aristocrat have already been captured by the frank and democratic manners of the lieutenant governor. Mr. Draper was rather misunderstood a year ago. He then demonstrated that he possesed fighting abilities and courage of an unusual order, and his own life and experience have enabled him to "talk back" to those who attacked him a year ago. For after al, Mr. Draper is still, as he calls himself, simply a working man. He is selling agent of the Draper company, a position which was not given to him, but which he earned by his own persistency and application and by hard work as a mill hand himself. He gave up school life at the Institute of Technology to go into his father's mills and learn the business. He learned it thoroughly, cutting himself off for four years from the social pleasures that his father's position and affluence would have entitled him to. He was well liked and popular with his fellow workmen, and has never forgotten the humble friendships he made in those days. The protective policy of his party in the matter of tariff legislation appealed to him, and naturally, and for years he has been a staunch protectionist. There were numerous occasions on which he could have shielded his beliefs and opinions from unfriendly auditors, but he spoke right out in meeting. He has had nothing if not the courage of his convictions, and his firmness in this direction has attracted to his side even those who differed with him on the great question.

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MEMBERS OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE

Biographical Sketches of the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives—Outline of the Work Done by Each Man During the Last Session.

The legislative session of 1906 will long be remembered. Certainly the general public still recalls its doings and incidents, and those who were either fortunate or unfortunate enough to have sat in the halls of legislation have not forgotten them. It was only after most heated days in which much feeling was engendered that the representatives and senators packed up their books and belongings and went back to their constituencies, the majority of the law-makers being thoroughly sick and tired of it all. Prorogation was not reached till June 28, a protracted session considering the amount of real business before the branches. There will remain, however, in the form of a reminder of the legislative work of the year, one of the largest blue-books in recent years, but of course the codifications of the railroad and railway laws, therein contained, must explain, in part, the size of the volume this year.

When the legislature came in there were clouds on the horizon. In various parts of the country the advocates of municipal ownership were claiming victories and the then recent insurance investigation in New York had left a very bad taste in the mouth of the general public. There were other happenings elsewhere in the country that, it was believed, would make the season an excellent one for the agitator, the reformer and the strike legislator. Then Gov. Guild, who had wrested the governorship from the hands of the enemy and had defeated Gen. Charles W. Bartlett in a very stirring contest, made suggestions in his inaugural address touching the internal life of the commonwealth that were bound to create discussion and some discord.

The retirement of Speaker Frothingham had caused a contest for the office he had held. But the parties to the controversy here had amicably come to terms and John N. Cole was made speaker without friction. The state senate was again under the experienced hand of Hon. William F. Dana of Newton.

The governor having proclaimed himself and his views to the general court the presiding officers, without waste of time, announced their committees. The speaker came as near satisfying everybody as such an official with such a task on his hands can. The president's appointments were well received. Whether there was a little discontent or not the fact remained that the committees, especially the more important ones, had been well made up and with an eye to the intelligent and honest consideration of the important issues which it was known would arise. The committees got down to business with commendable celerity and the hearings were proceeded with.

The railroad and street railway committees, sitting jointly, considered the report of the special recess committee. They had the important problems of mergers and interurbans to discuss and report on. The public lighting committee had the usual grist of municipal ownership suggestions and vagaries, but its most interesting matter was the question of applying the London system of gas prices and dividends, the so-called sliding scale system, to the Boston gas situation. The governor had suggested that telephone companies ought to be supervised and the highway commission was indicated as the board to do the supervising. This was a nut for the committee on mercantile affairs to crack. The labor committee had its overtime and picketing and 8-hour bills, according to custom, but these matters were not to be disposed of this time quite according to custom.

The judiciary committee had capital punishment to discuss at the very moment when the state was talking of the Tucker case. The committee had even livelier issues, and not the least of them, as it subsequently turned out, was the anti-bucket shop bill, a measure which has been variously construed, but which caused more real internal dissension on Beacon Hill than all the other bills put together.

The metropolitan affairs committee was strongly in the public eye because of the proposition to abolish the Boston police commission and substitute therefor a single-headed police commission and license or excise board of three. The same committee also had the Cambridge subway measure to report, a bill which should not have caused half the turmoil it did. The removal of the state prison to Nashawena island, or some other place, came up again before the prison committee but in only a half-hearted fashion. The committee on cities was kept on the go from the sound of the bell with some sane and many very foolish propositions for amendment of the existing order of things in the city of Boston. The taxation committee was composed of two very strong factions whose differences appeared to best advantage on the measure to relieve from local exemption bonds and securities of the commonwealth. On the whole, however, the committee did good and conservative work, especially in agreeing that certain important problems ought not be disposed of summarily, or in a minute, but should be carefully considered during the recess.

The light played strongly throughout the session on the liquor law committee, to which much credit is due for the masterly manner in which needed reforms were carried through the branches.

The Springfield water bill took much of the time and attention of the water supply committee. One of the interesting propositions of the year was the bill aimed at the United Shoe Machinery company regulating the leasing and sale of machinery. This was reported from the joint judiciary committee, went through the house and was defeated in the state senate.

On the whole, therefore, there was business enough of paramount importance to have held the attention of the general court, but other things happened to distract the legislature from its proper line of action. The defeat of the anti-bucket shop bill was accompanied by very serious charges. This measure, as drawn, could readily be defeated because of its lack of merit. It was a discriminating piece of legislation. Some of its advocates contended that its object was to wipe out the bucket-shop men, the little fellows of the financial world. But Mr. Lawson subsequently claimed that it was aimed at the stock exchange, that it would have effectively prevented wash-sales. But the merits of the measure were forgotten in the discussion that followed the charges of corruption, charges of which the district attorney of Suffolk very promptly took notice. He summoned before the grand jury every member of the lower branch of the general court. Before he had examined more than a third of the representatives, however, the grand jury concluded its labors for the month. The house had then started, through its rules committee, to investigate itself. Every member of the lower branch, save, of course, the members of the rules committee, appeared before this inquiry board. The investigation was conducted behind closed doors, and there were two schools of thought on the wisdom of this procedure. The committee finally reported that one member should be expelled, Rep. Gethro of Boston, and another, Rep. Swig of Taunton should be censured. The recommendation of expulsion was carried out after most dramatic and heated discussion. The recommendation of censure was ameliorated and the Taunton member was adversely criticized for talking too much, but was not censured as recommended by the committee.

The result of the protracted investigation and the report of the committee, and the subsequent action of the house, was that good-fellowship was practically killed and house members wandered about with long faces. In the senate the labor disputes had also engendered bad feeling as had the liquor legislation. There was therefore nothing like an era of good feeling on Beacon hill as the end approached. Matters were made worse when the governor in a moment of inspiration sent to the lower branch his anti-merger message which came at a time when the members generally were disposed to regret their killing of the merger bill. Besides, they were tired and disgruntled and wanted to get home. A bill was reported but it failed because the branches could come to no agreement on it, and didn't want to. In the closing hours of the session there was a partial getting together on the part of the members and there was a brave show in the last minute of play of good-fellowship, but there was no heart in in it.

There were so many events and incidents during the session, some of which we have referred to, that the public gaze was effectually distracted from the real work the legislators were doing. Notwithstanding, the comments and the criticisms of interested or uninitiated outsiders the legislation which, as a net result of the session, found its way to the statute books, will stand the time-honored tests of conservatism and good judgment. The gas, the telephone, the interurban, the 12 o'clock and the other important pieces of legislation went through without a hint of scandal. Ill-advised labor measures were defeated, though it took energy and unwonted earnestness to encompass their defeat this year. The committees worked hard and persistently, while the clamorings outside were kept up at concert pitch. Notwithstanding the developments and the "exposures" of the year, the legislature of 1906 will compare well for ability and integrity with its predecessors. There were just as many highminded and patrotic men in the legislative branches this year as in other years, and there were no more rascals. The general court had a hard row to hoe but it hoed it.

The executive department had its own troubles. The Tucker case and the investigation of the affairs at Rutland were a little out of the ordinary. The governor's lack of decision at times caused trouble for himself and members of the general court. This was noticeably true when he suddenly discovered that he couldn't sign the midnight bill which had passed through the branches after long and careful debates.

The complexion of the house will be changed somewhat in the coming year. Speaker Cole will, of course, be re-elected. There will be radical changes in the upper branch and a president must be selected to take the place made vacant by the promotion of Pres. Dana to the superior bench. This selection should be most carefully made, for the coming session will demand a man of some of the firmness of character and decision of William F. Dana.

Practical Politics herewith presents the sketches of the members of the house and senate of 1906 and of the state officers of the commonwealth. To learn the general plans of members as to return to the legislature it has been necessary to postpone the publication of these brief biographies.

In closing we still maintain that the members of the legislature of 1906, or at least a great majority of them, have deserved well of the people of the state and we see nothing to indicate that the god of commonwealths has forsaken in the least the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

Hon. William F. Dana, Who Has Presided Over the Upper Branch for the Past Two Years, Retires to Take a Place on Superior Court Bench.

Having served two years as president of the Massachusetts state senate, Hon. William F. Dana of Newton has retired from the legislative field to accept a place on the superior court bench. This retirement has precipitated a contest for the presidency of the upper branch, and it has also done something more—it has created a vacancy which it will be hard to fill. There are several members of the senate of 1905 who would satisfactorily fill the bill. In other words, there are those who could preside with more or less grace and dignity. But there is no member of the senate who can exactly fill the shoes of Pres. Dana. The bench has gained a very clever and astute lawyer, lacking only the experience which comes from daily visits to the court-room and frequent jars with judges or juries. The commonwealth has lost a most effective legislator and one splendidly equipped for the work of legislation.

Pres. Dana served six years in the legislature, and they were years crowded with work. For three years he was a member of the house and served a like period in the upper branch. When he first appeared on Beacon hill he attracted little attention, that is, during the first year. Men did not know him immediately; they "came to know him." He was extremely diffident, apparently, slow in action and in speech. He was nevertheless painstaking, earnest and most industrious. He took the work of legislation seriously. In his second and third years in the lower branch important committee assignments brought him into the light, and his colleagues soon understood him as the careful lawyer with all the horse sense of the most hard-headed business man. Hon. George R. Jones of Melrose was serving his last year as president of the state senate when Mr. Dana was elected to serve in that body. His fame had preceded him and Pres. Jones made him chairman of the judiciary committee, which had the Sunday legislation and other large matters to deal with, and chairman of street railways. As a further mark of respect, he made Mr. Dana the ranking man on the committee on rules. Mr. Dana's most important fights on the floor of the senate in that first year, and his place as chairman of judiciary gave him some pretty rugged contests, came when the senator was handicapped by illness. Nevertheless he contested for the position taken by his committee with remarkable vigor and judgment and triumphed.

As soon as the general court of 1904 was prorogued the contest was on for the presidency of the state senate. Down in the Cape district Sen. Nye cropped up as a candidate for the place, and down in Middlesex-Essex the friends of Gen. Francis H. Appleton had pitched a campaign tent. The friends of Sen. Dana, entirely confident, made little noise. But the opposition was not very deep-seated. Sens. Nye and Appleton had friends who desired to have them returned to the upper branch. A rotation system spoiled Appleton's chances on the Middlesex-Essex and Sen. Nye's original platform against four terms militated against his return. Long before caucus night, therefore, it was settled that Mr. Dana would be president of the state senate. And this came to pass by unprecedented unanimity, for Mr. Dana was nominated by both the republicans and the democrats.

Pres. Dana had an easy time during his first year as presiding officer of the upper branch. There were comparatively no demonstrations of feeling in the branch. He had the co-operation of the members. His committee assignments had been generally approved. There were no burning issues, few roll-calls and no extremely exciting situations. Prorogation day in May of last year witnessed a love-feast.

The legislature of 1906 came in under "rumblings of thunder." The New York insurance scandals had been unearthed. Moran had been elected district attorney of Suffolk. Socialistic movements were going strong throughout the country, and the public service corporations were naturally a bit uneasy. Draper had won out over Whitney for lieutenant-governor by a very narrow margin and Gov. Guild had comparatively little to spare of Bartlett. Those in touch with legislative matters instinctively felt that there would be things doing under the gilded dome. And they were done.

On the heads of the presiding officers of the branches fell much of the wrath of the discontented. There were malcontents inside each branch as without. The senate never needed a cool head more than it did during the session, and the upper branch never had a cooler, more conservative or more courageous helmsman than William F. Dana. The most trying situations developed. Pres. Dana met them firmly. The upper branch had more roll calls in a single day, almost, than it had had during the entire preceding year. There was friction and almost a continuous demonstration of it. The labor measures, which in former years had been rejected by the conservative senate almost as a matter of course, came dangerously near getting to the executive department. This was notably true in the case of the so-called overtime bill. Pres. Dana had been avowedly against this measure for years, had spoken and voted against it. When the bill came up for engrossment the senate was truly in a demoralized condition. The bill was passed to be engrossed. On the next day, however, the president marshalled his forces with consumate skill and during the lengthy and heated debate which preceded the final defeat of the measure on reconsideration, he showed a fearlessness that attracted even the most earnest of the advocates of the measure.

On a dozen other occasions he showed his hand. He voted whenever his vote was needed. He could have saved himself much trouble and bother by availing himself of that privilege of not voting which is given to presiding officers. But he not only voted when his vote was needed, but he had the clerk call his name on other occasions when it wasn't necessary that he should vote, but simply that the members might thoroughly understand just where he stood.

In his conduct of the business of the senate the president showed remarkable development. He had lost the old-time slowness and apparent diffidence. He transacted routine business with celerity. In the most heated debate he kept his head and thought quickly. Notwithstanding criticism on the part of a certain democrat to the contrary, the president never was other than fair and just and impartial in his dealings with the members of the upper branch.

Although the stands taken by Pres. Dana on labor measures were the same as those taken by him on the same issues in previous years, organized labor protested strenuously against his elevation to the superior court bench. But the protest brought to his defense prominent democrats and labor leaders. Sen. Mahoney of Hampden, for example, when interviewed in relation to the elevation of the president, said: "Pres. Dana will take with him to the bench fearlessness, courage and ability and will make a good judge." Organized labor had no more effective champion on the floor of the senate than Sen. Mahoney.

It is undoubtedly true that during his two terms as president of the state senate, Pres. Dana disappointed certain members of the upper branch. But it has been freely admitted by the disappointed ones that the president never lied to or willingly misled any member of the senate. It will undoubtedly be some years before more turbulent conditions prevail than did prevail in the senate during the past year. And this is to be devoutly hoped. What would have happened during the past session with a man of less mentality and courage is not hard to guess. To Pres. Dana belongs much of the credit for having kept the upper branch to sane and conservative lines, and the governor of the commonwealth has personally much to thank the president for in this connection.

Before Pres. Dana came to preside over the state he had worked most earnestly for the commonwealth. He gave so much of his time to the general court and its work that he was forced practically to abandon his law practice. He was at his legislative duties day and night during the sessions and the recess of the general court gave him no rest. He was especially sought after for recess committees. He did a lion's share of the work on the committee which revised the corporation laws. To him also must go the greater part of the credit for the excellent work done by the special committee which revised the salaries of state and county officials. Then came the important committee on railroads and street railway laws. Practically alone Pres. Dana, who was made chairman of this committee by special vote of the legislature, recodified and revised the railroad and railway laws. The codifications will stand as a monument to the president, as will the new corporations laws and the adjustment of salaries report.

Mr. Dana is still a young man. He has served with distinction in the house, has been president of the state senate and becomes a member of the superior court in his 43rd year. Whether he will later on enter the political field is entirely problematical at this time. Some of his most ardent friends protested against his going on the bench. Had he preferred he could have returned to the senate and again presided over its deliberations. This would have left an open pathway, politically, to even higher honors. But Mr. Dana is essentially the lawyer. Literature has made her demands on him as well as the law, but his natural bent, notwithstanding his experience and his successes, is not toward politics. True, the republican party in Massachusetts might later attempt to draft him into active service, for that party has none too many leaders as virile. For the present, at least, however, William F. Dana is lost to the political and legislative world, and he takes with him to the judicial branch of government the esteem and respect of practically all men, without respect to party.



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Wm. F. Dana

Massachusetts Senate 1906

John E. Beck.

A young man with a good deal of experience, business and legislative, is Hon. John E. Beck of Chelsea, representing the 1st Suffolk district in the upper branch. From 1898 to 1901, inclusive, the senator served in the board of aldermen of his city, and in 1902 and 1903 was a member of the lower branch of the state legislature. He has completed his second year as a member of the state senate, from which he will retire, according to his friends, to become mayor of the city of Chelsea. Few members of the legislature have developed more rapidly in debate and the art of legislation than Sen. Beck. During the past session he has served on important committees, notably cities and harbors and public lands, and has been forced on more than one occasion to explain, defend and fight for the reports



of his committees. Throughout the contests of the year he has never hesitated to take a stand, no matter how close was the issue, and to take it early. The senator has been especially loyal to his own district and its interests. The citizens of the town of Revere can testify to the truth of this last statement, for it was owing to the tireless efforts of the senator, last year and this, that the two appropriations of $25,000 for the Revere breakwater each were secured. As a matter of fact, few men have come to Beacon Hill from this district who have had and shown a deeper knowledge of the people's wants than has the present senator. In the matter of transportation facilities, especially, the senator has been an ardent advocate of reform. Sen. Beck has ever been a strong party worker. But with all his loyalty to his party he has consistently refused, with one exception perhaps, to vote for political measures, or quasi-political measures, because some one of his party desired them. He gave an excellent demonstration of his fearlesness and independence when he openly opposed and spoke against the Boston police commissiou and excise board bills. The governor had recommended the passage of these measures, but Sen. Beck believed that the judgment of the governor should not be followed in this regard. In his opinion such measures, if enacted, were going to hurt instead of help the republican party. This determined his course of action, and he refused to obey the lash of the party whip. He had lived long enough to see other measures, which had been enacted on Beacon Hill, presumably in the inteersts of the republican party, prove boomerangs. The police listing bill was a striking example of this kind of legislation. Sen. Beck had voted for this measure when a member of the lower branch, and he frankly told the senate that he had passed no vote in his experience which he had regretted more. The bills became law, nevertheless, and the senate did not fail to admire the courage shown by the senator from Chelsea. The people of the metropolitan district could scarcely forget his efforts to which was due, in no small degress, the passage of the act for band concerts in the metropolitan district. In this instance, as in others, the senator did not forget the ordinary every-day citizen who never gets any too much from legislators on Beacon Hill. The senator's recro dduring his legislative career is a good one. If elected mayor of Chelsea he will give both a wise and an able administration.

William J. Bullock.

Hon. William J. Bullock of New Bedford, representing the 3d Bristol district, will return to the state senate for his third term next year. His legislative experience has been a comparatively long one. His six years' service in the lower branch, during which period he became recognized as one of the leaders of the house, fully equipped him for senatorial work, which he took up in 1904. Since becoming a member of the upper branch he has served on the committees on cities and public health. During the last session he headed the former and was one of the potent factors in the latter. Sen. Bullock has justly earned the title of conservative legislator. A just regard for the rights of labor and of capital is apparent in a review of his record this year. No member of the senate was quicker to attack and work against any proposed legislation that savored of socialism, and there were many such measures. Perhaps the most eloquent appeal made to the senate this year on a labor matter was made by the New Bedford senator that memorable Friday afternoon when the fate of the overtime bill was finally decided. The labor unions have heartily commended the senator for his ef-



forts on that and other occasions when bills affecting the interests of organized labor were pending in the state senate, and he richly deserves the commendation. As chairman of the committee on cities he steered that body in very troublous moments to the haven of peace and harmony. The fads and propositions of faddists which annually come before that committee were turned down graciously, but after a very full hearing. As a member of the public health committee he worked to maintain the high standard of this commonwealth in the matter of the practice of medicine and the part he played contributed in no small degree to the success of the committee on its reports. Sen. Bullock has wielded an undoubted influence in the upper branch, an influence which has grown consistently. For clear statement and concise, logical argument the senator is unsurpassed on the floor of the senate. With the closing of the session came two suggestions which touched his political welfare. One was a congressional boom, and the other a suggestion that the state senate might go to New Bedford for its next president. The senator has good judgment and tact required in a president of the senate, and his knowledge of parliamentary practise and rules is deeper perhaps, than many of his colleagues have understood. In his canvass for the presidency the record he has made on Beacon hill, especially during the past session, which showed him fair both to organized labor and to the corporations of Massachusetts, will be an extremely valuable asset.

Allan G. Buttrick.

The chairman of the committee on labor on the part of the senate is an interesting character in any legislative session, but es-



pecially in such a session as has just closed on Beacon hill. The chairmanship of this committee is a post that few senators care for, and none seek it. It is a difficult post, and one of gravest responsibility, for in the hands of the chairman of this committee is often placed the great work of maintaining friendly relations between capital and labor throughout the commonwealth. Capital is bound at times to ask for legislation whcih it ought not get, and labor certainly has demanded at various times the passage of acts that would neither be fair to itself nor just to capital. This session has been one marked especially by propositions for radical labor legislation. Pres. Dana placed at the head of the labor committee Sen. Allan G. Buttrick of Lancaster, representing the 2d Worcester district. The Worcester senator, though recognizing entirely the contract he had on his hands, did not decline the chairmanship of the committee. On the contrary, he threw himself with much zeal into its important work, and held his faith up to the guns of the enemy till the last vote was counted. The picketing bill, the overtime and eight-hour bills, and other labor measures kept him on edge practically throughout the session. He marshalled his forces in an excellent manner to defeat the overtime bill, and he did it. He was against the overtime bill because he believed it unjust and unwise legislation. He was against the picketing bill because it was not fair to the employers, nor was it fair to employes. He was against the eight-hour bill because in the form reported he believed it discriminating legislation. On these and other important issues he made his position so fair and was so frank in his statements that even the representatives of labor, or those who admit a senator's right to think differently from them, ought to have admired instead of criticised him. A large measure of the success attained by the Worcester senator was due to his earnestness and persistency. This

was never better shown, perhaps, than by his work in behalf of the bill by which the town of Clinton received $64,000 as a remuneration for damages sustained by the establishment of the metropolitan sewerage system. Sen. Buttrick had had no extended legislative experience before he came to the senate this year. He had served one year in the lower branch, namely, 1904, when he was elected last year the successor of Sen. Munroe. Pres. Dana placed him on the committees on street railways and towns, as well as placing him at the head of the labor committee. As far as his return to the state senate next year is concerned, it may be observed that the lines of his senatorial district have been so fixed by the recent redistricting act that Sen. Buttrick has two more years in the state senate if he cares to give so much of his time to the work of legislation.

Thomas F. Cassidy.

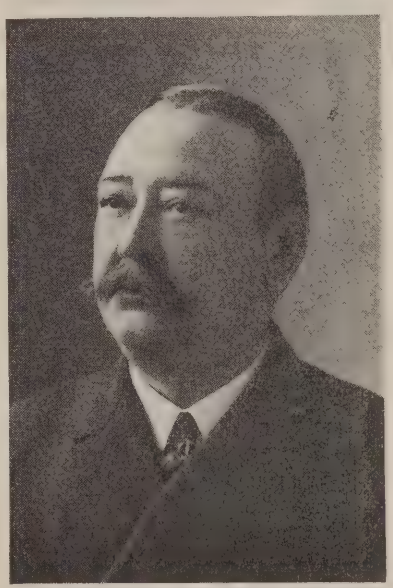
An interesting and spirited legislator, the Berkshire district sent to the upper branch this year in the person of Sen. Thomas F. Cassidy of Adams. The curly-headed orator from the western part of the state proved one of the most active members of the upper branch, and was on his feet almost from the sound of the bell. He succeeded a very popular republican, Hon. William A. Burns, who was sacrificed because of the interesting shrievalty situation in Berkshire. The democrats got the senatorial district and Sen. Cassidy was sent to the state house. Sen. Cassidy was given first rate committee places by Pres. Dana, especially for a first-year democrat. He was placed on the important public lighting committee which reported the sliding scale bill and the bill to increase the capital of gas companies. It was on this latter measure that the senator engaged in the long wordy combat with Sen. Clark, the chairman of his committee. Sen. Cassidy was also a member of the committees on constitutional amendments and public service. In the heated partisan discussions of the session he played a real speaking part, as well as in the protracted debates on the overtime bill and other labor measures. Coming from a labor district the past session afforded him almost daily opportunities, or perhaps challenges, to get into the fray and he cheerfully accepted them. The senator took somewhat radical stands on matters affecting the quasi-public corporations and at times it was extremely difficult to tell just where democratic doctrine ended and socialism began. Sen. Cassidy was one of the lawyers of the body and apparently enjoyed nothing so much as a tilt with the judiciary committee, with which body he differed on more than one occasion. The senator had been preceded in the upper branch by a very popular republican in Sen. Burns and by a very effective democrat in Sen. MacInnes of Pittsfield. He therefore had his pace set for him and while he lacked the conservatism of



the Pittsfield man, and the influence of his immediate predecessor, he still ended the year with many friends at the capitol. The redistricting committee in its rearrangement of districts certainly did not hurt him and if there is harmony in the ranks of his own party his chance of return ought to be good.

Frank M. Chace.

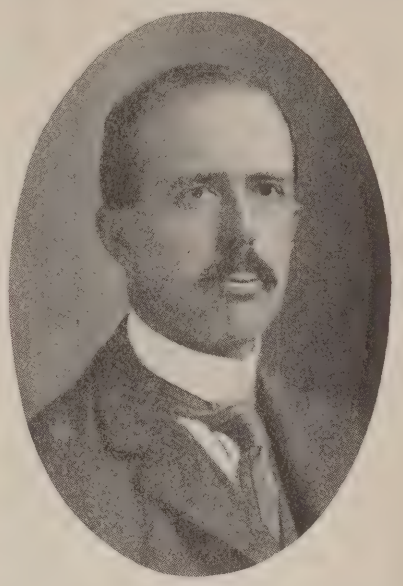
One of the most popular and influential members of the state senate is Hon. Frank M. Chace of Fall River, representing this year for the third time the 2d Bristol district. Besides having the distinctive influence and enjoying his merited popularity, the senator is one of the hardest workers in the upper branch. It is almost a by-word on Beacon hill that Sen. Chace never ceases to labor for his constituents. This labor is not confined to the legislative halls, but carries him either personally or through correspondence throughout the whole state. His constituency is a large and important one. There are thousands of laboring men in it, and hundreds of poor. There are also wealthy mill men and manufacturers. It is the poorer citizens of his district that have had the greater hold upon his heart and therefore have made the greatest inroads on his time. As chairman of the committee on public charitable institutions he has assisted in helping out many of the afflicted in his part of the state. At the same time he has conducted the affairs of his committee in the best interests of the public institutions and has seen to it that only wise legislation in relation thereto has gotten upon the books. Pres. Dana not only retained him as chairman of this committee, but he placed him on the banks and banking committee and the committees on taxation and counties. As a member of the banks committee he introduced and fathered the bill which abolished the three-headed banking commission and substituted therefor the new single-headed commission.



He was also a potent factor in the work of the taxation committee and was one of the most conservative of its members. With his colleague from Bristol, Sen. Bullock, he waged an aggressive campaign for the overtime and other measures endorsed by organized labor. No man has his district more solidly behind him than Sen. Chace. The tremendous margin by which he won his return to the senate last year gave an inkling of the great personal strength that is his. The people of the 2d Bristol district are therefore wise in returning to Beacon hill so efficient and able a senator. What he has accomplished for those suffering with consumption in advanced stages, cases that cannot get into the Rutland state sanatorium, entitles him to the respect and admiration of the whole state. For some years he has been urging a large appropriation for the construction by the commonwealth of hospitals for the care of these sufferers. He has at length succeeded in getting through a resolve which calls for a report from the state board of charity and the state board of health on the question of hospitals for these patients—the first real step toward the accomplishment of his humane purpose.

William D. Chapple.

Sen. William D. Chapple of Salem has announced himself as a candidate for the presidency of the state senate, and even at this date the announcement has attracted considerable serious attention. Sen. Chapple has served his second year as a member of the upper branch from the 2d Essex district. He was born in Salem in 1868, and is therefore about 38 years of age. He is one of the leading lawyers of the state senate. He has seen service in the common council of his city, and was president of that body in 1896. He was a member of the house in

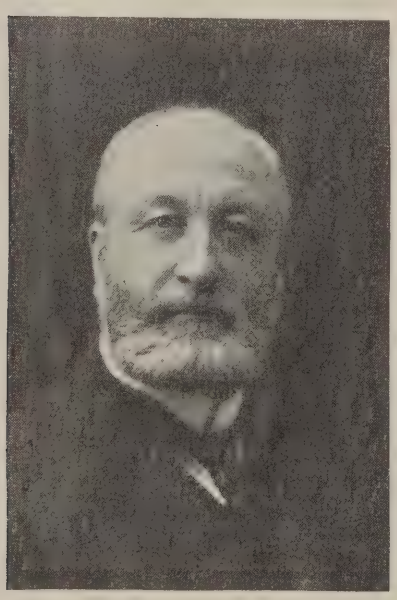


1897, '98, '99, and during those years served on the committees on probate and insolvency, of which he was chairman, constitutional amendments, and the special committee on the impeachment of County Comr. Morch. Last year was his first in the state senate. He was chairman of probate and chancery, which place he has held also this year, and in addition he has served on the public lighting committee. His legislative experience has therefore been broad. He has been an ardent party worker and for two years, 1901 and '02, was chairman of the republican city committee of Salem. Sen. Chapple is one of the modest or retiring members of the upper branch. He has spoken more frequently this year than previously, however, and his speeches have been effective. He has successfully defended the reports of his committees, and practically led the fight against the bill which was aimed at the United Shoe Machinery company which does business in his district. The members of the state senate have been impressed most favorably with the senator's fairness and unfailing courtesy. Tact and sound judgment are admittedly his. When Sen. Chapple was a member of the house, Speaker Bates on various occasions called him to preside over the deliberations of the body. So well did Mr. Chapple acquit himself on these occasions that special references were made in the press at that time to the manner in which he had handled the house. It was even suggested toward the close of the session of 1899 to Mr. Chapple that he return to the house and be a candidate for speaker, to succeed Speaker Bates, whose retirement had been announced. But the Salem representative felt obliged to return to the practise of law, and did so. Though the senator has what is termed a retiring disposition, he has proven himself a most effective fighter when the contest is on. Previous to the announced elevation of Pres. Dana to the superior bench, Sen. Chapple had not intended to return to the senate. That announcement brought his friends to his side, and they have practically compelled him to give up his notion of retiring. He will be opposed for the nomination, but if there develops any reasonable probability of his securing the presidency the 2d Essex district would scarcely feel warranted in declining the honor that would thus come to it.

Chester W. Clark.

Hon. Chester W. Clark of Wilmington, representing the 6th Middlesex district in the upper branch, retires at the end of this session after four years of distinguished service to the commonwealth. Sen. Clark, well equipped for legislative work, by education and experience, first entered the legislature as a member of the lower branch in 1901. His legal attainments immediately caused his appointment to the judiciary committee, and with this body he has been identified throughout his service in the general court.

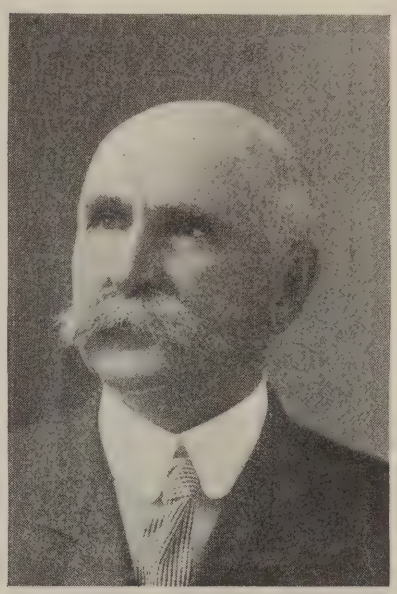
During the last two years he has been chairman of the committee and has fought its important battles on the floor of the senate with courage and ability. Pres. Dana signally honored the senator this year when he placed him also at the head of the committee on public lighting, which was scheduled, as everybody knew, to handle some of the larger issues of the session. It will be recalled that the senator had some opposition at the caucuses a year ago for the nomination. But the peculiar alliance which lined up against him had mistaken their man and the strength of his friends. His uniform courtesy had been mistaken by some for lack of decision, but the manner in which he won the nomination and the return to the senate showed that he possessed fighting abilities undreamed of by those who thought they knew the easy-going lawyer. He has been called upon frequently to address the senate during the past session. As chairman of the public lighting committee he had to carry through the upper branch the sliding scale gas bill which meant so much for the public of Boston and Brookline, and which will ultimately mean so much for the whole state. As chairman of the judiciary he was constantly on his feet and his persistent fight for the assignment of wages bill, against a very determined opposition is well remembered. But no matter how fervid the contest or how surcharged the atmosphere of the upper branch, the senator from Middlesex never once lost his head. It is true that on one occasion he did wage wordy war with his colleague from Worcester, Mr. Taft, but that difficulty was pleasantly straightened out by Pres. Dana who disliked intensely to see two leaders of the senate cross swords with each other. Sen. Clark has been criticised at times for not being "speedy" enough; but he has never been



criticised for not being a careful, painstaking legislator, and this kind of law-maker is preferable. For some time it has been understood that he intended to give up the lines at the end of this session. Since the elevation of Pres. Dana to the bench, however, Sen. Clark has been frequently spoken of as one will fitted to grace the office of president; but the repeated requests for the senator to return and be a candidate for the presidency have thus far been unavailing. He refuses to entertain the suggestions thus made.

Morton E. Converse.

Reserved of the reserved is the senator from Winchendon, representing the 3d Worcester district in the upper branch. Sen. Morton E. Converse is a good type of the successful business man who, instead of retiring on his commercial laurels and his wealth, prefers to do his full duty by his commonwealth and give his time and energy to the making of the laws that govern the people of his state. Such a disposition in captains of industry is heartily to be commended. It is not the only capacity in which he has served his state, for years before he went to the legislature he had served her on the field of battle in the great civil war. Sen. Converse is quoted as owning and operating the largest toy factory in the world. The senator himself is so serious that it would seem a toy would only irritate and disturb. But it must be noted that his qualities of heart rival those of head which have made possible the commercial successes that he has won. The senate has no more clear-headed or conscientious legislator than the subject of this sketch. He served two years in the lower branch in 1890 and 1891 and was chairman of the banks and banking committee. Last year he came to the state senate. He was again placed on the banks committee and made chairman of the public service committee, which had many knotty problems which demanded sound business judgment to cope with and solve. This year Pres. Dana left him off the banks and banking committee, at his own request, but placed him on the more important committee on street railways, at the same time placing him at the head of the drainage committee and giving him a place on military affairs. These committees, especially the street railway committee, had important work during the session and a great deal of the time of



the members was needed for the faithful performance of it. Sen. Converse was always on deck and rarely absented himself from the state senate. Such devotion to duty cannot fail to win applause, especially when it is found in a man who could so readily free himself from the active cares and responsibilities of a legislator and to whom the honor of it means, after all, so little. As to his return next year the political prophets in his district simply say: If Sen. Converse wanted to go back he could.

Guy W. Cox.

The 5th Suffolk senatorial district sent to the state senate in January last Hon. Guy W. Cox of Boston, a man not unknown to political fame nor to the halls of legislation. The senator had come in from fighting territory where the successful contestant must needs wear the war-paint for many moons before the toga is won. He had served in the common council of his city and in 1903 and 1904 had been a member of the lower branch, serving on the committees on cities, probate and chancery, of which he was chairman in the latter year, and on the special committee which discussed and reported on the relations between employer and employe. This year Pres. Dana made him chairman of election laws and gave him berths on the important committees on cities and on metropolitan affairs. From each of these committees have come large matters this year which needed skilful handling. Sen. Cox carried through the upper branch in remarkable style the governor's recommended bill for a new police commission and an excise or license board for the city of Boston. In his management of this significant piece of legislation he acquitted himself well. But perhaps his personal strength and influence in the state senate were better attested when he practically tied up the senate for several days on the proposition that the commonwealth make appropriation for state representation at the Jamestown exposition to be held in Norfolk next year. At the outset the odds were greatly against the senator and the efforts in opposition which he put forth in behalf of the colored men of his district and the state, who, fearing discrimination against them at the exposition, protested against Massachusetts contributing to the exposition. Sen. Cox made an earnest, personal fight on this matter, and he was finally beaten by only one vote. Had it not been for his efforts the resolve, in broader form and perhaps carrying a



larger appropriation, would have gone through the senate. Sen. Cox has had some interesting political experiences. He comes from a district where such experiences are most common. He saw enough of the practices indulged in by unscrupulous oppositions to cause him to fight for the passage of legislation which would prevent in the future a candidate for office being used as he had been used, legislation that would prevent a candidate being put up by the opposition for a money consideration—an independent whose only game was to weaken the strength of the republican nominee. As far as the state senate was concerned his fight was successful. The Suffolk senator in his one years in the upper branch has proven himself a man of ability and integrity. He is nervously energetic, impetuous and serious. He has made an excellent senator and will probably return by an easier road than he was forced to take a year ago.

Louis S. Cox.

An interesting situation was created last fall when the 5th Essex district sent to the senate the brother of the man elected by the 5th Suffolk. Sen. Louis S. Cox of Law-

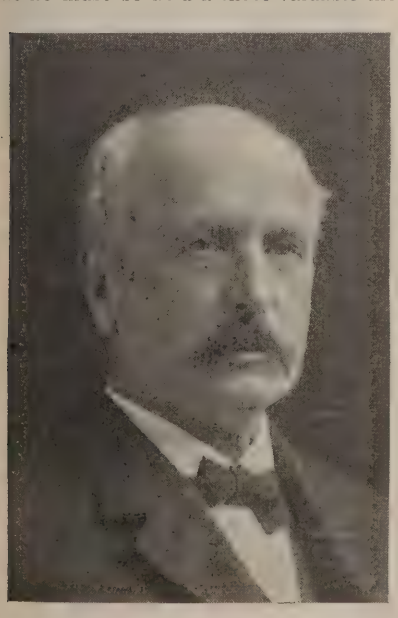


rence, a brother of Sen. Cox of Suffolk, was elected by a comparatively easy margin. Like his brother, he is a New Hampshire boy. He was born three years after his brother Guy, he graduated from old Dart-

mouth three years later than the latter and he was admitted to the bar three years after him. It was only when the state senate was reached that Louis caught up to Guy. While there are points in common between them the senators differed almost radically in temperament. The Essex senator had the vein of humor which his brother lacked. He had more sang froid. He was not so readily disturbed. Both possessed the ability to use sarcasm and they used it. Sen. Cox of Essex was named by President Roosevelt for the postmastership of Lawrence shortly after the legislative session began. This will therefore take from him the upper branch and the senate is going to lose a very keen-minded, clear-sighted young man. During the session the senator has participated effectively in practically all the big debates of the year. Coming from a labor centre he had much to do when legislation affecting organized labor was on the calendar, and he played his part so courageously that the representatives of labor were finally willing to listen to and understand the explanation of his absence when the motion to reconsider the engrossment of the overtime bill prevailed and the bill was killed. Pres. Dana placed Sen. Cox on the judiciary committee, a distinction sought by lawyers of the body, and he also made him a member of the banks and banking committee and chairman of the committee on engrossed bills. To his efforts as one of the younger workers in the republican party must be ascribed his nomination by the president as postmaster of Lawrence. Very few of the members of the state senate understand the game of politics better than the young leader from Essex. To keep his district safely in the republican column, Sen. Cox vigorously opposed the taking therefrom of the towns of Boxford and Topsfield. He was defeated on his motion to restore or keep these towns and in defeating this motion the senate has pretty nearly created a fairly safe democratic district.

Prentiss Cummings.

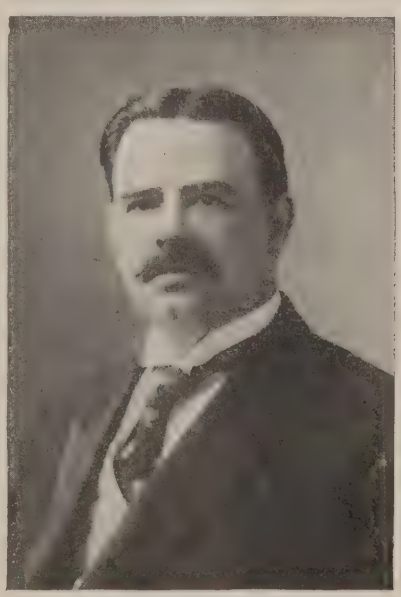
In the older day the highest encomium one man could pay another was: "You're a gentleman and a scholar." If it be not detraction and we may be permitted to add to this, "and a wise legislator as well," we have described the distinguished senator from Brookline who has represented the 2d Norfolk district in the senate for the past two years. While entirely up to date and abreast of the times, Sen. Cummings is still the conscientious, careful law-maker of the old school. His ideals and his standards are those that used to direct men in the administration of affairs touching the welfare of the commonwealth. Not that he has always been right in his judgments, but he has been so rarely wrong, and has had so strong reasoning with him when he was, that he must be held a most valuable mem-



ber of the Massachusetts state senate. No man, retaining all his faculties, mental and physical, as Sen. Cummings has retained his, could be aught than valuable to such a body after his broad and varied legal and business and legislative experience. For it must be remembered that Sen. Cummings served back in 1881-1883 as a member of the Boston common council and in the following two years was a member of the lower branch of the general court. Last year when he came to the state senate he had ceased active profession of the law, but did not cease to be a student of the law. He had been president of the Cambridge Street railway, vice-president of the West End and advisory counsel to the Boston Elevated in days when that corporation needed sound advice and much of it. He was therefore well equipped when Brookline sent him to the state senate. One of the most regretable incidents was the quiet contest waged against his renomination last year, a contest that needed to be ended only by the publication of the fact, for the publication of it rallied to his support the best men in the district almost irrespective of party affiliations. During the past year the senator has naturally been a factor in the more important legislative enactments, noticeably in relation to interurban legislation. It has been suggested that the senator's ideals and standards were high. This would at once explain his remarkable opposition to Gov. Guild and the latter's proposition for a single-headed police commission in the city of Boston. Sen. Cummings was a member of the lower branch in 1885 when the Boston police commission act was passed. When that bill was passed the people of Boston were promised a board on which the two great parties should be represented. To destroy that order the first time the commission had become democratic the senator held to be bad faith. Hence his opposition. The senator has been often misunderstood. There is a genial, kindly nature behind that rather quick, nervous temperament. He has given his time and best efforts to the work of legislation.

John F. Cusick.

The 7th Suffolk district, comprising Wards 16, 20 and 24 of Boston, although a republican district, sent to the senate this session a democrat in the person of Hon. John F. Cusick of Dorchester. Sen. Cusick was

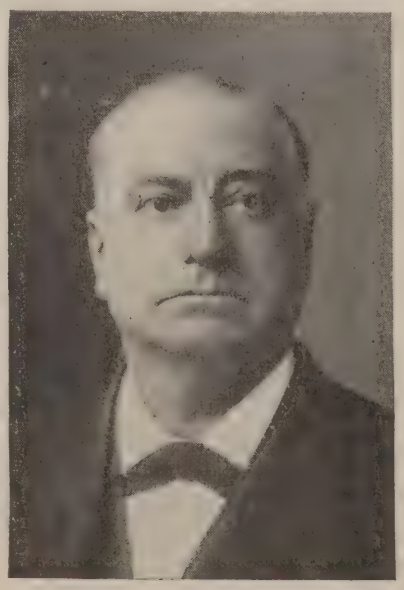


born in Brookline, but has lived in Dorchester for some years. He received the support of a large number of citizens of republican and independent proclivities, as well as the almost unanimous support of the democrats. The general opinion in the senate is that the citizens of Dorchester made no mistake in electing Mr. Cusick. Sen. Cusick had been successful in business and then with characteristic zeal and ambition took up the practice of law, having graduated from the Boston University law school, and for years has enjoyed a large and extensive practice. The senator went to the senate determined to work hard in the interests of his district, not forgetting at the same time the interest of the state. He has been a conservaive senator, differing from his colleagues in the upper branch when the wisdom of such differences appealed to and impressed him. Sen. Cusick's training as a lawyer was a great advantage to him and as the session progressed his opinion on the legal construction of various bills was sought continually by other senators of both parties. He certainly added to his already good reputation as a sound adviser on matters pertaining to law. That the president of the senate recognized this is evident from the fact that Mr. Cusick was the only democrat and the only lawyer appointed on the part of the senate on the recess committee on taxation which is now sitting. In addition to the committee on taxation he has served on the committees on probate and chancery and public health. Perhaps his strongest contest of the year was on the Danvers water bill, which he opposed, though unsuccessfully. He made a strong contest to prohibit the emptying of sewage into the Neponset river, the bill being known as the Neponset river bill. In this he was successful and the people have now got such a law as will tend to prevent the filthy conditions which exist at low water along the bed of the river. This matter has been agitated for years, but it remained for Mr. Cusick to get a workable bill through the legislature to prevent the continuance of these conditions. He had charge in the senate of the appropriation for dredging Dorchester Bay and succeeded, with the help of the representatives from Dorchester in the house, in obtaining a $10,000 appropriation for that purpose. His contest for the passage of the bill for the appropriation of $10,000 to help out the Free Home for Consumptives in the city of Boston was a very strong one. He managed to overturn the adverse report of the ways and means committee, and had gotten the measure up to the engrossment stage when the resolve was defeated by the small margin of one vote. Mr. Cusick has been in daily attendance at both the meetings of the senate and his committees.

It is said that he has been absent only four legislative days during the entire session, and this was owing to serious illness in his immediate family. He is no politician but he enjoyed the respect and good will of his fellow senators. His position on corporate matters and labor matters was very strong and conservative. The redistricting committee has not treated the senator very well. It has taken away from his district Wards 24 and 16 and given him Ward 21, which is outside of Dorchester and is a part of what is called Roxbury. In giving him this district they have made sure that his return to the senate could only be secured against tremendous odds, but the senator has confidence in the intelligence and the independent proclivities of the people of Dorchester and Roxbury, and feels that party designation is of little or no consequence if a man has the sincerity and capacity to represent the people.

Charles L. Dean.

Hon. Charles L. Dean of Malden has represented the 4th Middlesex district in the upper branch for two years. He will probably return for a third term. The district he has represented has had no more successful representative in the upper branch



for years. His influence, so valuable to such a district as is his, has constantly grown, till today he is easily one of the strongest members of the body. Sen. Dean, fresh from or tired of triumphs in the state

of Connecticut, came to Massachusetts in the eighties. He had a remarkable career in Connecticut, having been for six years commissioner of Windham county, and for two years a member of the house there, and having enjoyed other political honors. Malden was quick to recognize the sagacious business man and the soundness of his judgment. From 1891 to 1896 he served in the common council of that city and in the board of aldermen and became chairman of the board of aldermen in 1896. In 1897-1898 he was a member of the house of representatives, serving on the committee on ways and means, and was mayor of Malden six years from January, 1899. Last year Pres. Dana, continuing him on the ways and means committee, made him chairman of banks and banking and a member of the committee on education. This year he has held the same committees, except that of education; and has been also chairman of the committee on printing and a member of the committee on bills in the third reading. Sen. Dean has been a successful business man and is still actively engaged in the glass business, with which he has been continuously identified since 1860. He is just over 60 years of age, but has the vigor of a man 15 years younger. He has been eminently a successful legislator. His efficiency has been of the quiet, unobstrusive order. Hence he has made comparatively few statements on the floor of the senate, but they have always been direct, business-like and to the point. On measures in which he has been interested, especially those which affected his own territory, he has been uniformly successful.

William H. Feiker.

The aggressive member of the senate of 1906, the young man whose features fit him for the leading role in romantic drama, is Sen. William H. Feiker of Northampton, who has represented the Berkshire-Hampshire district this year, succeeding Sen. Keyes.



Sen. Feiker had to struggle hard for the republican nomination a year ago. This was nothing new to him. Custom had made fighting for things a property of easiness in his case, for it is doubtful if the young senator ever won out in anything without a contest. The constant oppositions that have sprung from unexpected, and in many instances unwarranted sources, may in part explain some of the radical stands taken by the senator during the session. They may also go far to explain his platform on which he stands as candidate for the presidency of the senate, namely, the anti-monopoly platform. This platform has been smiled at by some, but the candidate himself has been taken most seriously. His statement relative to his presidential candidacy is as follows: "I am running for the presidency of the senate on an anti-monopoly platform for one reason, and because western Massachusetts has not had a president of the senate since George P. Lawrence's time. I think the corporate interests have too much influence in shaping legislation and that the people should be taken care of through their representatives without this influence being used so frequently as it has been in the past. As president of the senate my policy would be to see that representatives of the great corporations should be kept off the floor when votes are being taken which are of vital importance both to the people and the corporations."

Sen. Feiker never acts hastily. Why he selected this platform, except that it mirrors his own feelings in the premises, has not been understood by all. But the senator may be wiser than the wiseacres. Times have changed in Massachusetts and the current has changed. Perhaps the senator fitted his platform to conditions to which, ardent republican as he is, he sincerely believes his part must in the near future adapt herself. This is a plausible explanation. At all events the senator is a most earnest candidate for the presidency, will remain so and will not be without backing. Apart from other qualifications the senator has the presence and the ability to fill the high office. The question of temperament is important and must be tried out and answered later.

He has shown himself a good lawyer, a careful debater and an attractive speaker. For the first time in years he brought the issue of the taxation of college property, that most local of issues with him, to the very serious consideration of the legislature, in fact to such serious consideration that it was only by a few votes that the opposition succeeded in referring the matter to the next general court. The senator has been courteous and fair in all discussions and transactions in the senate and this accounts, in large part, for his undoubted popularity.

He has served with honor during the year on the judiciary committee, the committee on election laws and the committee on bills in third reading.

He may enjoy this fall the luxury of a return to the state senate without the petty, inevitable contest, and he deserves such luxury. He has served as a member of the board of aldermen in Northampton and was for two years a member of the lower branch. Sen. Feiker was born in Northampton in 1870.

George H. Garfield.

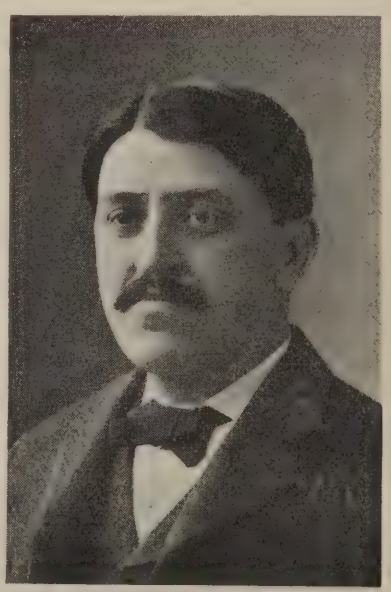
Sturdy and reliable is Sen. George H. Garfield of Brockton, who looks after the interests of the 2d Plymouth district in the upper branch. He has been a member of the great and general court during seven consecutive years and before this period of service he had served two years in the lower branch. In 1892-93 he was a member of the house. Then he retired and it was not till seven years after that he reappeared as a member of the house on Beacon hill. Last year was his first as a member of the upper branch. The senator is well versed not only in legislation but in the game of



practical politics. His assistance has been sought on more than one occasion by his party leaders and his judgment has been followed. He has served as a member of the republican state committee. In fact he was a member of that body for eight years. During the past session the senator kept his eye open, not only to the interests of his district and the commercial advancement of the commonwealth, but incidentally, also, to the interests of his party. Pres. Dana did well to make the senator a member of his cabinet, as the rules committee has been called. He knew he could rely on the Brockton man and that the latter's opinions of men and measures were well worth having within easy reach. Since coming to the state house Sen. Garfield has served on various important regular and special committees. He was a member of the recent redistricting committee and his careful hand may be seen in the make-up of several districts which will scarcely leave the republican column for some years to come. For several years he has been closely identified with the water supply committee of the legislature, a committee that demands as its head a man both brainy and honest. Last year and this he was senate chairman of the committee and decidedly important business came before it, notably the Springfield water bill which finally became law after the genial chairman had gotten the conflicting and warring factions together. Sen. Garfield made a good fight against the Danvers water bill. He was more successful, however, in his efforts in behalf of the bill for the retirement of probate judges. The senator is an effective speaker on the floor of the senate. There is an apparent sincerity in his utterances that attracts and convinces. Personally he is most popular with his colleagues. He has a very even disposition and is never seen at white heat. Nevertheless he has a spirit of his own and his own way of showing it. He has become, indeed, a fixture on Beacon hill and the senator, with the inevitable boutonniere, would indeed be missed were he to give up public life on the hill. That he intends to retire is not probable, and since the whole question lies with himself it is expected that the smiling countenance of Brockton's favorite son will be seen in the senate of 1907.

John J. Gartland.

Hon. John J. Gartland, representing the 4th Suffolk district in the senate, has been a member of the general court since 1898.



His service during these nine years has reflected credit not only on his district but on his party. Such men as Gartland have made the minority party in the state senate something more than a mere minority. He has been faithful both to the interests of the commonwealth and to the interests of his party. No member of the state senate is better versed in politics or legislation than the Suffolk senator. He has won the esteem of the leaders of both parties on the hill and the congratulations were numerous when at the beginning of the present session Pres. Dana practically made him the leader of the minority by placing him on the committee on rules, a place most sought after by the democrats of the body. As a member of the committee on rules he has voted and acted in the best interests of the senate and of legislation, without regard to party or other considerations. He has proven more conservative than many members of the republican party in the state senate and Pres. Dana's selection has been justified. When the committees were announced last January it was found that the senator had been signally honored. Not only was he made a member of the rules committee but he was placed on the committees on counties, drainage, federal relations and state house; in other words, he was given five

committee places. Of course this has meant that a great deal of his time was demanded and he has given it, practically all of it, to the work of the legislature. No member of the upper branch has a constituency that demands more of its senator than does the 4th Suffolk, and these demands do not consist merely in expressed sentiments touching the attitude of the constituency on pending legislation. They are rather personal appeals for assistance, for positions, for recommendatory letters and for a hundred other things. Sen. Gartland, keeping well within the law, has helped hundreds of young fellows and others during his years at the state house and the gratitude and esteem with which he is regarded in his district are not to be wondered at. The senator is in no sense a radical. He has respected the rights of capital, the so-called vested interests, while he has urged and voted for wise labor legislation. On the important measures that have come up, concerning one side or the other, his district has been content to leave the senator to his own judgment and vote accordingly. And this is what he has done. The senator did excellent work, from a party standpoint, as a member of the redistricting committee. Just how much he accomplished, particularly in relation to senatorial districts outside of Suffolk, may appear this fall. What he endeavored to do and what he believed he had accomplished he stated in a most graceful speech on the floor of the senate when accused by a democratic colleague of having forgotten his party while serving on the redistricting committee. The speech was a complete refutation of the charge and an answer to the arraignment of the fellow senator. Sen. Gartland has announced that he will not be a candidate for re-election. It has been hinted that he desires to go to the board of aldermen and the chances strongly indicate that he can have the place.

Frank Gerrett.

Hon. Frank Gerrett of Greenfield, senator from Franklin, has completed two years in the upper branch. He had three years in the house before coming to the state senate. The senator has won for himself during his legislative service the esteem of men of all parties. His honesty, fairness and earnestness, coupled with his known ability, have given him an influence at the state house which has proven valuable for his district in particular and for the farming interests of the state in general. For Sen. Gerrett is the leading agriculturalist of the legislature. Of course, he would object to this designation for his occupation, as he gives it, is plain "farmer," no theoretical but a practical tiller of the soil. Of course he heads the committee on agriculture, as he did in the senate of 1905, and as he did when a member of the lower branch. If he stayed on Beacon hill 25 years more he would never

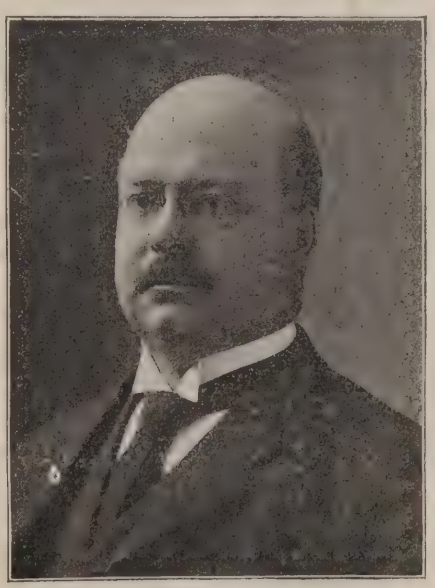


leave that post, and some say he would not relinquish it for the presidency. The grange interests have been indeed fortunate in having such a man in charge of their legislative affairs, a man who understands, perhaps better than some of the grangers, just what the best interests are, and a man who has never failed to land anything of importance which he went after.

But Pres. Dana did not propose to let the farmer senator stick simply to his rake and his hoe. He needed his advice and his judgment, so he made him a member of the committee on rules, a committee which practically determines the policy of the legislature and often frames up the policy of the commonwealth in important directions. To add to his labors and his troubles the president placed him also on water supply and engrossed bills. Sen. Gerrett has refused to take himself or others too seriously. He has that play of fancy which has relieved the monotony of routine life in the senate on more than one occasion and which has quietly brought about results desired by the senator, while the senate was still smiling. From his first dip in the legislative waters Sen. Gerrett has been open and above board. He has not hidden his true feelings on pending matters. He has studied each proposition carefully and when voting time came, and before it came, he usually had made up his mind and he voted that way. Convinced that he was right, he could not be changed, nor would he dodge a vote to help out the opposition. His unfailing good nature and fairness forbade the clouds of war to gather. It is to be hoped that the senator will return next year. It will be hard to fill his place. He has made strong friendships at the state house, and these friendships, whether they should or should not, go far to assist a senator when looking after the interests of his own particular district.

John M. Grosvenor, Jr.

A year ago Practical Politics suggested that if the 1st Essex district were to send to the state senate, as the successor of



Sen. Craig, now postmaster of Lynn. Rep. John M. Grosvenor, Jr., of Swampscott, the district would make no mistake. The district did send Grosvenor and we believe that the prediction of a year ago has been verified. Without reflection on the distinguished sons of Essex who have represented this particular district in former years, it must be admitted that none of them were more influential in securing good legislation and in blocking the passage of bad laws than Sen. Grosvenor. He served two years in the house before coming to the senate and though he did excellent work there, he rather hid his light. In other words, his natural conservatism and retiring disposition kept him out of the limelight. This year, however, the important assignments given him by the president of the senate brought him to the fore and caused him to abandon that reserve for which he had been previously noted. Being a manufacturing chemist of high standing he as pwlaced at the head of the committee on public health, and this post was of more than ordinary importance during the past session. This committee has the distinction of not having been defeated in any of its reports. He was also placed on the railroads committee, hwich, with street railways, considered jointly the merger and interurban propositions. Of course he was well equipped for the work of this committee. for he had served as a member of the special recess committee, which went over the entire field of railroad and street railway legislation last summer. Because of his district, the president also made him a member of the committee on harbors and public lands. He also served on the special redistricting committee of the last session. The interests of Esex county were carefully attended to by the senator from Swampscott, and he was one of the most strenuous defenders of the report of that committee on the floor of the senate. Incidentally it might be stated that the 1st Essex district has never sent a man who has regarded more favorably the claims of organized labor than has the present member. The criticism of the senator because of his absence when the overtime bill was reconsidered and defeated was entirely unfair. He had shown his friendly disposition on numerous occasions, and had piloted through the house the bill for better sanitary conditions in foundries, when the incident referred to took place. He had also voted for the overtime bill, and was absent only on a Friday when no one assumed much serious business would be done. It is gratifying to note that the labor representatives in his district have since understood how unfair was the first criticism. Labor, as a matter of fact, has had no more sincere friend in the upper branch than Sen. Grosvenor. He was forced into a contest for the nomination last fall. This was expected. But it was not expected, nor was it right, that certain of his own party should make his election difficult after he had won the nomination. He is entitled to a fair road this fall for his return, and although he is having some opposition, he is making good progress.

Heman A. Harding.

Hon. Heman A. Harding, the senator from the Cape, is easily one of the most forceful of the younger legislators on Beacon hill. During the past session, especially as a member of the committee on ways and means, he has proven himself strong in debate and has shown an excellent knowledge of the technical financial questions and issues that cropped up almost continuously during the year. Sen. Harding likes legislative life. He is built for it. It has been well for his district on a score of occasions that he has been in the state senate. The local improvements he has secured for his people entitle him to their gratitude, and the masterly manner in which he has handled broader issues on the floor of the senate has earned for him their admiration. The senator is a hard worker, he has always been a hard worker. He has pulled himself up by his own efforts. He worked while going through college. His vacation periods were given up to labor. He did it cheerfully and when he came to the general court he brought with him a pretty thorough knowledge of men and things. During the past session there were various

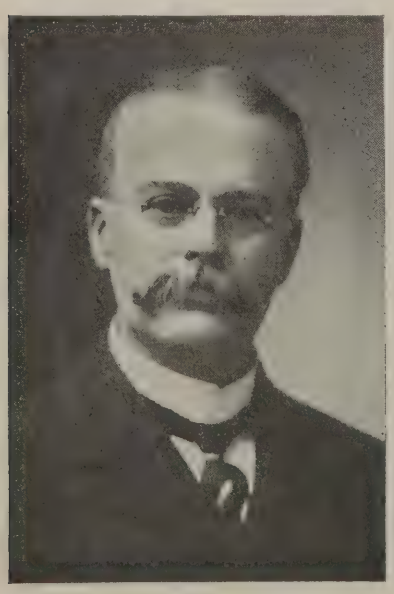


matters before his committee that brought that committee in close touch with the executive department, and Sen. Harding on more than one occasion spoke for the administration. On these occasions, too, he carried the burden for the chief executive and he quietly took any criticism that his

effort attracted to him. This was notably true in connection with the proposed appropriation for the San Francisco sufferers. It was discovered that the constitution of Massachusetts prohibited the giving of public moneys to such a purpose. It was a hard truth to discover. To the outside world it was unfeeling that a little sentence in the constitution should stay the hand of charity in that most pathetic hour. But the constitutional prohibition was there and some one, for the governor, must hold up the relief measure. Sen. Harding did it and without a murmur, or without shifting responsibility, took the knocks that came quickly that day and the ill-tempered, hot-headed newspaper comment as well. But he had done his duty. In the debates on the floor the senator has proven aggressive and able. Something of this aggressiveness he showed a year ago when he was opposed by certain interests in his campaign for return to the senate. The senator served this year as chairman of the committee on constitutional amendments and on the two committees that mean so much to his district—the committees on fisheries and game and on harbors and public lands.

Sidney A. Hill.

Hon. Sidney A. Hill of Stoneham, representing the Middlesex-Essex district, has been continuously in the service of the state on Beacon hill since 1902. He served three years in the lower branch and has just completed his second term in the senate. He now says he intends to retire. During his legislative career the senator has been kept more or less on the firing line all the time. His place on the street railways committee has been an important one and has demanded much of his time and energy. During the last session he was chairman of the committee on prisons and attempted to straighten out the Nashawena problem, but it was too knotty to be untied at this session of the legislature. He also served on roads and bridges and harbors and public lands. The senator has been a diligent member of the senate and has rarely been absent, and never when a measure of significance or importance was before the body. He has not participated in the debates of the senate. He acted rather as the business man that he is, carefully studying problems before the body and then voting as his judgment dictated. While the senator could not be placed in the category of the jovial, he is still an interesting acquaintance and a cordial friend. He enjoys a good story and can tell one. Last year and this the interurban legislation was the special work cut out for the committee of which he was a member. He figured conspicuously in the session last year when the Boston & Providence sought special legislation. In that controversy the Middlesex-Essex senator took his stand early in the game and refused to abandon it, although he disappointed certain of his friends at that time.



It is not decided just yet who will succeed him in the upper branch. His quiet temperament and easy-going ways have made friends for him and he has been able to look after the interests of his district. He succeeded Gen. F. A. Appleton two years ago and maintained for his district its reputation of sending to the senate men of experience and sagacity.

Horton H. Hilton.

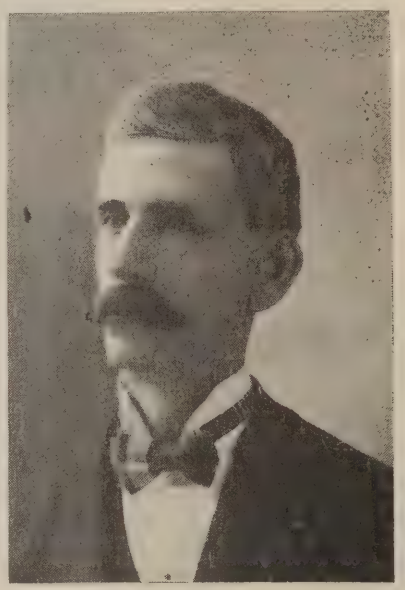
Sen. Horton H. Hilton has now served one year in the upper branch from the 7th Middlesex district, and will be a candidate for renomination and re-election. The district has been a very close one during the past few years, but under the new division and apportionment made by the special redistricting committee, several strong republican towns have been added. The senator is unusually strong in these newly added localities, as his daily occupation has brought him in contact with the voters of those places, and at the present time there would seem to be little doubt of his return to the upper branch for the session of 1907. During the past session Sen. Hilton has served on the committee on mercantile affairs, which reported much important legislation, including the bill for supervision of telephone companies, which has become law. He was also a member of the fisheries and game committee, and was chairman of libraries. In his two years in the lower branch Sen. Hilton also served on the mercantile affairs committee, upon which, in recent years at least, the presiding officers of the branches have sought to place only men of integrity as well as ability. The Lowell senator has had an excellent business training and has that sound commonsense which such training brings. He has used this commonsense to excellent advantage as a member of the general court. Sen. Hil-



ton represents an important constituency, the well-being of which demands the existence of harmonious relations between employer and employe. Notwithstanding the much quoted and little understood incident touching the receipt of a telegram calling him home on the day of the final defeat of the overtime bill, the record will show that Sen. Hilton in his votes has been conservative and fair both to capital and to labor. The senator has been a conscientous worker, not only within the committee room, but on the floor of the senate. He has talked somewhat more than when in the lower branch. His speeches have been short, but none the less effective. He has been and is interested in the work of legislation and thoroughly understands the needs of the 7th Middlesex district. He was born in Lowell in 1869 and is the product of her public schools. He is employed in the passenger department of the Boston & Maine railroad. He has been interested in politics for some years and has done much for his party in his home city, for five years serving on the republican city committee there. He is a Mason, and is affiliated also with other organizations. The republican party in this state never needed energetic young men more than it does today. The party needs men of the hustling type of Sen. Hilton. His campaign for return to the upper branch will be watched with more than ordinary interest.

Samuel E. Hull.

The erect, soldierly chairman of the committee on military affairs, Hon. Samuel E. Hull of Millbury, has completed his second term as the representative of the 5th Worcester district in the upper branch of the state legislature, and it is gratifying to note that the chances of his return are increasing daily. There was some talk just previous to prorogation that the gen-



ial member from Millbury would not be seen again next year. The senator himself was somewhat inclined to retire, but the people of the district decided that they wanted him back, and those who had entertained thoughts of entering the field for his place gracefully withdrew until there was hardly a sign of opposition to him. Durin ghis two years in the upper branch he has made for himself a host of warm friends, and has attracted the admiration of his fellows by his gentlemanly and fair treatment of all in the discussions of the senate. He has had comparatively few legislative contests on his hands this year, apart from the Worcester sewage bill, on which matter he did splendid work for his district, but he has nevertheless given practically his entire time to the work of the senate. Sen. Hull was a member of the house in 900 and 1901, serving on the committees on banks and banking, labor and prisons. He was drawn from his retirement last year, and sent to the state senate as the successor of Sen. Osgood of Hopedale. He served last year on mercantile affairs an dtowns, and was chairman of prisons. This year the presiding officers determined to appoint a committee on liquor law which would be able to cope with existing conditions. Some surprise was expressed when Pres. Dana named Sen. Hull as a member of the liquor law committee, but the president had determined that the senate end of that committee should be made up this year of men of broad vision and calm judgment, whose integrity could not be doubted. Sen. Hull fitted exactly this description, and did a service to Boston and the whole commonwealth in a matter of liquor legislation. He accepted a place on the committee in the spirit in which it was offered, namely, as a public duty. The senator also served as chairman of military affairs, and had a place on the committee on railroads. Sen. Hull has had a broad business experience and has played several roles in life, such as farmer, woodworker, and cotton and wool dealer. For seven years he was a member of the board of selectmen of Millbury, and for four years he was chairman of the board. Two years ago he was a delegate to the republican national convention.

Harrie C. Hunter.

Hon. Harrie C. Hunter of Marlboro has served two years in the upper branch, and at the present time it looks as if he would be back in his seat again at the next session to look after the interests of the 5th Middlesex district in the same efficient manner in which those interests have been cared for during the past two years. There was some talk of opposition to him in his own city earlier in the year, but the senator's friends insisted that he run again and the chances are that he will accede to their wishes. There is reason for their insistence, for Sen. Hunter has been especially succesful during the past session. He comes

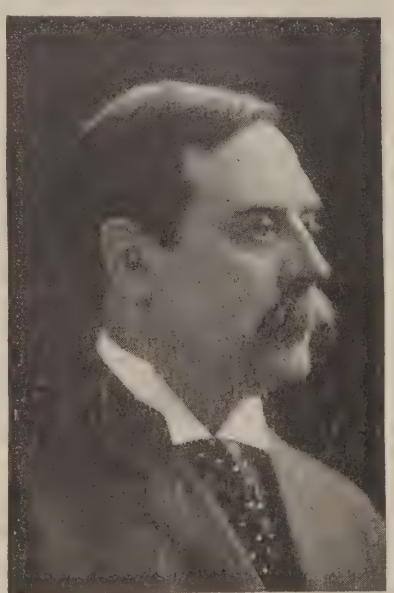
from a district that has many needs and wants. In a clean-cut fight between capital and labor he has found himself in the most difficult of positions. Both of these interests are strong in his particular district. In these emergencies the senator has endeavored to be fair and he has succeeded to this extent, that neither side has any just cause of complaint. On the more important labor measures of the year the senator has favored the cause of organized labor. On the merger and other large issues he has followed the suggestions formally made by his constituents. Sen. Hunter is not a seeker after notoriety. He stands in the limelight as little as possible. He has not posed as an orator, and in fact has spoken but little. But he was none the less an effective worker in the ranks. He has been active in many of the contests of the year. His victory on the automobile bill, reported from the committee on roads and bridges,



of which he was chairman, and his efforts on the Medford city charter and the Framingham water bills deserve especial mention. The senator served in the lower branch of the legislature in 1901 and 1902. He was then a member of the street railways committee. After being out for two years he was sent to the state senate and last year was chairman of harbors and public lands, and a member of public health and roads and bridges. This session, as stated above, he headed the roads and bridges committee and was a member of the important committee on public lighting and a member of the committee on public charitable institutions. The senator is popular with his fellows. The new member has always found him a friend at court and visitors from his district have discovered that their senator is never too busy to greet and entertain them on Beacon Hill. If the senator cares to come back to the upper branch his influence there would be even greater than it has been during the last session.

William S. Kyle.

The 1st Plymouth senatorial district, which embraces 19 towns and includes the landing place of the Pilgrims, has been worthily represented the past two years by Hon. William S. Kyle of Plymouth. Equipped by an experience of three years in the house where he served as chairman of the committee on mercantile affairs and took a prominent part in the debates of that period, he entered the senate with a well-earned prestige and popularity and soon became a recognized force and influence for wholesome and sound legislation, and an aggressive opponent of measures he deemed unjust or inimical to the general welfare. In the session just closed he won further laurels in several notable contests. This was especially true in the memorable debate over the Jamestown resolve, which, in the play of politics, a few persons were inspired to oppose by raising the racial question, and this developed much excitement among the colored people. With earnest insistence Sen. Kyle laid bare the misleading fallacies of his opponents, reviewed the historic events that united Massachusetts and the Old Dominion in bonds peculiarly close and cordial, urged the commercial importance of the celebration, and made a convincing plea for considerations of historic sentiment and of interstate comity; and finally carried the resolve to a successful issue, scoring one of the notable victories of the session. With the same good sense and breadth of view Sen. Kyle entered into the discussion of proposed Lord's Day legislation. Strongly opposed to the continental disregard of the day, as well as to the ultra Puritanism of an outgrown past, he showed the absurdity of adding to statutes that had become a jumble of contradictions from the patching of generations, some sections providing various penalties for the same offence, other provisions absurdly obsolete, and he urged the necessity of such a revision of our Sunday laws as would meet modern conditions, while still preserving the day from disregard or desecration. He introduced a resolve providing for the appointment of a commission for that purpose, a proposition which the senate adopted without a division. The senator did not succeed in his attempt to have the attorney general appointed by the governor instead of elected by the people. But there was force and logic in his argument for a return to the system in vogue before the days of knownothingism. More than that, he had with him men whom we recognize as the leading republicans of the state. But perhaps he had too few politicians in accord with his plan. It was due largely to the efforts of the Plymouth senator that the child labor bill was finally saved from defeat. The house and senate had disagreed on certain amendments to the bill, and a committee of conference having been refused by the house the bill had fallen between the two branches. It was a measure of much value, based upon a recommendation of the governor, and Sen. Kyle determined to save it if possible. He succeeded in getting it before the senate and, pointing out its great importance, he urged his associates to overlook the injustice and discourtesy of the opposition and recede from their position. As was usually the case when Sen. Kyle spoke, his plea



attracted attention and the senate, while still convinced that its amendment was right, adopted the motion to recede and finally passed the bill. Sen. Kyle has figured in other interesting contests during the session and prorogation day left him with added influence and prestige. The senator makes an excellent appearance and is a persuasive speaker. He is tinged with conservatism of the right sort, not the kind that clings to the dried bones of the past. He has proven progressive. As chairman of counties and state house and as a member of the committees on insurance and federal relations he has been kept pretty busy during the year. Since the insurance committee will sit during the recess the senator will have little vacation time. It is expected that the insurance committee's report to the next legislature will be an important one and it is hoped the senator will be back to play his part in defending it, although it is reported that the demands of his business make it impossible to continue in the service of the district.

Daniel W. Lane.

Hon. Daniel W. Lane, having completed threee years as a member of the upper branch from the 9th Suffolk district that great fighting ground, retires to run for the republican congressional nomination in the district now represented by Hon. John A. Sullivan. The senator is a young man, just about 34 years of age, and his political rise has been rapid. After serving two years in the common council of Boston he skipped the house and went directly to the state senate, after an interesting contest. He has had practically no contests since that time, although the district might almost be called doubtful. His most important assignment during the past session was the chairmanship of the committee on liquor law, but he also served on the committees on railroads and mercantile affairs. In naming the senator to these three places Pres. Dana paid him a high tribute. But



it was as chairman of the liquor law committee that he was brought most strongly before the public. His work on the original or general 12 o'clock bill was largely responsible for the ultimate passage of that measure. When the governor intimated that he would not sign the measure the senator's work had practically to be done all over. But he went about the task of getting through a city of Boston 12 o'clock bill earnestly and without delay. The bill became law after a somewhat remarkable contest. The senator was chairman of the sub-committee on Suffolk senatorial districts, another important post. He had work to do here that was bound to be criticised, since any rearrangement of the Suffolk districts would injure the feelings of some members. So it did here, but the Suffolk senator made his report and then left it to the senate to accept or amend. The senator has a strong following, especially among the younger men of the congressional district which he hopes to represent next year, and this following makes him a strong aspirant for the congressional nomination. There is going to be opposition, lots of it, but Sen. Lane simply smiles and looks confident. The senator has been frequently referred to as the best dressed man in the legislature. Certainly no more alarming waistcoats have been worn by any other member of the legislature, representative or senator, but the Suffolk man is tired of comments on his personal attire. His friends say that he is going to get to congress on his record and not on his wardrobe. The congressional contest is now practically on. Without favoring or commenting on his chances it is only fair to say that Sen. Lane has been able to do much while at the state house for the people of his district. He has worked hard and has generally been willing to take a definite stand, whether the issue before the senate was political or otherwise.

Edward L. Logan.

The youthful soldier-senator from the 6th Suffolk district, Hon. Edward L. Logan, has certainly been much in the public eye during the session of 1906. He's there yet, and it looks as if he would remain for a while. When the senator succeeded in getting

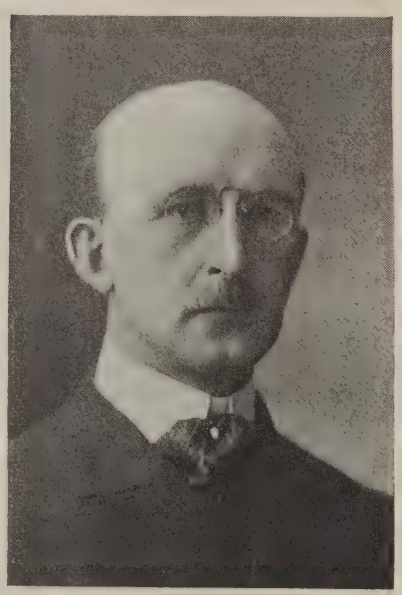
through the upper branch that never-to-be-forgotten anti-bucketshop bill he little thought of the fame that was coming to him. The entire session of the house turned on that measure after the senate sent it over to the lower branch. Its defeat in the house led to the investigation of bribery charges which practically overshadowed in interest everything else on the hill this year. The Logan anti-bucketshop bill is known today throughout the country, and exceedingly well in Massachusetts. But a far greater personal tribute was the passage by the state senate of the special resolve offered by Sen. Logan for the erection on the state house grounds of a memorial to the men of



Massachusetts who died during the war with Spain. Getting this resolve through was really uphill work. In the first place there were several committee reports to overturn and nothing but the personal popularity of the South Boston man could have accomplished this. He did it and then managed the passage of the resolve till it went to the house. Had a more strenuous fight been made in the lower branch, or if Sen. Logan had been Rep. Logan, it is a question whether the resolve would not finally have found its way to the governor's desk. But the house fell down and the resolve was rejected. Sen. Logan made a strong fight against the juvenile court bill and on the various other bills which affected most directly the city of Boston. His addresses on labor measures were also strong and were listened to with marked attention. The senator is himself a Spanish war veteran. He has long been identified with the 9th regiment. The president recognized his abilities as lawyer and soldier when he placed him on the judiciary committee and on the committee on military affairs. The senator is going to leave the state senate and will make a try for the congressional nomination. He goes into the contest well equipped. He has had broad legislative experience, having served two years in the lower branch before his election last year to the senate. He is a good speaker, makes a good appearance and has none of those habits which in life militate against statesmen and seriously affect their usefulness. The senate will be sorry to lose so clean-cut a member of the minority party.

Frederick J. Macleod.

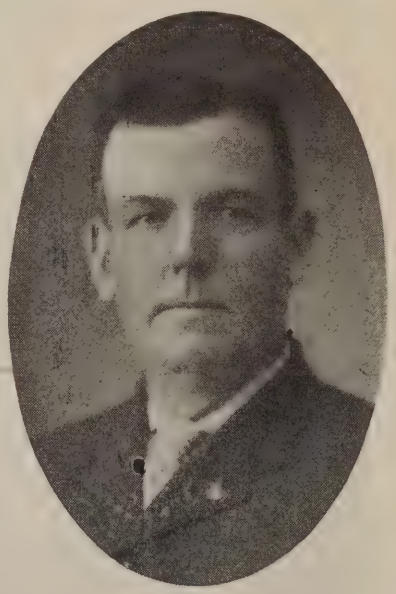
Hon. Fred. J. Macleod of Cambridge has served one year in the Massachusetts state senate. He returns to his constituency, with an extremely strong issue, an issue given him by the work of the redistricting committee. That committee, in its report, gave him a new district, a district in which Ward 3 of Cambridge was lost to him. The manifest unfairness of this apportionment, which left the senator with a district of 15,000 legal voters backed up against a district with over 20,000, appealed to some of the republican members of the legislature, but not enough to overturn the report of the committee. It is generally claimed that the action of the committee in this particular was indefensible. Certainly no valid reason for the arrangement was given either to the senate or the house. Sen. Macleod was elected to the state senate last fall from the 1st Middlesex district because of a radical division in the republican ranks. This division was due to the turning down of Sen. Rounds, who sought renomination at the hands of the republican party. Sen. Macleod was the first democrat to be sent to the senate from this district in a period of 15 years. Therefore the attempted legislating out of office of such a man was regarded with much curiositiy, not to say amazement. The senator had proven an excellent member of the upper branch. Admittedly one of the most scholarly of the senators, he had attained a fair degree of successes in legislation, especially for a democrat. He had proven himself to be most conservative and an excellent debater. As a member of the committee on taxation he was called upon to defend certain reports of that body and to oppose others to which he objected. Notwithstanding his affiliations with Harvard college he still stood out, from principle, for the Feiker bill for the taxation of college property, and it was because of the strong arguments of the Cambridge man that Sen. Feiker was able to carry his bill as far as he did. The Cambridge senator showed that he had heart as well as head, and broadness, too, when he made his appeal for the Free Home for Consumptives in the city of Boston. There will be numerous interesting campaigns for the state senate this fall, but none of them will surpass in interest Sen. Macleod's contest for a return from the Republican dis-



trict that the republican legislature voted him. The new district, however, fortunately has a spirit of its own, a spirit that will not brook unfairness, whether to a democrat or a republican. Close observers are therefore unwilling at this stage of the game to predict anything on the result in Cambridge.

Daniel D. Mahoney.

Without previous legislative experience Hon. Daniel D. Mahoney of Chicopee came to the state senate this year and before the end of the session had forged to the front rank of a very earnest, not to say "scrappy" upper branch. With a bluntness and directness unmatched in recent years, the sturdy son of Chicopee made his fights throughout the year, sometimes winning against big odds, sometimes snowed under by a heavy opposition, but always coming up serenely, ready for further contests. Sen. Mahoney arrived on Beacon hill at the right time for his genius, for the senate has not had in recent years such labor controversies. In the dramatic events that attended the final passing away of the overtime bill Sen. Mahoney was there, an active participant in those stirring events, and he came within an ace of being successful. The eight-hour bill, which he also championed, is another tribute to his earnestness and perseverance. Although somewhat amended it finally found its place on the statute books of the commonwealth. The senator was the recognized "labor senator" of the senate, but he was also actively engaged along other lines. He was loyal to his party, but at the same time followed his own judgment. For example, the senator would not oppose Gov. Guild on the latter's recommendation for a single-headed police commission for Boston. To Sen. Mahoney this was a practical question. He himself had been for a period city marshal of Chicopee. He knew something of police matters and police affairs. He believed from his own experience, that Gov. Guild was right. That settled it. His fairness was again demonstrated when he frankly stated in a newspaper interview, when some of the labor unions were attacking Gov. Guild for his appointment of Pres. Dana to the superior bench, that he believed the governor could be trusted and that Pres. Dana would make an able and fearless judge. The labor leader, earnest in his work, who will still admit that others may differ honestly with him and respect the difference in



judgment, is not too frequently found. But Sen. Mahoney is just of this fair and square type. When Gov. Guild returned the original 12 o'clock bill for amendment, Sen. Mahoney blocked amendment by opposing reconsideration of the enactment of the bill. Very large and heavy men endeavored first to persuade and then to "sit on" the Hampden senator, but he refused to budge. So a new bill had to be prepared and sent through the branches that a 12 o'clock law be made possible in the city of Boston. Notwithstanding the close fights between capital and labor and the zeal with which the senator has taken up the cudgels this year, he earned an enviable popularity. His even temperament won friends for him. He was not unrelenting in his advocacy or opposition of pending measures, but he was still very persistent. He kept his head under all conditions and circumstances. He served on engrossed bills, agriculture and labor. He will have comparatively little difficulty to return to the body next year.

James J. Mellen.

Hon. James J. Mellen of Charlestown, representing the 2d Suffolk district, has served his second term in the upper branch. Whether he will be a candidate or not for reelection is not yet definitely settled. He has had the busiest time of his legislative career during the past six or seven months and his efforts have been noted at the state house and elsewhere. He served with distinction on two important committees, committees that were of especial interest this year, namely, the committees on liquor law and on metropolitan affairs. Of course as a minority member he was obliged to dissent from several of the reports of the latter committee, notably on the bills for a police commission and an excise board for the city of Boston. The senator knows the political situation in Boston pretty thoroughly and this knowledge stood him in good stead during the session when so many political attempts touching the city of Boston were made in the legislature. The senator used no brass bands in his opposition to some of these attempts but his quiet work among the members helped to produce the desired results. Before coming to the senate he had served four years in the lower branch. Notwithstanding his quiet and retiring disposition he became favorably known to house members during that service. Last year, his first in the senate, he maintained the old reserve but this year the quick succession of hot events brought him more than once to his feet and his concise,

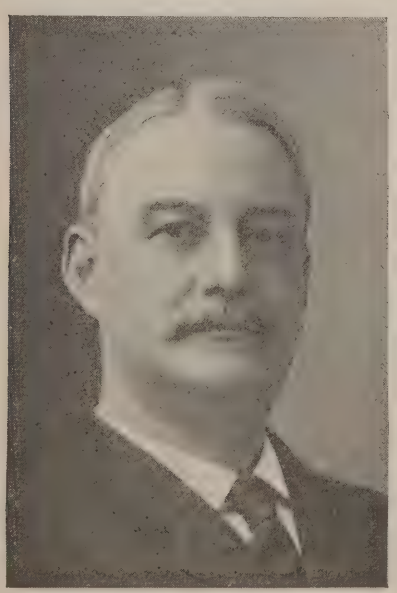
lucid statements attracted attention on the floor of the senate. Notwithstanding the great amount of work which devolved on him personally this year he yet found time to do many favors for the constituents of his district. He did not forget the mother



of the late Counc. Magurn. A resolve authorizing the city government to pay to Mrs. Magurn the balance of her son's salary was admitted to the legislature on the petition of the senator, under suspension of the rules, and while the resolve was quietly opposed by those who protested either because of the establishing of precedent, or on principle, or because of the lateness of the session, Sen. Mellen bowled over all opposition and was finally rewarded for his humane effort when Gov. Guild signed the bill. The senator has had two years in the senate, and the district he comes from has produced many yearlings. As the redistricting committee left the situation he now has on his hands the largest district in Suffolk, with about 20,000 legal voters. If the senator comes back, it will be a distinction to represent such a district.

Edward B. Nevin.

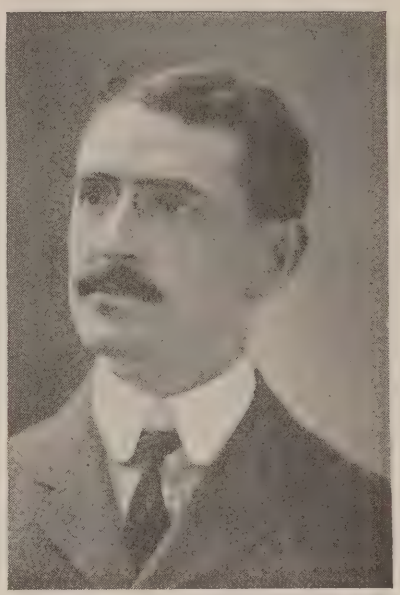
There are few legislative records that will bear closer scrutiny and analysis than that of Hon. Edward B. Nevin of Weymouth, who, it is understood, retires this year. He served for two years in the house, in 1897 and 1898, and has just completed his second term in the senate. He had retired from business when he came to legislative cir-



cles and has proven himself one of the hardest workers, for a retired man, that the legislature has had. Sen. Nevin is positive and firm. His judgment has been usually found correct and it has not been hastily formed, even on matters of apparently trivial importance. During all his years at the state house he has been identified with the committee on railroads, which committee he has headed during the past session. It needed as chairman of this committee just such a man. Sen. Nevin has been termed "stern." He is a stern legislator, and there is no more serious member in the halls on the hill when business is being transacted. He has gone against friends, cheerfully and willingly, if his convictions carried him along a different path. But he has been so frank and fair that even these disappointed friends were left with no real cause for quarrel. If they found fault the senator simply smiled his own smile and voted against reconsideration. The senator has spoken rarely during the session, but he has talked more or less in the reading room and elsewhere where members congregate and where, after all, the real discussions of pending measures are held. After a seance in the reading room, where the senator was free and frank in letting members know just where he stood, and why, there was little need of speech-making, as far as he was concerned, on the floor of the upper branch—and anything the senated detested was wasted energy. Away from Beacon hill the senator dropped his reserve, but never lost his dignity, and in the sociable hours in club or cafe the senator was the interesting story-teller and the all-round good fellow. Sen. Nevin will be missed because he has been a conscientious pains-taking legislator. Comparatively few measures, if any, went through the branch with which the senator was not perfectly familiar. His mind was keen enough to grasp a situation without the need of maps or charts. He knew men so well that he could readily understand motives and courses of conduct. The result was a very intelligent vote when his name was called. The senator's name was mentioned in connection with the presidency. This mention flatters some men, but not the Weymouth man. In his retirement the senator will carry with him the best wishes of all the members of the state senate. He has made many warm friends and has become popular without seeking popularity of any kind at any time. Such men are far and few between.

Fordis C. Parker.

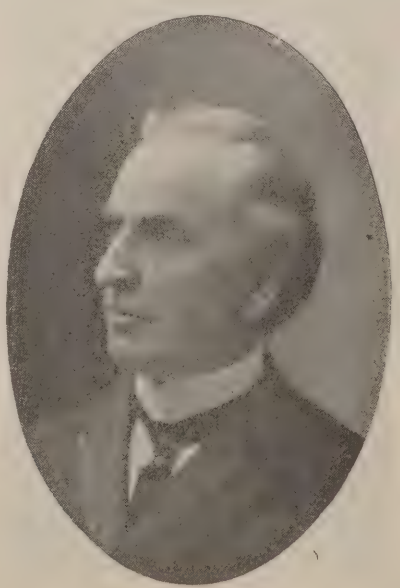
Hon. Fordis C. Parker of Springfield retires from the state senate this year, but it will be some years yet before he retires from the political field. Sen. Parker is a young man and has achieved distinction on Beacon hill during his legislative experience. He has the distinction of having served as chairman of the important committee on ways and means both on the part of the house and on the part of the senate. This, in itself, is a tribute to his ability and judgment, for if cold judgment is needed anywhere on Beacon hill it is at the head of such a committee. He would have been chairman of ways and means this year again but Pres. Dana wanted him as chairman of the insurance committee. Just before the general court of this year came in the wave of reform in insurance matters had swept across New York, where known and positive evils existed, and it was headed for Massachusetts, where no evidence of wrong-doing had been suggested. But a wise head was needed just the same and the president selected the Springfield man, who thereupon yielded the ways and means committee. He was placed also on the mercantile affairs committee and on the committee on water supply. It was before this last-named committee that the fight of greatest moment to the senator's own city and district was to take place, and he naturally wanted to be there. How signally he won out against tremendous odds in his contest for the Springfield water bill, which gave to Springfield a new and much-needed source of water supply, is a part of the legislative history of the year. It required much energy and strategy to bring things to the successful issue to which they finally came. But the senator had smoothed the pathway for the measure long before its final appearance in the branches. As chairman of the insurance committee which will sit during the recess a great deal of further work is cut out for Sen. Parker. The report of this committee is going to be scanned with much interest next year. The senator has proven an excellent presiding officer and if the committee gives public hearings in the fall his abilities in this direction will undoubtedly be noted. The senator has not always been understood by his colleagues. His attitude has at times appeared to be a bit too aggressive and his opinions too positively expressed. But there was nothing of affectation here. It was the man speaking simply in his own way, naturally for no member of the senate respected more the differing opinions of his colleagues. For a young man his experience



has been decidedly broad. He was chairman of the common council of Springfield in 1898, member of the board of aldermen during the two following years, then for four years a member of the house and the last two a member of the senate. In other words, he has been in public office for nine consecutive years and has yet found time to attend to large business interests outside of and apart from his public duties. This is a record to be proud of.

Charles N. Prouty.

Hon. Charles N. Prouty of Spencer, representing the 4th Worcester district, was the unique figure in the senate of 1906. It is understood that he will return to adorn and make better the senate of 1907, for such is the way and the manner of things in the district which produced and presented the God-fearing senator from Spencer. The senator sat beside Somerville's consientious son, Hon. Elmer A. Stevens. They had many points in common, yet Sen. Prouty is alleged to have had more "ideals" than the Somerville man. If Stevens thought as highly as did Sen. Prouty, he did not express those high thoughts. For Sen. Prouty warned and advised and exhorted against wine and cigars, pipes and cirarettes.



His platform against profanity, even the little "damn" that so often slips from thoughtless lips of fervid senators in the freedom of the coat-room, was made known to all whom it might concern. The senator devoted so much time to his chosen mission, which apparently was the elevation of the morals of the state senate, along wine and

smoke lines, that he will be remembered rather as the great reformer than as the successful legislator. And yet the senator at times appeared very human. He could act and talk like men who smoked and drank when certain corporation issues were to be settled or when well-organized labor was to be thoroughly sat upon. He could almost get "angry" when eight hours for public employes was proposed. In fact his votes, or a large part of them, on questions that did not openly touch the morals of men, were those of an ordinary, hard-headed business man, which, of course, the senator is. If he was unsuccessful in his opposition to pony express or 12 o'clock legislation, and if he failed to stop the manufacture and distribution and sale of cigarettes by our own corporations within our own state he yet was successful when it came to tackling the bill to regulate the sale and leasing of shoe machinery, the measure aimed at the United Shoe Machinery company. Because of his love for nature Pres. Dana made him a member of the committee; because as a shoe manufacturer he was interested in mechanical effects and commercial problems, he was placed on mercantile affairs and then, in deference to the senator's known views of burning issues, he made him a member of the select committee on parishes and religious societies—and the senator from Spencer was happy. The senator is nevertheless a pretty clear-headed, keen-minded gentleman who bears his 64 years remarkably well. In fact in his very physical strength lies a lesson for those of whom and to whom he has talked so earnestly, in school and out, during his first year in the state senate.

Silas D. Reed.

Hon. Silas D. Reed, representing the 1st Bristol district for the second time, has completed the most strenuous session in his career. That he has worked hard everybody will admit. In fact it did not need the senator himself to have proclaimed the fact on the floor of the senate on several occasions, for the man who accepts a place on the ways and means committee must necessarily work hard and give up much of his time if he does his duty. Last year he was a member of this committee and when, at the beginning of the present session, Pres. Dana made Sen. Parker chairman of insurance, the mantle fell on the broad shoulders of the Taunton man. Sen. Reed took his post very seriously. Perhaps it ought to have been taken seriously He quite lost himself in the great work of the committee. He slept on it and waked on it. He started the session by having his private committee room properly equipped with telephone and a messenger danced attendance outside the door of the room throughout the session. The senator was called many times to defend the reports of



his committee and he did it zealously, but not always with success. Toward the close of the session, for instance, the dissent of Schofield availed more than the formal report of Reed and many times the committee's reports were overturned. But this is rather to be expected with the reports of a committee that handles money matters and appropriations. The senator jumped into the merger discussion and created a good deal of excitement by references to the executive committee work of the recess committee on railroads and street railways of which he was a member. He was to the fore again with the bill for free employment offices and won out. He was successful in the fight he waged with Sen. Harding of the Cape for the exemption from local taxation of state bonds. Sen. Reed has served six years in the lower branch and the memory of his express and freight controversies are still fresh. He is not a candidate for renomination and re-election.

George A. Schofield.

The great logician of the state senate is a member of the minority party, strong at home and strong on Beacon hill. In 1902 he appeared at the state house, a democrat elected to the lower branch from a republican district. For the three following years he succeeded himself in the lower branch, and gained in wisdom and in grace as the years went by, and also in healthy influence. Then came a remarkable contest and the democratic representative was pitted against a sterling young republican leader, with hosts of friends and much money, in a fight for the Massachusetts state senate. The eyes of the commonwealth followed this contest. George A. Schofield of Ipswich, the democrat, won out and this year served as a member of the upper branch of the legislature. Within a short time he has been urged to run



for governor on the democratic ticket. This suggests something of the place he has won for himself in the political world of Massachusetts. Few begrudge Sen. Schofield the laurels he has won. In the first place he has had to work for them and work hard. They were well earned. In the house he first attracted attention because of ability and his absolute fairness. It is not recorded that George Schofield, as a member of the lower branch, ever did anything that savored of trickery or unfairness. Certainly he has not spoiled this record in the state senate. In debate, the rugged, off-hand debate that counts in the wordy warfare on Beacon hill, the Ipswich man is without a rival on the floor of the state senate. It is not the finished speech or argument of the rhetorician, perhaps, but it is the hot, earnest, direct address of the man who is convinced he is right and will not yield. Sen. Schofield is esteemed the friend of organized labor. This friendship he has proven many times, sometimes by voting for measures and introducing bills which organized labor favored, and at other times by opposing certain measures short-sighted and reactionary, which seemed to bear the union label. In other words he has been conservative, notwithstanding his quoted allegiance to the cause of labor. He has served this year as a member of the committee on ways and means on the part of the senate and he dissented from numerous reports of that committee and the republican senate followed his judgment in sustaining him in many of those dissents. Again he pushed through a veterans' gratuity bill and the old soldiers and sailors of the civil war who never yet received a bounty renew their pledge of fidelity and loyalty to George A. Schofield of Ipswich.

Frank Seiberlich.

Good-natured and impetuous Sen. Seiberlich did more than his share to contribute

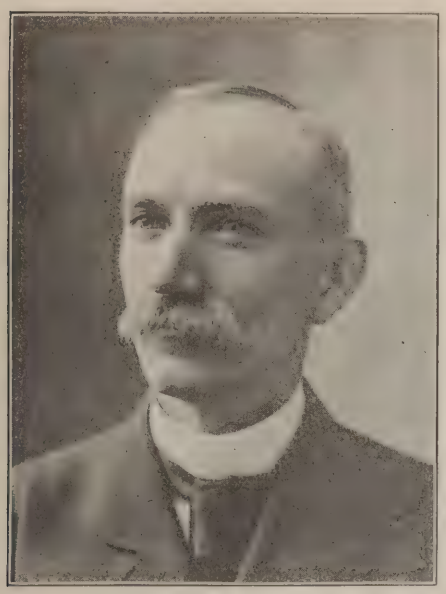


to the excitement of the past session in the upper branch. Sen. Seiberlich was elected last fall to the state senate from the 8th Suffolk district. For five or six years it had been in the hands of such wicked democrats as Sens. Seaver and Peters. When Sen. Peters withdrew last fall Sen. Seiberlich was given the commission by his party to go out and reclaim the district, and he did it in good style. He had served with distinction for three years in the lower branch. Not the most polished legislator on the hill he still earned a reputation for rugged honesty that helped him out wonderfully. When Speaker Myers retired Sen. Seiberlich was one of the "original Frothingham men" and his efforts toward the success of Mr. Frothingham were effective. Speaker Frothingham made him chairman of the committee on taxation. It was practically a new field for Mr. Seiberlich but he approached his subject cautiously and intelligently and spent some months in equipping himself for the post. When he was elected to the state senate this year Pres. Dana retained him on the taxation committee and made him senate chairman of it. Some of the important contests of the year have been fought out before it. The senator showed some strategic power when he managed to get the committee to report 8 to 7 in favor of sending to the next general court the proposition for the exemption of state bonds from taxation. He failed here but he won out on the more interesting fight for the taxation of college property. The German-American senator is an indefatigable worker and a great vote getter. He has a strong hold on the people of his senatorial district.

Elmer A. Stevens.

The chairman of the public service committee, Hon. Elmer A. Stevens of Somerville has been a great deal before the upper branch this year. Fresh from his drawn-poultry and other conquests in the lower branch he succeeded last fall, as senator from the 3d Middlesex district, Sen. Woods of Somerville, who had made an enviable reputation in the upper branch. Sen. Stevens has not proved as broad, or perhaps as far-sighted in his judgments, as the lumber man. But he has surpassed his predecessor in positiveness, if that be a virtue. Sen. Stevens, like a few other members of the senate, has taken himself most seriously, in fact much more seriously than have other members of the senate. He has been icily regular. He has lost many fights in the senate because of his general bearing and attitude in debate. That he has worked hard, few will deny. The work of the committee on public service was dear to him. How much he saved the commonwealth by his careful pruning may never be known, but it was a good sum. At times he seemed to lack discrimination, however, in his great desire to "keep down expenses," and in those moments the state senate took the matter to themselves and decided the is-

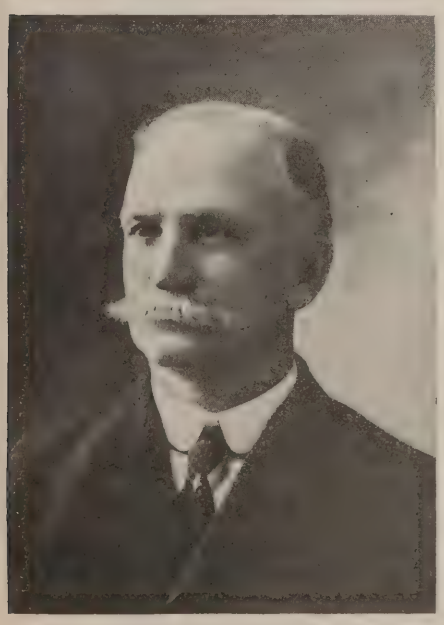
sue along other lines. He served on the committee on metropolitan affairs as well and was one of the orators for the Cambridge subway bill. The senator took especiall delight in contesting anything that seemed to



bear the imprint of Lomasney of Boston. Perhaps this was because of a story, a story with pictures in it, that the house member used to tell. Sen. Stevens comes from a district that usually gives a man more than two terms. Under this agreement or arrangement he will undoubtedly be returned to the senate next year.

Arthur M. Taft.

Hon. Arthur M. Taft of Worcester, representing the 1st Worcester district in the upper branch, came to the state senate this year with the prestige of having been for several years one of the undoubted leaders of the lower branch. How well he sustained the prestige will be noted when it is remembered that on the final day of the present session he was already one of the lead-



ing candidates for the presidency of the upper branch. The senator was three times a member of the lower branch before coming to the state senate. He had been a candidate for speaker of the house against Frothingham and undoubtedly would have been last fall had the retirement of the latter become known before Sen. Taft had himself been declared a candidate for the state senate. As a member of the house Sen. Taft served on such important committees as rules, judiciary and revision of the public statutes. He was also house chairman of the special recess committee on railroad and street railway laws which sat last summer. In the lower branch he had been chairman of judiciary and Pres. Dana naturally retained him on the senate end of this committee. The president also, desirous of availing himself of the Worcester senator's sound judgment, placed him on the rules committee. The senator has proven himself once more a strong debater and one of the most courteous members of the upper branch. He has been called into the thick of the fray on numerous occasions during the past session and has never hesitated about accepting the challenge. During the last days of the session his place as chairman of the special redistricting committee took him a great deal from the chamber but he managed to show up whenever anything of importance was before the body. Sen. Taft is one of the strong lawyers of the general court, and the legislature never had greater need of good lawyers than during the past few years. If elected president of the state senate he would undoubtedly make an excellent presiding officer, for the judicial temperament he surely possesses. No one recognizes, however, more than the friends of the Worcester man that the contest for this high office is going to be keen and that comparatively little will be decided for several months at least. As far as the senator himself is concerned, he is letting his friends do all the talking in this presidential issue. He has served with honor in the house and senate, although he has had but one year in the upper branch. He has wisely announced no platform and will probably not announce any. The declaration of platforms or principles is something new in campaigns for the presidency, and Sen. Taft will probably adhere to the ancient practice in this regard.

William Taylor.

It has been a very fervid session for many members of the upper branch. It has been



warmer for none than for the honorable senator from East Boston who represents the 3d Suffolk district in the upper branch. Sen. William Taylor has been part and parcel of all the great legislative movements of the year. He has been heard, and to advantage, in a score of contests. His keenness and sagacity have attracted the senate, even more so than a year ago. He has figured in some of the sensational incidents of the year and his passages-at-arms with the president of the body, regrettable as they were, will not soon be forgotten. Sen. Taylor is extremely sensitive. His temperament is quick, nervous. He is also absolutely honest and his suspicions once aroused the words come hot and fast from his lips. He has proven himself a master in debate and one of the most eloquent speakers of the senate. The senator made a strong fight for his bill to amend the employers' liability act. He was prompted to this effort especially because of the wrongs he believes the longshoremen of his own district have suffered for years because of incompetent or negligent fellow-servants. He was also most active in relation to city of Boston legislation. He secured from his committee on cities a bill to provide for the election at large of a chairman of the board of aldermen. He secured its passage through the senate and it was only in the lower branch that it failed. On the 12 o'clock and police commission bills the senator left his colleagues no room to doubt his precise attitude. The senator is entitled to the designation "forceful." It is quite true that he may lose something of the effectiveness that would otherwise be his because of his hastiness, but he still has a margin left. He is essentially aggressive. In fact it was his aggressiveness that brought him a year ago to the state senate. He had had no previous legislative training. He did not climb the political ladder by the accustomed steps. For some years he had watched carefully the situation in his district and to an extent had himself moulded it. In his first year in the upper branch he served on the committees on election laws and public service. This year he was given a place on cities. The senator is still a young man. His experience with men has been broad. As a newspaper man he has learned the ins and outs of political and legislative life and the knowledge thus gained has been of greatest assistance to him and others in the state senate.

James H. Walker.

The retirement from the state senate, as recently announced, of Hon. James H. Walker of Amesbury, is sincerely to be regretted. For two years the senator has represented most creditably the 4th Essex district, and has served a very important constituency with marked distinction. Had he consented to stand again for the upper branch he would certainly have been returned and would have been a strong candidate for the presidency of the state senate. Directly after Pres. Dana's elevation to the superior court Sen. Walker's name was suggested as the former's successor. It was a serious suggestion which the known character and ability of the man easily explained. But the youthful captain of industry had determined not to give further time to the service of the state and though the persistency of friends caused him to waver a bit in this determination he finally insisted and withdrew. In his brief period of service at the state house Sen. Walker made many friends. His frankness, square dealing and good-fellowship won for him a distinctive influence which he wielded to the advantage of his district. His most important work was done as member of the ways and means committee on which he served through two sessions. Notwithstanding his important business interests he gave freely of his time and energy to the exacting work



of this committee and his business judgment was the committee's most valuable asset. During the session of 1905 he also headed the committee on education and was a member of the committee on towns. In the past session, beside his ways and means assignment he was chairman of education and towns, and a member of the insurance committee, which will also sit during the recess for the discussion of most important problems. On the floor of the senate Sen. Walker held his own and while not given over to fervid oratory was capable of making that direct, businesslike argument that is more effective. As suggested above, the commonwealth loses an able and honest legislator in his retirement. That he will remain in this self-imposed retirement cannot be believed. The republican party in this state has too great need of just such young men.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE

Hon. John N. Cole of Andover Has Presided Over the Deliberations of the Lower Branch With Dignity and Precision.

Having passed successfully through a year of probation, so to speak, Speaker John N. Cole of Andover will return to the legislature to preside once more over the destinies and deliberations of the lower branch of the great and general court. What an interesting year of probation it was! How much more interesting it might have become had some of the other gentlemen who, within the memory of man, have presided over the lower branch, had been wielding the gavel? No speaker in recent years had such "music" to face as did Speaker Cole, and none could have acquitted himself better, or perhaps, as well. For almost from the ringing of the first bell, and after Gov. Guild had pointed out to the legislature the way and the light there was trouble, trouble and trouble. There were many interesting situations long before the Suffolk district attorney stirred up matters so thoroughly, and the speaker had proven that the house had done well to elect him. When the investigation came along and the rules committee made its report, the speaker had already gained the confidence and respect of the house, and he held both to the end.

The contest which led to the nomination and election of John N. Cole as speaker of the house was both interesting and instructive. He had served as a member of the house for three years, and had forged his way to a position of undoubted and effective leadership. In his first years in the house he had attracted considerable attention because of his aggressiveness and his abilities as a persuasive and eloquent debater. In his third year he was especially prominent because as chairman of the public lighting committee he had personally been the most important factor in the happy solution of the Boston gas problem. Within the committee and on the floor of the house he had shown himself the man of the hour. His broad training and experience as a publisher and editor had fitted him for legislative work, and his progress and advancement were quick and sure.

An old legend had it that with three years a man from Andover had ended his legislative career in the house. But Mr. Cole appeared in the fall of 1905 as a candidate for a fourth term and won. During his third year in the house he had been mentioned frequently as the possible successor of Speaker Frothingham. The latter was scheduled to remain at the helm for several years more, and then would come Cole's chance. But the fates ordained otherwise. Mr. Frothingham listened to the clamor and gave up the speakership of the house for the republican nomination for the mayoralty of the city of Boston. As soon as he made the announcement candidates for his shoes on Beacon hill declared themselves. John N. Cole of Andover and Joseph Walker of Brookline were quickly into the arena. Then came Luce and Peabody, and some breathed the names of Lowell and Ward. But the contest narrowed quickly to Cole and Walker, Messrs. Luce, Peabody, Lowell and a few others retiring shortly in favor of Mr. Walker. The contest was dignified and worthy of the post and the men who sought it. Mr. Cole made an extremely aggressive fight. The so-called house leaders were quoted as in favor of Mr. Walker, and as a matter of fact, a majority of them were. But the persistency of the Andover man and that of his friends finally triumphed, and John N. Cole became speaker of the house.

This was no small achievement. The mantle had fallen on the shoulders of no distinguished lawyer. Victory had come to one who had no extremely interesting and notable social or family connections. It had come to a very earnest man and one very close to the people of the state. A country editor had become one of the long line of distinguished speakers of the lower branch of the state legislature.

The new speaker was well received, and at once all traces of feeling engendered by the contest disappeared, thanks especially to the generous attitude of Mr. Walker of Brookline. This generosity was not forgotten by the speaker when he made up the committees of the year. When these were announced it was found, as indeed it had been predicted, that the speaker had made up his committees with regard to the fitness of men rather than with regard to the positions they had taken in the controversy between himself and Mr. Walker. With one or two exceptions the committee assignments gave general satisfaction, and the discontented members were not strong enough personally to start any spirit against the speaker. The important committees, notably those on railroads, street railways, mercantile affairs, public lighting and liquor law, were well constituted and the work of these committees, and that of others not named, was an indirect tribute to the judgment of the speaker.

The session had not been long on, however, before the trouble began, and ugly rumors were heard in the corridors. Dist. Atty. Moran's voice was heard shortly after the defeat of the anti-bucket shop bill. The members of the house were all summoned to appear before the grand jury. Everything depended on the speaker and his committee on rules. The speaker took in the situation, calmly formulated his plans and continued to smile. The rules committee declared for investigation of charges and with the speaker presiding, it was held. When the report was made the speaker took the floor in defense of the report and in advocacy of the adoption of the recommendations of the committee. The masterly manner in which he handled his subject, after the report was before the body, won for him new laurels. It was a situation that might make or break any man in the position of the speaker. But, notwithstanding some adverse criticism of the findings of the committee, some of which came from the lips of republican leaders themselves, the speaker must be given credit for having made the most out of a very bad job.

Speaker Cole has worked hard for the state since his coming to the state house. Like Pres. Dana he always took the work of legislation most seriously, and private interests and personal convenience were freely sacrificed by him. The incidents of the year, together with the apparent lack of effective leadership on the floor of the house, made the session a peculiarly trying one for him. The temptation at times for the speaker, with all his native impetuosity and fire, to "burst forth" was indeed strong, but he had learned to restrain himself and stay cool.

The speaker is an Andover boy. He was born there in 1863, the same year in which Pres. Dana of the senate first saw the light of day. He is the publisher of the Lawrence Telegram and the Andover Townsman. His experience has brought him into close contact with some of the republican leaders of the state and the nation. For years he has served with notable loyalty and devotion the party to which he belongs. He has also interested himself deeply in the local affairs of his town and his district gained from the influence he exerted during his three years as a member of the house, an influence that became even more potent with his elevation to the chair of speaker.

Personally Mr. Cole has made many warm friends at the state house and in legislative and political circles generally. In his first years on Beacon hill he demonstrated a very decided sarcasm which it took much earnestness and eloquence to offset. But time was the mellower again, and the Andover man little by little dropped much of the biting and cutting retorts for which he was getting famous. His straightforwardness and sincerity explain, in no small degree, the success that has been his. As intimated above, few men have surpassed him in debate on the floor of the house and none equalled him in persuasiveness.

As presiding officer he has proven himself absolutely fair and impartial. During the past session the democratic members of the house were at no stage together. The last municipal contest in Boston left two radically different schools of thought and each attempted at various periods to outgeneral the other. More than one delightful question of precedence, as it were, was put up to the speaker by one faction or the other, and it required dexterity as well as fairness in the speaker to escape the pitfall. As far as the republican members of the house were concerned they co-operated effectively with the speaker, when the hour demanded co-operation.

Already the friends of the speaker are connecting his name with other offices and posts of trust and responsibility. They murmur that the day of "the man of the people" is not afar off. They believe John N. Cole will some day be governor of the state. There is much that is plausible in what they say in this connection. They urge that such a man, so close to the ordinary, everyday citizen of the state, a humble country editor, would make a great run in this state, and they add that the change would be extremely refreshing to thousands of republicans who have no club life and no coats-of-arms. There may be nothing in the talk just now, but it comes from men who a few years ago were smiled at when they suggested Cole of Andover as the successor of Frothingham of Boston.

One thing is certain, however, and that is that John N. Cole will waste no time on day-dreams. At present he has important private interests and a busy house of representatives to look after. He has been fortunate in his friendships, and he appreciates the fact. If the time should come when he believed with his friends that the hour was ripe for a climb upward he would enter the movement with characteristic zeal and either win or know why. At all events he is built for political life. He is already a fixture, and in the coming contests must be looked to and reckoned with by the leaders of his own party.

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JOHN N. COLE

House of Representatives 1906

Gideon B. Abbott.

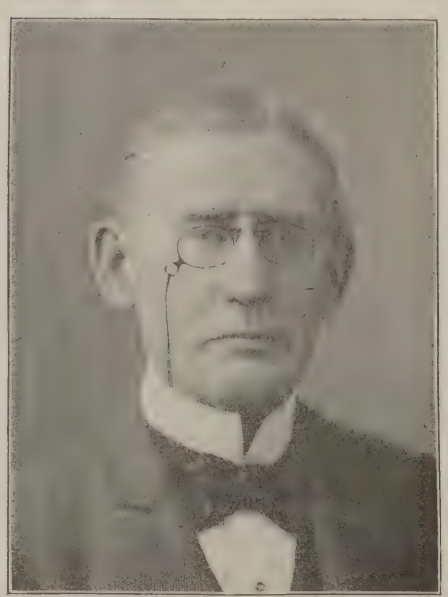
Gideon B. Abbott of Dorchester, one of the youngest men in the house, is the man who has to lead off in answer to the call for the yeas and nays on any matter. The man who occupies such a position must be prepared to have views of his own and to adhere to those views tenaciously. Those further down the alphabet have plenty of opportunity to see how the wind is blowing and to know how to jump in order to get in on the winning end of the vote, and many times, it may be said, the trend on the call of the roll has much to do with deciding the individual members as to what attitude to



take. But there is nothing of the trimmer about the young man from Ward 24 who always starts the ball rolling. He is not inclined to stubbornness and is ever ready to listen to any logical arguments which may be produced for or against any particular measure, but if he says he is going to vote a certain way, after he has had an opportunity to study the matter and weigh it well in his own mind—well, it would be better to pair with him. He is an ideal representative of the Dorchester district. He was born in Boston in 1874 and has always lived within the borders of the Hub. He knows Dorchester and the people who live there, and is fully cognizant of the needs and desires of his district and his people. It requires tact and a lot of it, for Dorchester is a republican district with democratic tendencies, and "Gid," as he is familiarly called by nearly everybody who knows him, has shown that he holds the welfare of the city of Boston, and his own section particularly, far above any and all party lines. He had seen three years of service in the common council before he came to the legislature, and his present place was won after a regular free-for-all contest in which several older and more experienced generals took part. But from the beginning of that contest it was apparent that he would win. There was much speculation as to the choice of a colleague, but nearly every one who knew the conditions which existed in the district conceded that "Gid" would be the first under the wire. In the legislature he has held an important place on the committee on street railways and has acquitted himself with credit. He received his early education in the Boston public schools and later graduated from Harvard, where he completed a four-year course in three years. He is well known in the business world as a manufacturer's agent, and is prominent in the Masonic order.

James Sidney Allen.

Through all his years of service in the Massachusetts legislature, James S. Allen of Brockton has kept alive his deep interest in the welfare of the commonwealth, and the session of 1906 has found him even more active than ever before in the work of his committees. The representative of the temperance people on the committee on liquor law, he has been brought more prominently into the limelight than at any other period since he was first elected to the house in 1864. He has not always agreed with the views of the other members of this committee. He has taken occasion more than once to give expression to his dissent from the reports of that committee, but his opposition has been dignified and consistent at all times, and he has lost not one whit of the respect of his colleagues because of that opposition. When the 12 o'clock was in the air, so to speak, after the governor had let it be known that he would not stand for what he considered a "wide open" Massachusetts, several of the so-called temperance workers were willing to compromise with the friends of the bill and give their assistance in helping the governor out of the hole in which he had placed himself. But the venerable "dean of the house" stood to his guns and maintained that the bill was just as bad for Boston as for any other city in the state. It was a losing fight, as every one knew, but the spirit of independent thought which the Brockton man displayed was commended, even by the liquor people themselves while the backing and filling of the other temperance advocates was condemned. Mr. Allen was born in East Bridgewater, July 3, 1831, and first served in the legislature in 1864 from that town. He also served in the house in 1871 and was elected to the



senate in 1882 and 1883. He has had a wide experience in committee work, during his long period of service, having served on many important committees in the legislature. He came back to the house in 1903 and has been there ever since. This year, in addition to his place on the committee on liquor law, he has also been chairman of the committee on parishes and religious societies.

Henry S. Ames.

Rep. Henry S. Ames of Orange, representing the 4th Franklin district, has completed three years as a member of the lower branch. The judge, as he is called, for once upon a time he served as special justice of the Eastern Franklin district court, has seen much fighting in his period of service on Beacon Hill. In many of the legislative battles he has taken an active part but he has come out of it all unscarred, and apparently ready for more. In 1904 and 1905 he served on the judiciary committee, his legal attainments fitting him exactly for a place on that committee. Last fall when Speaker Cole and Rep. Walker of Brookline contested the field for the shoes of Speaker Frothingham, Judge Ames was enrolled under the banner of Cole. He was a part of the program that finally elected the Andover man. Speaker Cole placed him on the important rules committee and also made him a member of the railroads committee. Rep. Ames was a member of the joint special recess committee on railroad and street railway laws which sat last summer and there was no more conscientious or consistent worker than he. He practically gave up all his time to the business of that committee and his place on railroads practically went to him as a matter of course. The story of the doings, the trials and tribulations of the rules committee of this year is too fresh and recent to need rehearsal. As a member of the investigating committee Judge Ames proved himself again the careful, deliberate legislator. To these honors might also be added that of house chairman of the redistricting committee of this year. It has been an excellent thing for his district to have



him at the state house in these stormy days. It was a good thing for the legislature that he was there. He has force and character, and goodfellowship. He looks before he leaps, and the legislature has never had any too many of this kind of men. Incidentally he has been an excellent party worker, even while in the legislative harness. As a lawyer he stands in the first rank of the sons of the law at the state house. He has had the confidence not only of the speaker of the house but of his colleagues in the lower branch as well, and this must account for much of the success that has crowned his efforts.

William H. Ames.

A year ago comparatively few members of the general court knew well Rep. William H. Ames of North Easton, who comes from the 2nd Bristol district. Today the house member who professes not to know the energetic representative argues himself unknown. The appointment of Rep. Ames to the chairmanship of the committee on liquor law brought him more prominently before the public than most of his fellow members. He was forced directly to the center of the stage and he had an important part to play and he played it well. At the close of the session Rep. Ames was one of the most popular members of the legislature, "strong and coming," the boys put it, and he had been proclaimed by his colleagues the next senator from the 1st Bristol district. There are few who doubt his ability to win out in this contest for the upper branch. The story of the work done by Rep. Ames as head of the liquor law committee is a little story of devotion to public duty. The committee on liquor law had rather "run down" when Speaker Cole took office. For years there had been futile attempts to get from this committee and through the legislature, liberal legislation along the lines of the liquor business. It was felt that something must be done if Massachusetts, and the city of Boston, were going to retain anything of commercial prestige. The speaker decided to appoint a most effective committee and he cast about for the best man in the house. It must be remembered that the best men

of the house had for years backed away from the chairmanship of this body, and most of them had been successful. When Speaker Cole announced the appointment of William H. Ames as chairman, nine out of 10 predicted he would never accept the place. Distasteful as it was, however, the representative saw in the acceptance of the place the performance of a high duty and in this spirit he accepted it. The result was that the findings of this body carried unwonted weight, in fact determined the subsequent action of the house and the senate. For the wise and sane legislation that has gotten on the books this year because of the efforts of the liquor law committee, much credit must be given Rep. Ames, who threw himself into the work of the committee with characteristic energy and gave all his time to it. Last year he was a member of the committee on public lighting and his influence there was apparent on more than one occasion, notably on the gas consolidation matter, when he was one of that famous minority who finally swung the rest of the committee around to their line of reasoning. The legislature needs just such men as Ames. His private business affairs would keep him going day in and day out and yet he has freely given much of that time to the public business of his commonwealth. His father was the late Gov. Oliver Ames, but the son has never rested on the laurels won by his distinguished father. Rep. Ames has been prominently identified with the town affairs of North Easton,



having served on the school committee there, of which he was chairman, and as water commissioner. He has served but two years in the house, but has impressed himself most thoroughly on the legislature. His democratic manners and kindliness of heart have won for him the esteem and regard of men which go so far towards smoothing the pathway to higher honors in the realm of politics.

Charles A. Andrews.

Rep. Charles A. Andrews of Holyoke has continued to represent with credit both to the district and himself a very important constituency in the 8th Hampden district. A few years ago, or when Mr. Andrews first came to the house, there were those who believed the young man lacked breadth of vision. The past year has gone far to dispel that belief. He has continued to legislate according to his own convictions and has proven himself again a very valuable member of the committee on ways and means. At the outset he was regarded as a rather radical cutter-down of appropriations. He has developed into a very wise pruner of state apropriations and expenditures. In the various controversies in which his own district was interested he has shown the influence he had in the lower branch of the state legislature. The representative has his own ideas of right and wrong and may be a bit positive in his declarations in regard to the same, but postivism in this direction has rarely done harm to the interests of the state. When the Jamestown resolve was before the lower branch the Holyoke man made a speech on the floor of the house touching the relations of Massachusettts and Virginia that attracted a good deal of attention here and more in Virginia where the leading newspapers published in full the eloquent and patriotic utterances of Mr. Andrews of Massachusetts.

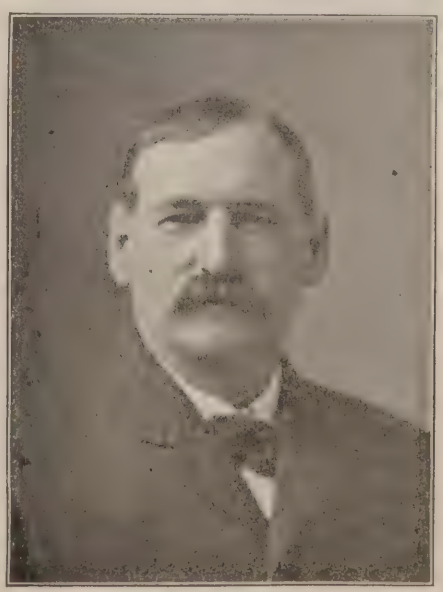
The representative has served three years as a member of the house and through-



out his service has been identified with the ways and means committee. Although he was a leader in the Walker movement last fall, Speaker Cole retained him on this committee which, by the way, is most sought after by legislators who desire to make for themselves a reputation and a fame. Rep. Andrews is an Amherst college man. After leaving college he taught for three years and then went into the insurance business. His intimate knowledge of insurance matters has made him especially valuable on the floor of the house during the past few years and would make him still more valuable in the inevitable contests on this subject next year. His knowledge of the finances of the commonwealth is extensive, and all in all it will be a distinct service to the state if the voters of Holyoke see fit to return him again to the house. His experience and character both make him valuable in that body and he is always a credit to the house and to his city.

William A. Bailey.

Veterans of the civil war, who find that in their old age it is the rough rather than the smooth side of the world which is presented to them, have good reason for remembering the name of William A. Bailey, the repre-



sentative from Northampton in the 1st Hampshire district. Mr. Bailey, quiet and easy going on the floor of the house and in contact with the members, was one of the leading spirits this year in fixing up the measure which provides for the tax exemption of these old heroes. There was nothing very spectacular about it. In fact, Bailey would not do anything of that sort if he could help it, but time and time again when the fate of the measure was in doubt Bailey would stroll along and straighten things out. If he did nothing else all through the session, the Northampton man, in this alone, would have justified his presence in the general court. But he did other things. As house chairman of the committee on agriculture he engineered home affairs for his farming constituents, and on mercantile affairs he was one of the strong men who protected the farmer telephone lines when the telephone supervision bill which threatened their life was before him. Mr. Bailey was born in Pelham in 1849, was educated in the public schools and has been a mason, builder and brick manufacturer. The one thing he is proudest of though is his service in the Northampton fire department, where he was chief for five years.

Arthur W. Barker.

The Lynn representatives in the general court as a rule have about as large a list of matters to look after as those of any other city in the entire state. They have to keep an eye on metropolitan matters in the way of boulevards, on metropolitan park matters, on fishing matters and on general business legislation. In order to be able to represent the city properly and secure attention for these varying subjects not a little discretion is required. Among the Lynn delegation Arthur W. Barker of the



12th Essex district ranks as one of the most conservative. It is his business to smooth over the rough places, to keep on an even balanced plane with all the members of the legislature, to be able to step forward as a friend of every man to ask him for a vote on a bill in which Lynn may be interested. He does his work with skill. Very genial in his disposition, he has the happy faculty of approaching all members in such a manner that they feel satisfied to listen, and while the paths of statesmanship are attractive for limelight purposes, a city or town is poorly off that does not have some man like Barker to come quietly along and help gather in the votes. Mr. Barker was born in East Stoneham, Maine, and was educated in the public schools. He is a master builder and came to the front especially on the bill to limit the height of buildings outside of Boston, a measure which threatened to curb the growth of Lynn in a very material way. He is a member of the committees on libraries and taxation, and in secret societies he is a Mason and Odd Fellow.

George L. Barnes.

Rep. George L. Barnes of Weymouth has served three years in the lower branch and the expectation is that after the record he has made for himself his district will see the wisdom of returning him this fall. Mr. Barnes is one of the younger members of the house, being but a few months over 27 years of age. But notwithstanding his years, or his lack thereof, he has done much excellent work which showed both conservatism and mature judgment. When the session of 1906 opened it was well understood that one of the important committees

of the year was to be that on public lighting, for before it the important question of the application to the Boston situation of the English sliding scale of gas prices and dividends was to be tried out. Speaker Cole did not hesitate to place Rep. Barnes at the head of the committee and the man-



ner in which the representative acquitted himself in committee and on the floor of the House justified the selection of the speaker. Rep. Barnes is a graduate of the Boston universtiy school of law. He has served on the republican committee of his town. During his first two years in the house he served as chairman of the committee on engrossed bills and on the public lighting committee. At the close of the session the representative forsook the ranks of the lonely and took unto himself a wife and the members of the lower branch fittingly congratulated their colleague on this interesting and important step. By attention to legislative business and by fair dealing the representative had won for himself a deserved popularity. Whether in the midst of a heated debate in the house or beyond the halls of lgislation with his fellow braves, in camp or on the trail, the young warrior never forgot himself or his district. He has represented an important constituency, for which, because of his personal influence on the hill, he has been able to do much. It is a good time for his district to follow the ancient rule and leave well enough alone. Rep. Barnes was a good debater when he came to the state house and he has developed greatly in this direction. He is a practising attorney with offices in Boston as well as Weymouth.

James T. Barrett.

The Cambridge conduit bill, allowing the city to construct and lease a conduit in



that municipality, is a measure which has made many appearances on Beacon Hill, but this year it must be said to have more nearly reached success than in some time. James T. Barrett of the third Middlesex went to work at this measure on almost the first day of the session and as a result of his labors so well was the house worked up that when a vote was taken on it it was only beaten by 11 votes. Those who know what interests were alligned against this scheme can easily size up the character of the labors which were necessary to get it along that far. This is undoubtedly the most distinguished act which Mr. Barrett performed during this year. He was sponsor, however, for another measure—to pay salaries to the members of the Cambridge city government. It was a proposition defeated in the end, but yet it was blazing the path along a way which will have to be taken sooner or later.

On all labor matters also which have come up for votes and debate he has been fair during his year of service. This is his second year in the house and he has been on the elections and drainage committees. Mr. Barrett was born in Ireland in 1870. He was educated at the national schools there and is a contractor. He has been a member of the Cambridge board of aldermen and socially he is a member of the K. of C., Elks, I. N. F., U. I. L., A. O. H., M. C. O. F., and Citizens' Trade Association.

J. Edward Barry.

Cambridge people who have been pining for rapid transit have found a good supporter in J. Edward Barry from the second Middlesex district. He has been a stead-



fast upholder of a subway proposition as against an elevated structure in the Cambridge streets and his work told when the whole question reached the house. His course through the year has been dignified and manly with the result that at the end of his first session he has become a prominent figure respected and trusted by all his republican confreres. This respect was shown very plainly when he was the first democrat named on the conference committee on insurance law revision. Mr. Barry, by virtue of his committee assignment to liquor law, has been a prominent figure in that agitation, but no man could have shown a more general temperate disposition. He made it plain that the rights of the temperance people must be considered all the time and in consequence of his kindly efforts on that score substantially all the liquor legislation which has gone through has been approved by the people who represent the teetotal interests. They can thank him for the addition of more than a few of the safeguards which they regarded as absolutely necessary and which he demanded should be incorporated in the legislation.

Mr. Barry was born in Cambridge in 1874 and was educated at St. Thomas Aquinas college and in a business college. He has been tourist agent for the Wabash railroad for some time and planned the trip of the delegates to the last democratic national convention at St. Louis. He has been a member of the Cambridge board of aldermen and was president of that organization for one year. He belongs to the Elks and Knights of Columbus and several trade organizations.

James W. Barry.

Lowell manages to send some pretty good representatives to the general court year after year and James W. Barry who came



down this year for the first time from the 26th Middlesex has kept up the standard well. He has been enthusiastically loyal to his home section in every instance when its interests have been concerned and this is saying not a little considering the sweep of its desires during a session. He has also made the wants of the labor men a matter of considerable importance to himself and time and time again the result of his efforts has been very evident.

On the banks and banking committee, he has been an attentive member and while no local Lowell matters were handled there, his course in that committee has gained him friends which have helped him in other matters before the whole legislature. On the prison committee, he has done many a little favor for those unfortunate persons who too often are avoided entirely when it is realized that they are down and out.

Mr. Barry has during the year shown his ability to meet situations in debate or even in the equally important place—the house reading room—in general discussion, where in reality the fate of most measures is settled. He is a New Yorker by birth, having been born in Troy, April 6, 1865. He was educated in the public schools and is a merchant. He was a member of the Lowell common council for two years and belongs to the Elks, the Edwin Forrest club, Eagles and Emmett club.

Moses Bassett.

Moses Bassett is one of the French Canadian delegation in the legislature, and one of the most creditable at that. He is a Northampton man and although a democrat he has been honored many times by the citizens of his own city. He has been a member of the common council and served for three years, 1903, 1904 and 1905, in the board of aldermen, being president the last year. In Northampton they do not draw party lines in city campaigns, and so local distinction came to him easily. When he started as a candidate for the legislature he found the same disposition held in his case, and though it made a break in the republican succession he was easily elected. He has had the satisfaction this year of being on the committee on public charitable institutions during a great changing period. Formerly this committee has been run on a "plenty of play and no work" program. Charged with the investigation of the conduct of state institutions it has been junket work in great part. The committee has spent a large part of its time outside of the state house, and while there have been sober minded men on it they have been in the minority. This year the whole committee has given the state institutions, where the poor and helpless are confined, a raking over which will last for some time. It is not vote-making work, for the poor unfortunates will never cast votes, but it has been of a high type and Mr. Bassett has done his full share. He was born in Northampton, March

28, 1869, was educated in the public schools, and is a salesman. He is a Forester and a



member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Frank A. Bayrd.

When the Greater Boston scheme came out of the metropolitan affairs committee a short while ago, with a host of the big men of the house behind it, there was something like consternation among the representatives of the smaller cities. They did not want it and their home sections did not want it, but they were rather impressed with the size of the men backing it and were seized with something like stage fright. Frank A. Bayrd, of Malden, a first year man, however, refused to be impressed. He announced that his city wanted no entangling alliance with any Boston city hall ring which would grow in time to hold complete control and that it wanted to be left alone. Some of the faint hearted ones told him that the best course would be to fight for amendments on the bill, but he refused to listen to that suggestion. He said he was against the whole scheme and he went to work on that basis. Of course it was not his vote alone which licked the plan, but his persistant talking and canvassing helped to accomplish it and but little else. That, in brief, is the keynote of the attitude of Mr. Bayrd in the legislature. He believes in Malden folks and Malden city and he feels that his chief duty is to protect them.



Hardly had the metropolitan measure been swept out of the way when he found himself face to face with another attempt to clip the power of his home section. For years Malden, Melrose and Everett have made up a senatorial district. It is one of the largest and strongest republican districts in the state and the republicans north, south, east, and west, whose districts abut in any way on this one, set to work planning to split it up in some way or other so as to strengthen their own lists. Bayrd turned out to be just as uncompromising in this matter as in every other one in which the welfare of his section was at stake. The fight lasted till the day before the report was voted on, but he won and the district remains as it is.

While the Lowell claimants were forced to sit back defeated in this instance, Bayrd has also shown good fighting ability even without a locality tag. To cite one example, the legislature turned over to him the claim of a poor chap who had broken his arm and who wanted compensation. It looked so hopeless that the men who want a score of victories to round out their year, hastened to get rid of it. Bayrd, however, carried it through for a chap named Quinn and won his lifelong gratitude.

Bayrd is businesslike from start to finish. "That's all right," said an old member, who observed his methods, "but you cannot keep up that pace." As a matter of fact, however, he has kept it up and really has hastened certain legislation by doing so. He is a good clean type, one of the best of the metropolitan legislators.

Frank Bayrd was born in Lynn, educated in the Boston University, and is now in the newspaper business. He is a republican who believes that the way to hold a big majority is to take proper care of it. He was an alternate to the last republican national convention and is a member of the Massachusetts Republican club and various other political organizations. He served on the railroads committee.

Fred A. Bearse.

Fred A. Bearse of the 5th Hampden district can well claim to be one of the old timers in the house, though he does not look it.



He was born in 1871 and in 1901 he began coming to the house. He has been there ever since. Previous to his coming he had been in the Springfield common council and board of aldermen. Bearse this past session has been on the committee on insurance where he has been for some time and has been the clerk of the public lighting committee. These two committees have kept him busy enough, but like all loyal Springfield men he gave over everything else when the time came around and worked helping on the Springfield water bill. It is to his credit that he won his public lighting committee men to his side and the side of Springfield in this contest. Bearse has also shown himself active on other matters relating to the county. In the insurance committee he has helped Sen. Parker to sit on the lid. It is an open secret that this year there was a very considerabl clamor for changes in the insurance laws and for investigations. What general effect that would have had on the policy holders can be well appreciated. A careless, indiscreet investigation would have caused suffering all over the state. To his credit he stood by the conservatives in their idea that the New York investigation should be closed up and its finding made public before any work of that sort should be done here. It was a great temptation to get into the limelight but to his credit the conservative side won. This is probably his last year as a member of the Massachusetts house. He is a candidate for county treasurer of Hampden county, and the indications are strongly in favor of his getting the place. Mr. Bearse was born in Springfield, and has been engaged in different business enterprices in that city for years.

William A. Bell.

William A. Bell of Leicester honestly deserves a place among the little coterie of first year men who have made a name for



themselves this year in the general court. Bell came down, modest and quiet, more inclined to attend to his own business than to mix up in that of other people, and by his very demeanor, he attracted attention. Later on, when he announced that there was one particular thing he wanted and that was an imprisonment clause in the automobile bill, so that reckless drivers could be held up, the legislature took heed of his desire with the result that this provision can be found in the measure today. It was also discovered that he was pretty wise on matters of town government, having been a selectman himself. Furthermore, although he is a democrat by inclination, his republican neighbors appreciated that they had in him a man who was always ready to aid them, regardless of their party affiliation. Bell made the public lighting committee this year and was an exceedingly agreeable member of it in many ways. He is agreeable without being effusive and strong willed without being obstinate.

He was born in Leicester in 1856, and was educated in Leicester Academy. He regards Worcester county as the best in the whole state and the town of Leicester as only one step removed from Paradise. He was on the public lighting committee.

Frank P. Bennett, Jr.

Frank P. Bennett, Jr., of Saugus, made his first appearance in the house as a diffident, modest-spoken, young man, who hardly seemed certain of his ground—a man who was better known as the son of Frank P. Bennett than otherwise. He has made some wonderful advances since his arrival. Recently in the hous when a man was trying to identify the elder Bennett, he showed hom times have changed by referring to the elder gentleman as Frank P. Bennett's father.

There is no heavier handicap that a man could bring to the legislature than to be known simply as the son of a brilliant father. For that reason, the work of the younger man is all the more creditable, for he, too, has carved out a pedestal for himself. And, strange to say, his work has been along different lines from that of his father. The elder Mr. Bennett had in him a tendency to be "agin the government," but the younger Bennett is "of the government" and he has been one of the counter weights in the legislature for the last two years. A fluent talker, a careful debater, yet without any element of buncombe in his address, his advocacy of anything is a fair guarantee that it is all right. Saugus and a number of other country towns owe to him a special debt of gratitude for making their town halls available for general uses. After the terrible fire scourge in Chicago the legislature with more haste than reason enacted a law relating to public buildings used by the public which effectually shut

up two out of every three public halls in the state. The townspeople were thus placed face to face with the prospect of the enormous expense of changing them over to make them comply with the law or the closing of them. Many towns were obliged to adopt the latter course. This year, however, that predicament has been obviated. The underlying theory of the law has not



been altered, but it has been modified without danger to the public and the amendment has restored to the use of the people their town halls and similar structures.

Bennett has also done able work on the ways and means committee during the entire session. He has a good business head and because of his business training is able to foresee the effect of legislative enactments Mr. Bennett was born in Maine in 1878. He is a Harvard 1900 man. Besides ways and means he has been clerk of agriculture.

March G. Bennett.

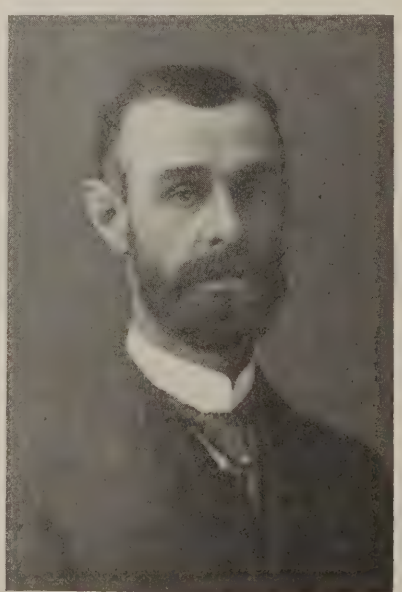
One of the most steadfast advocates of the principles of republicanism in the present house of representatives is March G. Bennett of Ward 11, Boston. Other members of the party may be inclined at times to listen to the specious pleas and eloquent arguments of the shining lights in the Boston democratic representation in the lower branch, and may even go so far as to defer to the wishes of those same democrats. But March Bennett had served a few years in the Boston city government before he came



to the legislature. In the city government he and his party were in the minority and he then had an opportunity to learn how much consideration the majority had for the opinions and requests of himself and his republican colleagues. That undoubtedly had much to do with making Bennett a strong partisan, yet one whose course of action has been mapped out in accordance with what he believed was for the best interests of the whole people, regardless of party ties. He is a firm believer that the interests of the people are safer when the two parties are honestly fighting one another than when they are trading those interests between themselves. This is his third year in the house and it is also his third year as a member of the committee on metropolitan affairs. There were those who looked to see him placed at the head of that committee this year, but the speaker appointed another member and no word of protest was heard from the Back Bay man. On that committee his work has been up to the standard he established way back in his common council days. Conservative to a high degree, and, as has been said, a stickler for his views, he has had a strong hand in framing up the various pieces of legislation which have come out of that committee during the year, having served on the sub-committees on the police bill, the Cambridge subway bill, the Charles river embankment bill and the metropolitan council bill. It was owing largely to his presence on that committee that Mayor Fitzgerald's plan for a new boulevard along the banks of the Charles river went down. It was also due to his work that the agitation over the sewer loans and expenditures in Boston was started, even as during the year previous he had aroused the house over the Fenway graft. All these things considered, Bennett is entitled to feel satisfied with his year's work, and the people of his district should be pleased as well with the record he has made. This year he introduced the bill for the metropolitan council, and although he got a report from his committee on metropolitan affairs the measure got trapped in its course through the legislature and went down. He will probably introduce it again next year, as he firmly believes that some plan of this kind should be adopted and he will keep plugging away at it without much doubt. Mr. Bennett was born in Errol, N. H., in 1869, and received a common school education. He is known in the business world as manager of the selling and advertising departments for Samuel Abbott, the manufacturing chemist.

Fred L. Beunke.

One of the new Cambridge men of this year has been Fred L. Beunke of the fourth



Middlesex district. Conservative and quiet in his bearing and demeanor, Beunke ends his first year without a single enemy and with a number of friends. He has not been afraid at all of expressing his opinion when the occasion has demanded it, as he showed on the discussion of the bill to pay salaries to members of the Cambridge city government. Here was a matter where his people were set strongly on the opposite side and he represented them so well in the matter that the project went down.

Beunke has also distinguished himself by his work on the committee on public charitable institutions. While the state is spending an immense amount of money for the support of these institutions, there are but few who will maintain that it is getting the full worth of that money back. The attitude of Mr. Beunke has been that they should be allowed all the money necessary to conduct them properly but that the heads of the institutions should be compelled to show dollar for dollar for all that is spent. By hammering away on that project he has attracted even the attention of the ways and means committee with the result that steps in the direction of compelling the furnishing of more detailed reports have been made. Mr. Beunke was born in 1856 and was educated in the public schools. He is in the stationery and periodical business. He has had good legislative training, having been for two years in the common council and two in the board of aldermen. He is a member of the Citizens' trade association, director in the Reliance Co-operative bank, a Mason, K. of T., Odd Fellow, R. A., and N. E. O. P.

George F. Birch.

George F. Birch of Milford will not have to campaign this year on the ground that he wants another chance to see what he can do about drawn poultry. He has accomplished things on that already, but another term is due him as recognition of his work. Last year Birch first presented a drawn poultry measure in the interest of public health, and though his committee reported it for him the big poultry and shipping men



got at it. This year he started in again and very quietly went about gathering up his votes before anything was said. Thus when the poultry shippers awoke, they found the margin was so close that there was no particular comfort and they volunteered a compromise. Birch had only one concession to make. If they would agree to an investigation by the state board of health he would desist for the time being. They accepted, and Birch, believing that the state board of health would see the wisdom of his idea, was delighted. It is expected that the board will report some good, sound legislation along this line at the next session and everything favors its going on the statute books—all because of the persistency of the man from Milford. He is without doubt one of the most popular men in the lower branch. Usually popularity follows a man who is friendly to all, but that is not so in this case. Birch is a good strong fighter and when he strikes it is from the shoulder every time, but his sincerity is such there is never any sting left. He is a member of the committee on libraries and taxation and on the latter committee he has more than once quietly put in his work to save the small towns who were in danger of losing part of their outside taxes. He was born in Cambridge, April 12, 1848, and moved to Milford at an early age and has been closely identified with the public affairs for years. He is a provision dealer. In the legislature of 1905, he served on the committee on public health.

C. Edward Blanchard.

Uxbridge has had C. Edward Blanchard as its representative this year in the lower house, and it has had no reason to regret it. Mr. Blanchard started off by getting a place on the committee on harbors and public lands, which gave him a standing. This committee has to do with the appropriation of all money for harbor and public land improvements, and it is not often that a first year man is able to obtain a position on it.

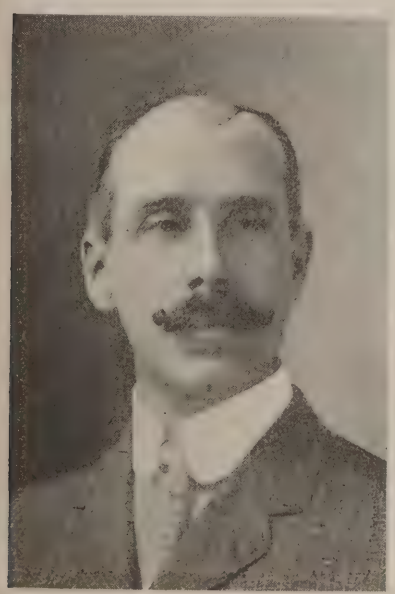
Being on the committee, he was naturally able to do favors for his fellow members. Thus it happened that when it came to the point where Uxbridge wanted the right to issue bonds to meet a situation, he had the house with him and not for some time has a measure of this sort gone through as easily as this did. The house, in fact, within a day or so of the time it voted for him



on this, turned another member down flat and killed his bill, even though it was also backed by the town officials. Mr. Blanchard was born in Boston 1861. He was educated in the public schools and is a granite contractor. He has been on the republican town committee, has been a member of the board of education, was three years on the board of health and three years selectman in his home town. He belongs to the I. O. O. F. and the Composite club.

Charles V. Blanchard.

The Somerville delegation in the lower house has been strengthened not a little by the addition of Charles V. Blanchard who comes from the 7th Middlesex district. Mr. Blanchard, in contrast to Somerville men in the past, has no hobby except to look after the general welfare of his home city. Thus while he has been standing to the front all the time on matters of that sort, his vote has always been free from entangling alliances. Even in his first year he has shown himself just the sort of a man whom the house leaders like to have with them when it comes to fighting a matter out, and in all cases their judgment of him has been justified. His most important committee appointment was on the public



lighting committee. It was because of his clean cut ability that though a first year man he was picked out for a position on this committee and later on was distinguished by an appointment on the recess committee to study taxation. No man has viewed the whole legislative arena with a broader gaze than he has during his period of service. His word and his opinion have been sought on all important matters. Yet his district and the contiguous territory has not suffered in any way. It was Mr. Blanchard who brought to life the proposition for the draining of the land around Alewife brook in his section, an improvement which has been long sought and which some pretty capable legislators took a hand in only to fail. The passage of the bill this year means a most substantial local improvement which justified his presence in the legislature if he had done nothing else. Mr. Blanchard was born in Cambridge in 1866. He went to the public schools and graduated from Comers Commercial college. He is a book keeper and financial man. He has been on the republican city committee and always as a loyal upholder of the republican party. He is a member of the board of trade, of the Masons, Odd Fellows and Legion of Honor.

Stephen H. Bodurtha.

Stephen H. Bodurtha of Blandford came down to the legislature for this, his second year, with practically only one object in view. That was to prevent the city of Springfield from grabbing Little river as a source of water supply and wiping out the manufacturing enterprises along the banks of that stream. He started off well by securing a place on the commtitee on water supply which was to handle the matter. That committee gave several hearings, and listened to the arguments of counsel for both sides for several days. In the end the committee granted the request of the city of Springfield with certain reservations—but



those reservations guaranteed to Blandford and other towns in that vicinity ample protection against the loss of any taxable property which they previously held without being duly compensated. Mr. Bodurtha accomplished his purpose and he did it without any brass band accompaniment. Making lengthy speeches on the floor of the house is not exactly the Blandford man's way of doing things. He is a good listener and when any member has anything particular to say on any important measure, no one accords him more attention than does Mr. Bodurtha, but he thinks that his work can be better accomplished by quiet talks with the various members in the reading rooms and corridors. He would swap five minutes in the reading room for a whole day of argument and oratory on the floor of the house—and the careful student of legislative affairs would be inclined to agree that more good for the people of his district can be done by going at things his way. Mr. Bodurtha was born in West Granville in 1858, was educated in the public schools and is engaged in the farming and lumbering business. Last year, as this, he was a member of the committee on water supply.

G. Arthur Bodwell.

G. Arthur Bodwell of the 18th Essex district is another one of the men who have just finished their first year in the legislature and who have proved worthy of all the confidence bestowed in them originally in their selection. Without any attempt on his part to push forward into the house affairs, he has come to have a considerable standing. On the public lighting committee it can be said he stood steadily against the various attempts of the semi-socialists whose aim is to plunge the state at once into a program of municipal ownership. On this point there may be naturally many differences of opinion, but there is little doubt that the state is not yet ready for that course. Mr. Bodwell has not attempted to



take up the time of the house with speaking, but when he has taken the floor during the session at various intervals he has shown the power to express himself clearly and in a good businesslike fashion, which really is what the house is more interested in than in flowers of oratory. He was born in Salem in 1859. He went to the public schools there, and is a clerk in the employ of the Boston & Maine railroad. He was an alderman for two years in his home city and a member of the board of health for six years. He belongs to the Essex club, the Salem republican club, I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W. and N. E. R. R. club.

Fred E. Bolton.

A man who has been a party leader either in state or city politics is oftentimes a dangerous man to send to a representative body. He has acquired during his period of control the habit of giving orders, rather than making requests, and he has generally acquired other characteristics which make him unfit for the "give and take" of such a body. Fred Bolton, however, who came to the legislature as the chairman of the republican city committee of Boston has been an exception to this rule. He has, it is true, been looked



up to by the republicans on city matters because of his position and he has been obliged to give some of his time to the consideration of matters affecting the whole republican party of Boston, but his district cannot show that it has suffered in any way. In spite of the many demands on him, for in-

stance, he was able to put through the legislature the bill appropriating $15,000 for band concerts in the metropolitan park system. His chief task, naturally enough, has been in his position as chairman of the sub-committee in charge of the senatoriel redistricting of Suffolk county. Of course, there are people who complain about the way that work has been done, but one fact should not be lost sight of and that is that he has given to the republicans of Boston four fairly safe republican senatorial districts, where as before they had only one. That is an achievement worthy of attention. It took diplomacy to accomplish it, but he won in the end and the best proof of how well his lines were drawn is seen in the pretty temper in which the democrats have displayed over the result.

Fred Bolton was born in North Andover in 1869. He was a member of the Boston board of aldermen for two years and secretary and president of the republican city committee for two years each. He is a Mason, K. T., Shriner, and a member of the Sons of Veterans and the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company. In the legislature he has been a member of the committee on metropolitan affairs. He has also been chairman of the sub-committee on the redistricting of Suffolk county.

Bart Bossidy.

The passage of the so-called sawdust bill in the face of the opposition of the fish and game commissioners and the fish and game protective association was a pretty good tribute to the ability of Bart Bossidy of Lee, who, although a young man serving his first term in the Massachusetts legislature, has displayed qualifications which indicate his fitness for any office within the gift of the people of his own Berkshire county. Other men have at various times secured the passage of legislation under trying circumstances and in the face of strenuous opposition in the halls of legislation; but when they have accomplished that task they have found themselves powerless to overcome their opponents in the executive office when the fight against them has been carried to that extreme. Yet that is what the young attorney from Lee had to do to secure the enactment of the sawdust bill. That he succeeded was pleasing not only to himself and his personal friends, but to the whole county of Berkshire as well. For years the people in that section of the state have been waiting for a chance to curb what seemed to them to be the arbitrary powers of the fish and game commissioners. Mill owners who had been in the habit of discharging their sawdust into the streams in the vicinity for years found that suddenly they were told they must stop—must close their places of business, in fact—and all this without notice being given, and without hearings being held to determine just how much damage was being done to the fish by



their action. Bossidy introduced and had passed a bill which gave the mill people the right to be heard before the fish and game commission could put such an arbitrary ruling into effect. When the bill reached the executive office the fish and game association got busy. The governor sent the bill back to the senate and the senate sent it back to the committee on the judiciary which had originally reported it. There an attempt was made to tack on amendments which would protect the state board, but Bossidy refused to consider them. He went to the governor and explained the whole situation to him, and the governor a few days later affixed his signature to the document just as it had been reported by the committee. It was a striking instance of the kind of work which the representative has been performing for his constituents and for the whole state all during the session, and it ought to be sufficient to warrant the district in breaking away from its one-year precedent and sending him back for another period. Mr. Bossidy was born in Lee in 1876, was educated in the public schools and graduated from the Boston University school of law. He has stuck to his native town and conducts a lucrative law business there. At the same time he has been elected to various town offices in Lee, being at the present time secretary of the republican committee. He is a Knight of Columbus and a member of the Lee club.

Edward A. Bower.

There is nothing of the professional labor man about Edward A. Bower of Methuen who represents the 6th Essex district. Yet it is worthy of note that without any special display on his part no man has been more interested in the advancement of conditions to benefit the laboring people. He was one of the first to take up the suggestion of Gov. Guild in opposition to child labor in industries, and when the hearings were held he was foremost among those who appeared demanding that something be done to meet the conditions. That has been his attitude



all the time. Meanwhile he has been working hard for his district and the county as a whole. He was prominent in the agitation which resulted in the passage of the bill appropriating $50,000 for the Essex county training school. Late in the session, when Lawrence came in with a petition for $20,000 for an engine house, he helped to make that a success. He also took up the water supply question with vigor. In everything ing hard for his district and the county as the same general spirit of willingness to work. He has the reputation of being one of the most accessible men to his constituents, and the doorkeepers can bear testimony on that score. This is his second year in the legislature and the distinction was properly marked by his election to a position on the street railway committee. Essex county has much at stake just now in the street railway field and it would seem to be all important that next year it does not lose the position which it has secured there. Mr. Bower was born in Lawrence and went to the public schools. He was on the school committee for three years and was selectman three years. In the house of 1905 he was clerk of the public service committee. He is a Mason, an I. O. O. F. and K. of P.

Eugene T. Brazzell.

The keynote which Eugene T. Brazzell of the 13th Suffolk district struck some time ago, while a member of the Boston common council, in behalf of labor, is one which has sounded as true during this past session of the legislature as when he began. One expects a certain amount of wavering between a candidate's announcements and his fulfilments, but in Brazzell's case it is impossible to detect any wavering of this sort. He believes in an eight-hour day for working men and a fair wage scale, and all his efforts have been centered in securing those things. Thus he worked hard for an eight-hour day on all work done by the state,



whether it was done by contract or day labor, and for this he deserves full credit. He also supported the Schofield gratuity bill and the various bills to exempt old soldiers from poll taxes where they have only a small amount of property. It has been steady, conscientious service which he has given at all times. This year he was a member of the committee on water supply. He was born in South Boston, which he now represents, and was educated in the public schools there. He is a printer by trade and belongs to the Heptasophs, Y. M. C. A., Franklin associates and I. P. P. & A. U. of North America.

William M. Brigham.

The sponsor of "pensions for old people" and the lieutenant of Sen. Schofield in the latter's great fight for bounties or gratuities for veterans who never got any, Rep. William M. Brigham of Marlboro has completed another term in the lower branch and yearns for the state senate. There are, however, other yearners. Rep. Brigham, however, is a very persistent man, and one



who has won out whether his party leaders wished his success or not. So it has happened that when denied the republican nomination for the house on several occasions down in the 21st Middlesex district Mr. Brigham has run independently and has won out. But, of course, the senatorial field is different and the candidacy of Mr. Brigham, if persisted in, would practically

force Hon. Harrie C. Hunter, his fellow townsman, to stay in the race. This would create a situation such as Mr. Brigham has not found himself in front of before. Mr. Brigham, either as republican or as independent, has served eight years in the lower branch. In that period he has served on such committees as the judiciary, constitutional amendments, rules, the special committee on revision of the public statutes, on ex-Gov. Crane's special message on street railways. Last year he was chairman of the committee on cities. Speaker Cole retained him at the head of this committee during the past session and also placed him on the committee on election laws, on which committee about every school of thought was represented. The Marlboro man is a very versatile legislator. He knows all the shoals and quicksands and in debate can step lively when the hour demands it. While he can scarcely be termed "popular" with the members of the lower branch he still has a reputation for hard work and persistent endeavor. As chairman of the committee on cities, and presiding officer in the absence of Sen. Bullock of Bristol, the senate chairman of the committee, Mr. Brigham has had enough work to do to keep any legislator very busy. He has been heard frequently on the floor of the house and his long experience as a member of the lower branch has helped him wonderfully in evading pitfalls. Mr. Brigham is a lawyer. He was born in Marlboro in 1864. For six years he served on the republican committee of his city and was chairman of the body.

William R. Brooks.

William R. Brooks of Beverly, who represents the 19th Essex district, belongs to the



little leaven of salt water men who punctuate the proceedings of the house with pleas for the fishermen, pleas which, it can be said, are generally listened to with attention. Mr. Brooks enjoys the sporting side of fishing and gaming as well as any man in the entire legislature, yet he feels that the men who have to go down into the sea for a livelihood have rights which must of necessity be paramount to the rights of those who go only for a day or two. The fact that he is in the fish business himself has brought him in fairly close touch with the desires of these people. It is natural, therefore, to find him on the committee on harbors and public lands, which has all the say in relation to the various waterways on the coast, and on that committee, of which he was elected clerk, he has shown a general liberality in the treatment of the topics which have come before him. He is a good staunch republican and has shown a proper party spirit at all times, as might be expected of a man from his section. He was born in Beverly, and was educated in the public schools and in Comers Commercial college. He was in the house in 1903 and at that time also served on the committee on harbors and public lands. He is a Mason, Knight Templar and Odd Fellow. He is also a member of the Jubilee Yacht club, Beverly Republican club, Massachusetts Republican club, and Union club, and has served in the militia.

Timothy J. Buckley.

Not in years has a bill in the legislature had so impressive a backing as that relating to the care of delinquent children. It came into the house fathered by the best people in Boston, and Grafton D. Cushing, president of the republican club, was its



chief sponsor here. Because of this very situation there was a general disposition on the part of the house members to swallow it whole. One man, though, who objected to that was Timothy J. Buckley of Charlestown, a first year man from the 5th Suffolk district. Mr. Buckley had sympathy with the bill, a lot of it, but he felt that this was a case where the closest inspection was needed and after he had given that he became convinced that changes in the bill which were needed to eliminate any charge of sectarianism. He fought for those changes against considerable opposition, but in the end he had the satisfaction of having Mr. Cushing thank him for his suggestions which were worked into the bill. It was a manly, courageous thing for a first year man to do, and it showed the stuff that was in him. The man representing Charlestown in any branch of the legislature has a task before him, but he has been equal to it at all stages. He has worked hard for labor matters and has endeavored to assist in legislation to improve the condition of the city of Boston. He has been a consistent and dignfiied democrat at all times. Mr. Buckley is one of the younger men of the house. He was born in Cork, Ireland, in 1870. He is a lawyer and belongs to the Foresters, the Knights of Equity, the Elks and K. of C.

Addison E. Bullard.

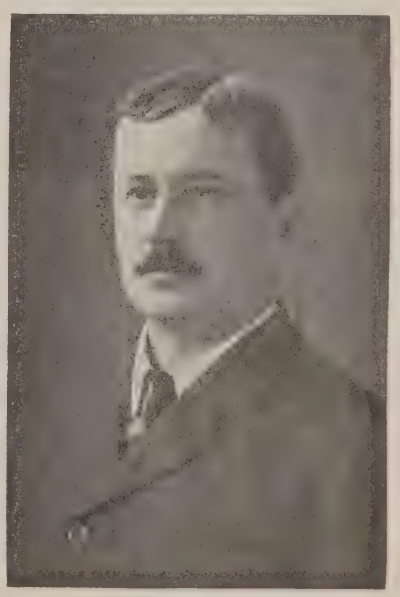
Addison E. Bullard of the 10th Norfolk



district was born in 1855 in the town of Medway, where he was educated in the public schools, but he has for some time been identified with the town of Bellingham, where he is a woolen manufacturer. He has served a good apprenticeship in town affairs, having been selectman for five years and a member of the school committee for three years. Thus, although this is his first year, he came down prepared by actual experience to discuss and handle intelligently town matters from the standpoint of a man who had plenty of experience. It has been a great help to many of the members to have such a man at hand and the town of Bellingham, as well as the whole of Norfolk county has profited by his intimate knowledge of matters of this sort. His business training, as one of the actual manufacturers, to whom the state owes so much for its general prosperity, has served to act as a curb to those whose chief occupation consists of telling other people how to run their affairs. On the public lighting committee, of which he has been a member, his judgment has been respected at all times and his word has been taken in the house without question. He is an Odd Fellow and Knight Templar.

Andrew J. Burnett.

Andrew J. Burnett is a good sample of the militant republican whose like is needed in this state just now. He was the man who was ready for the crisis which threatened to appear in regard to the coal situation. It was when the coal strike seemed imminent. The members of the legislature were wondering what they could do to help matters out, when he very quietly stepped down to the desk of the speaker and presented resolutions to be sent to the Massachusetts congressmen asking them to at once bestir themselves for free coal during the strike. He had

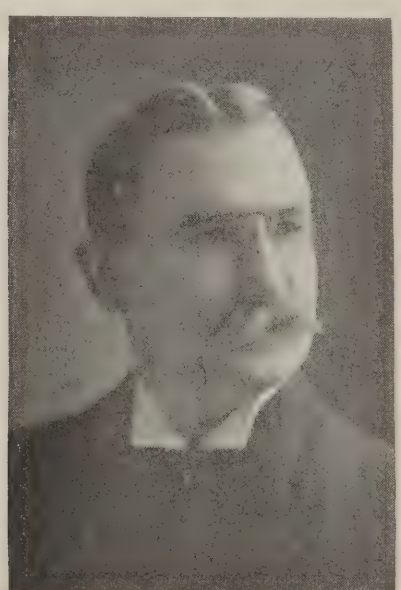


gone through an experience before and appreciated how much this would mean. He was informed that it was past the time for new business and that a suspension of rules would be needed. He said he understood that, but he stood by it and house rules admitted it. Then it went over to the senate and senate rules did not know about. He waited just one week and then calmly announced he was prepared to make a declaration on it. This was rather unusual for a first year man, but he did it so modestly and quietly that the senate rules was impressed and he was given the hint that if he would wait a bit it would be fixed up. He accepted that statement and then, fortunately, in a day or so the strike was formally declared off. It was an honest move—just the sort of move republicans must be prepared to make if they want to hold the best share of the people. Mr. Burnett was a steadfast opponent of the liquor legislation of the year, and yet here again he held the respect of the members all the time. On the public lighting committee he has been a source of strength to those who have sought legislation for the proper regulation of gas and electric light companies. He had charge of several of the reports of this committee and always acquitted himself with credit. He found this committee appointment particularly agreeable when he had the bill for $1 gas for the city of Melrose, his own city, and his influence was clearly attested by the ease with which this matter was sent along. Here again he was

a tower of strength on the East Boston gas bill. He was one of the little coterie within the committee who insisted that the gas commission should make good on their promises to settle the trouble in which the people of East Boston found themselves. Outside of his own committee, however, he was able to exert a potent influence on matters of legislation affecting his own people in particular and the state as a whole. Among the matters of local interest in which he figured prominently are those concerning the optional power of the city committee relative to holding caucuses, the bill relative to the acts of the Melrose Methodist church, the amendment of the city charter, and the bill relative to Mt. Hood in Melrose. Born in Charlestown he has lived in Melrose for years, having been a member of the town and city government there.

Herbert W. Burr.

Herbert W. Burr, of Ward 24, Dorchester, put through the legislature two measures of considerable importance. The first, it might be said, is one of interest not only to Dorchester householders but to householders the entire city over. It is a law which provides that any street, 40 feet wide, in safe condition, may be accepted by the city and can later be regularly constructed whenever the city has the money available. For years, householders who have bought little homes on unaccepted streets, which meet almost all conditions, have been held up by the story that no money was available for construction purposes. The result has been that, though living in the city and paying taxes to the city, they have been deprived



of their rights. Now under this bill it is possible for those streets to be accepted by the city with the consequent benefits, while the city can construct it at will. The chances are, of course, that this legislation will also operate to make the city hasten the construction.

The other measure has a political as well as humane understanding. It protects the republican county officeholders from removal for merely partisan purposes. As it is now, there are, in the employ of the county, a number of worthy republicans who have always been in danger of being swept out in the event of a change in the sheriff without regard to the value of their services. It is provided under this measure that their tenure shall rest at the hands of the justices of the court and that removals shall not be made without their permission. Neither bill was desired by the Boston city administration but Burr was clever enough to slip them through.

This has been Mr. Burr's first year in the legislature. He was on constitutional amendments and public service. He was born in Boston and is a merchant tailor. He has been a member of the common council and belongs to the Republican club, the Ashmont and Shawmut clubs.

John J. Butler.

John J. Butler of Ward 18, Boston, has now completed his third year in the house without any sign of a lagging of his zeal for his people. He is employed between sessions by the Boston Elevated railroad, but to his credit and that of the company for which he works, it cannot be said that it has ever affected his vote on labor matters in any way. Mr. Butler feels that corporations, and big corporations at that, are bound to grow more common rather than disappear. Under the circumstances he starts with the proposition that it is vastly better to take hold and see that the labor interests are



safeguarded in their connections with corporation measures, rather than be in a constant state of warfare on that point. Again and again he has come to the front with a suggestion which has worked along that line in a most successful way. Butler is a good consistent democrat, and as far as has been in his power he has endeavored to uphold the democratic administration in Boston and to give the proper support to Mayor Fitzgerald and his desires. He was born in Ireland in 1865. He has in his time been a car driver, station master and collector. During his service in the house he has been on the committees on the relations between employers and employes, constitutional amendments and libraries. This year he was on the committee of liquor law. He is a member of the A. O. H. and the K. C.

Edward C. Callahan.

Labor men in the house are roughly divided by outside observers into two classes—those who talk labor because it is the proper thing, and those who talk it because they believe in it. It is easy to see the distinction. Edward C. Callahan of Lawrence, who represented part of the 7th Essex district, is placed in the last class. There has been



no more ardent advocate of labor causes, but even the men whom he has raked over coals in debate and general discussion admire him because his sincerity is so apparent. If Callahan has any other cause close to his heart it is that of Ireland, where he was born. He has for several years been the secretary of the United Irish Societies, and has performed the duties of that office with discretion. His labor sympathies have been worked into his flesh and blood, for he spent a long apprenticeship in the mills, working out his own salvation. That is the sort of an experience which makes a man a real advocate in time of stress. A year ago he was much out of the house through illness, but he has made up for it this year in his steady application to the causes which have interested his people. On all Lawrence matters he has come to the front. In Lawrence he served three terms in the common council. He is a Forester and also holds his membership, as stated, in the United Irish Societies.

William H. Carter.

The man from the small town or city of the state, especially when he is a first-year man, is generally doomed to drop quietly out of sight on some of the minor committees of the legislature and to blush unseen during his initial period in the house. William H. Carter of Needham, who represents the 9th Norfolk dsitrict, escaped that fate, however, and in fact was rather singled out for honors when he was made a member of the public lighting committee. Considering that from the very start it was apparent that this committee would have some very big matters, no less important than the settlement of the price of gas in Boston, to figure over, his appointment was not one of chance but was made deliberately by Speaker Cole, who felt he wanted a well-balanced, capable man, one not to be taken off his feet in a

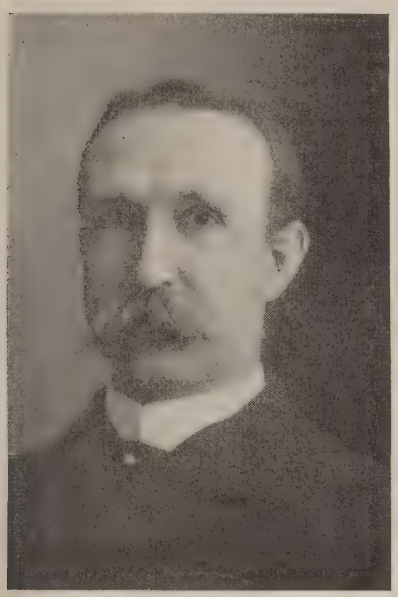


position of this sort. The very able way in which the work of this committee was handled during the year is the best sign that Mr. Carter, with the other men, held to their duties. Mr. Carter, during the year, also worked hard with the idea of securing better banking accommodations in Needham. Because of the rumpus in the banking department of the state, though, the house was a little timorous about taking any step and so he failed in that move. Mr. Carter was born in Highlandville in 1864. He is a manufacturer of knitted goods. In social life he is an Odd Fellow, a Knight Templar and Shriner.

Clarence A. Chandler.

The mere statement of the fact that Clarence A. Chandler was elected to the house from the 8th Plymouth district is almost sufficient praise in itself for any man. The district is strongly republican and Mr. Chandler was elected on the republican ticket, but those who are familiar with the factional troubles which have kept the political waters of that district riled for the past two years realize that something more than the party label is necessary to bring all the warring clans together on one candidate. The trouble started two years ago, when Rep. Turner of Bridgewater tried to obtain an extra term at the hands of the voters. East Bridgewater at that time insisted that it was her turn to name the candidate. The friends of Turner in Bridgewater pressed the claims of their man to the nomination, and in the mix-up that followed a democrat was sent to the house. This year the democrats renominat-

ed their successful candidate of last year, and the fight for election was one of the hottest the district has ever seen. It was decidedly close, but the present representative won out, and without disparagement to the defeated man, it can be said that no better choice could have been made. Mr. Chandler, who was born in Duxbury, October 27, 1852, is a manufacturer and profes-



sional mechanical engineer. Practically his whole education has been along the lines of mechanical engineering, and he is regarded as one of the foremost of that profession in the entire state. He is prominently identified with all the engineering societies in the country. In the legislature he has been a member of the committee on ways and means—one of the hardest working committees in the house—and his duties in connection with the work of that committee have been faithfully performed. The voters of his district are to be congratulated on having had the assistance of Mr. Chandler in straightening out their difficulties.

Allen Clark, Jr.

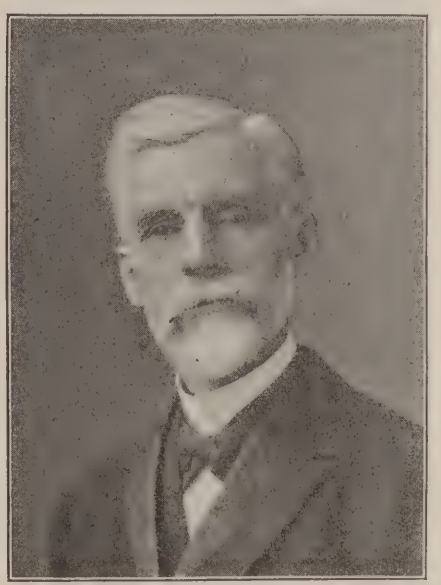
Allen Clark, Jr., was a decidedly popular member of the house of 1904, came back this year for his second term and the house as a whole has been glad to see him. This district is normally republican and a man requires special qualifications to pass muster on the democratic ticket, but he has shown that ability without question. The



liberality of his district has been respected by him, and while a good party man he has not been an offensively partisan representative by any means. No republican in the house can claim that Mr. Clark ever voted against a good measure simply because the democrats did not happen to be backing it. He has not attempted to clog up the session of the house with bills but has devoted himself mainly to seeing that the rights of his home people and the citizens of Boston as a whole were respected and taken care of all the time. In this course it might be said he had the practical example of the best men of the house without exception. His principal effort in the speech-making line was in opposition to the Lomasney bill giving civil service employes the right to appeal to the state board of arbitration in cases of removals and suspensoins. As a part of the Fitzgerald wing of the Boston democracy, Mr. Clark saw in this bill an attempt to tie the hands of the present mayor, and he worked hard to defeat the proposition. Allen Clark was born in Wolverton, England, April 1, 1870. He came to this country whlie quite young and was educated in the public schools and entered into business. He is now a contractor. In 1904 he was a member of the committee on taxation and during the recent session served on the committee on election laws.

Ezra W. Clark.

"One of the youngest of the older men of the house," is the title which Ezra W. Clark of Brockton in the 11th Plymouth district enjoys. He is fully entitled to it, for whether it is sitting as a member of the committee on counties or as a member of the committee on constitutional amendments, there is no man who shows a greater mental and physical activity than he does. He also showed during the debate on the amendment to the liquor laws a scope of view from a temperance standpoint which was worthy of attention at all times. Dr. Clark does not



believe that it is possible to legislate a man good, but he feels it is the duty of the general court to see that the ways to temptation are not made too easy, and the result is that his votes are governed by that line of reasoning. Dr. Clark was an earnest upholder of the Brockton ship canal project in all its stages, and he has also voted with discretion on matters affecting the labor situation. He took a special interest in favor of the anti-cigarette bill and the anti-bucket shop bill. He was born in the Green Mountain state in 1842. He graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1870 and was a member of the house in 1905. A clear speaker, he never engages the time of the house unless he has something to say, and he knows well how to say it. This is a bit of forethought well appreciated. He is a K. P., an Odd Fellow and M. U.

Samuel A. Clark.

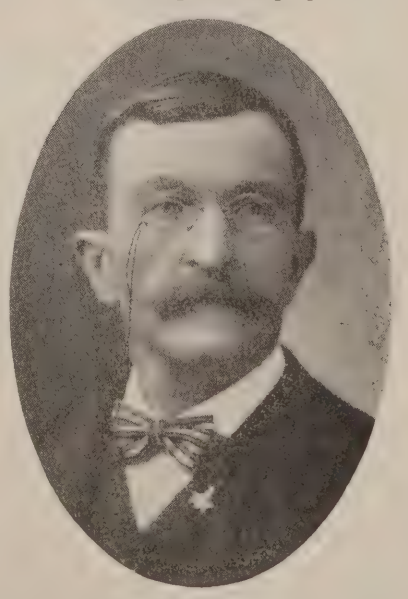
The Worcester county delegation in the lower house is a pretty good one, everything considered, and Samuel A. Clark of North Brookfield is regarded as one of the best. This is his first year, but then he was well tried out at home. When a man has been selectman and trustee of the public library and director of the local bank, there is pretty good reason for feeling he has been tried out in many ways and has not been found wanting. That is the house impression of Mr. Clark, and the result has shown itself in the way he has been able to swing votes for things he is interested in. It was because of his general all-round diplomacy that Mr. Clark was put on the labor committee, and there he justified the confidence shown in him in every way by his attitude on the overtime bill and other matters which came before that committee. On Worcester county matters, and especially those affecting his own particular section, he has been steadfast all the time. Mr. Clark was born in North Brookfield, which he now represents, in 1852. He knows all about the district school, for he was educated there. He is a jeweler and newsdealer, and a pushing one



at that. One of a trio of Clarks in the house, there has never been any conflict of identity in his case. If he persists in coming back another year the whole legislature will be calling him Sam. It has headed that way already.

Samuel F. Coffin.

The street railway companies, which have helped to make many country towns, have also at times helped in the unmaking of them as well. Electric railroading in this state has not been altogether profitable, and as a result the practice has grown up in certain sections that the companies have discontinued the use of tracks simply because the balance sheets did not satisfy the stockholders. Many injustices have been done in that way, and the people have been unable to move in the matter until Samuel G. Coffin of West Newbury, in the 2d Essex district, took it up. This year, the first full year he has been able to serve in the house, in the face of many discouragements Mr. Coffin has secured legislation which will go a long way towards correcting this situation. He has secured from the general court a law which gives the people who are



obliged to suffer in this way the right to go to the superior court and contest the right of the companies to abandon tracks and thus have a full chance to present their case. It is an important matter in every way. Coffin, during his year, has shown so much general pluck that he deserves this victory and it would not have come to him had he not shown his general ability and good fellowship. Mr. Coffin wins his elec-

tions by the narrowest margin possible, but then a democrat who comes from a strong republican section must expect things of this sort. Nor have his efforts been directed entirely to the improvement of conditions in his own town. He has a loyal interest in the whole section of the state wherein he lives, and the decision of the railroads to make the city of Newburyport a billing point can be largely credited to the activity of the present representative from the 2d Essex district. He has not been stubborn or unyielding in his partisanship, but has been willing to give and take with his republican colleagues, and the welfare of the state as a whole he has placed above party questions. He was born in West Newbury in 1851, and was educated in the public schools. He is in the real estate business and has been town treasurer, tax collector and has held other offices in his own town. He is a Mason, Forester and a member of the West Newbury Farmers' Club.

Martin F. Conley.

Martin F. Conley is perhaps the only man in the house who can really claim that he has increased the size of his city by his presence in the legislature, and his first year at that. Yet he accomplished that task for the city of Lowell, for it was Mr. Conley who introduced the bill, which afterwards went through the legislature and was signed by the governor, annexing a part of Tewksbury to the city of Lowell and causing new census figures to be given out. By this same move he also increased the strength of the republicans in Lowell, but he was agreeable to that, even though he stands



as a pretty loyal democrat. Mr. Conley, during the year, has also come to the front as a member of the committee on public charities, and in that branch of legislative work he has shown not a little activity. He had experience from his connection with the Lowell committees of that sort, and he was able to come to the front in the general probing which went on this year. On all party measures he has been a consistent democrat, and on labor matters he has stood by the workingmen. He was especially strong on the bill against the overtime employment of women and children. Mr. Conley is a native of Ireland, having been born there in 1870. He was educated in the public schools and in a commercial college. He is a barber. He belongs to the Foresters and Y. M. C Institute.

John J. Conway, 3d Suffolk.

The Bunker Hill representative in the general court is John J. Conway from Ward 3, Charlestown, and as befits a man from such a locality he has shown himself the sort of a man to stand in the last ditch and forget even the order to retreat. He is a trades union man, being a printer by occupation, but he mixes brains with his principles and the result can be seen in the labor contests which have taken place in the house at various times. Conway's vote can always be found on the affirmative side on any matter in which the cause of labor is at stake, or where it is a question of bettering the conditions for the working people in Boston. He also joined heartily in the campaign to liberalize the liquor laws relating to the city. He was also a stalwart supporter of the bill appropriating $15,000 for music in the metropolitan parks system, his theory being that the poor man who takes his family to the parkways on a Sunday is entitled to the best that can be secured for him in the way of entertainment. Mr. Conway was born in Medford in 1873, and educated in the public schools. He moved to Charlestown



while quite young and has served for four years in the Boston common council from his section, which shows pretty good staying powers to say the least. He belongs to the Jackson Democratic club, Concord Social club, the A. O. H., Typographical Union No. 13, the Urbane Social club and the Catholic Literary union.

John J. Conway, 23d Suffolk.

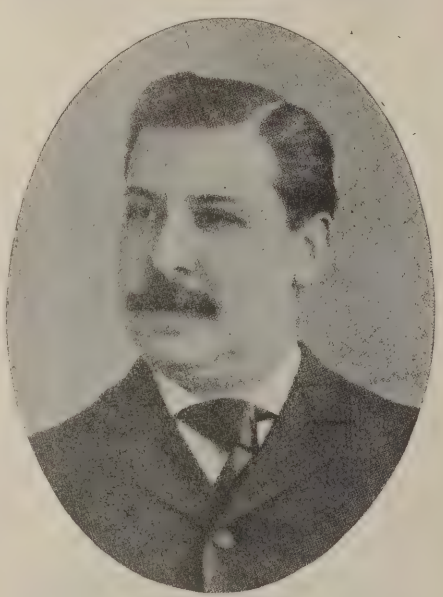
A Boston democrat who votes steadily against all measures for the increased sale of liquor is certain to be a marked man, whatever else he may do, and that is just the position which John J. Conway of Ward 23 took during the agitation in the house. His fellow democrats, and it must be confessed a good many republicans as well, took issue with him and tried to argue it out, but he was not to be moved. His situation was plain as he expressed it. His people protest steadily against liquor saloons being placed within their ward. They do not want them there. If he should vote for liquor measures he would not be representing the wishes of his constituency. It was only a little later in the session that Mr. Conway



stood up against a number of doubting democrats and spoke heartily in favor of the bill to provide a juvenile court in the city of Boston. He threw himself heartily into this project and it was all the more commendable because it was backed by Mr. Storrow, whose bill for increasing the tenure of office of the superintendent of schools Conway had fought. Another man might be accused of trying to make a grandstand play in such matters, but Conway never thinks of that and the point cannot honestly be raised against him. He is a democrat from a republican district, and he feels that it is his duty to interpret as far as possible the desires of his people and he does it pretty effectually. There is hardly a man who can secure so much support and with so great ease from republican leaders than this same representative. A member of the committee on counties he has had the reporting of a number of measures through the year. Mr. Conway was born in Boston, Sept. 2, 1874. He was educated in the public schools and is a gas and electric light fitter. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus. Last year he was a member of the committee on public service, and did good work in handling matters which were brought before that body for consideration.

William H. Cook.

Like all the members of the Fall River delegation, William H. Cook has been a strong upholder of the various labor measures which have come before the house, and because of his length of service he has been able to do effective work for them. His labor has been in a large part the actual rounding up of the votes of members, who, too often it must be confessed, have to be cajoled and almost bargained for. For the topics are aside from their interests and frequently it turns out to be easier for them to vote as the frock coated attorneys wish than otherwise. Mr. Cook has, in addition, worked on various other distinctly local



measures. Mr. Cook was born in Bristol county in Fall River in 1856 He was educated in the public schools and apprenticed to the printing trade, in which business he continued for 22 years. He was assistant assessor in 1892 and 1893 and assessor from 1893 to 1902. He has been a member of the common council and has been in the house since 1904. He is a Mason, a K. of P., and a Red Man. He was on railroads and pay roll.

Michael J. Coyle.

The one man who went on record as protesting against the secret bribery investigation, strange enough, was a Boston democrat and a first year man at that—Michael J. Coyle of Brighton. At the time the investigation was started there was plenty of talk to be heard in the cloak room in opposition to the closed doors, but it remained for Coyle to make the first and only definite motion on that score. In a speech which was of no little value in showing the feeling of the men who questioned the stand taken by the committee on rules, Mr. Coyle introduced a motion that an amendment to the original investigation order be passed providing that the hearings should be opened either to the whole public or the newspapers. It is by that motion that Mr. Coyle is apt to be remembered for some time, for it was a most courageous act on his part, especially when he had the whole committee on rules set against him. But Mr. Coyle wanted to make plain the attitude of the Boston democrats as well as to make his own attitude clear to the people who sent

him and he accomplished both results well. Mr. Coyle also must be credited with good, sensible judgment in voting to give Mr. Moran all he required in the way of assistance. A similar position the house leaders might have well adopted with better satisfaction to themselves. Mr. Coyle, acting from a democratic standpoint and acting for the

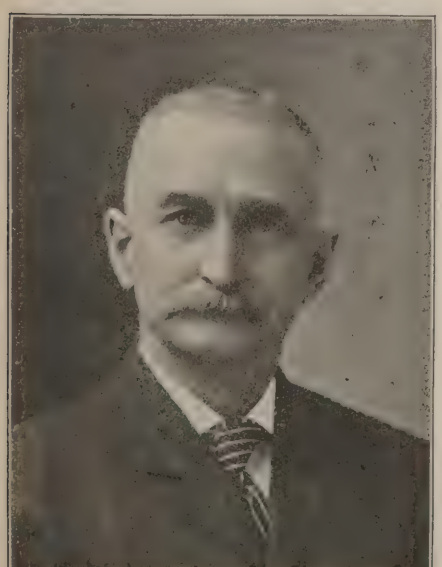


whole city of Boston during this year, sought to remove the petty attempts to quibble with Mayor Fitzgerald—attempts which in the end, would have caused only distress to a number of innocent people. He has, on the whole, pursued a good manly course. Mr. Coyle is Boston born and was educated in the public schools. He is a contractor and a member of the A. O. H. He has been on libraries and public service.

Lyman A. Crafts.

Lyman A. Crafts of Whately served a year's apprenticeship on the committee on public charitable institutions without saying very much out loud. He went back and forth with the other members of the committee and spent the greater part of his time just looking at things and listening to questions and answers. This year he came forth as house chairman of this committee and the effect of his year of quiet was appreciated. When the institution heads asked for money and named the things they were going to spend it for, he very quietly asked them if it was not true that they had got money last year for this specific purpose. It was in this fashion that he caught a number of the institution dreamers.

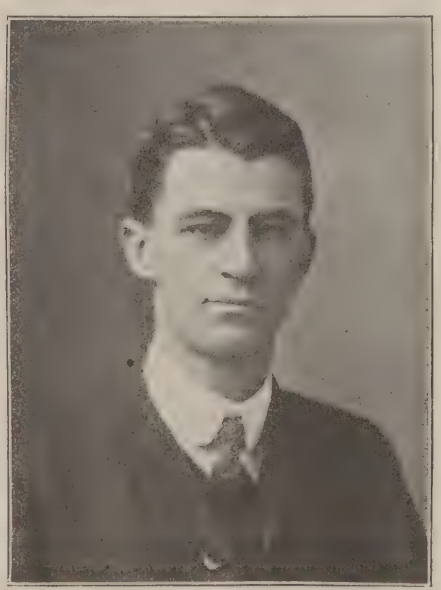
The public charities committee is easily one of the most important in the legislature in many ways. In the first place the state is spending almost 25 percent of all the



money it lays out on charitable work—a sum of over $2,000,000—and it is this committee which has charge of the expenditure. Moreover, Mr. Crafts has been steadily loyal to the western part of the state in all the matters agitated. On the sawdust bill, on the water bill, and on other similar legislation, he has been well to the front interpretating the desires of the people in a pretty capable manner. His town and district should feel well satisfied with having sent him back and it would be their misfortune to refuse him out another year, now that his position has easily become one of the important ones in the legislature. Mr. Crafts was born in Whately and is a farmer and tobacco grower.

Edward C. Creed.

When a man is the fourth or fifth of a name and family to occupy a seat in the house of representatives, with predecessors who have done their duty well, his work can, in a way, be said to be cut out for him. To his credit, Edward C. Creed, from Ward 15, South Boston, has lived up to the standard his brothers set for him. He has been a sane, conservative legislator, holding the respect of the members without abating any of his own opinions or neglecting the desires of those who sent him. His character was well evidenced in the debate in the house on the question whether John B. Moran, as district attorney, should have all the assistance he asked of the legislature, or whether he should have only as much as the legislature saw fit to give him. Mr. Creed held and voted that he ought to get all he asked for, as from his own experience as a lawyer he judged this course necessary. Towards the close of the session, Mr. Creed also did pretty valiant work for his home on the senatorial districts recon-



struction bill. South Boston was in danger of being divided up like all Gaul into three parts, or even more, if that had been possible. Mr. Creed worked hard, finally preserving South Boston in its present form with the addition of Ward 16, so as to give it its full strength instead of splitting it up. Under this arrangement, South Boston will still control the senator absolutely for the next 10 years. Mr. Creed was born in Boston in 1877, and was educated in the public schools and at the Boston University law school. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and Foresters. He was on public service.

Grafton D. Cushing.

The real aristocrat of the legislature this past year has been Grafton D. Cushing of Ward 11, Boston. Incidentally he has been one of the most genial and affable committeemen in a long period. The members of the liquor law committee say without exception that they would not want a better man to work with. The house was disposed to receive Mr. Cushing with a grain of distrust. It has ended in willingly following his lead. The best proof of the change of heart is found in the way it advanced for him through all its stages his bill for the treatment of delinquent children which was designed to save the little ones as far as possible from contamination with criminals and others. Incidentally Boston folks who are honestly rejoicing in the injection of common sense into the liquor laws must thank him in no small way. Mr. Cushing from the first frankly declared himself against allowing the cheaper hotels and dives of Boston to set up midnight drinking parties at which young girls might be led astray. But he was agreeable to the amendment proposed, provided proper limitations on such abuses were devised, and his speeches on this matter were a decided help in clearing the atmosphere. The bill for delinquent chil-

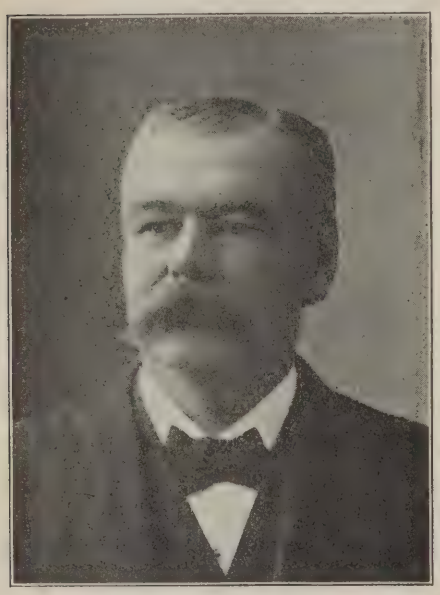


dren was very close to his heart, and his success in getting the measure through was something which pleased the house almost as much as it did him. On the floor in debate Mr. Cushing has not been a ready talker but he has been rather a good one, speaking with clearness on whatever topic hs essayed. The welfare of the city and state as a whole has been behind all his acts and no man in the entire house can lay claim to being actuated by a purer sense of duty than the tall representative from Ward 11. Long before he came to the state house he had friendly relations with Gov. Guild, but to his credit be it said that there is no man who has refused so absolutely to make use of any of the advantages which that friendship might have brought him for advancing legislation. He has always taken pot luck on the floor with the members, winning his cases purely by legislative methods. In the legislature he has been a member of the committees on education and liquor law. Mr. Cushing was born in Boston. He was educated at Nobles school and at Harvard College. He is a lawyer and is president of the Republican club of Massachusetts. He is also president of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. He is a close personal friend of Pres. Roosevelt for whom he has the greatest admiration.

Charles L. Davenport.

Rodman Peabody of Cambridge was the means of paying Charles L. Davenport of Malden, one of the prettiest compliments which could be paid to any man during the course of a legislative year. Mr. Peabody, who is chairman of the committee on metropolitan affairs, was making up a subcommittee to consider the Boston-Cambridge subway matter, which was as complex a proposition as the legislature has had in many years. Here was a case where nine distinct parties, many of whom were in disagreement, had to be considered and the question was on the formation of a sub-committee which would be satisfactory to all interests. Five men were named and for each appointee he gave reasons for his choice. Charles L. Davenport was one of that sub-committee and he was selected, according to Mr. Peabody, for his cool judgment and general ability. There are plenty of men in the house of course, who regard Mr. Davenport chiefly as against every thing on general principles, but they all had to admit the justice of these grounds. Mr. Davenport has had a busy year of it. He could have easily sat back in his seat and voted yes and no without much mental effort and acquired a large list of friends by doing so. But that is not his method. If he goes into a thing, he takes full part in the labors and responsibilities. He did so on the taxation committee, of which he was chairman, and on every other committee with which he was connected. For this

conscientiousness he has had to pay the penalty, but he has had the satisfaction of knowing that he has done his duty. He is aggressive, but on the whole that is a pretty good quality. Mr. Davenport was born in Malden and has had a busy life since the beginning. He has been in the common council, has been a water commissioner



and a sinking funds commissioner. He is president of the Eastern Salt company. He is a Mason, a K. T., belongs to the Malden, Jeffries Point, and Corinthian Yacht Clubs, and the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Michael P. Daly.

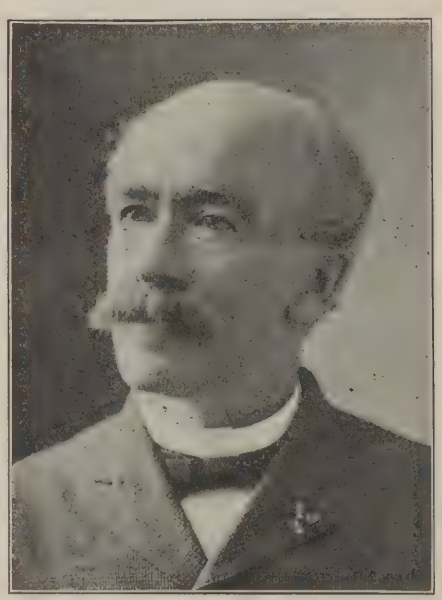
The first year man in every legislative body expects to find himself placed in the seen but not heard class. If he chooses to break out of that during his incubator period he must be prepared to take the consequences. There are not many who do it and of that number not over 30 percent of them make good after the initial plunge. With all this in mind, though, Michael P. Daly of Ward 18, Boston, took the step. It was not because he felt forward, but inasmuch as he is chairman of the Ward 18 democratic committee, he found the pressure was something he could not resist. He was obliged time and time again to come forward to object to legislation which he felt would have made the work of the democratic administration in Boston harder and he was looking after their interest accordingly. On labor matters and on matters relating to Boston schools he also came to the



front. As a promoter also he worked hard for the juvenile court bill which will go a long way towards doing away with the sentencing of minor children to terms of imprisonment—something which has taken place only too often in Boston courts and often times for trivial offences. Mr. Daly was born in Boston in 1876 and graduated from the public school. He is a master roofer by occupation. He belongs to the K. C., the A. O. H. and the Sons of Veterans.

Thomas L. Davis.

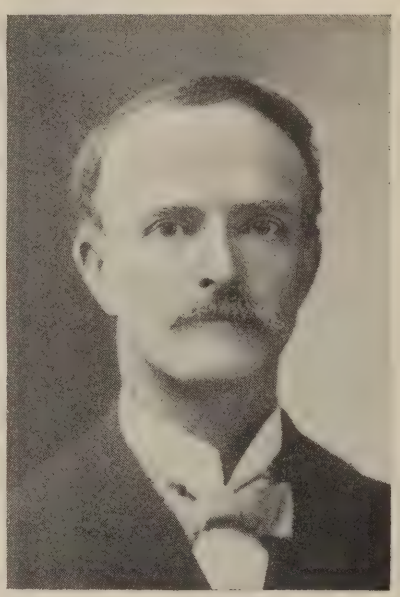
Thomas L. Davis of Salem, the hero of countless legislative contests, this year put through one measure in which he has found more satisfaction than in anything else in his whole political career. In his day Mr. Davis of Salem has scored some pretty good-sized victories, victories which meant votes and more distinction for him, but this particular affair could hardly be said to be of that kind. In fact, except for a few select ones, the public has been giving but little attention to it. Yet Mr. Davis is entitled to all the satisfaction he feels, and it is highly creditable to him. It is the resolve which sets to work the new commission which is to look after the industrial training of the blind. No finer thing could actuate any man than this move and when Gov. Guild gave him the pen with which he signed the bill, he personally congratulated the genial man from the witch city on the energy which he had put into the matter. That pen, on a special sheet of parchment surrounded by a suitably engrossed statement which Mr. Davis himself got up, will form an ornament of the headquarters of the commission when it gets to work. His name does not appear anywhere on it, and it would seem as if the new commissioners might spell out his efforts a little and make it their business to see that somewhere on the framed picture



due acknowledgement is made of the fact that the whole commission came about through the kindly efforts of Davis of Salem. Besides this Mr. Davis has kept an eye on all Salem matters and did his share of work on the United Shoe machinery bill. Mr. Davis has been a member of the house since the session of 1900, and although a staunch democrat there is little reason for doubting that he can stay for as many years more, unless he should decide to give up his legislative work and run for the mayoralty in his city. During his career at the state house he has served on most of the important committees. During the session just closed he has been a member of the committee on sducation and clerk of the committee on mercantile affairs. Mr. Davis was born in Boston in 1852, was educated in the public schools, and has been a bookkeeper, shoe finisher and insurance agent.

Charles A. Dean.

After five years of effort, having suffered innumerable rebuffs from various legislatures and having had to fight every step of the way, always against odds, Charles A. Dean of Wakefield, who came back to the house this year after an absence of some little time, has succeeded in getting through the general court legislation relative to workingmen's fares and workingmen's trains. It was the one thing which he has had closest to his heart for years and his victory is well desreved. He has had it included in the railroad law codification. The fight was kept up to the very end. The recess committee did not take note of it and Dean had to begin his fight in the house to get an amendment in. Then it went to the senate and the senate refused to concur. While he was serving as a member of the committee on rules during the bribery investigation, however, a committee of conference was appointed and with victory at hand he had to return to the house, fight down the acceptance of this report and secure a new committee of conference of



which he was a member. This is a victory which means much to all the workingmen and women of greater Boston. Mr. Dean this year, as in every other year, has been conscientioous in all his work. He fought hard for the assignment of wages bill and has been a central figure in every other piece of legislation tending to the amelioration of the condition of the workingman. His worth was recognized early in an appointment to the committee of rules, the most important committee in the legislature. He was also appointed on insurance.

Mr. Dean was born in England and educated in the public schools. He has been a farmer and has carried on the rattan business. He has also held numerous town offices.

William M. Dean.

William M. Dean of Taunton has been one of the quiet members of the legislature this year, this being his first appearance. He has been at hand, however, on all matters relating to the city of Taunton. Taunton's representation in the house and senate has been split into two wings, as it were, and Dean's position has been to see that the interests of his city did not suffer in



the contest between the two champions.

Mr. Dean, for his part, has lent a hand on various matters relating to Bristol county—namely, the bill for the weekly payment of wages to county employees. He is Taunton born and bred, having seen the light of day there in 1874. He was educated at the

Boston University law school. He was shortly afterwards admitted to the bar and opened an office in Taunton. He is a Knight Templar, an Odd Fellow, an Elk, a member of the A. O. U. W., and a son of the American Revolution. He served this year on the committees on constitutional amendments and federal relations.

Robert T. Delano.

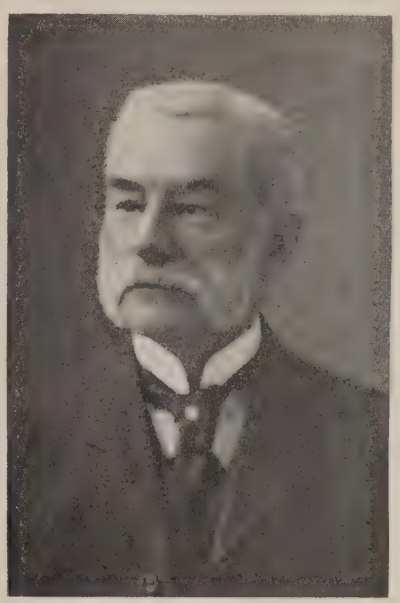
The separation of Onset from Wareham in Plymouth county is something which the Wareham people have to fight year after year. It is one of the burdens which falls naturally on the shoulders of the man who comes to the general court from the 6th Plymouth district. This year it was borne by Dr. Robert T. Delano, who has just completed his first year, and the Onset people made a more determined campaign than



ever. Possibly they figured that because he was a new man they would have an easier task of upsetting him. On the contrary, while their plans were stronger than ever he turned them over and had the proposition referred to the next general court. It was considerable of a victory, and with the friendly alliances he has made among the members there is little doubt that on his return next session he will be able to fight it off again. Dr. Delano was on the labor committee and he proved a good conservative man. He voted for the labor measures which he regarded as proper and was recognized as independent at all times. Both the labor men and the anti-labor men thus learned to appreciate his position. Outside of the division question his town had no special interest at stake in the legislature, that issue really being quite enough. Dr. Delano was born in Marion in 1857. He went to Pierce Academy and graduated from the Philadelphia Dental college. He is a dentist and enjoys a lucrative practice in his section. He is a member of the Masonic order, and is also prominent in the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Red Men.

Charles E. Dennett.

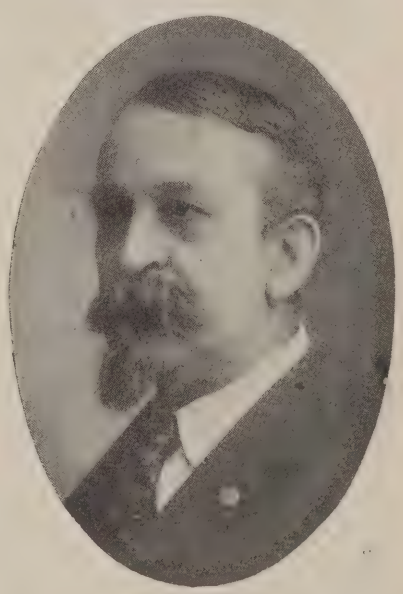
The action of Gov. Guild in signing the bill for free employment agencies in certain cities brought considerable satisfaction to Charles E. Dennett of Malden. He was the man who introduced the bill for this purpose, and he gave it his very best attention during the session until it was a law of the state. It took grit and energy but he displayed it, just as he did a little later when he opposed all the bills to allow midnight sales of liquor. His theory on that score is that 17 hours a day are enough for this traffic, and he held to it despite all efforts to draw him off. He was also during the year personally interested in the bills for the consolidation of city departments in Malden and worked hard for the success of the measure for the purchase of a life-sized painting of Abraham Lincoln which the state has recently purchased and which is regarded as a very fine work of art. Although not making any special pretence on labor matters, Mr. Dennett voted for the overtime bill at all stages and stood by it manfully. He is one of the New Hampshire men in the house. He was born and educated in Portsmouth. He is in the real estate and insurance business. He was postmaster for four years, was in the board of aldermen for two years, and has been president of the Republican city committee for three years.



Socially he is connected with the Masons, Odd Fellows and Knights of Honor.

Daniel E. Denny.

The special G. A. R. representative in the legislature is Daniel E. Denny of Worcester from the 15th Worcester district. He has the air of a soldier, rather than a veteran about him, and it is characteristic of the modesty of the man that in the outline sketches of his life which he has had to give during the year he has never once mentioned his war record. It has been well recognized at home, however, where he headed the largest G. A. R. post in the state for years. Furthermore, during this late session of the legislature, Gov. Guild gave evidence of a full knowledge of it when he appointed him one of the state trustees of the Soldiers Home in Chelsea, a place of distinction and honor. Mr. Denny has been doing more than feel his way during this year. Although it



is his first appearance in the house, he has been striking out for his home section, and on all bills relating to the city of Worcester he has been a steadfast upholder of the interests of the heart of the commonwealth. He has had occasion to speak at various times during the session and on those occasions he has shown his ability to handle himself with dignity and to hold the attention of the house. On the committee on military affairs he has been a controlling force, and while he was opposed to a memorial for Spanish war veterans, it was not from any personal reasons but because he felt that inasmuch as the state had allowed the Civil war soldiers to go for 40 years without any state memorial, the Spanish war soldiers could afford to wait awhile. He comes from an old Worcester family, and was born in that city in 1845. He is in the real estate and insurance business.

John Diggins.

When a democrat is elected to the house from Somerville it pays as a matter of ordinary precaution for the rest of the members to sit up and take notice. That was the general feeling regarding the entry of John Diggins from the 6th Middlesex district, and after a year in the house the members feel that Diggins has justified the action of his constituents. Mr. Diggins has justified the democrats who nominated him as well as the republicans who of course helped at his election. He has come pretty near being a representative for the whole people of his section, and while that is talked about as the ideal condition the occasions when a man bears it out are so few that it is worth making a note of it. Mr. Diggins, who is a cotton broker and bank-



er, views legislative matters in a calm, collected and decidedly sane manner. He has introduced an element of forethought into legislative life that has been well appreciated. The people are generally represented by either lawyers with theories or young men without any occupation. Mr. Diggins has seen all the time that every dollar which the general court spends has to come out of some one and in his own modest way he has sought to prevent the figure going too high. He has been very earnest all the time, and that fact has helped to win him the friendship of the more solid men of the house, wholly irrespective of party lines. He served on the committees on education and fisheries and game.

J. Frank Donahue.

The real David Harum of the legislature has been J. Frank Donahue of Grafton in the 9th Worcester district. Mr. Donahue is



short and stout and although he has no twang he is credited with being the best horse trader in the legislature, and even the

up state members play away from him. In legislation he is able to jockey with equal facility, as those who have run against him have found out. Donahue came down with an appetite for a lot of things for his home section and he came pretty near going away with them. They will not be found in the shape of bills with the name of Grafton labelled all over them. On the contrary they are general measures, but it was predicted that if the session had lasted much longer Grafton would have been officially exempt from the state tax and assessments of any kind. As to the bills which he thought might injure his home section a book could be made of them without much trouble. Mr. Donahue was born in Grafton, which he thinks is really the original site of the Garden of Eden. He was educated in the public schools and went to work as soon as he got out. He unites when he is at home the duties of village undertaker, and horse, cattle and carriage dealer. He was in the house of 1904 and served on the committee on public lighting. He does not admit any secret societies but is credited with having the pass words of about all of them. This year he served on the committee on roads and bridges.

William J. Doogue.

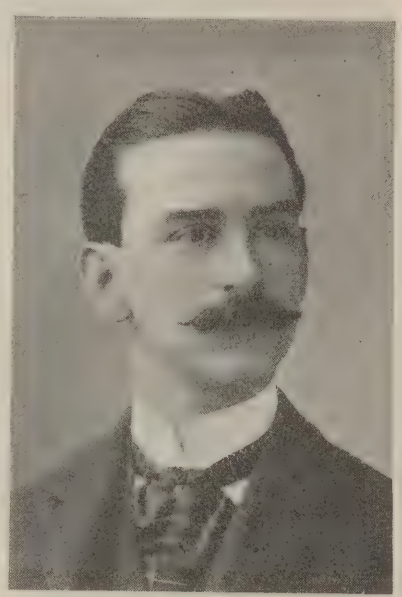
William J. Doogue of Ward 16, Boston, is going to blossom out as an aldermanic candidate in Boston this fall, and his friends feel fairly confident that he will make a landing. He really has a good issue in the matter of his attempts to change over the board of appeal in Boston. This organization is now made up of an architect, a builder and one man appointed by the mayor. They sit on all matters of dispute over buildings in Boston, and while but little public attention is attracted to them they have a very great sway. The contention of Mr. Doogue, which he tried to impress on the legislature, is that the make-up of this board should be changed. He holds that by putting an architect and a builder on as two of the three members of the board exactly the same interests were being conserved. He wants to have a change made so that an architect or a builder should be selected, but that a trades union man should be given one of the three places. As it is now the labor interests are but rarely represented. It is a good sensible argument in every way, and he fought hard for it. The seed that he has sown is certain to bear fruit by another year. Mr. Doogue during his year acquired considerable publicity from his position as a member of the committee which made an appropriation for the Jamestown exposition at Virginia. Not a little pressure was brought to bear on him, but this was a case where an immense trade in shoes and other articles was at stake, a trade which would have been cut off without any question had the appropriation been nullified. On the whole the state should be glad of the position which he took in the



matter. He has been an energetic member on all Boston matters. He was born in Boston in 1876, was educated at Boston college and the Boston University law school, and is a practising attorney. Unlike most of the Boston representatives Mr. Doogue is not a graduate of the common council. His first political office came to him through his relation to the house of 1905. In that body he was clerk of the committee on drainage and a member of the committee on state house. This year he served on federal relations and was also a member of the special committee on redistricting the state into senatorial districts.

John J. Douglass.

Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston had no more steadfast and consistent upholder on Beacon Hill than John J. Douglass of East Boston, in the 2d Suffolk district. Mr. Douglass is a good enemy or a good friend, and he never tries to play both sides at once. He was one of the earliest supporters of the mayor in his original canvass and he never wavered in his support, when, after the election, the legislature showed a disposition under certain leadership to interfere directly in the running of the city of Boston. That was the ground on which he made his attack against the bill allowing appeals from city offices to the state board of conciliation and arbitration. Technically Mr. Douglass saw many points in this measure deserving of his approval. But he also saw back of it that a bill which was drafted out of a personal desire to get even with a chief executive who was elected by the whole people of Boston could hardly be certain



of a fair interpretation. He saw ahead the possibilities of endless disputes in which the big men could fight honest attempts to remove them, whereas the laborers would simply be crushed out by the burden of red tape. It was the same line of reasoning which he employed on the bill to establish in city hall a controller who really would be but little else than an official detective of the administration. Douglass is a very capable debater, a man who might be rated as an orator when at his best. He has been an able representative of his district during his period of service. Born in Boston, he is a graduate of Boston college and of the Boston University law school. He is a member of the K. of C., A. O. H., and M. C. O. F. Besides being on bills in third reading, he was also on state house committee.

Thomas Dowd.

Thomas Dowd of Fall River is one of the graduates of the mill spinning room who has worked his way to the legislature. Thomas cares but little for the finer arts of statecraft and does not enter the speechmaking line. Yet for all that he is effective when it is a case of going forth and getting men to vote the right way. As Dowd himself says it: "I care not who makes the speeches, as long as I am promised the votes," and when the overtime and other labor matters are up his work shows to the advantage of the causes in which he is interested. This year Mr. Dowd served on the liquor law committee, and he occupied a unique position there. He stood for a square deal all round and protested against the city of Boston being set aside and allowed the only chance at the various liberal provisions of the new laws suggested. Efforts were made to move him but they failed completely, and though he lost he went down with all colors flying. Dowd also showed himself in good form on the Judge McDonough incident, when he stood by the justice at every turn of the wheel and worked persistently for him. Mr. Dowd was born in Ashton, England, in 1865. He was educated in the public schools. He is a hatter spinner. He was in the house in 1904 and 1905. He was a worker for the bill



to allow the weekly payment of county employes, a measure of very considerable interest to his home section.

Jeremiah F. Downey.

The real star trust buster and opponent of corporation control in the house, this year as last, has been Jeremiah F. Downey, one of the democratic representatives from the classic city of Cambridge. Mr. Downey is small in stature and he sits well back in the house, but he never has any trouble in making himself heard all over the chamber. At the same time there is never any doubt as to what he is driving at. He hits right out from the shoulder and although the house has not always followed him in his ideas and views relative to legislation, there is one matter in particular in the defeat of which he has taken great satisfaction. That is the subject of mergers. He was perhaps the most vociferous opponent of this bill in the house last year, and this year when the subject came up again he came to the front once more and tackled the proposition with all the fire and vim he could muster. But he has taken an active part in the debates on other matters this year. The people of Cambridge had no more earnest advocate in the new subway matter than this



same young democrat, and on the senatorial redistricting bill, although it was a losing fight, he made a determined stand in the interests of fair play to the members of his party. Here, however, he was up against a state organization which meant to make itself as strong as possible at any cost. They had the votes, and all the argument and

logic in the world could not have prevented them from carrying out their purpose. It is said that the Middlesex county commissioners are planning to cut up the university city in such a manner as to make rough sledding for those democrats who care to enter the representative fight this fall, and it has been hinted that Mr. Downey would not have very smooth sailing if he sought another election to the house. But his opponent, whoever he may be, will know that he has been in a contest before he succeeds in turning down the present aggressive member, for his record is one which ought to give satisfaction to the people of that section. Mr. Downey was born in Cambridge in 1878, graduated from the Lawrence Scientific school in 1900 and is a mechanical draughtsman. He served in Company L, 1st U. S. volunteer engineers during the Spanish war. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

Andrew P. Doyle.

It was not necessary for the New Bedford labor men to charge Andrew P. Doyle of the 8th Bristol district to look after their interests when he came to the legislature or to nudge him on this matter during the session. The support of measures of this sort is something born in his blood and his name will be found on every roll call during the entire year in favor of the laboring man. He was a stalwart supporter of the overtime bill and in common with the other men who appreciated the trick he strongly opposed the attempt to add an overtime rid-



er to the child labor bill, which the men who killed the original overtime bill tried to offer as a sop. His course was indeed steadfast throughout, and his friendship with other men not specially interested on their own account helped the cause along. His loyalty to the people of his district and of the city of New Bedford as a whole is one of his most prominent characteristics. On every matter which came up for consideration his aim was to find out just what effect it would have on New Bedford, and once he became convinced in his own mind that the effect would be detrimental to his city and his people, all the persuasive powers of the entire house combined could not bring him to the support of that measure. No man in the entire legislature has sought more eagerly to find out what were the wishes of his constituents and carry out those wishes to the end. His action in sticking to his original position on the 12-o'clock bill in the face of tremendous influence brought to bear upon him at the last moment to bring over to the other side, is worthy of special commendation. Mr. Doyle was born in Ireland in 1869. He was educated in the public schools. In New Bedford he has already served in the common council and the board of aldermen. He is in the insurance business and socially is a member of the A. O. H., and the Knights of Columbus. He was a member of the committee on insurance.

John J. Driscoll.

John J. Driscoll was one of the new men sent from South Boston this year, coming as the representative from Ward 14. He had served in the Boston common council two years and was on the Ward 14 democratic committee. That represented about the sum total of the knowledge which the rest of the house members had of him when he arrived. During the past session, though, he has shown plenty of good points. He



has shown himself a strong man on the labor side of questions, just the sort of a man who is able to hold a position in a convincing sort of a way. He has shown himself a good party man, not one of the offensive kind looking for trouble, but the man who quietly says a word and straightens a matter out when there is danger of partisanship becoming rampant. He has also shown himself to be in thorough accord with the idea of making Boston a bigger, better and busier city. Mr. Driscoll has not attempted to rush in and upset the house rules and precedents during his first year, but he has laid a first class ground work for the future. Born in Boston in 1877, he was educated in the public schools. He is a clerk. His social membership includes the Somerset Associates, the John Mitchell Club and the A. O. H.

Thomas F. Driscoll.

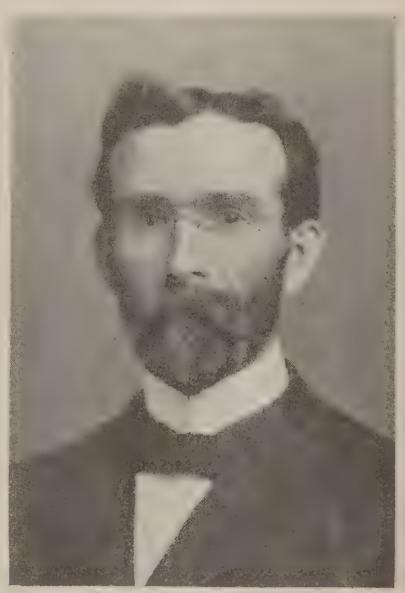
Thomas F. Driscoll, who represents the 26th Suffolk district, is a first-year man and might be classed with the "silent" members of the house, silent only so far as participation in debate is concerned, but none the less vigilant. It is doubtless true that the man with the gift of public speaking comes more or less prominently to the fore, but the house is fortunate in having



a considerable number of good listeners and good thinkers, which are more to be desired than the men of many words. Mr. Driscoll may be classed among those who give attention to discussion rather than who take part in debate, for he has seldom, if ever, taken the floor of the house. Nowadays, however, oratory and debate are non-essentials in the make-up of a legislator. Discernment, judgment and decision are the qualities desired. A first-year man of the minority party, Mr. Driscoll was not burdened with committee duties. Having been given a place on the committee on state house only, he had opportunity to give attention to the hearings on important measures before other committees, and in this way he acquainted himself with many of the matters to be acted upon during the session. His service in the legislature succeeded a five-years term in the board of aldermen of the city of Chelsea, where he became thoroughly familiar with municipal government and its requirements. This service gave him peculiar fitness to pass upon questions affecting municipalities. Mr. Driscoll was born in Salem, November, 5, 1869, and received his education in the public schools. He is a prosperous grocer. Like many other public men, he is conspicuous in fraternal organizations, being a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Eagles, the A. O. H., and the Catholic Order of Foresters. It is probable that Mr. Driscoll will be returned to the house next term.

Patrick J. Duane.

Waltham folks are all proud of the Charles river and many times, it must be confessed, their pride has seemed a little bit overdrawn. Really one of the prettiest stretches of waterway to be found anywhere, it has been used in a number of instances as an outlet for a sewerage system. Of course Waltham people and others have protested and two years ago Mr. Lowell of Newton tried to



have things corrected but failed. But now at last there is every chance of a change for the better. Rep. Duane of Waltham, a first-year man at that, has succeeded in getting through a bill for the purification which will in a short while give to the people a river they can be proud of under all circumstances. It took time and energy to accomplish this, for some vested interests which have used the river for a drainage pool had to be driven out, but Duane fought it at all stages and won the day. Under the bill the people who have been polluting the stream are restrained from any further contamination and this means a complete change. As the river is being taken care of further up by other acts it means an improvement in conditions all around. It is a decidedly creditable victory for a new man and it is doubtful if Mr. Duane on his own account appreciates how much he has won. He was also very much interested in the bill for band concerts in the parks under the control of the metropolitan park commission, and he worked hard for its success. Mr. Duane was born in Cork, Ireland, is an attorney at law and this year has served on the public service committee. Mr. Duane is a democrat and in spite of the fact that his district is strongly republican he was able to win his election with votes to spare. He has been prominent in the local government for years, and his election to the house is evidence of faithfulness at home.

William C. Dunham.

Capt. William C. Dunham of Nantucket continues to set aside all precedents by

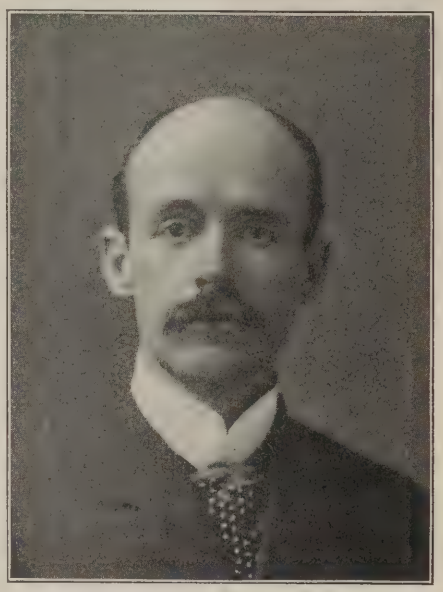
getting appropriations for his beloved island when everything seems set against it. The captain a year ago walked off with a sum of money and this year about the one thing which seemed to be planned ahead was that nothing more should go to Nantucket. But he has upset that idea, and if he comes back next year there is small doubt that he will continue the program. Indeed a talking member allowed that the best thing they could do would be to take the captain into camp, get from him a pledge as to how much he wanted, and then try to compromise. Nevertheless the captain has not worn out his welcome by any means, and when a little while before the close of the session he was taken ill there were many regrets expressed over his absence. Somehow the territory around his seat did not seem natural in the house, and he was given a great welcome when he came back. The captain, besides looking after Nantucket in general, is the particular friend of the shore fisherman, and his kindly efforts have resulted in not a little legislation. He is without any doubt the best possible advocate that the fishermen could have, and the chances are they appreciate the wisdom of continuing him. The captain this session also took a hand in the duck dispute, and carried his way as he generally does in such matters and to the satisfaction of his constituents. The captain confesses proudly that he was born in Nantucket in 1830. That he has sailed the waters in storm and sunshine and that if anyone wants to doubt his ability to do it yet he invites them down to try it out with a good breeze blowing and a bit of a sea running. He is a dealer in scallops and this year as in the past he has been the ruling



spirit in the fish and game committee. He was chairman of fisheries and game and a member of the state house committee.

Theodore F. Dwight.

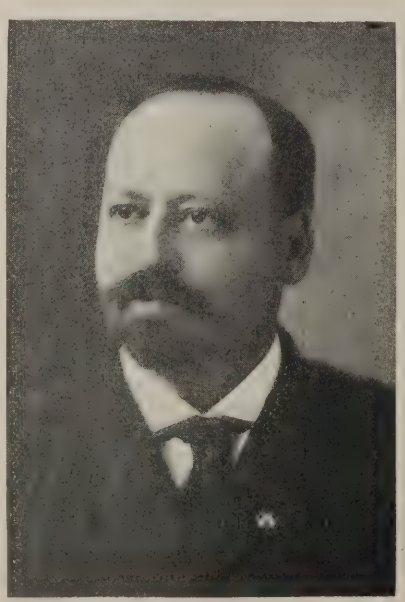
Theodore F. Dwight of Springfield was one of the men who maintained a generally consistent position on the liquor measures, so-called, that came before the house during the current session. He opposed the original 12 o'clock bill on the floor of the house and did not relinquish his attitude when the bill in a modified form, making the provisions of the bill apply only to the city of Boston, came up for discussion and action. His speech against both bills, for he held the principle involved to be the same, was received with marked attention and his consistency and earnestness won him the respect of his auditors. Serving this year on the important committees on education and labor, Mr. Dwight has carefully watched the course of these committees' reports and when occasion called took the floor in their defense. He would not be classed among the orators of the house. Nevertheless, he expresses himself clearly and convincingly, qualities not infrequently lacking in the elocutionist. Mr. Dwight was born in Northampton, Sept. 19, 1863, and received his education in the public schools. He is now in the real estate and insurance business. He has always taken an active interest in public affairs and has been intermittently in the public service since 1899. That year he was elected to the common council of Springfield, to which city he had moved, and was returned the following year. It was this character of service, as well as a knowledge of the man, that led Speaker Frothingham last year to place Mr. Dwight on the committee on cities, considered a good assignment for a first-year man. This year Speaker Cole appointed him to education and labor, committees be-



fore which are heard many of the engrossing questions of legislation. He represents the 4th Hampden district.

E. Alden Dyer.

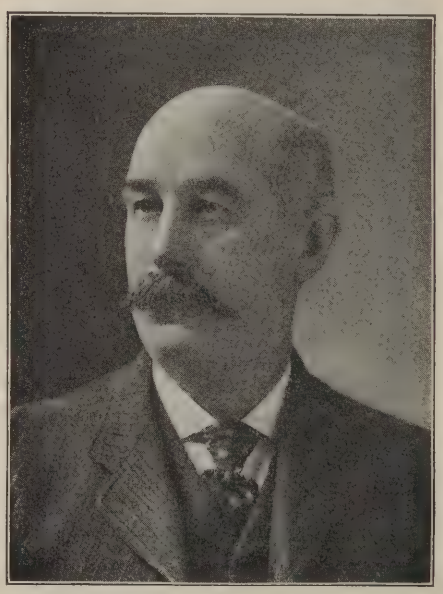
Dr. E. Alden Dyer of Whitman in the 5th Plymouth district has been the apostle of the theory that while trains may wreck passengers they have no right to burn them up. It is so fair a proposition that it seems strange it should be fought, but it was to the very end. The doctor allowed that it was impossible perhaps to prevent fires from starting in train wrecks, but he felt that there should be some means at hand to check such fires, and accordingly he put in a measure to compel the installation of fire extinguishers on trains. He has got it so far now that the railroad commissioners under the law are obliged to make an investigation on this matter and report to the next legislature, so that it is likely that it will be a law on the books of next year. To accomplish this Dyer had to bluff down the railroad committee, one of the most strongly entrenched committees in the legislature, and he also got after the railroad commissioners themselves. He is a first-year man, and they did not take his efforts seriously, but he quietly remarked that he had defeated the railroad committee once in the house and that he would go back again and



repeat it. Then they decided that they would make a full investigation this summer, and they are on it. The doctor is a member of the public lighting committee. Born in South Abington, July 17, 1857, he was educated at Bellevue Hospital Medical college. He is connected with many medical societies, and is a Knight Templar.

Jonathan P. Edwards.

Jonathan P. Edwards of Dennis, representing the 2d Barnstable district for the second time, is a typical son of Cape Cod and a worthy conservator of the interests of the district. He is not given to much speaking, but when occasion demands his voice has been heard and with such telling effect that his wish has become law. When the bill to keep the seiners out of Barnstable bay was being considered, Capt. Edwards took the floor for his fellow citizens and, despite the eloquence of legal training of his colleague, by his sturdy defense of the "fishers of the Cape" won the day for his constituents. When he declared that "God Almighty meant men to catch fish according to their ability, whether by seines or bent pins," the house went with him. He has many of the characteristics of his illustrious forebear, whose name he adorns. Although Mr. Edwards is now a cranberry raiser and dealer, his interest in and knowledge of fishing led to his appointment to the committee on fisheries and game this year. Last year he was a member of the committee on harbors and public lands, an equally appropriate assignment. It is doubtful if any other one member of the committee has given more assiduous attention to the matters referred to it than has Capt. Edwards, and the uniform favorable action on reports of this committee demonstrate the care with which the matters were considered. His attendance in the house has been the occasion of favorable



comment. His unvarying good temper and geniality have made him popular in corridor and reading room. Mr. Edwards was born in Dennis, April 7, 1854, and was educated in the public schools of that place. In politics, he is a republican; in orders, a Mason.

Winslow H. Edwards.

Winslow H. Edwards of Easthampton, who has just finished his second year in the house, is said to be inclined to retire and return to the active practice of law. There can be no doubt that the lawyer member who devotes his time to his legislative duties as faithfully as does the representative from the 2d Hampshire district must of necessity neglect his own business to a greater or lesser degree, and for that reason a great sacrifice is made in many instances, but the state as a whole is distinctly the gainer by such sacrifices. No man has come more prominently to the front in two years than has Rep. Edwards. Last year he was rather quiet and reserved, so that his ability was not fully appreciated by those who were not intimately associated with him on the committee on probate and chancery. During the present session he has been heard from on several occasions on the floor of the house and his speeches have furnished a refreshing innovation. His argument against the passage of the Touraine bill and other suggested liquor legislation which sought to let down the bars which at present control the traffic were among the best efforts of the session. He was also a persistent opponent of the bill to pension judges

of the probate courts, and all matters which came before his committee on probate and



chancery received his careful attention. He must really be credited with having saved the dance hall bill, so-called, for it was he who suggested the new draft which was finally passed by the house after the committee had reported leave to withdraw on the original proposition. Of course it is possible that his own desires as to retirement may not meet with approval of his district. Indeed, if valuable service counts for anything, it is difficult to see how the people of his vicinity can find a more efficient representative. Mr. Edwards was born in North Middleboro, August 13, 1870. He was educated in the public schools and at Amherst college. He has been a school teacher, but is at present a practising attorney.

John F. Egan.

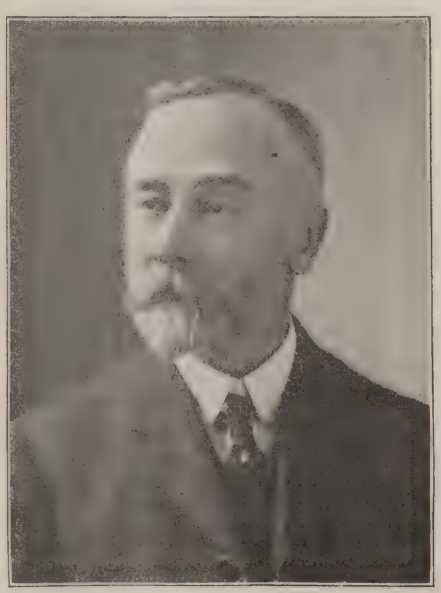
John F. Egan of Boston, a member of the minority party, representing the 19th Suffolk district, is serving his third session in the house. He is one of the younger members of the lower branch and ranks high in the estimation of his fellows. His experience in legislative matters has given him a standing which time and ability alone can give, and his quiet and decided manner have attracted a following of no little consequence. It was during the term of 1904, his first year in the house, that Mr. Egan was appointed to a place on the important committee of that year, the committee on relations between employers and employes, to which was referred the report of the



special recess committee of similar denomination. The vital questions which came before that committee gave Mr. Egan an opportunity for knowledge and action not frequently the lot of a first-year man. His services there were recognized by his appointment in subsequent terms to the important committees on liquor law and mercantile affairs, in both of which Mr. Egan displayed admirable qualities. He has been essentially a committee-worker for he has rarely been heard from on the floor of the house, so that his name has not figured prominently in the press reports of proceedings. Mr. Egan was born in Boston July 6, 1874, and received his education in the public schools of the city. By occupation, he is a contractor. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus. He is also chairman of the Ward 19 democratic committee.

Eugene F. Endicott.

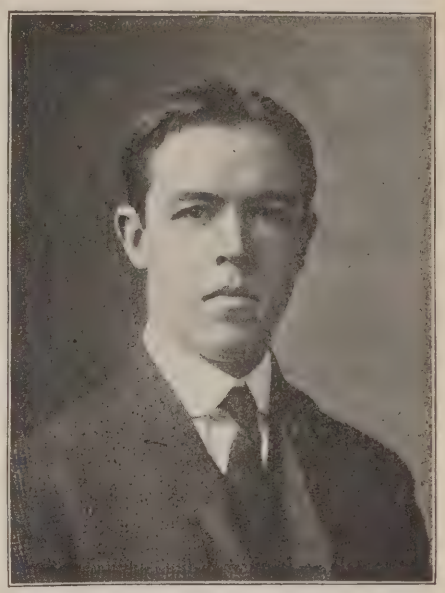
Next to the Gov. Crane years, when a large amount of banking legislation was on tap, this has easily been one of the most important years of the banks and banking committee. Gov. Guild, who early became specially interested in the subject, was fortunate in having Rep. Endicott of Chelsea as the house chairman of the committee. It was owing to his skill in no small part that, after the governor had made up his mind to remove the old bank commission and substitute for the three a single commissioner, he found in Mr. Endicott a man not only capable of handling such a matter in committee, but who had so good a following in the house that it could be taken of there. It was a big contract, for the legislature, after all, is conservative, and though the need of such a change seemed to be apparent on the surface it required some urging to convince the house members that this was just the right



way to remedy the wrongs. Besides there have been other banking matters of very considerable size and interest and in all of them Mr. Endicott has shown the same all-round capability. The representative from Chelsea has never been a man to bid for popular attention on the floor, but it has come to him naturally in the course of his work and he has been worthy of it in every way. Mr. Endicott was born in Chelsea in 1848 and was educated in the public schools. He has been for some years publisher and general manager of the Universalist publishing house. In general house matters he has been strongly on the temperance side in all subjects of debate and on all roll calls. He is a Mason and Odd Fellow.

Wilmot R. Evans, Jr.

Wilmot R. Evans, Jr., of Everett has served two years as a member of the lower branch of the state legislature and this concludes his service there. It was understood that he would aspire for the state senate, but since it is generally conceded that Sen. Dean of Malden will succeed himself it looks as if the young representative from Everett were out of the legislature, at least temporarily. Young Mr. Evans was educated at Harvard college and later graduated from the Boston university school of law. Last year, his first in the lower branch, he was given a place on the judiciary committee. This year he served as chairman of probate and chancery and was a member of the federal relations committee. The Everett representative is naturally reserved and undoubtedly this reserve handicapped him in the forensic struggles on the



hill. But he took his work very seriously and gave it much of his time and attention.

Fred A. Ewell.

The house has been training a pretty strong senatorial candidate in Fred A Ewell from the 12th Suffolk district. Although a democrat he has never had any bother getting elected from his ward, in spite of the fact that it is republican in its general make-up, and for that reason there is but little room for doubt that he would be gladly followed as a senatorial candidate. The two hobbies of Mr. Ewell are labor and military matters. The second should perhaps be named first, but his sincerity on labor interests has never been questioned. He has been especially active in his attempts to help along the measures which provide for a limit of eight hours a day for state, county and city work, whether done by the day or by contract. He has also been a loyal supporter of Mayor Fitzgerald in legislation on the hill, the general effect of which was for the betterment of the city of Boston. His position on military affairs has been decidedly prominent, because he has been the spokesman of the adjutant general on all general legislation relating to the militia. He spoke on the floor for the bill limiting the tenure of service of certain regimental officers, a bill which will give the younger men a chance to work up to positions of importance in the militia before they lose all their ambitions. Fred Ewell was born in Bangor, Maine, 1865, and was educated in



the public schools. He is a druggist. He served in the Boston common council and this is his second year in the house. He was clerk of military affairs. He belongs to the Elks, Heptasophs, Ancients, Mercantile Library and 1st battery light artillery.

William O. Faxon.

In every house every year there is always a little inside cabinet composed of the men who shape legislation and see it through. The committee on rules is officially the central body, but the membership of that committee is restricted and thus it happens there grows up among the members a little additional body, a sub-committee of rules as it were, which comes to the front if there is a case of filibustering, and helps out committees which are apt to be swept off their feet by some outside influence in the house. Dr. William O. Faxon of Stoughton in the 8th Norfolk district is a member of this unlisted committee, and the fact that his membership there is unquestioned is a hall mark of itself. All through the session he was continually coming out in support of things which made for the good of the whole state, and though these services were so many that it would be impossible to list them, each in itself was a worthy cause. Officially the doctor was the chairman of



the committee on water supply. He was put on that committee to help bring it up to a high standard, and he did his work well. The committee this year handled the Springfield water problem, which has been hanging fire for years, in so satisfactory a way for all parties that it went through with but few votes against it. The doctor also laid the foundations for a bill of the future which will look to the metering of water supplied to consumers, a system which will reduce water rates, making a consumer pay for only what he uses, instead of having to bear the burden in part of careless or extravagant users. He has given Stoughton and his whole district dignified representation at all times, and yet at a personal cost to himself. The doctor was born in Stoughton and educated in the public schools. He graduated from the Boston University Medical school in 1876. He was a member of the republican town committee for years, and made his first entry into the house in 1905. He is a Mason, K. T., and Odd Fellow, and has been president of the Norfolk club for four years.

Francis J. Fennelly.

Francis J. Fennelly of Fall River may be classed as another of the silent members of the house, so far as public utterance is concerned. In this respect he never transgresses upon the patience of the house, a glaring fault of some of his fellows. It is not, however, to be taken for granted that Fennelly is not conversant with matters up for consideration. There are few better posted men on affairs affecting particularly his own district, as well as the measures of general importance to the people of the commonwealth. Mr. Fennelly enjoys the arguments of the corridor and reading room more than those of the floor, and in his quiet way readily holds his own. His manners and characteristics have won him a host of friends on the hill, and his judgment carries weight. He is recognized as one of the leaders in matters directly affecting labor legislation and has the utmost confidence of the labor leaders throughout the state, especially of the textile centers. Mr. Fennelly was given a place on the committee on street railways this year, being one of the democratic members of that important committee. Owing to the recodification of the railroad and street railway laws and the merger and interurban bills, considered by



the committees on street railways and railroads sitting jointly, this committee appointment was significant of the speaker's opinion of Mr. Fennelly. On the street railway committee Mr. Fennelly was able to accomplish much in the interests of his people. On the measure requiring street railway companies to carry children attending private as well as public schools for half fare, he did splendid work, and much of the credit for the success of the bill is due to his efforts. There was within the committee a disposition to turn down the whole proposition, but the man from Fall River threw himself into the work with zeal, and the result was a favorable report and the passage of the bill. In the session of 1905, it will be remembered, he also accomplished quite a task in securing the Fitzgerald pardon and he carried away with him at the close of that year the pen with which the governor signed the release papers. Last year Mr. Fennelly served on the committee on roads and bridges and retained his interest in matters of that character this year. He represents the 10th Bristol district and is likely to be given another term. He was born in Fall River, Feb. 18, 1860, received his education in the public schools there, and is a newsdealer.

J. Bernard Ferber.

It is doubtful if any young man has been brought more conspicuously to notice in the house this year than J. Bernard Ferber of Boston, chairman of the committee on bills



in the third reading. One of the house wags has facetiously named him "Amendment" Ferber, due to the great number of amendments that he has offered to bills as chairman of the committee through whose hands all matters must go to be passed upon as to their typographical, grammatical and statutory form. Despite the fact that he and his committee have offered more amendments than any other third reading committee in years, they have also carried off the unusual record of never having encountered defeat. Such a record speaks volumes for the thought, care and scrutiny and hours of toil given to the duty imposed by the speaker. Ferber came to the fore early in the session both as a debater and a fighter when the bill to amend the theatre law reached his committee. It will be remembered that an effort was made to rush the bill through in order to relieve a number of halls in some of the smaller cities and towns from the burden of the law passed in consequence of the Iroquois theatre catastrophe. Certain interested members wanted the measure passed before Washington's birthday and asked Ferber to rush it along, but in his examination of the bill he discovered that it practically wiped out all existing theatre building laws. He suggested changes but the interested members refused. Ferber took the floor and single-handed won the day and had the bill recommitted. The changes he suggested were made to the subsequent satisfaction of all at interest. He took the stand at the right moment, was sure of his contention, and since that the house has had the utmost respect and confidence in his word and faith in his work. Mr. Ferber is a ready talker and a tenacious debater, and his voice has frequently been heard from the floor of the house covering a wide range of subjects. He is one of the youngest members, having been born in Boston, May 28, 1876. He represents the 10th Suffolk district and is serving his second year in the house. He has had considerable training and experience in the school of politics, having been a member of the republican ward and city committee, serving as chairman in 1903. He represented his ward in the Boston common council before coming to the legislature. By profession he is a lawyer, being associated with the law firm of Vahey, Innes & Mansfield.

Edward F. Fitzgerald.

As "Tom" Grady has always been understood to uphold the interests of Mayor Fitz-

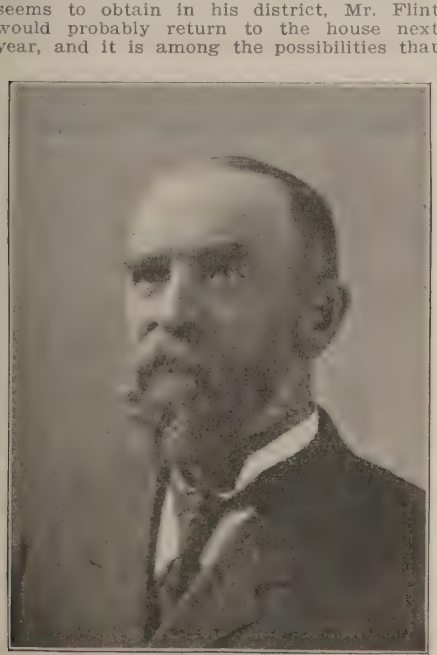


gerald in the lower branch of the general court, so Edward F. Fitzgerald of Ward 9, Boston, was accredited at the beginning of the year with being specially commissioned to see to the interests of "Jim" Donovan, whatever they may be on Beacon Hill. It is not, however, to be supposed that Fitzgerald devotes his time to the concerns of Smiling James to the exclusion of the higher calling, the interests of his constituency and of the commonwealth; in fact, had it not been for his long and active association with the political affairs of Ward 9, both as committeeman, councilman, the uninitiated would never know that he had developed under the tutelage of Donovan. Fitzgerald is a shrewd politician and the district will, doubtless, have further demands upon his services. This is his first year in the legislature and he has carried himself well. Unlike many a novice, he has not forced his

legislative growth, wisely using his eyes and ears rather than his vocal organs. He has made no attempt to burden the house with announced opinions, nevertheless, these opinions are pronounced. His committee appointment, water supply, gave him an excellent opportunity to display a judicial poise as the committee had to determine two important matters, the Springfield water bill and the Danvers controversy. He created a decidedly favorable impression in the minds of his fellow committeemen by his grasp of the problems and the clearness of his views. Fitzgerald is of the type of young Boston politicians whose opportunities for training are greater and more varied than those of the rural districts. Early he became interested in the affairs of Ward 9. He was sent from that ward to the common council in 1901 and returned the two succeeding years. For a decade he has been a member of the democratic ward committee and has been through many a stubborn fight. He was born in Boston, Dec. 2, 1872, was educated in the public schools, and is a member of the Quincy Club and the Knights of Columbus.

Josiah W. Flint.

Josiah W. Flint, who represents the 4th Hampshire district for the second time, is one of the stalwarts of the dominant party. He is not possessed of the qualities essential to recognized leadership in the legislature, but he is abundantly possessed of all the characteristics that go to make a safe and reliable legislator. He is a man who would not be swayed this way and that by momentary torrents of forensic outbursts; not that he is not open to conviction upon the presentation of evidence and argument, but he weighs the premises and deductions carefully and acts upon sincere and principled motives. These qualities were recognized by his fellow-townsmen of Enfield long ago before they chose him as their representative to the great and general court, for they have bestowed upon him all the responsibilities within their keeping. He has been tax collector, constable, road commissioner, deputy sheriff, and has been selectman for 15 years. His even temperament and genial ways have made him very popular at the state house. His standing in the house has always been manifested upon rare occasions when he ventured to take the floor. Mr. Flint makes no claims to "public speaking," nevertheless, the very homeliness of his utterance has been far more effective than any straining after oratorical results. Those about him could hear what he was saying and that seemed to be good enough for the house, for it invariably went with him. Last year Mr. Flint served on the committee on prisons and this year on pay roll and election laws. But for the two-year understanding that seems to obtain in his district, Mr. Flint would probably return to the house next year, and it is among the possibilities that



the district will want his services again. Mr. Flint was born in Athol in 1840, got his schooling in the public schools, moved to Enfield and engaged in the lumber business.

Clarence J. Fogg.

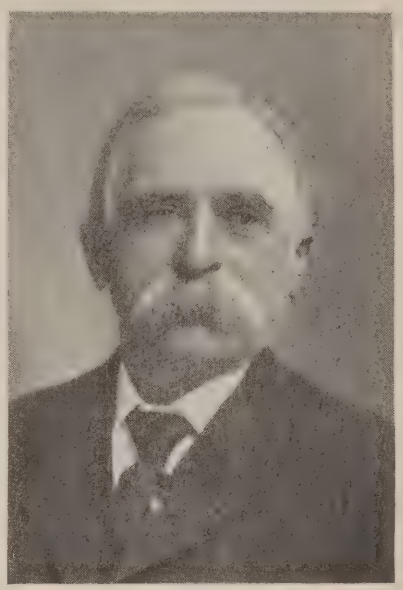
There has not been a more hale and hearty personality in the legislature for a good many years than Clarence J. Fogg, the new man from Newburyport, who took his seat last January for the first time. A sailor by profession, with a half a dozen deep sea voyages to China on his log, a shoe cutter by force of circumstances because the American shipping has left the seas, Fogg has picked out a course through the legislature with trade winds always behind him. There is no man in the entire legislature who from a local standpoint can afford to look back over what he has accomplished with more general satisfaction. For years his home city has been complaining about bearing the whole cost of the Newburport bridge which others have been using. Efforts have previously been made to change it and in vain, but in spite of warnings that it would be impossible, Fogg got through the legislature a bill which places 60 percent of the cost of the bridge on the county, 10 percent on Salisbury and only 30 percent on the city of Newburyport. Then the Newburyport turnpike came up and Fogg went at it again, with the result that an investigation will be made, and he stands a very good chance of having it made a state highway with more burden taken from his city. In the closing days of the session he had all the rules suspended while the legislature has been putting through the Newburyport bond bill to make up for the defalcation of a city official. And with all this he has kept his manliness. The fellow member who asks Fogg how he is going to vote on a subject is never kept waiting for an answer, and this very matter of courage has stood him



in good stead. He is a good healthy type of legislator, one of the kind with which any section might be pleased. Capt. Fogg was born in Newburyport in 1853. He took to the sea as every Newburyport boy did in those times and went into deep water, alternating with odd coastwise trips in between. He has sheared sheep in Australia, has traded in Hong Kong and has made his way by dead reckoning through the fogs off the Grand Banks. He has been in the common council and the board of aldermen of his city. He is a Mason and a member of the A. O. U. W.

Watson P. Gage.

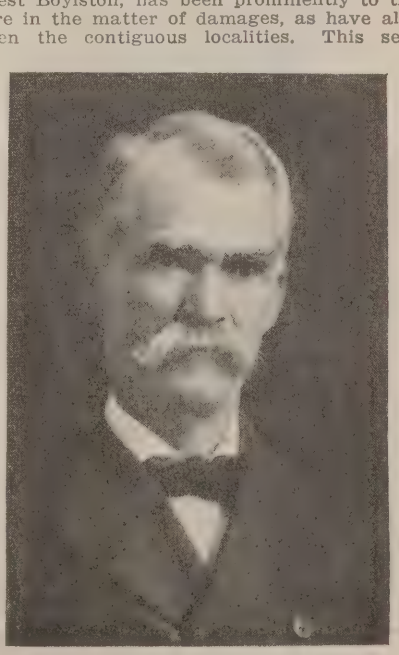
Watson P. Gage of Holliston, representing the 19th Middlesex district, ranked as one of the real conscientious members of the legislature during his year of service. When prorogation day arrived his record stood as one of perfect attendance both at the sessions of the legislature and the meetings of his two committees of towns and drainage. On both committees he made a number of friends among his fellow members. Calm and clear headed he brought to the deliberations of those committees a knowledge of the financial situation which confronts the average town. For four years he has served as treasurer of Holliston and he had acquired a thorough knowledge of town affairs from a practical source. Thus he was able, simply by a quiet comment, to kill in the committee many a project which dreamers without a full knowledge of town governments would have placed upon the statute books. Service of this sort is easily the most valuable which a man can give to his district. In such instances the representative acts as a trustee for the small towns as it were. Mr. Gage was born in Holliston July 9, 1841. He went to the public schools there and entered into business among the people with whom he had grown up. For some time now he has been engaged in the wood, ice and undertaking business. He has been four years town treasurer. He is one of those men who refuse to grow old because of the mere



passing of years. No man is more loyal than he in the support of the organizations with which he is connected, the Masons and Shriners.

Warren E. Gammel.

Warren E. Gammel is one of the oldest members of the house, being outranked in point of longevity only by Allen of Brockton and Dunham of Nantucket. Mr. Gammel will be 75 years of age on August 25th of the current year, but length of days has in no way impaired his usefulness, even in these days of young blood, as has been evidenced upon more than one occasion when the interests of his district were at stake. Ever since the taking of that enormous tract of land for the metropolitan water district, which literally wiped towns from the map, the district which Mr. Gammel represents, the 11th Worcester, in which is West Boylston, has been prominently to the fore in the matter of damages, as have also been the contiguous localities. This ses-

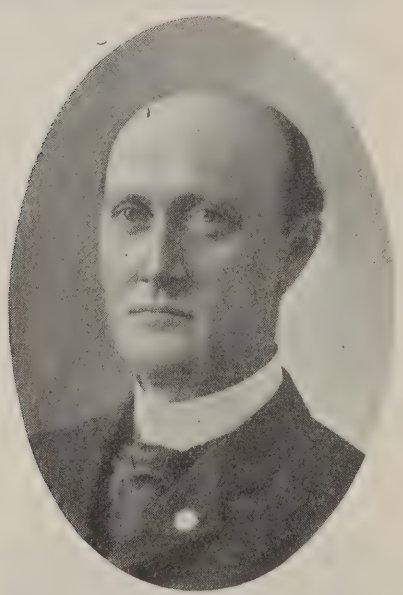


sion there have been three measures before the legislature all relating to the metropolitan taking, all of which demanded and received the attention of Mr. Gammel. These were the paying of damages to the employers of the Glen Falls mill, the award to the town of Clinton, and the boating bill, the latter vetoed by the governor. Mr. Gammel spoke in behalf of all these measures,

and although not wholly successful, his efforts demonstrated a thorough knowledge of the situation and an ability to look after the interests of his constituency. Mr. Gammel's experience and training, both as farmer and mechanic, made his choice by the speaker as a member of the committee on labor an apt one, and throughout the session his attention to the duties imposed warranted the selection. While a first year member of the house, his service as selectman and member of the school committee of West Boylston acquainted him intimately with the needs of kindred localities. Mr. Gammel was born in Charlestown and was educated in the public schools. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow.

Felix Gatineau.

Felix Gatineau, who represents the 7th Worcester district, comes from Southbridge. For a first year man, his committee appointment may be considered a fortunate one. At any rate there are a large number of members who would be willing to swap places with him. The announcing by the speaker of his selections for the committee on insurance was listened to with the keenest interest, as the sensations created by the revelations in connection with the New York insurance investigation easily made the committee on insurance one of the marked committees of the year. So general had been the agitation throughout the country, that efforts to secure legislation in this state were bound to be made, and, indeed, the governor in his inaugural gave special prominence to this committee. Later developments added to the importance of the committee, and hence to its personnel, and the fact that it is to sit during the re-



cess to revise the insurance laws has enhanced its attractiveness. Mr. Gatineau is an insurance man by calling. He was formerly a grocer and druggist. He is not, therefore, without the qualifications essential to a consideration of a subject so important, having been successful in his undertakings and in the application of sound business principles. If anything additional was needed to secure his return to the house next year, he ought to have it in his committee appointment, for it is a recognized fact that it is always well to have the members of a recess committee in the legislature of the succeeding year to see that its recommendations are carried into effect. Apart from this, however, Mr. Gatineau's service in the legislature warrants his return. He has been untiring in his attendance, painstaking in his consideration of matters, and conscientious in his voting. Mr. Gatineau was born in Canada, November 12, 1857, and was educated at St. Laurent college. Since coming to Southbridge, he has been chosen a selectman and has served as an overseer of the poor for 10 years.

Frank E. Gaylord.

Frank E. Gaylord is representing the 12th Suffolk district in the house for the third time, having been a member of the lower branch of the legislature during the sessions of 1903 and 1904. Last year Gaylord refrained from running for the house, having his eyes on aldermanic honors, but as the genial druggist is better known and appreciated in his own bailiwick than throughout the city generally, he failed of his aspiration. The people of the district, however, stood by him loyally in that contest and renewed their



imposition of confidence this year and returned him to the house. Gaylord is possessed of many of the qualifications of a successful public character. It is doubtful if he has been heard from the floor of the house, except to answer to a roll call, since his first year, and yet there is probably not a better known man in the house than he, and his influence is as great as that of those whose names are ever in the public prints as speechmakers. Gaylord made two or three speeches during his first year on the fireman's bill and showed no little ability as a speaker, but since then he has confined himself to talking with the members in the lobby or the reading room and in this way has exerted his influence. He keeps himself at all times thoroughly posted on the conduct of affairs of the house and is ever prepared when the voting time arrives. This preparedness is perhaps the dominant characteristic of Gaylord. It has given him a strong hold upon his constituency. His drug store in the South end is a regular legislative bureau of information, where the doings at the state house are freely discussed. During his time of service in the legislature, Mr. Gaylord has been on the committees on public lighting, taxation, payroll (chairman), election laws and state house. Before coming to the hill, he represented Ward 12 in the Boston common council of 1901 and 1902. He was born in Westfield in 1868. He belongs to the Odd Fellows and the Eagles.

Frank J. Gethro.

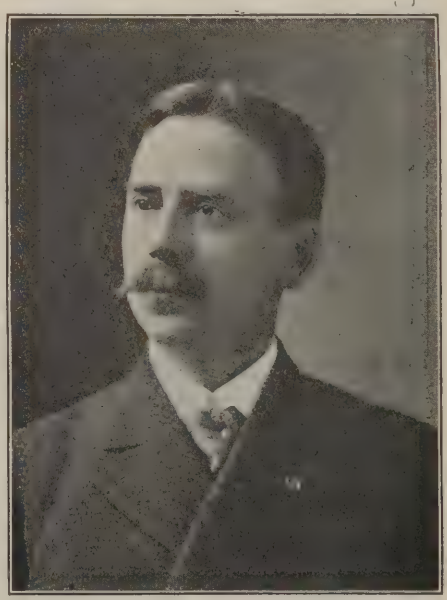
Rep. Frank J. Gethro, who represented in



part the 9th Suffolk district, served on the committee on libraries during the past, his first, session as a member of the lower branch. He was born in Dedham, April 20, 1872, and took a course in the Rice training school of Boston. He served as a member of the Boston common council in 1903, '04 and '05. He is a member of the Ward 9 democratic club, of the Royal Arcanum and of the Heptasophs.

Chester E. Gleason.

Considering that the usual ratio of legislative luck runs so that a man succeeds in having about one of every six bills which he may offer enacted by the legislature, the record of Chester E. Gleason of Pittsfield is worthy of attention. He has put through every bill which he has proposed. He got through the $100,000 bill for Pittsfield, the bill relative to burying wires in Pittsfield and the bill relative to the Greylock reservation. It has been a really remarkable record. At the same time he has voted steadily on labor matters and with the general respect of his fellow members. He voted for the eight-hour bill, for the overtime bill, for the picketting bill and on the whole can claim pretty clever roll call record. The whole house has got to have a pretty friendly interest in him and his doings and it shows it in a number of ways. Gleason's word in the reading room is credited with being worth a dozen speeches from other members on the floor of the house, as far as getting votes is concerned, and that really is the end to be desired. From a party standpoint he has been one of the most stalwart. Because of his position as president of the republican city committee of Pittsfield he is regarded as an authority and he has shown up prominently throughout his whole career at the state house. Mr.



Gleason was born in Oakland, Maine, in 1869. He graduated from the public schools and went to the Wesleyan Seminary. From there he went into the railroad business. He lived in Boston for a number of years and has for some time been ticket agent at Pittsfield. In the latter city he has been a member of the common council, for some time its president. His fraternal alliances include membership in the Masons, Knights Templar, Shriners, Eagles and Red Men.

Theodore A. Glynn.

Theodore A. Glynn of Ward 17, Boston, was the official benedict of the house this year and received from his fellow members with all their best wishes, the chest of silver with which they never fail to mark their approbation of the man who celebrates his nuptials during the session. John Quinn of Ward 7 conducted the presentation ceremonies and made a decided hit. Mr. Glynn came to the house with something of a reputation after his defeat of one of the famous Curleys, but he exhibited no trace of vanity in his house demeanor. He acted just like the ordinary first year member, showing principally a disposition to learn the ropes and accomplish things. For a first year man, he made his mark by introducing the bill, signed by the governor, providing for free employment agencies in certain cities. This bill, for which there has been nothing but a chorus of approval, was his idea and he was the man who gave the project its first start on the hill. Mr.

Glynn was born in 1881 in Boston and was educated in the public schools. He is in the grocery business. He belongs to the Hampden democratic club, the Foresters, the A. O. H., and a total abstainence so-



ciety. He has been a member of the Boston common council. He served this year on drainage.

Joseph D. Goddu.

Joseph D. Goddu, one of the representatives of the French-American class, so-called, a growing factor in affairs political, as was evidenced in the debate on the resolve to erect a memorial to the French Chevalier killed in the streets of Boston during the revolutionary period, is one of the popular members of the house, although only a first-year man. His genial disposition, his quiet attention to business, his knack of avoiding unnecessary conflict, his gentlemanly bearing and uniform courtesy, have won him a strong place in the estimation of his fellows. Goddu is a republican from one of the strongest democratic districts in the state, and the district represented last year by the redoubtable Ed Kenny of Holyoke. The democratic division in the district at the placed on two important committees, banks and banking and water supply. Of the latter he was made clerk and upon him fell much of the work of the committee. He was naturally interested in the Springfield water bill and gave the question careful and serious consideration. He also took notable part in the bill, of particular interest to his city, Holyoke, to secure a lower rate of percentage to be placed to the depreciation fund of gas and electric light companies. He has



been a prominent figure in the French club of the legislature, there being a number of members of French birth or extraction. He was born in L'Auge Gardieu, Province of Quebec, October 22, 1867, and received his education in the public schools and at the St. Cesaire commercial college. He is in the insurance business.

John W. Goodhue.

John W. Goodhue of Ipwich, representing the 22d Essex district, was one of the first term men. He served on the committee on counties and had charge of a number of measures that the Essex county commissioners were anxoius to have enacted into law. This board, with its changed personnel by the election of ex-Sen. Moody Kimball last fall, had matters relating to appropriations for the new court house at Salem and the finishing of the Waters river bridge, matters that were left in rather unsatisfactory condition by the board as constituted a year ago. It was on this account that the new legislation was sought and in the deliberations of the committee the knowledge of conditions possessed by Mr. Goodhue made him particularly valuable and his advice was mainly followed. In behalf of his own district, Mr. Goodhue succeeded in getting through a bill appropraiting $5000 for dredging the channel of the Ipswich river after Cong. Gardner had failed to secure a favorable report in the national congress. Mr. Goodhue was brought more or less prominently to the fore in connection with the alleged bribery charges, as to him the expelled member made one of the statements upon which the subsequent expulsion was based. Mr. Goodhue judiciously kept the matter to himself until questioned by the committee on rules, by which course he wisely avoided making statements to different persons which later might have given rise to charges of confliction. Reticence



is one of Mr. Goodhue's characteristics. He is not given to much talking, attends strictly to business, and gives his whole thought to the wisdom of pending legislation. Mr. Goodhue was born in Topsfield on April 10, 1853, attended the public schools, and has been in the hardware business since 1886. He is a Mason.

Frank W. Goodwin.

"Sam" Roads of pleasant memory set a high mark for Marblehead during the time he was a representative to the general court from that old town. Yet without any disloyalty to the memory of that popular man, Frank W. Goodwin, who came down this year as the first republican in a number of years, has shown a most worthy ambition to aspire along the same lines. It was no easy task but he set himself manfully to work. Marblehead is a shore town where the representative has two distinct sets of interests to look after. The rights of the summer people have to be protected against idiotic legislation affecting their pleasure, and the rights of the home folks have to be looked after, especially those of the fishermen. He has proved a most stalwart champion of the fishermen. It was for them he sought for a place on the fish and game committee, and while on that committee he had a large hand, especially in stopping the enactment of a law which forbade the sale of lobster meat. There is much to be said for that, but he appreciated at the same time that any law of this sort would have put a great hardship on the men who draw the traps and so he fought it and won. Other interests of the fishermen were safeguarded in a similar way, and there should be no complaint on that score of the character of his services. Mr. Goodwin is Marblehead born and bred having seen the light of



day there in 1876. He went to Marblehead schools and graduated from the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy. He is a Mason, an O. U. A. M., and belongs to the Marblehead Republican club.

Robert J. Gove.

The interests of East Boston have been satisfactorily cared for during the past session of the legislature by Robert J. Gove, the representative from the 1st Suffolk district. Mr. Gove is one of the two republican representatives from that section of his city, and has finished his second year in the house. When he first came to the state house last year he was welcomed by the other republican representatives from Boston, and by the legislature as a whole, as a man who had been successful in the business world and who might be depended upon to make good in public office. Born in Boston and educated in the public schools of that city and at commercial college, he had gone into business as a coal dealer, and although still a young man, having first seen the light of day in 1863, he had demonstrated a capacity for doing things well, and much was expected of him in the line of safe, conservative legislative action. He has fully justified this confidence placed in him by his constituents and his friends, and at the close of his second year can lay claim to greater influence than ever before among the men who compose the law-making branch of the state government. This year as last he has



been a member of the committee on harbors and public lands, and he has also served during the late session on the committee on counties. Both these committees have had plenty of work cut out for them, and the

people of his section of the city should be well satisfied with the work he has done there. The towns of Revere and Winthrop were also benefitted to a considerable degree by his presence on the harbor and land committee. He certainly gave the town of Revere a helping hand on the breakwater proposition, and the Winthrop petition for dredging the harbor near the yacht club also received his careful attention. At the same time he aided materially in the fight which resulted in a reduction of the price of gas in East Boston.

Thomas J. Grady.

For few members of the lower branch did prorogation day this year mean more than for Rep. Thomas J. Grady of Ward 6, Boston, for the close of the session brought with it for him an election by the senate and house to the executive council, a very high and distinguished honor. He was elected by his colleagues in the legislature to serve out the unexpired term of Hon. Michael J. Sullivan of South Boston, whose untimely death was regretted by all. The election of Mr. Grady was well received within and without the state house. He had served four years as a member of the lower branch and his general abilities and unfailing good humor had won for him the friendship and esteem of his colleagues. Rep. Grady comes from the old fighting sixth ward of Boston, than which no ward is more conspicuous in the recent political history of Boston. He is a young man, but almost since the day he left school he has devoted himself to politics and things political. Before coming to the house he had served two years in that great training school, the common council of the city of Boston. During his years in the house he has served on the committees on probate and chancery, bills in third reading, ways and means and judiciary. A place on this last named committee is most sought after by young democratic lawyers. Mr. Grady served on it last year under Speaker Frothingham and the contest for the place was renewed when Speaker Cole came in. But the latter saw no reason for making a change and the Boston man was retained on the committee. Rep. Grady was one of the strongest speakers and best debaters on the democratic side. Having taken an active part in the municipal campaign in Boston last fall and having come out and worked for Hon. John F. Fitzgerald, it was to be expected that Mr. Grady and the Ward 8 leader, Mr. Lomasney, would rather differ on the floor of the house. They did differ and much heated debate was caused thereby. Councillor Grady, as he now is, will be a candidate for the regular democratic nomination for the council and of course he



has the natural advantages of the man in the office. Mr. Grady is a practising attorney in the city of Boston.

William J. Graham.

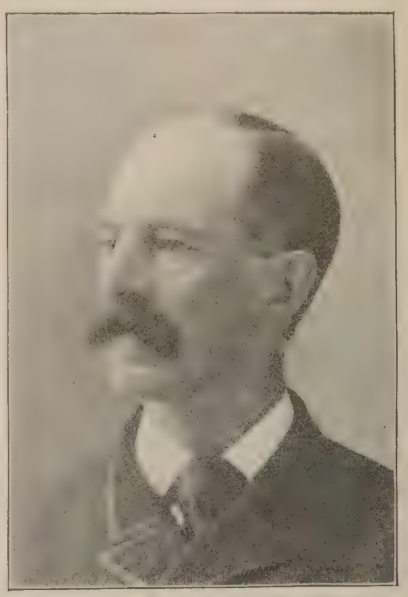
William J. Graham of Lawrence has just finished his third year as one of the representatives of the 7th Essex district in the lower branch of the state legislature, and has made a record for securing things for his district and his city which has been equalled by few democratic members of the house in recent years. That his record is endorsed by those who sent him there was amply proven by the favorable suggestions of his name as a candidate for the senate in the new Lawrence district. Last fall he was spoken of more or less prominently in connection with the democratic senatorial nomination. At that time the district was slightly republican, but the chances for the capture of the seat by the democrats were good provided a real strong man was nominated. Under the new district lines, established by the special committee on redistricting at this last session, the chances of democratic success have been considerably improved and as a result several candidates are likely to appear for the democratic nomination. But Rep. Graham will not be without friends in the contest if he decides to get into the game in earnest. He was first elected to the house of 1904 and served on the committee on fisheries and game. Last year he was a member of the committee on federal relations, and this year his record had brought him into such prominence that Speaker Cole wisely placed him on the important committee on cities. There he has been able to accomplish much for his own city, and no opportunity has been neglected to get anything that Lawrence was after. He succeeded in getting through a bill to allow Lawrence to exceed the debt limit for the purpose of erecting a much-needed fire engine house and he also made a great fight for a boom in the Merrimac river above the city. The latter bill went through the house easily enough, but was killed in the senate on a tie vote



after a sharp fight. On all labor matters he will be found recorded on the side of the laboring man. He was born in Lawrence in 1873 and was educated at Phillips Andover and at Tufts Medical school. He was a member of the Lawrence democratic city committee for three years, and is prominent in the Knights of Columbus.

William H. Granger.

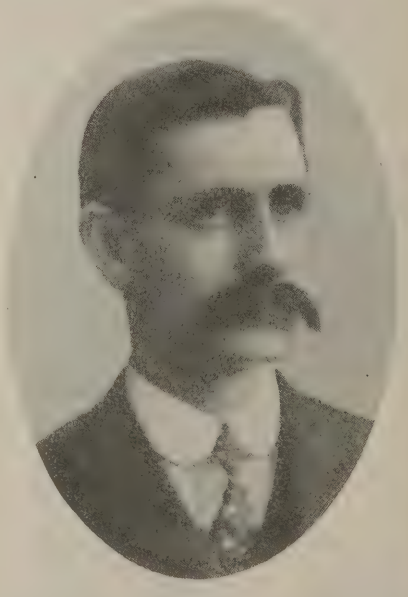
When William H. Granger of Agawam came to the house this year he was not a stranger to the ways of legislation, for he represented his district in the legislature of 1893, at which time he served on the committee on agriculture. It was like renewing his youth to come back to the hill, and it is doubtful if any member has more thoroughly enjoyed a return to conspicuous public service than has Mr. Granger. It is not, however, to be assumed that these two terms, so far removed, are the record of public service rendered by Mr. Granger, for it appears that his people have made a continual demand upon his energies, which is warrant enough of their value. He has been successively selectman, assessor and overseer of the poor for three years, superintendent of streets for four years, school committeeman for nine years and treasurer of the sinking fund for 11 years. Such a service certainly has given him commanding experience of local conditions and the needs of a community. It was doubtless the confidence of members in Mr. Granger's knowledge and reliability that enabled him to overturn the adverse report of the committee on ways and means on the resolve appropriating $3500 to do additional rip-rapping of the banks of the Connecticut river in the town of Agawam and to secure the passage of the bill. Mr. Granger is not given to much talking, but his convincing statement of the case carried the day. This year Mr. Granger was appointed to his old committee and being a farmer he knew how to treat the measures referred to the committee on agriculture. He has been punctilious in attendance both at the sessions of the house and the hearings before his committee. Un-



fortunately, perhaps, Mr. Granger comes from a district in which the one-year rotation system obtains, so that he will not return next year, unless the other fellows are willing to forego the honor. Mr. Granger was born in West Springfield, June 28, 1838.

Albert F. Grant.

When a district finds itself in a position where it desires to send a new man to the legislature to attend to its interests, it is always well to look over the field carefully and pick out the man who has had the greatest amount of experience in local matters. When such a man is found the district is freed of the necessity of sending down an absolutely green representative. Such was the condition which prevailed in the 25th Middlesex district last fall and the people of that part of Lowell which comprises the district acted wisely when they



chose Albert F. Grant as their representative for the session of 1906. Although this is his first year in the state house, he had soon done valuable service as a member of the local city government for some years back. For two years previous to his election to the house he had served as chairman of the board of aldermen and before that he had been a member of the common council. He has been an active member of the republican city committee for six years, and has taken part in every political contest of recent date. He was placed on

the committee on cities at the beginning of the session, and his course there fully justified the speaker's wisdom in selecting him for so important a position. He was quiet and reserved all during the year. He seldom, if ever, attempted to force his views on the other members of the house by impassioned flights of oratory, but he studied each subject which came up carefully and when the roll was called he knew pretty well what the people of Lowell desired and voted accordingly. Although a member of the republican party, which has been accused at times of being opposed to the interests of organized labor, Mr. Grant showed a very friendly spirit towards the laboring people on more than one occasion. He was born in Lowell in 1872, was educated in the public schools there and went into the dry goods business which he still follows as his means of a livelihood. He is a Knight Templar and a member of the Highland club.

Lyman W. Griswold.

Probably no first-year man has been more prominent in debate and discussion in the lower branch this year than has Lyman W. Griswold of Greenfield. As a member of the committee on public health he has had many reports to defend, and it is owing in no small degree to his able presentation of his case in every instance that the public health committee is able to boast of not having been defeated in one report during the entire session. There have been divisions in the committee on more than one occasion and several times dissenters have attempted to overthrow the wishes of the majority, but the house has seemed to be willing to acknowledge the wisdom of the committee as a whole and the reports have accordingly



been sustained. On the committee on military affairs he has been right at home, his position as captain of Company L of the 2d Regiment, M. V. M., giving him a knowledge of military affairs which was worth a great deal to his fellow-members. He has had charge of several of the reports of that committee also this year, and on all occasions has demonstrated pretty fully the wisdom of the speaker in placing him there. With the reputation he has already made in his first year as a safe and sane legislator, there would seem to be little doubt that his constituents will see their way clear to send him back. If he is returned he can be depended upon to bring still greater honors to himself and to his district. Mr. Griswold was born in Watkins, N. Y., October 16, 1869 and was educated at Amherst. He is an attorney-at-law and enjoys the confidence and respect of his townsmen as his years of service in local offices denote. He is prominent in the Masonic order.

William F. Haggerty.

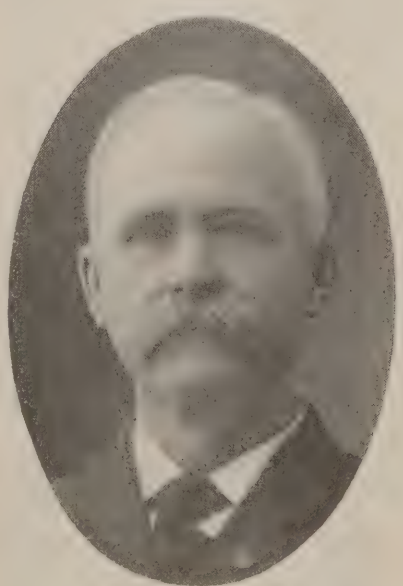
Among the younger men of the legislature of 1906, no one has made a better impression upon his fellow-members than has William F. Haggerty of Webster, who represents the 7th Worcester district. He is perhaps the most striking example of the self-made man in the house at the present time, and the people of his town have been watching his career with interest. He was born in Woburn in 1872, and a year later his folks moved to the town of Webster, where the representative was educated in the public schools and grew up into manhood by the shores of the famous lake with the long name. After leaving school he went to work in a shoe factory, but a little later, when Cleveland was elected to the presidency, Mr.



Haggerty was appointed to a position in the Webster postoffice. He remained there under subsequent administrations, being promoted from one position to another, and at the same time was devoting his spare hours to the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1904, and began the practice of his profession in his own town, where today he is regarded as one of the leading citizens. Mr. Haggerty is a democrat and has been honored by his townsmen with the office of selectman, to which he was elected by the largest majority ever given to a candidate in that town. At the same time he is the youngest man who has even been elected to that position in Webster. In the legislature he has been a member of the committee on probate and chancery—a committee which has to deal with legal matters which come before the legislature. As a member of this committee he secured the passage of a law which gives adminsitrators of estates the right to deposit funds of absent legatees in the name of the probate judge of the district where the estate exists until such time as the absent legatee is found. He has also been able to get considerable state road for the towns in his district. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Foresters of America.

Delette H. Hall.

Delette H. Hall of Acton is one of the few G. A. R. men in the house, but he is a wor-



thy representative of the men who went out from the old Bay State during the war of the rebellion. Like the best of his type he is not a talking veteran, and it is only about once a year, or when a matter affecting the veterans comes up, that the house in general is given any inkling of the part which he himself played during that period. Mr. Hall is one of the governors of the house. It is his task when the younger blood goes too far to stand forth and quietly get things back to a proper level. To the credit of the younger men it is something which they always take in good part, no matter how enthusiastic they may be. Having financial interests, because of his being a manufacturer himself and being connected as a trustee of a local savings bank, he is able to look beyond the immediate thing aimed at to the final cost which the people of the whole state will have to pay. That is what makes his position important when some enthusiast wants to buy up all the steam or street railways and turn them over to the people free of charge or when some other plan of that sort is suggested. He has served on the street railway committee this year, an appointment which from its size was a compliment to his judgment and coolheadednes more than anything else. Mr. Hall was born in Bolton in 1843. He went to the public schools and Pierce Academy. He is a trustee of the Acton Memorial Library and of the Assabet institution for savings.

Frederick P. Hall.

Charles S. Pierce, during the time he was in the house, set a pretty high standard of service, but there are signs that by the time he has completed his period Frederick P.



Hall of Milton, in the 4th Norfolk district, will not be far behind. The representative who comes from Milton has pretty nearly an ideal representative district, resembling the Brookline district more than any other. His people demand that he set an example, as it were, and that he stand as a type of the best. He has not disappointed them on that score in any way. A member of the committee on taxation, he has found right at hand a matter of general interest to his constituency, and he has added his share of cool business judgment to the deliberations of that body. He has not attempted to speak much during the session, in this respect following out the examples of the best men in the house, but there is no question of his ability as has been demonstrated on more than one occasion. He introduced the bill relative to the protection of the public health in the valley of the Neponset river, and the measure went through with comparative ease, thanks to the quiet, dignified presentation of the case by the Milton man. Mr. Hall was born in South Boston in 1868. He went to the public schools and to Prof. Frye's School of Mathematics. He is a civil engineer. In the political world he has been chairman of the republican town committee for four years, on the board of registrars for six years and on the town warrant committee two years. He holds membership in the Mattapan Improvement association, Knights Templar and several other fraternal orders.

Portus B. Hancock.

The Brockton Ship Canal bill is the one particular legislative affair which "Port" Hancock feels best represents his efforts. He certainly can claim credit for having given it the start and its final dignity. When Hancock first presented the proposition to the legislature it was a matter of doubt whether it would be considered for any other man, the whole subject seemed so much like a fantasy. But the very first year Hancock secured the appropriation for the survey, the very survey which was his undoing for the harbor and land commissioners reported back that the project was impossible because of the enormous expense. But Hancock kept at it with the result that this year the legislature has considered the whole project on its merits and engineers and attorneys of standing have come forth and testified for the measure with the result that the bill granting a charter for the construction of the canal was passed. Towards the end Hancock had plenty of assistance in the legislature, but the credit of having been in at the legislative birth of the project remains unchallenged. Hancock is as genial a companion as the legislature



has seen in some years. He has his hobbies but they are creditable ones, and it cannot be said that he wearies any one with them. He is loyal to the city of Brockton, which he really believes should be the state capital instead of Boston, if justice were done to it. He has ceased to tell how old he is, but as a matter of fact he was born in Coventry, Vt., in 1836. He is a real estate and insurance man, a member of the K. P., Odd Fellows, Red Men and G. A. R. He is on the committees on harbors and public lands and public charitable institutions. He has had quite a lengthy legislative experience, having been a member of the house from 1899 to 1902, as well as for the last two years.

William H. I. Hayes.

Rep. W. H. I. Hayes of Lowell still smiles and comes back. In two instalments of service he has already given 12 years of his life to the service of his people in the lower branch of the legislature. Attempts to pocket, to side-track and to abduct have proven futile and year after year W. H. I. Hayes of Lowell answers the roll-call. He served from 1893 to 1899, inclusive, and then rested for two years. But the sessions were so dull and mock-sessions so dreary that Lowell was forced again in 1902 to return to the lower branch the man who is affectionately termed "Old Hundred" after his favorite cigar. The redistricters got to work during the past session and outlined new districts. After the smoke cleared away "Old Hundred" was discovered, smiling still and puffing away, with a new district which wouldn't possibly let him retire from active legislative life. William is not a superstitious man. He does not believe in signs—except cigar signs, and only then when properly inscribed. So it is not to be feared that he will refuse to come back to the dear old hall because it means his 13th year. Naturally his legislative experience has been broad and varied. During his years in the house he has served as chairman both of railroads and street railways, though, of course, in different years. This year, as last, he was house head of the committee on railroads and he was again a member of the committee on rules, the speaker's cabinet. Among the other com-



mittees on which he has served are elections, liquor law, insurance, water supply and on the special committee that went south to dedicate the state monument at Vicksburg. He was also a member of the special committee on railroad and street railway laws which sat during the recess last summer. Rep. Hayes is the only man who was a candidate for the speakership last year who has not yet withdrawn for the race. Shortly after ex-Speaker Frothingham announced his retirement from the state service to offer himself up as a sacrifice on the altar of municipal politics, Mr. Hayes of Lowell became a candidate for the speakership. There were a half a dozen others. At the opportune moment all save Messrs. Cole and Hayes withdrew. "Old Hundred" never ceased to be a candidate, nor to work for the election of John N. Cole, inconsistent positions which the Lowell statesman enjoyed hugely and which "helped some." Notwithstanding his years of service, Rep. Hayes is as lively as the younger members of the house and knows a whole lot more than a majority of them. He has set many and perfectly legitimate legislative traps, just to give the youngsters experience, and not all of them have profited by it. But win or lose, the Lowell man keeps his head. His position is secured because his influence at the state house is undoubted. So speakers come and speakers go, but Bill goes on forever.

Andrew F. Healy.

The 7th Hampden district was represent-



ed in part by one of the youngest men in the entire legislature during the recent session, but it would be difficult to discover wherein the district or the city which embraces it suffered any because of the youth of its delegate. Andrew F. Healy, the man who was elected after one of the toughest fights in the entire state, is a democrat and was born in Ireland, whence have come so many of the bright and clever men who make up the citizenship of this country today. His first appearance was on July 20, 1878, so that he is well under 30 years of age at the present time. He came to this country with his parents at an early age and received common school education. Settling in Holyoke, the young man started out to earn his livelihood in the insurance business, a line of work in which competition is extremely sharp, and where the chief requirement, after a knowledge of the business, is an inexhaustible fund of push and hustle. Mr. Healy demonstrated that he possessed these qualities and as a result he is one of the cleverest men in the employ of his company in the entire city. These same qualities stood him in good stead when he decided to try his luck in the political field. He was given a place on the committee on counties and was one of the most faithful members in his attendance at all the hearings held by that committee. At the same time he had opportunities to look around at the hearings of the other committees and he never failed to improve those opportunities. He is an enthusiast on labor matters, and the working men of the state had no more loyal supporter in either branch than he. He will be found recorded on all occasions on the side of labor, and he was also able to make his interest felt in quiet discussions in the corridors with his fellow members, some of whom, perhaps, did not fully appreciate the laboring man's position quite so clearly as he did. On his own committee he also gave a good strong hard to the bill which provided for the weekly payment of county employees.

Joseph H. Hibbard.

When Joseph H. Hibbard of Lowell, representing in part the 26th Middlesex district, made his bow to the legislature in 1905, he was appointed on the prison committee. This is a very nice committee, but the men are supposed to beat time rather than make

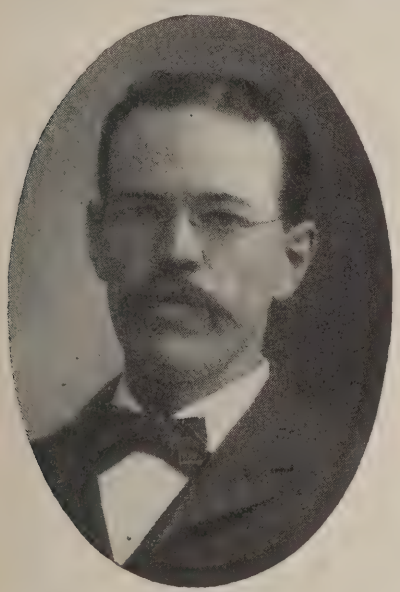


any active demonstrations of their powers. Inasmuch as Mr. Hibbard by profession is a musical director this was regarded as entirely appropriate. But Mr. Hibbard refused to be bound by conventionalities and on the prison committee he not only listened to all that was told him on the tours of inspection but he went after facts himself and by the end of the year "Joe" Hibbard, as he is familiarly called by his fellow members, was regarded as a man to be counted on. It was only natural that this year, accordingly, when he came back he found he could have prisons again, but the powers that be wanted to know if he would not like to go on mercantile affairs, which is one of the most important committees of the house. He was told that they wanted a man who would keep his eyes open, judge things for himself and act with decision on that committee, and so he took it. There is a whole parable to the young fire-eating legislator in this promotion. On mercantile affairs this year—and the committee has had a number of important matters to consider—he has shown his strength.

He objected to the monopoly section of the telephone supervision bill, and in other ways without saying much about it he stood for the plain people. They have no reason to feel other than pleased with his stewardship. In the fights on the bill relative to the Boston & Lowell interurban road, the bill relative to licensing engineers and firemen and the bill to provide band concerts at the the bill to provide band concerts at the parks and beaches, Rep Hibbard also took an important part. He was born in Shoreham, Vt., in 1860 and was educated at Ticonderoga Academy. He is a musician by profession and is prominent in the Odd Fellows, Elks, Red Men and Foresters of America.

John J. Higgins.

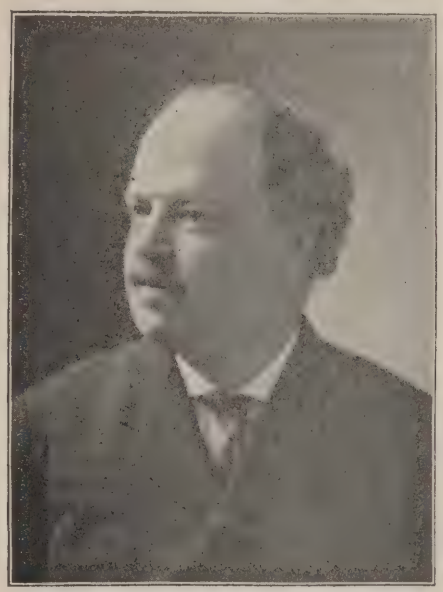
While John J. Higgins of Somerville entered the house after having plenty of experience in legislative matters, having served three years as a member of the board of aldermen and one year as president, he sat down to watch and listen and learn. Time and time again anxious members wanted to precipitate him into discussions, but he preferred to bide his time and he did it. But before the session closed he made his position plain when he personally halted the Cambridge subway bill until he was given assurances that the measure proposed would not operate in any way to give that corporation rights in the streets and on the locations which did not properly belong to them. In vivid contrast to the wild protestations of other members he quietly arose in his seat and made his point. It



was plain he caught the house and in a few minutes Mr. Higgins, first year man, had Mr. Peabody of Cambridge, chairman of metropolitan affairs and other leaders explaining to him with great care the scope of the measure, although they had remained stolidly in their seats while others attacked the bill. It was an indication of the position which he is bound to assume in the house of next year. This year he was made a member of the judiciary committee, an appointment which in itself was a distinction. In the closing days of the session he had more honors heaped on him. He was appointed on the special recess committee on insurance, and was also one of conference committee on the merger bill. He was born in Boston in 1865, went to Phillips-Exeter and the Harvard law school, and is prominent in the Masonic order and the Elks.

Aubrey Hilliard.

The Norfolk county delegation in the legislature has proved itself one of the best in its general line up in house matters. The whole house appreciates it and the general reputation accordingly is that the Norfolk county men vote right all the time. Aubrey Hilliard of Braintree belongs to this delegation and he has proved himself equal to all the demands made of him. Mr. Hilliard during his term of service has acquired a good working knowledge of house matters, and for that reason he has no false ideas as to the value of the services of any man, but he appreciates that the sky-rocket is just as elusive a feature in legislative life as in any other line of ordinary endeavor. It has been his task therefore to serve his people by steady conscientious service day in and day out, and it has been of the best kind. It was in recognition of his ability that this year he worked up on the tax-



ation committee which has had a pretty important grist of matters. On that committee he was a steadfast opponent of the bill which aimed to take away from the smaller towns of the state the corporation taxes which they now have and give them to the larger cities and similar centers. No less a person than the mayor of Boston was urging the passage of this legislation with all the influence at his command, but Hilliard stood unmoved and thus protected his home town with many others. Mr. Hilliard was born in Boston in 1861 and educated at Chauncy Hall school. He is a master teamster.

Michael B. Houlihan.

The successful enactment of the bill relative to the depreciation of municipal gas and electric light plants should be sufficient to warrant the return of Michael B. Houlihan of Chicopee to the legislature about as long as he desires. In this matter he had the assistance of Charles A. Andrews of Holyoke, but there is honor enough for the two men and both deserve distinction. This bill is the biggest step made in some years towards giving the municipal plants something like a fair show in the way of legislation. It was bitterly opposed by the vested interests, but Houlihan, by skilful engineering,



actually got this bill through the house and senate and it was signed by the governor while the senate rules committee thought it was holding it in one of its pigeon holes. It was Holihan who with considerable diplomacy acted out his part, when in the house he consented to allow Mr. Dean of Wakefield to substitute the Avery bill for a bill of the same nature which the public lighting committee reported. Houlihan votes his own vote every day in the week, according to the statement of the men who know him. When Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston at one time visited the state house and tried to persuade Houlihan that because he was a democrat he should do as the mayor desired, Houlihan listened, smiled and then went on his own way. It took time but Mayor Fitzgerald learned the lesson in the end, and only a short while ago he admitted that Houlihan was the one particular man on the hill for whom he had the greatest amount of respect. Houlihan was born in Chicopee in 1874. He is a salesman and this year was on the public lighting committee.

Barker B. Howard.

The metropolitan affairs committee is the important committee for the smaller cities and towns in the Greater Boston district. This is the committee which really holds their destinies in the hollows of their hands. There are only 11 places on this committee and generally about 239 candidates. Therefore it is a sort of hall mark for a man to get on the committee, a certificate of his general ability, whether in his third, fourth or fifth year in the legislature. When he makes it as a first-year man it is something to be noted. That is what Barker B. Howard of Medford managed to land last January when he made his first entry into the legislature, and it is the place to which he is due to go back on his return next year.



Medford has felt the advantage of having a man at court this year on the various matters which came up before that body. It is true the city did not get all it wanted in the line of new charter changes, but it got vastly more than it would otherwise have secured if it had not had a man to plead its cause. He strenuously opposed the proposition to change the term of office of the mayor from two years to one. In this Medford got fhat she wanted. Mr. Howard in other matters of general legislation has taken a good part. He was especially active against any increase in the metropolitan debt which is rising to an enormous figure and crippling all the cities and towns. Mr. Howard was born in Auburn, Me., 1867, and was educated in the public schools. He served two years in the Medford common council and was registrar of voters five years. He is a Mason and Odd Fellow.

Alonzo F. Hoyle.

Worcester firemen who have been struggling with the meshes of civil service have reasons to regard "Lon" Hoyle of Worcester in a most kindly way. Alone Mr. Hoyle started the agitation to exempt the city of Worcester and other cities which had been caught unawares by the civil service people in their net from the operation of the law in relation to their departments. It was a long and plucky fight and Hoyle fought the bill through the house and senate, only to lose in the executive office. A quiet, modest sort of a chap, he showed the lengths to which he would go on this mat-

ter, when, standing in the executive office, he warned Gov. Guild that the people wanted this bill and modestly corrected certain wrong impressions which the governor had received. In the end the governor held to his point and vetoed the measure, but it is worthy of notice that, as a result of the presentation of the case which Hoyle made to him the civil service commissioners were



set to work to correct this very evil. The civil service commission has since revised its rules and regulations, so that the very has been accomplished. Hoyle showed the purpose for which the bill was introduced has been accomplished. Hoyle showed the same courage on his Worcester sewerage bill—an attempt to compel the Insane hospital people to take care of their sewerage. In this he had to cross swords with the ways and means committee, but he did it and had the bill substituted. Hoyle is as modest a chap as there is on Beacon Hill and as conscientious. He believes the demands of his constituents come first and he has always lived up to it. He was clerk of counties and chairman of the drainage committee this year. He was born in Worcester, educated in the public schools and is a printer by occupation. He is a Mason, Odd Fellow, K. P. and Heptasoph.

Eugene C. Hultman.

The idea that the college man is good only at theories is disproved each session of the legislature by some particular example. In this last session it was Eugene C. Hultman of the 5th Norfolk district who exemplified the fallacy of such a statement. Mr.



Hultman is a Technology man, a civil engineer of considerable standing, and thus a man who has had to devote a large part of his life to theories, as it were. But no man has shown a better or more common sense ability to handle matters of ordinary moment to his people during the session than the man from Quincy. Mr. Hultman was appointed to the committee on election laws and here he showed good common sense ability in his way of looking at things without any frills or extra diversions. Quincy has been interested in a number of matters during the session, though its name has not been brought up. The great danger to the smaller cities in a legislative session is that of being caught in the meshes of a general bill, which is so drafted merely to avoid the rules of the house, and which has a particular grievance at the bottom of it. Again and again he has stepped to the front and helped to kill this kind of general legislation. When for instance the bill was up to increase the tax receipts of Boston at the expense of smaller cities he fought the issue out. It was something which would have meant a decrease in the tax revenues of Quincy, inasmuch as taxes which it now retains would have gone to the bigger city. Mr. Hultman was born in Boston in 1875. He belongs to the republican city committee and has been a member of the Quincy city council. He is a 32nd degree Mason.

James H. Hutchings.

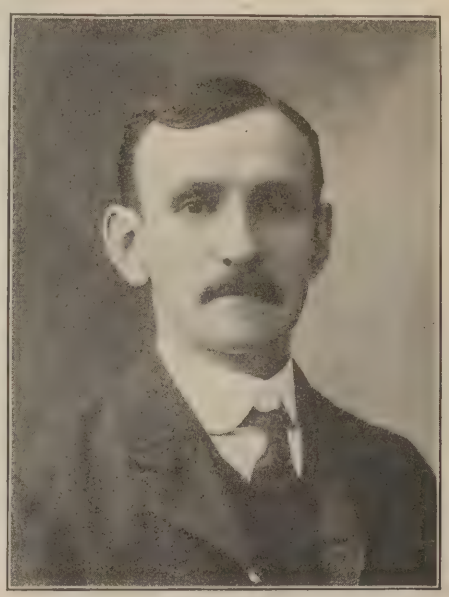
James H. Hutchings of Phillipston is a Boston man by birth, but there is no man who can surpass him in loyalty to Worcester county as a whole, and Phillipston in the 1st Worcester representative district in particular. Mr. Hutchings is a first-year man, but he made the committees on fisheries and game and parishes and religious societies. On fisheries and game he has had the chance to give a helping hand to matters in which Worcester county sportsmen, as well as sportsmen in general, have been in-



terested. Coming from a small town and having served nine years as selectman, three years being chairman, he appreciates especially the small town side of legislation and is in fact an expert on that line. The small towns are often put in an unfortunate position in the legislature, owing first to their habit in many cases of sending men only for one year under the rotation system, and again because the bigger towns club against them. Mr. Hutchings, though quiet and dignified, yet with the facts at his finger tips all the time, has been able to stem this tide on matters affecting his home section. He is a graduate of the M. I. T. in Boston and is in the real estate and insurance business. He is a Knight Templar and a member of Pozuaig club.

George H. Jackson.

When George H. Jackson of Lynn first started his fight for the picketting bill, which would be a modification of the present drastic laws against picketting, it was supposed he was merely introducing a bill for the purpose of pleasing his constituents. Members of the committee on metropolitan affairs, men who have acquired a standing in the house, do not generally espouse matters of this sort, and it was expected that having put the bill in he would allow it to drop away. But Jackson bobbed up to fight for the bill and to run committee hearings. This year, accordingly, there was no surprise when he reintroduced it, and he had the satisfaction of fighting for it on numerous new stages. Now, though he has been defeated again, there is no doubt as to his position, and the labor men feel that no matter how high he may go in legislative life he will stand by them all the time. It is just his way. He is not a professional labor agitator by any means. He does too many things and talks too little about them to be in that class. His reputation for sincerity has been increased a good many



hundred fold by the way he handles things. While this was his main labor measure he also was a supporter of the overtime bill and the eight-hour bill in all their various stages. His period of service in the lower branch closed with the prorogation of the legislature this year. He is a candidate for the senate from his district and is making a lively canvass for the place. Mr. Jackson was born in Lowell and was educated in the public schools. He is a newspaper reporter for the Lynn Item. He has served in the Lynn common council and in the Lynn board of aldermen. He has been in the house since 1902. He is clerk of metropolitan affairs and chairman of public health. Because of his position on this committee he saved the people from a very drastic patent medicine bill which might have thrown hundreds in Lynn out of employment.

George L. Jacques.

Rep. George L. Jacques of Millbury, republican, has proved himself a valuable member of the committee on water supply this year. Aside from the usual number of bills to allow different communities to install water supplies, this committee has had



to administer a rebuke to the city water officials of Lynn, who, as the state board of health seems to think, have not looked properly after the quality of water that is being furnished that city. One strong position this committee has taken this year is on

the metering of water used by the different cities and towns. The members have concluded that in places where there are water meters, the consumption per capita is far less than that of other places where meters are not known. They also agreed that the time was coming when meters would have to be used, but on the question whether that time had yet come, they were not unanimous.

A bill was reported from the committee to provide for metering water in those cities which draw their water from some neighboring town, but the house took almost the same view as the committee, that it was a matter that was bound to come later but that it was premature legislation now. The enthusiasts claim to be satisfied, however, saying that the entering wedge has been driven and that the work done this year will bear fruit at some future date. This subject is alluded to to show the depth of the problems that have confronted Mr. Jacques and his associates and to show how valuable such a practical man as Mr. Jacques can be in aiding in their solution. This member from the 8th Worcester district is a native of Westfield, Vt., and has been a selectman and assessor in his adopted town.

Charles Cabot Johnson.

Nahant's representative in the general court during this past session was Charles Cabot Johnson. Nahant folks had a good knowledge of him before he was elected, for he was born in the town in 1876 and educated at the Nahant public schools. He also had served as town clerk for six years and as treasurer for three years. Thus his election to the house seemed a most natural



step. This makes quite a record of service for so young a man, but he took his place on the floor without any extra demonstration of any sort. Like a first-year man he accepted such committee appointments as came to him and went modestly to work. It all ended to his advantage, for when later on, after the opening of the session he became interested in pressing a bill to allow the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust company to spend $2,000,000 of its surplus in real estate, he found that many rough places were smoothed out for him, and the bill went along and was signed by the governor with a mimimum amount of trouble on all sides. Mr. Johnson has voted steadily and consistently during his term of service in the house. He has been ranked as a safe man in the sense of being conservative, one to whom snap judgments are a rarety. He voted for the liberalizing of the liquor laws with proper safeguards for the interests of the temperance people. He has taken the floor at different times during the session and has spoken with ease and confidence.

James A. Jones.

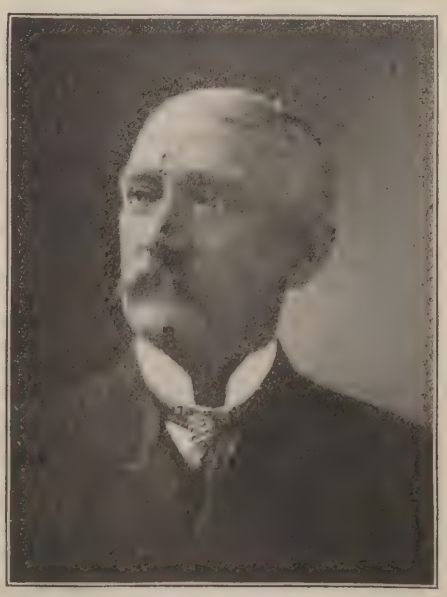
James A. Jones of Stoneham, the representative from the 30th Middlesex district, can credit himself with having had a pretty busy year of it. He is in the real estate and insurance business and a director of the co-operative bank. Besides that he has been auditor and water commissioner and is now a member of the board of public works, serving his fourth year as secretary of the board. In addition he is a member of the republican town committee, having served in the organization both as secretary and chairman for some time. On top of that he is now completing his second year in the house, in which he had an extensive acquaintance. In order to accom-



plish this it requires more than ordinary ability, and careful watching of Mr. Jones during his service in the house has made it pretty plain that he has that ability. He started his first year on the committee on taxation, something in which he was a bit of an expert, as it were, and this year he was put on federal relations and the prison committee. On the federal relations committee he was one of the first to advocate an appropriation for the Jamestown exposition, not as a matter of sentiment but as a business proposition, and as the representative of a town of which manufacturing is the chief characteristic. That in fact has been his attitude during all the time. The business side of life in a small town like the one which he represents has always appealed to him, and he has been steadfast in furthering bills of that sort. In the recent redistricting of the state he also stood to the front to see that Stoneham was protected in its position. He was born in Townsend 1853 and is a Mason.

Samuel O. Jones.

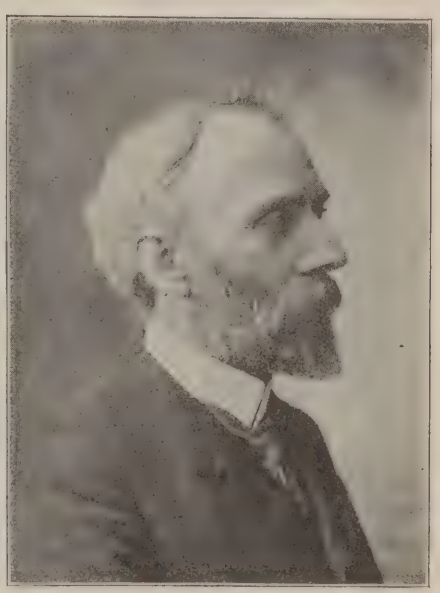
Samuel O. Jones of Chelsea, in the 27th Suffolk district, was born in Gloucester, but the fishing life which is the heritage of every Gloucester man evidently did not appeal to



him, for he appears officially as being in the granite business rather than the fish business. Yet he has not wholly gotten out of touch with his birthplace, because he has been found voting pretty steadily for the men who make fishing a business when their interests have been at stake. This is his second year in the legislature. In 1905 he served on the committee on counties, but this year he was promoted and held membership in the harbors and public lands and the public health committees. This was pretty fair evidence of his standing. Chelsea has not sought very much of the legislature this year, but no man could have looked out for its interests with greater fidelity. He has been a conservative man in house matters, and yet he has found time to do many kindly deeds in a legislative line. Thus from his committee room he helped along the plan for a Revere breakwater, and other dredging projects in the immediate vicinity, which otherwise might have languished, were given attention. He has been ranked as one of the solid men of the house, not inclined to speechmaking, but voting right every time and in a most satisfactory way. On the public health committee he stood out for the right of the people to know the ingredients which go into the nostrums they are often compelled to purchase. Mr. Jones was born in 1856 and was educated in public schools.

David P. Keefe.

When David P. Keefe, in the house of 1904, introduced his anti-spitting bill, he achieved fame and something akin to notoriety. Mr. Keefe did not say anything, but allowed the house to have its joke. He came back in 1905 and then in 1906, and the house has now forgotten all that and learned to take him as a man in earnest in what he advocates. The labor men, for instance, who first got a pledge of support for their measures from him, have never had cause to doubt



him or watch him, for he has kept to the letter the pledge which he gave the first day; and on the overtime bill, the picketting bill and all similar measures he has voted steadily with the labor men and often in the face of pressure of considerable weight on the other side. Thus the house may joke him in a way, but it never discounts him and he accomplishes more than a little during a session. This year, as in the past, he has been on the federal relations committee and the committee on parishes and religious societies. He has entered on numerous matters outside the province of this committee work and always with credit to himself. It is his way of doing things that he never stops at half way measures in anything. Mr. Keefe was born in Fitchburg in 1855. He went to the public schools and after entering business became a salesman. Later on he was an advertising solicitor. He is a veteran fireman and a member of the Republican club, a good party man in every way. He is one of the good talkers of the house, not prone to too great a display of his abilities, but a man who appears just often enough to hold the general interest of the legislature.

William A. Kelleher.

There is good senatorial timber in William A. Kelleher of Lawrence in the 7th Essex district. This is not only the opinion of his friends, who would naturally be interested in him, but in the minds of the members of the house as well. True, he is now serving his first year, but already he has shown a grasp of parliamentary details and movements which has attracted the attention, if

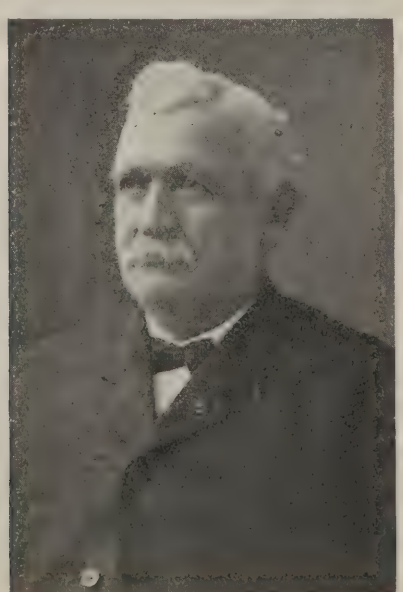
not the envy, of some of the older men on Beacon Hill. Mr. Kelleher is frank enough to say that his first interest is the city of Lawrence, and he does his part in helping it along. Thus the various measures relating to Lawrence which have come up have found in him a constant supporter. Apart from that his other interest is in labor matters, of which he has considerable first-



hand knowledge which has been very valuable during discussions on the floor of the house. When mill conditions are talked about he understands them root and branch as well. It was in Lawrence, the city which he now represents, that he was born in 1875. It was at the Lawrence public schools he acquired his education, and when it came to beginning business life he settled down in Lawrence in the tobacco business. He was a member of the Lawrence common council in 1903 and 1904, serving as chairman the latter year. He was in the board of aldermen in 1905, and last fall was elected to the house. He has served during the session on the military affairs committee. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

Clesson Kenney.

Among all the towns in the state which suffered by reason of the drastic application of the theatre laws to town halls, Leominster suffered quite the most. Its public building was there fitted up for theatrical displays and was a center of the town's activities in that line, but because of the fa-



mous Chicago fire scare the people found themselves barred from its use. That the situation has been changed is owing in no small part to the activities of Clesson Kenney of Leominster, the representative from the 14th Worcester district. Early in the session he identified himself with the bill to allow the use of public halls as in the past, with proper modifications, and where it was made evident to the state police that the ends of safety were conserved. This bill time and time again was in danger of snags, but Mr. Kenney, with others, in his own quiet way broke down the opposition until finally the bill was allowed to go through. It was as substantial a victory as a first-year man has achieved in some little time. Mr. Kenney was also interested in the bill relating to the collateral inheritance tax on which he worked with considerable vim. In fact in general legislative matters he has shown himself a capable and able legislator. He was born in Leominster in 1839, and educated in the public schools. He has been a member of the school committee and public buildings committee. He is a G. A. R. man and an Odd Fellow. He served on the committees on elections and towns.

Philip A. Kiely.

While Massachusetts laws are noted all over the world for their scope and general fairness, it has been felt for some time that those relating to labor and labor conditions could easily be modified to the general improvement of the conditions of the workingmen of the state. Especially in connection with the employers liability act, is it found often times that a man is injured in employment through the actions of a fellow servant. Now, though the distress which lasts is just as genuine to the family of the man, and his own lack of responsibility is plain in the matter, yet he has to suffer. This especially engaged the attention of Philip A. Kiely of Lynn from the 14th Essex district and this year he has made a



start towards remedying it. He sought, during the session, to have the great and general court enact a bill which would be along the lines of the workingmen's compensation act of England, which is regarded as a model of its kind. This act allows to a workman injured through the fault of a fellow servant compensation which often drives the wolf from the door. For this measure Mr. Kiely spoke on the floor and in committee room, and though he failed of securing the enactment of the measure, yet the very men who voted against him were most encouraging in admitting that he had laid the groundwork which was bound to support a structure in time. They even ventured to predict that the same campaign another year would bring about the enactment of the legislation desired, which would affect almost every workingman in the state. Mr. Kiely is a lawyer. He was born in Lynn in 1874, and is a graduate of the Boston University law school. He was a member of the common council for two years. He served on the committees on pay roll and constitutional amendments.

Alec E. Knowlton.

A friend at court is after all the most potent influence possible for legislation. That was why the presence of Alec E. Knowlton of Gardner, from the 2d Worcester district, was of importance to his district during the past session. Not only was Mr. Knowlton a vigilant supporter of the best legislation during the session, but he also was able to secure through his committee position an increase of salary for the clerk of the North Worcester county district court, and what locally perhaps is more important, a new clerkship for the court at Winchendon, which has been needed for some time. Furthermore he won from the legislature what it is very loath indeed to give, as a long list of failures can bear testimony to, an amendment to the charter of the Templeton Village Improvement society. He can con-



sider his session as one well spent, no matter how it is viewed. Mr. Knowlton was born in Cleveland, Ohio in 1867, and educated at the public schools. He is a chair manufacturer. Socially he is a Mason and Knight Templar. He served on the public service committee during the year. A quiet, reserved man he has shown his general power with the house at frequent intervals.

S. John Lamoureux.

The clerkship of the committee on railroads is a fine position for any first year man, and S. John Lamoureux of North Adams, of the 1st Berkshire district was fortunate in getting the honor. His work on the committee has proven his ability, for this particular clerkship has been one of the hardest of this whole session, and he has carried it like a veteran. On the committee he has shown his skill as an attorney in the part he has played at hearings and in executive sessions, so that he can justly claim to be an active member of what has been the busiest committee of the session. At the same time, he has given careful attention to the numerous matters



of local interest which have come from his section this year, the Greylock appropriation bill, the street railway and power bills, the probate court bill, and others. North Adams has the reputation of being a law-abiding, but liberal community, and Rep. Lamoureux has well represented this feature of North Adams, in his votes on every question, as

his roll call record will show. Mr. Lamoureux is one of the most popular members of the present house, and is a leader in the club of members of French descent. The house this year has contained more than the usual number of men whose ancestors were Frenchmen, and by their united efforts they have wielded an influence which was felt on more than one occasion. Mr. Lamoureux was born in North Adams, April 30, 1877, and at present carries on a successful law practice in that city.

Thomas Leavitt.

The newspaper men who are members of the legislature make a very creditable showing for the profession. In the entire assembly there is not one in whose work their fellow craftsmen cannot take satisfaction. Thomas Leavitt of Dorchester is a representative man of the class. During his newspaper career he has spent naturally a good part of his time behind the scenes, but it is in the legislature where this is especially valuable, for the ordinary subterfuges for delay fail to block him, as he understands the motives in every case.

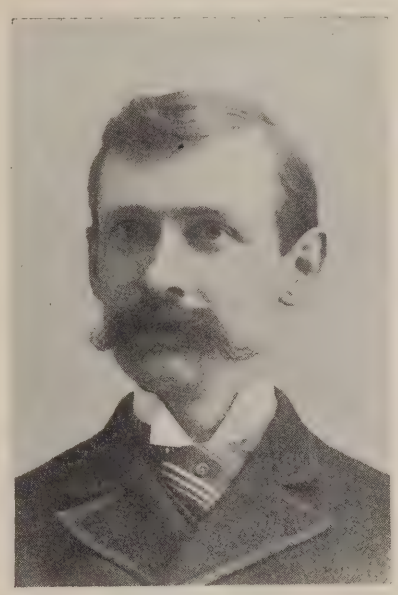
He has always had the interests of Dorchester at heart, and those who were interested in the improvement of Dorchester harbor will testify to the manner in which the harbor and lands committee listened to the arguments of the representative for a full and free hearing of the whole matter and finally reported a bill appropriating $10,000 for the enterprise. Here was a case where others interested in the project fell down and Leavitt came to the front and saved the day for his constituents. Mr. Leavitt is an avowed candidate for the republican nomination for senator in the new district comprising wards 20 and 21, and the outlook at present points to another victory for the newspaper man and representative. He will make a good senator and the needs of Dorchester and the Roxbury section will be cared for as thoroughly as they have been for years. His large acquaintance with republican leaders has made him the spokesman, as it were, for the republican state organization in matters of legislation affecting the entire party. Thomas Leavitt was born in Boston in 1872 and was educated in the public schools. He began newspaper work on the Boston Journal and then became a newspaper proprietor. He served in the Boston common council for three years and then went to the state house. He was placed on the committee on mercantile affairs, and there helped to frame up the bill putting the telephone companies under the supervision of the state authorities. He belongs to the Dorchester Yacht club, the Colonial club, the Republican Editorial association, the Suburban Press association, and is a Mason.



Edwin F. Leonard.

Like all the other Springfield members, Rep. Edwin F. Leonard of Springfield, of the 3d Hampden district, was tied up during the early part of the session to the Springfield water bill, and had to sacrifice about everything to that measure. He has the reputation in Springfield of being a hustler, and he justified it as far as the water bill is concerned, as a large number of house members can attest. Yet it was patent medicine legislation that occupied his best service in the house, for one very strong part of the bill adopted was due entirely to him, and the general compromise was on lines which he worked out with the organized druggists of the state.

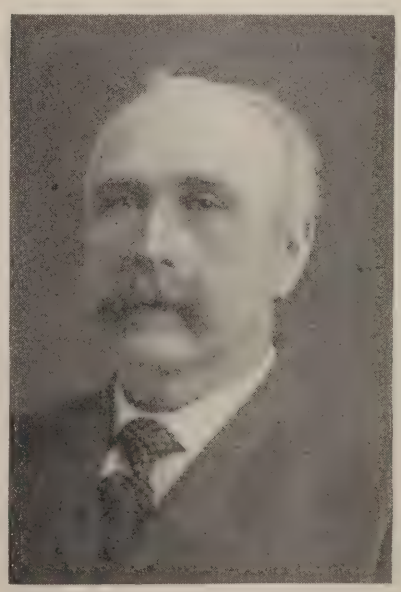
He had presented a bill to stop entirely the sale of narcotic drugs excepting under physicians' prescriptions, thus preventing the spread of the drug habit. As a successful druggist he knew how to meet the evil. His measure appeared somewhat complicated to a layman, although perfectly intelligible to a druggist, but it was found by the committee to be so much more effective and practical than the one proposed by the temperance people, that everybody united in adopting his phraseology and method. The result is a fine law, which ought to go a long way towards checking the use of cocaine. He was an active member of the committee on mercantile affairs, taking especial interest in the telephone bill.



Mr. Leonard was born on April 15, 1862, in Belmont, N. H., and was educated at the public schools. He is a K. T. and Odd Fellow, and a member of the Nayesset club.

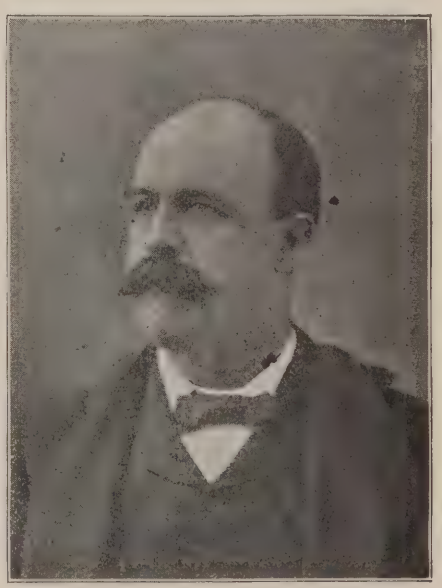
John B. Locke.

Berkshire county has reason to appreciate the work of John B. Locke of Williamstown, representing the 2d Berkshire district. His big task was in securing a $30,000 appropriation for the completion of Greylock reservation. He has modestly insisted ever since the bill went through that it was the merit of the proposition which was responsible for its success, but it requires something more than merit to get any proposition through the legislature. As a member of the committee on harbors and public lands, he was in a particularly advantageous position, and he did not lose the least particle of the advantage. When the committee was turning down all the western Massachusetts bills, he got his through easily, for he had been lining members up all the year. It is safe to say that if the committee report had not been favorable, he would have had the bill substituted, with all the Berkshire delegation back of him. He and Rep. Wright of South Hadley were the most interested house members on the college taxation bill, and he saw to it that Williamstown's case in behalf of the bill was most effectively presented at every stage. He was born in Williamstown, March 7, 1856, and has been engaged in the plumbing business for years there. He is a member of several social and fraternal orders, including the Masons, Odd Fellows, Forresters of America and Ancient Order of United Workmen.



Martin M. Lomasney.

Fortunately for the republican party at the state house, or rather in the state legislature, there was a red-hot political contest in Boston last fall and because of it the so-called democratic party, which came into power as a result of that contest, lost its strongest leader, Hon. Martin M. Lomasney of Ward 8. With the republican leaders of the house naturally against him, and at times when they shouldn't have been, and a divided party behind him, Rep. Lomasney was yet responsible for some of the closest, clean-cut political contests on Beacon hill which have been witnessed in many years. Through his own personal influence and popularity he almost succeeded in forcing certain measures, such as the right of appeal by discharged employes to the state arbitration board, to the very threshold of the executive department, and this with republican and democratic state and city organizations lined up against him. Rep. Lomasney had been defeated in Boston on the mayoralty issue when he arrived at the state house at the beginning of the session, but he was the strongest "defeated" man the house has had in many days. Rep. Lomasney has a strong following at the state house, as he has today in the city of Boston. His friends are not all democrats. Perhaps there are as many on the other side of the political fence. He possesses many qualities that go to explain the esteem and respect in which men hold him but that which goes farthest to explain his strength, perhaps, is the fact that he has never broken his word with anyone; that he never forgets favors and never forgets ingratitude; that he is insistent on favoring those who have been with him and just as persistent in rebuking those whom he believes have been unfairly against him. He is naturally and essentially a leader. He has a strategic mind. He has ideas and convictions and a great fund of courage and fearlessness. And the lower branch of the state legislature has witnessed many instances of his fearlessness. He was fighting against tremendous odds on the Cambridge subway bill, and no one knew it better than did he, but he still fought on and to the end. The casual observer might see in Lomasney only "the fighter," but those who know him will understand the qualities of heart that have endeared him to thousands of the people of Boston and especially to the young men of his own district, for whom he has done so



much good. Rep. Lomasney's experience has been a broad one. A product of the public schools of Boston, where he was born, he first held public office as a member of the board of aldermen in 1893, '94 and '95. He then served in the state senate in 1896 and 1897. While in the senate he served on the committees on engrossed bills, constitutional amendments, harbors and public lands and public health. In 1899 he went to the lower branch for one year. Last year he reappeared as a member of the house and was re-elected to the session of 1906. Last year, as this, he has been a member of the committee on metropolitan affairs and has led several broad movements against so-called republican legislation.

George W. Long.

George W. Long of the 5th Middlesex district promises to be a pretty valuable man during his second year on the hill.

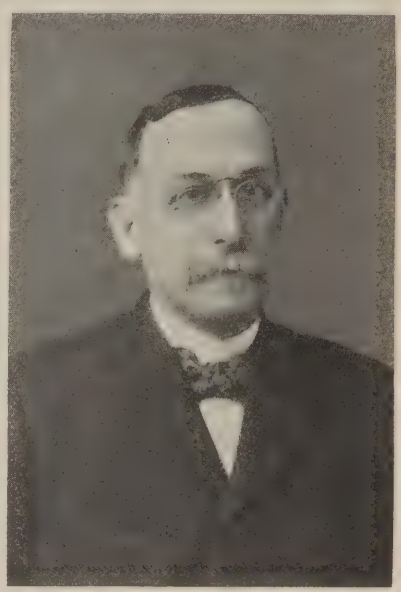
In the session just closed he has shown stamina in his willingness to take his share of the responsibility for measures he advocated. Mr. Long, as it happened, won his chief attention through his opposition to the bill which required a doctor's examination after the death of a person before the body could be embalmed. This was a subject on which there was plenty of room for a difference of opinion. Mr. Long, however, took up the side, not only of the undertaker, but of the resident of the country side, where doctors are far apart and where the observance of this law would mean considerable distress. He had to launch forth in the house against as skilled a campaigner as Mr. Walker of Waltham and his victory



must have been very satisfactory. Mr. Long was born in Cambridge in 1872. He was educated in the Cambridge Manual Training school and then went into business with his father. He is a member of the North Cambridge Republican club and the Newtowne club. He is a Mason and Odd Fellow. In the legislature this year he was placed on the insurance committee.

John F. Lothrop.

The Newton representative who comes to the general court has to have a pretty wide range of vision, and he finds many matters on which it is incumbent on him to keep his eye which other men are able to gloss over. His labor is in a fashion cut out for him, and it makes a sharp pace as it were. John F. Lothrop of Newton in the 16th Middlesex district has had any number of these burdens on his shoulders and has acquited himself with dignity. He was one of the foremost, for instance, in the fight against the bill which was to allow boating and fishing on certain of the great ponds of the metropolitan water system. This is a bill which on the face of it was innocent enough, especially as it was backed by very clever log rolling. Mr. Lothrop fought it even on the enactment stage. He held that the water of the great ponds, on which the people of a great metropolitan district depended for their water supply, was not the place for boating, fishing and similar diversions. Later on he had the satisfactoin of seeing Gov. Guild veto the measure, bringing up the reasons which he had given to the house. As a member of the committee on metropolitan affairs he also opposed the Holden and Clinton bills which imposed upon the metropolitan district a burden of debt for the establishment of a water supply. Still later Mr. Lothrop fought the bill to register the osteopaths just as they were, but in evidence of his liberality was his support of the bill



to allow their college to grant degrees. Mr. Lothrop was born in Sharon in 1847. He was in the carriage business and is now retired. Was in the board of aldermen for six years. This year he is a member of the committee on metropolitan affairs.

James A. Lowell.

Few members of the general court have added to their prestige in the past session more than Rep. James A. Lowell of Newton, representing, in part, the 16th Middlesex district. Newton has been especially fortunate in having been able to send just such men to Beacon hill for some years now. Hon. William F. Dana, president of the senate, was another of this type of men who, though trained in the arts of the schools, college men with college spirit, are yet keen lawyers with much good, commonsense not always found in the highly equipped. Rep. Lowell, notwithstanding that he has not felt over well physically during the session just closed, was an indefatigable worker. As chairman of the judiciary committee, and especially as a member of the investigating committee, the representative was kept on edge throughout the year. Rep. Lowell served in the house last year and in the preceding year. When Speak-



er Frothingham retired so suddenly from the legislative field last fall Mr. Lowell's name was prominently mentioned for the speakership. But the Newton man is a very careful analyzer of situations as well as crises. He did not permit the use of his name in this connection for one brief second. Instead he came out for his friend, Rep. Walker, and was one of the factors of the latter's campaign. When Speaker Cole had won out, or when his victory was first assured, Rep. Lowell was one of the first to advise peace and harmony and agreement. Speaker Cole honored his adversary's lieutenant with the chairmanship of the judiciary committee. Notwithstanding the part he had played in the speakership contest his merits and attainments entitled him to head this important legal committee, and the speaker recognized the fact. He was also placed on the rules committee, as intimated above. Sincerity and earnestness are characteristics of the Newton man. He has an influence and a following that place him as one of the leaders of the lower branch. He is one of the strong debaters of the lower branch and his powers in this direction and his eloquence have been needed on the floor of the house during the strenuous session which has just closed. Harvard '91 contributed a good man to the public service in James A. Lowell.

John B. Lowney.

John B. Lowney of New Bedford has completed his third term as one of the representatives of the 7th Bristol district, and his service to that district is today worth many times more than it was when he entered the house in 1904. Mr. Lowney, as one of the younger attorneys of the house, showed up well in the discussion of matters referred to



the committee on probate and chancery, of which he was clerk, and on the floor of the house he has been heard to better advantage than in any of his previous years. Coming from the same district as the well-known labor leader, Sam Ross, Lowney has proven himself of valuable assistance to the mill people and laboring men in general who make up such a large proportion of the voting population of the city of New Medford. In the agitation for the passage of such measures as the overtime bill, the eight-hour bill and the picketing bill, no one was more active than the young man who is the subject of this sketch, and his work on these measures alone entitles him to the commendation of all laboring people throughout the state. He has displayed sand and courage on more than one occasion, but perhaps never more emphatically than he did when the 12-o'clock bill was being considered. On the memorable day when the bill was passed to be enacted in the lower branch, Lowney and the entire delegation from the city of New Bedford, were bombarded with telegrams and telephonic messages to swerve them from their course in favor of the bill. There were indications that the men from that section of the state would yield under the assaults which were being directed against them. They stuck to their ground, however, and among the first who declared that he would not recede from the position previously taken by him was John B. Lowney. It required no small amount of courage, for the men who were trying to switch them were men of influence and power in the whaling city; but after all it is impossible

to see how Lowney and his associates lost anything in the way of prestige. Massachusetts people the state over admire men of courage and backbone, and there has been no greater display of these qualities at any time during the session than on the occasion noted. Mr. Lowney will not be a candidate for re-election, having entered into a law partnership in his own city, with Rep. Walsh of Falmouth as his associate. Mr. Lowney was born in New Bedford in 1879, and was educated there. He is a member of the legal profession and is rapidly building up a lucrative practice in his home city. This year in addition to being clerk of probate and chancery, he was chairman of the committee on elections.

Robert Luce.

With a year out, Rep. Luce of Somerville has served as a member of the lower branch of the state legislature, representing in part the 7th Middlesex district, since 1899. Easily one of the strongest members of the general court, Rep. Luce has come to be at least as well known and as much talked about as any member of the legislature in recent years. As a debater he has been for several years practically without a peer on the floor of the house, though many have surpassed him in tact and judgment. In fact in this very criticism lies the explanation of the failure of certain honors to come to him which, a few years ago, the prophets would have said would be his. The legislature has no harder worker. His mind is clear and works quickly, sometimes too quickly. He has given the best of his time and energy, even with important private business pending, to the service of the state, and men respect him for it. But many of these same men have hesitated when it came to committing themselves to Mr. Luce when a candidate for some post which demanded, above all else conservatism. This conservatism may not amount to much in the last analysis, but as long as men think it does, and as long as Mr. Luce does not possess it, or will not acquire it, so long he will lose what his real ability rather entitles him to. Mr. Luce has been a constructive legislator and his efforts in the direction of election legislation are well known. During the past session he again headed the committee on election laws. During his service in the house he has been on such committees as insurance, taxation, of which he served as chairman, federal relations, the special committee on revision of the corporation laws, counties, election laws and constitutional amendments. Mr. Luce has twice been a candidate for the speakership of the house, but on neither occasion did he press his candidacy to the last ditch. As intimated above he is exceptionally strong in debate, extremely clear in argument and a bit vindictive and sarcastic. He is invaluable as a member of the legislature and as a legislator stands head and shoulders over a majority of those who criticise him,



particularly those in his own district which does not boast of any too many men of the breadth and character of Robert Luce. He will undoubtedly be returned to the legislature next year and his influence, strong and undoubted as it is, will continue to be felt. In the session just closed that influence was demonstrated on many occasions on which he showed not only such ability in debate as we have referred to but a fairness and a courage that only the untrammelled possess or can show forth.

James M. Lynch.

There were quite a number of commercial travellers in the legislature of 1906 and they were all pretty capable men. Their habit of life has made them particularly able to adapt themselves to circumstances and to hold their own in general discussion. For a first-year man James M. Lynch of Avon, representing the 7th Norfolk district, was quite prominent. Although one of the quiet members of the house, he had the knack of learning in short order just how to proceed to accomplish things, and before he was a month in the chamber he had mastered all the parliamentary machinery and knew the significance of each move which was made. He showed himself in every way a good example of the safe and sane legislator. Mr. Lynch was born in Avon July 7, 1864, and was educated in the public schools. He then went into the general mercantile business and from that went on the road as a commercial traveler. But while a commercial man in his business training Mr. Lynch was broad minded on labor matters, and during his service he never lost sight of the rights of the labor men to stand side by side with the capitalists in asking for legislation. The fact



that a man has only the strength of his hands to offer did not affect him in the slightest degree. He voted steadily for all labor matters and gave them consistent support. He is a democrat, but not of the narrow partisan type. His first interest was the welfare of the people of the town and district which sent him to the legislature and when there was a clash between party interests and those of the people he spent very little time in deciding that his duty was to his constituents. He served on the committee on towns.

Charles H. Macomber.

Charles H. Macomber came to the house this year a new man to a majority of the members, naturally enough, but with a strong backing and acquaintance among his Bristol county associates. For eight years he has been a selectman in the town of Berkley. This experience has given him a wide knowledge of town affairs and has also made him well known to the men interested in town administration. That was why he settled down easily into a position of importance in the house. He made a good impression as a member of the committee on harbors and public lands which is one of the most important in the legislature. On all matters relating to the smaller towns as against the big cities—and this contest is a continuous one year in and year out—he has been a steady upholder of the rights of the smaller section, and more than once during the session he has been able to say the word which has stopped movements which would have been dangerous to the smaller communities. On Bristol county matters as well he has been steadfast, so that the whole section has profited by his presence in the house. Mr. Macomber was born in Berkley, which he now represents, in 1871. He was educated there in the public schools, and then went into business. He has been for some time a travelling sales-



man and a very capable one. He is a Mason and is affiliated with other social organizations in his home section.

Harry E. Mapes.

The town of Cohasset made no direct demands on the services of Harry E. Mapes, its representative during the past session. In Hull, save for certain minor matters, there was peace and quiet, but Mr. Mapes, although this was his first year, found a chance to impress himself on the attention of the house. Thus he had a large hand in the securing of an appropriation for the Scituate breakwater and jetties, which, while outside his district, was yet a matter of vital interest to a part of Cohasset. Mr. Mapes also, as a member of the fisheries and game committee, did a service to the whole tribe of sportsmen by framing up the legislation for the protection of the fishing and hunting grounds of the entire state. Mr. Mapes, during his term of service, also kept a most kindly eye on the various hearings, before the harbor and land committee and in at least two instances was able to step forward and block moves which would have injured the water front rights of his people



in their stretch of sea coast. Mr. Mapes was born in Cohasset in 1867, and was educated in the public schools. He is in the railroad business. He was secretary of the republican town committee for 10 years, and he has been chief of the fire department. Besides fisheries and game, he served on the committee on libraries. He belongs to the A. F. and A. M., I. O. O. F., R. A. M., and K. T.

Charles Mayberry.

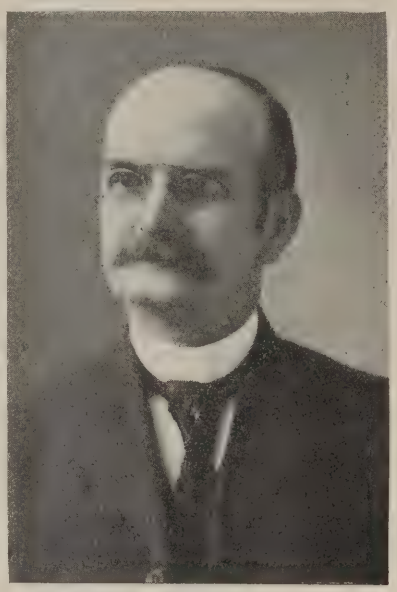
The pluckiest fight and probably the biggest victory of the whole year in the opinion of staid legislators were made and won by Charles Mayberry of Clinton in the 11th Worcester district. For years the town of Clinton has been fighting for compensation from the state because of damages caused by the construction of the metropolitan water system. It has been a hard fight all the time, and some very clever men who have come down as representatives, backed by influences on the Boston end, have lost. The town had about come to regard it as a lost cause, yet this young man, who is now in his second year of service, swooped in this year and captured it. When Gov. Guild had signed the act he made only one suggestion to his clerk—that possibly Mr. Mayberry would like to have the pen. He did want it and it is a souvenir of no small value. It has taken sacrifices to win this. It meant winning the friendship of the house, a task in itself. It meant self denial on a number of things during the session, so that when the time came support could be asked for, but this quiet young man was equal to it all. It would be impossible to estimate how valuable this service has been to his home section. A town vote of thanks would be a small distinction under the existing circumstances. Mr. Mayberry was born in Clinton in 1876, and went to the public schools there. He graduated from the Boston University law school and is a member of the bar. He served on the committee on engrossed bills, was also a member of the



important committee on metropolitan affairs where he won his first victory in the cause. He is a Mason and Knight of Pythias.

Ulysses E. Mayhew.

The house ways and means committee is the organization which generally puts the snuffer on the legislative ambitions of the individual members to secure money appropriatoins for their districts. This is the committee which weighs all financial matters and has the last say. An adverse report from this committee on any proposition generally means its death, unless unusual and extraordinary conditions surround it. Under these conditions the importance of Ulysses E. Mayhew of West Tisbury, who was a member of the ways and means committee, can be appreciated. The Cape district and the surrounding sections in general, are the most persistent applicants for state appropriations for dredging and other harbor improvements, and that they have nearly all been granted this year has been owing in no small part to the efforts of Mr. Mayhew. He was the friend at court who stepped forward again and again and said the word and cast the vote which brought about a favorable report. Members from the southeastern part of the state have been frank enough to credit him with having a big hand in the success which has attended their efforts. It has not been all plain sailing by any means, for at various times during the whole last half of the session, Chairman Ward was fighting each item because of his desire to keep down the state tax. The credit is all the larger, therefore, because of the general success. This is Mr. Mayhew's third term in the house. He served in 1891 and 1892, when he was chairman of fisheries and game. He was born in West



Tisbury in 1848, was educated in the public schools and runs a general store.

Matthew McCann.

Matthew McCann, who during his first year in the legislature was made a member of the committee on cities, has been sent up again this term and was made a member of the committee on mercantile affairs. While Mr. McCann, during his period of legislative service, has been particularly interested in labor matters, he has found on this new committee plenty of opportunities for doing even more labor work than some of the men on the regular labor committee. The men who go on that committee are generally set down as of the kind anxious to jump at everything and thus those around them are always forewarned and forearmed. On the other hand the member of the committee on mercantile affairs who suggests while matters are being framed up that provision be made for the protection of the rights of labor often gets away with them. Thus on a number of matters Mr. McCann has very quietly secured concessions for labor men without very much being said about it. One of the best instances of this thing was in connection with the electricians' bill. This measure was going along smoothly when the Lynn man discovered that it had a little anti-labor joker tucked away in it. That settled it. He went after the proposition tooth and nail and the measure was killed in the end. It was this committee which handled the matter of putting the telephone



and telegraph companies under state supervision. It may not perhaps be remembered, but the bill first proposed contained a pretty bald section which provided almost for a Bell Telephone monopoly. McCann fought that provision strenuously. He held that the state could not afford at this stage to stand for the creation of a monopoly, and he had the satisfaction of leaving the way clear for honest competition. Mr. McCann was born in Calais, Maine, in 1868. He is in the cigar business in Lynn and belongs to the K. P., Red Men and Foresters. He has had five years' experience in the city government, and has just finished his third term in the state legislature.

James F. McDermott.

The labor fight in the legislature is something which goes on year after year. It is inevitable in every way. On one side are the representatives of the labor people, and on the other the careful, astute legislative agents and counsel who work in the interest of the capitalists. It is a great campaign. The one particular man on the labor committee from the Boston section of the state who has been a thorn in the flesh of the legislative counsel has been James F. McDermott of Ward 7. Only a day or so before the session closed one of these gentlemen with perfect frankness remarked that the only interest which he had in the make up of the next legislature was the retirement of McDermott. He said it without any heat or ill feeling. He simply meant that McDermott, through his work on the committee and his influence on Boston democratic members, had caused him more uneasiness on labor legislation than any other man in



the house. But for all that McDermott is likely to come back. It is just this phase of his character which his constituents appreciate. His place on the labor committee is something which is coming to him year after year. He was one of the stalwarts in the fight for an eight-hour day for state, city and county employes for the very good reason that he believes that the state must set the example in order that the eight-hour day shall become an actuality among employers in general. Mr. McDermott is a good party man without being offensive in any way, and he has shown his colors at all times. Yet he does not swap what his people may desire for any party measure and he has shown this spirit on more than one occasion. He was born in Worcester in 1877, was educated in the public schools and is a bookkeeper. Last year he had a place on the committee on taxation.

Daniel J. McDonald.

Daniel J. McDonald, who has represented Ward 3, Charlestown, in the legislature during the past year, has one particular hobby and that is the elimination of the civil service classification relative to laborers. It is not that Mr. McDonald does not believe in civil service in certain lines of clerical work, but with the system by which laborers are also listed and drawn he is in constant conflict, and in more than one case he has been able to go to the front and stop injustices. His contention, and he is supported in it by a number of other men, is that the classification system is used merely as a blind for men who are turned away. He has discovered that when a man is wanted the powers that be manage to

get him, while on the other hand other men are delayed for years and are supposed to be cheered by the fact that their names are on a list. McDonald in his own quiet way has given a friendly hand to all labor measures, and in this respect he has seen that practically every bill which has gone



through relating to work in the city of Boston or in the state at large has contained provisions that citizens of Boston or of the state in general should have the preference. He has also as far as possible aimed to fix it up so that union wages were guaranteed in the bills. On school measures McDonald this year as in the past has shown himself a steady opponent of the one-man system now growing up. He feels that the schools belong to all the people and that they are not to be run by any clique and he has hammered at this point pretty successfully. He was born in Chelsea in 1872, is a printer and served on the committees on printing and elections.

John M. McDonald.

John M. McDonald of the 16th Suffolk district is one of the few official labor representatives in the legislature. He has been for some time the business agent of the book-binders' union. This has given to his words on labor matters a considerable amount of importance. His business in a large part has also been the making the legislators acquainted with the principles of trade unionism. It is a missionary work of a most valuable kind, as has been evidenced time after time in the strong votes which have been secured on overtime bills



and similar matters of general labor importance. Many of the legislators from the country districts come down to Beacon Hill with the idea that a labor union is something between a monster and an engine of destruction. They believe it is only awaiting a chance to crush all who oppose it. The rubbing up against a man who is not only a member but an officer of a labor union helps to smooth that away and better feeling results. The picketting bill, the eight-hour bill and other labor matters engaged his particular attention. Mr. McDonald was educated in the public schools and apprenticed to learn the trade of book-binding. He belongs to the Heptasophs and Foresters.

Michael J. McEttrick.

It was a sudden shift of the political wind which sent Cong. Michael J. McEttrick back to the state house of representatives. The younger men in the legislature, when they heard that they were going to have an ex-congressman for an associate, were a little overawed. They felt that he might prove a bit cumbersome in the house. Instead, however, the session which has just ended, has shown him one of the most obliging and conciliatory of the entire delegation. In other words the ex-congressman has borne out the old statement that the biggest men are always the easiest to approach. The congressman's name has always been identified with labor matters, and as was to be expected he took a strong and prominent part in the labor discussions this year. A careful, exact and pleasing speaker, he had the attention of the legislature every time he took the floor. One of the most effective speeches of the year was his effort in relation to a bill for safeguarding young girls in the dance halls of the cities, and it was his voice which helped in a large part to send that bill along to its enactment. While a democrat, the congressman has not been of



the offensively partisan type. He has got to the point where he appreciates that the man serves his party best who serves his people best. It is to his credit that never at any time when his services have been asked for—and some of the biggest republican leaders of the house have come to him—has he asked them whether the move was republican or democratic. All he desired was to be assured that it was for the good of the people. He has been a striking figure and has had a striking career. Born in Boston, a civil engineer, he was a member of the state legislature from 85 to 92. He was a member of the national house in 1893, 1894 and 1895. He holds membership in the Knights of Columbus, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and the Roxbury Veteran Firemen's association.

Robert K. McKirdy.

Robert K. McKirdy of Ward 8, Boston, is the running mate of Martin M. Lomasney, and as can be easily imagined it means that his legislative session is a busy one from the opening of the year till the close. In the first place in his district he has more people of different nationalities to look after than almost any other man. It takes strength and versatility to be a representative in the legislature under such circumstances and the state house does not limit his activities by any means. It is a constant rush for instance from the immigration office, where there are always some poor unfortunates in the toils, to the various licensing boards in the state house, one after the other. Then in legislative work there are the needs of the dependents of all races which have to be looked after in the state board of charity as well as in other departments. The only wonder to the average member is that McKirdy manages to do so much and do it so well. During this session of the legislature McKirdy



served on the committee on election laws. Even more important than that, though, was his service with Mr. Lomasney in support of the bills to give civil service protection to city employes, to provide a comptroller for the city of Boston and similar measures. Mr. McKirdy was born in Boston in 1870 and graduated from St. Mary's school. He is a publisher and a member of the Hendricks Club.

Edwin T. McKnight.

For five months of the legislative session Edwin T. McKnight of the 21st Suffolk district went quietly about the house attending to such work as came before him. In the committee on probate and chancery the members had plenty to say about the new man who had taken his place among them and had shown a knowledge of the law and the power of expressing himself. But the house in general took no special interest. Then there came a day when the house threatened to be swept off its feet by a sentimental plea in behalf of a certain bill. All admitted it was a bad bill but then it was a good fellow who was pushing it and McKnight arose and spoke. With a voice singularly clear he put both the reasons for his opposition and the stand that he took attracted attention at once. Every man in the house began to



sit up and notice this new member who had come to the front. The closing month was a busy one for him, for not only did he have certain matters of his own to look after but other members pressed him to speak for them. He centered the attention

on one occasion during the discussion of the bribery matter. He had served with the member whose name had been brought to the front in the Boston common council and thought well of him, but without any false buncombe he declared that an injury had been done to every member of the house which could not be overlooked. McKnight will come back next session as a marked man. He had the eyes of the best men in the house on him before prorogation and they have frankly admitted it. Mr. McKnight was born in New Brunswick in 1869. He graduated at the University of New Brunswick and the Harvard law school. He is a lawyer and served in the Boston common council for three years. He holds membership in the Lincoln club, the Dudley club and is a Knight Templar.

John J. McManmon.

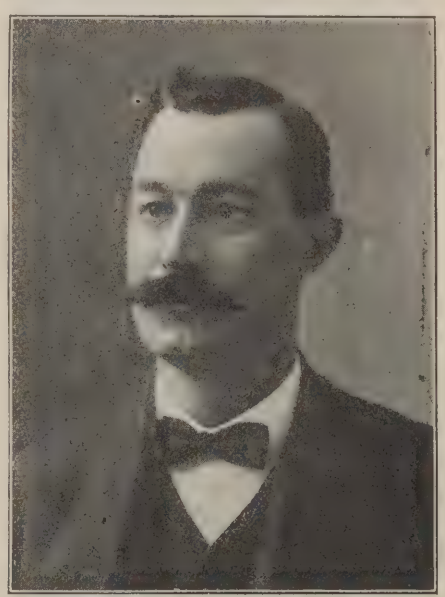
John J. McManmon is one of the democrats in the house who has had to get his election from a district normally republican by a good sized margin. That he has been able to win out in a district of this kind is a pretty good tribute to the worth of the man and his popularity with the people of his city. He first came to the legislature in 1904, breaking into the republican vote at that time and upsetting the regularity if republican rule. The following year was presidential year, and with every republican vote brought out at the polls, McManmon was obliged to stay at home. Last fall, however, he returned to the fight, and repeated his success of 1904. This year he has been a useful member of the committee on public health and was instrumental in killing the bill, favored by the state board of health, to place the Merrimac and Connecticut rivers, as well as the smaller streams, under their jurisdiction. This act meant that the board could order any city or town along the banks of the rivers to discontinue running sewerage into them. The matter went along until quite late in the session when the committee travelled to various parts of the state and explained what its mission was. Then there was a storm of protest from those cities which were likely to be affected by such legislation. This assumed such proportions that the committee did not hesitate long in reaching a verdict. Mr. McManmon received his education in the public and private schools of his city. He is one of the most popular members of the legislature, and has many republican as well as democratic friends. He must be credited as one of the few members who neither



smoke nor drink. His occupation is that of a florist and decorator.

Edward L. McManus.

The indications are that Natick will be represented in the state senate next year. In other words, Rep. Edward L. McManus of Natick is scheduled to succeed in the upper branch Hon. William F. Dana of Newton, who yields the presidency for a place on the superior bench. It is fitting that a good lawyer should succeed a good lawyer. Rep. McManus has served three years in the house and in that time has acquired for himself a distinctive influence that has meant much for his district. In the committee-room and on the floor of the house the Natick man has been particularly effective. Besides his recognized ability as a lawyer and his specal qualfications for the work of legislation he has demonstrated both persuasiveness as a speaker and persistency as a fighter. His devotion to his district has led him into all kinds of trouble with reigning powers. He has jeopardized his own political future a dozen times in the interests of what will be his own senatorial district. He went up against Gov. Bates with the town of Natick bill and he succeeded in passing it over that executive's veto. This year he had a bill against certain boating discriminations on the Cochituate. He got it to the governor and the latter vetoed it. But since the veto the very discrimination of which the representative and his people complained has been admitted and steps have been taken to stop it. Rep. McManus knows his district and its needs. He was born in Natick in 1866. After attending the public schools he went to the Boston university law school, from which he graduated in 1891. He has worked hard at his profession and has attained a desirable and enviable standing therein. He is businesslike, square and matter of fact in all his dealings, and has little use for the tricks or arts of any profession. His frankness and directness have won him the support and friendship of hundreds and account, to no small degree, for his strength at the state house. He has served on the



committees on election laws, probate and chancery and elections. In the last fall campaign for the speakership he early pledged himself to Joseph Walker of Brookline and characteristically remained loyal even when the Cole band-wagon drove by with an easy majority aboard. Rep. McManus would make a good senate for the 1st Middlesex district. He is already a seasoned legislator and such a one as this particular district needs in the upper branch next year. Besides it rather belongs to Natick this time and no more deserving republican party worker has yet appeared as candidate for the nomination.

Frank McNerny.

Rep. Frank McNerny of Becket comes from a unique district, the 5th Berkshire, which is probably the only democratic district in the state which has an iron clad agreement to give each town one year's turn in the legislature. He was not burdened with any local bills to push through, but did some good service on the Greylock bill, helping among the democrats of the house, who were glad to assist him on any matter. While he has been one of the most independent democrats of the house, he has stood firmly with the minority on all questions which he felt justified a party line up. As a practical farmer, Rep. McNerny found his work on the committee on agriculture congenial, and took especial interest in forcing a solution of the vexed question of competition by the Agricultural college against Amherst farmers—his sympathies being with the farmers—without permitting him to urge any drastic action which would embarass the educational institution. He has not felt called upon to participate in debate at any time during the session, but if you were to meet him in the reading room and ask his opinion on any matter which has been up for consideration, you would find that he is able to get at the real nub of the matter in a sound commonsense way. And that makes for good sane legislation every time. It is not the orator, but the level-headed thinker, who is the safest kind of legislator.



Mr. McNerny was born in Becket, September 4, 1870, was educated in the public schools and is a successful farmer by occupation.

James H. Mellen.

Having served almost a score of years in the lower branch James H. Mellen of Worcester, looking more rugged than ever, appeared again as a member of the house at the beginning of the present year. There was more iron in his makeup than when we saw him last on Beacon hill. He was still the pugnacious and indomitable "Mellen of Worcester." The new members of the body had heard much about him and they were anxious to see. They saw a man of strong constitution and strong voice. They heard a man evidently sure of his ground and

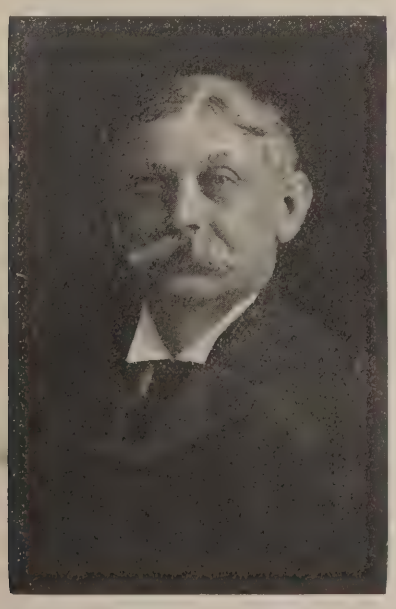


well versed not only in parliamentary procedure but in literature. They read that his training had been "educational and mechanical"—a true discriptoin and a happy combination, for they knew then that he was versed in the literature of the day and acquainted with the inventions of the hour. They heard and saw a very strong debater, one grown up from among the people and from the people's schools, without collegiate training. They had heard certain other stories of the Worcester member, and they savored of vindictiveness. But before the end of the session had been reached they had forgotten those stories for they had not seen the examples. Truly James H. Mellen of Worcester is a remarkable man,

and has been when people understood it not. This veteran and resourceful legislator first appeared at the state house, as a member of the lower branch, in 1877. The shortest way to give his legislative record since then is to repeat it. He was a member of the house from 1877 to 1879, inclusive; a member of the house in 1881; then from 1883 to 1886, inclusive; then in 1888 and 1889; then in 1891, '92, '93, '94, '95 and '96; another hiatus, then again in 1899 and 1900. Then he comes back again in 1906, and more vigorous than ever. Speaker Cole placed Rep. Mellen on the important committee on ways and means, a signal honor and distinction, and he gave him also a place on the committee on prisons. These were important posts to give a democrat and Mellen proved himself entirely worthy of them. In his legislative career, the long one which we have outlined above, he has served on many committees of the legisature. He has been chairman of the committee on labor, a mark of distinction for a democrat on Beacon hill, and he has served on the committee on revision of the statutes, on mercantile affairs, railroads, taxation and the committee on rules. In the years when there were such committees, now supplanted by the ways and means committee, he served on the committees on finance and expenditures, and on the ways and means committee in the first years of its existence. Rep. Mellen combines within himself the elements of leadership. He has made his mistakes and has had his limitations. But he knew these facts before anybody else and came as a member of the past general court stronger than ever and more equipped for the work of legislation. His years of experience have not narrowed his vision. Those who criticised him adversely years ago have praised him this year. He has been a strong representative for an important center of populatoin. His rough hand, metaphorically speaking, is incased in the glove of velvet. He has been understood this year as never before and hence his scheduled return to the lower branch is commended.

Julius Meyers.

Rep. Julius Meyers, republican, of Cambridge, achieved the distinction of being the first to put the new governor on record in defense of the state civil service commission. The order of that board which put the appointment of members of the fire departments in its hands aroused as much opposition among the Cambridge call men as it did in other parts of the state. And whereas several bills to abolish this rule were petitioned for, Mr. Meyers decided upon a milder course and petitioned for legislation to establish a rating that a call member of a fire department could be credited with, when



taking an examination for appointment to the permanent force. His measure took precedence over the other and was put through both branches and sent to the governor first. His excellency decided, however, that the executive department should uphold the state commission and so sent it back with a veto. While this action proclaimed the fate of the other bill, it gave Mr. Meyers the distinction of being the man to make the governor disclose his hand on this matter.

The Cambridge representative, as his name indicates, is a native of Germany, being born in Posen in 1854. He is a merchant in the college city and is identified with the Masons, Odd Fellows and Red Men organizations.

John J. Mitchell.

The armory bill which John J. Mitchell of Marlboro put through the legislature furnishes a foundation on which he ought to be able to build any kind of a political structure in his section. The armory situaton was very acute in his district. There was a new building right at hand, the best in the whole section, a building which the people have been looking forward to and they found themselves debarred from the use of it. He was warned when he started in that he could not do anything, but somehow during his term of service he has shown ability and satisfaction in taking up things of this sort and so he went at it full tilt. The result was of course that he got it through. The out of town democrat does not as a rule reach many high places, but John Mitchell has from the first been an exception. He has held the respect of all the members all the time, and while in the minority on a number of matters on the committee on metropolitan affairs, he has not lost one bit of his personal following by



expressing his dissent on any matter. Mitchell's verdict is something which in the minds of his fellow members can always be taken without doubt. There are never any strings to it, and it always represents what he thinks is the right thing or the best thing for his district. On labor matters he has been steadfast all the time and he has contributed more than a little of the brain and energy which has helped to put labor measures through the house. Having the confidence of all he has been a tower of strength to the labor men. John Mitchell was born in Marlboro in 1873. He was educated in the public schools, in Boston college and the Boston University law school. He is a newspaper man and law student, and is prominent in the councils of the Knights of Columbus.

Jacob H. Mock.

The man who would "rather be right than be president" is quite a rariety, notwithstanding the many times he is invoked, but the legislature during the last session has had as a member one who filled this description. He was Jacob H. Mock of the 22d Suffolk district. One can easily gather a multitude of opinions, regarding the wisdom of the part which he played in the bribery investigation, but no one can really question his sincerity. Mr. Mock claimed that he was approached during the bucket-shop matter, and he frankly told his story. He was warned not to do anything, and it was pointed out to him that it would be vastly easier to keep still, but he allowed that this was not a case where he could exercise individual judgment, and though attempts were made to humiliate him, and cause him distress he persisted and held to his statement. Mr. Mock during the course of his legislative work also protested sharply against a special bill being put through the legislature for the Hotel Touraine. Like many German-Americans he has come into a liquor business, which his father started before him, and he was regarded as one of the men who would vote for anything the liquor men wanted. On the contrary he bitterly opposed the changing over of the school laws to allow the Hotel Touraine to



have a license and he spoke his feelings out on the floor. He has been for restrictive liquor legislation all the time, though this has been made to cause him worry. Mr. Mock was born in Boston, 1863. He is a restaurateur. He was on the ward committee for four years and was a delegate to the republican national convention in 1904.

Joseph E. Mooney.

With the reputation of having one of the most consistent labor records of any member of the legislature, Joseph E. Mooney of the 19th Suffolk district finished the session of 1906. Mr. Mooney has done more than merely vote for labor measures. He has talked and worked for them, and while the service of voting often times comes because a man is afraid of the roll call, rather than through any special ambition to help along a cause, when he is found working openly for these matters all doubt as to his real position is swept away. Thus during the year Mr. Mooney was a steadfast upholder of the overtime bill, the bill against child labor, the bill limiting the amount of work of state, city and county employes to eight hours a



day, and other similar matters. He did good work for the picketing bill which aimed to give the laborers a right to further their cause in times of labor disputes—a right which they are now denied by means of injunctions and similar court proceedings. On matters relating to the city of Boston, and its employes he was also equally consistent. Yet with it all he has held the respect of the

members of the legislature, inside and outside of his party lines. This was well evidenced a year ago, when he was given an important recess committee appointment on the committee on railroads and street railways. This year he served on the committees on elections and taxation and in the latter committee he has given a good part of his energies in the effort to secure the enactment of an inheritance tax law which will ease the lot of the small householder who now bears more than his share while his rich neighbor escapes. Mr. Mooney was born in Boston in 1874. He is in the fire insurance and real estate business. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, Hibernians, Heptasophs and the St. Alphonsus association.

George H. Moore.

It is not often given to a man to distinguish himself in two legislative bodies of the union. Yet George H. Moore of Ward 10, Boston, can claim that distinction because some time ago he served as member of the New Hampshire legislature before he came to Boston. But even if his service had been limited to this state he would need to have no fear, for the session which has just closed has left him as one of the top-notchers, as it were, in general importance in relation to the house. Coming from Ward 10, Moore represents a constituency which is political, root and branch, his supporters being amongst the shrewdest politicians in the city. Yet in his entire legislative career he has never essayed the role of a practical politician, but in his committee work and



in his general administration he has aimed simply to accomplish that which would be best for the whole city. With sound common sense and judgment his opinion on the business possibilities of a project is something that has been eagerly sought. His position on the committee on cities has been productive of good results to his ward and the city as a whole, and on state house and libraries, on both of which committees he was chairman, he has also had important work. His position in the whole house has been a most enviable one, both from the kind of work which he has been called on to do and for the multitude of friends among the members whom he has had ready at all times to give him a hand in pressing matters home. Mr. Moore was born in Lempster, N. H., in 1844, and was educated in the public schools. Since coming to Boston he served in the common council. He is engaged in the real estate business, acting as superintendent for certain large interests. He is a member of the G. A. R. and the Odd Fellows.

Harry P. Morse.

Harry P. Morse of Haverhill is credited with having as one of the possibilities of the future a senatorial nomination in the 4th Essex district, and there is no doubt among his fellow members that he will prove capable of filling it with ability when he casts his lot in that direction. He has been a member of the house since 1904 and during his term of service he has shown strength in a number of different lines. Last year he was a member of the special committee on the relations between employers and employes and steered his craft successfully through the issues which that committee had to meet. The labor men declared themselves well satisfied with his work. He has served as clerk of the committee on banks and banking with general fidelity, and has also been



a member of the railroad committee. During the last session he served again on the railroad committee, and branched out a little as clerk of the committee on taxation. Before his legislative career began he had served as selectman and overseer of the poor of the town of Bradford for five years. Then he went into the Haverhill board of aldermen and served for two years, 1901 and 1902, the last year serving as chairman. Indeed he has run through so many different lines that all he has to do is to be mayor or senator to round out his career—nothing else, Mr. Morse during the past session has been down among the leaders in the first division, and was made a monitor of the division. In business he is a box manufacturer. He was born in Bradford in 1854 and holds membership in the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Essex and Haverhill republican clubs.

Emil J. Muehlig.

Rep. Emil J. Muehlig of Lawrence has served his first year as clerk of the committee on public charitable institutions and with his associates has visited practically every insane hospital in the state. As every one of these institutions ask in their reports for more money for improvements and



as every request of this kind has to be put into shape in a bill or resolve, one can readily realize that it is no small undertaking to keep things straight. That the member from the sixth Essex district has successfully done this during his first term speaks well for him and can be referred to as one of the facts which contributed to the good work of the committee as a whole. A mix up of papers on which everything depends can lead to no end of bother and delay in committee work as well as to friction among the members. In politics Mr. Muehlig is a republican. He was born in Hoboken, N. J., in 1873 and his education is limited to that of the public schools supplemented by a business college course. That he is not unfamiliar with the game of politics may be instanced by the fact that he has served six years on the republican city committee of Lawrence. So far he has limited his fraternal enthusiasm to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Timothy S. Murphy.

Timothy Sylvester Murphy is the general designation under which the representative to the general court from the 27th Middlesex district is known. The full name was fully deserved, for Mr. Murphy was the man who secured for the cadets in Lowell the right to carry imitation firearms and drill with them. This is one of the things which does not on the face of it seem to amount to very much, but only those who have gone through the red tape and objections which always appear when an application of this sort is made can understand how much it really means. It caused him a good many anxious days of log rolling of one sort or another before it was accomplished. The satisfaction which the whole affair has brought to the interested people in Lowell has been regarded by the house as not a bit overdrawn considering the labor involved. Mr. Murphy as a first-year man was really



pretty successful. He got the clerkship of drainage, and was named on other incidental committees during the session. He was an upholder of all labor matters without a single break from the line. He is one of the young men of the house for he was born in 1877 in Billerica. His education was secured at the public schools. He became interested in sports and has quite a reputation as a bicycle rider. He is a member of the Young Men's Catholic Institute, Division 2, A. O. H., democratic city committee, and is the originator of the Murphy campaign club in the new 16th Middlesex district.

Arthur L. Nason.

One of the most bitter legislative fights of the year was that which developed on the bill which sought to prevent the United Shoe Machinery company from doing business on the lease plan at present in vogue with that concern. Certain shoe manufacturers, as well as shoe workers, believed that the system was radically wrong and that some remedial legislation should be passed which would curb what to them seemed to be an unjust method of transacting business. The bill was finally killed in the senate after it had been through a spell of hard sledding in the lower branch. Perhaps the most persistent advocate of the passage of this bill was Arthur L. Nason of Haverhill, representing the 5th Essex district. Mr. Nason is a shoe worker himself, and he represented that branch of the business in the fight for the bill. He devoted

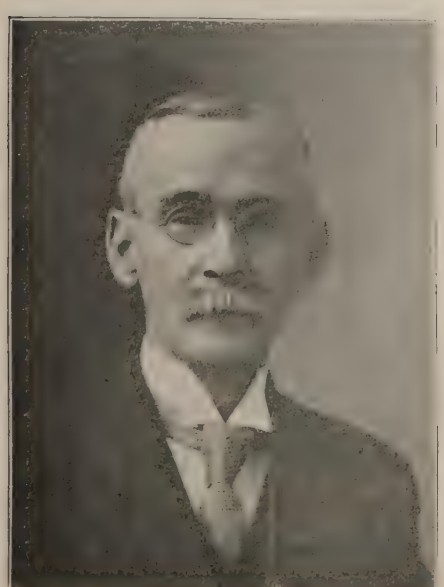
practically every minute of his time to this work. It became apparent to the other members of the house and senate very early in the year that this was the one thing



which the Haverhill man desired to accomplish. Such constant plugging has not been surpassed by any member of the legislature for years. Members were stopped in the corridors, in the reading rooms and in every part of the state house by Mr. Nason, and were told his side of the question with all the zeal and earnestness that he could command. His work bore good fruit for the friends of the bill in the house, where it was finally passed along through its various readings successfully. His influence in the upper branch, however, was not so potent and the shoe machinery people and their friends were able to put the measure down and out there after a hard fight. He will probably renew the fight next session, and the other members of the house of 1907 will be given an illustration of how a man should work on any proposition in the success of which he is interested. For a first-year man Mr. Nason fared very well in the matter of committee appointments. He was clerk of the committee on parishes and religious societies and a member of the committee on roads and bridges. He was born in Haverhill in 1872, was educated in the public schools and has always lived there, where he has done service for the republican party for some time as a member of the republican city committee. He is a member of the Central club and is prominently connected with the Odd Fellows.

Francis T. Nelson.

This is the second year of service which Francis T. Nelson of Upton, representing the



10th Worcester district, has seen in the Massachusetts legislature, and the other members have come to regard him as a faithful and efficient servant of his people and the state as a whole. He is quiet and reserved, but almost any day during the past two sessions he could be found in his seat during the debates, or in the reading rooms during the recesses, talking over with other representatives the various matters which were coming up for consideration. He was always ready to listen to argument, and he generally has some new idea or some phase of the situation not previously considered to bring forth which shed additional light on the methods and purposes of the man or men who were seeking the legislation. He has served both years on the committee on water supply, and that committee has been one of the busiest of the entire legislature during those two years. The great problem of a water supply system which has been troubling the city of Springfield for some time was considered and disposed of by that committee at this session, and the man from Upton, together with the other members of the committe, settled the controversy in the end to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. His whole course on that committee has justified the wisdom of the speaker in making the appointment. In his own town he had served a lengthy apprenticeship before he essayed to come to the state house. He has been town clerk of Upton for 17 years, and in that time has acquired an intimate knowledge of public affairs, as far as the smaller municipalities are concerned, which gave to him a peculiar fitness for his legislative work. Mr. Nelson was born in Upton November 11, 1851, and was educated in the public schools and at Wilbraham academy. He is a straw hat packer by occupation, and is a member of the Masonic order.

George H. Newhall.

Rep. George H. Newhall, of Lynn, republican, has shown his fellow members of the committee on cities this session that he is an expert on city finances. Having been president of the common council and a member of the board of aldermen for several



years in his own city, he is able to speak authoritatively on such subjects as municipal debts and debt limits. There have been two cases this session where his knowledge has practically settled courses of procedure that the committee on cities finally adopted.

The first was in the case of the city of Beverly that petitioned for authority to make loans beyond the debt limit. Mr. they had borrowed beyond their debt limit was. He was told that it was impossible to ascertain, that the debt was incurred before the debt limit law was passed for municipal purposes of all sorts and was simply classified as debt, without specifying whether it was for water, sewers or other permanent improvements which are not figured in in estimating a city debt limit, or for temporary matters that do enter into such compilations.

The second case was that of the city of Newburyport which wanted to issue bonds to cover the defalcation of its former city treasurer. They took it for granted that they had borowed beyond their debt limit and wanted it amplified. In previous years such general statements were accepted without question, as one may learn through the fact that both cities had been allowed to borrow outside the debt limit within a year or two. Mr. Newhall, however, believed that some definite knowledge was necessary and, at his suggestion, the committee made the city treasurers of these two places get up the data. In the Beverly case the official went back over the records for thirty years and prepared a statement of the number, size, and kind of loans, which had been floated. He then presented the committee with his data and a bill was introduced fixing the debt limit of Beverly at the sum figured out by him. So that from now on the claim cannot be made that the citizens of Beverly do not know where they are.

In the Newburyport case the same procedure was adopted. It showed that the city had paid so much money into its different sinking funds that it was possible to borrow the amount needed and more without extending the debt limit.

Mr. Newhall is quite prominent in secret orders, being a member of the Masons, Odd Fellows, Red Men, Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum and United Workmen. He was born in Lynn in 1850.

William L. V. Newton.

The real and original anti-race-suicide man of the legislature is William L. V. Newton of South Boston. Long years before

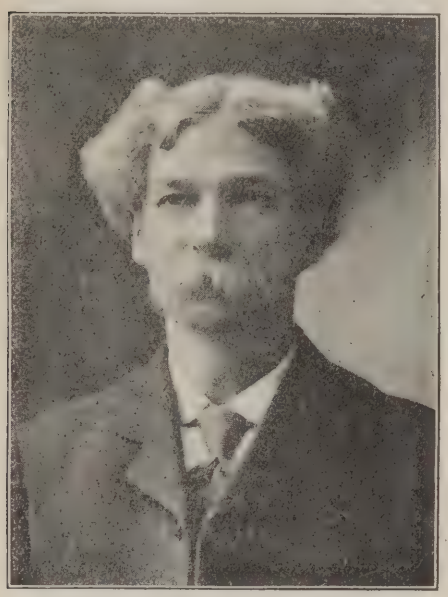


this became a topic of national discussion Mr. Newton took up the cudgels against those who aimed to make the lot of parents with children an uncomfortable one and in the legislature during the last year he introduced a resolve for a consideration of this problem. He also succeeded in having it given considerable careful attention by the legislature and then secured reference to the next general court. It was snatching a brand from the burning to say the least. Not only did Newton thus devote a good part of his time to seeing that the children had a welcome into the world, but he also took up the labor of safeguarding them when growing up. The fiery eloquence of Newton, who knew what he was talking about, also helped to set the bill to regulate the attendance of minors at dance halls on the safe way. The speech which he made in the house when the bill was being attacked may have been brusque but its very sincerity helped to win the day. Newton also is a believer in the election of United States senators by popular vote. The representative is one of the most conscientious men in the entire legislature. No man could have been more loyal to the passage of the overtime and 8-hour bills. He also made a strong speech in behalf of the negroes on the Jamestown exposition resolve and is a firm believer in the old adage: "Equal rights for all mankind." He has none of the smug hypocrisy and sham diplomacy which go to make up a shrewd grafter and he is proud of it. Mr. Newton was born in Boston in 1881, was educated in the public schools and is engaged in the produce business. He served three years in the Boston common council before coming to the house. This year he has

been a member of the committee on parishes and religious societies.

Arthur D. Norcross.

Work on the committee on public service, especially as chairman, is not appreciated back in the districts as much as it should be, so the constituents of Rep. Arthur D. Norcross of Monson, representing the



1st Hampden district, are likely to give him credit on other subjects first. But the whole state should remember him for his work there this year. He took the chairmanship of this committee at the earnest solicitation of the speaker, and made a success of the work. The committee turned out to be more liberal regarding salary raises than had been anticipated, which made the task of the chairman all the more difficult. As chairman of the committee, Rep. Norcross stood out for what he thought was right, but when he was over-ruled, he retained the loyalty of the other members of the committee by helping them out, with the result that after each bill had been settled the committee was more and more inclined to follow his leadership. His tactics had the final result of making the committee a very good one for the commonwealth, his policy being thoroughly vindicated. Again, in the past year, he has shown his strong independence, not only on the redistricting committee, but on roll call after roll call, justifying his reputation of being one of the most independent members of the house. But his independence is of the refreshing kind. There is a good sized fund of logic back of his every vote, and if he takes occasion to wander from the beaten paths of partisanship now and then, it is because he has seen some defect in that partisanship which some of his fellow-members have overlooked. In the entire legislature, it is safe to say, there is no man who possesses greater ability to read between the lines of a petition for legislation and find the real motive which actuated the petitioner in presenting his case. This power of perception has brought him to the point where he thinks that there are certain things radically wrong in the civil service system—not in theory so much as in practice. When the governor vetoed the bill which exempted firemen in certain cities from the provisions of the civil service regulations, Mr. Norcross, as chairman of the committee which originally reported the bill, found himself up against the executive good and hard. He believed that his committee was right, however, and he used all his powers of persuasion to have the measure passed over the veto. He failed, but not until he had convinced a good portion of the house that even the governor might be mistaken. Mr. Norcross was born in Monson, November 7, 1848. He is a graduate of the agricultural college at Amherst, and is a practical farmer—but don't try to unload any gilded sandstones on him; he won't buy.

Edward H. O'Brien.

It would really take a full page to enumerate the many things which Edward H. O'Brien of Worcester has done during his legislative career. It was O'Brien who compelled the judges to notify the prisoners in municipal court hearings of their right to appeal to higher courts. He fought strenuously the trustees of certain of the state institutions who refused to recognize the rights of children to be placed out in the homes of people of their own religious form of belief, whether they were Hebrews, Catholics or Protestants. For some years he has been fighting the Worcester insane hospital trustees to compel them to turn their sewerage into Worcester sewers, instead of allowing it to run out over the fields simply because of its value as a fertilizer and into Lake Quinsigamond. It was O'Brien who worked with Hoyle to help put through the bill for exemption of Worcester firemen from the present onerous and misunderstood civil service provisions. There are scores of other matters which could be easily enumerated. He was also very much interested in the bill to allow children in the private schools to ride for half fare, and also took a friendly part in pushing the bill for licensing firemen and engineers. His bill to allow independent companies to carry arms, when they received permission from the governor, was enacted. Mr. O'Brien introduced the bill to make it easier for cities to take over gas and electric plants. And all the time, as clerk of the committee on insurance, this young Worcester lawyer, who talks quietly but works hard, has been aiming to fix matters so that people who put their all into insurance shall get all that is coming to them. His activities in labor matters have always been pronounced, and during this last session he was particularly strong. The interests of the labor people all over the state have received his careful attention. Politically a democrat, Mr. O'Brien is regarded as one of the shrewdest and best thinking



of the younger men who are coming to the front in the party. He is warm blooded, but he has the faculty of preserving his judgment in spite of his sympathies. He was born in Woburn in 1874 and was educated in the public schools and at Holy Cross college. He is an attorney at law. His social memberships include the A. O. H., Foresters, Knights of Columbus, St. Stephen's Total Abstinence association, Eagles and Suffolk club.

M. Fred O'Connell.

When a man is regarded as one of the most popular in an entire legislative body of 240 members, it is a fair surmise that there must be something back of it. When, furthermore, he is regarded as among the cleverest, it is an added honor. That is exactly the position which M. Fred O'Connell of Fitchburg occupies. A year ago as a first year man he came down and secured a place on the public lighting committee. He was a member of the famous minority which curbed the gas legislation that had been agreed on a year before by the legislature. In this his second year he has jumped with one bound to the position of clerk of the judiciary committee, which is perhaps one of the prettiest little legal distinctions outside the chairmanship of judiciary to be had. The best part of it all is that his promotion has brought about a feeling of approbation from his fellow members. But while he has been made a part of every big legislative thing done this session, he has not neglected his home section by any means. Single handed he took up the fight of his home section against the water meter bill which some enthusiasts wished to inflict on the city. It was backed by some of the biggest men in the legislature, and some of them were his personal friends, but O'Connell went to work and had the favorable report of the committee on water supply turned down. Its passage would have meant that Fitchburg would have



been plunged into hundreds of thousands of dollars expense for meters which it did not want. It was a great piece of work. Mr. O'Connell is a lawyer, having graduated from the Boston University law school. He is a newspaper man of standing and ability. Born in Hopedale in 1870, he has no reason to feel other than satisfied with the advances he has already made in the world.

Hugh H. O'Rourke.

Hugh O'Rourke of Worcester, representing the 19th Worcester district, has gone through this session as the friend of the Worcester children. A man who is willing to bring down 300 children or more and devote an entire day to taking them around the city, paying all their expenses, must have a pretty good-sized heart, and that is the way the house has taken up O'Rourke. He is deserving of it. The last session has been an interesting one for this Worcester member. His public health committee, for instance, brought forward a pretty drastic patent medicine bill which provides that

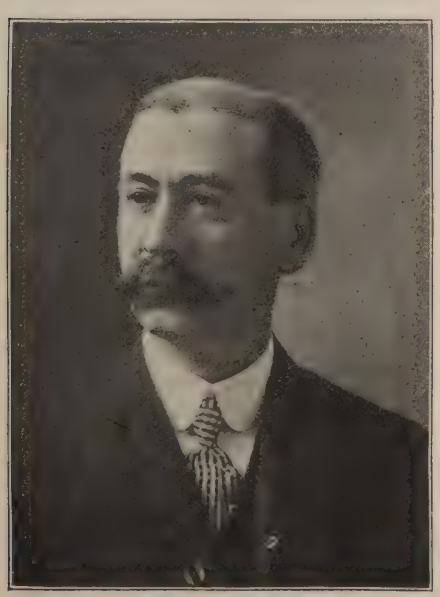


people shall not be dosed with preparations unless they have a chance at least to know the proportion of alcohol in them. It represents an agitation which has been going on for some time. Again the long fight of years which O'Rourke has been making with the idea that trolley cars should be provided with lifting jacks in cases of accidents, and also for a better style of fenders has been

crowned with success. Year after year the Worcester man has brought forward this proposition, and while he has heretofore been turned down he displayed as much activity each succeeding session. It is a question if he would not have beaten the railroad commissioners in the end, and so they capitulated. This year the big corporations which have been fighting his plan for years, allowed a bill to go through making an appropriation for the specific purpose of investigating fenders and the use of lifting jacks. It has been a great big victory for Hugh O'Rourke. The representative was born in Worcester in 1868. He was educated in the public schools and is a druggist. He is prominent in the Knights of Columbus, the Royal Arcanum and the Knights of Labor.

Frank E. Packard.

As clerk of the committee on banks and banking during the recent session, Frank E. Packard of Brockton, representing the 9th Plymouth district, has been brought more prominently into the limelight than he was a year ago. In the house of 1905 he was clerk of the committee on education—a position which, while important to a certain degree, did not offer so many opportunities to the other members of the house to get a line on the merits and capabilities of those who served on that committee. Mr. Packard being of a retiring disposition was known to those who came into close contact with him a year ago as a safe and sane legislator, one not inclined to burst forth into eloquence on the slightest provocation, but a man who made a pretty thorough study of the matters which came before his committee and who voted for what appeared to him to be for the best interests of the whole commonwealth. This year his position on the banks and banking committee brought him into close relations with the governor. It was before this committee that the governor's recommendation for a change in the makeup of the savings bank commission was heard, and the ease with which that recommendation was adopted by the legislature is ample proof that the committee did its work thoroughly and well. His activity along this line helped him out materially when matters affecting his district were under consideration, as was instanced a little later in the session when the Brockton ship canal proposition was before the house. Mr. Packard has had an eventful career. Born in Kingston in 1857, he was educated in Brockton schools and at Amherst. He became a school teacher upon leaving Amherst, and in the pursuit of his chosen vocation traveled over a good part of the world, having charge of a school for



some time in Syria. He afterwards returned to Brockton and took up insurance there, in which business he is at present engaged. This year he retained the clerkship of the committee on education, to which he was appointed during his first year, and as has been noted above received an appointment to the committee on banks and banking, being subsequently elected to the clerkship of that body. In social life he is a Mason and is also prominent in several social clubs in Brockton.

Joseph A. Parks.

As a man who has worked in the mill himself and who knows all the conditions which surround labor in those centers of activity, Joseph A. Parks has been the right-hand man of Sam Ross on the labor committee on Beacon hill and in all agitations on mill matters. The 10th Bristol district has never had a more conscientious servant. Parks admits frankly that labor matters have engrossed almost all of his attention, though he did give Willetts a good hand on his bill for the weekly payment of county employes. Mr. Parks can honestly claim, though, to have particularly distinguished himself when the senate overtime rider for the minor's bill came in. It was a very pretty argument which the supporters of this scheme made to the house, and for a time it looked as if they might carry the day. It was at this critical point that Parks took the floor and made one of the best speeches of the year. He exposed clearly just what would be apt to happen if this was added to the minors' bill. He said the people wanted the women who bore the children, as well as the children themselves, protected, and that the adoption of this would be the shutting of the door. The result was the house refused to accept the amendment and the day was saved. Mr. Parks was born in England in 1877, and was educated in the public schools. He has been a cotton mill employe, but is now in the insurance business. He has the com-



plete respect of the house, and that will make it easier, in the event of his return, to secure what the labor people desire next year.

W. Rodman Peabody.

It will be some years before Rep. W. Rodman Peabody of Cambridge will forget the labors of the session of 1906. Few men have been kept more constantly before the public gaze, especially of the metropolitan district, than Mr. Peabody, and perhaps few men of the house of this year have freely submitted themselves to so much hostile criticism. The criticism was bound to come and the Cambridge man courageously took it on. As a member of the committee on metropolitan affairs it fell to his lot not only to defend and fight through measures of paramount interest and importance, but he had to do more than his share of the drafting of those measures. As chairman of the committee on metropolitan affairs he reported the governor's bill for a police commission and an excise board for Boston. It was hard work to get measures that exactly carried out the governor's ideas and did injury to no one, but the splendid vote in house and senate must have recompensed the Cambridge representative for his labors. A more difficult and troublesome contest, because there was a more persistent and well-defined opposition, came in relation to the Cambridge subway bill. Here Mr. Peabody was practically on trial for his political life. Cambridge had declared against an elevated structure, and wanted a subway system. The L road had authority to go ahead with the elevated structure, but was willing to build subways if the legislature would authorize the change and pass fair legislation. But a little strip of elevated structure in the West End of Boston threatened to defeat the entire legislation. Cambridge would then have had forced on her what she didn't want, and of course, no one would be to blame save Mr. Peabody of Cambridge, chairman of the very committee which considered the matter. Success crowned his efforts here, however, and the senatorial district, which was certainly not mapped out to keep Mr. Peabody from the state sen-

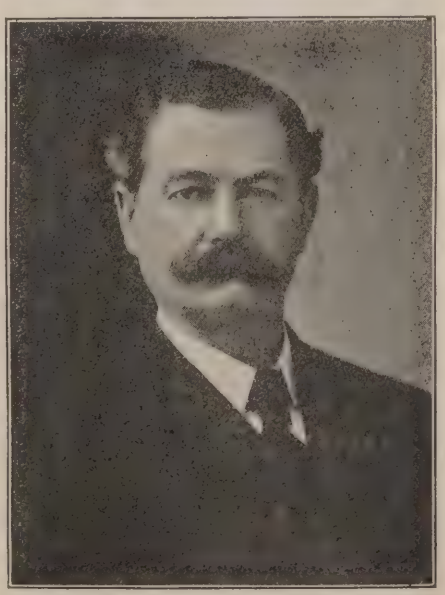


ate, practically awaits his pleasure. He has already started his campaign for the seat in the upper branch, and he will have no opposition in his own party.

Without reflecting on the previous two years he spent in the lower branch, it is still a fair statement that Mr. Peabody developed greatly during the past session. He has lost something of his prior reserve, and this has been a good loss, both for the man himself and for the house. For a few weeks last summer Mr. Peabody was a candidate for the speakership of the house. He refused to take his candidacy too seriously, however, and shortly withdrew in favor of Rep. Walker. After championing as strenuously as he did the cause of Mr. Walker, the committee places which Speaker Cole gave him, were more than a passing tribute to his worth and efficiency. He has justified the speaker's judgment in this direction, however, and it is to be hoped that the public service will not lose him for some years to come. As intimated above, Mr. Peabody has served three years from the 1st Middlesex district, and was a member of the special recess committee on railroads and street railway laws.

Pierre F. Peloquin.

The French delegation in the house of representatives has been larger this year



than in some time, but in spite of the additions to the class, Pierre F. Peloquin of the Fall River in the 11th Bristol district still

stands as one of the most prominent. His lengthy term of service in the house of itself has given him a standing and importance, but in addition the ability of the man, his general dignity of carriage and his tact and diplomacy, wtih a bit of courtliness, have all helped to hold him in the foreground. Mr. Peloquin as a member of the house has always voted on the side of the labor men. He has not made any fuss over his position on labor matters, but has quietly gone his way doing all in his power to help along the cause. He is proud of the great textile schools in Fall River. They are in a way a monument to his service in the legislature. From the first he sought a position on the committee on education in order that he might look after them, and as chairman of the committee his value has steadily increased. Time and time again he has been offered additional committee places of importance, but he has steadily refused each speaker. He has always felt that to do justice to the educational work he did not want any other alliance. Because of this concentration of effort he has been able each year to fairly overwhelm doubting members with information when the spirit of curtailment has arisen and the funds for the schools have been in danger. He was born on Sorel, Canada, and graduated from Montreal college. In Fall River he is president of the Lafayette bank. He is a merchant.

Michael F. Phelan.

Modest and unasuming at all times, Michael F. Phelan of Lynn, the representative from the 12th Essex district, has plainly demonstrated to the legislature as a whole that the loud trumpet is not always a necessity to attract attention. Mr. Phelan came into the house a year ago without any preliminary announcements. It was known that he was a Harvard man and an attorney at law, but that is a description which can be applied to quite a number of men in a legislative way. Before his first term was half over, though, he had made his mark for sane, conservative ideas on legislation. When his second year began and he was given an appointment to the committee on the judiciary, the prize committee from a legal standpoint in the house, it seemed the only natural and proper course for the new speaker to take. Of his work on that committee this year none but words of praise have been heard. It was Mr. Phelan, who, of all the men in the house, can properly claim to have secured the greatest amount of credit out of the presentation of the anti-bucket shop bill. In support of that bill he made one of the cleverest speeches of the whole year. It was the ablest presentation of the day. He is just the sort of a representative that any section of the state might feel proud to have credited to it. Although a democrat he is one of the fortunate men who have the courage to stand up and view things from a standpoint of what is best for all, without



any entangling alliances. He was among the men selected to take part in the closing exercises and his speech there was a pretty effort in every way. Mr. Phelan was born in Lynn in 1875. He received his early education in the public schools, and graduated from Harvard in 1897. Three years later, he finished at the law school of that university and took up the practice of his profession in his home city. Last year he served on the committee on public health.

Amos A. Phelps.

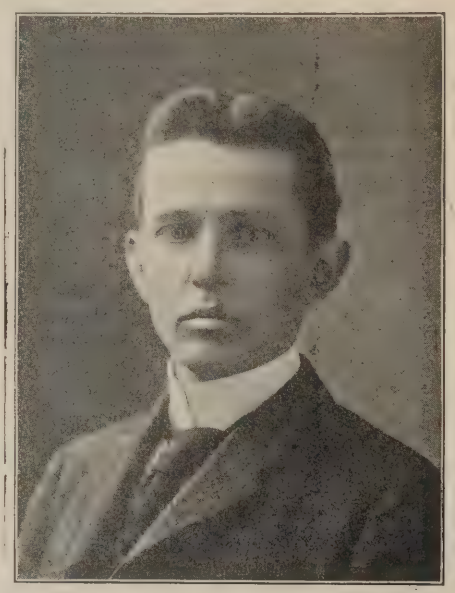
Amos A. Phelps, the representative from the 4th Plymouth district, was known through his first year as the man who had won the town from the socialists and it was a distinction in itself. This year, his second on Beacon hill, he has become known because of the work he has done in legislative matters and it has been of a high standard. As a member of the committees on roads and bridges and Federal relations he has been able to serve his section well. His work on the federal relations committee on the Jamestown exposition resolve was of vital interest, not only to Rockland, but to every other shoe town in that district. The whole New England shoe trade in the southern district was trembling in the balance over the question as to whether Massachusetts would recognize the Jamestown exposition. There are two things that men cannot afford to quarrel over—one is religion and the other is local pride. Phelps sagely advised a proper representation of the state at Jamestown, and as a result Massachusetts drummers, who found themselves pleading for a chance to open their packing cases, were welcomed gladly throughout the southern states. Thus in a most direct way Mr. Phelps looked after his district. On the roads and bridges committee he also worked for a number of local ideas and he gave considerable attention to the automobile



bill. Mr. Phelps was born in Rockland in 1867 and was educated in the Rockland schools. He was for several years a member of the school committee before coming to Beacon hill. He is in the real estate and insurance business.

Stephen W. Phillips.

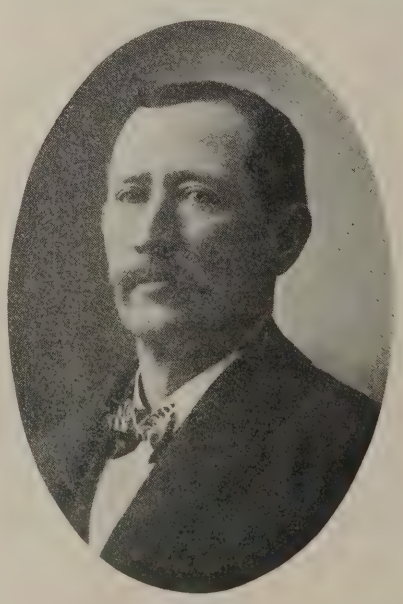
Stephen W. Phillips of Salem represented the 17th Essex district in the house for the second year. During his first term, Speaker Frothingham put Mr. Phillips on the committee on street railways before which came the important merger and interurban bills of that year which occasioned more controversy than any other two measures of the session, finally being disposed of through reference to the special recess committee. Mr. Phillips evinced great interest in these questions and was one of the foremonst interrogaters of witnesses before the committee. He wanted all the basic facts and never hesitated to search for them. In order that he might be thoroughly grounded in the subject, it is understood that Mr. Phillips gave much time to the study of railroad and street railway law, here and elsewhere, during the recess, and his speeches on the floor of the house during the session of the current year evidenced the result of this preparation. Speaker Cole did not return Mr. Phillips to the street railway committee, assigning him to one of the lesser committees. While this may have been a temporary disappointment to the Salem man, his constituents and the people of the state generally have been the gainers, in that Mr. Phillips was thus able to give closer attention to general legislation and to give much of his time to the scrutiny of measures which otherwise might have passed unnoticed. Mr. Phillips is gifted in debate and clings with commendable tenacity to his point. There was a marked improvement in his style of speech this year over that of last; a little less of personal positiveness, a little more of consideration for the views of others. Few of the young



members of the house were better known and none more zealous in caring for the interests of constituents. Mr. Phillips was born in Honolulu in 1873. He completed the academic course at Harvard in 1895, and three years later was graduated from its law school, was admitted to the bar and has since been practicing law. He early showed an interest in politics and served in the common council of Salem two years, 1903 and 1904, immediately thereafter being sent to the house.

John H. Pickford.

John H. Pickford, a first-year Worcester man who at home is building contractor, can honestly lay claim to a large part of the agitation which has been current on Beacon Hill during the past session calling for a more businesslike administration of the public charitable institutions of the state. A few days after the legislature came together he was appointed on the public charitable institutions committee and he received a number of congratulations. This is regarded as one of the most interesting committees of the whole legislature. He was told by his fellow mem-



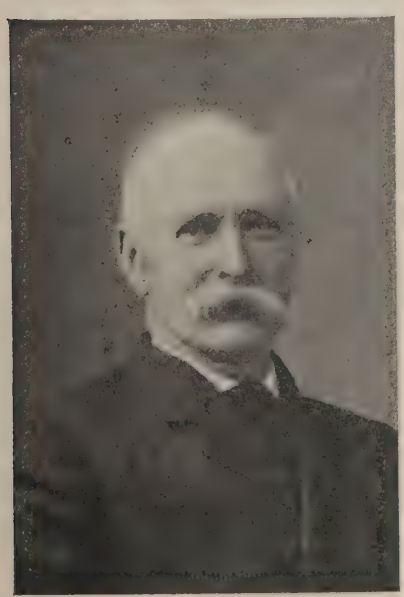
bers that all he would have to do would be to visit state institutions at the expense of the state, eat good dinners and follow the orders of the superintendents and boards of trustees. Pickford did not say anything to those who congratulated him, but down in his own heart he must have reached a different conclusion. Certain it

is that a change was apparent his first trip out. He found other men on the committee who were also against the old method and who thought there should be a change. The superintendent of the first institution visited wanted an appropriation for a new building. Pickford wanted to know what figures he had. The man smiled and said none had been made but he thought the amount asked would cover it. Pickford then asked for his ideas and told him he was about $5000 out of the way. Then he asked to look at some recent work which had been done and told the man frankly that the state was not getting a fair deal on it. This was the keynote of his service on the committee. Before he finished he and his associates had brought about a system of competitive bids of filed specifications and other changes with the idea of safeguarding the money which the state was spending. The net value of his services to the state on this committee would run up to a pretty high figure. Locally he helped to give the Worcester insane institution the liveliest going over they have had in some time. Simply out of his own business experience he called a halt on the unbusinesslike methods of doing things which the state was being made to stand for. The institution managers do not want him back again and their reason can be well appreciated. John Pickford was born in Manville, R. I., in 1849. He was educated in the public schools. He is a building contractor and a member of the City Republican Club and the Odd Fellows.

Nathan H. Poor.

Rep. Nathan H. Poor of Danvers, a democrat, found himself assigned for this, his first year in the legislature, to the committee on towns. There have been no town division fights this year and, as these are about the only contested matters that come before this committee, Mr. Poor has not had the strenuous work to attend to that some of the members have had thrust upon them. However, such as it has been he has given it the same careful consideration that he has pursued in his own personal business which has resulted in placing him, at 65 years of age, a successful business man retired from the active duties of conducting a large morocco manufacturing industry.

Aside from the work of his own committee, Mr. Poor has helped his associate, Mr.



Putnam, to procure the passage of the bill to allow his town to vote once more on the question of accepting the settlement of the long standing Danvers water question proposed by the previous legislature. The price to be paid by the trustees of the Danvers insane hospital to the town for water supplied has been in abeyance some five or six years and last year the legislature authorized a settlement. The town voted to accept this settlement, but the trustees claimed there was a flaw in the vote and wanted to put in an independent supply. Now, however, the town is to have another opportunity. Mr. Poor is an active member of the Red Men and United Workmen organizations.

Samuel L. Porter.

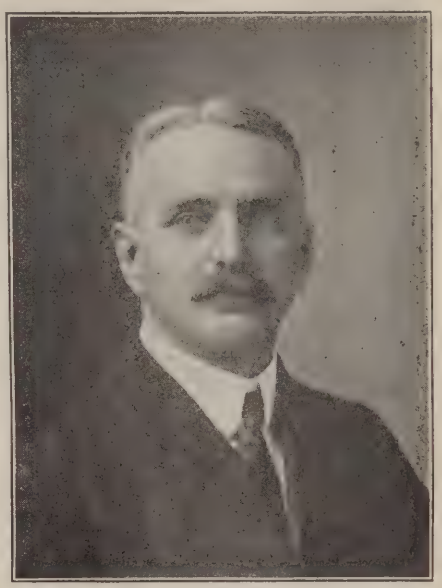
Samuel L. Porter of Amesbury has represented the 1st Essex district in the house for three years and is in line for further public service. During the past two sessions he has been brought conspicuously to the fore through his connection with the committee on roads and bridges, of which he was chairman, and which had to deal with the automobile question, a subject that continues to grow in importance with the increase of the use of motor vehicles. Recognizing the public interest in the use and control of this means of locomotion, Gov. Guild took occasion to give it inaugural attention, recommending certain changes in the law. Some of these Porter's committee incorporated in the bill, while others were left for future consideration, notably the disposition of fines and fees. Recent occurrences, the holding up of machines by country officials for the sake of the fee, are likely to bring about a change in this respect. The bill, which was in charge of Mr. Porter, however, made reasonable changes in the law, treating the use of motor vehicles in a saner manner. A law, petitioned for by Mr. Porter and championed by him, is hoped to be of benefit to school teachers. By means of this act they will be able to secure employment without the payment of a fee and the loss of a given percentage of their salaries, now often too small. The law requires the state board of education to open a registry for teachers free of cost, which at all times shall be open to



school superintendents and school committees seeking the services of teachers. Heretofore, teachers registering with private employment bureaus had to pay a fee of $2 and in case of securing employment through this agency, had to pay 5 percent of their salary. Mr. Porter was also a member of the committee on military affairs and as such manifested great interest in this subject. The committee this year secured a number of perfecting changes in the act of last year, and also secured a change in the tenure of office of brigadier generals and colonels, limiting the former to seven years and the latter to five years. Porter took a prominent part in the debate on these matters, particularly the automobile and the tenure of office bills. Mr. Porter was born in Portland, Me., Nov. 10, 1869, but has spent most of his life in Amesbury, where he is closely identified with the business, social and military life of the community. He was a member of Company B, 8th regiment, and saw service in the Spanish war. He holds membership in the Sons of Veterans, is a Knight Templar, an Odd Fellow, a member of the Essex Republican club, of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, of the Veteran Firemen and the A. & N. U.

Elmer C. Potter.

The session of 1906 closed with Elmer C. Potter ranking as one of the big men of the house. To every member of long standing there comes naturally an increase of prestige among his fellow members. Mr. Potter, who has been in the house since 1903, naturally profited in that way and during the last session was on the judiciary committee and got the chairmanship of the federal relations committee. Those who served on committees with him appreciated his ability but he was not one of the fireworks members of the house and had established a pretty strict rule of not saying anything unless he knew the subject in hand. For that reason it is interesting to record that the last part of the session gave the whole house a chance to assess the executive ability of Mr. Potter as speaker of the house and it did it with genuine enthusiasm. Mr. Potter in fact showed himself as one of the ablest presiding officers which the house had. Wholly without any preparation, he



was called to the chair by Speaker Cole during the discussion of the famous bribery report. He had appeared only occasionally before, but Mr. Cole declared he was satisfied that the house would be in safe hands. Then for several days, almost all the time he held the gavel, he showed dignity, fairness and parliamentary ability of no mean value, receiving the commendation of his fellow members and the speaker himself congratulated the Worcester man on the way he had guided the house. It was not all easy sailing by any means, for there were clashes in the house of no inconsiderable size, but he met them all with success. His work on the judiciary committee this year was of a high quality. Well versed in the theory as well as the practice of the law, he was an anchor at all times in legal discussions. He also deserves not a little credit for having stood against the proposition to keep the state from taking part in the Jamestown exposition, a proposition which was wrong from a sentimental as well as a business standpoint. As chairman of the committee on federal relations, he saw the dangers to the trade of the state and worked hard for the appropriation to the end. Mr. Potter was born in Framingham in 1868. He was educated in the public schools and graduated from Dartmouth in 1892. He was a teacher at Peekskill, N. Y., till 1895, and in Worcester till 1898, when he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in Worcester.

Maurice J. Power.

Maurice J. Power, one of the influential democratic members of the house, this year completed his fourth term as the representative from the 5th Suffolk district, having been a member in the sessions of 1903-04-05, as well as the current session. During all these periods his committee appointments have manifested the appreciation of the presiding officers. He has served on military affairs, insurance, libraries, and this year on harbors and public lands. By training and experience, he was specially qualified for two of the appointments, having served his state and country as a member of the 9th regiment, and being engaged actively in the insurance business. Mr. Power is a fluent speaker and an apt debater, so that his voice has frequently been heard on the floor of the house. Earnest, conscientious, forceful and direct, he always commanded attention and respect. He made a splendid fight against the report of the committee on cities in regard to the height of buildings in Charlestown, the portion of Boston which he represented. Although

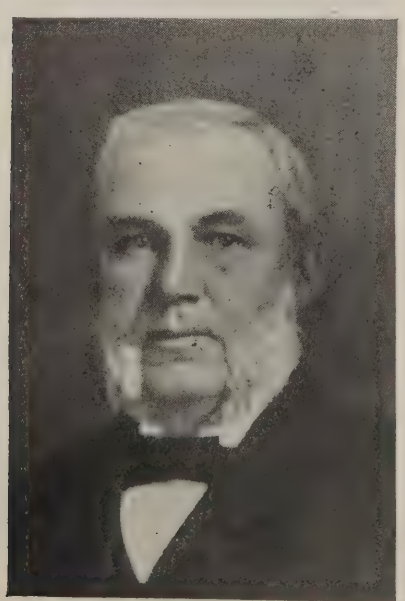
his fight was a losing one, his presentation of the case was able and he rallied a substantial vote to his support. The defeat of the bill was accomplished, not so much because his arguments were met on the issue, but because the legislature had delegated



the power in the matter to a commission, which had decided against the project. Mr. Power also took an active part in the bill relative to the tenure of officers of the militia, supporting the bill and placing before the house considerable documentary evidence furnished by officers now in the service. He was also prominent in the debate on the redistricting bill, which materially effected the senatorial district in which he resides. So well has he represented his constitutents there is little doubt but that further honors and service await him. He was born in Boston, July 24, 1872, was educated in private and public schools, and is engaged in the insurance business. Before coming to the house he served two years in the Boston common council.

Melvin B. Putnam.

Melvin B. Putnam of Danvers, representing the 10th Essex district, was a first-year man in the house but he accomplished much for his district, being largely instrumental in bringing about a settlement of the Danvers water controversy, a dispute between the trustees of the Danvers insane asylum and the local authorities that had occupied the attention of the general court for a number of years. Mr. Putnam was a member of the town committee, which had charge of the matter last year, and this to



a considerable degree led to his nomination and election. The trustees of the institution disputed the town's ratification of the bill passed by the last legislature, while the local authorities contended that the action of the town meeting had been proper and legal. In order, however, that there might be no doubt, Mr. Putnam introduced a bill to ratify the action of the town meeting, which bill has since become law, and the dispute of years settled, so far as the legislature is concerned. The trustees are now authorized to make a contract with the town to supply the asylum with water for a period of 20 years and to pay for the water used since the expiration of the former contract, and have settled in full payment to May 26, 1906. This was the one matter in which he was particularly interested, anl he has many times expressed his gratitude to his fellow members for their assistance in this great fight. Mr. Putnam's initial year in the legislature has, therefore, been successful, viewed from the standpoint of his immediate constituents, but in the larger sense he has been equally valuable to the state as a whole. After a long period of activity in town affairs and politics Mr. Putnam was able to bring to the duties of his office the knowledge gained through experience. Years of life and endeavor gave a mental poise, which was demonstrated in several of the trying periods of the session. His acts were always conservative and he was never swayed by sentiment. Mr. Putnam was born in Danvers on April 8, 1845. After leaving school he engaged in the shoe business, from which he is now retired. He is a Mason and Odd Fellow, and has in the past served for a period of years as trustee of the Peabody Institute of Danvers. He was for several years a member of the republican town committee and has worked on many other important committees connected with public interests.

John H. Quinlan.

John H. Quinlan, one of the Boston democracy with the confidence of his party and



his constituents, completed this year his sixth consecutive session as a member of the lower branch of the legislature. He was sent to the general court from the 4th Suffolk district, Charlestown, in 1901 and has encountered little or no opposition with each recurring election. If one were to seek the causes for this uniform political success, one would have to go elsewhere than to the public galleries of the house of representatives. The visitors to the galleries become more or less acquainted with members prominent in debate, the reports of whose speeches find space in the public prints. If success in public affairs depended upon public utterance, Quinlan would be among the lost and forgotten as he rarely, if ever, ventures into the realm of speech-making, at least on the hill. But Mr. Quinlan knows the ways of legislation, the value of personal contact and acquaintance, of attention to the work of his own and all committees, of care for the interests of his constituents, of being recorded, of being in his place at the important moment—in brief, of attending to business and leaving the speech-making to those so inclined. His success has been attained through a personal study of conditions, by learning through observation and inquiry the will of the people, and by bringing his own view to accord therewith. During his term of office, Mr. Quinlan has served on a number of important committees, among them being street railways, the governor's message on the same, and public health. He was born in Boston, Feb. 29, 1864, and has therefore, missed the pleasure of celebrating his birthday annually. He attended the public schools and Comer's Commercial college. He has always taken an active part in politics and is, of course, high in the councils of his party. He is a member of the A. O. H., of the Thorndike and Alert associations, the F. M. T. A. & L., and the Bunker Hill democratic club.

John Quinn, Jr.

John Quinn, Jr., once merely ship broker and legislator, now barrister, ship broker and legislator, has served seven years in the lower branch of the state legislature, three years in the upper branch and two years in the common council of the city of Boston. His political contests in the 7th Suffolk representative district, where he had indulged in the annual pastime of defeating the "machine" candidates, form an interesting chapter in the political annals of the good old city of Boston. They call him "Honest" John Quinn. His constituents have seconded that for some time but his opponents strive to make it appear that the designation "Honest" came only from the "Hon." he secured as a member of the state senate. But the opposition has had to sit on the curb many a night while John's friends were loudly acclaiming a new victory. John is a thorough legislator. He is a thorough stevedore. They say he's going to make a good lawyer. Within a month or so he has been admitted to the bar. This speaks volumes for the man's industry and perseverance, to say nothing of his brain power. A law student could not have selected a more "interfering" district, for Mr. Quinn's constituents have many needs. He has never failed to attend to them and has freely given up hours of his time to the unfortunate of the old South Cove when more "important" legislators would have hung out the "busy" card. Rep. Quinn has developed greatly during his terms of service at the state house. He is not, by nature, as quick as lightning, but he is steady and sure, and therefore quite, if not more, effective. Successive legislators have recognized his abilities and no democrat in recent years has been honored with committee places of greater or higher import. Speaker Cole, for example, placed him on the committee on rules and retained him on the important committee on railroads. As intimated above he served in the common council in 1891 and '92. Then he went to the house when during 1893 and '94 he served on the committees on rapid transit and elections. He was a member of the state senate in 1895, '96, and '97, serving on the committees on banks and banking, metropolitan affairs, woman suffrage, rules, redistricting and the special committee on the investigation of the Norfolk county court house affair. He returned to the house in 1902 and served during the following three years, during which period he was given plac-



es on the committees on railroads, rules and the special committee on the readjustment of the salaries of state and county officials. With this year, therefore, he has completed 10 years of service on Beacon hill and has been

signally honored throughout his service. He has spoken for and defended the reports of his committees, especially the committee on railroads, with marked ability, and has ever stood well with his colleagues on both sides of the house and with the presiding officer. He was given additional honors this year when he was called upon to preside at the closing ceremonies, being the first democrat to be so honored in more than 30 years. He was also given a place on the special recess committee on taxation. Hence the influence which he has quietly wielded in the legislature. His return to the lower branch is expected.

Herbert S. Riley.

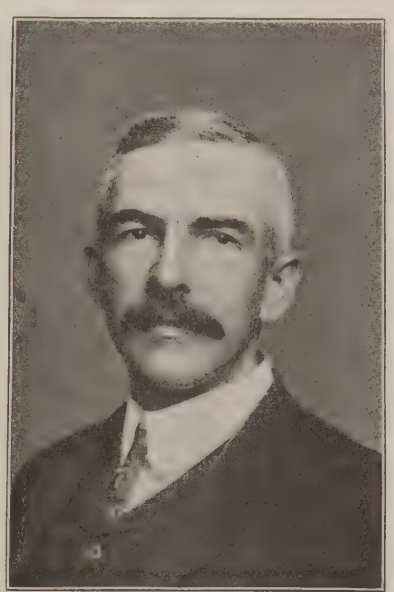
Herbert S. Riley of Woburn has represented the 28th Middlesex district in the lower branch of the legislature for the past three sessions and was this year made house chairman of the committee on constitutional amendments by Speaker Cole. Mr. Riley is an ardent believer in the present form of the constitution and has stoutly opposed any change, although several were suggested in petitions during the session. While the house did not take Mr. Riley's view of the case in all instances, his position was ultimately sustained by the legislature. He is conservative, believing that time and the evolution of affairs will show the way and that it is not sane or safe to unduly force matters. Mr. Riley took prominent part in the debates this year on the bill to pension judges of probate, and several other matters opposing the passage om this measure. During the session of 1904, Mr. Riley served on the committee on taxation, and the following year was assigned to the committee on metropolitan affairs. This year he also served on the redistricting committee, being one of the Middlesex members who wanted to keep the county apart from affiliation with any other county, so far as the district territory was concerned. This plan, under the new plans, failed of accomplishment in the main, but the Woburn man succeeded in getting what he was after so far as his immediate locality was concerned. The senatorial district in which Mr. Riley resides and which, it is said, a large number of constituents would have Mr. Riley represent, has several candidates, but the Woburn representative is making a strong, aggressive fight and his stock is looking up at present writing. Mr. Riley was peculiarly equipped with a knowledge of local affairs and the needs of a municipality before coming to the law making branch of the state government. He was born in Woburn in 1859, attended the public schools there, was graduated from Tufts college in 1882, taught school for a period and then became a member of the bar. For 11 years



he was a member of the school committee and chairman for five years, while for 14 years he was a member of the republican city committee, being chairman for nine years.

Bradley M. Rockwood.

Bradley M. Rockwood of Franklin represented the 10th Norfolk district in the house for the first time. Although new to the modus operandi of legislation, he soon acquainted himself with the course of procedure and proved the wisdom of his constituents' choice. Mr. Rockwood may be classed among the "safe" legislators; his business training and native qualities have tended to make him view all questions in an unimpassioned manner, to take things calmly, to give full weight to all phases of a proposition, to be swayed little, if any, by sentimentality in so far as the determination of vital questions is concerned, and to decide and vote in accordance with his judgment. He did not give members much opportunity to estimate his calibre through public debate or speech making, but sufficient was gleaned from his daily bearing and conversation to place him among the worthies. His committee associates, those of public health, learned to give heed to his opinion and to be influenced by his judgment. On this committee he took more than an ordinary interest in the bill relative to the pollution of the waters of the Charles river. This bill came from the Waltham end, and as presented would have worked an absolute hardship to the manufacturers in the Franklin man's section. He got the two factions together, however, worked out a satisfactory solution of the trouble, and the bill went through both branches with hardly a dissenting voice. He seemed peculiarly to appreciate the responsibility and dignity of the office of representative and to treat public questions with individual and careful consideration. Although this year marks his initial venture into larger fields of pub-



lic service, Mr. Rockwood has for many years been identified with public affairs. His active membership in the Home Market club has kept him in close touch with the doings of the times, while his services to his township have been in demand for a number of years. He has been a member of the republican town committee for five years, registrar for 12 years, and selectman for three years. His interest in politics is further evidenced by being a member of the executive committee of the Norfolk club and his membership in the Republican Club of Massachusetts and his social and fraternal proclivities by his membership in the high degrees of Masonry. His standing in the business world is well known as he is one of the state's prominent woolen manufacturers. There is no doubt that the people of his district will return him to the house next year.

Samuel Ross.

Certainly no labor leader is better known or more highly respected on Beacon hill than Samuel Ross of New Bedford, who has served the people of the 7th Bristol district in the house for a period of 13 years, 1892-9 and 1902-6 inclusive. It would be wellnigh impossible to particularize the labor measures in which he has been especially prominent, for his active participation in and concern for has covered all labor questions that have come before the legislature during all the years of his service in the house, as well in fact, as the brief period of his non-return. He has been trusted implicitly by his constituents and the great body of laborers the commonwealth over, and he has had the confidence of his fellow members in every battle. It is true that the outcome of the immediate contest has not always been to his liking, nevertheless, while members voted against the matter he advocated, none ever doubted the sincerity of the advocate. This has frequently been attested by his appointment as chairman of the im-

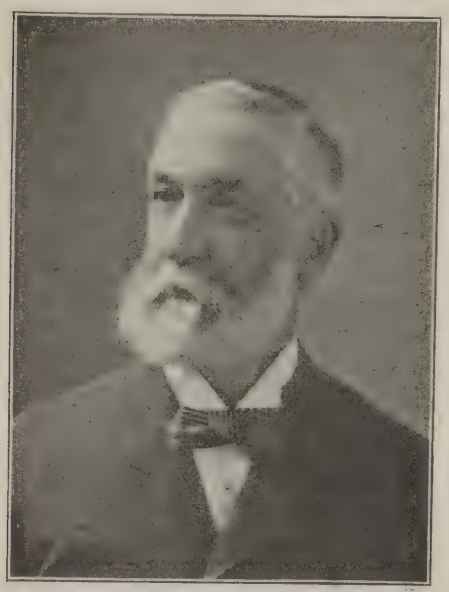


portant committee on labor several sessions, as, for instance, of the current year. Before that committee during the past session came a large number of measures in which organized labor was especially concerned, notably the "overtime" bill upon which the committee reported favorably and which was given in charge of Mr. Ross, who made a valiant and successful fight in the house. In accordance with the desires of organized labor, Mr. Ross stood unalterably opposed to a division of the bill in relation to women and minors and accomplished the desired end. The attitude of Mr. Ross in regard to Gov. Guild's position, when requested to send in a special message on the overtime bill, but added to the confidence and respect of his fellows. Mr. Ross' high standing at the state house was further attested this year by his appointment by the governor as a member of the national commission on uniform labor legislation and by the speaker as a member of the joint special committee to revise and consolidate the general laws relating to the observance of the Lord's day. Mr. Ross is now engaged with the latter committee in going about the state observing how the day is kept to the end that the wishes of the people may be known and that reasonable laws in accord with present conditions and sentiment may be suggested to the next legislature. Mr. Ross was born in Cheshire, England, Feb. 2, 1865. By trade, he is a cotton mule spinner, but the demands of his office, national president of the spinners association, fully occupy his time. During his legislative service, he has been assigned to the committees on labor, state house, libraries, and constitutional amendments.

Gilbert J. Rugg.

Gilbert J. Rugg of Worcester is another of the house stalwarts, one of the oldest members, with the caution of years and the poise that comes with experience. This was his second year in the lower branch, representing the 20th Worcester district. Last year he served on the committee on street railways and took a keen interest in the merger and interurban questions, while the current session found him on parishes and religious societies and banks and banking. For the latter appointment he was especially qualified, as he is vice-president of the Five Cent Savings Bank in the City of Worcester. To this committee he brought the benefits of intimate acquaintance with the banking business and was of substantial assistance to his fellow members in the consideration of the matters brought to their official notice. He was in sympathy with the governor in the matter of the reorganization of the savings bank commission and gave valuable service in the drafting of the bill. He has been keenly alive to the concerns of his city, taking active part in the deliberations of the sewage disposal bills, which developed a number of interesting de-

bates as well as a lively contest between the Worcester members and the chairman of the committee on public charitable institutions, backed by Sen. Hull. Mr. Rugg, during his two years on the hill has made a large number of warm friends because of his fine disposition, undoubted sincerity and



kindly ways. Although more or less retiring by nature, he is possessed of much strength, and his quiet dignity invites respect. He rarely ventured the imposition of his opinion from the floor of the house, but his judgment was much sought in the corridor and the reading room, where he maintained no small influence. Mr. Rugg was born in Lancaster, March 27, 1836, so that he is now in his 71st year. His education was obtained in public and private schools. He is a manufacturer of woodworking machinery. His only fraternal affiliation is with the Masons.

Edward J. Sandberg.

Rep. Edward J. Sandberg of Quincy, republican, is a man from over the seas. Helsingborg in far away Sweden being his birthplace. Speaker Cole assigned him to a place on the committee on drainage and here he has done the best that opportunity offered. By trade he is a teamster and contractor and in some of the measures that have come before his committee his knowledge of practical matters has been of great assistance in solving the questions involved. This committee, however, is not one of the important ones of the great and general court and, apart from the old controversy of disposing of the drainage from the Worcester Insane hospital, has had little of consequence to consider.

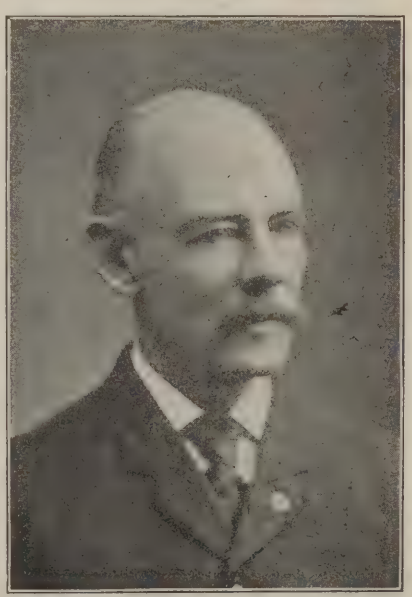
A good and faithful member of the re-



publican city committee for 14 years he has been willing to step aside and see others secure the places that such service generally leads up to until finally his associates prevailed upon him to accept the nomination. Fraternally he is only a member of the Odd Fellows organization, but socially he is allied with the Norfolk, the Scandinavians republican and Quincy yacht clubs. In 1904 and 1905 he was president of the Quincy board of trade, and at present is a director in the body. Next October Mr. Sandberg will be 40 years of age.

Henry O. Sawyer.

Henry O. Sawyer of Fitchburg has been signally honored by his city, which has made demands for his service. For two years he served with distinction in the board of aldermen, after which he was chosen to be the chief executive of the city, in which capacity he officiated for two years with honor to himself and credit to his city. He came to the house this year after an absence of a quarter of a century. He was a member of the lower branch during the session of 1881, when he was appointed to the committee on education, in which year a number of important changes were made in the law relating to schools and education generally. This year Speaker Cole gave him a place on the committee on street railways, a committee much sought for on account of the public interest in several of the measures to be referred to it for action. Mr. Sawyer is a deliberate, rather than an argumentative, legislator, yet when occasion demanded he was not slow to take an active part in open discussion, as was evidenced in the debate on the embalmer's bill. By calling Mr. Sawyer is an undertaker, as well as the head of a



large general business, so that he was well fitted to meet and discuss the question. The defeat of the bill, proposed and defended by Rep. Walker of Waltham, was in no small measure due to the plain statement of facts made by Mr. Sawyer and the convincing defense of his calling. Associates speak of Mr. Sawyer as a "safe and conservative man," whose judgment is worthy of consideration. Mr. Sawyer was born in Berlin, this state, on June 10, 1844, and received his education in the public schools and at the Lancaster Academy. He located in Fitchburg, where he steadily rose in the business world and was early marked for public service. When the call to arms came from Lincoln, Sawyer responded. He is a member of the Massachusetts Republican club, is a Mason and an Odd Fellow, and belongs to the G. A. R., the Royal Arcanum and the Park Club.

George A. Scigliano.

George A. Scigliano was the one member of the legislature whom death sought out during the year and in this case it can be truly said that she sought a shining mark. Born in America, of Italian parentage, George Scigliano was one of the truest Americans. No man could surpass him in loyalty to the country which gave him birth and no man had a higher ideal of real civic righteousness. At all times he was true to the people of his race and from his entry into the house until he passed the portals for the last time he devoted a good part of his energies in seeking to protect them by legislative enactments from the pitfalls which surrounded them in a strange country. He had to fight big and wealthy men in his campaigns against the unauthorized banking houses of the state and he was misunderstood at times even by those he was trying to protect, but he persevered to



the end and the protective laws now on the statute books are the best monument to his life's work. George Scigliano was the personification of manliness. Once he took a position he was not to be driven from it by fright. Secure in the feeling that he had the right side he would fight and did fight until he was almost a shadow. He was loyal in his friendships, he longed to help in the unlifting of all human kind, to that end he gave his best energies. No man was more gentle with the newcomer to the legislative field; no man was more generous with his opponents and he had a following among the people with whom he lived every day which resisted all attempts to wean it away. The death of George Scigliano was a loss to the whole house. There never has been a black-draped chair the sight of which caused more pointed tuggings at the heart-strings of the members. His death was as courageous as his life. For weeks before he passed away he was warned that he was sapping his strength, but, yet at every opportunity he sought the house and aimed to take part in the causes in which he was most interested. Unselfish to the end, he fought the good fight and his work was glorified, not dimmed, by death.

Henry W. Seward.

For four years Rep. Henry W. Seward of



Watertown has represented, in part, the 14th Middlesex district in the lower branch of the state legislature. That he will be re-

turned for his fifth consecutive term is generally admitted, and the good citizens of his district are showing excellent judgment in thus retaining him on Beacon hill while he is willing to stay there and represent them. Previous to Mr. Seward's election to the legislature of 1903, which was the first house of which he was a member, there was a very well-defined "precedent" which closed a member's term in the house from that territory after two years. This rule had worked well on certain occasions within the memory of man, but there were also instances in which the operation of this rule or precedent actually deprived the district of a very good man when the latter had attained a degree of real influence at the state house. At the end of M. Seward's second year it was readily seen that good judgment on the part of the constituency demanded that the representative be induced to stay in the house. His friends prevailed and the second and third re-elections followed—and now comes the fifth. No man has been closer to the presiding officer of the lower branch, especially in the last two years, that Rep. Seward. He was part and parcel of the campaign which elected Louis A. Frothingham of Boston speaker when Mr. Myers retired. He was even more part and parcel of the campaign which made John N. Cole of Andover the successor of Mr. Frothingham. His sound judgment, demonstrated so often on the floor of the house and in the committee room, played an important part in those campaigns and his success therein gave him a prestige and an influence at the state house which were excellent cards, not so much for himself as for the district he represented. Rep. Seward, before coming to the legislature, had been well trained, both in the railroad and the insurance business. As a member of the lower branch he has therefore been placed on the committees which deal with matters affecting such business. Last year he was a member of the committee on rules and this year Speaker Cole retained him on this committee and the representative served with distinction during the investigation into bribery charges. As a member of the rules committee, chairman of insurance and a member of the committee on railroads, the representative had his hands full throughout the session, but he gave his time and his energy willingly to the important work of the state. He is also chairman of the joint insurance committee which is to sit during the recess and make report to the next legislature. He has proven, on the whole, a very efficient legislator and a far-sighted party worker. Toward the close of the session the representative quietly took unto himself a wife. The work of legislation, the session having been unexpectedly prolonged, precluded the "honeymoon" and the representative gained high praise when he stuck to his post of duty on Beacon hill. Should the representative return next year, as is expected, few members of the lower branch of the legislature will possess greater influence or have a stronger following.

George A. Shackford.

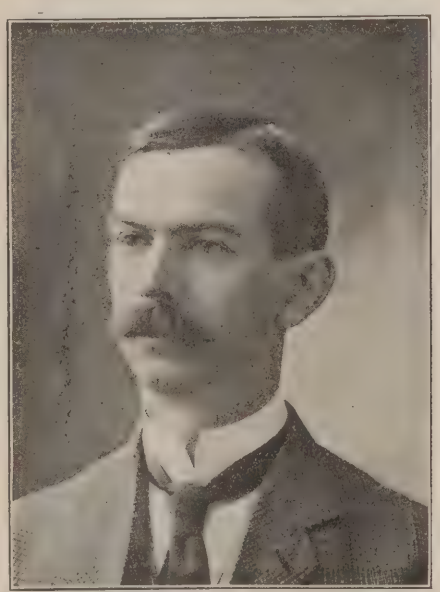
George A. Shackford of Reading repre-



sents the 28th Middlesex district in the lower branch. He was placed on the committee on street railways and chosen to be its clerk, a place that entailed considerable extra work but which was done with wonted cheerfulness, a characteristic that made the Reading man extremely popular. Shackford was found by his associates to be both genial and congenial, of an even temperament, rarely if ever disturbed by the exigencies of legislative labor and always ready for the next duty. He displayed a general knowledge of affairs and could give a reason for the faith that he held. He was frequently heard from on the floor of the house in debate and developed into an effective speaker. His initial "try out" came in connection with the bill to require the equipping of all street railway cars with lifting jacks, the adverse report of the committee being in his charge, as were a number of reports of similar character. His defense of the committee's attitude was well given and well received, the ultimate conclusion being the authorization of the railroad commissioners to make a thorough investigation of the whole question. Many a time and oft, Shackford came to the rescue of the speaker and members by moving the previous question, but it was always done at such a time and in such a manner as never to offend the contending debaters. Mr. Shackford came to the house well founded in the affairs of municipalities and therefore with a knowledge of the needs of towns. He had been a selectman of Reading, overseer of the poor for five years, and a water commissioner. By occupation, he is a stable keeper and a contractor, and his not infrequent allusions to the lessons learned in business displayed the observing and deducting mind. He was born in East Boston on June 7, 1854; is a Knight Templar, a Shriner, an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company.

Nelson Sherburne.

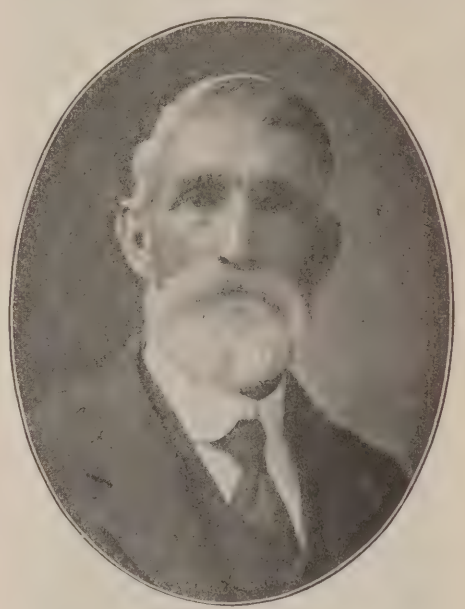
Nelson Sherburne closed his legislative



year on Beacon hill with a record of having made one of the pluckiest fights of the entire session. It was in connection with the Springfield water bill. The plans were laid early in the session when Springfield men gave up valuable and important committee places in order to be in positions where they could help their own city in the campaign. Sen. Parker even gave up the chairmanship of senate ways and means to sit on the water supply committee, the jury which was to bring in the verdict. Nevertheless Nelson Sherburne went to work quietly among the members. It was a case of a small section against a large city, but he brought all his personality into play and secured many followers. In the end the Springfield people got the bill, but modifications of a substantial kind were made and the work of Sherburne was plainly evident in the whole matter. While a democrat at all times, Mr. Sherburne has shown a liberality of sentiment and an appreciation of conditions which has been of value. He has found republican support as easy to secure as democratic support in matters in which his section has been interested and he has steered a wise course all the time. He has always had a friendly eye out for labor matters and has been consistent in his voting on all of them. He served on the railroad committee again during the past session and he was also made a member of the committee on engrossed bills. Nelson Sherburne was born in West Springfield in 1864. He was educated in the public schools and became a lithographer. He then went into school supplies and has for some time been in the life insurance business. He is a Mason and a Red Man.

Joseph Sherman.

Joseph Sherman of Marshfield, representing the 2d Plymouth district, is a second year man. His committee appointments were peculiarly in keeping with his training, experience and predilections. A farmer by calling, his service on the committee



on agriculture has been pleasing to himself and beneficial to the commonwealth; a soldier through duty, his service on the committee on military affairs has been in line with one of his greatest interests. Mr. Sherman served in the civil war with the 43d Massachusetts regiment and since the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic has been one of its most ardent supporters and loyal adherents. Resultantly, he took keen interest in any legislation affecting the old soldier. Speaker Cole, recognizing this, made him house chairman of the committee on military affairs. Mr. Sherman was not given to participating in open debate, but his influence was not thereby lessened. His efforts in behalf of measures were confined in large part to personal work, the individual presentation of argument. His associations with the members of the committee on agriculture, as also of the committee on military affairs, were most cordial and none doubted his absolute sincerity of purpose. Naturally, he was greatly concerned in the Scituate breakwater bill, as the town is in his district. The committee on ways and means was opposed to this measure and sought to have it defeated. If the question had been acted upon on the day following the committee's report, it would probably have been lost, but out of respect to Mr. Sherman, who was unavoidably absent, the matter was delayed until his return. Meanwhile, effective work had been done and Mr. Sherman was gratified in seeing his view of the matter adopted by the house and subsequently by the senate. Mr. Sherman was born in Marshfield Sept. 7, 1840. He received his education in public and private schools, graduating from Pierce academy in 1860. He subsequently became a shoemaker, which business he later relinquished for agricultural pursuits. He is a member of the G. A. R., and a Mason.

Patrick J. Shiels.

After an absence of one year Patrick J. Shiels of Ward 14, South Boston, came back to the house last January and has given to the state and to his district faithful service during the session of 1906. The genial Pat, as he is familiarly called by nearly every one, looks very much like a man of the cloth, but he has the power of "mixing" to good advantage and as a re-

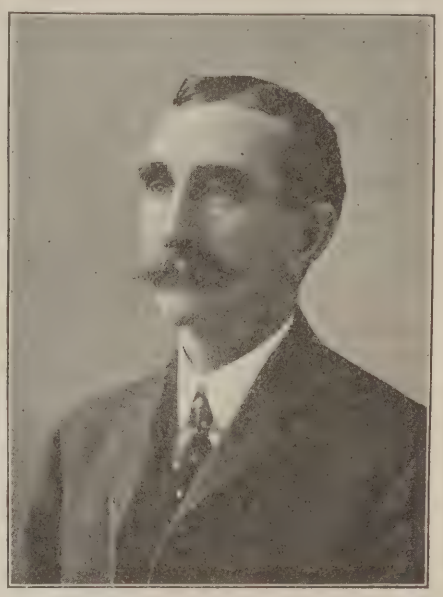
sult is one of the "popular" men on the hill. He is to try for a seat in the senate in the new South Boston district this year, and while it is against the principles of the people of that district to give any man an election for any place without a contest, there are many members of the legislature of 1906 who will tender him their best wishes for success. During the past year Mr. Shiels served on the committee on taxation. That committee loomed up throughout the whole session as one of the most prominent in the entire legislature. Several matters of more than usual importance had to be considered and disposed of by that body, and as there were occasions when the members were divided as to the proper course to pursue, many interesting situations developed. He could always be depended upon, however, to put forth his best efforts on any matter which affected the interests of the people of his section. This was particularly noticeable on labor measures. The men of South Boston are largely of the laboring class, and they always had a warm friend and advocate in the clerical looking gentleman from Ward 14. He has always been a good democrat, insistent all the time that the rights of the minority party should be respected, but never offensive in his loyalty to that party. Mr. Shiels was born in Ireland in 1873. He was educated in the National schools and at St. Finian's seminary. He served in the Boston common council in 1901 and 1902 and in 1904 was in the house, holding membership on the committee on parishes and religious societies and being clerk of



the committee on state house. He is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Celtic club and the Somerset Associates.

E. Olin Snow.

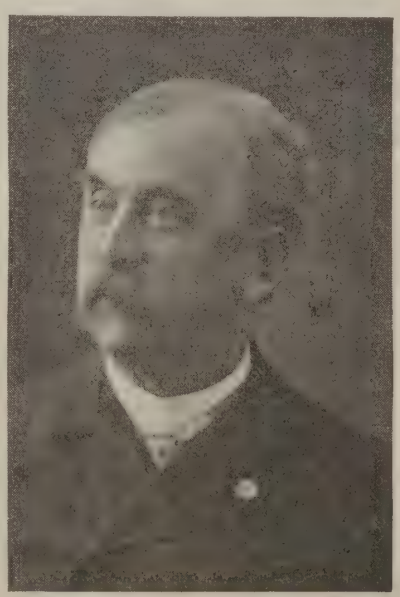
E. Olin Snow of Provincetown has served two sessions in the house and there is now some talk down the Cape of advancing him to the senate. This, however, is a question just now for the political prophets and later for the people to determine. Mr. Snow's associates in the house are hoping that he will leave the senate question for later consideration and that next year he will again be found deliberating for his constituents in the lower branch of the legislature. Mr. Snow has made many friends during his two years in the house and they estimate him as the kind of man to uphold the traditions of Massachusetts in the matter of careful and conservative legislation. Speaker Cole's selection of Mr. Snow for a place on the committee on harbors and public lands was a fortunate one, as before this committee came many questions of vital interest to his district and to the Cape generally. Public attention during the current year has been directed to Provincetown on account of the controversy between Rear Admiral Evans and certain of the townspeople in regard to the Sunday games of the men of the Atlantic fleet. Mr. Snow interested himself in the question and was gratified when the legislature specifically authorized the recess committee on Sunday law revision to consider the expediency of allowing the sailors to have their Sunday sports in Provincetown. The committee has decided to give a hearing in Provincetown, probably the latter part of September, and doubtless Mr. Snow will see that the sentiment of his constituents is properly presented. Mr. Snow was born in Provincetown on April 24, 1851. He was graduated from the Bryant & Stratton commercial college in Boston and is now



a merchant. He has always been prominent in the affairs of the town, having been a member of the fire department, town auditor and secretary of the republican town committee. He si a Mason and an Odd Fellow.

Levi M. Snow.

Fairhaven people who selected Levi M. Snow and sent him to the legislature as the representative from the 6th Bristol district can credit themselves with a profit of $29,250 as a result. This represents the difference between his salary of $750 and the $30,000 which Fairhaven was in danger of having to pay to change over its town hall. That is one of the big things which Mr. Snow did, for he was a moving spirit in the legislature which modified the restrictions placed on town halls by reason of the district police. Not only did he help to waive those restrictions, but it was done with such general celerity that the Fairhaven folks were able to use the building, for the first time in a considerable period, on Feb. 22 of this year. The people of his district also view with interest his efforts to secure restrictions on the cleaning out of the shellfish on the Dartmouth shore. Whole boatloads of outsiders were in the habit of sweeping down and taking everything in sight. All this has been changed over and proper re-



strictions have been put on. Some of the men who should have been with him saw what a good move this was and tried to include their own sections in the restricted lines. Snow appreciated that in that event the bill would be killed and he fought them off and the measure went through as proposed. Mr. Snow was born in Mattapoisett, April 19, 1841, and received his education in the public schools. He has been prominent in the local affairs of the town of Fairhaven where he conducts a successful drug business. He is president of the National Bank of Fairhaven, trustee of savings bank, and president of Fairhaven cemetery corporation. He has been chairman of the republican town committee for years. He was a member of the house of 1898 and 1901, and served at that time on the committee on prisons, the same committee of which he was a member during the session just closed. He is particularly proud of his membership in the Masonic order.

Joseph H. Soliday.

Joseph H. Soliday of Dedham, representing the 1st Norfolk district, is one of the marked young men in the house. He may justly be classified with the foremost talkers and debaters. He is a student of affairs and of language; is always prepared for a contest; is possessed of a strong and resonant voice; is not given to verbosity; is usually clear, distinct and incisive; rarely resorts to ridicule or sarcasm; does not discount an antagonist; is always logical in his deductions; is kindly in his criticisms, undoubted in his sincerity; maintains an admirable poise; holds the respect of friends and opponents—in fact, a worthy representative of a conservative district. He is not uniformly successful in his contentions; his position has not always been maintained, yet he accepts defeat without discomfiture. It



was largely due to Mr. Soliday's tactfulness, that the unfortunate Swig episode ended without censure to the accused and with general satisfaction to the members of the house. When, after hours of debate, it became apparent that the position of the committee on rules could hardly be supported, Mr. Soliday drafted a substitute order that took the sting from the original one, that appealed to the wisdom and the sense of the house, and which, with but slight modification, was unanimously adopted. Mr. Soliday has completed his second term as a member and if returned next session, a chairmanship will doubtless fall to his lot. Last year he was clerk of the committee on metropolitan affairs and this year served on public service and towns. On account of his tested ability as a speaker, committee reports were frequently given into his charge. He was born in Springville, Ohio, on April 11, 1869, and received his education in the public schools and in the Geneva (Ohio) Normal school, purposing to make teaching his profession. He taught for a few years and then took up the study of the law. He is now a practicing attorney.

Nathaniel P. Sowle.

Rep. Nathaniel P. Sowle, of New Bedford, republican, has done well this year as house chairman of the committee on harbors and public lands. What with the Cape Cod canals, the Brockton canal, the different state reservations, and the innumerable private harbor and river improvements to bother him his success is noteworthy, in getting so many bills by his own committee and in getting such favorable consideration from

the committee on ways and means which holds the pursestrings of the state treasury.

The statement of the chairman of the ways and means committee before the house, that he considered the work of Mr. Sowle's committee to have been superior to that of any harbor and land committee since he had been a member of the legislature, is considered by those familiar with the situation as a well-deserved compliment.

Since the state entered into the plan of improving the small harbors for the purpose of developing the summer resort business, the duties of this committee have increased many fold. The federal government cannot look with favor upon harbor improvements except from the view point of commercial aggrandizement. Pleasure boating, no matter how extensively indulged in, does not appeal to congress as a thing to call for the expenditure of public money. Massachusetts, however, has laid out large sums along her coast and is destined to spend more in developing safe harbors for the yachting and boating interests. The theory is that boating is an attraction to the summer colonies and the prosperity of the vacation resorts indirectly contributes to the benefit of the whole people.

Petitions for improvements of this character have all been handled this year by Mr. Sowle's committee and he has ably directed their efforts to decide where it was wise to spend the public money. The same arguments as those for seashore improvements, apply also to the state reservations, like Greylock, Mt. Tom and Wachusett, with the addition that with the latter it is claimed that, if the additional land is not purchased, the glorious woodland scenery will be destroyed. These reservations have all been



visited by Mr. Sowle and his committee and have been allowed the money recommended by the commissioners in charge of each. In another year Mr. Sowle will be 50 years of age.

Gilbert M. Stalker.

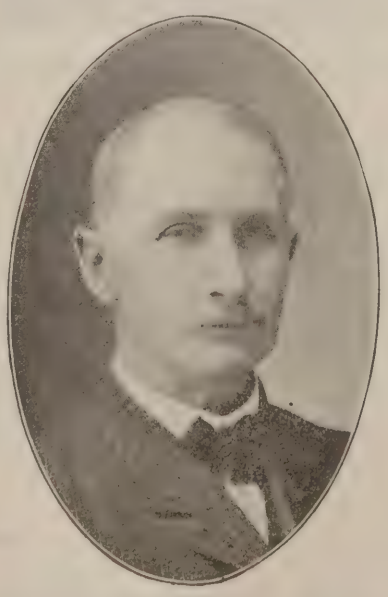
Gilbert M. Stalker of East Boston represented the 1st Suffolk district in the house for the first time and made a favorable impression. Evidently Speaker Cole considered him a worker as he placed Mr. Stalker on the committee on ways and means, a committee whose labors continue practically daily throughout the entire session. This committee is subject to more criticism probably than any other one committee of the legislature, and at times more than all the others together. In order to keep down the annual tax levy, this committee is compelled to antagonize numerous pet schemes. It speaks well for Mr. Stalker's tact and fairness that throughout the contests, incident to blasted desires and turned down financial measures, he himself escaped criticism or even the suggestion of unfriendliness. However, it may be that Mr. Stalker would not have greatly minded such criticism, as he established a reputation for independence of action. There were a few men in the house, recognized leaders in financial questions, for whose opinion Mr. Stalker had the utmost respect and he was usually found in accord with them, but his own experience in financial matters—he is a trustee of the East Boston Savings Bank—was of great value in the determination of action. For a number of years prior to his election to the house, Mr. Stalker has taken an active interest in politics and municipal affairs. He has been a member of the Ward 1 Republican club for a considerable period



and was chosen to represent the ward in the Boston common council for two years, in which body he showed the characteristics that made for safe and conservative legislators and which were the factors that led the people of his district to send him to Beacon hill rather than the political strength of his following. Mr. Stalker was born in Nova Scotia 49 years ago. He received his education in the public schools. He is a grocer with a successful business in East Boston. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow.

Frank D. Stevens.

Rep. Frank D. Stevens of Dana, republican, is one of those men who are obliged to carry the responsibility of all the public affairs in the communities in which they live. His worth is well recognized and highly regarded to such an extent that the citizens foist him into public office and keep him there as long as he is willing to stay. He has been selectman and overseer of the poor in his town for eight years and has appraised property there as one of the assessors for five years. So much for what the citizens of the town have done. Taking his record from another point of view, that of political party affiliation, he has been a member of the republican town committee for 14 years. He can go before the Worces-



ter board of county commissioners this summer and tell how the county was redistricted ten years ago as one who knew from the inside what was going on and the whys and wherefores of it all.

This year in the legislature he has served faithfully and well on the prison committee. With this committee he has visited county jails from Nantucket to Berkshire and has seen the famous inmates from Jesse Pomeroy at the state prison at Charlestown to the man who escaped from the Springfield jail and led the officers a merry chase through Massachusetts and Vermont. In business Mr. Stevens is a grocer and he is not affiliated with any of the secret organizations.

John A. Stoddart.

The benefit of having practical men in the legislature has been well demonstrated by the presence in the house of John A. Stoddart of Gloucester, the representative from the 20th Essex district, during the past session. Mr. Stoddart is a practical machinist and engineer. He can size up a job and figure on it and then carry it out as well. On the face of it his appointment to the committee on public charitable institutions would not seem to be of any special significance, and it may be that in his district there were some who wondered what the gain was to his section. The answer is easily given. The presence of Mr. Stoddart on that committee, with his knowledge of the cost of work in his line, saved the state a very considerable amount of money on various contract jobs and the value will be felt for some years to come as long as the building operations continue. By reason of this saving the net result is a lower tax on all his people. He was one of the little band of men which made this committee one of the strong working committees of the session. At the same time he also did a favor to the laboring men, for in certain instances where he found that inmates, many of whom



were incapable, were being employed on engineering work he made complaint and had workmen who had been ruled out substituted. He found, for instance, that men without licenses were running engines and power and heating plants, inviting disaster as it were, and he had it stopped. Besides this he kept a friendly eye on the fishing industries all the time, and with good effect. Mr. Stoddart was born in Cambridge in 1869 and was educated in the public schools. He was in the common council in 1899 and 1900, and in the board of aldermen in 1904 and 1905, the latter year acting as chairman.

Luke S. Stowe.

There will be many new faces in the legislature of 1907, owing to retirements on the part of the present members. But none of the legislators of the lower branch for the present session will be missed any more than will the genial, affable Luke S. Stowe of the 4th Hampden district. This is his third year in the house, and with the experience thus attained he has announced his candidacy for the senate this fall. There will be opposition to his ambitions, of course, but he will receive many expressions of good luck from the other house members who have served with him during his career in the lower branch. In a general way it might be said that the Springfield man is a conservative—in fact conservatism is his most striking characteristic. But he represents a conservative people, and the interests of those people will never be better served than they

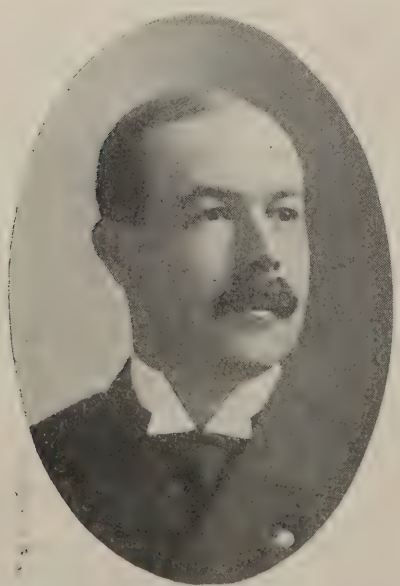
have been during the last three years. This year every man who came down from Springfield was charged with one specific mission—the passage of a bill which would give to the city of Springfield the right to take Little river as a source of water supply. How well the members of the delegation per-



formed the task cut out for them is now a matter of history, and in the campaign which was waged for weeks and months, Rep. Stowe was one of the most important factors. His close association with a number of the house members fitted him for the work, and his thorough familiarity with every detail of the matter was apparent from his speech in favor of the bill on the floor of the house. He has been mentioned before in connection with a senatorial nomination, but until the present time he has seen fit to give way to others in his own city. Now he believes his turn has come and he may be depended upon to carry on a dignified, yet energetic, campaign for the republican nomination. Mr. Stowe was born in Lancaster and received his education in the public schools. He was formerly in the jewelry business, but he has since retired. During the sessions of 1904 and 1905 he served on the committees on public service, relations between employers and employes and ways and means. This year he has had a place on the important committee on taxation, where he has had an opportunity to work for the exemption of public bonds from taxation—a principle which he has been loyally supporting for some time.

Arthur H. Streeter.

When Speaker Cole decided to have an entirely new committee on liquor law this year,



made up of strong and able members, it was a compliment to Rep. Arthur H. Streeter of Adams of the 3d Berkshire district to be chosen as one. He has served faithfully and well on that committee, standing with several of the members for a liberal law, which would at the same time aid in establishing more firmly the state policy of rigid restriction of the liquor business. Mr. Streeter put some hard work in on the fight over the Berkshire probate court, to prevent the carrying out of the plan to take probate court sittings away from the town of Adams and give them to North Adams instead. He appeared before the committee on probate and chancery, and in other ways loyally looked after the interests of his town.

Mr. Streeter is a prominent Mason and Knight Templar, and an Elk. He was born in the town he now represents on July 4, 1870. He attended the public schools and a business college, and now conducts a general store.

John F. Sullivan.

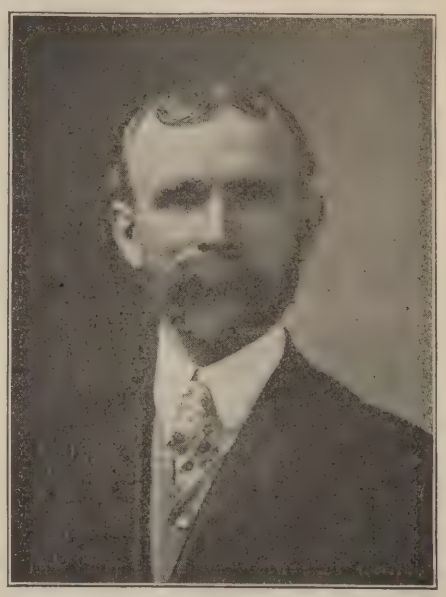
The East Boston legislative victory of this year was the reducing of the price of gas from $1.20 to $1. This is one of the things which East Boston people have been dreaming of for years and most of their dreams have vanished into thin air and left nothing more tangible. It has at last become an accomplished fact, as a recent order of the gas commissioners has made evident. There is honor enough for all the East Boston men on this matter, but the man who made the first legislative step towards it was John F. Sullivan from Ward 2, a democratic representative and a first-year man at that. He gave to the project all his energy and time and for that reason he has just cause for feeling satisfied. There were those who doubted the ability of the representative to secure any concessions



in the matter, but he convinced the committee on public lighting that his proposition was a good one. The committee was practically ready to give him a favorable report when the gas and electric light commissioners came forward with a recommendation looking to the desired end and the bill was withdrawn. Mr. Sullivan is one of the younger democratic representatives. He was born in Boston in 1875, and was educated in the public schools and Holy Cross college. He went naturally into politics and was chairman of the Ward 2 democratic committee for two years. He is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters, an associate member of the G. A. R. and also a member of the Jeffries Point Rowing association and the East Boston Catholic association. He served on the committee on printing in the legislature. He has been a consistent supporter of all labor measures during his term of service.

Patrick J. Sullivan.

The reported coolness of the republican party in this state to men of the Irish race is something which has been commented on more than once. Indeed just at this time it is becoming a subject of considerable concern to the republican leaders, who feel that they must make some effort to gather in this great voting population. A semi-humorous explanation of this condition has been given by one republican to the effect that if the Irishmen were in the party they would soon master the entire organization by reason of their ability and their special skill in political matters. The presence of Patrick J. Sullivan of Maynard in the house is pretty fair evidence in support of that proposition. Sullivan entered the house a year ago almost unknown, and before the



session closed he had plenty of the members talking just the way he wanted them to talk. He then went back home, where some outside leaders had made plans to shelve him, and upset all records by getting two terms out of his district and then capturing the chairmanship of the committee on towns, at the same time securing a place on the committee on drainage. It is gravely allowed that if he comes back again he will at least have three or four other chairmanships and will come near making Maynard a county seat. Mr. Sullivan was the author of the bill to compel railroads and electric railways to install block signal system. He is aggressive, alert and ambitious. He never misses a meeting or a roll call, and he is a careful talker with a most convincing manner. He was born in Ireland in 1860, was educated in the national schools and is a merchant tailor. He was selectman for five years, chairman for four, and holds membership in the Odd Fellows, the Royal Arcanum, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Eagles. In his own town he was the man to be elected selectman for three terms.

Simon Swig.

Simon Swig of Taunton has become a mayoralty candidate in his home city since legislature closed, and even from this distance there is no reason visible why he should not make a pretty strong candidate for that



honor. Mr. Swig during his service in the house showed loyalty of a high order to his own city. Despite the foolish attempts to

block him made by men from his own section, who should have known better, he advanced various matters of considerable local interest and that they failed to go through is something for which he cannot be held responsible. Indeed, as he remarked one day during a debate in the house, if he had a bill which provided that the streets of Taunton should be paved with gold at no expense to the city, these same interests would fight it for the sole reason that he was the advocate of the measure. There need be no fear that in the event of his election the city of Taunton will be in any danger, for there is no one of her native sons who can excel him in loyalty. There is no one of them who is more anxious to make the city of Taunton bigger, better and busier. Simon Swig, from the time he landed in this country from Russia, has had to work his own way in the world. It was a great task for a man without a knowledge of the language or the business methods of the country. Today he is respected all over his home city, has a son who is a member of the bar and as loyal an American family as can be found in the state. During the last session of the legislature Mr. Swig unfortunately secured a certain amount of notoriety because of the bribery charges, although he was not charged with bribery. It was his good fortune that what was aimed against him turned out in his favor, for the leading men in the house spoke for him, with the result that the legislature gave him a vote of confidence in his honesty and integrity before the incident was closed. Simon Swig was born in Russia, and was educated in the public schools. In Taunton he is a merchant and publisher of a weekly newspaper.

Warren E. Tarbell.

Warren E. Tarbell of East Brookfield, who came down this year from the 5th Worcester district, has made a great big mark for a first year man from a country section. As is to be expected the men from the city of Worcester generally dominate the rest of the Worcester county representatives. The other members from that county sit back for the most part content to vote while the city men do the leading. There are exceptions, of course, but they are rare and not very pronounced at that. The Worcester city men recognize this fealty by now and then giving a helping hand to the country members on matters in which they are specially interested. But Tarbell reversed all that. Instead of waiting for the Worcester men to help him he has stretched out and helped the Worcester men. Thus when Hoyle of Worcester was struggling with his sewerage problem he helped to make the fight, and other Worcester representatives must admit the same source of assistance. Furthermore, he took a hand in matters of general state interest. One example of this will do. Certain influential men in Newton



were interested in a bill to allow a trust company to establish a branch in one of the nearby towns and they believed everything was in good shape for the passing of the measure. There were also big money interests back of it, and the friends of the proposition felt that they could win easily. Mr. Tarbell did not like the idea. He felt it was setting a precedent which might work at some future time to the disadvantage of his own section and he went in and began to drive at it. He cited the Worcester Trust company, the biggest financial concern in his section, as an exponent of the grasping proclivities which he did not believe should be encouraged. As a result the bill was killed dead as a doornail. Then the house began to sit up and notice Mr. Tarbell. The next time he spoke he had the attention of all. Without being bombastic in anyway, he showed a calm, clear way of putting things before the members which made him a man to be counted on all the time. That was why Speaker Cole decided that he wanted Mr. Tarbell on one of his recess committees, and he appointed him on the special committee on taxation. He will be one of the prominent men in the next house. Mr. Tarbell was born in Worcester in 1860, was educated in the public schools and is a merchant. He is a Mason, an Odd Fellow and a member of the Royal Arcanum.

John Tarr.

John Tarr of Rockport, who represented the 21st Essex district, resigned from the last legislature before his term was up. A few days before prorogation day his resignation was handed in and accepted. This was his first year in the legislature. He served on the street railway committee. John Tarr was born in Gloucester in 1870, and was educated in the public schools. He was in the clothing and shoe business. He was for five years water commissioner of



his town. He was a member of the Masons, Red Men, Knights of Pythias, Rockport Social club and was a director in the Rockport National bank.

Richard S. Teeling.

The probate and chancery committee of the legislature set a pretty high standard of work this year. In the past this committee, which is entitled to rank with the judiciary committee, has often times fallen below the proper mark, but that charge cannot be laid against it this time. The general scope of its investigations was such that it won and held the respect of all the members of the legislature and its verdicts were well received. One of the ablest of the men who served on this committee was Richard S. Teeling of Charlestown, representing the 4th Suffolk district. Well founded in his law, he showed power to express himself on the floor, with the natural result that the task was his to report a number of the measures which the committee had acted upon. Besides being one of the leaders in this work in the committee room, Mr. Teeling also took a prominent part in all the debates relating to the city of Boston and handled himself with general ability. Outside of his committee work, his most notable achievement was in connection with the bill to compel the railroads who are engaged in the work of abolishing the grade crossings throughout the state to fix a time limit within which the work must be completed. His own Charlestown section was particularly interested in this matter. The plans for the abolishment of a certain crossing there had been completed for some years, but the road had not done a thing in the way of work. To remedy the evil existing there as well as in other sections of the commonwealth he introduced a bill which went to the committee on railroads and was

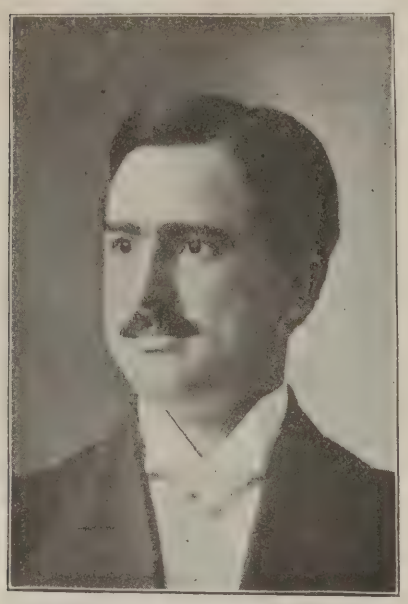


turned down. Teeling had a stiff job on his hands to overcome the opposition of the powerful railroad committee, but he presented his case so clearly and effectively that the members of the house listened and then voted to substitute his bill for the adverse report of the committee. A sincere democrat, he was never missing at crucial points and yet he did not follow out the propaganda of that party in an offensive sort of a way. The natural result was that he won what he desired without at the same time provoking any bitter antagonisms. His general legal ability was further recognized by the speaker at the close of the session when he paid him the very high honor of picking him to serve on the recess committee on insurance which is to handle the whole matter of the insurance systems of the state. Mr. Teeling was born in Boston in 1878. He graduated from Boston college in 1899 and from there went to the Boston University Law School, from which he graduated with honors in 1904. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters and the Catholic Alumni Sodality and the Morning Glory club. He is a clean-cut representative of the younger Boston democracy, with all of its virtues, and none of its vices, and no man ever closed the first year of his legislative life with a better record for honest and efficient service, not only to his district, but to the whole state.

Clifford B. Terry.

Clifford B. Terry of Gloucester, in the 20th Essex district, filled the role of a strong cross-examiner on the judiciary committee of which he was a member this year. When the committee was being made up, every lawyer in the house was a candidate for it, and the name of Terry was brought up in a most casual manner. The speaker had had his attention earlier attracted to him. "He is pretty young," said one of the talkers, "and he is a first year man." "I do not think," said the speaker, "that you will have any reason to remember that fact after he sits with the committee." This prophecy was fulfilled. He showed ability and understanding and a determination to get to the bottom of matters under discussion and had generally a good effect on the whole committee work. Incidentally like all loyal Gloucester men he kept an eye on the special interests which his home city had before the legislature and was an able defender of them. Clifford Terry was born in Gloucester in 1876 and educated at the public schools. After completing various courses he entered the Boston University Law school from which he was graduated magna cum laude in 1902, shortly afterwards being admitted to the bar. His first political office

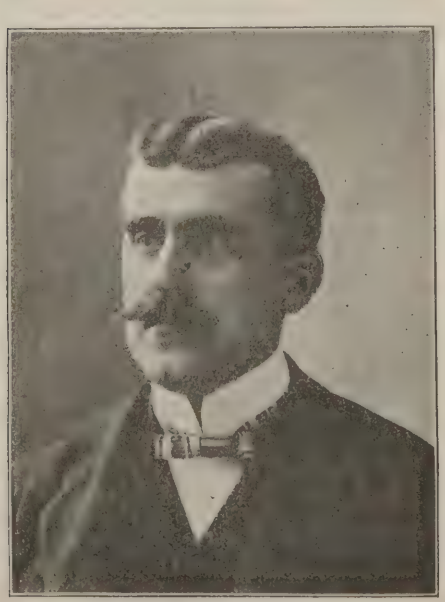
was that of member of the Gloucester common council, where he served for two years, gaining a strong insight into city affairs. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and also



belongs to the B. P. O. E., and K. P. and the Red Men.

Frank W. Thayer.

Rep. Frank W. Thayer of Ward 20, Dorchester, has served two years in the house and, it is said out in his district, this closes the book of his legislative experience, for the present at least. If this program is carried out the representative will surely be missed, for his earnestness, impetuosity, rushing abilities and long brown coat have grown familiar to the members of the house in the brief space of two years. Last year Mr. Thayer served carefully on the committee on mercantile affairs. This year Speaker Cole apparently believed that the representative had seen all he wanted of life on the mercantile affairs committee and gave him another berth, the committee on cities. There were many clever men on the committee on cities, so the Dorchester man could not shine especially, but he attended all the sessions of the body, interrogated witnesses at length, showed a knowledge of municipal affairs more or less thorough, differed strenuously with some of the municipal experts who appeared, and on the whole seemed to enjoy the committee work. Mr. Thayer is a lawyer, not an orator. He is not a convincing talker. His voice is a bit high-pitched and does not carry. Further experience on the forum might help him to



overcome these minor defects. As a matter of fact, however, he spoke but little. The time he didn't give to oratory he gave to action and, as intimated above, he was a very active legislator who will be missed next year.

Jabez P. Thompson.

Jabez P. Thompson of Halifax came to the house as a first year man during the last session, but he had had previous experience as a legislator. Back in 1893 he served with considerable distinction as a member of the lower body from his home town and his training received then showed early in his career. He was able at one jump to save all the two months of preliminary breaking in which falls to the lot of the ordinary new man. Mr. Thompson probably ranked as one of the oldest men in experience in town affairs in the house, for he has been selectman, assessor and overseer of the poor in Halifax for some 22 years and in addition has had 18 years steady service as town treasurer and collector. It was natural that a man with this training should go on the committee on towns and, because of the character of his community, his appointment to the committee on agriculture was no surprise either. On both committees during the session he showed marked ability in the character of the work which he did and his judgment was called on many times when discussions arose as to the exact powers of towns in certain matters. He seems to have all the law on such matters at the tip of his tongue as it were. Mr. Thompson became quite distinguished during the bribery investigation from the fact that he was one of the men who heard the stories from a fellow member. He was one of the few who heard such stories whose statement was taken at its full face value by the committee. Mr.



Thompson was born in Halifax in 1853 and educated in the public schools there. He is in the real estate and insurance business.

Frederick H. Tilton.

Frederick H. Tilton of Haverhill, representing the 3d Essex district, enjoyed the distinction of being the only lawyer on the committee on mercantile affairs. There has hardly ever been a year in which this committee, which ranks high in comparison with other sub-divisions of the legislature, had greater need of legal talent. For this year, as it happened, the committee had the governor's recommendation relative to the placing of the telephone companies under the supervision of the state to take care of and the character of the work which Mr. Tilton did in whipping that suggestion into the form of a legislative bill which would be legal in every way won high praise from his fellow members. There were plenty of chances for errors and it was a trying position for a first-year member, particularly for a young man, but Tilton went through the stress without the slightest slip up of any sort.

It was a credit not only to his legal ability but to his general tactfulness. Because of his excellent work in this matter, Mr. Tilton was given various bills to report to the legislature and here again he acquitted himself with ability on all matters commended to him. He introduced the bill to provide for burying the electric wires in the city of Haverhill. This measure was referred, according to custom, to the mercantile affairs committee and Mr. Tilton had an opportunity to take care of it. Through his efforts, within and without the committee room, the success of the measure was assured. He was especially interested also in the United Shoe Machinery bill and during



the time this was under discussion he took a stand which must have been amply satisfactory to the constituents whom he represented. Indeed his work on the shoe machinery bill is one of the things for which he deserves special mention and credit. This was a campaign which promised to be hurt by indiscretion as much as anything else. In fact there is a feeling that one Haverhill man overdid the matter in his indiscreet enthusiasm. In contrast, however, Tilton went quietly to work, canvassed his friends and sounded men with whom he was not in very close contact, with the result that he was able to do something just when it was needed. Many men who otherwise, would have been against the bill admitted frankly that they had been brought around because of the general attitude of Mr. Tilton and the clever way in which he had approached them on the matter. Yet this is but one illustration of the way he has done things during his legislative year. He has schooled himself so that he never slops over. Mr. Tilton was born in Salem, N. H., in 1879.

He was educated in the public schools, from which he went to a business college and ultimately to the law school. After his graduation he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law. He has shown himself clear cut and conscientious in all his work in the legislature. He is a Mason, member of the R. A. C., and is also identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

John H. Toland.

The labor men had a good representative during the past session in John H. Toland of the 15th Suffolk district, South Boston. Mr. Toland was on the ways and means committee which had charge of the expenditures of the state and without any particular display on his part he saw to it that the interests of labor were safeguarded in a number of instances before he would agree to appropriations for work. Unknown to the great body of labor people, it has been the practice for years to disregard the labor unions in running institutions as well as in building them and Toland paid particular attention to this condition with the result that the labor interests have been bettered in many ways. He has got the work well started and it will be continued at the next session. He also assisted in forwarding the various projects for the dredging of Dorchester bay and he helped along the work of getting state money for the Marine Park boulevard. In fact his time was well taken up and his membership on the committee—a distinction in itself—was undoubtedly advantageous to his section. Mr. Toland was born in South Boston in 1870 and was educated in the public schols. He is a bookkeeper by profession. In social life, he belongs to the Samoset club, the St. Augustine T. A. Soc., and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a democrat, one of the good steady type, and he became quite a party whip in the conduct of legislation af-

fecting the interests of the party as a whole. His fellow members of the ways and means committee, which comprised the pick of the



house, enjoyed his activities during the year and gave him good attention at all times.

Frank A. Torrey.

Apart from his party designation there is no label of any sort on Frank A. Torrey of Groton in the 24th Middlesex district. Very early in the session, in fact before it opened, there were certain men who thought that Mr. Torrey would follow them in all their desires. It was a thought which shortly perished. He holds himself responsible to only one set of people and that is made up wholly of his own constituents. A clever young lawyer, he thinks Massachusetts is a good state to live in, and furthermore he believes that the people who live here are the ones who should profit most by it. That was why he introduced into the legislature a bill which attracted some very considerable attention this year. It provided that foreign corporations in this state must conform to the regulations imposed on domestic corporations. It has been one of the strange features that they have not been obliged to do so in the past, but now he has opened up the way for some elaborate legislation on that point which will bear fruit in the near future. Mr. Torrey has been a member of the committee on bills in third reading, the lynx-eyed committee of the house, and more than once during the session he has justified his appointment to that committee by dragging out some very nice little jokers which were worked into measures the house was about to engross. Mr. Torrey also worked hard on the town hall



bill, which allows his town to use its building for general purposes. He also worked for the general road users on the automobile bill, and many of the safeguards added to that measure can be credited to him. Mr. Torrey represents a district, which at present has an established custom whereby the representative gets but one year. This is a custom which prevails in many sections throughout the state, and is one against which this paper has always protested, on the ground that no matter how able a man may be, the greater part of his time the first year is devoted to getting in touch with legislative procedure, and that the longer a man is kept in the state house the more valuable he is to the people who elect him. In the case of the subject of this sketch much might be said on this very point. Here is a man who has proven in his very first term that he possesses the necessary qualifications for success as a legislator, and the district would be better served by retaining him in office for another year, even though an established custom of years had to be broken. He was born in Woburn in 1874 and is a graduate of Boston University Law school. He has been selectman, assessor and overseer of poor.

Albert Totten.

Gov. Guild owes and gracefully acknowledges a heavy debt to Albert Totten of North Attleboro. Mr. Totten was named on the banks and banking committee and, as it happened, he was the only member of that committee who had had actual banking experience. He knew banking affairs from the front and the back of the counter. It naturally followed that when the agitation over the lax way in which the bank commis-



sioners department had been doing its work of inspection arose, Mr. Totten knew all the circumstances and could appreciate them. Out of his own experience he was able to focus the attention of the committee on spots where changes were necessary. Later on when the governor's bill for a single headed bank commission came up, Totten was also able to point out possible defects in that act and finally to help to mould it into shape so that it would be acceptable to all parties. In fact he proved the right man in the right place and although little was said about it, there was no greater task engaging the attention of the legislators than the protection of the deposits of the people, rich and poor, in the various banks of the commonwealth. Mr. Totten was born in Ireland in 1849 and was educated at private schools and at the Dundalk Educational Institution. He was for years a manufacturing jeweller, but is now retired. He was chairman of the board of selectmen of North Attleboro for five years. He is a member of the Odd Fellows. He is an easy, graceful talker on the floor, though one of the last men disposed to do any speechmaking. No man ends the year with a higher standing in the general estimation of the men who really lead the legislature.

William H. Trudel.

The French representation in the legislature was particularly strong during the last session, but without doing an injustice to the other gentlemen William H. Trudel of Haverhill was the ablest of the party. Mr. Trudel in the last legislature occupied a peculiar position. Not only was he the legislative representative of the 4th Essex district but he also was kept in touch all the

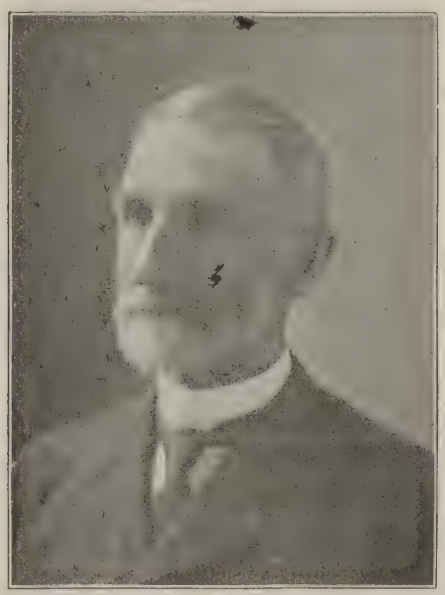


time with the city affairs of his home. Indeed his influence there at this time is only equalled by his general influence in the legislature. It was to be anticipated, therefore, that he would be an important member of the committee on cities of the legislature and he fulfilled all the expectations of those who knew him in the breadth of his mind and his liberality on propositions affecting the interests of the various cities of the state. Trudel was an important figure in the agitation over the shoe machinery bill. His entire attitude is antagonistic to monopolies and great aggregations of capital which accumulate to the damage of the common people and what with the local interest in this bill he threw himself into the fight heart and soul and worked till the matter was safely put through the house. Attempts were made to cajole and even to threaten him during its pendency, but it was all in vain. He declared that he had taken a stand which his constituents desired and he would stick to his guns. And he did to the end. His constituents, as well as the whole French speaking people throughout the state, have reason to feel proud of the stamina which he showed, not only during the whole controversy, but also in all other matters of legislation pertaining to the wellfare of the people of his home as well as for those of the whole state. The same spirit was there, a true and faithful servant. They have also reason to feel proud of the high reputation which he has acquired in the eyes of his fellow members of the legislature. Mr. Trudel was born in Ste. Monique, P. Q., in 1866, his parents coming to the United States and settling in Haverhill when he was but an infant. He was educated in the Haverhill public schools, Nicolet college of Nicolet, P. Q., and Laval university of Quebec, and graduated from there in 1887, after which he entered into business in his own city. His character and brilliancy attracted attentention there and he was elected alderman in Haverhill for four terms, serving as chairman of the board for two years. In politics he has always been a stalwart republican and has held membership in the republican city committee of Haverhill. He also belongs to the Essex Republican club, to the Wachusett club, the United Order of Pilgrim Fathers, and the Elks.

Noble B. Turner.

This year, Noble B. Turner of Great Barrington, the 7th Berkshire district, was fortunate enough to have no purely local bills from his district to have to concentrate his energies on, the pending legislative questions from his town either being pretty well settled during his service in the house last year, or being indefinitely put over to the future. According, he gave practically all of his time to the work of his committee, the committee on roads and bridges. Mr. Turner represented on this committee the farmer element which was willing to concede something to automobilists, but insisted that recklessness by scorchers in the country districts should be treated in some

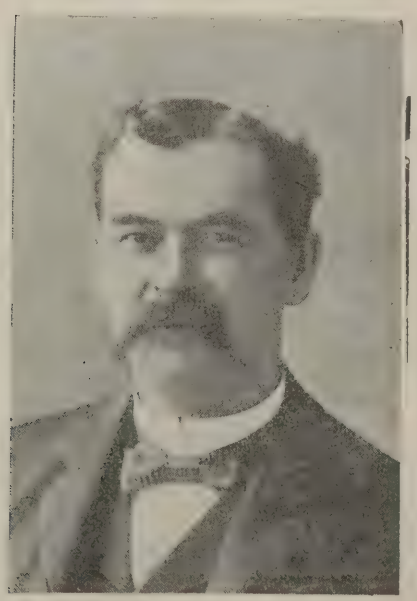
drastic manner. His work on the committee was a faithful representation of this attitude. Mr. Turner also took a great interest in the Greylock reservation bills, appearing before committees and working among committee men in behalf of the Greylock appropriation bill and the bill for a new road to lead to Greylock. This last bill he steered through the committee. He was born November 5, 1848, in Great Barrington, and was educated in the New



Marlboro Inst. and the Fort Edward Inst. His business is farming and lumbering. He was a selectman of his native town for three years and since his accession to the legislature has served on the roads and bridges committee.

William Turtle.

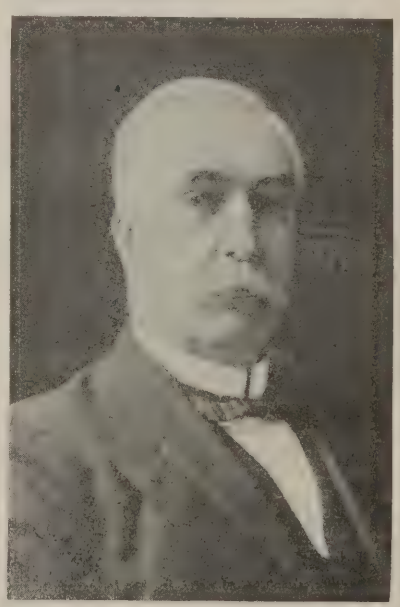
Not from "the furthest realms of morning" but from the old hills of Berkshire comes a favorite son of Western Massachusetts, strong and towering as her own trees, Rep. William Turtle of Pittsfield. A glance at the distinguished representative, whose voice has stilled tumult more than once during the past session of the legislature, recalls those other days—when "they were giants." The representative has been highly favored, physically as well as mentally, for the post of leadership which, as a matter of fact, he has held during the session. He has been eminently part and parcel of the important movements and transactions of the year. The railroad contests, the bribery investigation, in fact all the stirring effects brought him strongly before the house. And yet he will be remembered longer, perhaps, for



that fortunate and well-timed address in the exciting moments when the Jamestown resolve was before the house and the galleries were filled with colored citizens of the city of Boston and the state whose opposition, real or alleged, to the resolve would, if succesful, have severely strained the relations existing between two great commonwealths, Massachusetts and Virginia. It was Turtle's direct and eloquent appeal to the body which kept the legislature of Massachusetts true to traditions and its conservatism and made possible the representation of this state at the great Virginia exposition. Rep. Turtle rendered a distinguished service to his state in that hour and one that ought not to be forgotten. The representative was one of the leading lawyers of the legislature. He brought with him force and character, a profound knowledge of the law and an abundance of that "horsesense" for which men of his part of the state are justly renowned. He had served in the house for three years, 1899, 1900 and 1901, and during that service had served on the judiciary and rules committee and had headed the committee on railroads. This year he returned to the lower branch and was placed on the rules committee and made chairman of street railways. Comparatively few legislators have thus served as chairman of both the railroads and the street railways committees. To his calmness and judgment in the heated moments of the Gethro dispute much credit for the manner in which the house conducted itself is due. Besides his ability as a legislator and a lawyer the Pittsfield man showed excellent judgment from the political viewpoint and he proved that among his assets might be counted political sagacity. The governor of the commonwealth and the speaker of the house had no more loyal a supporter in the lower branch of the legislature this year, and it is safe to say that both appreciated the fact. The interests of western Massachusetts will continue to be safe if entrusted to such hands.

Samuel A. Tuttle.

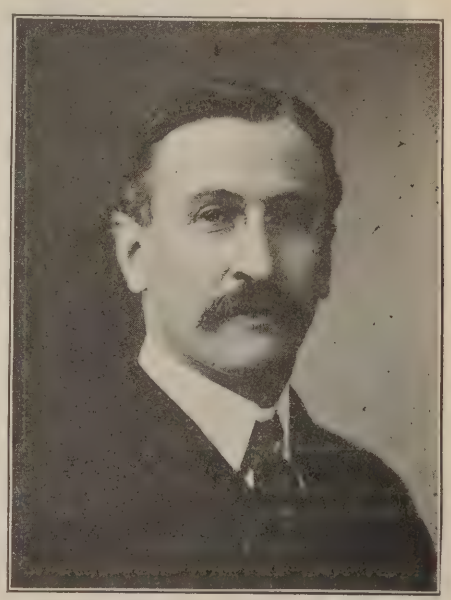
Hyde Park people can thank Rep. Samuel A. Tuttle of the 3d Norfolk district for the defeat of what would have been a pretty bad bill on the division of Hyde Park and



Dedham. Hyde Park people have plenty of reason for desiring a change in the lines between the two towns, but the trouble was that those who drafted the measure which was presented to the general court did not get the best layout by any means. Dr. Tuttle accordingly found that he had to devote his efforts to staving it off instead of allowing it to go through. It took energy and power to do it, but he finally secured reference to the next general court, which means that the Hyde Park people without prejudice will be able to present a new measure at the next session of the legislature which will be more along the line of what they desire. Mr. Tuttle, during his legislative year, was a steadfast upholder of the temperance side of legislation. It took courage at times to do this for the pressure was exceedingly heavy this year to secure all possible votes in support of so-called liquor measures, but he stood his ground and has a clean slate in that regard. This is his second year in the legislature, he having served once before in 1898, and he has shown a growth in influence. He served this year on the committees on state house and towns. Dr. Tuttle was born in Eppingham, N. H., in 1837 and was educated in the public schools and at Andover academy. He is a veterinary surgeon and is a member of the Masons and Odd Fellows.

Arthur P. Vinal.

When Speaker Cole was making up the ways and means committee and deciding how best to turn down some 230 of the 240 men who felt they were by nature cut out



for places on that committee, the name of Arthur P. Vinal of Somerville was brought up. "Well," said one member of considerable importance, "as long as we must have a ways and means committee I sincerely hope you will put Vinal back on it this year. He is a kicker, but thank the Lord he is able to give an explanation for his objections." As a fact his name was one of the first on the list for this committee, so this endorsement was not needed, but that is a sample of the way the house regards him. Mr. Vinal believes that legislation is a serious matter, and he has good reason for so doing. Yet he always holds that every man who makes a plea for state money for improvements is entitled to a legitimate explanation as to why his request is not granted, and he always tries to give it. He is one of the watch dogs of the treasury, and his skill with figures, always tempered with good cool commonsense, has been one of the features of the year. Incidentally during this session Mr. Vinal put through a bill which allows adjoining cities and towns to unite in the erection and maintenance of pest houses, the value of which every citizen and official will appreciate. He also worked hard to secure to Somerville a back payment of excise taxes. Open minded on the park propositions, he yet has the feeling that good reasons should be shown for further extensions. He is well up on the ways and means committee. He was born in Somerville in 1854 and has been a member of the city government.

Albert Vittum.

Albert Vittum of Beverly, the representative from the 19th Essex district, a republican, is one of the little band of newspaper publishers of whom Speaker Cole is the most noted, who hold membership in the house of representatives. He has been a good example of the theory that a newspaperman can generally accommodate himself to any circumstances in which he is placed. The one dominant feature of his personality has been his adaptability and by reason of this trait he blossomed from the back row, where as a first year man he was doomed to sit and listen—to be seen and not heard—into one of the progressive leaders of the house—a man whose opinion was canvassed on every important matter and whose counsel was taken in times of distress. Beverly has had a goodly number of able representatives in the past, but she has never had a more alert or able one who could more easily or gracefully voice the demands of the section which he has represented than Rep. Vittum. He had to deal some knocks to the hobbies of certain people in making his way, but no bitterness was engendered. It was realized that Vittum was a man whose vote could be secured, if the proposition was a proper

one. On the other hand he was the last man to approach with sophistical reasoning or with legislation of shady character. It took courage at times for him to maintain this attitude but he was equal to it and the result is observed in the high standing which he has acquired. Mr. Vittum was born in Peabody in 1857 and was educated in the



public schools. He went into the newspaper business and is now the editor and publisher of the Beverly Evening Times and is interested in several mining enterprises, being president of the Mineral Heel Tunnell & Mining company of Washington. He has held membership in the city committee, the Republican club and the National Editorial association and he also belongs to the Odd Fellows, and similar orders. His theory is that it is impossible to legislate good into the people, but that once laws are enacted they should be strictly observed. In his opinion, the compliance or non-compliance with laws at the pleasure of the individual is a source of great evil. He was a member of the committees on printing and railroads.

Edward A. Walker.

The house of 1906 came to have a pretty good opinion of the legislative ability of Edward A. Walker of Waltham, the representative from the 15th Middlesex district, before the session closed. This is his fourth year in the lower branch, and his influence, while apparent even in his first days of legislative life, has grown more potent with each succeeding session. As chairman of the committee on counties he has had occasion to



address the house more often than ever before, and it is doubtful if he ever arose to speak without receiving the close attention of practically every man in the chamber at the time. The fact of the matter is that he knows enough to keep his seat until he really has something to say, and then he expresses himself in such a frank, open manner that the others are bound to listen. The house committee on counties sits on most of its cases in the capacity of a ways and means committee, and like the regular finance committee is obliged many times to squelch the requests and petitions of various members for appropriations for their respective counties. But to the credit of the committee on counties of the last session be it said that even while being obliged to put up the bars in the interest of public economy, the house chairman, and the whole committee in fact, have lost not one whit of the good will and respect of the rest of the body. Aside from his work on the committee on counties, Mr. Walker has had two other matters in which he was particularly interested, and they have both commanded considerable attention. His principal hobby has been to prevent premature burial. From the first day he struck Beacon hill he has been plugging away at this humane proposition, and while he has not yet succeeded in getting favorable action from the legislature on his bill requiring a doctor's affidavit that death has really taken place before an undertaker can proceed to embalm the body, nevertheless he is not discouraged and is likely to continue the fight until some definite action is taken along the lines he desires. The other matter which has received his attention is the sale of proprietary medicines which contain alcohol. He is not a rabid prohibitionist. On the contrary he believes that if a man wishes to take a drink, he is entitled to the opportunity. But he does believe that any and all medicines which contain certain proportions of alcohol should not be dispensed unless the purchaser is made cognizant of the fact that alcohol is the base of the medicine. To this end he has labored hard for the passage of an act which would require that all medicines containing alcohol should have that fact set forth on the outside of the wrapper, and this year he has had the satisfaction of seeing Gov. Guild sign a bill of that nature. Mr. Walker was born in Waltham in 1869, was educated in the public and private schools there and is engaged in the insurance and real estate business in that city. Since coming to the house he was one year chairman of the committee on insurance and has also served on the committee on labor, counties, water supply and redistricting.

Joseph Walker.

A veritable plumed knight of the house was Rep. Joseph Walker of Brookline, easily



one of the leaders of the body and one whose advice and judgment were followed to a remarkable degree. The commonwealth owes him much for many things, but for none more than the important, painstaking, money-saving work he has quietly done as a member of the house ways and means committee. The work of this committee has been almost a hobby with him. He has studied and equipped himself in this direction until he can readily be termed the financial specialist of that important committee. He was also one of the most active members of the rules committee this year and played an important part both in the deliberations of that committee anent the bribery investigation and on the floor of the house when the committee had filed its report and recommendations. Rep. Walker has been distinguished in the political life of his town of Brookline as well as in the legislative life at the state house. His forcefulness and conservatism have combined to bring out his recognized qualities of leadership. It was, therefore, not at all surprising that he should have become directly a most dangerous candidate for the speakership as soon as Speaker Frothingham announced his intention of retiring last fall. As soon as his candidacy was formally announced it had attracted to him the support of the so-called house leaders, the heads of the important committees of the house of last year. Of course the majority of these men, from association, would have been with him almost as a matter of course, but the combination was one which it was believed, would ultimately win out. Speaker Cole had in Rep. Walker not only a very earnest but a very manly opponent. This was most evident when the fortunes of war seemed to point and did point to the success of the Andover man. This was weeks before the issue would formally be settled, but in the interests of harmony and the maintenance of relations which are demanded on Beacon hill, Rep. Walker withdrew from the contest and he gained new friends when he did it. Rep. Walker could have been chairman of the ways and means committee, but he declined that post in favor of Rep. Ward of Buckland. Speaker Cole and Rep. Walker have worked hand in hand during this trying session and to their joint efforts, the co-operation with the speaker which the active, open friendship of Walker meant, a part of the credit must be given for the excellent manner in which the speaker has held the body during the year. The Brookline man has already accomplished so much in his comparatively brief political life that it is not hard to see higher honors in store for him.

Joseph Walsh.

The state house has seldom seen so persistent a stickler for what he believes is

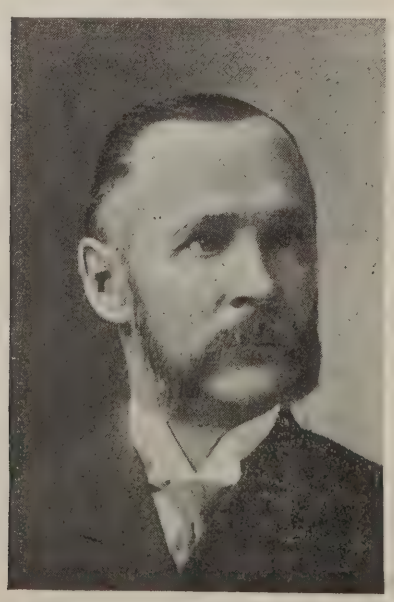


right or a more aggressive fighter for any matter in which he is interested than Joseph Walsh of Falmouth, the representative from the 1st Barnstable district. These two qualities were demonstrated pretty fully on more than one occasoin during the past session, and the other members of the house, while not always inclined to follow his lead, were forced to admire his courage and perseverance. But the people of his district had an example of that pluck before he came to the house. He won his nomination after a bitter fight all along the line. Ordinarily the republican nomination in that district is equivalent to an election. But the democratic party nominated a man of unusual prominence and popularity, one for whom the people of the section were inclined to forget party lines, and as a result Walsh had to keep going to the very end in order to hold his people in line. But he succeeded and came into the house as one of its youngest members. He was appointed to a place on the committee on probate and

chancery. That committee had many knotty problems to handle during the year, and there were times when the real spirit of harmony was lacking. Among the many propositions heard by that committee was one which sought to better the conditions which surround the dance halls in the city of Boston. The committee was pretty evenly divided on the matter, a scant majority being in favor of giving the petitioner leave to withdraw. Walsh was one of that majority and he was placed in charge of the report. When the report came into the house the dissenters made a determined stand and, aided by a lively newspaper crusade, succeeded in sweeping the house out from under themselves with such force that practically all of the other members of the committee immediately hurried to cover. The young man from Falmouth stuck to his position that there was law enough on the statute books already and that if it was properly enforced the conditions would be much improved. His efforts were of no avail, however. Deserted by his colleagues on the committee he was unable to stem the tide that had set in favor of the bill, but the members of the house had a very good chance to see what kind of stuff he is made of when he stood up and voted alone against the passage of the bill at every stage. He also made a determined fight against the passage of the Brockton canal bill and the bill to prevent seining in the waters of Barnstable bay, but in both cases the house was log-rolled out from under him and his efforts were in vain. He was the only member of the house who spoke against the appointment of the special recess committee to revise the Sunday laws. Mr. Walsh was born in Brighton in 1875. He received his education in the public schools and at Boston University law school and was admitted to the bar last January. He has decided not to be a candidate for re-election this fall, but will take up the practice of law in the city of New Bedford, where he has entered into a partnership with Rep. Lowney, one of his colleagues on the committee on probate and chancery during the past session.

Charles E. Ward.

After settling some local differences of opinion Rep. Charles E. Ward of Buckland was returned to the lower branch from the 1st Franklin district last fall and has served his fifth year as a member of the house. His first year was 1902. Few men from the western part of the state, equipped as Rep. Ward was when he arrived on the scene of action in the last-named year, have grown more surely or developed more rapidly than the Buckland man. In fact he had attained so distinctive an influence in the house last year that Beacon hill rather wondered at the hesitancy on the part of certain of his constituents in returning him for the fifth year, which, as a matter of fact, has only brought new laurels to the man and reflected more credit on his district. Rep. Ward came to the state house comparative-



ly rough and untutored, as far as the finished attainments of legislative leaders are concerned. He came as the farmers' man, built to look after the grange interests. He was clear-headed and his even disposition and hard common sense attracted almost immediate attention. His probationary period, covering several years, held him first to the committee on agriculture and then gave him places at the head of the committees on education and on federal relations. It was in 1904 that he first became a member of the committee on which he has done his most important and attractive work, namely, the committee on ways and means. His first months on this committee showed that he had been studying and preparing himself for the solution of financial problems. Last year, 1905, he was made chairman of the ways and means committee, a signal distinction, and was also placed on the committee on rules. Last fall the speakership contest, together with his own home differences, brought him into the field as a candidate for the speakership. While many complimentary things were said of his candidacy, he, of course, had no chance and his persistent opposition to Speaker Cole in those days, when the latter was a candidate himself, might have lost Rep. Ward any committee place of importance were not the speaker as broad and generous as he proved. But Speaker Cole understood and appreciated fully the value of the Buckland man as a member of the important ways and means committee. When Rep. Walker of Brookline, therefore, declined to act as chairman of the committee the speaker kept Rep. Ward there and the selection was heartily approved. Rep. Ward is rugged and farsighted. He has been most careful of the state's finances and has shown a wonderful grasp of financial situations which have been created in this state from time to time. To head this committee and turn down appropriation measures sought by this member or by that, is not a popular office. Rep. Ward of Buckland, however, besides doing his duty as he saw it managed to retain the good will of the members and closed the session one of the popular men of the branch.

Walter A. Webster.

Walter A. Webster entered the legislature this last session with the reputation of

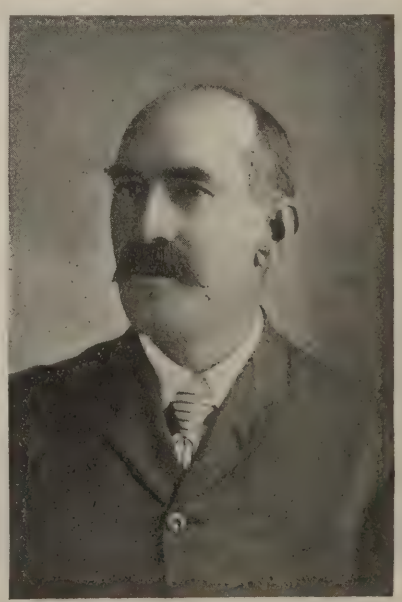


having been one of the foremost of the lieutenants in the city of Boston fight for Louis A. Frothingham. At the call of the party Mr. Webster had dropped his business and given up everything to plan daily and to speak nightly during that brilliant though unsuccessful campaign. He was the talking statistician of the campaign committee and the fact that the republicans in Boston were saved from being wiped out of political recognition and that John F. Fitzgerald got a close and sharp rub has been credited to him in no small part. Night after night on the stump he went over the statistics of the expenses of the city of Boston under democratic rule in such a way that the most ignorant voter had to be convinced. By reason of this sturdy campaign in the fall he was given a great deal of attention in the house and he justified it there by his manner of conducting himself. He was accorded the position of being one of the best debaters in the house and Governor Guild selected him to draft and present his bill for the reorganization of the Boston police commission, which reform he had suggested in his inaugural message. This last assignment was regarded as a natural choice in view of the prominence which Mr. Webster had enjoyed. The success of that bill in all its stages was due to his activities in no small part. Mr. Webster was very active in favor of the bill to pension judges of the probate court and was prominent in practically all of the important debates of the year, but on more than one occasion he took the role of active and able leadership. He was the floor leader on the 12 o'clock bill, one of the closest contests of the year, and in this fight was pitted against the able and aggressive Luce, but the man from Ward 22 did not suffer by comparison with the scholarly gentleman from Somerville, and in fact made a deeper impression on the other members of the house by his plain, logical statement of the case from the business men's standpoint. One of the most effective speeches of the year was his effort in opposition to the merger bill during the last few days of the session, when he led the fight which successfully overcame the stand taken by the majority of the joint committees on railroads and street railways, two of the most powerful committees in the state house. At the close of the session Mr. Webster was given additional honors by being made house chairman of the special recess committee on Sunday laws. Mr. Webster was born in Newton in 1875, was educated in the public schools, and graduated from the Boston University school of law. He is a lawyer. He was in the house in 1905 and served on the committee on railroads. At the last session he served as chairman of the committee on engrossed bills and was a member of street railways, two very important places.

A. S. Parker Weeks.

Rep. A. S. Parker Weeks, republican, of Boston came to the front in the house on one occasion at least this session when he opposed a bill that was aimed at the present system of constructing sewers in Boston. Somehow no one seemed to know except himself just what the intent of the bill would be. It had gone along all right until he arose to the occasion and moved that it be referred to the next general court. He asserted that the bill was not in proper shape to meet the situation for which it was devised, and that if it went over it could be modified and revised to meet the requirements. The committee that reported the bill was not prepared for this line of argument so that the Roslindale representative won his point, and the bill has gone over to next year.

Mr. Weeks has been a faithful member of the committee on metropolitan affairs, and has endeavored with the help of other members to get the Cambridge subway bill, the last matter this committee has had to handle, in such shape that its report would receive favorable consideration. Any one who has followed this measure will realize what an undertaking it has been to frame a bill



that would meet all the great financial interests involved fairly.

By trade Mr. Weeks is a blacksmith. He is a member of the Roslindale club and the Citizens' association of his section. He was born in Boston in 1857.

William E. Weeks.

The veteran of the civil war, though possessed of many friends elsewhere has somehow lacked supporters in the general court. The result has been that two or three men would become interested in his behalf, but acting, as they have, without unity, they would invariably block one another. A somewhat similar situation promised to develop again at the last session of the legislature. There was a desire among certain men to provide the veterans with a property exemption law along certain lines, but the unfortunate division of effort threatened to wrench their plans again. One of the men who had a project of his own was William E. Weeks of Everett. He did more, however, than merely formulate a scheme. He sought out the others interested and, with their aid, arranged a compromise. The net result of this move, founded on the best of judgment, was that a bill was framed up which pleased all and which brought to the veterans what they wanted. Weeks from the first has been a practical worker and he has accomplished things which others would have failed at. Gifted with the powers of oratory, he was rather expected to be taken up with his own eloquence but, besides knowing how to talk, Mr. Weeks also knew when to stop talking. Oratory to his mind is a means towards securing legislation He has never regarded legislation as an excuse for oratory. The biggest event of his legislative year—one which focussed the attention of the entire state on him—was his campaign against the New Haven road on the merger proposition. It was Mr. Weeks who, during the debate on the mer-



ger bill, framed up an order to the attorney general asking his opinion as to the best way to put an end to the acquisition of trolley roads by the New Haven corporation. He also submitted a bill which he insisted would make such mergers impossible. The older members laughed at him and called his attention to the fact that the law department had failed before in its attempt to draft a bill of this sort. To the chagrin of these men, however, the attorney-general admitted that the contention of Mr. Weeks was correct and that his bill would stop the purchases, though he suggested certain modifications in the form of a new draft. The governor was quick to sight the opportunity and sent in a special message to the legislature asking for action at that time on the matter, but Mr. Weeks should really be credited with giving the movement its initial impetus. He a modest young chap —this representative from Everett. Born in Portland, Me., in 1880, he was educated at Boston University and in the B. U. Law School. He was a member of the committee on education and clerk of the committee on roads and bridges.

Arthur J. Wellington.

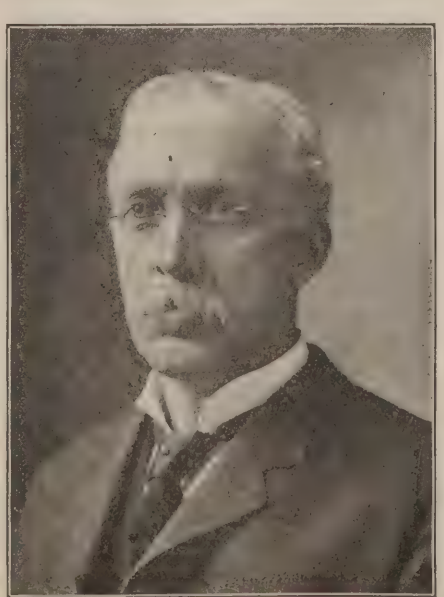
One of the second-year men in the house of 1906 who showed clearly that he had benefited by his first year's experience on the hill was Arthur J. Wellington of Arlington. During the session of 1905 Mr. Wellington had been a member of the important committee on street railways. The session of 1905 had brought that committee into greater prominence than usual, and the contests waged within and without the committee-room on the various measures affecting the street railway situation in this state will not be forgotten for years to come. During the consideration of these trouble-



some matters, the man from Arlington played his part in accordance with what he believed to be the best interests of the people of his district and those of the state as a whole. It was a valuable experience and it is not wonderful that Mr. Wellington was looked upon as one of the leaders of the house during the past sesion. This year, as a member of the committee on public service, he came to the front as one of the best debaters in the lower branch. He was placed in charge of several matters reported by his committee, and the committee had no better spokesman on the floor. A practicing attorney, with a thorough knowledge of legal matters, he was well fitted to see into the different phases of the public service, and he always had a good reason for the position he had taken. Naturally of a retiring disposition, he has strong convictions, and he is ever ready to fight to the limit for those convictions. Mr. Wellington was born in Arlington, July 21, 1871, attended the public schools in that town and finished his education at Harvard, graduating from the college in 1894 and from its law school in 1896. He is a member of the Boston Bar Association.

Harvey Wheeler.

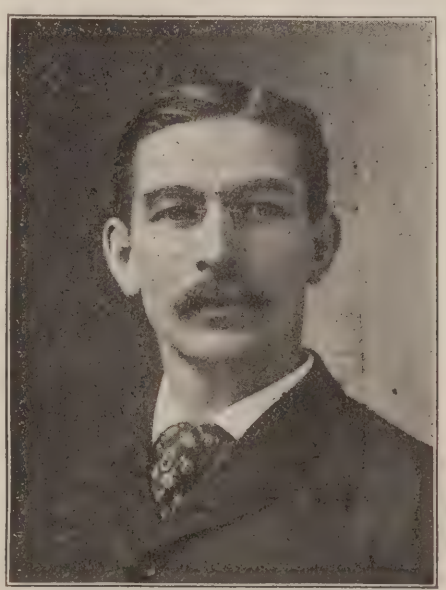
Harvey Wheeler of Concord deserves to rank as the most conscientious member of the legislature. A chairman of a committee



who attends every session and who personally takes notes of every hearing is a rarity. Yet that is just what Harvey Wheeler did during the session. When it is remembered that he was the chairman of the committee on mercantile affairs, the magnitude of this task can be easily appreciated. That is just his way, however, in all legislative matters of interest to him. He simply starts at the beginning and goes through to the end and when a bill is reported he is able to handle it at every stage. Mr. Wheeler would come pretty near measuring up to the type of the ideal legislator, if selections were made on the basis of conscientiousness. Although the representative of a small town, he has never allowed any personal advantage which his home town might secure to determine his judgment, if he felt that anything like an injustice would be done to the other sections of the state. A business man with large experience, he has also been as conscientious in spending the state money as if it were his own. A public office, in his contemplation, is a public trust. Harvey Wheeler, in fact, would not show partiality to his own brother, if he was seeking something. Indeed he would be likely to judge him by a sharper and harsher standard than he would apply to a stranger. He was born in Concord in 1847 and educated in public schools. He has been a farmer and a packing house and abattoir manager. Has been in milling and mining in California and is now a wholesale manufacturer of harness and saddlery. He is president of the Middlesex Institution for Savings and has held several town positions during his career.

Frank L. White.

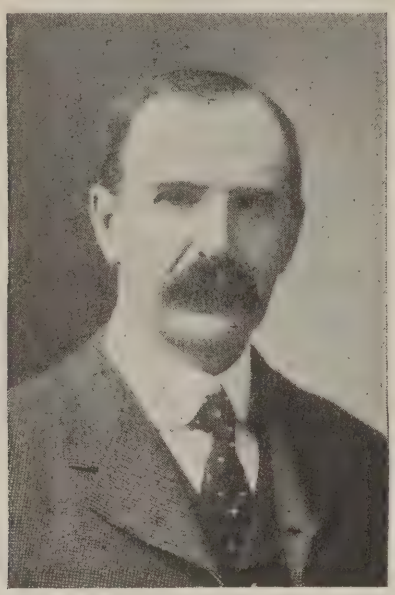
The Medford representative in the General Court during the past session has been Frank L. White and he has been a pretty



busy man. Medford has a mayoralty situation which is not pleasing to all its citizens and a strong demand was made for a change in the city charter. Mr. White as the representative of the town, was given the duty of procuring it and presented a bill to that effect, as in duty bound. The legislature in the end threw out the provision which allowed the city council to remove the mayor, but it allowed other changes which went to satisfy a number of people. Indeed it was only by the constant work of Mr. White, as clerk of the committee on cities, that anything was accomplished, for the first disposition was to refer the whole matter to the next general court—a graceful and easy way of killing it. Frank White has become well known during his second year and has shown himself alert on all matters of local interest. He has voted with the temperance people whenever it seemed as if their rights were being overlooked, but on special questions he has been willing to allow Boston people to have their own choice. His whole theory is that Medford wants to take care of its own affairs and that the best way to secure that privilege is for Medford to allow Boston the privilege of doing likewise. Mr. White was born in Gloucester in 1869 and educated in the public schools. He is a grocer and baker. He was in common council in 1903 and the aldermen in 1904. He belongs to the Masons, Odd Fellows and Sons of Veterans.

Henry O. Whiting.

Rep. Henry O. Whiting of Plymouth, republican, was given a place on the committee on harbors and public lands on which he served when a member of the legislature in 1903. This was particularly pleasing to him inasmuch as a petition came in from his town asking for a survey of the harbor at



Plymouth with a view to ascertaining the cost of improving it. It is needless to say that the committee reported favorably on this measure and that it is now a law. The state harbor and land commission is to make the investigation this summer and is to report to the next general court. Mr. Whiting is not a man of one idea, however. He gave careful consideration to all matters before his committee and the subjects under debate in the house. All in all his votes record the decision of a conservative, broad-minded man who acted in the best interests of the commonwealth as he was able to see them. Mr. Whiting is a native of the old town of Governor Carver and arrived there in 1849. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and Royal Arcanum organizations and has been engaged in the provision business for a number of years.

Charles J. Wier.

Rep. Charles J. Wier of Lowell, republican, has proved himself in a single session to be an exceptional man, careful in his judgments and thorough in his work. At the initiation of the session he was especially interested in the changing of the automobile laws and was pleased with his assignment to the committee on roads and



bridges. Like all lawyer members he was ambitious also to be assigned to the judiciary committee. When he found that this wish, too, was realized he was contentment itself. His associates soon found him a man capable of a great deal of the work that some members call drudgery. Yet he himself enjoyed doing it in the knowledge that he was conscientiously performing his duty with exhaustive earnestness and care.

When the hearing period was over and the redrafting of bills began, Mr. Wier proved himself especially serviceable to both of these committees. For the roads and brdiges committee he drew up the new automobile speed law which has revised the present law in many particulars. This task called for the examination of the old law and the noting of lines, sections, and chapters to be amended. For the judiciary committee his principal effort was in the drafting of the bill relating to the sale and leasing of machinery, which, if enacted, would have caused the United Shoe Machinery company to change its present business methods. Mr. Wier is an Amherst graduate of the class of 1899. He was born in Lowell in 1868.

Isaac E. Willetts.

County employes the state over have very good reason to regard Isaac E. Willetts of Fall River, one of the representatives from the 11th Bristol district, as their personal friend and champion. For years the employes in the county offices have been obliged to draw their salaries monthly. In many instances this has worked an absolute hardship and oftentimes, it is claimed, these people have had nothing to do but turn their envelopes over to the merchants in their localities as soon as they were received from the county paymaster's office. To regulate this matter and make things more comfortable and agreeable for those employed by the various county governments,



Willetts introduced a bill which required the counties to pay off their employes weekly. The bill met the active and persistent opposition of nearly every board of county commissioners in the state, and several times it looked bad for the success of the measure. Willetts was not at all discouraged by the obstacles thrown in his way, but by steady plugging managed to secure the passage of the bill by easy majorities in the lower branch. It was easier then to secure favorable action by the upper branch and the governor finally gave his sanction to the proposition and it became a law. This is only a sample of the kind of work Willetts has been doing since he first came to the state house in January of last year. He is not a speechmaker. In fact, he has little use for lengthy arguments and oratorical efforts, but he can do as much work in behalf of his constituents in his own quiet way as can all the forensic statesmen who ever came to the legislature. To the mill people of his own city and to the laboring people all over the state he has been one of the most loyal friends. His work on the overtime and eight-hour propositions helped more than a little. He is extremely radical in his likes and dislikes. He will go the limit for his friends and will fight to the last ditch for them, as those who have been opposed to him at times have learned to their sorrow. Mr. Willetts was born in Boston, November 8, 1869, was educated in the public schools and is a garbage contractor. In 1905 he was clerk of the committee on public charitable institutions, and this year was clerk of public health.

Thomas W. Williams.

Thomas W. Williams, after having helped to elect two speakers of the house of representatives, acting each time as one of the inside managers, can certainly feel that he has given his district, the first Bristol, a full measure of political distinction. He was one of the originators of the boom



for Louis A. Frothingham, and also for John N. Cole.

But he has done something more tangible for all the people of that section, announcement of which has only recently been made. This announcement was in the form of a circular from the management of the New Haven road regarding certain reductions in fares, also another that on and after that date commutation tickets could be used on Sundays as well as on week days. The fare agitation is something which, as clerk of the railroad committee, he has worked on for some time. The issuance of an order to the effect that the low rate commutation tickets could be used on Sundays came as the result of a personal effort which he made to the authorities. It means a substantial saving for the people of that section who have been bothered in the past by the fact that their low priced tickets were barred on the Sabbath. Mr. Williams has in fact been a guardian angel for his section securing it favors, from additional courts to new financial institutions, and he confidentially admits that he has only started. Because of his presence in the legislature and his intimacy with the big men who run that body, he promises to make Attleboro the most favored section of the country, and as senator, for which position he is now running, be able to accomplish more in this direction. One of the last acts of the speaker was to make him a member of the joint special committee on taxation which is studying the taxation laws of the state and which ought to report some important suggestions. Mr. Williams was born in Rhode Island in 1865 and educated in the public schools. He has been a newspaper man since 1879.

Harry N. Winch.

It was the irony of fate that Harry N. Winch, after having worked his Framingham district bill through the legislature, should see it killed by a veto from Gov. Guild. Yet Harry N. Winch, of Framingham, in the 20th Middlesex, has reasons to feel pretty well pleased, even though he was defeated. As a first-year man, he accomplished a marvelous feat in getting the measure through the legislature. Precedent and everything else was against it and while the veto came at a hard time—a time when he believed all his troubles were over—it could not deprive him of the glory of his victory. For the action of the legislature was nothing more nor less than a great tribute to his personality. Everyone in the legislature of 1906 had a good word for Mr. Winch. This was not because he was a docile creature by any means, for he was inclined to speak out what he believed and he never traded a vote during the entire session. It was his general sincerity which won the day. The fact is that he was anxious and willing to help any man whom he

thought needed it in any way. There never was a case where so many votes were given voluntarily without any canvassing as in the instance cited and that fact, too, made it a matter worthy of note. Mr. Winch was born in Framingham in 1868. He was educated in the public schools, went into



business, and became a merchant. He was selectman for four years and chairman for two years. He was also a sewer commissioner. For 17 years he served on the republican town committee. He is a Knight Templar, Shriner and K. of P.

Frederick G. Wooden.

In their fight on the Springfield water bill, the Springfield delegation generally looked to Rep. Frederick G. Wooden of the 3d Hampden district for leadership, and he is given a good share of the credit for the success of the measure. One of the things which led to this success was the promise of Martin Lomasney's support, for which Springfield can thank Rep. Wooden. It was largely on his advice that Springfield was liberal to all small towns in the provisions of the bill for their benefit. In his committee, the judiciary, Rep. Wooden has played an important part in the past year, measure after measure giving him an opportunity to help to shape legislation. As an example of the way the committee felt toward him, it may be cited that he was able to get a unanimous report for the Springfield board of trade bill relating to hawkers' and peddlers' licenses, after one adverse report had already been sent in to the house, and



furthermore he was able to get his bill enacted. By nature he is somewhat inclined to be reserved, but this year the house has come to understand him, and many members who did not really know him last year appreciate his qualities now. Springfield is understood to have him booked for higher things. He is an Odd Fellow, and is judge advocate of the first brigade in the militia, with the rank of major, so that his keen interest in militia bills comes naturally to him. It is no secret that the first brigade has depended considerably on him for the success or defeat of pending militia legislation.

William H. Woodhead.

One of the most earnest and careful legislators of this session is Rep. William H. Woodhead of North Adams, of the 1st Berkshire district, which sent him to Beacon Hill for a third term. His qualities made him especially fitted for work on the judiciary committee, and again and again on sub-committees he has labored diligently to straighten out proposed matters of legislation, such as needed faithful and earnest work. In this session he has been heard from frequently on the floor of the house, and almost always on bills which involved his conscientious principles. His careful, painstaking work is shown in two measures he introduced and successfully carried through. First perhaps in its general importance to the entire commonwealth, and to Berkshire in particular, is the Greylock appropriation bill. Probably nothing lies closer to the hearts of the people of the state than the preservation of the forests on these grand mountains. Quick to realize the importance of this, he introduced a measure appropriating $30,000 to complete the purchase of the land comprising the reservation and presented the matter with such force that the entire sum was appropriated. Another bill introduced by him should be mentioned—



that for the granting of a life annuity of Samuel Hilman, of North Adams. No other proof of his fidelity to the interests of all his constituents is necessary. Mr. Hilman is totally blind, his eyesight having been destroyed in the building of the Hoosac Tunnel. For some years he drew an annuity, payable for periods of five years, and it had caused him great anxiety at the termination of these periods for fear that the annuity would not be renewed. The granting of the annuity for so short a term seemed to Mr. Woodhead to be useless, as the liability of the commonwealth was fixed and its responsibility could end only with Hilman's death. Mr. Woodhead submitted that it would not only be a discharge of its duty but a generous act for the commonwealth to pay the annuity for life. This view was sustained by the house and senate, and the bill passed. His attention to this comparatively small matter of detail only serves to illustrate his carefulness in all matters, large or small, and his constituents appreciate his work.

His birthplace was Schenectady, N. Y., where he first saw the light of day on September 17, 1860. He attended the public schools and the Boston university law school. He graduated from that institution in 1893, and has since been a practising lawyer and was a special justice of the district court of northern Berkshire until 1903.

John Woolredge.

Rep. John Woolredge, of the Worcester county town of Lunenburg, is a republican. His business is that of a farmer, so that his appointment to the committee on agriculture was almost preordained. Having been a successful farmer himself, his services have been of great value to that committee and he has proved himself to be one of the leading workers of a well balanced team. This committee had a number of



matters to consider and considered them promptly and made early reports. In the matter of the gypsy moth appropriation, it had to handle a subject which might be said to be somewhat out of its line, but it showed that the committee was versatile as well as competent.

In the matter of the disposing of the products of the state agricultural college at Amherst it smoothed out, with satisfaction to all, the difficulties with the farmers of that section, who claimed the garden truck went into the market in competition with them. It accomplished this result too, without even reporting a bill. It simply poured oil on troubled waters. All of these proceedings were a part of the labors of Mr. Woolredge, who was born in Marblehead in 1851 and who is associated with the Masons, the Odd Fellows and the Patrons of Husbandry.

Alvin L. Wright.

Few of the new members from the country districts have been more active than Alvin L. Wright of South Hadley, representing the 3d Hampshire district. College taxation, the Amherst Agricultural college and the work of the ways and means committee have kept him busy every day of the session. Early in the session the Amherst



Agricultural college question came up, and Mr. Wright had plenty to do. It was his fight in behalf of the Amherst farmers who were suffering from competition of the college farm that brought about the visit of the committee to the college, a hearing for the farmers, and the subsequent understand-

ing that the farmers will be given some measure of relief. The result was thoroughly satisfactory to his constituents. Sen. Feiker's college taxation bill covered a point in which Mr. Wright was also especially interested, owing to Amherst college and Mt. Holyoke, both within his district, would be affected. He attended all the hearings on the bill, and by reason of his perfect familiarity with local conditions, was able to give Sen. Feiker a running supply of valuable points. To Mr. Wright, more than any other Hampshire county member, is ascribed the refusal of the legislature to foist a court house addition on Hampshire county. As a member of the ways and means committee, he has been especially hard working. With all this, he has had time to earn the title of being one of the most hospitable men of the general court. Mr. Wright is a prominent Mason and Granger. He was born in Easthampton, October 28, 1857, and has held many town offices in South Hadley.

Charles D. Young.

Rep. Charles D. Young of Winchendon is a republican and a native of Annapolis, Nova Scotia. He has served this, his first year in the house, on the committee on military affairs and voted for the soldiers' gratuity bill and the measure that forces colonels of the state militia to retire after serving for seven years and brigadier generals to retire at the end of five years. Mr. Young has followed the wise custom that new members should sit and listen to the debate in the house rather than take a part therein. His business is that of a chairmaker. He is 49 years of age and is affiliated with the Masons, United Workmen, Golden Cross and Grange. He won his seat in the legislature after one of the toughest fights of the



year, his democratic opponent putting forth every effort to capture the election. The district is pretty well organized in the interest of the republican party, however, and Mr. Young finally won out by a comfortable margin. While he has been silent and unobtrusive during his first term, he has had a pretty keen idea of how things were going and the motives and objects which were back of the various bills and petitions for legislation. As a result he has come pretty near voting right on all matters which were up for consideration and on his first year's record he should be able to go before his constituents with even a better chance than he had last fall.

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IN AND AROUND THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Reynolds Starts With Tariff Experts—Cannon Appeals to Anti-Roosevelt Crowd as Most Worthy Presidential Candidate—The Trouble Over the Frigate Constitution—Sub-Treasurer Curtis Commended.

Washington Special to Practical Politics:

Washington, D. C., September 12—James Burton Reynolds, the Massachusetts Reynolds, assistant secretary of the treasury, has sailed away for foreign ports at the head, mind you, of a commission of experts on tariff conditions. It is going to be the prettiest kind of a junket, but the report which Reynolds will write will tell something, and in that respect at least the commission will be about 200 percent ahead of all the other commissions which have gone into this matter.

The party left New York and will visit France, Germany and other continental countries. It will study schedules and watch conditions and return home about the first of November. Mr. Reynolds is regarded as a stand patter, but this will not be allowed to bias his judgment, and whatever is to be learned he will learn before the homeward trail is taken up. The distinction of being named as the head of the commission is something which Massachusetts people would do well to note. It is a very neat distinction in every way.

The Presidential Campaign.

Despite the constant flood of press matter which is going out to the newspapers from the various presidential candidates, the campaign—the actual working of it—has been postponed till the opening of congress. The managers are waiting for developments in that body as to the attitude which will be shown towards the president. Hints are steadily growing thicker that there will be an actual clash between the president and Speaker Joe Cannon. The speaker has been talking a little bit more recently than usual, and it is plain that in Joe's mind the crime of having a little row is not so heinous as the administration would have it pictured.

Mr. Taft still enjoys the position of being the candidate pledged to "my policies." There has been no change in that regard. But on the other side there has been a shifting of ground. Mr. Fairbanks is still a candidate in his own right, and Mr. Foraker is holding down a place as is also Mr. Knox of Pennsylvania. Neither of these men, it should be said, is acceptable to the direct anti-Roosevelt wing of the republican party; that is, they are not so agreeable to them that they care to put their eggs in the baskets which are being carried on the arms of the candidates in question. At the present time Speaker Cannon comes nearer being the man on whom they are resting their eyes. Until the other candidates make a showing they feel that he comes nearest to being the man who actually would have something to deliver. He has congressmen all over the country who would be delighted to take up his cause, would be able to do something about delivering delegates to a national convention. This is all-important, for while the Roosevelt program is sniffed at the fact remains that the president, through his Southern federal officeholders, controls the delegate southern republican vote in a most absolute manner. The emissaries who have been down in that section admit that the only thing the republicans there know is what the federal officeholders tell them, and they are standing strictly by their jobs and the administration. Unless something can be thrown into this camp to break things up this solid delegate vote will come up from all the southern states ready to go the limit. In view of this situation, the opponents of Teddy believe that a Cannon machine could really accomplish something where others would fail.

The Row Over the Constitution.

The administration has been more than a little piqued at the rumpus over the Constitution, and Assistant Secretary Newbury, who is a mighty genial chap, has gone off on his vacation to the White Mountains, glad to get away from the muss. Assistant secretaries have learned to dread the summer months when they are left alone and department heads put things up to them and force them to make decisions which they do not like, and on matters concerning which they know very little. It was a departmental head who brought up the problem of taking the Constitution away from Boston. He said that the Charlestown yard was cramped for room and that the old ship was occupying a berth needed for some new vessels. Newbury did not give much thought to it and when the man suggested that the thing to do would be to move the ship to some other yard and make a show ship out of it, he assented and the first steps were taken. Then came the outcry. The department could not afford to back down on all fours at the very start, so there had to be pulling and hauling and side threats and side steppings. In the end the spasm was bridged over and Newbury has gone off on his vacation. He felt so sensitive about the whole thing that Washington understands he came very near going through Boston under an alias. He certainly avoided the newspaper men who were hunting for him.

McMillan on His Job.

Ex-Assistant Postmaster McMillan of Boston has settled down in Washington in his berth of inspector, and he has given over the dreams of becoming an assistant postmaster general. George Meyer can be trusted to keep him very busy in strictly departmental work, outside the line where he will have much opportunity to get any booms going in favor of himself in a higher place. George Hibbard must quietly be expressing some satisfaction at having him off his hands. When he was arranging, after the retirement of McMillan, for the appointment of Frank Haynes to the place somebody said to him:

"Why! Haynes does not know anything about postoffice work."

"Thank God," said Hibbard sententiously. The expression was sufficient. He has got over the idea of having an expert under him.

Compliment Curtis.

Sub-Treas. Edwin U. Curtis is being made the subject of a number of very complimentary remarks in Washington because of the changes in routine which he has made in his department, and the jacking up of the whole office into a more businesslike shape. Washington heads generally await a new sub-treasurer with fear and trembling. He is certain to have new ideas. That is inevitable, but the great fear is as to the character of them.

When, accordingly, Mr. Curtis began to quietly ask permission for certain changes the specifications were awaited with interest. But in contrast to those generally turned in it was found that each and every one of them was based on sound business reasoning and the men who have charge on this end are expressing their satisfaction at the way they find things. The newspaper hints about sweeping changes to be made in the staff at the sub-treasury by Mr. Curtis caused some amusement here, because as a fact Mr. Curtis had specially commended to headquarters the fidelity of service which he found among the men. There never has been anything in the stories.

Feiker For Congress.

Sen. Feiker of Northampton is out of the senatorial field which leaves a clear road for Ex-Rep. Treadway of Stockbridge. At the same time Feiker enters as a bona fide candidate for congress in 1908 against Cong. Gillette. Those who have watched Feiker in the past realize that this is not a mere word challenge. Feiker has about him the characteristics of pugnacity and pertinacity which will keep him up to his word. Cong. Gillette has allowed his fences to get into bad shape. He has been interested in Washington in the running of the district of Columbia, and in looking after government clerks who soldiered on their jobs, but those matters are not of distinctly local interest. Meanwhile the failure of his constituents to get even replies to their letters has aroused him so that he is now hunting out some way to fix up the trouble.

STATE GOVERNMENT

LEGISLATIVE.

Spalding Gets His Chance.

Thorndike Spalding, after all his years of efforts, is at last to be allowed an opportunity to run for the senate. Whether he will get there is another question which the democrats will have to answer. "Dike" began his ambitions years ago, when he was secretary of the republican state committee, but each time defeat met him. Rodman Peabody was the last to run him off his feet for the nomination and this fall, with George Long in the list, it was supposed that the same state of affairs was about to take place. But at last, after many appeals, Dallinger and Champlin took up his case and the net result has been that George Long has signified his desire to go back to the house and "Dike" has a clear field. It will mean the settling of a troubled sea in Cambridge and it would seem to be insurance against future troubles. Those who have made the sacrifice, though, must have a care now that it is "eyes front" all the time. It has cost too much and is too precious to be treated otherwise, and Spalding will need all the assistance he can get anyway.

Turner To Succeed Chace.

All the signs down in the Fall River section of the state point to the election of Rep. Joseph Turner of that city to succeed Frank Chace as the senator from the 2d Bristol district. Turner will have a clear field for the nomination in the republican caucuses. Rep. Cook, who was at first inclined to be a candidate, has withdrawn, and the republicans seem to be working in harmony. Turner's service in the board of aldermen of the city, together with his work at the state house during the last session, gives him the support of all elements of his party, and he has a large following all over the city similar to that which formerly rallied to the support of Sen. Chace. The democrats are not at all united. Carman and Rep. Higgins are fighting for the senatorial nomination, and whatever the result of the caucuses may be there are more than likely to be sore spots which cannot be healed before election day. Altogether the chances are strongly in favor of Turner, and it looks as if he would be elected by about the same plurality which Chace used to have.

EXECUTIVE.

Lodge and the City Committee.

Sen. Lodge more than once has lost his temper on things political. There are on record various little sayings of his which the party would have been better without, but republicans who view matters with any idea of broadness feel that he was justified in the spell which he had over the recent prize utterances of Pres. Graves and Sec. Hormel of the Boston republican city committee. The only hope is that before he gets through he will express to them personally the feeling which his intimate friends know took possession of him when he read what they had said apropos of the coming city campaign. The statements in question, which aroused all the newspapers of Boston, were to the effect that the republican city committee had no use for any citizens' movement this year, that they were going to defeat John F. Fitzgerald with a straight republican party candidate, and that they had no intention, now that things were looking good, of allowing this plum to slip away from them. The lack of tact in the whole affair struck the minds of even the youngest tyro in politics, and to find such a sentiment being enunciated by men supposed to be in charge of a party organization was hard indeed. The two men have in the past shown themselves so particularly discreet that there is some hope yet that they were misquoted though unfortunately the circumstances are so circumstantial it is to be feared that only simple justice was done them in the matter.

Innes Withdraws For Frothingham.

The withdrawal of Charlie Innes from the state committee ticket in the Wards 10, 11 and 25 district in favor of Louis Frothingham is furnishing one of the interesting little side topics for discussion just at present. When the ticket was being made up in that district Frothingham went to Innes and explained that in view of his own possible candidacy for higher political honors he was very anxious to have somebody on the state committee who would look after his interests. At the same time he told Innes that he would very much like to have Edward A. Trowbridge of Ward 11 on the committee, and he asked Innes to retire in favor of Trowbridge. Innes is said to have replied that he could not withdraw in favor of Trowbridge, inasmuch as the latter was not very widely or generally known throughout the district. He recognized the justice of Frothingham's claim, however, to have a man to look out for his interests on the state committee, and he agreed to withdraw in favor of Mr. Frothingham himself, for he also expressed his recognition of the popularity of Frothingham in his section. It was a generous act and the Ward 10 leader is to be commended for it.

The Cambaign Button.

The Bartlett people are the first in the field with buttons and this has brought out a groan of distress from all the other candidates. There was a time when the campaign button was a novelty; when it was a good advertisement. They were also supposed to have great moral effect. But that was a long time ago. The buttons now go to children. Men fill their pockets with them at the headquarters and scatter them broadcast. The trimmer in politics shifts his buttons according to the headquarters which he enters. For that reason it was hoped the buttons would not come into this campaign and that they would be ignored by all parties. Now the Bartlett people have started in. The Whitney people may or may not follow, but a host of other candidates will get in the line and money which should be and could be spent more profitably in other ways will be foolishly wasted.

Absent Treatment at Essex Outing.

Amid the luxury and exclusiveness of the Corinthian Yacht club, the republican leaders of Essex county assembled on Tuesday to listen to the fall prospects as to the political supply and demand, and judging from the attendance it seems as if everybody was well supplied, for all who were there either had a job or were going to get one some day or other, if the crops continue to keep coming in at the rate they have been delivered of late.

While Gen. Appleton presided, he had all he could do to suppress the work being carried on by Gen. Apathy who seemed to be butting in all the time due because of the fact that there were many absent ones.

The list of "lost, strayed or stolen" included the two senators, Lodge and Crane, Guild and Draper, Judge William H. Moody, Congs. Gardner and Roberts, Sen. James F. Shaw, Vice-Pres. Fairbanks, J. Otis Wardwell, Sec. Taft, Sen. Knox, Cong Dalzell and a few others, which by the way, did not exhaust the club's entire supply of stationery in sending out invitations. The reason Lodge was not there was because he has decided to reserve all his ammunition for the greatest effort of his life at Symphony hall, when he will try to save the burning ship and Pilot Guild's political life at the same time. Sec. Taft was on his way to the "possessions," so that he could not get there, and as for Philander Knox, there was no need of his coming, for the Essex club is for "Teddy, or bust," which meant he would have to leave his presidential aspirations on the outer porch if he attended. The vice-president is out in Oregon, or in that vicinity, watching the results of irrigation. Even if he was East, it is doubtful if he would attend because of the frost he got when he was here eating rapid transit lunches with Boston's mayor. Cong. Gardner was on his vacation and Cong. Roberts was sick as a result of his recent work inspecting navy yards. Gov. Guild had a prior engagement at Marshfield, not with Tom Lawson, but as a guest at a wedding. Perhaps his political fences at Marshfield are in worse shape than in Essex county. Lieut.-Gov. Draper was somewhere between Hopedale and Boston, much to the regret of everybody, who wanted to show how much they like him in Essex county. A suggestion was made to get out a search warrant to see what had happened to "Jim" Shaw, for people could not understand why he was not there.

Postmaster General Meyer, who is said to have ambitions, was there in all his glory and was treated to a great reception, he being the founder of the club. Pres. Chapple of the senate and Speaker Cole of the house helped some to remove the icy feelings that abounded because of so many "loved ones," who were absent. While the influences and the magnetism of little "bright eyes" and "red whiskers" were not to be had during the festive occasion the deficiency in this regard was amply supplied by those who found their way to Marblehead, for there was plenty to eat and something that goes with it, while the Salem band and Jean Missud furnished all the harmony that was needed for a political gathering in the absence of the other kind.

Meyers Proposed Changes.

The postmaster general spoke interestingly and with much enthusiasm over the prospects of a parcel post and a postal savings bank, and it is evident that he will make a strong effort to have congress put his plans into execution. He expects to meet with the opposition of the express companies to the parcel post proposition. The postal savings bank idea will probably arouse some opposition from savings banks, but Meyer claims that it will give the people in the country far removed from civilization and savings banks a chance to become thrifty and prosperous. His remarks indicated that he is about to put the postoffice department on a business basis and remove it as far as possible from the field of politics. If Meyer does nothing more than that, he will deserve well of his country.

Chapple and Cole.

Pres. Chapple took great delight in telling how well the legislature did its work, so well that it codified the election laws so that now we have 456 sections of that kind of law alone. To Rep. Walter Webster of Boston, and a republican, he said belonged the credit of the present probe into Boston's municipal affairs.

Speaker Cole took a shy at the American, and pointed out where he was in favor of 80-cent gas before that paper struck town. He gloried in the democracy getting excited over the merger, as they do on all questions they do not understand, but it was a good sign for it would help the republican party at the polls. "It is not a political question," he said, "but a great business proposition, and it will be settled just as was the gas question which people tried to make an issue in politics. All we republicans have to do is to keep perfectly quiet and let our democratic friends fight it out." The speaker condemned the absent treatment which so many of the leaders were administering to the party, and said it was not the right way to treat the Essex club, a sentiment that met with much approval.

Col. Doty told of the "silent work" that the state committee is doing, and made reference as to the election laws being so numerous this time that he hoped the legislature would let them work a little while, so people could find out how they would fit, and then he wound up by telling one of Cong. Fosters stories about Ella Wheller Wilcox and her advice to the young maiden as to the propriety of a chaperone in taking a stroll with a young man in the forest, which made a hit, because it was so near the original, whether copyrighted by Foster or not.

It was a great day for fence building and all the county ring was present, save the district attorney, who also took the absent treatment.

Not Very Illuminating.

The Essex county outing at Marblehead was not very illuminating as far as the county situation is concerned. Indeed, ever since this annual outing was started as a clearing house for such events, it has not been as disappointing as it was this last trip. The candidates were nearly all on hand but the trouble was in trying to get them into line where any agreements could be reached.

To begin with it is impossible to secure any line on the county commissioner fight as it stands now, because nobody knows what Ex-Mayor Eastham of Lynn is going to do. If the contest was entirely between Grosvenor and Bartlett, either man could

gather up his own friends throughout the district for his support. But at this meeting it was made plain that with Eastham as a possibility, there is a wild fear of getting on the wrong side of the fence. The result is that while good words were given to both Grosvenor and Bartlett they were not of the positive variety. As between Bartlett and Grosvenor in Lynn some of the best judges are pretty far at sea. Lew Bartlett has campaigned on the "poor man" issue pretty successfully. It is pointed out that the commissionership should come to him because he needs it, while Grosvenor does not. This has had some effect. It is a peculiar way to go about matters, but it really seems as if the requirements or demands of the office had been ignored for the full contemplation of this one side of the situation. For the Grosvenor side it is just as firmly said that the people are going to weigh the question as to which man is apt to be in the best position to help Lynn and to protect the interests of the city in the county, and that Grosvenor is going to win on that point without any question. Meanwhile the rest of the county, willing to give the place to Lynn, is waiting quietly till the Lynn people cast the die themselves.

The Councillor Situation.

The councillor situation was smoothed out a bit at the meeting by the elimination of Ex-Mayor Houston of Newburyport. He wanted the place very much and was working for it, but the business interests with which he is connected felt that they wanted him to step aside and he has assented to their desires in that regard. This leaves it apparently down to Sam Cole of Beverly, the former senator, and E. G. Frothingham of Haverhill, secretary of the Essex county club. Cole has a machine in pretty fair shape at this time, but Frothingham declares that his courage is good and that he feels stronger than ever.

Frost Was Busy.

Scott Peters did not appear at the outing, but Archie Frost was on hand waiting to see all who appeared, and before he had finished the day he declared he was satisfied with the outlook on the district attorneyship campaign. It is a fact that Frost has already lined up a number of the towns which promise to stand by him, and while there are evidences that Butler Ames, as far as lies in his power, is giving a dig at times to the Frost advance, it is not hurting him as much as might be supposed.

Beverly Wants Conventions.

Beverly people, by the way, are out for the conventions. They claim it is a number of years since they have had them and that it is only fair under the circumstances that their claim should be recognized. Salem wants them again and Lynn, because of the local feeling that the county commissionership is to come to Lynn this time, has put in a claim. This is apt to be discounted if any very strong demand is made, so it looks simply like a contest between Salem and Beverly.

That Bartlett Letter.

From the Bartlett headquarters, on the letter heads of his law firm, a letter was sent out last week to various city and town committees pointing out the fact that Whitney is a very rich man, and that because of this fact he should not be the candidate for governor. There was also the inference that he was using money lavishly to secure the nomination. Mr. Whitney is obliged to maintain, just as is Bartlett, a political headquarters and a working force. In addition to that he is obliged to fight a state committee that is practically a Bartlett campaign club, for its officers, instead of attending to the ordinary duties of the committee and getting ready for a state campaign, are doing all in their power to disorganize and disrupt the party, realizing that Whitney is to be the candidate. In case Whitney is nominated, he will be obliged to ignore the state committee, for if they do not want him nominated they certainly do not want him to be elected and they might just as well declare for the Independence League, of which they seem to be part and parcel, and the leaders of which are in the main responsible for the officers of the executive committee. At all events the matter should be put up to the state convention, so that proper officers of the state committee can be elected who will handle the campaign in the name of the party. While the Whitney men may not go as far as that, the officers of the committee ought to resign, for they have already abused the candidate to such an extent that an apology under the guise of the right of free speech would be a hollow mockery. Coquetting with Summer street and the organ of the Independence League, at the same time using Bartlett as a cloak for their operations, will be exposed fully at the coming state convention so that those who run may read. In the meantime Bartlett may be called upon to explain how much his former commander-in-chief, Gov. Douglas, is interested in the campaign and who furnishes the oil for the auto tours of the state. It gives promise of being a most interesting state convention when the questions are framed so that there can be no evasion.

Williams and Bryan.

The sooner people disabuse their minds of the fact that George Fred Williams has the exclusive right to speak for William J. Bryan the better it will be for all concerned, for just now Bryan is looking for all the delegates he can get, and he is also anxious to have the Massachusetts delegation to the next convention. While Whitney has no hard feelings as to Williams' position he does expect of him that he will be a fair fighter and if he is, he will get as good as he sends, for there is no halo to the political situation that Williams or any other man can lay claim to. Why Williams should be tolerated at all after his announced intention not to support the democratic candidate is not clear, and what place has he after making a declaration that he will not abide by the decision of the convention. He expects all democrats to agree with him, yet he is not willing to accept the inevitable. But it has ever been thus with George Fred, for he is a party unto himself, and long may he shine.

The Innes Opposition.

While the anti-Innes warfare in Ward 10 appears very impressive because of the filing of protests and counter-protests before the election commissioners and other authorities, there is but little need of getting excited over it. The protesting unfortunately resembles in part the large whistle which the small locomotive had. In making this effective all the strength of the movement is exhausted and like the locomotive in question, after one blast, the machine comes to a dead stop. The Innes control of Ward 10 is pretty nearly absolute. At various times gentlemen charged like siphon bottles with reform have attempted to do things but their efforts have been in vain. Of late years the chief argument of the opposition has been that it had men who wanted places which were given to others by the Innes people.

RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Readjustment of Fares Wanted.

About two years ago the Newton & Boston Street Railway company precipitated one of the most stubbornly-contested hearings in the history of the railroad commission. It had asked for a modification of its practise in issuing free transfers on the ground that its revenues were not sufficient to meet its financial obligations, and after a wordy battle that lasted several days the board granted its petition. But matters since then have not been running to the entire satisfaction of its patrons and last Tuesday the road was cast in the role of a defendant at a hearing instigated by the members of the Needham Board of Trade on a petition asking for a readjustment of fares between Needham and Newton. William G. Moseley was present for the petitioners, and Adams D. Claflin represented the railway. The latter stated that the company could not carry passengers for any less than present rates, and from a mass of statistics he showed that the road during the past five years had lost $180,000, and that last year the shortage was $26,000, the amount varying from year to year. He said it was not the desire of the company to maintain rates that were unsatisfactory to its patrons, but under the circumstances he did not see how the relief asked for could be consistently granted. The petitioners wanted a great many more figures than Mr. Claflin was prepared to give them as they believed that a full showing of just what the road was doing would look better than the picture he had drawn. After an hour or more spent in cross-firing the board decided that the petitioners send a communication to the commission citing the character of the information they desired the company to furnish and if it proved of a character that warranted further consideration of the petition the board would notify both parties that the matter would be taken up in conference and thereby save another public hearing. The original order of the board authorizing the withdrawal of free transfers on this line has been modified to some extent, but it is evident the cut was not deep enough to suit those who patronize the road. If some one of the big systems had seen fit to take the Newton & Boston under its wing there would have been a considerable saving of time for both the members of the Needham Board of Trade and of the commissioners as well.

Somewhat Peculiar Petition.

There was filed with the board last Tuesday something new in petitions, and while it is entirely in accord with the law, yet it is said to be the only one of its kind ever sent to the commission. The perpetrator of this unique proceeding is the Chatham Railroad company, with locations in Harwich and Chatham, and the papers bear the signature of Osborn Nickerson, president. It is set forth that the company owes $14,000 in the form of first mortgage bonds; that they become due Nov. 1, 1907, and that it is desired to make provision for their liquidation. Pres. Nickerson states that the company has in its treasury $5875, which it proposes to devote toward paying off the bonds, but in order to secure the $10,000 additional with which to clear off the obligation he asks the commissioners to grant the company authority to borrow that sum from the Cape Cod Five-Cent Savings Bank. He says the matter has been submitted to the board of directors and that they unanimously indorsed the proposition. This method of raising money by a railroad company will strike the average investor as decided novel, but a reading of the law governing the financial transactions of railroads in this state makes this proceeding entirely legal. The petition states further that the officials of the savings bank have consented to loan the amount and all that is necessary to secure a realization of the funds is a favorable word from the railroad board. A promise of 6 percent per year for the use of the money was evidently a tempting offer and one that the bank was willing to take as it means a clear 2 percent net for the institution. It has arranged to have the loan run for a period of five years, during which time there shall be a repayment of $2000 each year toward a final liquidation of the claim. The Chatham is Massachusetts' littlest steam road, it having but 7 miles of main line. It pays a dividend, however, and puts something away for a rainy day every year.

Heavy Railway Expenditures.

The Worcester Consolidated is one of the largest and best controlled street railway systems in Massachusetts. Its management has been characterized by thrift and enterprise, and from a physical standpoint it is away up among the leaders. It costs a whole lot of money to maintain this high degree of excellence, but it is no more than the travelling public is entitled to and which they expect to pay for in the end. As indicating what it has recently cost to keep the rolling stock up to date, make the necessary extensions to meet the expanding business, building new power houses with which to supply the energy for the running of additional cars, purchase land for the erection of car barns, to replace light with heavy rails, etc., the company through its president, F. H. Dewey, filed with the commissioners last Tuesday a petition asking for authority to make a bond issue of $1,327,000, the proceeds from the sale of which to be employed to wipe out the indebtedness incurred for these necessary improvements. By the financial exhibit of the company it is shown that every part of the system has undergone more or less improvement to meet its growing needs. In the case of the Leominster, Sterling & Boylston branch alone there has been expended no less than $618,938 and it is now classed among the finest trolley lines in the country. Nearly the entire distance, from Leominster to Worcester, the rails are on a private right of way and in nearly an air line. In all there has been expended in the manner indicated $941,295, and the company asks for an aditional $423,-

000 to be used in making further extensions, the purchase of additional equipment, the erection of buildings, etc. Interest on the proposed issue is placed at 5 percent and the securities are to run not less than 10 years nor more than 20 years.

West End Wants $8,000,000.

There was a time in the history of Boston's street railway system when an application for authorization to issue $500,000 worth of new stock was looked upon as a somewhat important financial transaction and those who were not fully acquainted with the resources of the company puzzled their brains to know how the company could afford to make these heavy additions to its capital stock if dividends were not to be lowered. Recently, however, millions have taken the place of hundreds of thousands and the mystery to know how the company can stand up under its increasing obligations is considerably greater than it was when its demands were in the thousands. Therefore, no little public interest centers in the company's recent petition to the railroad commissioners for authority to make a further issue of $8,000,000 of stock. This will make a total issue of new stock since the rapid transit era was inaugurated of $21,000,000, the $13,000,000 previously issued going toward paying for the elevated structure, its equipment, the expensive approaches to the subway and the liquidation of damages assessed for injury to abutting property. It is set forth in the petition in question that the $8,000,000 is required for extensions of the system, new equipment and for expenditures on account of the new Washington street tunnel. The board has had this petition in its keeping for a number of weeks and has set at least two dates for a hearing, but for some unexplained reason the company keeps asking for an extension of time. Last Tuesday the matter was to have come up, but at the request of the company it was continued to Oct. 3. It has frequently been said that Boston's local transit system was an unknown financial quantity, and it now begins to look as if there was some truth in it.

INSURANCE.

The Successor to Howes.

The problem of appointing a successor to the late Osborne Howes as secretary of the Boston board seems to have been well solved. The situation was a unique one, for he had been so long identified with it and the force of his personality was such that he was the board personified. The task, therefore, of filling his place was a most difficult one, complicated in that of the two assistant secretaries, one had held the position for only two or three months, while the attention of the other was devoted entirely to the technical work of the Board.

On the death of Mr. Howes Pres. George P. Field assumed direction of the affairs of the board, making the two assistant secretaries, Warren S. Colegrove and F. E. Cabot, travel in double harness. This arrangement worked so well that Colegrove was finally decided upon as being qualified for the office of secretary, while Cabot, who had no ambitions whatever in the clerical line, was content to remain in charge of the rating and inspection. Accordingly, at a recent meeting Warren S. Colegrove was appointed assistant secretary and treasurer, F. E. Cabot acting and supervising engineer and A. J. Lewis acting assistant secretary and treasurer. These appointments will undoubtedly be confirmed at the annual meeting, since the voting on the subject was unanimous. It is not to be expected that Mr. Colegrove will duplicate the wonderful service rendered by Osborne Howes. He makes no pretentions as a speaker and probably the duties of the office demanding board representation will fall upon counsel who, in all probability, will be Robert Homans.

Smith Will Be Missed.

When Harry Smith resigned as special agent of the Insurance Company of North America and the Philadelphia Underwriters to become associated with C. E. Parker in the New England management of the company, the New England Exchange lost one of its most brilliant members; he was regarded by many as the most astute, experienced and well equipped man in the field and he probably enjoyed a larger salary than any other member of the Exchange. He was absolutely fearless in everything he undertook, and on more than one occasion he has delivered himself of sentiments on the floor of the Exchange which made more than one or two feel decidedly uncomfortable. Withal he was one of the most popular members of that body, and his removal to Hartford is generally regretted, since it takes away from the Exchange yet another of the strong men who have been so instrumental in building it up.

Protective Department.

The Boston Protective department has furnished its semi-annual statement showing the premium receipts of the various fire insurance companies in this city. These returns are made and published because the department is maintained by the companies by assessment according to their premium receipts, the tax at present being one and one-half percent on the receipts from buildings and three percent on their contents, this assessment yielding in the neighborhood of $90,000 annually. Incidentally these figures show just what each agency has done for its respective companies during the half year, and consequently the publication of these figures is not hailed with joy by a number of the agencies here representing several institutions, for it shows company managers in New York and elsewhere when one company in the agency has been benefited at the expense of its bedfellow. It also presents other opportunities for comparison which annoy or gratify according to the business transacted by the agencies, during the period covered by the returns.

The returns for the first six months of 1907 are decidedly interesting, for they show that while the Royal of England is still at the head of the list, its formidable American rival, the Home of New York, is gradually creeping up and according to its present gait should in a few years overtake it. The Home last year displaced the Liverpool, London & Globe, which a few years ago was in the first place, and its figures show a still further decrease, with the likelihood of the Aetna of Hartford overtaking it in a year or two.

Twelve Leading Companies.

The comparative figures here presented show the 12 leading companies with their receipts compared with the same period of 1906:

	First six mos. 1907.	First six mos. 1906.
Royal, England	$86,300	$90,888
Home, N. Y.	82,104	80,662
Liverpool, London & Globe	67,422	75,495
Aetna, Conn.	60,588	52,430
Palatine, England	51,136	39,931
German American, N. Y.	45,926	53,620
National, Conn.	44,940	41,358
Northern, England	42,171	31,904
Hartford, Conn.	40,038	38,748
Fire Association	38,982	33,339
Ins. Co. of No. America	38,385	36,284
Niagara, N. Y.	37,994	36,620

Eight Leading Agencies.

The figures also afford opportunity for comparing the business of the various agencies, bearing in mind that these figures show only the premium receipts in Boston proper. Thus it is that Field & Cowles still occupy the premier position, their friendly rivals, John C. Paige & Co., holding second place as usual with Geo. O. Carpenter & Son in the third. The figures of the eight leading agencies are as follows:

Field & Cowles	$184,463
John C. Paige & Co.	146,385
Geo. O. Carpenter & Son	131,262
Rice & Whitney	98,164
Darling & Russell	78,511
Robert A. Boit	77,069
Cyrus Brewer & Co.	76,781
H. G. Fairfield & Co.	73,319

Cutting on Fire and Marine Insurance.

Insurance Commissioner Cutting has presented Part 1 of his annual report. It deals with fire and marine insurance and shows that despite the commissioner's illness his mental powers are unabated and his pen as vigorous and forceful as ever. Probably no state insurance official has ever been criticised as severely as Commissioner Cutting, and, it must be remarked, no critic has ever doubted the rugged honesty which characterises him in his opinions as in his actions. Once a year in his annual report to the legislature, he hits back at his critics and fairly revels in the pastime. He certainly furnishes plenty of material for the insurance press, and thus it is that Mr. Cutting's utterances are hailed as being from the foremost exponent of state supervision.

This year the San Francisco disaster naturally furnished the text of his discourse and incidentally he uses the affairs of the American Fire Insurance Co. of Boston to materially strengthen his arguments. He discusses the question of the respective equities of loss claimants and other policy holders in the assets of a company rendered insolvent by a conflagration, the point being specifically raised by the American which disposed of its reinsurance fund while events proved it was insolvent, shortly afterwards settling with a number of its San Francisco claimants at 40 percent. He discusses the subject at length with great clearness, the sum and substance of his argument being that the legislature should enact laws making loss claimants preferred creditors over those of its other policyholders who were merely creditors for their portion of the unearned premium.

The commissioner also stoutly defends the attitude of the department in regard to the basis of fire insurance reserves, this subject being raised as a result of a discussion with a company hard hit by San Francisco and which in consequence of the commissioner's ruling was compelled to withdraw from Massachusetts. The reserve required by the department is 50 percent, the contention of the company in question being that 35 percent was adequate. Mr. Cutting, however, takes the ground that if any less part of the premium than 50 percent were required to be reserved, a still greater part could be used for expenses and dividends and there would be greater insistence for larger commissions. As an alternative he suggests that companies should be given a reasonable time—a year at the most—in which to make good any impairment resulting from abnormally large losses. The report includes the examination, made by Chief Examiner Fletcher, of the American Fire of Boston. It discloses the seamy and discreditable tactics pursued by its officers who are handled without gloves. The company at the present time is resisting the petition of the department and of several of its San Francisco creditors to have a receiver appointed.

Turning to the statistics presented by the report, it appears that the total amount of fire insuranee premiums received by the stock companies and mutuals on their Massachusetts business in 1906 was $16,424,434, while the losses incurred were $5,518,035, a loss ratio of about 33.6 percent. On Massachusetts business the premiums received were $2,040,892 and the losses incurred $1,019,156, a loss ratio of about 50 percent.

First National Bank

202 DEVONSHIRE ST.
BOSTON

Capital	$2,000,000
Surplus	2,000,000
Deposits	42,000,000

DANIEL G. WING, President
JOHN W. WEEKS, Vice President
EDWARD A. PRESBREY, Vice President
GEO. G. McCAUSLAND, Vice President
CLIFTON N. DWINNELL, Vice President
FREDERICK H. CURTISS, Cashier

DOINGS ON BEACON HILL

Progress of the Various Recess Committees Which Are Sitting at the State House to Consider Different Problems—Sentiment Under the Dome Favors Nomination of Whitney.

The various summer committees and commissions have been more or less active during the past few weeks, especially those bodies which were appointed to look into taxation laws and labor matters. The insurance committee has taken a day or two off, but the indications are that the members will endeavor to get in a few more public hearings before the excitement that attends primary day.

The state house has therefore been a rather busy place for the summer season, and the cobwebs and dust have not been permitted to gather or accumulate. Of course the executive department is still open to visitors, and also to those having business with the department. The Gettemy gloom has yielded to the Groves sunshine and the wheels run with perhaps a little less friction, whether with greater efficiency or effectiveness or not. The governor has been campaigning, gently. That is to say, he has been indulging in historical reviews of the progress and development of the G. O. P., taking in the agricultural fairs, and making summer appointments. His excellency is paying attention to various colleges in these appointments nowadays. Harvard of course still has the call, but Holy Cross is not forgotten in these Indian summer days.

The Whitney-Bartlett Contest.

The Whitney-Bartlett activity has not affected departmental work as yet. From a Beacon hill standpoint, Whitney has Bartlett defeated by an extremely easy margin. That Gen. Bartlett should reject the invitation of Mr. Buckley to withdraw from the contest for the democratic nomination was extremely surprising to many of the state officials, who, amused up to date, did not believe that the general would carry the joke so far as to jeopardize the chances of the democratic nominee in the coming encounter. Mr. Whitney was strong enough in Boston before the late unpleasantnes, as the recently-created situation is apt to be called. But the developments of the last few weeks have made Mr. Whitney much stronger in Boston. In the heat of the last few hours both candidates for the democratic nomination have quite forgotten the Fitzgerald influence or to speculate or wonder which way it was likely to go.

Mr. Whitney is needed more today by democratic Boston than he needs Boston. The panicky condition of affairs among officeholders has something of a tendency to make these leaders of political thought forget the gubernatorial struggle that is now on. But the democratic citizens of Boston, we believe, are thinking of little else, save it be the coming municipal election. If the standing of the democratic party has been impaired because of recent developments or expositions, there is one man on the political horizon who can at least assist that party as a party. That man is Whitney.

Gen. Bartlett is a very agreeable gentleman. He lacks, however, the business sense of Mr. Whitney, as he lacks the latter's "facts and figures," which are going to count in this contest as they have never counted before. No man can defeat Gov. Guild without the business men of Boston and Massachusetts men behind him, for the only issues, after all, are business issues, and they concern Boston and Massachusetts. After his rather unwise flat declaration against the merger, Gen. Bartlett is forced to depend rather on politicians than business men. And it's going to be a bad fall for the politician.

So, at the state house they believe that Whitney would be the stronger opponent to put against the present incumbent of the gubernatorial chair. In the belief that he has already rallied to his support the keenest and ablest of the democratic leaders of the state, the average citizen under the gilded dome looks for his nomination.

Barry in New Role.

Counc. Barry was seen in a new role at the last session of the executive council. When he moved that the rules be suspended in order that certain of the governor's nominations should be immediately confirmed, Capt. Hamlin was dumb. The governor is reported as having blanched and Mr. Barry's colleagues were on the point of adjourning sine die.

But there was some method in the councillor's apparent madness. His excellency had removed, practically, the entire board of trustees of the Foxboro institution and had named a new board. There were some names in the list of new trustees that rather appealed to Mr. Barry, and he smiled his own tight, pitiless smile. But there was other reason. Barry has been against two things in connection with this Foxboro institution. He has been against the institution itself first, and second against the trustees who managed its affairs. It was a case, therefore, of one thing at a time. The first thing that came was the removal of the board of trustees. He promptly commended the executive effort, even if somewhat delayed in transmission, and he moved suspension of the rules. Up to this period he had been, indeed, the great objector. But alas, he was given a dose of his own medicine. For the objector faced objection. The plan of approval failed and because of objection the nominations of the new board members went over for one week.

The Taxation Hearings.

The hearings before the taxation commission or committee, as it is variously and reasonably called, have become quite attractive. It isn't a committee, exactly, because there are members outside the legislature on it. It isn't exactly what we have been accustomed to designate a commission, because there are legislators on it. For the purposes of argument, however, it is usually dubbed "a commission." The commission has attracted the attention of some very eminent gentlemen, and these men have appeared and have submitted many interesting, if not always practicable, suggestions.

Mellen's Strong Statement.

The star witness of the past week was Pres. Mellen of the N. Y., N. H. & H. who talked "taxation" in so business-like a manner that the commissioners were delighted. Mr. Mellen always talks business, and straight from the shoulder. He came out strongly for the taxation of railroad bonds, and he told the committee how this tax would be surest of collection. He frankly stated that about half the bonds of his company are owned in Massachusetts, and that practically all of them escape taxation. Instead of attempting to tax that elusive person known as a bondholder, therefore, the president suggested that the railroads be taxed directly on their future issues of bonds. The bondholder can hide himself, can run off to Europe, can keep his precious bond secret to himself. Tax the railroads directly on the bonds and the state gets the money, Pres. Mellen advised.

Some of the political demagogues of the state, who know as much about a bond as a former city official of Boston did about a bill of lading, were somewhat surprised at the attitude of the president of the big corporation. It was simply Mellen talking for the business interests of the state and for the interests of his own corporation at the same time, for, from his viewpoint, these interests must go hand-in-hand and cannot be divorced.

Pres. Mellen created a strong impression. He favored also the carefully thought out plan of Prof. Bullock for the repeal of the present tax on intangible personal property and the substitution therefor of the 4 mills tax on every $100 of personal property, exempting, of course, goods, wares, merchandise, stock in trade, machinery, cattle, etc.

Much will be yet heard of Prof. Bullock's general scheme. If the committee accomplishes the abolition of the present system of taxing intangible personal property, it will have taken the first step towards a fair-

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er and more equitable system in this state, and will greatly encourage honesty, and the state will, incidentally, get more real money.

The Railway Tax.

Bentley W. Warren showed conclusively, as we see it, that the railways of the commonwealth are unable to stand any further tax. It surprised many, perhaps, to note that last year the railways of Massachusetts paid over half as much in taxes as they did to their stockholders in dividends, and that the railways were paying, in taxes, about the average rate of the state per $1000. If the bill recommended a year ago for the taxation of their bonds became law, the railways would have paid about $10 more than the average state tax, that is, about $25 on every $1000 invested.

The unfairness of imposing any further burden was apparent after Mr. Warren's statement. It must also have appealed to certain members of the committee that a little relief from present burdens might redound to the best interests of the state when it was shown that about half the entire track-mileage of the state could be classed as "non-prosperous."

Noteworthy, also, in the suggestions made to the committee during the week was Mr. Clapp's plan of having all assessors of the state appointed by the courts. This is a matter, however, which the committee will undoubtedly very carefully consider. That assessors play politics nowadays cannot be gainsaid. Yet Bro. Fogg had a sly retort that must have hit someone somewhere, when he observed, quietly, that he had known of "governors" doing the same thing. Nor were there any protests or murmurs of dissent when he made the audacious remark.

To Reply to Gompers.

It looks as if the employers, or some one representing the employers, were going to get some one to reply to Pres. Gompers of the American federation of labor. It is reported that James A. Emery, secretary of the industrial association of America, is coming on from New York to make the rejoinder. But is it worth the while? Mr. Gompers spent over a whole day in making caustic observations on the use of injunctions in industrial disputes. Incidentally he told, vividly, of how peaceful and law-abiding the members of labor unions are, how they respect and obey the law and how they were working, not for themselves alone, but for all labor. But Mr. Gompers also intimated what he personally might do in certain instances, even if the courts told him he couldn't do the thing. It was not entirely a demonstration of law-loving and law-abiding citizenship.

Mr. Gompers' address was carefully followed by eminent gentlemen who have given labor and capital, and incidentally the law, most careful consideration. We think that almost any one of that gathering of men could make fitting reply, on Massachusetts soil at least, to Mr. Gompers.

Mr. Emery is famed as a student of economics. We criticise neither the gentleman nor his coming here. But we repeat, is it worth while to thus magnify the expression of certain sentiments or arguments that have been met time and again, and their fallacy demonstrated, in this state?

However, the committee will probably hear Mr. Emery at length, and he will undoubtedly say many things worthy of careful note.

That Telephone Inquiry.

There is a breathing spell in the telephone inquiry. The advent of George Fred Williams, strange to say, has rather had the effect of bringing to view again the real question before the highway commissioners, namely, telephone rates and telephone service. Bro. Whitman, once withdrawn, simply couldn't keep out of it. We suspect that his client felt that the New England company would some day do what it promised to do, namely, revise rates. It would be indeed dire catastrophe if this should happen with "the client" out of the field, and a battle should be won with Ajax sulking in his tent. So back to the field came Mr. Whitman, and then came Mr. Williams, appearing for Mr. Albree, who objects to any reduction in rates unless it is shown that the reduction is fair to the stockholders, who have put up the money and taken the risk, as well as to the public at large. We may now expect that the political end of the inquiry will be dropped until we find out how much we are paying for telephone service, and if we are paying too much.

POLITICAL CALENDAR

Relating to the
STATE ELECTION

Compiled by Richard L. Gay, 1907.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

In Boston Central Office.

July 1 to Aug. 24—Inclusive, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Saturdays 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Aug. 26 to Sept. 17—Inclusive, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. to 10 P. M. Saturdays included.

Sept. 1—Last day for listing persons for registration.

Sept. 17—Registration for the State Primaries ceases at 10 P. M.

Sept. 18 to Oct. 4 inclusive, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Saturdays 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Oct. 5 to Oct. 16 inclusive, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. to 10 P. M. Saturdays 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 6 P. M. to 10 P. M.

Oct. 16—9 A. M. to 10 P. M. when registration for the State election "shall cease."

In Boston Ward Registration.

Oct. 5 to Oct. 16 inclusive, 6 P. M. to 10 P. M.

No registration Sundays or holidays.

In Other Cities and Towns.

"Registrars shall hold such sessions as the town by by-law or the . . . city by ordinance shall prescribe."

Oct. 16—"In every city registrars shall hold a continuous session from 12 noon till 10 o'clock . . . when registration shall cease."

Oct. 26.—In every town a like continuous session shall be held.

ELECTION OFFICERS.

Aug. 15.—Last day for appointing election officers in towns divided into voting precincts.

Aug. 31.—Last day for filing nomination of election officers in every city.

CAUCUSES.

All caucuses for the choice of delegates to conventions and the nomination of candidates to be voted for at the State election must be held as follows:

Sept. 24.—All caucuses of political parties in Boston and cities and towns which have adopted the provisions of the joint caucus act must be held at the same time and place.

In the county of Suffolk State caucuses of every political party must be held. All Republican caucuses in cities and towns which have not adopted the provisions of the joint caucus act.

In cities and towns outside of Suffolk county which have not adopted the provisions of the joint caucus act.

PROHIBITION—September 19.
DEMOCRATIC—September 20.
INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE—September 23.
REPUBLICAN—September 24.

CONVENTIONS.

Sept. 29.—Earliest day for calling and holding Republican conventions except Representative conventions.

Oct. 2.—Earliest day for calling and holding Republican Representative conventions.

Oct. 5.—Republican State Convention at Symphony Hall, Boston, at 10 A. M.

Oct. 15.—Latest date for calling or holding conventions for the nomination of candidates for offices to be filled at a State Election other than those to be filled by all the voters of the Commonwealth. Must be called and held before 5 P. M.

Earliest day for calling and holding conventions except Representative conventions.

Sept. 24—PROHIBITION—of delegates chosen Sept. 19.

Sept. 25—DEMOCRATIC—of delegates chosen Sept. 20.

Sept. 28—INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE—of delegates chosen Sept. 23.

Sept. 30—ALL PARTIES—of delegates chosen Sept. 24.

Earliest day for calling and holding Representative Conventions.

Sept. 27—PROHIBITION—of delegates chosen Sept. 19.

Sept. 28—DEMOCRATIC—of delegates chosen Sept. 20.

Oct. 1—INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE—of delegates chosen Sept. 23.

Oct. 2—ALL PARTIES—of delegates chosen Sept. 24.

STATE CONVENTIONS.

Oct. 2—PROHIBITION—in Bromfield St. M. E. Church, Boston, 10.30 A. M.

Oct. 3—INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE—in Faneuil Hall, Boston, 11.00 a. m.

Oct. 5—DEMOCRATIC—in Court Square Theatre, Springfield, 11.00 A. M.

Certificates of Nomination and Nomination Papers

Oct. 7.—Certificates of Nomination for offices to be filled by all of the voters of the Commonwealth must be filed.

Oct. 14.—Nomination Papers for the same must be filed.

Oct. 17.—Certificates of Nomination for all other offices to be filled at a State election must be filed.

Oct. 18.—Nomination Papers for the same must be filed.

All of these papers must be filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth before 5 P. M. on the dates specified.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Oct. 14.—Canvassing boards of Suffolk Senatorial Districts meet in Boston at office of election commissioners at 10 A. M.

Oct. 5.—Last day for designation of polling places in cities and towns divided into voting precincts.

Oct. 5.—Last day for posting copies of the voting lists in every place except Boston.

Oct. 11.—Last day for posting copies of voting lists in Boston.

Oct. 14.—Last day for petitioning for appointment of supervisors of election.

Oct. 21.—Last day in cities for filing complaints against incorrect and illegal registration.

Oct. 31.—Last day in towns for filing such complaints.

Nov. 5.—STATE ELECTION. (Tuesday next after the first Monday in November.)

*Objections to or withdrawals from nominations must be made within the seventy-two week-day hours succeeding 5 oclock of the last day fixed for the filing of nomination papers for such offices.

1907 EDITION
of the compilation of the

Laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts

relating to

Qualifications and Registration of Voters, Political Committees, Caucuses, Conventions & the Nomination of Candidates

This compilation gives either in full or in abstract all the Election Laws of Massachusetts as codified the present year (1907), together with two other acts passed after the enactment of said codification, and covers all the provisions of law now in force relating to qualifications, assessment and registration of voters, political committees, caucuses and primaries, conventions, nomination papers, and the filing of papers necessary to insure the placing of a candidate's name on the official ballot for use at elections.

In the Appendix will be found an abstract of all of so much of the new Federal naturalization law as will be of interest to applicants for naturalization, a list of the election districts of Massachusetts, political calendars relating to State and City elections for the current year, and a Summary of all legislation relating to caucuses and elections passed by this year's legislature.

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MEMBERS OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE

Biographical Sketches of the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives—Outline of Work Done by Each Man During the Last Session.

The Massachusetts legislature of 1907 was indeed an interesting body. From the very first day of the session it was apparent that many important matters would have to be handled and disposed of during the year. The campaigns of last fall had been waged in many instances with clearly-defined issues, even in the representative districts. The attitude of the aspirants for office on more than one topic was placed before the voters of the state, and it was a foregone conclusion that the session beginning in January last would be fraught with interesting incidents. The session opened and had not progressed far when the truth of these early predictions was evident. There were several interesting sessions, both in committee rooms and on the floors of the two chambers, and a study of the men who met and considered these "situations" makes more interesting reading, perhaps, than in the case of many of the legislatures of the past few years.

In the upper branch of the great and general court there was a contest for the honor of presiding over the deliberations of that body. The contest was cheerfully, if forcefully, fought out and settled long before the time came for the members to assemble on the hill, and the caucus of the republican members of the "night before" was as harmonious as possible. Pres. Chapple took his office with the hearty support and approval of all his associates, and the conduct of the senate during the year showed that the confidence in the presiding officer was not misplaced.

On the house side there was no opposition to the renomination and re-election of Hon. John N. Cole of Andover as speaker. He had faithfully and ably performed the duties of that office during the session of 1906 and he was the practically unanimous choice of the representatives for the position this year. And here again, it might be said, the members noted no change from the spirit of fairness which had characterized his first term of service in the chair.

The committee appointments of the two presiding officers were generally approved, and there was less complaint from members because of disappointments than in previous years. The make-up of the committees also showed the sound judgment of both president and speaker. Both men hold the esteem and confidence of their two departments and the work of the year, while at times complicated and troublesome, went along with unusual smoothness.

The general comment made on the legislature of the year recently closed is that it was fully up to the standard of the legislatures of Massachusetts of the past. If anything the conservative element was a little more apparent than usual. Particularly is that true in the case of the house of representatives. The senate has always been regarded as the conservative body. In the lower branch, in years gone by, the radical idea of government has generally found expression. The uper branch has usually been the place where the check was applied when the too vigorous radicalism of the other body has gone too far beyond the bounds of the Massachusetts idea. This year, however, the lower branch has not had to bear the criticism of former bodies in this respect, while the senate, although in the main consistent with the attitude of previous senates, has at times shown rather more of the hysterical characteristics than any similar body in a long time. The presence of a larger democratic representation than usual enabled the members of that party to press their particular issues with more force than usual, and the republican contingent made up as it was to a large degree of men who represented constituencies with leanings towards the "popular" idea, was unable, on more than one occasion, to cope with the men of the minority party. Indeed, the lack of leadership was never more apparent in the senate than during the session of 1908. There were the regularly recognized "leaders," who, by virtue of their committee positions, were entitled to the name, but the real genuine leadership was not so strongly in evidence as in former years. The democratic members, led on by such active young orators as Sens. Vahey and Hayes, set the pace so hot that on more than one occasion the older and more conservative republicans were swept off their feet.

It was well, therefore, that the house of representatives broke away from the traditions of the past and took a strong step in the direction of conservatism. Here the leadership was as strong as ever—much stronger and more potent, in fact, than in some previous years. Such men as Turtle of Pittsfield, Higgins of Somerville, Walker of Brookline and others were able to hold the body in the straight and narrow path of good sound legislation, and the work of the year shows to the advantage of the state as a result. Committee reports in general were well backed up by the house. There were instances, such as in matters of harbor and river appropriations, when the desires of individual members were more influential with the whole membership than the recommendations of the various committees. On such matters, however, the committees are always at a disadvantage. There are so many men in every legislature who have appropriation bills which they are anxious to get through for the benefit of their particular districts that they form a powerful machine. The stand together, of course, on such problems as affect the interests of their respective constituencies, and they are able to accomplish their purposes through this community-of-interest idea which dominates their whole legislative careers. It was undoubtedly because of this banding together of men for their mutual benefit that Speaker Cole, in his address to the house at the opening of the session, reminded the members that "while every little village and hamlet in the state had a representative on Beacon hill, there were times when the poor old commonwealth had not one representative." But on the whole, the words of the speaker must have made an impression on those who heard them, for in the lower branch of the legislature of 1907 there were many men who, when occasion demanded it, spoke for the old commonwealth —and generally with good effect.

But while the spirit of conservatism triumphed in the house, it must not be understood that the radical idea did not assert itself. It was present as of yore, backed up many times by new leaders, men who were expected to shun anything that savored of the hysterical in matters of government, and this spirit was all the more difficult to overcome because of this new leadership. That it was overcome is due to the fact that the entire body was well directed by those who still hold to the conservative line of thought, and also to the fact that the electorate of the state had sent to the hill a pretty safe and sane delegation.

At no time was this more clearly shown than in the case of the public opinion bill. The public opinion bill, opposed as it is to every Massachusetts tradition, had able and forceful representation. It was considered and reported by the committee on election laws, and that committee almost unanimously fought hard for its passage on the floor of the house. The distinguished chairman of the committee on election laws, Mr. Luce of Somerville, made a determined stand for the adoption of this new idea. The house listened to his scholarly discussion of the case and applauded his effort. But the more conservative line of argument presented by the equally distinguished leader of the ways and means committee, Rep. Walker of Brookline, together with others, carried greater weight with the members, and they insisted on sticking to the present method of government adopted and practiced in the old Bay State.

But there were other battles which showed the true mettle of the men in both branches, and the people of the state have no reason to feel that their interests were not properly safeguarded. At the very close of the year when the legislature was just about to pack its trunk and go home, the governor threw the members and the whole state, in fact, into a rather uneasy frame of mind by sending in a message bearing on the railroad situation which to him seemed to be all-important. At first the members began to mutter against the chief executive. Many of them recalled that in the closing moments of the previous legislature he had sent in a message along somewhat similar lines on a kindred subject. They knew that in the previous case, the message had accomplished nothing except a few days delay in the time of prorogation, and they felt that little or nothing except a few days' delay in the time "emergency." But the public had begun to talk of a "merger." Just what it was for or what it meant to the state at large it is probable few of the legislators at first knew or cared. However, the popular clamor had it that somewhere there was being perpetrated a heinous crime against the state and her commercial prestige, and the lawmaking body must do something to save the situation. Then followed long and protracted hearings before the railroad committee, with all sorts of arguments pouring in until the members of that committee were in the midst of a whirpool of suggestions and remedies. There was even talk that the federal authorities would intervene, that Pres. Roosevelt himself, the star trust-buster of the age, would take a hand in settling the Massachusetts trouble. That was indeed startling information. It would have reflected on the ability of Massachusetts to govern herself to have the president step in and take charge of the local railroad controversy. But as usual when such emergencies present themselves, the Bay State had men of her own, in her own halls of legislation, who were unwilling to admit the inability of the commonwealth to handle her own affairs. Doubtful, perhaps, as to the existence of any great crisis, they got busy, and under the direction of the speaker of the house a bill was enacted which holds the whole matter in check until such time as the public and the lawmakers shall be able to give it full and proper consideration. The state was saved from an imaginary danger, forced upon them through the inability of certain individuals to comprehend the real situation which existed in the transportation world of the state.

It is this ability to arise to the occasion and to act wisely and carefully at such times that the Masachusetts people have always prided themselves upon. They have always had the highest regard for and confidence in their lawmakers, and on the whole the lawmakers have justified that confidence. Certainly in this respect the legislature of this year has been no exception to the rule.

In this issue, therefore, Practical Politics presents portraits and biographical sketches of the men who served in the legislature of 1907.

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

Hon. William D. Chapple of Salem, Who Wielded Gavel in Upper Branch of State Legislature During Present Session.

Pres. William D. Chapple of the senate has won his spurs for independence and honesty of purpose in his first session. When he entered the lists for the chair he was comparatively an unknown quantity as a presiding officer. His townsmen in old Salem knew of his abilities, but outside of the few opportunities during his three years in the house of representatives his fellow legislators had little by which to judge him. It was recalled that he had once or twice, when called temporarily to the speaker's chair, made some clever rulings, but that was all, and it was quite as much because of the fact that he is counted an all-round good fellow as of his reputation as a parliamentarian, strongly intimated by his colleagues from Essex, that one by one his competitors retired from the carpet and voluntarily gave him an uninterrupted course to the presidency. That in itself was no small distinction in a field of seven avowed candidates, all of them hustling for the preference of the caucus. It was a systematically conducted campaign, shrewdly carried out from the start, which gave to Sen. Chapple the "goods" when a showing of hands was called for. When Judge William F. Dana threw off the toga of the senate presidency to ascend the bench, it was anybody's battle for the succession; but Chapple won his nomination and election for a third term from his district, an honor rarely accorded to any senator from that borough, upon the issue that he was going to be the next president of the senate and he proved it by making his assertion good. He was nominated after one of the hardest fights ever put up in the caucuses, winning out by a narrow margin. Now he has completed his first term with a reputation for square dealing that gives assurance, if he is returned again fro mthe 2d Essex district, of a second year in the presidency of the senate, thereby demonstrating that it is well to break precedents sometimes and not too stubbornly adhere to any hard and fast rule of "two years is enough." It is 32 years since Salem had the honor of having one of her sons in the chair of the president of the senate. The late Hon. George Bailey Loring was the last presiding officer from the witch city, and he was accorded three terms as president.

Sen. Chapple early became a disciple of Cushing. He was so close a student of parliamentary practice that he was frequently sought as a local authority. He was interested in debating societies from his boyhood, and his first experience as a presiding officer of a deliberate public body was as president of the common council of his native city. He was born in Salem, August 6, 1868, was graduated from its high school and fitted for his profession in the Boston University Law School, from which he came to the Essex Bar in 1890. His natural inclination brought him actively into politics in his young manhood. He was elected to the common council in 1893 and sat in that branch of the city government for the ensuing three years, being chosen its president in 1896, when he first attracted general public notice by his ability and skill as a presiding officer. Not caring for an aldermanic position, Mr. Chapple went directly to the house from his training in the popular branch of the Salem city council, taking his seat in the lower branch of the legislature in 1897 and holding it for the succeeding three years, when he declined a re-election. He was chairman of the committee on probate and insolvency, now known as legal affairs; he served on constitutional amendments and was a member of the special committee upon the impeachment of County Commissioner Morrell. After his service in the house Mr. Chapple returned to his practice and for six years was out of political office, though not out of politics, for he served his party as chairman of the republican city committee in 1901 and 1902. There was reason for this, because of the enforcement of the two-years rule in office and with the retirement of Sen. Gauss of Salem the senatorship went elsewhere in the district, Marblehead and Beverly each having its turn. Under the agreement that the nomination should go to Salem next Mr. Chapple won it in a sharp fight in 1904, and served in the senate the next two years. The organization of the new senatorial district came during his service and the argument of his opponents that he should give way to another Salem candidate was met by the counter plea that it was a new district and Sen. Chapple was entitled to as much recognition as any candidate in the caucuses, the more for the service he had rendered. It went with his constituents and the next year, when his stiffest fight was made, his supporters went to the polls declaring that he should be chosen to bring to the district and to Salem the presidency of the senate. And he did.

That which has distinguished Pres. Chapple this year has been the steadfastness with which he has adhered to the rule he laid down to goven his action in the chair, that he would not take the floor in debate, and that he would not exercise his privilege to vote only in deciding a tie or when some moral principle was involved. Yet Pres. Chapple, possible more than any other of his predecessors has been recorded as voting, and more than once has he shown his courage in defeating by his vote, a measure which had popularity but which his conviction assured him was not good legislation or in the interests of the people. In all he is recorded as voting 14 times during the session and in every instance it was either to dissolve or to make a tie. It was Sen. Chapple who last year held up the shoe machinery bill as it was passing through the senate, with the result that the senate killed the measure for 1906. This year he was recorded only as making a tie upon a vote to adjourn in order that the bill might be immediately discussed and action not be deferred, but was checkmated by Sen. Chace, who changed his vote from no to yes after the president had been recorded. Pres. Chapple is active and energetic in his movements. He despatches business with great readiness and is prompt and sharp in his rulings, showing a quick grasp of the situation and any point of order raised. He is a bachelor, is popular in the circles in which he moves; has a wide acquantance and is a member of the Salem Republican Club, the Masons and the Odd Fellows.

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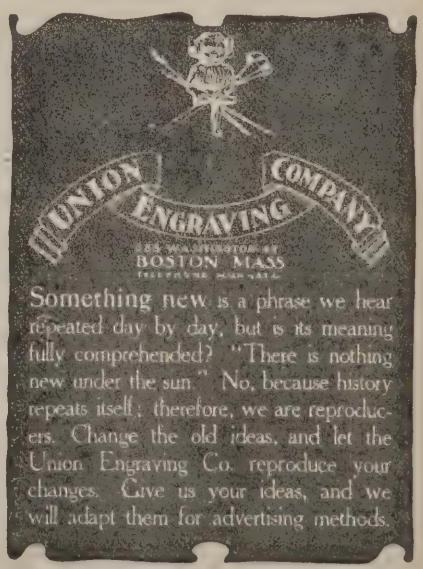
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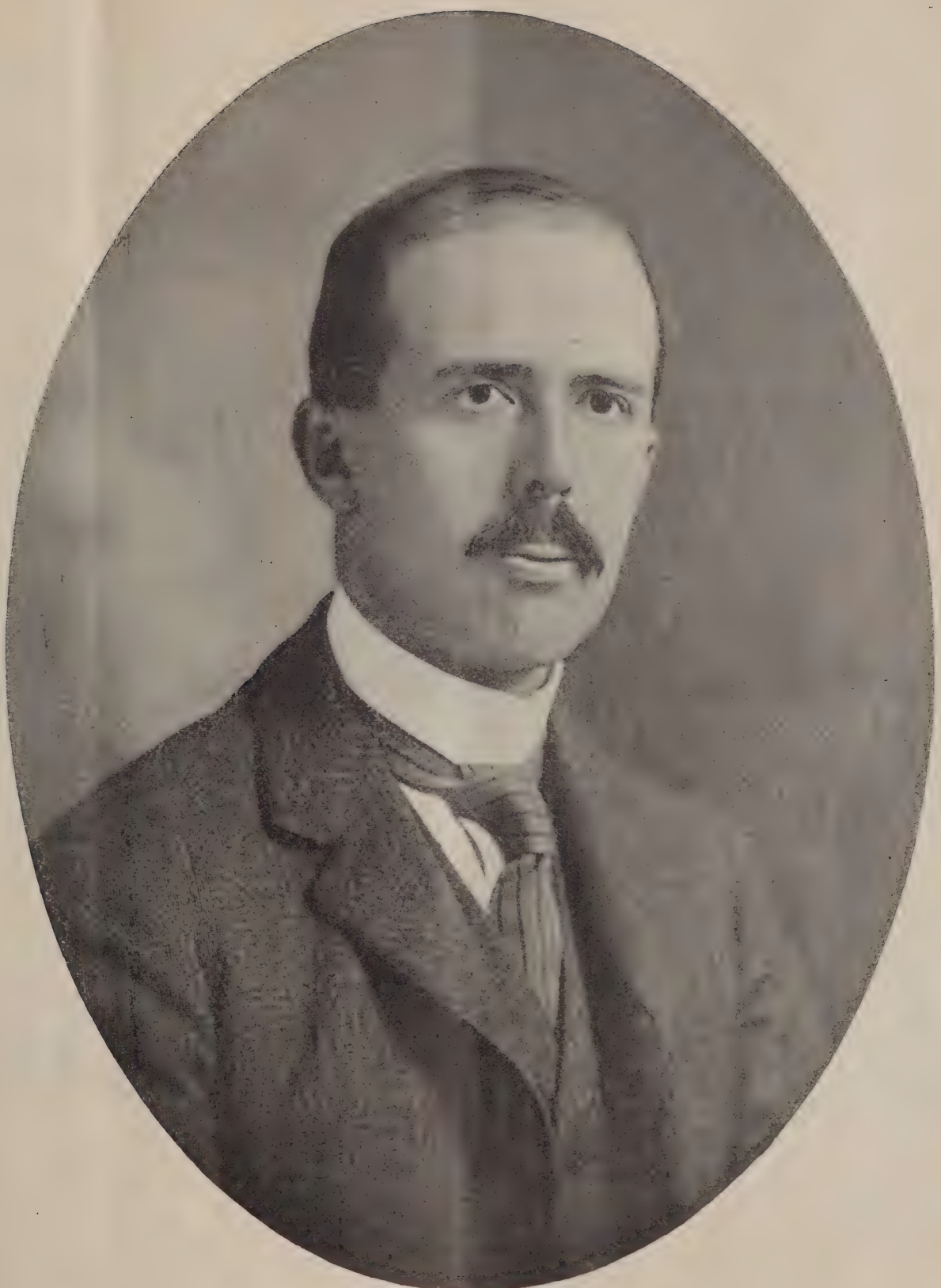
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Wm. D. Chapple.

Massachusetts Senate 1907

Edward J. Bromberg.

Hon. Edward J. Bromberg, who has just finished his first year in the state senate, came to the hill after two years in the Boston common council and four years in the board of aldermen of his city. With this previous experience he should have been well equipped for the work in his new place. He is a candidate for re-election, but is bound to have considerable opposition in his own district and from members of his own party. He is stacked up against Rep. Abbott of Dorchester, who is making a whirlwind campaign through Wards 23 and 24, and the senator's path to renomination and re-election will be anything but rosy. In the senate he was a member of the committees on metropolitan affairs and roads and bridges, besides being chairman of the committee on state house. This latter committee had to consider the problem of enlarging the state capitol and making more room for the several state departments, which are rapidly becoming crowded in the present congested building. The proposition was too great to be handled successfully by the committee regularly appointed to consider state house matters, and it was finally referred to a special committee which is now sitting and devoting considerable time to a satisfactory solution of the matter. On metropolitan affairs, where so many matters affecting the interests of the city of Boston are heard, his city government experience ought to have been of great value to him also. Sen. Bromberg was born in Roxbury, July 24, 1864; was educated at the public schools, Harvard, and the Boston University Law School. He is a practicing attorney with offices in Boston. He has for years



been prominent in politics. He was a member of his ward committee for two years, served in the common council for two years, and followed this up with four years in the board of aldermen, being the only republican elected to the board in 1904. The senator is also prominent in many societies and fraternal organizations, holding membership in the Masons, Odd Fellows, K. P., Y. M. H. A., Mt. Sinai Hospital, Press Club, Boston City Club, Germania Club, New Century Club, Roslindale Club and Apollo Orchestral Club.

William J. Bullock.

If long service counts for anything, then there can be no doubt of the legislative ability of Hon. William J. Bullock, member of the senate from the 3d Bristol district. This district has invariably been fortunate in having a representative who left an impress upon the work of the legislature, but none has been more potent than Sen. Bullock, who, because of his long experience, is able to do the work assigned to him, and do it with that degree of intelligence that comes as the sole result of long experience. The groundwork of his career was laid in the lower branch back in 1898, and since that time he has gone along the even tenor of his way, always keeping in mind that the best legislator is the one who studies his work and does whatever is assigned to him with that precision and stability that should animate the whole legislative system. That has been Sen. Bullock's sole aim and purpose in his long career on Beacon Hill, and it is refreshing to note—that in all that time he has stood to the principle that a duty well performed is what the people want, and have a right to expect. So it is not surprising that year after year he has been returned. He served six years in the house before he went to the upper branch, and from the



start he was a factor in legislation. On committee work he has had a most important and useful part, and this is particularly true of the committee on cities, of which he has been both house and senate chairman in his time. While this committee is not the only leading one it is perhaps one of the most important of the legislature, dealing as it does with affairs pertaining to the larger municipalities of the state. Being by profession a pharmacist of experience and ability, he has proven a most useful member in the consideration of matters affecting the health of the community. As was said in the opening of this sketch, it is because of long and useful service that the New Bedford man has become such a factor in shaping legislation, and it would be difficult to specify in what particular line of legislation he is the most proficient, for there is hardly an act which was placed on the statute books during his long term of service in the perfecting of which he has not had something to do. As one who knows what he is talking about, yet does not talk unless it is necessary, there are few senators or lawmakers of the past decade who are as proficient as the member from the "Whaling City." Sen. Bullock was born in Fall River, January 31, 1864, and was educated in the public schools. He was a member of the New Bedford common council in 1897. He came to the house first in 1898 and served continuously through the session of 1903. He served on such important committees as cities, public health, congressional redistricting, drainage and payroll. He has just completed his third term in the senate, where he has been also specially recognized with committee appointments, having been on cities, drainage, fisheries and game, public health, and during the last session a member of President Chapple's cabinet, the committee on rules. He holds membership in such fraternal organizations as the Knights of Pythias, Elks, Foresters and Red Men. He was also at one time president of the State Pharmaceutical Association.

Allan G. Butterick.

The one thing above all others that can be said of Sen. Allan G. Buttrick is that he has well developed the spinal part of the human system, so much desired in these days of political twaddle and sea foam. To him a spade is spelled properly and pronounced correctly, even though it may not always appeal to the popular fancy for a man in public or private to take such a position. When one looks over the field of political activity, and sees men bend the knee according to the direction of the compass, it seems strange to find a man who will stand up in meeting and tell what he thinks and give reasons for the faith that is in him. Sen. Buttrick just now is directing his attention to the contest for district attorney of Worcester county, and so it is probable that he will not enter the senatorial field for a re-nomination, although there is little doubt he could have it were he so inclined. His was a unique position on the question of the railroad merger, but it was an opinion born of an honest conviction, that there was enough law already to protect the "dear" people, if it was applied by the proper authorities and intelligently interpreted. If there is one thing more than another that the senator believes it is that the worst enemy to the human race is the double dealer—the man who, for the sake of evading his share of responsibility puts the blame on others, or assumes an undecided attitude, when that same man is known to have previously held to a more positive attitude on the same subject. That such individuals have been tolerated on Beacon



Hill there is no doubt, and the senator delights in showing up the hypocrisy of such methods wherever he finds them. A year ago Sen. Buttrick was placed in the light of a foe of organized labor, when as a matter of fact there was an honest doubt in his mind as to whether such legislation as the overtime bill was not infringing on the rights of the individual. Political considerations did not enter into the formation of his judgment, for if they had he might have followed the example set by those "higher up!" and escaped, as they did, the prominence attached to the defeat of the overtime bill, now a memory. In the work of the legislature Sen. Buttrick has played a prominent part. He has performed the duties before him with that judgment and consideration born of cound common sense, leaving to the men of flights and fancies the glamor that goes with the desire to be on the popular side of every question, right or wrong. The importance of committee work has always appealed to the Worcester senator, and there has been no disposition or desire on his part to evade the responsibility for what he and his colleagues regarded as sane acts. If chosen as district attorney the people of Worcester county can

rest assured, that they will get an official who will do his work from the foundation point of duty, leaving the clap-trap to those who believe in peekaboo politics. The humble citizen can feel safe that with such a public official his rights will be protected and his liberties will not be used for the personal or political glorification of others. Sen. Buttrick was born in Fitchburg, March 16, 1876, and was educated in the public schools and at the Boston University Law School. He was a member of the house of 1904, serving on the committee on street railways. He has finished his second year in the senate. In the latter body his committees have been street railways, labor, towns, recess committee on Sunday laws and parishes and religious societies.

Thomas F. Cassidy.

Berkshire county occasionally divides the honors between the young men of both parties, which explains how one year a young



republican has the honor, and then the choice falls to a young leader of the democracy. This diversion is not due to the desire entirely to even up things, but is rather the case of the survival of the fittest, and it seems as if Sen. Thomas F. Cassidy of Adams fits in that case. A product of the great public school system, and a graduate of Cornell university, the Berkshire senator was well fortified to make his battle in the busy world without asking or giving odds to anyone. That he made his impress on the legislatures of which he was a member there is not the least doubt, for there is activity and a great fund of it in the young man who has for two years represented one of the most important districts in the whole state, and done it so well that there is a desire on the part of his constituency to have him return. But he is seeking a place in another field of activity, that may come to him, that of district attorney for the district in which he lives. While the county he hails from can be generally relied upon to stand by the republican party, still there is a great independent and thinking mass of voters in that section who refuse to wear party collars on such a non-political office as district attorney, for crime is crime, regardless of the politics of the individual committing it, so that the senator can be reasonably sure of a strong following in the event of his running for that office. As a member of the senate for the past two years, Sen. Cassidy has been a prominent factor, both in committee and in debate, and he never let an opportunity go that he did not demonstrate that he knew his subject and was able to discuss it with any opponent. Sen. Cassidy can never be called a "corporation" man, in the sense in which the term is often used to designate one member of the legislature from another. He stands out strongly as one of the most strenuous supporters of labor measures that has been seen on the hill in recent years. Possessed of considerable oratorical ability, he has not hesitated to use it. He has employed all the clever attributes of the successful debater, but in spite of his earnestness and forcefulness he has not caused his opponents to carry away with them any but the kindliest feelings for the brilliant young attorney from the Berkshire hills. Sen. Cassidy was born in Adams, June 1, 1875, and was educated at the public schools and Cornell University Law School. In the senate of 1906, he was a member of the committees on constitutional amendments, public lighting and public service, and his work on those important committees must have been satisfactory for the new president this year re-appointed him to the same places. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Sons of Veterans and the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

Frank M. Chace.

Fall River has always occupied a prominent place in the halls of legislation, but but not since the retirement of the late Robert Howard has that city been so much in the limelight as during the career of Sen. Frank M. Chace, who, to the regret of both republicans and democrats that city, this year concluded his service as a member of the state senate. Sen. Chace will not rank as a spouter in the political sense, nor will he lay claim to any ability as an orator, but for real practical work, serving every constituent regardless of his political affiliations or standing, it would be hard to find a member of either branch who has put more time or energy into his work than Sen. Chace. His district represents to a large degree the greatest industrial class of people, and their concern in the legislation of the state has exceeded that of almost any other community, so it is not the least surprising that they selected as their senator a man who lived with them in every sense of the word and knew without being



told what was uppermost in their minds. To secure the passage of that particular piece of legislation known as the overtime bill, the senator worked like a Trojan, and no man ever put in more hard and effective work in the interest of legislation asked for by the laboring people of the state than he has done throughout his entire career at the state house. But it is for his work in behalf of the unfortunates of the commonwealth who are afflicted with tuberculosis and kindred ailments that the senator from Fall River will be longest remembered. He served practically all of his time in the legislature as a member of the committee on public charitable institutions, and there was able to gather such information relative to the care of the poor and sick housed in the various state institutions that he set to work to devise some improvement in the system. Through his untiring efforts the state has now started along the lines of real progress by appropriating certain sums of money to be expended for the erection of three new infirmaries for the treatment and care of consumptives. And no man ever went home to his people with a greater reward for work well done in behalf of suffering humanity. Sen. Chace was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 16, 1856, and was educated at private schools and at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. His business is that of a salesman. He served in the common council of his own city in 1899 and 1900 and came to the house of representatives in 1901, remaining in the lower branch three years. During that time he was a member of the committees on cities, banks and banking, and street railways. He first came to the senate in 1904, serving until the close of the last session. In the upper branch his committees have been public charitable institutions, printing—of both of which committees he was chairman—harbors and public lands, water supply, taxation, and the recess committee on taxation. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, A. O. U. W., K. P., and Elks. Sen. Chace has decided to lay aside his legislative duties and devote his time to the affairs of his county. That he is fitted for the place there is not the least doubt for his experience in the legislature, together with what he has learned about county matters, gives to Bristol the services of just such a man as that county has been in need of for some time, especially when there has been so much talk about the affairs of that section of the state. His work for the betterment of the conditions of the wards of the state will no doubt find a duplication in the affairs of Bristol county just as soon as County Commissioner Chace puts his lamps on the dark spots.

William W. Clarke.

The conditions which prevail in the methods of nominating and electing senators in Boston explains why some young men of ability and experience are not fortunate in becoming members of the Massachusetts senate before they do; not that the system of nominating or electing is wrong, but that the political conditions do not tend in the direction of recognizing ability. That explains why Sen. William W. Clarke, who now represents the 7th Suffolk district has not seen service in the upper branch before this year, although he made a try for it once before and was defeated. In 1904 he made a most creditable representative from Ward 19, Boston, and served on the committee on liquor laws. As a member of the house he displayed considerable ability and was well able to take care of himself in debate with most of the partliamentarians on the hill. He proved to be a good speaker and usually was heard on measures relating to the city of Boston. He deserved better of his ward and district for the service rendered, but the intricacies of politics had not cleared away in his case, so he had to wait until his former republican opponent stopped running before his real opportunity came, although the district originally was always to all intents and purposes demo-



cratic. As in the house, so in the senate, he has displayed the evidence of one who knows what is good and bad in legislation.

He was given a place on the ways and means committee, where he came to the front on more than one occasion and demonstrated that he can hold his own with the best of them in the discussion of business. Sen. Clarke is a lawyer by profession, and for a young man he has built up a good practice. In the discussion of Boston legislation during the recent session he made some of his republican colleagues keep busy, and his arguments on more than one occasion that Boston should be left to govern herself struck home. Sen. Clarke will be a candidate for a renomination this fall, and

his first year's work would seem to entitle him to success, although the district is a troublous one, and political conditions are somewhat uncertain, especially as Ward 19 is always, more or less, a hotbed of discontent. Still the supporters of Sen. Clarke claim to have the lines pretty well adjusted so that he will get a renomination which is equivalent to an election. The present district comprises Wards 18, 19 and 22, and is overwhelmingly democratic. Sen. Clarke was born in Groton, March 10, 1870, and was educated at the public schools and at Harvard. In the lower branch he was a member of the committee on engrossed bills in addition to his service on the committee on liquor laws. At present he is sitting as a member of the special recess committee which is considering matters relating to the use of injunctions in labor disputes and other propositions bearing on the relations between employers and employes.

Guy W. Cox.

The 5th Suffolk district has been particularly fortunate in having a young man of brilliant legal attainments for its representative in Sen. Guy W. Cox. The district he represents is of fighting proclivities, so that when a man wins a nomination he shows that he has the right kind of a make-up, for to please such a constituency is no easy task. Starting in the Boston common council in 1902 he was next heard of in the



house where for two years he rendered faithful service to his ward and to the state as a whole. In the upper branch, Sen. Cox has on more than one occasion demonstrated his ability as a legislator who knew what he was doing. This year has been a very busy year for the senator, not only in the course of debate, but in the more difficult work assigned to committees, and it appears that in every emergency the senator was equal to the occasion, always taking a decided ground and adhering to his position so firmly that he was not to be dislodged from a stand once taken. As chairman of metropolitan affairs, he was brought face to face with the great problem of how to govern Boston, and yet not give the opposition the chance to say he was resorting to political expediency to reach a conclusion. As chairman of this committee he could have turned the committee into a Lexow of Boston's municipal affairs, but he yielded to the pleadings of the party leaders and gave the mayor a chance to investigate himself in his own way, and judging from results to date it looks as if the home-made article, for which the mayor at first clamored and then changed his mind, may become more than the usual dose prescribed in such cases. His position on the military affairs committee brought him to the front in the consideration of the so-called bounty bill, and during the discussion, in the committee and in the senate, he took the stand that the proposition was contrary to the spirit of the constitution and he did not, even under great popular pressure, flinch the least, but kept on fighting to the end. The position of chairman of the taxation committee made him one of the leading figures in the framing of legislation that brought to bear on all the people an equal distribution of the tax responsibility. In any capacity where he was called upon Sen. Cox has done his work with that completeness that characterizes careful study of men and conditions, rather than following the popular clamor in such cases. In debate, as in committee, Sen. Cox displayed conservatism at all times, and when appealed to for a vote on any measure he wanted the facts to guide him in forming a conclusion, which explains to a great degree his success as a legislator. With that record of service, there is no doubt that he will be re-elected for another term in case he decides to give the state another year of his valuable services. Sen. Cox was born in Manchester, N. H., January 19, 1871. He was educated at Dartmouth college and finished at the Boston University Law School. In the house he was chairman of the committee on probate and chancery and was a member of the committees on cities and the special committee on relations between employers and employes. Since coming to the senate he has served on the committees on election laws, cities, metropolitan affairs, education, military affairs and taxation.

Thomas F. Curley.

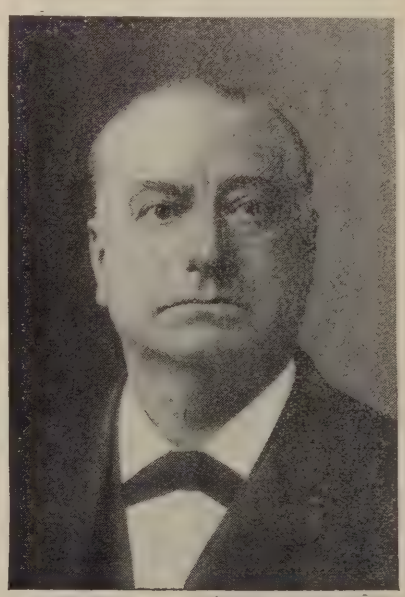
The senate of 1907 came to have a pretty good liking for Hon. Thomas F. Curley, who represented the 4th Suffolk district in the upper branch as the successor of John Gartland. There is no mistaking the fact that Sen. Curley had a prejudice to overcome when he entered upon his duties as a senator. His career in the political world had been advertised from one end of the state, if not of the country, to the other. The Boston politicians, with the exception of those who had been opposing him and his faction as the controllers of the ward, knew him as a bright, active, clever politician, with a pretty good knowledge of the game as it is played in the city, and with an ability to talk which was superior to that possessed by many men of his own opportunities. Still there were many of those who seemed destined to be associated with him during the year who were inclined to regard him as one of those beings with horns and cloven hooves. In short they had made up their



minds that they would hold aloof from him as far as possible. But the session had not progressed very far when they were obliged to admit that their early judgment was erroneous. They found in him an agreeable associate, a pretty skilful legislator, and a man of more than usual ability. He attended to his own part of the legislative work with attention; he did not attempt to "butt in" unless he believed that he had some good excuse to do so, and when he did take an active and agressive part in any particular matter under consideration, the other members found that he was well qualified to talk, even though they might not always agree with him in his premises. He held places on three committees—election laws, engrossed bills and state house—and he gave to the work of those committees the care and attention which they required. On election laws he was one of the hardest workers. His principal effort there was to have enacted a bill which would prevent persons who had participated in a caucus signing the nomination papers of some independent candidate for office who might not have cared to test his strength in that caucus, or who might have gone down to defeat in the primary contest. He succeeded in having a bill embodying his suggestion reported by the committee on election laws. But it was reported in the house and was defeated there after a somewhat acrimonious debate. There is the germ of a good idea contained in the proposition, however, and it is not impossible that at some future time it may meet with more favor at the hands of the legislators. Sen. Curley took a prominent part in all the debates on matters pertaining to the city of Boston. Being of that part of the Boston democracy which was allied with the mayor, he was always ready to jump in when the power or authority of the mayor in Boston affairs seemed to be in danger. The senator was born in Boston, March 22, 1871, was educated at the public schools, Frye School and the Harvard Summer School. He was a member of the democratic city committee for seven years. He served in the house of representatives in 1904 as a member of the committee on printing. Sen. Curley is one of the leaders of the Tammany Club, the controlling political organization of Ward 17, Boston, and was at one time president of Division 30, A. O. H.

Charles L. Dean.

It is refreshing to see occasionally a business man who finds time to render service to the town, city or state, and the district

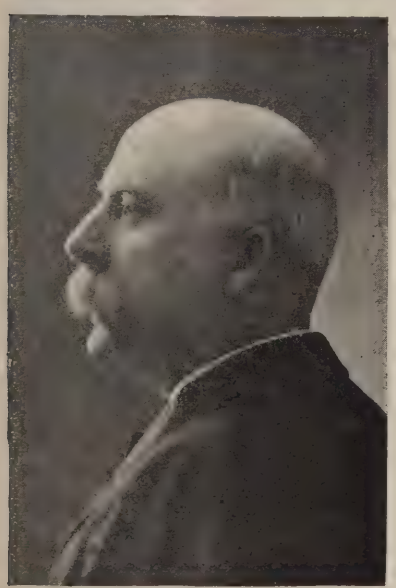


that has such a man is fortunate in more ways than one, while the state is also the beneficiary, in having the individual who is patriotic and unselfish enough to give the public the benefit of his business knowledge as a guide to better and more constructive legislation. Sen. Charles L. Dean of the 4th Middlesex district comes under the category just outlined, and although he has served three terms in the upper branch, he is still willing to give his valuable time to the district and to the state if the people so declare. "A man of deeds and very few words," is the tribute which all, democrats and republicans alike, pay to the Malden senator. His work on the committees on ways and means and banks and banking shows the importance of his legislative duties. A man of most genial and affable temperament, he has taken a deep interest in that kind of legislation which affects all classes of people, and while not making any attempt at political capital, Sen. Dean can usually be found on the safe and sane side of such measures as creep into the halls of legislation year after year. As mayor of his city for six years, as a member of the house for two more, and just completing his third term in the senate, he has a pretty active record for a business man, and it speaks well for him to have given his district and the state so much of his valuable time. It is certainly an example for other men to follow. Sen. Dean was born in Ashford, Conn., May 29, 1844, and was educated in the public schools. He has been in the glass manufacturing business since 1860. He was postmaster at Westford, Conn. for 12 years, was county commissioner of Windham county, Conn., for six years, and was a member of the house of representatives o

his native state in 1881 and 1882. Coming to Massachusetts a few years later, he served first in the common council of the city of Malden for six years, was mayor of that city from 1899 to 1904 inclusive, was a member of the house from that district for two years, and came to the state senate for the session of 1905, since which time he has served continuously. During his two years in the house he was a member of the committee on ways and means. He has been on that same committee ever since he was a member of the senate, and has also served on the committees on bills in third reading, education, banks and banking and printing, being chairman of the last two. Just when he will retire from public office nobody knows, but when it is remembered that for more than a quarter of a century he has found time away from his personal affairs to give to the service of two states in the union, in one office or another, the matter of retirement ought to be left entirely with the gentleman himself.

Edward W. Dixon.

One of the most interesting characters in the senate of this year, was Sen. Edward W. Dixon, who was elected as the representative of the 3d Suffolk district, but not without one of those hair-raising campaigns for which the unterrified democracy of Boston is famous. The political career of the senator has not always been a bed of roses, for along the pathway on several occasions the thorns were strewn, but through it all, because of an unruffled disposition, he has weathered many a storm, and is now sailing on smooth political seas, which is quite a contrast from the manner in which he embarked last fall, when his opponents were enthused with the "eat him alive" disposition. Political contests are not strange to the senator, for he had one before when he incurred the enmity of the leaders of Ward



6 for showing friendship for the Ward 8 leader, and he won out the battle after fearful slaughter, on both sides, not of lives, but of political prestige. The senator is no novice in the political world by any means, for he saw the smoke of battle in different campaigns for aldermen, and it is there where he upset the calculations of some people who thought they could lead him around by a string and all that he had to do, was to take his seat and be so polite in saying "yes, sir," and "no, sir," while they looked on with the wisdom of the owl in the dark. The aldermanic experience counted in the case of Sen. Dixon, so that when he climbed Beacon Hill, he knew something of politics and the conditions governing them. That he made a faithful senator there is no doubt, for he was there the greatest part of the time, except near the end of the session when he was taken sick and unable to witness the closing days of a most important legislature. The senator no doubt will be a candidate for re-election, and as the bird of peace, with all its feathers on is said to be hovering between the boundaries of Wards 6 and 8, as far as the senatorship is concerned, there is no doubt of his return to the upper branch, where during his second year, he will be of great benefit to the district that takes such delight in honoring him. He is one of those whose acts speak louder than his words, which explains why he made such a useful member of a legislative body that is the essence of conservatism. Sen. Dixon was born in Dublin, Ireland, November 9, 1846, and was educated in the public schools and at Comer's Commercial College. He was a member of the Boston common council for two years and was in the board of aldermen for three years. He is a master mariner.

Joseph Donovan.

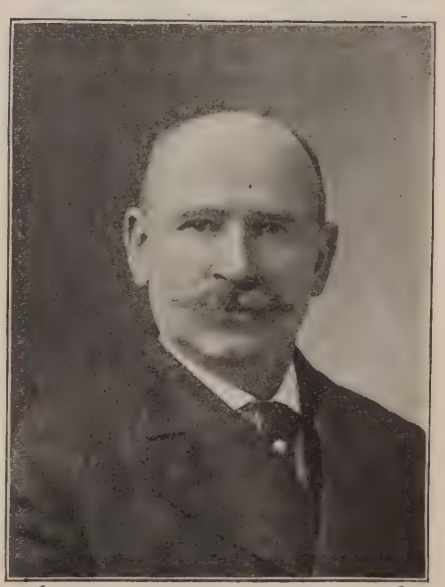
No one might mistake Hon. Joseph Donovan's profession by a glance into his face, the profession of the law is outlined there. Coming new to the senate, from the Essex



bar, without previous political experience, he has developed strongly this year, being brought notably into the lime-light by his forensic battle against the passage of the shoe machinery bill. Though finally worsted in that fight by the final enactment of the measure, he gained from it a prestige rarely obtained by a first-year senator, still greater in achievement because of the fact that he was without previous experience as a legislator in the house and was of his committee, the judiciary, the one member to oppose the bill in the upper branch. It was a powerful team that he had pitted against him—Taft, Jenney, Valley—all of them skilled in debate, but he took up his burden cheerfully and showed his courage by his method of combatting and his persistency to the end. Sen. Donovan comes from a very close district, the 5th Essex, which includes the democratic city of Lawrence, and it is as often carried by the democrats as by the republicans; hence it was to his credit as a new candidate from the republican side that he carried it last year, even by the narrow margin that he did. All the more stands forth his sturdy independence in the course he has pursued, knowing what he had to face. Sen. Donovan is in his 37th year. He was born in Lawrence Dec. 11, 1870, and was educated in its schools. He graduated from Boston College; then fitted for the practice of his profession at the Harvard Law School, graduating in the class of 1895. In the 12 years that he has been a practising attorney he has been getting upon his feet rapidly. He has a power of sarcasm peculiar to himself, but has abundant good humor and is ready at all times to respond to a joke in kind. Sen. Donovan has chosen the conservative course, which is natural to him, in his position on public measures, both as to voting and in his committee work. He was picked by Pres. Chapple for judiciary and he has been chairman of the committee on prisons, having libraries beside. He voted for reconsideration of the vote whereby the senate adopted the order for a recess committee on labor matters, being opposed to delay upon bills which he believed the legislature ought to act upon this year. He favored the college taxation bill, that property of universities used for residential purposes should be taxed. He was recorded in favor of the joint use of tracks by two or more street railway companies. Sen. Donovan also stood for the passage of the Spanish war veterans preference bill. He voted for the nomination of candidates for state and county officers by direct plurality vote. He fought hard on every stage of the shoe machinery bill, and it was principally due to the stand he took, that it was a measure whose constitutionality might be questioned, that the order which he presented asking the opinion of the supreme judicial court on that point was adopted and the divided opinions of the judges were obtained. It is anticipated that Sen. Donovan will again be a candidate and the result of the election up in Lawrence will be watched with interest.

William O. Faxon.

The physician is as essential to the political life as he is to the human side, for while he does not apply the same remedies or administer them in the same fashion, still he applies the methodical process, and that is where the services of Sen. William O. Faxon of Stoughton count as a member of the Massachusetts legislature. While he can see at a glance the ills of the flesh, it has been Sen. Faxon's good fortune to know how to properly diagnose the political ills, and they have been quite numerous in the recent session of the legislature, as they are in most all sessions. The senator has shown that he is no novice at the legislative autopsy, if it might be called such, but he went right ahead with his duties —a senator well informed as to the needs of the patient—and he administered accordingly. The two years' service in the house and his appointment on such important committees as public lighting and water supply gave him an insight to the legislative needs of the hour, and he was not slow to act when the important duties of senator were thrust upon him. In this year's senate he was a tower of strength, and while others may have appeared stronger in the limelight, the



senator from the 2d Norfolk district never once let that disturb him, but plugged away at what he had to do and did it so well that he is coming back to the senate; and when that is through, the people will not lose sight of his great public service to the commonwealth at a most critical time in her history. The senator went about his work in that cool, collected, and practical manner so frequently seen in the life of the physician, and he gave his senatorial colleagues the proper treatment without jarring their nerves or in the least wounding their sensibilities. As chairman of the railroad committee, when the legislature was in the midst of the merger controversy, his head was always to be found in its proper place, and the magnitude or the seriousness of the proposition did not make him change one bit in his demeanor, for by training he knew what it was to wait until there were signs of life. The committee on railroads has not been of such importance in recent years as on this occasion, and the final result of the work accomplished goes to show that the senator did his whole duty. As on the railroad problem, so it has been on other matters affecting the people. There has been no evasion of duty and no fear of consequences on his part to perform the duty laid out for him in the course of his sena-

torial responsibility, and so it will be in whatever line of endeavor he is found or called upon to act. In his new duty as a member of the recess committee to consider the problems of labor and capital, Sen. Faxon can be found at his task, performing his part, without waiting for the applause of the multitude, and that it will be a work well done there is the past performance to judge by. If that is any indication then there need be no anxiety as to the manner in which the work will be done. Sen. Faxon was born in Stoughton, October 24, 1853, was educated in the public schools, and graduated from the Boston University Medical School in 1876. He served on the republican town committee for six years and was a member of the lower branch of the state legislature in 1905 and 1906, having places on the committees on public lighting and water supply, being chairman of the latter. In the senate this year he has been chairman of the committee on railroads and has been a member of the water supply and public lighting committees.

William H. Feiker.

The Berkshire-Hampshire-Hampden district this year has had particular good fortune in having as a senator one who has kept apace with the procession in the matter of legislation which affected, not only his own district, but the welfare of the whole state. Sen. William H. Feik-



er, who represents the district mentioned, has had difficulties in reaching the senate, because of his independent spirit, a characteristic not always nurtured in political quarters. But since his arrival at the senate he has made good. He began his legislative career in the house in 1899, was returned the following year, and then made an effort to go to the senate. But the opposition was too strong for him and he had to bide his time, which came after waiting patiently for five years. In the two years he has been in the upper branch, Sen. Feiker has had a leading part in the many affairs of the state, and he has rendered a good account of himself as an active participant in committee work and in debate, in bringing about the passage of good legislation. As a member of the railroad committee, he had a share of the work in framing a proper merger bill that would come within the Massachusetts idea as to public service corporations. On the matter of caring for the harbors and public lands, which is becoming a very important work every year, Sen. Feiker, as chairman of the committee, had many important duties to look after, and to see that every part of the state received proper consideration was a task that he assumed with good judgment. At the same time he treated with fairness all sections of the state. But it was as the advocate of a system of taxing certain college property not used for educational purposes that the Northampton senator was most prominent. His own city has had to bear considerable of a burden because of the exemption of college property from taxation, and the senator has always been a strenuous fighter for what he believed was simply a case of simple justice to his constituents. But he was up against a great wave of sentiment against his proposition. Every college man in the legislature believed he was charged with a duty to his alma mater to kill the Feiker bill, and this lobby was too great to be overcome. The senator succeeded in having his bill passed by the senate, but when it reached the house it was overwhelmingly defeated. Sen. Feiker was born in Northampton, March 11, 1870, and was educated in the public schools and at Cornell University. He is an attorney at law, with a good practice in his own section of the state. He was a member of the house in 1899 and 1900, serving on the committees on judiciary, federal relations and counties, being chairman of the latter. He has finished his second year in the senate and during his service there he has been a member of the committees on judiciary, bills in third reading, election laws, railroads and harbors and public lands. He is now serving as chairman of the special committee on labor maters. He holds membership in the Masons, Odd Fellows, Elks, Republican Club of Massachusets, Northampton Club and the Warner Meadow Golf Club.

Geo. J. Gallond.

Hon. George J. Gallond of Amherst, senator from the Franklin-Hampshire district this year, came new to the senate, not having had political position before. He is a gentleman with a natural reticence as to speech and a conservatism which has not led him into flights of oratory on the floor. In a word he is a practical business man, conscientious, and with much earnestness of purpose that has made him a valuable working member in his committees. He was given no easy task when placed at the head of the committee on labor by Pres. Chapple, but it has been remarked of that committee that its hearings and its sessions have been characterized by far less turbulence than was the rule a few years back, and that it has maintained an even course in general harmony from the beginning to the close of the session of 1907. Beside this Sen.



Gallond's appointments have been engrossed bills, agricultural and public charitable institutions. He is 55 years of age and has attained prominence in social affairs at home as president of the Amherst Club, and a competence as a merchant. Sen. Gallond voted for the recess committee on labor legislation, believing that it was necessary that there should be some thorough revision and re-codification of the labor laws of the commonwealth. He opposed reconsideration of the senate vote on the adoption of the order for that committee. The senator objected, however, to making that committee the catch-all for all kinds of stray bills not germain to the purpose for which he considered it should be appointed. So he did not favor the reference of bills relative to the recovery of damages for death caused by negligence of persons or corporations, but he did agree with Sen. Driscoll of the A. F. of L. that the picketing bill and the anti-injunction bills were matters upon which more time should be given than was possible in a legislative committee charged with the general business coming to it during a strenuous session. He favored the substitution of the bill to restrict the assignment of wages in certain cases for the adverse report of committee. He was a consistent supporter of the shoe machinery bill from the start. As a member of the committee on agriculture, coming from a strong agricultural district, Sen. Gallond took a warm interest in the bill to define a standard of milk required by law. Twice his committee reported it and the senator once held it up against adverse action by the senate. There was no harder worker than himself to save the measure, and though unsuccessful it was no reflection upon Mr. Gallond. He favored the bill for the exemption from taxation of veterans of the civil war and their widows. He favored the bill to prohibit grocery and provision stores from selling intoxicating liquors. Sen. Gallond supported the college taxation bill in which the tax payers of Amherst were much interested. Sen. Gallond had served as chairman of the republican town committee. He was born in Petersham, October 23, 1852, finished his education at Amherst and went into business in the town of which he has made a success. He is a republican and a Mason.

George H. Garfield.

Not to know Hon. George H. Garfield of Brockton is to be a stranger indeed at the state house. His absence would be felt as the loss of a familiar presence in the senate chamber. For the



senator has just completed his third year in the upper branch and has been coming back with great regularity to the legislature ever since 1901; and nine years before that he sat in the house of 1892 and 1893. Of genial characteristics, great affability and equable temperament, he takes his storms and calms with unruffled exterior. His long service has made him a valuable man for Plymouth county and especially for Brockton. But the senator is a broad man, both physically and mentally, and labors as devotedly for the whole commonwealth as for his constituents. Mr. Garfield never dodges in debate but comes up smiling after every round. The Boston, Brockton and New York Canal charter, the Brockton high school, and the water supply for his home city are some of his monuments, for which he put in his hardest work. One of his special fights of the session this year was for the bill to establish and equalize the salaries of assessors throughout the state. As a member of the committee on taxation of the legislature, and chairman of the recess committee upon the same subject of 1906, he worked conscientiously to increase the revenues of the state and did his best to save all that was possible of the legislation which that committee reported. The inheritance tax law has some of his handiwork. As chairman of the legislative committee on water supply he had some knotty subjects to handle this year. He was appointed by Pres. Chapple one of the additional members of the recess committee on ways and means which is sitting jointly this summer charged with the carrying out of the order adopted by both branches, although originally a house measure, for the equalizing of salaries and pay of employes of the departments

of the state and for retrenchment in the financial expenditures. Sen. Garfield is a grocer and provision dealer. He is a Cape Codder by birth, born in Dennis, July 18, 1858. Always a republican he took an active part on the state committee of his party as a member from 1897 to 1904. He has resided in Brockton for many years and his first experience in a deliberate body was in the house of representatives. In his long experience he has done a great variety of committee work—on pay roll, rapid transit, as chairman of elections, on public service, rules of both house and senate, on counties, printing, charitable institutions, in addition to those previously mentioned. As a member of the redistricting committee he was instrumental in the present division of the Massachusetts congressional districts. Sen. Garfield is prominent in Masonry and is an Odd Fellow and K. P.

James W. Grimes.

Sen. James W. Grimes of Reading represents the 7th Middlesex district which absorbed a portion of the old "shoe-string" district of Essex, and consequently Lynn has



a hold upon the senator because Ward 6 of that city is included among his constituencies. Sen. Grimes is a lawyer, graduate of the Boston University School of Law, but he has had much to do with roads and street railways, which one might say were his hobbies. In his attendance he has been one of the most punctual, rarely being found out of his seat and he missed but one of the roll calls of the senate this year. Sen. Grimes took his seat in the house in 1897 from the Reading district, and thereafter served three years consecutively, being picked for house chairman of roads and bridges and serving also on constitutional amendments, probate and insolvency, and printing. Much of the legislation on the statute books for good roads in Massachusetts has been due to his personal efforts. Upon retirement from the house he patiently bided his time for his turn for the senate for seven years, and when he was sent to the upper branch in 1906 it was with the solid support of his fellow republicans behind him. He has looked faithfully after both ends of his district—no easy task with a constituency lapping two counties. This year he has been chairman of street railways and naturally has had something to do. He handled the joint use of tracks bill which finally passed the senate after a stiff fight, in which at times Sen. Grimes had half the members in the chamber on his back, figuratively speaking, but he never allowed himself to lose his good nature and told his brother senators that if they would come one at a time, he would despatch them seriatim, which assertion he proceeded to make good, for the bill was engrossed in the senate, though later defeated in the house. Sen. Grimes stood for the common carriers bill for street railway companies which his committee reported. He was against requiring interurban roads to assume a greater burden of damage by construction than steam railroads are obliged to bear, believing that both should stand alike. He favored the anti-capital punishment bill to allow juries to add the words "without capital punishment" to verdicts of murder. He voted for the recess committee on labor legislation. The senator took his share of the hard fight over the shoe machinery bill in debate, voting undeviatingly for its advancement on every stage. He voted to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in grocery and provision stores. Mr. Grimes was born in Hillsboro, N. H., 41 years ago. He fitted at Phillips academy, Andover, from whence he went to Boston University. He is prominent in social and public affairs in his home town, is a member of the New Hampshire, Middlesex, Massachusetts Republican, and Home Market Clubs, and of the Suffolk and Middlesex Bar Associations. He is a director and vice-president of the First National Bank of Reading and a trustee of the Blackstone Savings Bank.

Alfred S. Hall.

Hon. Alfred S. Hall of Revere, senator for the 1st Suffolk district, is serving his first year in the senate. He has a businesslike personality and has been a good worker in committees. The senator is making the regular course through the legislature for a Suffolk county member, having had his primary training of two years in the house in 1903 and 1904, and continuing on in the upper branch as soon as East Boston yielded its turn to Revere. In the house he was clerk of the committee on metropolitan affairs and did his share in the completion of the Revere boulevard and the improvements along its shore. He was also on the committee on elections. This year in the senate he has been chairman of the committee on fisheries and game, on metropoli-



tan affairs and counties. He greatly interested himself in the new forest warden act for the protection of woodlands from fire, giving to the warden extraordinary power in time of emergency for the impressing of men and teams to extinguish burning woods, beside affixing very heavy penalties for lighting fires in the open without a permit. This law has just been put in effect. His committee also reported the bill now a law, for fines and forfeitures for violation of the fish and game laws and for the better enforcement of those laws. He worked actively for the bill to reimburse Revere for the sewer which it built and which is now taken in by the metropolitan sewerage board. He voted for the Spanish war veterans preference bill and for the shoe machinery bill. Sen. Hall was also with the bill to increase the terminal facilities of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad. He was against referring the anti-monopoly bill to the next general court. The senator was with the resolve whereby the commission was created for an investigation of the finances of Boston, a measure originally offered in his committee on metropolitan affairs by House Chairman Walter A. Webster, although later withdrawn by him to permit the appointment of the present commission. Mr. Hall was opposed to municipal lighting plants. The senator is a market gardener by occupation. A graduate of the Massachusetts Agricultural college, he has had a warm interest in the farmer. He put his work into the appropriations this year for the suppression of the gypsy and brown tail moths. He lent his aid to those who fought for the bill to define the standard of milk required by law. Sen. Hall is a member of the Massachusetts Republican Club, a Knight Templar, an Odd Fellow, director Chelsea Trust company, and is a trustee of the Chelsea Savings Bank. He resides in Revere where he was born 46 years ago. It is anticipated that his constituents will return him for another year of usefulness in the senate.

William P. Hayes.

It is not very often that Springfield sends a democratic senator, but that is what was done last fall when the city sent down Sen. William P. Hayes to represent the 1st Hampden district, and the novelty was productive of such good results that it is possible that he will be returned another year. Certainly not for many years has the great city on the Connecticut, had a representative that has attained more prominence in one year than has the present senator. Some people in political life think that all they have to do to get to the legislature is to make a whole lot of noise, get their name in the yellows, and then their fortune and reputation is made. It was with some diffidence that Sen. Hayes decided to come to the legislature, for he had in his busy and useful life built up a law practice, after having taken his part in the political whirl. But he finally accepted a nomination, with small hope of victory in a city where the republican party has a substantial majority. He won out, and his record is one that any man may well feel proud of, for among the lawmakers it would be hard to find a man who gave more thought and time to his duty than he did. Sen. Hayes did his work as it was laid out for him in such a manner that his colleagues of both parties are proud of having been associated with him in the recent legislature. For a lawmaker he was peculiarly fitted, endowed as he was with a great desire for the practical, rather than the theory, equipped also by experience as the chief executive of his native city, with a profound knowledge of the law, the ability to talk and think for himself, and with that frankness and honesty characteristic of the race from which he sprung, so it is not at all surprising that Sen. Hayes left his impression on the minds of the people who frequented the



state house last winter and heard him, either in committee or in the senate. He certainly reflected credit on the city that gave him birth, educated and made him step by step first assessor, then member of the common council, mayor two years, and finally gave him the highest honor within their power to bestow. He was born in Springfield, March 27, 1866, and graduated from the Boston University Law school. He has been chairman of the democratic city committee for two years. He is a member of the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters and the Nayassett Club.

Charles F. Jenney.

One of the solid men of the senate is Hon. Charles F. Jenney of Hyde Park, who has come out strongly in his first session. Well grounded in the law, Sen. Jenney has

shown a keen perception of its true application and a ready grasp of the equity of a measure under discussion. He is an earnest pleader and a convincing advocate. In nothing more plainly did he manifest this than in his remarkable fight against the combined street railway committee on the assessment of damages by the construction of interurban railway lines over private land as well as upon highways, to abutters. The committee reported a modified bill based upon the petition and bill of Philip A. Kiely of Lynn and others, but materially altering its provisions. Sen. Jenney succeeded in getting the senate to substitute the first section of the Kiely bill, throwing out bodily the section proposed by the committee, and he even got his amended bill advanced a



stage. Though finally beaten, it was a very pretty fight from start to finish and the senator from Hyde Park had the satisfaction of making the entire street railway committee sit up and take notice. Rather than sacrifice the abutter Sen. Jenney agreed to the bill of the committee as it was enacted, but the measure was somewhat modified from that originally reported and abutters upon public highways traversed by interurban roads may recover consequential damages. The senator is of robust physique, and in temperament he is kindly and thoughtful of others, careful not to wound if it can be avoided. In fact, in Sen. Jenney it has been frequently remarked there is good timber for a president of the senate. He stood shoulder to shoulder with Taft and Vahey, sturdily fighting for the passage of the shoe machinery bill, combatting every position taken by its opponents, and to him belongs no small share of the final victory of as hard fought a measure as has ever been enacted by the legislature. He voted for the joint use of tracks by two or more street railway companies and against the Spanish war veterans preference bill. He was against the bill to permit juries to add "without capital punishment" to verdicts of murder. The senator was born in Middleboro, Sept. 16, 1870. He fitted in the public schools and was graduated from the Boston University Law School in the class of 1883. He resides in Hyde Park where he has been library trustee, cemetery commissioner, moderator of the town meeting and on the committees on by-laws, purchase of water supply, erection of public library. He served one term in the house in 1886, and was chairman of the committee on elections and clerk of the committee on towns. The senator was the unanimous choice of his fellow republicans of the 1st Norfolk District to represent them in the senate. He is a member of the Norfolk Club, Massachusetts Republican Club, the Boston Society of Natural History, the Hyde Park, Dedham and Canton historical societies. In the senate this year he has been chairman of the committee on liquor law, a position to which he brought eminent tact and judicial fairness. He supported the bill relative to the sale of liquor on the Lord's Day. The senator was also interested in the "carrier's" bill. He was on judiciary and was chairman of constitutional amendments. He has made himself one of the deservedly popular members of the senate.

J. Lovell Johnson.

There was a lively contest in the republican caucuses of the 3d Worcester senatorial district last fall. Several candidates for the honor of serving their constituents in the upper chamber on Beacon Hill had fought hard for delegates, and the contest had to be carried into the convention. It continued to be strenuous enough even there, and when, after hours of balloting and wrangling, the delegates found themselves unable to agree upon any one man for the nomination, they did the only sensible thing which characterized their actions during the whole campaign—they went outside of the convention hall entirely and succeeded in getting the permission of Hon. J. Lovell Johnson of Fitchburg to use his name. That settled it. Mr. Johnson was a busy man. He was manager of the Iver Johnson's Arms and Cycle Works, and it meant a sacrifice of valuable time on his part to enter the field for senatorial honors, but once his name was placed before the convention the delegates realized the seriousness of the situation and his nomination and election followed in short order. But by the personal sacrifice of the young Fitchburg business man, the state gained a good, sound senator, one who has performed his duties with a high regard for the oath of office which he subscribed to on inauguration day; and the district has had the honor of being represented by one of the most dignified representatives which it has sent to the hill for years—and this with no disparagement of the representation which that same district has always had. He has had membership on three important committees during the past session. He was chairman of the committee on public lighting, and also served on the committees on cities and banks and banking. Before coming to the state house he had been three years in the Fitchburg board of aldermen, serving two years as president. This experience in his own city gave him just enough insight into the workings of governmental bodies to make him fully at ease in his new role as state legislator. He presided over the hearings of the public lighting committee with a grace and ease which was commented upon by many who attended those hearings, and he displayed all the elements of firmness necessary to keep the petitioners who appeared before him clearly within the proper bounds. All three of his committee appointments brought him more or less into



the limelight. Public lighting had various gas and electric light propositions before them, which might seriously affect the situation existing between these corporations and the various municipalities of the state, and the dangerous municipal ownership idea, always present when such matters are under consideration, manifested itself on more than one occasion. But the Fitchburg senator was conservative at all times. He had no trouble keeping his head on his shoulders, and the reports of that committee were sustained with general satisfaction to all parties concerned. The same spirit characterized his work on the other two committees, and his record is one of which any constituency in the land might well be proud. Sen. Johnson was born in Worcester, June 26, 1876, so that he is the youngest member of the present senate. He received his education at the public schools in Worcester and Fitchburg, and at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. He is a trustee of the Fitchburg Savings Bank, and holds membership in the Masons, Knight Templars, 32d degree, Shriners, Royal and Select Masters.

Eben S. S. Keith.

For the first time in a number of years the senatorial contest on Cape Cod was carried on without any great fight last fall. The cape has been a hotbed of political turmoil for years, and the senatorial campaigns were nearly all marked by bitterness and illfeeling. Those who met the dignified, businesslike gentleman who represented that district in the upper branch during the ses-



sion of 1907 did not have to ask the reason for the smooth sailing which he had on election day. Hon. Eben S. S. Keith of Bourne was one of the most popular senatorial candidates who ever asked for the votes of his constituents, and the mere announcement of his candidacy sent the two or three would-be aspirants for the honor to cover. And he has been just as popular in the senate. Although new to the legislature he made good right from the start and closed the year with the warm admiration of every member who sat with him, either in committee or in the body itself. He will come back for the session of 1908, and will be able to wield a greater influence even than he did during the year just closed. There is not a murmur of opposition in the entire district, and the republican organization certainly owes him much for straightening out what was rapidly becoming a serious condition in political affairs on the Cape. Sen. Keith was born in Sagamore, a village of Bourne, October 24, 1872, and received his education in the public schools. He elected to follow a business career, rather than to adopt a profession, so he entered the car manufacturing business in which his family was engaged for several years. On the death of his father, the late Hon. Isaac N. Keith, the senator assumed full charge of the business. Under his careful management it has grown rapidly until today it is one of the largest, if not the largest, industry in the southeastern section of the commonwealth. He has been a member of the republican town committee of Bourne for several years, and has taken an active interest in politics in his section, but he was never a candidate for office himself until his election to the senate last fall. During the year he has been chairman of the committee on counties, and has been a member of the committees on election laws and ways and means. This last committee, one of the most important in the entire legislature, has required much time and hard work. To such a busy man the work of that committee has meant a great sacrifice, but that sacrifice has been made cheerfully, and with a full realization of the duty imposed upon him. It was because of his business that the senator felt obliged to decline to sit with his fellow-members of the ways and means committee during the summer to consider the matter of a better handling and disposition of the state's finances, and the state is the loser because of his inability to serve. His position as chairman of counties has been along similar lines, and has also required considerable time. This committee

sits as a sort of "ways and means" on all matters of county appropriations and expenditures, and he was able to give to that body the benefit of his experience in the larger sphere of state finances and his own personal business experience. His work on election laws was not so exacting, but he was just as faithful to the hearings of that committee as to those of the other two mentioned. Sen. Keith is one of the healthiest types of legislator that any constituency can send to the hill, and the people of the Cape, as well as those of the whole state, will have no cause to be disturbed over matters of government as long as such men are recognized with election to office.

Thomas Leavitt.

After serving one year in the upper branch of the state legislature, Hon. Thomas Leavitt of Dorchester, representing the 8th



Suffolk district, has decided to retire from public life and devote all his attention to the publication of his newspaper, in which business he has been successfully engaged for several years. The close of the legislative session and the approach of the fall campaign brought the senator into the public mind as a candidate for re-election, but as things began to "warm up," complications arose which made it seem wise to him to retire. That he has done so, many of his friends and supporters will regret, and he will be missed by those of the senate of 1907 who are fortunate to be returned by their constituents. Sen. Leavitt is one of those young men who received his training in a newspaper office, where the competition is sharp and the steps taken are of the lively kind. He has kept up with the procession and a year's record on Beacon Hill will show that he has done his work like a veteran of long training, grasping the most intricate situations and coming to his conclusions with intelligence. A career of usefulness has been his, and those who know him intimately have found him a man who is outspoken and above board in his advocacy of men and things, a rare faculty in political life when there is so much taken for granted. His service in the house and in the senate, was one of benefit to his constituency, and also of advantage to the state. He has been chairman of the important committee on mercantile affairs, which had dealings with some of the great industries of the state, and also served on harbors and public lands, where he had an opportunity to display that judgment so essential to the proper distribution of the public funds, so that they will go with equal fairness to all sections of the state. In politics Sen. Leavitt is a republican, but in his votes he has displayed that broad spirit which should animate all public servants. After all the Massachusetts senate is not a party institution. His party service is of the loyal kind, and it is doubtful if any member was more consulted on what might be termed party measures than was he, and with the result that no one interest suffered at his hands, which is a record to be considered in his favor. When it comes to a question of expressing his mind, there is not the least doubt as to where Sen. Leavitt stands. He has a faculty of knowing what to say, so that it will remain firmly riveted in the mind of his hearer, and that has been the foundation of his political success. The district he represents is one of the most important in the state, composed of solid business men of the city, and it is with signal ability that the senator has represented it, during his terms of service in both senate and house. The senator was born in Boston, August 28, 1872, and was educated in the public schools. He was a member of the Boston common council for three years, and was on the republican state committee for several years. He is a member of the Dorchester Yacht Club, Young Men's Republican Club, Sons of Veterans, Republican Club of Massachusetts, Massachusetts Republican Editorial Association, Suburban Press Association, Masons, R. A. C.

Frank J. Linehan.

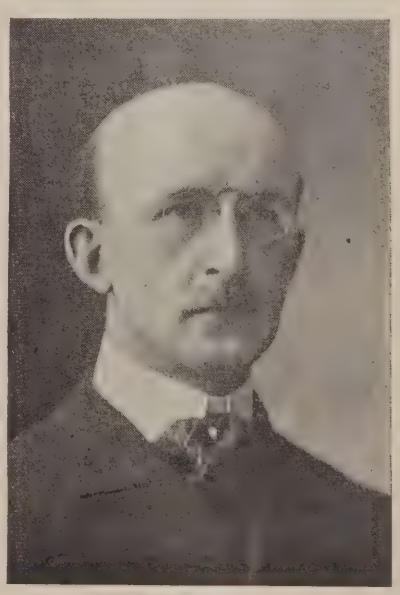
There are sounds and rumblings in the South Boston district which seem to tell of opposition to the renomination and re-election of Hon. Frank J. Linehan to the senate of 1908. But there are nearly always some signs of disturbance in that section of the political world, and from last accounts the senator was not worrying to any great extent about the final result. There can be no question that there are those, in South Boston and elsewhere, who would be glad to have those rumblings assume serious proportions, for the senator has a way of calling things by their right names and of hitting right out from the shoulder regardless of who is injured by the blow, which is not always pleasing to those who hear him. The senator was born in Ireland, January 31,



1870, and received his education in the public and private schools. He is prominent as a building contractor in the city of Boston and has had quite a wide experience in politics. He first went to the common council from Ward 13 and served three years. Then he put in two years in the house of representatives from that ward, serving on the committees on public service and drainage. He tired of state house work for a while and spent two years in the Boston board of aldermen. Last fall he won out in a pretty strenuous senatorial fight in his district and came to the hill again to take his place as a member of the upper branch of the state legislature. For the past eight years, therefore, he has been constantly in public office, and the man from South Boston who can point to that record of consecutive victories is an interesting man to know and to read about. The people of South Boston are not prone to hero worship. They have no false idols or graven images before which they bow down. On the contrary, they may be said to be more inclined to dash to the ground all such ornamentations when they assume to tell the people of that locality how and when they shall do this or that. So that the secret of the senator's success must be attributed to something more tangible than the mere desire to hold public office. Ask any man who has served with him during the past eight years in any public office, and he will tell you that the secret lies in the fact that Linehan is a fighter. A man with strong convictions, and possessed of the courage to enforce them—that is the way he will be sized up by any one at all familiar with him. And that kind of man is a pretty healthy individual to have in public office. You may tire at times of his fiery and impassioned speeches, his tirades against some particular man or measure, but you will have to admit that in the long run such an official cannot fail to bring about some good results for the welfare of the general community. In the senate this year he was a member of the committees on drainage and mercantile affairs, and to the work of those committees he gave his full share of time and thought. Equally attentive was he at the sessions of the senate, and often he was heard in the discussions which took up so much of the time of the body this year. Labor matters, corporation problems, in fact, everything which came up for consideration was of interest to him, and he took occasion to tell what he thought of the merits of the different propositions. So it is not surprising that such a man should find himself opposed at every turn. The senator himself is not surprised, nor does he seem to be displeased. He appears rather to take delight in the fact that he has a good brisk scrap on with some lively opponent. And the opponent who will finally encompass his defeat will have to "go some," at least as long as Linehan confines his field of endeavor within the limits of the city of Boston.

Frederick J. Macleod.

The classic city of Cambridge has always had strong and able men to represent her interests in the legislature, and they have taken an important part in shaping the legislation for the people. For the past two sessions such has been the privilege of Sen. Frederick J. Macleod, now completing his second term as the senator from the 2d Middlesex district. He is being urged by many friends for reelection, although his district is nominally republican, while other of his friends are talking of nominating him for mayor of the city. Graduating from the famous university of that city, he also studied in its law school, and was engaging in the active practice of his profession when he received the call to public duty. In 1906 he entered upon his first term as the senator from that important district, achieving a record for a new man that was alike creditable to himself and to the city that gave him the honor, over strong and well-liked re-



publican opponents. When he had concluded his first term he found that his republican opponents had framed up a new district cutting off some of the Democratic centres, so as to make it reasonably safe for a republican. But that did not phase him in the least. On the contrary, he went right into the fight with the determination to win and he was successful. In his second term on Beacon Hill he has made another record for ability and attention to duty which has brought him forward as one of the most useful members that Cambridge has had in recent years. His first year found him hard at work with the problems of taxation, and so well did he do his work that he was reappointed to the same committee this year, and in addition was given the important assignments of street railways and military affairs. The latter place was particularly agreeable to him, from the fact that

he is serving in the state militia, being a member of the 1st Corps of Cadets. While it is somewhat strange to see a democrat in the senate from Cambridge, it is doubtful if there could be found a more earnest student of state problems in their many intricate details than was Sen. Macleod on all occasions. He is at present serving on the recess committee on insurance. He was born in Prince Edward Island, June 30, 1870, and received his education at Harvard University and its law school, receiving an A. B. in 1891, A. M. in 1892 and an LL. B. in 1899. He is a member of the Economy Club, Colonial Club, Citizens Trade Association, Masons, Odd Fellows, Elks, Red Men.

Daniel D. Mahoney.

Hon. Daniel D. Mahoney of Chicopee, representing the 2d Hampden senatorial district, came to the legislature for the session of 1906, heralded as a radical labor man, and his advent was looked upon with rather doubtful eyes for a time. But the men who have served with him during his two sessions have come to regard him as anything but the fire-eating, socialistic advocate they expected to meet. There is nothing of that kind in the make-up of the big-hearted, good-natured "Dan," as he is familiarly called by nearly every one on the hill. He is a labor man, in the strictest sense of the word, and he has been loyal to the cause throughout his state house career, but he has not been unmindful of the fact that organized capital, as well as organized labor, had some rights which were entitled to the respect of members of the general court. Moreover, the senator has been a practical, and not a theoretical, labor man. Oftentimes the labor representative has been inclined to insist on his demands, regardless of the conditions existing at the time the demands were made. He has not stopped to consider that his ideas, while perhaps logical in theory, would not work out well in practice. As a result of this many times labor has been opposed strenuously, when the use of a little tact and consideration on the part of labor herself would have brought about a better feeling;



concessions would have been made which might have helped to better the conditions of the workingman, even though they might not be all that the walking delegates desired. Sen. Mahoney has been tolerant, but none the less forceful, in his labor advocacy. He has believed in taking half a loaf, when he has found that the demand for the full loaf would not be considered. And that kind of a labor representative is not to be considered in any other light than as a healthy companion and colleague. That is why the senate closed the session of 1906 with considerable respect for him and welcomed him back again last January for his second term. He is now making a campaign for a third term in his district, and while there are rumors of opposition in certain quarters, the chances are in favor of his holding his popularity with his constituents in sufficient numbers to warrant his confidence in his renomination and reelection. Sen. Mahoney was born in England, and was educated in the public schools. He first worked in a lumber mill, and for the past 16 years has been a brewery worker. He served as alderman of his city for three years, and was city marshal in 1904. In the senate of 1906 he was a member of the committees on labor, engrossed bills, agriculture, and the recess committee on Sunday laws. This year he has been on labor, prisons and railroads. The last-mentioned place gave him an opportunity to be identified with one of the most important propositions of the year, the settling of the much-dreaded "merger" question. The senator worked hard with his colleagues on this matter, and to their efforts the solution of what at one time seemed destined to be a serious and complicated matter is due. Sen. Mahoney is a member of the Foresters, Eagles and Red Men.

John J. McManmon.

Hon. John J. McManmon of Lowell, who has represented the 8th Middlesex senatorial district on the hill during the past session, won his election on the democratic ticket in a district which ordinarily sends republicans down to the state house. The contest was a sharp one. Many things contributed to make the election of a democratic candidate a possibility, but the senator must be given the credit of having availed himself of the opportunities presented in such an able manner. But he had shown his ability as a vote-getter before he tackled the senatorial fight. He had previously been elected to the house of representatives from



his own city, and the odds against him were fully as great in proportion as they were during the strenuous contest of last fall. It was back in 1904 that he was a member of the house. He had tried for the place once or twice in years previous, growing stronger each time, but falling short of the number of votes necessary to overcome his republican adversary. Finally he landed and served as a member of the committees on payroll and drainage. The next year, 1905, he was absent again, the republicans mustering their strength and accomplishing his defeat. He came back smiling to the house of 1906, and then branched out into the larger field and came to the senate at the beginning of the last term. In the senate he was given membership on the committees on public health and agriculture. Neither of these consumed any great amount of his time and he was able to do much for his people along other lines. Because of his membership on public health, however, he is entitled to a good share of the credit which came to that committee for pushing along the work on the three new infirmaries for the care and treatment of those afflicted with tuberculosis. No member of the committee was stronger in his advocacy of this proposition, and no more worthy measure has ever been passed by any state legislature. He was also a hard worker in behalf of the overtime bill and other labor measures. While the overtime bill was assured of its passage even before the session of the legislature opened, nevertheless the senator and the other friends of the bill did not let up in the least in their efforts to make sure that no harm should come to it through carelessness on their part. Sen. McManmon was born in Ireland, and was educated in the public schools. There is talk to the effect that he will have strong opposition the coming fall. He will probably get the democratic nomination without much trouble, and he can be depended upon to make the going pretty strenuous for his republican opponent, whoever he may be.

James J. Mellen.

It is not very often that a Boston senator gets a third term in the upper branch. In the case of Sen. James J. Mellen, who presents the 2d Suffolk district, he has served already three terms and has decided not to be a candidate again. The district last year was changed, so as to take in part of East Boston, and even with that addition and the fact that there were other candidates in the field, Sen. Mellen went right in and won out the district, an unusual feat in democratic politics in Boston, and



it would seem to indicate that he has a strong hold on the political affections of the people to accomplish such a thing. He began his political career by an election to the house in 1902, and he was returned for two more terms. During this long and useful service in both branches, he has been called upon to serve on some of the most important committees which gave him a great insight to the business of the state and helped him in making one of the most energetic members of the upper branch. Of a quiet disposition and seldom heard in debate, he had his share of the legislative work to perform, and that it was well done can be best attested by the fact that his long term of duty has been his reward. Being well informed, as he was, in the affairs of Boston, it was natural that he should be placed on metropolitan affairs, which committee has much to do with the city of Boston in the line of legislation; and being of the political party that was liable to attack, because of Boston being a democratic city, Sen. Mellen's influence had something to do with stopping what he considered a partisan propostion to probe into the affairs of the city without giving the people most concerned a chance to say a word one way or the other. Sen. Mellen was born in Boston, March 30, 1875, and was educated in the public schools and at Comer's Commercial College. He was assistant assessor in 1898 and 1899. He was first elected to the house in 1902, serving three years. In the lower branch he was a member of the committees on constitutional amendments, fisheries and game and libraries. He has been in the senate since 1905. In the upper branch his committee assignments have been education, labor, liquor law and metropolitan affairs.

John J. Mitchell.

The city of Marlboro, which forms an important part of the 5th Middlesex district, has always enjoyed a prominent place in the legislative history of the state, and has sent some of the ablest citizens to both branches. This year that city was particularly fortunate in having as a member of the upper branch Sen. John J. Mitchell, who was born in that city in 1873, and a young man of pleasing personality and of con-

siderable ability. Graduating from the public schools he entered Boston college, from which he graduated in 1895, and from there he took up the study of law in the Boston University. In 1903 he served his first term in the house, and on the completion of his fourth term, he was elected to the senate, where he has just wound up a term of usefulness to his city as well as to the entire state. For Sen. Mitchell is one of those young men who has broad, constructive views of men and things, which has made him an ideal senator. His was a place of prominence from the first day he entered the legislature, being placed in his house service on such important committees as election laws, street railways, and metropolitan affairs, on all of which he proved to be a conscientious member, attending to his duties with commendable zeal. In this



year's senate he was given places on the committees on water supply and federal relations, and no doubt, if he should return to the senate, which is among the possibilities, he will next year be assigned to work commensurate with his standing and experience as a member of both house and senate. Sen. Mitchell is well versed in the affairs of towns and cities and his influence was much realized in his membership on the metropolitan affairs, while he was in the house. On the rights and duties of street railways to the public, he maintained all through his career the firm position, that the public had rights and privileges which should be respected. While a democrat of the right kind, a "country democrat," he always displayed the breadth of thought and conception of the rights of others, that made him one of the fairest of political opponents when it came to a party issue. There were no flights of oratory to confuse or mystify the people; nothing but a plain statement of facts, honestly pressed, and an honest vote back of those opinions. Marlboro certainly has reason to feel proud of his legislative record, and the democratic party improves its chances of becoming a power every time it elects such men to either branch of the legislature. He can be depended upon to represent the true sentiments of Massachusetts for ideals in public purity and faithfulness, that are so essential in a popular form of government.

Harry P. Morse.

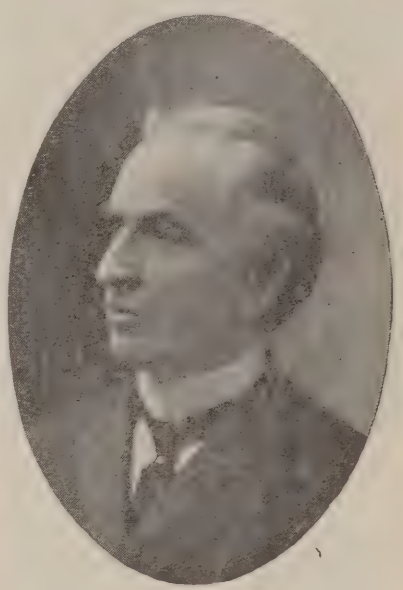
Sen. Harry P. Morse of Haverhill has put in three years in the house and one in the senate and is coming back for a second term in the upper branch with practically no opposition. He has won the confidence of his district and has held that of his fellow citizens of Haverhill from his first appearance in public life. A man of quick mental grasp and good judgment, he has a record of victories and comparatively few mistakes. There is nothing pig-headed about Harry Morse. It has been said of him that though having the courage of his convictions he is still ever ready to be convinced and will work conscientiously for any cause that appeals to him. He was a hard worker for the shoe machinery bill. As chairman of the committee on roads and bridges he has put in a year of solid hard work. The new Haverhill bridge, the Lawrence bridge and the automobile overspeeding act are fruits of his handiwork. Sen. Morse was also an active and energetic member of the committee on cities. He was greatly interested in the bills for better opportunities for physical culture of children in the Boston schools and that the Boston school committee better preserve the health of the children. He put in his hardest work for the new schoolhouse for his home city, for which Haverhill may expend $300,000, and for the commission which is to erect the building. He voted for the order asking the opinion of the supreme judicial court on the constitutionality of the shoe machinery bill as a matter of fairness, but he was counted for the bill from the beginning and never deviated from his loyalty to conviction. His district being in a measure agricultural Sen. Morse was interested for the bill to fix the standard of milk and voted for reconsideration of the adverse vote of the senate. He favored the bill for the exemption of veterans of the Civil war and their widows from taxation. He was against the joint use of tracks by street railway companies and he voted for the college taxation bill. Sen. Morse is a box manufacturer. His first advent into politics was as selectman and overseer of the town of Bradford, now a ward of Haverhill. He served in that capacity for five years and followed it with two years in the Haverhill board of aldermen. He was president of the board in 1902. The next year he was elected to the legislature, taking his seat in the house of 1904 and continuing for three years. He was on the committee on relations between employers and employes, on banks and banking of which he was clerk; on railroads



and on taxation, of which he was also clerk. He has been a steadfast republican from the start and is a member of the Essex County and the Haverhill Republican clubs. Sen. Morse is a Mason, a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was born in Bradford, July 29, 1854 and resides in Haverhill.

Charles N. Prouty.

Of the serious members of the senate, Hon. Charles N. Prouty of Spencer may be truthfully said to bear the palm. He is of the ultra conservative school of orthodox New England. A sedate and shrewd business man, one of the family of boot and shoe manufacturers that have made Worcester county famous for generations, he has naturally applied the same principles which have guided him to business success to his course in the senate. Mr. Prouty was brought into the lime light thrown upon the shoe machinery bill by his acknowledgement on Sen. Cassidy's initiative that he had paid probably the largest amount in leases to the United Shoe Machinery company of any individual manufacturer in the state, yet he opposed the bill. It was also brought out that the senator had once got the better of the company on a suit for infringement, but having made a good thing, he was still for the company and against the bill. Sen. Prouty has finished his second year in the senate and has been chairman of the committees on agriculture and parishes and religious societies, while serving beside as a member of the committee on mercantile affairs. He was deeply interested in the new legislation to minimize the danger of such boiler explosions as those which occurred at Brockton and West Lynn. He had his own bill which involved some radical innovations with reference to the material entering into the construction of the boiler and the use of rolled plate of peculiar process. Though not adopted Sen. Prouty's practical talk was listened to with great interest, and he evinced very careful study into the subject with which he was dealing. He was earnestly for the bill relative to the standard of milk. He voted against rejection of the bill for the exemption from taxation of veterans of the Civil war and their widows. The senator was opposed to the joint use of tracks by street railway companies. He interested himself in the state



forestry bills, by which an organized force of 321 forest wardens will soon be in the field for the protection of the woods. He also urged the passage of the bill to enlarge the corporate power of the Congregational Education society. Sen. Prouty for his earnest personality would be really missed from the senate. His smooth shaven face imparts the clerical aspect. One might not take him to be a business man. He was born in Spencer in 1842 and was educated in its schools until he went to Wilbraham Academy, whence he graduated to enter the shoe factory as his father and his grandfather had done before him. He held no political office until elected to the senate of 1906. Last year he had the committee on towns beside the committees before mentioned and from his intimate acquaintance with town meeting proved himself a valuable member. He resides in Spencer and votes the straight republican ticket.

Herbert S. Riley.

Education has been Sen. Herbert S. Riley's hobby throughout the session this year. He came to the senate from a district especially cut out for him when the division was made last year and Woburn was coupled on with Medford, Stoneham, Wakefield, Winchester and Arlington to make the 6th Middlesex district. The senator was born in Woburn and has always lived there, going from the public schools to Tufts college, whence he graduated in the class of 1882. Then he began life as a school teacher and when he came to the senate this year Mr. Riley found his natural field as chairman of the joint committee on education. In that position he has had much to do with the Lowell textile school bills; the bill to allow Radcliffe college to increase its holdings in real estate and to dispose of the same, and the change in the charter of Tufts, his alma mater, that the alumni might elect trustees of the college. He was instrumental in obtaining the passage of the bill by which the industrial education commission was authorized to investigate textile schools, and its members went abroad on a tour of the European centres of industrial education, from which they have but just returned. His committee also reported the changes desired in the charter of Boston College. Sen. Riley, from the instruction of youth, turned his attention to the law, and upon his ad-

mission to the Middlesex bar became a practising attorney in Woburn. He was appointed on judiciary and was of the four majority senators who reported the shoe machinery bill. He was consistently for that measure until its final enactment. He voted for the order for a recess committee on labor. He favored the bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in provision and grocery stores. He voted against the taxation of college property used for residential purposes by officers of the universities. Sen. Riley favored the joint use of tracks by



street railway companies. Beside his other committees he was chairman of the committee on libraries this session. He has been four years a legislator and is due to return for another year in the senate. He took his seat in the house from Woburn in 1904 and served three years, being on taxation and metropolitan affairs, and house chairman of the committee on constitutional amendments. The senator has been very active in Woburn politics. He served for 14 years upon the republican city committee, for nine of which he was chairman. In municipal affairs his tastes took him to the school committee of his home city, upon which he served 21 years, from 1893 to 1904, and for five years of his long term he was chairman of the board. He was born in Woburn, Dec. 20, 1859.

William R. Salter.

Sen. William R. Salter of Lynn came into this world just as the Civil war broke out



and has led a more or less strenuous existence ever since. He was born way down in Eastport, Me., and he has been a shoe maker, a newspaper man, a traveling salesman and latterly has taken to writing risks on the mutations of life as an insurance man. He started in as a solon in the house of 1899 and served five consecutive years in that branch of the legislature. Then he bided his turn and was elected to the senate last fall. The senator is tall and active, sprightly in his gait, with military shoulders, for he has done his turn in the Naval Brigade. His associates regard him as an all-round good fellow. In committee work he has had his share on public service, cities, federal relations, election laws, employers and employes, fisheries and game, of which he was house chairman, and insurance. The past session, his first in the senate, he has been chairman of the committee on drainage and has also served on harbors and public lands and mercantile affairs. The prince of punctuality Sen. Salter is the only member of the Lynn delegation of house or senate who has not missed a roll call. Although his associates from the shoe city were divided on the shoe machinery bill, Sen. Salter strenuously advocated it and took an active part in the debate, discussing the measure from the workingman's standpoint. He was the author of the bill, which is now law by the governor's signature, for the better protection of mechanics' tools left in buildings in progress of construction. Carpenters have so long complained at the petty peculations of hammers and jack-planes from the houses in which they were at work that the senator introduced the measure which imposes a maximum penalty of $100 or imprisonment not exceeding six months upon anyone caught taking mechanics' tools from such a building or with such tools wrongfully in their possession. Sen. Salter also took up the fight for the passage of the Spanish war veterans preference bill and was one of the mouthpieces of the veterans at the state house. Three times he succeeded by his own efforts in putting that bill up to the president of the senate upon a roll call and three times it was defeated by the president's vote. He favored all bills that were in the interest of labor and supported the measure relative to the hours of labor of workmen, mechanics and engineers for the eight-hour day. He voted for the bill to oblige street railway companies to carry lifting jacks on cars. He was for the Everett police court bill. In every matter of legislation for Lynn—the new high school, water supply, and municipal stable—Sen. Salter was an earnest advocate and to his efforts in the senate were largely due the final enactment and approval of the bills. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and resides in Lynn.

Winfield S. Schuster.

The 4th Worcester district has been represented in the senate of 1907 by a pretty solid business man, one who has been active in the woolen manufacturing industry of the country for several years. The character of service rendered by men of commercial experience is always to be depended upon. The professional man is often inclined to lean towards the theoretical in matters of government, and while he may be justified by all the rules of logic in assuming the positions which he takes, he is at times in danger of getting away from the hard and fast rules of commonsense upon which the whole foundation of American government is based. Hon. Winfield S. Schuster of Douglass, the subject of this sketch, is about as solid and conservative a man as the 4th Worcester district ever sent to the halls of legislation. He has little or no use for the fervid oratory which sometimes manifests itself in legislative procedure. He believes in getting right down to the practical side of every question, and when he tackles any problem it is from this standpoint and no other. It matters not that some eminent theorists may evolve some interesting solution of any one of the many complicated questions of the day. Unless the senator can be shown just how and why the solution will work out in a satisfactory manner, his support cannot be secured for it. And if he decides that he is opposed to that proposition it will take a great amount of argument and persuasion to change him. He is ever ready to listen to reason. He will talk any proposition over with any man who has an intelligent argument to advance, but once he decides upon the course he will follow—well, you had better pair with him. The senator was born in Pittsfield, December 28, 1855, and was educated in the public schools. This is not his first dip in the legislative waters, for he saw service in the house of representatives of 1902 as a member of the committee on public lighting. In the senate this year he has been chairman of the committee on public service, and has been given places on the committees on drainage, insurance and harbor and public lands. The chairmanship of the public service is a place where the services of a business man are needed more, perhaps, than in any other position. The numerous applications for increases and regulations of salaries of the various public officials require serious consideration, in order that the state may get the full benefit of the work of efficient men and at the same time be guarded against unnecessary expenditures of money for that work. Equally essential is the busi-



ness man on the important committee on insurance, which had so many intricate problems to handle during the recent session. His membership on the committee on drainage gave Sen. Schuster an opportunity to see that the rights of his constituents in the matter of sewage disposal were not trampled upon by the city of Worcester. There is talk of strong opposition to the senator from the democrats next fall, but the chances would seem to be in favor of his return. Surely the members of his own party, at least, have little reason to refuse him a renomination, and there is not the slightest indication that the republicans of his district have any disposition to do so.

James F. Shaw.

The 3d Essex district this year has sent to the upper branch Sen. James F. Shaw, of Manchester, and he has been in the front of the procession. His prominence in the republican politics of Essex county naturally had more or less to do with his appoint-

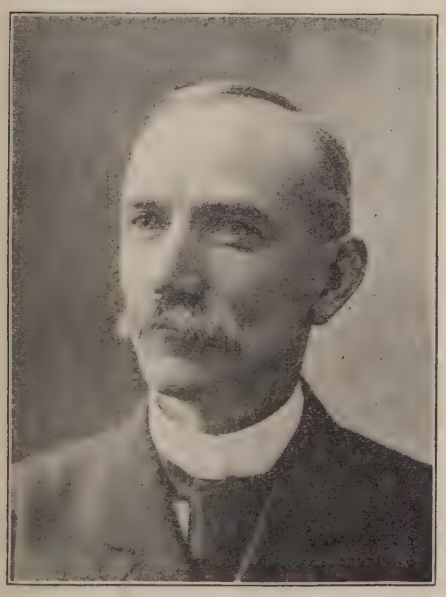


ment on some of the most important committees of the session, Pres. Chapple giving him the chairmanship of the committee on military affairs, as well as places on the committees on ways and means and rules, the latter being the guiding power of the senate. Born in Newburyport in 1873, the

son of former state treasurer, Hon. E. P. Shaw, who was a political power in the county, it was perfectly natural that he should inherit a love for politics and the busy whirl which the game causes. The campaigns his father made for a congressional nomination brought the younger Shaw more or less in contact with the leading men of the county, and it was not long before he caught the fever and made his wishes for a political career known. The attempt at first was encumbered with many obstacles, but he managed to overcome most of them, and was successful in educating a district to send a republican senator to Beacon Hill, after having had a good sound democrat for one term. Sen. Shaw has had a vast experience in street railway building and operating, so that the political incidents of his busy life are only side issues. In politics as in business he has achieved success, and at the conclusion of his coming term in the senate may attempt to go further in the game should conditions justify it. While not a speaker to any extent, his best political and legislative work, is done in the reading-rooms and lobbies, and that counts for success in the brief time he has been before the public gaze. His renomination and re-election to the senate are said to be assured, when he says the word favorable to a second term, and there is not much doubt of that coming soon, in view of the political plans he has mapped out for the future.

Elmer A. Stevens.

"The hardest working member of either branch of the state legislature" is the title given by many to Hon. Elmer A. Stevens of Somerville, senator from the 3d Middlesex district, and it is doubtful if any other member of the great and general court for the year 1907 would presume to dispute the Somerville man's right to this mark of distinction. In addition to his membership on the committees on constitutional amendments, parishes and religious societies, and prisons, Sen. Stevens was chairman of the committee on ways and means. The latter place alone is sufficient guarantee of the justice of the claim of the senator's friends that he has worked hard. He has been a perfect glutton for hard work, and to this abnormal appetite was due in large part the



success of that important committee in bringing in such reports as have given general satisfaction to all parties concerned. The senator is no novice in legislative work. He was a member of the house way back in 1896. He came back to the lower branch again in 1904 and served through the session of 1905, during which time he was chairman of public service, and was a member of cities and elections. He was elected to the senate of 1906 and has just finished his second year in the upper branch, with the indications in favor of his return next year, in spite of rumors of opposition in his own bailiwick. His desire for work was so well known to all who served with him that Pres. Dana last year named him as one of the special committee to sit during the summer recess and consider taxation matters, and this year he is again deprived of a summer vacation because his ways and means committee is trying to work out a more satisfactory handling and disposition of the state's finances. The senator has broadened perceptibly during his career on the hill. When he came to the house in 1904 his colleagues were inclined to regard him as somewhat intolerant. The proper regard for the opinions of others seemed to be lacking, they said, and he was not received with that full measure of good fellowship which forms such an important feature in the legislative life of any man. But much of that has passed away. The senator, while not deviating one whit from the course he has always pursued, has come to be admired for his faithful attention to duty, and his absolute loyalty to the views he entertains on any measure, large or small. It is only natural that as chairman of ways and means he should be called upon often to defend the reports of his committee on the floor. He has done that part of his work with the same faithfulness which has characterized his investigation of matters within the committee room. He has not confined his speechmaking to matters which have come from his own committee. He has been one of the most prominent in debate, and he has always been able to give a pretty good reason for his attitude. He was born in Anson, Maine, January 15, 1862, and received his education in the public schools. In the business world he is known as a provision dealer.

Arthur M. Taft.

After seven consecutive years of pretty efficient service in both branches of the state legislature, Hon. Arthur M. Taft of



Worcester, senator from the 1st Worcester district, has decided to retire from the state house, and already the campaign for the republican nomination in that section is being carried on by his would-be successors. But he will be missed on Beacon Hill. He has been prominent in nearly all the important battles in the great and general court since 1901. He first came to the house at that time and for the next five years he served, at different times, on most of the important committees in the lower branch. He was chairman of the committee on the judiciary for two years, was a member of the special committee which revised the public statutes and was for some time a member of the speaker's private cabinet, the committee on rules. He was a candidate for the speakership in the famous campaign which resulted in the election of Hon. Louis A. Frothingham as the presiding officer of the house, and although defeated he took his place as an ordinary member and gave the best that was in him to the support of successful adversary. During his senatorial career he has been both member and chairman of the judiciary committee, chairman of federal relations, and a member of the committee on rules. He has also served on labor and state house. This year was a particularly active one for the Worcester man. His committee on judiciary had some pretty knotty problems to solve, and there was hardly a day during the entire six months when the chairman did not have to take the floor to defend the course of his colleagues or oppose those same colleagues at times when they did not agree with the majority of the committee in its report. He was one of the foremost advocates of the passage of the shoe machinery bill. This was one of the most important battles which has been fought on the senate floor for years. The committee itself was divided, and the company affected by the bill had many friends who did everything in their power to defeat it. The bill of Sen. Vahey to allow juries to qualify verdicts of murder in the first degree by adding the words "without capital punishment," also caused considerable of a contest. On this matter the senate chairman strongly opposed the passage of the bill, and although defeated it can be said that the personal interest of the senator who advocated its passage had more to do with securing the final result than the real logic of the proposition would seem to warrant. In other words, while the logic of Taft was sound, the democratic senator had the votes.

James H. Vahey.

The democrats of the state senate this year had among their number a young man



who from the start of his term of service made a deep and lasting impression on the doings of the legislature, and although his district is regarded as a republican certainty, the prospects of the return of Hon. James H. Vahey are not so dark as they might be, should he decide to try for a re-election. This was his first year of legislative experience. That he has had experience in other lines of government is well known, for he has been on the school board of his native town six years, and to those who do not know the importance of the average country school board, it can be said that in town affairs, next to the selectmen, it is the most important town office that any man is called upon to fill. The work is no "snap," for much depends upon the country school board for the quality of the eduction, as well as the standing of the teachers; and Sen. Vahey in that capacity rendered a good account of himself for the schools of Watertown speak for themselves. He was next made a member of the town board of health, a position of more than ordinary importance to any town. As selectman for four years, he came into active touch with the internal affairs of the town. As a democrat Sen. Vahey has been of the original mould, and he has never wavered in his party allegiance, although around and associated with him were young men of his own profession, who found it more alluring to be of the other political faith. He was born in Watertown, December 29, 1871, and received his education in the public schools and at the Boston University Law School. Sen. Vahey deserves much credit for the manner in which he has forged his way to the front by his own efforts, for he had neither wealth or family heirlooms to look to for advancement. But he had, what is far more valuable, an honest and determined purpose to make an honest living, and with those ideas uppermost in his mind he has a leading part in the legal affairs of the state. His friends look to him to become a greater factor in the future, for he has the determination which is sure to land him on the top of the heap with his feet under him and his head erect. During the

legislative session recently closed he had the centre of the stage on more than one occasion, and he proved his fighting ability on the shoe machinery bill, the merger question and on his own bill for the abolition of the death penalty in murder cases. His committees were judiciary, of which he was a pronounced leader, education and towns, but it is not by his committee work that his ability alone is to be judged. His record is one for the democratic party to look to with pride.

Frank G. Wheatley.

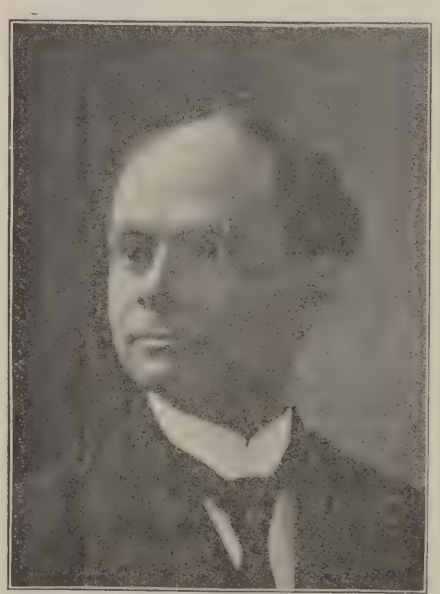
There was a little bit of a contest for the republican nomination down in the 1st Plymouth district and then Hon. Frank G. Wheat-



ley of Abington came to the hill to take his seat in the senate. The contest on election day did not amount to much, as the district is strongly republican. That is why there is every reason to believe that the senator will be back again in the senate of 1908, for his record of the past session would seem to entitle him to retain all the friendships which were so effective in bringing about his first success and enable him to obtain the support of at least one or two others. The doctor was no novice when he entered the senatorial chamber last January, for he had seen two years' service in the house of representatives, and had seized this opportunity to fit himself for the work in the upper branch. He was a member of the house in 1904 and 1905, serving on the committees on fisheries and game, water supply and public health, being chairman of the latter committee. He was given the chairmanship of the committee on public health in the senate of this year, and also did good work on the committees on counties and public lighting. But it is as chairman of public health that he will be best remembered. That committee this year had to hear the petitions for the establishment of three consumptives' hospitals and work out a proper solution of a problem which had been growing more vexatious every year for some time. The terrible scourge of tuberculosis, which had been the cause of so much suffering in this state, had to be wrestled with and properly handled. With the varying ideas and notions of the many faddists and theorists who believed they knew just what was the proper course for the state to pursue in this important work, the task before the committee was not an easy one. But the medical training of the distinguished senate chairman was more valuable and much more seriously considered by the members of the committee, and to this fact is due in a great degree the success of the committee in turning out a report which met with such unanimous approval from all the members of both branches. The senator has been an active member during the past session, both in committee and on the floor. He has attempted to do little speech making on the floor of the senate, but when he has taken occasion to defend the report of his committees he has been equal to the task. The doctor, however, does not believe that long-winded addresses are necessary as a rule. He prefers to talk things over with the members in the reading rooms and corridors, but he can talk with effect when he thinks the necessities of the situation call for talk. The senator was born in Woodbury, Vt., July 6, 1851, and was educated in the public schools and at Dartmouth college, graduating from the latter institution in 1879. He is a practicing physician, with a successful practice in his own section of the state.

Thomas W. Williams.

One of the men who has caused many a surprise in the local political field and who has knocked all calculation into smithereens more than once is Hon. Thomas W. Williams, the member of the senate from the 1st Bristol district. From the position of a reporter on the regular staff of the Providence Journal to the state senate is quite a jump, yet he was equal to the occasion, and has made good, on every proposition. As a member of the house he was very prominent and each speaker gave him the most prominent places on committees. In the lower branch he served on banks and banking, railroads, printing, public lighting, taxation, also on the recess committee on the latter subject, of which he has always made a most careful and comprehensive study. In the senate he has been equally prominent, being placed as chairman of two important committees—engrossed bills and election laws—at the same time serving with ability on the important committes on public service and street railways, making him one of the busiest members during the whole session. Sen. Williams demonstrated his political strength when he went in and captured the nomination for senator against such a popular opponent as the son of the late Gov. Ames. Born in Rhode Island, September 15, 1865, and educated in the public schools of that state, he turned his attention to newspaper work, and made a success of it. Sen. Williams has always enjoyed the confidence of the republican party leaders, and his quiet and unassuming manners have proven a tower of strength to him in the accomplishment of his duties, for while other senators would fume and fret he went along slowly, and quietly gained his point without the least friction. He was fortunate in taking a leading part in the election of two speakers of the house. In the campaign which made Louis A.



Frothingham speaker he was one of the most prominent advocates, and again in the campaign which made John N. Cole speaker, he was in the front of that battle and proved of great service in a contest which was most exciting while it lasted. Whatever success Sen. Williams has achieved, has been due to his own persistent efforts and industry, and that he made good his word on every occasion. That he will be renominated, there is not the least possible doubt, and as the district has strong republican tendencies, his re-election is practically assured.

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SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE

Hon. John N. Cole of Andover, Who Has Presided Over Deliberations of House of Representatives for Past Two Years.

Apart from those men who are today esteemed active candidates for high political honors in this commonwealth no man is more in the public eye than Hon. John N. Cole of Andover, speaker of the lower branch of the state legislature. There is no man, either, more thoroughly in the higher councils of his party than this same gentleman from Andover. There is excellent reason both for his prominence in the state and his place in republican inner circles.

Mr. Cole has been for five years a member of the house of representatives, and during the past two years has been speaker of the body. For the past 12 months his name has been associated with higher honors in the old Bay State. The very friends and advisers who made possible his election as speaker, absolutely against the entire field of recognized house leaders, two years ago, have not veiled their intention of making John N. Cole the republican candidate for lieutenant governor, "sooner or later," the soonness or the lateness depending very much on circumstances and conditions as the same are discovered to exist.

During the past two years the republican party in Massachusetts has been in peculiar straits. Republican majorities have been falling off at an alarming rate. Those reputed leaders of republican thought and action who were once effective in this commonwealth, had lost something of their cunning or whatever else they possessed which seemed to yield a hold on the people of the state. The republican state committee was no longer the "board of strategy" which it was once. Besides, there was much need of strategy, and there was no such need in the days of republican majorities which hovered about the 100,000 mark. The people were restless, politically speaking, and the discontent seized also the politicians. The enemy sought to make political capital where the most effective political capital could be made, namely, at the state house. The lower branch of the state legislature was deemed by the opposition most useful for purposes of political exploitation, and the attempt to use the chamber for this purpose has been made insistently for the past two years.

Fortunately, or unfortunately, as the situation may be viewed, Mr. Cole happened to preside during this delicate period. When Hon. Louis A. Frothingham was selected to lead the republican hosts in the city of Boston two years ago he yielded the gavel. Every republican leader in the state recognized at that time the need of having a strong, sagacious and able man in the speaker's chair. Two such men aspired for the place, Joseph Walker of Brookline and John N. Cole of Andover. Mr. Cole won, and Mr. Walker became one of his strongest and most sincere supporters, and together they have worked for the best interests of the commonwealth.

Speaker Cole has been speaker in fact as in name every minute since his election two years ago. The rosy path which his predecessors trod was not for him. It would have seemed strange to feet accustomed to a rather rocky road to have had such a path. All his life the Andover man had been used to hard work in business life and opposition of various kinds in political lines. But his experience in both directions left him peculiarly well fitted for the arduous work cut out for him as speaker. His shoulders were broad, his keen eye reflected the keen mind, and even his dearest enemy never accused him of lack of courage or "sand," as we call it.

His first year as speaker, 1906, was interesting. It was more than interesting at times. It was dangerous. There were knotty problems, touched here and there with "politics," to be straightened out. There was a lack of leadership on the floor. There were ugly rumors of graft and corruption. There was a tendency to break away from discipline. The district attorney of Suffolk was pleased to summon the entire body before the grand jury after the defeat of the bucket-shop bill. The majority of the members were deeply disturbed. There was one man who was built for the hour, and he never lost his smile. That man happened to be the speaker of the house.

For the manner in which he faced and met the situations created for him and the other members of the house a year ago, the republican party in Massachusetts owes much to Speaker Cole. Whether the leaders of that party recognized the fact at the time, or not, it is still true that many members of the house who had not "warmed" to the speaker before that time became his warmest friends and supporters. The speaker had been given a chance to show the stuff he was made of, and he showed those splendid aggressive qualities which are needed in the leader of today.

But the open attacks made on the legislature during 1906 were scarcely as difficult to meet and defeat as the more insidious efforts of the opposition during the past year. Mr. Cole was, of course, re-elected speaker of the lower branch at the beginning of the present year without a contest. He had the confidence and support of practically the entire republican membership of the house. The few discontented ones, whose discontent did not show itself till after committees were announced, did not have, singly or together, strength enough to embarass the speaker in the least. The speaker also had the sincere respect of the minority, for during his first year as speaker he had presided with absolute fairness and impartiality, and the minority looked for and expected nothing more, but wanted nothing less. By his own conduct in his first year as speaker, then, Mr. Cole had won for himself the confidence of the house. It was well that this was so.

For years the upper branch had been insistently looked to and esteemed as the conservative branch. The house might go wild, but the steady, conservative upper branch would right the wrong. This was before the year of grace, 1907. The senate of 1907 was not a conservative body. From a republican standpoint, it was not a strongly republican senate. It is true the democratic minority could count only 12 of the 40 members, but this was an excellent nucleus to start with, and practically every member of the minority was an active one. There were, however, five or six republicans in the body who might easily have been elected to the body as "independents." This independent vote plus the solid minority's vote made the outcome on certain important legislative propositions doubtful. Bills and resolves that in other years had been coldly turned down by the conservative senate were this year passed along by the rejuvenated body and sent to the house for concurrence.

This made the task of the house the harder, and it made the work of the speaker harder. At the very beginning of the session it was predicted by certain political free-thinkers that referendum and public opinions bills, for instance, would literally slide through the branches. The republican leaders in the state, reflecting not alone the sentiment of the republican voters of the commonwealth but of the people as a whole, were against such legislation. The legislature had gone on record against it year after year. The public opinion bill was proposed, and various elements got together to put it through. It was short-sighted, dangerous, and the forces behind it were mainly political. It offended the very spirit of the commonwealth. The advocates saw early that there was one man they had to reckon with and that was Speaker Cole, who was earnestly, admittedly, confessedly against the bill. His opposition was effective. It took courage to make the fight, but the bill was finally overwhelmed.

Tact and judgment were required to handle the various railroad problems of the year, and perhaps the most distinguished service rendered to the people of the state and the party to which he belongs, by the speaker was rendered by him in connection with one of these problems. The service on the Boston & Albany railroad during the first part of the present year had given the demagogue the chance of the session. The house, however, wisely advised, so discussed and disposed of the Boston & Albany matter that the railroad commission, trusted by all, was permitted to work out the problem on sane and just lines. But the legislative spirit had been stirred by the incident and the advisability of railroad leases was still in the air when the merger of the N. Y., N. H. & Hartford and the Boston & Maine was reported.

Fifty men started out to make political reputations. Some of them were in the house, some in the senate. They made too much noise, however, and their remedies were ill-considered. The governor took a hand and the attorney general took several hands. Speaker Cole saw the true situation, studied it and carefully prepared his own solution of the difficulty. He looked at the situation from the viewpoint, first of business man and legislator, and he considered the interests of the commonwealth. He counselled calm judgment and wise action. He believed the legislature should not record itself against any merger that might redound to the best interests of Boston and Massachusetts. He advised against rash action and, taking the floor, he told the house just where Massachusetts stood commercially and what her commercial interests demanded.

The house followed the speaker's judgment, after a very memorable debate in which Mr. Cole showed how deeply versed he was in matters affecting Massachusetts and her best interests.

His second year as speaker was, therefore, far more important than his first year, for there were more issues at stake which affected intimately the people of the whole state. He has led the way, assisted, it is true, by some of the best men in the lower branch.

It has been claimed that the speaker "dominates" the house. If by this is meant that the speaker's judgment has been very frequently followed by the lower branch in important controversies, then he truly has, on occasions, dominated the house. But there is nothing that savors of "bossism" in that domination.

During the past year the speaker has incurred some little enmities in certain directions and among certain men. A fair analysis will show, however, that the speaker's loyalty to his friends, which is unfaltering and insistent, must bear the blame. Mr. Cole has been extremely fortunate in his friendships. No one recognizes that fact more than the speaker and no one will go to greater extents for a friend than he will. In these days of ingratitude and "forgetfulness," so common in political life, we are beginning to doubt whether, after all, the loyalty to friends, which takes substantial form when possible, is really and truly an unforgiveable sin. If certain men had "sinned" in this direction a little oftener, they would have today a warmer spot in the hearts of their countrymen.

Speaker Cole will again preside over the destinies of the lower branch. He is in his 44th year, strong, rugged, warm-hearted. He is an eloquent speaker. In fact the republican party in this state has few more convincing speakers. His party needs his services, and never more than now. He has not only the qualities of a leader, but the qualities of the men who would lead now and in these times. His friends have been busy. They have carefully constructed fences in every part of the commonwealth. He is not a man of wealth. He could never run the rich-man's campaign, and his friends say he will not have to.

The speaker has no suggestions to make as to his political future. His rise has been rapid and the mantle of high authority has fallen on the shoulders of a country editor, who has never forgotten his very humble beginnings. He has won the fame that goes to an earnest, upright legislator and a fair, just presiding officer. As far as he personally is concerned, he is probably content to let the future take care of itself, and with the ceaseless efforts of his friends throughout the state it probably will.

Harry Lee Bagley

209 Washington St.

Room 2

SPECIAL AGENT

Manhattan Life Insurance Co



JOHN N. COLE

House of Representatives 1907

Gideon B. Abbott.

Gideon B. Abbott, who, for the second time, represents the 24th Suffolk district, is unmistakably popular and wields a large influence among the members. This latter quality is not exerted to any marked degree on the floor of the house, but in his personality and in his contact with his fellows; and yet "Gid" as his familiars call him, when he takes the floor has been generally successful because of his convincing manner in presenting a case. He uses neither preamble nor peroration; he gets right at the subject, presents the facts as briefly as possible, makes his deductions, speaking in a tone that itself conveys the impression there cannot possibly be any other assumption—and there you are. There was a time when oratory played no small part in the



halls of legislation and while it is now not without strength, the personal touch is much more potent. This Abbott early discovered and whenever he was particularly interested in a measure, he took occasion to see that the facts were presented conversationally in the reading room and corridors. His efforts in connection with the joint use of tracks bill were very potent, and he can be given the credit for the defeat of that measure in the house more, perhaps, than any other single member. His work on the resolve for the improvement of Neponset river was also a good example of how to "do things." At the time this bill came into the house there was a disposition to hold up all river and harbor improvements, and the eyes of the obstructionists were fixed on this bill. Abbott fooled them, however. While they were, figuratively speaking, lying in wait for it, he had it discharged from the orders of the day, under a suspension of the rules, and sent along to its various readings. It was a clever move, and saved the bill and its appropriation for the people of his district. He has been an energetic and painstaking representative and the talk of Dorchester is to the effect that having been faithful in one branch he may be called upon to give similar service higher up. Abbott is one of the youngest members of the house, having been born in Boston, May 4, 1874. In the business world he has been successful as a manufacturers' agent. He served in the Boston common council three years. He was born in Boston, May 4, 1874, was educated at Harvard, and is a Mason.

James S. Allen.

James Sidney Allen of Brockton might well be determined the "Oldest Roman" of them all in the house, for he has been "Dean" of that body for five consecutive years and will come back doubtless if his fellow citizens so declare. Mr. Allen is 76 years old, having passed his mile post on July 3. He was born in North Bridgewater, now included in the city of Brockton, made shoes for 38 years, then took up insurance, from which he is now retired, and has devoted himself to legislation for his fellow citizens, principally in the direction of their temperance and sobriety, since 1903. He was a member of the committee on liquor law of 1906, when the bars were let down in a number of instances as in the passage of the new 12 o'clock law, the Touraine bill and others, to most of which he was vigorously and conscientiously opposed. Mr. Allen has a sturdy independence of his own; is a hard fighter, and inflexible when his mind is made up on the right course to pursue. He never fails when duty calls, as he sees it, to rise in debate and take his part, however, unpopular may be the side which he espouses. But Mr. Allen is progressive, too, for a gentlemen of the old school, as he has indicated the present session when he has not hesitated in joining in the bowling over of the committee on ways and means when those economists sought to retard legislation. Mr. Allen's principal work the present session has been the re-embodied carriers bill relative to the "pony express" and its transportation of "juice" in no-license communities. He succeeded with the aid of the majority in the house in carrying his point on the amendment which gives to Brockton that which the majority sentiment in that city favors, as near an absolutely "dry" regime as it is possible to make. Mr. Allen took his seat in the house 43 years



ago, when Grant's guns were hastening to the death grapple with the Confederacy. He came back again in 1871, and then had two years in the Massachusetts senate of 1882-83. Brockton sent him to the house in 1903, and he has been coming every year since. Mr. Allen was chairman of the committee on liquor law this year and though frequently a dissenter to the reports of his own committee, he has succeeded in obtaining some things which that committee outvoted him upon. He has had his share of legislative committees and can tell an interesting story of how they did things 40 years ago.

Manuel Andrew.

Although Manuel Andrew came to the legislature this year from the city which is famous as the seat of Harvard University, Rep. Andrew acquired the science of political economy in the people's college, a barber shop. Having presided over one of the chairs for a number of years, he brought to the state house with him that ingratiating manner, that breadth of view and that clarity of thought that go with his profession. And he made many friends, all of whom hope to see him back again when John Cole reopens proceedings in January. For Andrew, in brief, proved himself a good mixer, as might reasonably have been expected, and in one term laid well the foundation of future usefulness. He made no speeches. A democrat, and a good one, he resisted what at times must have been an almost overpowering temptation to rush into the arena with a few burning words for the Pee-pul and "popular" measures. Wisely, perhaps, Rep. Manuel Andrew of the 1st Middlesex confined his activities pretty largely to the establishment of a broad acquaintanceship that would be invaluable during his second, third, fourth, fifth or subsequent terms. A few years, more or less, and members of the house of 1907 will disagree on the great question of: "Whose was the Most Eloquent Speech of the Session?" None will disagree about the personal popularity of the quiet and gentlemanly young man who so earnestly represented the voters of the



1st Middlesex district. Manuel Andrew, despite that flavor of the sea that gives a piquant touch to his name, is a native of the University City. He served two years in the Cambridge board of aldermen. He suited the voters across the Charles so well at city hall that the state house followed as a matter of course. Mr. Andrew was a member of the committee on metropolitan affairs, which made a record for itself. Too many young men come to the halls of legislation feeling that the ne plus ultra is Oratory on Tap. They must, they imagine, be ready with a speech on anything and everything. Today, taxation; tomorrow, the inheritance tax; the next day, the brown tail moth and his extinction. Who shall say that the Andrew way is not the better way? A house of Edmund Burkes would be apt to become tiresome. A house of Manuel Andrews would do the work.

Alvin F. Bailey.

Rep. Alvin F. Bailey of Barre, who represents the 3d Worcester district, is one of the older first-year republicans in the house who has been conspicuous in the work of the session. As a member of the committee on pay roll and clerk of the committee on education Mr. Bailey had as much as a first-year man ought to be expected to attend to. But he studied many public questions outside of his committee work. Many times he spoke from the floor of the house on pending questions and he always received respectful attention. He made particularly strong speeches against the bill to tax college property and the public opinion bill which provided for the submission of questions of public policy to the people. Mr. Bailey's prominence in Worcester county made him well known in the legislature immediately. He is a member of the Republican club of Massachusetts, president of the Naguay and Unity clubs and a Mason. He has been past master of Mount Zion lodge three times. His familiarity with educational work made him a valuable member of the committee on education. He is a

director in the public library of his town and has been chairman of the school committee for 20 years. Rep. Bailey was born at Winchester, Ill., May 25, 1840 and received his education at New York Central college, Col-



gate University and Meadville (Pa.), Theological school. For 28 years he has been Unitarian pastor in Barre. A veteran of the war of the rebellion, Mr. Bailey is prominent in the councils of the G. A. R. He served as sergeant of Co. H, 23d New York State Volunteers.

Lorenzo D. Baker, Jr.

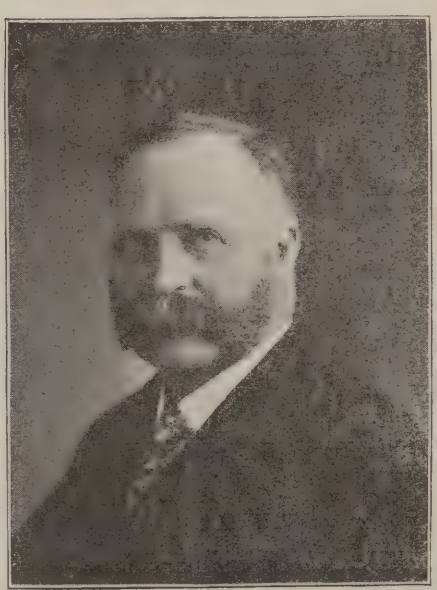
Each and every representative from the Cape is expected to keep a sharp eye on waterways. The problem of dredging and building breakwaters and securing landings is always of vital importance to that whole section. The long list of appropriations which have been secured in the past for this work is good evidence that the men have been up to the mark. Lorenzo D. Baker, Jr., the representative this year from the 3d Barnstable district, is fully up to the standard in all these qualifications. He comes pretty near being an expert on the matter of waterways and what is needed for their improvement, and he has shown it by his work on the harbors and public lands committee. Because of his steamship in-



terests it has always been taken for granted that he has known what he has been talking about, and the committee has yet to find that it has been led astray in anyway. Mr. Baker is a Cape Cod boy. He was born in Wellfleet in 1863, and was educated in the public schools of that town. Because of his family interests he went naturally into the steamship business, in which he has shown clear judgment and skill. The business of the family in Southern and Cuban waters is too well known to need any description in detail. He is a Mason, a member of the Boston Art Club, Republican Club, Massachusetts Club, the Boston Marine Society, and the Quincy and Wellfleet Yacht clubs. He was U. S. consular agent at Port Morant from 1884 to 1901, and was acting vice-consul for Sweden and Norway at the same place from 1889 to 1894. He is also a life member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Arthur W. Barker.

Rep. Arthur W. Barker of Lynn, in his three years in the house, won his spurs for independence of thought and action, and for conservatism. Mr. Barker proved himself a good balance wheel on the committee on taxation in the house of this year. He showed his independence by his vote on the Spanish War veterans' bill, when he alone of the eight members of the Lynn delegation voted against the engrossment of that measure, but he voted for the soldier's gratuity bill against Gov. Guild's veto. A man of quiet parts, but of considerable acumen and native shrewdness, Mr. Barker proved himself a forceful man in his committee on taxation. He is a state of Maine Yankee, born in East Stoneham, 60 years ago. Naturally, coming from the piney woods, he graduated a carpenter and has become a successful master builder. He has made his home in Lynn for many years and has represented the shoe city for three successive sessions, sticking always to the same com-



mittees, libraries and taxation. He was chairman of the former this year. Mr. Barker stood with the shoe machinery bill with the majority of his delegation in the house. He was the only man from Lynn who didn't believe in permitting fishing in salt water on the Lord's Day, and voted against the Nichols amendment to the Sunday bill. Mr. Barker's theory was that if one couldn't fish in a pond, he ought not to fish in the sea, and he voted "no" accordingly. He is held in high respect in Lynn and might get a fourth term, but whether he does or not is problematical. Rep. Barker is a Sir Knight of Olivet Commandery, F. & A. M., and is prominent in Odd Fellowship, in encampment and lodge. He has not essayed oratorical parts and therefore has rarely been heard in the strenuous debates of the house, but has failed but once to be in his seat on a roll call, and that on the question, of passing the bill for court sittings at North Adams over the governor's veto.

Frank A. Bayrd.

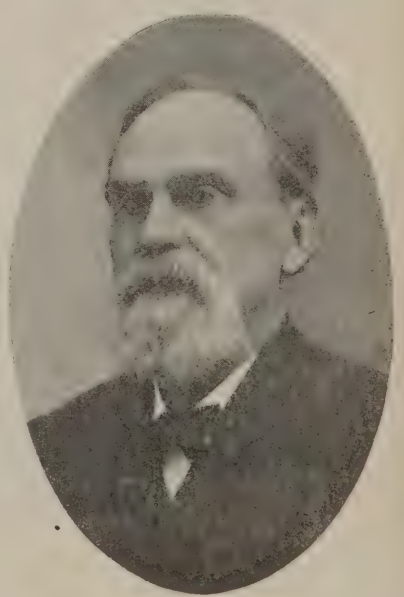
Rep. Frank A. Bayrd of Malden is a Lynn boy. He was born in that city September 1, 1873, but came to Malden when a year old and was educated in the Malden public schools. He took a course in Boston University, but early struck out into the newspaper field as a reporter and working into the suburban press became in time publisher of the Malden News. A year ago he established the Melrose Evening News, the only daily paper in that growing city. Mr. Bayrd has had two years on the committee on railroads and was deeply interested in the merger legislation. He has been especially active in republican politics, and was chairman of the Ward 6, Malden, republican city committee for ten years. He was an alternate at the last republican national convention from Middlesex. Mr. Bayrd is a member of the Massachusetts Republican



Club; of the Massachusetts Republican Editorial Association, the Malden Club and the Masonic fraternity.

Joseph E. Beals.

Hardly a republican in the legislature can boast of the prominence which Rep. Joseph E. Beals of Middleboro bore in the councils of the republican party in its infancy. He organized in 1856 the local republican club in his native town and for more than half a century has been zealous in solving the problems of party leadership and municipal government. When John C. Fremont, the first republican nominee for president, was chosen, Mr. Beals was but a youth. He attended to the details of the Fremont club organization and was elected its secretary. Four years later he was made president of the Lincoln and Hamlin club. Mr. Beals is serving his first term in the legislature, where he has been a hard-working member of the committees on liquor law and towns. He has shown a strong interest in temperance work, having accepted a place on the



liquor law committee at the earnest solicitation of temperance people all over the state. He has for 49 years been a member of the Sons of Temperance. Mr. Beals represents the 7th Plymouth district. He was born in Middleboro March 18, 1834. He is a graduate of Pierce academy. In early life like many young men of his time Mr. Beals taught school. He also followed the trade of a printer and bookkeeper. As soon as he was able to vote he began to interest himself in the management of local affairs. He

organized the public library association and for 30 years has been secretary and treasurer of it. Through his efforts the town of Middleboro has a water works system, at the head of which he has been for the past 22 years. As the present superintendent it is his business to look after any detail from the putting in of a meter to the floating of bonds. Eighteen years ago he organized the co-operative bank. He is secretary and treasurer of that. He has held the town offices of selectman and assessor many times. In the legislature Mr. Beals has made his influence felt on many issues and his quiet businesslike way of handling public questions has gained for him a high place among the first-year men in the house.

John C. Bennett.

For the first time in several years the Springfield delegation has included a democrat, John C. Bennett, of the 4th Hampden district, and he has proven himself able to give a considerable measure of strength to the Springfield representation. He has been heard from frequently in debate, and has gained the reputation of talking only on subjects that he has special information upon, and talking clearly and to the point. The result is that early in the session the house began to give him attention. Like many of the more experienced legislators who know best how to obtain success in the house, he is a popular man in the reading room, where his opinions expressed with striking originality always obtained him attention. Three measures have especially interested him—his ice bill, his old employes pensioning bill and the attempt to obtain a free employment bureau for Springfield. Before the committee on mercantile affairs he conducted all along his fight for some legislation to act as a check on any unjust charge in the ice business, and although the opposition was strong in numbers and men, the committee gave him a favorable report, incorporating legislation which met with his desires in the anti-monopoly bill. His activity on the free employment bureau measure is appreciated in Springfield. In the committee on public lighting he left his impression, so that the committee always reckoned on him before it decided upon anything. Mr. Bennett was born in Boston, April 2, 1872, has worked as a machinist and foreman machinist since he was a youngster and was chairman of the democratic city committee in Springfield at the time of his



election. In 1905 he was president of the William L. Douglas club, the most effective democratic organization ever formed in Springfield.

March G. Bennett.

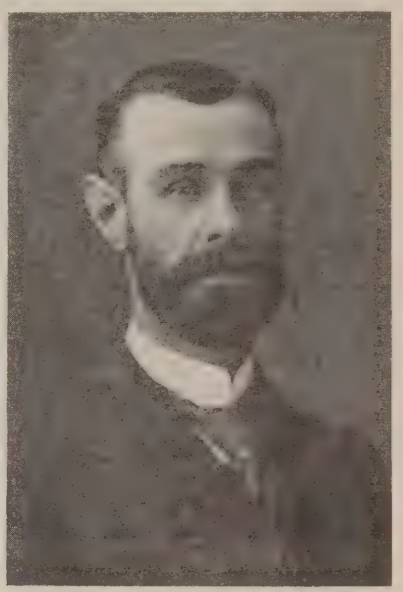
March G. Bennett, who retires from the house as the representative of Ward 11 to devote himself to his business, stands out as an economist in the session of 1907, for it was Mr. Bennett's aim and purpose to secure the consolidation of the metropolitan commissions into one board, thereby saving some thousands of dollars to the commonwealth and Greater Boston. He might have succeeded had it not been for the Charles River dam commission and Pres. Pritchett's disinterestedness, coupled with a previous arrangement by which the Charles River dam commission was to go out of existence in a couple of years any way. Mr. Bennett found it impossible to combat the effect of Mr. Pritchett's attitude that if the state thought it could get along more cheaply without the commission it ought to abolish it. Such negative opposition was not easily met when his old committee on metropolitan affairs immediately jumped to the opposite conclusion that if Pres. Pritchett was so ready to retire, he was a good man for the commonwealth to hang on to and hence it was just as well not to disturb things. But that did not feaze Bennett. Of rather interesting personality, a fighter for everything which appeals to his convictions, he made the battle just the same for his bill in the house. Mr. Bennett has completed his fourth term in the house, and now abjures political strife at least for the present. He began in the Boston common council, where he served three years, and at the same time took four years on the republican city committee from his ward. Then his constituents sent him to the house, in which he took his seat in 1904. His service was on metropolitan affairs from the beginning until this year, when he refused any committee appointment and chose to be a free lance on the floor. He voted for the appointment of a committee to consider the advisability of cancelling the Boston & Albany lease and for the recess committee on labor. Mr. Bennett was opposed to municipal lighting plants. He favored local option by dis-



tricts in Boston on the question of granting liquor licenses. He voted for the bucket shop bill and was recorded in the affirmative for the Cambridge wire conduit bill. He was paired in favor of rejecting the public opinion bill. Mr. Bennett voted yes on engrossment of the bill for the direct nomination of state and county officers by direct plurality vote. He was for the Charles River basin subway bill, and for the shoe machinery bill. Mr. Bennett was born in Errol, N. H., 38 years ago. He was educated in the Boston schools. He is general manager of Samuel Cabot, Inc., manufacturing chemists. He is a member of the Middlesex Club.

Fred L. Beunke.

Rep. Fred L. Beunke of Cambridge is one of the energetic members of an energetic Cambridge delegation in the legislature. Mr. Beunke is a republican and represents the 2d Middlesex district, having completed his second term in the house. Mr. Beunke is a member of two important committees—public charitable institutions, of which committee he was this year elected clerk, and election laws, one of the most important committees in the state legislature, having in it such questions as the public opinion bill and the corrupt practices act. In his work in behalf of the great state institutions Mr. Beunke has been distinguished. He worked very hard for the bill appropriating money for the giving of additional land to the Worcester hospital for the insane. The object of this is to keep apartment houses away from the hospital and provide for recreation grounds. He has studied carefully the conditions obtaining in all of the other institutions, and is regarded as one of the best informed men on that subject in the entire general court. Mr. Beunke is an old resident of the district which he represents. He was born in Cambridge, June 15, 1856, was educated in the Cambridge public schools and began early his business career. He is now proprietor of the largest periodical store in the city. Besides, he is a director in the Reliance co-operative bank and a member of the investment committee. He is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, a member of the Royal Arcanum, the New England Order of Protection and be-



longs to the Cambridge Republican club. For two years he served in the Cambridge common council and for two years in the board of aldermen.

George F. Birch.

Rep. George F. Birch of Milford has a hobby on undrawn poultry. He was the father of a bill, which, however did not gain the recognition that was hoped for it this year, because Dr. Charles Harrington, secretary of the state board of health, saw the light and acknowledged that after the ex-



periments of his inspectors as to whether poultry should be drawn or undrawn before being put in cold storage, that fowl kept better with their "innards" retained than if they had been drawn, and the Birch bill therefore was laid on the shelf; but that could not disturb Mr. Birch's innate good humor. Blessed with a generous retundity Rep. Birch is at once one of the broadest and jolliest men in the house who dearly loves his fun. He was born in Milford 59 years ago, but he doesn't look it. He has acquired a comfortable competence as a provision dealer and his intimate knowledge of the business rather phased some of the pure food faddists who came up against him at the hearings before the com-

mittee on public health. He still hopes that when Dr. Harrington and the state board of health complete their tests as to the merits of drawn and undrawn poultry that his contention in favor of drawn poultry will be sustained. This has been Mr. Birch's third consecutive session in the house. His committees have been public health, libraries and taxation and he was recognized by the speaker with a place on the recess committee on fire insurance, which is to report a codification of the laws next January. Mr. Birch was much interested in all the measures reported from his committee on the corporation tax, that the whole be taken by the state, rather than an apportionment of a part given to the cities and towns, on the taxation of stock transfers and in the inheritance tax bill which was finally enacted. He was educated in the public schools of Milford, and has resided there from boyhood.

Elias B. Bishop.

Rep. Elias B. Bishop of Newton, is one of the new members who was brought into the lime light in the house by the shoe machinery bill, being one of the dissenters upon that measure and being given the opening on that side in the debate. It was a rather hard position for one learning the ropes in the legislature, but Mr. Bishop's presentation showed diligent study into the controversial points of the question at issue and the law involved. As a graduate of the Harvard Law School, Speaker Cole picked him for the committee on judiciary, and Mr. Bishop found enough to do with the mass of bills which poured upon the docket of that committee this year. He was born



in Newton in 1869, and was educated at Phillips. He entered Harvard with the class of 1894 and on graduattion, finished in the Harvard Law school, from which he came to the Suffolk and the Middlesex bar in 1897. Mr. Bishop is of thoughtful mien, smooth shaven and with much of earnestness in the expression of his face. He entered politics early and was an alderman of Newton for three consecutive years. He has some good oratorical ability on occasion and in the view of his veteran associate on judiciary "Bishop is a digger." He is a member of the Massachusetts club, was one of the society men in college, and is also a well known Boston and Newton club man. Mr. Bishop, it is anticipated, will be returned for the legislature of 1908.

Charles B. Blair.

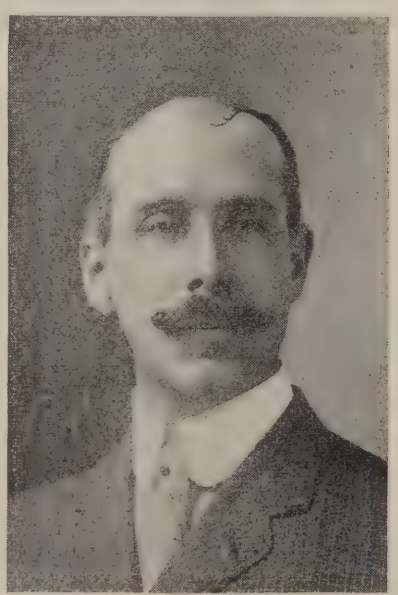
Charles B. Blair of Warren is of that class of men from up state who have been trained for years in town affairs, entrusted with all the responsibilities that their own localities had, and thus developed into the material for about as sane and stable legislators as can be gathered in the commonwealth. Town clerk 15 years, town treasurer, 16 years, selectman, overseer of the poor and tax collector—it all goes to show his fitness for deciding on the questions before the house. In the legislature he has been a man who has not attempted to speak frequently, but a man whose good judgment has been noticed by his fellow members, and whose opinion in the reading rooms has been frequently sought. In his committee on public lighting, he has been rather active, doing his share in blocking the effort to get extreme and radical legislation out of that committee this year, an effort that was backed by some pressure. Mr. Blair was born in Warren, April 10, 1852, went through the public schools and



a commercial college. In addition to performing all his public duties, he is a coal dealer and a successful one. He is a Mason, Knight Templar and Shriner.

Charles V. Blanchard.

Rep. Charles V. Blanchard, who has been elected two years from the strong republican 26th Middlesex district in Somerville, is one of Speaker Cole's confidential lieutenants on the floor of the house. Mr. Blanchard is one of those whose hard party work and faithful study of public questions has made him an exceedingly strong man in the republican delegation. This year he was placed for a second time on the important committee on public lighting and he was also named as a member of the committee on rules, which is the speaker's cabinet, dealing with questions of procedure. The speaker is himself chairman of this committee. Mr. Blanchard was made clerk of the committee on public lighting. He



has, moreover, devoted much attention to the various important public lighting questions which for two years have come before the legislature. Mr. Blanchard has been a member of the republican city committee of Somerville for seven years. He was president for the years 1905-06, and is now treasurer. Last year he was a member of the committee on the revision of the taxation laws. One matter in the present legislature that is of great local significance to the city of Somerville is the bill under which Alewife brook is to be improved. This caused a long wrangle before the committee on metropolitan affairs, which had voted to report against the entire matter when Mr. Blanchard discovered that the improvement might be delayed indefinitely by the proposed action of the committee. He jumped in at the last moment and effected a compromise between the various cities and towns interested. Mr. Blanchard was born at Cambridge, Feb. 2, 1866. He was graduated from the public schools, attended commercial college and became an expert financial manager. He is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Knights of Honor.

George H. Blodgett.

Early in the session Rep. George H. Blodgett of Sheffield, of the 8th Berkshire district, obtained notice because of the fact that he is the member who has to travel farthest to reach the sessions of the house, passing through Hartford to get to Boston. As the session progressed he showed that this handicap on steady attendance was not affecting his attention to duties, and he proved this conclusively when twice he made the long journey to Boston and back so as to be on hand in case of fights on the shoe machinery bill, both occasions occurring when otherwise he would not have needed to make the trip. On the committee on towns he gave faithful service. This committee does not often have many contests, but its members have to give more careful attention to bills and faithfulness is appreciated there. Of the western members he has been one



of the most popular. His district gave him no local bills to look after, but he took part in the North Adams court sittings bill fight, opposing the measure vigorously on behalf of the southern part of the county. Of general matters, he was most interested in the shoe machinery bill, which he favored, and the Sunday laws measure, on this question taking the stand that some of the hardships of the existing law might properly be removed. He was born in Sheffield, July 29, 1862, was educated in the public schools, and for 10 years was a member of the board of selectmen. He is a farmer and horse dealer.

G. Arthur Bodwell.

The house has no more energetic member than Rep. G. Arthur Bodwell who has just finished his second term in the legislature. Mr. Bodwell lives in Salem and represents the 19th Essex district. He is a type of the clear-headed republican that one might expect to find coming from the republican stronghold of Essex county. Mr. Bodwell has served two years on the committee on public lighting, which has the duty of solving some of the most perplexing problems in the legislature. In addition to that Speaker Cole put Mr. Bodwell upon the committee on federal relations this year. One local matter for which the Salem man worked hard and long was that turning the care and maintenance of armories over to the state, thus giving Salem the relief she has been demanding. Mr. Bodwell has been con-

spicuous for his work in the affairs of his city as well as for his party work. He was for two years in the Salem board of aldermen, and for six years chairman of the board of health, a position he now holds. He has served two years as chairman of the republican city committee, is a member of the Salem Republican club and a member of the famous Essex club. Mr. Bodwell was born in Salem, July 4, 1859. He was educated in the public schools and learned the



trade of shoe cutter. He is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and secretary of the Charitable Mechanics Asociation.

Charles E. Boivin.

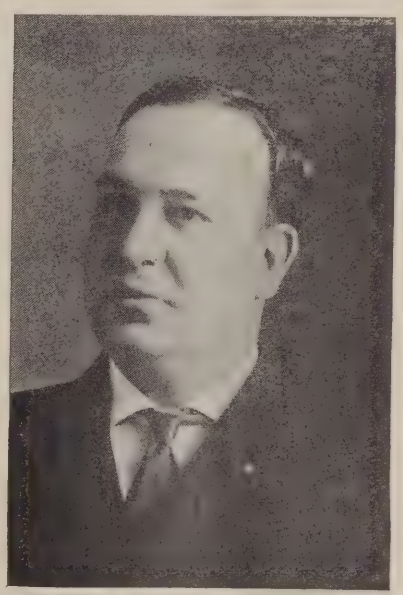
Rep. Charles E. Boivin of Fall River, representing the 11th Bristol district, is one of the first-year members of the lower branch who has certainly made good on the hill. Mr. Boivin belongs to the French-Canadian element which has wielded so much influence in republican circles during the last few years, and he has been influential in bringing his countrymen into the fold. For years he has been doing organization work in various parts of the state. He knows the French people all over the commonwealth, and he has spent much of his time in preach-



ing to them the gospel of republicanism. Blessed with an ability to speak well and write well, he has been able to do a great deal of good among these people, and the leaders of his party cannot fail to recognize him and his worth. In the legislature during the past session he has been a kind of free lance. His two committee appointments, education and parishes and religious societies, have not burdened him with work and he has been able to get around among the members with greater freedom than if he had been tied down to long hearings and executive sessions of any committee. When he took the floor in debate he secured and held the attention of the house. He has a good command of the English language, and speaks with a force which carries conviction. Coming from the city of Fall River and representing a constituency which so strongly demands better conditions for the laboring people, he was a tower of strength in support of the overtime bill and other measures designed to assist his constituents. But he did not confine his efforts entirely to "labor" matters. He took an active interest in all propositions which were brought before the house for consideration, and no man was better posted on the real inside meaning of every bill which was presented. Mr. Boivin was born in St. Francis, Quebec, December 12, 1872. He received his early education in the public schools and supplemented this with periods of study at Quebec Seminary and Laval University. Practically all of his life has been devoted to newspaper work, and he has been identified with the leading French journals in the country, as well as being employed in the same profession with some of the daily papers in his own city. In his own city, also, he has served as registrar of voters. He holds membership in the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias,, Fall River Bowling Green Club, U. S. J. B. d'A., and numerous other French organizations.

Fred E. Bolton.

Fred Bolton has become so much of a fixture at the state house, is so much in the public eye when matters of moment to the



metropolitan district are on the tapis, that the man in the streets, who soon forgets, is apt to lose sight of the fact that this promising career was begun at Boston city hall and grew to large proportions in the republican city committee. Mr. Bolton represents the 21st Suffolk district in the city of Boston, but folks are also apt to forget about these details. Not that the voters of Ward 21 have any cause to complain, for they haven't. Bolton is a big fellow—big physically and large politically. He is one of those quiet big men who are always more or less of a power in politics and legislatures. He listens well, and he smiles. This year Bolton showed the results of a trial term. He evinced a grasp on affairs from the start of the session. He was instrumental as a member of the committee on metropolitan affairs in giving Mayor Fitzgerald the authority that the mayor at one time thought he wanted, to probe into the financial condition, history and possibilities of Boston. He was active, too, in the other matters of particular importance that came before this most important committee. In addition to these demands, Rep. Bolton held a post of peculiar dignity and worth as chairman of the committee on federal relations. Sometimes this position is one of more or less empty honor. This year, there was the Jamestown exposition and the question of proper representation of the Bay State. Fred Bolton, splendid example of Massachusetts vigor and manhood, went along with his committee. The Virginians sat up and took notice. Then they took notice some more. The former chairman of the republican city committee knows how to do these things, for is he not a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company? And a Shriner? Bolton was born at North Andover in Essex county. Not yet 40, observers of the game political declare with the tongue of prophecy that higher honors await him.

Alexis Boyer, Jr.

The active and brilliant delegation from Worcester county on Beacon Hill has no



member more worthy than Rep. Alexis Boyer, Jr., democrat, of Southbridge, who represents the 5th Worcester district. Mr. Boyer is serving his first term in the house, but the ease with which he took hold of public questions has led many a house leader to suppose that the young man was a legislator of wide experience. Worcester county has had a number of big questions in the general court this year and was fortunate in sending so many able men to care for her interests. There was the sewerage question, the purchase of wider recreation grounds for the Worcester insane hospital, besides the question of giving the state the taxes accruing from corporation franchises, all of which kept the young Worcester representative very much on the busy list during the entire session. He was a member of the committee on public charitabl institutions, a committee which has much to do with the supervision of the great state institutions for the criminal and the insane. The question of giving pensions to prison officials would have been quite sufficient to keep one man studying an entire year. Mr. Boyer came to the legislature with a solid training. He had been auditor of the town of Southbridge for the years 1901-02, three years on the library committee and for four years he had served upon the board of selectmen, two years as chairman. He was born in Southbridge, January 17, 1875, and has lived in the town all his life. He was graduated from the high school in 1894. Mr. Boyer has been prominent, not only in town and county politics, but in many fraternal orders. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Red Men, the Eagles, St. Jean Baptiste, St. Peters society and the Cercle Canadien.

William M. Brigham.

Everybody at the state house knows Brigham of Marlboro. No other living member has served as long consecutively as has William M. Brigham. If he comes back next year it will be his tenth session. Mr. Brigham is always a republican, if not by caucus indorsement, then by that of his republican constituents in defiance of King Caucus. No other member of the house can equal his record of success in that regard and his only competitor in the house is "Tom" Davis of Salem who is but one year behind him in the length of his term. Mr. Brigham was born in Marlboro just as the civil war was approaching its close, Jan. 23, 1864. He went from the public schools to Boston University, graduated in 1889 and has been a practising lawyer ever since. Just 10 years after graduation he took his seat in the house. He has varied his work with that of associate justice of the Marlboro police court and as a trustee of es-

tates. He was chairman of the republican city committee for six years. Mr. Brigham has tried about all the principal committees of the legislature during his long and varied experience. He has had judiciary, constitutional amendments, rules, revision of the statutes, election laws, governor's message on street railways, and now the recess committee on fire insurance, but if one was to ask him what was his real love, the answer would undoubtedly be cities, of which he has been house chairman for a longer period than usually falls to any member of the lower branch. Mr. Brigham is the father of the old-age pension bill; he has fought hard against capital punishment; he has



had more individual bounty or gratuity bills for old soldiers in his jurisdiction than any ordinary member; he started a bill against the United Shoe Machinery company which went through the house last year and was defeated in the senate. Mr. Brigham renewed the fight this year with all of his intensity, and although his particular bill is not the act which the governor signed, he was one of the leaders in favor of the bill reported by judiciary and one of the most vigorous in the debate. Ex-Sen. Schofield found for his soldiers' gratuity bill no stronger adherent than Mr. Brigham. The latter naturally fought the bill to prevent independent candidates from using the designation of any regular political party and that bill was killed. Mr. Brigham was an advocate of woman suffrage. He resides in Marlboro but will be much at the state house this summer.

Deloss M. Bristol.

Among her shrewd unobtrusive men of affairs Massachusetts has no member of the



legislature of 1907 to surpass Rep. Deloss M. Bristol who lives in the picturesque town of Winthrop and represents the 27th Suffolk district. Mr. Bristol has distinguished himself during his first term in the house by the diligence with which he has followed the affairs of his town in the general court. Early in the session Winthrop came to the state house asking to be reimbursed for her expenditures incident to the building of the sea wall at the crest, and nobody who appeared before the committee on metropolitan affairs made a cleaner argument for the town. Mr. Bristol has been a member of the committees on labor and libraries. To the former committee has he devoted considerable attention on account of the prominence which committee had this year with such matters as the overtime bill, the picketing bill and the anti-injunction bill. It was one of the most important committees in the state house and contained some of the most skilled men in the general court. Mr. Bristol has been active in town politics. He is at present a member of the Winthrop town government association which bears the same weight in local affairs that Good Government associations do in large cities. He has been a republican all his life. He was born at Flint, Michigan, December 25, 1851. He came to Massachusetts when a very young man. Mr. Bristol is a lumber dealer and one of the most prosperous business men in his town. His large interests have led him to say that he might not be able to accept another term in the house. But his fellow townsmen and associates in the legislature have urged him to come back for the customary second year.

Charles H. Brown.

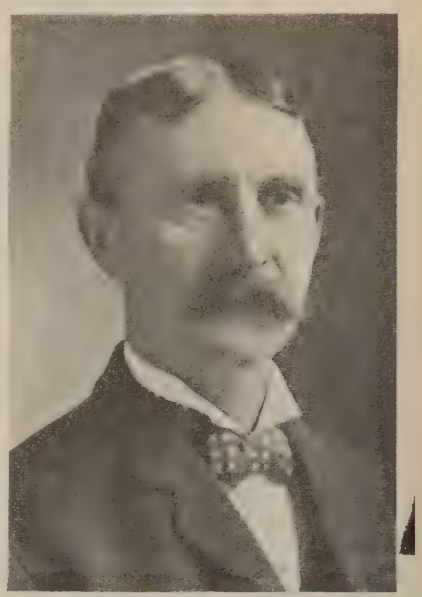
Rep. Charles H. Brown of Medford, is one of the new members of the house who has made good this session. Medford is a



strenuous school for city politics and Mr. Brown got his training from two years in the board of aldermen of that city. He was actively interested in the question of the new city charter for that city which was threshed out last year by the committee on cities. His fellow citizens promoted him to the house at the election last fall, and Speaker Cole put him upon the committee on banks and banking, where Mr. Brown has made so good a record that his indorsement by his constituents for another term may be confidently expected. Mr. Brown was actively interested in all the bills reported by his committee, chief among which was the act for the capitalization of trust companies, which permits a reduction of the capital stock to be subscribed from $200,000 to $100,000. He was also interested in the savings bank insurance bill. His committee also reported the bill giving to the bank commissioner the examination of trust companies and partnerships organized, among the Italians and Poles principally, to receive deposits of money from residents of foreign extraction, the transmission of money from this country to the relatives and friends abroad and the sale of steamship tickets for European ports. Heretofore such partnerships and companies as have been organized in the Italian quarter were under no specific law and it was possible, as sometimes happened, for the so-called banking association to scoop in the funds of the poor foreigners who trusted them and then close its doors. Now all such partnerships and companies are under a maximum penalty of $1000 for violation of the new law. Mr. Brown is a Green Mountain boy by birth. He was born in Vermont Jan. 19, 1879 and was educated in the public schools of Massachusetts. He is in the metal furniture business and takes an active interest in society and public affairs. Mr. Brown is a member of the Medford club, as well as of the South Medford Republican club.

James H. Bryan.

One of the most popular first-year men in the house, without question, is Rep. James



H. Bryan, although for that matter this was not his first experience, for he had served in the house of 1878 and served well. Every man in this year's house knows him and he is always the center of a group when he is in the reading room. At the same time, the house learned to place a great deal of confidence in his judgment and discretion. He has not been a frequent speaker, but again and again he has risen and given the sane, calm view on questions that were being worked up with more or less frenzy. He has been effective in this, making votes every time. One instance was when the house was getting excited over the bill to prohibit lawyers from hiring runners to solicit business. His discussion saved that bill, a bill by the way which grew out of a measure he introduced for the lawyers of Hampden county bar. Another instance was on the bill to override the railroad commissioners and immediately order new fenders for trolley cars. In his vote he has been equally conservative and judicial. However, it is on the committee on railroads that he has made his judgment felt most. To him is due to a large extent the reasonable solution of the Boston & Albany situation, and to him is due the acceptance of the Boston & Albany resolution by those legislators who were fighting for the revocation of the lease. On the Springfield riverfront bill he has been a power in the committee. Mr. Bryan was born in New Jersey, 1843. He has been a succesful merchant and business executive in Westfield for a number of years, holding many town offices also. He is a Knight Templar.

Timothy J. Buckley.

Timothy J. Buckley, a democrat and a second year man from the 4th Suffolk district, enjoys one asset, among many, that may well be the envy of every other legislator. When Buckley speaks, floor and galleries unite in the declaration: "This young man is sincere!" And sincerity is not to be copied, not to be simulated, not to be made to order any more than one can make a heart flush out of four hearts and the ace of spades. Buckley was born in Cork, which may explain some of it. Perhaps, on the way over, he was hung by the heels out of Blarney Castle. Whatever the history, the convincing eloquence of Buckley is an admitted fact. It almost convinced the house, on one memorable occasion, that Charles Sanger Mellen should be brought back to Boston in irons and set up on the Speaker's platform to answer as many ques-

tions as Charley Dean and McEttrick and Norman White might have to ask him. Mr. Buckley was a member this year of the committee on harbors and public lands. He attended to all the duties of the position and he was seldom absent from his desk in the house. He made a successful effort on behalf of the employes in penal institutions, and his voice was also heard effectually on most of the more important questions of an exceedingly long and important session. In no stronger way can the zeal and perserver-



ance and worth of a young attorney be shown than to say of him that he got his law at the evening law school. It spells self-sacrifice and pluck. Such is the story of Buckley of Charlestown, who maintains the social and fraternal side of life by membership in the Knights of Columbus and the Foresters of America.

George A. Bunting.

Rep. George A. Bunting of Methuen is one of the first-year men in the house who got a reputation for assiduous committee work. He had the honor upon the announcement of the committees to be placed upon the committee on taxation, which had before it this year a number of the most important taxation problems in the country. Mr. Bunting has made a study of this subject, and was able to help the committee out on many occasions when some abstract question of extreme difficulty



would arise. He made a special study of the inheritance tax and college taxation. Mr. Bunting introduced into the legislature a bill for the state supervision of fire insurance, a matter which created considerable comment at the time, and one in which Mr. Bunting is deeply interested. This question is to be taken up by the recess committee on fire insurance created by a resolve of the general court. Mr. Bunting has been one of the most faithful men in the house in his attendance. He has a pleasant, frank manner which has won for him many friends. Mr. Bunting was elected on the republican ticket from the 5th Essex district, which embraces the town of Methuen. He has lived in this locality practically his whole life. He has served on local political committees and is recognized as one of the most efficient party workers in Essex county. Mr. Bunting was born at Lawrence, August 31, 1868, and received his education in the public schools.

Andrew J. Burnett.

Of the popular members of the house is Rep. Andrew J. Burnett who represents Melrose, the old district which has once been honored by the selection of a speaker. He has just completed his second year and was selected by the speaker for the recess committee on insurance which has just begun its summer work. For 18 years Mr. Burnett served on the republican town and city committees. Before that he was a member of the town finance committee, having intimate connection with the spending of the public money. After that he was an alderman from his ward for four consecutive years and then his fellow citizens sent him to the house. In 1906 he was on the committee on public lighting which reported the bill which was enacted, giving to Boston 90-cent gas and providing that the Boston Consolidated Gas company might invest the excess of its clear profits beyond the amount of its dividends in securities in which savings banks of this state are authorized to invest. This year Mr. Bur-



nett has served as the clerk of the committee on counties and on the committee on liquor law, both of which have had important matters before them. The committee on counties considered the proposition of the county of Essex for a new $400,000 court house, which, however, that county didn t get although it was permitted to borrow $300,000 for the erection of its new registry of deeds building. On the liquor law committee Mr. Burnett was particularly interested in the common carriers bill, which puts a damper on the "pony express," so called, that had become a nuisance in no-license communities. Mr. Burnett was born in Charlestown in 1860 and graduated from its public schools. He is a plumber by trade. As a member of the recess committee he will have a hand in the codification of the fire insurance laws which are to be reported to the next legislature. Mr. Burnett was very much interested in the matter of equalizing railroad fares. He introduced a bill looking to this end and while not able to secure its passage, will present it again upon his return next year. For the committee on counties he also reported appropriation bills covering county expenditures for 10 of the 14 counties of the state. He also made a good fight in the house for the Sunday liquor bill. Even the other members of his committee felt a little bit timid about the prospects of success on this last proposition. Burnett plugged away at it, however, and succeeded in getting favorable action from the house.

Alfred S. Burns.

Rep. Alfred S. Burns of Plymouth, who is serving his first term in the house, has the honor of being one of the few democrats who represent a republican district. In accomplishing things for his district Mr. Burns has achieved remarkable success in the legislature. He came to the state house with certain definite views regarding legislation and was placed upon the committee on harbors and public lands. This year the



committee has been unusually active in handling questions affecting the harbors and public lands of the commonwealth. Mr. Burns contributed to its work by slipping in a measure to provide for an appropriation of $80,000 for the dredging of the channel in Plymouth harbor. The bill requires that $20,000 shall be expended each year for four years. Under the guidance of the Plymouth man this bill slipped through the legislature with surprising ease. Its importance to Plymouth as well as to the state at large can hardly be overestimated. It means that the Plymouth Cordage company, instead of shipping its $7,000,000 in material by rail into Plymouth, will be able to use Massachusetts steamers on the new water route, which will be shortened as the Cape Cod canal is cut through. The biggest cordage factory in the world is located here, so that Mr. Burns' work in getting the bill through means much to the 2000 hands employed there, as well as to the town and the industry of the state. Mr. Burns made a fight for pensions for prison officials. For many years he has been prominent in local politics. He has been chairman of the democratic town committee and is an ex-member of the board registrars, the position that he was obliged to give up when he became a candidate for elective office. Mr. Burns is an Odd Fellow. He was born in Plymouth, February 6, 1860, and has lived there all his life. He is a merchant. Another little matter that is of great local importance is the fight that he made for the bill requiring the state to take over the armories. This means that the town of Plymouth gets $30,000 for the new edifice within her borders.

Clenric H. Cahoon.

Rep. Clenric H. Cahoon of Harwich is counted as a very conservative legislator, but he is none the less aggressive and a hard fighter. He has taken a prominent part in debate this year. One of his hardest fights, in which he was victorious, was that on the old-age pension bill which he reported with a reference to the next general court for the committee on legal affairs. He took the ground that the legislation was unnecessary and would entail a great deal of expense. He was also opposed to the allowing of restrictions on Buzzards Bay and spoke in favor of opening the bay, saying that such action was only consistent with the fishermen's rights and privileges. He was a dissenter to the Sunday law bill reported by the committee on legal affairs, taking the ground that the amendments to the present law presented in the Katzmann bill go as far as changes should. Mr. Cahoon is a republican and is serving his first term. He was born in Harwich, February

4, 1875. In 1893 he was graduated from Harwich high school, studied at a commercial college in Boston and entered the employ of the Enterprise Rubber company. He received his legal education at Boston University and was admitted to the bar in 1901. He started practice in Harwich immediately. He has been chairman of the republican town committee, and has finished a three-year term as chairman of the board



of selectmen. Mr. Cahoon was elected last fall without a contest, the democrats having made no nomination. His is the 2d Barnstable district, and the custom prevails of sending a man for two terms. Mr. Cahoon is a Mason and an Odd Fellow.

Timothy F. Callahan.

On one or two memorable and important occasions during the session the house heard from a slender young man of studious appearance who may be said to be in appearance typical of the coming young Boston democrat. This was Timothy F. Callahan of Ward 9, who, none of his confreres will be surprised to learn, was at once legislator and Harvard undergraduate. Mr. Callahan is an orator of promise. He is alert, imaginative, fiery. His speech on the public opinion bill was one of the best efforts in a hopeless cause. Born in Boston in 1881, Callahan was one of the juniors of the house and one of its most presentable and most popular members. Studied in repose,



it was hard to understand how this comparative stripling had ever come to the front in a fighting ward where nothing comes to him who waits. To see Callahan of Harvard in action, however, was to understand. Speaker Cole assigned the young gentleman to the committee on election laws, where he found everything to his liking and where he stood with Chairman Luce of Somerville, except when he had to take sides with Neighbor Curley of the senate in favor of a bill to keep a voter from participating in a caucus—in Boston—and afterwards signing nomination papers. The opposition promptly branded the measure with the name of "Curley," and so killed it, but not until "Tim" Callahan of Ward 9 had almost convinced the house, against its will, that here was one of the most righteous measures ever sent to a legislative body by the honest minority of an honest committee. Mr. Callahan will be heard from later. He may drop out of the house temporarily, to devote all his time to the curriculum at Dr. Eliot's, but it will only be temporarily.

James B. Carbrey.

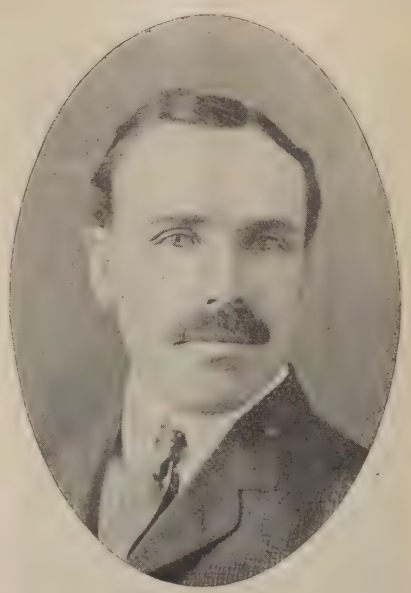
Rep. James B. Carbrey of Peabody has been one of the extremely energetic members of the democratic delegation in the legislature this year. He represents the 11th Essex district and is serving his first term. Very early in the legislative session Mr. Carbrey distinguished himself by presenting a bill to provide for the keeping of medical and surgical appliances in factories. The casual observer would say that so humane a measure ought to go through an assembly without a word of opposition, and yet it was hotly contested. Mr. Carbrey led the fight for his measure, relating accident cases which had resulted fatally from the lack of prompt help to the injured, and the house sent his bill through in spite of the opposition. Another matter that Mr. Carbrey supported was the appropriation for a courthouse in the town of Beverly. Mr. Carbrey



has paid special atention to the needs of the town of Peabody, having obtained permission for the town to borrow $75,000 for public improvements. Mr. Carbrey was born at Lowell, January 16, 1854, and is by trade a morocco dresser. For many years he has been active in the town affairs of Peabody. Since 1899 he has been assessor. For 18 years he served as a member of the democratic town committee. He is a member of the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters. Mr. Carbrey's committee on street railways is always one of the hardest worked committees in the legislature, and a man who would do nothing but study the questions presented before him there would find that he had all one person ought to do. Mr. Carbrey has been congratulated by his friends in both parties in the legislature for his success in his first year.

James Chambers.

James Chambers, elected as a republican to the house from the 24th Middlesex district, is among those who did not break into politics through a side door conveniently left open. He had to fight his way along through hard circumstances. Mr. Chambers is serving his first term in the house, and how he happened to get there is a little political story by itself. It seemed that after Mr. Chambers had been chairman of the Everett board of aldermen he would have been glad to retire but consented to run again with the understanding that a certain friend of his was not going to run. The friend in question did run and defeated Mr. Chambers by a few votes. When the friend came up last year as a candidate for the house Mr. Chambers also became a candidate, just for the sake of settling the fight. He won out and moreover he has made good in the house. One of the first measures that was presented was from the committee on constitutional amendments of which Mr. Chambers was elected clerk. This provided for the removal by the governor of justices of the peace. It is a measure which has been approved universally by the press



of the state. This year there has been pending a matter of great moment to the district represented by Mr. Chambers. This is the extension of the Elevated from Sullivan square. To this measure he offered an amendment giving property holders along the route the right to sue for resulting damages. Mr. Chambers was born in Ireland, December 8, 1864, and came to the United States when a very young man. Through his own exertions he got an education in the public schools and learned the trade of a metal broker. He is married and has six children.

William E. Chester.

Ward 12, Boston, has not been so strongly and surely republican during the past few years as it was formerly. The democratic party has been making inroads into what was at one time a republican stronghold, and on more than one occasion has been able to elect the candidates of the party to places at the state house. This year, how-

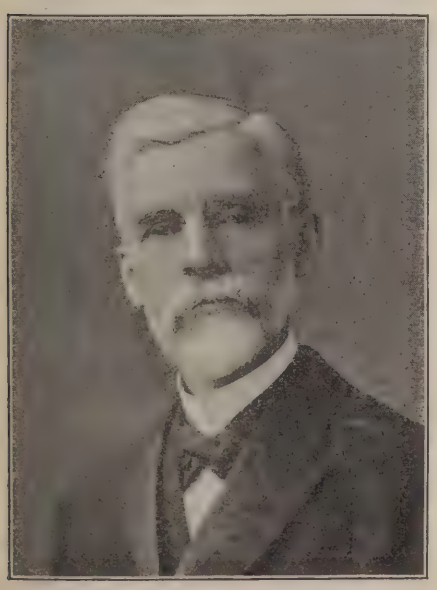


ever, the republicans were successful in landing both of their men. William E. Chester, who represented that ward in part in the lower branch of the state legislature during the session recently closed, served on two important committees which brought him out as one of the hard workers in the general court. His position as a member of the committee on liquor law was perhaps the

more important. That committee, made up as it was this year with a pretty good sprinkling of ultra-conservative temperance men, was feared more than a little by the interests, which had their capital invested in the liquor business. They were expected to cause all sorts of havoc with the laws at present on the statute books regarding this business, and at the same time it was supposed that they would attempt to have enacted still more restrictive legislation to curb the "demon rum." It was owing to the careful attitude of such men as Chester that the committee was held within proper bounds and finished the year with a record second to that of no other committee in the entire legislature. On the committee on state house Rep. Chester was also influential. That committee had to consider the important problem of enlarging the state house and providing additional room for several of the departments. It was a complicated question, and the committee finally decided that the whole matter ought to be referred to a special recess committee which would devote its whole time to satisfactorily disposing of the matter. In this position the committee was sustained by the whole legislature unanimously. Rep. Chester was born in Boston, April 4, 1865, was educated at the public schools, and has been master of properties at the Boston theatre for 17 years. He was a member of the common council for two years before coming to the state house. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, Red Men, K. P., Knights of the Golden Eagle, and the Theatrical Mechanics Association.

Ezra W. Clark.

Rep. Ezra W. Clark of Brockton is a harmonious running mate for the "Dean" of the house, Rep. Allen, his colleague, for the two have many characteristics in common, though Dr. Clark is 11 years the younger. Each has the same conservatism of thought and action; both were most energetic for the old soldier from Brockton, fighting strenuously to influence the house to pass over the governor's veto the bills to pay gratuities to the two Brockton veterans which came up almost at the close of the session. Dr. Clark has completed his third session, having been first elected to the house in 1905. Dr. Clark has served on election laws, counties, printing, constitutional amendments and this year was chair-



man of the committee on public service, in which he became deeply interested. That committee reported the bill, subsequently amended and finally enacted into law, which provides for the retirement of all veterans of the civil war in the employ of the state on half pay, and will do much for the introducing of young blood into the departments. He voted for the public opinion bill at every stage. Dr. Clark is full of energy, hale and vigorous, and ready at all times to combat for or against a measure in debate. He was born in the shadow of the Green Mountains, in Glover, Vermont, 65 years ago next October. Coming from the public schools he fitted for the practice of medicine in the O. L. Institute and Newbury Seminary, graduating from Jefferson Medical College in the class of 1870. He is a practising physician in Brockton. Dr. Clark is a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Manchester Unity Odd Fellows. Dr. Clark is evidently a firm believer in keeping the government close to the people, as shown by his speeches and votes on questions along this line.

Henry S. Clark.

While the republicans may be in the minority in Boston they have had a good representative on the committee on cities in the legislature in Rep. Henry S. Clark of the 24th Suffolk district. Grounded with a pretty accurate knowledge of the devious ways of Boston city hall management, by reason of two years' service in the city council, he has been able during the session to sit quietly in his seat in the committee room and clear up more than one mooted point in the minds of his fellow members. While it was said that he gave to the minority republicans a representative it should also be said that the positions which he has taken really worked to the best interests of the citizens in general in the way of blocking extravagance in expenditures. When Clark found that there was no intention of allowing some of the widening projects to take place in Dorchester, where the needs were urgent in some cases, he decided very promptly that if the Dorchester needs were to be shunted to one side, there



was little excuse for giving it to other sections, and a number of other down town projects went by the board. He held that the Dorchester people who had bought homes in that section deserved protection and a guarantee, and it was owing to his activities in part that the plan went over for a year. He took considerable interest in helping along the project of dredging Dorchester bay, and he has hopes of another year bringing about some change of front on the clearing up of the Neponset river—one of the most important propositions yet to be handled. Mr. Clark was born in St. John, N. B., in 1858. He was educated in the public schools and is a builder. He is a Shriner, Odd Fellow, A. O. U. W., and belongs to the Gentlemen's Driving Club, the Ashmont Social Club, Columbian Yacht Club and Republican Club.

Samuel F. Coffin.

A wide acquaintance has Rep. Sam Coffin of West Newbury, the genial Essex democrat from the domain of the "Rowley pigeon." Mr. Coffin is one who ever recognizes the will of the majority, as was shown when on one occasion he was dispossessed of his seat on a recount by one vote. He accepted his defeat philosophically, which caused his townsmen to think so well of him that the next time the occasion came round he was triumphantly elected by a margin which his opponent could not gainsay. Samuel F. Coffin has ever had the confidence of his constituents; for eight years he was town treasurer and was tax collector for ten. He has just completed his second session in the house. Naturally his tastes fitted him for agriculture, on which committee the speaker at once placed him last year, and on which committee he faithfully represented the West Newbury Farmers club as well as the community which he served. This year he has had the same committee and that of parishes and religious societies in addition. Coffin of a sociable temperament; a dry joker and fond of a good story. Especially was Mr. Coffin interested in the bill relative to the standard of milk. No measure from the committee on agriculture has been more hardly fought. Twice the committee had it before them and twice was it reported to be finally buried in the senate. Mr. Coffin be finally buried in the senate. He was very earnest in behalf of the bill to revive the Boynton Bicycle Railway charter, and to his efforts in large part is due the suc-



cess of that measure. His friendly services did more to bring about the favorable action of the legislature than all the impassioned oratory of the aged inventor has accomplished in years. Mr. Coffin will be 56 years of age next December. He was born in West Newbury and brought up on the farm. Now he is interested in real estate and is comfortably fixed. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the American Order of Foresters. Mr. Coffine resides in West Newbury where he has lived all his life.

Ellenwood B. Coleman.

Ellenwood B. Coleman from Nantucket is the successor of Capt. "Bill" Dunham, but is not the "old salt" that genial skipper es-



sayed to be, for he is the homeopathic physician of the island and was born there 35 years ago. That he is no tyro on fishing, however, he has practically demonstrated by his service on fisheries and game this year in which he has shown himself an expert on scallops. Dr. Coleman was given

plenty of work for a new member. He was also made clerk of election laws—a position which is no sinecure with Rep. Luce as house chairman. The doctor's greatest interest was in the protection of the pinnated grouse of Martha's Vineyard and the islands, the deepening and improvement of Nantucket harbor as well as the bills for the harbors on the Cape Cod shore. He also was much interested in the Buzzard's Bay bill to remove the restrictions on fishing which was turned down by the house. Dr. Coleman has the natural conservatism of his profession and the sturdy independence of the islander. He has been one of the quiet members of the house, but a worker in committee. On election laws he has generally stood in accord with the majority of his committee and has been a painstaking clerk. He is a graduate of the Coffin School of Nantucket and studied the practice of medicine in the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College. He was for a long time in public affairs on Nantucket, being upon the school committee for 15 years and for five years one of the selectmen. He was chairman of the board prior to his election to the house last fall. He is also a member of the board of health of the island. Prominent in Masonry, he is a Knight Templar, a member of the Odd Fellows, Red Men and the John B. Chace Engine company.

Frank Collette, Jr.

As a member of the committee on state house Rep. Frank Collette, Jr., republican, of Spencer took an active part this year in the solution of a very vexed problem, the carrying out of the suggestion of Gov. Guild



that the state house be extended so as to accommodate the state departments. Mr. Collette, who has devoted considerable attention to the study of architecture, spent a great deal of time on the $2,000,000 proposition in his committee, and it was due in no small part to his efforts that the committee bill which provides for the lateral extension of the state house was finally pushed through the legislature and signed by the governor. Mr. Collette was also a member of the committee on drainage which had to deal with a number of important sewerage problems. In Worcester county politics Mr. Collette is a well known figure, having for years borne a part in the councils of the French republican leaders. He is a member of the Franco-American club and he is a very active member of the Naturalization club of Spencer, which is famous for its organization work among new French citizens. Mr. Collette's first year on Beacon hill has won for him the friendship of every man in the legislature, with whom he has been thrown in contact. It has been said that diligence in committee work is a better test of fitness than constant oratory on the floor of the chamber and the Spencer man has responded to this test. Among business men of Worcester county Mr. Collette is widely known. He is a trustee of the Spencer savings bank, a prominent clothing dealer and notary public. He is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters. Mr. Collette was born in Spencer in 1871. He received his education at Farnham college. He represents the 6th Worcester district.

James J. Conboy.

James J. Conboy is the Tammany Club representative in the legislature from Ward 17, Boston. Because of the fact that his colleague is an independent, Conboy has had to really do the organization work of two men, but to his credit he has been able to meet the demands. Those acquainted with the helping spirit of the organization



which has been built up in Ward 17 can easily appreciate that this is no small task. Mr. Conboy is a particularly quiet, energetic member. There is very little of buncomb about him. When he talks it is because he has something to say, and not because he imagines that there is a chance for a ten-strike in the gallery. One of the particular legislative matters in which he was interested this year was the measure for the widening of Hampden street. It was not allowed, but Conboy compelled the complete attention of the committee to the project and opened the eyes of a good many to the real demand for a change in this situation. It is not too much to surmise if he continues the campaign another year he will be able to secure what is desired by the people of that neighborhood. Mr. Conboy was born in Boston in 1873, and was educated in the public schools. He is a plumber. He served three years in the common council. He is secretary of the Tammany Club, and a member of the St. Patrick's T. A., and Literary Society.

Martin F. Conley.

Martin F. Conley is one of the vigorous young democrats from Lowell in the house.



He has been one of the "good fellows" of the reading room all the session. Mr. Conley is a native of Ireland. Since entering political life he has taken deep interest in charitable institutions, serving on the board of overseers of the poor of Lowell for four years. His first legislative committee appointment to public charitable institutions, brought him into immediate touch with the same line of work in the broader field of the state. He ably supported the efforts of Sen. Frank M. Chace for the bill for the establishment of three state sanatoriums for those afflicted with tuberculosis, one of which is to be located in Northeastern Massachusetts and probably near Mr. Conley's own city of Lowell. He has been actively and conscientiously interested in every measure that would benefit his own city and especially the mill employes. This year Speaker Cole placed him on the committees on drainage and on public health, and upon the latter Mr. Conley took a great interest in the bill to establish the 15 health districts of the state and to take from the district police the hygienic supervision of the textile factories. Many important measures were reported from the committee on drainage in the preparation of which Mr. Conley did his part. He is 37 years old, and was educated in the Lowell public schools, finishing his course in Commercial college. He is by occupation, a barber. Rep. Conley is a member of the Foresters of America, the Royal Arcanum and the Young Men's Catholic Institute.

Atherton D. Converse.

Rep. Atherton D. Converse of Winchendon, representing the 2d Worcester district, is one of the best examples of the young business man in politics that has been seen on the hill for years. He came to the state house at the beginning of the year knowing



but few of the members and known by an equally small number, for while he had always been interested in the political affairs of his town and the surrounding section, he had not previously been brought out into the larger field of state politics to any extent. His whole time since leaving college had been devoted to the large business interests with which his family had been identified for years. But he had not been in the house very long before he began to master the routine of legislative work. That his capabilities were known to the speaker of the house was apparent from his appointment to the committee on taxation, one of the most important of the year. Those who attended the hearings of that committee were impressed with the quiet, yet earnest manner of the Winchendon man. They found him a good listener, ready with an occasional question which would bring out some interesting point in connection with the matter under consideration. But if you want an accurate estimate of his ability as a legislator ask any member of the house of 1907—they all knew him and he knew them in less than a month after the session opened. And that is one of the things which the student of legislative matters always looks for when he is measuring up the ability of any member. The orator may harangue with all the eloquence at his command, the lawyer-member may argue until he is blue in the face, but the man who gets the votes is the man who has come to know every other member so intimately that he can call him by his first name and ask him

to "give him a lift" on this matter or that. In short the really successful man in the legislature is the "mixer." And no better "mixer" ever tried to "mix" than the young man from Winchendon. The reports of the committee on taxation had no greater force back of them than the reading-room talks of Converse of Winchendon. One of his pet measures of the year was the bill relative to the taxing of conduits, and no better example of what can be done by plugging was seen during the entire year. Converse was in charge of the report for his committee, so that it was a foregone conclusion that it would go through the house with comparative ease—and it did. When it got into the senate the opponents of the bill made a determined stand. They finally succeeded in killing it, but not until the house man had fought it through over the heads of the ways and means committee and a good share of the senate up to the engrossment stage. But there was enough glory in it all, even though the measure finally went down to defeat. The automobilists also have good reason to commend the services of Mr. Converse. The passage of the bill establishing a flat tax of $5 on all automobiles was a distinct victory for the Winchendon man. The recess committee on taxation recommended a sliding scale proposition, but Converse, practically unaided, brought the members around to his idea of a flat rate and is deserving of great credit therefor. There has been talk to the effect that Mr. Converse may not come back to the legislature next year. It may be that his business, which requires so much of his personal attention, will compel him to stay at home. But if the wishes of his constituents are half as strong as are those of the members of the house of 1907 who served with him, they will force him again to make a personal sacrifice for the general good of his district and the state. Mr. Converse was born in Rindge, N. H., January 7, 1877. He graduated from Harvard with the class of 1900. He has been secretary of the Winchendon republican town committee seven years, trustee of the Winchendon Savings Bank four years, and is a member of the Red Men, Sons of Veterans, Avon Club, Winchendon County Club and Worcester Automobile Club.

John J. Conway.

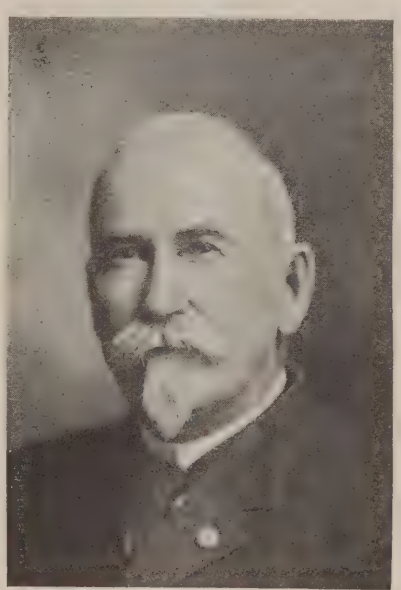
Rep. John J. Conway of Ward 23, Boston, has made his mark this year on the committee on ways and means. Everybody conversant with the house during his three years service knows that Conway has the courage of his convictions. He has shown



it when he has taken the floor to fight the report of his committee as a lone dissenter. This year Conway stood with McEttrick and Toland of Boston, for the order to investigate state expenditures, and to equalize salaries paid officials and employes. It was a minority report, but so vigorous was the fight put up that the committee on ways and means was compelled to take action and both the senate and house committees virtually adopted the order which is now the basis for the work of ways and means sitting jointly this summer on which they will report next January. John Conway and Parker Weeks of Ward 23, his colleague, had a battle royal over the location of the Forest Hills Elevated station, in which the two were squarely at odds with each other and though Conway did not carry his point as against the dominant majority of the house it was conceded that he kept up his end of the debate. Rep. Conway's chief interest this session was in construction of Washington street, West Roxbury, as a state highway, and he had the satisfaction of seeing its successful passage through the house and senate. Conway is a genial fellow who makes friends naturally and with any amount of independence on his committees. He has had three terms in the house, being elected from what has been in years past a republican ward. He is a Boston boy, born Sept. 2, 1874. While one might think him of the bar to listen to him in debate, the fact is that he is a gas and electric fitter and hanger by occupation. His committees prior to this year have been public service and counties. This year he had ways and means only. Conway has stood with his committee on many things, although more than once he has been a dissenter. As a democrat he is generally with the machine, although at times he has not hesitated to stand out, as in the case of the Washington street highway.

John F. Cook.

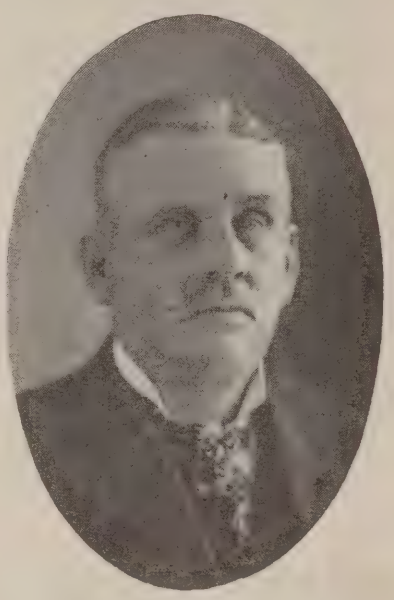
Few first-year men in the legislature have had a more prominent part in its proceedings



than Rep. John F. Cook of Haverhill. Appointed on two committees, libraries and military affairs, he has been one of the very busy men in the house. One matter in the committee on military affairs which created considerable comment was the retirement bill for veterans, which Mr. Cook reported in the house. It passed largely through his efforts. Another very important matter was the appropriation of $97,000 for the purchase of uniforms for the militia. A third matter which was closely followed by those municipalities in which armories are located was the bill which provided for the purchase and maintenance of armories in the future by the commonwealth. Mr. Cook bore a conspicuous part in the deliberations upon all these matters which were before his committee. He also studied carefully the situation surrounding the anti-shoe machinery bill, which he finally decided to give his support. Mr. Cook has for many years been a well-known figure in the politics of Haverhill. He was twice chairman of the Republican city committee and while in that office succeeded in electing Mayor Poor, who was the first republican mayor for seven years, defeating Mayor Chace, the socialist candidate. Mr. Cook is a member of the Essex club and the Wachusett club. He served in the war of the rebellion as a member of the 13th Massachusetts. He belongs to Post 47 G. A. R. and was commander for two years. Mr. Cook for nine years served the city of Haverhill in the capacity of assessor. He was a member of the board of health for three years. Although urged many times to run for the city government he always refused. Mr. Cook is a republican and represents the 10th Essex district. He was born at Reading June 24, 1843. His trade is the manufacture of shoes.

William F. Cook.

Rep. William F. Cook of West Springfield has acquired the reputation in the house of being the man who looks after the interests of the small towns, and he has found several occasions upon which he could be active



along this line. His district, a double one, has more towns than any other district in the state. On the committee on roads and bridges he has stood out for the interests of small towns that he had never heard of before. On one bill for a new bridge he protested so vigorously against the proposed plan for assessing the cost so that the county would bear a large part of the expense and thus have to assess small towns, that he succeeded in getting the measure framed more his way. Then he fought the Fox Hill bridge proposition from the start. That bill at one time provided that the state should pay part of the expense. He was opposed to the principle of assessing state taxes on small backwoods towns to pay for big bridges in thickly settled communities. The legislature agreed with him. His activity in opposition to Luce's direct nomination bill was based on the same idea. He argued that in his district, as an example, every town would get a representative in the course of 10 years, for the district convention mapped out a rotation plan, and that if direct nominations were substituted, the little towns would have no show. Rep. Cook was also interested in the bill to require the agricultural experiment station to publish more information on fertilizers for the benefit of the farmers. He was born in Warwick, Feb. 4, 1847, and does a general trucking, coal and ice business.

William H. Cook.

For four consecutive sessions Rep. William H. Cook has been regularly coming to the house from Fall River. Mr. Cook is one of those men who always wears a smile and is the prince of good nature. Naturally he makes friends wherever he goes. He is a very diligent worker, and his constituents have manifested their appreciation of his efforts for their interests by re-electing him each succeeding year. Mr. Cook has been on the committee on railroads every year since his first election. He is also chairman of the committee on pay roll, a berth which brought him into close personal relations with all his fellow members. His committee on railroads has had important work to do every year since Cook has been in the house, but never has that work been more arduous than during the session recently closed. Early in the year the Boston & Albany train service furnished a topic for lurid newspaper headlines and impassioned speeches on the hill, and the committee on railroads had to straighten the matter out. They did it so carefully and thoroughly that the fervid orators were put to flight and the yellow dailies had to look elsewhere for sensational features. Then again in the closing days of the session the merger loomed up, striking terror to the hearts of the

anti-monopoly adherents; but the same railroad committee refused to be carried off its feet in the mad rush to kill the octopus. In the deliberations of that committee no member showed a more conservative attitude than did the Fall River man, and he is entitled to his full share of credit for the good work done. Mr. Cook is being prominently mentioned in connection with the



senatorial nomination in his district, to take the place of Sen. Chace, who has retired to fill a county commissioner's berth. The district is good fighting ground and Cook's four years service in the house certainly entitle him to recognition. He is 51 years of age and was born in Fall River where he was a practical printer for more than 20 years. His first entry into official life was as assistant assessor, in which capacity he served until elected assessor, a position he held for 10 years. He was a member of the Fall River common council of 1885 and 1886. He is a Mason, Knight of Pythias and member of the Red Men.

Calvin Coolidge.

Calvin Coolidge of Northampton, of the 1st Hampshire district, has had much more influence than the average first-year member, especially in committee meetings, and next year he is due to take a leading part. The lawyers consider him one of the ablest lawyers in the legislature, his opinion on the interpretation of law being frequently



sought by his associates. Rep. Potter of Worcester recognized this, and as a result Mr. Coolidge drafted several of the bills which were reported this year by the committee on mercantile affairs, many of them being extremely difficult to put into shape. The anti-monopoly bill was one example. His draft of this measure, considered solely as a piece of skilful work, was commended by some of the most prominent lawyers of the state as able and shrewd. The bill in which he was most interested, his theatrical discrimination bill, directed at the trust in New York, attracted much attention, but a measure of this importance and novelty cannot expect final action in one year, so it went over to the next session. Yet it aroused enough support so that next year it is liable to be a big measure for debate, and incidentally it is believed that it had its effect on the theatrical syndicate regarding Northampton bookings. He tried to stem the tide of opposition to the college taxation bill, and although it was conceded that he presented more facts than almost every other speaker, he could not block the inevitable. On Northampton measures, such as charter amendments, he had the best of success, obtaining for his city just the legislation it asked for. He was born in Plymouth, Vt., July 4, 1872, is an Amherst man and a lawyer. In his city he has been honored by many positions, such as city solicitor, member of the city council, clerk of courts for the county, and chairman of the republican city committee.

Frank O. Coombs.

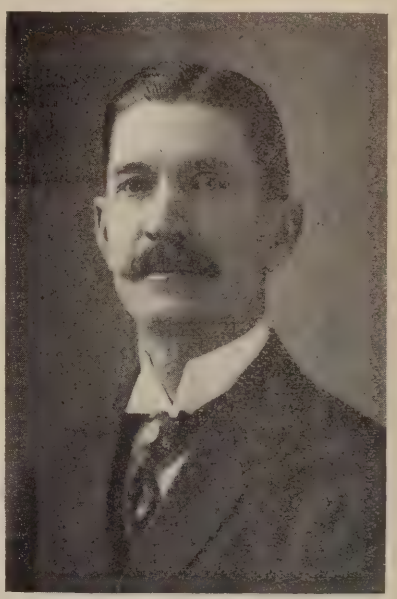
Rep. Frank O. Coombs of North Attleboro is one of the men that played an important part in the settlement of the great merger question this year. Interested in the problems of operating railroad systems he was placed on the committee on railroads to which was referred the message of Gov. Guild calling for action to safeguard the interests of the public from any harm arising



from the purchase of Boston & Maine stock by the New Haven railroad stockholders. To the details of this matter Mr. Coombs gave a great deal of study and he was complimented by the chairman of his committee for the hard work he put in and for his value as a legislator. Mr. Coombs served as clerk of the committee. Another railroad matter to which Mr. Coombs devoted his attention was the purchase of a parkway on the Connecticut river by the City of Springfield, which will result in a shifting of the New Haven tracks, and a consequent new location for the New Haven. Mr. Coombs was born at Providence, December 17, 1857. He was educated in the public schools and learned the trade of designer and engraver, and has carried on designing, die-sinking and engraving for the jewelry trade. Mr. Coombs is a republican and represents the 1st Bristol district. He is very well known among the republican organizations of Bristol county and he is also identified with many secret and fraternal orders. He is a member of Company C of North Attleboro, which is the leading republican club in the district. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows, Elks and Mount Washington Court of Foresters of America.

Michael J. Coyle.

Rep. Michael J. Coyle of Brighton is one of the most vigorous orators on the democratic side who has come from the 25th Boston ward in a number of years. Possessed of the courage of his convictions, Mr. Coyle has never hesitated to express them on the floor of the house and in tones which no one who has heard him can ever mistake. He is energetic and progressive and a hard fighter when up against an adverse majority. Yet he is a good loser, which makes him popular with his associates on the floor, though they may not always agree with him. Mr. Coyle's facial lines betoken the man. He is a strong labor man and generally to be found against capital wherever



it assumes to be dictatorial in corporation legislation. With his innate love of fun and grasp of genuine humor, Coyle was this year the most popular leader in the "mock" session. The closing scenes of the house this year in which he was the master spirit will long be memorable for the jollity which reigned supreme while he held the gavel. Mr. Coyle is a contractor. He is a Brighton boy by birth and worked his way up by his own toil and energy. His first political service was as a legislator and he entered the house with the session of 1906. His first assignment was to the committees on libraries and on public service. This year he has been clerk of the committee on public health and was personally interested in the bills which divided the state into 15 health districts and created the office of health inspector, for the improvement of the hygiene of textile factories and workshops and the amelioration of the conditions of women and children employed in such establishments. He also interested himself in the bill which his committee reported to prohibit overcrowding and bad air in factories. Mr. Coyle will be 43 years of age on September 27. He earnestly supported all measures designed to prevent the spread of tuberculosis and the bill by which the state is to have three new sanatoriums for the care of victims suffering from that dread disease. He was educated in the public schools of Brighton and resides there. Mr. Coyle is in it, so far as any public function in Brighton is concerned. He is a member of the Ancient Orders of Hibernians.

Daniel J. Curley, Jr.

Long before he came to the state house, Rep. Daniel J. Curley, Jr., of the 18th Suffolk district had experienced the joys and the tribulations of one who is overshadowed by an imposing name. To be a Curley, and to be in Boston politics, signifies to the man from up-state that you are surely of THE Curleys. But Daniel J., Jr., isn't, although he does come from the ward next door. Rep. Dan, a Boston boy not yet 33 years old, had served two years in the Boston common council before he made his advent this year on the hill. He is a station master in the employ of the Boston Elevated railroad, a prominent member of the Shawmut Club, and a Hibernian. He is a quiet young man, despite the warlike significance of his cognomen in Boston politics, who seems to have chosen for his political watchword the well worn phrase of commencement day platforms, "deeds, not words." His first year committee assignment was to drainage, a field none too fertile in political possibilities, and, not being overambitious to displace Webster, Clay or Calhoun from the oratory niches in the Hall of Fame, Mr. Curley watched and waited. Meanwhile, by strict attention to duty and regular attend-

ance he made himself favorably known to his associates and prepared for more important work in terms to come. Rep. Curley's first thought, apparently, was for Ward 18 and its people; after that, for Boston and her needs. In no respect did he neglect either. He was a working member of a house that made a record for hard work.



Grafton D. Cushing.

Grafton D. Cushing overtops every other member of the house. He is the tallest man ever sent from Ward 11 to the lower branch. Mr. Cushing has been so long active in Boston public affairs that he needs no introduction. He is a student of politics and takes a lively interest in all that he undertakes, whether it be running a relief tow-boat across Long Island sound to the hospital camp at Montauk as he did in '98, the uplifting of the Boston schools or the regulation of the sale of liquor by hotels and saloons. This year it happens to be political economy; the direction of state finances and public appropriations, for he is a member of house ways and means committee. Last year Rep. Cushing as clerk of the committee on liquor law had many a fight over liquor matters, but he usually won out in most cases as in that of the Touraine and the 12 o'clock bill. This year he has been Chairman Joseph Walker's right



bower as an economist in holding extravagance in check and whittling down appropriations where they could. Possibly there has not been another year in which the committee on ways and means has so frequently been bowled over as in the session of 1907, but Mr. Cushing has taken his hard knocks philosophically and has never failed when thrown down to be quick on his feet again to continue the same line of battle on another measure. Though not a brilliant speaker, he has a way of impressing himself upon the house that always gains for him respectful attention. Mr. Cushing is of the old Boston aristocracy, though democratic in his tendencies. Politically he is a republican. Beside ways and means he had education this year, and was house chairman of the committee, in the work of which he found much that was congenial to his tastes. He was deeply interested in all matters referring to the school committee laws of the state, on industrial enterprises of the Massachusetts commission for the blind, on the registration of teachers. Mr. Cushing took an active part against college taxation. He was warmly interested in a bill to establish a pension fund for teachers, which he stood sponsor for. He was born in Boston August 4, 1864; took his preparatory course at Noble's and finished his college career at Harvard. He was a member of the Boston school committee for four years and there gained prominence for his stand with reference to school administration. He was first elected to the house in the fall of 1905. Conservative in his views he has generally been in accord with the speaker who has generally counted upon him for support in maintaining the equilibrium of debate on the floor.

Francis O. Dahlquist.

A kind-hearted man was taken out of the membership of the house when Francis O. Dahlquist of Worcester died in the middle of the session. As a representative of the Swedish race, he had all the best characteris-



tics of those people in sympathy, big-heartedness and ability. It was characteristic of the man that he fought to the very end to attend to the duties of his office. Mr. Dahlquist was a sick man when elected, and he came down to the general court when he should have been at home and persisted in sticking to his post. The last day, it is said, it took him over 20 minutes to walk up Park street, and when he arrived at the state house his colleagues wanted him to go home at once. He insisted, however, that as he had made the journey he would stick it out and he did till adjournment. When he went home that night it was never to return again. He was appointed on the public service committee and he was capable of doing great work. Born in Sweden in 1848, he won friends in his adopted country with great ease. There was no man better fitted to lead them on and to stand as a type. He was a grocer.

Ernest Dalton.

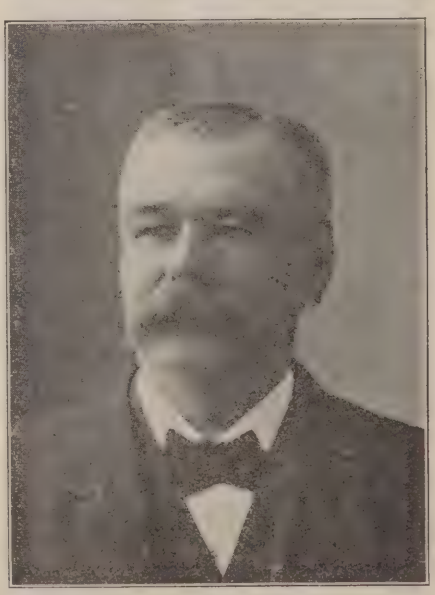
Ernest Dalton of Chicopee has taken a very active part in legislation for a first-year man, both in relation to local bills for his section and to the work of his committee on public health. As a practical druggist many questions on the committee, for instance, have been left to his judgment, and have been settled to the general satisfaction. The bill on which he is entitled to most credit was his bill to permit Chicopee to place its lighting plant in the hands of a commission. From the very start he had opposition, partly from members who thought that Chicopee ought not to have this, and partly from those who were opposed to a general bill which the committee insisted upon reporting. By keeping watch at every point and explaining to members who opposed him, he succeeded in getting the measure enacted. Then in behalf of his own city and adjoining cities



he kept watch of and helped to kill the bill to compel cities along the Connecticut river to cease turning sewage into the river, a bill which would have meant millions of expense to those communities. He aided in getting the bill for salaries for members of the state board of pharmacy and prevented any useless dickering with the strict state law on the sale of opium. His labor record is such as will satisfy his constituency. He was born in England, 1869, was educated in Maine, is a member of the board of health in his city and is a Mason, Odd Fellow and Red Man.

Charles L. Davenport.

If one were to ask the chief attribute of Rep. Charles L. Davenport of Malden as a legislator, it might be said that it was his independence in thought and action, and his inflexibility of purpose when he had his mind made up. Mr. Davenport has just completed his fourth session in the house. He has been chairman on the part of the lower branch of the committees on state house, and on taxation. He has also taken a promi-

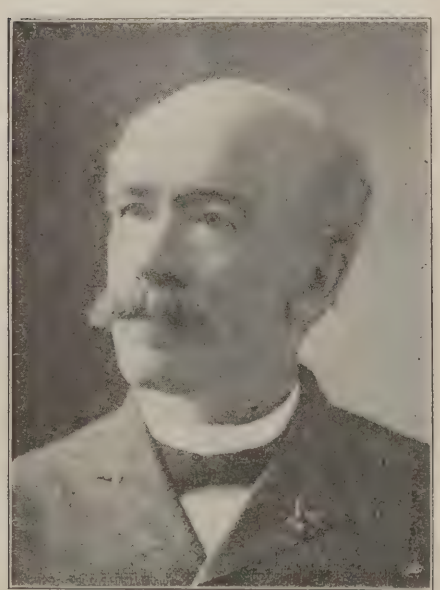


nent part on the committee on metropolitan affairs. His convictions have frequently placed him in dissent from the majority sentiment of his committees, but he has not hesitated to pursue the course which seemed to him right to the end. This was illustrated this session upon the bill asked for by the city of Lynn that would have committed the state, through the metropolitan park commission, to the construction of an extension of the Nahant boulevard

when the blanket appropriation for boulevards was exhausted and if there be new work taken up next year, there must be another appropriation made. Mr. Davenport dissented from the majority of his committee but finally won them over to his view of the matter, with the result that Lynn was given the right to proceed with its own preliminary work, leaving the question of what the metropolitan park commission should do open to another year. At one time Mr. Davenport was the only objector to granting the original legislation asked for under this bill. This year as house chairman of taxation he has reported the inheritance tax bill which is now law and from which it is expected that the state will obtain a revenue of at least $1,500,000. He was interested in the bill for the taxation of transfers of stocks which was defeated in the senate, though it passed the house, and in the bill to require that all railroad and telephone corporation taxes should be turned into the state instead of only a portion as under existing law. This bill, however, was defeated in the house by the representatives from communities holding large amounts of shares in such stocks. Mr. Davenport is a man of sturdy physique and large mold. He is 53 years old and resides in Malden where he served for four years in the city council, and was president of the lower branch of that body in his last year. He was water commissioner for six years and a sinking fund commissioner. He first took his seat in the Massachusetts house in 1904 and has been returned ever since. He is a Mason of the 32d degree, a Knight Templar, member of the Malden, Corinthian and Jeffries Yacht clubs, and member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Thomas L. Davis.

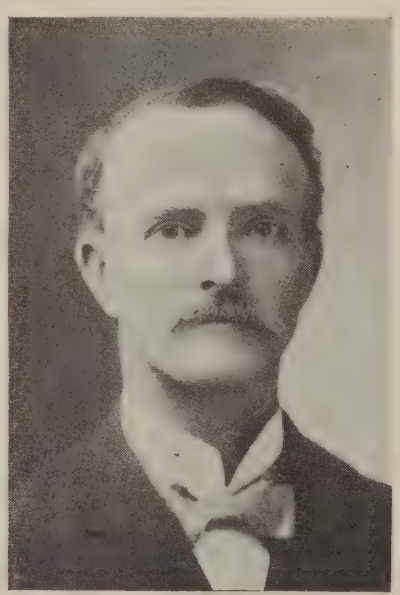
"Young Man" Davis—christened Thomas L.—foe of race suicide and champion of the plain people, has been a member of the Massachusetts house since 1900. The voters of the 17th Essex district, out in Salem, having formed the Davis habit, it is more than likely that the chronicler of legislative events in the year of Our Lord 1999 will still be writing that same phrase, "member of the house since 1900." It is a pleasant phrase to write, under some circumstances. This is one of them. A house without Tom Da-



vis indeed would be too much like a ball game without a battery or an umpire. Mr. Davis is for an excise tax on public service corporations. He is for all the other so-called "popular" or people's measures of the day, and he knows how to express the faith that is in him. He sits far back in the last row, but nature has been good to Thomas and the megaphone trust will declare no dividends on account of him. A friend to every measure in the interest of the wage earner, Tom Davis has an enviable place in the hearts of his community. This year he was clerk of the committee on mercantile affairs. In his seven sessions he has served on most of the other first-class committees, and he knows parliamentary procedure and the ways of legislative committees as these important subjects are known to but few. A democrat, everybody in the house and senate is "young man" to him, and he has a way of riveting his associates to him with bonds of brotherly love that hold tighter than mere party lines or partisan principles. Davis of Salem is popular. Mr. Davis is a bookkeeper. He was, for years, a shoe finisher, and he learned to talk convincingly as a drummer for insurance. He was in the Salem common council from 1892 to 1899, and in '97 was president of the body. He was on the democratic city committee from 1897 to 1901, for three years serving as its president. Some day, Salem may choose a democrat for her mayor. Then the first break must come in the line that says "member of the house since 1900."

Charles A. Dean.

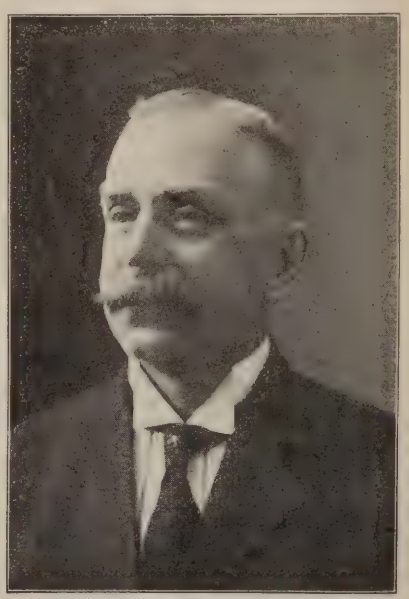
The most elaborate, most thorough and most earnest speech made this year before the committee on railroads in favor of annulling the lease of the Boston & Albany Railroad lines to the New York Central was that of Rep. Charles A. Dean of Wakefield, prominent democrat, farmer, assessor and chairman of the board of trade. And perhaps nothing better illustrates the general unreadiness of this legislature to tackle the merger spectre which later arose than the fact that Dean of Wakefield helped materially in the phrasing of the bill by means of which the so-called merger question goes over to the next legislature. Mr. Dean was the author of that amendment, accepted by Speaker Cole, which made it clear that nothing in the act as passed was to be con-



strued as authorizing or sanctioning anything already done in the way of consolidation. This was Mr. Dean's seventh term in the house. The years have rounded him out. In his efforts for the greatest good of the greatest number the Wakefield man has met with many notable successes and with a healthy share of reverses. With the characteristic pluck of a son of Albion, however, he goes manfully on unmindful of success or failure. Once again he was found on the committee on rules, and he also served on the insurance committee. Last year he served on the special recess committee on the insurance laws. This year Speaker Cole has asked him to work on the insurance matters in recess. The legislature has come to understand that whatever Charles A. Dean attempts will be well, or, at least, conscientiously done. Mr. Dean has been in the rattan business. He shows that experience sometimes when, in the kindiest manner imaginable, he holds the ferule over a thoughtless or heedless house.

Henry E. Dean.

Rep. Henry E. Dean of Worcester, who represents the 21st Worcester district, is a notable example of that rarity, the successful business man who goes into politics and continues successful. Mr. Dean has, however, established it beyond a doubt that a business man can make good in the political field. He was elected last fall to the legislature, which is the first public office he has held. Mr. Dean went at the business of the legislature as he would any business proposition, starting with care and going about it thoroughly. He was made a member of the committees on fisheries and game and prisons, both of which have had a full calendar this year. For both committees he has reported a number of matters. Mr. Dean became conspicuous in one of the first contests that broke out in the house. He was opposed to the bill which would have allowed steam vessels to fish with seines in Buzzards Bay. It was claimed by Mr. Dean who had studied the matter that such a practice would result in the extermination not only of the menhaden which the seiners wanted for bait, but also the food fish. The bill was defeated in the house. Another bill, however, which would have permitted the resident fishermen to fish with traps was favored by the Worcester man. One of the principal matters before the committee on pris-



ons was that granting a pension to prison officials, and that bill Mr. Dean opposed. It was defeated in the house. A local matter of imortance was the disposal of the sewage of the Worcester insane asylum, and upon this question Mr. Dean's judgment was constantly appealed to. Mr. Dean was born at Oakham, September 29, 1862. He is a graduate of Worcester high school and Hinman's business college. He is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, a member of the Commercial Travelers, Worcester Continentals, Worcester Mechanics' Association and the City Republican club.

William M. Dean.

A man who in two years' service in the house has built up a prettly solid reputation as a debater and a legislator who knows how to handle public questions is Rep. William M. Dean of Taunton. Mr. Dean is a



republican and represents the 4th Bristol district. As chairman of the committee on elections he was the first man in the house to tackle the business of the session. This was a contested election case, in which the

committee decided in favor of the democrat, Mr. Forristall of Saugus. In addition to that chairmanship Mr. Dean has held a place during the session upon the committee on ways and means which has the duty of wrestling with the finances of the state and of keeping down the state tax. It is a safe guess that no man goes on the ways and means committee who has not laid a substantial foundation somewhere for efficient work. There a man has to meet with the opposition of the whole house which opens each year with many pet schemes which will cost the state money. Mr. Dean has been frequently a participant in the discussions upon various matters and his force and earnestness always bring the attention of the chamber. Mr. Dean was born at Taunton November 16, 1874. Taunton has the reputation of being a live political center, but it has seldom sent to the legislature a man with more skill than this man who got his political training in dealing with her public questions. During his first year in the house Mr. Dean was elected clerk of two committees, constitutional amendments and federal relations. He is a Mason and Knight Templar, an Odd Fellow, an Elk and a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He also belongs to the Sons of the American Revolution. Mr. Dean is a lawyer with an excellent reputation among the members of the Bristol bar.

Robert T. Delano.

The labor committee in the legislature is always a place where a man looking for a tug of war and plenty of hard work will find it. Because Rep. Robert T. Delano of Wareham seemed to be just that sort of man he was twice appointed on that committee. Mr. Delano is a republican and has been twice elected from the 6th Plymouth district. In addition to the committee on labor this year Mr. Delano was appointed upon the committee on prisons. The former committee had plenty of excitement this year from the fact that the men on both sides of the labor question were more energetic than ever in their demands. In spite of years of opposition the overtime bill this year was placed upon the statute books. The coming year promises to be an important one on account



of the various labor matters that will be reported on by the special recess committee, and with his experience Mr. Delano has been told by some very big men in the legislature he could be of inestimable value. Mr. Delano was born in Marion, July 13, 1857. He went to the public schools, was graduated from Pierce Academy and the Philadelphia Dental College. Mr. Delano is a member of many societies and has in this manner been assisted in the success he has made at the state house. He belongs to the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Red Men. Conservative and unassuming, he has made scores of friends who respect him for his sound views on public questions and who wish him to return again among them.

Charles E. Dennett.

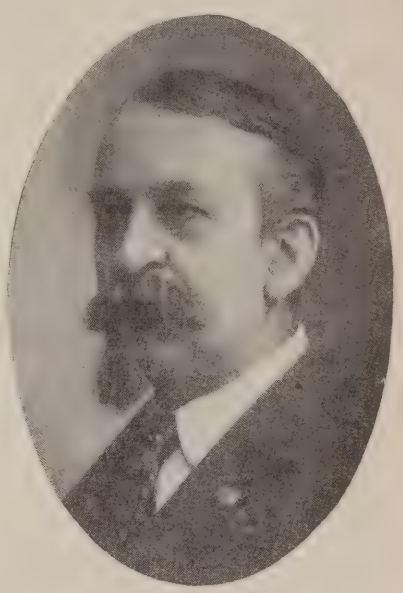
Rep. Charles E. Dennett of Malden may well be styled the conservative member of mercantile affairs. He has completed his second session in the house and the indications are that he will come back for another. Mr. Dennett bears his years well and is so sturdy and active that one would hardly believe that he is in his 70th year. From choice he has had but the one committee both years, its scope giving him just the work congenial to his tastes. More important than for a number of years have been the bills referred for its consideration. Especially was Rep. Dennett interested in the computing scale bill, upon which the Toledo and the Dayton people put up a stiff fight. He had his part in the framing of the law which calls for inspection by the state sealer of weights and measures of the arithmetical accuracy of the computation of the modern scale as to price as well as to weight. The radical reconstruction of the boiler inspection laws of the state to prevent as far as possible a repetition of the Brockton horror and the West Lynn explosion, was also given to his committee and the new act establishing the board of boiler rules, with its requirement for a certificate of fitness to be obtained by every boiler inspector in the state, was another matter in which Mr. Dennett took great personal interest. He also secured the passage of a bill which changed the law relative to the use of the corporation taxes so that they might be available for any or all street repairs, instead of being applicable to only the streets where tracks were laid. He has long been



prominent in Malden public affairs. He was postmaster of that city for four years, a member of the board of aldermen for two years and president of the Malden republican city committee for three years. On party lines he has ever been a straight party man in his votes in the house. Rep. Dennett gains much of his ruggedness of character from his native state. He was born in Portsmouth, N. H., November 13, 1837, and was educated in the public schools, going into business early. He is active in real estate and insurance in Malden. Mr. Dennett is a Mason, an Odd Fellow and a member of the Knights of Honor.

Daniel E. Denny.

Daniel E. Denny, who represents the 13th Worcester district, has made himself well known to every old soldier in the state. This is his second year in the house. He served on the committee on cities last year and has been on military affairs for two years, being house chairman of the latter during the session just closed. This year his committee reported the Schofield gratuity bill which passed both branches and was vetoed by the governor. Chairman Denny strenuously supported the bill. He was sponsor for the bill providing for distributing the Grand Army encampment reports at the expense of the state; also of the bill for having lists of those who served in the civil war furnished from the records of the Grand Army department, thus in a measure obtaining recognition of the latter as an adjunct of the departments of the state. Mr. Denny was deeply interested in the Soldier's Home bills; in the bill to give the young cadets of the high schools throughout the state the right to drill in state armories. He did much work upon the revision of the militia laws and the bill reported for such revision. He deprecated from the floor any clash between the veterans of the civil war and the younger veterans of the Spanish war and worked and voted for the Spanish war veterans preference bill. Rep. Denny opposed the proposition for a memorial to the Spanish war volunteers, but only because no such memorial had been erected for the Grand Army of the Republic on the state house grounds. Rep. Denny was but 16 years of age when the civil war broke out and was one of the younger soldiers who went from Massachusetts. He is active in the affairs of George H. Ward Post 10 of Worcester. On the committee on cities he has been actively interested this year as last and he has taken an interest also in the problem



of elimination of Worcester grade crossings. Mr. Denny is in the real estate and insurance business in Worcester. In local politics his first introduction was as a member of the common council of which body he was president for one year. He is a Knight Templar and a Knight of Pythias. He was born in Worcester, July 14, 1845.

Thomas J. Dillon.

Holyoke has honored Rep. Thomas J. Dillon, of the 11th Hampden district, with about every honor that he would ever accept from his community, so when he agreed last year to run for the legislature once again,



it was no great surprise that he defeated even such a good campaigner as Charles A. Andrews. The house, which numbered only a few of the men who were there at the time of Mr. Dillon's former service, quickly formed and retained the same opinion of him that was held in his previous terms—that he

is a man who is absolutely conscientious on every matter, and furthermore studies into measures and keeps his eyes open. He is one of the most highly respected men of the house. Early in the session some of his democratic colleagues were inclined to take issue with him because he voted for Murray Crane for senator, but they knew he did it because he believes in Sen. Crane. The measure that interested him most this year was the Holyoke municipal ice bill. That was his fight from the start. He took the lead in opposing the plan to make a general bill out of the bill for a lighting commission in Chicopee, and has been thanked by the authorities in Holyoke for keeping that city from the possibility of being forced to have such a board when it was doing well without it. On the committee on water supply he has given much attention to the business, and his legislative experience was of great aid to the committee. He was born in Holyoke, 1869, is an undertaker, has served in the common council, board of aldermen, and school committee. He was a member of the house in 1899, 1900, 1901 and a member of the senate in 1903 and 1904. Mr. Dillon is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Elks.

William E. Dorman.

An apt pupil in legislative matters was William E. Dorman of Lynn, who represents the 12th Essex district. Everybody knows "Billie" Dorman as a bright young practising lawyer in that city, Harvard graduate of '98 and from the law school of his University in 1901. It takes no end of ability and grind to be a Phi Beta Kappa man, but that is what Dorman is, coming out with his magna cum laude at the end of his course. He is also of the Delta Upsilon. Having achieved scholastic success his fellow citizens put him into politics, sent him to the house to begin his climb to congress in the fulness of time. But for his devotion to Alma Mater, Rep. Dorman would not have lost but one roll call, but Commencement exercises came upon the day that Higgins of Somerville moved his request to call back the so-called merger bill from the senate. He was not recorded on that but he voted with the speaker on every other stage of the measure. Mr. Dorman on coming to the house to take his seat for the first time found his "fad" and opportunity under Mr. Bob Luce's training on the committee on election laws. This year the Lynn member's pet measure was the bill for precinct caucuses in his city



on the same system as those in Boston, the city paying the bills. Heretofore the arrangement has been for the city committees of the respective parties to call ward caucuses and appoint the precinct officers. Under Mr. Dorman's bill the same precinct officers will serve the caucuses as well as elections, being appointed by the mayor and paid from the regular appropriation. Dorman manifested that his vote was his own when he stood alone of the entire Lynn delegation and voted for reconsideration on the bill to allow the taking of clams and quahaugs for bait from contaminated waters, a bill which the governor subsequently signed. He was paired against the Spanish war veterans preference bill, but voted for the soldier's gratuity bill. Mr. Dorman stood with Mr. Luce for the latter's public opinion bill. He was one of the three Lynn members who voted against the Ross amendment for the union stamp, to the shoe machinery bill, but he voted for the bill. For six years Mr. Dorman was a member of the Lynn school committee, for two of which he was chairman of that body. He is a Lynn boy by birth, is 32 years of age and a Mason. Having had one year in the house there is no reason to doubt that he will be returned next year.

Andrew P. Doyle.

The representative who talks labor not because it is good policy, but because he believes in it, is the most valuable one which the great mass of labor and union workers can have. The cause of labor is generally a matter on which any number of men have their safety valves set so low that within five minutes after the fire is set going they are fussing all over with feathery clouds at the blow-off point. They have reasoned out that it is a good thing and they use it. In sharp contrast is the work of Andrew P. Doyle. Doyle is not long on speeches, for the very good reason that he has a bit of theory that a gubernatorial signature on a piece of parchment is better than red fire. He admits that some speeches have to be made, but while the other men are putting labor up on little stone pedestals for all to



admire, Doyle is busy seeing this man and the next man to make certain that when it is all over and done they will vote right. Somehow labor workers have got round to a fair appreciation that perhaps the Doyle method is the best even though it is not so spectacular. Doyle's labor record is clear and clean all the way round. He has no vote that he feels called on to explain. He fought for the overtime bill and helped to win it, and he also fought in the interests of the shoe workers' unions against the shoe machinery bill. Mr. Doyle was born in Ireland, 1869, and has spent most of his life in New Bedford. He is in the insurance business. He belongs to the Celtic Club and A. O. H., and K. C. He was on the committee on insurance with brevet position on labor as well.

Edward B. Draper.

One of the men who won a high place in the respect of the house leaders this year is Edward B. Draper of Canton, who is serving his first term from the 4th Norfolk district. Mr. Draper is a lawyer with a keen logical view upon public questions that has made him a valuable man both in committee work and in debate in the house chamber. Appointed a member of the committee on street railways he at once began a study of the important steam and trolley merger question. There was a little bill before the committee permitting the Boston & Maine to absorb the Conway electric railway company, and Mr. Draper raised an entirely new point in the issue by showing that the bill as passed would open the way for the absorbing company to do a general electrical business. Mr. Draper was prominent in the passage of the bill to extend the system of Boston Elevated structures to the cities and towns in the northern metropolitan district of Boston. He was given charge of the bill in the house. He made a special examination of the Boynton bicycle railway bill and the bill to provide street cars with fenders. Mr. Draper, although a young man, is taking a place of prominence in Norfolk county politics. He is a member of the Norfolk club and has for two years on the republican town committee of Canton. He is a Mason. Mr. Draper was born in Canton, March 27, 1876. He was graduated from Harvard in the clas of 1899 and from the Harvard Law School in the class of 1902.



Since then he has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Boston. He is a member of the University club.

Florence J. Driscoll.

Rep. Florence J. Driscoll of Ward 19, Boston, is a distinguished member of the labor delegation on Beacon Hill. Elected as a democrat, and serving his first term in the legislature, Mr. Driscoll has displayed an activity in labor matters that promises to make him in the future one of the most efficient labor men at the state house. One mat-



ter in particular where he showed his zeal for the labor interests was upon the amendment of Mr. Ross upon the anti-shoe machinery bill, which amendment would have prevented the bill from working a hardship to the labor men. Next year promises to be an important one from the point of view of labor interests from the fact that the recess committee which will consider the injunction bill, the bills as to employers' liability, the picketing bill and a number of others, will be in the legislature with decided action from the committee which is to consider them this summer. Many labor men have said, therefore, that the return of Mr. Dris-

coll would mean much to them in their fight. Mr. Driscoll was active in the fight for the public opinion bill which he regards as conserving the rights of the people. He was against the bill which provided local district option for Boston. Mr. Driscoll for a number of years has been a prominent figure in the politics of Ward 19, one of the greatest democratic wards in the city of Boston. He is a member of the Elmo club, the wage earners club. For two years he was chairman of the democratic ward committee and last year he was a member of the ward and city committee. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus. The Boston democratic delegation is a busy one, and Mr. Driscoll is one of the busiest looking around in the interests of his constituents. If hard work meets its reward he will not have any difficulty in being returned next year for a second term.

John J. Driscoll.

John J. Driscoll of Ward 14, Boston, has been one of the most consistent democrats in the legislature. Many times it happens that the man who comes from a very strong democratic district is apt, by reason of the strength of that district, to grow indifferent to demands made upon him. He reaches a point where he feels he can take liberties with the situation. If that thought has ever come to Driscoll he certainly has never given any signs of it. For instance he has been a steadfast upholder of labor measures in all his voting. He worked for the overtime bill, which, while not a local measure so-called, yet was a parting point for many men. On the various measures looking



for the relief of the people in the way of curbing monopolies he was foremost. Thus in the case of the Hisgen anti-monopoly bill, which alone of all the measures which have been up this year would have helped to restrain the Standard Oil monopoly which touches every householder, he was one of the hard workers in securing the votes for it. As a member of the state house committee this year which has had the working out of a plan for a new extension of the building he stood up for the point that union labor must be recognized in all branches of construction, one of those little things very important in the final settling of such a matter and yet one of the things apt to be forgotten in the rush of general legislation. Mr. Driscoll was born in South Boston and was educated in the public schools. He served two years in the common council and was a member of the house in 1906. He is a member of the Somerset Associates, John Mitchell club and the A. O. H.

Thomas F. Driscoll.

Folks who attended state house hearings this year before the committee on metropolitan affairs, especially when contested matters were up, took note of a sturdy man with generous moustaches who played right end on the committee and who was quite apt to come in, when the hearing was almost at an end, with a sharp question or two which cleared up doubtful points and gave everybody the information that all were after. The sturdy man of the moustaches was former Ald. Thomas F. Driscoll of Chelsea, a second year man who does all his work either in committee rooms or after the buttonhole method, and who wastes no time—his own or his fellows'—endeavoring to boost himself into national repute as a speech-



maker. Driscoll of Chelsea is a fine type of the legislator who works. Nobody expects the 240 to be orators, for we elect a legislature every year in Massachusetts and a session lasting from December to December would be uncomfortable, to say the least. Rep. Driscoll was born in Salem in 1869. Tiring of the mad rush of city life, he retired to Chelsea and the grocery business. Prosperity roosted on his doorstep, and he went down to city hall and served five years in a board of aldermen that has done things to convince the world that the phrase "as dead as Chelsea" is merely Pickwickian. Then they sent Driscoll to the state house. If he hasn't done everything that Chelsea has expected of him it may be for any one of several reasons. Mr. Driscoll is a democrat. The legislature is republican. Mayor Willard of Chelsea is a republican who knows the state house entrances, exits and subterranean passages. And, then again, Driscoll may come back. What's the sense of doing everything in a couple of terms? Life is long, and politics is fleeting. The Chelsea democrat is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Eagles, the Hibernians and the Knights of Columbus. He has a graceful way of making friends and holding them.

Hugh P. Drysdale.

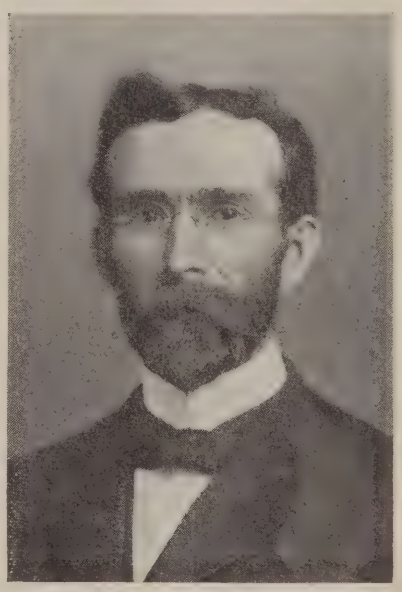
Rep. Hugh P. Drysdale of North Adams, of the 1st Berkshire district, showed this



year that he has the ability of getting legislation in the face of opposition, and that is the mark of the only real successful legislators. His service in the house was greatly aided by his knowledge of methods in Washington, but on the whole he has blazed out a path of his own in the house and from the first day of the session he made himself felt. His big fight was the North Adams superior court sittings bill. That he was able to get this enacted in spite of the most determined opposition of the house leaders is an example of his vote-getting ability. Then when his bill was vetoed a considerable proportion of the house stood up with him to pass the bill over the veto, and probably the necessary two thirds of the house would have liked to vote that way. On the shoe machinery bill he had more of an influence in behalf of the measure and did more successful work for it both in and out of the committee than is generally known. As clerk of the committee on judiciary he was one of the hardest working members of the legislature for all the first two-thirds of the session, yet he found time to get acquainted with everybody and make friends with them all. It was because he did have everybody with him and had taken a prominent part that he was able on a simple request to get the rules committee to suspend the rules and admit at a late date a local bill regarding a water loan. He was born in Scotland, 1875, is a graduate of Williams and a lawyer. He was secretary to Cong. Lawrence for ten years. He is a Mason and Odd Fellow.

Patrick J. Duane.

Rep. Patrick J. Duane of Waltham is one of the democratic conservatives of the floor. He is earnest in debate and fearless in the expression of his convictions. He speaks



with much force and fluency. Mr. Duane has completed two sessions in the house and may return. He has served on the committee on public service for two years and has taken a strong stand for improvement in that service, being deeply interested in all the bills reported by his committee concerning state and municipal employes. On constitutional amendments this year Mr. Duane stood for the election of United States senators by the people and showed the courage of his convictions, even though in a losing cause. He favored the Spanish War Veterans preference bill passed by the house and defeated in the senate by but one vote. His committee also reported the bill to equalize salaries of heads of state departments by which Aud. Turner and Sec. Olin received their raise of $1500, and he was interested in the bill reorganizing the tax commissioner's office to meet the demands of the inheritance tax by which Comr. Tréfry now receives $5000 a year. Mr. Duane was much interested in the free state employment office which has now become an established institution. Mr. Duane came to this country from the place of his birth, Cork, Ireland, early in life. He found his place in Waltham where he was educated in the public schools. He fitted for the bar in the Sprague correspondence school of law. He is a practising attorney. In political life he has been alderman of Waltham for two years, an overseer of the poor, and chairman of the democratic city committee. He is active in the A. O. H., Knights of Columbus, and Foresters of America. In fact Mr. Duane

is active in everything that he undertakes. He is 45 years of age.

E. Alden Dyer.

Dr. E. Alden Dyer of Whitman, who represents the 5th Plymouth district, is one of those physicians who mixes a modicum of politics along with his medicine. Dr. Dyer has sat in the house for two years. His first committee was public lighting and this year he has been house chairman of public charitable institutions, making a harmonious partner for Sen. Frank M. Chace of the same committee. The two chairmen have been in excellent accord on all matters of material importance. Dr. Dyer was much interested in the senator's bill for the relief of consumptives and in the establishment of the three sanatoriums for victims of tuberculosis, which the state is about to build in different portions of Massachusetts. He was interested too in the new building for the leper colony on Penikese island and was one of the conservatives in the discussion of the alleged abuses at Foxboro hospital for dipsomaniacs and the subsequent consideration of the abolishment of that institution, upon the petition for which his committee recommended leave to withdraw. Dr. Dyer was with the bill making appropriation for the Foxboro state hospital as asked for by the trustees. In the Perkins Institution for the Blind, in the proposed new industrial school to save the boys, in the care and treatment of the insane and the state colony for the



latter, Rep. Dyer has found much to enlist his active efforts and a field of usefulness for which he was naturally well fitted. His preparatory course was at Phillips Academy, Andover, from which he entered Amherst college, and from there fitted for the practice of his profession at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York. He was born in South Abington, and has just turned 50 years in life. He has been a member of the Whitman republican town committee, is prominent in free masonry, a Knight Templar and a member of the Association of Worshipful Masters. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, as well as of the Massachusetts Associated Boards of Health.

Michael J. Eagan.

Rep. Michael J. Eagan of Charlestown, one of the most popular democrats in that district, judging from the vote he received, found when he got to the state house that his fame had preceded him. Mr. Eagan had been for three years one of the familiar figures in the Boston common council, where he was a strong advocate of labor measures. When Mr. Eagan announced at City hall that he was going up among the statesmen a sob of genuine regret went over the Boston city government. Mr. Eagan kept his word. He not only went but he topped the ticket in the election in the 3d Suffolk district. Mr. Eagan is one of the best-liked men on Beacon hill, among both republicans and democrats. He is active and has made his influence felt upon a number of important measures. When the bill came up giving the Spanish war veterans a preference of 15 percent in the taking of civil service examinations, Mr. Eagan was one of the first to give the bill a lift. He canvassed the house for the bill and was in constant attendance while the bill was in the senate. A Charlestown improvement in which he showed much interest was the erection of



shelters. Another Charlestown matter which engrossed the attention of Mr. Eagan was the bill relative to the height of buildings on Rutherford avenue. Mr. Eagan gave the various labor matters his study and took care always to be recorded on the side of the workingman. He has missed hardly a roll call during the entire session. Mr. Eagan was born in Salem, June 16, 1874. He attended the public schools and entered the hotel business, becoming proprietor of a number of large enterprises. He has for many years been prominent in Charlestown politics.

Charles F. Elmer.

Rep. Charles F. Elmer of Conway is the first democrat ever to be elected from his Franklin county district to the legislature, and this district has been in existence many years with practically no changes. His record in the house has been such that the district will probably send him back again as long as he cares to come, and the best illustration of it is that when he went to his home Friday night, May 17, he was met by the town drum corps and a torch light procession, escorted to the town



hall amid the booming of the old cannon, "Grover," and given a great reception by his fellow townsmen. That was the result of the passage of the Conway electric bill. It is not saying too much that at the beginning of the session no bill seemed to have less chance of passage than this. Everyone was afraid of it. Rep. Elmer in a quiet way that impressed his fellow members went to work and just talked Conway. It wasn't many weeks before the whole western Massachusetts delegation, out of liking for him and having become convinced by him, began to talk Conway, too. Nothing could stop that bill, once every member understood its purpose. When the house heard of the reception given Mr. Elmer in his own home, it resulted in still another reception in the house corridors. As clerk of the committee on fisheries and game, he did the state good service on general matters. This committee is always tempted to bring in bills for rainbow chasers, and it is the presence of some sane men like Rep. Elmer that save it. He did his share on the deer bill, the horse doctors' bill and the bill to compel the agricultural experiment station to publish more information regarding fertilizers. He was born in South Shaftsbury, Vt., Aug. 25, 1856, is a farmer, Mason, granger and an active and enthusiastic member of the Sons of Veterans.

Samuel D. Elmore.

Samuel D. Elmore, one of those who stood shoulder to shoulder with House Chairman Turtle of judiciary, on the firing line against the shoe machinery bill, might be termed the statistician of the opposition, for upon Mr. Elmore devolved the presentation of the solid ammunition from the objecting shoemakers—the letters of the Manufacturer's league. He is bright and a talker and has just finished his first ses-



sion in the house. Rep. Elmore is from Cambridge and represents the 3d Middlesex district. He is an attorney from the Harvard Law School, when he graduated in 1896. Originating from Exeter in the class of 1889, he took the regular course through Harvard, graduating in 1893, and then the law school, from which he came to the Middlesex and Suffolk bars. Naturally Speaker Cole picked Elmore for a place on the house judiciary and there he got into one of the biggest fights of this or any other year and though his side didn't win, Mr. Elmore gained in prestige, so that it was a sort of Bunker Hill for him. Before coming to the house Mr. Elmore served his turn in the Cambridge city government. Since becoming a legislator he has found much to occupy his attention, for the judiciary has been no sinecure appointment this year. Beside shoe machinery, which with its ups and downs took up about three months of the session, there was the bucket shop bill, the capital punishment bills with Vahey of the senate a strong advocate in committee, the governor's request for legislation on divorce, and a hundred and one things. In fact, before his committee got through, it had considered 157 different matters and Mr. Elmore had gained more in knowledge of law-making than ordinarily falls to a new member in his first year. Being new to the work he was given but one committee but it was enough and Rep. Elmore won his spurs in debate. He has served on the Cambridge republican city committee, is a member of the Republican Club, of the Colonial City Trade association, of the Bar Association, and in Ma-

sonry is a Knight Templar. Mr. Elmore is in his 39th year.

Oscar H. Ewing.

One of the younger men in the house who has just finished his first term very successfully is Rep. Oscar H. Ewing of Ipswich who represents the 24th Essex district. Whenever a man comes to the legislature from Essex county he is generally accepted at once as an accomplished politician. Consequently Mr. Ewing was not under the disadvantage of having to show everybody as he went along. And he has made good. At the beginning of his work in the legislature Mr. Ewing was placed by the speaker on the committee on towns which is considered



one of the most desirable committees in the legislature for a man coming from outside of the great metropolitan centres. Almost every question relating to town administration is heard in this committee, so that Mr. Ewing in going upon it has gained an experience out of his first year's work that cannot fail to make him of the greatest service to his district and his home town at the opening of the next legislative session. Mr. Ewing has made a reputation for hard work on his committee and for the interest which he has displayed in the general work of the legislature, where the multiplicity of matters is likely to prove discouraging to a first-year man. He has been particularly successful in caring for the interests of his home town, having secured appropriations for Ipswich when the difficulties would have blocked a less persistent representative. Mr. Ewing was born at St. John, N. B., August 15, 1876. In his legislative work Mr. Ewing has proved himself to be a strong republican and one who will be welcomed for a second term by friends in both party delegations.

Dennis E. Farley.

Rep. Dennis E. Farley of Erving, elected as a republican from the 4th Franklin district, accomplished a noteworthy feat in legislation when he pushed through the legislature the bill which gives the Boston & Maine railroad the right to buy the Conway street railway company, and finally secured the approval of Gov. Guild. Mr. Farley was placed on the committee on railroads and was therefore in a position to look after his little bill which meant so much to the people of his locality. The bill was not an easy one to manage from the fact that much prejudice existed against it on the ground that it opened up a precedent for a consolidation of steam with electric roads, a principle which Gov. Guild had opposed squarely the year before. But Mr. Farley did not quit the fight until the bill went on the statute books.



Another matter which kept Mr. Farley busy was the proposed purchase of Sugar Loaf mountain which is in his senatorial district. No man ever worked harder for a measure, nor talked more convincingly. And there is not a man in the general court today who does not believe that Sugar Loaf will make an ideal state reservation. Mr. Farley was born in Colrain, June 12, 1852. He received his early education in the public schools and at Shelburne Falls Academy. Then he learned the businesses of manufacturing paper and textile goods. He is now one of the best known manufacturers in the state, turning such products from his mills as cardboard, gloves and sweaters. The little village of Farley is named for him. Mr. Farley is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, a Red Man and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. For many years he has has served the town of Erving in the capacity of selectman, overseer of the poor and tax collector.

Thomas J. Fay.

Rep. Thomas J. Fay is one of the youngest men in the house and he is one of the democratic delegation from Boston who has made himself conspicuous in committee work and in debate. Mr. Fay began his career in the Boston common council where he served in 1903 and 1904. A mere boy when first elected there he left with a reputation of being one of the ablest debaters in the chamber. Last fall Mr. Fay was elected to the house. Speaker Cole made him a member of the committee on public charitable institutions, which was a committee of great importance to a Boston man this year from the fact that it dealt with so important a topic as the proposed removal of the Perkins institution for the blind from South Boston. Mr. Fay vigorously opposed this proposition and it was largely through his influence that the bill under consideration was given reference to the next general court, Mr. Fay himself making the committee report to the house. Another measure for which Mr. Fay spoke and worked was the bill to create three new hospitals for consumptives. He introduced a bill to penalize police officers for clubbing, and while the bill was given an unfavorable report the fight that Mr. Fay put up had much to do with making police officers more careful in their treatment of citizens of Boston. Another bill introduced by Mr. Fay that created a great deal of attention



was the bill to provide Boston city hall with a deputy mayor who would preside over the meetings of the board of aldermen and act as mayor in the absence of his honor. Mr. Fay was prominent in the fight to make school committee candidates nominated by direct vote, to decrease the capitalization of trust companies, to secure old age pensions and to pass the public opinion bill. Mr. Fay was born in Boston, April 24, 1879. He is a bookkeeper and salesman. He is a member of the A. O. H., the K. C., and the Young Men's Democratic Club of Ward 18.

Francis J. Fennelly.

Rep. Francis J. Fennelly, who represents the 10th Bristol district, has had a varied experience in his three years in the house,



having served on street railways, roads and bridges and on prisons. He is also a member of the recess committee on labor. Mr. Fennelly began life as a newsboy in Fall River and by hard work and persistence pushed his own way until he acquired a business of his own as a newsdealer in the Border City. He is a democrat and was first

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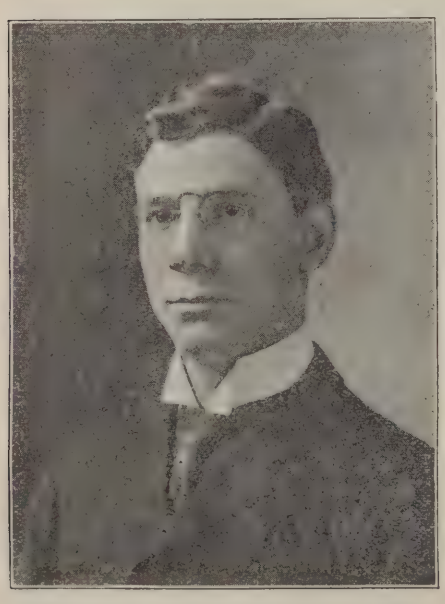
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elected to the house in 1904, taking his seat at the opening of the session of 1905. He has obtained an excellent knowledge of street railway systems from his long experience on the committee. This year has not been so important as was last when the interurban bills, in which Mr. Fennelly had his part, were enacted. Rep. Fennelly was with the Boynton bill for the extension of the charter of the Boston, Quincy & Fall River Bicycle railroad, upon which there was a hard battle between house and senate and a conference committee was required to settle it. Rep. Fennelly was interested in the bill for shorter hours for street railway employes, which was among those referred to the recess committee on labor, and upon which he will be able to get in his work as a member of that committee. He has also taken an interest in committee upon all the elevated railway bills which have come before it this session. Mr. Fennelly was with O'Rourke of Worcester on his fender bill and the bill to require lifting jacks on cars. A matter which occupied much of Mr. Fennelly's attention was the new bridge at Fall River for which he was deeply interested. He was with the resolve to empower the prison commissioners to look for a new site for the state prison, and in the bill to improve the service by the retirement of certain prison officers. Rep. Fennelly was born in Fall River 47 years ago, and was educated in the public schools of that city. He is one of the most popular men ever sent from that city to the state house, and the talk of his candidacy for the senate, which first began to be noised around during the closing days of the session, was received with acclaim by nearly every member of the legislature who heard it. There are indications, too, that this talk was just as welcome among the conservative, thinking men of both parties in his own city. He can be depended upon to be a sane, active worker in the interests of the labor people on the recess committee, which has already begun its labor of straightening out the troublesome situation which has so long existed between organized labor and capital.

J. Bernard Ferber.

Few members of the house have developed more rapidly than has Rep. J. Bernard Fer-



ber of Ward 10, Boston. He is now looking for his fourth year and with the appointment of David J. Montague of his ward to be register of probate for Suffolk, it looks as though Mr. Ferber may get it without material opposition. He is 31 years of age and has been steadily coming ever since he took his seat in the house. As chairman of the committee on bills in third reading last year, Mr. Ferber was frequently in hot water with advocates of pet measures who objected to the pruning of their bills which the committee was required to do, but Mr. Ferber always came out of it smiling and unscathed apparently. He had a memorable fight in this regard over the Schofield bill but pulled out of it without scars. Besides third reading he has had banks and banking and insurance, being house chairman of the latter this year. He was also a member of the special recess committee on insurance last year. Mr. Ferber tackled insurance as a new study and mastered it so that much of the report of his committee is his handiwork and all of the insurance legislation that came from it bears his impress. His individuality enters into its construction. A vigorous fighter, he is an emphatic speaker on the floor and generally goes into a debate "all over," whether he wins or loses. It is in measure due to his energy that the recess committee on insurance got through so much of the legislation which it recommended. Mr. Ferber has been active in Ward 10 politics for a number of years. He was educated in Boston public and private schools and became a lawyer; then he went into politics. He was a member of the republican ward and city committee for four years. He was elected to the Boston common council for one year and then struck out for the state house. He was first elected to the legislature in 1904. Mr. Ferber is a member of the law firm of Vahey, Innes and Mansfield. He is a member of the First Corps Cadets, the Massachusetts Club, Republican Club, Brae Burn Country Club, and other social and political organizations.

Frederick L. Fisher.

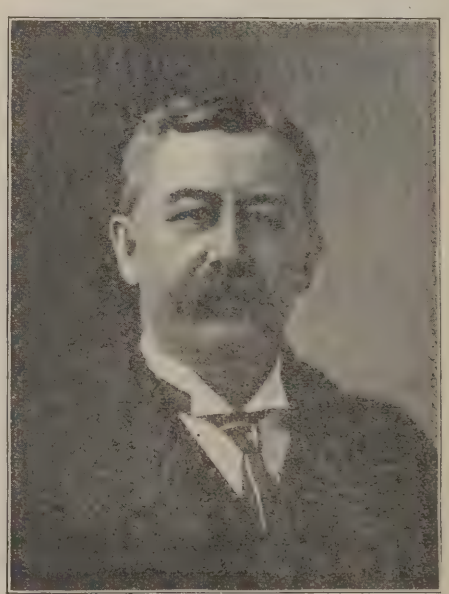
Frederick L. Fisher of Norwood, who is serving his first term from the 10th Norfolk district, is one of the big men in the house, both mentally and physically. He has a smile which resembles that of Atlas when he shifted the earth over upon the shoulders of Hercules, and a hand clasp like a vise. Because Mr. Fisher looked like a



man who could stand a long hard job the committee on taxation elected him as its clerk, and because it is an extremely busy committee he has had very few spare moments during his stay at the state house. Besides giving the various problems in the taxation committee his attention he has devoted much time to one or two matters of great local importance. One of these is the measure for a Walpole mills storage reservoir, a matter in which the business interests of that locality are deeply interested. Another matter is the enabling act for Norwood sewerage work. At the taxation hearings, when a number of propositions were considered day after day bearing upon the levying of corporation taxes, the inheritance tax, college taxation and the taxation of stock transfers, Mr. Fisher was present, following the details with minute care. Mr. Fisher was born at Norwood, January 26, 1862, went to the local schools and learned the occupation of a farmer. A shrewd business man, he soon became a dealer in real estate, in which calling he has been eminently successful. All his life he has been a consistent republican and an active participant in the administrative affairs of his town. He is a Mason, K. T., and an Odd Fellow. Mr. Fisher has a genial manner which has made him extremely well liked by his colleagues in the legislature.

Charles D. B. Fisk.

Rep. Fisk (republican) of Brighton district, Ward 25, Boston, was born in Hooksett, N. H., Feb. 17th, 1850. His great grandfather, Hon. William Fisk, of Amherst, N. H., was representative to the general court in 1798-9 and 1804, inclusive, and senator in 1810-11-12-13. His grandfather, Ezra Fisk, Esq., was a member of the general court from Fayette, Me., which was then a province of Massachusetts, in 1812-1813, and in 1829-1831. Maine then being a separate state, he was a member of the legislature. The subject of this sketch passed his early manhood in California and Nevada, being connected with the Central Pacific railroad, in a clerical position, during the building of that railroad. He was educated in the public and private schools, was president of the common council of Portland, Me., in 1880, where he was engaged in business. Since his removal to Boston in 1881 he has taken an active interest in local politics, and as a trustee has been instrumental in developing much valuable real estate in Brighton. He is president of the Legal Protection company, a director in the Citizens Mutual Fire Ins. company, ex-president of the Marketmens Republican Club, a member of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, a Knight Templar, and a Noble of Aleppo Temple, M. S. He was a member of the legislature in 1905-1907 and has served on the following committees: Taxation, as clerk, parishes and religious societies and mercantile affairs, and at present is a member of the recess committee on labor. Mr. Fisk speaks in the house only when he has something to say and when he thinks it may be effective, but he never shirks debate nor refuses a battle on the floor. In this way he has the attention of the body whenever he gets up although he makes no claim to oratory. He puts the points he wishes to make in a businesslike way which is natural to him from his training outside of the legislature and politics. While generally in accord with his committee he does not hesitate to dissent when there is reason for it that appeals to his judgment. His most valuable work to his constituents has been put in committee. He was heard in debate on the shoe machinery bill, he took his part in the discussion on the inheritance tax, on the proposition that all of the corporation tax should be taken by the state, rather than continue the distribution to the communities where the shares were held. Boston's interests in all measures were his interests. In the com-



mittee on mercantile affairs Mr. Fisk was interested upon all matters coming before it, but especially in the boiler legislation, the bill on the height of buildings in Boston, the testing and sealing of the automatic weighing and pricing balances and the anti-monopoly bill. Mr. Fisk is now a candidate for the senate, having been unanimously endorsed for the position by the several board committees in his district, and has a clear field for the republican nomination, and it is safe to prophesy that when the votes are counted on election day it will be Sen. Fisk.

Michael H. Fitzgerald.

It might be supposed that with Boston men and lawyers so numerous in the house a Boston lawyer must needs exert himself to make any lasting impression, and yet it

will be conceded—quickest by third division members—that Michael H. Fitzgerald of the 2d Suffolk district made just that sort of agreeable impression. Fitzgerald was a first year member, too. Rep. Fitzgerald, fortified by two terms in the Boston common council, found himself, in his first year on the hill, assigned to so busy a committee as that on election laws. With Robert Linn Luce of Somerville as pacemaker, election laws is no place for the idler. It was, therefore, just the place for a Fitzgerald. The record shows that Fitzgerald of Boston was present at every meeting of the committee,



and that he never failed to take some stand on every matter before it. Boston born, an alumnus of the Boston University law school, Mr. Fitzgerald is closely in touch with metropolitan affairs. He kept in close touch with matters affecting the city and its people and he never missed a roll call on one of them. Without apparently a special effort, his close attention to duty attracted attention to him and he closed the session in excellent repute as a painstaking, conscientious legislator deserving well at the hands of his constituency. Mr. Fitzgerald is not of the spread-eagle, flapdoodle style of orator. Presenting a case before the house, his methods are of the modern court-room style, conversational, convincing, candid.

Louis E. Flye.

Louis E. Flye of Holbrook, who represents the 8th Norfolk district, is one of the promising young members of the house, who, at 26 years of age, gives every indica-



tion of development as an orator of no mean power. His speech in favor of the "shoe machinery" bill and against the United Shoe Machinery company was one of the best efforts of the session, in a memorable debate, and marked him as a legislator who would progress. He has a seriousness of manner beyond his years. To study his facial outlines one would remark that naturally he was cut out for the law. In debate he makes a keen analysis of the measure to which he is speaking and shows a ready grasp of its salient features. He was fitted at Thayer Academy and graduated from the Boston University Law School, a certificate of fitness all-powerful with the bar examiners. For five years while getting upon his feet, he served his town as its clerk. He did not make judiciary this year, being new to the speaker and the house, but found his place on the committee on public lighting with which he has done conscientious, painstaking work. Mr. Flye was interested in the bill for the consolidation of gas and electric light companies which was sent to the next general court. With other town representatives he was not in sympathy with the bill for the purchase of gas and electric light plants by cities and towns. His committee had 28 matters before it covering a wide range of subjects connected with public lighting, in all of which Rep. Flye was much interested, but its work this year was lacking in the sensations which have characterized gas and electric light legislation in some former sessions. Two measures that reached the govenor—one as to the engaging by the commissioners in other business, and the provision for salaries and expenses of the board—bore proof of the handiwork of the Holbrook representative. Mr. Flye is an active and energetic republican, one of the working members of the Norfolk club, a Mason, and a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Clarence J. Fogg.

One of the big, round, and jolly members of the house is Rep. Clarence J. Fogg of



Newburyport, whose name is a misnomer in that there is nothing hazy about the captain's perception when there is a darky in the woodpile under any bill. If there was one subject more than another that engaged Mr. Fogg's most devoted attention this session it was the succulent clam. He made herculean efforts for his friends in "Joppa," the home of the clammers of Plum Island sound. No bill was reported having any reference to the bivalve but that Mr. Fogg saw to it that clams might be dug on the "Lord's Day," and that such provision was inserted. But the member from Newburyport is also deeply interested in taxation, and, with counties beside, he has had a strenuous session, which exactly suits Rep. Fogg, who is never so happy as when there is plenty to do. He has been very loyal to the interests of Essex county and as chairman of the committee on counties on the part of the house his services have been of value. To Mr. Fogg, more than to anybody else is due the fact that the county does not stand more than 40 percent of the cost of maintaining of its bridges, of which it was obliged to take on one or two additional this year. He was on the recess committee on taxation last year and is again on the composite tax commission which is to sit between sessions this summer and fall. The inheritance tax was his great hobby and it is Mr. Fogg's claim that the draft of the bill for that tax reported by the recess committee of last year was framed upon a general scheme which originated with him. Possessed of great good humor, the love of a joke and the equanimity to take one when perpetrated on himself, the "captain" is deservedly popular and has a host of friends, adding to his list with each session. He is a shoe cutter by occupation. Born in Newburyport in 1853, he was bred in its public schools from which he went to the bench. He served in the common council one year; was an alderman two years and came to the house of 1906 when he was at once picked for the committee on liquor law, upon which Mr. Fogg did his share for the 12 o'clock law and the passage of the Touraine bill. In all his legislative work he has been progressive. He is a Mason and a member of the United Workmen.

Herbert M. Forristall.

Folks who have an impression that the railroad man who goes to the legislature must needs wear the railroad collar will find food for thought in the record of Rep. Herbert M. Forristall, a Saugus democrat representing the 15th Essex district. In railroad circles, Rep. Forristall is no less



a personage than the train dispatcher of the Boston & Maine Railroad. A native of Troy, New Hampshire, and in his 48th year, Mr. Forristall has been a Boston & Maine telegrapher for a quarter of a century. And yet it will be difficult to find, in a careful study of the session, where he has ever taken the part of the public service corporations as against what some are pleased to term the interests of the plain people. Why some of the daily journals failed to comment on this attitude of the Saugus representative is past finding out. Mr. Forristall was a careful legislator, as becomes the train dispatcher. He avoided collisions. He made sure that the track was clear, and then he went ahead. For 10 years he has served on the Saugus board of registrars and he has been honored by selection to the chairmanship of that body. He was also on the board of selectmen, serving for a time as chairman. He is a Mason and a member of the Royal Arcanum. Nobody heard him make any speeches, but nobody can find that he ever dodged a vote. Nor will it be found, in a most painstaking study of the record of 1907, that this Boston & Maine employe—perhaps official would be the better word—went out of his way even once to vote with the "railroad" crowd. In other words, here was a representative who left the Boston & Maine behind him every morning at the North Station, and who left the state house behind him when he went back to the key and the most serious, most responsible post in railroad service. A little sermon on "The Railroad Employe in the Legislature," by Herbert M. Forristall, would be exceeded in interest just now only by a paper on "Forristalls in the Legislature," by Mr. Lucius Tuttle.

Edward J. Fuller.

Rep. Edward J. Fuller, republican, of Sharon is one of the first-year men in the legis-

lature who came equipped for the business of lawmaking from a long experience in the handling of town affairs. His knowledge of public business proved invaluable to him in the consideration of such matters as the proposed cancellation of the Boston & Albany lease to the New York Central and the fight between the New York, New Haven,



& Hartford Railroad and the Boston & Albany as to which should get trackage rights in the city of Springfield. The committee on railroads was busier this year than for a number of years, and it is always one of the hardest worked in the legislature. Any member of it who pays attention to things as the representative from Sharon did will have all that he can attend to. Mr. Fuller has for many years been a leader in the politics of his district. He is chairman of the republican town committee of Sharon and recognized as one of the most faithful of party workers. For 10 years he has been selectman and overseer of the poor, and for nine years he has been assessor. Mr. Fuller is by occupation a farmer. He was born in Sharon, January 30, 1854, went to the local schools and when barely of age began to take an interest in the management of his town. But Mr. Fuller's interest in the republican organization is not confined to the 9th Norfolk representative district which sent him to the house. He is an influential member of the great Norfolk club which embraces public men in many parts of the state within its ranks. He is an Odd Fellow and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

William F. Garcelon.

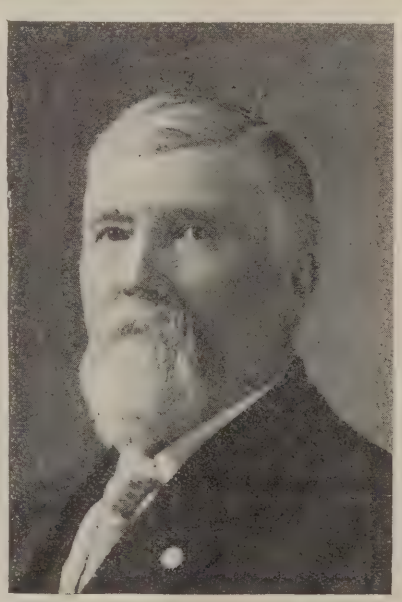
The man who can be a leader the first year he serves in the house can certainly



lay claim to something besides luck. Rep. William F. Garcelon of Newton has in this respect proved himself to be an exceptional man. He was very well known in republican politics before his election to the house, having been prominent in a number of campaigns in the various districts of which the city of Newton is a part. Upon his entrance to the legislature he found an ample field in which to extend his popularity. Mr. Garcelon is what they call in politics a good "mixer." He knows how to keep along with the crowd and a little ahead of it without seeming to make any particular effort to do so. What is really wonderful about Mr. Garcelon's success this year in the legislature is that he was on the unpopular house ways and means committee, which is supposed to have a conscience constantly on the alert to turn down the pet schemes of everybody. To the work of this committee Mr. Garcelon has devoted a great amount of time, and the money saved to the coffers of the commonwealth must be charged up to the patience and industry of the men who labored day after day with masses of figures on state finance. But the Newton man was prominent in practically all of the important matters in the house. He made a notable speech on the public opinion bill, taking issue with Rep. Luce who led the fight for the measure. Mr. Garcelon represents the 4th Middlesex district. He was born at Lewiston, Me., October 24, 1868. He is a graduate of Bates college, class of 1890 and Harvard law school, 1895. He is secretary and treasurer of the Massachusetts club, secretary and treasurer of the Ward 7 Republican club of Newton, chairman of the republican 6th district councillor committee, a member for eight years of the congressional district committee in the 12th district and a member of the 1st Middlesex senatorial committee. He is a member of the board of overseers of Bates college, a member of the board of directors of the Hunnewell club and a member of the executive committee of the Newton club.

Leonard F. Gaskill.

Not many men can boast of having served once in the house and then of having had



the honor of being sent back 27 years afterwards. But that is precisely the experience of Rep. Leonard F. Gaskill of Mendon, who represents the 9th Worcester district. He served in the House in 1881, and was then a member of the committee on mercantile affairs. Business interests kept him too busy to hold public office since until last year, when he was persuaded to go back to the legislature again. In the old days Mr. Gaskill came from Blackstone, of which he was town treasurer. This year he has served on the committee on agriculture and labor. His experience as a farmer and as a dealer in cattle made him an extremely valuable member of this committee. One perplexing problem came up and that was the fixing of the standard of milk. It was a question that puzzled the legislature not a little, although practical men in the general court, like Mr. Gaskill, had no difficulty with it. Mr. Gaskill was formerly manager for Swift & Company in Philadelphia. He was born in Mendon, January 3, 1843, and received his education in the public schools. He served in the civil war as first lieutenant of Co. B, 25th Massachusetts. He has been selectman, collector and a member of the school committee in the town of Mendon. In Worcester county politics Mr. Gaskill is known as one of the staunchest of republicans. He was a member of the republican county committee for six years and he is at present treasurer of the republican town committee. At the present time Mr. Gaskill is treasurer and collector of the town. He is a Mason.

Joseph A. Gauthier.

A young attorney from the hustling city of New Bedford was acclaimed at the close of the session as a living witness to the discernment and good judgment of the republican party in its policy of recognition to the French-Canadian voter of Massachusetts. The French-Canadian is a power in the Commonwealth, as he is, indeed, in most of the Northern New England states. And, so long as he brings forward young men of the type of Joseph A. Gauthier, he not only



deserves but he will have recognition. Rep. Gauthier presented himself for his first term in the legislature. He is an attorney. Speaker Cole sent him to judiciary, most important of house committees. Gauthier made good. He came unscathed through all the bitter talk that was engendered in the contest over shoe machinery, convinced the legislature of his good intentions, was faithful in his committee work, stoutly independent in his voting—without boasting about it,—and, in a word, made a record that must commend itself to the observant folks at home. The New Bedford man is not yet 30 years old. He was born in 1878 at Berthierville in the Province of Quebec, attended the public schools in the states and went back to Joliet College to complete his education, taking up the law. He has been very successful in his practise. Rep. Gauthier is a member of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, the Franco-American Club, the Foresters of America and the French Sharpshooters of New Bedford.

George A. Giles.

Rep. George A. Giles of Cambridge, who represents the 2d Middlesex district, is one of the men who have been very prominent in the debates of the house this year. This is Mr. Giles' first term in the legislature, but he did not come without experience, having served for three years in the Cambridge common council, two years of which he was president. Mr. Giles is a clear, forceful talker. One matter in which he showed much interest was the veterans' retirement bill, in favor of which he spoke. He reported for the ways and means committee the bill under which Cambridge and her sister towns are to spend $125,000, for the improvement of Alewife Brook. The committee on ways and means is one of the most important in the whole legislature, which may be understood when one remembers that it supervises the entire financial expenditure of the state. To this committee every matter involving finance is sent, and its members must all be men of experience in the handling of business in order to carry on the work. Speaker Cole selected Mr. Giles because he had

been informed as to the capacity of the Cambridge man. And the speaker made no mistake. Mr. Giles was born August 4, 1875, at Apalachin, New York state. He was graduated from Harvard college in 1898. Since then he has been engaged in the real estate business. Today he manages one of the largest real estate offices in his city. He is a director in the citizens' trade association



of Cambridge and a trustee of the Cambridge hospital. He is also a member of the Cambridge Republican club and a member of the republican ward and city committee. He belongs to the Masons, Odd Fellows and Red Men.

Edward Gilmore.

Edward Gilmore of Brockton, reached the legislature this year from the 9th Plymouth district, is the type of a democrat who is a credit to his party. It must be confessed that the democrats from the cities are generally young men who are a bit immature. Thus, justly or unjustly, again and again the feeling arises, when they ask for the attention of the house, that they are playing for politics or something of that sort. Mr. Gilmore, on the contrary, has shown during his year of service a stability and dignity of purpose in all his moves which has resulted in his being given a place in the councils of the house which he would otherwise not have had. It can be said that the disposition of the house to regard him seriously was shown at the very beginning, when he was appoint-



ed to a place on the committee on roads and bridges, one of the committees which first year democrats do not make as a rule. He also has to his credit one of the most interesting hearings which the joint committee on rules had when it gave him a hearing on his project for the addition to the legislative machinery of an information department modelled after the Wisconsin idea, where employes would help the members to prepare data on big public matters. While the committee did not see its way clear to help the project he was informed that the matter deserved attention. On labor matters Mr. Gilmore has been a persistent and steadfast advocate for the protection of the rights of labor men. He was born in Brockton in 1867 and is a grocer. He was an alderman for five years and a member of the democratic state committee for eight years. He is a member of the A. O. H., the K. C., the M. C. O. F., and the Emmett, Hoffman and Massasoit Clubs.

Frank W. Goodwin.

Rep. Frank W. Goodwin of Marblehead was very much in the lime light this year as one of the youngest men in the house, but he has for two years represented the 16th Essex district, as a member of the committee on fisheries and game. This year Speaker Cole, in recognition of his ability, made him chairman of this comittee, charged with the duty of considering all the matters touching upon hunting and fishing. One of the features of the work of that committee this year was the reporting of the new law relative to the sale of lobsters. In permitting the sale of shorts the new law completely reversed the policy of the commonwealth, and Chairman Goodwin was one of those who devoted a large amount of time to the framing of the law. The fisheries and game committee was one of the first to discharge all of the bills upon its list. Mr. Goodwin has long been identified with



the republican party of his district. He is an active member of the Republican Club of Marblehead. He was born there October 25, 1876, attended the schools in the town and attended the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated in 1900. Since then he has been in the drug business. Upon his election to the house in 1906 he became clerk of the committee of which he is now chairman, and was one of the busiest men on the committee. Mr. Goodwin is a Mason and a member of the Order of United American Mechanics. He is a clear, logical speaker and frequently takes part in the debates of the house, when he wields a strong influence.

Thomas J. Grady.

If his defeat by Edward P. Barry for the democratic place in the executive council left any sore spots in Rep. Thomas F. Grady of the 6th Boston ward, they were not discernible when Mr. Grady returned to the house at the opening of the session to take up the work of his fifth term on Beacon Hill. Nor were they evident at any later date. Which naturally leads to the inference that they were non-existent. Rep. Grady will try again for the council. His friends say that this time he will be successful. He was a member of the house last year when the lamented "Big Mike" Sullivan passed over to the Great Beyond. House and senate chose Mr. Grady to succeed him and the member from the "Dear Old" North end filled out the unexpired term. Then, beaten by Editor Barry of the South Boston Inquirer, Grady came back to the house. Thomas J. Grady is a man of individuality. You either like him or you don't like him. Mostly, you like him. In his five years in the house he has served on most of the sought after committees, from ways and means to judiciary. He is a leader of the Fitzgerald group of the Boston democracy. Perhaps he may be called the democratic leader, in a large sense, for he has never failed to show the way when party lines



were about to be drawn tight on a pending measure. Rep. Grady was born at Newport, R. I., in 1877. He attended St. Mary's school, and then, realizing that he must go out and get the money if he was going to live according to the Newport standards, he came to Boston, finished at Boston College and moved across town to the Boston University law school. Having been away from office and practise for six months of every year since 1902 he is still some degrees removed from a cottage by the sea. The Boston leader is a power in debate, a man of nimble wit and a cheerful mixer. He has, in fact, all the acknowledged attributes for success in metropolitan politics. And from toes to his finger tips Grady of Boston is a metropolitan.

William J. Graham.

This is a likeness of a young legislator who came to the house of representatives for his fourth term, backed in a matter of local interest by practically the unanimous support of his city, who failed for a second time

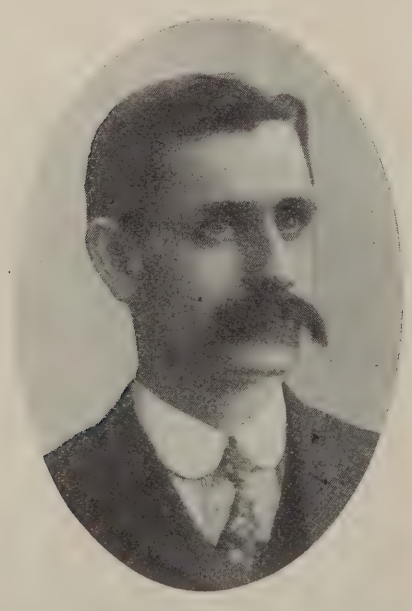


to get what he was after and who says that, regardless, the battle will go on. Rep. William J. Graham, democrat, represents the 8th Essex district. All Lawrence wants a safe guard across the Merrimac river above the dam of one of the cotton mills. Canoes have been carried over the dam; lives have been lost. City government, the local pul-

pit and the local press join with Graham in the demand for protection. The cotton mill says "no," and the safeguard is not yet. "But soon" says the undaunted Graham. "Nor soon," says the cotton mill. Last year Graham got a "safeguard" bill through the house, saw it go to the senate and saw it killed there by a tie vote. This year there was manoeuvring. The committee on mercantile affairs got the bill, held a hearing on it and then reported in the senate that the hearing hadn't been advertised. For one reason and another the bill was ruled off the turf. Representatives of the textile company labored again with excellent result. "I am learning more every year," says Graham. Rep. Graham knows Lawrence and the needs of Lawrence like a book. He was born in the city by the Spickett in 1873. He attended Phillips Andover Academy, as all right-minded Lawrence youth like to do, and subsequently studied at Tufts Medical. He is a Knight of Columbus. Lawrence sent him to the common council from 1896 to 1900 and since 1904 has religiously sent him to the house of representatives year after year. Lawrence, in fact, may be said to have the Graham habit. Good habits, after all, are quite as easily acquired as bad ones.

Albert F. Grant.

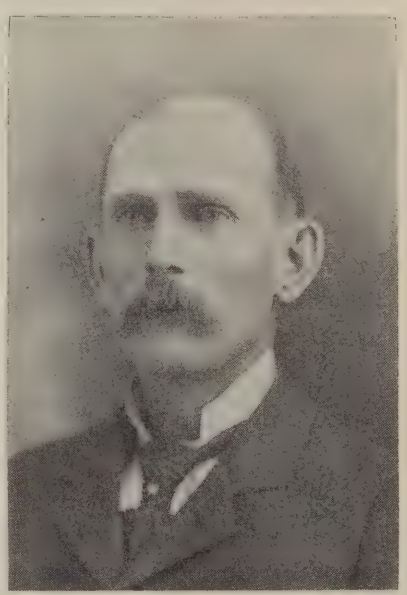
While it is often the boast of those who watch legislation that the Massachusetts house of representatives is a non-partisan body, yet it is a fact that there is plenty of work there for good party men, no matter on which side of the political fence their lot may be cast. When the man who comes down is furthermore fitted by past experience to sense matters out as they really are he reaches at once a standing. Albert F. Grant of Lowell is a first class example of how this works out. A member of the republican city committee of Lowell for six years he has been able to appreciate at first hand the demands of the hour and meet them without any urging. His whole district has profited by this and when Lowell matters have been reached he has secured the attention of the entire house. This showed only a short time before the close of the session when Lowell people wanted matters fixed up in relation to the South Common. It required a suspension of the rules and Mr. Grant was one of the men who came to the front and helped to secure the suspension of rules. In the committee on cities, of which he has been a member, he has also been able to do considerable for his section, for there have been a number of Lowell measures up for consideration —for the appointment of assessors by the



mayor for the control of public burial grounds, the Lowell license commission matter and the plan for the election of the superintendent of streets by the people. His work in favor of the bill for the better ventilation of the Lowell Textile school was also deserving of attention. Mr. Grant was born in Lowell in 1872 and was educated there in the public schools. He is in the dry goods business. He was a member of the republican city committee for six years and of the board of aldermen for two years, being chairman one year. He was also a member of the committee on printing this year.

George D. Green.

George D. Green of Ludlow, representing the 2d Hampden district, is a hard headed business man of the kind of experience that fits a man to pass on legislative problems, and has made a record in his first year in his action on pending matters that is just the kind most respected by a district such as his, composed of 14 conservative towns, which include many prosperous industries. As a member of the committee on banks and banking he has given the state especially valuable service, his conservatism and banking experience doing much to bring about the attitude of that committee this year that it would not permit any hasty changes in banking laws, such as were proposed in great numbers. Mr. Green was deeply interested in the milk standard bill, doing his work among fellow members of the house in preparation for the time the bill reached there. The senate friends of the bill failed to get it out of that body and over to the house so this work was largely lost, but thie kind of work is likely to have its effect in the next session, when the attempt will be made again, in behalf of the milk producers. Just one bill Mr. Green was asked by his section to put



through, and he put that through in the face of vigorous opposition, at the very beginning of the session. That was the measure to place the town of Wilbraham under the jurisdiction of the district court at Palmer. He also did his share in behalf of the Agawam rip-rapping bill. Mr. Green was born in Chicopee, 1846, has been a farmer and a lumberman, and is vice-president of the Ludlow Saving's bank. He is a Mason and a republican.

Lyman W. Griswold.

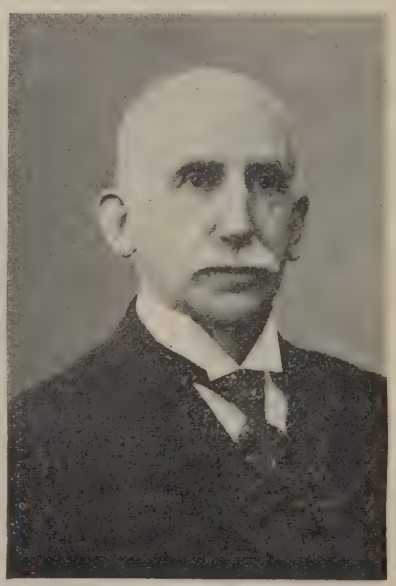
This has been a year of considerable activity for Rep. Lyman W. Griswold of Greenfield, and he can point to many acts now on the statute books which he drew and helped to make into law. His big measure was the anti-discrimination bill, which he introduced for the independent oil men of the western part of the state. His fight on that measure was practically all before the committee on mercantile affairs, and once the committee became convinced of the justice of the demand, Rep. Griswold did not have to worry much about the situation in the house. Several bills of Franklin county interest he took his part in putting through. For the purpose of getting some legislation to further protect farm crops from the depredations of deer, he obtained appointment to the committee on fisheries and game, and drew the law which was signed by the governor to permit farmers to shoot deer caught eating crops. The bill to prevent making criminals of farmers who help out their neighbors in doctoring sick horses was drafted by him, and he deserves much of the credit for its passage. The fight on the Conway bill found him ready to help, and all during the early part of the session he was one of those who worked up the sentiment for the measure. Another bill which he obtained is one of great interest to towns all over the state, for under the title of a Greenfield bill, it is a bill to permit any town to establish a board of survey. As house chairman of the committee on public health, Rep. Griswold has done his share in general legislation, reporting many of the measures of large importance put in from that committee this session, notably the bill to establish state health districts. He was born in Watkins, N. Y., October 16,



1869, is an attorney, a former captain in the militia, a Mason, and has served the town of Greenfield on its school committee eight years.

James A. Gunn.

The Franklin county delegation in the 1907 house has been composed mostly of new members, but it has had all the old time and long standing prestige and success of delegations from this county—one of the smallest counties in the state, yet one of the most effective in legislating. Rep. James A. Gunn of Montague, of the 3d Franklin district, has contributed much to the standing of the county's representation this year. He had taken from the files at the opening of the session the bill to make



Sugar Loaf in Deerfield a state reservation, and he directed the hot fight that was made on this bill at the end of the session, the liveliest fight of all those on harbor and public land bills which the house ways and means committee did not see fit to provide money for. Another bill he introduced was the veterinary bill, to permit farmers to doctor their neighbors' horses without making criminals of themselves. This bill was threatened with destruction more than once, but Mr. Gunn was able long before the end of the session to point to it as a law on the statute books. Another bill in which he took a prominent interest is the bill to permit

farmers to kill deer which are caught destroying crops. On the committee on banks and banking he did efficient work, and on many general matters he took much interest, especially on the savings bank insurance bill. On this measure he represented and did much work in behalf of the banking men who did not believe that the savings banks business could with perfect safety be complicated with insurance business. Mr. Gunn was born in Montague in 1848. He is a graduate of Wesleyan Academy, a retired grocer, and a successful banking man. He served in the house in 1882 on the committee on elections. He is a Mason and a republican.

William F. Haggerty.

The house, in spite of its disposition at times to affect the blase, has a lot of admiration for the self-made man whose handiwork is of the kind which bears inspection. It is not apt, perhaps, to show it much in the house sesions, but in the reading room, where the fates of men are really decided, one easily picks up from the strain of talk the real points of appreciation which strike the members as a whole. Rep. Wil-



liam F. Haggerty of Webster, in tne 7th Worcester district, is one who has been so selected. Haggerty has had to fight his own way in the world and the ability which he has shown is appreciated by the whole town, as well as by the members of the legislature. Haggerty fills in a niche as a conservative democrat. He is a loyal party man and yet with fine distinction he always conducts himself so that no cry of rabid partisanship can be raised against him. Haggerty, first of all, regards himself as the representative of the town of Webster, and the interests of that community come first with him. Party politics is secondary in his case. It was because of his ambition to safe-guard the town that he let go by a very flattering hint that he could have a place on the judiciary committee to take a place on the committee on towns instead, and his presence there was of considerable advantage to his neighborhood. During the past session he has come to be known as one of the democrats to be considered in the whole governing of the house and this is a pretty little distinction in itself. Mr. Haggerty was born in Woburn in 1872, and was educated in the public schools. He early took up his residence in Webster and there he was recognized with a position in the postoffice department. It was while working for his living that he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He has been selectman in the town and there are many who believe he has a senatorial opportunity gradually opening before him. Besides serving on towns he was also a member of the committee on bills in third reading. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the A. O. H., and the Foresters of America.

Martin T. Hall.

When the session began the veterans in the reporters' gallery looked the house over carefully, as usual, for new timber. They soon spied a young democrat from Natick, Martin T. Hall by name. He looked almost too good to be true. They looked him up. They found he was a lawyer, and that made them uneasy. Then they learned that he was also a newspaper man—not a journalist, but just a plain newspaper man—and they breathed easier. They left Mr. Hall to his fate, confident that he would measure up 12 inches to the foot and give a good account of himself. They were not disappointed. Republicans might study the record of



Rep. Hall of Natick and find some things in it that are not to their liking, his championship of direct nominations, for instance or of the public opinion bill. But that wouldn't worry or annoy Mr. Hall half so much as a two-column unqualified endorsement of his legislative record by Henry Cabot Lodge and the republican state committee. Queer? Remember that Rep. Hall is a newspaper man, and accustomed to standing up in his shoes. The young Natick man —he is only 30—is a native of the district that sent him to the legislature for his first term. He was graduated from its public schools, from Harvard and from the Harvard Law School. He fought against giving trolley companies the right to send express trains through the streets of a community without its permission, and Natick loves him for that, too. In fact, Natick is more than likely to ask him to come back to the hill again. And Martin Hall is quite likely to agree.

Harry H. Ham.

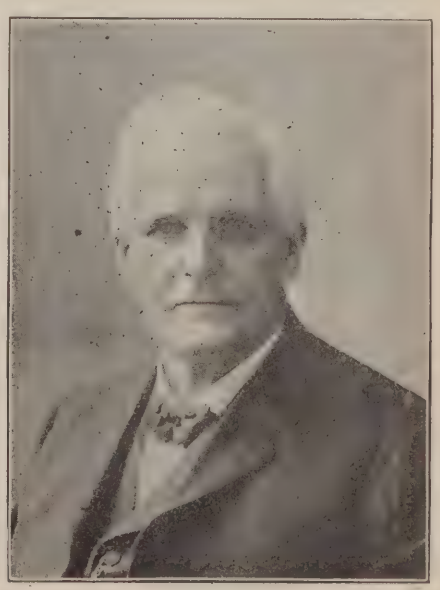
Harry H. Ham of Dorchester came to the house of representatives this past year as the delegate of the 20th Suffolk district, in



the great and general court. He is one of the youngest members ever elected from that section of the great city of Boston to serve the people on Beacon Hill, but the hill has never seen a more dignified or popular representative in the history of Dorchester itself. Mr. Ham's principal work was performed as a member of the committee on bills in third reading, although he was also a member of the committee on printing. The latter committee was unusually busy this year, however, because of the awarding of the contract for the state printing, and many exciting hearings and executive sessions were held before the matter was finally disposed of to the general satisfaction of all parties concerned. But as a student of the law—since the close of the session admitted to the bar—the young Dorchester man was given particular prominence on the other committee. The committee on bills in third reading is one of the most important of the entire legislature. Every measure which is enacted into law has to pass under the scrutiny of this committee, which has the authority to recommend any kind of amendment within the scope of the petition under which the bill is considered. It was a distinct tribute to the ability of Rep. Ham that he was placed on this committee, and the testimony of his associates goes to show that he did not shirk the responsibility thus placed upon him. He made few speeches during the year, although on the few occasions when he addressed the house he showed marked ability as an orator and a thorough knowledge of his subject. His chief bid for the attention of the house was during the debate on the district option bill. As the petitioner for this legislation he presented his side of the case in an able manner, and that he did not secure the support of the majority of the members was not due to the fact that his cause did not have adequate representation. It is to be expected that the district which gave him his first election will see to it that he is returned next year, when much more is to be looked for from him. He was born in Boston, March 16, 1883, was educated at the public schools and graduated from Dartmouth in the class of 1905. He is a member of the Sons of Veterans, Masons and A. O. U. W.

Portus B. Hancock.

Somehow or other, when you look over the gallery and out at Rep. Portus B. Hancock of Brockton you can think of but one expres-



sion that will fill the need of the moment. If here isn't "the noblest Roman of them all," where can that individual be found? And particularly when he is fighting for a $125 bounty for Joseph Warren and that other East Bridgewater veteran of the civil war who went off to the front confident that some day they would cash in the $125 bounty that they say East Bridgewater promised them. "Port" Hancock thinks they ought to have it, and that the state ought to give it to them. He saw the bounty bills pass both houses this year, and his heart almost snapped when Gov. Guild returned them to the house without his approval. In other words, with a veto. Rep. Hancock is himself a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Although thus linked with the past, and although he has passed the three score years and ten of the psalmist, he is anything but an old fogy. For he is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Improved Order of Red Men, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. And his con-

stant companions are tender juveniles of from 30 to 40 and thereabouts. Asking nothing for himself, "Port" thinks that every other veteran who failed to get a bounty should now be politely requested to step up to the state treasurer's desk and take some of it home with him. He is not in touch with Gov. Guild on this subject. Nor on others, for Hancock is a democrat, and pr-r-roud of it! Rep. Hancock is the one, only and original daddy of the Brockton ship canal project. He has just completed his seventh term in the house. This year he served on the committee on military affairs, where he could give his two little bounty measures a friendly shove, and on the committee on public charitabile affairs, where he could do other goodly deeds in a broader way. Hancock thinks Brockton should be the capital of New England, and Brockton thinks well of Hancock. And there you are.

Horace D. Hardy.

Next to the man who is the son of rich parents the man who is the son of an able father has the hardest sort of a row to hoe. When such a man pulls through an elective office with credit to himself he is deserving of double commendation. That is just what Rep. Horace D. Hardy, son of Judge Hardy, has done during the past session of the legislature. It was his first session and it was also a session particularly full of opportunities for all sorts of blunders. His appointment on the constitutional amendments and street railway committees also doubled up the opportunity for mistakes. But with the skill of a trained legislator he carefully steered around the rocks and obstructions and ended the year with the respect of all. Hardy took a positive stand on street railway matters which came before his committee. Arlington people particularly would have profited by the passage of the joint use of tracks bill and for that reason he gave time and energy to securing its passage. On other local matters he was also a steady upholder of the desires of his constituents. Mr. Hardy was born in Arlington in 1877. He was educated in the public schools and graduated from Dartmouth in 1899. He also graduated from the Harvard Law school and was admitted to the bar. He served on the republican town committee three years, part of the time as



secretary. He is a member of the Psi Upsilon and Sphinx and the Suffolk Bar Association.

William H. I. Hayes.

The passing of William H. I. Hayes shortly after the close of the legislature was one of the saddest things of the entire year. Mr. Hayes began the year in a shattered state of health and for weeks during the session he lay at death's door. When he did reappear at the state house it was only for a day and he was a mere shadow of himself, and collapsed before the day was out. Yet because he was "Bill" Hayes, because he had in him a dogged spirit of holding on, because he was clear grit all the way through, it can be truly said that his death came as a great shock. It was known that he was a sick man, that he would have a hard time but the whole legislature felt that in the end he would revive and they looked forward to his appearance another year. The passing of Mr. Hayes removes one of the last of a distinct Yankee type from the field. A mere boy when he enlisted for the civil war he won his title of Old Hundred during that gloomy period because of his very solemn expression at a time when he was up to some deed of daring and fun. He was a natural humorist and men who served with him at that period said that his jokes were as much a part of his general bearing as his ability to work. Yet while he had so strong a sense of humor it was Yankee wit in every way, dry, snapping and sharp, and he used it without stint. He saw the humorous side before almost anything else. It was the practice at times to hint that this represented the limit of his achievements, but a survey of what he has done disproves such statements. Humor had become such a familiar tool in his hands that he used it as a weapon of offense and defense, and those who crossed him in debate learned to dread the sharp sallies which punctured their fondest aspirations in a way that even the most profound thundering would never have reached. To discuss his personality a little more, the dominant feature of his whole career was his spirit of loyalty. Once a man came inside the ring of friendship with Hayes he need have no fear as to the result. "Bill" Hayes' word was always as good as his bond. He was never a fainthearted supporter and once he had taken a



stand a concrete wall could not be more firm. He showed this in one of the few big things which he aimed for and lost, namely, the erection by the state of a statue to Benjamin F. Butler. He regarded Gen. Butler as a much-abused man, one deserving of credit from the entire state and the fight which he made for his recognition will long be remembered. He early saw that it was a lost cause and compromises were offered to him, but he would not consider them. He stood his ground until the bill was lost and no one ever heard a word of regret from him on that score. He had business ability which was far above the ordinary. Through his long years of service he had mastered all the rules and theories of state government, and no man could catch him napping. For a long time he maintained, almost alone, what is now well admitted, that the state was spending too much money and that a halt would have to be called. Later developments show a whole state aroused to that belief. The new members of the house of this past session will never realize how much they lost through his absence. The older men will never tire of trying to tell them. Mr. Hayes was born in Boston in 1848, and was educated in the public schools. When a mere boy he enlisted for the civil war. In his later life he became a manufacturer of cigars. He held a number of positions in the city government and began to come to the house in 1893. He was a director of the Home Guarantee Insurance company, and the Middlesex Trust company. He was a member of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Red Men and the G. A. R.

Andrew F. Healy.

Rep. Andrew F. Healy of Holyoke, of the 9th Hampden district, served his second year this session. As an earnest, conscientious, investigating member he obtained the confidence of his fellow members in his first term and he has had the confidence of the 1907 house also. While he has not attempted to impress his views continually on the house by speaking on the floor, he has had decided views on most of the questions that have arisen, and has displayed considerable independence in his voting. He is one of the Total Abstinence society young democrats of the house, who have for years been more influential and successful along sound temperance lines than

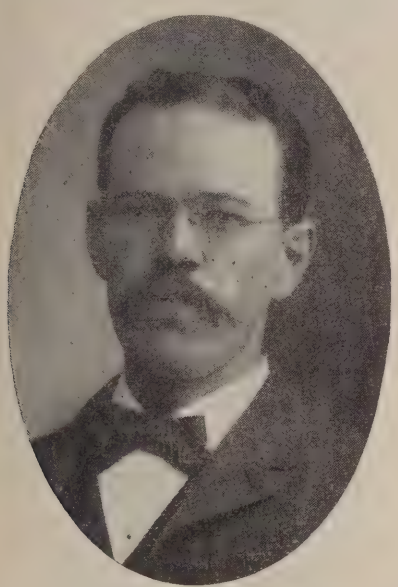


have the professional temperance leaders of organizations such as the Anti-Saloon league. This year, as last year, he has devoted considerable study to the questions involving industrial insurance that have come up. As an experienced insurance man, he has worked for measures that will enable the poor to obtain insurance along the lines of industrial insurance, without bearing such burdens as they have carried with some companies. In the committee on counties he has taken an active part, especially on the Cambridge registry of deeds bill. Holyoke matters naturally have interested him, and he did his full share of the work in behalf of the Holyoke ice bill and the bill to make the river navigable at Holyoke. He was born in Ireland in 1878, is a Forester, a Hibernian and a member of the Total Abstinence society.

John J. Higgins.

The bucket-shop bill and the shoe machinery bill are the two big legislative monuments which Rep. John J. Higgins of Somerville left behind him at the close of this session. It is not often given to any one man to be closely identified with two measures of so great importance, and it is to his credit that, notwithstanding the size of the two issues, there is not a man who can say that John Higgins, because of these two measures, shirked his duty in matters of routine. As a rule the man with a big bill to handle is a rather dangerous individual. Taken up with the fortunes of his particular bill, he sacrifices his entire year to an attempt to keep it in shape and to advance it. This is just the sort of a man who, for the sake of getting one bill through, pledges himself right and left on a score of others, and the good accomplished by the particular measure is often far outweighed by the harm done by the others, to the net loss of the state. In Higgins' case, however, the two campaigns were won on their merits. It is true that around both there clustered a large amount of hysterical interest, but Higgins asked no favor of any man on that basis. In the committee room and on the floor of the house he maintained that members should vote in favor of these bills because, as he believed, they were right. He never raised the point that it might be a matter of policy, or that a vote for his bills would be met on the other side by votes to be cast by him in favor of other measures. Higgins is one of those rare men for whom

the clock always strikes success. The center of a number of sharp campaigns, in which he upheld his position, he left the house with the respect of the entire membership. Yet his beginning was modest. Last year he sat, not quietly but studiously, in the house, and it was not till near the close of the session that he took the floor. When he did the result of his quiet observation and study was made apparent. He advanced steadily along a logical line of argument and won a victory. He came back to the house last session with the old members ready to recognize his arrival. The speaker was one of the first to extend to him a proper greeting with appointments on judiciary and constitutional amendments, being made chairman of the latter. He has always had in him that legislative sense which it is harder to administer than the judicial power, though the justices on the bench may deny it. A clear, steady talker, John Higgins never yet spoke for anything he did not believe in or against anything which he did not think deserved to be attacked. Towards the last of the session he became a bit involved on the merger matter but that was a case where, though his reasoning may have been wrong, no question could be raised as to the manner in which he had reached the conclusions in question. Another very important bill, the warehouse receipt act, owed its passage to the personal efforts of Mr. Higgins, in spite of the opposition of Sens. Taft and Riley. Mr. Higgins was born in Boston in 1865. He was educated in the public schools and then began fighting as he has had to fight for everything which he



has gained. He went to Phillips-Exeter and the Harvard Law school and was admitted to the bar. He was elected an alderman in the city of Somerville three years and served as president of the board one year. He is a Knight Templar, a 32d degree Mason, and a member of the Home Circle and the Elks.

Thomas F. Higgins.

One of the younger first-year democrats who "made good" in the halls of legislation during the recent session was Rep. Thomas F. Higgins of Fall River, who looked after the interests of the 9th Bristol district. Perhaps the secret of his "making good" can be found in the fact that he had made his mark in his own city before he came to the hill. Then, too, the fact that he won his election on the democratic ticket in a district which has heretofore elected republicans with great regularity gave him a standing right at the beginning of the year which argued well for his success as the session wore on. All this may be responsible for his appointment to the committee on taxation. Of all the committees of the legislature none had more important work to perform during the session of 1907 than did this one. The report of the special recess committee of last year had to be digested, the chaff culled from the wheat, and some recommendations made which would be of value to the state from a financial standpoint. That special committee's report was not received with any great degree of unanimity when it came in, and the fact that the committee of this year was able to frame up a direct inheritance tax, with all the uncertainty which prevailed as to the best manner of going at the idea, is indeed to be registered on the credit side of every member of that committee, in the deliberations of which the young lawyer from Fall River played an important part. But outside of the taxation committee room, his influence was felt to good advantage. Coming from a city like his, Higgins had an obligation imposed upon him to, look after the interests of the laboring people, who form such a large percentage of his con-



stituency. That part of his work was attended to with the same thoroughness that was seen by the members of his own particular committee. It is not always the professional "labor" man who is best able to judge of the needs of the working man. Many times even the lawyer, who is not supposed to work with his hands, is fully equal to the task. The lawyer works with his head, and headwork is quite as essential in the halls of legislation as it is anywhere else. There has been some talk of the nomination of Higgins as the senatorial candidate of his party this fall. Whether he decides to go into the larger field or prefers to go back to his law practice, which is steadily growing, he will be remembered by his associates at the state house as an able, agreeable and conscientious member of the house of 1907. He was born in Berkley, R. I., October 2, 1880.

William P. Higgins.

From South Boston a batch of pretty able, clean, well-educated representatives are be-



ing sent to Beacon Hill of late years. William P. Higgins of Ward 14 is a good example of the newer type. Born in South Boston, he was educated at the University of Notre Dame and at the Harvard Law school, after which he secured admission to the bar. There is nothing of the jingo about him, and and he is the kind of a man who asks no favors, though he may freely give them. That the legislature as a whole is ready to recognize men of this type was well evidenced at the very beginning, when the speaker gave him an appointment on the committee of legal affairs, which this year has an unusually large docket of matters for its consideration. Yet while so equipped in an educational way, Mr. Higgins has not lost any feeling of loyalty for men who work with their hands and earn their livelihood by the sweat of their brow. His feeling is that labor matters should be settled by proper legislation and thus he was always anxious and willing in the discussion of all labor man- matters to vote for any advances which might be made to better the cause of the workingmen. In cases when bills were up which especially effected the interests of labor men and city employes in Boston, in bills in aid of the firemen and policemen, he did a large amount of preliminary work in preparing the members, whose turn of mind was contrariwise, so that they looked on agreeably or promised to remain quiescent. At such times as he spoke he held the attention of the house. Mr. Higgins was born May 16, 1881, is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the A. O. H. and the City Point Catholic Association.

William Hoag.

William Hoag of Ward 20, Dorchester, made his first bow to the legislature this year, and it has been a wholly creditable one in many ways. A member of the bar, after a training in the Roxbury Latin School, Harvard College and Boston University law



school, he came to the hill well fitted for his work. By reason of his ability he early assumed a position in the house which rarely comes to the first year man, that is, he was a feature in debates and secured the attention of the members of the body when he spoke. While he was placed as an arbiter in many general matters, it is worth noting that such local matters as came up received his full and complete attention. When the Sunday law bill was under consideration, while standing for the observance of the Sabbath in the way it has been generally felt it should be observed, he was agreeable to making such exceptions as might be needed. He introduced amendments which would allow the sale of kosher meat on Sunday and also to allow men who work all the week to do such little work in the way of fixing up their boats for a few Sundays in the early spring as might be required. He also was an earnest advocate of the projects for further deepening Dorchester bay by dredging. As a member of the committee on legal affairs he also took a notable part in the handling of the various legal problems which came before that committee. A good and convincing speaker on the floor he has done well for the district which he represents. Mr. Hoag was born in Lynn in 1870. He was educated at Harvard College. He is member of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Reform Club, and is a member of the Boston Bar association and the United Improvement council of Dorchester.

Ernest E. Hobson.

One of the first-year members who jumped into prominence this session and is assured of leadership in future service for the commonwealth is Rep. Ernest E. Hobson of Palmer, of the 1st Hampden district. He came to the house without opposition, either in his party or at the polls, indicating that his district has the same idea of him that the house has. On the committee on judiciary he has given excellent service, justifying the action of the speaker in putting him on this most important committee of all, although he was not a second-year man. His service has been largely on general matters, and no member of the house has done more effective work on the big questions than has he. His speech on the labor recess committee was the feature of the debate and did much to carry the measure. On the shoe machinery bill he was one of the strong men of the side favorable to the bill and did valuable work for his side, both in speaking on the floor and in canvassing for the bill. He spoke on the public opinion bill also, being probably the only one of those to draw applause from the house on all three of these bills, the principal ones in debate of the session. His district had no local bills for him to devote attention to, but on two which had an effect on his district he did his share of work—the water meter bill to compel the use of water meters in the metropolitan district so as to preserve water powers in the western part of the state, and the bill to place Wilbraham within the jurisdiction of the district court of Eastern Hampden, which sits at Palmer. He was born in Palmer in 1878, is a graduate of the University of Maine law school, and a lawyer. For two years he was secre-



tary of the Palmer Republican town committee. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Red Men, and is one of the leading men in the Sons of Veterans, department of Massachusetts.

Frank G. Hodskins.

Although Springfield sent five new members out of six for this year's delegation in the house, the city has appeared to have fully its share of influence owing to the presence in the delegation of members who took readily to the practical work of legislation. One of these is Rep. Frank G. Hodskins of the 7th Hampden district. He has been one of the hardest working members of the house, and although he did not speak frequently on the floor, owing to his wish to keep out of acrimonious contests until the Springfield River Front bill had been enacted, he spoke effectively when he did arise. As clerk of the committee on legal affairs he had a heavy task in itself, especially in view of the policy of the speaker to give this committee very important matters, bringing it up almost to the par with judiciary in influence and power. Mr. Hodskins spoke on the Conway electric bill, bringing out some facts in behalf of that measure which were being overlooked, and which had their weight. On the river front bill he put in a great amount of work in the form of preparing for any fight in case an agreement was not reached by all parties concerned. One matter in which he was somewhat interested at the very opening of the session was the bill to place Wilbraham under the jurisdiction of the Palmer court. All alone he fought this before the committee on judiciary. With a little assistance he could have defeated the bill which Springfield naturally opposed, but for reasons of expediency others concerned



dropped the affair. Mr. Hodskins was born in Springfield, Dec. 26, 1876. He is a Harvard graduate and a lawyer.

William M. Hogan.

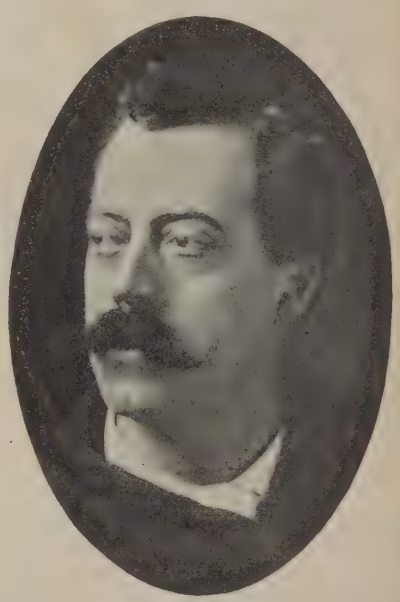
It might be worth while to figure out just how many members of the house of 1907 were born under the colors of Great Britain There is quite a number of them, including some of the best known men in the body. Canada's contribution includes Rep. William M. Hogan of Cambridge, who responds for the 1st Middlesex district. Rep. Hogan was born in the Dominion 31 years ago. The young Cambridge democrat filled a position of some responsibility in his first year on the hill. He was clerk of the committee on liquor laws. Sometimes in the rush of legislative affairs busy members cut this down to "clerk of liquors," or, again, "liquors clerk," but Hogan, in private life, is an iron worker. In the case of Hogan, as in many others that the anxious inquirer will find revealed on history's page, appearances are deceitful. He is a quiet mannered young man, with no suggestion of the vigor, the alertness and the earnestness that one is apt to arouse in him by remarking, for instance, that Cambridge isn't the first city



in the land, or that the democratic party isn't always right. Outside of these weaknesses—and we expect to be duly called to account for thus designating them—"Bill" Hogan is as likeable a chap as Middlesex has sent to the halls of legislation for years. There'll be a void if the Varsity town doesn't send him back again. It was as late as May that Rep. Hogan handed down a little opinion that might well be the frontispiece of the Young Legislator's Primer. "When are you going to talk, Bill?", a friend asked him, in the reading room, "most of the other young men have been heard from." "I'm going to talk," said Hogan, "when I've got something to say that is worth saying and that nobody else has said."

Samuel M. Holman.

Samuel M. Holman of Attleboro, representing the 1st Bristol district in the house, was the advocate of the biennial elections idea during the past session. Mr. Holman spoke for the measure which would bring about the change in the manner of electing state officers, in the committee room and before the full house, and although he was not successful in securing the adoption of his idea, he was none the less earnest in its advocacy. In fact it is doubtful if the Attleboro man is at all convinced that his plan is not advisable. He is pretty apt to stick to his own views on any subject, once he makes up his mind which way to turn, and he is not influenced away from his convictions because the majority happens to be on the other side. But this biennial elections bill was not the only matter which secured his attention and support. He took a prominent part in the deliberations of the committees on elections and towns, of both of which he was a member, and he was also prominent in many of the big discussions on the floor. Being of a commanding size and bearing, with a clear voice, he was always heard when he talked on any matter. He was particularly active

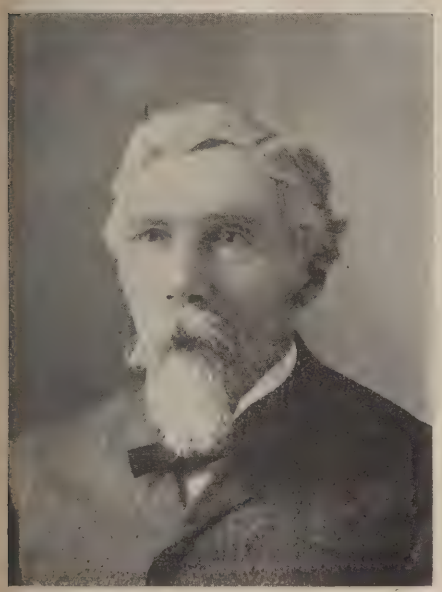


on the various measures which were introduced to secure more freedom in the matter of taking fish in the waters of Buzzards Bay and other sections of the state. The big fishing interests which were so anxious to get into Buzzards Bay for the purpose of taking fish in large quantities in their big sweep nets, found in the Attleboro man a sturdy opponent, and they must have been surprised at the familiarity with the subject which he displayed during the fight. Rep. Holman was born in Norton on New Years day, 1862. He attended the public schools during his youth, and later supplemented this early education with periods of study at Amherst, Boston University and the Harvard Medical School. He has been in the real estate business, has also dealt in coal and wood and is at present engaged in the practice of photography. He has been tax collector in Attleboro for nine years, and a member of the local school committee for three years. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Royal Arcanum.

Charles T. Holt.

Charles T. Holt of Springfield, representing the 6th Hampden district, is one of the three clergymen of the 1907 house who have shown their fellow members that ministers of the gospel can be broadminded men, pleasant associates, and good legislators. Mr. Holt has been the spokesman of the Connecticut river navigation advocates of Hampden county in the legislature this session. His section is enthusiastic over the possi-

bility of obtaining appropriations from congress to open up the Connecticut river up to Holyoke, through Springfield, and the ardent friends of navigation have found many oportunities for effort in the legislature. Although he has been ready to get out and work hard for the Springfield river front bill at all times, Mr. Holt has been insistent that some provision should go in the bill to show congress that this bill did not prejudice navigation, and such a clause was inserted. Then he worked hard for the bill to appropriate $15,000 for dredging the river at Holyoke, covering a little stretch which



would not be reached by the government work. As a member of the committee on harbors and public lands he had one advantage in pressing his claim for this bill, but as a member of the house who was ready to argue and prove his case, and then fight with forces all lined up behind him, he put up a strong case with the ways and means committee, securing a recommendation for a conditional appropriation. All of the western Massachusetts river and public lands bills interested him, and he took part in the discussion in behalf of a free employment bureau for Springfield, and a special board of arbitration for Springfield. Mr. Holt was born in Petersham, Aug. 1, 1845, is a graduate of the Newton Theological institution and for many years was in the coal business and subsequently was a clergyman. At present he is an insurance man, although occasionally he acts as a supply for pulpits in the vicinity of Springfield. He is a veteran of the Civil war, a member of the Grand Army, and a Mason.

Barker B. Howard.

Through Rep. Barker B. Howard the city



of Medford has a hand on the governing of the metropolitan district which many larger sections would be glad to enjoy. Furthermore, she will continue to have that as long as Howard continues a member of the legislature. When a year ago he was placed on the committee on metropolitan affairs, there was some outcry from a number of the sections which believed they should have it. Last January, however, the men who had served with Howard were pretty insistent that he should go back and he was given the place again. As long as the legislature refuses to recognize any metropolitan council, a proposition which is dangerous in some respects, the best thing is to have a man on the committee. Medford, with her boulevards and parkways, needs such a representative and in Mr. Howard she has secured him. It was in fact in recognition of his services that the speaker closed up his year with also appointing him as a special member of the committee to represent the state at the Jamestown Exposition. The keynote of Mr. Howard's service is that he first makes certain of his facts and then goes ahead. Carelessness is the besetting sin of legislative life. This is a charge which can never be laid up against Mr. Howard. He is regarded as too conscientious sometimes, because of the persistence which he shows in going to the bottom of things. Mr. Howard was born in Auburn, Maine, in 1867. He was educated in the public schools and was also given a special business training. In the city of Medford he served for two years in the common council. For five years he was a registrar of voters. He is an Odd Fellow and a member of the Masonic order.

Alonzo F. Hoyle.

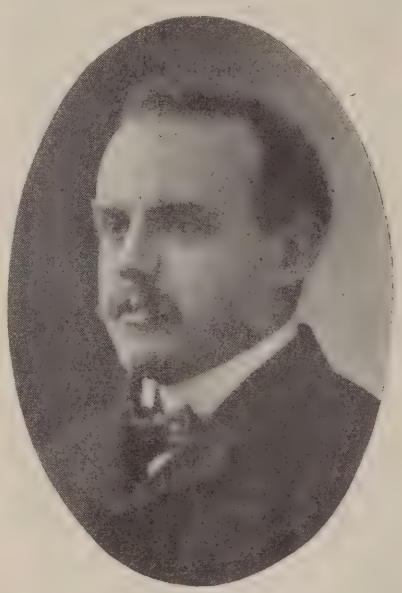
Among the many sub-divisions in the legislature there are two types of men always prominent. First the men who do something because they think there may be



some votes in it and who espouse it whether it is right or wrong, and second the man who does something because he believes in it and who, having made up his mind, sticks it out to the end. Rep. Alonzo F. Hoyle of the 14th Worcester district is one who can never be mistaken. He belongs in the second class all the time. He has for some time felt that the call men in the fire departments were not getting a fair show. He saw and heard on all sides evidences that the standard of the call men was falling down for the very good reason that no matter how long a man served on the practical basis, when a chance for a permanent position was up some young chap, good, clean and honest, but without any knowledge, would be apt to over rate him in a civil service test. To remedy this Hoyle sought legislation which would give a man credit for his experience and thus help to improve the whole standard of fire fighting. Hoyle worked with great energy on this proposition, secured a full vote of the house and senate for it and put it up to the governor. Then came a veto. "Well," said some of the men, "I am sorry for you, Hoyle, but of course you will sustain the veto." "Not on your life," he said. "The situation is just as true as when I began," and he made his fight to pass it over the veto, securing one of the most creditable votes which has been given this year. Hoyle also has worked with the same amount of energy on the settlement of the Worcester Insane Hospital sewerage and a number of other distinctly local matters. No man has been more loyal to the interests of the whole city. Hoyle has been a member of the committee on counties and chairman of drainage. He was born in Worcester in 1861, and was educated in the public schools and Hinman's Business College. He is a printer and stationer. He belongs to the Masons, Odd Fellows, K. P., and Heptasophs.

Eugene C. Hultman.

A roll call isn't always necessary. Take a broad question on which the one side



plainly bears the mark of unfairness, while the other may safely be labelled fair and right at a hundred yards, and there be legislators whose vote is a foregone conclusion. No member of the house of 1907 will dispute the statement that Eugene C. Hultman, republican, of Quincy, is one of these. True, the man from the 5th Norfolk did break away from the great mass of his party on the public opinion bill, but this was an error—if it was an error—of the head rather than the heart. As a dyed-in-the-wool organization man has put it, "'twas the exception to prove the rule." This was Mr. Hultman's second term in the legislature. His course in the house from the opening day until the scent of the premature Fourth of July cracker was wafted in from the Common fully justified the respect and confidence of the Quincy electorate. Last year Rep. Hultman was clerk of the committee on election laws. This year Speaker Cole placed him at the head of water supply, a technical post for a technical man. Hultman dived into water supply as a lawyer might take up judiciary or legal affairs. A duck couldn't have been more at home. He worked with right good will, and the committee hadn't been busier for years. Mr. Hultman was born in Boston 32 years ago. He was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The republicans of his district named him for the republican city committee and for the Quincy city council. Then they began sending him to the house. It will surprise none of his legislative associates to learn that Hultman is something of a "jiner." He belongs to Quincy Board of Trade and Citizens Asso., the Technology club, the Granite City club, the Quincy Point Business Men's club, the Boston Y. M. C. A., and the Knights Templar, 32 degree, being also a Shriner.

George S. J. Hyde.

There are some pretty stalwart Englishmen in the legislature. They are always stalwart American citizens, but they have the true English tenacity of purpose and action and when they take a stand it is generally right and they always hold to it. George S. J. Hyde of Lawrence, representing the 7th Essex district, is one of the best type of this kind. Somewhat reserved, he has shown himself a man whose word is as good as his bond. No man has been more conscientious in his attendance at the sessions of the legislature and there is no man who is more anxious to do the right thing. Mr. Hyde has had a varied constituency to look after, for he has mill

operatives, mill agents and general workmen in his bailiwick, and he has satisfied all. More than once he has been able to interpose the right word when there was danger of some wrong being done to a portion of his constituency which would have brought trouble on them. He has fought among other things for safeguards at the dam on the Merrimac river and there is but little question that next year the meas-



ure will be enacted. Mr. Hyde was born in Manchester, England, in the center of the great textile industry, in 1849. He was educated at the Miles Platting Institute. He is a carpenter and has always been interested in city affairs. He was a member of the school committee for three years. It was in recognition of his special knowledge on this score that he was given place on the committee on education this year. He is a member of the U. O. G. C. and the A. O. F.

Charles Cabot Johnson.

While Nahant people still have to pay an extra fare on the street railway in going back and forth to Lynn, they would have escaped that extra penalty if Rep. Charles Cabot Johnson had his way. Mr. Johnson was an earnest upholder of the bill for the joint use of tracks. He was frank to admit



that he had simply the interests of his district at heart, but the provocation was satisfactory and the people appreciate his work, even though he was not successful, and hope for another chance. Mr. Johnson also had a big directing hand in the bill to allow a reduction in the capitalization of trust companies. The figure was placed so high that many communities which wanted trust company accommodations could not get them as there was not enough business to pay for the amount of capital which would be required. As a member of the committee on banks and banking Johnson helped to pluck this brand from the fire and as a result, against all sorts of obstacles, the bill allowing reduced capitalization was not only reported by the committee, but was sent through the legislature and was signed by the governor. These two things stand out especially in a review of his work for the year, but he also made himself a well-known figure on a number of other matters of general importance, and had the interest and attention of the house at all times. Johnson is regarded as one of the best posted men in the legislature on the matter of town administration, because of his experience of six years as town clerk in Nahant. Mr. Johnson was born in Nahant in 1876. He was educated in the public schools and in Bryant and Stratton's Business college. He was town clerk for six years and town treasurer for three years. He is a member of the Father Mathew Temperance Society.

Fred O. Johnson.

Fred O. Johnson, who represented Wellesley in the 11th Norfolk district in the last legislature, was the house expert on town government affairs. He has reason to be regarded as an expert. While born in Boston in 1855, the major part of his life interests have been entwined in the affairs of the town of Wellesley. He has been recognized there to a very considerable extent by his fellow citizens. He was town treasurer for five years and selectman and assessor for three years, and when he was



sent down to the legislature it was the natural topping off of a very considerable and earnest town career. While standing first and last as a town man and for the best interests of the town, Mr. Johnson is a pretty stalwart upholder of the republican party. He believes that a man should have substantial party beliefs. He is willing a man should be a democrat or a prohibitionist, though he would prefer to have them all republicans, but he has one particular plank that a man should be something in the party line in order to properly exercise his franchise. In carrying out his belief he has been a member of the republican town committee for 20 years. Mr. Johnson was appointed a member of the committee on labor, and while his is not a "labor" constituency, it is worthy of note that Mr. Johnson, in keeping in touch with the newer sentiment regarding the rights of the labor men, was an upholder of the overtime bill and he also supported other general labor measures. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Masons and Odd Fellows, and the Wellesley and Nehoiden clubs.

James A. Jones.

The man who wins two nominations and elections to the house from a small town must be considered as having shown special ability. When he wins a third election his house members decide that they had better pay pretty good attention to him. That is just what James A. Jones of Stoneham has done, and as a result of this service and the manner in which the honor has been conferred on him, the town of Stoneham comes pretty near securing what it desires from the house as a whole. Mr. Jones has long since passed the time when there are any shoals in his course. He is able to set his course and hold to it, and during the past year he has been credited with having more votes which he could secure for



anything which he declared was needed by his section than almost any other man in the entire body. One reason, it can be said, why this has been so is that Mr. Jones always makes certain of his leads. He has voted steadily and consistently through his three years of service, but there is not a vote on which he cannot stand the most rigid cross-examination, and to the general satisfaction of his constituents. He represents the newer type of republican. He is one of the men who, while loyal to their own party, take the stand that no party has secured to itself all the virtues and honors. Mr. Jones was born in Townsend and settled in Stoneham when one year old. He was educated in the Stoneham schools and has grown up with her institutions. He is in the real estate and insurance business. He has served the town in many capacities, having been auditor, assessor, water commissioner, and is at present serving his fifth year on the board of public works. He is a director in the Co-operative bank, is chairman of the republican town committee and has served as its secretary for years. He is a Mason, and Odd Fellow, and holds membership in the Red Men and O. U. A. M. He has served this year on federal relations and pensions, being clerk of the latter committee.

Frederick G. Katzmann.

Frederick G. Katzmann of Hyde Park need have no fear of his future political re-

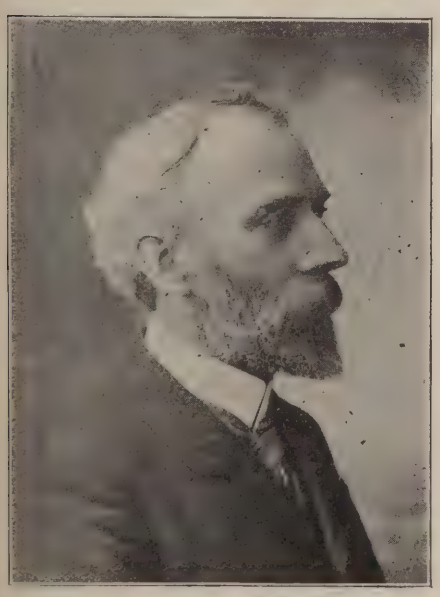


wards after his year of service on Beacon Hill. A first year man he has conducted himself, not only with discretion, but also with ability, and those cognizant of the

conditions, under which a first year man is supposed to be seen but not heard, must appreciate the full significance of all this. Mr. Katzmann left the house at prorogation in June and will re-enter it next January as one of those who are to be counted on for the future administration of the body. In picking representatives for the general court two things are to be avoided—the sending of the very old and the very young. Katzmann represents a golden mean. Young enough to have plenty of enthusiasm as to what he takes up, he at the same time has a mind much older than his personality, and the house appreciated it. He has thus brought to his representative district grateful attention which it has not had for some time, and the men who persuaded him to run in the first place have no reason to regret their action. The house as a whole may not pine for brilliancy but it does like clean honest men, and when that combination is found with ability the recognition is all the more certain. Fred Katzmann never yet voted for anything he did not believe in and he never was frightened out of a vote which he did believe in. It was Katzmann who, when the Sunday law matter was going to pieces and the plan was to substitute a continental Sabbath which the continent itself is tiring of, jumped in and presented a measure of his own. There was almost a week of solid work in preparing it, and though it was voted down the men who voted it down admitted in their hearts that it came nearer the real measure they desired than anything else. Mr. Katzmann was born in Roxbury in 1875. He was educated in the public schools, in Harvard University and Boston University law school. He is a member of the republican town committee and has been town auditor. He is also a member of the Masons and Phi Delta Phi.

David P. Keefe.

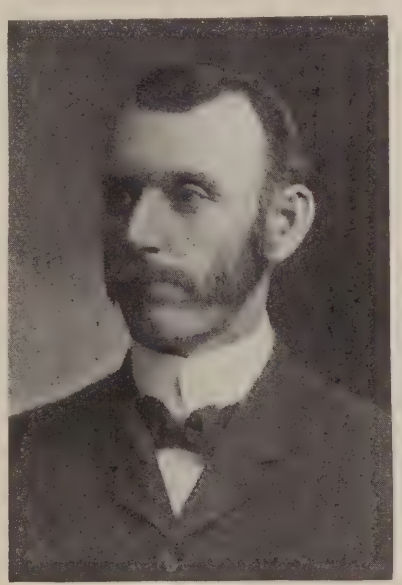
Once upon a time, and not such a very long time ago, there was a little band of men who began talking and working on the basis that something should be done to stop the ravages of consumption. Nobody apparently paid much attention to them. They had legislative hearings on the matter, but few attended, and a smaller number even spoke. That was the beginning. One of those men was Sen. Frank Chace of Fall



River, and another who followed around putting his shoulders to the wheel at every opportunity was David P. Keefe of Fall River. As the result of the constant effort the workmen are already preparing to break ground for three new consumptive institutions and the routine at Rutland itself has been improved. It has been a great big victory and "Dave" Keefe deserves a whole lot of credit for the part he has played in it and for the energy which he has given to the whole matter. In the face of that victory the people could afford to forget everything else which he has done. But it will not, for Keefe has been a steady worker for the labor people and for a square deal to all men. Folks do not joke him about the spitting bill which he first fathered. Evidence has daily accumulated as to the need of legislation of this sort and some of the biggest men in the public health field are advocating the enforcement of what he first proposed. It all goes to show what can be accomplished by a little band of men who, having set the goal before them, march steadily towards it, indifferent as to the failure of the public to immediately respond. David Keefe was born in Fitchburg in 1855. He was educated at the public schools. He has been a salesman and an advertising solicitor. He has now completed his third year in the house. This year he was a member of the committees on election and parishes and religious societies, being chairman of the latter. He belongs to the Veteran Firemen's Association and the Republican Club.

Sidney B. Keene.

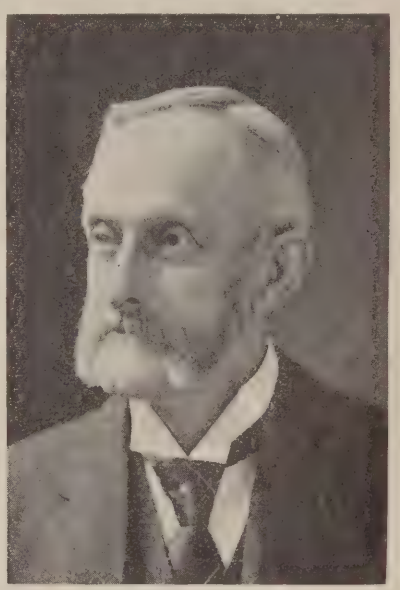
Sidney B. Keene of Somerville is freely and frankly spoken of by his fellow members in the city delegation as one of the coming men from that city in legislative life. Considering that Robert Luce, Charles Blanchard and John Higgins are in the list this is a compliment of considerable size. Mr. Keene is hard-headed and clear sighted in his business dealings, and he has found that the same standards can be applied to legislative life without any great struggle. To his mind the first duty is to ascertain the real facts and then it should be an easy matter to go ahead. By following out this program he secured attention during the year and won his points. Quite a notable victory in which he had a hand was that compelling the installation of meters in the metropolitan district. Year after year the metropolitan district as a



whole has found itself burdened with increasing bills for water, most of which has been used by the city of Boston. The fact that this Boston amount was greatly in excess of the actual needs has been appreciated. The only solution of the problem has been the metering of Boston, but this project has been fought down steadily. This year it came up again in the form of a favorable report from the committee on water supply, of which Mr. Keene was a member. Boston members objected as in the past, but Keene had the bit in his teeth. His position may perhaps have been based in the main on the Somerville situation, but he believed he was in the right and in the end the bill compelling the metering of the supply in Boston was enacted and signed. Mr. Keene was born in Appleton, Maine, in 1861, and was educated in the public schools. He is a wholesale hay salesman. He has been a member of the republican city committee for seven years, acting part of the time as treasurer. He was a member of the board of aldermen for three years and was president one year. He is vice-president of the Somerville board of trade and is vice-president of the Somerville Sons of Maine Club. He served as clerk of the committees on libraries and water supply and was clerk of the latter committee. He is a director of the Winter Hill Co-operative Bank.

Roland M. Keith.

If a competition is ever started for the purpose of awarding a medal to the member of the legislature with the greatest length of republican party service to his credit, it is a pretty fair guess that it will go to Roland M. Keith of Bridgewater, the representative from the 8th Plymouth district. Mr. Keith has been a member of the Bridgewater republican town committee for 26 years, has been chairman for four years, and today, as at the beginning, he is the one enthusiastic man when it is a question of getting out the vote. Mr. Keith is one of the older members of the house and one of the liveliest. When he was appointed to membership on the committee on labor he was commiserated with by some of his fellow members. This committee is one of the hardest worked of the entire legislative branch. It calls for more consecutive hours of hearings than almost any other, and it requires much tact to steer by the rocks safely. Mr. Keith took hold with a vim, though, and not only did he show a clever appreciation of the problems before the



body, but he won the respect even of the radical labor men. Mr. Keith is one of the consistent members of the legislature and one of the most open-minded. He showed the same general versatility in his work on the committee on parishes and religious societies and as a net reward for his diligence he was able to come pretty near securing what he desired for his own locality. He was born in Bridgewater, March 16, 1847, was educated in the public schools and academy, and is a contractor and builder. He is a Mason.

William A. Kelleher.

The militia men, not only in Lawrence but in the whole state as well, have had a good friend in William A. Kelleher, the repre-

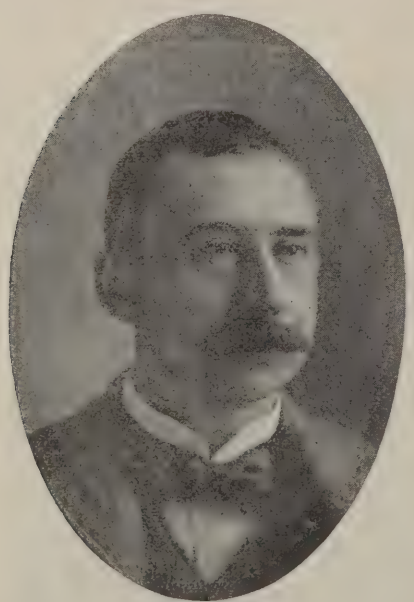


sentative from Lawrence in the 6th Essex district. Mr. Kelleher has been a member of the committee on military affairs, and he specially interested himself in the bill which provides new uniforms for the soldiers in the militia. His point is that men who are

willing to give their time to the military service of the state deserve attention from the state and proper clothing, to say the least, and by working on all ends not only was the bill reported out of the committee but was put through the legislature. The labor men have also had a steady champion. His constituency is naturally interested in labor legislation and he has always shown himself agreeable to working for them as far as possible. He has on his own account been specially interested in legislation which would modify the present law by which a man injured through some act of a fellow employe has been shut out from any redress. A measure of this sort would mean a great deal to all those employed in factories who are now almost defenceless on this point. Mr. Kelleher was born in Lawrence in 1875. He was educated in the public schools. He is in the tobacco business. He was in the common council in 1903 and 1904, being president one year. He was a member of the board of aldermen in 1905 and first came to the legislature in 1906. He served during the past session as a member of the banks and banking and the military affairs committee. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

Frank D. Kemp.

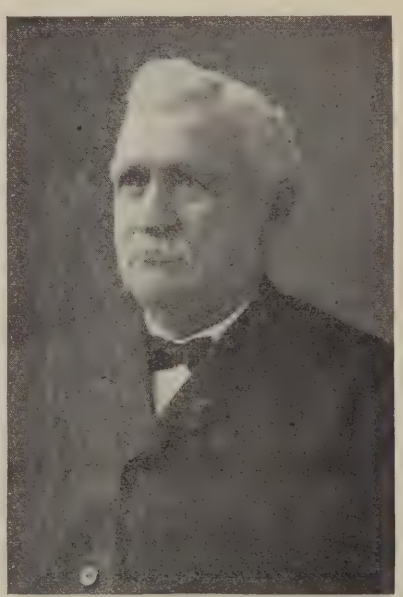
Rep. Frank D. Kemp of Springfield, of the 5th Hampden district, has acquired the name among his associates of being the man who wants facts, and will never make up his mind until every possible fact has been presented to him. He has given more bother in this session to the professional vote getters in the house than any other half dozen men, and on every canvass of the vote made on any question, he was always marked as doubtful. He has been willing to talk over any matter with any member, ask again and again for information, and hold his mind open. It has been the same way in the ways and means committee, where he has been the most valuable acquisition to that committee that it has obtained in a long time. He asks several times as many questions on every matter before him as the average member thinks is necessary, and he is continually finding out things. His work on the ways and means committee this year can hardly be underestimated, and his associates are the ones who are the loudest in praise of him. In the house Mr. Kemp has represented the committee many times, and like other members of the committee, he has had his successes and his failures, but the house has come to expect from him cold facts and logic, whenever he rises from his seat, the only



exception being when he asks a question. The feature of his service which brought him forward most prominently during the session was his work on the bill to change the standard of milk—to lower the standard, as he said. At the beginning he was practically the only man in either branch who was opposed outright to letting the farmers have what they asked for. He made converts daily, and made so many in the senate by presenting facts to them and stirring up the outside public that the bill was killed over there. He was born in Holyoke, June 9, 1862, is a dairyman, has served his city in the council and the board of aldermen, and is a Mason and Knight Templar.

Clesson Kenney.

Clesson Kenney of Leominster, by virtue of his chairmanship of the committee on towns, became one of the house leaders during the past session. When Mr. Kenney first came to Beacon Hill the house in the main was ruled by the rules committee which the speaker gathered about him. In doing this, it should be said, the speaker was simply taking up the precedent which was laid down by former heads. But the rules committee became one on which lawyers predominated and this year a distinct change was made. The speaker decided that he would handle the house through the chairman of the committees and it was because of the presence of Mr. Kenney and others whom he wanted to keep in touch with, that the change was made. As a house leader Mr. Kenney was a very successful man. In his position as chairman he went through the docket of matters referred to his committee so that a new record was made in closing up the business and a very creditable one at that. Furthermore, there was less complaint this year about the disposal of matters than has been heard in a good many years. His position as chairman put him also in the place where he was able to lend very friendly assistance to a number of towns in his own immediate neighborhood. Clesson Kenney was born in Leominster,



May 31, 1839. He was educated in the public schools there and started in business life. For some time he has been in the lumber business. Mr. Kenney was a member of the school committee, serving on the building committee which did very creditable work. He was first elected to the house in 1906, serving on the committees on election laws and towns. This year, in addition to his chairmanship of towns, he has been a member of the committee on federal relations.

Michael J. Kenney.

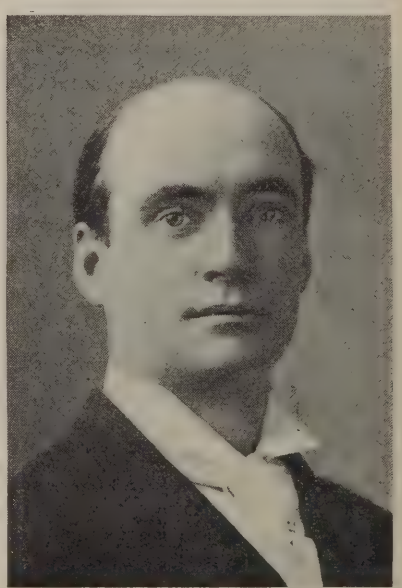
Michael J. Kenney was the representative from Taunton in the 3d Bristol district at the last session of the legislature. He came to the legislature as a successor of Simon Swig, something which gave him various marks for his course. Generally a first-year man is allowed to break in easily on some of the minor committees of the general court. This is done deliberately with the idea of allowing him to get his bearings. But Taunton people had been telling the speaker that Mr. Kenney was regarded as a very capable man, and thus it happened that at the very opening of the session he was appointed a member of the committee on cities, which acts for all the cities in the commonwealth and which is one of the most important of the legislative committees. It was fortunate indeed that Kenney was able to live up to the kind words which had been said about him, for he fitted into the committee routine and when the session closed he was the recipient of a lot of additional nice words from his fellow members in congratulation of the skill and ability which he had shown. There was a particularly large number of important matters before this committee during the year, certain of which affected the city of Taunton, and the presence of Kenney on the committee was of great service to the city, whether the people appreciate it or not. Mr. Kenney was born in Taunton, July 12, 1863. He was educated in the public schools and then went into business. He has been in the insurance business for some years. He is a stalwart republican of the progressive kind, a good talker, and with a good pres-



ence. He belongs to the A. O. U. W., the American Order of Foresters, and the Knights of Sherwood Forest.

Philip A. Kiely.

Everybody who came back from the house of 1906 was prepared to have Rep. Philip A. Kiely of Lynn do something to strengthen the excellent impressions made in his first term. Nor were they disappointed. The democratic side, never impoverished in oratorical power, had few more convincing and not many more pleasing speakers than the young attorney from Lynn. If he lacked the robustness of a Coyle, or the polished grace of a Luce, Mr. Kiely more than made up for these deficiencies by his simple candor, and when Kiely talked, the house was all attention. Kiely is enlisted in the bat-



tle for the plain people. He doesn't ring any bells about it, and he has not yet realized the value of a press agent; nevertheless and notwithstanding a cursory inspection of his record on the hill will show him to be ever and always on the firing line. In his first year a member of the less important committees on pay roll and constitutional amendments, the Lynn man was this year recognized by an agreeable appointment to legal affairs. His associates declare that none among them was more regular or more faithful. Rep. Kiely got his sheepskin from B.

U., cradle of New England lawyers. Before his first appearance in the house of 1906 he had twice served in the Lynn common council.

S. John Lamoureux.

Rep. S. John Lamoureux of North Adams represents the 2d Berkshire district. This has been his second year in the house. On



his first election he secured the place by a very narrow margin but he was given an increased vote on his return this time. During both years of his service he has been a member of the committee on railroads and he acted as clerk for a part of the present year. Mr. Lamoureux was born in North Adams in April, 1877. He was educated there in the public schools and also in Drury Academy and Davis College. He was shortly after admitted to the bar and is a practicing attorney. Lamoureux has a rather attractive personality and made a number of friends. He is a republican and has been much interested in organization work. He is a member of the Lafayette Club and the Elks.

William F. Learned.

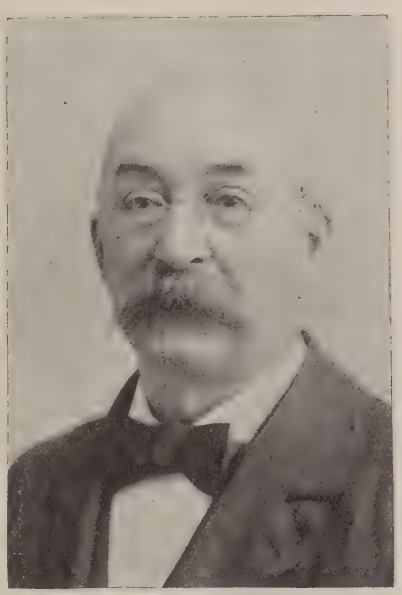
William F. Learned of Gardner, the representative from the 2d Worcester district, was one of the first-year members of the legislature of 1907 and one of the attractive ones. The house expression regarding him is that he began making friends as soon as



he got on the train and he did not stop till the legislature was prorogued. Learned is a good party man. With 10 years' experience as secretary of the republican town committee, republican principles are more to him than simple platitudes. He believes in them and lives them out, and at various times during the session the line was apparent. Learned always stood for the republican party to the end. As a member of the committee on prisons he set a good pace and a consistent one. The fact that the prison officials for the most part received but meagre salaries, in contrast with their hours of labor and dangers, appealed to him, and he worked with his committee to correst that matter. He also had an ambition for some system of pensioning the older men who have given the best years of their life to the service. During his service he acquired a large amount of very valuable information on the general subject of prison management and control. Mr. Learned was born in Gardner in 1850, and was educated in the public schools. He is a shipper for the S. K. Pierce company. His fraternal membership is confined to the Odd Fellows.

Adam Leining.

Rep. Adam Leining of Holyoke, of the 10th Hampden district, has been a first-year man who has made many warm personal friendships among his fellow members, with the result that while he has not cared to take an active part in debates, he has been able to exert an influence on measures that interested him. The bill for the dredging of the river at Holyoke he advocated from the start of the session, doing what he could at all stages and making preparations to obtain votes in case a fight had developed in the house. The Schoonmaker water meter bill also interested him greatly, owing to his belief that some more careful method of conserving the water supply of Massachusetts is necessary in order to preserve



the water powers of the state. Coming from Holyoke he appreciated the great value of water power. Naturally as a man of German birth, he believed in a reasonable amount of liberalizing the Sunday laws, but while he did what he could along these lines, he early saw that the house would not go very far. Mr. Leining was born in Germany, Dec. 4, 1836, and was educated in the German schools. He has been a resident of Holyoke for many years, and has served five years on the board of aldermen and six years on the school committee. He is a member of the Republican club and a Mason.

Edwin F. Leonard.

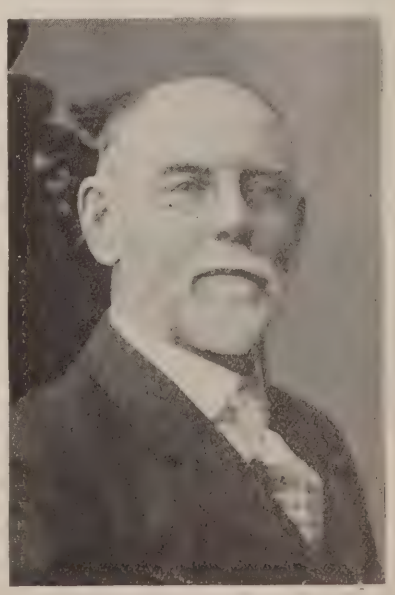
As a second-year man, Rep. Edwin F. Leonard of Springfield, of the 3d Hampden district, was accustomed to legislative methods at the opening of this session, and this fact, together with his tireless energy, has brought him considerable success on such measures as he has been interested in. The anti-monopoly bill is an example. This bill was strongly opposed in the committee on mercantile affairs at first, and the only outright friend it had on the committee was Mr. Leonard. He worked hard for weeks in the committee, gradually winning member after member. Then when it was generally agreed that some legislation should be reported, and the drafting of a bill began, he kept his eye on the proceedings at every stage. Again and again a harmless bill would have been adopted if he had not been watchful, and in the end the committee agreed on a measure which satisfied every member of the committee, including himself. He had less luck on his bill to restrict the height of buildings, but nobody could have succeeded with that this year. The hardest bit of work he did, however, was getting some salaries for the members of the state board of pharmacy, who have to devote considerable time to the state's business. He was practically alone in his fight for that bill, as he was last year, but he kept it up, and forced the ways and means committee to withdraw its adverse



report, and ask to have the report recommitted, in order to report favorably. It was a clear victory for Rep. Leonard. His part in the legislation of this session regarding the attitude of the state towards tuberculosis has been considerable, and he has done his share to prevent unnecessary dickering with health laws, such as the opium law. He was born in Belmont, N. H., April 15, 1862, and is a druggist. He was a member of the house last year, serving on the committee on mercantile affairs. He is a Knight Templar and an Odd Fellow.

John B. Lewis, Jr.

John B. Lewis was the only "independent citizen" member of the legislature of 1907 and it is no discredit to say of him that he lived up to his nomination title. If anyone was able to count ahead on the vote of John B. Lewis, Jr., apart from the merits of the case and because of friendship or any of the many other influences which figure largely, he has yet to make his identity known. Mr. Lewis voted the way his conscience told him to, and judging from the results it was pretty satisfactory leader-

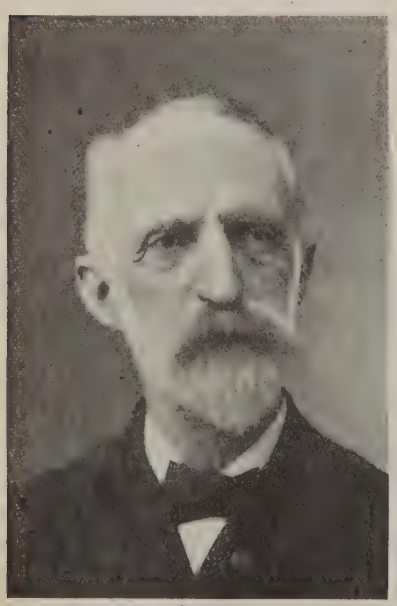


ship. The house at the beginning knew Mr. Lewis chiefly as a retired shoe manufacturer who had once been the prohibition candidate for governor. It was assumed that he was a man who would day and night talk about the rum issue and who would be a nonentity on everything else. That was where the house made its first

mistake. Mr. Lewis did take a hand in all the temperance legislation of the year, and he was also active in the Sunday agitation, but he also took a strong hold on every other measure of importance which came up for discussion. Furthermore, he knocked the influence theory to the four winds when, standing at his desk after all sorts of guesses had been made as to how his inclinations ran, he went after the United Shoe Machiney company and in favor of the shoe machinery bill. Many had talked before him but he simply stood there and with samples of shoes before him he gave the house an object lesson on how shoes are made and how he believed the shoe machinery combine had crippled the industry. It was one of the impressive features of the day and his time was extended twice by members of the entire body anxious to hear his story. That is John B. Lewis, Jr. That is undoubtedly the sort of a man he will be next year if he returns. That, his friends say, is the sort of a man he always is. Aiming for the right he has no time for compromise, no time for trading. Mr. Lewis was born in Wilmington, and was educated in the public schools. He began working at the bench and became a shoe manufacturer. He was an alderman and has always been well up in the councils of the prohibition party.

Andrew R. Linscott.

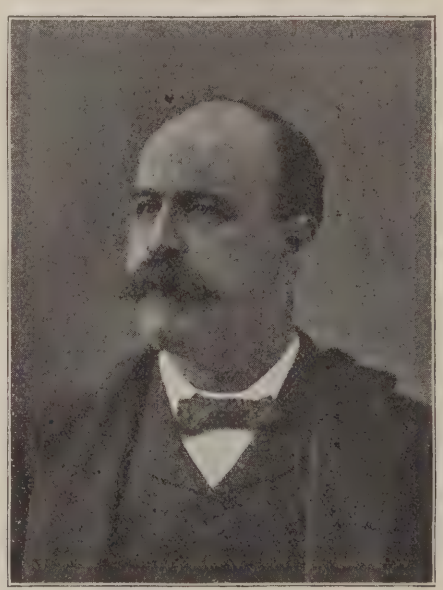
Andrew R. Linscott, one of the conservative members of the house, represents the city of Woburn from the 20th Middlesex district. Rep. Linscott is tall and spare of frame, somewhat gray, with full beard and moustache and expression not unkindly. His forte is to listen and to act rather than to orate; therefore, no hot air comes from him. When he has anything to say, it is to the point, as in the debate upon the old soldier in the passage of the Schofield gratuity bill when he surprised the house by the force of his utterance. He succeeded Sen. Riley from the Woburn district, and like his predecessor found a place in which he fitted well on the committee on education as well as upon libraries. He was interested for the investigation by the industrial education commission of textile schools. He was recorded against the rejection of the public opinion bill. As a good republican he generally sustained the governor in his vetoes, but showed his independence when occa-



sion demanded in consonance with his convictions. He opposed old age pensions and the substitution of that bill. He was paired in favor of the anti-capital punishment bill. He favored the shoe machinery bill, and voted to allow fishing in salt water on the Sunday laws bill. Rep. Linscott served in the Civil war and is a member of the Woburn post of the G. A. R. He is a "down-easter" by birth, born in Wilton, Me., but has long been a resident of Massachusetts. One could not mistake from his personality and reticence of habit his profession—a school teacher. His entry into politics in Woburn was in the board of aldermen in which body he served two years. From there he came to the house. He is a Mason.

Martin M. Lomasney.

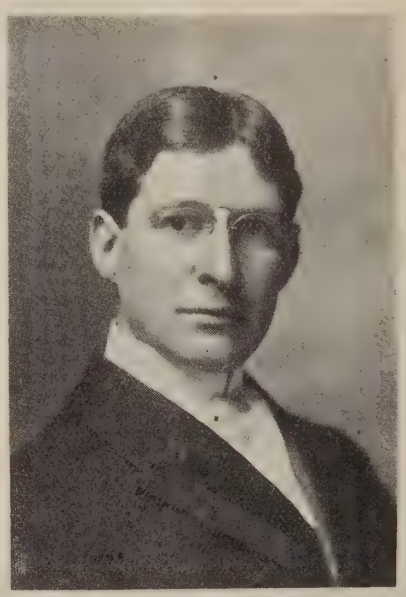
You know when you first see Lomasney that he is a live wire. You say to yourself: "This man is unusual; he is aggressive; he's a fighter." And you are right. But Martin Lomasney is more than all of these. None of these qualities would explain his frequent successes in the legislature of Massachusets, with an overwhelming republican majority pitted against him politically and with the great mass of his fellow citizen democrats presumably tied up with an opposition administration in School street. After a while you learn the secret of Lomasney's personal power under such apparently discouraging conditions, and, if you come to know the man, as no doubt you do, you come to respect his personality as you inevitably admire his pluck. You find out that Martin Lomasney never went back on his word, that he never forgets a friend and that he also makes an effort not to forget those who have opposed him unfairly. Lomasney, who was born in Boston 48 years ago, managed to get along without a college education. If he does so remarkably well in debate and so very much better by personal influence it may be, in addition to the qualities hereinbefore described, because of his long and varied experience in public office. A member of the board of aldermen continuously from 1893 to 1895 inclusive, and of the senate in 1896 and 1897, he served in the house of 1899 and has again in the houses of 1905, 1906 and 1907. Mr. Lomasney is



the democratic leader in the West end of Boston, Ward 8, where flourishes his Hendricks Club, and where he calls every young man by his first name and is known to men, women and children as "Martin." His best work in the legislature—his best committee work, it were better to say—is done in the very important committee on Metropolitan affairs, where he tries to look as carefully after the interests of Boston as if he were in sole charge at city hall. Which shows the measure of the man. Rep. Lomasney doesn't believe in an elevated structure through the densely populated West end for the cars of the Boston Elevated Railway company. He has been fighting the proposition for two years. The Elevated has bought out some of the abutting properties, if not all of them, but "Martin" still fights on. Not too successful in the legislature, he now awaits the final ruling of the courts. For there never was a quitter among the Lomasneys.

George W. Long.

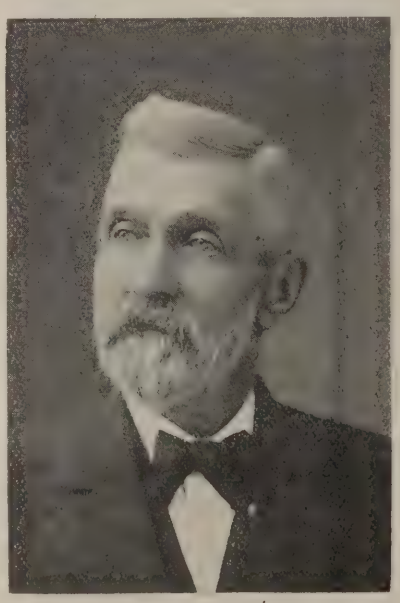
Cambridge republicans to a considerable number believe that George W. Long has some pretty good senatorial timber in him, and it is quite likely that he will be put to the test this year. There are, it can be said, a number of his fellow house members who agree with that proposition and they have reached that conclusion from the study which they have made of him during the past two years of his legislative service. Long has the reputation of being one of the most persistent men in the legislature. The persistent man often defeats his own ends by making so much noise that the entire neighborhaad is aroused. But Long keeps everlastingly at things but does not talk much about them while they are in the formative period. Long is a good party man all the time. There is nothing offensive in his partisanship and this is merely another way of saying that he is always on the right side for clean, conservative, honest legislation. He is a man of courage, and he showed it during his first year by taking hold at the very start on a bill which brought him upon the floor and holding his own. The result was that when the session closed he was made a member of the recess committee on insurance, where he proved himself a good campaigner. During the last session he was reappointed to the insurance commit-



tee and he was also made chairman of the committee on printing. He is one of the steadiest of the younger members of the legislature. Mr. Long was born in Cambridge in 1872 and has always lived there. He was educated at the Manual Training school. He is a member of the North Cambridge Republican Club, the Masons, Odd Fellows and the Newtowne Club.

Hiram W. Loring.

Rep. Hiram W. Loring is of Shrewsbury. He represents the 8th Worcester district and came to the town from Leeds, Me., where he was born 65 years ago. Of sturdy physique and rugged constitution Mr. Loring is one of those men who doesn't grow old. Of the older members of the house, he is naturally of the conservative school and a good balance wheel for some of the younger



solons. Mr. Loring is punctual in his attendance and has missed very few roll calls. He is not often heard in debate, but his work is done in committee. Prominent in the Massachusetts State Grange, he found his natural affinity in the committee on agriculture, where he was one of those who fought hard for the bill to define the standard of milk required by law. He also fav-

ored the bill for propagating and preserving trees and forests and the bill which increased the appropriation for the suppression of gypsy and brown tail moths by which the state forester has money sufficient for the next three years. He was greatly interested in the bill with reference to contagious diseases among animals and for the sale of milk when not adulterated. He worked to secure the additions and improvements at Massachusetts Agricultural College which have long been delayed. Mr. Loring was also clerk of the committee on military affairs, being an old soldier of the Civil war himself. He voted to pass over the governor's veto the Schofield gratuity bill to pay $125 to every veteran of the Civil war who didn't receive a bounty. He voted also to pass over the governor's veto, bills to pay bounties to two old soldiers of Brockton. Mr. Loring also voted for the Spanish war veterans preference bill. He supported the bucket shop bill and was recorded against the bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in grocery stores, which was reported ought not to pass by committee. He was opposed to the bill changing the Sunday laws. He favored the shoe machinery bill. For 15 years Rep. Loring was street commissioner of Shrewsbury which should insure him a place on roads and bridges next year. He fitted for college in the public schools and finished his education at Bates College. He became later a salesman. He entered political life as selectman of Shrewsbury, which position he held for three years. He has been library trustee and cemetery trustee of his town. He is a straight party man on the republican side and has been chairman of the Shrewsbury republican town committee.

John F. Lothrop.

The city of Newton has had a vice-mayor on Beacon Hill in the person of Rep. John F. Lothrop. He was not a seeker for the position, and he would probably now deny that he occupied it if it was presented to him in the form of a direct statement; but that is the real situation. Mr. Lothrop is interested especially in everything which relates to the city of Newton and he does



not care who knows it. Furthermore, not only is he interested, but he knows just what things are good and bad for the people of his district and no foster parent could be more jealous of the rights of the little garden municipality than the representative in question. This single devotion to one municipality might make trouble for almost any other part of the state but Newton people are working so hard for a model municipality that when Newton declares in favor or against a matter it is a fair assumption that it is good or bad for the entire state and thus he serves the whole community. Mr Lothrop, as one of the members of the committee on metropolitan affairs, has taken to his heart the interests of the entire greater Boston district. He has been safeguarding the Charles River basin. He has been studying out the metropolitan park developments, and he is the one particular man who can claim the credit for the new Riverbank subway which is going to benefit Newton people especially. Without his strong word for it there were times when it would have gone by the board, and the question of giving the people in that community rapid transit into Boston would have been shelved for a number of years, for this was a case where the Elevated road was not anxious to take over any new measures of this sort. Lothrop never grows warm in debate, but he has a way of making his statements with a finality which precludes debate. The bed rock of facts that he always works on is the great feature of his success. Mr. Lothrop was born in Sharon in 1847, and was educated in private schools. He was in the carriage business for a number of years but is now retired. He was in the board of aldermen for six years in Newton and entered the house first in 1906. He served both years on the committee on metropolitan affairs.

Robert Luce.

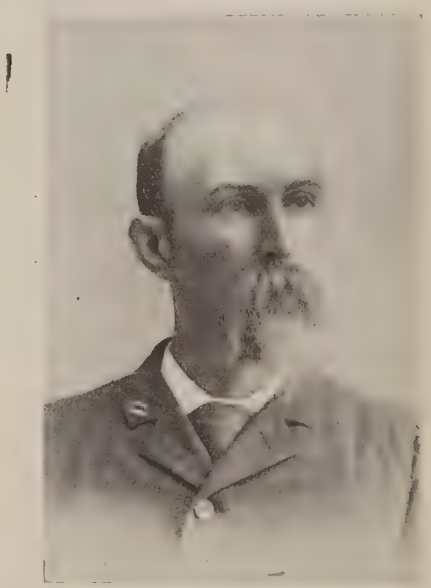
The year that has passed since the last "Biographical Number" of Practical Politics does not find Rep. Robert Luce of Somerville in any closer relationship with the leaders of the republican party in the state and the legislature. "\. . .But many of these some men have hesitated," we said a year ago, "when it came to committing them-



selves to Mr. Luce when a candidate for some post which demanded, above all else, conservatism." This conservatism may not amount to much, in the last analysis, but as long as men think it does, and as long as Mr. Luce does not possess it or will not acquire it, so long he will lose what his real ability rather entitles him to." Words at least as true today as they were when they were penned a year ago. Undoubtedly it is all rank nonsense to say that anybody wants to punish Rep. Luce for exercising the rights of a freeman and going his own way on so novel a proposition as the public opinion bill, and yet it probably will not be gainsaid that there were times in that great legislative battle when Luce of Somerville was rather on the nerves, or at least the corns, of the leaders of his party. The fact that his logic and his oratory resulted in a republican vote of 40 for a bill that the leaders denounced as rank heresy did not mitigate his alleged offense. For a number of sessions the Massachusetts house of representatives has had no individual talker who was the equal of Luce of Somerville in oratory. Mr. Luce has likewise been the scholar of the house. His book on journalism is pretty much a little classic. He is, indeed, that rare combination, the public man who writes as well as he talks and who talks as well as he writes. Mr. Luce has chosen a work for himself, apparently, and he has dedicated himself to it with all the devotion of a man who sees his duty and who will not shirk. He believes in ballot and caucus reforms, in all manner of checks on the lobby, and in giving the voters the right and the opportunity to express themselves on questions of public policy. He runs head-on against the republican theory that this is a representative form of government and must remain so—and apparently he is ready and willing to be tossed back again and again in order that he may finally close in with force sufficient to batter down the walls. Mr. Luce is not tactful, and his bump of humor is not burdensome. Mr. Luce, whose 45th birthday is almost in sight, has come to the house every year since 1899, with a single break, and he will doubtless keep on coming so long as he is willing. Somerville appreciates the fact that the erudite gentleman from the 25th Middlesex district is a feature in state politics, and that other fact that it "pays to advertise." The Somerville man, who is a native of Auburn, Me., by the way, and a graduate of Harvard, is the proprietor of a press clipping bureau and so sits ever with his finger on the public pulse. For several years Mr. Luce has been chairman of the committee on election laws. At divers times, indeed, he has seen service on most of the important legislative committees. He is a power for good, and, if the world will not always agree with him, perhaps he can find solace in the fact and the philosophy that 'twas ever thus with reformers.

Darwin E. Lyman.

Few men would have been so faithful to their legislative duties under such difficulties as was Rep. Darwin E. Lyman of Cummington, of the 2d Hampshire district, who died during the closing days of the last session. Although he had to drive a dozen miles or more to get to trolley cars to take him to a railroad where he could go to Boston, he did not miss a day in the house up to the time of his death. Frequently train connections were such that he could not arrive in Boston in time for the opening of the Monday session, and he always had to leave early on Friday or else remain over in Boston after the session adjourned, but he surmounted these obstacles again and again by giving up his own convenience, and on occasions, such as on May 31, when it was thought the shoe machinery bill might possibly come up in the house, he made the long trip down and back just for the one day. In all his service he showed this conscientiousness. The shoe machinery bill interested him greatly, as indirectly he had considerable knowledge of this business. From the start he was one of



the staunch supporters of this bill. Another bill which he followed closely and helped in every way that he could was the bucket-shop bill. The milk standard bill he put in much work for, prior to its sudden defeat in the senate. For a first-year man with a first-year proposition, he put up a vigorous and strong fight for his bill to have Deer hill in Cummington made a state reservation. Mr. Lyman was born in Cummington, July 26, 1846, was a merchant, had served on the republican town committee for 30 years. He was a member of the Easthampton republican club.

William J. Lyons.

One of the younger members of the house is William J. Lyons, who comes from the combination South Boston-Dorchester district, Ward 16. "Billy" Lyons is one of the boys who helped to make that Suffolk district democratic. He is active, energetic and wiry. He was born in the community he represents 29 years ago this September, and went from the city schools to Boston College, thence to Holy Cross, and from there

took the course to fit him for his chosen profession, that of a practising attorney, in the Boston University School of Law. Mr. Lyons obtained his political training in the Boston common council of 1902 and 1903 under Mayor Collins' administration. When he took his seat in the house this year, Speaker Cole picked him for the committee on prisons, in the work of which he has found much to interest him in the phases of human nature presented to it and the unfortunate individuals in the institutions under its jurisdiction. He was interested for the bill for the retirement of certain prison officers, as well as the remodelling of the ancient Ipswich house of correction, where the prisoners were given hardly room enough to swing a cat in their eight feet by two narrow cells. The possible change of the state prison from Charlestown to Nashawena island naturally interested him because of the possibility of curtailing the visits of the friends and families of the prisoners by the isolation of the new location. Rep. Lyons has been one of the bright wits of the house corridor. He has made a good record for punctuality and has missed comparatively few records and on very few has he not been recorded. He voted for the bill for retiring members of the Boston fire department. He was recorded against the recess committee on labor which the unions opposed. He was against the bill for local



option by districts in Boston. He voted for the bucket shop bill. He voted for the McNary bill that Boston be permitted to manufacture electricity. He was against increasing salaries of prison officers.

Charles H. Macomber.

Rep. Charles H. Macomber has one of those strong faces with fixed intensity of gaze that always attracts attention. It is as if he was studying everything and everybody he looks at, which is undoubtedly the fact. He bears his years lightly, for he has but just passed his 36th birthday and is in the optimistic heydey of life. He was born in Berkley, which town he represents in the legislature as well as the 5th Bristol district. As a traveling salesman he was well calculated to win popularity on coming to the house, and to add to his already wide circle of friends. This has been Mr. Macomber's second session. He began in politics as selectman of his town and his people liked him so well that they kept him at it for eight years on the board. In the house of 1906 he served on the committee on harbors and public lands and this year he has continued on the same committee. Naturally he has taken great personal interest in the improvement of all the harbors along the Cape and South Shore, Orleans, West Falmouth, Nantucket, Plymouth, North Falmouth, Wellfleet, Dennis, as well as the ship builders on Essex river, and the frequenters of Dorchester bay have occasion to be grateful for Mr. Macomber's services on his committee. His constituents have never been out from his consideration a minute, yet he has found time to extend his attention to the needs of the whole state. He favored the removal of the restrictions on fishing in Buzzard's bay. He was for the bill to consolidate the metropolitan commissions into one board. He was opposed to the bill to retire certain veterans in the state service. He voted for new uniforms for the Massachusetts militia. He favored rejection of the so-called public opinion bill. He was paired in favor of the shoe machinery bill. Mr. Macomber voted for the White amendment to the so-called "merger" bill to re-



strain the consolidation of railroad corporations. Mr. Macomber has been a useful member of the house wherever placed. He is a Mason.

Charles A. Malley.

Charles Addison Malley is a type of the young Boston republicans who have been writing history in the mammoth Dorchester district, and who ask a little consideration at the hands of the party leaders in order that they may write more of it. They ask, among other things, that they may have all the representation on Beacon Hill that they are entitled to. And certainly it is not at all surprising that they feel aggrieved at the comparatively small representation that Dorchester gets as compared with democratic Charlestown. Mr. Malley hopes to come back again, when he will talk further along these lines. A stalwart of the Young Men's Republican club of Ward 20, and prominent in the Roosevelt Republican club as well, Malley has a right to a hearing that none will dispute. Born in Northfield 31 years ago, his enthusiastic young manhood finds expression in the real



estate business of Boston's most growing district. Dorchester has grown and is still growing by leaps and bounds. It is distinctly, today, the great residential district of the city. And young men like Malley, having made it republican, seek to keep it in the faith. Mr. Malley made good with emphasis in his first venture in political life. He was instrumental in the passage of a bill allowing the capitalization of trust companies at $100,000, half the sum previously insisted upon. Since the close of the session he has been associated with others in the formation of such a company for his own district. Young men like Malley are of power in their communities—power for good. When they are also willing to be of service in politics, politics can do little else than receive them with open arms.

Harry E. Mapes.

That Harry E. Mapes of Cohasset, who represents the 3d Plymouth district in the house, was a railroad man one might guess by his keen, clear eyes. He has an energetic way of doing things that has brought him to the front in legislative matters. This was his second year in the house and that which has pleased him most is that he won out for the nine-inch lobster by the approval of the act which he fought through the committee on fisheries and game after a hard struggle for two successive years. The importance of this victory may be the better recognized when it is stated that the fight to legalize the shorter lobster has engaged the attention of the house every session for upwards of a decade. The late Sam Roads led a forlorn hope for the three years of his service in the house, nearly 10 years ago, for a law which would permit the taking of a nine-inch lobster. The fish and game



commission has bitterly fought this reduction in the length of the legal lobster up to the coming of Dr. George W. Field as chairman of that board. Gov. Guild was won over and the rest was easy after that. Rep. Mapes took his seat in the house of 1906 and his first committee was on fisheries and game, where the lobster first attracted him. He also served on the committee on libraries. This year he was given a place on harbors and public lands, and has been naturally interested in the bills to improve the harbors on Cape Cod and the South Shore as well as at Cuttyhunk. Mr. Mapes was actively interested in keeping the season for the shooting of black ducks within the period from September 1 to March 1. The fish and game commission wanted to shorten it to between September 1 and January 1. A possible veto was saved upon the bill when the facts in the case were explained to the governor. Rep. Mapes is a Knight Templar, prominent in the Masonic fraternity and an Odd Fellow. He was secretary of the republican town committee for 10 years.

John H. Marcy.

Rep. John H. Marcy of Waltham, who has just completed his first year in the house, possesses much force of character and is not afraid to give expression to his convictions. As a business man he has taken a deep interest in the many bills which have come before his committee on mercantile affairs this session, most of which strongly appealed to him. He is a coal merchant in Waltham and was active in the consideration of the anti-monopoly bill which the committee reported and which he vigorously supported. He was also one of the pushers for the bill requiring sealers of weights

and measures to test the computing scale not only upon its accuracy for determining true weights, but also for the correctness with which it reckoned the commercial price. Rep. Marcy is conservative in his views. As a new member he has not been heard from much in debate on the floor, but his work in committee has been very effective. He has been both punctual and regualr in his attendance at every meeting of his committee and has not missed a rollcall upon any important measure. Mr. Marcy is a New Yorker by birth, born in Troy, Jan. 23, 1867. He was educated in the public schools and on starting in business in Wal-



tham went into the coal trade in which he has achieved success. He is active in Masonry, a member of Gethsemane Commandery, K. T., and of Boston Consistory; of Waltham Lodge Elks, and of the Order of Eagles. Mr. Marcy has always been a Republican. His first entry into politics was as ward alderman one year and alderman-at-large for two years. He has represented Wards 3, 4 and 5 of Waltham.

Charles Mayberry.

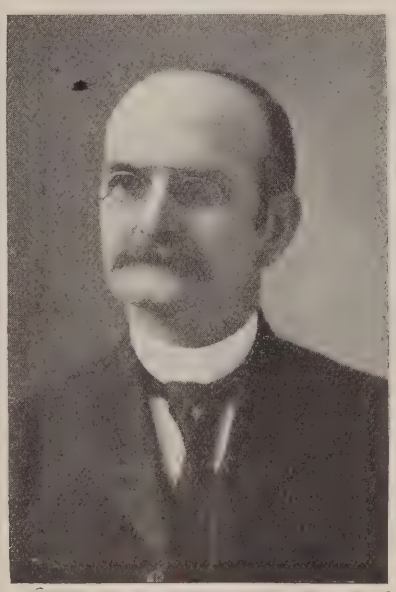
For three years now the state has had the services of Rep. Charles Mayberry of Clinton, the member of the house from the 10th Worcester district, and it can be truthfully said that the commonwealth as a whole has been the gainer by that service. At the same time the people of his own district, regardless of party affiliations, must real-



ize that their interests have been fully as well taken care of, at least, as they have ever been since the establishment of the system of representative government. The young representative who is the subject of this sketch has all the elements which go to make a successful and capable legislator. He is a good listener when anyone has a matter to talk to him about, he is possessed of good sound judgment, and has the force of character necessary to make a fight for any proposition in which he believes. This latter trait was never better illustrated than on one occasion during the session of 1906 when he overturned the report of his committee on metropolitan affairs on a bill giving to one of his own constituents the right to bring suit against the commonwealth for damages sustained by the construction of the metropolitan water system. That fight brought Mayberry to the front as one of the most aggressive members of the legislature, and there have been other instances since then when he has shown forth to equally good advantage. He has always had important committee places. During his first year he was clerk of the committee on probate and chancery, last year he served on metropolitan affairs and engrossed bills, and this year he has been on legal affairs and insurance. With these important assignments he has found plenty of work to do and he has never shirked the responsibility placed upon him by these positions. Mr. Mayberry was born in Clinton, April 27, 1876, was educated at the public schools and finished at the Boston University Law School. In the practice of his profession he is associated with Sen. Buttrick, and he seems to be a good running mate for the senator in his independence of thought and action. Ask him a straightforward question as to how he stands on any particular matter that is pending before the legislature and you will find that he is pretty familiar with the subject and is prepared to give you good reasons for the position which he has decided to take thereon. Mr. Mayberry is a member of the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias.

Ulysses E. Mayhew.

Ulysses E. Mayhew represents in the house not only West Tisbury but the whole



of Martha's Vineyard. He was born on the island in the town from which he hails in 1848 and was educated in the public schools. He has kept a general store in West Tisbury for many years and his first public service was as treasurer of the town of Tisbury. He has been chairman of the school committee of West Tisbury since 1892. This is not Mr. Mayhew's first trip to the legislature. Sixteen years ago he took his seat for the first time in the house, serving in the legislatures of 1891 and 1892. His turn came round again last year and he has now completed really his fourth year in the house. Last session when Mr. Mayhew obtained from the committee on harbors and public lands the appropriation of $25,000 for the improvement of Menemsha creek, which makes in from the bight of the same name, and put the bill through and brought home the quill with which Gov. Guild signed it, his fellow islanders went wild with delight and decided that there was nothing too good for Mayhew. So he came back to the house by an almost unanimous vote and all through the session he has especially devoted himself to the Cape district and its needs. He made a good play for the breakwater for Vineyard Haven, and although that bill fell by the wayside, it is in such position that it may be rehabilitated by the next general court and the breakwater may yet become a reality. He also fought successfully for his bill to permit the taking of unimproved wild land on Martha's Vineyard for the better protection of pinnated grouse. The committee turned him down, but Mr. Mayhew does not give up easily and the result was that the house refused to reject the bill and substituted it. He was on ways and means for the past two sessions, taking but one committee this year.

Matthew McCann.

Rep. Matthew McCann is one of the republicans from Lynn who has a wide acquaint-



ance for his geniality, although he is one of the more quiet members. He was born in Calais, Me., 44 years ago, but came early to Lynn, where he soon became actively interested in politics. Though not an orator, few members are better known throughout the shire of Essex. His business as a dealer in cigars and tobacco gives him a ready introduction. McCann got his training in Lynn common council in which body he served from 1899 to 1903 inclusive. In the fall of the latter year he was elected to the house, being returned every year since without a break. He was chairman of the committee on prisons for two years and was the first to move for the transfer of the state prison to Nashawen Island. He has also served on the committee on federal relations which reported the resolve for the Massachusetts representation at the Lewis & Clark centennial exposition at Portland, Ore. He was on mercantile affairs in 1906 and 1907, one of the hardest worked committees in the list. He was actively interested in the promotion of the bill for testing computing scales which was reported unanimously from his committee. His handiwork also entered into the big boiler bill drawn to cover a dozen or 15 other measures, and the first bill which has received the indorsement of the experts, engineers and boiler makers. He was also interested in the Engineer's license bill. Mr. McCann has been mentioned as a candidate for a fifth term in the house, but since the vacancy in the county board he has announced himself as a candidate for county commissioner at the polls. His name was also brought forward for councillor. He is a secret society man, a member of the Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Red Men and Foresters.

Daniel J. McCarthy.

Rep. Daniel J. McCarthy is one of the bright young men of Ward 19. Coming new to the house this year, without previous political experience in a legislative body, he has been a ready learner and quick to grasp his opportunities. He was graduated from the Boston public schools and finished his education at Harvard University. Speaker Cole picked him for the committee on liquor law, which has had some interesting propositions before it, especially the question of allowing the various districts, by a general bill for Boston, to vote yes or no on the granting of liquor licenses by districts. This concerned Mr. McCarthy's constituency naturally from its proximity to the section of the city which backed the legisla-

tion desired. Though his committee reported a bill Rep. McCarthy dissented and consistently voted against the measure on every stage. Its defeat was encompassed in the house. He was also interested in the bill for the registration of common carriers for the transportation of liquor. He took a conservative position on the bill reported in the senate for the enforcement of liquor laws in Boston. He voted for the bill for the retire-



ment of Boston firemen. He favored municipal lighting for Boston and cities and towns, standing for the McNary bill, and he voted for the bill to retire certain veterans in the state service. Mr. McCarthy was opposed to the increase of salaries of prison officers. He voted to pass over the governor's veto the bill for the exemption of call firemen from the civil service rules. He supported the shoe machinery bill. He was for the Lomasney amendment for an east and west subway in Boston. Mr. McCarthy voted yes on Mayor Fitzgerald's publicity bill for Boston. He has a pleasant face, devoid of beard, and is one of the fun-makers of the house reading room. Rep. McCarthy is a confectioner and a dealer of fruit in his business. He is prominent in the Knights of Columbus and also is a member of the St. Alphonsus Association. He was born in Boston in 1876.

Daniel J. McDonald.

Daniel J. McDonald is the most important democrat in Boston this summer to the labor men. Out of a long list of Boston dem-



ocrats, all of whom felt they were specially entitled to be recognized as the spokesman for organized labor, Mr. McDonald was selected by the speaker for a place on the recess labor committee. This is the committee which has the task of working over the use and abuse of the injunction and modifications of the employers liability act. It is in many ways the most important labor body which has been gathered together in a number of years. It speaks well for Mr. McDonald and his intimacy and sympathy with the labor cause that they have practically all declared themselves very well satisfied indeed with his selection for the position. McDonald has been a most consistent labor man all the time. He is a union printer himself and a very capable workman. In the past session of the house he was recorded without a break in favor of labor legislation and he worked on certain measures of his own which he felt would help along the cause in general. He upheld, for instance, the bill which gives to the family of the workingman the right to recover $10,000 instead of $5000 where death takes place as a result of a railroad or street railway accident. Mr. McDonald represents the 3d Suffolk district, Charlestown, in the house. He was born in Chelsea in 1872. He was educated in the public schools and learned the trade of printing. He was a member of the house in 1905, 1906 and 1907. Last year he served on the committees on printing and on elections. During the past session he was a member of the committee on cities.

John M. McDonald.

Ward 16, Boston, was not as strong a democratic ward in 1905, when John M. McDonald was first elected to the legislature, as it is today. McDonald has always been credited with helping to educate the people of that section up to the advantages of democratic representation. Certain it is that his vote has steadily increased in size and

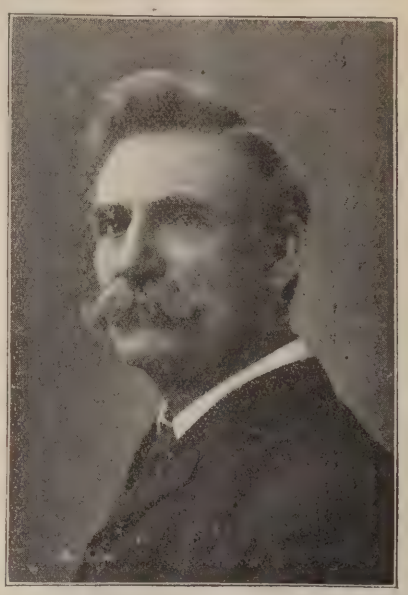


the whole political complexion of the ward has changed since he began. Those who know him in the house declare that this is the real explanation of the shift of the votes, for they are convinced that he would make a good representative, even from a prohibition section. He is a democrat and in the house he has never attempted to hide his feelings, but at the same time he has never allowed a party whip to crack over his shoulders too long. If he has any division of sentiment it is when labor matters are up. That comes pretty nearly being his first choice and as a union man, a bookbinder, he feels that it is his duty to use whatever influence he can find at hand to help along the labor cause. On labor matters he was somewhat of an authority during the year. The overtime bill, of course, went through without any special demonstration, but he was ready for the campaign. He was also for a further extension of the child labor law and he fought against the effort to have the closed shop made illegal as the employers association desired.

John M. McDonald was born in 1873. He was educated in the public schools. He was a member of the house in 1905, 1906 and 1907. During the last session of the legislature he served on the committees on counties and payroll.

Michael J. McEttrick.

In the closing days of the session a Massachusetts representative who was once a member of congress and who had been everything from a long distance walker up to an expert on mines and mining, made a suggestion that may result in a complete overhauling of the state's system of bookkeeping and expenditures. The representative was Michael J. McEttrick of Ward 17, Boston, an independent democrat who went to congress in 1893-'95 and who served in the house from 1885 to 1901, 1895 to '01 and again in 1906 and 1907, and in the senate in



1902. His suggestion is that there is no central check on disbursements for institutions and state departments, that there ought to be, that it is too much to expect that the ways and means committee can do all the necessary work and that, under prevailing conditions, there must be some waste and some extravagance. As a result of the McEttrick suggestion, the ways and means committee is especially at work preparing a full report for the incoming legislature. McEttrick is a good deal of a mystery. He paddles his own canoe, and is his own political party. "I know how to get the votes," he says without bumptiousness, and apparently he does, for he has succeeded in rolling up a winning total in Curleyville with the hosts of the Tammany Club and with Ald. Jim and Sen. Tom openly against him. McEttrick this year was very much in favor of the public opinion bill. He was very much against a measure to prohibit any Bostonian who takes part in a political caucus from afterwards signing a nomination paper. This was a trick of the Curleys, he said, a bill aimed at Michael J. McEttrick and at none other. The house killed the bill. It may be difficult for some to understand the frequent successes of a man like McEtrick in a big city ward against the combined forces of a mighty political organization, but you have to know the man. The former congressman is a native of the Hub. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Roxbury Veteran Firemen's Association.

Philip J. McGonagle.

Philip J. McGonagle of Ward 6, Boston, has been one of the consistent democrats of the year. Coming from Mayor Fitzgerald's ward, as Ward 6 will always be regarded, he has been brought into the lime light more than once during the session, but no matter how often it has played on him he has always been found trying to help along in the best manner possible the workers in the state and city. He worked with energy for the bill allowing one day in 15 to the policemen and he would have voted for the measure had it been even set so as to allow greater freedom. He also supported the various firemen's bills which have come before the general court. On the overtime bill and on the bills to allow peaceful picketing he was a steady campaigner. The bill which increases possible death damages from $5000 to $10,000, something which must appeal to every man whether he works with his hands or his brains, found him a ready champion. McGonagle has been a very persistent plugger. All things considered the mayor has been quite successful in the number of his meas-

ures which were passed during the session, and McGonagle deserves a good share of the credit for steering things in a satisfactory manner. The position of being a representative of the mayor has been quite important one on the hill, and the opportunities for slopping over and spoiling things have been unlimited, but McGonagle has gone through it all successfully. Mr. McGonagle was born in Boston in 1871, and



was educated in the public and parochial schools. He served five years in the common council and is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Roofers Protective Union.

John F. McGrath.

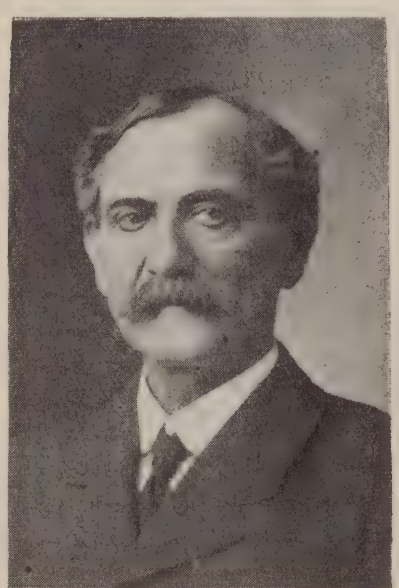
There was a lively contest in the democratic caucus of the 16th Worcester district last fall, in which the veteran legislator, James H. Mellen, was pitted against a bright attorney, younger in politics than his doughty opponent, but imbued with an ambition to represent his people in the lower branch of the state legislature and to give to that contituency the best that was in him in the line of devotion to duty. John F. McGrath, the younger candidate, won out. He came to the hill when the session of 1907 opened, regarded pretty highly because of the victory he had won. He left the state house at the close of the session, and every member of the legislature had found the reason for his success in the caucus. His straightforward manner of dealing with questions which came before him for con-



sideration attracted the attention and commendation of his colleagues. He seldom assumed the role of the orator, but when he did he spoke in such a manly fashion that his audience were compelled to listen, even though they might not always agree with his line of argument. And that trait of straightforwardness has come to be greatly admired among men in public life today, when too often the spirit of compromise and equivocation is in evidence. Rep. McGrath's committee appointment was on labor. This committee was relieved of much of the work originally planned for it because of the appointment of a recess committee to consider various problems concerning the relations between employers and employes, but the committee of this year can point to the passage of the overtime bill as one of its monuments and from the laboring man's standpoint that ought to be glory enough. Rep. McGrath also can point with pride to his advocacy of the bill to increase the maximum of damages to be recovered in case of the death of an individual through the negligence of the defendant. This bill extended the time to two years in which the suit might be brought and eliminates the element of gross negligence. This measure differed from the bill of Sen. Mitchell. The senator's bill covered only employes, while the McGrath bill included those not in the defendant's employ. Rep. McGrath was born in Worcester, January 10, 1881, and graduated from Holy Cross College and the Boston University Law School. He is rapidly building up a lucrative law practice in his native city. He is prominent in the social life of Worcester, where he holds membership in St. John's T. & L. Guild, St. John's Lyceum, Rostrevor Club, A. O. H., M. C. O. F., the Knights of Columbus, and the Worcester Society of Antiquity.

John H. McKenney.

Rep. John H. McKenney of Lynn, who represents the 13th Essex district, is a state of



Maine man, born in Newport, October 12, 1839, and bearing well his years. He is a general contractor in the shoe city and was educated in its schools. His first entry into politics was in the Lynn common council, from which he came by natural promotion to the legislature. This is his first year in the house, and hence Mr. McKenney has been devoting his time conscientiously to committee work and to watching the progress of events on the floor, learning how to do it. He was picked out by Speaker Cole for the committee on agriculture, and there Mr. McKenney has devoted himself to studying the standards of milk, in which he has become deeply interested. He was actively interested in all three of the bills reported from his committee and did yeoman service in their interest among his fellow members, if not in debate. Mr. McKenney is an enthusiastic Grand Army man, a comrade of Lander Post 5 of Lynn, and a welcome addition to all camp fires. He was elected to the common council of 1901 and served in 1902 and again in 1905. In 1906 his fellow republicans elected him to the house and his course this year in his votes upon all important measures has won for him their cordial indorsement and commendation. He has missed no regular session and has been recorded on every roll call. Mr. McKenney served in the 8th regiment, Massachusetts Vols., in the North Carolina campaign in 1862 and on his muster out entered the United States Army signal corps, serving until after the surrender of Lee at Appommatox.

Lewis B. McKie.

Lewis B. McKie of Ward 1, East Boston, is the one republican member from the Island ward in the house this year who survived the Moran wave of last fall, winning out in an hitherto recognized strong republican ward by 38 votes. Possibly his generous physical personality and consequent inherent good nature may account for the fact that he was too good a fellow to knock out. Mr.



McKie has won his popularity in the house upon his good fellowship. He is a genial companion in the reading room. Since taking his seat he has devoted himself to the interests of his constituents and introduced the bill for the dredging and improvement of the channel at Orient Heights, and he also pushed on the bill to increase the pay of the assistant clerk and court officers of the East Boston district court. His committee this year has been that of public lighting, which has had fewer bills of importance than ordinarily during the session just closed, but in all of which Mr. McKie has taken a strong personal interest. He opposed the shoe machinery bill in the house believing it unnecessary legislation, but he stood for a more liberal Sunday and put in his hardest work for a change in the law that should relieve existing conditions for his constituents who were deeply interested, owing to their congested surroundings. Mr. McKie opposed the Luce amendment for Sunday evening entertainments as against the interests of the people. Rep. McKie is a native "Noddle Islander." He was born in Ward 1 in 1875, and was educated in the schools of East Boston. He is president of the alumni associations of the East Boston high school, and was graduated from the Boston University law school. He began his political training in the Boston common council, serving in that body in 1904 and 1905 and graduating from there to the house of 1907. He is an ardent yachtsman and a member of the Winthrop Yacht club. He is also active in the Ward 1 Republican club. Mr. McKie is a practising lawyer of the Suffolk Bar, and is a Mason.

Robert K. McKirdy.

Robert K. McKirdy of Ward 8, Boston, has concluded his third term in the house, and while from the first day he set foot on Beacon Hill he was looked upon by the other members of the house as the right-hand man of Martin M. Lomasney, the big chief of that ward, the genial "Bob" has shown that he possesses ability of his own and an individuality quite as potent as that of the average member of the house. His first year he was given a place on the committee on counties. In 1906 he served on the committee on election laws, and during the last session he was one of the hard-working members of the committee on railroads. During the strenuous sessions of that committee on the matter of the delayed train service on the Boston & Albany road, and later in the year when the merger proposition was being discussed, the member from Ward 8 was one of the most attentive listeners. At the same time he had his own ideas of what should or should not be done, and he was able to present those views to his fellow-members in such a man-

ner that they were accorded serious consideration. No member took any greater pride in his committee and its work than did McKirdy, and he enjoyed explaining to the other members of the house that the committee on railroads during the last session had not lost a report, and that no report ever came out of the committee with a dissenting vote. So that, while McKirdy never wavers in his loyalty to his chief, it must not be



inferred that he is one of those who follow blindly the leadership of any man. If McKirdy is loyal to Lomasney it is because he believes in him and his leadership. McKirdy was born in Boston, October 4, 1870, was educated at St. Mary's school and is a publisher.

Edwin T. McKnight.

Rep. Edwin T. McKnight of Ward 21 came to Boston from New Brunswick and has completed his second year in the house. He has done good work as chairman of the committee on bills in third reading, winning the favor of the engrossing clerks by the manner in which his committee has handled all measures referred to it this session. Mr. McKnight's most earnest work was put into his effort to stop the sale of liquor on Sunday in the outlying wards of Boston by



second class hotels. He led a strong movement, backed by the church element of Roxbury, Dorchester and Jamaica Plain, against the license which permitted drinking at the tables in saloons in plain view of the people going to church. He introduced a bill, which, although it was killed in the senate, passed the house by a good vote. Mr. McKnight's other committee this year was street railways, and though he offered no bills personally, he was interested in all the measures reported from that committee, the interurban bills and the question of apportionment of damages to abutters particularly. One particular bill which has been Mr. McKnight's hobby is that which prevents straw bonds in attachment suits, which bill has gone through and met the approval of the governor. Mr. McKnight has an abundance of latent energy which makes itself felt when required. He is 38 years of age; was graduated from the University of New Brunswick and from the Harvard Law School. He is a member of the Suffolk bar and a practising lawyer in Boston. Last year he served on the committee on probate and chancery and on parishes and religious societies. His entrance into politics was as a member of the Boston common council in which body he served three years. He took his seat in the house in 1906. Rep. McKnight is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a Knight Templar and a member of the Dudley and Lincoln clubs.

John F. Meehan.

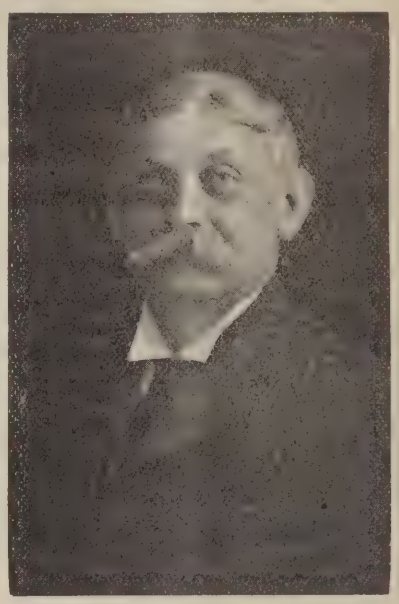
Few of the young democrats that Lowell has sent down to the legislature in recent years went back at the end of a first term in better standing than that enjoyed by John F. Meehan of the 15th Middlesex district. Johnny Meehan made no speeches. If memory be true, his picture appeared in none of the newspapers. His engagement wasn't announced. He didn't belong to the Codfish club. And yet he was as faithful to the trust imposed upon him by that 15th Mid-



dlesex constituency as if he had been found every morning at the top of the column, next to pure reading matter. It must be evident to even the uninitiated that the Fathers never contemplated a house of 240 orators. There must be some to talk and some to work. Once in a while, along comes a man who does both. This is clearly the exceptional man. "I'll never be a Bryan," said Meehan, "therefore, I'll work." Speaker Cole thought to take this out of him by sending him to the committee on public service, which was unusually busy this year. Meehan plunged in. He made the record of never having missed a committee hearing and he was always recorded. Rep. Meehan is physically an impressive young man of 32. At home he is a clerk, and, judging from his success on the hill, a valuable clerk, who wins trade and holds it. He studied at Alleghany college.

Julius Meyers.

Two years of good and efficient service on the committee on street railways, one whole summer on the recess committee on taxation, and one year as a member of the committee on public health, is the state house record of Rep. Julius Meyers of Cambridge, representing the 2d Middlesex district, and that record ought to entitle the holder thereof to further honors at the hands of his constituents, assuming, of course, that a man's record in public office is the standard by which those constituents must judge of his capabilities and qualifications for office. And it is safe to say that the voters of Cambridge measure their candidates by that standard, for the representative had seen three years in the board of aldermen of his city before he aspired to the position of state lawmaker. Rep. Meyers lays no claim to oratorical ability. He can take the floor when occasion calls for it and talk intelligently and ably on any subject in which he is interested, but he prefers to do his work in a more quiet and unassuming manner. He is better able to accomplish things by his quiet conversations with his fellow-mem-



bers in the corridors and reading rooms, and this kind of "legislating" is surely more effective in the long run than a whole book of oratory. The secret of the political success of such men as Rep. Meyers is to be found in their ability to make acquaintances and friendships, to "mix" with the other members of the bodies of which they are members, and to be able to hold those friendships and capitalize them when the interests of their districts are at stake. On this point the member from the 2d Middlesex district has no superior. He was a hard worker for the reports of his committees. He was very active in favor of the bill to tax college property not used for educational purposes, and while the latter measure did not receive the indorsement of the legislature, its defeat can be charged to the extensive lobby which the foes of the bill had on the hill in the many college graduates who rushed to the rescue of alma mater, perhaps with commendable zeal and loyalty. Rep. Meyers was born in Posen, Germany, December 6, 1854 and was educated in the public schools. He conducts a profitable cigar and tobacco business in the city of Cambridge. He holds membership in the Odd Fellows, Masons, Knights of Pythias and the Red Men.

Samuel H. Mildram.

From the standpoint of the single householder, who has to pay all his taxes all the time, and who finds the burden increasing steadily, the most important measure of this year is that providing for a direct tax on inheritances. The state at the present time has a tax on collateral inheritances which brings in considerable revenue, but the direct tax will increase that amount to a very appreciable degree. All this should be particularly interesting to Dorchester people, for it was Rep. Mildram of Ward 24 who helped to force this measure along and who fought for it till the last minute. This was one of the measures which the big fellows in the financial world early marked for slaughter. They agreed that perhaps if the taxes were taken off some other lines of property they might consent, but they would never stand for this flat addition to the present tax system. Mildram, a first-year man, and a member of the taxation committee, figured out that this measure was a good one and that it should go through and he went from man to man till he had secured enough votes and the bill became a law. It was a nerve-racking experiment, while it lasted, but he was successful and he might be pardoned for the feeling of satisfaction. A direct inheritance tax, it should be said, has been urged for the last 10 years in this state and it has always been a losing campaign. The importance of it to the man who now, as has been

said, has to pay all his taxes all the time can easily be appreciated. Mr. Mildran argued that it is the man of small or medium means who more nearly pays his just proportion of his taxes during his life time, while the large fortunes as a rule have escaped contributing their real share of the burden, by being able to conceal their investments or by moving to such locations as have a very low tax rate. The only time when such estates come before the public eye, is when they pass through probate and he figured that a direct inheritance tax, with an exemption of all estates up to $25,000, levied at that time, would not only correct a glaring evil, but at the same time relieve the small householder of an unjust burden. Mr. Mildram also went into another fight and while it was not a complete victory the credit belongs to him just the same. It was the fight to regulate the installing of water meters in the city of Boston. Mr. Mildram is a good partisan and he appreciated that the bill in the legislature making the metering of Boston water mandatory would open up chances to make contracts for metering the entire supply. He fought against the proposition and did finally secure a safeguard which provided that contracts should not be made for more than one year's supply of meters in any one year. Mr. Mildram has stepped to a front position among the men who are running the house and it was in recognition of this that Speaker Cole at the end of the session appointed him a member of the taxation commission which is to study the taxation problem of the state. Mr. Mildram was born in Arlington, December 4, 1867, was educated in the Boston public schools, and is a graduate and post-graduate



of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His business is that of a special agent. He served in the Boston common council for three years, 1899, 1900, and 1901. He is a member of the Dorchester Gentlemen's Driving Club, the Colonial Club, and the New Dorchester Republican Club.

Jacob H. Mock.

Rep. Jacob H. Mock, who has won a place in the hearts of the ladies of Newton by his efforts to obtain fitting burial for the family cat in a graveyard all its own, has but just passed his 44th birthday. This is Mr. Mock's second year in the house and with his colleague, Walter A. Webster, he has a notable following in Ward 22, now practically a democratic community. He is a member of the Massachusetts Republican club, representing a large German constituency. In the house this year Mr. Mock has put in his best work on the committee on taxation. He is an advocate of the inheritance tax and is deeply interested in the question of the distribution of corporation taxes, consistently advocating that they should not go to those favored communities where men sleep, but that they rightfully belong to the state and should go in to its treasury. On the bill to tax transfers of stock Rep. Mock favors the proposition very strongly as being one of the ways in which the commonwealth may raise a revenue without making anybody materially feel it. But that which has interested Mr. Mock most of all is the final passage of the troublesome bucket shop bill and its final approval by the governor. He has worked for the bill and believes it will prove of great benefit to the state; that it is in his view the most pleasing thing of the year's session. On college taxation Mr. Mock took the ground that there should be no difference between the clergyman's house and that of the professor, if the first is taxed, then the other should be also. As against taxing college educational buildings



he is agreed, but when colleges go into the real estate business, as Mr. Mock says, there is no reason why they shouldn't be taxed as much as the individual. Rep. Mock did not oppose the tax commission but urged that it should be held up until the report of the recess committee on taxation can be acted upon in the present legislature. For that reason he favored putting it off till the last moment. Mr. Mock is a gentleman of attractive personality. As a restaurateur he is a typical Boniface, with a host of friends. He was born in Boston, May 14, 1863, represented his ward on the republican city committee for four years and in 1904 was a delegate to the national convention which nominated Roosevelt. Elected to the house of 1906 he served last year on the committee on elections of the house and on taxation. This year he clung to taxation, though he might have had other committees. It is Mr. Mock's pride that he has not been absent from a session of the house, nor has he missed being recorded upon a roll call.

Daniel H. Morgan.

One of the most popular of the younger first-year men in the house is Daniel H.



Morgan of Springfield, of the 5th Hampden district. He has kept his ideals in the few years that he has been active in politics, and is one of the most conscientious of legislators. His fellows all appreciate this, and like him for it. It has been in his committee work that he has been most active, for although a first-year man he was elected clerk of the committee on banks and banking and took an active part in the work. He has had considerable experience in banking, from the standpoint of the business man dealing with banks, and in sums great enough to make the experience valuable. He took naturally to the work of the committee, and from the start had more than the average share of influence on the committee reports. In fact he has been considered by outsiders to have been one of the strongest forces on the committee, standing always for progress, without agreeing to any radicalism which might be dangerous to the banking institutions. In the house he has spoken only on measures affecting his committee, but he has taken a deep interest in other questions, especially those in relation to the militia. He put in considerable work for the measure which it was hoped would permit the Second regiment to go to Jamestown for its annual tour of duty. Many militia bills were before the house on which he helped, such as the one for new uniforms. He was born in Springfield January 14, 1879, and is a graduate of Yale. He comes naturally by his political and business abilities, being the son of the late Elisha Morgan, at one time a member of the governor's council. He is in the real estate business, devoting his time largely to his own property interests. For two years previous to his election to the legislature he was chairman of the finance committee of the republican city committee.

Leslie K. Morse.

Leslie K. Morse will be back from Haverhill next January to see about that state



bath house for Salisbury Beach. The chances are that he will get it. The friends that he made in his first term in the house, which includes pretty nearly the total membership of the "commons," will be surprised if he doesn't. In his first term, the republican from the 3d Essex district was a surprise party to almost everybody. He came within an ace of carrying the bath house back to Essex county with him. Next year, he will probably have the necessary ace with him, up his sleeve or not far from it. Morse has no other ambition in life. He talked about a bath house for the famous Essex county resort last January, when the ice king ruled on Beacon Hill with Arctic sceptre. Morse talked bath house in February, when the very mention of the name brought chills to nearly everybody. At first they humored Leslie, who is a clubbable soul, and then they promised him—to get rid of him. So many promised him, and hung to it that Salisbury began picking out a site. And Morse and Salisbury lost—lost for the time being—by a hair. Meanwhile Mr. Morse is reinforcing his arguments. When he comes back he will be fully prepared to show all that the commonwealth has been doing for years for Revere and Nantasket, for Mount Tom and for all the other favored sections. Essex, he says, must not longer be denied. Leslie Morse was born in Haverhill in 1860, and so, of course, is in the shoe business. The inventor of at least one useful appliance he won the praises of

all the house when, one day, he asked to be excused from voting on the machinery bill because of his personal interest as an inventor. He served two years in the Haverhill common council, one of them as its president. He belongs to the Masons and the Wachusett Club.

Emil J. Muehlig.

Emil J. Muehlig of Lawrence has been one of the most active men in the house upon the joint committees of public drainage and public charitable institutions, beside finding time for a number of other things outside of his own committees. His own fellow citizens felt that he had more than made good, when, with only 3 1-2 feet of water left in their reservoir and no hope of further supply from Andover, he went before rules, got a bill admitted, and in just 48 hours from the time it was put in, it had been enacted and the governor signed it as soon as it reached him. Mr. Muehlig worked very hard for the tuberculosis sanatorium bill which was reported by his committee on public charitable institutions on Sen. Frank M. Chace's petition for the establishment of three new hospitals, one of which is to be located in Northeastern Massachusetts, Rep. Muehlig's territory. He was the sponsor of the bill to give citizens of Massachusetts the preference to those from outside the state in admission to the Rutland sanatorium, which bill early became a law by the governor's approval. He also took a very active interest in the bill for the construction of the central bridge over the Merrimac at Lawrence which is to cost $500,000 and which will not only be a great convenience to his busy city but will add much to the attractiveness of its approaches. Mr. Muehlig has been constant in his attendance and has missed no roll calls other than those occurring when he was absent with his committee, travelling on tours of inspection. He stood by South Boston in its objection to the removal of the Perkins Institution for the Blind from its present location on the peninsula to West Roxbury and opposed the bill which would carry what appeared to him to be a needless appropriation of $200,000 on the part of the state at this time. He favored the reference to the next general court which keeps the institution where it has become a landmark in its existence of more than half a century. Rep. Muehlig has made good in all of his committee work. He has won a host of friends by his genality and a popularity that has been lasting



with all who have come to know him. He is 34 years of age and a native of Hoboken, N. J. He was educated in the public schools and began his political life as a member of the Lawrence common council, in which body he served two years. He was for seven years a member of the republican city committee. In the house last year he was assigned to public charities and was clerk of the committee. Mr. Muehlig is a wholesale and retail grocer in Lawrence. He is a member of the Odd Fellows. It is anticipated that Mr. Muehlig will be sent back to continue his good work.

Joseph J. Murley.

Only on rare occasions has Ward 1 of East Boston sent to the hill men who aspired for office on the democratic ticket. The ward is still normally republican, although the aggressiveness of certain young men of democratic belief is doing much to turn the tide against the former dominant party in that section. Joseph J. Murley, who has represented that section in the house during the session recently closed, is one of the young men who is engaged in this work of reformation, and those who have followed his legislative record realize just why he has been so successful and popular with his constituents. He is one of the type of bright, active young men who are to be found so numerous in the city life of Boston. But in the case of Rep. Murley it can truthfully be said that while he has chosen to participate in the political affairs of his city and the state, he has retained every particle of his manhood, and has lost none of the respect of his friends because of that participation. This term as a member of the house of representatives appears to be his first experience in public office, but judging from the impression he made among the men of both parties on the hill, he is destined to go higher. He was appointed to the committee on engrossed bills at the beginning of the session. This committee is one of the busiest of the legislature, although its work does not necessitate the holding of hearings or executive sessions. The duty of the committee is to look over the bills as they come from the engrossing clerks and see that they are properly recorded and that



no technical errors have crept into them in the copying. The East Boston man made a decided hit with the house when he took the floor to speak in favor of the Spanish war veterans' bill. He talked with an intelligence and ability which attracted the attention of the other members, and his address had much to do with bringing about the favorable action of the lower branch on this proposition. He was also very much interested in all the measures which dealt with the affairs of Boston. On labor matters and problems affecting the working man in general he was one of the most active workers, both in the reading rooms and on the floor. He was born in Boston, October 8, 1876, and was educated at the public schools and at the Boston University Law School. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, East Boston Athletic Association and the East Boston High School Alumni Association.

William F. Murray.

A young democrat who was able to get through the legislature a resolve in favor of a state or municipal dock system at the port of Boston, a proposition that means more business in the waterfront district that he represents, Rep. William F. Murray of Charlestown naturally attracted considerable attention in his first year in the legislature. He expects to be back again in January, and folks acquainted with his political history, his knack of getting what he wants when he wants it, have already written his name in the new manual and have left 239 lines to be filled. Murray's friends say that he'll wind up in congress. Rep. Murray was born in the Charlestown district in 1881, being one of the youngest members of the house. He rushed through the public schools in a hurry, tackled Harvard and the Harvard Law school and was duly admitted to the bar. Meanwhile he had been actively engaged in newspaper work—along political lines for the most part, naturally—and had served two years in the common council. Strenuous record for a slender, slightly built chap, you will say, but this isn't half of it. He was only 17 in '98, but they couldn't hold him



down with ropes. He enlisted for the "war," rose to be an officer, and then came back to join the Spanish War Veterans. He swears by the Vets, from Theodore the First down, and they all swear by him. Also, he belongs to the Royal Arcanum and the Heptasophs.

Melvin S. Nash.

The republicans, and no doubt others of the little town of Hanover, down in Plymouth county, sent to the house this year a man of God who was the exception to the rule that a clergyman in politics is quite as much in his element as a fish out of water. If there was one man among the total legislative membership who, at prorogation, did not know and admire Rep. Melvin S. Nash of Hanover, that man was a past master at dissembling. There was none such. But the Rev. Mr. Nash had been here before. Thir-

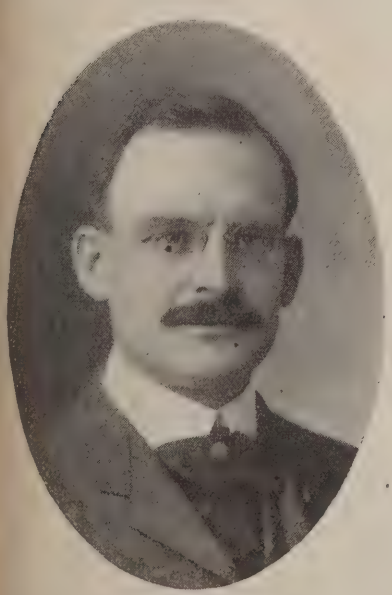


teen years ago he had been a member of the house, and so, to some extent, he came back with a knowledge of the ropes. If the clerical representative turned out to be one of the best mixers that ever came up the hill it may have been because of his vast experience with life and because of membership in many broadening organizations. Rep. Nash is a Mason, a Knight Templar, an Odd Fellow and a member of the R. A. C. Before he took up the minis-

try he had taught school and had sold life insurance. There is nothing narrow in the man, and he was as popular in the house reading room and the lobbies as he must be at the Friday evening prayer meeting or the church festival. Mr. Nash spoke out for the public opinion bill, having no liking for the whip, his voice was raised for temperance and for the old soldier, and on every occasion he showed his love for and his belief in the plain people. Mr. Nash was born in Abington, and is just past 50 years of age.

Arthur L. Nason.

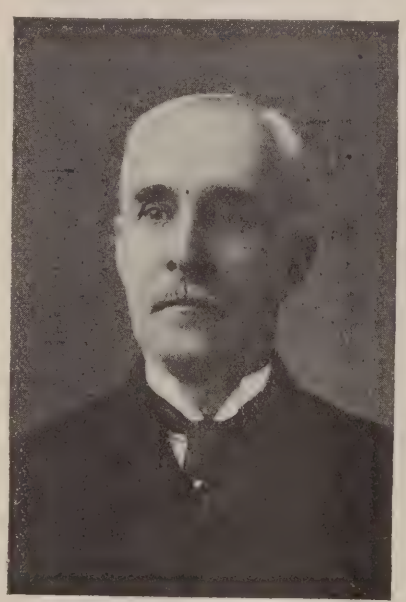
One of the busiest men in the lower branch, this year as last, was Rep. Arthur L. Nason of Haverhill, representing the 4th Essex district. And it was the same subject which kept him so busy at both sessions. Mr. Nason regarded the United Shoe Machinery company as the greatest octopus that ever got a foothold in Massachusetts, and he dedicated his whole legislative career to the passage of some bill which would prevent this monopoly from grinding down the shoe manufacturing industries of the commonwealth, as he firmly and thoroughly believed was the case. For this reason, undoubtedly, he was very well pleased when he discovered that he had been appointed to the committees on parishes and religious societies and roads and bridges—two places where he could be spared away from the committee room, in order that he might be able to tell his fellow-members just what he knew about the shoe machinery company's methods of doing business. No measure was ever followed through every stage of its passage with such a watchful eye. From the day the bill was first introduced until the governor affixed his signature to it, the Haverhill man hardly took his eye off the paper. He followed it into the room of the committee on the judiciary, than through its various stages in the senate. It is even said that he camped outside the room of the supreme court while that august body was trying to decide whether it was constitutional or not. Be this as it may, it is more than probable that the members of the highest court in the land were about the only people to whom Nason did not talk about the merits of the bill. Then when it came into the house he made a fiery speech in favor of its passage—and the bill passed. The crown should be his. The high-salaried legal lights and the astute members of the third house have been awarded the



plaudits of a hero-worshipping public, but the ever-watchful eye of the Haverhill representative and shoe worker saved the day on more than one occasion when the sky was darkened by the overhanging clouds. Rep. Nason was born in Haverhill, October 24, 1872, and was educated in the public schools. He was a member of the republican city committee three years, and in the social world is affiliated with the Odd Fellows and the Central Club.

George H. Newhall.

Rep. George H. Newhall of Lynn, who represents Wards 1, 5 and 7 of that city and Swampscott, has completed his fourth year in the house and may come back rather than enter the mayoralty campaign in the shoe city, which some of his personal friends very much desire him to do, but Mr. Newhall has always a look upon both sides and rather than start in on a five-months preliminary canvass of the city office he prefers to return. He is a real estate man down in Lynn and has put in his best work this year on bills which will benefit his city. Through his efforts Lynn may make its tax this year $12.50 and for the next four years $13, thus adding 50 cents annually to its previous limit, but obtaining about $350,000, all of which is to go to the improvement of its streets and paving. He obtained by his bill $150,000 for the new high school and $100,000 on another bill for the new municipal stable. The governor told him that he had never signed a bill for such a purpose before but Rep. Newhall convinced him that it was all right and he approved it. Beside these local bills he has found time in the committee on cities to put in a bill that city auditors should examine the accounts of all departments at least once each year, which at his request was referred to the next general court. He worked hard for the passage of the savings bank insurance bill, which was reported from his committee on insurance, believing that if the people wanted it, they should have it and the banks should try it. He made a hard fight to relieve Lynn of the burden of the maintenance of Foxhill bridge, and although he didn't get quite



the bargain he wanted, Lynn will hereafter get rid of 40 percent of the cost where it paid the whole before. Mr. Newhall has had great luck this session in getting bills by the committee on rules and this was one of them. He got his training in city affairs in the common council and served on the Lynn board of aldermen for four years before coming to the legislature. He took his seat in the house of 1894, and served two years; was elected again in 1905 and has finished two years more. Rep. Newhall was on cities and constitutional amendments last year and has been again on cities and on insurance during the session just closed. He is president of the board of underwriters of his city, a member of the Lynn Republican club, of the Masonic fraternity, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Red Men, Royal Arcanum and Workmen. He was born in Lynn, Oct. 24, 1850.

William L. V. Newton.

One member who never fails to catch the ear of the house is Rep. William L. V. Newton of South Boston. Ever since that famous speech of last year on "race suicide" Mr. Newton has only to rise in his seat to obtain his audience. This year his effort for the poor fisherman in the digging of clams, and his object lesson of the stale bivalves, decayed finnan haddies and salt cod put the steam behind the clam bill that carried it through, regardless of opposition. It is Mr. Newton's pride that he has brought up a family of four boys and three girls, brothers and sisters, who were left to him to provide for, and the youngest is now in the last year of the grammar school. Mr. Newton has made his way against great obstacles. Coming from the 13th ward he represents one of the strongest democratic wards in the city. His speech on the Sunday bill in favor of giving the boy a chance was one of the strongest on the liberal side. He was the sponsor of the bill for the lease of the commonwealth flats. He introduced the bill to compel banking corporations to loan money to individual workingmen at reasonable rates. Mr. Newton has a keen, expressive face, and a sharp aggressive mannerism. He knew whereof he affirmed regarding clams, because he handles them in the general business which he has made a success, which includes also produce. Mr. Newton's personality is striking. He was born in South Boston, February 27, 1881, was educated in its



schools, and has made his way by the cultivation of a shrewd native wit. He got his training for the house in the Boston common council, in which body he served three years, being promoted therefrom to the legislature and taking his seat in the session of 1906. His first committee was parishes and religious societies, into which he infused a vivacity it had not known before. This year Mr. Newton has been clerk of the committee on public service, which has had more legislation to consider this year and has reported more bills than for many years past. Mr. Newton is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Foresters and other societies.

Malcolm E. Nichols.

One of the coming young men in the house is Malcolm E. Nichols of Ward 10,



Boston. As an active newspaper man of the gallery, his acquaintance with state house affairs enabled him to step at once into the ranks of the progressives. He found a place on the committee on metropolitan affairs es-

pecially congenial to him. He started the bill to militate the smoke nuisance in the cities and towns of Greater Boston, which was sent along with good vote through the house and was killed in the senate. But the two bills in which he took greatest personal pride were his employers' liability bill and workmen's compensation act. While both of these are to be considered with the other bills specially referred to the recess committee on labor laws, yet it may be anticipated that some of the features of each may ultimately be embodied in whatever report that committee may make. Mr. Nichols was made clerk of the committee on metropolitan affairs immediately upon its organization, his peculiar fitness for the position being at once recognized. He has actively co-operated with Senate Chairman Cox and House Chairman Webster, and under their regime the work in hand has gone forward smoothly and agreeably. Mr. Nichols has a bright and pleasing personality which makes him popular with all his associates, and there is a good deal of the live Yankee in his make-up. He has the native shrewdness of the Maine stock. Mr. Nichols was born in Portland in the Centennial year, so that he has barely turned 30. He is a Harvard graduate of the class of 1899. He entered the newspaper service immediately upon leaving college, becoming a political reporter on the Advertiser and Record, and then state house man on the Boston Post. He has been active in republican politics for a number of years, and represented his ward for two years in the common council, winning from that body his promotion to the house in the election of 1906. He was up to the time of taking his seat in the session of 1907 a member of the Ward 10 republican committee. City hall and state house have both known him favorably. He took an active part in the Frothingham mayoralty campaign. Having made his presence felt in the house it may be anticipated that he will be returned for 1908 when employers' liability and workmen's compensation will be in order.

David C. Nickerson.

One of the quiet men of the house, but a man who does a good deal of thinking, is Rep. David Curtis Nickerson of Leominster. He comes from old Cape Cod, for he was born in the town of Harwich, from whence presumably he gets his innate reticence. Emigrating to Boston he was graduated at the Brimmer school and finished his education at Brooks Academy. Now he represents the 11th Worcester district, hailing from the town of Leominster, which furnished Cook of loquacious fame, and hence perhaps the reason why Nickerson now cultivates silence. Mr. Nickerson makes an excellent seatmate in the house for



"Tom" Davis of Salem, who is abundantly able to do the talking for two. Mr. Nickerson has been a very useful member of mercantile affairs and is very much liked by his associates in that hard worked committee of this year. Having no special bills of his own he has taken an active interest in the boiler bills, the framing of the new act which is to radically change the Massachusetts system of inspection of boilers, as well as in the bill for licensing engineers and firemen in charge of stationary engines and boilers. Mr. Nickerson is a trustee of the Leominster savings bank and a director of the national bank in that town. He has just passed his 53d year. He is in the dry goods business in Leominster, in which he has achieved success, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Odd Fellows and the Leominster social clubs. This is Mr. Nickerson's first year.

Edward H. O'Brien.

Four years as clerk of the important committee on insurance is the legislative record of Rep. Edward H. O'Brien of Worcester, representing the 15th Worcester district, and it is such a record as will entitle the holder thereof to the commendation and respect of his constituents and the state at large. The insurance committee has always had plenty of work to do, and that work has become more and more arduous every year, but the young representative from the great city in the heart of the commonwealth has always been one of the most faithful to duty. He has grown in strength with each year of service until he has come to be regarded as one of the democratic leaders in the house. He has been active on the floor throughout his whole career, and the democrats from other sections of the state have looked to him for direction and leadership when any measure of a distinct party nature has been under consideration. He has not always been favored with easy contests in his own district, and much of his trouble on this score has been due, either to a misunderstanding of his attitude, or an absolute spirit



of ingratitude on the part of those constituents. He was opposed bitterly last fall by the so-called labor element in his district. The leaders of the labor movement in different parts of the state were drafted to go into his city and defeat him. But their efforts were unavailing. Right here it should be said, in fairness to the representative, that no man who ever came to the hill from any part of the commonwealth ever gave to organized labor more hearty and earnest support, and the fact that his practice of law has precluded his being a member of any labor union has not deterred him from giving to the labor movement equally as good representation at least, as any which might be secured by the election of an out-and-out "labor" leader. Organized labor has on more than one occasion been accused of being lacking in loyalty to those who have supported her cause, and certainly there is reason to believe that on this occasion, at least, there is good ground for the belief. Rep. O'Brien was born in Woburn, February 1, 1874. He was educated at Hinman's Business College, and graduated from Holy Cross in 1897. He is a member of the A. O. H., Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters, Knights of Columbus, St. Stephen's Total Abstinence Society, Fraternal Order of Eagles and Knights of Robert Emmet.

M. Fred O'Connell.

Among the younger men of the house the one particular committee announcement which received the most commendation was the reappointment of Fred O'Connell of Fitchburg to the judiciary committee. During his first year O'Connell distinguished himself on the committee on public lighting and the scope of his work there was such that the older members coming back wanted him to continue in that position. But the judiciary committee is the one particular committee to which every lawyer member in the legislature aspires and in the end when he was offered a place there



again he accepted the honor. The judiciary committee was an extra distinction this year because it was known well ahead that the shoe machinery fight would come up. How that campaign ended is now a matter of history. From the very first Mr. O'Connell stood on the issue that the time had come when restrictive and regulating legislation was a necessity and he had a large hand in finally framing the bill which is now the law. Fred O'Connell also distinguished himself in his attempts to secure for Fitchburg some representation in the Worcester county probate office. Fitchburg people were very much in earnest in this matter and wanted to name some man ther than the Worcester candidate. They were not successful in the end, but they made a most dignified protest which is certain to prove effective if another opportunity presents itself. O'Connell distinguished himself in a number of ways during the year. An easy talker he has always used discretion, so that no charge of steady talking can be made against him. His speaking is of the most effective kind. Mr. O'Connell was born in Hopedale, June 14, 1870. He was educated in the public schools, in Bryant and Stratton's Business College and in the Boston University law school.

Patrick H. O'Connor.

Rep. Patrick H. O'Connor of Ward 15, Boston, shares with Harry Ham the honor of being one of the two youngest members of the session of 1907. In point of age Ham beats him by about a year, but as the latter is the youngest republican of the house so is O'Connor the youngest democrat. Mr. O'Connor is 25 years of age. He is a collector by occupation, but began early in South Boston politics. He represented his ward in the Boston common council for two years before going to the house, serving in 1905-'06 and being promoted from that body to the legislature. He won out over his nearest opponent by 600 plurality. This year he has served on the committee on education. He was the sponsor of the engineer's overtime bill, modelled after the LaFollette bill in the Wisconsin legislature. This bill would provide that no railroad engineer be required to work more than two successive hours of his 12-hour day. Other bills in which Mr. O'Connor actively interested himself were the industrial college bill for the state in which he joined with Rep. McEttrick; the bill to compel fire drills for children in the public schools and the bill to provide physicians for private as well as public schools. While most of these bills go to the next

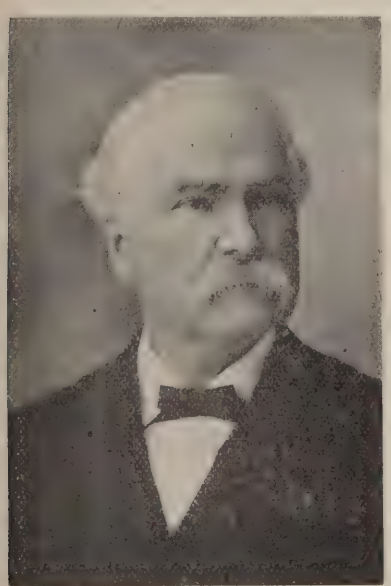
general court, Mr. O'Connor does not despair. Rep. O'Connor is an earnest young fellow with an object in life. He is a member of the Heptasophs, of the Knights of



Columbus, of the A. O. H., and the St. Augustine's Ushers Club.

James Oliver.

One of the western members who early in the session obtained the full confidence in the house and was able to make his attitude result in votes on every bill in which he was interested, is Dr. James Oliver of Athol, representing the 1st Worcester district. Dr. Oliver was honored by the speaker with appointment to two important committees, those on military affairs and public health, and he proved to be a great source of strength for these committees in their many fights on the floor of the house. The one bill on which his fellow members will remember him best is the famous "fly-bite" bill, the bill to reimburse a militiaman for loss of money and time by reason of blood poisoning which followed his being bitten by a fly while on dress parade at the Westfield camp. At the opening of the session no one would have thought the bill had any chance. Dr. Oliver became interested, and fought on every stage for the young militiaman, winning it right up to the governor and having the satisfaction of seeing the bill signed, in spite of all ridicule and opposition.



The bill in which he was most interested, however, and which he feels was most helpful to the state of all those he had a hand in shaping, is the anti-tuberculosis bill. With his committee on public health he helped to put through the clam bill and fought for the cemetery bill, in the interest of pure water supplies. As a member of the committee on military affairs he took charge of and put through the house the veterans' bounty bill, and worked for the bill to give the militia new uniforms, and for state ownership of armories. The one local bill put in his charge he succeeded in having enacted, a bill to put the town of Dana in the district court of Athol. Dr. Oliver was born in Athol, June 28, 1836, is a graduate of the Harvard Medical school, and served through the war as a surgeon. He is medical examiner in his district, and has been a member of the school committee of Athol. He is a Mason, a member of the Grange and the Grand Army, and is a republican.

Hugh H. O'Rourke.

Hugh H. O'Rourke of Worcester is one of the pleasantest members of the house. He makes the corridor ring with laughter wherever he goes, and naturally draws votes for whatever seemingly desperate measure he may have, so far as the dominant powers of the lower branch are concerned. Mr. O'Rourke has tackled many a hard proposition and carried the house with him, because he keeps everybody good natured. He is an energetic and persistent fighter on the floor and before committees, with the interests of the 17th Worcester district ever before him. Though of the minority party, he is more frequently in the majority on measures which he advocates, because his republican friends cotton to a good fellow. He was



born in Worcester, and early took up politics. This is his fifth year in the house and his service has been with the committees on public health and water supply. Mr. O'Rourke has made his big fights on the cigarette bill, the bills for car fenders and jacks, on all three of which he has won out in the house and carried them through successfully to the doors of the senate. He is a druggist by occupation and naturally interested in the health of municipalities. He was with the bill to allow boards of health in cities greater power than they have heretofore enjoyed, and to penalize offenders in certain instances. But it is in the triumph of his original bill to require proper fenders on street cars, which just now is materializing in the orders directing the board of railroad commissioners to enforce their use that Mr. O'Rourke takes most pleasure. Rep. O'Rourke is always approachable. He is a forcible speaker and his manner is open and frank. In Worcester he is trustee of the St. Vincent's Hospital, member of the St. Mathew's A. A., of the Caribou Club, Knights of Columbus, Royal Arcanum and the Musical Union.

Charles W. Paradise.

Rep. Charles W. Paradise of Ward 12, Boston, has a wide acquaintance in republican city politics. He was the founder and first president of the Ward 12 Republican club. This is his third year in the house. He has been regular in his committee work and though not given to oratory can always be depended upon for his vote. Mr. Paradise was born 50 years ago, having passed his half century mile post May 31. He is a Boston boy by birth and began life as a bookkeeper and accountant, becoming an expert. He was assistant registrar of voters for six years and deputy collector of taxes for two years. He took his seat in the house in 1905, representing the 12th Suffolk district and served on the committee on



fisheries and game. This year he was assigned to the committees on printing and to water supply. He was one of the dissenters with Sen. Leavitt to the resolve for the appointment of the commission to award the new contract for state printing and strongly favored the investigation which it was proposed to make. On the committee on water supply, Rep. Paradise took an active interest in the settlement of the entanglement into which the Lynn water board became involved with the state board of health with regard to the purity of its supply and the question of filtration. He favored the Lynn water bill which was subsequently reported and will enable the city to straighten out its difficulties within the next three years. Rep. Paradise is a member of the Municipal Club of Boston.

Ralph T. Parker.

Ralph T. Parker's district covers "Land's End" on old Cape Ann. His constituents are the most independent in all Essex, and it being impossible to nominate a republican in the caucuses, Mr. Parker won out by 70 plurality over two other independent republicans. He was born in Rockport and his interests in his first year were naturally



those of the home community. He put in the resolve for the survey of Sandy Bay harbor, which although coming in late this year will be in line for immediate legislation by the next general court when Mr. Parker hopes to return to push it on to fulfilment. Because of his environment he was assigned to the committee on harbors and public lands, where he took an active interest in pushing the appropriation of $5000 for

the dredging of Essex river. As a military man, member of Co. G, 8th Infantry, M. V. M., he was actively interested in the bill to procure new uniforms for the militia which the governor approved. Mr. Parker worked for the passage of the Spanish war veterans' bill which went through the house and was defeated in the senate by a tie vote. He took an active interest in helping the shoe machinery bill along and also worked for the bill to compel the testing of the arithmetical accuracy of the computing scales and for the bill to permit savings bank insurance. Beside the Essex river matter he took a deep interest in the improvement of Scorton harbor. Mr. Parker actively opposed the Sunday law bill reported by the recess committee. He moved to strike out the provision for keeping open shop till 10 o'clock in the morning on the Lord's Day. Mr. Parker strongly favored the dredging of Manchester harbor. He was born in Rockport, Sept. 28, 1876, and was educated in its schools. He is a practical plumber and is serving his second term as water commissioner of his town, he being the member who was responsible for the exposure of the graft which made such a stir a year or so ago. Mr. Parker will make a good try for his return from his district this fall upon his record.

Joseph A. Parks.

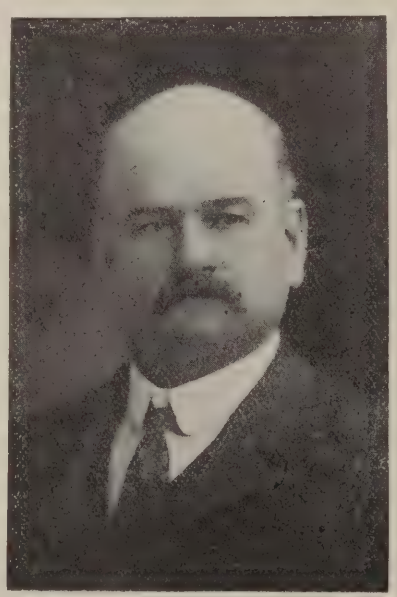
The legislative record of Rep. Joseph A. Parks of Fall River, representing the 10th Bristol district, embraces four years as a member of the committee on labor. This is not the only committee on which the representative has seen service, for he has also been on elections, military affairs and cities, but if you were to ask the man himself in what part of his work he took the greatest pride he would immediately answer that his service on the labor committee, both as member and clerk, gave him more genuine pleasure than anything else in his whole life. The duties of the average member of this committee are not always of the most agreeable nature. There are many intricate problems which have to be listened to by them which affect the relations between the workingman and his employer, and many times the labor representatives themselves are divided as to the proper course to pursue. But it can be said in favor of the Fall River man that he has managed to steer an even course, and not once in his whole career is it recorded that he has been made the object of censure or criticism by a body of men who are really prone to indulge in criticism and



censure when they believe their rights have not been carefully and faithfully guarded. Rep. Parks was born in Preston, England, May 2, 1877, and received his education in the public schools. He came to this country at an early age, and, settling in Fall River, engaged in the cotton mills there, afterwards leaving this work to follow life insurance and real estate. He was a member of the Fall River board of aldermen in 1903, and the following year was elected a member of the house of representatives where he has served continuously until the present time. There was considerable talk at the close of the session to the effect that Rep. Parks would be the candidate of his party to succeed Hon. Frank M. Chace as the senator from his city. The representative finally decided, however, that he preferred his work in the lower branch, and the chances are in favor of his return to his old place for the year of 1908.

Albion F. Parmenter.

It has been said by one of his predecessors that Albion F. Parmenter is "the whole thing in Wayland." He certainly is a very genial member of that coterie which occupies "Murderer's Row" in the house, from whence luckless legislation has so often met its doom. Mr. Parmenter is a man of generous physique and one who makes friends. He represents the 13th Middlesex district. His special interest this year was in the bill to relieve Dudley pond in Wayland of its present restrictions. Since this pond has come into the metropolitan district supply the metropolitan commissioners have interposed to prevent the use of the pond as formerly when boating was permitted. Though he did not get what he wanted, Mr. Parmenter is hopeful of the action of another legislature. He is a first-year man and having been brought up on the farm and still engaged in tilling the soil he naturally found place on the committee on agriculture. As one who should know something about cows and the real thing in milk, he immediately put his whole energy into the bill to establish the standard of that lacteal fluid, and was as much disappointed as anybody on his committee that an unappreciative senate failed to recognize the merits of the measure. As one believing in standing by his guns Mr. Parmenter would not for a moment back down when the bill was recommitted to the committee and united his efforts to return the bill as originally reported, placing the responsibility for its defeat upon the uninitiated city representatives who voted for its rejection. Mr. Parmenter also strongly backed the forest warden's bill to enlarge the powers of those in care of the woods and trees, in the extinguishment of fires, and to establish the pay of the state forester. He has always been a straight party republican and served on the Wayland town committee for 20 years. His fellow townsmen thought well enough of him to keep him upon the board of selectmen of Wayland for 10 years, for five of which he was chairman. Mr. Parmenter was a consistent supporter of the anti-shoe machinery bill and bent his efforts to put it through although opposed by former Sen. Williams of his town. He resides in Wayland, where he was born 45 years ago. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and Grange.



Thomas Pattison.

While the greater and more important part of the work of Rep. Thomas Pattison of Barnstable during the last session was done in connection with his position as chairman of the committee on public lighting, his work on the committee on harbors and public lands was also deserving of attention. The captain, who came back to the house this year after an absence of two sessions, had many harbor improvements in his district for which he wanted the state to appropriate certain sums of money. Right at the beginning of the year he found himself stacked up against the governor, who had put forth the proposition that the state make a lump appropriation for harbor improvements to extend over a period of five years, the money to be expended under the direction and supervision of the harbor and land commissioners. Such a plan, if adopted, would have cut off any specific appropriations being made this year, and the Barnstable man was anxious that the people of

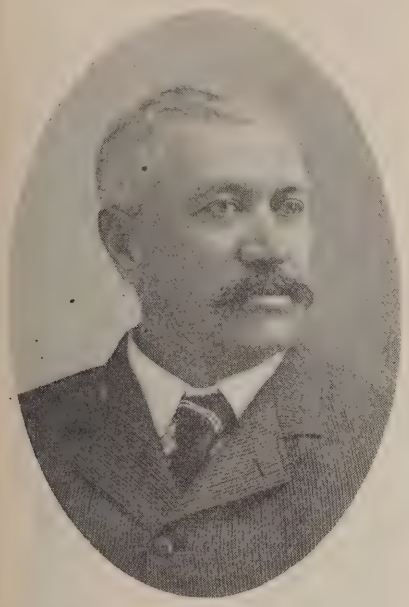


his district should be given what they were asking. But Pattison knows the game of politics pretty well, and his two years previous service in the house had taught him how to go at it to secure what he was after. As a result he got his appropriation bills through and they were signed by the governor. During the summer he is sitting as one of the members of the recess committee appointed to consider labor matters. As chairman of the committee on public lighting he had many important matters to handle. His reports showed him to be conservative in every way, and while many of them had to be defended on the floor of the chamber, he was not at a loss when it came to discussing those reports. Capt. Pattison was born in London, England, January 20, 1854 and was educated in the public schools. He followed the sea for several years, and upon his retirement took up his residence on Cape Cod where he conducts a profitable market gardening business. He was in the house in 1903 and 1904, serving on the committees on labor, harbors and public lands, federal relations and public lighting, being chairman of the latter committee in 1904. He holds membership in the Masons, Red Men, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias.

Edwin C. Perham.

A genial Granger of large presence is Rep. Edwin C. Perham of Chelmsford, representing the 11th Middlesex district. This is his first year in the legislature, and he has been one of those who has naturally listened rather than talked. Mr. Perham has not held public office before, though always a republican. He is of the quiet solid New England type of man who commands the respect of all with whom he comes in contact. Mr. Perham was early bred to the soil; was first a successful farmer and then went into business as a butcher, which has given him a large acquaintance in his neighborhood. He is a very approachable and pleasant gentleman to meet. Rep. Perham found his natural affinity in the committee on agriculture, and, knowing a great deal about milk, he entered with zest into the advancement of the bill to fix the standard of milk, which after two trials was killed in the senate by the efforts of senators of less familiarity with the lacteal fluid and the cow. The milk bill was twice referred to his committee and twice reported unanimously, largely through the personal efforts of Mr. Perham, who urged that the

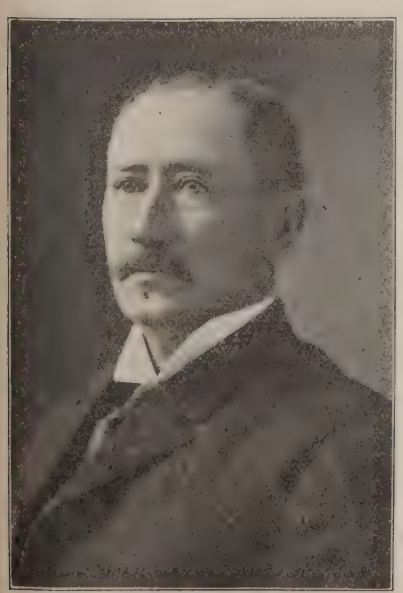
committee stand its ground. Rep. Perham expects to return next year when the fight will be renewed on the milk question. He represents a large farming community which is materially interested in the subject. The



representative was cattle inspector for 13 years in the employ of the Massachusetts bureau and is prominent in the Massachusetts Grange. Aside from the latter he has no other secret society connection. He is 49 years of age and resides in Chelmsford.

John H. Pickford.

If John H. Pickford of Worcester has a legislative specialty, it is the making of contracts. Mr. Pickford is completing his second year in the house, and in 1907 as well as last year his committee has been that of public charitable institutions, upon which he has had a particular eye upon the contractors and the estimate for the state additions and new work of construction. Mr. Pickford is a contractor himself which explains his peculiar interest that the work for the commonwealth shall be up to the letter of the bond in every particular. His striking characteristic is conservatism and he has been often heard to say that he was forced on coming to the legislature to adopt



a system of not trying to look up a matter of pending legislation in committees, preferring to wait until it was reached in due order in the calendar of the house, where after paying close heed to debate, to which there is no more attentive listener in the lower branch, he would then look up the bill and apply the arguments he had heard pro and con, to the measure, and then in the light of his own intelligence would determine how he should vote. In this way Mr. Pickford has avoided "log rolling," and knowing this peculiarity of his the "traders" ordinarily approach him with caution when they desire his vote. He cared for no other committee this year than his first love, public charities, but ways and means have found in him a sturdy supporter as a rule, whenever that hard-pressed committee has been bowled down by the majority sentiment of the house, which has not been unusual during the session now closed. Mr. Pickford was born in Manville, R. I., from whence he removed to Worcester in early life. The lines of determination are strongly defined in his face which is not unkindly. He holds the respect of all of his associates and his intimate acquaintance with building construction has made him valuable to his committee and to the state. Mr. Pickford is 58 years of age. He is a member of the City Republican Club in Worcester and recognized as a pretty straight party man. He resides in Worcester, representing the 20th district of the county, and is of the Odd Fellows fraternity.

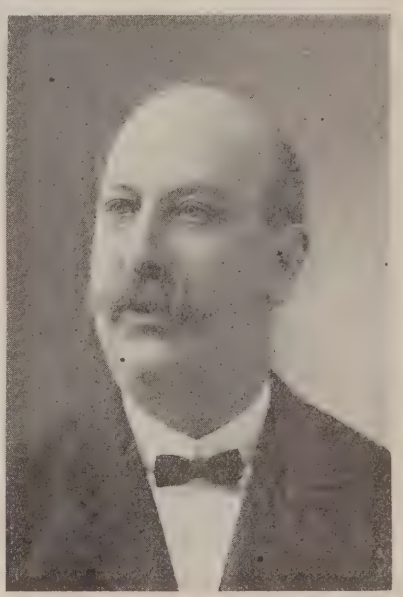
Ernest H. Pierce.

Ernest H. Pierce of Revere is a newspaper publisher and is serving his first year in the house from the 27th Suffolk district which includes his own town, Ward 5 of Chelsea, and Winthrop. Mr. Pierce has been very active in his committee work, being especially interested in bills affecting Revere beach and his own constitutents. Placed upon the house committee on elections he found his work cut out for him in the contested election in the Lynn-Saugus district, with hundreds of ballots to count. Though a republican, he voted for the unanimous report of his committee when the result was finally obtained in confirming the seat of Herbert M. Forristall, democrat, who had received the certificate of election. Mr. Pierce found congenial work in the committee on education, to which he was assigned by Speaker Cole. He was especially interested in the high school for Revere and put in his strongest efforts for the bill. He took up also the work of pushing the bill for compensating the town of Revere for its expenditure for the metropolitan district sewer. His hardest work was before the committee on ways and means in behalf of the petition for increasing the pay of the metropolitan park police in which his own townspeople were deeply interested. Mr. Pierce also took a strong position on the proposed changes in the Sunday law to give his constituents what they asked for with reference to their beaches on Sundays. Rep. Bolton's band concert bill to appropriate $25,000 for good music in the metropolitan park reservations found a very strong supporter in Rep. Pierce, who worked actively and spoke for the bill in which Revere had a large interest. From his seat in the fourth division he had an excellent opportunity to put in his best efforts. Mr. Pierce is a Boston boy by birth and was educated in its public schools. He is in the prime of physical health, of dark complexion with eyes which speak of much latent energy. Mr. Pierce has been a resident of Revere for many years. He has just passed his forty-fourth milestone in life's journey.



Robert E. Pollock.

Rep. Robert E. Pollock of Salem has been doing quiet committee work the present session, learning the ropes, but getting in a good deal of effective business for his home constituency in the 18th Essex district—Wards 3 and 5 of the Witch City. Mr. Pollock is an adept on the ropes from long experience at manning them in the days of the old machine, for he is a veteran fireman, serving many years with the volunteer department from torch boy to 1st assistant engineer. Once he was counted out for chief of the home department, although there was never much doubt that he had the election until the returns were revised. In the



reign of Mayor Hurley, Mr. Pollock, as chairman of the board of license commissioners, won his spurs by the way in which he won out in a cross counter with that versatile executive. He was foreman of the Salem Veteran Firemen's association for quite a number of years; was president of the association for two years, and has been president of the Salem Active Firemen's Relief association for two years. This is Mr. Pollock's first year in the house, but in that time he has pushed through a bill to dredge the South river in Salem from the harbor to the upper docks, which was favorably reported by the committees on harbors and public lands and ways and means successively. As a working member of the committee on public service, Mr. Pollock has found his opportunity to successfully work out the bills for the increase of the salaries of the sheriff of Essex, his fellow citizen, the assistant registers and clerks of courts. He has not missed a session of the house nor failed to be present at a meeting of his committee, while his name is to be found on every roll call for the session. Rep. Pollock was on the first board of license commissioners that Salem had and served continuously for 12 years as chairman of that board. He has seen some strenuous times in Salem politics. Mr. Pollock was born in Salem, Oct. 23, 1851, and was educated in the schools there. He is a member of the A. O. U. W.

Samuel L. Porter.

Samuel L. Porter of Amesbury is completing his fourth term in the house and is in line for the senatorship when Sen. Harry Morse gets through. As house chairman of roads and bridges, Mr. Porter has been aggressively active this year. The Merrimac bridge bill which has been approved by the governor was of Mr. Porter's initiative. He has also witnessed the complete success of his original military bill after two years of persistent work. It puts the state militia upon the army basis as to organization and does away with the fuss and feathers which have heretofore hampered it. Rep. Porter found a ready listener in the governor this year, and hereafter the military arm of the state will be made much more compact than before under the provisions of this bill. Mr. Porter also started the bill to bring express companies to terms when they charge excessive rates. It is along the lines of the recommendations of the railroad commissioners and will prevent a big express company from charging for the return of empty coffee can to a Massachusetts shopkeeper, when they carry an empty beer case all over the state for nothing. Rep. Porter com-

presses much expansive energy into a small space. He served his term in the Spanish war, 8th Mass. U. S. V., Co. B, but Mr. Porter was against the veterans preference act which allows retirement upon a pension because he holds that it will give opportunity to put the Spanish war man out of the state service too easily and no more may be appointed after 10 years' service. He has taken a very active part on his committee on the automobile bills. Mr. Porter has served on military affairs and roads and bridges, this being his fourth year upon the latter committee. He is a member of the Sons of Veterans, a Knight Templar, Odd Fellow, and is active in the Massachusetts Republican Club, Essex Republican Club,



Veteran Firemen and the Army and Navy Union. He was born in Portland, Me., 38 years ago and on coming to Amesbury started as a carriage trimmer. He then went into the custom clothing business and is now a confectioner and dealer in cigars.

Elmer C. Potter.

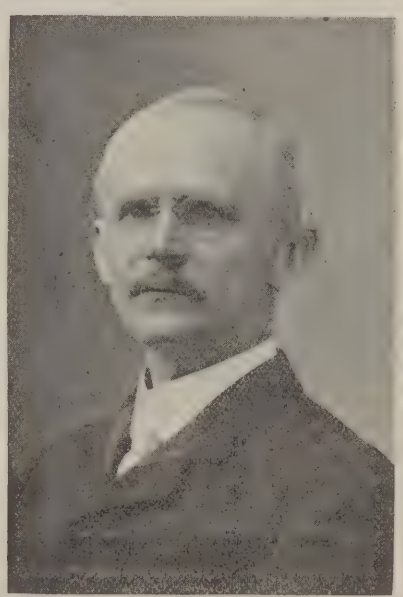
Elmer C. Potter, house chairman of mercantile affairs, has put much of his individuality into the work of his committee, which has been no sinecure this session because of the number of exceptionally important bills which it has reported. Mr. Potter is an active attorney of the Worcester bar and represents Ward 10 of that city, the 22d representative district of the county. He was



ranking man on judiciary at the opening of the session, but at the desire of Speaker Cole took the house chairmanship of mercantile affairs, being also a member of the committee on rules. Rep. Potter is a man of ideas, with the courage of his convictions. He is active in debate, though not endowed with such strong vocal powers as some of his brother members. He began life on coming out from Dartmouth College with the class of 1892, as a school teacher, from which profession he fitted for the bar. He was born in Framingham, August 23, 1868. His entry upon the political stage was in the election of 1902 and he took his seat in the house in 1903, his constituents returning him every year since. His committees have been constitutional amendments, probate and chancery (now legal affairs), military affairs, taxation, mercantile affairs, of which he has been twice house chairman, federal relations, of which he was chairman, and judiciary. Mr. Potter's special interest this year has been the bill for the inspection of steam boilers. Into that he put his hardest work, and the comprehensive act, which radically changes the system of examining inspectors heretofore in vogue in Massachusetts, and provides for the formulation by a board, of boiler rules to be appointed by the governor, the rules to govern the construction and inspection of boilers, has received the approval not only of experts but of the working engineers and boiler makers. When that act becomes operative every inspector of steam boilers in Massachusetts, no matter by what insurance company employed, must have a certificate of his fitness from a board of examiners, selected from the state boiler inspectors. Rep. Potter had but one other lawyer on the committee this year and to them their associates looked for proper legal framing of the bill. Mr. Potter has also been deeply interested in the anti-monopoly bill; in the bill to obtain uniform laws for regulating sales, and the bill relative to warehouse receipts. Both of these latter went to judiciary from the committee on mercantile affairs, but his purpose was to embody the principles of the common law with statute law so as to make an act in Massachusetts that should conform with those of the other states in the Union. Mr. Potter has had five years in the house and has no plans as to his future political career.

William J. Potter.

William J. Potter of Northboro came to the legislature for the first time this year



from the 10th Worcester district. Of somewhat retiring characteristics he has not been heard from in debate, but that he is a man of strong convictions and possesed of a good deal of that strong New England sound common sense all of his associates on the committee on public lighting this year will agree. He has manifested a sturdiness in sticking to what he conscientiously believes. Mr. Potter is of the blonde type, rather spare, with a pair of keen eyes that look through a person who engages him in conversation as though they would fathom what lies at the bottom of what he may be saying. His interests are those of the financier, for Mr. Potter is town treasurer of Northboro and has been for a term of years. He was born in the town, grew up in its community and was educated in its schools. He is now 48 years of age and has always held positions of high trust, rising from clerk to president of the Northboro National Bank. He has also been in charge of the town sinking fund and a trustee of the Northboro public library. Mr. Potter was elected to the board of selectmen continuously for five years, and was for two years chairman of the board. In his committee work he has taken much interest in municipal lighting and the consideration of the McNary bill for Boston, also in the matter of the discrimination in rates for electric lighting, as well as in the bill for the consolidation of the Webster and Southbridge Gas and Electric Light companies. He is a member of the Grange as well as of the order of Odd Fellows.

James F. Powers.

James F. Powers of Ward 13, Boston, having served his stewardship as chairman of the democratic ward committee of his ward for three years, was sent to the house by a big majority. He has a bright good-humored way about him that catches friends wherever he goes. Just in the prime of his vigor and energy, he has made good, while saying little. As a first-year man he has chosen to listen and to put in his work in committee. He was assigned to banks and banking and there actively op-



posed the branch trust company bill, the measure which would give to trust companies the privilege of establishing branch offices to extend their business. He has taken a great interest in Sunday evening entertainments and has done what he could in favor of such a modification of the existing Sunday laws that would give the people the opportunity to enjoy harmless presentations at the theatres and at the beach. He opposed the Luce amendment upon the ground that it would shut out this class of exhibitions. He was opposed to the bill for the joint use of tracks, believing that it would overcrowd the subway. He was against the shoe machinery bill. Mr. Powers has generally favored all bills that interested his constituents, though introducing none personally this year. He came to Boston as a boy from far away St. John, Newfoundland, and settling in South Boston, was graduated from the Lawrence School. He has been prominent in the Eagles, Foresters, A. O. H., Heptasophs, and fraternal societies. He is in the wholesale and retail liquor business and resides in South Boston.

John F. Prindle.

John F. Prindle of Williamstown, representing the 4th Berkshire district, served in the house in 1899, and as an experienced legislator he was able to put in especially good service for his district. He was appointed by the speaker to the committee on mercantile affairs, which this session has been one of the most important committees, if not the most important with the exception of judiciary, and on that committee he gave valuable service. Many local bills affecting Berkshire county received special attention from Mr. Prindle. He worked hard on the bill to tax certain kinds of college property, reflecting the attitude of a majority of the citizens of his town and it was not due to any lack of zeal on his part that the house was solid all along against any change in the law. He opposed the North Adams court sittings bill, coming out frankly against the measure, although other men in a similar situation to his might have avoided com-

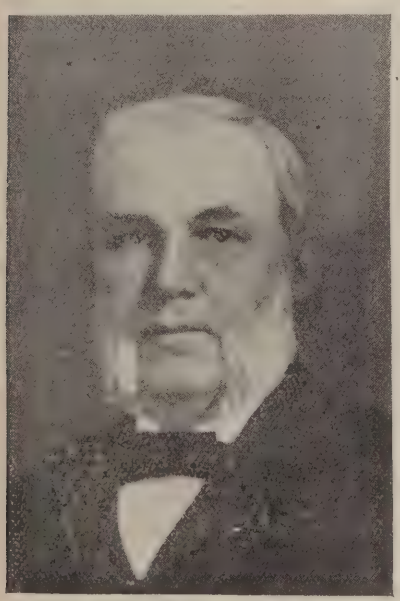
mitting themselves. He worked for the milk standard bill, and took much interest in the bill appropriating $70,000 for reimbursing farmers whose cows have been killed by order of the state to prevent the spread of tuberculosis. Of the general bills he took part in the fight on the joint use of



street railway tracks bill, opposing the measure. Mr. Prindle was born in Williamstown, Sept. 15, 1851, was educated in the public schools of the town, and in 1899 was in the house, serving on the committee on taxation. He is a farmer, and a member of the Grange.

Melvin B. Putnam.

Rep. Melvin B. Putnam of Danvers completes his two years of service with the main object for which his constituents sent him to the legislature accomplished. That was the ratifying by the legislature of the water contract between his town and the trustees of the insane hospital, so that the trustees would have to pay the price asked by the town and interest on the accumulated amount due during the settle-



ment of the matter. The agreement was reached two years ago when Mr. Putnam was one of the water committee, and then the trustees claimed they were not called upon to pay accrued interest under the peculiar wording of the measure. Mr. Putnam was sent to the legislature for the express purpose of getting this accrued interest, and succeeded in getting a bill through that left no room for doubt as to the legislature's intention on this point. This year the trustees asked for an appropriation for an additional water supply for fire protection purposes, admitting that it was proposed to get the water from the town's supply. The townspeople, however, were suspicious that there was "a nigger in the woodpile," and it became Mr. Putnam's work to look after this measure. At the hearing he offered an amendment that the work should be done under the provisions of the two previous acts. The trustees objected, claimed it was unnecessary and might make perpetually a contract now running for 20 years. Mr. Putnam argued that if unnecessary it could do no harm, and that there was no intention of prolonging the contract. The committee on public charitable institutions, however, reported the bill without the amendment, and the Danvers man was obliged to take his case to the ways and means committee. Here he was more successful, as the committee incorporated his amendment in the bill before reporting it, and there it stayed, and was approved by the governor. Mr. Putnam has been connected with the shoe business, and has served a number of years on the republican town committee of Danvers. As a member of the committee on state house and mercantile affairs this year he advocated putting the matter of an addition to the state house in the hands of a special committee to investigate and report to the next general court. He is associated with the Masonic and Odd Fellows organizations.

John Quinn, Jr.

John Quinn, Jr., of Boston, possesses an individuality all his own. Mr. Quinn has been in politics for the past 17 years, beginning away back in the Boston common council in 1891. He graduated from the city



council of '92, which was the nursery for congressmen and mayors, with W. S. McNary, John F. Fitzgerald and Henry Naphen as members. It had, too, future state senators and representatives galore. Mr. Quinn is in his 47th year. He first took his seat in the house in 1893, served that year and the next, and then went to the senate in 1895-'96 and '97. He was on deck when Boston's rapid transit was inaugurated in the legislature and was clerk of the original rapid transit committee. He also served on banks and banking, Woman suffrage (special), rules, redistricting and the investigation of the Norfolk county court house charges. He came back to the house six years later and has been a member ever since. No one once meeting Mr. Quinn can ever mistake him. He has a fund of natural wit which ever gives him the ear of the house when he takes the floor. For the past four winters Mr. Quinn has been industriously fitting himself for the bar. Before that he was a successful ship broker and master stevedore. He was admitted as a practising attorney last fall. Some idea of his versatility may be had when it is said that he is not only a member of the Boston Young Men's Christian association, but a member likewise of the Boston Young Men's Catholic Union, The Boston Young Men's Union. There are few committees of the legislature that haven't known John Quinn. He served on railroads when the big leases were going through. Two years ago as a member of public service he had much to do with the establishment of judicial salaries. This year he was put upon the committee on judiciary and was one of the fighters against the shoe machinery bill. He has had his turn also on rules. He has taken a strong interest against the abolition of capital punishment in this state. He put in the bill permitting children under state supervision to act upon the stage. That went through judiciary and through the house, but got a jolt in the senate, where it was thought there might be a scent of child labor in it and so it was sent to the next general court. He opposed the shoe machinery bill because of what he considered would be its injurious effect in taking the commercial and industrial supremacy of Massachusetts from the state. He also fought the bucket shop bill, believing it would be ineffective against the bucketting of the stock exchange brokers.

Henry F. Rice.

Rep. Henry F. Rice of Sutton is one of those members who likes to make compari-

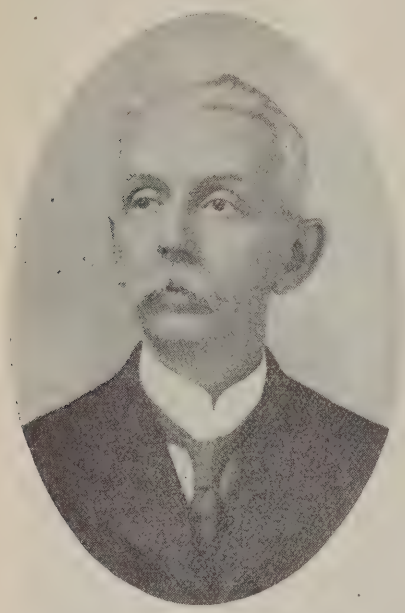


sons, for he was a member of the house in 1895 and can note several differences. At that time he was assigned to a place on the committee on fisheries and game, probably on the assumption that the state fish hatchery being located in that town he would be interested in the deliberations of the committee and would be of assistance in telling what was needed for the propagation of trout, etc. This year he asked for a different assignment and was given places on the committee on military affairs and public lighting. The first assignment came because of the fact that he was a member of the grand army, which organization must always have representation on this committee. Because of his experience in town affairs he was a valuable man on both committees. This experience has been gained from 12 years service as town treasurer, seven years as assessor, three years as selectman, and several years as collector of taxes. He has proved a careful, conscientious man in the consideration of the many matters that came before these committees for decision and his associates, as the session progressed, came to look upon him as one of the weighty men whose opinion was worth listening to before a vote was taken. In the house itself he has not been conspicuous as a speaker, but he has voted intelligently and with deep conviction that he was taking the proper action upon the subject under consideration. This conviction was not the result of hasty judgment either, but was formed after careful investigation and the weighing of the arguments made upon both sides while the subject was under discussion. In business Mr. Rice is a manufacturer of cotton machinery and with the exception of the Grange his fraternal affiliation are limited to the Masonic order, where he has attained the Knight Templar degree.

William L. Robinson.

Rep. William L. Robinson of Mansfield has made a good record as a first-year man by his earnest and consistent work as a member of the committee on roads and bridges. The matter of prime importance that comes before this committee for consideration is automobile regulation. Mr. Robinson would at first glance perhaps be considered a man who would be opposed to automobiles as a class and would go to any limit in advocat-

ing regulation laws. This, however, is not true. In his own efforts in building up a successful business he has from the first recognized that every element is entitled to a hearing before a decision is arrived at; and he has carefully, studiously and conscientiously listened to the different claims for and against the many automobile bills that came before his committee this year. As a result he is credited by his asociates on



the committee with being a fair-minded man; a man who believes that the automobile has come to stay, to be a convenience, if not a necessity, rather than a luxury. It should not, however, be allowed to run rough-shod over the parties having a right to a use of the highways, and to this extent he has favored regulation measures. But he has not sought to pass any measure that, even by the automobilists themselves, could be considered as likely to curtail the use of these machines. As stated above, Mr. Robinson is a typical business man. Born in the town where he now resides, Dec. 15, 1855, he supplemented a high school education by a business college course. He then engaged in the dry goods business in which he has found his livelihood and achieved a successful career. He has been previously honored by his townspeople by being elected a member of the board of selectmen and of the school committee. He is president of the public library trustees of Mansfield, and in fraternal circles is a member of the Masons and Odd Fellows.

William M. Robinson.

William M. Robinson of Chelsea has been one of the earnest, hard-working members



of the election laws committee. He was an earnest advocate of the public opinion bill, and hopes yet to see it enacted and become operative. The bill providing for direct nominations in districts where candidates are not so nominated is another measure for which he labored earnestly and successfully among the house members. For his own city he was especially interested in the mill tax bill, for which he petitioned. Public officials in his city believed that Chelsea is made to assume municipal burdens out of proportion to her income from taxation; that Boston, where many of her citizens do business, receives the taxes on personal property, corporations, etc., while Chelsea receives only the tax on the real estate. On the other hand Boston furnishes only fire and police protection, while Chelsea must furnish in addition to these schools and water. This measure, however, was frowned upon by the legislature and referred to the next general court. Another matter that Mr. Robinson was interested in was the bill to change the time of voting on the question of granting liquor licenses from the city to the state election. He holds to the opinion as do many of his constituents that city elections are contaminated by this question, that candidates for city governments are elected upon this question rather than upon the qualifications of the candidates themselves to conduct city affairs. This measure, like the mill tax bill, was laid aside, but Mr. Robinson is inclined to believe that eventually it will be enacted. His knowledge of the situation that this bill seeks to remedy is gained by experience of four years in the Chelsea board of aldermen. He is a graduate of the public schools of his city, and of the Worcester Academy. He is a Mason, is engaged in the furniture business, and is a member of the prominent clubs of his city.

Bradley M. Rockwood.

Rep. Bradley M. Rockwood of Franklin has been a hard and persistent worker.



Early in the session he petitioned for an act to authorize his town to issue a water loan and to establish a board of water and sewer commissioners. This provided for the purchase of the plant operated by the water company in Franklin and its future maintenance as a department of town affairs. He was successful in getting this measure approved by the committee on towns to whom it was referred, and later on in getting it through the house and senate and in getting it signed by the governor. This was his second year, and while being returned to the committee on public health, on which he served last year, he was also made a member of the committee on water supply. Most of the work of this committee was performed in the committee room, however, as few of the bills reported by it were contested on the floor of the house. Mr. Rockwood himself was in charge of a measure to allow the town of Manchester to take water from a pond in the adjoining town of Hamilton. He is a successful woolen manufacturer. Franklin is his native town, and he is a graduate of her public schools, and of a Boston business college. He has seen three years' service as selectman, five years as a member of the republican town committee and 12 years as registrar of voters. He is a member of the Home Market club, the Republican club of Massachusetts, and the Norfolk club. He is associated with the Masonic order, where he has ascended to the 32d degree.

Samuel Ross.

Rep. Samuel Ross of New Bedford comes very near being a dean of the house. With a break of two years he has served continually as a member of the committee on labor from 1892 down to the present time, and for a greater part of this period has been house chairman of this committee. This year the success of the so-called "overtime bill" has caused him to be the recipient of many sincere congratulations. He has been the earnest advocate of this measure for many years, and now sees his work crowned with success. As a member of the recess

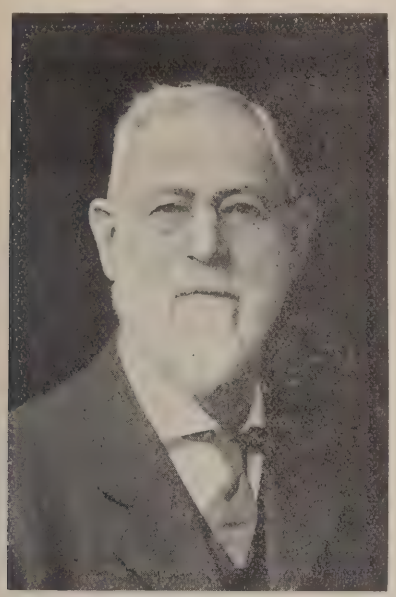


committee on Sunday laws, he has stood out firmly for legislation that would provide one day of rest, and would prohibit Sunday labor so far as possible. He believes this measure is of vital interest to his constituency and that he voices the almost unanimous sentiment of these people in standing as he does for the weekly rest period. By trade a spinner, he has achieved distinction in the organization of that trade and for many years has been secretary of the International Spinners association. This gave him the unique distinction of being continually approved and endorsed by the local voters of New Bedford and by the spinners all over the country. Mr. Ross is an Englishman by birth. He was born in Cheshire, Feb. 2, 1865, but came to this country with his parents. Settling in New Bedford he early became prominent in the labor organizations connected with the cotton industry, and was quickly promoted from local prominence to the state legislature. Here he has maintained a position of advocating labor measures that were fair and not burdensome to the manufacturers themselves. In this "overtime bill" he has met with opposition from the manufacturers all over the state. He kept at the matter until it became an issue at the state election and this year saw the fulfilment of a promise made by Gov. Guild in the last campaign. In his legislative career, Mr. Ross, in addition to his service on the committee on labor, has served on the committees on state house and on libraries.

Hezekiah S. Russell.

In spite of the fact that severe illness has kept him away from the house for considerable periods during the session, Rep. Hezekiah S. Russell of Pittsfield, of the 6th Berkshire district, made his impression on some of the most important legislation of the session, that in relation to steam boilers, for the adoption of a practical bill regarding the use of steam boilers seemed hardly likely at the beginning of the session when the theorists were out in force. As a boiler manufacturer of more than 40 years experience, Mr. Russell was able to give sound advice. At the proper moment he interested the boiler manufacturers of New England, and working with them he was able to convince the committee on mer-

cantile affairs of the wisdom of establishing a sound and conservative policy. The result was the adoption of a boiler bill along the lines of that suggested by the boiler manufacturers, so far as boiler making was concerned in the bill. The bill satisfied everybody concerned as the most reasonable and yet progressive method of treating the problem of danger of explosions from lap-seam boilers under adverse conditions. Many local matters also interested Mr. Russell. He



presented and obtained the passage of bills for the issuance of bonds for sewage and for water supply, did his share in the work for the Roaring Brook supply in so far as his health would permit, and he did some energetic work in opposition to the North Adams court sittings bill, speaking against it on the floor of the house. Mr. Russell was born in Pittsfield, Dec. 7, 1835, and for most of his life has been a boiler manufacturer. A few years ago he retired. He served Pittsfield two years as mayor, and is a Mason.

Edward J. Sandberg.

Rep. Edward J. Sandberg of Quincy made a vigorous fight to prevent the enactment of the so-called missing link freight bi. That he was unsuccessful in his efforts does not detract from the fact that he surprised



his friends by his ability to make a good argument. This measure had become a prominent public question in his city, and while the bill was general in character it was brought in primarily to settle the controversy that had arisen between the Quincy city officials and the management of the Old Colony Street Railway company. This company has sought to do a freight and express business from Boston south over its system. All the cities and towns beyond granted permission, in fact rather welcomed competition with existing companies. Quincy, however, set up the claim that all this freight and express going through its streets would be a detriment and refused permission. On this account the whole matter has been held up. The bill which Mr. Sandberg opposed, but which became a law, allows a company under such circumstances to petition the railroad commissioners who can if they deem wise give permission for the use of the streets that overrides any decision local authorities may make, Mr. Sandberg made a strong argument in favor of local control of affairs but the house decided against him. Mr. Sandberg is serving his second year and was reappointed a member of the committee on drainage where he has given careful consideration to all matters coming before it. He is a native of Sweden where he was born in 1866 and his previous political experience was gained from a service of 14 years on the republican city committee of Quincy. He is engaged in the teaming and contracting business and is a member of a number of the local clubs of his city.

Henry O. Sawyer.

Rep. Henry O. Sawyer of Fitchburg is serving his second year as a member of the committee on street railways but his legislative career goes further back than that. He was a member as far back as 1881. At that time he served on the committee on education but his desire for a change a year ago was complied with by Speaker Cole. Mr. Sawyer is not a speaking member of the house but he has done good work in his committee and for his constituents. Of



local interest he successfully engineered through the house and senate a bill to enable his city to make an additional water loan and brought about an agreement between the city officials and a land owner who was claiming damages for property taken in connection with a new water supply system. This land owner had petitioned the legislature for redress from what he considered wrongs inflicted by the city officials and these officials on the other hand were as determined not to pay anything. Largely through Mr. Sawyer's efforts the matter was adjusted without making a public display of the controversy. The so-called missing link street railway freight bill and other general street railway matters before his committee were of deep interest to him and received careful consideration. From his knowledge of municipal affairs gained through two-years service in the Fitchburg aldermen and two years service as mayor of that city, he was able to look at these questions from the municipal standpoint and was of great assistance to his associates whose experience in that line was more limited. Mr. Sawyer was born in Berlin, Mass., June 10, 1844. His career comprises a public school education supplemented by a course at the Lancaster academy. In his own city he conducts a large general store and is prominent in the local lodges of Masonry, Odd Fellows, Grand Army of the Republic and Royal Arcanum. He is a member of the Massachusetts Republican club.

John H. Schoonmaker.

One of the first-year members who has made a reputation for ability and judgment in the 1907 house is John H. Schoonmaker of Ware, representing the 4th Hampshire district. During all the early part of the session he refrained from taking the prominent part that he could have taken, and did take later, owing to his desire to do nothing to prejudice the one measure he was most anxious to put through—the bill to compel metering of water in the metropolitan district, in order to postpone the day when Ware and Swift rivers must be taken for that water supply to the great detriment of a large number of industries in his and adjoining districts. When he did feel he could without harm take part in the big fights of the ses-



sion, he proved to be one of the most effective speakers. His speech in opposition to the public opinion bill was one of the best in that debate and brought him hearty congratulations from dozens of his colleagues. On the savings bank insurance bill he also made a strong impression, his argument in behalf of the bill being very effective, for he not only presented facts that interested the house, but his presentation was clear, forceful and eloquent, a combination that always gets the best results. The water meter bill, however, was his big fight, and on that he proved by his success that he was not only an effective speaker, but what is even more, that he was successful in steering legislation. Few bills found more rocks in its path than this, rocks thrown up day by day, and he steered it by them with cleverness. On the committee on insurance Mr. Schoonmaker was of great service to the state, being one of the few members who devoted his time fully to the hearings and worked hard on the great problems that came up. In another line he showed his grit. In the face of great obstacles he carried on the most vigorous campaign in behalf of the ordering of a stretch of state roads that the highway commissioners have met in some years. Mr. Schoonmaker was born in Rochester, Feb. 14, 1869, is a graduate of Williston Seminary and an attorney. In Ware he has been chairman of the republican town committee, selectman, town counsel, and associate justice of the district court. He is a Mason, Shriner, Odd Fellow and member of the Sons of Veterans.

Charles H. Shaylor.

One of the few men who have been honored with a chairmanship of an important committee in his first year is Rep. Charles H. Shaylor of Lee, of the 7th Berkshire district. Speaker Cole appointed him to be chairman of the committee on agriculture, and in that position Mr. Shaylor has been able to be of great service to the farmers of the state. Seldom has the committee on agriculture reported and obtained the passage of so many bills of real benefit to the farmer as it has this year, and as house chairman he is entitled to a great part of the credit. From the forest fires bill, which is a matter of great importance, with its laying down of new principles and its placing of heavy expense on the railroads of the state in order to prevent forest fires, down to the little bill to have fertilizer

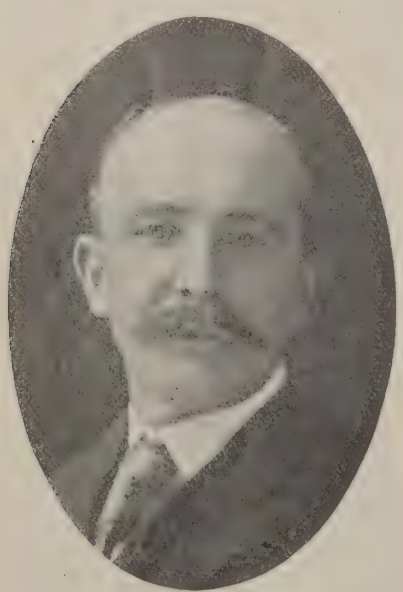
prices published in agricultural experiment station bulletins for the benefit of the farmers in the hill towns, the committee has been sending in measures which will have their effect every year on the farms. About the only failure the committee suffered was the milk standard bill, and as this did not reach the house, Mr. Shaylor was unable to show results for the work he put in on it there. A number of Berkshire bills have interested him considerably. He was active in the opposition to the North Adams court



sittings bill and helped materially in reaching the settlement on the bill to permit Pittsfield to take Roaring Brook for a water supply. Mr. Shaylor was born in Lee, Dec. 24, 1861, is a farmer, a member of the Grange, and a republican.

Joseph J. Shepherd.

Rep. Joseph J. Shepherd of Pembroke as a member of the committee on counties, has had the special supervision of all Plymouth county matters referred to that committee. The principal one of these was the bill to improve conditions at the Plymouth county jail at Plymouth and the county court house at Brockton. The county commissioners and the sheriff were not exactly in accord as to what had better be done at the jail, the sheriff contending for more elaborate facili-



ties at the jailer's house than the county commissioners thought wise. With these two elements in contention it was a somewhat delicate situation for the Pembroke man, who had no previous legislative experience to guide him in the handling of contingencies like these. However, he succeeded in getting the solution of the problem in the way he wanted it. While the matter was fully heard by the committee on counties, his associates in that body were agreeable to reporting the measure in whatever form he asked. In the house, however, it was a somewhat different matter, as he was obliged to defend the report. He succeeded in doing this, and the measure was eventually signed by the governor in the form as reported by the committee. The annual bill to authorize the Plymouth county commissioners to levy the county taxes was also another matter, placed in his hands. This was but a formal proceeding, however, and it required no extraodinary effort to get it through. Mr. Shepherd, in addition to keeping close watch on affairs of his own county, has been an able defender of committee reports on the floor of the house. He was heard on the bill calling upon the city of Lynn to pay 60 percent of the cost of maintaining the bridge between that city and the town of Saugus, the committee on counties reporting a bill putting 40 percent on the county of Essex, and 60 percent on the city of Lynn. The Lynn delegation made a determined effort to change these proportions so that the city would only have to pay 50 percent. Though not in immediate charge of the measure, Mr. Shepherd came to the assistance of his associate who did have the handling of the case, with the result that the committee's report was sustained, and the city of Lynn will be required to give 60 instead of 50 percent. Mr. Shepherd was born in Pembroke, Feb. 5, 1855. He is an active member of the republican town committee of his town, and in fraternal circles is a member of the Masons, the Royal Arch Chapter, the Knight Templars and the Odd Fellows.

William H. Smith.

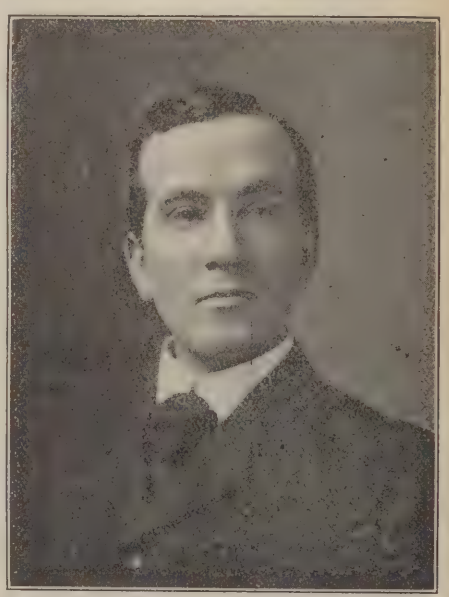
Rep. William H. Smith of Somerville, the new member from the 26th Middlesex dis-



trict, is enjoying a legislative experience after a previous course of training in city affairs. He has served as alderman at large in his city for three years and previous to that was assistant assessor for two years. He was made a member of the committee on public service by Speaker Cole and has given careful attention to the work of that body. Like many of the new members he has not sought to thrust himself forward in legislative matters, but to remain in the background and to become a close student of how matters are conducted on Beacon Hill. Realizing that in the natural course of events he would serve another term, he has devoted his attention to securing a firm foundation of knowledge on which another year to build a super-structure of an enviable reputation. His committee on public service decided that it was advisable to report reference to the next general court on all references in the governor's inaugural to the district police office, and Mr. Smith was placed in charge of this report. He also had charge of an adverse report of the committee on a bill to require that the expenses of the railroad commissioners should be paid by the state rather than by the different railroad and street railway companies as is now the law. A bill advocated by the civil service commission to allow it to appoint a deputy examiner at a salary of $2500 was frowned upon by this committee also, and to Mr. Smith fell the duty of reporting adversely upon it. All of these matters received prompt attention and the house concurred in the judgment of the committee. Mr. Smith is a native of the city he represents and graduated from her public schools. In business he is a dealer in tiles and is well along in a successful business career. He is a member of the Central Club of his city and of the Massachusetts Republican Club.

Joseph H. Soliday.

Rep. Joseph H. Soliday of Dedham is one of the conservative republicans of the house upon whom the speaker relies. He is a "Buckeye" man, born in Springville, Ohio, 38 years ago, and a graduate of the Normal School at Geneva, Ohio. He started as a school teacher, and graduated from that profession into the bar. He has represented the 1st Norfolk district for the past three



sessions, taking his seat in the house in 1905. He was clerk of the committee on metropolitan affairs and has seen service on the committees on public service and towns. His handiwork is to be found in many bills which are now law of the state. This year he is on rules and is house chairman of street railways. Upon taking up the work of the session Mr. Soliday determined that he would not put in personal bills of his own, but that he would devote all of his activities to the important measures coming before his committee. His hottest fight was upon the measure to permit trolley roads to carry baggage, the "Common Carrier's Bill." Mr. Soliday found a great deal to do in whipping this bill into proper shape, but it was finally sent along in conformity with his ideas. Upon the joint use of tracks by street railways Mr. Soliday found a great difference of opinion in his committee but he felt that the bill granting such privileges was correct in principle, whatever the criticism as to personal interests involved in it, and he therefore supported it, though against the majority of his committee. Another bill in which he has personally taken great interest was that regarding consequential damages to abutters on the line of interurban railways. He fought hard to prevent a greater burden of damages being imposed upon the electric railway than is now put upon the steam railroads of the state. The original bill as it came from the recess committee said nothing about damages to abutters. Chairman Soliday devoted himself to providing that those residing on public streets through which the interurban lines might pass should be protected and should have the opportunity to recover. Rep. Soliday is an ardent republican and a member of the Massachusetts and the Norfolk County Republican clubs.

Nathaniel P. Sowle.

Rep. Nathaniel P. Sowle of New Bedford, has proved an efficient house chairman of the committee on harbors and public lands. The policy of the state, already so well established, of improving small boat harbors at the different summer resorts has been extended this year by several appropriations favorably reported by this committee. The fact that it is necessary to prove a harbor of commercial importance before it

is possible to get an apropriation from the federal government, caused the legislature to take a hand. While many of the places along the Cape Cod and Essex county shore can not be called commercial centers, they are attractive to the summer visitor from the inland parts of this and other states. These people spend their money liberally, and their coming has developed into a practical business for the residents. The good boating is one of the features that brings them, and it is on this account that the money to improve these harbors, so as to provide safe mooring places for boats drawing a few feet of water, has made a good return. This is the argument that has been endorsed by Mr. Sowle and his committee, and some of these reports had to be defended on the floor. This the New Bedford member was able to do in a manner that reflected credit upon himself. He has concluded his period of service in the house, and is now appealing to his constituents for a nomination for the senate from the 3d Bristol district. In this contest he will be pitted against a good campaigner in the person of Sen. Bullock, the present incumbent, but the chairman of this year's harbor and lands committee has also all the elements which go to make up a good fighter, and the outcome may be counted on to be in doubt up to the last minute. Mr.



Sowle was born in New Bedford, October 30, 1857, was educated in the public schools of that city, and has been prominently connected with the business interests there for years as a merchant, manufacturer and exporter.

Waldo Spaulding.

Rep. Waldo Spaulding of Pepperell is serving his first and, as he smilingly proclaims, his last, year as a member of the legislature. He has had an interesting experience as a member of the committee on railroads. For a new man to step in and undertake to solve such problems as the advisability of annuling the lease of the Boston & Albany to the New York Central and the adjusting of the Springfield river front park are no small undertakings. He has, however, given these matters special consideration, and his chairman and other members acknowledge that he has been of great assistance in bringing about the actions the committee took on these two measures. In his own local field, Mr. Spaulding has had charge of the report on the Boston & Acton railroad bill. His smiling reference to the fact that he is serving his first as well as his last term comes about through an agreement that has been entered into by the republican town committees in the district which he serves. It is composed of seven towns, of which Pepperell is one of the largest. When the reapportionment was made this last summer the first idea was that the larger towns should have the nominating of the representative to an extent that would shut out one or two of the smaller towns in the district. The republican town committees of these smaller places protested. They explained that for the previous 10 years they had been attached to a district including some of the wards of Lowell, and for the whole period had not enjoyed the distinction of naming a man. The larger towns conceded the justice of the claim and it was arranged that on succeeding years the different towns should nominate, and not until the whole seven had enjoyed the privilege should the remaining three years go to the larger towns. Mr. Spaulding was born in Townsend in 1845. He is a manufacturer of coated paper, and his fellow members of the railroad committee tell an amusing story of how he succeeded in appealing to the inter-



state commerce commission against a charge made by the railroad company in shipping some of his goods. He was told politely by the railroad officials that that was the rate, and paying it under protest he appealed to Washington and eventually succeeded in getting the rebate on what he had claimed was an overcharge. Mr. Spaulding commenced his business career immediately after completing his public school education and has limited his fraternal allegiances to the Masonic order.

Harry N. Stearns.

Harry N. Stearns of Cambridge, who made a host of friends during his connection with the Massachusetts militia, is forging ahead as a legislator just as he did in military affairs. Mr. Stearns, as an original light battery men, believes in the efficacy of rapid fire, and as sponsor of the bill carrying the amendments of the Cambridge city charter, which changes the annual city election from December to March, together with the reduction of the school committee of his city to a board of five members, has attracted



much attention to his work in the house of 1907. Mr. Stearns is a Harvard man of both college and law school. He was born in the University city 33 years ago, was educated in its schools and as an under-graduate was prominent in the Harvard social set. He took an active part in republican city politics, was a member of the republican city committee, served three years in the common council of his city, of which one year was as president, and was promoted to the house in the election of last fall. His military instincts took him to Light Battery A, M. V. M., on the recreation of that command, and when Co. C, 8th Infantry, was accepted, he was commissioned 2d lieutenant. Promoted to 1st lieutenant, he was later transferred to the captaincy of K company, 8th regiment, M. V. M., of Somerville, and took part in the great military tournament at Manassas three years ago. He resigned last fall to enter politics, to the sorrow of his comrades in arms. Rep. Stearns has not only been an effective committeeman, but he also has followed up his bills with active support in debate on the floor. He helped out materially in keeping the restrictions upon menhaden fishing and the protection of the sport of blue fishing in Buzzard's Bay. He was also behind the bill to make the term of office of the city solicitor of Cambridge three years. Speaker Cole recognized his coming worth in the house by giving him a place upon the committee on cities and also in his own cabinet, house rules, regarded as an honor for a first-year man where there are so many to look out for. Capt. Stearns resides in Cambridge and may be expected back for 1908.

John A. Stoddart.

Rep. John A. Stoddart of Gloucester, as a member of the committee on public char-



itable institutions, serving his second term, has given great attention to the requests from the different superintendents of state institutions for additions and improvements that called for the expenditure of state money. Being a machinist and engineer, he was able to have a practical understanding of these matters, especially when the subject of heating plants was touched upon. He was especially interested in the case of the engineer of the state insane hospital at Danvers, whose license was suspended by the chief of the state police for non-compliance with the orders of the boiler inspection department of his office. At Mr. Stoddart's suggestion the trustees of the institution were called before the committee and an investigation made of the claim that the engineer was but carrying out their orders when he persisted in doing what the boiler inspector had told him not to. Suggestions made through the committee by him were carried out so that the matter was adjusted to the satisfaction of the engineer and the trustees. In the visits that have been made this year to these different institutions, Mr. Stoddart has made particular inspection of the boiler plants, and remembering what money was asked for improvements a year ago, satisfied himself that these improvements were made or are under way. On the floor of the house itself he has not had much to say, but when any report of his committee was under consideration was prepared to defend such report with unanswerable data if necessary. The committee has been fortunate, however, in not having many of its reports attacked. Mr. Stoddart was

born in Cambridge, May 10, 1869, where he received a public school education, after which he attended a Boston business college. In the Cape Ann city he has served two years in the common council and two years in the board of aldermen, with the exception of the Independent Order of Red Men, he has no fraternal affiliations.

Lucian B. Stone.

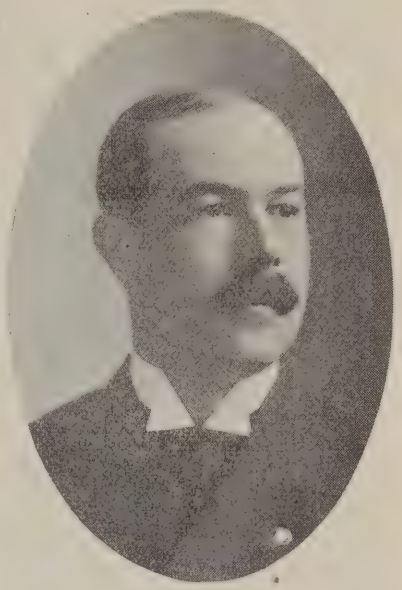
Rep. Lucian B. Stone of Worcester is the oldest member of the house. He was born in Worcester in 1829, and supplemented a public school education by a course at the Leicester academy. He was active in city affairs for many years, but has now retired and is content to look on and let the younger members do the strenuous work. He was appointed a member of the committee on street railways, primarily because of his 15 years of service as street railway commissioner in the city of Worcester. He was familiar with all the intricacies of the granting of locations, for the laying of street railway tracks and of the difficulties likely to arise in the actual carrying through of construction work of this character. On this account he has been of valuable assistance to his associates, and they freely award him that credit. He has not taken part in debates on the floor of the house, and from what can be learned his constituents did not send him to the state house with that intention. Besides being a public official of Worcester for so many years, he has carried on a contracting business on his own account, and this experi-



ence proved of assistance to him and his associates in passing upon street railway construction matters the past winter. He is a member of the Masonic order of the Knight Templar degree, and is also a member of one of the Worcester lodges of Odd Fellows.

Arthur H. Streeter.

Rep. Arthur H. Streeter of Adams, of the 3d Berkshire district, has given the commonwealth efficient service in the 1907 house, his experience of the year before having placed him in a position where he could exercise an influence on many subjects of consideration. He showed this on the big fight over the North Adams court sittings bill. On that controversy all of the opposition to the bill found it too late to make the fight in the house when the real situation was learned, but that opposition had its task cut out for it when the governor's veto came in and Rep. Drysdale of North Adams began his earnest effort to get the bill passed over the veto. It was at this stage of the fight that Rep. Streeter did the hardest and most effective work. He saw a majority of the members of the house, talked the subject over with them, and worked incessantly to line up the house in support of the governor. On the day the veto came in, it looked as if the bill might go through still, but when the vote was taken on the veto some days later, more than a majority of the members of the house were lined up solidly with the governor and Rep. Streeter did a large part of this work. As a member of the committee on insurance he put in much hard work, and was faithful in spite of the grind of work in the committee all the session. He was one of those that opposed the savings bank insurance bill on the belief that it might work injury to the standing of the savings banks. Another general matter of legislation in which he took a considerable part was the Sunday laws. From the start he consistently opposed any action which would let down any of the bars



on Sunday work or Sunday theatrical performances. He was born in Adams, July 4, 1870, and conducts a general store in that town. In the 1906 house he was a member of the committee on liquor laws. He is an Elk and a Knight Templar.

Daniel L. Sullivan.

One of the rising young democrats of the house of 1907 is Daniel L. Sullivan of Ward 9. Brought up under the tutelage of such leaders as Hon. James Donovan and Cong. Keliher, it would be strange if Rep. Sullivan did not shine. He is progressive naturally. Mr. Sullivan has an attractive personality with pleasing face, with eyes indicative of a maturity beyond his years. He is not yet 30, for his 29th milepost on life's road will not be passed until October 16, but he began his experience in a deliberative body in the Boston common council at 24 years of age. On taking his seat in the house this year he was assigned to the committee on libraries, where has faithfully en-



deavored to develop his literary taste and serve the commonwealth as well. But if restrained as to his committee ambitions, and taking what came to him in good part, Rep. Sullivan has been a useful member on the floor, and regular in attendance. He was recorded against the order for the appointment of a committee to investigate the advisability of cancelling the Boston & Albany lease. He voted for the bill to retire certain veterans of the Boston fire department. He was opposed to removing the restrictions on fishing in Buzzards bay. Mr. Sullivan was recorded for the Boston publicity bill. He voted for the bucket shop bill. He was opposed to an east and west subway for Boston. He voted for the passage of the Schofield soldier's gratuity bill over the governor's veto. He favored the shoe machinery bill. He was for the McNary bill to permit Boston to manufacture electricity. Rep. Sullivan was born in Ward 9 in October, 1878. He was educated in the Boston public schools and his business is that of a receiving clerk. He sat in the Boston common council for three consecutive years and won there his promotion to the house of representatives. He is a member of the Quincy Club.

John F. Sullivan.

John F. Sullivan of Ward 2, East Boston, is stout, round and jolly. He has won friends in the house among party associates and opponents by his steady, unfailing good nature. John was born in East Boston in 1875 and was educated in the public schools, graduating later from Holy Cross college. He was chairman of the Ward 2 democratic committee for two years. He was elected to the house in 1905 and took his seat in the session of 1906, being assigned to the committee on printing. This year he has held his place on the same committee, a position of some importance, for the committee had the matter of the next five-years contract for state printing before it and an order for



a commission originally intended to investigate the methods of state printing and in what way it might be curtailed with saving to the state and a reduction in the amount of old junk which Col. William M. Olin has to sell every few years. There was a hint, too, of competition, but these hints got no farther and the commission was appointed in accordance with the report of the committee, in the framing of which Mr. Sullivan took his part. Rep. Sullivan has been deeply interested in everything which concerned his constituents. He has also taken an active interest in all city of Boston matters. He opposed the order for a committee to investigate the advisability of cancelling the Boston & Albany lease. Mr. Sullivan voted against the recess committee on labor. He was paired in favor of municipal lighting and also for the McNary bill that Boston might manufacture electricity for light and power. He voted for Mayor Fitzgerald's publicity bill for Boston. Mr. Sullivan was for the old soldier bills generally, the Schofield gratuity bill and the Spanish war veterans preference bill. He was paired for the east and west subway bill for Charles river basin, and he favored the shoe machinery bill. Mr. Sullivan has a fine face, and an earnest, thoughtful expression is habitual with him. But he is not devoid of humor and likes his joke. He takes deep interest in athletic sports and is a member of the Jeffries Point rowing association. He is also in the A. O. H., the Foresters, an associate member of the G. A. R., and a member of the East Boston Catholic Association.

Henry F. Taber.

Rep. Henry F. Tabor of Acushnet is serving his first year as representative from the 6th Bristol district. He was placed on the committee on fisheries and game, which gave him local prominence because of the fact that two of the towns in his district, Fairhaven and Dartmouth, border on Buzzards Bay and the momentous question of whether pounds and seines shall be allowed in the waters of that bay comes periodically before the legislature for decision. This year was one of the years, and early in the



session Mr. Taber took the position that these methods of catching fish were advisable. Some years ago a law was passed forbidding the use of these traps in this bay. forbidding the use of these traps in this bay. The committee reported favorably a bill allowing them but it met defeat in the house after a hard fight. In addition to this, the member from Acushnet had charge of a bill to further regulate the use of seines and pounds in the Westport river, which bill was passed and approved by the governor. Previous to his legislative experience, Mr. Taber held for 18 years the combined offices of selectman, assessor and overseer of the poor. For the past six years he has been chairman of these three boards. He was born in Acushnet, April 15, 1860, and received his education in the public schools of his town, where he is known as a successful farmer.

Richard S. Teeling.

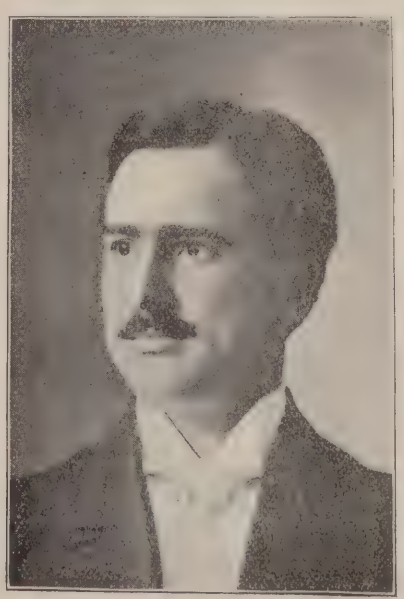
The most popular legislator among the policemen is Richard S. Teeling of Charles-



town. This popularity is deserved, it should be said, for it was Mr. Teeling who introduced and had enacted the bill to allow the policemen in Boston one day off in 15. Now that it is all over the glamour has perhaps rubbed off, but it was a heart-breaking contest while it lasted, and time and time again Teeling was called on to think sharply and quickly as to the best means to accomplish the end desired. Teeling is a positive type of legislator and just the man needed to back such a measure, which was certain to become involved in the political situation. Perseverance is the dominant characteristic of the man. Another fair instance showing that fact is his successful work on the bill he introduced in relation to the height of buildings on Rutherford avenue, Charlestown, in his own district. Despite an adverse report of the committee on cities, Teeling substituted his bill, and had the pleasure of seeing it enacted and signed by the governor. Another example of his earnest and untiring work was the matter of securing shelters for patrons of the elevated road in Charlestown. He was quick to act in this matter, and in fact the day following the introduction of his petition before the board of railroad commissioners he had a hearing, and a favorable report. His work did not stop there, however, as he pursued it before the city council, and was rewarded by seeing the work commenced, and the shelters actually completed. Teeling has been a very consistent labor advocate throughout the session and withal there has been little of the red fire about him. It was because of his general standing, his manliness and straightforwardness, that the speaker this year selected him as a democratic member of the committee on rules. He served on that committee and also on the insurance committee, and is the only democratic member of the taxation commission now sitting. Richard Teeling was born in Boston in 1878, was educated at Boston College and Boston University Law School. He holds membership in the Knights of Columbus, the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters, and A. O. H.

Clifford B. Terry.

Rep. Clifford B. Terry of Gloucester has served his second year in the house, and



as a member of the judiciary committee. Here he has become interested in a number of measures that came up for decision; and has been heard frequently on the floor of the house. He had no hesitancy in expressing his views upon subjects and universally advanced good reasons for his decisions. He was a strong advocate for the shoe machinery bill. He did not come from a shoe town or a town where labor interests formed a large factor, so that he was able to consider the subject from an unbiased standpoint. As a result of this study he believed in the bill, and the principles which it sought to set forth on the statute books. All of this was stated in a manly, straightforward fashion that claimed the closest attention of all the members of the house. In fact, Mr. Terry always does have the closest attention when he speaks, and there are members who follow him with their votes, believing him to have arrived at a decision solely from the merits of the question, especially if it be a legal one. He was opposed to the bill to allow the jury to qualify a verdict of murder in the first degree by saying that the prisoner should not be executed. On this occasion, however, he did not address the house, but some of the members quietly ascertained how he was going to vote for their own guidance. Mr. Terry is a native of Gloucester. He was born December 16, 1876, and after graduating from the public schools attended the Boston university law school. Here he graduated in 1902. Previous to coming to the legislature he served two years in the Gloucester common council. He is affiliated with the Odd Fellows, Red Men, Elks and Knights of Pythias.

John H. Toland.

Rep. John H. Toland of South Boston is a McNary democrat. He came to the house last year with no previous experience in public affairs. He is credited with being of such assistance to the ex-congressman along new lines at a critical period in his political career that his election without previous service in the Boston common council came to him easily. He was given a position on the committee on ways and



means, and this year was reappointed to the same committee. He has given it prominent service, and his fellow members speak of him as a man of great ability and fairness. Matters of public policy are determined by this committee in its choosing between different measures as to which is a wise and which is an unwise expenditure of public money. Any one of these which may be an expenditure in a new direction establishes a precedent, and that is an awful bugaboo to some minds. It springs up when least looked for, and presents an argument hard to answer. "You have given it to him before; why not give it to me now?" is an argument hard to answer when made by a member. You may be of the opinion that the first case was the more deserving, but it is impossible to convince the second man of that fact. You have got to beat him on the floor, and likely as not incur his enmity by so doing. This illustrates the position of the members of this committee. When it is added that Mr. Toland has not incurred the enmity of any member of the house, it shows that he has qualities that perhaps the ex-congressman may have been the first to discover, but which have stayed by the man from the first. He is a native of South Boston, born October 8, 1870. He is public school graduate, and his business training is that of a bookkeeper. In his section he is a member of the United Workmen, St. Augustine's Total Abstinance society and the Samoset club.

William H. Trudel.

One of the busiest members this session has been Rep. William H. Trudel of Haverhill. Reappointed to the committee on cities he acceeded to the wishes of his associates in that body and agreed to serve as clerk. While this was an endorsement of his previous year's work in that capacity, it meant no end of hard labor. This committee, while not achieving a high water mark in the number of measures referred to it,

comes very close to having that reputation. Each of these matters requires the taking care of a series of papers, as there are apt to be protests, petitions in aid and other similar documents accompanying each of the petitions. Aside from all this Mr. Trudel, at the request of Speaker Cole, accepted the place of chairman of the committee on engrossed bills. One only has to pause and consider the work of reading every measure passed by the house and the signing of the report that it is correctly engrossed to understand what a busy year he has had. Of course all these measures are read by the clerks in his office of the secretary of state, and it would be possible for the chairman of this committee to sign them without reading. He cannot insure himself, however, that they are absolutely correct by this method, and the member from Haverhill has not taken chances of this kind. So much for his general work. In his local field he was actively interested in the shoe machinery bill. He followed it at every stage and did everything in his power to assist in its successful passage. His constituents, as well as the whole people throughout the state, have reason to feel proud of the stamina which he showed, not only during the whole controversy, but also in all other matters of legislation pertaining to the welfare of the people of his home as well as for those of the whole state. The same spirit was there, a true and faithful servant. Mr. Trudel is a native of the Province of Quebec, having been born in Ste. Monique, July 19, 1866, his parents coming to the United States when



he was but an infant. He was educated in the Haverhill public schools, Nicolet College of Nicolet, P. Q., and Laval University of Quebec and graduated from there in 1887. He has served four years as alderman in Haverhill, two years as its president, is a member of the republican city committee there, and is associated with the Elks and Pilgrim Fathers.

Fred F. Trull.

Rep. Fred F. Trull of Hudson is a man of unusually striking appearance. His duty as monitor in the fourth division brings this fact before the house daily, and often times more frequently. This position means that every time a rising vote is taken, it is his duty to count every man standing. At the same time another monitor is making the same count, and before the result is announced, both monitors must agree that the count is correct. Sometimes when the house is in a playful mood, a member will come in after Mr. Trull has got down towards the front, and standing in the rear will announce that he doubts the vote of the fourth division. This necessitates a recount, and the difficulty is quickly ascertained. This year Mr. Trull, who is serving his first term, was appointed by Speaker Cole a member of the committee on public lighting. He has been a faithful and consistent member of this committee, giving careful attention to the various public lighting problems that confronted it. In the house, however, he has not attempted to achieve prominence as a speaker. His associates on the committee, however, credit him with considerable discernment in deciding matters, and of being able to give good and sufficient reasons for the determination he has arrived at. It has been a somewhat difficult assignment for a first year man, and especially for a man who is not credited with any previous public experience in local town affairs. A man who has served as a selectman in a community where street light questions are in-



volved, can take hold of the work of this committee with considerable ease. A man, however, who has not had this experience starts with a handicap. This handicap Mr. Trull successfully overcame, and if returned for another year can undoubtedly achieve more prominence in the house. He has not missed a committee meeting, roll call or session of the house. Mr. Trull represents his native town, having been born in Hudson in 1856. He is engaged in the boot and shoe business, and his fraternal affiliations are limited to the Masons and kindred organizations.

Joseph Turner.

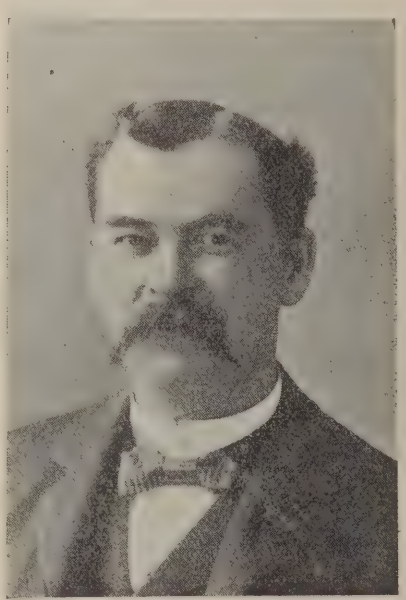
Rep. Joseph Turner of the 11th Bristol district, located in Fall River, brought to the committee on cities considerable experience for a first-year man, in that he had served for four years as a member of the common council in his city and four years as an alderman at large. In



this manner he was able to advise on any situation that arose on the many petitions of different city governments for additional loans, changes of charter, granting of public franchises, etc. For his own city he was particularly interested in the measure to allow Fall River to issue an additional schoolhouse loan of $200,000 outside of the debt limit. He was successful in getting this matter through, and is justified in referring to it as something accomplished by a first-year man. He has been a consistent member of the committee, and has been faithful in attendance at committee hearings and meetings. He has questioned the witnesses until he was satisfied that he had all the data regarding the matter at hand. Then, and not until then, was he ready to announce his decision, and when questioned upon it could always give conclusive reasons why the course he advocated was the best to pursue. Mr. Turner is a native of Lancashire, England, where he was born in 1852 and where he received a public school education. With this statement of fact, it is unnecessary to add that Mr. Turner came to this country as a mill operative and it was in the pursuit of employment at this trade that he came to locate in Fall River. He has since bettered himself, however, first by farming and later by conducting a provision business in the mill city. He is now retired. He is prominently mentioned as a senatorial candidate to succeed Sen. Chace. In Masonry he has advanced to the Knight Templar degree, and is also a member of the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Bowling Green Club, being past president of the latter organization.

William Turtle.

All that Rep. William Turtle of Pittsfield needs is a few staunch enemies in the house to give him his proper standing as the ablest man upon the floor of the representative chamber. Those who have come much in contact with him claim that distinction for him, even though they admit they are biased

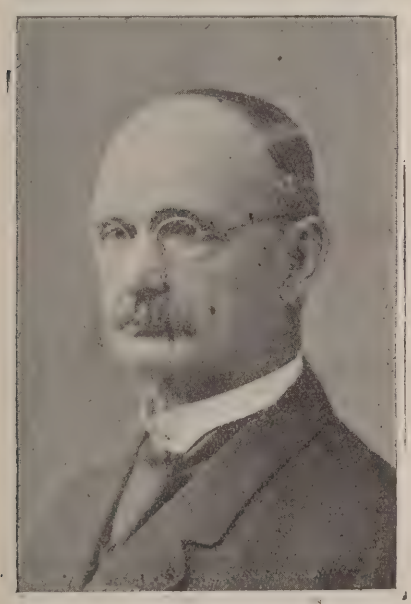


in his favor, but the one fly in the ointment, as they figure it, is that he needs the accompaniment of bitter enemies to make his real size apparent. This matter of jealousy is a concomitant of greatness, and it is a natural rule by which to judge matters. And it must be admitted that this big man from Pittsfield, as far as has ever shown, has no enemies. If even a single enemy was needed for a stage purpose Turtle would have a hard task to find him, and after he secured him he would be unhappy until he had converted him. It has been done before Pittsfield folks, who now and then come sight seeing, profess considerable amazement at the way they find Rep. Turtle regarded here. At home he is "Will Turtle" to them, and they regard him as a kindly neighbor. They are half inclined to feel that Ex-Speaker Myers, Judge Schofield, Judge Dana and other men who have served with Mr. Turtle have had the wool pulled over their eyes and that they hardly know what they are saying in the words of admiration which they have given to his service. Indeed in no recent legislative case is the "prophet in his own country" proverb borne out as in this case. The world as a whole is hardly to be blamed if it takes the view of these experts as the real measure of the services of the Pittsfield representative. He is the sort of a man who should be retained in the legislature for the sole purpose of protecting the whole people. He is at the same time just the sort of a man who, for his own material welfare, should leave it entirely. It is a case where the state is getting too much for the compensation which it

pays. It will be only a question of time when the conditions will have to adjust themselves, but it is to be hoped that that will be postponed for some time to come. It would be futile at this time to attempt to run through the list of his works and deeds. It can be said frankly that Rep. Turtle has always been on the safe and sane side. Ahead of his party in many respects in his belief as to the rights of labor, it is characteristic of him that he regards the right which he would give as simple justice. Once convinced a course is right and proper, he will carry it through to the end. Once convinced that a course is illogical, illegal or unjust to any man, a clamor which might shake down the brazen walls of the Biblical city, a clamor urged on by the peculiar yelping which has become the basis of the move towards "government by impulse" would never affect him. He might go down and his 50 supporters might become 10, or his 10 might dwindle to one, but he would still stand. If he will now secure one real bitter enemy as an asset his fame will be secure.

Charles F. Varnum.

Rep. Charles F. Varnum of Lowell, although serving what may be called the first year of a new term of office, has had previous experience in the legislature. In fact, he was a member of the house in 1893, and was appointed by Speaker Barrett a member of the special committee on rapid transit. This committee at that time traveled to Chicago and other large metropolitan cities, and as a result of its investigations and labor reported the first sub-



way act. This led up to the establishment of the transit commission, under which all the subways built and contemplated have been put along to their present stage. Mr. Varnum, aside from his public duties this session, has had the pleasant assignment of reporting to Rep. Hayes of Lowell during his long illness, as to how affairs were going on at the state house. On the other hand, he has been able to make daily reports to his fellow members as to the condition of Mr. Hayes' health. In this way, the railroad committee, of which Mr. Varnum has been a member this year, has received and profited by the advice of its former house chairman, though the latter was sick in Lowell. This has been especially profitable in the matter of the threatened termination of the Albany lease, because of the fact that Mr. Hayes was a member of the committee at the time the lease was approved. In business Mr. Varnum is a contractor and builder, and has accredited himself with a successful career. He was born in the city he now represents June 28, 1846, and is a graduate of Colby University in Maine. He has served two years in the common council, and is a member of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Royal Arcanum.

Albert Vittum.

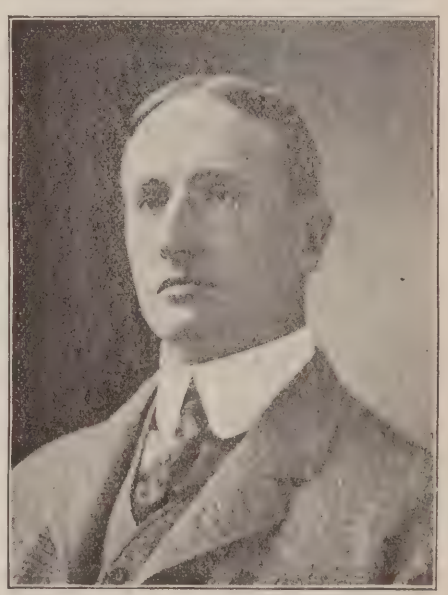
Rep. Albert Vittum of Beverly is one of the second-year republicans who has come to the front, notably this year, since Speaker Cole picked him for the house chairmanship of the committee on railroads. With Sen. Faxon at its head and Mr. Vittum to assist that has been a good working committee this year. As an individual committee its reports have been unanimous all through the session. As house chairman the Beverly representative has been called upon to preside frequently, and has on occasion caused even Col. J. H. Benton of the New Haven road to sit up. It was Vittum who had all



the railway magnates before the committee when he desired to get information first hand. He has been active and ambitious. One of his hardest fought bills was the act to establish the Beverly district court. It required some temerity to push it and although it failed by a narrow margin this year, Rep. Vittum obtained the recognition of reference to the next general court when it will again be taken up. Mr. Vittum is vice-president of the Beverly Merchants' association and prominent in the Board of Trade of his city. He went to Beverly from Peabody 20 years ago and established the Beverly Daily Times, which he has placed upon a good paying basis. He was born in Peabody Dec. 29, 1857, and served his newspaper apprenticeship on the old Peabody Press. He bought out the old plant of the Lynn Union, moved it to Beverly and united it with the Beverly Times, then a weekly, in May of 1887. He has always been an active republican and has served on the Beverly city committee. He is active in the Beverly Republican club, in the Suburban Press association and in Odd Fellowship, a member of Holten Lodge and Naumkeag Encampment.

Joseph Walker.

Massachusetts, after years of struggling, is at last reaching a point where she has a settled and well-defined policy in the handing out of state appropriations for the maintenance of her institutions and departments. The system is far from complete as yet and the next two years will be especially important ones in the perfecting of it. But already the principle of private thrift is being applied in part at least for the public weal. The one man who deserves the major part of the credit for this forward step is Joseph Walker of Brookline, of the 2d Norfolk district. There has been a long line of men before him who, appreciating the outs of the old system have tried to apply some remedy. They approached the problem with the idea that they might meet the situation by a sharper and closer inspection of the individual demands as made, trimming this appropriation and lopping that one, and they all made records of savings. Mr. Walker has worked out a system which it would seem will go a far way to prevent extravagances even when he himself has taken his hand from the tiller. He has urged a system of uniform bookkeeping among state institutions. He has forwarded a plan for monthly comparisons of expenses between different institutions of the same general type. He has urged the passage of the measure requiring that trustees and others must file accurate working plans, specifications and estimates as to cost of buildings they desire to erect. One of the most effective and useful things which Mr. Walker has done is the revision and amplification of the financial statements known as House Document No. 1, filed at the beginning of the session of the legislature, and the report of the ways and means committee made at the end of the session. The most complete and comprehensive review of the expenditures of the commonwealth is now found in these documents. Another important matter was the change in the fiscal year, both for the institutions and the commonwealth. That reform, however, which tends most directly to economy is that brought about by the passage of the acts which compel the various institutions to submit their estimates for review and approval to the state board of insanity and state board of charity, as the case may be, before they are submitted to the legislature. This is all big work inasmuch as it is setting up a standard for the future. He has accomplished legislation which those handling money will be obliged to conform to and the presence of an argus-eyed chairman of ways and means will not be necessary for a continuance of it. Leaving the state field he also introduced and forwarded the measure for publicity in municipal contracts, the good effect of which is already being felt in a number of cities. By legislation he has made possible in Boston what republicans through city ordinance have been trying to do for three years. This work is not lime light work, yet it touches every man, whether he is a great manufacturer or a modest householder with an ambition and a mortgage on his hands, for the prosperity of any community must rise and fall according to the lax or perfect operation of its taxation laws. Mr. Walker is one of the very few men of whom the old saying often given in a complimentary mood is absolutely true. He would rather be right than



be president. If he has an idea that the two conditions are not impossible he is hardly to be blamed. By reason of his steadfastness he has again and again stood on the floor and opposed measures where there were plenty of opportunities and temptations to dodge an issue. He fought both the bounty bill and the public opinion bill. While well supplied with the goods of this world it is worthy of note that he has a vision, broad in its scope, of the real sentiment of the whole people. It is no secret that owing to his activity the direct inheritance tax bill has recently become a law. Two years ago he was one of the strongest opponents of this measure, but last year when the recess committee was sitting he very modestly informed certain members that he felt that the time had come when such a tax should be laid, and he was in favor of the bill. It was his kindly efforts in the ways and means committee which whipped it into shape. Withal he has been a good, though not an offensive, republican. Mr. Walker was born in Worcester in 1865, was educated at Brown University and Harvard Law School. He was a member of the Brookline school committee for seven years, was two years on the republican state committee and served also on the state board of charity. He is now president of the Republican Club of Massachusetts.

William L. Waugh.

Rep. William L. Waugh of Somerville has had the special supervision of Middlesex

county affairs, because of his being placed on the committee on counties by Speaker Cole. The attempt of the contractors engaged a few years ago in the reconstruction of the East Cambridge registry of deeds building to obtain more money was frustrated largely through the efforts of Mr. Waugh. In the complication of the awarding of this contract and the conditions that followed while the work was in progress, these contractors claim that the county was liable to the extent of about $70,000. The matter was fully heard by the committee on counties, with the result that the committee were not satisfied with the justice of the claim. This was the position taken by Mr. Waugh, and that it was sustained by the people of his city is evidenced by the fact that the local press of Somerville have publicly credited him with being the means of saving the county of Middlesex $70,000. This record for a first-year man is a very creditable one, and with the intimate friendships Mr. Waugh has made it is probable that he will be able to conduct a very successful campaign another year. At the present time he is an earnest advocate of the completion of the boulevard system by the building of the missing link from the Wellington bridge to the Harvard bridge. This matter has been petitioned for practically every year, but so far the city of Somerville, while it pays its proportion of the tax, has not been favored with the construction of this section of the system. Mr. Waugh's birthplace is Waugh's river, Colchester county, Nova Scotia. Here he received a public school education and learned the carpenters' trade. He is now a successful builder in Somerville, and has established a reputation of being a "joiner." He is affiliated with the Masons, where he is a Knight Templar, the Odd Fellows, the Red Men, and the New England Order of Protection. In local affairs, he is a member of the Somerville Board of trade, vice-president of the Somerville Associates and a director in the Winter Hill Co-operative bank.



Walter A. Webster.

The rise of Rep. Walter A. Webster of the 22d Suffolk district has been unusually rapid in the political world. His first attempt at public office holding was in the house of 1905. He was given a place on the committee on street railways during his first term, and has just finished his third year in the house, as chairman of the committee on metropolitan affairs and a member of the committee on rules. His two places this year were among the most important which have ever been given to any man, rules being in a sense the private cabinet of the speaker, and metropolitan affairs having so great a part in the regulation of the affairs of the city of Boston and the surrounding municipalities. The reason for his prominence is not hard to find. He has been prominent because he has worked hard for his party and the state. He has been one of the foremost in public discussions since the first day he placed his foot within the halls of legislation, and he has kept his end up in many an important battle against some of the heaviest men in the state legislature. Last year he came to the front as the spokesman of the governor on the proposition to reorganize the police and license granting bodies in the city of Boston. He introduced and fought through the bill which resulted in the separation of these two functions, and at times had to combat the opposition of powerful influences from many quarters. He has always been prominent in the municipal affairs of Boston, and during the famous Frothingham campaign for the mayoralty was on the stump from one end of the city to the other pleading for the election of the former speaker of the house. This year, as chairman of the metropolitan affairs committee, he was responsible for the passage of the bill which has resulted in the appointment of a commission to investigate the finances of the city of Boston. Rep. Webster had his own ideas of how the finances should be investigated. He was for the appointment of a committee by the state, but the sentiment seemed to be in favor of going at the matter in another way, and Webster yielded and worked hard to secure the passage of the new bill. He dissented from the views of the majority of his committee on the matter of consolidating the metropolitan commissions, and together with Rep. Bennett of Boston made a good fight for the consolidation, which he believed would result in a saving of expense to the commonwealth. They succeeded in having the bill substituted only to be killed the day after through the clever lobbying of men who were holding office under the commissions and their friends. The representative has decided not to be a candidate for re-election this fall. Instead he has shied his castor into the ring for the district attorneyship of Suffolk county. The county is normally strongly democratic, but the prospects of a bitter contest among the democrats for the nomination have led Rep. Webster to believe that he has a good chance to win. He is a good campaigner, has met a great many people in his different canvasses of the city, and may be expected to give a good account of himself in the coming fight. He was born in Newton, in 1875, was educated in the public schools and is a graduate of Boston University Law School. He is a practising attorney with offices in Boston.



A. S. Parker Weeks.

Rep. A. S. Parker Weeks of Boston, serving his second year on the committee on metropolitan affairs, is especially pleased over the favorable report on his bill authorizing the city to make a sewer loan outside of the debt limit of $600,000. This is of great local interest to the 23d Suffolk district which he represents, as it is anticipated that the legislature proposes that this money will be expended in that locality. Another matter for which he contended was the building of the Forest Hills Elevated station. The matter has been in abeyance for some time, because of the fact that contemplated roads from Forest Hills outward might tend to make such a business that a station erected now would prove to be only of a temporary character. In fact he and his associate, Mr. Conway, were not in accord over this matter. Mr. Weeks contended that the station, if temporary, was an absolute necessity, and succeeded in convincing the house that his views were correct. Mr. Weeks has given faithful service on the committee to which he was appointed, and his advice has frequently been of assistance to his associates. By the earnestness which he puts into his arguments, he convinces his colleagues even though he has not been able to use as flowery descriptions as do some of the house members. Mr. Weeks preceded his house experience by a service of several years on the republican committee of his ward and is always in close touch with public and political affairs of his section. By trade he is a blacksmith. He was born in Boston, April 29, 1857. His fraternal affiliations are limited to the Order of the United Workmen and Sons of Veterans. He is a member of the Roslindale club and the Roslindale Citizens' associations.



William E. Weeks.

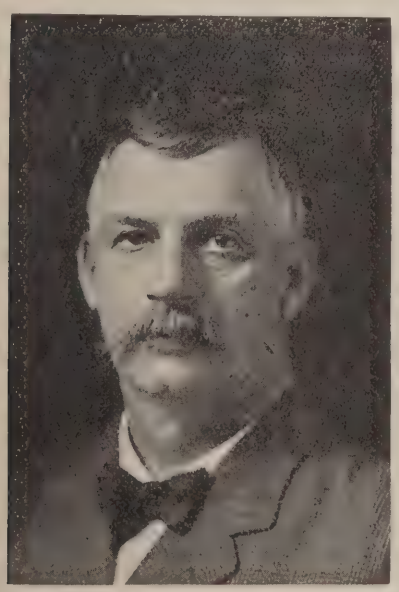
Another of the younger men of the house who has come rapidly to the front is Rep. William E. Weeks of Everett, representing the 24th Middlesex district. He has just finished his third term in the house, and is also serving on the committee which is considering the use of injunctions in labor disputes and other subjects which bear on the relations between employers and employes. During the past session he was chairman of the committee on legal affairs, one of the most important assignments of the whole house. This committee had to consider the rather knotty problem of Sunday legislation, a legacy sent down to them by a recess committee which had worked over the subject during the recess of a year ago. The varying notions and ideas of the members of the great and general court, however, made the passage of any sane legislation of this kind practically an impossibility, but the work of the legal affairs committee had



been faithfully performed and it cannot be charged to any neglect of duty on their part that the whole fabric fell to pieces. Outside of his own particular committees, Rep. Weeks has played an important part in the legislative proceedings of the last three years. A good speaker, gifted with more than ordinary oratorical ability, he was much sought by the other members who were anxious to have their cases well presented to the main body, and the Everett man rather enjoyed taking a hand in debates when he felt he could give some light to his associates. He was prominent in the shoe machinery discussion, in the merger debate and many other important matters which came before the house during the recent session. He was also a petitioner for legislation relative to the use of pickets in labor disputes and his membership on the special reces committee on labor will give him an opportunity to press his case and have a full and complete hearing. He is being talked of already as a senatorial candidate in Everett, when it comes time to choose a successor to Sen. Dean of Malden, and judging from his successes as a candidate for the lower branch he would certainly seem to stand well with his constituents and to be in a positon to present a pretty strong front when he decides to enter the larger field. Rep. Weeks was born in Portland, Maine, June 23, 1880, and was educated in the public schools and at the Boston University Law School. In the years 1905 and 1906 he was a member of the committees on roads and bridges, engrossed bills and education.

Joseph O. Wellington.

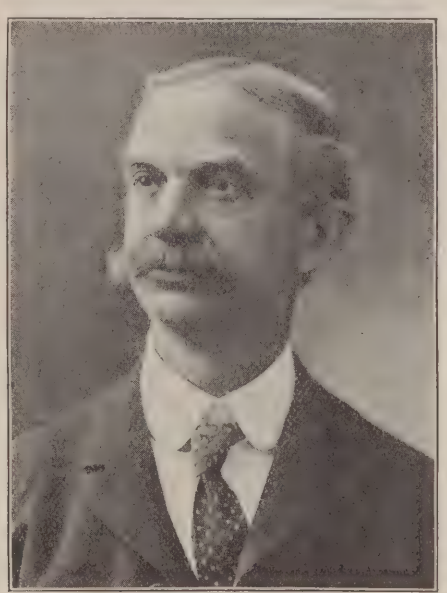
Rep. Joseph O. Wellington of Belmont was naturally made a member of the committee on agriculture because of the fact that he is a successful market gardener in the prosperous Boston suburb from which he comes. When the committee met to organize, he was unanimously elected clerk, and events since that time have proven that no mistake was made. He was placed in charge of the gypsy moth appropriation bill and succeeded in getting it through the ways and means committee, through the house and senate and approved by the governor. That was the subject of main interest to his constituents coming before this committee. As many of the members on this committee on agriculture came from the western part of the state, and a large share of them are new members, this gypsy



moth subject started with a handicap. These western men hold to the opinion, as do their constituents, that the land owner should pay the expenses of exterminating any bug that seeks to destroy his crops. In some cases it takes almost a practical demonstration of the havoc that the gypsy moth can do to convince these men from the western section that it is necessary that the state should lend financial aid to the extermination project. This was the work that Mr. Wellington was called upon to perform, and that he did so successfully redounds to his credit. Belmont is Mr. Wellington's native town, and he is a graduate of her public schools. He has served five years as selectman, and nine years as assessor. He is a member of the Boston Market Gardeners' association, and of the Belmont club of his own town.

William E. Westall.

Rep. William E. Westall of Lowell came back to the house this year after a recess of two years. He was a member in the years of 1903 and 1904, serving on the committee on cities. This appointment was given him because of his previous experience as chairman of the board of aldermen and president of the common council in his own city. This year, however, he was given a prominent position on the committee on street railways, where also his previous experience in city government affairs has been of great assistance to him. Locally he succeeded in getting through the measure that straightened out the controversy before the Lowell city government over the system of electing trustees of the local cemeteries. The matter came before the legislature in a contested form, making it a somewhat delicate subject for the Lowell member to take hold of. He succeeded in getting the measure past in the form that he wanted it, which he thoroughly believed was the form that was most universally desired by his constituents and was for the best good of the cemetery management. Mr. Westall was also interested in the bill to provide new full dress uniforms for the state militia, and received hearty congratulations when it was enacted. He has been in constant attendance at the hearings and meetings of his street railway committee which has had the handling of very impor-



tant measures this season. While at the first it was thought that the enactment of the new railroad law of last year would prevent a great deal of business coming to this committee, the opposite proved to be true. There have been discovered several defects in this mammoth production of a year ago that needed remedying, and such measures as the missing link freight and baggage bill, the Moody Boynton bicycle bill and others of like nature made the duties of this committee more onerous than was predicted at the start. Mr. Westall, however, did not become weary in the work, but helped to carry it through to a successful termination. Aside from this assignment he was made a member of the committee on libraries, but as that is one of the minor committees, it did not require a great deal of attention. The Lowell member is a native of Lawrence, is a graduate of the public schools of that city, and is a successful merchant in his adopted city of Lowell. He is affiliated with the Masons, the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

Norman H. White.

Rep. Norman H. White of Brookline, the new member from the 2d Norfolk district, came to the house heralded as the staunch supporter and advocate of the savings bank insurance proposition. As secretary of the Massachusetts Savings Insurance League, he had been canvassing the entire state for some months, educating the people up to the idea of allowing savings banks, incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts, to establish life and industrial insurance departments. Through his tireless efforts he had secured the indorsement of prominent citizens and business men in all parts of the state, and then he had himself elected to the house in order that he might see that the work of enacting the bill should be properly cared for. But his task on the hill was not an easy one. In spite of the permissive feature of the bill presented, several prominent men appeared and strenously opposed its passage. But the Brookline man worked hard. He talked savings bank insurance to every man who gave him the slightest opportunity, and when the bill finally came into the house practically all the trouble was over. It passed both branches easily and was signed by the governor, and



for the success or failure of the proposition in practice the greater part of the responsibility rests with Norman H. White of Brookline. But it is doubtful if the representative will make the slightest attempt to shirk any of the responsibility thus placed upon him. Nor is it probable that he himself has any doubt as to the benefits to be derived from the new law. Mr. White was heard frequently in the debates on the floor. He spoke in favor of woman suffrage, he had pronounced views on the matter of Sunday legislation, and he was one of the most strenuous opponents of the speaker's bill relative to the railroad merger. Mr. White is a native of Montclair, New Jersey, where he was born Christmas Day of the year 1871. He is a graduate of the University of New York, and of Harvard College. He is a member of the board of directors of the Brookline National Bank and is vice-president of the Republican club of his town. His active business is that of treasurer of the Boston Book Binding company.

Charles J. Wier.

It has indeed been a busy session for Charles J. Wier of Lowell. A lawyer by profession, he was appointed for the second time on the committee of judiciary. For his second appointment he was given a place on the committee on roads and bridges. As a year ago, this second appointment proved to be one of prominence, for he was the only lawyer on this roads and bridges committee which has to do with the automobile legislation, and early found that he was deciding all sorts of important legal questions that were submitted to the commitee. The session had not progressed a great while before he was being dubbed the attorney-general of the roads and bridges committee. It was a title well applied and also well earned. The automobile associations keep as close a watch as any organization over pending legislation. Their legal representatives are experts who have made this branch of legal practice a specialty, and it was these people that Mr. Wier had to defend the committee against. Already these associations have, when cases were brought into court, got their clients free by showing technicalities in the former laws, and this made the Lowell attorney all the more determined that any legislation enacted this year should have no loophole in it. To reach this result meant a lot of study and careful drafting, a work to which he has given careful and conscien-

tious attention. Naturally it is too early to tell yet whether it is a perfect success, but it will no doubt prove true that the future will show less defects in the automobile laws enacted in 1907 than in former years. Mr. Wier is a native of Lowell, and a graduate of Amherst. Aside from all this he has proved an efficient member of the judiciary committee where his opinions have been given great weight by his asso-



ciates. Here it was more in assisting and advising the form of drawing bills that his services were called upon, as it was early recognized by his judiciary associates that he should be allowed to devote a good part of his time for hearings, etc., to the committee on roads and bridges.

Harry N. Winch.

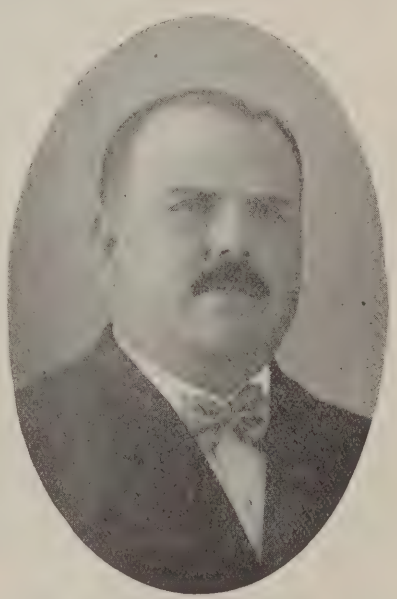
Rep. Harry N. Winch of Framingham was this year promoted from clerk to the house chairmanship of the committee on prisons. Last year, although he was a new man, he was elected clerk at the organization meeting of this committee. Speaker Cole heard such good reports of him that he filled the existing vacancy by giving the Framingham man the advanced position of house chairman. One of the most striking changes he has inaugurated has been the cutting out of the annual visitations to the



different county jails and houses of correction that heretofore have been an annual feature of the work of this committee. The originating of this custom goes back to the period when these county jails were not so closely supervised by the officials connected with the state prison commission. It had developed into a three days' pilgrimage to the western part of the state, and a longer trip to Barnstable, New Bedford, Edgartown and Nantucket. This latter trip would be delayed until the summer season was reached when it would prove a trip of real enjoyment across Vineyard sound and the shoals to Nantucket in the state steamer Lexington. For some years, however, there has been a constantly growing feeling that it was entirely unnecessary, but until this year no chairman has had the hardihood to firmly set his foot down against it. Mr. Winch, however, has held out to the end in his decision that he would not approve a trip of this character, and on the whole, the members of the committee, as well as those members of the house who were aware of the matter, are congratulating him for the stand he has taken. One matter in which he was interested failed to pass, but he with others believe it will be enacted eventually. That is, the bill to pension officers of the state prison, state reformatory, and like institutions. Mr. Winch has seen 17 years' continuous service on the republican town committee of Framingham, has been a selectman for four years, and for two years of that period was chairman of the board. He has also served on the sewer commission of his town. He was born in Framingham, October 8, 1868, and received a public school education. Last year he served on the committee on military affairs. This year he was transferred to the insurance committee. He was interested in and helped to carry through the bill to provide for the purchase of additional land at the state camp.

Wilbur A. Wood.

The committee on towns made no mistake when on the day it met for the pur-



pose of organization, it elected Rep. Wilbur A. Wood of Hopkinton as its clerk. While Mr. Wood has had no previous legislative experience he quickly fitted into the peculiar duties of this clerkship. This committee has had a number of important matters, many of which were accompanied by a mass of papers that required careful handling and care. This committee also acts as a sort of ways and means committee on all measures which involve any expenditure of moneys by the counties, and this year has been no exception to the rule which this committee has followed in past years of keeping close track of all such matters in order that the interests of the taxpayers in the various sections might be properly safeguarded. Mr. Wood did not essay to shine as one of the orators of the lower branch. He was a good listener, however, knew what his people wanted, had his own ideas of what was good for the state as a whole, and all in all made about as careful and creditable a legislator as his district has ever sent to the hill. There has been considerable talk since the closing days of the session to the effect that Mr. Wood was to be promoted to the upper branch. Politics in the senatorial district of which Hopkinton is a part became somewhat unsettled by the election of a democrat last fall, and the republicans will bend every energy to reclaim the district this year. Mr. Wood's name is one most often heard in connection with the nomination. He was born in Hopkinton, February 4, 1865, was educated in the public schools of that town and for years was engaged in the shoe business, from which he has now retired. He is a member of the Masonic Order, and has been honored by his townsmen by election to the board of overseers of the poor and cemetery commissioner. He is also chairman of the republican town committee.

Russell B. Worster.

Rep. Russell B. Worster of Weymouth is serving his first year in the house, where he was assigned to the committee on counties. There have been no matters of local interest from his section to claim his at-



tention. From his position on the committee on counties, however, he was enabled to straighten out a peculiar error that crept into the resolve providing for the annual tax levy in Norfolk county. The resolve providing for this levy went through all right with its items of various sums for various purposes. In conclusion it said that the county commissioners were authorized to levy a county tax of $270,000. When the different items were figured up, however, and the cash balance on hand deducted, the result showed $170,000, so that somewhere in the process of drawing the resolve, the word "two" had been substituted for the word "one." While it is improbable that the county commissioners would have levied the tax for this extra amount, Mr. Worster and his associates on the committee thought it advisable to correct the error. So at the latter end of the session a resolve was reported in charge of Mr. Worster making the total which the county commissioners could levy $170,000. Mr. Worster has been in constant attendance during the session and present at practically all the hearings and executive sessions of his committee. He is a public school graduate of his native town which he now represents in the legislature, and is engaged in the real estate and insurance business. As a member of the republican town committe he has looked after political affairs in his community for 10 years. He has reached the Knight Templar degree in Masonry, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Alvin L. Wright.

Rep. Alvin L. Wright of South Hadley, of the 3d Hampshire district, has in his second year in the house been a member of varied interests and has performed his share of work and left the mark of his influence on all of them. On the committee on ways and means, where he served his second year, he has been of great value to his fellow members, for he has always been faithful and hard working, and these are the two qualities which are essential for this committee. A man of judgment yet of progress, his attitude on the innumerable financial questions which have been before the committee has been of great value to the state. As house chairman of the committee on state house he has taken a leading part in an important question—that of planning for a great addition to the building on Beacon hill. It is largely owing to his influence that the committee reached such a reasonable solution of the problem as it

has, so that there is assurance that the addition will be dignified, in proper harmony with the main building and ample, and so that the working out of details is left to a commission. College taxation has been one of his especial interests, and on this question he has been one of the less radical advocates of regulation of the taking of real estate out of a taxable list for the purpose of devoting it to purposes in connection with a college. He worked hard for the bill in the house, although he knew that he could hardly win this year. Riprapping the river bank in Hadley, the Agricultural college ap-



propriations and the Sugar Loaf reservation were among the bills he cared for, although he was forced by conditions to bring in the adverse report of his committee on the Sugar Loaf bill. He was born in Easthampton, Oct. 28, 1857, was educated in the public schools and attended Wesleyan academy. He is treasurer of the South Hadley gas company, has been selectman and tax collector in his town and was a member of the house last year, serving on the important committee on ways and means. He is a Mason and a member of the Grange.

NATIONAL SHAWMUT BANK

60 CONGRESS ST.

BOSTON

CAPITAL . . .	$3,500,000
SURPLUS . . .	4,000,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS	500,00
DEPOSITS . .	55,000,000

WILLIAM A. GASTON

PRESIDENT

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS

CITIES.

BOSTON.

The Submission of Mitchell.

The resignation of Michael J. Mitchell as superintendent of the municipal supply department was one of the actually pathetic developments of the hearing on coal graft. Mitchell is a close and consistent friend of the mayor, and his friendship was never more painfully tested than it was when he was told to sign the letter of resignation which was sent to the press as coming from him to the mayor.

Mitchell was appointed superintendent of supplies for the sole reason that he was a friend of the mayor and would not take his position too seriously—would not, in fact, insist that he was there for the purpose of saving money for the city in the purchase of supplies. He took the position, not because he needed the money, for he did not, but because he felt that it would be helpful to the mayor to have a friend in that position.

He did not abandon his duties as an undertaker, and the daily papers have charged him at times with being in charge of funeral services during working hours, but he made no reply, because he felt that no reply was necessary. Those who called on him and asked for the privilege of selling things to the city were received warmly, sometimes they were told a few funny stories, but they were given to understand, very distinctly, that they had come to the wrong shop if they wished to do business with the city.

Mitchell was no more responsible, directly or indirectly, for the coal graft, than he was for the forged Cotton Mather letter, which made its annual appearance last week, but he was loyal and steadfast, and he accepted almost cheerfully the burden that was laid upon his shoulders. Those who know him best are not deceived; they understand the facts, and while some of them doubt the wisdom of his course in gloriously accepting official martyrdom, they appreciate the motive and they respect him for it.

An Unfortunate Reputation.

Mr. Mitchell, although an undertaker, is a humorist of renown. He has had for many years the reputation of being a wit, and he has been obliged to live up to it on all occasions. Mayor Fitzgerald is one of those who believe that Mitchell is one of the jolliest jokers on the globe, and no social gathering in which the mayor participates is quite complete without Mike. Sometimes the quality of Mitchell's jokes has been questioned by the hypercritical, but never by the mayor. Unfortunately, there are times when a professional humorist has to be serious in order to make a good impression. Somebody made the mistake of supposing that the inquiry into the purchase of coal for the city was a joke.

That was where the mistake was made. It turned out to be a very serious proposition. Mr. Mitchell did as well as he could, under the circumstances, but he did not do all that was necessary. As much of the responsibility as he could carry he tried to carry, but much of it rolled off on to the shoulders of—well, the Man with the Red Whiskers. And so a council of war was held, and in spite of the fact that the Boston Journal had demanded Mitchell's resignation, the mayor and his cabinet decided to have him resign. It looked like compliance with the demands of a paper that is largely responsible for the present investigation, but the mayor and his cabinet could see no other course open.

Mitchell's reputation as a humorist became widest when, as a member of the house from Ward 4, quite a number of years ago, he offered a famous amendment to a proposed strengthening of the liquor law. In the house from the western part of the state was a man who wanted the liquor law made so strong that not even Houdini could break through it. The republican leaders were jollying him along, for the temperance vote was needed at about that time, and jollying was resorted to, just as it is nowadays in the matter of tariff reform and other issues of importance. The man from the Berkshires had a bill to provide for search of the person and seizure of contraband liquors found thereon, and it looked as if it would go through flying. Mitchell, who does not drink, offered an amendment providing that nothing in the statute should be interpreted to mean that a stomach pump could be used, and the amendment was adopted with a whoop. That, of course, killed the measure, and the member who was behind the serious part of the work went home in disgust.

Has Done Well.

The finance commission has done well in pledging itself, as individuals, not to accept or seek elective political office until after the work of the commission is ended. That puts an end to all kinds of rumors, and they are ended just when they should be. The most senseless of all the booms is that which was started for Michael J. Sughrue for mayor. Boston newspapers, unfortunately, seldom originate; they are as imitative as parrots and monkeys. Hughes, counsel for the insurance commission in New York, was nominated and elected governor; therefore, Sughrue, counsel for the finance commission in Boston, must be a candidate for mayor.

Not looking beyond the lengths of their noses, the Boston imitators and adapters could not see that the cases are not at all parallel. Hughes conducted for months an investigation which brought forth the most sensational evidence, which drove very wealthy men out of the insurance business, which destroyed the reputations of famous politicians, and which compelled the state of New York to remodel its insurance laws in accordance with plans devised by Mr. Hughes as the result of an investigation conducted by him.

Take the case of Sughrue. A worthy man, no one knows what he may be able to do or what he will have done when his work is completed, but up to the present time his claim to fame rests upon the fact that in public hearings lasting less than a week he has brought out the fact that the city was robbed by coal grafters. The man who did not buy the coal was compelled to resign by the mayor of Boston, and the hearings were suspended, pending the accumulation of further evidence. The commission has hardly begun its work; what its net results to the citizens of Boston will be nobody knows; how much actual glory Sughrue will win remains to be seen, and yet he is being boomed for mayor, his family is being written up, and he is forced into the limelight simply because certain newspaper editors are unable to differentiate in the slightest degree between the Hughes and Sughrue cases.

The Same Man.

Mr. Sughrue is the same Mr. Sughrue who listened to the advice of fool counselors two years ago and declined to say one word for himself when John B. Moran was attacking him in every ward of the city. He had both nominations and was assured that he could not be beaten. He was beaten, with practically all of the newspapers supporting him, and hardly one of them giving the slightest attention to the fact that John B. Moran was talking to enthusiastic audiences in every hall which he visited. It will not be forgotten by anybody, except the newspapers that are booming Sughrue for mayor merely because Hughes was elected governor of New York, that Hughes was not in politics before he was counsel for the insurance commission. It is doubtfuu if, no matter how great his success as an insurance prober, he would have been nominated for governor, had he previously achieved a political record in the form of a defeat on two nominations by a man running on nomination papers.

It may be that Mr. Sughrue, ere the investigation ends, will have made such a name and a record that he will be entitled to high political honors, but until he has done something to call for unusual laudation, the imitative geniuses of the Boston press should try to forget that Gov. Hughes of New York once conducted an investigation.

Where the Danger Lies.

There is no doubt that there is some danger, as has been pointed out by a paper not particularly friendly to the mayor, in drawing toward him a sympathetic support

through unwise methods of the finance commission. If the mayor can make the rank and file of the democracy believe that he is a victim of persecution he will do so, and nobody knows how to appeal with greater pathos for sympathy and support. He can shed real tears, he uses the tremolo stop whenever it seems necessary and the democratic party in this city can be appealed to more effectively for "sympathy" than any party in any other city of the United States.

Unless the commission makes it fairly clear that it is not after the mayor, especially, but is going to show up the evils of other administrations in recent years, Fitzgerald may be able to gather around him those who naturally, in a stand up fight between two oratorical democrats, would be trying to down Fitzgerald, as against the other man. Thus far the inquiry has taken the form of a prosecution, and possibly the fact that up to date it looks as if the prosecution were aimed at him alone is due to another fact—the fact that Fitzgerald is the present administration, and that no stones can be thrown at heads of departments without hitting him. However, the commission will do well not to give the mayor a chance to appeal for any more sympathy than he is entitled to.

Mr. Lovering's Examination.

The examination of Henry B. Lovering sealer of weights and measures, on Tuesday by the finance commission was an extensive one, and although Mr. Lovering had been primed with figures in support of the contention that the force of deputy sealers ought to be increased from 10 to 18, the members of the commission were smiling almost audibly when he went away at about 6.30 p. m. Of course the members of the commission would not talk about what he had said, but Mr. Lovering had unwisely allowed his case to be printed in the Post of Tuesday morning, and it was promptly seen that it was a weak one.

It is very well understood that the sealers of weights and measures department is a political department. Some of its employes work hard, others work as the spirit moves them to work, and still others, if they work at all, do it so silently and secretly that few people find it out.

The politicians are insistent upon the necessity for more places in the department. The sealer never made a request to the board of aldermen for the amendment of the ordinances; the mayor never made a request for an amendment, and all of the information that was obtained on that point before the ordinances were amended was supplied by Ald. Curley, who did not claim to be speaking by request of Mr. Lovering or the mayor. And Mr. Curley's man was not appointed a deputy sealer, after all.

It Was Not Worth While.

Expert Fox's report, coming as it did between exciting hearings of the finance commission, was not worth while. It was truthful in the main, but the truths are trite. It was no more calculated to arouse the people to their duties than some of the literature that is sent out showing the cost of sewerage and the maps of the sewer districts. The people must be stirred, and those whom Mr. Fox would stir by such a report are the citizens who are reformers because reform is fashionable and who did not need any urging of the kind contained in the Fox reports.

Everybody knows that city men loaf and that the city does not get full value for its money in any department, but it was not necessary to pay Mr. Fox $2000 to say so and it was not necessary for Supt. Cummings to devote nine typewritten pages to a reply. The Fox report fell flat.

Steffins Is at Work.

Lincoln Steffins is preparing an article on Boston for the American Magazine. It is to be along the lines of those which he wrote for McClure's when he was an editor on that publication, and it is expected that it will make something of a hit. The date of its publication has not been announced.

What Is Up?

Just as C. F. King is getting ready to issue next week his Daily Tribune as a general newspaper with a large and well paid staff, Mayor Fitzgerald looms up as a frequent visitor to the King offices on Newspaper row. That gives rise to the impression that Mr. Fitzgerald is going to break into the daily newspaper game, and along comes a rumor that he has made an offer for the Herald, which has not been accepted.

One of the rumors on the row is that Whitney is to be interested in the King paper, but it is hardly probable. Backing a new newspaper in a crowded field is an expensive luxury, and Mr. Whitney is no novice. Always when a daily paper starts, or is about to start, the story is spread that some big man with a lot of money is behind it, and that gives courage to those who become members of the staff. There is no doubt that Publisher King has a barrel of money, and he could lose half a million in getting his paper going without feeling the loss.

G. O. BLAKE
WHISKY

The Leading Brand in
New England

Watch Jesse Gove.

The tip has gone out that Jesse Gove will bear watching when it comes to getting delegates for the republican county convention, and one man learned this week that a bunch of delegates had been lined up for Jesse without anybody knowing it. He is a bona fide candidate for the nomination and he is talking reform at city hall as if he meant it.

If he gets the nomination, and it now lies between him and Walter Webster, unless a dark horse is trotted out, he will not be supported by the republican newspapers of this town, and the municipal campaign for 1907 will hardly have an auspicious preliminary. Mr. Gove was so closely identified with the Hart administration that the papers won't stop talking about it.

A Hot Session.

The chairmen of the ward committees on the democratic side were summoned to conference on Thursday by the president of the city committee, and what was said of the administration by the various chairmen was good and sufficient. It seemed, indeed, as if the chairmen of the ward committees felt that the end of the present administration was close at hand, and they did not mince words. There were only 15 of the ward chairmen present, and only two of them spoke kindly or cordially of the administration. One of them was William F. McClellan, chairman of the Ward 1 committee, who is also president of the city committee, and the other was James M. Curley of Ward 17.

Jim Timilty handed out a few to the administration, and incidentally he remarked that Curley had a right to defend the administration, but there was nothing left for the other wards when Ward 17 got what it wanted and demanded. It was one of the most significant sessions of the ward chairmen ever held in this city.

He Does Not Like It.

The mayor does not like the attitude of certain newspapers in this town which were supposed to be neutral, except, in political campaigns, or were supposed to be with him. Only the Traveler and Globe can now be classed among the papers that are trying to help him or hold an even scale. The others are doing what they can to discredit his administration, and even the Post is printing cartoons that are as direct in their imputations as anything that the republican papers could conceive.

Mr. Lovering's Plight.

A great deal of sympathy is expressed for Henry B. Lovering, sealer of weights and measures. He was called before the finance commission, in secret session, to tell what he knew about the department over which he is supposed to have control, and he told what he knew. The truth concerning that department has been told many times, but, told before the finance commission, it gains new strength in certain quarters.

It is a political department, pure and simple. Under the administration of Josiah Quincy it was controlled by the democratic machine and was used as a headquarters for naturalization. In those days the citizen-makers went the limit, and in high favor at that time was J. J. McCarthy, of Ward 18, who is now doing time for his connection with naturalization frauds.

Men are appointed to the department solely for political purposes and the sealer of weights and measures is not actually in charge. He did not ask for men, but was told that he must have more men. The chances now are that he will not have more, in spite of the fact that eight men have been appointed and are waiting to be confirmed.

Jerry in the Field.

"Jerry" Watson of Ward 18, who was an ally of Leader Jim Timilty of the same ward for all of one campaign, is now fighting him again. "Jerry" has issued a Bartlett circular which is one of the gems of the preliminary campaign.

His big contention is that, when Mr. Whitney was at the head of the street railway organization in this city, he inaugurated the practise of employing none but natives of the provinces on the street cars, natives of Boston and other countries except the dominion being barred. That would not count in some wards of Boston, but it is expected to count for a gread deal out toward Roxbury Crossing and this side of it.

Fun in Ward 3.

There is going to be real fun in Charlestown, judging from the preliminary statements. James J. Mellen, the ward chairman, is being fought by Charles S. Sullivan; or James J. Mellen, the ward chairman, has broken away from Joseph J. Corbett. You can look at it as you wish to, but the fact is that there is fun ahead, and especially in Ward 3, where the Jackson club is.

Mellen thinks that Sullivan wants to boss things too much, and incidentally he thinks that it is about time that somebody did something for him. He has seen a lot of dead ones put away in places which did not carry any obligations for civil service examinations, and he cannot understand why

he cannot be cared for. He believes that he is as much entitled to respect and consideration as Edward Everett Brown and others who have more or less control over the votes in their own families.

Corbett is saying nothing, but he is with Sullivan. Some of the politicians say that Sullivan will sweep the ward with his delegations, but on the other hand Mellen's friends are confident that he can made good. He has proved his ability as a vote getter for 10 years or more; whether he can do so without Corbett's influence and Sullivan's co-operation will be established in the primaries.

No Fireworks This Week.

Some of the people who yearn for thrills were decidedly disappointed this week because there were no more opportunities for sensations through the public hearings of the finance commission. Undoubtedly there will be a few public hearings next week, but much depends upon the time required to prepare the testimony which Mr. Sughrue has obtained.

There will be sensations enough, of that there is no doubt, and it is understood that, so far as the city officials are concerned, they have been warned not to be fresh when answering questions put to them by counsel for the commission or by the commissioners themselves.

Sein Fein in Politics.

Some people who read the morning papers may not understand the meaning of the term, Sein Fein, a Gaelic word that has appeared in American politics, and while it may amuse some, it will certainly cause those most directly interested to stop and think of what we are coming to. The words mean "for ourselves," a very appropriate title for a political outfit. Originally, it was an organization for the purpose of doing away with parliamentary representation of Irishmen in the English house of commons, at the same time devoted to the laudable purpose of promoting Irish industries. When it was started here by Bulmer Hobson, there was only one society of the kind in this city and now there are two, and instead of devoting their time to either of the objects for which they were formed, they have started out for the full meaning of the translation, "for ourselves," so that Ireland's parliamentary party, under the leadership of John Redmond, can go back to "dear old London," feeling perfectly safe, for the Sein Fein movement has been turned into a political asset on this side of the great pond, and the Irish sheep can keep on grazing for there is no fear that anybody on this side will ever take the trouble to turn their wool into clothing. In Ward 13 two Sein Fein movements have been started, and instead of circumventing the election of Irishmen to the English parliament, this new movement is devoting its energies trying to elect aldermen and other men to office in this country, with the same motto in mind as on the other side—"for ourselves."

The Phelan Boom.

The Boston Herald had a little boom this week for James J. Phelan for mayor of Boston, and it made a hit, although Mr. Phelan is not a candidate. In the first place he is a friend of the mayor, and, in the second place, he is a very busy man and he is not looking for political honors.

The Herald made his story look good, according to Mr. Phelan's friends, by the use of one word of three letters. When the Herald man assigned to see Mr. Phelan on the tip, put it up to him, he replied: "I cannot consider that matter."

And it was printed something like this: "I cannot now consider that matter."

The citizens and republicans must look elsewhere for a citizens' candidate, if they are looking for one.

FALL RIVER.

Democratic Scraps.

The political contests are progressing along ordinary lines. The democrats are having a beautiful row over the senatorial nomination and there will be, when the smoke of battle clears up, many sore spots which will not easily heal. The democratic caucuses will be held on Sept. 20, and there is great activity in the camp. Besides the senatorial contest between Carman and Higgins, there is a lively battle for the two representative nominations in the 10th district. This is a democratic stronghold, where a nomination is equivalent to an election, and the race for a place on the ballot is always a hot one. Reps. Parks and Fennelly have found a very strong and active opponent in the person of Ald. Edward F. Harrington, who is very popular in the fifth ward especially.

In the Republican Camp.

The only fight on the ticket for the republicans is in the 9th district. Rep. Cook is trying for another term and the chances favor him, but there is a lively fight between Albert Hibbert, the well known labor leader, and Ald. Fred Moore of Ward 20. The chances are in favor of Hibbert, but Moore is a vote-getter and showed it when he ran for alderman at large. Attempts were made to keep Moore out of the contest, for harmony's sake, but he declined to subside. In the 11th district the party managers have been more successful in staving off a contest which would have a tendency to jeopardize other more important candidacies. At the present time there are only three candidates for the three nominations, and there is no likelihood of anyone entering the race at this late period. He would be badly handicapped, against men who have been preparing their re-election for a couple of months and have lost no chance to make friends and votes. Ex-Ald. Bagshaw was the most prominently mentioned but it is reported that he will not enter the lists. It looks like unopposed nominations for Reps. Boivin and Keefe and Isaac E. Willetts, a former representative, who has a host of good friends.

A Good Selection.

An excellent selection has been made for the office of superintendent of the new free employment office. The new officer will be Ex-Ald. Frederic J. Gagnon, a capable and popular young man. He has demonstrated his ability in many ways in the past and will have a chance to display it still more forcibly in his new post. It is also a matter of gratification that a Fall River man was selected for the office. He will take up his new duties on Monday, Sept. 16. The new office has been located in the basement of the Bradford Durfee Textile school. The salary is $1200 a year. Chief Gettemy has done his best to accommodate Fall River, while keeping an eye to the expense account. He has evidently profited by the experience of his predecessor, who never seemed to realize the value of money.

Frenzied Municipal Finance.

We are having speciments of frenzied finance in city hall these days which would make "Tom" Lawson turn green with envy and feel like re-writing his famous book. As often predicted by people who have more than a passing acquaintance with municipal affairs, our "businesslike" administration has landed on the hard rocks of financial trouble. Fall River is not exactly an exception in the long line of American cities in being poorly administered. The present administration has made a sorry show in its attempt to properly expend the two millions appropriated from the taxpayers' pockets to carry on the municipal machine. There is no more money for the highway work of even the most urgent kind; there is no money in sight for a contagious hospital which the board of health will have to build on "tick," if that body wants to save the city from prosecution and a heavy fine; the people of Ward 8 are clamoring for another extravagant schoolhouse like the Lincoln school; the pauper department is short of money and there are other departments which cannot complete the year without a shortage. But there is nothing in sight to bring them relief. The city has borrowed money for current expenses all through the year. As soon as the borrowing capacity was old and big enough to creep it was swallowed up in a new loan. At last accounts the poor borrowing capacity was not even $1000. But the "sound, economic, business-like, non-partisan" administration keeps serenely on, playing for the gallery. The boy wonder has an eye to a third term and is preparing his plans. In the face of shortages and stringency in every department, the tax rate had to be cut down a few cents, just to make the taxpayers believe that the boy is on the job. While they muse over this reduction in the tax rate they will forget other things.

LAWRENCE.

Labor Unions and the Seized Beer.

Quite a tempest was stirred up in certain political circles in this city by the seizure last Saturday afternoon of a lot of bottled beer which was being sold at some sporting events which were carried out at the Lawrence riding park under the auspices of the Central Labor union of this city. It was a postponed event, the seizure of the beer and the sporting program. Both were originally planned to be carried out on Labor day. Word had most ostentatiously, almost defiantly, been sent to the city authorities that beer was to be sold at the labor day sports at the riding park. The authorities naturally notified those immediately concerned that they would not allow such a flagrant defiance of the liquor law. But those who had undertaken to sell the beer ignored the warning, pretending to have, or having, an understanding by which they were to be allowed to sell unmolested by the police. However, they reckoned without an important part of the city government if they really hoped to sell liquor and escape the consequences. The two men alleged to be in charge were arrested and promptly fined in police court the following day. Now the politicians are figuring out who won in this little preliminary canter for position in the municipal race that is coming on this fall. For to most politicians it is as plain as the way to city hall that there was something in the nature of a scheme in this open and shut affair. If it was a trap it was one of the kind that cuts two ways and is often most dangerous to the man that sets it. Many leading labor men are very wrathy over the idea of the Central Labor union being used as a catspaw by anybody, illegal liquor sellers or politicians.

Not for Garvey.

Ald. Garvey of the fourth ward has been approached by men who are very close to Mayor Kane and urged to get into the fight for the democratic superintendent of streets nomination. Several men who are under obligations to his honor and therefore solid for him have one after the other been to Mr. Garvey and promised him all kinds of support if he would only come out for the nomination But Mr. Garvey couldn't see it their way. He says he has never knowingly picked anybody's chestnuts out of the fire and doesn't propose to begin now. Then, too, he wants a second term in the board of aldermen and proposes to have it if a good square fight for it will secure it. Those people who have been reckoning on his retiring from the aldermanic fight this year will have to revise their program.

Pickels Comes Out.

Ex-Ald. Pickels, who had the republican mayoralty nomination last year, has at last set at rest all speculation as to his intentions this year by admitting that he will try to get the nomination again. He ran so far behind in the election last year that it was thought that he would not try again. But he has evidently convinced himself that he has a chance of winning this year. He may win, too, politics being mighty "onsartin." But, even with an uncontested nomination, which he is not certain of getting, his chances of election cannot, at present, be classed as even promising.

Other Republican Mayoralty Talent.

With what may be termed a fine toothed comb, for want of a more fitting comparison, the local republicans are going over the city trying to find a man who answers some very exacting requirements as a mayoralty candidate. As prerequisites he must have high standing in the community, be on Easy

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street financially, have no enemies, lots of friends and be able to get the support of half a thousand democrats in addition to the solid support of the republican voters. Needless to say this kind of a man is not easy to find, and when found cannot easily be induced to enter upon an arduous campaign.

Senatorial Candidate.

The democrats may be able to nominate a senatorial candidate this year without a contest, Ex-Rep. Halley was first in the field with his formal taking out of papers and his advertisements in the papers. This flying start almost blanketed Ex-Rep. Mueller, who had been announcing that he would positively be a candidate. But though not first to file papers Mr. Mueller says he will not be last at the caucuses. Ex-Rep. Callahan, who had the senatorial nomination last year, has decided to keep out of the contest this year.

Depresentative Prospects.

In the solid democratic representative district of the city, Wards 3 and 4, Rep. W. A. Kelleher has decided to seek a third election to the house. In the representative district made up of the sixth ward, Rep. W. J. Graham will again try for the democratic nomination in an effort to go back to the house for a fifth. Both have good chances. In the lower district, made up of Wards 1 and 2, and the town of Methuen, Rep. Muehlig's announcement that he will not be a candidate for re-election opened the way for Attorney McLane, who is now out for one of the republican nominations. In the district made up of Ward 5, Rep. Hyde is out for renomination and re-election and will undoubtedly be successful.

LOWELL.

Whitney Comes Again.

On the occasion of his last visit to Lowell, Henry M. Whitney was the guest of the Martin Luther social club, composed of prominent business and professional men of both parties. Upon his second appearance here he was entertained by the new Washington club, one of the swellest down town clubs in the city, and like the Luthers composed of men of both parties. It was intended by those who invited Mr. Whitney here to have simply a reception at the New American Hotel at which 100 or more prominent democrats were to be present. But the rank and file of the party demonstrated where its sympathies were by making such a demand that a hall be hired and a rally held that the promoters of the reception started out late Thursday afternoon to secure a hall for a rally. This is an unusual happening in local political affairs, and the Whitney men look upon it as a good omen. Gen. Bartlett's suporters filed a list of delegates in every ward but it is believed by nearly all the democratic leaders that Whitney will carry every ward in Lowell.

The 8th Senatorial Fight.

"Hearts and Flowers" should be the favorite tune of the senatorial campaign for the battle will be between Sen. McManmon, a florist and "Joe" Hibbard, who arouses the soft emotions within the hearts of his hearers as he draws his bow over the violin while leading Hibbard's orchestra. Up to within an hour of the time for closing headquarters to nomination papers John L. Hunt, who announced his candidacy on the democratic ticket some months ago, had not shown up with his papers and the field was left alone to Sen. McManmon. Last year Mr. Hunt also ran, having fully as many names on his nomination papers as he had votes in the caucuses. On the republican side Mr. Hibbard was the only candidate to file papers. When the district was changed a year or more ago it was made more strongly republican by about 500 votes and yet Ex-Sen. Hilton was defeated by Sen. McManmon on the issue of the overtime bill. This year the senator is confident that he can turn the trick again, but he has different conditions to face and will have the fight of his life.

Hill alone Files Papers.

In the contest for district attorney City Solicitor Hill, who has been accused of being a stalking-horse for Rep. Higgins of Somerville in the contest for district attorney, was the only candidate of the four to file papers.

MEDFORD.

Troublesome Times.

Quarrelsome Medford is coming out of her summer trance and getting ready for her regular autumn political broils.

There is probably no place in Massachusetts where there is such a lack of harmony and good will as in this Middlesex city.

The result is that the city is gradually working towards the democratic column.

Probably the most bitter political fued has for its principals on the one side Ex-Mayor Chas. S. Baxter and Ex-Rep. Lombard Williams and on the other side Ex-Sen. William B. Lawrence and Milton B. Fay.

In their clash at the last state caucuses the Baxter-Wiliams combination won out, but the damage done to both sides resulted in a strong non-partisan organization capturing everything in the city elections last fall. This year, in deference to the wishes of some of the state leaders, the Baxter-Williams faction will not take out papers at the state caucuses and will devote their strength to endeavoring to prevent any rows in the party locally until after the state election.

The Legislative Contests.

Medford will get along again this year without a senator, as she has done for a dozen years now, and Riley of Woburn, while not popular in this section, will be returned without opposition.

It cannot be said with certainty who will be nominated to succeed Barker B. Howard but it will be a Winchester man, according to the custom of rotation. Rep. Howard was everybody's friend in the house and his closest friends would like to see him get Medford's complimentary vote for the senate next year.

In the 28th Middlescex district Rep. Chas. H. Brown is one to be returned for a second term, and while James Morrison's friends in Ward 5 are circulating a paper for him, it is doubtful if Brown's good record in the house will be overlooked by his constituency. If Brown gets by with a good margin he will enter the lists next year for senatorial nomination honors.

The Local Goo-Goos.

The Civic Association, or what is better known as the Good Government Association, is still hanging together. That it is only a question of time before the ambitions of several of its members will clash goes without saying, although some of the less experienced of its leaders do not realize this. The good government crowd made a ten-strike when they selected Clifford M. Brewer for their candidate for mayor last fall. They did not know it at the time and even apologized for presenting a man who at that time was not well known throughout the city. But Brewer has made good. Without defying the association which fostered him, and without giving unnecessary offense to those whom he defeated he has steered a sensible independent course and can succeed himself at the end of his two-year term if he desires to.

Another wise decision on Brewer's part is not to meddle in State politics locally. He knows they are in bad shape, but he has plenty to occupy his time in City Hall affairs.

Democrats Busy.

The democrats of this section are playing their usual waiting game, and if any weakness appears in the republican armour they will centre their attack on it. While they have little hope of electing a senator from this district there is no doubt that a strong man could poll a big complimentary vote against Riley of Woburn. Democrats generally favor Henry M. Whitney's nomination and the republicans cannot afford to make this a stay-at-home year if they desire a handsome majority for the state ticket. Eben S. Draper has added a great many friends during this past year, and will come much nearer leading the ticket than a year ago.

NEW BEDFORD.

Brightman Stays In.

Just when it began to look as if Abbott P. Smith was to have a clear field for the republican nomination as councillor, Charles O. Brightman stalked in and took a seat at the table. He wants a chance to fill his hand, and Abbott says he will get "a run for his money." This means work for the ward working brigade, but they do not know just who to thank. It is generally supposed that Brightman bears the Parker-Thompson tag, but David's friends say that he has all his spare time booked up running his newspaper. However that may be, the fact, that Smith has been declared to have the support of the Green-Duff-Soule faction, together with the Ashley republicans, is enough to make the city committee machine sit up and take notice. Between now and caucus time there is likely to be some hustling, but Smith has almost 11 months' start in this campaign, and unless the opposition has some cards held under the table, there is likely to be a Smith wave.

Democrats Worrying Too.

Since New Bedford changed its ward lines last year when Thompson was mayor, and they are now in effect for all purposes except for special elections, there has been some question as to whether this year's lists or those of last December should be used at the polls. There has been a good deal of talk about it, and Sec. Thompson, in his effort to sustain his point that last year's lists should be used, has even gone so far as to repudiate his own action in changing the ward lines. John E. O'Neill and John F. McGuinness, at the meeting of the democratic city committee this week, tried to help out Brother Thompson by advocating the use of the last year's lists, but the committee will take what they get from the city clerk unless they wish to have the caucuses thrown out by the courts. The law says that the registrars shall furnish the "last published" lists, and lists in accordance with the new ward lines are now published. The only reason that in other years old lists have been used is that the registrars have never considered it necessary to prepare new lists for caucuses. Under the law if they wished to do so they could, and it may be predicted now that any caucuses where the certified lists of this year are not used will be contested in the courts. The whole trouble appears to be the result of very bad law laid down by the Republican city committee. So long as the city committee permits an assessment of candidates, and the corrupt practice law remains in the blue book the officers of the city committee may well be wary. It is interesting to know what price the district attorney will be asked to pay for the privilege of being a candidate. He is supposed to be on the look-out for graft; a man named Heney in San Francisco has gathered a lot of fame by following up the politicians.

SOMERVILLE.

Papers Filed.

Party leaders showed their hands Thursday night when they filed primary nomination papers which are chiefly noteworthy for the apparent scarcity of delegation material. The Luce laws require too much hustling for signatures and consequently the ward leaders fill in the name of one man for about three conventions and if he is in "the ring" tack him on the city committee also. Ward 7 democrats have a state delegation pledged to Whitney. The other wards have "unpledged" slates, although in Ward 2 there are distinct Bartlett and Whitney tickets. It looks as though Whitney will get most of the delegates.

In the republican camp all the district attorney convention delegates are for Rep. John J. Higgins. For the 4th councillor convention, there are two slates in each ward.

The Only Fight.

The only real fight is in the 25th Middlesex representative district, Wards 1, 3, 4 and 5, entitled to three members. Rep. Luce and Keene are after renominations. "Bob" has been in the house since 1899 and Pres. Hodgdon, of the 4th of July association, says he has been told that Luce says he will be ready to retire after 1908.

The other candidates are William M. Kennard, who had bad dreams until Dr. A. E. Winship found that his lecture engagements were coming so fast that he felt obliged to pull out of the fight; Charles A. Kenneson, who tried out Higgins two years ago, and Ex-Rep. Charles L. Underhill, the leading exponent of reciprocity in this city. In all of the latter's political fights he has had to combat against the "machine," and it looks as if history will repeat itself in the present campaign.

"I want Luce and Keene re-elected, no matter what happens to me," said he to Practical Politics. "If any of my friends must decide between Luce and me, I want them to vote for Luce, whose defeat would be a great loss to the state and city."

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THE THREE BIG CONTESTS.

Cole, Shaw and Walker Appears to Be the Winning Combination at Present—The Lieutenant-Governorship Contest Attracts Wide Attention—Less Doubt About Other Two Fights.

Cole-Shaw-Walker.

There are three contests which are causing considerable concern in the republican party and among the most interesting of all three is the lieutenant governorship in which contest there are three candidates. Speaker John N. Cole, Rep. Robert Luce and Ex-Speaker Louis A. Frothingham.

Speaker Cole is the logical candidate by all means and his chances of success depend in a large measure whether the so-called machine will keep its hands off and let the caucuses decide the result which if close, can find its final adjudication in the convention of delegates. Speaker Cole certainly has made a splendid record as the presiding officer of the lower branch of the legislature and like many of his predecessors, notably Bates and Long, merits the promotion which faithful attention to duty carries with it.

Cole's Public Spirit.

The speaker like all public men has been criticised, but his work on Beacon hill is an open book and will show a consistency of public spirit and an attention to public duty that reflects credit upon the commonwealth and the speaker. Others may have their claims to the lieutenant governorship and perhaps are deserving of consideration, but if the republican party is to adhere to the principle of rewarding faithful attention to duty it will not have forgotten the speaker in its reckoning.

There are limits to which political machines and sometimes bosses may go as was evinced in the Bates-Guild fight of 1899 and it would pay the leaders to take a leaf from that book and weigh well the consequences and the results which followed. There is no doubt in the minds of the thinking public that if Speaker Cole is allowed to get the vote that he is entitled to without the interference of federal and other influences that he will be the winner at the primaries, Sept. 22.

Cole First With Luce Second.

The present indications look as if Luce would be second in the contest with Frothingham at the end. The reason for this is that Luce is more prominent in the public eye and ranks next to Cole in the running on account of his long terms of service as well as his prominence in legislative affairs, for of all things Luce has been a legislator who legislates and not one who all the time sits back and listens.

Frothingham Is Mayoralty Candidate.

Frothingham has been out of public life for some time. He was the candidate of his party for mayor of Boston two years ago and was defeated. Had he accepted the renomination last fall he would have been elected in place of Hibbard and with less disastrous results to his party in the future for there is sure to be an awakening and a rude one at that, after the performance now going on at Boston City hall under the guise of non-partisanship. There is no doubt that Frothingham would have been an improvement over the present mayor so that the people have it in mind that he refused to accept the responsibility as a loyal republican. There is no question in the minds of the observers of politics that the machines, of which there are two, had candidates of their own for lieutenant governor.

Curtis and Chapin.

Sen. Lodge's machine favored Ex-Mayor Edwin U. Curtis and so did the so called Draper influence, while Sen. Crane wanted to give the second place to Treasurer Chapin of Holyoke, in the hope that this would put an end to all squabbles, for the western part of the state is entitled to more recognition than it now has on the state ticket. Had Chapin been the choice it is possible that right of succession would have ended then and there, which many of the leaders so much desire because of the fact that in the near future there may come along a candidate or two who will not start at the second place, but who will insist upon first place and it is not divulging any state secrets when it can be mentioned that both Cong. John W. Weeks of Newton and Cong. George P. Lawrence of North Adams, as well as Ex-Atty. Gen. Parker of Lancaster, would like to take a look at the gubernatorial chair when the Hon. Eben S. Draper lays aside the care of office.

Lodge Makes Things Active.

The return of Sen. Lodge to the state has given the campaign a little impetus. Sen. Crane has been on the ground all summer and has taken in every view of the situation, but without disclosing his real intentions. It is certain that he is keeping out of the three-cornered fight for the lieutenant governorship.

The Senate Presidency.

Thus far all signs indicate that Sen. James F. Shaw has the lead for the presidency of the upper branch it being claimed that he has enough votes with his own to give him at least 20 votes in the caucus.

There is of course opposition to him as there is to all men, but it appears that he is equal to the position, having served two years in the senate. He is one of the fairest of men, one who would rule with equal justice to republicans and democrats alike. One particular point upon which the senator would be strong, would be his treatment of the labor questions which are often embarassing to the republican party, as has been shown in the past, particularly in the passage and the subsequent veto of the overtime bill.

It will be charged to Sen. Shaw that he has been connected with a corporation but that should not militate against a man whose record on all measures has been fair and according to his best judgment.

The men who are raising the cry against him of having corporation connections are the same men who themselves want at least to say they can control and dictate all things at all times. In Sen. Shaw's case it is well known that he has independence enough to give the minority a square deal.

Jenney Out of It.

Sen. Jenney, if he were sure of being returned, would undoubtedly be the opponent most to be feared by Sen. Shaw but the fact that his chances of being returned are not bright has practically put him out of the running for the presidency of the senate and the fact that his chances of being elected president of the senate, in the event of his return, are not bright, has practically killed his chances of his being returned. As has been said before in these columns, Sen. Jenney would not be a candidate for a third term in a district where the anti-third term sentiment is so strong did he not believe that he would be elected to preside over the upper branch in the event of his return. It should be apparent to him by this time that he cannot be elected to the presidency but in a letter to the papers this week he insisted that he was still in the fight against Rep. Eugene C. Hultman of Quincy for the nomination and professed his ability to carry it off. This confidence, if genuine, is not shared by close political observers in the district.

A Beauty Contest.

Sens. Treadway, Stevens, Potter and Spalding are all supposed to be candidates for the presidency but the latter two cannot be seriously considered as neither is sure of being returned next year. Spalding's health may prevent his coming back but if his health permits, a good strong democratic candidate may prevent his return. Potter will have to fight hard for renomination and then for re-election. He is sure of neither and thus should be eliminated as a presidential possibility.

Sen. Treadway has an enthusiastic supporter in Journalist Frank Nichols of the Transcript but unfortunately Mr. Nichols will not be allowed to vote in the republican caucus. Mr. Nichols, who enjoys the distinction of being the only reporter—or journalist as they call it on the Transcript—in Boston who is allowed to write editorials as news stories is apparently trying to make a Boston American beauty contest out of the senate presidency fight. To his previous descriptions of Mr. Treadway as "charming" and "winning" he added the following this week: "Courteous, dignified, with a handsome presence and melodious voice, he would make an excellent presiding officer." It is unjust to Messrs. Stevens, Spalding, Jenney and Potter, to turn the race into a beauty contest. Sen. Shaw probably would be willing to take his chances with Sen. Treadway in such a contest but the others would be even farther in the

rear than they are today. Hitherto beauty contests have been left to Mr. Hearst's bulletin but if the dear old Transcript is going to inaugurate one it should offer a prize as does its one cent contemporary. If the Transcript readers didn't vote any more heavily in the beauty contest than they do on election day the vote would be rather light.

The Speakership.

The remarkable request of Rep. Grafton D. Cushing that his opponent, Rep. Joseph Walker, release old members who are candidates for re-election from their pledges to him, would seem to be a confession that Mr. Cushing is making but little headway with his campaign, despite the fact that he has Capt. Fogg of Newburyport for a campaign manager. The captain himself admits that the Cushing craft in its voyages about the state has been seriously hampered by headwinds. The fact is that Rep. Walker has the speakership bottled up and Rep. Cushing himself recognizes this when he complains of the methods pursued by the member from Brookline. Mr. Walker has not conducted his campaign in otherwise than a highly proper manner. The man must seek the office in these days, the office rarely seeks the man. Mr. Walker answered Mr. Cushing effectively when he said that he had had no requests from the men who had pledged themselves to him to be released from their pledges but that on the contrary they had, many of them, taken pains to renew their expressions of confidence in him since the close of the session and that furthermore he had, since that time, received many additional pledges.

The One Best Bet.

The one best bet today is Cole-Shaw-Walker. The commonwealth is especially fortunate in having such a brilliant galaxy of candidates to choose from. No one man of any of those mentioned for these three important offices, is unfit, and every one of them would be a credit to the commonwealth in the respective position to which each aspires.

ROOSEVELT HAS RUNG THE FIRE ALARM.

Wants Republicans to Get Their Batting Clothes on, For Gen Apathy Is Doing the Pitching For the Other Side, and If Taft Does Not Go on the Stump There Is a Liability of a Strike Out For Somebody Close to Oyster Bay—Hearst's Attack on Bryan and the Effect It Will Have on the Public—Bryan Hard Up For the Sinews of War—The Future of Our Vice-Presidents—Four New Judges Coming.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—While this may be the last place in the world to look for political news this time of the year when everybody is away in his respective state, still a few things are seen and heard about town that even a Bostonian might take some notice of, and among them is that the republican leaders of national importance do not like the quiet kind of a campaign that is going on, and there is going to be some ginger put into the presidential fight within the next ten days that will even shake the hopes of Obadiah Gardner down in Maine.

Abandoned the Front Porch.

Among the news of the day is the fact that Taft has abandoned the front porch campaign, as it means a frost if the people have to go and see the candidate with the present stringency in the money market continuing, and the ban on free passes. The people this time want the candidate to come and see them as he can better afford it than they can, and then they argue if Bryan can do it, why can't Taft? And so it goes. The candidate has been told to prepare for the worst, that is, on the journey, so far as inconveniences go. While his opponent may be delivering canned speeches he must take his chances on getting even canned goods, for the campaign is to be made strenuous from now on.

The orders for this style of campaigning have been received via Oyster Bay, and it is also whispered loud enough to be heard that the president himself is to cut short his vacation so as to be in town and direct things from the White House. There is to be a general rounding up all along the line of the federal officeholders—not troops—and they must work as hard for Taft's election as they did for his nomination.

Orders from Oyster Bay.

The president was never before since he became president known to leave Oyster Bay so early in the season, but the battle is on and he feels that if anything happens to Taft as a candidate that he will be blamed for it, and that it will be considered a defeat of "me and my policies."

Hearst's Attack on Bryan.

Bryan's supporters are feeling somewhat gloomy over the attacks made by Hearst and cannot understand why he did it except in a spirit of revenge. There is not much confidence placed among the observing pols in the so called Independence party and the candidate, for everybody can see without the aid of marine glasses that the real chauffeur on that auto is no less a person than William R. Hearst. The thing they wonder at is how far can he stand it, whether he will not soon tire of his papers or at least one or two of them and save his good coin. For several years he was a candidate for everything in sight, including mayor and governor of New York, and later a candidate for the presidency.

It is true he befriended Bryan in 1896 and gave him a job writing dope unlike the famous Ella Wheeler Wilcox, for his world chain of papers, and it is not doubted that he in a large measure financed one or both of Bryan's presidential campaigns, and as a consequence he expected some degree of loyalty when his own ambitions were at stake.

Bryan Turned Hearst Down.

Bryan gave him the mitt when he was a candidate four years ago for the presidency and the reason was very plain. Bryan wanted it for himself. It was to be expected that he would help Hearst in the campaign he made for governor against Hughes, but here again Hearst's success would mean Bryan's defeat this year for the nomination. Of course people do not dispute the evidence that is now being offered to show the chameleon attitude of Bryan in politics, but they do not think much of the source from which the testimony against him comes at the eleventh hour.

Cleveland and Bryan.

Bryan's attack on Cleveland and then his recent tears of salt are not forgotten when that great democrat passed away. It can be stated on the best of authority that the republicans will have nothing whatever to do with Hearst's attack upon Bryan or even Gompers. They feel as has been said previously in this letter that they have enough troubles of their own and one of them is over confidence as to a republican victory. What Pres. Roosevelt wants is a good stand up fight, and he is even liable to make a speech on some occasion or other, under some pretext, so as to let it be known that he is an issue in this campaign.

What the Republicans want is to elect their man, and they are fearful that unless the country is aroused from its present slumber that there will be nothing doing at Washington for them after March 4th.

One thing that is going the rounds pretty generally is that Taft, if elected, will be the president and will not be guided by some lion chaser in South Africa, and some of the heavy business men all over the country have been told to hold their horses until Roosevelt is out of office and things will be conservative as well as sane after March 4, both in business and in politics.

Bryan Wants Help from All.

Bryan's forces are striving hard to get Guffey back in the party after having thrown him out at Denver. They read the news the other day that Guffey sold his oil wells down in Texas for $20,000,000 and that will hold him for awhile. Hoke Smith down in Georgia is being appealed to but he will not lift a finger for he served in Clevelands' cabinet and he does not forget Bryan and his attacks on his former chief. Ex-Sen. Jim Smith of New Jersey has been shown the beautiful picture but he has no earthly use for Bryan and does not hesitate to say so.

Under these circumstances, and with Charley Murphy high and dry over in New York, it begins to look as if the Nebraskan would have to find another New Haven widow to finance his campaign for they all have turned against him, but the blow that near killed father was the desertion of William Randolph and his canned editorial factory in Manhattan.

The Future of the Vice-Presidents.

In the campaign now going on between the two political leaders all sight is apparently lost sight of the candidates for vice-president. It is true that Sherman, who is Taft's running mate, has been a very sick man since the nominations were made at Chicago last June and this has been disappointing not only to the leaders but to Sherman himself for he had contemplated making the campaign of his life. As it is, although fully recovered, it is doubtful if he will make more than a few speeches in the entire campaign for the least disturbance is likely to send him back to a sick bed so he has to be very careful.

Kern Lost in the Shuffle.

As for the Democratic candidate, Kern of Indiana, people are beginning to forget that he was ever nominated. Not a word has been heard from him since he was notified that something happened out at Denver besides the proverbial holdup, and it is doubtful if one half the population of the country remember who is the democratic candidate for vice-president anyway. The reason for this is that Bryan is the whole show with several airships thrown in and the modest Hoosier is lost in the shuffle.

Graves Is a Good Name.

The Independence league has a vice-presidential candidate, John Temple Graves of Georgia, who towers head and shoulders above the head of the ticket, who by the way also comes from Indiana. Hisgen was when out west, a republican and he continued as such even while a resident of Albany, N. Y. The only time he is known to have voted a democratic ticket was in Massachusetts when he voted for himself for some state office, a few years ago.

Make Vice-President Cabinet Officer.

The obscurity of our vice-presidents has caused no end of discussion and statesmen as well as ordinary people are asking the question, "What are we going to do about it?" It has been suggested to make the vice-president a member of the cabinet and take him away from the duties as presiding officer of the senate. Some wag has suggested that he be made chief of police for the District of Columbia, which in itself would keep him busy and out of obscurity as well.

Four Supreme Court Jobs.

Many people are wondering why Alton B. Parker of New York, late democratic candidate, is so anxious for the election of Bryan and he shows his real patriotism all the way through by shouting from the housetops for the Nebraskan. It might be explained that in the event of a democratic victory there will be four good places on the supreme bench to fill and it would mean that Parker would be in line because of his intense loyalty in the present instance.

Who the other three would be in the event of Bryan's election is easy to guess for they would be so selected so that the constitution of Oklahoma would be the standard of the future rather than the constitution of the framers of the declaration of independence, that often quoted and much abused document.

Bryan would do the handsome thing no doubt by Judge Landis of Chicago, the man

who soaked the Standard Oil for $29,000,000 which it has not paid and shows no disposition to pay unless it is in stage money.

Landis would make just the ideal judge for Bryan and the Standard Oil would get it in the neck perhaps even worse than it did a few months ago.

NATIONAL POLITICS

McCarren and Murphy Ready To Make Up.

Pat McCarren of Brooklyn, who it is alleged trimmed William R. Hearst for good and fair in the last governorship fight and who had trouble also with Charley Murphy in consequence of which the latter almost read him out of the party for good and fair, is now about to make up with Murphy it is said.

Murphy threw out McCarren's delegates at the last state convention and accepted the men backed by Coler, and there was another fight at Denver with the same result. Now that Hearst is outside the breastworks with his own "big show." It is an easy matter for Murphy to forgive and forget, so he has decided to take the slick Patrick back to his bosom once more, and the pair will not only try to elect a democratic governor but will also make it certain that there is a Tammany mayor to go with the outfit.

It is a great victory for McCarren to sweep Brooklyn primaries as he did the other night, and the one thing about it the Brooklyn man knows this time that if Murphy does not make good it will be all off with him when it comes to the mayoralty of greater New York, just as it was when the Brooklyn man gave Hearst the hook in the last gubernatorial contest.

The mixup at all events means the bringing out of a tremendous vote all along the line and with that coming out, as it surely will, there is no knowing what may happen in November. It means a democratic governor of New York state for one sure thing.

Chanler of New York Looks Like a Winner.

If the Democrats of New York state are wise they will nominate Lewis S. Chanler, the present lieutenant governor as the opponent of Gov. Hughes and he will no doubt be elected. He is the one democrat in New York that Hearst cannot say he discovered or feathered as in the case of Bryan since 1896, for the members of the Chanler family have their own money and plenty of it.

Chanler was elected as was the entire democratic ticket with the exception of Hearst two years ago. He has made good in his position and certainly has kept the faith of the founders of the democracy which is saying much in these days of kaleidoscopic politics. Chanler is strong with the working classes, and is very popular with the so called Irish-American vote which is a mighty factor in New York state. Hughes will probably hide behind his race track record and the coat tails of the ministers, which is not an issue at all in New York, except for the make-up of the legislature.

The republican leaders from Woodruff upwards are sick and tired of Gov. Hughes, who has been one of the greatest of posers ever experienced at Albany. He was weak as a presidential candidate and is due for a slaughter.

The republican party thinks more of the presidency than they do of the governorship and it's dollars to doughnuts that the thing will be framed up so that Taft will get the electoral vote of New York state, and that the democrats can have the governorship for the mere asking.

Bryan and Taft To Meet.

William H. Taft and William J. Bryan will meet at Chicago, Oct. 7, at a banquet given by the Chicago Association of Commerce, according to an announcement made here today by W. D. Moody, business agent of the association. The speeches will be non-political.

In addition to Mr. Bryan and Mr. Taft, it is expected that some eighteen governors of States and a number of congressmen and senators will be at the banquet board. Mr. Taft's acceptance was obtained at Cincinnati recently. Mr. Bryan agreed to be present during a telephone conversation which he held last night with Norman E. Mack, chairman of the Democratic National Committee. The coming together of the two men was made possible by the Deep Waterways Convention. As this movement, as well as the Chicago Association of Commerce, is non-partisan, it was felt that the occasion was an excellent one to secure the meeting of the two candidates. It is hoped to secure the attendance of J. Pierpont Morgan.

STATE GOVERNMENT

LEGISLATIVE.

Those Charges By Linehan.

The American seems to get unusually excited over the charges of Sen. Linehan that he was offered $5000 or any other amount of money for his vote on the bill calling for the joint use of tracks by the Boston & Worcester and the Boston "L" when the bill itself was offered by the democratic Sen. Vahey of Watertown, who wanted his constituents to get all the benefits of a well equipped street railway system as both are.

The American calls on Linehan to name the man or the men, and the senator explains that the offer did not come to him direct, but through a second party. It is a statement reflecting on an incident which if it happened at all, took place a year ago, for there was no such legislation of that kind at the last session. It is a statement made in the heat of a campaign and should be regarded as such.

If there were any such transaction a year ago, it seems strange it was not made known then and there, which is usually Sen. Linehan's style of doing things, nailing facts when they take place and calling a spade by its proper name.

Hayes Not a Candidate.

Former Sen. "Billy" Hayes of Springfield will not run for the upper branch this year against Sen. Francke W. Dickinson, despite the fact that he lost a year ago by only 24 votes. Up in Springfield they figure that "Billy" will run as the democratic candidate for his old job as mayor. He spent a year down here at a great sacrifice and having made up to a large extent the loss entailed by a year in the senate he is not prepared to travel the same course over again. As mayor of his own town his business interests would not suffer much in comparison with what he would lose by spending six months of the year in Boston. While former Sen. Hayes is deservedly popular among both republicans and democrats in Springfield he will have to go some to defeat Mayor Sanderson who is seeking a third term.

Democrats in 1909 Senate.

It is regrettable from a democratic standpoint that former Sen. Hayes will not be in the senate of 1909. With Sens. Vahey and Mitchell gone the democratic membership will be sadly in want of a leader unless "Tom" Cassidy decides to come back again from the Berkshire district and he can do it from the way things look in that district now, by merely announcing that he wishes to come back again. Cassidy would fit in nicely as the democratic leader in the senate of 1909. Sen. Linehan retires of his own accord to run for congress and the chances are that Sen. McEttrick will be retired against his will. McEttrick says he will run on nomination papers against James H. Doyle, who is unopposed for the democratic nomination, but McEttrick will be up against a different game this year than he faced one year ago in the fight against Thomas F. Curley. The republican candidate was pulled out for McEttrick's sake and then Managing Editor Eddy of the American pulled out the Independence league nominee, Legman Phelan of the Jim Reardon's staff of photograph chasers. This time Master Workman Power of the league has nominated a man who is not on the American staff so if McEttrick pleads to have the league candidate withdrawn the managers of the Hearst party will be able to say that they have no control over the candidate.

Butler Has Fight.

Sen. John Butler in the 7th Suffolk, has what appears to be a warm contest on his hands for the democratic nomination. He is opposed by former Coun. Timothy F. Murphy of Ward 19 who running against Sen. Butler last year polled 1559 votes to Butler's 2137, although Sen. Clarke of Murphy's own ward was in the fight also and got away with 1219 votes of which 788 were from his and Murphy's ward. The South Boston situation is all in the air with half a dozen candidates in the field. Former Rep. "Dick" Teeling has a walkover in the Charlestown district and it is a good thing for the party that he has as men of his calibre will be needed by the democrats on Beacon hill next year. Both Mitchell's and Vahey's districts will be represented by republicans next year of course and with Hayes put out of the running it is difficult to see much for the democrats outside of the Suffolk districts, Berkshire, if Cassidy runs, and Halley's district.

An Excellent Record.

A consultation of the roll-call records of the legislative session of 1908 shows Capt. Clarence J. Fogg of Newburyport to be possessed of an excellent record. He did not miss a roll-call during the session nor was he ever paired on a roll-call. He does not believe in pairing except under extraordinary circumstances. Capt. Fogg did not miss a session during the year and neither did he miss a committee meeting, he being chairman of counties which threw down the Lynn courthouse bill.

Rep. Bennett Steps Aside.

The retirement of Rep. John C. Bennett of Springfield is announced in that city, he giving as his reason that he does not wish to monopolize things. His career on Beacon Hill was a most useful one for his constituents reaped the benefits of the many measures he introduced, one in particular relating to the study of tuberculosis by those in charge of the public schools. The city of Springfield loses a most faithful representative. In his letter of declination for a renomination he says:

"To the Voters of the Fourth Hamptden District:—

"A large number of citizens of Wards Two and Three having urged me to allow my name to be used again for the Democratic nomination of Representative from the Fourth Hampden District, I deem it proper to make my position known at this time. Feeling that I did as much as any one man to create a Democratic district in the City of Springfield, and realizing that such a district may last but for eight years more, when the city may be again redistricted, I cannot compel myself to believe that I should even appear to desire to monopolize the office. Under the conditions two years should be sufficient for any Democrat in the district.

"It is a great honor to serve in the Legislature, and one that I thank the citizens of Wards Two and Three for having bestowed upon me for two years. It has opened up a new world to me, and has taught me man's method of making laws. It is a school I wish every energetic young man could enter, and therefore I believe more should be honored by being sent to sit in the greatest legislative body in the world. While the salary is small and difficult for the average man to get along on, still the experience is great, and the friendships made overbalance any financial loss that may occur.

"The personnel of the Springfield delegation with the possible exception of your humble servant, is extremely high, and they are able to render valuable service to our state and city. This is also true of the Legislature as a whole.

"Hoping that my humble efforts for the good as I saw it have been received in the spirit in which they were given, I leave the political arena to give ample opportunity to those who desire to enter it.

"Faithfully yours,

"JOHN C. BENNETT."

EXECUTIVE.

That Belated Barbecue.

While there is general regret that the republicans of Massachusetts are not to have the pleasure of greeting Judge Taft, the presidential candidate of the party at the big barbecue, at the Point of Pines on Tuesday, the 15th inst., the committee in charge of the affair have been diligent in their endeavors to give to the people who attend the big event the character of oratory they desire at a gathering of this magnitude and description.

Lieut.-Gov. Draper will preside over the speech making of the day and there will be presented to the people, Hon. James Wilson of President Roosevelt's cabinet, the secre-

tary of the agricultural bureau, a veteran in the republican party, whose sturdy methods of transacting the business of his important department, makes him a man whose utterances are always a pleasure to listen to. With him will be Sen. William Alden Smith of Michigan, one of the big men of the upper branch of congress, whose reputation has gone far beyond the limits of his own state, and Sen. William E. Borah of Idaho, a representative of the virility of the great and growing West, whose message to the East will be one full of optimism and energy.

With these three leaders in the law making of the nation there will be no lack of interest in the literary portion of the day, and the event in every other direction will be of a character that will make it one of the greatest occasions of the kind ever transpiring in this country.

In spite of the delay that has ensued in preparation for the event and the discouraging circumstances which have surrounded the work of the committee, the interest in the big affair has been well maintained, the committees have surmounted all difficulties and the barbecue will attract thousands upon thousands of people who will be inspired by it to get into the campaign with energy this fall.

Democracy's New Homestead.

It looks like old times when one walks in on the democratic state committee now domiciled on the eleventh floor of the Carney building, and finding nice new furniture, including roll top desks, typewriters, a scrap book, a proof press, a telephone, and all the good things that go with a first class political outfit.

There can be found Chairman John F. Meaney of Blackstone of the executive committee, several clerks and a general air of activity and prosperity that would indicate that there was somebody behind the gun for good and fair. The last time the state machine was heard from was in the role of the Arab, traveling from pillar to post, without even the shelter of an ordinary army tent to keep away the mosquitoes. It begins to look as if the machine had come back to its senses after dallying with Moran and the succeeding "pink" democracy.

The memories of the Haynes house are forgotten for the time being, and it appears that the old party has at last awakened to a realization that it is no longer subject to orders from Williams, Kiley, O'Connell, Watson, and the other performers at the Court Square theatre of last October.

Somebody is paying the freight, and it does not take long to guess, but what matter is it, so long as it is paid and that the democratic party is not obliged to camp out on Franklin field?

John R. Thayer in a Declining Mood.

That well known democratic farmer up in Worcester county, John R. Thayer, has gone and done it again, by refusing a nomination for governor that had not arrived at the union station in that city.

The one great faculty John has is declining things that do not come his way, and why this should be thus, seems queer to the ordinarily mortal but not to John, who can see things without consulting an astrologist. He saw there would be a fight for the nomination, and this was not to his liking. Then agan the old "democ" is not enjoying the fruits of prosperity sufficiently enough to make an interesting campaign, and the Worcester man is not going to spend his hard earnings, and then he handed a gold brick.

When he was running for congress, and he won out three times, he had all the farmers hypnotized with congressional seeds, so that ever since the crops in Worcester county have been bountiful, which is something that cannot be said of the work of his successors. There is no doubt that Thayer is a vote getter and a good jollier, but he gets cold feet once in a while and this is one of those instances.

He would make a splendid candidate for governor and he would make Cong. Washburn step lively if he ran for congress this time if he would only take a chance with the losers once in a while.

O'Connell Protests Linehan's Papers.

The nomination papers of Senator Linehan, who is contesting the congressional nomination with Congressman Joseph F. O'Connell, were protested at Quincy. The protest was filed with Secretary Flynn by Cornelius D. Austin, local manager for Congressman O'Connell, on the grounds that the papers did not have the number of names required by law and that some of the signers to the papers were republicans under the rulings of the Luce caucus law. The protest was noted on the papers and sent to City Clerk Keith.

Langtry's Significant Words.

Time was when Editor Langtry, of the Springfield Union, was known to speak for other people, and it was even hinted that when he said a word he was inspired by some one higher up. Last spring he was traveling from Boston to his own city, and all along the way, all one could hear was "Hughes for president." Again this same political leader and newspaper publisher has shown his hand and he is out for Luce for lieutenant governor. The story of the reception given the Somerville man at Springfield Thursday night, says:

"An orchestra played during the recepption, and at the conclusion of Mr. Luce's address refreshments were served in the dining-room below the hall. The gathering was called to order about 8.30 o'clock by Mr. Leonard, who introduced Mr. Langtry. Mr. Langtry stated that he differed with Mr. Luce's political theories, but that he approved of him as a man, and felt that the party and the State would be sure of securing honest, faithful and intelligent service from Mr. Luce in case he should be elected to the office which he is seeking."

Sen. Linehan An Early Bird.

That interpid candidate for congress in the 10th district, Sen. Frank J. Linehan, is out with his campaign literature thus early and there are no flies on it either, to use a phrase of the street. It is in folder shape with the picture of Bryan on the outside covers with his own, while inside is an extract from the Springfield Republican, written no doubt by the good Deacon Bridgman, who has had over a quarter century of experience on Beacon Hill, in which the Deacon as well as the Republican says some very nice things about Linehan that even Bill Taft or Bill Bryan would like to have said about them.

It was spontaneous for the subject of the sketch as well as the writer of it are as far removed as two men of opposite minds can be on any subject. The senator prizes the endorsement very highly and is making good use of it.

Mayor Hurley Up Against It.

If Col. Joe Peterson of Salem adheres to his present intention to run for mayor this fall, there will be something doing in that quaint old town of witches.

He is after Mayor Hurley, or rather the people want the colonel to get after him, feeling that he is about the best Marathon runner in the town. As usual rum is at the bottom of the whole thing, it being claimed that the present tall hat executive refuses to allow the city marshal to raid his old drug store, which prior to that was adorned over the door with three golden balls, instead of a mortar and pestle as is now the case.

Peterson has been mayor of Salem three times and there is not the slightest doubt he could be mayor for many years to come, for he is popular not only with the voters, but even with the women and the babies. Col. Peterson does not claim to be of Gaelic origin like the present mayor, but he has the effervescent John skun a mile as far as the real ould blarney goes.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS

CITIES.

BOSTON.

There Is Trouble.

There Is Trouble in the supply department, or in connection with the supply department, but the details are lacking. There are claims that Supt. Burk is not looking closely enough after purchases, but this is denied almost as soon as it is made. There is no doubt, however, that the selection of Mr. Mullen for assistant superintendent is made with the purpose of ultimately placing him in charge, and the announcement on the authority of the civil service commission that there will be a competitive examination of candidates, free to all who may wish to register, does not make the mayor's appointment look as attractive as it did.

Nobody connected with the supply department knew that Mr. Mullen was to be appointed and added to the force until the appointment was brought about, and even in the street department, which is reasonably close to the supply department, the selection was a great surprise.

They Must Work Hard.

The finance commission will have to work hard in order to finish all the work that it has under way by the close of the year, when its official powers will end. It is true that the mayor has said that he will urge a continuation of the powers of the commission, but it may be that the commission itself will be ready to quit and its present members will refuse to serve longer than the present year.

City hall politicians are waiting for reports long overdue. Some mistakes were made at the outset. Rah-Rah boys were sent into departments to investigate, when they knew as much about the work confronting them as they do of running South Boston caucuses. In the assessors' department there have been relays of investigators, but the last set, it is said, seemed to know what it was there for and how to get what it was after.

Another Delayed Report.

One other delayed report is that on the city auditing department. The first rough draft of the expert under-probers, it is said, was such that not even the finance commission would stand behind it. The city auditing department is a mighty important department; and although the administration believed earlier in the year that the city auditor was drawing more money than he ought to draw, the finance commission does not underestimate the value of Mr. Mitchell's services or the fact that his staff is compelled to work. And so, for some reason, the city auditing department has not been reported upon.

Reform Must Go On.

It is due to Mayor Hibbard to say that he means what he says, but it is also due to him to say that he believes that his great forward movement in behalf of non-partisanship should not cease and turn into a retreat because he is to withdraw as commander-in-chief. That is why the administration is reaching out after control of the republican city machine, because the administration believes that somebody—presumably a stern non-partisan republican—should be selected by the republican machine to follow in the footsteps of Mayor Hibbard when he retires.

It is difficult to say whether Mayor Hibbard can get control of the machine. At the present time there are at least three ward machine bosses who are saying nothing violent concerning the mayor in public. There are at least a majority that are openly opposed to the administration. Next year there will be quite a few plums to distribute, and next year the finance commission will not be on guard. The machine can be captured, perhaps, by the judicious distribution of plums, but what, after all, is the machine worth, even when buoyed up by the fact that it will be supporting the glorious policies of the administration, whatever those policies may be.

Will Be a Late One.

It is believed that the report of the commission on the land takings for the Washington street subway will be one of the last important reports that the commission will make. It is an important one, and the commission realizes that it is being watched in that matter. Certain politicians would like to see the commission ignore the case, because then they would have something to shout about. But the commission, it is understood, will go ahead, report the facts as it finds them, and will make a special effort not to submit a report that can be used in any way as evidence that the finance commission plays favorites.

Dyke Leary: Martyr.

If there was ever a martyr in the cause of politics that man is Ald. Leary of East Boston, who is to be sacrificed in order that

Tom Giblin may go to the board of aldermen and, supported by the machine for that office, will back Conry for congress in the ninth. Ald. Leary has been told that he must quit and give Giblin a chance, and what Leary thinks about it is well known to those who know him. That the so-called machine in East Boston must be in a bad way, that it is going backward, rather than forward, is evidenced by the fact that it actually takes Giblin into camp and offers him the aldermanic nomination.

It is very true that members of the machine are saying that Giblin is getting a gold brick and that he will be "trimmed" in due season after he delivers his goods to Conry—for Giblin has to deliver first—but the fact is that the machine has openly and publicly admitted that it must have Giblin, and that is worth as much to him as $10,000 would be to some men. The machine turns down one of its most loyal and popular representatives and summons Giblin to be coddled in place of Leary. All of which is helping Keliher more than it is helping Conry, and Keliher received many congratulations by telephone and otherwise on Thursday when it was learned that at last Giblin had decided to cast his lot with Conry, Kennedy and the Ward 2 machine.

Of course Giblin will never be elected to the board of aldermen. It is in no way probable that he will be allowed to have the nomination, but the friends of Ald. Leary will not allow his act of sacrifice to reach the logical results. It would be interesting to know what, deep down in the bottom of his heart, William F. McClellan, president of the Democratic city committee, thinks of the proposition to make Thomas J. Giblin one of the political factors of most importance in the democratic politics of Ward 2 and incidentally of East Boston.

He Can't Deliver.

The votes which Giblin is supposed to deliver can hardly be delivered under existing conditions. The gang which he leads is smaller than it once was, and it is a gang simply because it is against the machine on general principles. When Giblin becomes a machine man, he separates himself from his gang, because they are still anti-machinists, and that leads to the somewhat important question, was it worth while to turn down Ald. Leary for Giblin in order to get Giblin's vote in addition to that of Leary, even though Leary should tamely decide that he would vote as Giblin voted. The move made Thursday in behalf of Conry and Giblin as good as settles the contest for congress, for Leary has a host of friends in every ward of the 9th district who will resent his treatment.

Where Will He Put Up?

Where will former Mayor Fitzgerald, on his arrival in New York next Monday, put up in that city? Although his wife will return with him from Europe it is reported that she may come to Boston at once while the ex-mayor remains in New York for at least a day to talk with close political friends from Boston and avoid the rush of the still loyal. Should that happen, he may put up at the Catholic club, which is now becoming very popular with politicians from Boston who are eligible for the hospitalities of that comfortable and inviting establishment. Chairman White of the kitchen cabinet invariably puts up at the Catholic club when he is in New York, for he is a member there and believes that it is his duty, now that he holds high official position, to give it his moral and substantial support whenever possible. Other city hall officials are beginning to learn that the Catholic club of New York is a very attractive institution, and one of the stories told yesterday was that Bath Ambassador Maccabe and Asst. Supt. Mullen of the supply department would be listed there next week while in New York on business connected with the municipality.

Without Brass Bands.

The practice of ousting city employes with brass bands and reinstating them without the slightest noise continues with enthusiasm. The latest man to get back into the game is Foreman Maguire of East Boston. He was put out with loud reverberations some months ago, although a great deal of regret was expressed by those who knew him and who felt that he was a better foreman than the most. When "Bert" Wheeler was superintendent of streets, Maguire fell under the ban, but at other times he has seemed to be all right. However, Hibbard ordered that he go, and he went. Now he is in the service once more, and it is probable that the new foreman, Owens, will be removed without much noise to some other district.

How to Cut Payrolls.

The Dorchester district contains more dwellers than any of the cities of the commonwealth except less than a dozen of the largest. The Dorchester district consists of wards 16, 20 and 24, and two of those wards would each make a very respectable city, in area and population. And yet, at the present time the number of inspectors assigned to the Dorchester district for the purpose of seeing that the ashes and garbage are taken care of, is just four. Naturally there is a lot of kicking over the fact that the inspection service is poor, and the kicking increases, rather than diminishes.

The garbage contract this year was given to a railroad man, who is not doing the work but who has turned it over to somebody else. By and by there will be trouble in the Dorchester district. If the high priced students could be ousted, the inspectors' force would not have to be reduced to the danger point, in order to make the payrolls look small.

After the Organization?

This paper last week called attention to the fact that, in all probability, those who believe in the present administration and that it should have a monument of some kind, in the form of a successor who can be trusted to carry out the policies of the administration, whatever they may be, would do something definite along those lines, and it was suggested, also, that it was up to Sec. White to do his full share in the great work as the actual representative and embodiment of the administration and its policies, whatever they may be.

It is possible to state today, on the very highest political authority, that in due season an attempt will be made to capture the republican city organization in order that the organization, whatever it may be worth politically after the blows which it has suffered since Jan. 6, may be used to perpetuate the policies and principles, whatever they may be, of the first really non-partisan administration that has ever come to the attention of the Boston health board.

They Are Reaching Forth.

Already the skilful strategists of the mayor's office are reaching forth to pluck here and there somebody who needs the money and who can be used for the purpose of taking full control at the proper time of certain ward machines which are essential to success if the administration's policies, whatever they may be, are to be fittingly commemorated and followed up in the future.

Although there are republicans of prominence in this city who say that Mayor Hibbard is seeking a second term, and that the quiet work of getting hold of the machine is due to a desire on his part to confer the benefit of his administration upon the taxpayers of Boston for two years longer after his present term expires, those who make that statement are ignoring the plain statement and promise—if that is the proper word—that he will not, under any circumstances, be a candidate for renomination and re-election.

Is Graves in Line?

Some of those who don't like Pres. Graves of the republican city committee and who are trying to injure him politically in his own ward, are saying that he and the mayor are drawing closer together, and the intimation is given that in due season Pres. Graves will be rewarded for his support of the mayor last year and his splendid work in his behalf. That is rank injustice to Pres. Graves. He and the mayor are personally friendly. They are in the same line of business, although as a sartorial artist Pres. Graves has a slight advantage and a greater prestige; they belong to the same great fraternal order, and personally they have much in common, although Pres. Graves, as yet, is not a public speaker on the subject of playgrounds. It is true that Mayor Hibbard has carefully and almost ostentatiously refrained from giving any recognition to Pres. Graves, and went out of town in his hunt for candidates for offices which might have been filled most acceptably and intelligently by men of Pres. Graves' high type. But Pres. Graves asked for nothing, and he got what he asked for. He has not been asked to deliver the republican machine, or any part of it, to the present administration, and the administration will get no more than it has asked for, as far as Pres. Graves is concerned.

On the other hand, it is different with Herman Hormel, the tireless and astute secretary of the republican city committee. He was booked for secretary to Mayor Hibbard, and withdrew voluntarily and without the slightest sign of disappointment when he learned that Mr. White was seeking the position. Something, of course, was and is due to Sec. Hormel for his prompt self-effacement, but he asks for nothing, expects nothing and is getting a combination of what he asks for and expects.

Will he deliver Ward 14 to the administration, for use next year? There are no exterior signs to that effect, and yet, just as he abandoned his equitable claim on the secretaryship, so he may say to the administration, "Here is the Ward 14 machine; take it and use it." But thus far that action on his part does not seem probable.

John Is Coming Home.

John F. Fitzgerald returns from Europe next Monday, docking himself in New York and getting back to Boston as fast as he can. For that reason, business in New York will not be suspended, and it will not be much of a holiday in the metropolis. A lot of newspaper men and some politicians will go to New York—the newspaper men to ask questions and the politicians to answer others put by Fitzgerald. It is true that somebody has made a mess of the anti-Keliher fight in the ninth district, and the mayor won't be afraid to say things when he finds out what caused all the trouble.

The tip has gone forth to certain ward "captains," who are not leaders, not to commit themselves to Keliher until Fitzgerald comes back. The tip comes from Ward 8, and some of the ward leaders are saying right out loud that there will be money enough forthcoming to swamp Keliher when it gets right down to cards, and it is found that Keliher has a commanding lead for renomination. However, in order to spend money, somebody must provide it, and there is likely to be some discussion as to who shall be the providers. Today, according to James H. Doyle and every other careful observer of conditions in the district, Conry is beaten badly. The primaries are only a little over a week away. If Keliher is beaten in the primaries, it will be known that the beating cost somebody a lot of money. And whoever spends much money nowadays, on a hope that it will come back when administrations change next time is making a great mistake. Mr. Fitzgerald may not know it, but some of his friends do. He can never be mayor of Boston again, and he is getting further and further away from it every day.

Need of School Reform In Boston.

With all due respect to the errors of Moses and the political sins of John F. Fitzgerald they are not to be compared to the bludering manner in which the schools of Boston are being handled.

There are over 2000 little tots walking the streets of Boston for want of a place to go to school and all through the political blundering that has been going on for several years in regard to the schools of Boston.

So as to make places for republican politicians a few years ago the old school board was abolished and a school house commission was created, and the very first thing that wise Mayor Hart did was to appoint his nephew on the job. The idea was to take the schools out of politics, according to the Harvard college bosses, who appear to be running the Boston schools, but it is getting worse and worse, as this week's exhibition of negligence goes to show.

Had this condition of affairs happened under Fitzgerald there would have an indignation meeting, and all the "non-partisans" from Henry Cabot Lodge down to George A. Hibbard would be found seconding the resolutions of condemnation, or they might be even heard suggesting that the district attorney look into the matter and see if it is not almost criminal negligence.

Zetterman Declares Himself.

Councilman Axel E. Zetterman of Ward 25 reports that he never had any intention of running for representative this year as he

feels that Reps. Hewitt and Abbott are entitled to a second term. He is out for the council again and expects a large vote in return for his hard work for local improvements, such as Allston street, the North Brighton playground and other projects which he successfully carried through. Zetterman is able and takes his work seriously which is more than can be said of many members of the council.

FALL RIVER.

10th District Contest.

The democratic city committee has started the ball rolling for the state campaign. A meeting was held Tuesday night when it was decided that the time for filing names of candidates and lists of delegates would expire on Tuesday, September 15 at 9 o'clock. The contest in the 10th district, the only one in the city in which the democrats have a look-in promises to be a hard one. Rep. Joseph Parks has started his campaign early and already has the windows of different stores plastered with his picture. Last year he had a narrow escape from defeat at the hands of Ald. Edward F. Harrington. Ald. Harrington is a candidate again this year and his friends intend to work harder for his success. Rep. Francis J. Fennelly, one of the most popular men that has ever represented the 10th Bristol district in the lower branch of the state government, will seek a renomination and the good work that he has done for his constituency will no doubt stand him in good stead. Nevertheless Rep. Fennelly realizes that he has a good fight on his hands and he will be busy from now on until after the caucuses are over.

The Mayorality Situation.

The pols of the town are wondering just what there is to the reported candidacy of Ald. Eugene E. Sullivan of Ward 1 for the nomination for mayor in opposition to Mayor Coughlin. The latter has not yet definitely announced that he will be a candidate for renomination, but it is pretty sure betting that he will again seek the suffrages of the voters of the city for a re-election to the position which he has ably filled for two terms, the last term despite most embarrassing conditions for a chief executive of a city the size of Fall River. It is hinted in certain circles that Ald. Sullivan will not oppose Mayor Coughlin at the caucuses, but run as an "independent citizens' " candidate at the polls. Along with this it is hinted that his ambition to be mayor of the town is being coddled by certain republicans, who see that this is the only way to bring about the downfall of the present mayor. There is no question but what a certain coterie are after Mayor Coughlin's scalp and it remains to be seen what will be the outcome.

Blue-Stocking Candidate.

The appearance of Israel Brayton in the field in the 11th district has caused a more or less perturbed feeling among present incumbents. Brayton belongs to what is known as the blue-stocking crowd and there are many of them in the district. The pols figure that he will make in-roads upon the vote-getting ability of Rep. Isaac Willets, but Ike is a fighter and he will leave no stone unturned to bring about his return to the legislature. As a member of the committee on cities Rep. Willets has done very good work, not only for the constituents of his district, but also for the city at large.

The Contagious Hospital.

The row about the contagious hospital is still in the air. A partial hearing was given by Justice Hammond of the supreme court in Boston last Saturday and he decided to hear the full facts of the case at a hearing to be held Friday of this week. Opponents to Mayor Coughlin are trying to make capital out of the award of this contract and there is a feeling among a large portion of citizens that the mayor made a mistake in awarding the contract as he did.

LAWRENCE.

Mayor Kane's Decision.

The decision of Mayor Kane not to be a candidate for a fourth term as mayor is still fermenting in the democratic mayoralty pan like a lively yeast germ. Each day for a week now it has been the means of bringing forth a new aspirant for his place as the leader on the Democratic municipal ticket. Up to date there are at least seven men who are real, bona fide candidates for the nomination, with several others who are in a most receptive mood ready and almost anxious to be called upon to lead the party. The openly announced and unafraid candidates include Paul Hannagna, ex-superintendent of streets; Alderman Garvey, ex-Ald. Cronin, and John J. Hurley, a popular young real estate dealer. Men who have really been warmly urged by numerous citizens to enter the contest are Dr. W. J. Sullivan, ex-Senator Flynn, Attorney A. X. Dooley and Alderman Breen.

Its Inside History.

The inside history of Mayor Kane's unexpected decision not to be a candidate for a fourth term has not yet been printed. It was well known that up to a few weeks ago he warmly cherished the idea that the call was plain and the way clear for him to get a fourth nomination and election as mayor. But several happenings during the late spring and early part of the summer rather shook his confidence in his star. The fact that a close friend who had been with him in all his political battles for the past twenty years had come out against him and was unmercifully flaying him to all their mutual friends shook his nerve considerably. To find out just how he stood he recently sent out one of his friends to whom he has given a minor municipal office on a pulse touching expedition. For a week that official went about in all parts of the city sounding various men on their real attitude towards a fourth term for Kane. His reports were so disconcerting and discouraging that on their receipt Kane went at once to a newspaper office and gave out a positive statement that he would not be a candidate for a fourth term. In every way this was the wisest think for Kane to do. He could have secured the Democratic nomination but it would have been a bitter as well as a barren victory. He would have been beaten badly at the election even by "Billy" White, the partyless candidate, who gave him such a scare last year. To have faced such a defeat was too much for Kane's nerve. His cautious nature saved him that humiliation. Now in a few years he may come up again as the man who knew when he had enough and when it was time to quit.

The Leading Candidates.

the numerous avowed candidates for the democratic mayoralty nomination Garvey, Hannagan and Cronin may be said to be the leaders. Their claim to this title may easily be changed or clinched as matters develop from day to day. But at present they are to the fore. The strength of Ald. Garvey, or much of it, may be said to lie in various well-organized bodies. That of ex-Superintendent Hannagan may be said to lie in his popularity with many old and young citizens and the strength of the feeling that may be aroused by the crusade that he says he will make against the combine that now controls at city hall. Ex-Alderman Cronin's strength may be in the younger portion of the democracy or on the issue of the sixth ward, his native ward standing solidly by him. If ex-Sen. Flynn should decide to go into the contest, or if Dr. W. J. Sullivan should think now was the time to garner some of the great strength which is undoubtedly his among the more conservative democratic voters, then a different complexion might have to be put on the prospects of all the present leaders. It is a pretty situation as it stands with Citizen White looking on interestedly but not idly.

MALDEN.

Butler's Resignation.

Chairman Ernest S. Butler's resignation as an official and a member of the Malden school board was the culmination of trouble which has been brewing on that board for several months, and other resignations are expected in the immediate future if the other members who took sides with Butler keep their word. Though Butler's resignation was no surprise, his closest friends were somewhat surprised that he was the first to get out, but he was so tired of listening to a continual harangue by certain other members of the board, and their determination to blame him for certain things in connection with the building of the new addition to the high school building caused him so much worriment that he felt that it was high time for him to quit the school board. By Butler's resignation the city has lost an efficient school department official and those familiar with the situation which exists in the school board regret that the chronic kickers of that board were not the first to quit. Though every attempt is made in Malden to keep the schools out of politics, the voters have succeeded annually in electing to that board the greatest aggregation of dyspeptics that ever sat together to transact something they knew nothing about.

Church Rallies.

Wilmot R. Evans, Jr., of Everett, who is Rep. Charles L. Davenport's opponent for the republican senatorial nomination in the 4th Middlesex district, which comprises Melrose, Malden and Everett, has originated an unique way of reaching the church people in his campaign by delivering illustrated lectures upon some topic of interest foreign to politics. During the early part of this week he made a hit at the parish house of the St. Luke's church in Linden, which is Ward 6 of Malden, by addressing the St. Luke's men's club upon "Japan," illustrated by stereopticon views. In addition to making his hit as a lecturer upon the land of the Japs, Almost Senator Evans then held a rousing reception, shook hands with all the voters present and then was introduced to the ladies. All in all, it was the success of the season at Linden from a social standpoint.

Representative Candidates.

Malden's republican city machine is badly mixed up over the representative fight in that city for the three places on the ticket. The city machine picked three strong candidates for the house—Chairman William Niedner of the board of aldermen, Gen. Manager A. E. Bliss of the Malden electric company, and ex-Rep. Thomas P. Riley, democrat. The understanding was that there would be no opposition to that slate, but when the nomination paeprs were filed, the Ward 3 end of the republican machine put Lynde Sullivan into the fight, and William G. Chapman of Ward 5 went in as an anti-organization man. Sullivan and Chapman are strong candidates and the indications are that unless the city committee keeps its hands off, they will run as independent republicans at the polls. The entrance into the fight of the Wards 3 and 5 men will have a great tendency to aid Rep. Riley at the polls for re-election, many republicans say, regardless of the fact that the republican vote in Malden this year promises to be a record breaker.

Would Succeed Welsh.

Michael Welsh's resignation as a member of the board of registrars of voters was a surprise at city hall this week, but scarcely had he handed his resignation to the mayor before there were at least two dozen applicants for the place. Mr. Welsh, who is a democrat, has held the position for years and ranks second only to City Clerk Holden in his knowledge of the election laws. Though the resigning member resides in Ward 3, pressure will be brought to bear to have his successor from one of the two democratic strongholds, Ward 2 or 4.

A contest for the state convention delegations will take place in every one of the seven wards in the city. Luce has pledged delegations in every ward, Frothingham has pledged tickets in Wards 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, while Cole has a pledged delegation in Ward 4. In Wards 1, 2 and 6 there are unpledged delegations. In the senatorial fight between Davenport of Malden and Evans of Everett, there are dual delegations in all the wards but Ward 2, where there is an unpledged ticket, and in Ward 7, Davenport's home ward, where there will be no opposition to the Davenport ticket.

White-Washing Commission.

Malden's common council Tuesday night passed an order providing for the appointment of a finance commission to consist of the mayor, two aldermen, two councilman, two school committeemen and seven citizens, but there is every indication that the aldermen will not concur in the passage of that order, which is the most ridiculous drafted in city hall for years. The order provides for the appointment of a "white-wash" commission to investigate the city's financial condition, make certain recommendations, but no criticsms. Whoever was guilty of tacking on the "no criticisms"

clause to the order is certainly afraid of something and if there is a "nigger in the wood-pile," he should be pulled out. The order was presented in the common council by Coun. William H. Hastings of Ward 5 after a communication from the mayor was read calling the city council's attention to the city's financial condition and recommending the appointment of a finance commission. Those who know say that the mayor himself conceived the idea of a finance commission and then submitted it to the city's law department for approval. The head of the law department, City Solicitor Boutwell, is away on his vacation and his partner, Coun. Hastings, who is acting city solicitor, presented the order. If a commission appointed to investigate the city's way of doing business is not allowed to criticise, many of Malden's students of municipal affairs see no reason why a commission should be appointed, and those same students say that by selecting seven of the members of the commission from the city government and school board, the commission will become a 'white-wash" commission. If the mayor is sincere in his desire to investigate the city's financial condition, even hs closest followers say that he should have a free hand to select his own commission and then he should pick men who know something and who will be allowed to criticise. Boston's finance commission would never have made any headway into the city's business unless such men as Matthews, Crocker and Sullivan were on the board.

SALEM.

Sheedy for Senate.

The name of Lawyer John H. Sheedy is being talked up by the democrats as a candidate for senator in the 2nd Essex district and it is agreed by both republicans and democrats that he would prove a strong opponent to ex-Ald. Clifford E. Bray of Beverly who will be the republican nominee. Mr. Sheedy was at one time candidate for the house and came within a very few votes of being elected; he also was a candidate for mayor on the citizens non-partisan ticket and is favorably known in his profession throughout the county.

Coolidge for Register.

Hon. William W. Coolidge returned to town yesterday from his annual vacation when asked if he were to enter the contest against Jeremiah T. Mahoney, register of the probate, for the republican nomination he informed his friends that he was looking over the field and would come to a decision within one week. Practical Politics was first to mention that Mr. Coolidge had any such ambition.

Representative Candidates.

In the seventeenth district E. Howard Perley and Wm. E. Heffernan have withdrawn from the contest for the republican nomination. This leaves the fight between Charles E. Ebsen and Counc. John M. Wilson. It is generally believed that Mr. Wilson will shortly withdraw, leaving Mr. Ebsen unopposed for the nomination. On the democratic side Ald. Wm. H. Colbert and James F. Dean have stated that they are not candidates for the nomination, and John F. McKenna of Ward 2 has anncunced himself a candidate and claims that Ward 2 is entitled to the nominee this year. Counc. Chas. J. Collins of Ward 1 has been in the field from the first. This makes rather a split in the democratic ranks, Mr. McKenna having been for the past nine years the leading supporter in his ward of the late Rep. Thomas L. Davis, and Mr. Collins has been similar in Ward 1, and chairman of the Davis campaign committee during all the years the late Mr. Davis ran as well. It is believed the contest will be close.

In the 18th district Rep. William T. Jeffrey will be the republican nominee and Counc. John J. Hurley will be his democratic opponent. It will be a landslide for the present incumbent.

In the 19th district Rep. Robert E. Pollock will be unopposed for renomination and James F. Welch will probably be the democratic nominee as he was last year. It looks very much like "Bob" for another year, at the completion of which he will be a candidate for mayor and will have the support of Hon. John F. Hurley, who it is understood, will attempt to succeed Rep. Pollock on the hill.

MERCANTILE AFFAIRS.

This Committee, as Usual, Had Many Important Matters Before it During the Session of 1908—Big Step Forward Towards Freeing Boston's Streets of Wires—The Cambridge Conduit Bill.

Perhaps the most important bill reported by the committee on mercantile affairs which was enacted into law (Chapter 347 of the Acts of 1908), was that applying to the city of Boston, the purpose of which is described in section 4:

"Section 4. It is the purpose of this act to cause the removal of certain wires, cables, conductors and poles or structures from twenty miles of streets in addition to the streets prescribed under authority of said chapters, and all the terms, conditions, provisions, requirements, powers, restrictions and exemptions of the said acts not inconsistent herewith are hereby extended to and made a part of this act."

This is an act amending previous acts, providing for the gradual freeing of the streets from wires and other conductors of electricity. Progress has been slow because leakage of the precious current is costly, and the difficulties in the development of the conduit system have been enormous. It is not alone the initial cost of burying wires that has been so long a deterrent.

The act provides:

"Section 1. In the month of January in the year nineteen hundred and ten, and in the month of January in each year thereafter to and including the year nineteen hundred and nineteen, the commissioner of wires in the city of Boston shall prescribe, and give public notice thereof as required in section two of chapter four hundred and fifty-four of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-four, not more than two miles of streets, avenues or highways or parts thereof in said city outside of the sections of the city already prescribed under the authority of said chapter four hundred and fifty-four, and of chapter two hundred and forty-nine of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, within which parts of streets, avenues, or highways all wires, cables and conductors, except feed and return wires of street railways placed or carried in or upon subways, tunnels or elevated structures, and except such other wires as are also excepted in said chapter four hundred and fifty-four, shall, during that calendar year be removed or placed underground, and said commissioner of wires shall cause the owners or users of such wires, cables and conductors to remove or place them underground, and also to remove any poles or structures in such prescribed parts of said streets, avenues or highways used to support such wires, cables or conductors, except posts used exclusively for the support of fire alarm and police signal boxes, and such poles or posts as are also excepted in said chapter four hundred and fifty-four, and except when in the judgment of said commissioner it is impracticable or inexpedient to remove such wires, cables, conductors, poles or structures.

"Section 2. Wherever compliance with the order or grant of the said commissioner under authority of this act or of prior acts has deprived or shall deprive the owners or users of wires, cables, conductors, poles or structures of necessary facilities for the distribution of their service from said prescribed streets to users in the vicinity of such streets, it shall be the duty of said commissioner, and he shall have the exclusive authority to give to the company owning or using such wires a writing specifying where such poles may be located in such streets in the vicinity of said prescribed streets as may in his judgment be necessary for the distribution of said service. Such writing shall also specify the kind of poles, the height at which and the places where the wires may be run, and shall be given only after a hearing before the commissioner in the same manner and after similar notice to abutters as are prescribed in chapter two hundred and thirty-seven of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and three.

"Section 3. The commissioner of wires is hereby authorized to make such rules and regulations relating to the installation of overhead and underground wires, cables, conductors and appliances as may be reasonably necessary for the purposes of safety.

Telephone Inventory Appraisal.

In response to the special message of Act.-Gov. Draper the legislature passed a resolve providing for an inventory and appraisal of the property of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Co., especially that part of the property which is within the commonwealth, by the highway commission. Despite the fact that the expenses for this inventory are levied on the corporation (total expenses are limited to $30,000), some of the members invited ridicule upon themselves by holding up the resolve temporarily.

Municipal Conduits.

One of the most important matters referred to the committee on mercantile affairs was that relating to municipal conduits, embodied in the bills presented on petitions of Mayor Walter C. Wardwell of Cambridge.

One (House 705) was a general bill, and would have authorized any city of less than 200,000 inhabitants, or town, "to construct, maintain, purchase, operate and lease conduits and the connected structures for electrical wires, cables and conductors."

The special bill related alone to Cambridge.

The municipal conduit issue comes up year after year, pushed by Cambridge representatives mainly, and owes its importance to their importunity.

Of course each bill was given "leave to withdraw" by the committee, no new reasons being advanced for such legislation, but the feature of the campaign this year was the substitution, in the house, of the Cambridge special bill for the adverse report.

After a contest in the senate, which lasted nearly a month, the upper branch finally rejected the measure, with that conservatism which is expected of the higher chamber, despite the able championship of the bill by Sen. Thorndike Spalding. The radical action by the house was not, after all, so much of a surprise as it might have been, for the truth is that an unusually large number of committee reports were overturned in the lower branch, sometimes when the total vote was far less than a quorum. Even in the closing days of the session, the attendance, especially in the mornings, was frequently less than 80 out of the 240.

Cambridge Importunity.

Cambridge will probably importune the incoming legislature again, and for that reason it may be well to point out the far-reaching scope of these bills.

The general bill provided that the city council, with the approval of the mayor of any city of less than 200,000 inhabitants (and that means any except Boston), or the selectmen of any town, might at any time, on their own motion or on petition of 10 voters, give a public hearing on the acceptance of the act, and then submit it to the voters at the next city or town election. If a majority of the voters at a city election voted in favor, and this was ratified by a two-thirds vote of the council, and approved by the mayor, or if, in a town, three-fourths of the voters voted in favor, the act would become operative.

Thus the city or town would be started in the municipal conduit business, and could build or acquire a system and compel all wire using companies, except trolley systems and long distance telephones, to rent the city's conduits at $350 per mile, annually, for each two and a half or three inch conduit.

For the general bill there seemed to be no demand, and the only reason for its introduction was the hope of the Cambridge men to catch votes. The Cambridge bill was framed on the same lines, and would have plunged the city into heavy debt for "Conduit Loan Bonds," "in excess of the limit of indebtedness allowed by law."

There are two profound, fundamental objections to these bills, neither of which has ever been met:

First—Experiments by cities in private business almost invariably prove disastrously expensive, and generally impracticable.

Secondly—Expert electricians say that high and low tension wires in the same conduit cannot be maintained.

Telephone Numbers.

One of the bills which to some bore a re-

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HON. HENRY CABOT LODGE.

Career of The Senior Senator Has Reflected Honor Upon Massachusetts and Upon Himself – A Statesman and a Scholar.

Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge has long been known as "The scholar in politics" and for the last decade has been regarded as probably the foremost statesman in the United States senate. In the cabinets of either McKinley or Roosevelt he could have had almost any chair he might have chosen, but he has preferred to serve the state of Massachusetts and the nation, in the upper house of congress, where unless a man's genius and talent shines resplendent, he may attract little of the attention of the country at large, except perhaps as a vulgar multimillionaire.

Massachusetts was first proud of her senator because of his fame as a scholar. It was rare to find in combination such high literary endowments and such a genius for practical politics. Of late years, in his brilliant achievements in foreign affairs especially, but also, and notably, in guiding the domestic policies of the nation, many people have almost forgotten his laurels as a historian, and the degrees conferred on him by a number of universities.

But it was through the profound study and preparation for the important historical and biographical works of which he is the author, that he became so well equipped, by his thorough knowledge of history, his familiarity with legislation and the thoughts and methods of the great men of the past, for taking the high place among the leaders of the nation, now accorded him by men of all parties.

It is difficult to write an epitomized biography of a man so versatile, and possessed of so long and transcendently brilliant a career.

Born in Nahant, May 12, 1850, and educated in private schools, and at Harvard, from which he graduated in 1871, he stepped at once into literary work, and soon became editor of the North American Review, in company with Henry Adams.

He took an active interest in politics, but it was not till 1879 that he ran for office, when he was elected to the lower branch of the legislature, and re-elected the next year.

It is interesting to note, that at this point in his career he met with a series of defeats which would have daunted a less aggressive personality, and shelved him for good, so far as politics is concerned. He was defeated for the state senate in 1881, and in 1882 got an even worse black eye, being defeated for the republican nomination to congress, although as he was serving his third term on the state committee, and had held the chairmanship of the finance committee, and been sent to the national convention of 1880, it might naturally have been expected that he would have had the full strength of the party "machine" with him and all that that conveyed.

In 1883 he won his first great success, when as chairman of the state committee he formulated the plan of campaign which brought about the defeat of Gov. Butler, and the election of George D. Robinson in Butler's place.

Yet this hardly palliated his bitter disappointment in 1884, when although he was given a unanimous nomination, by his party, to congress, he was defeated for election by a small majority.

In this year he had been elected delegate-at-large to the national convention, and had become nationally prominent as the leader of the opposition to James G. Blaine.

In 1886, Lodge was first elected to congress, and thereupon entered upon that career of continuous and ever more glorious service of his state, at Washington, which bids fair never to be interrupted till death.

It was during these years of hard fighting that Lodge wrote a number of important essays on literary, social, and political questions, notably the lives of Hamilton and Webster, for the "American Statesmen Series." In his essay on colonialism he struck the keynote of that policy for robust Americanism in thought and action which afterward expanded into what his enemies stigmatized as "imperialism."

It was, however, his earliest published monograph entitled "Land and Law of the Anglo-Saxons," which won for him his Ph. D. from Harvard. As an historical critic and authority and legal analyst his reputation early became established. His literary ability is recognized here and abroad, and his numerous works bear strongest testimony thereto.

In 1895, in conjunction with Theodore Roosevelt, he published "Hero Tales from American History," and two years later he published "Certain Accepted Heroes" and other essays.

In 1898 his prolific pen turned out in two volumes "The Story of the Revolution," and in 1899 "The Story of the Spanish War." His literary work continues although now he takes life more leisurely.

Among the degrees conferred on him by universities are:—Harvard, LL B., Ph. D., and LL D., from Williams, Clark and Yale.

In congress Mr. Lodge early achieved prominence, and often found himself far in advance of his party. As a member of the house committee of naval affairs in 1890 he was one of the strongest advocates of the modern battleship, although the craze was for monitors, or coast defence vessels. His facile pen is credited with the euphemism "sea-going coastwise war vessels," when the appropriations for the Oregon, Massachusetts and Indiana were asked for, and in such guise the appropriations slid through for the ships which saved the day in the Spanish war.

His aggressiveness and his keen sense of justice, in championing the so-called "force bill," to secure honest voting in the South nearly cost him his re-election.

When Cong. Lodge became Sen. Lodge, being elected Jan. 17, 1893, to succeed Sen. Dawes on the latter's retirement, Theodore Roosevelt wrote this estimate of him.—

"Mr. Lodge is a strong party man. He could not have risen to his present position had he not been. But some of the best service he has rendered has been on non-party questions. Too many public men are unable to consider even such matters as the reform of the civil service, the passage of an international copyright bill, or the upholding and extension of the navy, save from a partisan standpoint but Mr. Lodge is incapable of taking such a position. He upholds the civil service law and shows himself to be perhaps its most effective champion under republican as well as under democratic administrations. No matter which party is administering the law, he can always be relied on strenuously to exert himself to see that ample means are provided for its administration, and that its scope is extended as far as possible.

"So in the navy. He champions it with equal zeal whether the head of the department be Whitney, Tracy or Herbert. If there are two questions which should appeal to every patriotic and intelligent American they are the purification of the civil service and the upbuilding of a great navy, which shall place the United States in her proper position as a sea-power; and there are very few of our public men indeed whose attitude upon these questions has been always both so intelligent and so sincerely patriotic as Mr. Lodge's. Moreover, it should not be forgotten that he was one of three or four men who did most to secure the passage of the international copyright law. Yet during these years of exciting and surprising political work at the national capital he found time to write a life of Washington which at once took its place among the few standard biographies of American statesmen.

"Mr. Lodge is a telling speaker, both on the stump and in the halls of the national legislature. He is a good parliamentarian, and a hard-working committeeman. He has proved his worth not merely in helping lead in opposition, but in constructive work when his party was in power. Very few publicists rank with him as a writer upon political and historical questions, both of the past and the present. Somewhere, Pliny the Younger, says: 'Equidene beatos puto, quibus deorum munere datum est, aut facere scribenda, aut legenda scribue; beatissimos vero quibus utrumque.' It has been Mr. Lodge's good fortune both to do deeds that are worth recording, and to write books that are worth reading."

Of Sen. Lodge it might be written with quite as much truth and significance as of Cleveland, that a host "love him for the enemies he has made." He has not hesitated to make enemies when a policy or principle was at stake. From the time when he antagonized even the mighty Mark Hanna, by writing the word "gold" in the 1896 platform for which service to the party and nation he was presented with a gold box at a function in Washington by Sen. Chandler, down to the recent days of Eugene N. Foss and "immediate revision of the tariff," Sen. Lodge has stood sword in hand as the fighter for his party in nation and state.

His record as member of such important congressional committees as elections, naval affairs, immigration and foreign relations, is illumined with many able speeches and memorable passages-at-arms, and he had a large share in shaping of legislation pertaining to the results of the Spanish war.

From the time when he surprised even Sen. Hoar into turning over the appointment of postmasters to the congressmen,—save in the democratic districts—down to the time of the last state convention, when on the controversy of the "pledged" or "unpledged" delegates to Chicago he yielded the shadow while preserving the substance. Sen. Lodge has displayed a power of initiative, a fertility of resource, an ingenuity in devising, that has been the marvel of his enemies and the delight of his friends.

At the end of his first decade in the senate, he had taken his place among the council of seven who were the real directors of events,—Allison, Aldrich, Spooner, Frye, Hale and Platt of Connecticut, and now of those who survive, he tops them all.

The reform of the consular service; the "educational test" immigration bill vetoed by Cleveland, but passed over the veto by the house, and in later years becoming law in amended form, making it harder for "undesirable citizens" to enter this country; the Philippine currency and tariff bills; and other important measures relating to our colonial possessions, are all milestones in the country's progress carved and set up by Lodge. As a member of the committee on foreign relations, and really its ablest member, the control of treaties was long ago turned over to him. He achieved new distinction as a member of the tribunal to settle the Alaskan boundary question, winning a decision favorable to the United States.

And Massachusetts and the nation will not cease to confer ever new honors on him.

No Case Against Ben Butler

Notice is hereby given to the general public that the United States Attorney's office for the Southern District of New York has discovered that Gen. Ben Butler, who had a finger in the sometime unpleasantness between the states lying on either side of Mason and Dixon's line, is dead. It may be stated also that it has been discovered that Ben Butler has been dead for some time. Here are the United States Attorney's very words:

"I hereby respectfully suggest to the court that the defendant above named is and long has been deceased and that therefore this case is abated."

The case so respectfully referred to was a little matter of the recovery of $100,000 for alleged false imprisonment and is entitled John H. Lester vs. Benjamin F. Butler. It was begun in April, 1878, but nothing was done until 1881, when the plaintiff's attorney called at the United States Attorney's office to say that the plaintiff "had turned up unexpectedly" and was ready for the trial to proceed. The learned counsel apparently was accustomed to his client losing himself and "turning up unexpectedly," since nothing more was done until December, 1886, when the case was set for trial. The government was ready, but the elusive plaintiff was not and the case was marked off the term.

Early in 1887 the plaintiff "turned up" again and remained in evidence long enough for the case to come to trial. A verdict was returned for the defendant. But the plaintiff did other things unexpectedly besides "turning up," and one thing pertinent to this case was to shuffle up the evidence and institute a second suit along lines similar to the first. This seemed to have exhausted him, as he promptly disappeared and so far as this case is concerned has never "turned up." No trial has ever taken place, and now that Ben Butler is dead and has been dead for a long time it is not likely that any number of "turnups" on the part of the plaintiff will materially flavor the stew.



H. C. Lodge

HON. WINTHROP MURRAY CRANE.

The Bay State's Junior Senator Is an Organizer of Men and Resources—Has Become, in a Comparatively Few Years, a National Figure—Noted For His Kindliness and Many Charities.

U. S. Sen. W. Murray Crane is a national figure. So highly esteemed and so well known is he from Maine to California that he could have had the republican vice-presidential nomination at Chicago last June by simply turning his hand; and he has several times refused cabinet positions. Yet it is only since 1892 that he has been in politics, and even in this last 16 years he has never been known to make a public speech of any length.

He must be, indeed, a remarkable man who can sway vast multitudes without that gift of oratory which in former generations was a sine qua non.

What started the people talking about W. Murray Crane years ago, first in his own state, and then in an ever widening sphere of acquaintance, was his kindliness, his extensive charities and beneficences. It was only very gradually that his reputation spread, for he exemplified to a degree seldom equalled the Scriptural injunction regarding giving: "Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth."

What attracted men of prominence to Crane was the genius he early displayed as a business man, as a man of large affairs, as a captain of industry, and above all as an organizer of men and of resources. Today Senator Crane's counsel and advice is sought by the leading men of his party and his word settles doubtful points beyond number. He was importuned to run the Taft-Sherman campaign, as director-in-chief, and when he declined, the national republican executive committee right gladly accepted his assent to a proposition to take charge of affairs in New England.

Sen. Crane comes of a family which has been notable for nearly a century in the industrial development of western Massachusetts. His grandfather, Zenas Crane, erected the first paper mill west of the Connecticut river in 1801, at Dalton, henceforth to be the family seat. At that time there were few factories of any kind in all America, and the 15 or 20 paper mills, all of small capacity, were located in eastern Massachusetts, in Connecticut, Rhode Island and New York. Zenas Crane was not only an enterprising and successful business man, but also a man of public affairs, being elected to Gov. Everett's council. Sen. Crane's father, Zenas M., enlarged the business and handed down his interest to his son, and today the Crane mills have a world-wide reputation. Z. M. Crane was elected to Gov. Andrew's council and the oldest son, Z. M., Jr., to Gov. Robinson's council.

W. Murray Crane was born in Dalton April 23, 1853, and was educated in the public schools and the academies of Wilbraham and Easthampton. At the age of 17 he donned overalls and began to pick over rags in one of his father's mills. He learned the business from the bottom, working as an ordinary laborer for several years. Gradual promotions finally elevated him to the superintendency of two of the four Crane mills on the Housatonic river and a partnership in the firm.

A letter written by the late Sen. Dawes tells an interesting story of the feat by which W. Murray Crane, in 1879, then only 26, represented the firm of which his father and uncle were controlling members, throughout the negotiations with the U. S. government which finally resulted in the award of the contract to the Crane mills for the paper upon which all the government bonds and currency are printed, a contract which has been awarded annually to the Cranes ever since, and in only two or three years have any competitors ventured to bid. It should be explained at this point that on his appointment to the senate, W. Murray Crane, in order to carry out the requirement of the office, retired from his interests in the mills which sell to the government, turning over everything to his son.

Sen. Dawes' letter tells how young Crane got the contract: "The distinguishing characteristic of the paper upon which the bonds and currency of the United States is printed and which renders it next to impossible to counterfeit it, is the localizing of a distinctive fibre in the body of the paper, in such a manner that imitation is well-nigh out of the question.

"It was supposed during the civil war, and afterward that a Philadelphia mill alone possessed this art, and therefore the government had to pay them their own price. At one time the secretary of the treasury was called before the committee of appropriations of the House for an explanation of this enormous outlay. He brought with him the Philadelphia proprietor of the house which had for a long time held this lucrative monopoly. They both testified that this kind of paper was indispensable to prevent counterfeiting, and that this firm alone in all the country knew how to make it. Thereupon the member of Congress from this district, who happened to be one of the committee, confronted and astonished them with specimens of manufacture by the Cranes having all the distinctive characteristics of that in use by the government. The result was a greatly reduced appropriation for that year and an advertisal for proposals for the next. Mr. Crane persuaded his father to permit him to enter the list of bidders, and was permitted to take entire charge of the enterprise. He went to Washington and made in person his sealed bid. On his way home something he heard in New York led him to conclude that to protect himself from sharp practices sometimes resorted to among bidders, it would be wise for him to return to Washington and put in a second bid a little lower than his first. His shrewdness and sagacity did not fail him in this, for when the bids were opened it appeared that while his bid was a little lower than the first bid of his competitor his second bid was also a little lower than a second one which he had suspected his competitor of having put in after he had left the city. So he won. Then commenced an attempt to deprive him of the contract by the old and experienced contractors who had been thus circumvented, first on mere techinicalities, and failing in that, it was charged that he was a mere adventurer without experience or capital spfficient to justify intrusting this great and important interest of the government in such hands. The personal appearance of this smooth-faced young man in Washington served not a little to support this charge. Mr. Crane managed his own case before the department, with only such help as those in the city who knew him could render him. He did this with such skill, good judgment and honorable bearing that he convinced the department that such qualities, although in one so young, could be safely trusted.

"This was the beginning of that great business of the Cranes in manufacturing bond and currency paper, not only for this government, but also for other nations, and which has continued without interruption to the present time. Murray Crane has had special charge of all subsequent contracts with the government in which there never has been a hitch or complaint. Whatever political party has been in power he has been trusted, and now has the field for this work as completely as ever the Philadelphia parties did, not because the Cranes alone can do the work, but because it is not for the interest of the government to part company with them.

"Those who witnessed this early promise have watched with great interest all subsequent developments of a remarkable business career, winning for itself that confidence and esteem which universally commands, and is now attracting so much special attention."

At this period, when the Dawes letter was written Mr. Crane was entering upon his first campaign for an elective office. A Pittsfield democrat wrote of him at the same time:

"Mr. Crane is a sober, sweet Christian, gentleman; he is loyal, square and true, a man to pin one's self to. He is sympathetic, generous, wholly without sham or ostentation. And Mr. Crane is an extremely retiring and modest man, modest almost to a fault. He probably has not an enemy in the world, but scores of people realy love him for the man he is. Men nave perfect confidence in him, and so his advice is widely sought. When he is in Pittsfield, as he is one day in almost every week, his time while there is aportioned into '10-minuteses' and '15-minuteses,' for the various people who have made appointments to see him at specified times in the directors' room of the Agricultural bank. And these consultations are not about politics. They are business. Murray Crane is a veritable board of trade all by himself. He has interested himself in the upbuilding of hundreds of industries, not for any hope of or desire for gain to himself or his capital, but to help individuals over hard places, and for the promotion of the common weal. Mr. Crane is a man of great business ability and shrewdness. He early learned to master details, and that mastery has continued, but his complete possession of detail does not destroy his perspective. He sees things in the large and judges of them rightly. He is accurate, precise and punctual. His business makes vast demands upon his time and strength. He is regularly away from home three days each week, in New York or in Washington, and while in Dalton his every movement seems to be demanded by business interests. And just so busy has he been from his boyhood up, so it is not strange that he has not had much companionship with books—men have been his books—and he has read them through and through."

The story is told of Winthrop Murray Crane, Jr., the senator's son by his first wife, that he once gave away his father's new $50 overcoat, one very cold day, to a tramp, and Sen. Crane's only comment was "All right Winthrop, I probably have done the same myself."

But Senator Crane's first appearance in politics antedates the lieutenant-governor campaign. The death of his wife, on the birth of the son, after only a year or two of wedded life, was such a severe blow to him that he closed his beautiful Dalton residence and went to live with his mother, across the street, in the old homestead, and for 25 years never entered the house where she died,—until his son had maried and reconstructed the house to live in himself.

He plunged into politics in the hope of diverting his mind, and in 1892 was elected one of the four delegates-at-large to the national republican convention at Minneapolis. There he was elected, by the delegation, national committeeman, and held the office four years.

In 1896 he was again elected a delegate-at-large, and the same year nominated and elected lieutenant-governor. There was talk during the summer, of the candidacy of Col. Samuel Winslow of Worcester, for the latter nomination, and also of Atty.-Gen. Knowlton, and the attempt was made to create prejudice against Mr. Crane because of his connection with such important corporations as the Western Union, in which he was a director, and Bell Telephone, and Boston & Albany, in both of which he was a large holder of stock.

But all idle talk and rival candidacies melted away when once the Crane movement was launched. Crane was elected lieutenant-governor, by large majorities, three successive years, and then three years as governor.

There never was any question as to his election—only as to the size of his majority.

The features of his administration were, The exchange of 50,000 shares Fitchburg R. R. common stock, which had been in the state treasury returning no interest during the preceeding 13 years, for $5,000,000. Three per cent Boston & Maine bonds, a transaction unanimously applauded by financiers; the approval of the Boston & Albany lease to the N. Y. Central and the leases of subsidiary roads to the Boston & Maine; his veto of the Boston Elevated subway bill, because it had no referendum attached; and his settlement of several labor difficulties which threatened trouble to Boston merchants.

Ex-Gov. Crane became Sen. Crane Oct. 13, 1904, by the appointment of Gov. Bates to fill the vacancy left by the death of Senator Hoar, and the legislature of 1905 elected him for the unexpired term. The legislature of 1907 elected him for the full six year term.

Sen. Crane married Josephine Porter Boardman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Boardman, of Washington, in the summer of 1906, and has an infant son.



W. M. Crane

HON BUTLER AMES.

Young Lowell Congressman Has Been Able to Get What He Wanted When He Wanted It—Fortunate in Having Plenty of Money For The Advancement of His Political Ambitions.

"I shall remain in congress until I am driven out" was the confident reply of Cong. Butler Ames to a newspaper man a few years ago when the latter inquired as to his future intentions. The congressman is now serving his second term and will seek a third this fall. He will receive the nomination without opposition unless the unforeseen happens, but if the democrats nominate a strong candidate the ambitious young congressman will receive a much reduced majority and it is barely possible that he may be defeated.

At this writing he is being roundly criticized as the backer of the automobile races in Lowell on Labor Day, in which the promoters tried to make all residents of Lowell pay to see the fun after getting assistance from the city and thousands of dollars worth of free advertising from the local press. The races were run ostensibly by the Heinze Electric company which is owned by the Butler family and during the preliminary plans the congressman remained in the background, the intention being to keep him out of it in case the affair was not a success but to use it to boom him in the event of it turning out successfully. The race was a success but the methods of the promoters jarred the Lowell people and now they are holding the congressman responsible.

The career of Hon. Butler Ames clearly demonstrates the truth of the biblical saying: "To him who hath shall be given" for born with a silver spoon in his mouth everything has been handed to him ever since, and he is in congress at the age of 36, getting there on his name. He was born in Lowell in 1871, the son of Gen. Adelbert Ames, the hero of Fort Fisher, and the grandson of the late Gen. Benjamin F. Butler. His mother, Blanche Butler Ames, was for many years the belle of Washington society. He was educated in the local public schools and after graduating from the Lowell high school entered Phillips Exeter academy. Then he went to West Point where the government looked after his education for four years. He graduated from the four years' course in 1904, as military engineer. He served afterward for a time in the regular service, but resigned from the army after appointment to the 11th United States infantry, for the purpose of returning to Massachusetts to take a post-graduate course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He graduated from there in 1896 as a mechanical and electrical engineer. He was then appointed agent of the Wamesit Power Co. of Lowell, owned by the Butler Ames family. He joined Light Battery A, Massachusetts volunteer militia, was made a sergeant at its reorganization in 1895, acted as its instructor, and was promoted to first lieutenant in 1896. He resigned from the battery at the outbreak of Spanish war, and was made lieutenant and adjutant of the 6th Massachusetts volunteers. He was appointed as acting engineer of the 2d army corps, under Gen. Graham, in addition to his duties as adjutant; went from Charlestown to Cuba and Porto Rico under Gen. Miles; was at the landing at Guanicaand, the skirmish at Yauco road in July; was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of his regiment in August, and was civil administrator of Arecibo district of Porto Rico till November, 1898.

Prior to the war he entered politics and was immediately elected a member of the common council from Ward 9. It is customary for a member of the common council to serve two terms in the lower branch before proceeding higher, but one year in the common council sufficed for Butler Ames, and the following fall all candidates for the legislature had to stand aside and allow him to go to the state house. Again it is customary to give a member of the legislature two terms and then have him stand aside for another candidate, but in Butler Ames' case he wanted a third term and got it. He then went out for congress and after defeating Cong. Knox of Lawrence for the nomination, was elected at the polls. During his career in congress he dissatisfied many republicans and as a result when he ran for a second term he was opposed by Frank E. Dunbar of this city who gave him a battle-royal for the nomination. At the time of the second campaign the Butler family had just finished paying out about a quarter of a million dollars in claims as the result of the explosion of the powder house owned by them in South Lowell, in which nearly 30 people were killed and the campaign managers put up the cry that the congressman was impoverished as the result of the explosion. But when Mr. Dunbar began to show strength the impoverished one started to spend what was left and finally won the nomination and swore eternal vengence on the Hon. John N. Cole, now republican candidate for lieutenant-governor, as the result of the speaker's activity in behalf of Dunbar. For the campaign wasn't on two weeks when Dunbar became practically forgotten and the fight appeared to be between Ames and Cole. All eyes have been on the congressman this summer since the speaker started out for lieutenant-governor and the Ames lieutenants have been awaiting the word to wage war on the Andover candidate. But the congressman, realizing that his strength has waned somewhat, is not desirous of stirring up any more trouble and has positively announced that he will not take a hand in the contest but will remain neutral. One of the first acts of the congressman after being elected was his appointment of Joseph E. Legare as his private secretary, by which he killed two birds at one stone. Mr. Legare is a leading young French-American and though the French voters had year in and year out gone faithfully to the polls to vote for the late W. H. I. Hayes, they finally came to the conclusion that it was time that one of their own got into the state house and accordingly they put up Legare against Hayes. For a few weeks it looked as though "Bill" would never see the legislature again, but almost at caucus time Mr. Legare suddenly withdrew from the field and went to work hustling for Ames and Hayes. Both were elected, and Hayes received the credit for getting Legare the appointment and the French vote remained with him until his death while Cong. Ames not only got the staunch support of the Hayes followers but has had the entire French vote ever since.

When not at Washington Cong. Ames spends his time at the several plants controlled by the Butler family, the United States Cartridge company which supplies the United States government with a large amount of ammunition, the United States Bunting company which makes all the big flags for the government, and the Heinze Electric company, which deals in wireless telegraphy plants, X-ray machines and electric automobiles. Cong. Ames rides about in an automobile of his own design and make, while the Heinze company with the advertising given it by the auto races will soon put upon the market a new idea in the line of autos in which the congressman is interested.

Cong. Ames will cut absolutely no figure in the presidential campaign as he was decidedly anti-Taft prior to the republican national convention and upon learning of Taft's nomination exclaimed: "For the party's sake I hope the democrats do not nominate Johnson."

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Butler Ames.

AUGUSTUS P. GARDNER OF HAMILTON.

The Forceful and Courageous Congressman From the Sixth District, Who Will Preside Over the Republican State Convention.

The robust personality of Hon. Augustus Peabody Gardner of Hamilton has been especially prominent in the public eye of Massachusetts during the past few months. For it was the vigorous and courageous representative from the 6th Massachusetts congressional district that put about all the ginger into the fight for Taft delegates in the state that was in it. He did in his district what others in other parts of the state feared to do and went out and cleaned up those who were trying to use the cloak of the junior senator from Massachusetts to cover their own political nakedness. In the spring convention he was the recognized leader of the Taft forces on the floor of the convention. But the spirit of harmony prevailed in the convention and Cong. Gardner yielded as a personal favor to Sen. Crane in face of the fact that a large majority of the convention favored the candidacy of Mr. Taft.

It was undoubtedly due partly to his activity at that time in behalf of the man who is now the republican presidential candidate that the republican state committee was prompted to unanimously choose him to preside over the state convention on the third day of next month. But his selection was probably due in a greater measure to his courageousness and his frank, straightforward, outspoken manner, characteristics that have stuck out prominently during his remarkable development at the capitol during his six years' service in congress. He has proven a sagacious and farsighted legislator and statesman and has shown that not only is he possessed of high mental attainments but also of attractive qualities of heart. He has been placed in innumerable positions of difficulty, positions that would have frightened other men boasting of the same conservatism. But he has taken the bull by the horns in each instance and has never hesitated to let the public know where he stood on a given matter. He should prove an ideal presiding officer for the coming convention.

Even his opponents down in Essex county admit that the district never before had such an active congressman as it has had for the past six years. That is probably why talk of opposition to him this year has died away. When in Massachusetts he works just as hard for his constituents as when in Washington. No mission is too humble for him to undertake if there is a possibility of helping some one in need. And he never does things to the accompaniment of a brass band. As a party worker few excel him in zeal or in capacity to do things. His life has been an exceedingly busy one although he has not yet reached his 43d birthday.

The congressman came into the public eye strongly for the first time in the first McKinley campaign, when the titantic battle was on between the defenders of sound money and the advocates of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Mr. Gardner had, as usual, pronounced views, and he knew how to put them forth.

The republican state committee was quick to enroll him on the list of "regulars." On his first important stumping tour he made a decided hit. There was enough "irony" in his style to dim the luster of the specious "free silver" appeal. He stood in refreshing contrast to the platitudinarians of his party whose past services or family connections had kept them on the platform years after they had ceased to be magnetic.

In 1897 Mr. Gardner was sent by the Boston Commercial club as a delegate to the monetary conference at Indianapolis.

Mr. Gardner became a member of the state militia early, and has ever been interested in its welfare. He was captain of Co. E 8th regiment. When the Spanish war came, an incident in the country's history which Capt. Gardner has never been found exaggerating, and this fact again places him in a class by himself, he was ready for more than the breezes of Chattanooga. He served under Maj.-Gen. James H. Wilson, with the rank of assistant adjutant general and in the commanding officer's report to the war department in 1898 we find this highly eulogistic paragraph:

"In the turning movement against Coam, Capt. Gardner accompanied Lieut.-Col. Biddle with the 16th Pennsylvania and displayed the highest courage and coolness under fire. I recommend him for the rank of major in the adjutant-general's department."

He was nominated to the state senate and was elected to serve in 1900 and 1901. He won the good opinion of all who had dealings with the senate at that time. He was a careful legislator. He was part of every large movement during his incumbency. He was a persuasive speaker and gave practically all his time to his legislative work.

The next chapter begins formally with Cong. Moody's resignation to accept a place in the cabinet. With this resignation there began in Essex county the most interesting, as well as the most strenuous, political contest ever witnessed there. The immediate effect of the struggle between Capt. Gardner and Hon. E. P. Shaw was far reaching. It touched about every relationship, business, social and, we might say, religious in the district. "Families were divided," it has been said by one chronicler of events of those days, and there may not be so much of exaggeration to this.

The captain moved as though in more serious warfare. With the precision of most deadly science he laid his lines to capture heads and hearts.

He had an antagonist worthy of his steel. If there was any voter in the 6th district who was not interviewed "personally" during those days by either or both of the candidates, it must have been that he was confined in the contagious ward of some hospital behind doors barred and bolted.

When the smoke cleared away the captain from Hamilton had won the nomination, and he was duly elected to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. Moody in the 57th congress. Later he was elected to the 58th, 59th and 60th congresses.

Captain Gardner had hardly taken his seat in the 57th congress, to succeed Mr. Moody, when he was called upon to make his initial appearance in behalf of the 6th district. The Pure Food Bill was at that time under consideration and Mr. Gardner early discovered a clause in the bill which, if allowed to remain, would practically force the fish packers of Gloucester to retire from business. His maiden speech was made in opposition to this clause and he continued his fight in subsequent congresses until he was successful in having a provision incorporated in the law which allows the fish packers to use certain preservatives, providing it is plainly stated on the outside of the package what the preservatives are and that they are removed by the maceration in water necessary before the fish becomes edible.

In the 58th congress Capt. Gardner was a member of the committees on immigration and naturalization and industrial arts and expositions. He has always believed that it is highly necessary that the number of immigrants coming to this country should be reduced; but at that time he was in the minority on his committee in this belief and did not seriously endeavor to push the bill which he introduced providing for an increase in the head tax. His principal achievement that year was the passage of a bill providing for a commission to investigate and report on the most feasible proposition for the restoration of the merchant marine. He led the fight for this bill on the floor of congress and was successful, subsequently seeing it pass the senate and being enacted into a law. He declined an appointment on this commission, which made an extensive investigation and report which has resulted in the present bill now before congress. Although the bill has never as yet been enacted into law, the proposition is in better shape before congress than it has been for years. It has already passed the house once, but failed in the senate, and the believers in a ship subsidy, or other benefit for our merchant marine, will continue to push it in the next congress.

In the 59th congress Mr. Gardner was appointed chairman of the committee on industrial arts and expositions and was also reappointed on the committee on immigration and naturalization. Early in the session he commenced his fight for a bill to reduce the number and improve the standard of immigrants coming to this country. It was in this fight that Mr. Gardner gained the reputation in the house, which he had previously held in Massachusetts, of being a fighter of the first quality. Opposed by the leaders of the house at every point, he forced his bill out of committee and on the calendar of the house. Here for a time it looked as if it would remain, as practically every old member said that there was no way in which it could be brought up against the wishes of the speaker; but Mr. Gardner thought otherwise and for several weeks he studied the rules of the house in an effort to discover a loophole. He was finally successful and the result was that after one of the bitterest fights ever seen in congress the bill was called up for action. While the bill as finally passed was greatly weakened by the rejection of the educational test, nevertheless the law as it at present stands is acknowledged by everyone to be a great improvement over the old one. It was during the fight on the final passage of the bill that Speaker Cannon left the rostrum and lobbied extensively on the floor in an effort to defeat it. He subsequently paid Mr. Gardner a high tribute for his success in overthrowing the rules committee in their efforts to prevent the bill from coming out.

In the past four years Capt. Gardner as the head of the committee on industrial arts and expositions has endeavored to put an end to the enormous government appropriations for the assistance of proposed expositions in various parts of the country. He bitterly opposed an appropriation for Jamestown and his judgment in this matter has been vindicated by the supreme failure of this enterprise. The only exposition for which he favored a government appropriation was the one to be held at Tokyo, Japan, in 1912, and he prepared a bill, which was passed at the last session, appropriating $1,500,000 for this project. His reasons for favoring this exposition and opposing those for this country are that the present delicate relations existing between the United States and Japan make it highly imperative that our government should do everything possible to bring about a good feeling between the two nations. He further believed that it is highly important that our merchants should have an opportunity to display their wares in the eastern countries and that this exposition offers such an opportunity. Furthermore in 1896 the Japanese government appropriated $1,000,000 for the exposition at Chicago and this was the first opportunity our nation has had to reciprocate.

During his entire term in congress there has not been a session when it has not been necessary for him to intercede with the state department in behalf of the Gloucester fishermen. The failure of the Hay-Bond treaty, the acceptance of the present modus vivendi, and the preliminary arrangements which are to result in the settlement of the whole Newfoundland question at the Hague, are largely due to his efforts. He has, furthermore, been successful in having a number of disputes between business concerns of the 6th district and the treasury department satisfactorily settled, especially with regard to the importance of various skins, etc., used by the leather and shoe manufacturers of Essex county.

When Capt. Gardner first came on the boards the fact that he was Sen. Lodge's son-in-law was proclaimed at every turn by the opposition. The opposition undoubtedly did not mean to reflect personally either on the senator or the captain, but the insidiousness of the suggestion was apparent.

The insinuation was that the captain looked for success because of the fact of his relationship.

If the relationship ever bothered Sen. Lodge, it certainly never bothered him more than it did his valiant son-in-law, who has never yet been in position where he couldn't go ahead under his own colors.

Fortunately there have been no recent suggestions in this direction, although there have been some exclamations when the captain, following his own bent and his convictions, has said and done things which his distinguished father-in-law could never be suspected of having advised.

There are few today who would have the hardihood to deny that Captain Gardner is the architect of his own fortunes.



A. P. Gardner

HON. FREDERICK H. GILLETT.

Springfield Representative Is "Dean" of the Massachusetts Delegation—Member of the Appropriations Committee and Chairman of Civil Service—Has Served District Sixteen Years.

The "dean" of the Massachusetts delegation in the house of representatives at Washington is Hon. Frederick H. Gillett of Springfield, who has represented the Springfield district for 16 years now, and as he is a man of ability combined with industry, his long service has made him a most valuable public servant, for he has naturally obtained an intimate acquaintance in Washington with the leaders of the government and with the methods of doing public business.

He has become chairman of the committee on civil service and is very near the chairmanship of the great committee on appropriations, the most important committee of congress. These positions not only make him a factor in big matters of national legislation, but they also give him an opportunity to obtain things for his district which otherwise could not be secured.

The committee on civil service is just at present wrestling with one of the great problems of government, that of looking after its employes. For some years Mr. Gillett has been making a thorough study of this problem, generally known as the superannuation question, and he has been working out a plan which would be satisfactory to the government employes and still not a burden on the government. It is very probable that this plan will be completed and an effort made by Mr. Gillett for its adoption, at the coming session of congress. It is a problem which involves tens of millions of dollars a year, and over 200,000 people.

It is on the great committee on appropriations that Mr. Gillett's time is mostly occupied. This committee passes on matters involving hundreds of millions, every year, and is very near to being the absolute judge on money matters, for the house almost always sustains its committee, and the senate does not usually succeed in materially changing these bills as they come from the house. In the event of the retirement of Cong. Tawney of Minnesota, chairman of this committee, it is extremely probable that the chairmanship would pass to Mr. Gillett. Already he has served as chairman of the important subcommittees, which make up the various bills reported by this committee. In the 59th congress he was chairman of the sub-committee on the District of Columbia bill, and thus managed the making up of the bill appropriating all the money for running the District of Columbia. The bill was in excess of $11,000,000. In the present congress he is acting chairman of the sub-committee on the so-called legislative bill, which fixes the salaries for government employes outside of the post office department and the army and navy. This bill runs over $30,000,000 a year, and the chairman of the sub-committee is very nearly the arbiter in making it up.

In addition to his work on important committees, Mr. Gillett frequently takes part in the debates and in the other duties of legislating, on questions of national importance. While not a flowery orator, he is one of the forceful and convincing speakers who is always listened to in the house and whose arguments carry weight because of his reputation for fairness and uprightness and sound judgment. He has been an intimate friend and strong supporter of Pres. Roosevelt, and has frequently been called into conference by him. It is no secret that he is even more intimate with William H. Taft, so in case of Taft's election, his prestige in Washington will be even greater.

The longer a man is in congress, so long as he shows ability, the greater is the demand for his time and attention in the great matters of national concern, and Mr. Gillett's long service and position have brought him many heavy duties on general lines, but he has nevertheless always made it a point to carefully study the needs of his own district and to look after them. Connecticut river navigation has been the principal feature of his work along this line and against great opposition he has compelled the surveys to be made which must always precede actual work, and if the war department, over which he has no control, had not prevented, work on dredging the river would have begun before this.

He has also done much for the armory employes and the armory itself, in Springfield. It has been his effort to keep the armory working and this is accomplished by obtaining good appropriations. Since he went to congress the annual appropriations for the armory have doubled in amount. An example of his influence and attention to armory interests was shown this spring, when after an order had been issued to greatly reduce the working force at the armory, probably by over 600 men, he secured the countermanding of the order. He has actively advised with the president about the changes which have given armory employes the two weeks vacation and the Saturday half holiday. He has also done more than any other member of congress for the new law giving government employes some compensation for injuries, for he first introduced such a bill, and interested the president in it. At a mass meeting of armory employes in Springfield, Aug. 25, attended by about 700 men, the national president of the national league of employes of navy yards, armories, etc., George L. Cain of Lynn, and the national secretary, F. M. Cousins of Portsmouth, N. H., paid glowing tributes to Mr. Gillett for his work in behalf of armorers.

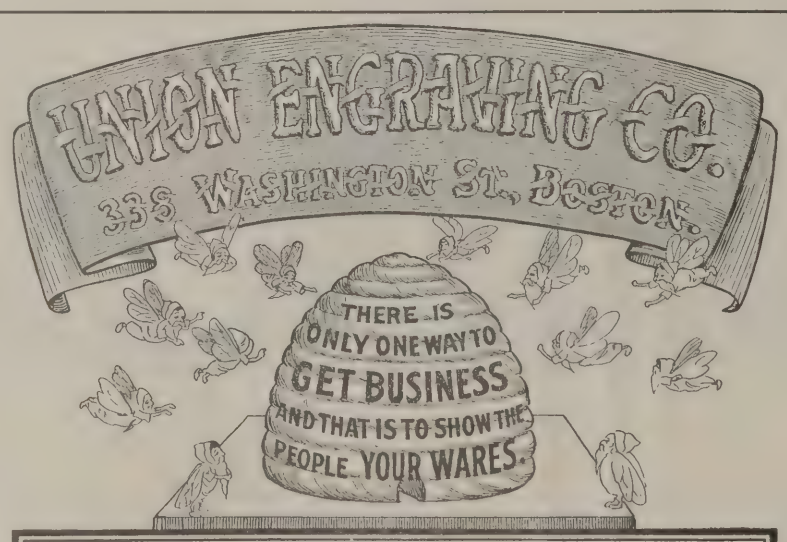
That his constituents who are employed by the government in the postal service have been receiving his care and attention was shown by the fact that a meeting of 50 railway mail clerks in Springfield, Aug. 19, presided over by the division president, Mr. A. C. Walton of Brookline, passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Gillett for his efforts in their behalf.

Another evidence of his value to the district is the success he has had in obtaining appropriations for public buildings. Four years ago he obtained $75,000 for a post office building in Northampton. Two years ago he obtained $90,000 for an addition to the public building at Springfield, and this year $15,000 was added to that sum, and he also obtained $65,000 for a post office building in Athol.

Mr. Gillett was born in Westfield, Mass., Oct. 16, 1851, was graduated at Amherst in 1874 and Harvard law school in 1877; was admitted to the bar in Springfield in 1877; was assistant attorney general of Massachusetts from 1879 to 1882, served in the Massachusetts house of representatives 1890 and 1891; was elected to the 54th and all the succeeding congresses.

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CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM S. GREENE.

Fall River Representative Has Had Long and Honorable Official Career—Councilman, Mayor, Postmaster, Supt. Prisons and Congressman —He Has Served on Many Important Committees.

A brief sketch of the career of Cong. William S. Greene is full of interest to anyone who likes to read of a successful man. True it is that the congressman has met defeat, but only at infrequent times in his long series of campaigns, especially in the political field. He has not only been a prominent factor in politics for years, but he has been equally prominent in the business world. He has also shared in a large measure in the social and religious life of the community which has claimed him as an honored resident for the greatest part of his long and active life. He has not only won a place in the history of the city of Fall River and the state of Massachusetts, but he has won a place of honor in the national halls of legislation. No man in the history of Fall River politics has done more for posterity than he. Every public improvement has had his support. He stands for purity in public affairs. Every one that knows him, gives him his sincerest trust.

As mayor of the city for five times he gave it a wise and conservative administration. As postmaster he gave successful and faithful service for four years and some policies that he laid down are pursued to this day in that office. As superintendent of the state prisons, he inaugurated reforms which are enjoyed today. Last, but not least, as representative of the 13th congressional district in six congresses, he is all that possibly could be desired.

William Stedman Greene was born in Tazewell county, Ill., April 28, 1841. He came with his parents to Fall River in 1844, and received his education in the public schools of Fall River. He is a self-made man in every sense of the word; in fact his entire life has been a busy and eventful one. He began life as a clerk at fifteen and laid the foundation for his business career. In 1858 he engaged in the insurance business with John P. Slade as his associate. Mr. Greene went to Buffalo, N. Y., in 1865 and later opened an insurance office in New York city, where he was successful. In 1866 he returned to his old love, Fall River, going into the real estate business and insurance business with his father, who was a well known and successful business man at that time. The firm name was Greene & Son, and that firm name still exists. After his father's death, Mr. Greene continued the business and later took in his son, Chester, as junior partner. The firm has charge of the very best property, and such is the confidence and esteem in which Cong. Greene is held by the citizens of the city he is often called from Washington to take charge of some real estate deal.

From the very start of his majority life he has taken an active part in the affairs of the republican party and especially so when the welfare of Fall River was at stake. His first entrance into the political field was in 1876 when he was elected to the common council and was made its president. He served in the same capacity for 1877 and 1878. In 1879 he was chosen as mayor of the city. Later on he resigned the office to accept the position of postmaster which was tendered to him by Pres. James A. Garfield. By the time he had completed his four years' term of office as postmaster, he was recognized all over the state as a clean, conservative and efficient official. He attracted the attention of Gov. Ames, who appointed him, in 1888, superintendent of state prisons, where he made an enviable record.

Cong. Greene's father had thrice run for mayor and each time had met defeat by a narrow margin. The history of Cong. Greene's fights for mayor is quite interesting. As stated above he was first chosen to act as mayor in 1879, when he defeated the democratic candidate, Jeremiah R. Leary, by a majority of 509. His first term of mayor stamped him as the able, conservative and honest official that since and ever he has shown himself to be. He did not appear in the political arena, in a prominent way, being busy with his duties as postmaster and superintendent of state prisons, until 1885, when he defeated Hon. John W. Cummings by a majority of 167. In 1886, Mr. Cummings turned the tables on Mr. Greene, defeating him by a majority of 261. In 1887 Mr. Cummings was again successful by a majority of 196. Cong. Greene will tell you today that the campaigns that he and Mr. Cummings had were among the hottest of his career and that is going some. Cong. Greene did not appear again until 1893, when Hon. John W. Coughlin, now a member of the democratic national committee, defeated him by a majority of 337. In 1894, however, Cong. Greene was again on the top of the heap when the ballots were counted. Despite the fact that there was a split in the republican party, Cong. Greene was victorious over J. Dwight Brady, independent republican, and Augustus P. Gorman, the democratic candidate. In 1895 and 1896 he was elected by large majorities. His majority in 1896 was the largest that had ever been given to a successful candidate up to that time. It was 3121. It has only been exceeded once since.

His honesty, fearlessness and independence while holding the office of mayor earned him the dislike of a certain wing of his party and his last two administrations, especially that of 1896, were severely assailed. It was charged that the city hall was honeycombed with graft, but the then mayor challenged the accusers of the administration to prove anything against him. He had done what no other mayor before him had done. He had kept a complete record of everything that had gone on during the administration and he defied the disgruntled ones to come out with their searchlights. At the last meeting of the board of aldermen of the government of 1896, farewell speeches were in order. The mayor was called upon for a farewell address and he delivered one that is well remembered to this day and one which some people think paved the way for the higher honors that he received later at the hands of the voters of the 13th congressional district. He not only reviewed the work that had been accomplished during his three successive administrations, but he went back further and made comparisons that went to show that there had been a continuous improvement, and despite the fact that the cry was being made at that time that Fall River was standing still and would go no further, he produced facts and figures that refuted the claims of the pessimists. Cong. Greene's farewell speech as mayor was one of the strongest things of his political career. Cong. Greene has ever been an optimist when Fall River was spoken of. Prophecies made by him in the past regarding Fall River's future have been brought to solid fact by later developments. The congressman still retains that abiding faith in the future of Fall River. He never misses an opportunity to prophesy great things for this busy manufacturing city.

After his retirement from the mayor's office, Cong. Greene was once more given the reins of government of the post office and he held them until 1898, when Cong. John Simpkins died. Mr. Greene was not slow to announce himself as a candidate for the unexpired term and the campaign was a most interesting one. James Arkison, then a letter carrier, and prominent in the national letter carriers' association had the same bee in his bonnet, but he was withdrawn from the field. Opposed to Mr. Greene at the caucuses were Andrew J. Jennings, then district attorney, and Hon. Thomas C. Day of Barnstable. It was one of the warmest campaigns and was full of many amusing features. Dist. Atty. Jennings had the support of ex-Cong. Randall who thought he could swing the New Bedford delegation into line and Jennings was reputed to be strong in Fall River. When the smoke of fire had cleared away at the caucuses it was found that Greene had won a majority of the pledged delegates. When the convention was held he was elected on the first ballot, getting 75 votes, while Jennings got 28 and Day 34. Ex-Cong. Randall then ran against him at the polls, along with two other candidates. Randall's idea was revenge. If he could not win, he might be able to draw enough votes to bring about Greene's defeat. But Greene, the past master in the art of politics, was again victorious and he went to Washington to fill out the unexpired term. Since that memorable fight Cong. Greene has kept his fences in the best of condition and he can be elected congressman as long as he wants to.

He has served in the 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th and 60th congresses, and with great credit too, despite the fact that when he was first chosen to the office, the Boston Herald said editorially that it did not think that he would add much to the strength of the Massachusetts delegation. Cong. Greene has not made a reputation as a brilliant statesman, but he has earned the reputation of being a hard worker and one who has accomplished a great deal for his constituents. There are many in Fall River and New Bedford and in other sections of the district who can testify to the interest that Cong. Greene has taken in matters that concerned them and which he could assist them in. His activity in this respect has been a source of great strength to him in his political fights. Cong. Greene served on the committee on labor in his first term. He was a member of the committee on naval expenditures in the 56th congress and subsequently became its chairman. In the 57th congress he had the committee on manufactures added to his list of committees. He resigned both of these committees and was appointed to the important committee of merchant marine and fisheries, of which committee he is now the chairman.

The republican party in honoring William S. Greene has also honored itself. Cong. Greene will once more be a candidate and the nomination will be handed to him on a silver platter. It is safe to say that he will receive the biggest plurality at the fall elections that he has received since he has been running for representative in the national house.

Besides attending to the multitudinous affairs of his business and his congressional work, the congressman finds time to devote a few spare hours to social and religious life. He is a member of the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church and was superintendent of its Sunday school for many years. Cong. Greene is a member and past master of Mt. Hope Lodge, F. & A. M. Chapter, council and commandery, and also a member of the Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows. He was united in marriage in 1865 to Mary E., daughter of Pardon A. and Elizabeth (Spink) White of Fall River. Three children were born to them, namely: Mabel Lawton, Chester White and Foster Regnier.

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William D. Greene

CONGRESSMAN FROM THE 9TH DISTRICT

Best Interests of Boston Require That Hon. John A. Keliher Be Returned—Enjoys Respect and Confidence of the Leaders of Congress—Has Record of Distinguished Accomplishment.

Cong. John A. Keliher is a candidate for a fourth term in congress, backed by the best business and political sentiment of his district.

Now serving his third term, Cong. Keliher has won for himself a position of considerable influence at Washington, which would be greatly strengthened by his return. The member from the 9th district enjoys the respect and confidence of the leaders of congress and has succeeded in accomplishing much for his constituents and the city of Boston. Editorially his return has been strongly advocated by the Transcript, Herald, Journal and Traveler.

The two large appropriations for public buildings in Boston which congress made in the 59th and present congresses were the result of the splendid work of Cong. Weeks and Cong. Keliher. Through the energetic efforts of the Newton member and Cong. Keliher, $1,400,000 is now available for erecting the appraisers stores and building and purchasing a site for a new custom house.

The last dollar congress appropriated for Boston prior to the present appropriation was away back in 1868 when the post office was built. About $2,000,000 more is needed for the custom house building and the merchants of Boston are alive to the necessity of retaining so effective a member as the present congressman. To. Mr. Keliher's activity and influence in the present house, the letter carriers and postal clerks of the country owe the substantial increase in their salary, which went into effect July 1st. In the act providing appropriations for the postal service of 1908, the city carrier service was regraded, salaries being fixed according to length of service from $600 to $1200.

When it went into operation it was found that while there had been created a $1200 class no carrier would receive more than $1100. In one of the warmest contests fought in congress in years, Cong. Keliher defeated the post office committee and succeeded in adding to the bill $1,185,000 which made operative the $1200 grade. Sen. Crane took up the fight in the senate end and though the increase obtained by Cong. Keliher was knocked out of the appropriation bill, Sen. Crane battled for its return and won.

The postal clerks were also cared for and Cong. Keliher has the sincere, unanimous and enthusiastic support of the carriers and clerks of Boston, and the country.

Another act which Cong. Keliher had passed and of which he is particularly proud is the one which has practically put an end to the recruiting of young boys in the navy against the wishes of the parents. In large seaboard cities like Boston great numbers of boys, under the age fixed by law, were permitted to enlist without the consent of their parents. This caused great trouble as mere striplings who had misstated their age were recruited into the service without the knowledge of their families. When their parents discovered the fact and attempted to obtain their release they were given the alternative of leaving them in the service or causing them to be courtmartialed for perjury.

Cong. Keliher forced through congress an act which compels the applicant for enlistment to produce a certificate of birth or written evidence showing applicant to be of the age required by naval regulations. This act has worked very satisfactorily and the "gallus" youth who would perjure himself to get into the navy in a spirit of adventure or to pique his parents, finds himself up against it.

Representing the navy yard district, Cong. Keliher has been alive to the interests of the yard and has rendered that institution great service. Two years ago agitation was started in congress to compel the navy department to purchase supplies in the open market, when prices were lower than cost of construction in the government shops. This meant that the Steel Trust, through subsidiary companies, would fix prices so low as to compel the government to purchase from them. The inevitable result would be the abandonment of the great shops at Charlestown after which the steel trust could increase prices to suit themselves.

This attempt was vigorously fought by Cong. Keliher and defeated by a dangerously close vote. The Jewish and Italian people are greatly indebted to Mr. Keliher for his championship of their cause in the preceding congress. He was an active leader against the educational test clause in the Immigration Act of 1906 which would have resulted in barring out great numbers of worthy immigrants. This pernicious legislation was defeated by only a dozen votes. Cong. Keliher's work and speech upon that very important measure won him the applause of the leading Jewish and Italian liberal immigration advocates of the country.

Boston would enjoy a new and much needed immigration station if Cong. Keliher's work had not been interfered with in the last session of congress. Having fought for and won an appropriation of $250,000 for a new station in Boston, Cong. Keliher's splendid work was practically undone by the interference of a colleague. The member from the 9th district is confident of securing the appropriation at next session.

Cong. Keliher's defeat is demanded by Boss Lomasney for reasons creditable to the present congressman and the intelligent voters, in and outside of the 9th district, are looking to see what answer the district will give to Candidate Bryan's curt query "shall the people rule?"

Whom Are Rubber Heels For?

For all the people in all the walks of life, except those who have to be wheeled around in a chair, and even they will want rubber tires on the wheels.

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HON. JOHN A. KELIHER

HON. GEORGE P. LAWRENCE.

Congressman From the First District Is Picked by Many to Shatter Precedent of Promotion From Lieutenant Governorship to Governorship.

Hon. George Pelton Lawrence of North Adams may be governor of Massachusetts one of these days, but if so he will approach the office by no side door, but go into it from the front steps. For, as understood, Mr. Lawrence has taken the position that if he is to enter a campaign for governor of this commonwealth, he does not propose to spend three years in preliminary training as lieutenant-governor before accepting the nomination of the convention for the higher office.

As gubernatorial timber of excellent stock, well seasoned for the time when it shall come to pass that the post of lieutenant-governor shall be relegated to what it used to be in the old time, an ornamental attachment of the executive office, a useful possibility rather than a probability, Cong. Lawrence becomes an interesting factor after Lieut.-Gov. Eben S. Draper shall have completed his three years for governor of Massachusetts.

It is his infectious smile, his hearty good nature, and welcome fellowship that makes George Lawrence, not only a pillar but one of the most useful men of his party, always ready to assuage disappointment, oil the parts, and bring all together again in smoothly working mechanism each doing his share. In smoothing out a threatened row, in perfecting amenities, making everybody happy, the congressman has few equals and no superiors. That is why he has come to be regarded as the right bower of Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge and why he has been looked to for felicitously nominating the candidate whose temper may have been disturbed. His popularity extends from old Greylock to the tip of the Cape and no man is better known in politics. Hitherto he has successfully resisted all overtures to take him out of congress to which he has been regularly renominated by acclamation from the 1st district ever since Hon. Ashley B. Wright, his predecessor died in August, 1897.

Cong. Lawrence is Berkshire born and bred, inhaling the exhiliaration of the hills from his nativity. It was all Adams then, the present city of North Adams not having developed when George P. Lawrence came into this world, although it was the North parish in which he was born. The division of the town had not taken place when he first opened his eyes on May 19, 1859.

The original Lawrences settled in Groton, down in Middlesex, early in the previous century, but that branch of the family to which the congressman belongs moved to Vermont, where his grandfather Stephen, was born. Dr. George C. Lawrence, the son of Stephen Lawrence was born in Londonderry, Vermont, the quaint little hill town in the southeastern part of the Green Mountain state. After completing his course at Oberlin and graduating from Berkshire medical college, the good doctor entered upon a successful practice of forty years or more among the hills of western Massachusetts making Adams his home town, to which he brought his bride, Miss Jesse E. Pelton, daughter of Joseph K. Pelton of Great Barrington and George Pelton Lawrence was their oldest child.

The present congressman's early schooling was in the old Drury Academy of North Adams, from whence he graduated in 1876. Thence he went to the Connecticut valley for his college course, entering Amherst college and graduating therefrom in the class of 1880. On looking about him, George P. Lawrence found no attraction for him in his father's profession although his progenitor was president of the Berkshire medical society and his name was a household word in most of the homes of the hill county. But the congressmen's uncles on the maternal side had attained success as practitioners, profound in the law, and to the latter Cong. Lawrence turned his bent. He went to Columbia University law school in New York. He had achieved the honor of "Grove Orator" on class day at Amherst and for two years was general reporter and one of the editors of the Amherst Student in which sheet he exercised his rare wit and powers of humor all his own to the renown of the publication during his four years in college. Thus well equipped for the bar he passed through Columbia with the same degree of success and read law, in accordance with the practice of that time, with Judge James M. Barker of Pittsfield. He was admitted to the bar and to practice in the courts of this commonwealth in 1883 and at once put out his shingle and opened his office in North Adams, where his clientele came to him almost as soon as he took up his green bag. It wasn't long before the state was after him, barely two years, when in 1885, Gov. George D. Robinson of Chicopee picked him for judge of the district court of Northern Berkshire, an office which he acceptably filled for nine years, until politics claimed him. At the time he was appointed, June, 1885, Judge George P. Lawrence was the youngest man, only 26, who was ever appointed in this state to so responsible a position. The "Squire" is well remembered for the profundity of his opinions and his originality in penalizing culprits as well as kindliness without austerity. In 1885 his alma mater conferred the degree of master of arts upon him. But higher honors awaited him. He was an enthusiastic republican from the start and his innate good sense, his geniality, ready wit and ability as an orator, brought him quickly to the front as a party leader in the four western counties. When the opportunity came his associates nominated him for senator from the Berkshire district and he took his seat in the senate of 1895, whereupon he immediately resigned his office as judge to enter upon the distinguished political career which has brought him prominently before the country.

In the senate during his first year he was made chairman of the committee on street railways and a member of the committee on probate and insolvency (now legal affairs) and of the committee on agriculture. Nobody could quarrel with George P. Lawrence and the best evidence of the regard felt for him by all of his fellow senators was when at the opening of his second year in the upper chamber at the state house, although there were no less than six aspirants for the chair he was unanimously selected as the presiding officer of the body by the caucus of republican senators. When called together for the purpose of nominating a president on January 1, 1896, Sen. George P. Sanger of Boston in a brief speech, while paying tribute to the half a dozen senators who he said were all well qualified for the position, said, there was one candidate, although his appearance in the legislature had been brief, who had, during his term of office become so familiar with legislative business that no qualification and fitness in man could surpass him. He had the opportunities and training before he entered politics which had been of great use to him and which would be of infinitely greater use to him as presiding officer, the senator (Sanger) took great pleasure therefore in moving that George P. Lawrence of North Adams be, by acclamation, nominated by the republicans for the presiding officer of the senate. There was an outburst of enthusiastic applause in which the six other candidates joined. Sen. Wellman of Somerville seconded the nomination and Mr. Lawrence was unanimously chosen. He continued as the presiding officer of the senate for two terms longer. During his presidency Sen. Lawrence continued to gain the good will of all his associates. This latter feeling was shown at the end of his last term in a tangible manner in the testimonial bestowed upon him. He might have continued in the senate but for the opening of a wider field of usefulness to him. The Hon. Ashley B. Wright, member of congress from the 1st district, died in office in August, 1897. He was a resident of North Adams, and almost instinctively the voters of the district turned again to the hustling little city for the candidate to fill his unexpired term. Naturally George Pelton Lawrence's name was put forward, as that of one greatly endeared to them for his many sterling qualities, by a number of enthusiastic friends as a successor worthy to succeed Wright. The mention of his name was a magnet that drew popular approval all over the district and the nomination was easily secured in the convention. Nominated by acclamation, he was given a handsome majority at the polls and old stagers in the politics of Berkshire county prophesied at the start that he would stand well up in the house of representatives. It is not often that a new congressman has an opportunity to be heard on the very first day of his advent in the house, but such was the fortune of Lawrence. It was a simple thing, the announcement of the death of Cong. Ashley B. Wright, his predecessor in office, during the recess of congress, but George P. Lawrence acquitted himself so gracefully and performed his duty with so much appropriateness in his chosen words that he acquired a degree of favorable reputation, before the lapse of an hour after taking his oath of office. Mr. Lawrence took his seat in the 55th congress and has been re-elected each year by large majorities after a unanimous renomination by his fellow republicans of the district, to the 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th congresses. He is coming up again this fall for his seventh election to the national house. If he shall serve his full time it will make thirteen years of service replete with active, earnest work.

Beside his work as a congressman, Mr. Lawrence has always taken an active part in the counsels of his party. He has been its representative in the national conventions. He has presided over the state convention. His nominating speeches are always felicitous and happy. He married June 12, 1889, Miss Susanna H. Bracewell, daughter of Col. John Bracewell of North Adams.

The Proper Way to Walk

What is the proper walk?

It is defined as follows in orthopedic surgery:

"The feet should be carried parallel with one another, so that a line from the centre of the knee would pass through the second toe.

"So that if this line hits the inner side of the great toe the walk is abnormal.

"In the proper walk you strike the heel first, bear your weight on the outer edge of the foot, using the ball of the foot as the fulcrum by the aid of the calf muscles to lift the body."

Have Your Feet Lost Their Spring?

Compare the foot to a mechanism, subject to mechanical laws, the lifting power of the calf muscles is to be used to lift the body over the fulcrum or ball of the foot, and that improper attitude in walking contemplates using the foot as a pedestal, making the knees and hips take the place of the calf muscles, thereby causing, by disuse, atrophy of these muscles, bringing undue weight upon the inner side of the foot (as you can see by your own shoe if you walk abnormally—this is the quickest way to find out) that shows a disarrangement of the foot machinery.

It shows that you were accommodating yourself to 'your walk; you sit, where you used to stand, and you ride where you used to walk.

Your feet have lost their spring, you can no longer run up or down stairs or step lightly from a car.

Thousands are troubled with their feet and they attribute it to rheumatism, cold, and so forth. Doctors can't tell you this, though they would like to—it's unprofessional.

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Geo. P. Lawrence

O'CONNELL HAS A FIGHT ON HIS HANDS.

Democratic Member From the Tenth District Knows What It Is to Have Opposition and Plenty of It, on Which He Seems to Thrive— Jumped to the Front in His First Term and Made a Mark in Congress.

Cong. Joseph F. O'Connell has served his first term in congress and just now is seeking renomination and re-election. The record which he made in the first session of the first term was remarkable in many ways. He secured good committee appointments, was appointed one of the party whips, made several speeches, became personally known to the majority of the older members, and, taken as a whole, succeeded in making himself among the best known of the younger members.

He believes he is entitled to a second term and while he has some opposition it apparently is not causing him great worriment, and he is absolutely confident that he will win by an overwhelming vote. In the fight now being waged against him O'Connell has the support of all the party leaders who were with him two years ago, and in addition has succeeded in securing the endorsement of the three Dorchester wards and also the active support of ex-Mayor Fitzgerald and other party leaders, who were not with him two years ago.

He believes that were it not for the jealousy and bitter opposition of some of the old-time party leaders who do not like his aggressiveness and independence that he would be accorded a unanimous renomination. O'Connell is a fighter and never had any party honor handed him. Everything that has come his way has been secured after a stubborn, hard fight. Two years ago he did not have the control of his ward organization, whereas this year he has control and in addition has behind him one of the strongest personal organizations in the city.

Cong. O'Connell is 35 years of age, was born in Dorchester and has lived there all his life. He is a graduate of Saint Mary's Parochial school, Boston college and Harvard law school, and has been practicing law for 12 years. He is affiliated with many societies, and is a member of a great many clubs and organizations.

Two years ago when he made his memorable campaign for congress for the first time, and again great odds at that, his campaign watchword was "Ability, Activity and Aggressiveness," all of which three qualities he has fully demonstrated during his first term in congress, for certainly he has kept aloft the banner of the people at all times, and sometimes at great odds, and even encompassing the enmity of people who did not understand his motives, which were those of a well trained public servant.

His aggressiveness is the chief characteristic of his make-up. It matters not whether his antagonist be a judge or lawyer of high renown, political leader or corporation director, the convictions of O'Connell's mind are spoken with an earnestness and fire that win immediate respect. Possessed of decided oratorical talent, a good presence on the platform, a splendid vocabulary that permits him to speak with ease, and devoid of fear, O'Connell can thunder out a speech at the rate of 200 words a minute.

When at college O'Connell was a good athlete. He played baseball, catching behind the bat in the days when it required more nerve than at present; he played football; and as a track athlete he won medals, cups and other trophies. The strong physique has been of great benefit to him in his political contests, making it possible for him to withstand the greatest of campaign strains.

The Dorchester candidate is not a product of the North end, though often thought to be. He was born at Dorchester, but was schooled at St. Mary's at the North end. Attendance at that school gave him a wide acquaintance with the boys of the North and West ends. O'Connell was an excellent scholar and won a scholarship for the full seven-year course at Boston college. Seven years apealed to the active boy as too long a time, and by dint of hard study he made the course in five. O'Connell took his degree with the class of '93 and then entered the Harvard law school, graduating from the latter in 1896, the youngest man of the class.

O'Connell, since he entered politics, has not travelled along roadways strewn with roses, flanked by influential friends pulling him ahead. Rather has the roadway been studded with rock, and lined with men who have fought to push him back. Unaided by influence he has fought in his home district until recognized as a power. His ability as a public speaker, and his activity and aggressiveness as a leader of men have brought him to the front. He declared for Fitzgerald for mayor, fought for him on the stump, made it possible for him to carry every precinct in Ward 20, and exerted a powerful influence in other wards of Dorchester and the 10th congressional district.

The present campaign for congress is the third one O'Connell has engaged in. Four years ago, when no one else had the temerity to fight William S. McNary, O'Connell consented. At the outset he was classed as a 10 to 1 loser. But he surprised everybody. He fought a good campaign, and was defeated by a narrow margin. That campaign brought O'Connell to the front.

O'Connell is not easily dismayed. In the last campaign he had figured on the support of Mayor Fitzgerald and the administration, but early in July the mayor declared he would be neutral as between O'Connell and Edward L. Logan. It took O'Connell less than an hour to regain his composure, and before the day was over he had engaged sign painters and printers to rush out campaign orders, and called together his forces. His first move was to send to each democratic voter in the district a personal letter announcing his candidacy. A postal card was enclosed asking the voter to signify his intention as to whether or not he would vote for the Dorchester candidate. Four thousand replies were received and with these pledges at his back O'Connell began his active fighting.

POLITICAL CALENDAR

Relating to the

STATE ELECTION

1908.

NATURALIZATION.

Sept. 28—Last day for hearings in the United States Circuit and District Courts before the general State election in November.

Oct. 3—Last day that can be fixed by any court for hearings before the general State election in November.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

In Boston—Central Office.

Sept. 8, to Sept. 15, inclusive, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. and 6 p. m. to 10 p. m. Saturdays included.

Sept. 15—Registration for the state primaries ceases at 10 p. m.

Sept. 16 to Oct. 2, inclusive, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Saturdays 9 a. m. to 12 m.

Oct. 3 to Oct. 14, inclusive, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. and 6 p. m. to 10 p. m. Saturdays 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 6 p. m. to 10 p. m.

Oct. 14—9 a. m. to 10 p. m. when registration for the State election "shall cease."

In Boston—Ward Registratoin.

Oct. 3 to Oct. 14, inclusive, 6 p. m. to 10 p. m.

No registration Sundays or holidays.

In Other Cities and Towns.

"Registrars shall hold such sessions as the town by by-law or the . . . city by ordinance shall prescribe."

Oct. 14—"In every city registrars shall hold a continuous session from 12 noon till 10 o'clock . . . when registration shall cease."

Oct. 24—In every town a like continuous session shall be held.

CAUCUSES.

Sept. 21—Independence League caucuses in cities and towns which have not adopted the provisions of the joint caucus act.

Sept. 22—All caucuses of political parties in Boston and cities and towns which have adopted the provisions of the joint caucus act.

In the county of Suffolk state caucuses of every political party must be held. All republican caucuses in cities and towns which have not adopted the provisions of the joint caucus act.

Sept. 23—Democratic caucuses in cities and towns which have not adopted the provisions of the joint caucus act.

CONVENTIONS.

Sept. 27—Earliest day for calling and holding republican conventions except representative conventions.

Sept. 30—Earliest day for calling and holding Republican representative conventions.

Oct. 1—Democratic State Convention, Boston, (Faneuil Hall, Boston.)

Oct. 3—Republican State Convention, Symphony Hall, Boston.

Oct. 13—Latest date for calling or holding conventions for the nomination of candidates for offices to be filled at a State Election other than those to be filled by all the voters of the Commonwealth. Must be called and held before 5 p. m.

Certificates of Nomination and Nomination Papers.

Oct. 5—Certificates of Nomination for offices to be filled by all of the voters of the Commonwealth must be filed.

Oct. 12—Nomination Papers for the same must be filed.

Oct. 15—Certificates of Nomination for all other offices to be filled at a State election must be filed.

Oct. 16—Nomination Papers for the same must be filed.

All of these papers must be filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth before 5 p. m. on the dates specified.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Oct. 12—Canvassing boards of Suffolk Senatorial Districts meet in Boston at office of election commissioners at 10 a. m.

Oct. 3—Last day for designation of polling places in cities and towns divided into voting precincts.

Oct. 3—Last day for posting copies of the voting lists in every place except Boston.

Oct. 9—Last day for posting copies of voting lists in Boston.

Oct. 12—Last day for petitioning for appointment of supervisors of election.

Oct. 19—Last day in cities for filing complaints against incorrect and illegal registration.

Sept. 29—Last day in towns for filing such complaints.

Nov. 3—STATE ELECTION.

* Objections to or withdrawals from nominations must be made within the seventy-two week-day hours succeeding 5 o'clock of the last day fixed for the filing of nomination papers for such offices.

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HON. JOSEPH F. O'CONNELL

HON. ANDREW J. PETERS.

In Single Term in Congress the Representative From the Eleventh District Has Sprung Into National Prominence by His Appeal For the Reimbursement of the Roman Catholic Church For the Damage to Its Property in the Philippines.

Hon. Andrew J. Peters was elected to congress in 1906 because of his ability. That must be conceded, in view of the fact that the 11th congressional district was carved out to be republican, and in view of the further fact that his opponent two years ago was the popular "Dan" Lane, who was always sure, when running for the senate, of getting democratic votes, as well as those of his own party.

Yet Peters' majority over Lane was 3429, as compared with Sullivan's plurality of 2055 over Foss in 1904, a presidential year. Peters' total vote was 18,099, as compared with Sullivan's 18,045, and Lane's was 14,670 as compared with Foss' 15,990.

"Andy" Peters' biography is especially interesting in view of the fact that the same rivals confront each other again this year, and apparently the district is growing more and more democratic, so that the only remedy to the dominant party in the way of "redeeming" the district, may be the recarving of the district, and the inclusion of several strong republican precincts, in place of democratic. Such a solution seems inevitable.

In point of modesty, and shrinking from the limelight of publicity, there is a certain likeness in Peters to Louis A. Frothingham, another Jamaica Plainer.

Meagre are the "obits" in the "graveyards" of the newspapers concerning Peters. And if you go to see him he is disinclined to give anything beyond the barest outlines of his life.

He has, however, a very large circle of friends and acquaintances, is socially very agreeable, and very well known in clubs and society, although a bachelor.

He was born in Jamaica Plain April 3, 1872, and prepared for college at St. Paul's school. He early developed a strong taste for outdoor sports, especially the aquatic, and when in his 'teens was a crack oarsman, swimmer and skipper.

At Harvard he went in for rowing and sprinting especially, but was known as an all-round athlete. He trained for the 'varsity crew, but an injury to a tendon in his leg settled his chances.

Mr. Peters took his A. B. degree at Harvard in 1895, and graduated from the law school in 1898, entering at once upon the practice of his profession. He has offices upon the ninth floor of the Exchange building with C. F. Weed, H. A. Weed and F. E. Lowell.

He lives in the old family homestead in Jamaica Plain with his widowed mother and brother Harold, who is a student at Harvard.

Cong. Peters perhaps owes his first steps upward in political life to the fact that he has always been a good neighbor, taking a kindly interest in all neighborhood affairs. He has long been prominent in the Jamaica club, the Highland club, the local lodge of Odd Fellows, and Masons. For five years he served in the militia as a faithful and popular member of Battery A.

He early took an interest in politics, and became a member of his ward committee. He won his first notable victory as a candidate before the electorate in 1902, when he was elected to the house, although from a republican ward.

In 1904, and again in 1905, he was elected to the senate.

He is remembered as to his legislative career, for having introduced and aided in the passage of bill which provides for the public sale of state bonds in Massachusetts, a measure which has resulted in securing to the commonwealth the full market price for its obligations. He also introduced and secured the passage of a measure providing for an extension of the 58 hour law, as applied to women and minors, to the month of December, so that the Christmas trade no longer entails protracted hours upon the weaker members of the community.

During the first session of the 60th congress Mr. Peters, as a member of the committee on insular affairs, participated in all the important committee hearings on matters concerning the insular possessions of the United States. He addressed the house at length on the subject of the reimbursement of the Roman Catholic church for the use and occupation of its buildings by the troops of the United States in the Philippines.

He also introduced a bill seeking to perfect the seacoast defences of New England by equipping the coast artillery corps of the state militia with range-finding and fire-control equipment under the general appropriation for the war department. This measure received the approval of state and national authorities and was adopted in the house as an amendment to the annual appropriation bill for the war department. As a result of it, Massachusetts' splendid corps of coast artillery is being equipped, without expense to the state, with complete apparatus for range-finding and fire-control instruction in its armories during the seasons of the year when the men are unable to have practical work on the defences.

An episode in congress, which occurred April 8, 1908, demonstrated Peters' adeptness as a parliamentarian, and a quiet persistency to ultimate triumph, well illustrating a prominent trait of his character—suaviter in modo, fortiter in re.

Few are the men who have scored on Payne or Dalzell, and fewer still those who have scored against both; yet that is what Peters accomplished. The house was in committee of the whole, with Dalzell in the chair, to consider the District of Columbia appropriation bill, and Payne, the floor leader, was on the watch, primed with points of order to prevent any wicked democrats from getting in amendments, or antagonizing speeches.

But Peters had drawn a bill to regulate child labor in the District of Columbia and the territories, and was determined to have it at least called up. He had put a great deal of work into it, and it was perhaps the most comprehensive of any bill offered during the year. It was so endorsed, indeed, by the national child labor committee.

Peters had labored long and earnestly with the committee on labor to induce them to report the bill, but in vain; so he watched for a chance during the consideration of the District of Columbia bill to offer his pet measure as an amendment.

Payne promptly raised a point of order against it, but on account of Peters' urbanity, temporarily suspended, and the Massachusetts congressman got five minutes to debate his measure.

The moment the time was up Payne called for a ruling, and Dalzell ruled the point well taken,

Peters was quite prepared for this, however, and serenely moved that the last word of the preceding paragraph of the appropriation bill be struck out. Dalzell, under the rule, was obliged to allow Peters five minutes more, and he went on with his speech.

At the end of the second five minutes he had to sit down, and the reading of the apriation bill was continued.

When the paragraph regarding the item for assistant directors of music, drawing, physical culture, etc., was reached, Peters got the floor again and renewed his previous motion, offering his own bill as an amendment again, and ably arguing that it would be exactly germane, since the physical culture of children can only be promoted by the regulation of their hours of labor.

Amid general applause and laughter, Peters called for a ruling, and Dalzell was obliged to rule that Peters was in order, so that this time the congressman from the Bay State was enabled to conclude his speech, and afterward received congratulations from republicans as well as democrats on the cleverness of his tactics, although his bill was buried. Yet that bill was pronounced by republican newspapers "the most scientific proposition of its kind laid before congress this year."

Mr. Peters has a fine library, and is a student especially of economics, with a fad for sociology and settlement work, and the amelioration of women and child labor.

He is a good horseman, and much of his exercise, while in Washington, is taken in the saddle. He is also an enthusiastic yachtsman, and hunter of big game, especially in the Britsh Provinces.

The family have a summer place at North Haven, Maine, and the congressman goes there for week-end visits during the hot months. In vacation he cruises with his brother Harold along the coast, in their yacht "Lynx," especially northward, to New Brunswick ports.

Mr. Peters is a member of the Union and Tennis and Racket clubs in Boston, and the Metropolitan in Washington. The exclusiveness of these clubs and their long waiting lists indicate Mr. Peters' position in the social world, and among prominent families.

At the famous Springfield "pink ticket convention" of 1907, Cong. Peters was one of the safe and sane speakers at the Whitney end of the theatre, and did his part in the endeavor to maintain order.

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HON. CHARLES Q. TIRRELL

Natick Congressman Noted as One Who Has Always Kept Faith With His Constituency—Is Unopposed for Renomination in 4th District.

Hon. Samuel L. Powers, that happiest of toastmasters, in introducing Cong. Charles Q. Tirrell of Natick, at the recent outing of the Middlesex club, presented Mr. Tirrell as "the man who has a life lease on the job of congressman from the 4th congressional district." No one disputed the Hon. Sam's assertion and judging from the greeting given Mr. Tirrell, the gathering which was principally from his own county and largely from his own congressional district, was willing that he should continue to enjoy his lease.

It must not be supposed that in a district like the 4th, where there is something doing politically almost every day of the 365, there is not anyone who wants Cong. Tirrell's seat in the national house. There are several in the district who believe that with themselves filling the job a greater effulgence would be radiated upon the district than Mr. Tirrell radiates. They are impatiently awaiting the time when Mr. Tirrell decides to retire, however, preferring despite the fact that they believe that they would be greater shedders of luster than he, not to try conclusions with him. Consequently Cong. Tirrell apparently is to be given a nomination for a fifth term without opposition.

The fact is that Cong. Tirrell has been so busy trying to be a good congressman that he has never had time to become a great one. He has put in so much time looking after the wants of his constituents during his four terms that he has never had the time to become a radiator of effulgence, even if he had the inclination.

Tirrell during his service in Washington has seen radiators of effulgence retired to private life by ungrateful constituencies who did not appreciate being represented by men whom the Washington writers call "national figures." The radiators have ceased to radiate while the more humble Tirrell still holds down the job.

Cong. Tirrell has done his part in moulding the policy of the nation but he has done it without trying to be the whole show and without forgetting that at the same time there were things to be done for his constituency. When eight years ago this summer his name was put forward as a congressional candidate it was not claimed in his behalf that he, if elected, would better conditions not only in these United States, but throughout the whole universe. It was not claimed that his election would bring the White House any nearer the 4th district than would the election of any other candidate for the honor. But it was set forth in his behalf that if any of the 4th districters wanted to see the White House, it would not be quite the distant proposition with Tirrell at the capital that it had formerly been.

No, Tirrell's campaign was made on the plain, straightforward issue that his time in Washington would be devoted to looking after the needs of his constituents. How well he has lived up to that promise is a matter of history. No letter ever written to Tirrell remains unanswered; no request that could possibly be granted has he ever refused. Pension claims which had slumbered for years, and many which were considered lost, blossomed forth into new life as soon as Tirrell got on the job in Washington. A district like the 4th is not supposed to get a new public building more than once in a dozen years and is mighty lucky if it gets one that often. Yet Tirrell, although Cong. Weymouth, his predecessor, had secured one for Fitchburg, got busy and the result of his efforts was a handsome new federal building for Marlboro.

Tirrell's efforts in one direction, at least, have been felt throughout the whole country, and that is in the matter of rural free delivery routes. It was Tirrell of Natick, who in his first term, brought around a different attitude on the part of the postal authorities toward the rural free delivery proposition, and all over Massachusetts, and throughout the whole country, they have rural free delivery routes as a result of Tirrell's work.

In Tirrell's district, as in many others, comprising a multitude of small towns the cry for better mail facilities had been raised so often that it was monotonous, even to the men who were suffering, and it was beyond reason that enough postoffices could be set around to accommodate the demands. This was the condition of affairs existing when Tirrell arrived in Washington and he determined to do his best to remedy it.

His efforts in the postoffice department met with no success at first. Rural free delivery routes were new then and the Natick man was told that the department had none to give out. They were instruments for political aggression in the doubtful states, the auditor of the postoffice department stated, and they could not afford to waste them in a republican stronghold such as Massachusetts.

Tirrell however, had different ideas on the subject. He believed that the routes should be given out where they were most urgently needed, rather than given out for political purposes. He went with his mission to the house but found that it was no easy one, it being regarded as presumptuous on the part of a first year man to attempt to accomplish anything. But Tirrell plugged away at it. Finally he got second, third and fourth-term backers, and the result was that the department listened.

As a result the 4th district has today probably the finest postal service of any rural district in the United States. Not only this but the whole country has benefitted as a result of Tirrell's initiative in this matter. The farmer who before had to drive several miles for his mail and saw a newspaper probably once a week, now has his mail delivered at his door twice a day and reads his morning and evening newspapers. If the congressman had done nothing else during his service he would be deserving of praise for this reform which has brought his constituents into touch with the outside world.

There is hardly another congressman, it is said, who knows so many people directly, and his knowledge is not of the hand-clasp variety. Four years ago when he won a splendid victory after a strenuous primary battle, his young opponent admitted that he had lost because Tirrell had too many friends in the district—too many people for whom he had done things; too many localities which had secured favors from the national government through the tireless efforts of the man they had chosen to represent them. Tirrell made the fight on his record at Washington, and the voters of the district, who to a man knew that record, gave it their unqualified approval.

With all his looking after the needs of his constituents and the ceaseless demands which it makes upon his time, Cong. Tirrell has found time to perform his share in the great work of congress. In the 58th congress he made a notable speech on exports and foreign sales which attracted wide attention and was printed by the congressional campaign committee of 1904 in the republican campaign text book of that year. He is an active member of two important committees, the committee on judiciary, one of the great congressional committees, and the committee on claims. Both of these committees are among the hard-worked committees of congress.

In congress he has attracted the attention of experts. He has been called to the chair of the national house to preside in the absence of the speaker more than once. With it all Tirrell is still a neighbor to those who come to visit him. He has become a finished debater but it is in doing things that he prides himself—not on talking about them.

Since he became a member of the Massachusetts delegation at Washington, Cong. Tirrell has made important addresses before business and political organizations of the state. His utterances showed that he had studied carefully the great questions before the country, and his intelligent discussion of the beet sugar controversy and the alleged Waltham watch trust, elicited favorable comment everywhere.

This brief sketch may give the reader an understanding of how Tirrell manages to hold onto his job. His district is not one that is willing to turn down an efficient congressman merely because some one else would like the honor of representing it in Washington. His constituency wants a representative who has some influence and who does things for his constituents. And that is the whole secret of Tirrell's success—he does things for his constituents.

Cong. Tirrell was born in Sharon, 64 years ago. He graduated from Dartmouth in 1866 and was admitted to the bar four years later. He was a member of the house of representatives in 1873; a member of the state senate in 1881 and 1882, and a presidential elector in 1888.

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When leather heels cost the shoemaker less to put on than O'Sullivan's heels, is it not natural that he should recommend them? He is more accustomed to handling leather anyway, and it requires a little more skill—though not any more time to put on O'Sullivan's heels and put them on right. The fact of the matter is—it is all up to the public.

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HON. CHARLES Q. TIRRELL

AVOIDS THE LIMELIGHT.

Hon. Charles G. Washburn, Notwithstanding, Is One of the Ablest of Our Delegation at Washington—A Broad Minded Gentleman.

A man's worth is not to be measured by the multiplicity or the voluminousness of his biographies while living but rather by the character of the impress he makes upon a community. And often the appreciation of the character and depth of that impress is not manifested until too late for personal expression. As proof did not "seven cities claim Homer, dead, which the living Homer begged for bread?" History is still repeating itself and the appreciation of true value is frequently tardy. Ignorance, indifference, and ingratitude cause it but whatever the cause, it has been an attribute of all ages. It was not till he had reached the meridian of his life that a fair appraisal of the ability of Charles Grenfil Washburn was made by his neighbors and fellow townsmen. Then it was that his energies were given the national expansion they needed and are now making their proper impress and contributing to the upbuilding of the nation.

The first notion one would receive upon meeting the congressman from the third congressional district would be the refinement and courtesy of the man. Nor is either his refinement or his courtesy variable or shifting. The same side of the man appears regardless of the station of the individual. It is said that no man ever had audience with him that did not depart feeling that he had been treated with the respect which he merited. Though refined and courteous, yet not a good mingler, being somewhat distant and retiring, his friendships are slowly made but firmly bound. Possessed of considerable means, his ambition has not been to amass considerable more, so much as to distribute a part thereof in quarters where certain good could be accomplished. Absolutely non-sectarian have been his charities. The Catholic has felt the effect of his generous impulses as well as the Protestant. Nor has there been any parade of his philantropies. Avoiding rather than seeking the limelight in his charities as in other things, his bounties studiously escape mention by himself and become known only through the object of them making admission. A law-





HON. CHARLES G. WASHBURN

yer by profession but restricted in the practice of the law by his extensive business interests, his continued conversance with affairs contributed largely to his fitness as a national legislator. Here he possesses the unique distinction of having been elected to the current congress prior to his election to the preceding one. In November of 1906 he was elected to the 60th congress while in the December following he was chosen to represent the 3rd district in the 59th congress, filling the unexpired term of Rockwood Hoar who had died a short time previously. He was appointed to the committees on patents, expenditures in the agricultural affairs, and insular affairs. In connection with the first committee appointment, he introduced and had enacted into law a copyright bill, being thoroughly familiar with that branch of law, having specialized it in his earlier days. On but few occasions has he risen to speak. But at such times he has enjoyed more than the customary attention, not because of his eloquence, for Mr. Washburn is not an orator, but because of the soundness of his judgment, the sincerity and pleasantness of his manner, the recognized familiarity with his subject. His initial speech lent greater color to the general belief in the liberality and breadth of his views, and increased for him the respect of his constituency. This effort was in connection with the majority report on H. R. 16,143, providing for the payment of the claims of the Roman Catholic church in the Philippines. As an after dinner speaker Mr. Washburn is in frequent demand, being an excellent story teller and having a limitless stock, something which characterizes the other members of his family. He has a large supply of humor, the kind that is typical of the New Englander. In politics he has always been a republican and was a Taft enthusiast from the outset. Not a perennial office seeker, yet his membership in the national congress was not his primary political venture. In 1897-8 he was a member of the lower branch of the Massachusetts legislature, and in 1899-1900 he served in the senate. In 1902 he was a member of the committee organized to revise the corporation laws of this commonwealth. In 1904 he was a delegate to the republican national convention and a member of the notification committee which formally communicated to Theodore Roosevelt notice of his nomination.

Mr. Washburn was born in Quinsigamond village in Worcester on Jan. 28, 1857, and is the son of Charles Francis and Mary Elizabeth Whitin Washburn. He was graduated from the Worcester Polytechnic Institution in 1875. He then matriculated at Harvard from which he graduated in 1880. Subsequently he pursued the study of law and was admitted to practice in 1887. On April 25, 1889 he married Caroline Vinton, daughter of the late Horatio Slater. Three children have been born to them. Mr. Washburn's society affiliations are not numerous, he being devoted to his home and family. He is a member of the Worcester club, Tatnuck country club, Quinsigamond boat club, Worcester automobile club, Worcester county republican club and the Massachusetts republican club. He is president of the board of trustees of the Worcester Polytechnic institute. He is also president of the Slater mills in Webster and is a director in the Worcester Wire Goods company. Mr. Washburn's principal residence is in Worcester although he has a summer residence in Princeton.

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FINANCIER AND STATESMAN.

Congressman John W. Weeks of Newton Recognized as Foremost Expert on Banking Laws in the National House—Now Serving on National Monetary Commission.

It is remarked among those who observe the trend of political events as well as the career of public men that Cong. John W. Weeks of the 12th Massachusetts district, ranks among the leading men of the state, although comparatively a new man. This is due largely to his wide business experience in one respect, while in another regard his prominence, as well as his popularity is due to the fact that he is a thorough man in all matters, even to the most minute detail. He believes in doing all things well.

Cong. Weeks is not in public life without making some sacrifice, but he feels that a man of business should give at least some portion of his time, and the benefit of his experience, for in that way government is made more perfect and the responsibility between the classes and the masses is thereby balanced in the grand total of human endeavor.

This year Cong. Weeks was inclined to retire from congressional life, but he found before him the great problem of a staple national currency, and being a man of experience in that direction, as well as somewhat interested from his own viewpoint, it was at some sacrifice that he consented to become the candidate of his party for a third term. His acceptance of the unanimous tender of renomination caused great rejoicing not only in his district, but all through the channels of trade and business which are vitally concerned in currency legislation that will guard in the future against a recurrence of financial panics and money depressions brought on by lax laws on this subject. During the last great financial stringency, Cong. Weeks was one of the men who went to the assistance of the government with advice and suggestions which in a measure averted serious consequences. The situation is by no means settled today and this is one of the few reasons why the Newton man is so willing to give his time as a business man to the service of his country.

During the recess of congress he is serving on the monetary commissin, which is to make a partial report at the coming session in December, dealing with national banking laws.

That the congressman has a complete knowledge of the banking problem and knows how to drive an argument home was to be seen by the way in which he handled Bryan's bank deposit guarantee proposition made only recently by the democratic presidential candidate as one of the sops to the populists of the country. Bryan claimed that the government guarantee would meet with the favor of the people and the bankers alike, but this the congressman contends is entirely wrong, for nothing will stop a frightened depositor from withdrawing his funds once there is a scare such as has taken place recently. Bryan, he contended, had confused the public mind on this all important subject, as he has on other matters, for under the existing laws the depositor is as well secured against possible loss as can be expected with conditions changing as they do from time to time. Cong. Weeks, by his knowledge of the banking condition of the country, displayed such a superior knowledge as compared with Bryan that the republican national committee intends to send his speech, made at Providence recently, broadcast through the country as an answer to the democratic candidate.

Since the adjournment of congress the committee has held hearings all over the country, meeting all the leading business men, and it was at such hearings that Cong. Weeks made a deep impression, for while most of the members of the committee are more or less practical politicians, it was refreshing to see that in him, the people of the country had a man who knew the subject of banking and finance in all its ramifications. It is a subject that requires a master hand, and Speaker Cannon took occasion to congratulate the state of Massachusetts in having such an able representative.

Cong. Weeks is well informed on other subjects. On naval affairs he is an expert and some knowing ones go so far as to predict that he will most likely be tendered the naval portfolio in the event of republican success in the coming presidential campaign. Those who are closer to the congressman than the ordinary political observer say that he will in all probability in the due course of events, become a candidate for governor of Massachusetts, for which he will be in line with many others, perhaps, upon the retirement of Gov. Draper.

It matters little what line of political thought his friends may be following at the present time, for to all suggestions of the kind, the congressman simply smiles and says not a word, while he is hard at work solving the problems as they arise in the course of his public duty. In every public position that he has been called to fill Cong. Weeks has rendered the best possible service, as was to be seen by his excellent work as mayor of Newton, his first public and political office, and so it has been in business as well as in private life, a strict attention to duty and an honest performance of the same.

Cong. Weeks in his early life had decided upon a naval career, but after graduating from Annapolis took up that of banking, to which he has devoted his whole life since, and with a phenomenal measure of success.

Cong. Weeks has held for many years a prominent place in the ranks of republicans, filling important positions in the party deliberations, as chairman of the state convention, and on the public rostrum, while in congress he has been a tower of strength to his state and to the nation, so that his future career will no doubt be one of activity which is born of the man.

The one great monument to his success as a business man is the new banking house recently constructed on Devonshire street on the old site of the Shawmut bank, and to him a large share of the credit for the firm's progress is due, although the congressman is the most modest of men and gives all the credit to the active force of young men associated with him for the volume of success achieved by the house of Hornblower & Weeks.

In 1888 Cong. Weeks came to Boston and became associated with Henry Hornblower in the banking and brokerage business, under the name of Hornblower & Weeks. A few years later he removed from Boston to West Newton, where he has since resided. For six years, from 1894 to 1900, he served as the commander of the naval brigade, and at the conclusion of his service he was placed on the retired list as a commissioned officer. He rendered the commonwealth distinguished service while commanding the naval brigade, and during his six years' service he was a member of the military examining board.

When the Spanish-American war broke out, he offered his services, his commission being the third issued. He was given command of the second division of the auxiliary naval service, and in this capacity served until the close of hostilities.

When he returned there was a quick recognition of his services by his home city. Newton immediately elected him her mayor. Of his administration there have been many flattering things said. The state has had a variety of business men as mayors of her cities, but Cong. Weeks was a shining example. Notwithstanding his important and engrossing business undertakings, he gave to the administration of the city's affairs not only his most careful attention, but a large part of his time.

In his business career he has served as a railroad director and as vice-president of the First National Bank, and he is today in the directorate of numerous corporations. In financial circles his counsel has been highly regarded. During the financial crisis in Boston, following the failure of the Globe National Bank, the sound judgment and prompt action of Cong. Weeks won the admiration of his business associates. He has been largely instrumental in building up the Newtonville Trust company.

In his political life Cong. Weeks has stood for all that is clean, honest and courageous.



John H. Keeler



S. W. McCall



Ernest W. Roberts

CURTIS GUILD, JR.

He Has Served the State Continuously for Six Years as Lieut.-Gov. and Gov.—Gave His Best Efforts to Advancement of the Commonwealth —Upheld Best Traditions of Republican Party.

Future historians, writing of the Guild administration with the true vision perspective will surely lend, many do it and Gov. Guild full justice for the progressiveness he has shown throughout and for the devotion to duty his last year of service emphasized. Writers of the present, wavering between sympathy for the pain-wracked executive and admiration for the nerve he evinced in sticking to his tasks, can only call attention to his sufferings, his determination to be faithful to the people who had elected him and the clear-sighted manner in which he carried out his policies.

From the beginning he has been a progressive, in the true sense of the word. Broad-minded in all matters, and with a wide knowledge of business and politics, he has brought to the governor's office an equipment of mind and experience which has redounded not only to the advantage of the republican party, but to the advantage of Massachusetts.

This has been particularly true regarding the difficult problems that have confronted the state during his three terms as governor. Never before had the public conscience been awakened in like degree to the abuses that accrue from the concentration of corporate power. People everywhere were ripe for revolt of almost any kind and the opportunity for the demagogue to mould opinion to his own ends was never lacking. It was there that Gov. Guild showed the common sense and fair play for which his administration has been noted. In the recent controversy between the railroads and the legislature he stood between the encroachments of capital on one hand and the injustice of the unthinking on the other; he declared for the majesty of the law and served notice on both sides that a Massachusetts statute yielded ample protection to the masses but just as emphatically shielded capital from the injustice of those who might forget the fact.

Massachusetts has much to thank Gov. Guild for in that particular matter, but his fearless stand then, was, as a matter of truth, characteristic of his entire administration, he having won, among other things, the gratitude of the Italian government for his activity in securing equitable banking laws in this state for the protection of the poor immigrants' savings. The latter had been the victims for years of scheming adventurers among their own people, who, under the guise of being legitimate bankers, secured the small hoards accumulated by their ignorant brethren, used them as they wished in various speculative ways, and eventually decamped with all when opportunity offered. Gov. Guild took hold of the matter, with the result that it is now impossible for these "bankers" to do business in Massachusetts for a single hour after the police are aware of it.

One other important incident to the Guild administration, and one that gave it high rank for character throughout the states of the union, was the sound, impartial and thoughtful tone of the messages he was called upon to submit to the legislature. They will for many years hold an exalted place among the literary gems on file among the archives of the commonwealth, not only for the beauty of diction that characterizes them, but for the policies outlined, the advice contained and the fearless manner in which Gov. Guild grasped every important matter worthy of being treated in a message. Where precedent was at variance with what appeared to him to be justice, precedence was thrust to one side and a new policy established. The soundness of this has already been emphasized in the fact that in almost every case the principle suggested by Gov. Guild, as applied to any particular problem, has passed into state policy, to be continued by successive administrations until other times breed other needs.

The difficulties which he must have encountered in remaining a strong governor, even after his health had departed and it was known far and wide that he was far from being a strong man, were tremendous, yet from beginning to end of his illness he remained in touch with state affairs and in his sickest moments chafed to return to his duties in the executive chamber.

Hardly had the last legislature assembled, and long before it had had an opportunity to study thoroughly the general principles enunciated in his last message at the opening of the session, when he was stricken with an illness which at the time was believed by all to be fatal, but from which he afterward rallied. His devotion to his duties, however, was such that he insisted upon returning to his desk and it was only with difficulty that his physicians could prevail upon him to remain away from Beacon Hill until the legislature finished its work and the members departed.

He was on hand bright and early on the Monday following prorogation, which took place late on Saturday afternoon, and, then wracked with pain, and far from well, he at once grappled with the accumulated business of the preceding four months, finishing it in anguish that is better understood by those who were close to him than it ever can be by those who were far removed. Numerous appointments to various offices, upon each of which in no small degree depended the success of various policies which have long been identified as purely those of Massachusetts, were to be filled. Aspirants without number beseiged him day and night, influential men, some of them the most powerful in his party, insisted in season and out of season, upon this or that course being followed. He was harassed as perhaps no other governor has ever been in the matter of appointments, there being at that time over three score of vacancies, yet he stood to the task with a persistence and perseverance that has since excited comment of both friends and political foes, accomplishing his duty as he saw it without fear or favor, and always with what he conceived to be the best interests of Massachusetts in view.

Gov. Guild came to the office three years ago fully equipped by training and inclination to grapple with the big affairs of state which devolve upon a chief executive. From his college days he had been indefatigable in overcoming difficulties—he was always in earnest in everything he undertook and had acquired a talent for getting at the bottom of things that made him an ideal office-holder when opportunity called him to the governor's chair.

He began life, immediately after graduating from Harvard college, as a reporter on the Commercial Bulletin, a publication long owned by the Guild family and at that time being run under the direction of his father. The latter fact, however, made no difference in the standing of the future governor. He was forced to go in quest of news like other reporters and was also forced to put it into shape for publication. His commercial knowledge was small at that period of his career—so very limited, indeed, as to appall even himself. That fact furnished the incentive for increasing his store of commercial knowledge, and he went at the task as he has since gone at every other matter—he studied commerce and trade, tariffs and transportation, finance and exchange, until in the end he became an authority upon each of these subjects. This was made manifest in the first great Bryan campaign in 1896, when stump speakers of both parties were going up and down the country hurling platitudes from platforms with all the assurance of absolute knowledge. The leaders of both organizations were appalled at the few who could discuss the questions involved in the campaign with accuracy as well as with assurance, and it was there that Gov. Guild proved himself to be a power.

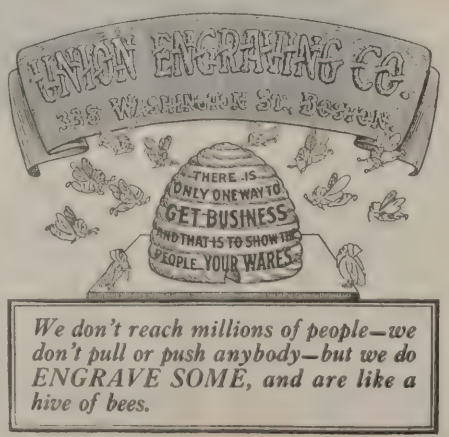
He knew whereof he spoke regarding all the great matters of the campaign. He could prove the fallacy of Mr. Bryan's view and he offered his services to the national party. He had heretofore been well known in Massachusetts for his power of eloquence and for the finished style of his public utterances, but outside the state he was known to only the leaders. They grabbed him as might a starving man grab manna from heaven and he was at once despatched to the West, where the campaign was raging with a bitterness and earnestness which is not yet realized by the people of Massachusetts. Toward the end of that campaign he was sent upon the trail of Mr. Bryan through West Virginia, and there before the same audiences which only a few hours had cheered for the Nebraskan and seemed about to bolt free-silverward, Curtis Guild, Jr., performed a task of oratory which won for him encomiums from sound-money men everywhere and at the same time stemmed the tide of Bryanism. Pres. McKinley never forgot the services of the young Massachusetts stalwart and none would have been more willing to congratulate him when he became governor of a great state than would the martyred president had he lived to see it.

Gov. Guild's war record is also one to be proud of. He resigned the post of brigadier-general on Gov. Wolcott's staff to enlist as a lieutenant in the 6th Massachusetts regiment when it was called to the front in the early days of the war with Spain in 1898. Soldiers from the staff are looked upon with suspicion by the boys of the militia, as a general proposition, and Lieut. Guild was forced to prove his worth to his men before they could be prevailed upon to yield him more than the perfunctory attention the rules of war demand the rank and file shall give their officers. It was not long before the report went about that the new lieutenant was a real soldier, for, with the same persistence that is characteristic of him now, he started out to master the intricacies of army life and he succeeded by the hardest kind of hard work. He was soon looked upon as one of the best soldiers in the 6th and one of the best officers in the service.

A short time only was required to focus the eyes of the army authorities upon him and he was called to become inspector general of the 7th army corps, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, under Gen, Fitzhugh Lee. Later he was made inspector-general of the Department of Havana, and at once, with former Supt. of Sts. Waring of New York city, began the task of cleaning up the city and ousting the yellow fever germs from their abiding place in the Havana streets. Yellow fever has since become rare in the Cuban capital, and no man took a more important part in making it so than Gov. Guild of Massachusetts.

Gov. Guild served three years as lieutenant-governor, under the administrations of Gov. John L. Bates and Gov. William L. Douglas, and even in that position stood out prominently as a good official. During the three years he has been governor he has stood for many good laws, those that he points to with greatest pride being the child-labor statutes enacted in his time and the adoption of the plan of supplying free medical attendance to pupils in the public schools.

Gov. Guild was born in Boston on Feb. 2, 1860, and is now sole proprietor of the Commercial Bulletin, on which he began his career as a newspaper man. He is a member of Columbia Lodge of Masons, being a 32d degree man. He was chairman of the republican state convention of 1895 and was a vice-president of the republican national convention in the following year. In 1901-1902 he was president of the Republican Club of Massachusetts and is a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.



We don't reach millions of people—we don't pull or push anybody—but we do ENGRAVE SOME, and are like a hive of bees.



Curtis Guild, Jr.

LIEUT.-GOV. EBEN S. DRAPER.

Applies Same Principles to State's Affairs as to His Private Business—Has Shown Himself to Be Ideally Fitted for Higher Office—Frank, Fearless and Outspoken in His Beliefs.

The mantle of Gov. Guild will fall in November on the Hon. Eben S. Draper of Hopedale, and for the first time since Wolcott's first term, Massachusetts will have a governor who has served an apprenticeship, and who has "made good" in advance of his election.

Lieut. Gov. Draper was called to the office in February last, owing to the unfortunate illness of Gov. Guild, and for four months, during the trying time of a legislative session, he carried on the duties of the post with marked ability. It was doubly hard for him, naturally a man of strong convictions, for it must be remembered that he was carrying out, not his own policies, but those of his chief, and he was handicapped throughout by the fact that he had assumed office without a knowledge of his legislature, without hint as to its purposes and without acquaintance with its members. The legislature, on the other hand, was equally ignorant of Lieut. Gov. Draper's wishes and the result was that great diplomacy was required on either side to prevent a rupture that might endanger the legislative policy of the year.

Despite these drawbacks, Lieut. Gov. Draper finished his four months in office with a reputation well established and his personal popularity undiminished, and when he was again called in August to take up the reins of government, during Gov. Guild's later attack of appendicitis and his recovery from the operation the lieutenant-governor was qualified in every way for the task and did considerable to add lustre to the closing months of the Guild administration.

There are several reasons for his success, one being the strong character of the man, for Lieut.-Gov. Draper is acknowledged by all who know him to be one of the strongest figures in Massachusetts politics today. He is besides one of the most lovable, and none who comes within the scope of his laughing blue eye fails to succumb to the good nature that beams from it. These two traits, both responsible in their way for a successful apprenticeship, argue also that once the electors place him in the office, which, because of hard and faithful work and an honest ambition, belongs to him, Massachusetts will be the gainer by a considerable majority.

When he stepped into the governorship on announcement of Gov. Guild's illness there was one issue that seemed to everybody to be paramount—the state tax and an apparent desire on the part of some legislators to increase it unnecessarily. Appropriation bills without number had been filed with the legislature—some of them for comparatively trivial amounts, others for sums that seriously threatened the prosperity of the state. Acting Gov. Draper set his face sternly against all extravagance, gave notice that all appropriation bills would be considered solely on their merits and determined in the privacy of the executive chamber to keep an eye on the state treasury. The result was that veto after veto emanated from him, some of them on measures which were he in the least inclined to become a time-server and a truckler for popularity he easily could have signed.

Because he did not he was for the time the object of considerable adverse criticism on the part of legislators whose better sense told them that the acting governor was right, but who themselves could not rise above the importunities of colleagues or constituents and do in the legislature what Acting Gov. Draper did with his vetoes. Since then the wisdom of his course has been made apparent and were the same conditions to exist now as existed last winter it is safe to say that few of the bills which reached him for veto would travel so far along the legislative course, for most of them would be incontinently killed on their first reading.

Even as a lieutenant-governor Mr. Draper has been a success, in a far greater degree than most men who have held the office. It is not a place where an active man can shine, for most of the real work is done behind closed doors at the sessions of the council and at the meetings of its various committees. From the beginning Lieut.-Gov. Draper had made up his mind that there was work to do, and he set about doing it with the same persistence that has characterized his course in business and in his every day life. He has been at the State House almost every day since he was first chosen by the people to serve as lieutenant-governor; he has worked upon matters that came before the council weeks in advance of their appearance, and he has brought to the deliberations of that body a calm, just and fearless outspokenness that has done much to make the executive councils of the last three years models of their kind among the states where such are maintained.

The fearless disposition of Lieut.-Gov. Draper was emphasized in a striking way when he was first a candidate for the office, and at a time when any attempt to trim his sails to a popular breeze would have brought about his ears a buzzing of angry interests and factions that might well have overwhelmed him. Henry M. Whitney, who had made a life struggle against the imposition of tariff duties, was the candidate of the democratic party for the same office to which Mr. Draper aspired.

Eugene N. Foss of Jamaica Plain was leading the tariff revisionists of the republican party to what seemed at the time an opening in the hitherto impregnable wall of republican reasoning, and had openly and loudly declared for reciprocity with Canada, among others things affecting the tariff. Gen. William F. Draper, brother of the republican candidate, had only a few days before, at a meeting of the Massachusetts club, denounced tariff revision, proclaimed himself a stand-patter of the most unrelenting kind, and warned the party that it were folly to adopt "new-fangled" ideas.

There was jubilation in the democratic camp. All thought that the republican candidate for lieutenant-governor was pocketed in a manner which spelled unconditional surrender on one hand or a transparent straddle on the other. But they reckoned without that clear-sighted vision possessed by Candidate Draper, that inability to straddle or to accept other men's opinions as his own without first testing them for their soundness. In due time, and when he had studied the matter from every angle, Mr. Draper called the reporters to him, and then he gave out a statement which for clear-sighted vision and soundness of doctrine has never been surpassed by any candidate for office in Massachusetts.

He openly denounced Canadian reciprocity as utterly impossible, and as something which he did not believe could ever be brought about with tangible results to either party concerned. He proclaimed himself an ardent protectionist, but also declared that he "did not believe tariff schedules were sacred," but that he was perfectly willing to trust the entire matter to congress, which was charged with the duty of adjusting or changing the import duties.

Lieut.-Gov. Draper is a wealthy man, and has from childhood been wealthy, although since he attained his majority he has done as much as any member of his family, either those who had gone before or those who labored with him, to increase the Draper store of worldly goods. He has been a worker from childhood almost, and very early in his career was placed at work in the cotton mills of Hopedale, in which town he was born in 1858, and where he has since lived. With the sons of the humblest families there he carried waste and bobbins, "tended backs" and ran errands for the older employes. No favors were allowed him because he was a Draper, and when his education in the cotton mills was completed he was placed in the foundry and later in the machine shop of the great Draper works. In the meantime he had attended the public schools of Hopedale and Milford and Allen's academy at Newton, from which he went to the Institute of Technology.

When his school days had ended he went back to the Draper works, a thorough mechanic and with a knowledge of all parts of the business. He was promoted in due time, and when the reorganization of the concern took place in 1896 he was made the selling agent for George Draper & Sons, that being the style of the reorganized company, of which he himself was an important member.

A few years before that he had become interested in politics as a working member of several organizations, and he brought to the affairs of the community that same painstaking, earnest effort which had characterized him in the cotton mill, the foundry, the machine shop, and has since been in evidence in selling the product of the company. As a result of his activity he was in 1892 chosen as chairman of the republican state committee and in 1896 he attended the St. Louis convention as chairman of the Massachusetts delegation.

Two years later the Spanish war cast its gloom across the Old Bay State as it did over other commonwealths. The youth of the state was ardent as always, and hundreds, without thought of the sufferings they were to undergo, shouldered a musket at a call from Washington and marched away triumphantly to war.

Some men among those who stayed at home were thoughtful enough to understand the general unpreparedness of a peace-loving nation for the time of strife. A nation that for almost 40 years had never been menaced by a war cloud was hardly in a position to care for the thousands of soldiers whom it had almost without notice been obliged to summon upon the field. None was quicker to grasp the real element of danger than Eben S. Draper of Hopedale. He foresaw the sufferings of the boys who marched away so earnestly, so gleefully. And he at once took what steps he could to forestall those sufferings by becoming active in the organization of the Massachusetts volunteer aid association, of which he was the leading spirit and president. Among other things done by the association was the raising of $200,000, with which the hospital ship Bay State was purchased and equipped, later to perform its part in caring for the soldiers from the old commonwealth.

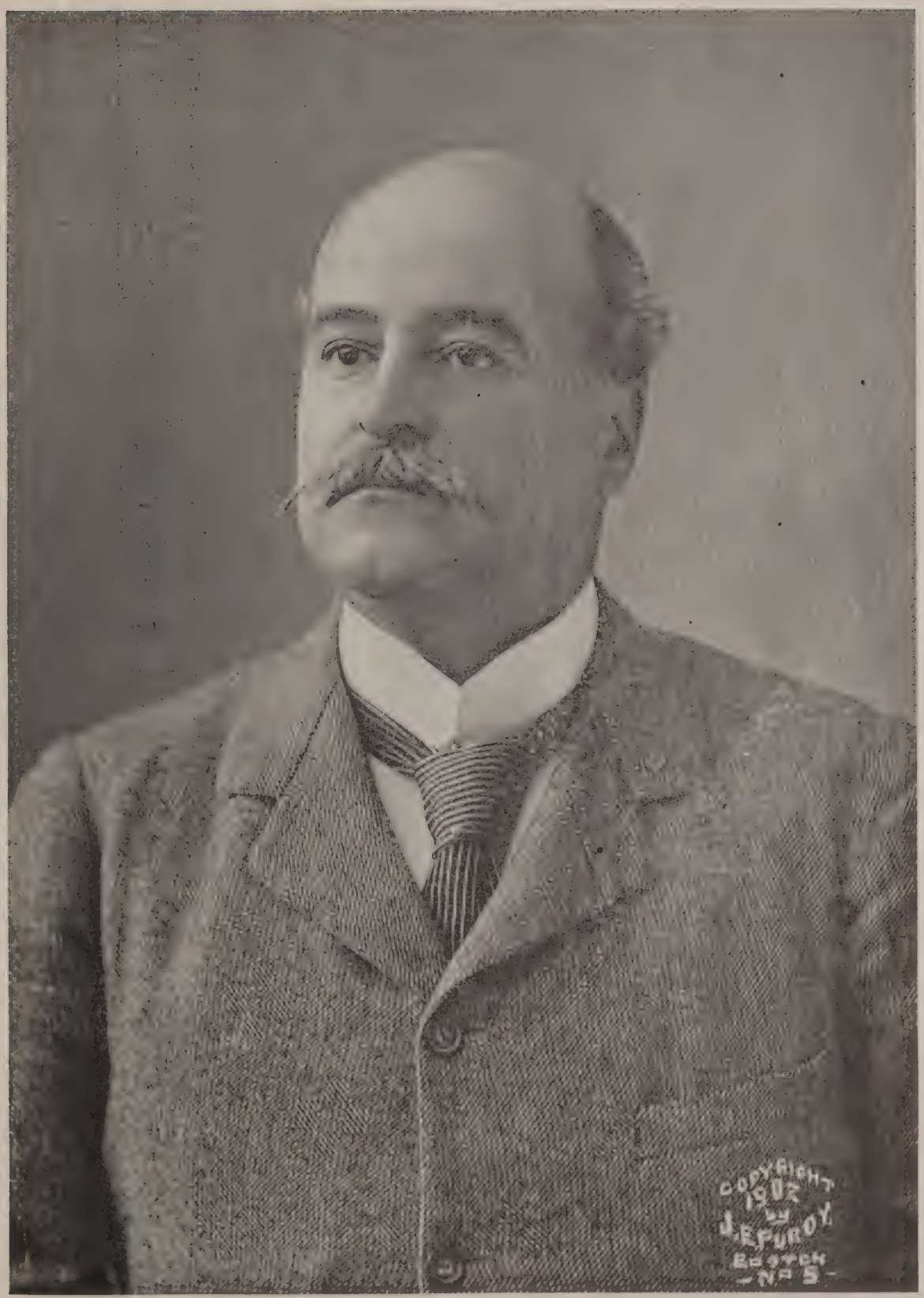
Lieut.-Gov. Draper is a cultivated gentleman, a lover of literature and a patron of art. His life interest is centred in the little village of Hopedale, acknowledged to be the prettiest, best kept and architecturally the most beautiful manufacturing town in New England. He has traveled extensively, is highly polished in manner, and, withal, a most companionable man, known far and wide as an example of the best type of New England business man.

He has served for two years as president of the republican club and is also a member of the Norfolk, Middlesex and Massachusetts clubs. He is a member of the corporations of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and of the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary. In addition to this he is one of the managers of the Milford hospital, which is a gift to the town from himself and Mrs. Draper.

ROLL-CALLS OF 1908.

The issue of Practical Politics on August 1, 1908, contained the Complete Roll-Call Record of every Senator and Representative in this year's session of the Great and General Court.

The edition is limited, but copies of this Roll-Call number may be obtained until further notice at $2 apiece. New subscribers during the current month will be furnished with a copy of the Roll-Call number without extra charge. The subscription price of Practical Politics is $5 per year.



Ebenezer S. Draper

A BUSINESS MAN IN POLITICS.

Hon. Albion F. Bemis of Brookline Has Achieved Honors in Private and Public Life—Now Seeking Third Term in Governor's Council.

Two years of active, conscientious endeavor in the interest not only of his constituents of the 2d councillor district, but of the whole people as well Hon. Albion F. Bemis of Brookline, believes entitle him to a re-election for another term. The acquisition of Mr. Bemis to the council was a happy one for he brought to it an energy and life that was needed lest that excellent executive body become moribund. The councillor from Brookline has proved himself a very efficient public servant. His training admirably adapted him for the position which he has so faithfully filled for the past two years, for Albion Bemis was one of the leaders in the house when he left it for higher promotion to the senate and in the upper chamber his zeal for good work and progressive legislation, sound in the public interest, distinguished him throughout his two years service. Much of Councillor Bemis' success is due to his unfailing good nature, a characteristic geniality that made those associated with him warm to him naturally. Though just turned 50 nobody would know it for he's one of those men who never grow old. He has that bright, spry way of getting at a tangled problem that takes the kinks out of the snarl easily. Mr. Bemis learned this early when as a Brookfield boy he started from the bottom to climb to the top, and that he has not been long doing it nor wasted his opportunities, is demonstrated by his retirement from business at an age when most men have not got half through. But the councillor had enough and from the manipulation of straw in his factory he turned his attention to what the political straws had for him. That they have been more than kind in steadily pointing the road for him is shown by his very interesting onward and upward career.

As Mr. Bemis went from the Springfield high school to college at Amherst and thence to the high tide of successful business, so he started in his political career in the House being seated from Foxboro in the session of 1901. Though not endowed with oratorical gift, Councillor Bemis possessed other attributes which stood him in good stead and won an acquaintance that speedily made him one of the best known men throughout the length and breadth of the state. Foxboro no longer hid herself beneath a bushel but speedily found herself in the lime-light with the progressive towns of the commonwealth. Councillor Bemis had a way of putting measures effectively that appealed to the house and won for him a success not always achieved by the orators, while the country members sat up and took notice when "Bemis of Foxboro" had the floor. He won the everlasting gratitude of his townsmen and constituents when he made the fight against the division of the town when East Foxboro sought a divorce. He was strong on the committee on manufactures, now public lighting, in all the fiercely waged gas fights. His re-election was easy, and after one more year he was sent to the senate for two years further legislative service. The councillor has never been an idler. Because he had money and was out of business gave no reason to him for loafing. He gave freely of his time on every question that presented itself to him. None was too small to be worthy of his attention. He could speak plainly and convincingly at all times and, continued on the committee on public lighting in the senate, he rendered conspicuous service when the consolidation of all of Boston's big gas interests was effected through the efforts of an intelligent committee of broad-gauged legislators like himself, able and willing to serve the public interest of a great community. Never backward in debate; always ready to bear his share of the brunt of a hard battle in which his conviction taught him that he was right as senator. Mr. Bemis never failed to talk straight from the shoulder in every instance.

He moved to Brookline and there in 1906 the people turned to him to represent the new 2d councillor district. He took his seat as one of Gov. Guild's advisers in 1907 and there his business training has made him one of the most useful councillors the district has ever had. Mr. Bemis was especially adapted to the position first assigned him on the committees on finance, accounts and warrants, applying to the expenditures which the council is called upon to approve the same careful supervision which he had given to his own business. Broad in his economy yet steadfastly opposed to injudicious waste, Mr. Bemis has been a very valuable man in the approval of warrants. On pardons he has had his conscientious convictions which have guided him unswervingly in the separation of the deserving from the undeserving cases which have come before his committee. This year Mr. Bemis is a member of the committee on charitable institutions and in that position has had to do with the approval of the plans for the first of the new sanatoriums for the victims of tuberculosis, which it is now proposed to erect at North Reading, at an expenditure of $100,000. Last year the commission in charge of hospitals for consumptives, picked out a farm in Georgetown, an expensive location, and then came to the legislature with a report that it must have additional money. The committee on public charitable institutions insisted that the commission should be held to the expenditure of $300,000 for the three hospitals it is proposed to build and when the plans were submitted for the first one to the council this year, Councillor Bemis took care to see that not more than $100,000 could possibly be expended. On all large business matters his advice is sought by both the Governor and his associates in the council.

In his politics Councillor Bemis is a sturdy republican, a consistent, straight party man, steadfastly loyal to its declaration of principles and its candidates. He is strong in the councils of his party. Mentally and physically Mr. Bemis is of the broad and rugged type, straightforward and frank even to bluntness. He rests his relection in the hands of the people.

HON. EDWARD P. BARRY.

South Boston Member of the Governor's Council Has Proven His Ability During His Two Years' Service—Has Insisted on Reform in Conduct of State Institutions—Only Democrat in Body.

Edward P. Barry of South Boston, the only democratic member of the governor's council, is now serving his second term in that body and is a candidate for a third term. If there be some political disadvantage in being the only representative of his party in the governor's council, Councillor Barry's activities and purposes have kept his position out of the slough of uselessness and have placed him in a niche distinctive and unique.

Mr. Barry was born in South Boston and received his early education in the public schools, graduating from the Lawrence school, and subsequently from the evening high school. After two years' employment in a wholesale woolen house and three years in the Boston office of the treasurer of the Hamilton Manufacturing company and Appleton company of Lowell, Mr. Barry became a member of the staff of the Boston Daily Advertiser. He purchased a half interest in the South Boston News and became its editor. Another field for his journalistic endeavors was offered by the Boston Herald and for over 15 years he remained on that paper, as reporter, editor of the department of sports, and finally he was promoted to be night city editor, which position he filled until he was obliged to resign owing to temporary illness brought on by over-study while preparing to enter Harvard medical school. He resumed his duties later with the Herald in the capacity of court reporter and took up the study of law. During this time he purchased the South Boston Inquirer, which by his editorial fearlessness and general newspaper experience he made one of the best weekly papers in the state. Mr. Barry is now practicing law with offices at 4 Postoffice square.

In amateur athletics Edward P. Barry was a leader in New England when as president of New England Amateur Rowing association and the New England Amateur Athletic association he created and fostered a spirited rivalry among oarsmen and others interested in manly sports. He is also a member of many social and fraternal organizations, including James E. Hayes council, Knights of Columbus, General Sherman lodge, A. O. U. W., the Boston Press club, the Progressive Fraternity, the Heptasophs and the Boston Athletic association.

Mr. Barry has always been a democrat. He was elected to the common council in 1889 and 1890, and for several years was a member of the democratic ward and city committee. He organized and was president of the first Caucus Reform association, through which was brought about the Australian system of voting in the primaries. He became a member of the governor's council in 1907 and was honored by a re-election for the present year. His district embraces 17 wards in the city of Boston and four wards in the city of Cambridge. Mr. Barry had hardly taken his seat in the governor's council when he expressed his convictions regarding the conduct of some of the state institutions and in many instances salutary reforms were brought about by the energetic insistence of Councillor Barry. In no particular or detail of his official position, has he been disloyal to his party, his constituents, or to the principles he has kept steadily before him in his official capacity. Of tried integrity and proven ability during two years' occupancy of this high position, Councillor Barry has won a high place in the democratic party and in the sentiments of all who have faith in an incorruptibly sincere and well-informed public official, who knows his duty and who fears nothing in the performance of it. In all parts of his district where he has visited in the interest of his candidacy for another term in the governor's council, he has been greeted with enthusiasm and interest and the warmth and spontaneity of his welcome by the democrats are an auspicious indication of the regard in which he and his candidacy are held by the people. Mr. Barry confidently and convincingly is carrying forward his campaign for re-election and to state that he expects to be returned to the governor's council is to give expression to a sentiment that pervades his entire district.

Sen. Crane's Love for Baseball

That Sen. Crane loves the national game there is not the least doubt, for a good story is told of a game that happened up in the Berkshires one day recently that was not on the schedule.

It seems that the senator decided to take a few of his friends out on a spin over the country roads with the main object in view of reaching Windsor, his mountain home, for dinner. While passing through the town of Williamsburg, one of the tires on one of the two touring cars became punctured, and in a field not far distant were a crowd of young farmers' sons enjoying a game of the old-fashioned scrub kind. It would take the two chauffeurs some time to make the repairs—an hour or so, which led the senator to remark to his friends, who among others included Cong. Lawrence and ex-Mayor H. P. Field of Northampton, "What's the matter with going over into the field and challenging those fellows to a game?"

"So say we all of us," remarked Cong. Lawrence, and over the fence went eight husky automobilists. The defi was given, and a match game was begun with the junior senator as the pitcher, and for some time they played while the auto was being repaired. When the repairs had been completed, the senator dug down in his pocket and gave the boys enough coin to purchase baseballs and bats for several seasons to come, and the autoists, who were victorious by a score of less than 16 to 1, tooted off towards Windsor, while the young farmers wonder who their opponents were and will not know unless they read this reference to one of the most memorable ball games played among the hills of Berkshire.



HON. ALBION F. BEMIS



HON. EDWARD P. BARRY



Candidate For President of the Senate. For Story See Page 577

COUNCILLOR CHARLES O. BRIGHTMAN.

The Member of the Executive Council From the First District Is Adept at the Political Game—Usually Silent, But Alert and Watchful.

Down in that celebrated city of non-partisan government, New Bedford, the natives will tell you that the councillor from the 1st district ought to part his surname in the middle. Then if you can't see it they draw an explanatory chart. Charles O. Brightman is his name but the parting recess of the New Bedfordites make it Charles O. Bright man. A rather poor pun even for a New Bedford pun but it describes the councillor. He is one of the brightest products ever turned out of the Whale city and that is saying a good deal as you will realize if you stop to reflect that "Bill" Bullock, "Charley" Ashley, "Dave" Parker and a few other live ones hail from that town. Councillor Brightman, however, gets along with "Dave" Parker better than he does with "Charley" Ashley. The latter once removed Mr. Brightman from the board of public works through the agency of a pliant board of aldermen. Mr. Ashley generally saw to it that he had aldermen who agreed with his desires.

Councillor Brightman was born in New Bedford March 28, 1853. After graduating from the New Bedford high school he spent five years in Providence learning his trade as a carpenter. After three years of employment in Hartfort, Conn., he returned to Fall River and established himself in business. He is a good carpenter and has been eminently successful in business. There may be never erected to the memory of Charles O. Brightman any enduring monuments of bronze or marble but he himself has erected some pretty substantial ones. Ask a native what Brightman has ever done and he will point out some of the buildings which he erected. The Columbia, Bennett, Howland and Rotch mills will be pointed out; also the New Bedford Five Cents Savings bank building and St. Luke's hospital. Then you can get on a car, pay a nickel, and ride out to the New Bedford house of correction. Or you can get on a car, refuse to pay a nickel, and you will finally land at the house of correction. You have your choice but either method will bring you to the house of correction. Brightman built that, too.

The Globe yarn mills in Fall River were built by him and the United States Fish commission buildings at New Bedford, The Tabitha Inn, a hotel at Fairhaven of the kind which you would hardly expect to find there and wouldn't find there if it wasn't for Henry H. Rogers, was likewise built by the New Bedford councillor. The Madison street primary school in New Bedford is another Brightman monument. Mr. Brightman being in politics has naturally done considerable city work and he always did it well although some people on the other side of the political fence have criticised the cost in some instances. City hall was renovated by Mr. Brightman at a cost of $22,000 and the cost was made an issue in one campaign, but Horatio Hathaway, the richest man in town, stood on the platform in City hall at a rally and remarked: "They say that this hall has been prepared at a ridiculous expense. I don't know what it cost but it looks good to me from where I stand." And in fact everything that Mr. Brightman ever built looks good and is good.

In his time Mr. Brightman has also constructed a good many fences, political and otherwise, but all substantial. For many years he served as a member of the republican city committee. He was in the fold when the famous Triangle—David L. Parker, Edmund Wood and William H. Matthews—ruled the republican roost. As a recognition of his long service on the city committee he was chosen to represent New Bedford on the state committee and took a full course in that body. A year ago Dave Parker, the Fra of the republican affairs in the vicinity of New Bedford, pulled him through one of the hottest political battles that city has enjoyed since the Randall-Simpkins high jinks.

Chairman Parker surveyed the field when Abbott P. Smith's supporters agreed to let New Bedford decide for the councillor district as to who should be the party candidate, and he discovered that 14 was a majority of 27. The Brightman battleground was the south half of the city, three wards in which the total number of delegates was 14, and although the figures were close, they pulled their candidate through to victory. Now Mr. Brightman can have a return ticket without the effort that was required to land the job in the first place.

His present office is the first he has held since Mayor Ashley ousted him from the board of public works in 1898 except his service as a Fall River jail commissioner. He was appointed by the governor to approve the biggest white elephant that Bristol county has in its public buildings menagerie.

Twenty years before he was elected councillor, Mr. Brightman was a councilman in New Bedford. This was his debut, and at the time the newspapers said: "Notwithstanding he has built skating rinks, he is one of the most popular men in Ward 3." At that time he was a polo enthusiast, never missed a championship game, and his official capacity was holding the watch as timekeeper.

It was a rather notable group that sat in the council chamber with Mr. Brightman. William M. Butler, whose political career matured rather sooner than Mr. Brightman's; Edward F. Dahill, now fire chief of New Bedford; Charles J. McGurk, now city auditor; Stephen A. Brownell, who afterwards became mayor; and Stephen D. Peirce, who also had a record in local politics.

Mr. Brightman is not only a builder, he is a joiner. He is a member of the Dartmouth and Wamsutta clubs, the New Bedford Yacht club, Adoniram chapter Royal Arch Masons and Sutton commandery. He is a 32d degree Mason. He is also an Elk, and a member of the Quequechan club of Fall River.

He is alert and watchful, but silent; punctuality is stamped all over him, and he has been mistaken for an undertaker. The function of a councillor is to advise and consent. Mr. Brightman looks his part; advice and consent he has in bunches, and it radiates like a halo.

THE PEOPLE AND THE BOSSES

Under the above caption the Boston Herald of Sept. 10th, speaking editorially of the 9th congressional district contest, said:

Mr. Fitzgerald, the Friend of the People, and one time mayor of Boston, is hastening across the sea at the call of his great and good ally, Martin Lomasney. Mr. Fitzgerald sees danger on these shores. It is his intention to be mayor of Boston again fifteen months hence, and to that high end he works in his accustomed way. Already he is using the congressional campaign to serve his purpose, but it does not seem to go his way with that facility which once characterized his numerous sacrifices for the public service. Hence, his swift return over the unfriendly sea.

The ninth congressional district has been known to be very dear to Mr. Fitzgerald's heart. It is also dear to the heart of Mr. Lomasney, who owns a portion of it and swings it hither and yon, and tosses it up and down as his fancy wills, or his will fancies. These two champions of the civic uplift are determined to decide who shall be the democratic candidate for the 9th district; they are also determined to elect him. Mr. Conry is the man on whom they have fastened their affections. Mr. Conry in return is expected to pledge his fealty to Mr. Fitzgerald in the contest for the mayoralty nomination next year, and, indeed, is understood to have a willingness in that direction.

But it happens that Mr. Keliher, the present congressman from the ninth district, is already in the field seeking, and deserving to receive, renomination and re-election. Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Lomasney look upon Mr. Keliher with unkindly eyes. He does not lend himself to their ardent endeavors to purify the tone of the electorate; he has declined to pledge himself to the support of Mr. Fitzgerald's candidacy for the mayoralty. Many voters in the ninth district seem to approve, and most of them, we hope, do approve Mr. Keliher's candidacy for congress; hence the urgent cable messages from the sovereign lord of Ward eight to the ex-mayor.

Let the voters of the ninth district carry their recollections back to the famous, or otherwise well known, Fitzgerald campaign which made the now hastily returning traveller the chief executive of the city of Boston. "The People Against the Bosses" was the Fitzgeraldian cry. The people were to be freed from the thraldom of bossism. We all know how it worked out in practice. And now comes the ex-mayor, impatiently pacing the decks of an ocean liner, intent on preventing the people of the ninth district from nominating and electing to congress the man of their preference. "The people against the bosses!"

Mr. Keliher's record in congress is without reproach. Mr. Keliher has represented his district, and Boston as a whole, faithfully and well, he is in line for committee promotion, a fact which will benefit his constituency; there should be no question about his renomination; he should be re-elected by a handsome majority. The voters of the 9th district have spirit enough to resent the intrusion in a congressional election of Mr. Fitzgerald's municipal ambitions and intrigues, and we are inclined to think they will do so. They can repeat to him his old slogan: "The people against the bosses."

That a political partnership between those eminent lights, Mr. Lomasney and Mr. Fitzgerald, should presume to decree who shall and who shall not be nominated and elected to congress from any district within the metropolitan area is perhaps natural, but it is certainly undesirable for the interests of the constituency and the interests of Boston. The people just now are not in a frame of mind favorable to bosses and bosslets. They are inclined to interpret literally that stirring phrase: "The people against the bosses!" It is not impossible that the returning traveller will find himself less popular than he was; surely nothing has occurred to increase his popularity since he retired from public office, or, to augment the faith which any portion of the community once had in him. The voters have been thinking, and they want something better in municipal administration than Messrs. Lomasney and Fitzgerald could under any circumstances give them. Both these gentlemen are skilled in the art of drawing red herring across their tracks. That cry for the people against the bosses was one of their red herrings. Imagine Martin Lomasney fighting for the people against bossdom! And yet it is at the skilful urging of this skilful boss that ex-Mayor Fitzgerald, who used to cry so long and loudly, and who placarded Boston with the phrase: "The people against the bosses," hastens home to manipulate the election of a candidate for congress whose fitness is determined by willingness to aid the boss in his own effort to become again mayor of Boston. We invite the voters to consider the significance of an alliance which would place the "control" of Boston democracy in the hands of Lomasney and Fitzgerald.

Great Future for John Hays Hammond

If Taft should be elected president, and there does not appear to be any great doubt about it, the one man from this state who will make a big noise in the next administration will be John Hays Hammond of Gloucester. That most wonderful of mining experts would revel at the court of St. James, and it is said on good authority that King Edward would not hesitate to call him "Jack," the sound of which he is so fond that he insisted that the "boys" attending the last republican national convention should call him by no other name, Hammond has a fortune, and he would make the place an important one while he held it down. Because of his familiarity with South African affairs he would meet with a warm reception in the "mother" country, and no doubt become a most useful diplomat in the service of Uncle Sam. Just now Hammond is rendering heroic service along with Col. Joe Peterson and others of Essex county in seeing that the democracy does not capture the universe.

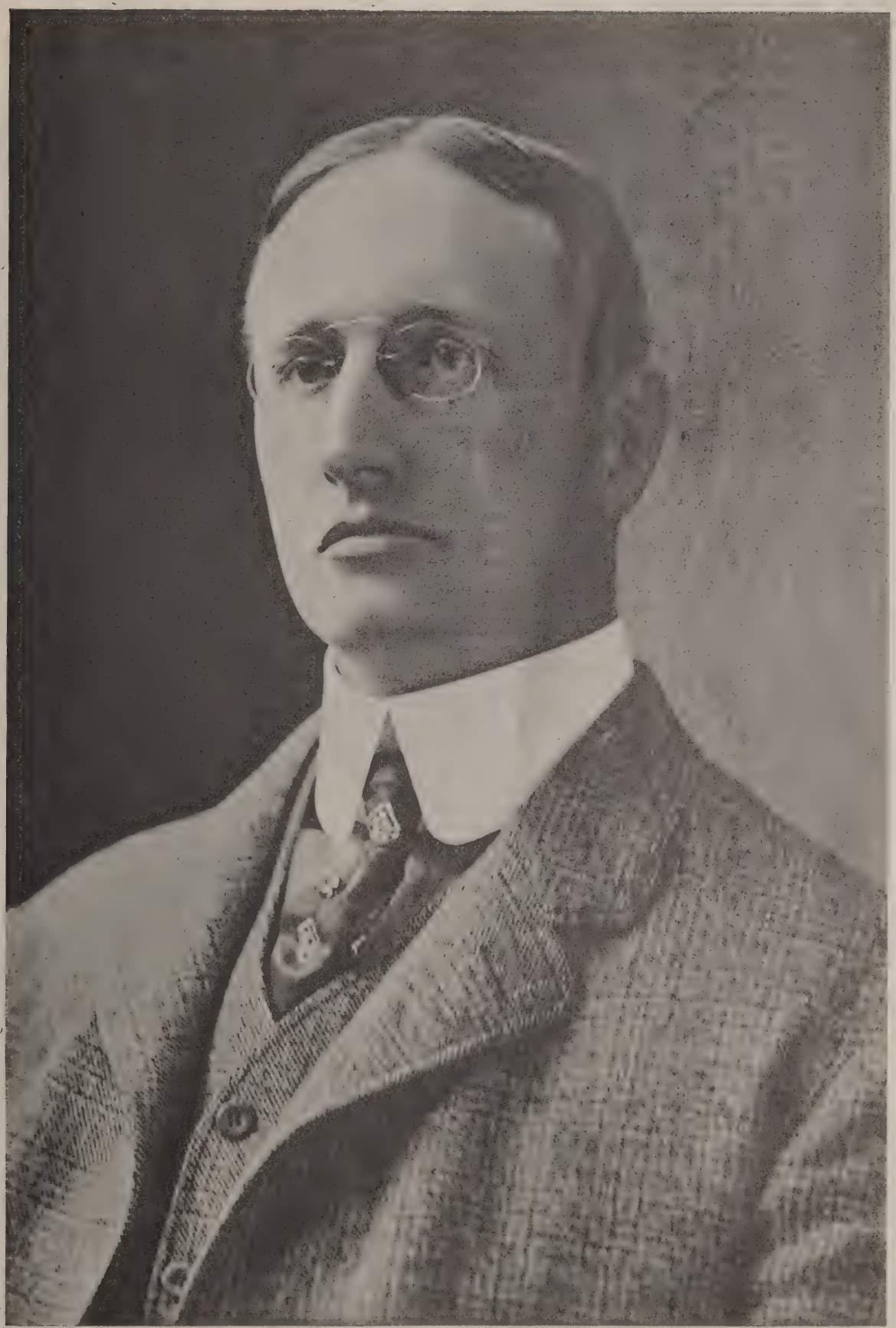


HON. CHARLES O. BRIGHTMAN



GRAFTON D. CUSHING

Candidate For Speakership. For Story See Page 595



JOSEPH L. WALKER

Candidate For Speakership. For Story See Page 637

COUNCILLOR SEWARD W. JONES.

The Orphan Son of a Soldier, He Has Fought His Way to Success in the Business World and to Prominence in the Republican Party.

Seward W. Jones of Newton, who is now serving his second term as a member of the governor's council and who is unopposed for a third term was born in Ebensburg, Pa., Feb. 9, 1857, and is one of the solid businessmen of the commonwealth. He came to Massachusetts in 1882, and is the head of the firm of Jones Brothers, owners of large granite industries with quarries at Barre, Vermont, and with business headquarters on Summer street, Boston, from where they do an immense business all over the United States and Canada.

The personal side of Councillor Jones' life is most interesting and has its pathetic glance, which is thoroughly human in every respect. He is one of a family of six children. When a child his father, Lieut. Hugh Jones, enlisted in the 209th Pennsylvania volunteers and was killed at the battle of Fort Stedman, Virginia, in defence of the Union cause, March 25, 1865. His mother is still living, and at the present time is at Zanesville, Ohio. When her husband went to the defence of his country five of the children had been born, and the sixth was born while the gallant father was performing his duty on the battlefield. When the call to arms came, Lieut. Jones was encouraged by his heroic wife to make the sacrifice, she gravely taking up the responsibility of caring for the children, which act of itself reads like the heroic stories of the women of other times who sacrificed their whole lives that the nation they loved might be preserved. Left with six little ones Mrs. Jones faced the world as best she could, and managed to keep the youngsters together and is living to see them grow up and be a credit not only to the memory of the illustrious father, but also of honor to their country in all walks of life. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of his native town as well as in the schools established for the orphans made by one of the greatest wars the world has ever known. Councillor Jones learned his lesson of duty, loyalty and honesty from his distinguished mother who, in making her brave battle to rear six orphans, instilled into their minds those principles of right and justice that have adhered to him in the course of his active life, and the principles laid down by her have guided him through many a stormy battle.

Although active in politics this is the first official experience of Councillor Jones. Many times he has been asked to be a candidate for the highest honors within the gift of the people, but his forte is business and in that line he has adhered with great precision and faithfulness and with deserved success. He has served on the city committee of Newton for several years and has been active in club life, such as there is of a political nature like the Middlesex, the Norfolk and the Massachusetts.

Like most business men he is active in banking matters and is a director of the Newton Trust company, also president of Newton Savings bank, the first of which he has held for 12 years, and the other for 11 years. In the governor's council, Mr. Jones feels at home and likes not only the surroundings, but the work of the members which appeals to his sense of duty. Among his close political friends, and they are numerous, are included the present lieutenant-governor of the commonwealth, with whose campaigns in the past he had much to do, also those two distinguished sons of Newton, Weeks and Powers, and in whose behalf he has always been a most devoted supporter. Mr. Jones has served for many years on the board of health of Newton, and has also held a place on one of the state boards in an advisory capacity, but beyond this and a general observation of the political situation, he has been wrapped up in business to a large degree. Mr. Jones is married and resides at Newton. He has two children, and his home life is ideal and typical of the sturdy New England home. His social functions are confined to the Masonic fraternity. He is a man very strong in his friendships and of a most generous nature.

DR. JOHN W. COUGHLIN.

Three Times Mayor of Fall River, Now Member of the Democratic National Committee—Stern and Unyielding in His Devotion to Party Principles—Is a Self Made Man.

No better example of the self-made man can be found in this broad land of ours than Dr. John W. Coughlin of the city of Fall River. He is a native son, having been born in that city and having resided there all of his life. He is a credit to his progenitors, to the city which he has served in an executive capacity as mayor, and to the party, whose principles he has ever been an ardent supporter of. Because of his thoroughness of conviction and his ability to expound his belief in affairs of state and nation, Dr. Coughlin has been prominent for many years in the doings of the democratic party in the old Bay state. His climb up the political ladder of fame has been a steady one, and although he has now reached to the altitude of a member of the national committee of his party, his friends here and afar, and they are legion, hope to see him with a firm foothold on a rung much higher up on the ladder than that of national committeeman, which in itself, is an honor that falls upon the shoulders of few men.

A pen picture of Dr. Coughlin would describe him as one of the few men possessed of those powers and qualifications to hold an audience in what might be called a spell-bound condition. He is full of fire and animation, has what few speakers possess, the power of magnetizing his audiences, as it were, without the use of the original magnet. The words flow fluently from his tongue, no matter what his subject may be. He is a man that is in thorough touch with the situation political, especially, and were it necessary he could jump into the forefront of the political battle and do valiant and valuable service for the cause of Candidate William J. Bryan, of which cause he is an ardent supporter.

Fall River citizens, irrespective of party lines, feel proud of the fact that one of their number has achieved the rank of national committeeman of one of the dominant parties of the nation. The honor rests lightly on Dr. Coughlin's shoulders for he has been a hard fighter in the ranks, has had honors conferred on him before, and therefore is no stranger to the surroundings which his new position brings. Dr. Coughlin has a most fascinating way about him and if it is announced that he is to appear at any meeting, no matter, whether matters of a political or other nature are to be discussed, there is sure to be a big audience on hand and they do not get away until after they have heard what the doctor has to say.

Dr. Coughlin was born in the city of Fall River, June 9, 1861, the son of William and Abbie Coughlin. His parents were not well enough fixed with the world's goods to give their son a college education, but they were well enough off to give him the start in life, the foundation upon which he built his success of years to follow. He received his education in the public schools and at the age of 17 he left to go to work and help support the family. He first started to learn the trade of a plumber and steam fitter. He did not find this work adapted to his inclinations and after a few months he gave it up. He then put in a short while studying law in the office of a Fall River firm and then went to Providence, where he again took up the work of plumbing and steam fitting, only to throw it down once more and return to his home city.

When he went back to Fall River, he entered the drug store of Dr. John B. Chagnon and after 17 months of work there he resolved upon his life work, and that was the study of medicine. He applied himself diligently to work of various kinds in order to accumulate enough money to carry him through his medical course. Part of the time he spent as a conductor on the street cars of the Globe street railway company. In the year 1882 he was able to begin the study of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore. He graduated from there in 1885 at the head of a class of 161, and received the college prize for having the highest average. He immediately returned to his native heath and hung out his shingle and since the very first day, his career has been a successful one. He enjoys, at the present day, as large and lucrative a practice as any physician and surgeon in the city of Fall River.

Besides devoting his time to his medical duties, Dr. Coughlin also found time to mix up in the political arena and he has been a good fighter, and a successful one, from the very start. The only municipal office that he has held has been that of mayor and he achieved that honor only after a severe struggle, not only against men of the republican party, but men in the very party whose standard he bore to the polls on election day.

In 1888 he received the democratic nomination for mayor but was defeated at the polls by a majority of about 300. In 1889 he ran again and in this year he was bitterly antagonized by a certain wing of his own party. This time he was defeated by a majority of 100 votes.

The two defeats did not take any of the fight out of the doctor and in 1890 he bobbed up serenely again. He won the nomination and went to the polls much stronger than he had gone before. He had won over some of the opposition in his own party. The result showed when he was elected by a majority of 808 votes. In 1891 he was re-elected by a majority of 927 and in 1892 he was elected for a third time by a majority of 822.

In the year 1892 he was chosen as a delegate to the national convention in Chicago, representing the 13th congressional district. He was an ardent supporter of Grover Cleveland in that convention, and in a speech, which he made at a dinner of the Young Men's democratic club of New Bedford, fired the first gun for Grover Cleveland in the old Bay state. At that convention Dr. Coughlin favored Allen G. Thurman for vice-president.

Dr. Coughlin was a delegate to the recent democratic convention in Denver, where he was a hearty and ardent supporter of the candidacy of William J. Bryan for president. He was a prominent figure in the convention, as a result of which he was chosen to act as a member of the national committee for Massachusetts. Dr. Coughlin has been mentioned in the past as a desirable candidate for either the governorship or lieutenant-governorship of the state and also as a desirable chairman of the democratic state committee.

Dr. Coughlin is a strong believer in the success of the democratic party this election. He feels that success can be attained without the aid of the Empire state. He has stated publicly and privately that the time has come when New York has ceased to be the pivotal state. How good a prophet the doctor is, remains to be seen.

No Reason for Moving

When Private John Allen of Tupelo, Mississippi, was a member of the national commission for the St. Louis fair, he and Senator Carter of Montana, also a member, visited Arkansas to stir up that state about having an exhibit at the fair.

They went to Little Rock when the legislature was in session, and the lawmakers, anxious to hear the famous wit, invited Allen to make a speech.

"You have a great state here," began Allen—"a great state contiguous to my own, Mississippi. I have often pondered over the fact that many Mississippi people have moved to Arkansas and have never discovered the reason why. We have many undeveloped resources in Mississippi, as many as you have here, and I cannot understand why our Mississippi people have moved over to Arkansas in such great numbers, especially as many of them would not have been convicted if they had stayed at home and stood trial."



HON. SEWARD JONES

HON. WILLIAM L. DOUGLAS.

Rose by Dint of His Own Perseverance From Shoemaker's Bench to Governorship of the Commonwealth—Democratic Leader, Captain of Industry and Model Employer.

Politically, socially and commercially William L. Douglas of Brockton stands forth on the lens of time, the reflection of which, cast on the panoramic screen of events, becomes the history of the period, as one of the foremost New Englanders of his day.

It is, perhaps, true that he is better known commercially than in the two other branches of human endeavor, for it remains a fact that it is as a progressive business man he has most indelibly stamped his personality on his age. It was this quality which permitted him to enter an industry at a time when it was already great—when it ranked first among those of the section—and to make it greater. It was this quality which enabled him, who began life without opportunities, without education, without the helping hand that is extended in childhood to even the most humble, to rise above everything, to overcome all obstacles, and to become the head of the foremost manufactory of its kind in the world, himself numbered among the wealthy and influential.

For Mr. Douglas, born at Plymouth in 1845, had the misfortune to lose his father by death when he was only five years of age, before almost a recollection of his parent had become sufficiently distinct to remain through his after life even a memory.

"He was educated," so runs his biography, "in the public schools at brief intervals." How brief were these intervals is better told by the accounts that follow, they stating that he went to work at the age of seven years in the shop of an uncle "who put him pegging shoes." Whether or not the child evinced the same traits of character that later gave the man standing among the successful ones of the country does not appear, but the account states that he worked for his uncle during the better part of eight years, except "when about 11 he went to live with his mother for a short time."

This was the early history of William L. Douglas, former governor of the state, the creator of an era in manufacturing, a philanthropist of great prestige in his home locality and the one democrat in Massachusetts to whom the warring factions that have disrupted his party invariably turn when they seek an arbitrator who can calm the troubled waters of strife, bring order out of chaos and trim the sails of partisanship to catch the favoring breezes of opportunity.

There are a few other episodes in the life of the boy Douglas which probably had their part in molding the character of the man, for his biographers state that at the age of 15 he tired of "pegging shoes" and sought employment in the cotton mills at Chiltonville. How long he remained at that occupation does not appear, but a few years later he is found at Hopkinton, and some time afterward at South Braintree, where he learned the trade of a bootmaker. In 1865 he developed a taste for adventure and is found in Colorado, where for three years he worked at his calling, one year of the time being in a shop of his own. Opportunities for success were not great in Colorado in those days, or his love of home conquered him, for he came to Brockton in 1868 and there he worked as a journeyman and foreman until 1876, when he established, in a small shop, the business that since, under his guidance and in consequence of policies worked out by him, has grown until it requires two mammoth factories and furnishes the product for scores of retail stores in various parts of the country that are really part of the Brockton plant.

The business life of Mr. Douglas may be said to have begun with the establishment of that small shop, for it was then he grasped the importance advertising was to assume in the business of the future and was quick to apply it to his own ends. Other manufacturers gazed at him in wonderment, but the result justified his expectations and probably more than did so, for the experimental ads that he had sent forth originally were soon afterward enlarged and improved and advertising soon became an integral part of the Douglas system. Likewise it was adopted by other Brockton manufacturers and has spread to many industries in all parts of the country. The retail store supplied direct from his own factory and handling only goods made by him was a later innovation that "caught on" with the trade and has since been copied by other leaders in other lines, but he was the pioneer there as he was in grasping the importance of advertising.

In all these episodes of his career Mr. Douglas has remained steadfast to one ideal—uprightness. So much so that in Brockton he has always been known as one of the "safest" men in the city. He was chosen in 1883 to represent the city in the house of representatives and was returned again in 1884, establishing in those two years a reputation for ability and character which won him a place in the estimation of the people outside of Brockton, and later, when he was a candidate for governor, helped him poll the majority which resulted in his election. On completion of his second term in the house he returned to private life, but in 1886 was drafted by the voters of Brockton to represent them in the senate, which he did with great success during that session and the following one in 1887.

Business claimed him then for four years, and in 1891 he was elected mayor of Brockton, which was his last public office until he was chosen governor on the Democratic ticket in 1904, the first and only Democratic governor since William E. Russell of Cambridge.

There remains but a short time in one term as chief executive to firmly establish any great policy, but from the day of his inauguration until he went out of office, Gov. Douglas proclaimed the necessity of industrial education. He made it the shibboleth of his administration, and, though the time was not ripe for a step so far in advance, the work he did in the direction of awakening the public mind to the importance of the matter has had its effect since and it will now be but a short time probably before industrial education becomes an established policy of the state.

At the time when Gov. Douglas first called attention to it he was met with opposition from political opponents who, if they saw the wisdom of the course, did not wish any of the glory to go to a democrat, and from members of trade unions who saw in the move only an effort to apprentice boys for the purpose of overcrowding trades and reducing wages.

It was the fate that overtakes most good ideas in their infancy, but the latter class have since seen the wisdom of Gov. Douglas' work in their behalf and have become converted, while the political enemies of the governor have, since a republican has been elected, sanctioned the policy. A commission has now been at work for several years securing data upon which to build a structure of industrial education and some steps have already been taken in that direction, but it was the arguments of Gov. Douglas which had most effect and they are most quoted by those who are interested in bringing about the result he strove to attain.

In other public matters Gov. Douglas has been a leader also, and a savings bank in which he is interested at Brockton claims the honor of being the first to adopt an industrial insurance plan in accordance with the law enacted by the legislature two years ago. It was entirely through the influence of the former governor that this was done and he has watched the growth of the savings bank insurance idea closely from the beginning.

His administration was, on the whole, admirable, although he was handicapped in some degree by the importunities of professional politicians who had been away from the public patronage for so long that they became impatient when the opportunity was presented for them to participate in the distribution of offices. To Gov. Douglas' credit it may be said that he yielded not a jot nor tittle to these demands, but when his way as governor of the whole people of the state, appointing democrats to place who had shown ability to fill the office and ignoring completely the pleas of those who had nothing to argue but party service.

Since his election as chief executive of rock-ribbed republican Massachusetts on a democratic ticket, Gov. Douglas has been constantly in the public eye of the nation as a very likely candidate for the presidency, and had he accepted a second term as governor there is no doubt that he would have been the nominee of the Denver convention instead of Mr. Bryan. He refused to run a second time, however, and though he was labored with in season and out by men who had the best interests of the democracy at heart he remained obdurate and would not allow the use of his name in the convention of 1905. Likewise he refused to yield to importunities to become a candidate for the democratic vice-presidential nomination at Denver, when there was a demand for him from all parts of the country.

At almost every gubernatorial election since democrats have looked longingly in his direction, but he has steadfastly remained out of the race and devotes himself to his shoe business in Brockton.

There he is constantly in touch with everything that happens and is always on the lookout for means whereby the men and women in his employ may better their condition. Wages in his factory are always the maximum for the same kind of work anywhere, and besides the liberality displayed on the payroll there are other conditions which make a position in a Douglas factory one of the most desirable. A sick and death benefit fund in which every employe is enrolled is one of these, and one of the largest contributors to it is former Gov. Douglas. Every device known to prophylactics for outwitting the plague of the modern factory, tuberculosis, has been installed, and through the generosity of Mr. Douglas experts have been employed to study the matter at close range and to take whatever steps they deemed necessary for combatting the evil in the Brockton shops owned by him.

His relations with the trade unions in the craft of which he is an honored member are of the best, and throughout the shoe industry he is pointed to as one of the most liberal employers for whom a shoe maker can work. He is a firm believer in the principle of arbitration, and always, when a dispute arises between his managers and his men, he is the first to propose that course. Through his efforts the Boot & Shoe Workers' Union, one of the strongest in the country, has adopted an arbitration policy which almost precludes the possibility of a strike. Thousands of labor disputes have been prevented in the industry as a result of it and to former Gov. Douglas most of the credit for its suggestion is due, although the details were worked out by a labor leader.

Former Gov. Douglas has always been an active democrat and was a delegate to the national conventions of 1884, 1894 and 1896, while he was a delegate-at-large to the convention of four years ago. He is connected in no unimportant way with the charitable and religious life of Brockton and is a member of the Universalist church there. It is this, together with his home life and his business, to which he has dedicated his remaining years, and he still remains unshaken in his determination not again to become a candidate for public office.

A Maine Man's View of Maine

Harrison Hume in the days long ago was the friend and companion of the late James G. Blaine, but for many years past he has resided in Boston practicing law and doing an occasional stunt for the republican party, but of recent years he has not been active in the cause, although he has not lost sight of the old party or its new proprietors in Maine and elsewhere.

Mr. Hume has just returned from his vacation "down in that country" and he says that things look dubious as well as doubtful for the G. O. P., and he went so far as to even predict that the state might elect a democratic governor. Unaccustomed to hearing such things about Maine even in Dreamland, Mr. Hume was asked by a political writer how could he account for Vermont going in the vicinity of 30,000 for the republican ticket, and to have Maine go democratic. Looking up at the court house, near which he stood, he smiled, at the same time remarking, "Why that's easy enough. You see Vermont is hemmed in by mountains, and they are so high that the people up there seldom see the sunshine the whole day long."



W. L. Douglas.

HON. JOHN T. COUGHLIN.

His Remarkable Rise From Horse Car Driver to the Mayoralty of Fall River —Firm Friend of the Working Man and Has Acted as Mediator in Many Disputes—Is of Gubernatorial Timber.

The subject of this sketch, Hon. John T. Coughlin, the present mayor of the city of Fall River, furnishes a most striking example of the possibilities that are open to the young American citizen of the present day. Although only in his 35th year he enjoys the distinction of being in his fourth year as the chief executive of the third city of the commonwealth, an honor that has rested easily and gracefully on his young shoulders. Mayor Coughlin has won widespread notice because of his career as mayor and recently he had been mentioned prominently as a possibility for the gubernatorial nomination at the hands of the Democratic party. The career of the mayor up to the present time has been what might be termed, without exaggeration, a wonderful one. When one stops and thinks that only a little more than a decade ago, this young man was acting during vacation time from school in the capacity of a printer's devil in one of the Fall River newspaper offices, and then further along finds him studying law in a local office, and then further along in his career finds him mayor of the city, with the editor of the newspaper as his private secretary, and the lawyer in whose office he studied the rudiments of the legal profession, as his city solicitor, it is no wonder that the American youth's ambition is stirred up and he says to himself: "Why may it not be possible for me to accomplish equally as much as Mayor Coughlin has done, if not more?" The rise of Mayor Coughlin to his present high station has not been a spasmodic one by any means. Early in youth he took an active interest in municipal affairs. Gifted with a fluency of language, self-educated to a large extent, he entered keenly into anything that had the semblance of a debate or argument, and he brought forward to the argument, a ready wit and knowledge that stood him in good stead in early days, later on in his campaigns for the honor which he now holds, and will in the future for any further honors that he may seek.

There has been a call among the leaders of the democratic party for a good labor candidate to oppose the republican nominee at the polls this fall. As has been said the name of Mayor Coughlin has been mentioned, not lightly by any means, but with serious intention on the part of well-known leaders in different sections of the state. His candidacy has been prominently broached in the western part of the state. What the party leaders are looking for is a man who stands in well with the laboring vote. Mayor Coughlin fills this bill in every particular He has been prominent in the organization of the street railway men in his section of the state, having acted as president of the local union for a number of years and having mediated with officials of the street railway company in behalf of the street railway men, when it seemed as though there would be a clash between the employer and employe. The results of his efforts are well known, not only to the street railway men of his city, but to those employed on what is known as the Boston & Northern street railway company.

Ex-Gov. William L. Douglas has been given a great deal of credit for bringing about a settlement of the big strike of 1904, when the textile operatives of Fall River were out of work for six months and when there was not a wheel turned in any of the local textile mills. The settlement was brought about through a conference that was held at the state house, during which Gov. Douglas acted as mediator, but the man behind it all was Mayor Coughlin, who worked hard and long to bring about the above-mentioned conference. Too much credit cannot be given Mayor Coughlin for his share in the settlement of that struggle, one of the greatest in the history of the textile industry in this country. Again, when strikes were threatened and the industrial peace of the city seemed to be on the wobbly edge, Mayor Coughlin offered him mediatory services and he managed to bring about a satisfactory settlement of what looked like more dark days for the business interests of the city.

Because of the above facts, leaders of the party feel that Mayor Coughlin would make a strong candidate among the laboring people. With a consistent campaign they think that the republican candidate, presumably the present lieutenant-governor, could be given a race that might throw a scare in the republican camp. There is no question as to Mayor Coughlin's availability as a gubernatorial candidate. He is willing to make the run, should the state party see fit to thrust the honor and the work of leading the party to victory upon him.

At the same time, sight must not be lost of the fact that should he not be honored by his fellow democrats in the state, he will certainly be honored by his fellow democrats in Fall River, should he see fit to declare himself desirous of a renomination for mayor. There is not a semblance of opposition to him in his own party, as far as can be learned and the republicans are casting about for a candidate to oppose him should it become an assured fact that he will seek re-election. Mayor Coughlin made many friends during his first term of two years, but during his second term, he has been harassed by a board of aldermen that has not acted as harmoniously as they should, in the minds of a large number of the citizens and voters.

The attitude of Ald. Spencer Borden has been particularly annoying, although fruitful of victory for the mayor. In 1907 the famous water works funds case was brought out through the efforts of Ald. Borden, but Mayor Coughlin secured the passage of a special act through the legislature that sidetracked the alderman after his contentions had been threshed out in court.

The latest controversy that the mayor has had with the board of aldermen is now pending. That was also stirred up by Ald. Borden. It has to do with the contract for the contagious hospital, which the mayor and the board of health awarded to a local contractor,, in excess, it is claimed, of the amount that the board of aldermen had appropriated. This question is now pending before the supreme court of the state. Mayor Coughlin has fought vigorously for improvement along all lines, and despite determined opposition, and opposition is the correct word, he has done remarkably well under the circumstances during his second term. Should it so happen that he is a candidate for a third term, there is but little doubt of his success. Even members of the republican party, ardent members at that, concede today that they have not a candidate in sight who could bring back the reins of government to their party in this city.

John T. Coughlin was born in Fall River, Mass., January 1, 1873. He secured his education in the public schools and at the age of 16 years was driving a "hill" horse for the Globe street railway company. With this experience he applied for a position as a driver of a street car and got it. While driving a horse car for a couple of years, he had the distinction of being the youngest driver in the city. Meanwhile he was ambitious to study law and he followed up occasional reading by entering the law office of Hugo A. Dubuque. A three years' course of study in the Boston University law school, preceded his admittance to the bar in 1900. A singular coincidence of his career is that, as has been previously mentioned, Hugo A. Dubuque, in whose office he first studied law, has been his city solicitor for the past four years. Singularly enough, he has as his private secretary today Michael Reagan, a well-known newspaperman, formerly editor of the Fall River Herald, and the now mayor was formerly a printer's devil on the paper over which Mr. Reagan presided at that time. Such does the whirligig of time bring forth. The reversal of positions only goes to show the success of well-directed energies on the part of Fall River's present mayor.

It was in 1900 that Mayor Coughlin first gained prominence in labor union circles, when he organized the street railway men of his native city. He was elected the first president of the union and held the office for seven consecutive terms. He is today an honorary president of the union. By virtue of the office Mayor Coughlin has gained the distinction of being one of the three lawyers in the United States who hold union cards. The success of the local union caused its president to hope for even greater achievement in street railway circles and the fruit of this seed was the organization by Mayor Coughlin of the state association of street railway employes. This was formed in 1902 and such implicit confidence did the men have in their friend and organizer that they selected him as their president. He served as president of the state association with great credit to himself and abundant profit for the organization until 1904, when the pressure of law business compelled him to resign. During his administration as president of the new association, the organizaton faced a crisis. Better hours and wages were sought for by the employes of the Boston & Northern and the Old Colony street railway systems, and a strike was threatened when the companies failed to grant the request of the men. This trouble is still fresh in the minds of people in the eastern section of the state. Through the activity of Mayor Coughlin, then president of the association, the street railway magnates agreed to meet a committee of their employes and the result of that conference was an agreement in which 10 hours out 12 constituted a day's work and wages were increased from 20 cents to 25 cents an hour. In addition, many minor grievances were adjusted. From that day the fame of Mayor Coughlin spread throughout the labor union circles of the state. So generally has his ability as a mediator been recognized that he is frequently consulted today upon union matters by organizations in the eastern section of the state. His opinion is appreciated at its full value and his influence is often solicited and as frequently given under such conditions.

Mayor Coughlin's success in the political arena has been a striking one. Before he was of age he became interested in politics. That interest broadened with increasing years and experience until he became recognized as one of the leading men in the democratic party in the old Bay state. His first trial as a candidate for elective office was in 1901 when he accepted the nomination for senator, despite an unpromising outlook from a democratic viewpoint. There was vigor in the campaign that was waged and republican control of the district was retained by a greatly reduced majority.

Subsequently Mayor Coughlin was chosen as chairman of the democratic city committee. He proved to be a harmonizer as well as an efficient manager. In 1904, notwithstanding that the republicans had met with unvarying success in municipal elections for about a decade, there were three aspirants for the democratic nomination for mayor, Mayor Coughlin, Charles P. Ryan, Esq., and Dr. Thomas F. Gunning. After a spirited fight at the caucuses the subject of this sketch was victorious. In the few weeks intervening before his election he showed his ability as a campaigner and speaker in a manner to arouse the respect and win the good opinion of the opposition. Although respectful in his language in dealing with the record which had been submitted to the citizens for judgment, he dealt with the issues unsparingly. The result was that he was the winner of public confidence by a substantial vote over that of his republican competitor, former Mayor George Grimes. Mayor Coughlin began well and has continued well. Offensive partisanship was eschewed from the start, for the mayor recognized that his success was in many respects, nonpartisan. His first inaugural message appealed to the board of aldermen and the citizens and his selections for appointive officials were of a high character.

One of the things that Mayor Coughlin accomplished was the division of the cost for removal of snow on the street railway tracks. For years the city had paid for the removal of snow that was piled up by the plows of the street railway company. Through Mayor Coughlin's insistence an agreement was entered into with the street railway company for a division of the cost of removing the snow thus piled up and now the city and street railway company each bear half of the expense.

In his first inaugural message, Mayor Coughlin advocated special provisions for the care and treatment of tuberculosis patients. The aldermen were impressed with his argument and they voted in favor of an appropriation for the erection of shacks in which to take care of such cases. Mayor Coughlin has ever favored extension along such lines and it is for that reason that he is now making a stand for a suitable set



HON. JOHN T. COUGLIN

of contagious hospital buildings, such buildings as will be able to take care of the future and not alone be ready to meet conditions that exist at present.

When news was received of the great San Francisco catastrophe, Mayor Coughlin was quick to act. He called a meeting of citizens and arrangements were made for furnishing relief and succor to the stricken people of the Golden Gate city. Fall River was in the vanguard of the cities to forward money and supplies to the capital city of California. Other acts of his administrations have won for him the commendation of the citizens in general. As a result of his excellent administration during his first term of office he had but little difficulty in securing re-election in the fall of 1906. Public estimate of the young executive is well-reflected in an editorial in the Fall River Herald which says: "Upon the whole he has given the city a conservative administration and his friends have reason to look upon it with a large measure of satisfaction, larger, it is suspected, than some of them anticipated a year ago. He has shown a disposition to listen to counsel and has not undertaken radical policies of any sort."

Mayor Coughlin is unmarried and is a member of the household of Capt. Patrick Doherty of the police force, who is a brother-in-law. He has a fine library and takes relaxation from political and professional cares in his books. He is a prominent member both of the Elks and Eagles.

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DEMOCRACY'S NEW LEADER.

Senator James H. Vahey of Watertown, Whose Brilliant Career May Cause Him to Become the Candidate For Governor This Fall—A Most Interesting Career and a Brilliant One at That.

If the democracy should decide upon Sen. James H. Vahey of Watertown as its candidate for the governorship of Massachusetts there is but little doubt that he will make not only a vigorous campaign, but one that will leave its impress upon the political conditions of the state for many years to come. Sen. Vahey has been active in the democratic ranks for many years, first in his home town, Watertown, and finally in the Massachusetts senate where he made a name for himself seldom equalled in the history of Beacon hill.

The Massachusetts legislature is a sedate body of men, almost as conservative as is the British parliament of which it is a counterpart. The majority leaders wanted to follow along old and familiar lines. To upset this set order of things required not only considerable courage but also ability and to this task, Sen. Vahey brought both the ability as well as the courage, placing the majority party in some trying and difficult positions, and which would have redounded to the advancement of his own party—that of the minority—had the democracy been equal to the occasion, and taken advantage of the political material that was being created by this young lawmaker almost single-handed. His battle against old traditions was like that waged by the lamented Gov. Russell against the governor's council in 1890, also against the Boston police board, with the result that he was three times elected governor of this old commonwealth. The Massachusetts senate has certain antiquated ideas in its make up, that even time does not seem to change or improve and it was with these that Sen. Vahey battled long and furiously during the last session of the legislature, making a record for obstructive tactics seldom equalled in any parliamentary body. While the tactics pursued did not accomplish much they served to demonstrate that a minority has certain inalienable rights which even majorities should respect. Sen. Vahey in many respects had the advantage. He had a perfect knowledge of the law together with the power of speech that made an impression upon his hearers whether they were of the same mind or not. This coupled with a gentlemanly demeanor made Sen. Vahey a power in the senate, so that even his most bitter opponents had to respect him.

Sen. Vahey was born in Watertown in the year 1871, on December 29, and has lived all his life in that town. He came of sturdy parents, honest hardworking people who brought their children up in the right paths leading to noble types of American citizenship. As a youngster, Vahey had to battle with life, yet he did not make the contest in vain, but plugged at whatever task that was thrust in his way and finally saw the dawn of a better existence in the profession of the law of which he has been a signal honor, for among his fellows of the bar he is regarded as the soul of honor and the type of honesty that adds lustre to the legal profession. Like all dutiful sons he helped to bring his brothers and sisters up to a better standard of living other than the mere drudge, so that today it is common report among the people of Watertown where the Vaheys are best known, that a better or a more loyal family cannot be found, a family brought up in the ways that reflect credit upon the American type of manhood.

Sen. Vahey in the first session of his term in the senate made a record for punctuality in attendance at committee seldom equalled in that body, and during the last year just closed he devoted more time than most any other member. In important debates and at committee hearings he was always to be found although a practicing lawyer, and depending upon that as a means of livelihood, while many of his colleagues had other sources of existence. His fight on corporation measures was the feature of the last senate, and his remarkable demand for roll calls upon different legislation has not been equalled on Beacon hill in a generation. The antidiscrimination bill, the solution of vexed labor problems relating to women and children, found in him a valiant advocate, and in fact all that was good in legislation had either his voice or his vote. He never was in any way tainted with the so-called corporation influence, but made an endeavor to reach a conclusion without receiving outside inspiration or advice. For his manly advocacy of the position he took he won the esteem of his most bitter opponent as was attested at the close of the session when the pleasant things of the year are said and the strife and bitterness are forgotten.

Sen. Vahey has always been identified with the democratic party, and since he cast his first vote down to the present time has taken a part in the affairs of that organization. His intense loyalty towards his friends as well as toward his party associates are some of his striking charcteristics. He is an intense family man, devoted to his home and its welfare. A man of great human instincts, this was best shown in the trial of Tucker for murder, where he devoted his days and nights to the defence of that unhappy young man without any hope of reward or emolument except the consciousness of a duty well performed, it having been imposed upon him by the court. His devotion to his client in that case and his firm belief even to this day in his innocence form one of the most interesting yet pathetic incidents in the career of the brilliant young lawyer who now seeks promotion at the hands of his party as well as advancement by his fellow citizens. There is no doubt that if the democratic banner is entrusted to his care that he will carry it from the Cape to the Berkshires and be most valiant in its defence. Sen. Vahey has many friends among the conservative element of his party as well as among the radical element, and his advocacy of the candidacy of sound democratic principles will not be forgotten when the time comes. The fact that he was elected twice from a republican district counts for something in the political reckoning that accompanies the fortunes of a winner in these days of political doubt.

That Sen. Vahey has had experience in other lines of government is well known, for he has been on the school board of his native town six years, and to those who do not know the importance of the average country school board, it can be said that in town affairs, next to the selectmen, it is the most important town office that any man is called upon to fill. The work is no "snap," for much depends upon the country school board for the quality of the education, as well as the standing of the teachers; and Sen. Vahey in that capacity rendered a good account of himself for the schools of Watertown speak for themselves. He was next made a member of the town board of health, a position of more than ordinary importance to any town. As selectman for four years, he came into active touch with the internal affairs of the town. As a democrat Sen. Vahey has been of the original mould, and he has never wavered in his party allegiance, although around and associated with him were young men of his own profession, who found it more alluring to be of the other political faith. He received his education in the public schools and at the Boston University law school. Sen. Vahey deserves much credit for the manner in which he has forged his way to the front by his own efforts, for he had neither wealth or family fortune to look to for advancement. During the legislative sessions in which he was a participant he had the centre of the stage on more than one occasion, and he proved his fighting ability on the shoe machinery bill, the merger question and on his own bill for the abolition of the death penalty in murder cases. His committees were judiciary, of which he was a pronounced leader, education and towns, but it is not by his committee work that his ability alone is to be judged. His record is one for the democratic party to look to with pride.



HON. JAMES H. VAHEY

HUMPHREY O'SULLIVAN OF LOWELL.

An Irish Immigrant Boy Who Has Risen to Fame and Fortune in America —Known the World Over as the Inventor of the Rubber Heel —A Generous Giver and Public Spirited Citizen.

The man of the hour in Lowell at the present time is Humphrey O'Sullivan, manufacturer of rubber heels and one of the country's greatest advertisers, member of the democratic state committee and Lowell's champion boomer. The city is still talking about the great veteran firemen's muster recently held, brought to Lowell and financed by Mr. O'Sullivan at a personal expense of over $5000, and which drew over 50,000 people and as many dollars to Lowell from other places. But Mr. O'Sullivan's career has many events of still greater interest so that as a prominent figure in the public eye, a very successful business man and a princely giver to every good cause a brief sketch of his life will be read with interest at this time.

Born in the little town of Skibereen on the southern coast of Ireland near the city of Cork, October 7, 1853, Humphrey O'Sullivan had to depend upon his own innate talent for advancement. He was the son of Timothy and Catherine Barry Sullivan. Both were honest, upright people, the mother being noted for her personal charms and faculty for diplomacy that enabled her to make the most of the opportunities that came within her reach to start her family in the right direction.

On the father's side the ancestry of the family was traced back to the achievements of Donald Coum O'Sullivan at the battle of Dunboy, and in various escapades, adventures and sieges, in which the people of the County Cork endeavored to repel the oppressor, or at least to overcome the soldiery and defeat the effort to confiscate their lands.

Young O'Sullivan was educated at the national school in his native town mastering the principal subjects of the general education there taught. So marked was his progress that before leaving school he was offered a position as teacher, which, however, he declined, as his ambitions and his tastes seemed to lead in another direction. He contracted to learn the business of a printer and had scarcely closed his apprenticeship when he was called for a time to take charge of the Daily Telegram in the city of Cork. While there he engaged in a public oratorical contest in which he won first prize. This brought him distinction on account of his youth, and he was encouraged to enter a similar contest in the city of Dublin, and in this he was also successful. Of this triumph he felt considerable personal pride for the reason that he was opposed by college students and that it was A. M. Sullivan, a distinguished journalist and member of parliament, who pinned the prize badge on the lapel of his coat.

But in the heart of the ambitious boy printer, prouder of his trade than of anything else, there stirred the spirit of unrest that has stirred so many youths of the best blood and sinew of Erin's green isle, and young O'Sullivan answered the call which so many thousands of his countrymen had answered before him—the call to America, the land of equal opportunity for all. Equipped with a travelling card as a printer he embarked for the United States, and landing in this country on July 25, 1871, he deposited his union card with the typographical union of New York city. From there he came to Lowell where a welcome awaited him from others of his blood who had preceded him across the Atlantic. He worked at the printing trade in Lowell and Lawrence, but subsequently was induced to enter the retail shoe business with his brother. This marked the opening to young O'Sullivan of the road to fame and fortune. About this time he was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Driscoll, a very estimable young woman, who has proved to him a devoted wife and helpmeet.

Mr. O'Sullivan's leading characteristic as a business man is shrewdness and ability to see and grasp an opportunity. In the shoe business the demand for rubber heels and soles suggested to Mr. O'Sullivan the rubber heel which he promptly invented and upon this alone he has made a respectable fortune. He possessed not only the ingenuity to invent the heel but the business tact and capacity to hold it in his own hands and to put it on the market so as to derive whatever profit it might bring.

Before O'Sullivan's rubber heel was invented the rubber heel was put on with cement and small screws. Of necessity the screws took away the resiliency of the rubber. This thing had gone along for years and it occurred to him that there was a whole lot of waste of rubber and all the resiliency was lost, and therefore, he undertook to mould a rubber heel that would fit the leather heel exactly and have no waste. He countersunk the attaching nails so that when the heels were attached and all the time they were being worn the attaching nails did not retard the resiliency inasmuch as they were sunk as close as they could be and at the same time hold to the upper surface of the rubber heel.

The story of O'Sullivan's rubber heels has gone around the world. Seldom has any article been so well advertised by every medium of reaching the people—the newspaper, the magazine, the street car and the billboard. In all these various channels it is estimated that already several million dollars have been spent in advertising the O'Sullivan rubber heel. Is it any wonder that it is known and used in every country of Europe, in Australia, China, Japan, South America, South Africa and of course also across the border of Canada. The O'Sullivan heel was the pioneer. There are now many substitutes but none to compare with the genuine. For thirty odd years the O'Sullivans have spent one hundred thousand dollars annually in advertising alone, so that this new industry created by rubber heels is one of great importance. The concern that attempts to butt against it with a rival or substitute heel must be prepared to expend a barrel of money or lose what they put in. The O'Sullivan heel still holds its supremacy on the market and its shipments to every part of the world now exceed by far shipments of some of the patent medicines for which Lowell is famous, and which have brought fortunes to their proprietors.

In 1898 the O'Sullivan rubber business was incorporated under the name of the O'Sullivan Rubber Co., with J. Munn Andrews as business manager. The stock of the company has never been offered for sale to any one and is not likely to be. Under the management of Mr. Andrews the business has assumed large proportions. Apart from the rubber heel business Mr. O'Sullivan is a director of the Lowell Trust Co., trustee of a savings bank and treasurer of three companies of which he is a member.

Mr. O'Sullivan is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Celtics, Washington club, Right Hand club, Bohemian club, American-Irish Historical society, the Foresters and Lowell typographical union. He is at present a member of the democratic state central committee from the Lowell district, and is a member of the executive committee of that body.

Mention of Mr. O'Sullivan's membership in the typographical union recalls an amusing incident in connection with the printers' strike for an eight hour day, to which he contributed five hundred dollars and afterwards it is understood financed the strike to the extent of more than twice that amount, all out of sympathy for the craft. The strike had been in progress nearly two months when Mr. O'Sullivan who had not worked at the business for over twenty years on meeting one of the master printers addressed him thus: "I suppose, Mister, you know I am on strike for the eight hour day in the job printing business, and I hereby inform you that I will not go back to work until our demands are granted."

The typographical union was not the only beneficiary of Mr. O'Sullivan's liberality. When old St. Patrick's church of Lowell was burned a few years ago, the first communication that reached the permanent rector, Rev. William O'Brien, was a letter of sympathy from Humphrey O'Sullivan, enclosing a check for one thousand dollars as a nucleus for a fund to rebuild the church.

In the Irish movement Mr. O'Sullivan has been a consistent worker ever since he settled in this country. In the old land league days he was a regular attendant at the meetings, and for a time held an office in the organization, always contributing liberally when there was a demand for funds. In recent years he has aided every organization calculated to benefit Ireland or her people. At a meeting of the United Irish league in old Huntington hall, Lowell, when the late Michael Davitt and John Dillon spoke there some six years ago, he contributed one hundred dollars to the parliamentary movement. At a great demonstration in Faneuil hall under the auspices of the United Irish league, January, 1906, at which Mayor Fitzgerald presided, Mr. O'Sullivan won great applause and commendation by handing in his check for five hundred dollars, just double the amount of the largest contribution from Boston.

For the past few years Mr. O'Sullivan has spent much time and money in advertising the city of Lowell along with his business. He has declared that Lowell should be known as "the city that does things" and he has worked persistently in this direction and when upon finding it impossible to arouse public spirit among others has not become discouraged but has gone through with his plan whatever it might be, bearing all the expense and doing all the work himself. **He has done more for the city of Lowell than all the others put together, and it is believed he could have any office in the gift of her citizens for the mere asking.**



HUMPHREY O'SULLIVAN AT KERN NOTIFICATION.
Mr. O'Sullivan Is Seen in the Foreground on Mr. Kern's Right.



HUMPHREY O'SULLIVAN

LOUIS A. FROTHINGHAM.

Boston Candidate For L ieutenant Governor Splendid Type of Citizen—Leadership of the House of Representatives Was Masterly—Comes of a Distinguished Line of Ancestors.

The best friends of former Speaker Louis A. Frothingham have deplored his excessive modesty. That, they say, is his one fault. He is not lacking in courage. His prowess in college athletics and his masterly leadership of the house of representatives proved that his makeup contained no tinge of timidity.

But whether from an austerity and conservatism inherited from his Puritan forefathers or from an innate shrinking from self-advertisement, the fact is that he has so hated notoriety that he has always been the despair of would-be biographers.

Even in the present campaign for the republican lieutenant-governor nomination, his campaign managers have in vain importuned him for interesting episodes concerning his career—there have been plenty.

He does not wish to talk about himself, and he abhors fine words, and fulsome compliment. Some of his friends have laughingly compared him to "William the Silent" and truly he has some of the traits of that illustrious statesman whose life was one of deeds rather than words.

These same friends have said "If Louis had only talked a little more he would have been mayor of Boston—talked not only on the stump, but before the nomination Callender and Dewey, his rivals, who would have withdrawn, had Frothingham personaly invited them to a conference, instead of trusting to his lieutenants."

Frothingham has never been accused of snobbishness. He is always democratic enough, but lacks the qualifications of a "good mixer." He does not know how to become "one of the boys." Many find his natural reserve an icy barrier. Yet to those whom he trusts he is delightfully simple, open, unaffected.

However the plain politicians may find Louis A. Frothingham lacking, business men, men of affairs, captains of industry and sons of the soil will all find in him the fibre of which governors are made.

His has been a distinguished lineage. To few has it been given to have no less than four Mayflower Pilgrims on the boughs of his family tree, and to still fewer to have such names as William Bradford, second governor of the Plymouth colony and chosen governor five times in all; Elder William Brewster, Richard Warren and John Howland.

His father, Thomas Brooks Frothingham, a prosperous Boston merchant, was the eldest son of one of the most distinguished Unitarian clergymen of Boston, and his mother, Anne Pearson Lunt, was the daughter of Rev. William P. Lunt, pastor of the "Church of the Presidents" at Quincy.

His uncle, Rev. Octavius B. Frothingham, was one of the leaders in the great controversy which led to the establishment of the Unitarian or "liberal" church. An aunt, Ellen Frothingham, was a charming translator from the German, especially of the poems of Goethe.

Peter C. Brooks, merchant and philanthropist, was his great-grandfather on the paternal side. Others of his forbears were Judge Nathaniel Gorham, Rev. John Cotton, Col. Nathaniel Saltonstall, Rev. Nathaniel Ward, Lt.-Col. John Gorham, Judge Peter Burr and Rev. John Lothrop.

Here is blue blood indeed. No wonder the Frothingham family is esteemed one of the first in Massachusetts.

Louis A. Frothingham was born July 13, 1871, in the fine old Frothingham mansion in Jamaica Plain, overlooking the parkway and the pond. He was a public school boy up to the age of 16, and was a vigorous youngster, not at all pampered. At the age of 14 he entered the Roxbury Latin school and two years later went to Adams academy, Quincy, where he completed his preparation for Harvard.

From his earliest years he went in for athletic sports. He played on the Roxbury Latin nine and eleven, and his old school boy chums remember him as an adept in both baseball and football.

In 1889, at the age of 18, he entered Harvard college, and in the following four years met with few of the academic defeats that come to the majority of college men. When he went out for a team he made it, and when thus numbered among the elect his devotion only deepened, and he outdistanced most of even the chosen.

In his freshman year he made the freshman football team that drove the Yale freshmen behind their own goal posts half a dozen times in the big battle of the year, with the score of 35 to 0 in favor of Harvard.

In the spring the young freshman tried for the 'Varsity nine, made it, and before the close of the year was playing with such men as Jack Highlands, Harry Bates and "Slugger" Mason, whose names are now magical in Harvard's athletic annals.

In 1892 and 1893 he was second baseman and captain of the nine that both years lowered the colors of old Eli. Unusual as it was to elect the same captain two years, the exceptional honor was voted to Frothingham not only because of his ability as a ball player, but because of his cleverness as an organizer, his ability to recognize skill and merit in other men, and because of his impartiality.

On the 'varsity eleven he was a substitute. After he had entered the law school he became head coach of the nine.

Frothingham took his B. A. degree in 1893 and immediately entered the law school from which he graduated three years later to enter Judge Lowell's law office in Boston.

His college classmates remember him as a popular figure, taking part in social activity, a good scholar, a first-class all-around athlete and one of the best baseball captains Harvard ever saw. He was enrolled in the most exclusive and most coveted societies, the Institute, the D. K. E. and the Hasty Pudding.

On April 25, 1896, he became a member of Battery A, serving for three years. When the Spanish war broke out Frothingham who was then an assistant attorney in the office of the metropolitan park commission, received a commission as second lieutenant in the United States marine corps, and put in command of the marine guard on the "Yankee," which took part in the blockade of Cuban ports. He became a web-foot, rather than take a commission in the land service, with which he was so much more familiar because he hoped to get into the thick of the fighting at once. Though his eagerness to get on the firing line was hardly rewarded, he made a good record as officer and comrade.

When he came home in 1899, he was made an ensign in the naval brigade, M. V. M., but resigned a year or so later when it became evident that there was no prospect of more war, with Spain, Germany or any other country.

It was natural for so virile a character to enter the stress of political life, and in 1900, at the age of 29, he joined Charles R. Saunders in a contest for control of the ward 11 ward committee. They were successful, and Frothingham's new prestige was recognized by his election to the treasurership of the republican city committee.

Next year he was sent to the legislature, and Speaker Myers recognized his ability by appointing him on good committees. On his re-election to the house of representatives, in 1902, he was made chairman of the committee on taxation, and a member of the committee on banks and banking.

In his third year in the house, he was chairman of the committee on street railways, and a member of the rules committee. That winter Speaker Myers announced his intention to retire, and four candidates for his chair sprang up—Robert Luce of Somerville, Arthur Taft of Worcester, H. Huestis Newton of Everett, and Louis A. Frothingham of Ward 11, Boston.

Frothingham's youth was very much against him. So young a man had never been elected to the speakership before. All the other candidates were his seniors in years, and legislative and political experience.

But with that same energy and resourcefulness which had enabled him "to make the team" at college, he set to work early in the year 1903 to get the speakership for 1904. While the other candidates formed committees, and indulged in literary labors, Frothingham met and talked personally with members of the house of 1903. As a consequence, before the legislature was prorogued, he had a majority of those who expected to be re-elected already pledged to him.

All through the summer and autumn he continued this same quiet, persistent, relentless campaign. When his three rivals found they could not defeat him by individual effort they got together to pool their issues, but it was of no use. Their representatives were allowed to look at Frothingham's written pledges, and threw up their hands.

When it came to the house caucus there were a few bitter words, especially from Robert Luce, about "corporate influence" but there was no doubt about the caucus choice. There was no need of any ballot. All the votes for the other three candidates combined could have been put down as "scattering."

Frothingham as speaker demonstrated anew that strength, courage and ability as a disciplinarian, which had marked his leadership in athletics.

In 1905, Frothingham was unanimously re-elected Speaker. He had brought to the office a degree of energy and force which made the veterans stare and rendered the dawdlers disgusted and restless. But he was relentless in his determination to apply business methods to legislative matters, and to expedite consideration so that bills should no longer be held up, in great number, till the last days of the year.

In his second term as Speaker he cut the legislative session down to 143 days, which broke the record for brevity for a quarter of a century.

Frothingham's record as a legislator he is proud to stand on. He was the introducer of the resolve which led to the revision of the corporation laws, a much needed reform; the first introducer of a bill providing for laws governing the conduct of trust companies; and always the advocate of general rather than special or class legislation.

He might have continued in the office of speaker till now, had he not listened to the advice of zealous, but misguided friends, and refused a re-election to the house in order to run for mayor of Boston in December 1905. The events of that year are too recent to need more than a summary. Judge Dewey and Hon. E. B. Callender each believed himself unjustly treated by the republican city committee leaders and persisted in contesting with Frothingham for the republican mayoralty nomination. On the eve of caucus day Callender notified his friends that he wished them to vote for Dewey. The early editions of the newspapers declared Dewey the caucus choice, but this was shown to be a miscalculation, later, and Frothingham won the nomination by a few hundred votes.

Dewey demanded and obtained a recount, which did not affect the result, but gave him more advertisement as an "unjustly treated" candidate, and he ran on an independent ticket.

The election of John F. Fitzgerald as the democratic nominee was a foregone conclusion, under such circumstances.

In 1907, Frothingham was again urged to run for mayor, but declined. He has been devoting his time to his law practice and in business trips to Central America, and to the Pacific coast, to attend to various new enterprises. He is the president of the newly founded Blackstone Savings bank.

Frothingham is a bachelor and has lived most of his life with his mother, sister and brother, Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, the minister of the Arlington Street church, but now lives at 140 Beacon street.

At one time he was the law partner of ex-Senator Currier, and ex-Congressman Knox, but since 1904 has practised alone.

He is the youngest member of the board of overseers of Harvard, and a member of the Country Club, the Puritan, the B. A. A. and other clubs.

Of a good height, straight, with the figure of an athlete, broad in the shoulders, and deep in the chest, but without an ounce of superfluous flesh, hair close cut, parted well on the side, a rather serious face, enlivened occasionally by the twinkle of his dark blue eyes, wide mouth, and strong, even chin, he looks a commander of men.



L. A. Frothingham

A POLITICAL PURIST.

Robert Luce of Somerville Has Always Stood For the Highest Ideals in Public Life—A Leader in Election and Other Reforms.

According to a writer in a recent magazine, "the man who devotes his energies to the affairs of the state is a public servant; if his chief aims are selfish, he is a politician; if he seeks the greatest good for the greatest number, he is a statesman." If this doctrine be true, then Rep. Robert Luce of Somerville is a statesman in the broadest sense. For ten years he has been very active in his service to the state, and he has added to the renown and dignity of the commonwealth. His name has come to be a synonym for honor, integrity, and ability in public affairs, and he has been a potent factor in the making of laws for the benefit of the people as a whole.

Born of sturdy Maine stock Mr. Luce came with his parents in 1874, at the age of 12, to Massachusetts and settled in the city of Somerville, of which city he has since been a resident. He entered the Somerville high school, graduating in the class of 1877 as its younger member. He decided to take an additional year at the school in preparation for college, and again he was the youngest of the class of '78. Entering Harvard in the fall of that year, he devoted a large part of his time to the study of history, political economy, and English, and at graduation received an honorable mention in each of these studies. A degree of A. B. was conferred upon him in 1882, and the following year he received an A. M.

He was one of the founders of the first Harvard paper, the Echo, and during his college course wrote the Harvard news for different Boston papers. The newspaper work proved attractive, and at the close of his course he continued with the Boston Globe until 1888, receiving several promotions on the staff of that paper. In that year, he conceived the idea of establishing a press clipping bureau through which professional and public men might be advised of matters to their interest, and since that time he has built up the present Luce Press Clipping Bureau with offices from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He has also devoted considerable time to literary work and is the author of several successful books, two of which, "Writing for the Press" and "Going Abroad," are in their fifth editions.

In the fall of 1898 Mr. Luce was elected to the legislature and since that time he has served nine terms in the house of representatives. In the fall of '99 he was defeated for the republican nomination by the participation of democrats in the caucus of his party, and the experiences of that campaign were the immediate cause of many of the election reforms which Mr. Luce has since advocated and caused to be adopted. At the written request of over 1000 voters in his district he ran independently for election but was defeated by a narrow margin. In 1900, however, the regular nomination was given him, as has been the case each year since.

During his first year in the house he served on the committee on taxation, a science to which he had devoted much study and the committee on insurance, a position due to his interest in, and intimate acquaintance with, the workings of the fraternal orders, and as a member of this latter committee he was able to secure the passage of several measures greatly desired by the societies. In 1901 he was house chairman of the committee on taxation, and for the six succeeding years he occupied a similar position on the committee on election laws. In 1908 Speaker Cole assigned him to the most important and most arduous position in the house, that of chairman of the committee on ways and means. In addition to these committees, he has also served on those on constitutional amendments, federal relations and counties.

To stipulate what has been Mr. Luce's most important public service would be most difficult, if not impossible. He has been a legislator of the constructive, positive type, believing it his duty to attempt things for the betterment of humanity. He has long been a real leader of the house, upon whose judgment many have learned to rely, and, never hesitating to express his attitude on any question of public moment, he has come to be the leading debater of the house. While he has voted for several expenditures which have increased the burdens of taxation, he has never failed to oppose any measure which in his opinion would not result in a benefit to the people or from which the state would not get the full worth of its money.

In 1905 a bill was reported by the committee on railroads which would have permitted the merging of steam and electric railroads, and was well on its way to enactment when Mr. Luce, single-handed and alone, took up the battle. He offered an order requesting the opinion of the attorney general on the matter, as a result of which the legislation was defeated, and Mr. Luce's contention that the laws of Massachusetts prohibited such a merger has now been upheld by the supreme court. As a result of the defeat of that measure, electric transportation has been allowed to develop unhampered; an act permitting the construction of high-speed electric lines between centres of population has been passed, and under it preparations have already been made for the construction of such a road between Boston and Providence.

As chairman of the committee on election laws. Mr. Luce did probably more than any other man since the Australian ballot law was passed for fair play in politics. By the joint caucus act of 1903, sometimes called the "Luce law," which he wrote and put through the house after a very hard fight, he made the nominating process decent, convenient, and safe for Boston and for such other places as might desire it, and that it was needed is shown by the fact that practically one-third of the voters of the state now vote under it. In the city of Boston it has fairly revolutionized caucuses; it assures every man a square deal; it has driven much of the old scandal out of the caucuses; and as a result attendance at caucuses has greatly increased.

The movement for direct nominations has received Mr. Luce's enthusiastic support, and while he has not yet succeeded in getting the system extended to meet his own ideas, it has been applied to all representative districts within cities, and to all municipal offices, as well as to the congressional and councillor districts in Boston and the senatorial districts in Worcester, Springfield and Somerville. In all, the evils of more than a hundred conventions each year have been abolished.

Besides writing the law against corporation contributions to campaign expenses, Mr. Luce took a leading part in the enactment of the law prohibiting legislators from putting themselves under obligations to public service corporations through positions given their constituents. The man who sought employment upon the recommendaton of a senator or representative had an unfair advantage over the one without political pull, and the corporation employing such a man was also placed at a disadvantage, as it could not be expected that his services would be equal to those of one who felt that continued employment was dependent upon ability rather than on the influence of his political friend.

On the liquor question Mr. Luce has ever been one of the most prominent men in the house, as he has at all times advocated repression of the traffic along local option lines so far as public sentiment will permit. The direct inheritance tax law enacted last year was advocated by him for seven years before he finally secured its passage at the session of a year ago. He has also been very persistent, although not successful, in his advocacy of measures to secure a more equitable distribution of the taxes assessed upon corporations, 'in order that the burdens of government may be more evenly distributed.

The public opinion bill, which was probably discussed more than any other matter before the legislature of 1907, had no more staunch supporter than Mr. Luce. He believed that the bill was grossly misrepresented and misunderstood, and he supported it because he believed that it would only give effect to the provision in the bill of rights that "the people have a right to give instructions to their representatives," and because he knew that the people can be trusted.

His greatest effort in the session of 1908 was that in opposition to the so-called "merger" legislation, and his speech on that subject is believed by many to have had no small effect in the judgment of the house. He pleaded for neither a merger nor an anti-merger enactment, but urged the house to lay down the principle that in Massachusetts neither man nor corporation shall be allowed to profit by violation of the law. It was one of his finest speeches, calm and dispassionate, and its effect was immediately apparent.

As chairman and floor leader of the committee on ways and means, Mr. Luce felt called upon to disapprove many bills which, while perhaps of great benefit to certain communities or individuals, could not in his opinion be deemed to be to the advantage of the commonwealth as a whole. Perhaps the best instance of this was his strenuous opposition to and defeat of the attempt of members of the house to increase their own salaries from $750 to $1000. This he believed to be a "grab" bill, especially after its friends had defeated an amendment to make it take effect next year, and on each and every stage of its progress he condemned the bill as a wholly unwarranted raid on the state treasury. After repeated roll-calls, the bill finally went down to defeat.

He helped get through his committee the appropriations for continuing the work of the commission on industrial education, and the requests of the trustees of the textile schools met his approval. He supported appropriations for a new course in commercial education at the Salem normal school, a new course in agricultural education at the North Adams normal school, a new building for manual training instruction at the Fitchburg normal school, and an extensive increase of the facilities of the Massachusetts Agricultural college at Amherst. He shared in the effort to provide a small sum to help country high schools purchase equipment for teaching the rudiments of manual training, agricultural, and domestic science, not specialized trade, but the foundations of industry. He also aided materially in securing an appropriation with which the commission on old age pensions may perform its work thoroughly and carry its investigations to completion.

On the labor problem Mr. Luce is in complete accord with President Roosevelt. He believes that many of the demands of organized labor are wholly just, while others are contrary to public policy. He was the author of the original one-day-of-rest-in-seven bill, and while much of the usefulness of his bill was destroyed by amendment, it still gives a measure of relief from former conditions and has committed the commonwealth to an economic principle. He was prominent in the passage of the savings bank insurance law, by which the poorer classes may get insurance almost at cost, and under which policies are already being isued by certain banks of the commonwealth. He was on the side of free competition in the great shoe machinery fight of last year, and this year he voted for the moderate anti-injunction bill which passed the house, only to be defeated in the senate. He has also been in sympathy with reforms in the matter of child labor, factory inspection and kindred topics.

As is the case with any man whose every act is based on principle alone, Mr. Luce has made enemies during his service in the house. But no man with whom he has differed feels that his opposition has come from any but the most lofty motive, a desire to conserve the interests of the state and that every taxpayer shall receive the full value of his money.

LAWRENCE H. SULLIVAN

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ROBERT LUCE

HON. EDWIN UPTON CURTIS.

Assistant United States Treasurer, Metropolitan Park Commissioner and Former Mayor and Former City Clerk of Boston—A Republican and Not a "Non-Partisan."

Edwin Upton Curtis, United States subtreasurer and member of the Metropolitan Park commission, is looked upon as one of the leaders of the younger element of the Boston republicans, although "the younger element" of which he is an important part is older than it was when he first entered politics. However, he has kept himself young in mind and body, he has blended business and pleasure, he has not taken his politics too seriously, and he is today as keen for a warm and lively political contest as the average boy of 16 is for a ball game. But never, of course, is he an offensive partisan. As a public official it is mainly his pleasant duty to sit in the spectators' seats. When he is asked for suggestions he gives them; when he is not asked to give them, he does not. And there is no overworked telephone wire between the Federal building and City hall.

Edwin Upton Curtis is a Roxbury boy, born and bred, and he lived in Roxbury all his life until after his marriage, more than ten years ago. He moved from Roxbury to the Back Bay and became what is known some times as a "Back Bay republican." It depends altogether on the accent used as to whether the description is meant to be offensive and derisive or comendatory and reverent. It has been said that former Mayor Curtis, like some other outlanders who treked to the Back Bay after the marsh land had finally settled, has not been received into the inner Back Bay circles, but he shows no signs of worry. Indeed, if there are any inner circles of the Back Bay which he has not yet visited, it is because he has not cared to visit them without police escort. He has money, education, genuine ability and personal pulchritude, and that is a rare combination, especially among the scions of the early settlers in the Back Bay.

Edwin Upton Curtis is 47 years of age. Having been a mayor of Boston, the date of his birth is spread annually on the pages of the Municipal Register, and so all who obtain copies of that curious document are informed once a year that Mr. Curtis was born in Roxbury March 26, 1861. It may be remarked that three of the surviving exmayors of Boston—Curtis, Matthews and Green—were born in March, which shows that it is a good year to be born in if you intend to be mayor and wish to survive for some time after the experience. But that is neither here nor there. Edwin Upton Curtis gave no sign of being mayor or even of being a politician in his very young days, but as he grew up it was noticed that his thoughts began to concentrate themselves on topics connected with the political progress of his elder friends and neighbors. By the time he was old enough to vote he did not have to be urged. Being a member of an old and respected Roxbury family, his entrance into politics was not effected by means of a jimmy. He was welcomed with open hands, even though he was suspected of having money.

Edwin Upton Curtis has been called a very good politician. He has been called, also, a very poor politician. To those who are not prejudiced, it has seemed that he shows remarkably good political judgment in behalf of other people, but not always in his own behalf. He has worked hard, skillfully and successfully for others; he has worked equally hard for himself but not always with success. He has reposed faith in people who were betraying him even while he was consulting them, but it should be said for him that they have never repeated the experiment, because they have never had the opportunity.

Edwin U. Curtis's intimate acquaintanceship with City hall began when he was elected to succeed Joseph H. O'Neil as city clerk. He had not served in the board of aldermen or even in the common council, but the city council, by a bi-partisan combination, was induced to elect thim, and he made one of the best city clerks that the municipality has ever had. He was popular with those whom he employed, and yet he made them work. He got acquainted intimately with all of the machinery by which the municipal government was operated, and incidentally he got in close touch with the machinery of municipal politics. It was not unnatural, therefore, that about 1894, which is fourteen years ago, Edwin U. Curtis should have captured the republican nomination for mayor and went out to do battle with Francis Peabody, Jr., the Back Bay leader, who had been selected by Gen. Taylor of the Globe to lead the democratic hosts.

Mr. Curtis won that fight, and he won it largely because many democratic voters made up their minds that they preferred Curtis to Peabody. There may have been no very large reason for such preference, but Mr. Peabody was not a magnetic campaigner, and he had to make a public appearance now and then in order to convince the democracy that he was running. Finally, the campaign of Peabody collapsed, even before election day, and Edwin U. Curtis was elected mayor.

He made a mayor of the very highest type. He was a good business man, and a business man by heredity as well as through experience before he entered City hall. He was also a member of the bar. He ran a frankly political administration, but he ran it on business principles. The payrolls were not padded when he was mayor. They have been padded ever since and are padded today more than they were when he was mayor, although he was not elected as a reformer. He carried some superfluous employes, but not many, and the men under him had to work. He appointed democrats who had helped him to remunerative positions, and he created a separate political division of which the members were and are to this day known as Curtis democrats. They believed in him then; they believe in him now. If he should run for mayor next year he would have every vote in that class, and that, in itself, is a somewhat significant tribute to his popularity with those who know him best. However, as mayor he aroused the active opposition of one element which did not get all that it wanted from the city treasury while he was mayor, and against his popularity with "Curtis democrats" had to be set the opposition of "Dorchester republicans"—not all of them, to be sure, but enough of them to start an opposition to regular party candidates which has endured to this day, breaking out first here and then there, for one reason or another, but always taken into account when a political campaign is under way.

In 1905 he was a candidate for a second term. Josiah Quincy, mugwump republican of eleven years before and then a strong and leading democrat of Quincy, was brought into Boston to make the fight against Curtis. He was a carpetbagger, of course, but his name was of great value as a political asset, and it carried far in Back Bay circles, where one year later the better element voted for Black Ike Allen for the governor's council because his opponent was named Sullivan. Between the Back Bay infant in politics and the Dorchester experts in politics, Curtis was whipsawed nicely. A mercenary preacher who talked anti-Catholicism every Sunday was induced by the officers of the democratic city committee to publicly indorse Curtis against Quincy on the Sunday before election, a stenographer paid by the city committee reported the sermon that the mercenary man in the pulpit had been paid to deliver, and of course a big democratic vote that had been counted on for Curtis fell away from him and he was defeated by a trick which has since been attempted, but never so successfully worked. Curtis analyzed the returns, took his defeat smilingly, and waited two years longer before trying again. And then he would have been elected had it not been for a side show candidacy of Thomas Riley which was intended to help Curtis and kill Quincy. Riley took the nomination seriously, as it was handed to him by Moran, Coakley, et als, and he had to be watched all the time in order to prevent him from saying something that would spoil the scheme. At the very last moment, in the very last speech delivered by him before election, he [illegible] all who listened to vote for Quincy if they could not conscientiously vote for him, and apparently they followed his farewell advice, for only 3000 votes were cast for Riley. Had the Curtis fight that year been made without a sideshow he would have won. However, it had the indorsement of his advisers, but many republicans were disgusted with the Riley candidacy and voted for Quincy. It had been forgotten by Mr. Curtis' advisers that republicans are easily disgusted and will vote against their candidate on slight provocation, even though in doing so they vote for somebody whose stock in trade is sharp tricks and subterranean architecture.

Mr. Curtis made no more attempts to capture the mayoralty, but he has ever been a power in the republican party and wise adviser as to its higher policies. He is very close to Sen. Crane, and like him is a great worker and a small talker. "Ned" Curtis was never an orator, and has never tried to be, but he has a hunger for work that counts, and, as has been said before, he works hardest and best for others, as far as politics is concerned. His selection to be the United States sub-treasurer in this city was a graceful and natural recognition of his work for the republican party in nation, state and city, and his membership on the metropolitan park commission is evidence of his sincere and disinterested efforts to aid in beautifying greater Boston. He devotes very much of his time, without recompense, to the work of the commission, and his experience as a practical business man for many years, in connection with the administration of a large estate, has counted much in behalf of the commission and of the citizens of greater Boston whom they represent.

There are hundreds of republicans in this city who believe that some day Edwin U. Curtis will be called again to serve as a mayoralty candidate—to serve as a republican nominee, backed by the republican party and by all democrats who believe that he would make an ideal mayor, strong in his back bone, refusing to assign the duties of his office to others, and competent to run a businesslike administration without calling to his aid faddists and the theorists who know no more of municipal business than they know of municipal politics and who make any administration a joke if they are permitted to run it according to their own idea of what constitutes civic uplift, or nonpartisan vaudeville.

Chairman Gardner on Way Home

Next week Cong. A. P. Gardner sails for Boston, and about a fortnight later he will wield the gavel at the republican state covention in Symphony hall, without even a discordant note to jar his ears, unless something happens as a result of the lieutenant-governorship fight which has now the appearance of being a finish affair with all the sidelights.

The congressman has had a long and much needed vaction, and had he remained on the field much longer after the great fight he made for Taft, it is doubtful if he would ever be himself again, for that contest certainly did jar him as well as a whole lot of other statesmen, but is all over, and the coming convention will give all a chance to kiss and make up, that is, if they care to.

When the spring convention was held, and the district conventions followed, with their differences of opinion, no one ever dreamed that the leaders would get together so quickly, in fact, even the oldest inhabitant, who gets an occasional surprise, was more than stung when he found that even the "allies" refused to make any semblance of a fight at Chicago, but jumped aboard the Taft band wagon just as they would an ordinary touring car at so much per.

The climax of all was reached when the suggestion came forth that the redoubtable congressman was to be chairman of the state convention, and several people could be seen making their way toward the cyclone cellar, where they are to remain until some future day when the batting averages will stand a sterner test.

It all goes to show the discipline, as well as the recuperative powers of the republican party and the acumen of its leadership, and all the people that are now alive, since that last state convention, will be seen wending their way to Symphony hall, standing in the front row, and shouting a cordial welcome to Cong. Gardner, while the band will play, "Here Comes the Conquering Hero."



HON. EDWIN UPTON CURTIS

JOHN HAYS HAMMOND.

America's Foremost Mining Engineer, Now a Resident of Gloucester, Is an Important Factor in the Republican National Campaign—A True American and Staunch Republican.

Massachusetts has been blessed with great men, who have selected the old Bay State as their residence, after traveling the world over. Statesmen, historians, scientists, authors, poets, sculptors and soldiers have selected the Puritan commonweatlh as their home, but few of her adopted citizens have brought with them more renown than John Hays Hammond, the world-wide known mining engineer, who has made Gloucester, down in old Essex county, his permanent home.

When Mr. Hammond decided that America was good enough for him after having seen the world east and west, he picked out the North shore of Massachusetts bay, as the spot for his home. His friends urged him to go to Newport to live, where he might mingle with the "400" and where his wealth would give him the entree to the most exclusive social circles. When they got through extolling the beauties of Newport, its social and financial advantages, the noted mining engineer, the man whom Oom Paul Kruger's government had condemned to death for standing up for the rights of the Outlander, quietly informed them that the social whirl of Newport had no attractions for him, and that he had rather dwell among the fishermen of Gloucester than live among the swells of America's exclusive watering place.

Mr. Hammond and his interesting family have entered into the life of the people of the North shore and he himself has become an important factor in the politics of the state and nation. He is immensely interested in the success of the republican national ticket in the present campaign. As an old college chum of William Howard Taft, the republican presidential nominee, Mr. Hammond has undertaken to do his part for the success of the republican national ticket. His field is the republican clubs, and he has begun to organize them all over the land, infusing into the ranks of the young republicans the same vim and energy that characterizes him in all his undertakings.

Mr. Hammond believes that the organization of republican clubs is an important work in the campaign. He is of the opinion that voters are reached in this way far more effectually than by the state and city organizations. They interest men in the campaign who could not be interested by the professional politician. Every member of the club is apt to feel that he had a personal interest in the success of the national ticket. Mr. Hammond plans to get into these clubs many college men. As a rule college men take but an abstract interest in political campaigns. By getting them into the clubs he feels that the party will get the benefit of their trained minds and will reap the advantages of their intelligently directed efforts.

At the Chicago convention Mr. Hammond was a much sought after man. His rooms at the Auditorium Annex were besieged by the leading republicans from all over the country, who desired to consult him about his candidacy for vice-president. Mr. Hammond entered the contest at the urgent solicitation of his business friends who believed that he was the ideal man for the place. His candidacy was not in opposition to Gov. Guild, who was already in the field, but in response to an urgent request of many leading republican business men who felt that there ought to be a man on the ticket who would represent the great business interests of the country. He maintained all along that the candidate for second place ought to come from New York, and when the Empire state republicans united on Sherman for vice-president, Mr. Hammond did all he could to land Sherman. He withdrew from the contest himself and sent word to his many supporters that he personally favored the nomination of Sherman and asked them to cast their ballots for the Utica congressman for vice-president.

Mr. Hammond has been a personal friend of Judge Taft for many years. He is in this contest to see that Judge Taft gets every republican vote and the support of every independent voter in the land. In addition to his admiration of Judge Taft Mr. Hammond believes that the success of the republican ticket this fall is necessary for the continued welfare of the country. In his opinion—and his opinion on such a matter is entitled to great weight—the defeat of the republican ticket this year would mean the turnng back of the hands of the clock of prosperity. Mr. Hammond's business connections bring him in contact with the big business men and financiers of the country, but he also has the confidence and respect of the men who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. To the miners of the west he is known as plain "Jack" Hammond—the same Hammond who in the old days went down into the mines with them and dug from the earth the precious metals, lived among them in their camps, shared their dangers and hardships and never asked for a favor because he happened to be a little more fortunate than his fellows or because God had endowed him with a brain that made him their intellectual superior. Always a high salaried worker himself he has steadily maintained that the laboring man in America was the most intelligent workman in the world, and as such is entitled to the highest possible wages.

Mr. Hammond represents in a remarkable degree the highest type of the American worker. The demand for his services as a consulting engineer the world over has made John Hays Hammond the most noted American mining engineer of his day. While in South Africa, as the chief consulting engineer of the De Beers mining enterprises he gave American mining engineers a better opportunity to show what was in them. He sent to these shores orders for hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of American mining machinery and he compelled the Englishman to acknowledge the superiority of our mining implements and mining ways.

It is claimed that Mr. Hammond receives a salary of $1,000,000 a year. Be that as it may, those who know him would not begrudge him this kingly income. A truer American or a better republican never stepped up to the cashier's window to draw his envelope than John Hays Hammond of Gloucester. He comes from good American stock. His father was a Marylander who graduated from West Point and fought with distinction in the Mexican war. On his mother's side he comes from a distinguished Tennessee family. John Hays Hammond was born in San Francisco 53 years ago. He is a graduate of the Sheffield scientific school at Yale. After graduating from Yale he spent three years abroad studying mining.

On his return to this country Mr. Hammond entered the employ of the government as an expert on mines. After completing his work for the United States, he entered the employ of the owners of big silver mines in Mexico. Soon he became one of the most sought after consulting engineers in the country. His steadily growing reputation attracted the attention of foreigners and in 1893 he became the chief consulting engineer for the properties of the famous Barnato brothers in South Africa. He acted in a similar capacity for Cecil Rhodes. While in South Africa Mr. Hammond was arrested as a result of the Jamieson raid, tried for treason and with others sentenced to death.

Richard Olney was then secretary of state and wired the American representative at Johannesburg to see that the distinguished American got a fair trial. The wires between Johannesburg and Washington were kept hot for awhile. It is said that Mrs. Hammond spent $30,000 in cabling the Washington government relative to her husband's arrest and trial. The Americans in the Transvaal started an agitation for his release and took up the refrain of the Cornishmen's song at the time Trelawney was sentenced to death in the reign of James II. of England. With Hammond's name substituted for Trelawney's it ran like this:

"And shall Hays Hammond die, and shall Hays Hammond die?
Then thirty thousand Yankees will know the reason why."

Whether the song did it or not, Hammond like Trelawney, did not die. After a while he was released, paying a fine of $125,000 out of his own pocket. He then returned to this country and has since been engaged in his chosen profession here. He has been one of the largest benefactors of the Sheffield scientific school, and few men are more deservedly popular among all classes than the noted mining engineer, John Hays Hammond of Gloucester.

Hamlin Not Looking for Trouble

The Hon. Charles Sumner Hamlin has no intention of running for governor, and certainly has no desire to contest the nomination with Sen. Vahey. Mr. Hamlin did once upon a time have a desire to be a candidate for governor but he met in combat one William A. Gaston who defeated him all over the state. Gaston was painted in those days by some of Hamlin's friends as one of those "wicked rich democrats," who had some relation with corporations, and for that reason he should be shunned. Nothing was said about Hamlin's wealth and yet the campaign went on against Gaston as if the latter was a bad man while Hamlin was put forward as a member of the "plebeian" class.

It can be said truthfully that Hamlin himself had nothing to do with such style of campaigning against Gaston but the responsibility rested with a former impetuous Palmer and Buckner candidate for lieutenant governor, who was so prominent in the recent movement to enjoin the K. of P. from sleeping on Franklin Field.

Gaston won the nomination yet the mud of the campaign for the nomination left its impress on the size of the vote that year and the following year as well. Gaston got control of the organization and made it so perfect that Douglas reaped the benefit of it later on.

What Hamlin should have done in the campaign with Gaston was to have gone to congress as the Boston machine suggested and the governorship and perhaps something better might have been handed to him on a platter long ago.

Hamlin is an able man and a good and enthusiastic democrat as is to be found these days, and the party is not any too large but what there is room enough for all the Gastons, Whitneys and Hamlins that can be raked or scraped together in the commonwealth.

What is needed is a tolerant spirit in the Democratic party and not the desire to jump on a man who wants to vote for or subscribe to the principles of the democratic party, whether he is rich or poor.

It has been prettily generally conceded up to date that there was only one democrat in sight for the nomination, and his name was James H. Vahey of Watertown, but if there is to be any controversy about the matter the next best thing all can do, is to earnestly request George Fred Williams to be the candidate and then there will be no quarrel or doubt about it.

Another Theodore

Before the election of November, 1907, President Roosevelt was discussing prospects with some friends.

The talk fell on Ohio where, in Cleveland, Rep. Burton was making the fight against Tom Johnson.

"How about Burton?" the president was asked, for there had been stories that he was urged to run by the president himself.

"Oh, Burton is all right," exclaimed the president. "I am sure he will win. I always did like Tom Burton."

The president instantly noticed a change in expression on the faces of his callers. "Is it possible," he said, "that I am mistaken in the name? Isn't he Tom Burton?"

"No, Mr. President," came solemnly from one of the group; "Mr. Burton's first name is Theodore."



JOHN HAYS HAMMOND

EDWARD A. MOSELEY OF NEWBURYPORT.

Has Served as Secretary to the Interstate Commerce Commission Since Its Foundation—His Appointment Was Requested by Grover Cleveland —An Uncompromising Democrat in Politics.

When Grover Cleveland appointed the first interstate commerce commission he asked the members to select as their secretary Edward A. Moseley of Newburyport, Mass. They were glad to do it and in the quarter of a century that Secretary Moseley has served the commission in that capacity there has never been a moment when every member of the commission, republicans and democrats alike, have not had the fullest confidence in him.

As secretary of the Interstate commerce commission, he is the executive head of that important branch of the government. The watch dog of the interests of the railroad employes and the public as it were.

More than a hundred men do his bidding in the four top floors of the handsome Sun building in Washington, the headquarters of the commission. He is better acquainted among the railroad people of the country, probably, than any man in Washington; by railroad peoule is meant the organizations of conductors, engineers, firemen, trainmen, yardmen, brakemen, and all, as well as the presidents, directors and managers of the big lines. His position is unique. The managers of the big lines respect him, and they know if the act to regulate commerce is violated they had better fear him. The employes of the railroads, on the other hand, equally look to Moseley for counsel and support. He has studied the questions which affect their welfare as hardly anybody else has.

In its infancy the commission had to feel its way. After it had grown out of its swaddling clothes and put on the raiment of a stalwart youth it began to impress itself on the law makers and the people. Under the guidance of its able secretary its power began to make itself felt. It clamored for more power and after awhile congress gave it, begrudgingly, to be sure, and the commission is now regarded as one of the most important departments of the government of this republic. It hasn't all the power that its members feel that it ought to have to remedy the abuses which they argue should be remedied and which public men of both parties claim exist in our transportation systems' dealing with the public, but it is doing a great work with the tools it has at hand and is making itself felt all over the land.

When Benjamin Harrison came into office there was great pressure brought to bear on him to appoint a new secretary of the commission, not that there was any fault to find with Secretary Moseley, but there were a lot of hungry republicans hanging around Washington looking for crumbs from the administration and several of them made up their minds that it would be a good place for them to bask in the sunshine. But it didn't work. Such prominent republican leaders as Blaine, Alger and Cullom put their feet down firmly and said that Moseley was too valuable a man to let go. The commission and the country needed more such men as Moseley in office, and although a democrat of the uncompromising brand, Moseley was reappointed.

More than one politician and railroad magnates of renown have set out to get Moseley's scalp. They have always found the secretary ready for the affray. He is one of those kind of men who never run after fight and never run away from one. They soon discovered that Moseley had such a firm grip on the job, such a hold on the friendship of the administration officials, that they backed away from the contest and before they quit their job usually acknowledged Moseley's inestimable services and became his friends and admirers.

Not many years ago every member of the Masachusetts legislature joined in a memorial to Mr. Moseley expressing their appreciation of his services in securing a law which compelled the railroads of the country to equip their cars with safety couplers which made the carnage among the railroad employes, so fearful in the past, less and less each year. Moseley fought for this when nobody else would, and he soon prevailed upon others to fight for it with him. He induced two presidents to demand this legislation in their messages, and reports of committees and speeches of members made in the house, and magazine articles printed, have been based upon information furnished by this man. His fight excited others, so that it is true that he, more than any other man, brought about this grand reform,which literally protects the lives and limbs of thousands of the railroad workers.

This was one of the first great fruits of Moseley's untiring zeal and if the Interstate commerce commission never does anything else the fact that it has succeeded in placing on the statute books of the nation such a law justifies its existence Every administration gives its confidence to Secretary Moseley. His judgment of men and measures has been accepted by Cleveland, Harrison, McKinley and Roosevelt and William Howard Taft has not hesitated to consult Edward A. Moseley on important legislative and public matters.

Moseley is a quiet man, and one must know him closely to get inside of the depths and the breadth of his character. The relations between labor and capital have always been his study. Profit-sharing, arbitration, and other live economic questions have occupied much of his attention.

The routine sketches of the life of Edward A. Moseley, secretary of the interstate commerce commission, will tell you probably that he was born in Newburyport in 1846, that he went to sea at 16, that he later entered the East India trade, that he was a lumber dealer of South Boston, the head of the firm of Moseley, Wheelwright & Co., and later of the firm of Stetson, Moseley & Co., that he was a councilman and an alderman of his native city, and a member of the legislature of his native state; that he is a Mystic Shriner, a Knight Templar, and an honorary member of Bartlett post of Newburyport, and has been master workman in the Knights of Labor.

It would be a foolhardy and presumptuous person who should undertake to describe Mr. Moseley's seafaring experiences. He has been keelhauled in his day, has learned his way about Calcutta, has crossed the blue Pacific, has weathered the storms of Cape Horn, as well as the calms of Cape Good Hope. If we knew him in the legislature we knew what a forcible speech he could make, and what a fight he could make in committee or on the floor when it came fighting time.

In his avocations Mr. Moseley's individuality is no less striking than his workday labors are in the offices of the commission. He is a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution and of the American Revolution. He is one of the governor's council of the Society of the Colonial Wars, and in his office hangs a little certificate, of which he is very proud, of his membership in that grand Charitable Irish society of Boston. He succeeded Admiral Mead as brigadier-general of the American Irish Historical Society. He has been a Mason for more than twenty-five years, a 32 degree man of both the northern and the southern jurisdictions. He belongs to two or three Washington clubs, the Metropolitan among the number, but that does not attract him so much as the Athletic club. Moseley would tell you that he is old now, and unfit for boxing, swimming or canoeing, especially since his old time twin and chum at the business of recreation, Boyle O'Reilly, passed away. But one finds him at the Athletic club nevertheless, taking a plunge, showing how a person ought to swim, or observing the boxers and telling the amateurs how they ought to stop, jab and get away. His literary recreations are notable also, as you may imagine.

Years ago he carried dispatches for the Cuban insurgents who were fighting to throw off the yoke of Spain. He was suspected, and encountered all the risk of being hanged or shot. He spent three years of his life in the woods and on the rivers of Maine as a logger and a river driver; and though he had a crew of men runnig up to 250 in his employ, there was no mark of dress or manner that ever distinguished him.

The editor's limit has been reached in this sketch so that we shall have to leave out many interesting things about this very interesting personality, and close by observing that in Secretary Moseley Massachusetts has a man on the job at Washington of whom she is deservedly proud.

Labor Men and Draper

The Labor Men and Draper.

Now is the time for the labor men to get wise to the fact that Eben S. Draper is not such a very bad man after all, for during the dull period, when other men of wealth were shutting their doors and giving the good and sensible reason that times were dull, the acting governor kept his shops in Hopedale open a portion of the time.

Another thing he did, or rather the firm with which he is connected did, was to see that the rents of the operatives were reduced in proportion to their situation and condition. A man who does these things cannot be the monster which those who never even give employment to a child attempt to make him out.

The acting governor is, as any one who takes the trouble to go to where he resides can learn of his neighbors, one of the mose generous hearted of men, and in fact the family is noted for its broad humanity. The Drapers are rich, it is true, but they obtained their wealth in a lawful manner and not by foul means.

It was refreshing to see the acting governor review the parade Labor Day, and it can be said of him that he has done more for the workingman and his heart beats warmer for him than ever did the heart of some of the men who have reviewed labor parades before and who have worked their supposed interest in the laboring man as a political and business asset.

If those same workingmen would now call off the "leaders" or walking delegates from further buncoing the acting governor they will do organized labor an everlasting benefit.

Eben S. Draper hardly requires the services of discredited political labor agitators whose chief service to the workingman and humanity, as well, is to get on the payroll of some candidate for office esspecially, if he can be easily milked.

Then and Now

It is an old saying, and nevertheless a true one, "that politics sometimes makes strange bedfellows," and in view of that old timer, who can wonder at the spectacle of Keliher fighting Conry, of Linehan battling with O'Connell, of Speaker Cole, the former manager of Frothingham's political fortunes in the legislature, being a rival for the same place, that of lientenant-governor? But this is not all. There is Anderson in battle array with Innes, and the entire republican city machine ready to take a fall any time out of the "non-partisan" mayor. We see on another hand an alliance between Lomasney, Fitzgerald and McNary, so it is perfectly safe to say with the sport, "What funny things one sees when he has no gun?"

And There Were Eight

In the early days of the session, when the house of representatives is in the doldrums waiting for committee reports on appropriation bills, and such general legislation as the leaders may decide to pass, the orators are generally given a chance to make speeches for home consumption.

These ceremonies are usually dull to the point of deadliness. The speaker puts some long-suffering member in the chair and a few members stay at their desks. Then the orators get up and spout for a time and get leave to extend their remarks in the congressional record.

When Sam Powers was in the house he corralled half an hour one day and solemnly told what he thought about all the great issues of the hour. After he had finished he went up to the chair, where Rep. George P. Lawrence was enthroned.

"How did I do?" asked Powers.

"Bully," Lawrence replied.

"I think so, too," Powers said; "there were 11 members on the floor when I started and I lost only three of them."



EDWARD A. MOSELEY

ARTHUR P. RUSSELL OF QUINCY.

Candidate For the Governor's Council in the Second District Has Wide Knowledge of Public Affairs—An Experienced Legislator.

To have represented a Boston ward four years in the legislature is a record that few men in this city have enjoyed but such has been the career of Arthur P. Russell, who for that length of time was the member of the house from Ward 16, and now he is a candidate for the governor's council in the 2d district, much interest is being aroused because of this fact of his previous legislative experience which is regarded as a valuable asset for such an important office to which he now aspires. The district takes in several wards of Boston, the whole of Norfolk county and a portion of Bristol county, and the present incumbent is Albion F. Bemis of Brookline, who is serving his second term.

Mr. Russell was born in Leominster, June 16, 1871, and is the son of Rev. T. C. Russell, a prominent clergyman of that vicinity. Young Russell was educated in the public schools in various parts of the state where his parents resided and in addition to this is a member of the bar. For many years he has been connected with the legal department of the New Haven railroad, having charge of the settlement of claims as well as the investigation of land titles and performing other legal work incumbent upon his position with the same faithfulness and care that were the features of his legislative duties.

Mr. Russell as a member of the house was a member of the metropolitan affairs committee, one of the most important in view of the fact that it dealt largely with the affairs of Boston. Although the committee was republican, Mr. Russell was noted for his invariable fairness in dealing with Boston, a democratic city, and his whole legislative career was one of broad liberality towards those who differed with him politically, while at the same time he saw that his own party lost no advantage by the consideration of such measures as had a political flavor to them.

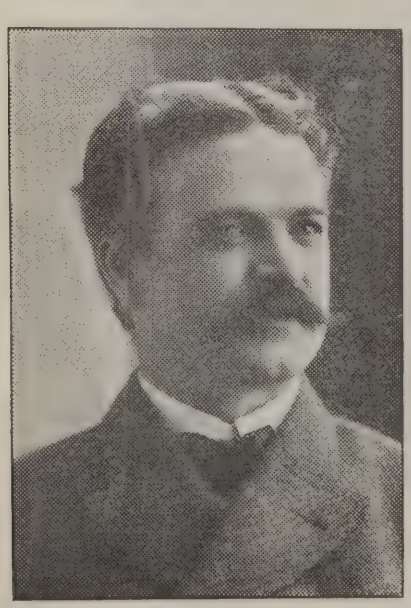
While a member of the metropolitan affairs committee of which he was clerk and later chairman on the part of the house, Mr. Russell did not hesitate to call to account metropolitan commissions which he thought were not doing what was right by Boston and he helped materially in curbing the acts of a then arrogant police commission and brought about a square deal in the manner of issuing liquor licenses as well as straightening out some of the abuses that went with hotel licenses. In all his legislative career Mr. Russell was never known to shirk a responsibility and although not a talker to any extent he made his wants felt as well as heard in the hall of legislation while on Beacon Hill.

Mr. Russell served as one of the vice-presidents of the republican city committee of Boston and rendered valuable service to the party in many of the municipal campaigns of the past, notably in the one which elected Mayor Thomas N. Hart for the last time. A few years ago he removed to Quincy where he allied himself with the republican party and is prominent in the party councils of the granite city. He still holds an interest in the old district that honored him four times for the legislature and in his new position will be able to render still further public service to many of his former constituents. It is a three-cornered fight for the nomination but everything appears to be in Mr. Russell's favor, the principal thing being his knowledge of public affairs, public institutions and public men, all three of which are very essential to a member of the governor's council.

AN ENDORSEMENT OF CAMPBELL.

Report of the Boston Finance Commission on the Superior Civil Court Clerk's Office Is So Regarded—Has Instituted Many Reforms.

The Boston Finance commission reported this week upon a department of the county of Suffolk, that of clerk of the superior civil court, and for the time being the present occupant of the office, Francis A. Campbell, survived the onslaught of criticism and the accompanying judgment.



FRANCIS A. CAMPBELL.

The lax system, under which the office has been run for a generation, was the main thing revealed in the investigation made by the probers, but this laxity had disappeared under Clerk Campbell's administration. In reading the findings of the commission, however, the public who have confidence in Campbell forgot for the time being that he was a newcomer to the office and in no way responsible for the errors which were rampant prior to his advent.

Naturally enough Clerk Campbell, himself, and his friends felt that there was something of a sting for a new official who was doing his best to reform certain abuses which he promised to reform when he was a candidate for the office a few years ago. They expected that the commission would be fair enough to give credit where it was due, so that when the final report of the commission came out many of the misjudgments formed by a brief abstract of their findings left a better impression all around and did justice to a man who has lived up to his oath of office, and thus the atmosphere has been made somewhat clearer because of this fact.

That the service is much better under Clerk Campbell than under any of his predecessors is attested by the findings of the commission in their voluminous report, where they say:

Changes Effected.

"The present clerk has made several changes. The work has been distributed on a new plan. One clerk has been placed in charge of the outer office, and is held responsible by his superior for its management, and each employe has been given definite duties to perform.

"The stationery for the office and the several sessions of the superior court is purchased upon requisitions signed by the clerk or the chief office clerk, and deliveries are checked from a book in which such requisitions are recorded. The amount necessary for a year is estimated, and bids for the entire quantity of each kind are obtained without public advertisement.

"The printing has been transferred to two private concerns. The clerk states that formerly he procured estimates from the municipal printing plant, but that these were in such form that he could not compare them with estimates received from the four establishments which also submitted bids. The work is done promptly and well and at lower prices than were previously paid. The amount of printing done is more and the cost is less.

"The records have been brought more nearly up to date. The equity records for 1894, 1895, 1896 and 1897, the divorce records for 1900, 1901 and 1902 and the law records for 1901, 1902 and 1903 have been completed; and the equity records for 1898 and 1899 are nearly finished. None of the records, however, are yet up to date.

"Bulletins are displayed in the office which give all verdicts and findings, the name of the case on trial in each session, notices of decisions of the supreme judicial court and other useful information.

"New indexes have been made of pending actions; of commissions to take depositions; of naturalization cases; of all blanks and forms and of all bonds filed. The latter are no longer kept with the other papers in the case, and liability of loss is thus avoided.

"Better forms of dockets have been adopted and an improved system of bookkeeping has been installed.

"Records are kept of all orders for executions; receipts are required when executions are delivered or papers are taken from the files for use in the sessions, and attorneys are no longer permitted to take papers from the office.

"The results of these changes are a more scientific distribution of labor; better discipline and higher efficiency in the force as a whole; an adequate system of keeping books, accounts and records; increased receipts; more economical methods of procuring supplies and printing; greater convenience to the bar and an improved service to the public."

Unexcelled Temerity

A certain public man in Washington made a habit of borrowing a quarter here and there to help him maintain his standing at the various places he patronized. One of the regulars he honored with his requests was a solicitor for the bureau of internal revenue.

One morning the latter met the borrowing man and refused him curtly. "No more," he said. "I'm through." The other bowed and went his way. The internal revenue man regretted his refusal a moment afterward, and went to the Riggs house where his impecunious friend always called for his mail, although he had not received a letter in years. He put a quarter in an envelope, addressed the envelope to his friend and asked the clerk to give it to him.

Just as the clerk put the envelope in the box the borrowing gentleman came in. "Good-morning," he said grandly. "Any letters for me this morning?"

The clerk handed him the letter with the quarter in it. He tore open the envelope, took out the quarter, and made a pretense of reading the blank sheet of paper. Then he began to laugh heartily.

"What's the manner?" asked the clerk.

"The way some people do business is very odd," the judge replied. "Here is a man who has been owing me thirteen dollars for a long time, and he has the temerity to send me twenty-five cents on account," and he walked out, without a glance at his friend, who stood close by.

A Noteworthy Visit

Private John Allen, many years in congress from Tupelo, Mississippi, and the best story-teller in the land, went to St. Louis a time ago.

"Mr. Allen," asked a reporter who dug him out of his hotel, "what brings you here at this time?"

"Oh, nothing; nothing special," Allen protested.

"But there must be some reason for your visit to St. Louis," the reporter insisted. "The people of St. Louis are interested in knowing what brings so prominent a man to their midst. Is it politics?"

"No," asserted the Private.

"But there must be some public reason."

"There ain't," replied Allen, "but if you think the people of St. Louis are so mightily interested in my visit you can say that I have come up here to renew a note."



ARTHUR P. RUSSELL

BOSTON'S PROGRESSIVE POSTMASTER.

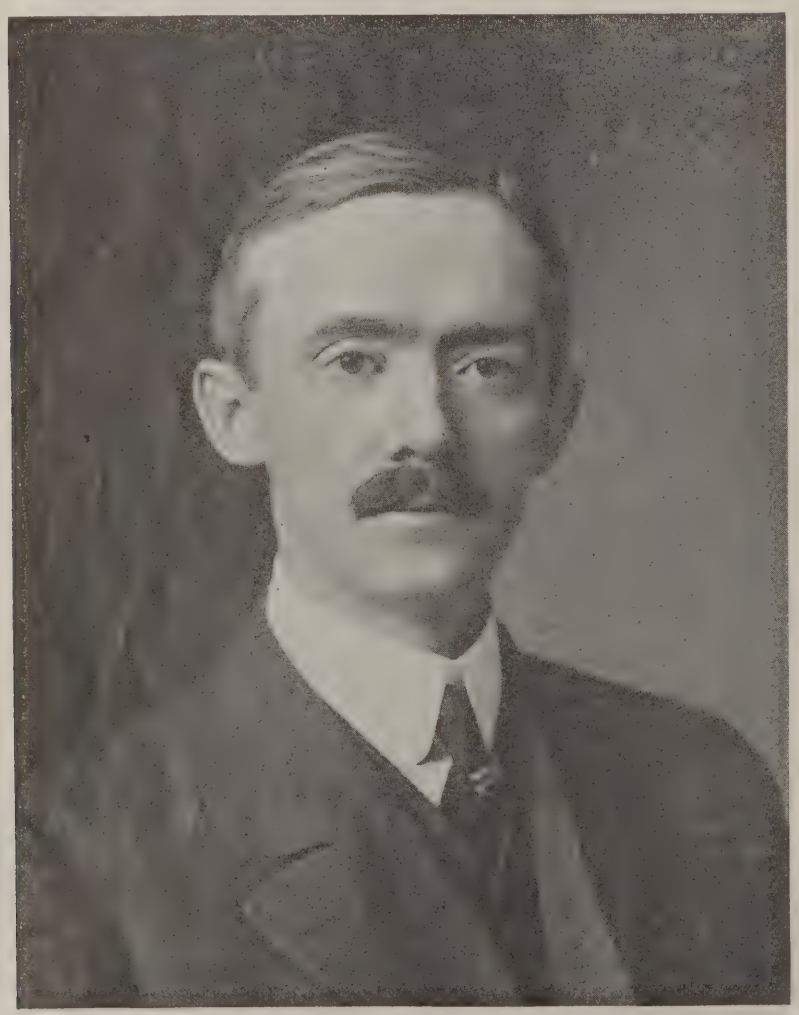
Edward C. Mansfield, Former Executive Clerk of the Republican State Committee, Has Made Good in His New Position.

That President Roosevelt made a good selection as head of the postoffice department of Boston when he appointed Edward C. Mansfield the successor of Mayor Hibbard, there is not the least doubt, for the reports emanating from the big stone building in Postoffice square go to show that he is the right man in the right place, and not only enjoys the confidence of his superiors at Washington, but he also has the respect of those under him.

The handling of thousands of men each of different temperament and making the business of the government move along without friction is no easy matter, yet Postmaster Mansfield has filled the bill, and has worked so hard and indefatigably for the good of the service that he came very near sacrificing his own health and even his life recently by too close attention to duty.

Early in his term of office he was stricken down with an attack of appendicitis, and for a while his life was held in the balance, but he was saved largely through that power of will which has dominated his whole career. As it was he put his whole heart and soul into the postoffice work, with which he became infatuated while an assistant under Postmaster Hibbard. It was with some reluctance that he surrendered the place as assistant to become the executive clerk of the republican state committee, as the successor to Col. James B. Reynolds, now one of the assistant secretaries of the treasury at Washington. In that position, as in everything else, Postmaster Mansfield made good. While a disciplinarian and one who requires the fulfilment of a duty on the same basis as he would perform a duty himself, the postmaster was never known to crowd any of his fellows and invariably took the humane way of looking at things as a man must do in dealing with the many different kinds of men and women that come under his observation and supervision day after day. He has brought the postoffice of Boston up to a higher standard of efficiency than ever before and is studiously at work looking to further advancements so that as time rolls by the Boston office in comparison to those of New York, Chicago and Philadelphia will hold its own in the advanced list. There are many improvements contemplated by Postmaster Mansfield and when they are put into effect the people of Boston will have an ideal service all over the district which takes in the entire metropolitan section.

Mr. Mansfield was born at Camden, Me., Sept. 7, 1865. At the age of seven years, his parents moved to East Boston, where his father was engaged in business. He received his education in the Boston public schools and is a graduate of the East Boston high school. After leaving school he entered the office of a wholesale house and later became engaged in newspaper work. It was while he was employed as a reporter upon the Boston Journal that he was selected as assistant secretary of the republican club of Massachusetts and entered upon his work there on April 1, 1891, soon after the formation of the club. He remained with the Republican club for nine years, except the year of the Spanish-American war, when he acted as assistant secretary of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid association, of which Lieut.-Gov. Eben S. Draper was president, Henry L. Higginson treasurer, and Hon. E. B. Hayes secretary. As an official of this association he had charge of the work at headquarters, including the distribution of relief to returning sick soldiers, and at the close of the work he was assigned to write the report of the association. When George A. Hibbard was appointed postmaster, Jan. 1, 1900, Mr. Mansfield was selected by him as assistant postmaster, and remained in this position until April 1, 1905, when he resigned to take up the work as executive secretary of the republican state committee. Mr. Mansfield is a member of Columbian lodge, F. and A. M., Boston Commandery, K. T., Aleppo Temple, O. M. S., the Republican club of Massachusetts, the Middlesex club, and the City club.



POSTMASTER EDWARD C. MANSFIELD.

A Remarkable Library

Col. John I. Martin, sergeant-at-arms of several democratic national conventions, and well known to Massachusetts democrats, lives in St. Louis, where he built himself a fine house. He thought it well to have a library, and went down to a bookstore where he ordered some books, according to an apocryphal story.

"What kind of books?" asked the clerk.

"Why, books," replied the colonel. "Books; you know, reading books."

The books came and were installed in the library. Soon after the colonel's friend, Hugh O'Neill, came up to look over the place.

"Here, Hugh," said the colonel, "is my library. Here is where I love to get with a book and a pipe, and forget the outside world."

O'Neill is somewhat of a book sharp. He took down a book, looked at it and put it back; took down another, looked at that and put it back; and repeated the process several times.

Then he asked: "John, where did you get these books?"

"Oh," replied Martin, "I picked them up here and there. Whenever I found one I liked, I bought it. It has been the work of many years."

"But, John," commented O'Neill, "isn't it strange that you should have bought six hundred copies of McGuffey's fifth reader?"

Philander and the Office Boy

Mr. Knox, at present a senator from Pennsylvania, was formerly engaged in the practice of law in Pittsburg.

One day, says a friend, Mr. Knox was much put out to find on his arrival at his office that everything was topsyturvy and that the temperature of his rooms was much too low for comfort. Summoning his office boy, a lad but recently entered in his employ, the lawyer asked who had raised every window in the place on such a cold morning.

"Mr. Muldoon, sir," was the answer.

"Who is Mr. Muldoon?" asked the attorney.

"The janitor, sir."

"Who carried off my waste-basket?' was the next question.

"Mr. Reilly, sir."

"And who is Mr. Reilly?"

"He's the man that cleans the rooms."

Mr. Knox looked sternly at the boy and said: "See here, Richard, we call men by their first names here. We don't 'mister' them in this office. Do you understand?"

"Yes, sir." And the boy retired.

In a few minutes he reappeared and in a shrill, piping voice announced:

"There's a gentleman that wants to see you, Philander."

Tom Williams' Dream

"I had a strange dream the other night," said Col. Tom Williams of the Cole headquarters the other day.

"What was it?" asked the political reporter.

"I went to heaven and as an old newspaper man was interested in their journal up there. It was a miserable thing—not a well written story in it—and I told St. Peter so."

"What did he say?"

"He said: 'It's not our fault. We never get any good reporters up here.' "



HON. WILLIAM J. BULLOCK

For Story See Page 641

LABOR LEGISLATION OF 1908

A Review of Bills Considered by Committee on Labor, Sitting Alone, and Jointly With Joint Judiciary, Affecting Relations Between Employees and Employers.

Many Petitions Were Considered and the Committees Were Guided Largely by Recess Committee's Recommendations--Several Bills of Great Import to Labor Were Reported and Enacted Into Law.

The labor legislation of 1908 is of particular interest because of the hostile attitude, in the past, of organized labor toward Lieut.-Gov. Draper, who comes up for his first election to the gubernatorial chair two months hence. Sen. Vahey has already given notice that he intends to assail the republican candidate as an anti-labor man.

Yet Lieut.-Gov. Draper has stated frankly that had he been governor at the time the overtime bill first passed the legislature, he would have signed it (although Gov. Bates vetoed it).

That measure which was the bone of contention for many years is now on the statute books.

The lieutenant-governor, while acting governor, during the legislative session, signed a number of measures demanded by labor interests and vetoed none.

Bills Which Became Law.

A list of summarized bills which became law would include the following:

Limiting the assumption of risk by an employe of a railroad corporation, so that the bar to recovery on account of "contributory negligence" is raised in part.

Safeguarding the interests of injured employes by expressly providing for the right of entry on employer's premises by an injured employe or person acting in his behalf.

Amending the "Conscious suffering act."

Providing for a plan of compensation to injured employes.

Reducing the hours of labor of women and minors in factories from 58 hours to 56 hours per week.

Reducing the hours of labor of employes in the penal institutions of the state to 60 per week.

For weekly payments to state, county, city and town employes.

Bills That Failed.

Among the important bills that failed of passage were:

The "anti-injunction bills," so-called.

The "peaceful picketing" bills.

For public hearings to public service corporation employes.

The bills relating to preference to union labor in the award of contracts for state work.

Relating to the hours of labor of street railway employes.

Prohibiting coercion of employes.

Prohibiting discrimination against employers in hiring or retaining in their employ.

Prohibiting blacklisting.

Defining blackmail.

Abolishing the prohibitions concerning the enticing of seamen from their ships.

Recess Committee Recommendations.

The regular committee on labor of the 1908 legislature had the invaluable aid of the report of the recess committee, appointed the preceding year, on these important groups of bills:

Anti-injunction matters, including peaceful picketing and trial by jury in cases of contempt.

Employers' liability, and compensation acts.

Blacklisting.

Hours of street railway employes.

Enticing seaman from ships.

The recess committee consisted of these senate members: William H. Feiker, Northampton, chairman; William O. Faxon, Stoughton, and William W. Clarke, Boston; with these house members: William Turtle, Pittsfield, chairman; Elmer C. Potter, Worcester; Charles D. B. Fisk, Boston; William E. Weeks, Everett; Thomas Pattison, Barnstable; Samuel Ross, New Bedford; Daniel J. McDonald, Boston, and Francis J. Fennelly, Fall River.

This recess committee was appointed in response to the especial request of some of the foremost labor leaders, who stated that they realized that the importance of the problems required extended time for deliberation.

The report of this committee has already been discussed at length in these columns. Epitomized, a majority recommended the passage of bills regulating the issuance of injunctions, permitting peaceful picketing, and providing for agreement between employer and employe as to compensation in case of injury.

When some members of the recess committee who signed the majority report changed their position on the anti-injunction bill when it came up in the senate, they were subjected to virulent criticism in certain organs that claim to represent organized labor; but when the leaders of organized labor are themselves hopelessly divided over the problem it is certainly no more than fair to allow those without union buttons to change their minds.

What more potent defense is needed than the declaration of Samuel Gompers, himself, when he said, before the committee (and his words were taken down by a stenographer), concerning all the anti-injunction bills, even those presented by the leaders of his own labor unions:

"I should protest against the passage of either or any of them. This proposition admits of no tampering, it admits of no compromise, it admits of no bill being advocated unless it be an effective bill."

The Committee of 1908.

Only Messrs. Potter and Ross sat in the deliberations of the legislative committees to whom were referred the 1908 problems, but all the new members united in expressing their profound appreciation of the work of the recess committee which put all aspects of the weighty subjects involved before the new committee in lucid and succinct form.

The committee on labor was made up of Sens. Norcross, chairman; Treadway and Mahoney and Reps. Ross, house chairman; Johnson of Wellesley, Hoag, McKenney, Eastman, Hall of North Adams, Parks, clerk, and Lynch.

Sitting jointly, to hear nearly half of the measures referred, were the members of the joint judiciary committee Sens. Jenney, chairman; Riley, Spalding, Potter and Vahey, and Reps. Soliday, house chairman; Bishop, Hobson, Elmore, Drysdale, Coolidge, Dorman, Draper (clerk), Rousmaniere, Murray and McGrath.

These committees, sitting jointly, gave patient and prolonged study to the measures laid before them, and may well feel proud of the important new legislation placed on the statute books as the result of their toil, for Massachusetts has been raised several stages further, even above the proud position she has so long held as one of the pioneer states in legislation for the benefit of the workingman.

The Assumption of Risk Law.

One of the most important of the new laws relating to the employer's liability is the so-called "Nichols bill," based mainly on the petition of Rep. Malcolm E. Nichols of Ward 10, Boston, which, as passed, in amended form, provides:

"Section one hundred and sixty-seven of part two of chapter four hundred and sixty-three of the acts of nineteen hundred and six is hereby amended by adding after the word knowledge in the last line of said section the following words:—An employe of a railroad corporation who is injured by any locomotive, car or train by reason of the negligence of any other employe of said corporation shall not be deemed to have assumed the risk of such injury.".

This bill was opposed by conservatives who regarded it as an entering wedge toward increasing still more heavily the burden on the employer, but it passed both branches and was signed by Act. Gov. Draper, May 28. The original bill, for which this was substituted, was very far-reaching.

Safeguarding Injured Employes.

The joint committee on the judiciary and the committee on labor sitting jointly, pleased the state branch of the American Federation of Labor by reporting a bill based on the petition of that body providing that:

"Any justice of the superior court may, upon petition setting forth in ordinary language that the servant or employe of a certain firm, person, corporation or association has been injured in the course of his employment, through some defect in the ways, works or machinery owned or used by the employer, and that it is necessary in order to safeguard the interests of the injured person that an examination of the ways, works or machinery through whose defect the injury occurred should be made, grant an order directing the employer or person in control of said ways, works or machinery to permit the person named in said order to make such examination, under such conditions as shall be set forth in the order; but such order shall not be granted until after such notice to the employer as any justice of said court may direct or approve, and a hearing."

Act. Gov. Draper signed this bill April 10.

"Conscious Suffering Act."

The act amending the "conscious suffering act" was based on the petition and bill of William P. Hayes, and on the bill introduced on leave by Rep. O'Donnell of Lowell.

As passed and approved by the acting governor it provides that an action for damages against an employe shall not fail because brought under the "conscious suffering" section of the employers' liability law when in point of fact the employe was instantly killed, and there could have been no conscious suffering.

Not a few unfortunate widows in years past have brought suit under that section, only to lose all chance of damages because the weight of evidence in court pointed to instantaneous death. Of course they could have brought suit under the section regarding instantaneous death, but liability under that was limited to $2000.

By the new act, the action at law may be amended so as to provide against such failure at any time prior to final judgment.

Plan of Compensation.

The "plan of compensation act" is one in which the recess committee may well take pride for their exhaustive review of various plans blazed the way to the introduction of various bills, and, above all, the bill which

finally became law (H. 1410) is the bill recommended by the majority of the recess committee, without change, save provision for a public hearing.

The act provides for an agreement between employer and employe, providing for payment to the employe, by the employer, in the event of injury in the course of employment, of sums based upon a certain percentage of the average earnings of such employes, and without reference to legal liability under the common law, or the employers' liability act.

These payments are to be made in case the employer enters into an agreement with the employe, releasing him from liability; but such an agreement cannot be entered into until after the plan has been submitted to the state board of conciliation and arbitration, and that board, after a public hearing, has given its approval as fair and just to the employe.

It is expressly provided that no employer shall require as a condition of employment that any employe shall assent to any plan of compensation, or in any way waive his legal right to recover damages; and no contract shall be binding for more than one year.

Either parent of any minor employe, or the guardian of such minor, may agree to such plan of compensation in behalf of such minors.

The 56 Hour Bill.

The passage of the act reducing the hours of minors and women employed in factories from 58 hours to 56 hours per week was one of the notable events of the year, and yet already certain democrats and misguided labor leaders are proclaiming their intention of assailing Lieut.-Gov. Draper because the hours were not reduced to 54 per week.

The democratic members of the senate, when the bill was pending, containing a proviso for 54 hours, drew up a letter to the acting governor, which was plainly intended as a campaign document, in which they insinuated that he was "holding up" the bill because opposed to it, and challenged him to sign it.

Lieut.-Gov. Draper replied in stinging words. He told the democratic senators it was quite outside their province to attempt to influence the executive branch of the government, and as for himself he emphatically denied that he was attempting to prevent the passage of the bill by the legislature. When the bill came to him he would deal with it.

Lieut.-Gov. Draper took refuge behind no quibble, however. He frankly and fearlessly declared that it appeared to him a rash step to make so drastic a cut in the hours of labor. The bill as passed was a compromise. But even the cut of two hours per week has caused some apprehension among conservatives.

Everybody knows how Massachusetts has suffered by the competition in the South, and other parts of the country as well, from long hours and cheap help. When will "organized labor" learn that to impose onerous conditions on capital is to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs? When increasing idleness in manufacturing centres brings the lesson home, compelling migration of the population, perhaps the rank and file may awake to the truth.

Reduction of Hours of Penal Employes.

The passage of the act reducing the hours of labor of employes in the penal institutions of the state, with two days off per month, when they work seven days a week, besides an annual vacation, was looked on by some as only a fair and equitable extension of the 8-hour law already on the statute books, but the taxpayers shook their heads when they learned that it entails large additional cost to the state.

Weekly Payment Law.

The pasage of the bill for weekly payments to state, county, city, and town employes also added to the public burden.

In many cases, especially where public employes are housed and fed at the public cost, weekly payments have neither been petitioned for nor are they judicious.

Negative Action Judicious.

A mass of bills were rejected, and wisely.

The pressure to pass some measure limiting the power of the courts to issue injunctions was inordinately heavy, largely because of the attitude of the Washington administration.

But Massachusetts courts have so high a reputation for equity, and are so unblemished by the suspicion of class prejudice, that there is no such strong feeling of unrest as has gained headway in some parts of the country, where in isolated instances judges may have acted hastily.

Massachusetts judges have shown themselves governed by the law, and never inclined to stretch the law. It is admitted by all, save the most prejudiced labor leaders, that labor disputes should not preclude injunctions, but it is argued by some that injunctions should be limited by the criminal law, and the pleas that "reasonable persuasion is permissible," and "many may not be restrained from doing what one may lawfully do," enmeshed not a few.

Therefore it was that the "peaceful picketing bill" came nearer enactment than ever before.

But the sober second thought of men like Sen. Potter saved the day. Theory is sometimes beautiful, where practice would work out into madness.

It was found impracticable to say to the courts—Give a free hand in labor disputes, only prevent intimidation, annoyance, or interference with the free right to make contracts.

Public Hearings to Corporation Employes.

One of the most dangerous bills of the year was that to provide for public hearings upon petition in writing of 20 or more employes of any public service corporation, upon any question, grievance, or complaint, arising from the hours, wages, or conditions of their employment, before the state commission or state board having control over such public service corporations, the said board or commission being empowered to hear all parties interested, through their counsel or otherwise, and to render such decisions, do such acts, or make such recommendations as they now have in cases where the stockholders of such public service corporations or the public are involved.

All public service corporations in the commonwealth were required by the bill to publish as parts of their annual reports full and complete lists of officers and employes, hours of work, and wages or salaries paid.

This bill, on petition of the state branch, A. F. L., was paternalism with a vengeance, and the wonder is that it got by the lower house so easily.

It would have compelled the throwing wide open, to public espionage, the most private books and records, of such great business enterprises as have the misfortune to be classified under "public service corporations." It would have multiplied the duties of the boards and commissions to an extent that cannot be estimated. And it would have raised such a multitude of opportunities to a few mischief-makers or professional malcontents that the injury to general business might have been enormous.

Union Labor Again.

The usual horde of bills requiring preference to be given union labor, etc., were introduced again last year, but were defeated without difficulty. "Union labor" is apt to be very selfish, and care little how heavy the additional cost of public works may be, provided the non-union man is shut out.

To Reduce Street Railway Hours.

A minority of the recess committee reported a bill reducing the hours of street railway employes from the present 10 hours, in 12 to 9 hours in 11.

The report was based on the A. F. L. bill which was heard again by joint judiciary and labor, sitting jointly. They reported "leave to withdraw," and the report was quickly accepted. The attempt to secure a reduction in hours of the street railway employes is perennial, but so long as the employes themselves are divided on the question the chance of legislation is small, indeed.

Of course promoters of the bill claim that it would mean no reduction in pay but the claim can hardly be maintained where the wages are on an hourly basis, and could only be made good by demand for a higher hourly rate. Any increase in wages so long as so many Massachusetts street railways are barely able to keep above water is of course out of the question.

The actual fact is, of course, that the passage of the bill would mean reduced wages, but a larger number of men employed. This may be theoretically admirable—the greatest good to the greatest number—but the motorman now employed, and with a family, fails to appreciate it.

Anti-Coercion Bills.

The bills to relieve employers from the intimidation and coercion of labor unions in the hiring of employes, were received with as little favor as usual, but their introduction served the useful purpose of showing the other side of the shield, and opening the eyes of some zealots to the burdens sometimes imposed on capital.

Blacklisting.

The blacklisting bill also got a black eye, although six members of the recess committee favored a similar bill, punishing by $100 fine or six months imprisonment, or both, whoever in pursuance of a vote or agreement designates a person, firm or corporation as one not to work for or employ, or as one from whom not to purchase an article made or sold by or give credit to.

The labor unions opposed the bill, but in case of a strike or lockout they might find it a salutary help.

Seamen Have Few Friends.

It was astonishing to see how lukewarm the labor men in the legislature were toward the bill to raise the interdict against enticing seamen to leave their vessels. The seamen's union is neither strong nor much of a vote-thrower on election day. The bill was quickly dropped though there were a few speeches to the effect that seamen have less liberty than landsmen of the middle ages, and "under the present statute a seaman's own wife could be prosecuted for seeking to get him ashore."

Children on the Stage.

Equally astonishing was the zeal of some of the labor union men to push through the theatrical managers' bill legalizing the appearance on the stage of children under 14. One orator made the eloquent and pathetic plea that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" can never be properly presented on any Massachusetts stage because Little Eva and Topsy have to be represented by ladies over 14.

The bill was getting along swimmingly till Grafton Cushing's attention was called to it, and he, as president of the Massachusetts society for the prevention of cruelty to children, promptly put a quietus on it.

Legislative Haste

It occurred to some one, as an afterthought that there was nothing in the Vreeland-Aldrich bill to prevent the banks, in an emergency, from issuing clearinghouse certificates and checks to take the place of money, as they did last fall.

We rather hope that is what they would elect to do.

Last fall, as appears from a statement recently compiled, the banks issued near-money in the form of clearing-house paper to the amount of two hundred and twenty million dollars. About half of this was issued at the central reserve cities; the remainder at some fifty places over the country, in amounts ranging from twenty-five thousand dollars up, as local needs required.

Excepting a few strayed checks, the whole amount was redeemed and canceled between January 1 and April 1. Therein lies the great advantage of this emergency paper. Having done its work, it promptly disappears.

Two hundred and twenty millions of emergency notes issued under the Vreeland-Aldrich bill would certainly remain outstanding for years after the need for them had passed. Being actual money, guaranteed by the government, they would become an indistinguishable part of the circulating medium. The money to redeem them, it is true, would be deposited by the issuing banks with the United States treasury, whereupon the tax on the emergency notes would cease. But, if there is anything in the bill to prevent a complaisant secretary of the treasury from soon redepositing this redemption money with the banks—thereby, to all practical effect, keeping the emergency circulation outstanding tax-free—the inhibition is certainly very obscurely expressed.

Every one deprecates hasty legislation. This currency bill was the main subject of debate during the five-months' session of congress. That it is merely experimental is frankly acknowledged in the concluding paragraphs, which provide that it shall expire in six years and that a commission shall be appointed to find out, if possible, what we should really do about the currency.

In legislation anything under five years is hasty.

COUNCILLOR FROM 4TH DISTRICT

Hon. Walter S. Glidden Equally Successful in Both Business and Politics —Interested in Many Commercial and Charitable Enterprises —Has Been a Valued Adviser to the Governor.

One year ago the 4th councillor district was rent with one of the fiercest political contests ever waged within the confines of a Massachusetts councillor district. A veritable tyro in politics, Walter S. Glidden of Somerville, was fighting for the seat of Counc. Alfred E. Cox of Malden, a veteran of many hard fought political campaigns, who was yet to sustain his first defeat. Mr. Cox was seeking a third term in the governor's council and ordinarily the mere fact that he desired a third term and would have been enough to ensure it to him. The Cox supporters, and they were legion, at first laughed at the effrontery of Glidden. The latter was admittedly a successful business man but what did he know about politics? Who had ever heard of him as a politician? But Glidden was a product of the state of Maine where they commence learning the political game before they get out of short trousers and the battle had not progressed very far before the adherents of the Malden candidate realized that they had in the quiet business man, who apparently regarded the contest as a mere pastime, a foeman worthy of their steel.

Mr. Glidden was no respecter of traditions. He went right into Malden and put a ticket in the field, and got some of Mr. Cox's own neighbors to accept places on his ticket. At first they demurred. Wasn't it rather unusual, they asked, to carry a contest into a man's own town? Mr. Glidden admitted that it might be. He didn't know much about politics and was conducting his campaign in just the same manner he would conduct a business campaign. He had always been taught to believe that this was a free country and that a man had the right to do as he pleased but if the Malden men thought that he had no right to enter Mr. Cox's city, of course he hadn't, he supposed. Well, of course they had to admit that this was a free country and finally wound up by agreeing to serve on his ticket just to show that they were free and independent. As a result Mr. Cox's lieutenents, many of them, were kept busy at home, when they might have been doing good work in other parts of the district. Mr. Glidden put a ticket in the field in every ward in the district with two or three exceptions and his opponent followed suit. He did the same thing in the towns. The exceptions were where Mr. Glidden was satisfied with the composition of the "machine" ticket. The "machine" tickets were of course supposed to be Cox tickets, but Mr. Glidden was content. There were men on those tickets with whom he did business almost every day in the year and he was satisfied to accept their judgment. His confidence was justified on the day the convention was held. Neither side would admit defeat up to the time the ballots were cast. But the Cox people who were serving as tellers realized that it was all up with their man when they saw men whom they had counted on, notably delegates from Ward 11, the Back Bay ward of Boston, depositing Glidden ballots in the box. The quiet Somerville business man won with votes to spare.

Naturally some of his old colleagues in the council, the old members who had served with Mr. Cox, were inclined to look askance at him when he took his seat and were rather cool when the council journeyed down to dinner at Young's on inauguration day, the retiring councillors as usual dining with the new members. The atmosphere changed perceptibly when Mr. Glidden, in accordance with custom, made his maiden speech. Since then it has changed decidedly until now if the council was called upon to name its most popular member, it is safe to say that Mr. Glidden would receive seven votes. He is the kind of a man that one naturally warms up to. Bluff, hearty, outspoken, as the sons of the Pine Tree state usually are, his colleagues know that if he has anything to say he will say it and that he never carries any differences beyond the door of the council chamber. The people of the 4th district have grown to know Mr. Glidden better too. He is unopposed for renomination, which in his district is equvalent to election, but if he had an opponent he would not be obliged to wage the fierce fight that he did a year ago, so well has his genial manner healed the scars of that conflict.

Counc. Glidden, however, loves to fight. He dearly loves a political scrap and the only thing that could possibly induce him to respond to the importunities of his friends and seek higher honors, would be the possibility of a first class fight. Politics with him is merely a recreation, a relaxation from the cares of his multifarious business enterprises. When he goes into a fight he goes in to win, as was shown a year ago, but win or loose, it is all the same to him. He has had his fun and has no hard feelings towards anybody. He would promptly offer his hand to a victorious antagonist and cannot understand an opponent who would not do likewise. Nor do many politicians understand Mr. Glidden. Such a man, they agree, is unusual in politics. But Mr. Glidden merely smiles when they say they do not understand him. In fact it would be hard to catch him without a smile on his countenance. It is his smile more than anything else that wins people. And he has a whole souled manner to back up his smile. The many men in his employ will testify to this. He is at the head of at least five wholesale and retail establishments in the market district of Boston and is yet to have any trouble with his help. His men know that if they have a grievance it will be quickly adjusted by going to him. He makes them feel that he is one of them and in fact he is. Go down to the big dressed beef house of N. E. Hollis & Co., of which he is the general manager and, in charge of the $11,000,000 a year business, and you will find him with his butcher's frock on, hustling beef about with the rest of the men.

Mr. Glidden has been with N. E. Hollis & Co. now for 28 years. He didn't come to Boston expecting to become a business man, however. Born in Pittston, Kennebec county, Me., April 30, 1856, his boyhood ambition was to become a printer. On his mother's side he was descended from Thomas Dudley, three times governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and his father was a fairly was educated at the public schools and graduated from the Gardiner high school and the Augusta Dirigo business college. Thus equipped he went to work to learn the printing business on the Kennebec Reporter and wasn't there long before he was getting out the paper himself on an old Franklin press. This continued for two years and a half, or until he was 19 years old. Then he decided that Boston offered a better field for the talents of a rising young printer. Like that other printer, born in Boston, and who went when young to a strange city, he did not walk up the street munching a loaf of bread when he arived. No, he walked up Washington street with a gripsack containing all of his earthly possessions, in his hand, and eyes peeled for a printing shop. He went into the first one he saw and struck a job at $12 a week but after two weeks of distributing pi he went up to the boss and expressing the opinion that he guessed he wasn't cut out for a printer, said he was through.

Then he went down into the market district and got a job. He has remained in that district ever since with the exception of six years, when he conducted a retail meat business in Chelsea. Quitting the retail business he went to work for N. E. Hollis & Co., where he has been ever since, and where he has in fact become N. E. Hollis & Co.

The immense business of N. E. Hollis & Co., however, does not offer sufficient outlet for his tremendous energies. J. H. Whitten & Co., teamsters; Sands, Furber & Co., fruit dealers; L. A. Johnson & Co., retail provision dealers, they're all Walter S. Glidden, and his personality is stamped all over their business. He is president of the Hinckley Rendering company, a director of the New England Dressed Meat and Wool company, and a partner in the firm of W. P. Stahl & Co., restaurateurs in the market district. He is a director of the Faneuil Hall National bank, a director and member of the board of investment of the Somerville Trust company, vice-president and a member of the finance committee of the Charlestown Five Cents Savings bank, a member of the board of investment of the Winter Hill Co-operative bank, and vice-president of the Mutual Protective Fire Insurance company. And he is a director who directs, but with his manifold duties he finds time to devote to charitable projects as may be seen from the fact that he is president of the Winchester Home for Aged Women, a member of the finance committee of the Hunt Home for Destitute Children, and a member of the board of managers of the Home for Aged Couples in Somerville.

In the governor's council he is a member of the committees on finance, accounts and warrants; state house, and military and naval affairs. There his broad business judgment has been justly appreciated both by his colleagues and by the lieutenant-governor, Mr. Glidden is also somewhat of a "joiner." He is a member of Faith lodge, A. F. A. M., of Charlestown, Coeur De Lion commandery, the Royal Arch chapter and is a Shriner of the 32d degree. His Masonic degrees from the 18th to the 22d degree, were conferred by His Excellency, Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr. Besides his Masonic affiliations he is a member of the Olive branch lodge of Odd Fellows of Charlestown, where he made his home before moving to Somerville.

The reader may wonder how Mr. Glidden finds time to attend to his many business enterprises and to his fraternal societies. To understand it you have got to know the man. Then it is readily understood. A student of human nature will at once size him up as a big man, mentally, as big mentally as he is physically, and that is 'going some," in the language of the street. And he has a heart proportionate to the size of his body. If Walter S. Glidden had stuck to Maine he might not have attained the business success that has become his here, but if he had gone into politics there he would have without question, taken rank with such men as Reed, Dingley and Littlefield. He may yet if he sticks to politics in Massachusetts for he is the kind of a man that gets what he goes after. But he insists that he is only in politics for "fun" and that when he gets through with his present office he will be through with politics. Such men as he, however, are needed in public life, and he may be induced to view it as a duty to stay in politics for a while. His retirement would be a serious loss to the commonwealth. This much has been shown in his brief service as a member of the governor's council.

Those Mildly Insane Persons

It would appear as if it would be the duty of the next legislature to turn the hose or something stronger on those who are responsible for allowing lunatics to go at large through the state and nation carrying firearms and other implements of destruction.

Enough of that was seen last winter when Steele, a lunatic shot two men at the state house and would have killed others had he not been overpowered. It was thought that after that lesson that all lunatics out on parole would be rounded up and placed under proper restraint for the future, but evidently naught has come of it for here we see another wild man journeying down to Oyster Bay to do injury to the president. It would do no harm to begin now and see how many lunatics are at large on parole, which is an easy matter. No one expects the state board of insanity or any other board to run in the entire herd of insane that are loose in some form or other, for it would be difficult to locate them all, and it is also hard to attempt such a general round up, but at least those who come under the observation of the board once, could be accounted for until they are planted or some other disposition is made of their cases.



HON. WALTER S. GLIDDEN



HON. JOHN W. COUGHLIN

For Story See Page 536

MEMBERS OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE

Biographical Sketches of the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives—Outline of Work Done by Each Man During the Last Session.

The Massachusetts legislature of 1908 will go down into history as a most remarkable political product, different in some respects from many of its predecessors.

It had the novelty of having to deal with two executives, for early in the year Gov. Guild was stricken down, his life being despaired of for a time. He rallied, but was incapacitated from performing the duties of his office until after prorogation. His mantle fell upon other, but worthy shoulders, in the person of Lieut.-Gov. Eben S. Draper, who bore the brunt of the executive work, and is held responsible for more than a dozen vetoes. Some of these messages of disapproval provoked adverse comment, but they were written in a spirit of duty and not for the purpose of currying favor of politicians, and in every instance his judgment was accepted as final, which is a remarkable tribute to the man who filled in the great emergency.

Among the striking vetoes were those of log rolling legislation. Certain people in order to receive an increase in salary saddled a whole lot of salary grab bills, all on to one innocent measure, and when they reached Acting Gov. Draper, he did not hesitate a moment in putting the knife to them. The one in particular which attracted considerable attention was the veto of the increase in salary of the judiciary. The state has a fine set of men on the bench, it is true, and when there is a vacancy the competition is keen enough for the place that is vacant.

Then again there are some judges who are worth more than others, but this was not considered by the log rollers who made it a general and a most sweeping measure, taking in all the judges on the superior and supreme benches without regard to length of service, capability or otherwise, and the veto caused a sensation.

At the time the judges were seeking an increase of pay the working man was having his own financial troubles with the prospect not very bright for an improvement, so the acting governor intimated that in view of the general depression it was not a good time to raise the judges' salaries. It took some courage to do it, but Acting Gov. Draper seemed to have the backbone equal to that occasion.

The senate by far was the deliberative body of the session, for it had a most active minority with Sen. Vahey at the head. He was ably seconded by Sen. Linehan of South Boston, whose effort to hold the floor in view of the attempts to dislodge him by the opposition will go down in history as the equal of the incident and the speech of La Follette in the United States senate, who talked in a filibustering attitude for 19 hours.

Sen. Linehan did not consume as much time as the famous national senator, but he accomplished his purpose—that of delaying the work of the majority—which was all he could do, or hope to do, in view of the overwhelming majority on the republican side. Most of this controversy came on the anti-discrimination bill, while another instance of the dilatory tactics of the minority came on the question of the merger.

Through it all Pres. Chapple preserved the dignity of the body, at the same time showing great patience with the warring factions, for at times the spirit of invective was rife and much bitterness was shown all through the final days of the session.

The merger had the centre of the stage again this year and is liable to be a further bone of contention in future legislatures. Although it looked for a time as if some kind of a merger bill would pass, the house, after amending the bill as passed in the senate until it was transformed into a rabid anti-merger bill, finally killed it entirely, so that if any legislation is attempted next year, the work will have to be done over again.

The railroad committee gave the widest latitude to the opponents of the measure, giving hearings day after day and evenings also, until the subject was well nigh exhausted. There was some show of feeling at some of the hearings on the subject and the usual calmness and serenity which characterizes Bay State legislation was lost sight of, and personal ambitions were more or less thrust into the limelight on a proposition that had no place in the political category one way or the other.

The prospect of any merger legislation in the future should in a large measure be guided by the experience of the past, for unless the parties at issue eliminate all personal politics from the question it will be useless to attempt to solve what is purely, and simply, a business proposition.

There was the usual bulk of labor legislation and the same results, that of a meritorious nature finding its way on the statute books while those measures introduced without the least semblance of sincerity were sent where they rightfully belong, into the scrap heap of ambition and chicanery. It was an unusually busy year for corporation legislation, the most prominent being that of the consolidation of the West End and the Boston Elevated. This measure aroused some antagonism as all measures emanating from that source usually do, yet the merits of the case prevailed, for in reality they were one corporation for several years past, although existing under separate names.

Speaker Cole attended to his duties in a most admirable manner, ruling with fairness to minority and majority alike, and went through the year enjoying the confidence and respect of the members by his invariable good temper and excellent judgment, as he had in his two previous terms.

At the opening of the session Speaker Cole met with a little tumult as regards committee appointments, but it did not last long, and there never was in recent years a more evenly balanced house. A large part of this result was due to the speaker, for he inspired in the members a desire for team work, and while there were some disappointments at the start the end of the session found the house far in advance of the senate as regards results of legislation.

While the house did not come up to the senate in its record as a deliberative body, it had its interesting debates and its usual quota of able young men who presented the issues of the hour in a manner that demonstrated that the house is the ideal body of the country as it has often been called by close observers of other parliamentary bodies. The late Sen. Hoar once compared the Massachusetts house to the English House of Commons, because of its system and methods of procedure, and its freedom of debate, and that eloquent commoner, Redmond, spoke of it as the one nearest to the ideal in legislative procedure that he had ever attended.

The length of the session is one of the things that attracted some attention and while this is in a measure due to the tardy work of committees and a desire to postpone hearings that are regularly assigned, much of the blame rests on the average petitioner for legislation, who is quite often the tardy one who asks for delay, although the machinery of the legislature is ever ready to move at a moment's notice, and at the appointed time.

This was shown clearly in the railroad hearings where the committee under the chairmanship of Sen. Faxon nigh exhausted all patience with the many delays it was forced to undergo in order to gratify the whims of people who should be prompt in other matters as well as their own.

It is possible that the incoming legislature may take up the question of new rules to regulate these delays and certainly there is a chance for improvement when a session goes over the six month limit as the last one did.

There was the usual amount of Boston legislation most of which did not get by because of the strained relations between the "non-partisan" administration at City hall and the Boston republicans, so that owing to this split the people of Boston ought to be thankful for not having been legislated out of existence.

The life of the finance commission, which is now puncturing the politicians hard, remained undisturbed and even many of the schemes to plunge Boston further into debt fell by the wayside. That this is becoming a fixed idea among many of the republican leaders goes without saying for they are sick and tired of pulling chestnuts out of the fire for occasional municipal office holders who seek the protection of the state in order to hold their positions and pull.

One of the most remarkable incidents where the legislature decided to let the people govern themselves was in the case of New Bedford. This city like many others throughout the country has social and moral conditions which are purely local in their character, yet for a whole fortnight the time of the committee on cities was given up to hearing what was nothing more or less than a local political row. Here is one way in which the legislative sessions are prolonged. The towns do not inflict their troubles upon the legislature. They settle theirs in the town meeting.

The blame alone rests with the cities so that in the coming session if the practice is not ended it will be necessary in the future to have two committees on cities to attend to that work alone, as it is now necessary to have two judiciary committee to take care of those who are forever at work tinkering with this law and that law, no matter how long it has been on the statute books or whether or not it is good, bad, or indifferent.

While this subject may not come within the province of a governor, it is not unlikely that it will be taken up in some form by one or the other of the presiding officers of the incoming legislature.

With a new presiding officer in both branches next year it is possible that some recommendations along these lines may be forthcoming. It is certain that if the retiring Pres. Chapple and Speaker Cole were to come back they would have something to say on the need of reforming the legislative procedure of the future.

The new year will bring to the front many new faces. There will be a new governor, lieutenant-governor, speaker of the house, and president of the senate, so that the new blood may mean much to the commonwealth. There will be many changes in both the house and the senate. The electorate are at work now making up the incoming government and judging from the lineup thus far it looks as if it would be a progressive administration both in the executive and legislative branches. If the incoming lawmakers are to be in any degree guided by the experience of those who have preceded them, certainly there is hope of still further advancement all along the line.

Today's issue of Practical Politics presents the portraits and sketches of the men who legislated this year.

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

Hon. William D. Chapple of Salem, Who Now Retires After Four Years Service, the Latter Two as Presiding Officer.

Hon. William D. Chapple of Salem has served two years as president of the state senate. During this period as presiding officer of the upper branch he has made for himself an enviable reputation for many things, but for nothing more than fairness and absolute impartiality in his rulings and in his conduct of the business. Two years ago he was about to conclude his service in the upper branch when the place on the superior court bench went to Hon. William F. Dana of Newton, then president. Judge Dana had proven himself one of the strongest presiding officers the senate had had for years and it was apparent that in the year following, 1907, there were to be trying moments on Beacon Hill and big questions were to be settled. To get a man to fill Mr. Dana's shoes was no easy task. Sen. Chapple had been performing his duty as a senator in an effective but unobtrusive manner. He had not sought the limelight, for he had not thought of the higher honor. But some correct sizers-up of men believed him to be just the man to succeed Judge Dana. He had the ability, they argued, was a strong parliamentarian, and above all possessed that most essential of things, the temperament. William D. Chapple was brought into the contest, for a contest there was. He won easily and verified every prediction of his warmest friends. The session of 1907 was indeed a stormy one and Pres. Chapple showed that he posssssed not only ability and the temperament, but the courage demanded by the hour. On fourteen occasions he voted, and he only voted to make a tie, to dissolve a tie or when there was some question involving a principle at stake. Ther was tension and feeling manifested on different matters before the senate, but the president never lost his head, and only once or twice his smile. His district had given him a third term, against the rule, to bring to Salem the presidency. He brought it there and then proved worthy of the confidence of his fellows. He was returned last fall to retain the presidency for Essex, and the retention was a matter of course.

The senate session this year has lacked something of the turbulence of last year's sitting, but there was needed at all times the strong hand to guide and direct. In the expedition of the business none of Pres. Chapple's predecessors, as far as we recall, surpassed him, and certainly few equalled him. As a parliamentarian he was well known before he came to the senate at all.

Pres. Chapple was born in Salem in 1868. He received his legal training at the Boston university school of law and in 1890 became a member of the Essex bar. He served three years in the Salem common council and became president of that body. He became a member of the lower branch of the state legislature in 1897 and served three years. He declined renomination, which meant reelection, and returned to the active practice of his profession, which was seriously interrupted because of the amount of time he gave to the public business. Salem's turn for the senate came in the fall of 1904 and Mr. Chapple then became a member. He served two years, proving himself a careful and painstaking legislator and was elected president of the body in 1907.

He served on some of the most important committees during his terms in house and senate.

The president has done excellent service for his party throughout his political career. Even when not in public office he interested himself in the welfare of the republican party and for two years was chairman of the republican city committee of Salem.

There is a certain charm about the president that attracts. He is modest and unassuming at all times. He grasps a situation at a glance and thinks quickly thereafter. While in the heat of the moment his decision has been appealed from several times by the minority party in the senate, it was all a part of the game. He closes his second year as presiding officer with the respect and admiration of all members of the upper branch, irrespective of party. When prorogation day was reached this year it was believed that if Pres. Chapple cared to return to the upper branch he could again preside over the deliberations of that body.

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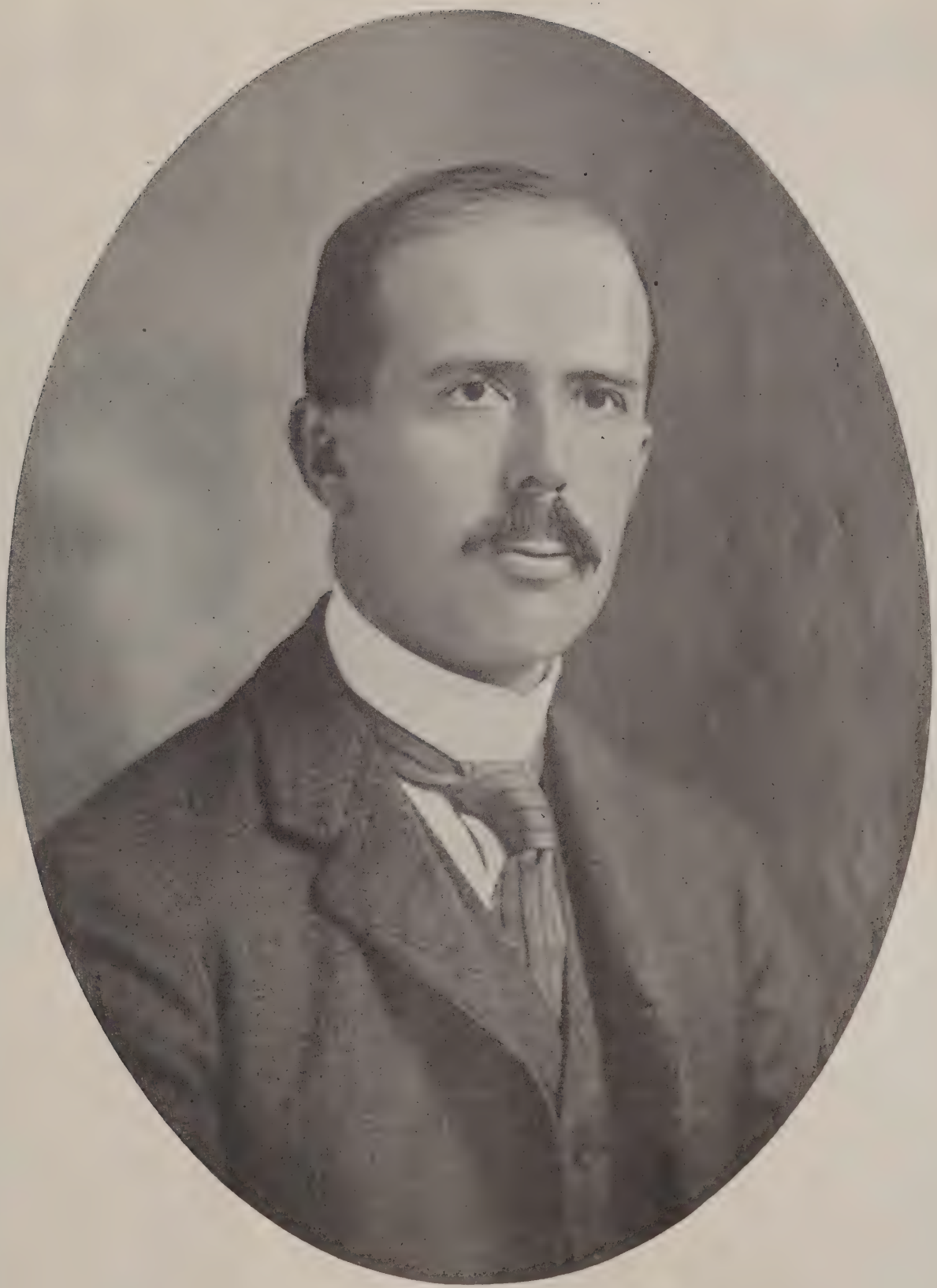
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Massachusetts Senate 1908

Gideon B. Abbott.

With a couple of interesting victories to his accopnt and a good record Hon. Gideon B. Abbott of Dorchester will probably be returned to the state senate next fall. The young Suffolk senator has paid strict attention to legislative work during the long session and has handled himself in good style. Last fall he defeated Sen. Bromberg who sought re-election to the upper branch and the friends of the latter have naturally been watching the career of the victor in the senate. Before coming to the upper branch Sen. Abbott had had the advantage of three years in the Boston common council and two years in the lower branch of the legislature. He was therefore prepared, to say the least, for the senatorial labors. As a member of the house he had served on the street railways committee through a period in which the deliberations of that



committee were significant and important This year Pres. Chapple retained him on the senatorial end of this same committee, gave him a place on the harbors and public lands committee and made him chairman of the committee on fisheries and game. These were three live committees and in getting them the Suffolk senator was distinctly honored by the president of the branch.

In the various discussions before the senate Sen. Abbott took an active part. He was entirely successful in steering through the senate the bill for the improvement of Hyde Park avenue and secured the passage of other measures of importance and interest to his district.

By his unassisted efforts in putting through one bill alone a saving of $116,000 annually to the city of Boston will be effected according to the computation of the Boston Finance Commission. This was the bill transferring the care of Boston's insane to the state. Introduced by Mayor Hibbard on the recommendation of the Finance Commission, the committee on public charitable institutions gave it scant consideration, reporting "reference to the next general court." Sen. Abbott succeeded in having the report held up and had the bill referred to the committee on ways and means. It was reported by that committee and finally passed. The financial conditions of the problem were as follows: Maintaining its own insane hospital, Boston at the same time paid its share, some 37 percent of the cost to the state of caring for the insane. As a partial offset to this double tax the state contributed $3.25 a week for each patient in the Boston insane hospital. This represented an antiquated and inadequate compensation, the actual cost at the Boston hospital being $4.40 for maintenance alone. In addition Boston had been paying all capital outlays on this hospital as well as interest thereon, while the insane hospitals for all the other communities are erected and developed at the expense of the commonwealth. Sen. Abbott's work on this bill alone entitles him to re-election.

Sen. Abbott led a splendid fight against the bill for the creation of a board for the registration of nurses. The passage of this measure would have eventually resulted in the formation of a nurses' trust, and a trust of high-priced nurses at that. It was legislation distinctly against those in moderate circumstances who neither want nor can afford the so-called trained nurses, when others, equally efficient, can be obtained for reasonable compensation. The bill had been going along splendidly when Sen. Abbott attacked it in the senate. A vigorous contest ensued and Sen. Abbott crossed swords with some of the most seasoned veterans, like Sen. Stevens of Middlesex, and won out. The bill was killed, and largely because of his effort.

In the one term he has served as a member of the senate the Dorchester man has gained an influence that is most desirable. He comes from a district that has many needs at present and is going to have more. To secure what she needs the district will have to have men of influence in both branches of the legislature. Sen. Abbott has a way with him that carries with his colleagues. He is keen, careful and conservative. On the problems in which the people of his district have proven themselves so interested he did excellent work, and it undoubtedly has been appreciated.

Sen. Abbott is a good speaker and his remarks to the senate were followed carefully whenever he addressed the body.

In his private business he has succeeded as a manufacturer's agent. He was educated in the public schools and at Harvard.

Tilton S. Bell.

Being the only member in the Massachusetts Volunteer militia and the only one employed by a religious society is where



Sen. Tilton S. Bell of Dorchester finds himself in the upper house and yet he has time for some other things. Bell was a worker while in the Boston board of aldermen and he works hard on Beacon hill. His district is a large one including as it does Ward 20, the biggest ward in the city or state so that he has many demands on his time. His place of business happens to be the closest to the state house of any member of the general court, but that has its disadvantages. As advertising manager of the Congregationalist it was natural that Sen. Bell should be made chairman of parishes and religious societies, but his work has been done on metropolitan affairs and on banks and banking. Coming direct from city hall his views on municipal affairs were of much value in the consideration of the Hibbard charter bill, and while entirely disagreeing with the mayor in his idea of turning over the city to the finance commission he did dissent from the adverse report on the amended bill. Sen. Bell was born in Dedham in 1874, but has spent most of his life in Boston. He was in the common council 1903-04-05 and in the board of aldermen in 1906-07. He is a member of the Young Men's republican club of Dorchester, Boston city club, Boston Press club, Colonial club, Harvard Improvement association and the First Corps of Cadets, M. V. M.

John J. Butler.

Sen. John J. Butler suceeded one of the most likeable members of the 1907 senate, W. W. Clarke, but he seems to have come through the ordeal unscathed. But Sen. Butler had spent three years in the house where he got some valuable experience on labor legislation. He fared pretty well for a new man on committees in getting metropolitan af-



fairs and liquor law. While not given much to debate Sen. Butler has kept in close touch with all matters, especially those affecting the labor interests. He was a strong supporter of the peaceful picketing and stood with Sen. Vahey and the other democrats in putting the defeat of the various labor bills right up to the majority. Sen. Butler was born in Ireland, June 7, 1865, and was educated in the national schools. He has been at various times a car-driver, station master and collector. He served in the house in 1904-05-06 and was on several important committees. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Ancient Order of Hibernians, John Mitchell Literary association, the Metropolitan Mutual Aid association and Boston lodge of Elks.

Edward A. Cowee.

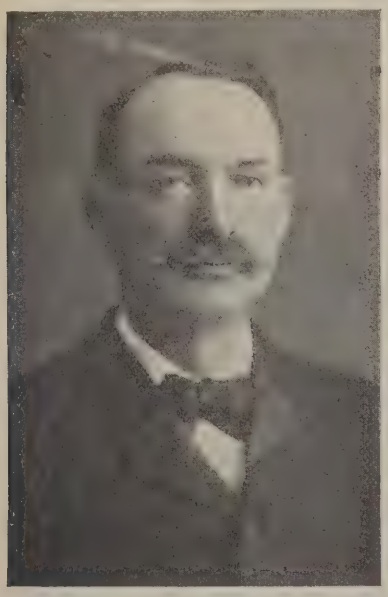
Sen. Edward A. Cowee of Worcester made himself solid with his fellow members early in the session by a liberal distribution of calendars bearing a picture of himself engaged in his favorite diversion, holding the reins over the fastest horse in his section of the country.

Because of service on the committee on agriculture when a member of the lower branch in 1896 and 1897, he was appointed chairman of that committee, which this year has been one of the most important committees of the legislature through having to deal with several attempts to change the milk standard. Being a miller and grain dealer, he has been brought into close touch with the dairy business, and well knew the difficulties farmers encounter in keeping their milk up to the present standard. He was in entire sympathy with the bill reported by his committee providing for a lower standard, and took a leading part in securing its passage through the senate.

It was in the merger debate, however, that the Worcester senator really shone. He was very much opposed to the merger, and said so plainly. He offered a substitute bill which would have compelled the New Haven

to dispose of its Boston & Maine stock, but it was defeated as were all other amendments which materially affected the committee's bill.

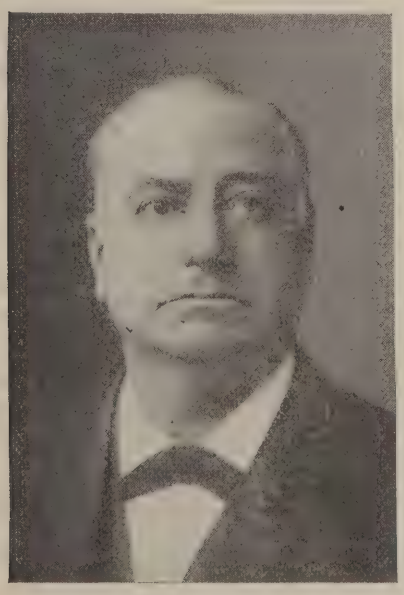
Mr. Cowee is a native of the town of West Boylston, having been born there fifty-one years ago. He has served for



several years as a member of the board of selectmen. He is a member of the Masons and Odd Fellows, and expects to be a member of next year's senate.

Charles L. Dean.

There's another notch in Sen. Charles L. Dean's stick of service, and there is room for more notches yet. Few men have had a more interesting political career than the senator from Malden who represents the 4th Middlesex district in the upper branch. For over a quarter of a century he has divided his time between important business undertakings and the public service, and in that period has served faithfully and with distinction two states, Massachusetts and Connecticut. He has grown old in the public service, but the age doesn't show. His eye is just as bright and his step just as quick and firm as it was when he first came to Beacon hill. He has an important business, that of glass manufacturing, and it must have been at great personal sacrifice



that he has given so many hours each day to the business of the commonwealth. He has just completed his fourth term in the state senate. During this period he has been a member of various committees, but the work of the committees on banks and banking, of which he was chairman, and of ways and means has engaged him most.

The success of Sen. Dean proves that one need not be an orator to make headway in public life. Sen. Dean is not an orator. He does comparatively little talking. When he does speak, it is for four or five minutes, rarely longer. He says only what he means, and he has the art of abbreviation. Comparatively few measures, which he really opposed, have gone through while he has been a member of the senate.

His colleagues have come to regard him with affection, and this affectionate regard has only heightened his undoubted influence at the state house, and this asset of influence has apparently been appreciated by his very discriminating district.

Sen. Dean had already acquired fame enough to retire on when he came to Massachusetts. He was born at Ashford in Connecticut in 1844. He served as postmaster at Westford in that state for 12 years and for six years was a commissioner for Windham county there. In 1879 and 1880 he served on the staff of Gov. Andrew of Connecticut as aide with the rank of colonel and was a member of the Connecticut legislature for two years, 1881 and 1882. Then he came to Massachusetts and his career here was simply a continuation of the successes there. He settled in Malden and served in the common council there in 1892 and 1893, and in the board of aldermen in 1894-5-6, being chairman of the board the latter year.

He was a member of the lower branch of our legislature in 1897 and 1898. Then he served as mayor of Malden from 1899 to 1904, inclusive. Then he came to the senate, in 1905, and has been a member of the body since being nominated each year by acclamation and last year being unopposed at the polls.

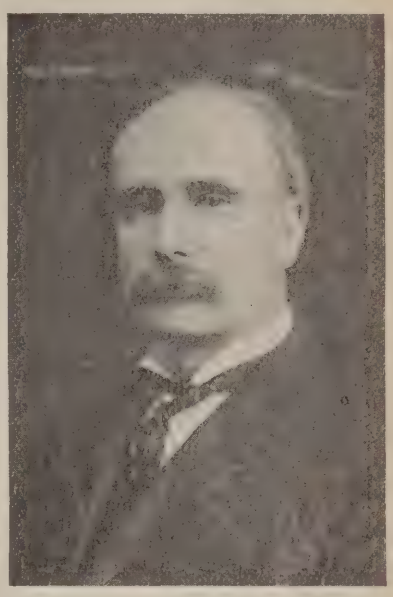
Since coming to Massachusetts, therefore, he has been in public office for 17 years consecutively. That he is a wise and sagacious legislator, cannot be wondered at. Sen. Dean, as intimated, is not a talker, but he is a consistent and insistent thinker. No measure has gone through the senate until he has familiarized himself with it and more than one of his colleagues has been surprised at his intimate acquaintance with pending measures and their effect.

Personally he is a very cordial gentleman to meet. He has looked after the interests of his district in that quiet, effective way of his, and watched with care the finances of the commonwealth.

Sen. Dean will not be a candidate for reelection next fall having announced at the convention last October when nominated for a fourth time that he would not be a candidate again, four years being all that were accorded his immediate predecessors, Sen. Jones of Melrose and Sen. Smith of Everett, each of whom served as president of the senate.

Francke W. Dickinson.

The Hon. Francke W. Dickinson came to the senate believing that he was elected to represent the people of Springfield—not the republicans nor the democrats, nor both, but the people, independent of party, to look after their interests and to champion their battles in the legislature. There has never been a more fearless member of either branch of the state legislature. He has conscientiously voted and worked for those measures which he believed to be right. Undaunted by the pressure which has been brought to bear on Beacon hill by certain persons "higher up," he has persistently opposed and voted against such measures as he believed did not merit support. Sen. Dickinson stands on his record and he has one of which any man might well be proud. At times he has fought practically single-handed against bills before the senate. In many instances his arguments prevailed and he crushed the opposition to defeat. On whatever side of a question he spoke, his associates always listened with attention, for they knew that he spoke and acted always in accordance with the dictates of his conscience. One of Sen. Dickinson's pet measures this year was the bill to provide for direct nominations for United States senators. On this matter practically all of the other republican members of the upper branch were lined up against him. That didn't feaze him, however, for one instant. He was chairman of the committee on election laws which had before it a mountain of important bills. Their work, however, was dispatched with remarkable facility, thanks to the executive ability of the chairman. He was also a member of the committees on cities and federal relations, which were among the hardest worked bodies of the legislature this year. This was Mr. Dickinson's first term on Beacon hill. His knowledge of legislative procedure was not meagre, however, for his home city had honored him several times with elections to public office. He had been mayor of Springfield for two years and prior to that was in the common council for three years, being president for one year, and in the board of aldermen for two years.



Mr. Dickinson was born in Springfield 59 years ago. He attended public and private schools and has been an undertaker. He is a 32d degree Mason and also a member of the supreme council, Royal Arcanum, Odd Fellows, Winthrop club, Nayasset club and Commercial Travelers' club.

Edward W. Dixon.

The future political career of Sen. Edw. W. Dixon is the subject of as much speculation and discussion as any one other subject talked of in gatherings where Boston's politicians congregate. For "Ned" Dixon, as he is popularly and affectionately known in the North end, is admittedly the one man that could unquestionably go out and take the control of old Ward 6 away from the Fitzgeralds, who have dominated its politics for so many years. Sen. Dixon has held office with the aid and consent of John F. Fitzgerald and has held office without it. The Italian element in Ward 6, which united could control the ward, is divided in its



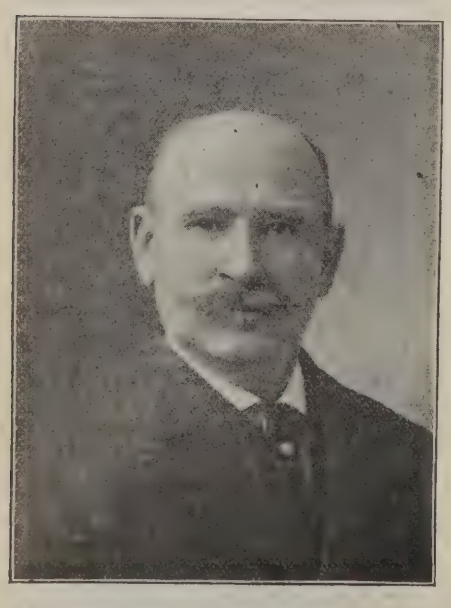
loyalty to former Mayor Fitzgerald, but not so to Sen. Dixon. They are with him, man, woman and child. Dixon's popularity also extends over into neighboring Ward 8, which with Wards 6 and 7 and Ward 4 of Cambridge, make up his senatorial district. This was demonstrated by the vote which he received in that ward two years ago when running for the democratic nomination against Daniel J. Kiley. It was the inroads that Dixon made into Martin Lomasney's own bailiwick that enabled him to walk off with the nomination. Last year he was

not obliged to fight for the nomination which is equivalent to election in the district.

In the senate of 1907 he served on the committees on fisheries and game, and cities. This year he was placed on cities, counties, and harbors and public lands. He has always been noted for his careful and conscientious attendance to his duties, but this year, unfortunately, an extremely serious attack of illness kept him away from the senate for a large part of the session. Dixon always votes as he thinks right, never heeding the requests or demands of any political boss. He had excellent legislative experience before entering the senate, having servd in the Boston common council for two years and in the board of aldermen for three. By occupation Sen. Dixon is a master mariner and many members of the legislature have enjoyed his hospitality aboard his fishing boat, "King Philip."

William O. Faxon.

Sen. William O. Faxon of Stoughton retires from the general court this year with a record seldom achieved in four years' service on Beacon hill. Elected to represent his native town in the lower branch in 1905, he was appointed to the committee on public lighting, and took to that committee such a capacity for accomplishment that upon his re-election for the session of 1906 he was named as chairman of the committee on water supply, which that year was called upon to decide several questions of great importance. In 1907 he was elected to the upper branch, and was re-appointed to his old committees on water supply and public lighting, and because of the difficult problems to be presented to the committee on railroads, he was appointed as its chairman. In that position he improved his already splendid record. The clamor for a cancellation of the lease of the Boston & Albany railroad to the New York Central, brought about largely by exaggerated conditions and at best a violation of a contract made by the state, was referred to his committee and given extensive hearings, and the decision of the committee was easily sustained by both branches. The committee also had referred to it, in the closing days of the session, the situation brought about by the announcement that a large block of stock in the Boston & Maine railroad had been purchased in the interest of the New Haven railroad; after lengthy hearings, the committee reported a bill, misnamed the Cole bill, which pro-



vided an effective stay on the attempted merger for one year, so that the legislature of the present year should have ample time to thoroughly investigate the question and recommend such legislation as would protect the interests of the commonwealth. This the committee of this year did, and Sen. Faxon succeeded in getting the bill through the senate, but in the lower branch the activity of the anti-merger league had so affected the minds of otherwise sane legislators that they were unable to see how well the commonwealth and its interests were protected. The only result of the anti-merger agitation, therefore, has been that the New Haven railroad company, at least a semi-domestic corporation, is prohibited holding the Boston & Maine stock, but it may sell it to any foreign corporation it may choose. The majesty of the law has of course been vindicated, but before the of the Boston & Maine will with little doubt law can be put into operation the control whose interest in Massachusetts is less than that of the New Haven.

Sen. Faxon has been a member of the republican town committee for seven years, and his popularity there was well shown by the banquet given in his honor early in the spring, when townspeople and fellow-senators were unable to say enough pleasant things about him. He is a Mason, Knight Templar, Odd Fellow and president for eight years of the Norfolk club, and when Cong. Weeks of Newton lays down the toga the genial Stoughton doctor will be prepared to assume the duties of a member of the national house.

Charles D. B. Fisk.

The city of Boston had no stauncher advocate of its rights on Beacon Hill this year than the senator from the 5th Suffolk district, Charles D. B. Fisk of Brighton. Sen. Fisk strongly opposed all bills that would deprive Boston of any part of its income, claiming that the financial condition of the city would not admit of any experimenting with theories or narrow-minded laws. As a member of the committee on metropolitan affairs he opposed the several bills presented by Mayor Hibbard seeking



autocratic power for experimental purpose in municipal affairs and the wisdom of his course has been amply justified by recent events at city hall.

Sen. Fisk was born in Hooksett, N. H., Feb. 17, 1850, and gained his first political experience as a member of the city council of Portland, Me., being president of that body in 1880. While a resident of the Pine Tree state Sen. Fisk numbered among his friends Hon. Thomas B. Reed and other leading republicans of the state. He takes pride in the fact that his grandfather, on his father's side, was a member of the Massachusetts legislature from Maine in 1812, Maine at that time being a part of this state. This same grandfather was also a member of the first Maine legislature. Sen. Fisk has had a wide and varied experience, roughing in California and Nevada in his youthful days, and has tasted the sweets and bitterness of life.

In 1881 Sen. Fisk moved to the Brighton district of Boston and has lived there ever since. He has always taken an active interest in local and political affairs, especially in his own district. He served his ward in the house in 1905 and 1907, serving on the committees on parishes and religious societies, and taxation in 1905, and on the committee on mercantile affairs in 1907. He served as clerk of the committee on taxation. As a member of the senate he has proven a valuable acquisition and not a single measure which he advocated met with defeat. He held membership on three of the most important and busiest committees of the senate, metropolitan affairs, mercantile affairs and liquor law, serving as chairman of the latter committee. He is a man of strong convictions and quite liberal in his views as has been shown by his course in the senate. His business training and the reading of law for several years enables him to present his views in a clear, concise and logical way, carrying conviction of his sincerity of purpose.

Sen. Fisk will be a candidate for re-election and his faithful services ought to insure him an even larger majority than he received last year.

George J. Gallond.

Sen. George J. Gallond came back to the legislature this year, equipped with his experience of last year and with the countless friends he had made. Mr. Gallond is one



of the few, very few, members of the legislature who shun notoriety of any sort, even if it comes in the shape of appointments of distinction in the legislature. Pres. Chapple, however, did not believe this year in considering a man's natural modesty, for he appointed Mr. Gallond as chairman of the committee on public charitable institutions, chairman of the committee on engrossed bills, a member of the committee on roads and bridges and a member of the committee on towns. Few members of either branch of the legislature have been so honored. Two chairmanships, especially of such important committees as engrossed bills and public charitable institutions do not often come to one individual. As chairman of the committee on engrossed bills, it was Sen. Gallond's duty to supervise the engrossment of the several hundred bills which were passed by the upper branch. The accuracy with which the work of this year's committee on engrossed bills carried out their work has been a subject of congratulatory comment all during the session just ended. For this great credit is due to Sen. Gallond. His committee on public charitable institutions had before it a veritable mountain of important matters. All of the bills for appropriations for the various state institutions had to be considered and passed upon, and the thousand and one complaints, recommendations and petty grievances of trustees, officers, inmates of these institutions had to be considered as well as those of the countless persons throughout the state who think that the institution of the commonwealth cannot be properly conducted unless their suggestions are followed. Hearings had to be given on all of these matters, yet the business of the committee was dispatched with remarkable celerity. The committee on roads and bridges also considered several weighty problems and in all of them Sen. Gallond figured prominently. The same was the case with the committee on towns.

Sen. Gallond was born at Petersham, Oct. 23, 1852. He is a graduate of Amherst schools and a merchant. His home is in Amherst. He represents the Franklin-Hampshire district in the upper branch of the legislature. In social life he is affiliated with the Masons, also treasurer for the past eleven years of the Amherst club.

George H. Garfield.

Although Hon. George H. Garfield of Brockton retired from the legislative branch of the state government at the close of the session of 1908, his familiar figure will

not be missed from the state house, Gov. Guild soon after prorogation appointing him a member of the commission on fisheries and game for a term of five years.

Sen. Garfield served, in all 11 years at the state house in both branches, and nine of these have been consecutive. The senator's first appearance in the halls of legislation was in 1892 when he was a member of the lower branch. He served also in the following year. He devoted himself to private business then for seven years and in the fall of 1899 was re-elected to the lower branch from Brockton. He served in the houses of 1900, '01, '02, '03, '04. He was elected to the senate of 1905 and has been a member of the upper branch ever since.

If there is such a thing as an all-round



legislator, then Sen. Garfield is such. Few men have had the broad legislative training that he has had, a training that fitted him completely to cope with practically any kind of a problem that might be submitted for solution at the state house. A glance at his committee assignments will indicate something of the breadth of experience. During his service as a member of the lower branch he served on the committees on rapid transit, in his first years, he was chairman of elections, chairman of water supply, was on the public service and rules committees, was a member of the special recess committee to adjust the salaries of state and county officials, and was on the special congressional redistricting committee.

During his service in the senate he has served on rules, on counties, has been chairman of water supply, and has served on public charitable institutions. He has been a member of the taxation committee this year and last year and was a member of the special committee which sat to discuss the financial workings of the state last summer.

He has made himself expert in matters of taxation, has investigated closely questions affecting public water supplies and has gone into the workings of the public institutions with greatest care. As a member of the committee on rules he has kept in close touch with every legislative movement.

Such a man is, of course, invaluable on Beacon hill, and men of such calibre bespeak careful and intelligent legislating. It has taken time to master these various subjects, of course, and the Plymouth senator has given the time. He has also developed greatly as a public speaker and can submit to the senate a very clear, direct argument on almost any subject that presents itself.

Sen. Garfield is a business man. He has been for years in the grocery and provision business, and yet on more than one occasion he has propounded better law than the lawyers of the body and is almost as quick as any of them to detect unconstitutionality or any of the other defects or flaws in pending measures.

Sen. Garfield is earnest, a hard worker and is persuasive and convincing. He has an easy and agreeable manner, and an even temper that is rarely ruffled. He has never forced himself into the limelight much, but has been suggested at times for the presidency of the branch, a suggestion that he himself was the first to frown upon.

If he starts out on any campaign for higher honors he will go into it extremely well equipped for the fray.

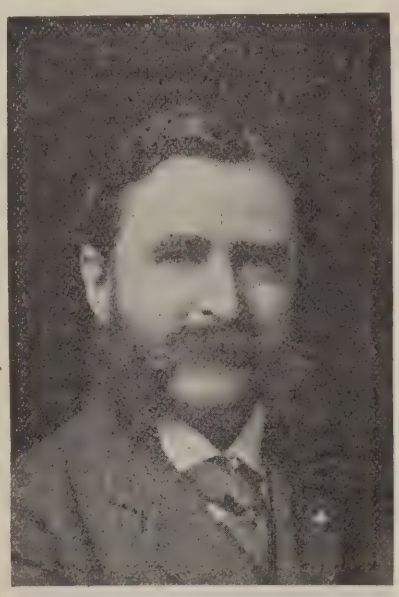
Sen. Garfield was born in Dennis in 1858 and was educated in the public schools.

He has taken deep interest in republican party matters and, in fact, is one of the strategists. He was a member of the state committee from 1897 to 1904.

James W. Grimes.

One of the most difficult posts at the state house during the past few years has been the chairmanship of the committee on street railways. Because of the times and the needs of the railways on one side and the demands of the public in certain sections on the other, it was essential that this committee be headed by one whose thorough acquaintance with the transportation question in the commonwealth fitted him to direct its work. The street railway situation, as plainly shown from the reports of the railroad commission, was little short of alarming. On the other hand people, instead of recognizing this situation as it existed, were demanding extended facilities, even smaller fares, and opposing any relief. Sen. James W. Grimes of Reading, representing the 7th Middlesex district, was the right man in the right place and at the right time. While certain pieces of important legislation affecting railways have been passed there is much commendation and comparatively little adverse criticism. The legislature has not, perhaps, gone as far as Sen. Grimes believes it should have gone, but it at least has taken no backward step, and much of the credit goes to him.

Sen. Grimes is not only progressive, but



he is aggressive. He received his baptism of fire some years ago in the famous express controversy, and it was then that his fighting qualities were proven. He served in the lower branch in 1897, '98, '99. He made a special study of roads and highways and was chairman of the roads and bridges committee. He also served on probate and insolvency, now legal affairs, on constitutional amendments and on printing. Some of the "good roads" enthusiasts of the state are willing to give Sen. Grimes much of the credit for the reforms inaugurated and carried on in that direction.

He was out of the legislature for seven years. His turn for the senate finally came and he was elected in the fall of 1906 and served as a member of the upper branch last year and this year. He was chairman of street railways last year and succeeded against tremendous opposition on getting the joint use of tracks bill through the senate. The opposition prevailed in the lower branch. He played an important part in getting through the shoe machinery bill and was generally successful all along the line.

This year he has served on legal affairs and towns, and, of course, again headed the street railways committee. Among the important measures fathered by him was the bill for the unification of the Boston elevated and the West End street railways. This became law and the wisdom of this consolidation is already apparent.

Sen. Grimes is a New Hampshire boy. He was born in Hillsboro in that state about 42 years ago. He was educated at Philips (Andover) academy and studied law at the Boston university school. He is prominent in social, professional and political circles. He has done excellent work for his district, and this is a district not easy to satisfy. It is the 7th Middlesex which, in the reorganizing process, absorbed a portion of the old shoe-string district of Essex. Thus Sen. Grimes has in his Middlesex district one ward of the city of Lynn.

The senator is a forceful, direct speaker and has made many effective arguments on the floor of the senate. His address is attractive. He has played one of the important "speaking" parts in the senate and has always been on hand for the roll-call, willing to record himself on everything.

Alfred S. Hall.

The Chelsea fire placed almost innumerable additional duties upon Sen. Alfred S. Hall of Revere, who as chairman of the committee on metropolitan affairs was already carrying more burdens than fall to the lot of the average senator. Coming as it did in the very midst of the discussion of several of the important matters referred to his committee, it would have completely swamped a less able man, but with characteristic determination. He set to work to find out what his constituents desired and proceeded to get it for them. He assisted in drafting a bill providing for a board of control, to serve until 1913, when the voters of the city will be given an opportunity to say whether the commission shall continue in power. This bill met practically unanimous approval among the people of Chelsea, as was shown at the public hearing when only four persons opposed the ideas of Sen. Hall.

His committee also had to deal with the several bills presented by Mayor Hibbard of Boston, and in every instance the senator's attitude on these measures was sustained by both senate and house. In addition to being chairman of the committee on metropolitan affairs he was a member of the committee on towns and of the committee on liquor law and again it is found that both branches have sustained every recommendation of the committee.

Sen. Hall is a member of the Massachusetts republican club, a Knight Templar, Odd Fellow, a director of the Chelsea Trust company, and a trustee of the Chelsea Savings bank. Under the system of rotation operative in practically all of the Suffolk



county senatorial districts, it is probable that someone else will this year be chosen to occupy the seat which Sen. Hall has filled for two years. Whoever next year's member may be, he will find it necessary to cut out a pretty fast pace if he lives up to the splendid record made by his predecessor.

Dennis E. Halley.

Sen. Dennis E. Halley of Lawrence has been one of the hardest working members of the upper branch, although as a member of the minority party he has not been given much opportunity to show his talents. Representing the normal minority in his district, he has nevertheless at all times voted

for the best interests of that district, and has made several fights upon the floor in its behalf. Notable among these was his achievement in putting through the resolve authorizing the state board of health to investigate the sanitary condition of the Merrimack river and its tributaries. Sen. Halley also put up a good fight for the bill requiring the Essex company to construct a safeguard above its dam at Lawrence.

As a member of the committee on public lighting he found ample opportunity for work, and made a determined effort to overthrow the report of that committee in favor of the bill to allow gas and electric light companies to issue additional capital stock to any amount authorized by the gas and electric light commission. This legislation was originally petitioned for by the lighting company in the senator's home city, but other companies of the state recognized it as good legislation and a general bill was reported, which passed the senate after a bitter contest, practically by a party vote.

Previous to his election to the senate Mr. Halley was a member of the house for two years in 1892 and 1893, serving on the committees on liquor and printing. He has also had two years' experience in the common council of his home city. He is a



printer and reporter, and at the same time carries on an extensive cigar business.

Joseph H. Hibbard.

Sen. Joseph H. Hibbard of Lowell, this year served his first term in the upper branch, defeating a democratic predecessor for re-election in a close contest. He served as a member of the house in 1905 and 1906, where he was placed on the committees on prisons and mercantile affairs, but on his election to the senate Pres. Chapple decided to place him at the head of the committee on roads and bridges, at the same time giving him membership on the committees on insurance and prisons.

As chairman of the committee on roads and bridges, Sen. Hibbard played no small part in putting through the revision and codification of the laws relating to automobiles. Up to now it has been necessary for the ordinary judge to continue automobile cases for at least a week in order that all phases of the law might be looked up, but with the recodification bill reported by Sen. Hibbard enacted into law the difficulties of complying with the motoring laws have been greatly simplified. He also had charge of the bill authorizing the selectmen of Nantucket to exclude automobiles from that town during the summer months.

Sen. Hibbard is one of the few republicans in the upper branch who has followed an independent course throughout the year. His record on labor measures is entirely in accord with the views of the labor leaders of his district, as in most cases he has voted with the democratic minority. He made a strenuous fight against the passage of the resolve authorizing the state board of health to make an investigation of the sanitary condition of the Merrimack river. Sen. Hibbard made a strong plea for the Butler Ames interurban railway bill stating that the city of Lowell was a unit for the construction of this road and that there was no doubt that if the people had a chance they would vote overwhelmingly for it. The senate however, like the house, accepted the "leave to withdraw" report of the committee on street railways.

The senator is a leading musician in his home city, being the director and manager of the finest orchestra in Lowell. He is also



one of the proprietors of one of the most successful and unique businesses of the state, that of wholesale manufacturing of the succulent Saratoga chip. He is also an Odd Fellow, an Elk, a Red Man, and a member of the Foresters of America.

Charles F. Jenney.

The legislative session which has just ended has been an important one for Hon. Charles F. Jenney of Hyde Park, representing the 1st Norfolk district. The controver-



sies of the year have brought him again to the front and he closes his second year of service with added prestige as lawyer and legislator. More than that, or perhaps reflecting the sum total of his prestige, he leaves with his name mentioned in connection with the presidency of the upper branch. So he is a very important senator to discuss, and just at this time. He was sent to the upper branch last year by the people of his district almost by common consent, and returned this year under practically the same conditions of sentiment. Before he came to the upper branch he had made a name for himself as a lawyer. He had been interested somewhat in things political and had served one year as a member of the lower branch, but that was back in 1886. Enough of him was known to warrant his friends in predicting that he would prove one of the strongest members of the senate. The prediction was verified.

In his first year as a senator he served on the judiciary committee, which had such stirring issues as shoe machinery and bucket-shop legislation, he was chairman of the committee on constitutional amendments, and his friends were particularly surprised when Pres. Chapple named him as chairman of the committee on liquor law. It was assumed, and quite naturally, that work on this last named committee would be about as uncongenial to him as possible. But it was an important year on liquor matters, important in many respects, and there was needed for chairman a man of tact and eminent fairness. Sen. Jenney filled the bill.

This year, besides serving on constitutional amendments and education, he was chairman of the committee on the judiciary, and was one of the leaders of the upper branch if the branch, as a whole, would admit it had any leaders. Certainly the Norfolk senator prevailed in the important contests of the year and not a few republican senators withheld their judgments and opinions till he had spoken. He rendered his most important service as chairman of the judiciary committee in connection with the various so-called labor bills. There was a laborfest planned that would have turned the commonwealth almost upside down. It was men like Jenney, and in the senate particularly, who saved the state from the contortion. The picketing, injunction, anti-discrimination and state regulation measures were defeated in the upper branch and the Norfolk senator is entitled to no little credit. On the other big matters of the year the senator was pre-eminently safe and sound. No one was quicker to "catch-on" to political side-plays than Sen. Jenney and his attitude on the railroad control bill and measures of like interest and importance proved his judgment and good sense.

Sen. Jenney was born in Middleboro in 1860 and 23 years later was graduated from the Boston university school of law. He has been for some years identified with the town of Hyde Park, where he lives, and has held various offices of trust there.

He has given freely of his time to the service of the commonwealth, notwithstanding an important law practice. Whether he returns and becomes president of the upper branch, it is only fair to say that the commonwealth cannot have too many of such Jenneys in her law-making branches.

J. Lovell Johnson.

Having served the allotted two years in the state senate Hon. J. Lovell Johnson, who has represented the 3rd Worcester district in the upper branch. Sen. Johnson was the youngest man in the upper branch and has proven a most effective legislator not only for his own district, for which he has secured legislation of greatest benefit, but for the commonwealth at large. Notwithstanding the important business interests which he has been



looking after, he still found time to set the example to other captains of industry by devoting a fair share of his time to the public welfare.

During the two years he has been senator, Sen. Johnson has given an interesting object lesson on independent thinking and voting. In other words, he has proceeded on his own judgment without dictation from

any so-called interests, business or political. And yet he has done nothing that did not tend to conserve the business interests of the state and to advance those of the republican party. He has differed at times with his colleagues, notably in the matter of permitting savings banks to invest in telephone bonds, and he has voted as he thought. And men like this independence and admire it.

Sen. Johnson was bound by no promises or pledges when he came to the senate last year. As a matter of fact he was not the pre-arranged candidate of the convention which nominated him at that time. The convention was practically tied-up over other candidates and the good sense of the delegates finally suggested the nomination of a man outside the breastworks and not concerned in the petty bickerings. So they sought out J. Lovell Johnson and he became a member of the senate of 1907 and was returned this year.

It is to be regretted that the senate must lose him. The governor's council, to which he aspires and will undoubtedly be elected, while it will make fewer demands upon his time, will give to him a field for the display of much of the activity which he has shown as a member of the senate for the past two years. As a member of the firm of the Iver Johnson's Arms and Cycle works, a large and growing institution, the young senator must have his hands full.

Last year he was chairman of the public lighting committee, which had important matters before it, and served on the committees on cities and banks and banking. This year he was retained on the banking committee, because he was needed there, was given a place in the president's cabinet, as the rules committee is called, was placed at the head of the committee on federal relations, when it was evident that a hundred cranks were preparing to memorialize congress to death, and was made a member of the committee on constitutional amendments.

While he had no legislative training before coming to the state house last year, Sen. Johnson was entirely acquainted with the workings of governmental bodies, for he had served for three years as a member of the Fitchburg board of aldermen, and has been president of that body for two years. His experience there served him well at the state house, for Sen. Johnson was easily one of the best of the committee-chairmen on Beacon hill and his conduct of an important hearing, when there was interest and earnestness on both sides, left little, if anything, to be desired. His fairness in debate won him many friends and when the session closed he was easily one of the most popular of the upper-branchmen, popular with not only his equals, but with those filling the humbler places in the official life at the state house.

Eben S. S. Keith.

Hon. Eben S. S. Keith of the Cape district has completed two interesting years



as a member of the senate, and he can complete as many more, apparently, as he cares to, as far as his district is concerned. Such a district holds a wise constituency. When he came to the senate last year Sen. Keith had had no previous legislative training, the defect fatal in the estimation of some men. But the state senate hadn't a keener or sounder member last year than Sen. Keith proved himself to be before the session had been three weeks under way. He developed rapidly and at the close of the session of 1907 certainly showed no trace of any lack of legislative experience. This year again he has been one of the strong men of the upper branch and his record will stand any kind of a test that the most discriminating constituency could propose. The Cape had become accustomed to sending men to the senate only after prolonged and bitter controveries which affected subsequently the very service and work of the senator sent. The Cape woke up last year to a realization that it had been playing a losing game and that the controversial spirit had handicapped even some of the admittedly good men who had represented her in the upper branch. So Sen. Keith arrived without having had a contest, which he certainly would not have made for the place, and with the good-will of all concerned. This was an excellent move not only from a business but from a political standpoint as well.

The modest, dignified yet alert young man from the Cape made friends directly on his arrival. He represented more than a senatorial district. He represented also the car-building institution at Sagamore, the largest industry in southeastern Massachusetts, the conduct of which had devolved on him through the death of his distinguished father, Hon. Isaac N. Keith, who had been much of a "first citizen" in his day. Sen. Keith was placed on the important ways and means committee, for which his business judgment and experience so well fitted him, he was also placed on the committee on election laws and was made chairman of the committee on counties. The Cape senator did all his work conscientiously and well. This year he was retained, for many reasons, at the head of the committee on counties, was kept on the ways and means committee, and was also made a member of the public health committee. It can readily be understood that these assignments left him comparatively little time for car-building and practically none for play. The senator took his work seriouly enough, but never took himself too seriously, a common fault with statesmen. He maintained the dignity of his office at all times, but knew how to unbend and cast aside the senatorial reserve and become again the "good fellow" when the hour permitted.

Sen. Keith has developed as a legislator. With his progressive nature and powers of observation he could not stand still. Today his loss to the senate would be a distinct one and, if he can spare the time from his business, we should rather construe it his duty to remain in the senate unless that same duty should call him to higher honors.

At all events it has been good for the state to have had the benefit of his common-sense. He can diagnose a situation with remarkable accuracy and his statements to the senate have been lucid, to the point, and convincing. With this special fitness and ability and honesty of purpose, added, the Cape has given us in Eben S. S. Keith, a sound legislator. And the Cape has profited, as a reference to the various Cape improvement measures and the preservation of her fisheries will quickly show.

Frank J. Linehan.

With the prorogation of the great and general court of 1908 Frank J. Linehan of the 6th Suffolk district laid down his senatorial toga, for what new political honors had not then been determined. But in whatever branch of the city's, state's or nation's government he may next see service, one thing is certain, and that is that he will faithfully represent the views of his constituency. All the world may or may not love a lover, but it is a certainty that all South Boston does love a fighter and that probably explains why the Peninsula district has continued Sen. Linehan in public life for nine consecutive years and apparently is willing to keep him in office so far as lies within its power. South Boston never keeps a man in office because he happens to want to stay in office but quickly retires him if he does not stand for what his people stand for. Frank Linehan started holding office by going to the common council for three years and then came up on Beacon hill for two years, serving on the committees on public service and drainage in 1903-04. In 1905 and 1906 he served in the Boston board of aldermen. In 1907 he came back to the state house, serving in the upper branch, and again came back to the senate this year. In 1907 he served on the committees on drainage and mercantile affairs and this year had the same two committees with libraries added. And speaking of libraries Sen. Linehan is one of the



best read men in public life in Massachusetts today. His learned dissertations on subjects of ancient and mediaeval history, by way of illustrating points which he wished to make, have been a revelation to his colleagues of the senate and have given some of them a new idea of what South Boston can produce.

All matters relating to labor and corporations have received the close attention of Sen. Linehan during his two years' service in the upper branch, as indeed they have during all his public life. He believes that public service corporations should pay for the great privileges which they receive and during the session just closed made a determined but unsuccessful fight to amend the act incorporating the French King Rapids Power company so that the company would be obliged to pay to the state annually a percentage of its earnings in return for the privilege of taking power from the Connecticut river. He has a rasping, long distance voice that was heard at its best when he was telling what he knew about his friend Seavey, sheriff of Suffolk, and that eminent band of political purists, the Boston finance commission. On the railroad control bill during the closing days Sen. Linehan did a La Follette stunt, talking hour after hour for several days, against the bill reported by the railroad committee.

Sen. Linehan did not often find the majority of the senate in agreement with him, his own party having but nine representatives in the upper branch, but there was never a member he served with but who gave him credit for honesty of purpose and a sincere desire to better the condition of the working people.

Daniel D. Mahoney.

Hon. Daniel D. Mahoney of Chicopee is big, broad and jovial, a senator of the rugged type. For three years he has represented the 2d Hampden district so faithfully that he has come to be looked upon as one of the democratic fixtures of the senate. Sen. Mahoney claims England as his birthplace, but has been so long an American that one would never imagine he came from there. His fellow citizens early showed their confidence in him by electing him an alderman for three successive years. In 1905 he was chosen a senator and is likely to be returned next November.

Sen. "Dan's" long suit is labor. He has served on the committee on labor; on agriculture; on prisons; on railroads and in the summer of 1906 was selected as a member of the recess committee on Sunday laws. No labor measure has come to the senate that has not found in Sen. Mahoney a staunch and sturdy advocate. On the overtime bill, the anti-injunction bill and the 54-hour bill, the senator put in his hardest work. As a member of the committee on railroads he showed his independence by declining to vote on a measure affecting the "merger" because he believed that he had no right to indicate

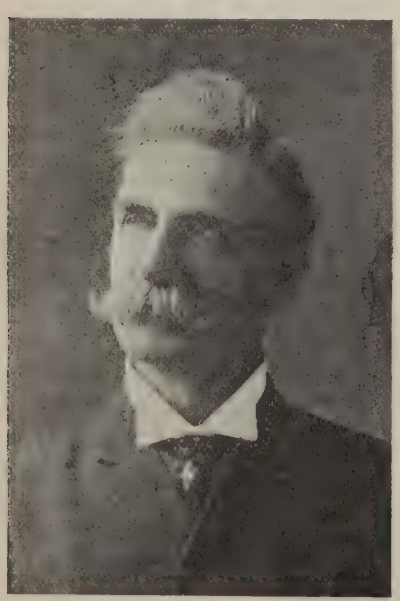
in advance of the report of his committee. Again when the "Railroad Control" bill came up for a reading in the senate and his associates were pushing for delay which Sen. Dan thought needless, he sturdily stood up against them all to urge that the bill should take one reading and then be debated on the next stage and refused to "filibuster." Sen. Mahoney has ever shown the courage of his



convictions, and, in that spirit, he signed the report with his associates because the bill which it recommended would relieve the two great corporations of an embarrassing situation for two years, by which time the complexity of existing conditions might be cleared and the legislature be better able to act. Sen. Mahoney pushed the Holyoke and Westfield railroad lease bill so that there was no unnecessary delay. Sen. Dan's inherent good nature makes him popular with everybody and he never has any trouble in holding the ear of the senate. His committees this session were labor, public health and railroads.

Michael J. McEttrick.

Michael J. McEttrick of Boston, has a striking personality all his own. One may never mistake him. Sen. McEttrick has had a unique career politically. He began on the hill as a member of the house, twenty-three years ago. He served continuously seven years, and in 1892 had one year in the senate. When the big fight in the old 10th congressional district came he launched into it as an independent democrat and won



out, going to congress in 1893 and '94 and '95. For the next eleven years he was negaged in his profession as a civil engineer, but in 1906 he appeared again in the house and served for two years, '06 and '07. Last fall when Sen. "Tom" Curley came up for re-election, McEttrick boldly took the field against him. The republican candidate withdrew in his favor and McEttrick indorsed by democrats and republicans, once more found victory perched upon his banner. He took his seat for the second time in the upper chamber, last January, representing, as he has said, no party but the true American citizen of all parties.

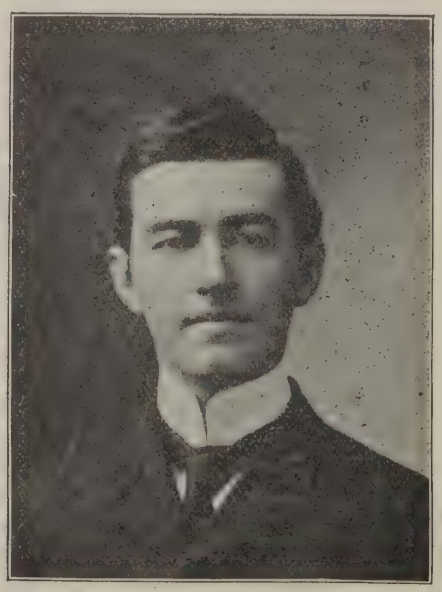
In his long service Sen. McEttrick has worked on the committees on labor of which he was once chairman, on education in which he has ever shown the deepest interest, on elections, on constitutional amendments, on woman suffrage, on the special committee on child labor, and on ways and means. Last year he introduced into the house near the close of the session an order intended to procure an equalization of salaries throughout the state house and for the reorganization of some of the state institutions in which he believed that wrongs existed. Upon his order was framed the order for the committee to sit during recess. Sen. McEttrick as the sponsor of the idea naturally found place on that committee and was able to go through the institutions as an investigator. The result of it was his most earnest work of this session to secure reforms in the administration of corporal punishment especially in the Lyman school for boys. In this he failed but the effect of his agitation will tend to ameliorate the condition of the boys as regards extreme discipline. His movement for equalization of salaries is already bearing fruit in some increases. Sen. McEttrick's grand idea this session was the introduction of a bill to establish an industrial college. Both branches went so far as to enact a resolve instructing the commission on industrial education to investigate and report upon the advisability of establishing one or more industrial colleges.

Sen. McEttrick has served this session on the committees on federal relations, prisons and ways and means. He has been prominent in the debates, always in favor of nomination of United States senators by direct vote; for every labor measure that has come before the senate.

He was born in Boston in 1848 and educated in its schools.

John J. Mitchell.

A senator of thoughtful mien is the Hon. John J. Mitchell of Marlboro, who requires no stronger evidence of his worth than that he has been returned to the senate for two



consecutive terms by a district which is nominally republican by 2500 majority. Sen. Mitchell's manner impresses one, and because of his expressed earnestness of conviction his fellow senators are always ready to listen. Mitchell was born in Marlboro 35 years ago. He is a member of the Middlesex bar from the Boston university law school, and began his journey to fame as a reporter.

His first legislative experience was in the house in 1903 and he served four years in the lower branch, graduating naturally into the senate in 1907. His committees were federal relations, parishes and water supply last year, and this session, legal affairs, public service and senate rules. Sen. Mitchell's strongest fight has been of course in the debate on the Railroad Control bill, for which he offered an amendment which the senate once adopted by a vote of 19 to 16 and later rejected. Had it been adopted it would have prevented any abridging or restriction of the proceedings by the court against the New Haven road, or the stock which that company holds in the Boston & Maine.

In debate he is a forceful speaker of ready resource. He especially took charge of the resolves for the direct nomination and election of United States senators by popular vote. On the labor measures Sen. Mitchell has ever been for the interest of the working man and for organized labor. He worked hard for the "54 hour bill" and when he realized that the majority in the senate were agreed to a compromise of 56 hours Mitchell opposed it and moved an amendment to make it 55 hours. On the anti-injunction bill he was strongly for the measure and eloquently appealed to his fellow senators to act justly toward the workingman. So with the peaceful picketting bill; the child labor bill and the employers liability bill. His six years legislative experience has given him an extended acquaintance with a wide variety of matters, his eary tuition in the house having been upon election laws; on street railways, and on metropolitan affairs where he took a deep interest in the park, water and sewage measures for the metropolitan district, especially in the bill to provide for the use of water meters. His even balance has rendered him a valuable man on the democratic side of the chamber, and he will be missed by his party on the hill next year. As the democratic nominee for congress in the 4th district he is sure to receive hundreds of votes from republicans of the laboring classes.

George F. Monahan.

George F. Monahan, senator from the Second Suffolk district, has not wearied his fellow-members with long speeches in this, his first and perhaps last session. About



the extent of his remarks has been to rise at the close of every roll-call and demand: "Mr. President, I desire to be recorded," which desire has always been accorded him. The rest of the time Sen. Monahan has been very busy trying to looking like an M. C., for Charlestown's senator is ambitious. If he had not been he wouldn't be senator. He has the ninth district already well placarded for his own candidacy for congress to succeed Jack Keliher. But Keliher hasn't yet abdicated and the chances are that he won't have to. Monahan has one trait which a Charlestown Filipino must have to get anywhere and that is persistence. It was only by keeping everlastingly at it that Monahan got into the senate. He had tried the board of aldermen and failed and he had tried the senate and been beaten. But he read of how Big Tim Sullivan made himself strong in New York by holding outings which gave the women and children of his constituency a chance to get away from the city's heat. He tried it and picnicked his way into the senate.

Sen. Monahan was born in Boston, Jan. 20, 1867, and has been at various times in the liquor, real estate and insurance business. He is a member of the Ward 5 democratic club and of the ward committee.

Harry P. Morse.

Whether Sen. Harry P. Morse of Haverhill is to be Mayor Woods' successor or not, there will be genuine regret when he doffs the toga. He has been one of the pillars of the senate upon whom the president could always rely; leaving no doubt by the strength of his tone upon which side of a question he stands on a close division.

Sen. Morse is a favorite son of Bradford where he was born in 1854. He was educated in the public schools and was selectman and overseer of the poor for five years. Haverhill made him an alderman in 1901 and '02 and in the latter year he was president of the board. The "Queen City" of the Merrimac sent him to the house in 1904, '05, '06, and there one of his first duties was on the committee on the relation between employers and employes, for which he was well equipped. He was clerk on banks and banking, on railroads and clerk of taxation. In 1906 he was promoted to the senate where he was sent to the committee on cities, again to railroads, and made chairman of roads and bridges. This year Sen. Morse was named as chairman of cities.

It may be truly said that not in recent



years has the chairman of that committee had so many serious propositions put up to him. In the first place no sooner did his own city find that its senator was chairman than its reformers and its mayor began piling on him an avalanche of Haverhill bills. But Sen. Morse knew his people and handled them deftly, giving Haverhill its fair share, but no more. In nothing more strongly did the senator's fairness and honesty of purpose stand forth. The committee on cities had many perplexing questions before it. There was the bill for a uniform charter for all cities in the state; the New Bedford board of police bill, Mayor Hibbard's bill for revision of the Boston charter; Haverhill, Gloucester and Lawrence wanted their charters radically changed, and then came the Chelsea commission and its request to borrow $1,000,000. It took a clear head and steady hand to steer the committee but Sen. Morse accomplished it with satisfaction to himself and to the legislature if not always to the petitioners. In the debate on the "Railroad Control" bill Sen. Morse's independence came out strongly.

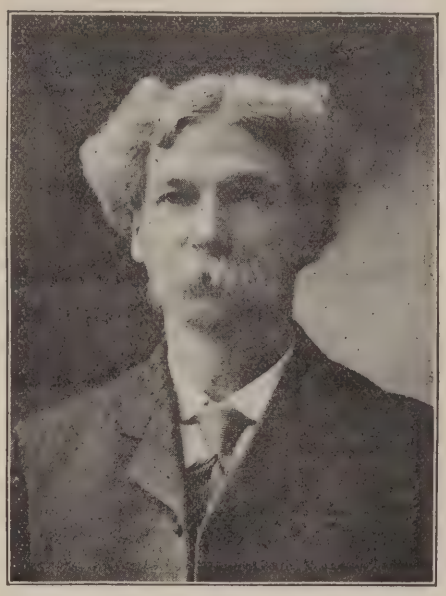
Besides cities and railroads, Sen. Morse has had state house this year which reported the bill to oust the Gas and Electric Light commission from the state house; sounded the doom of the state house restaurant by decreeing that it should be turned over to Librarian Tillinghast with $30,000 to fit it for the book stacks of the library and put in the bill to change the grade of Beacon street and give the Bulfinch front a new approach.

Arthur D. Norcross.

Sen. Arthur D. Norcross is a typical New Englander, tall and virile, with a good fund of dry humor. He has finished his first year in the senate from the Worcester-Hampden district with credit to himself and the people whom he represents. There is good reason to believe that he will be returned another year. Sen. Norcross is smooth shaven, but for an umbrageous moustache, and his wealth of white hair gives him a striking individuality among his fellow senators.

He found in the chairmanship of the committee on towns exactly his fit and to his thorough acquaintance with towns folk is largely due the good work done by this committee.

Sen. Norcross represents beside the Worcester-Hampden district, the town of Monson where he was born, Nov. 7, 1848. He was graduated from the Monson academy and then from the Massachusetts Agricultural college in the class of '71. He has been postmaster for five years, member of the school

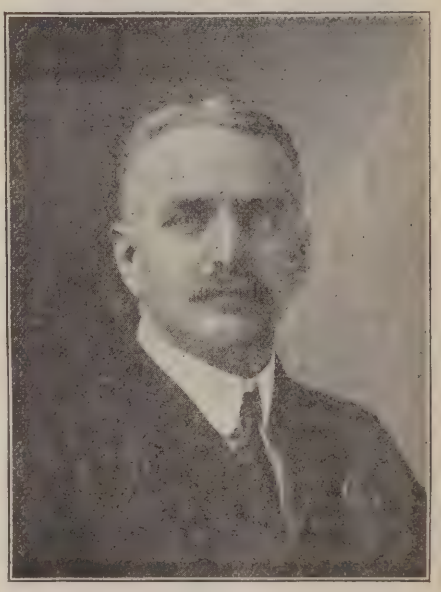


committee, selectman eight years and water commissioner. Probably no man ever came to Beacon hill with a better all round equipment for a successful legislator. Sen. Norcross has always been a republican in his politics. He went to the house in 1904 and for three years saw service on the committee on relations between the employers and employes, on prisons of which he was clerk, on labor and on public service. When his turn came he was elected to the senate and has been chairman of labor, chairman of towns, and on the committees on insurance and water supply, and has proved himself one of the most useful members of the upper chamber. As the head of the labor committee, while not radical, he has shown himself a true friend of the workingman. He took an active interest in the codification of the labor laws. In the milk standard, pure milk, and pasteurized milk contests there was no harder fighter than Sen. Norcross in the interest of the farmer and the milk producer, and no debater showed himself better informed than he. The senator brought out strongly the issue between the Jersey cow and the Holstein. Beside these matters Sen. Norcross did his share in the successful enactment of insurance bills to prohibit discrimination in premiums other than for life companies, against the unlawful use of proxies at meetings of mutual companies, as to the surrender of policies, and was in all the debates on the plate glass insurance bills. On water supply he had his share on the bill for the sprinkling of streets by towns, and the protection of sources of supply.

Elmer C. Potter.

As a conservative. Sen. Elmer C. Potter of the First Worcester district has made a record in the session just closed. Coming from the house after five years of active work, serving on many committees. Pres. Chapple chose him for chairman of constitutional amendments and placed him upon judiciary and on railroads for his first year in the senate. Sen. Potter has just reached his fortieth milestone. He was born in Framingham, Aug. 23, 1868, was educated in its public schools, and is a graduate of Dartmouth. He is a practising attorney in Worcester, and took his seat in the house in 1903, from which he was promoted to the senate after a sharp contest in the primaries, one result of which has been the enactment of a bill to provide for the nomination of senator in his district by direct party vote, for which he was largely instrumental.

Sen. Potter was a member of the recess committee on labor and was a sturdy advocate of the workingmen's compensation act. He signed the majority report of the committee which recommended the "Turtle" peaceful picketing bill. He took an active part in putting through the codification of the labor laws which was signed by the governor. The senator's special bill this session provided that all acts and resolves, now engrossed upon parchment should hereafter be printed, as a saving of time and in the interest of economy. It was Potter who introduced the amendment to the "Railroad Control" bill, to prevent that measure becoming an ex-post facto law, and to cover the stock now held by railroad corporations in leased lines, which was adopted by a vote of two to one. Sen. Potter was a dissenter against the majority of his committee on judiciary against the Essex county courthouse bill which would have added nearly a half million to the debt of that county. He took a pronounced stand on pasteurized milk and straightened out the tangle in which the senate found itself by his amendment as to "pasteurized, heated, and super-heated milk." He was a member of the committee on conference between the two branches on the small loans bill. As the head of the committee on contstitutional amendments he opposed the resolutions to nominate United States senators by direct vote. His committee gave leave to withdraw



on the initiative and referendum. He has been very active in his support for the recommendations and bills reported by his committee on judiciary, being one of the right bowers of Chairman Jenney.

Sen. Potter is slight of stature, with an earnest face. He is well read in the law and a ready debater. There is no reason to doubt that he will be returned to the senate.

Clinton Q. Richmond.

Hon. Clinton Q. Richmond, who has just completed his first session in the senate has made a host of friends by his affability, good nature and unfailing courtesy. The Senator from North Adams has put in a year of good work, principally with the committee on education. In him the state board of education of which he has been a member has found a staunch supporter. He has succeeded in maintaining the even balance between the old board and the new board, the commission on industrial education. In all things conservative he withstood the effort to establish technical schools or industrial colleges for a three or four years' course before the trade schools had been established. But the Senator had the satisfaction of seeing the bill for the pensioning of teachers signed and become law. Beside his chairmanship of education, Sen. Richmond has been an active worker on the committee on agriculture. In all the milk standard fighting, on the pasteurized milk, and pure milk bills Sen. Richmond has been found steadfastly contending against any proposition that would reduce the existing standard, although he compromised with his confreres on 12.25 solids and 3.25 fats. In addition to these committees the Senator has taken an active interest in the consolidation of the Berkshire and North Adams and Bennington street railways and was the author of the substitute bill to provide not only for this purchase of the franchise but for the extension of the latter's lines. A scheme involving the expenditure of about $2,000,000. He was also a member of par-

ishes and religious societies, making four committees to keep him busy.

Clinton Q. Richmond is a New Yorker by birth, born in the village of Hoosick, December 17, 1859. He was educated in the Drury High school of Amherst and was actively engaged in street railway enterprises and in the hotel business in North Adams, until 1904. While this is his first session



in the senate, eleven years ago he was a member of the house. He took his seat in the legislature for the first time in 1896 and served two years, being then on the committee on libraries and house chairman of the committee on public service. He is a consistent republican in politics and in all things the gentleman, and his decision not to return to the senate is regrettable.

Herbert S. Riley.

After three years in the lower branch Hon. Herbert S. Riley of Woburn was sent to the state house last year to represent the 6th Middlesex district in the upper branch. This was the new-made district in which Woburn was coupled on with Medford, Stoneham, Wakefield, Winchester and Arlington. During his term in the house Sen. Riley served on the committees on taxation, metropolitan affairs and constitutional amendments. and of the latter committee he was chairman. Last year Pres. Chapple made him a member of the judiciary and the insurance committees and placed him at the head of the joint committee on education.

During the session just ended Sen. Riley was chairman of the committee on public lighting, chairman of bills in third reading, and a member of the judiciary committee.



Throughout his legislative career the Middlesex senator has been particularly painstaking and exact. He was born in Woburn and has lived there all his life. On graduating from Tufts college in 1882 he took up teaching. He has therefore always been interested in matters educational and was very fittingly placed at the head of the education committee when he came to the senate last year. Later he gave up teaching, studied law and became a practicing attorney, and a successful one.

Last year and this, his membership on the judiciary committee has kept him busy defending or opposing reports of his committee. He has invariably steered to the conservative course in legislation and such a man has been kept on his feet much of the time in these recent sessions. His principal contests this year have concerned reports from his committee on public lighting, notably on the bill relative to the capitalization of gas companies.

The senator was strenuous in his opposition to the railroad control bill, insisting particularly on the investigation by the railroad commission into the financial condition of the Boston & Maine and the New Haven.

The Middlesex senator is something of a study in himself. He looks severe. Determination is written an his face. His voice, in debate, is severe. In the ordinary sense of the word he would not be called popular. If popularity were within a step, he impresses one that he wouldn't take the step. He is methodical, strong in his convictions, not easy to sway.

But the serious senator from Middlesex has the respect of his colleagues. They know him rather as the careful, conscientious legislator, and one who gives much of his time to consideration of every legislative problem. He has insistently withstood the attacks of the advocates of legislation, nominally in the interests of labor, which would affect unfairly the commercial interests of the state.

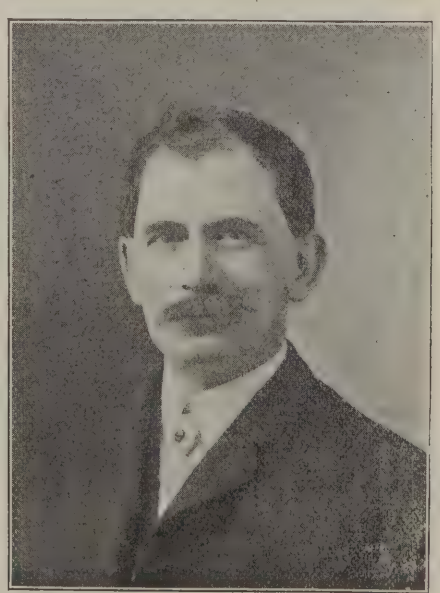
The senator is an independent thinker, and this independence has been reflected in his votes at times.

Without ostentation or loud announcements, there was probably no more careful a party man in the chamber than Sen. Riley, but he followed rather his own idea of what was good for the republican party, when it came to a political suggestion. For 14 years he was a member of the republican city committee of Woburn, and for nine of those years was chairman.

He must be classed as one of the strong debaters of the senate of 1908.

William R. Salter.

Sen. William R. Salter of Lynn, in his second session in the senate, is completing



a service of seven years in the legislature. A consistent friend of labor it has been his pride that he has voted against no labor measure that benefited the workingman since he first took his seat in the legislature. This year he has been found steadily voting for every labor bill; for all amendments to the 54-hour bill. This session he has been chairman of the committee on harbors and public lands and introduced the resolve for $10,000 for dredging in Lynn harbor. As it has been, the deep draft boats have been obliged to anchor off Nahant or at Marblehead, five miles away overland and much farther by water. Acting Gov. Draper signed that bill. More harbor improvement bills have been reported this session under Sen. Salter's administration than ever before. He managed to divide up $110,000 in harbor bills. The senator although long of the Shoe city was born in Eastport, Me. He has been in the shoe business, a newspaperman, a travelling salesman, in insurance and finally in the house first in 1899, he sat continuously for three years, coming back in 1904 he sat two years and then won the nomination for the senate in 1906. He has had a wide experience on committees. This session beside being chairman of harbors and lands he has been on election laws and on mercantile affairs. He obtained the peaceful solution of the Essex county courthouse bill by its reference to the next General Court, and put forth his best efforts for the Essex county direct nomination bill. Sen. Salter is an enthusiastic yachtsman, has been deeply interested in the Massachusetts Naval Brigade and is prominent in the Knights of Pythias.

There are several aspirants for his position in the senate, but his constituents are not committing themselves to others until they know what the senator intends to do this fall.

A prominent Lynn man said the other day: "Mr. Salter is the only senator from this district that I can remember of with whom there has been no fault found. He has represented the district in a magnificent manner and I think that I represent the feelings of the citizens of Lynn when I say that his returning to the senate for another year rests with his acceptance.

Winfield S. Schuster.

Hon. Winfield S. Schuster, senator from the 4th Worcester District, is one of the quiet but effective members of the senate, not often heard from in debate but putting in his best work in committee. He has completed his second session in the senate, and has announced that it will be his



last, for the present at least. His friends on Beacon hill will regret his retirement. This year he has been chairman of the committee on mercantile affairs which has had a number of hard fought matters, in which it came in for some knocks, but with his unfailing impertubability of temper Sen. Schuster has taken them all good naturedly and left no scars while at the same time putting through his bills. When he has spoken he has had the attentive ear of the senate. His committee had the bill for the Essex company's dam at Lawrence, and reported its reference to the next general court, because of the question of constitutionality. The bill was hard fought in the senate. He had the satisfaction of seeing the bill for the protection of the poor in the sale of coke and charcoal become law. He made the fight against the disposition of the sewage of Worcester insane hospital into the Blackstone river and won out against the proposition in which his own town of Douglass and the small places along the valley were deeply interested. From his committee also came the bills which are now law for the licensing of theatrical exhibi-

tions in Boston; on the use of buildings as theatres and public halls in which better safeguards were provided for the public.

Sen. Schuster was a Berkshire boy, born in Pittsfield, 51 years ago, and was educated in the public schools. He is a successful woolen manufacturer, residing in Douglass. His first legislative experience was in the house of 1902, when he served on the committee on public lighting. Under the inflexible rule of the town districts he had but his year, and the state house did not know him again for five years. He came back to the senate in 1907, serving on drainage, harbors and public lands, on insurance and as chairman of public service. This session beside chairman of mercantile affairs he has had the committees on military affairs and on taxation.

James F. Shaw.

Armor-clad and with sword buckled on, Hon. James F. Shaw of Essex steps out af-



ter his second year as a member of the state senate as candidate for the presidency of that body, for the candidacy has been known for several months now and the senator has undoubtedly received encouragement from some of his colleagues who are to return to the upper branch. It is of course too early to make predictions. The presidency of the state senate has rarely been settled before the cool of autumn, but the activity of men in the hot months has gone far toward the determination of the issue in the fall. Sen. Shaw will prove a decidedly active candidate. He has youth and energy enough for any kind of campaigning and he has that knowledge of political warfare which is only acquired by active play on the field of battle. He has been through contests before, although the most important of them were not in his own behalf. The senator has received his schooling in Essex county, and for politics, at least, it is as great a training ground as the commonwealth can boast of. His father, Hon. E. P. Shaw, formerly state treasurer, made a record-breaking campaign for congress and his son was his most efficient and loyal supporter. And he learned many things then that will doubtless help him now.

Sen. Shaw was born in Newburyport in 1873 and may almost be said to have inherited his love for politics. When deciding time came, he chose a business rather than a professional career, and early engaged in some of the most important street railway enterprises we have had in this state, notably the construction of the high-speed interurban, the Boston & Worcester. When he came to the state senate last year the air was full of railways and railroads and railroading. There were, as there had been for several years, important bills before the legislature touching this business. Because of his activity in the street railway field the Essex senator was undonbtedly handicapped, for his interest in legislation pending was heralded and criticised to the very limit, and usually for political effect. But he stood his ground and voted on the pending matters as he would have voted had he no special interest in the premises and as he would have voted had he nothing to contemplate save the best interests of the people of the state.

This year, however, he has bothered himself little with this kind of legislation. As chairman of military affairs he did excellent work with an important and needed codification of the militia laws of the commonwealth. As a member of the committee on rules he has been of great assistance to the president of the senate in the disposition of important matters before that committee. The ways and means committee, of which he has been a member during his two years of service, has been particularly busy during the past session and the Essex senator has played his part in safeguarding the interests of the commonwealth without viewing appropriation bills or resolves in any niggardly or cheese-paring manner. The senator has striven for broad reforms and has left the dickering on the smaller matters to others.

Sen. Shaw's popularity with the members of the upper branch is apparent, even to the casual observer. "Almost any one can get along with 'Jim' Shaw," suggested one of the members of the body, after a particularly warm contest, and, assuming the "any one" was square and frank, the observation was entirely correct. Sen. Shaw is what might be termed an effective legislator. He has not attempted any oratorical flights, but has indulged in argument, and he has generally convinced. Men like his frankness. He makes an excellent appearance and would undoubtedly make a good president, if called to that high post of honor and responsibility.

There has been no important legislation this session in which the Essex senator has not been a factor and his own particular district will undoubtedly be duly grateful for the energy he has bent in that direction. Last year he had a distinctive influence at the state house and it was greater during the session just past.

Nathaniel P. Sowle.

Hon. Nathaniel P. Sowle of New Bedford has closed his first session in the senate with a record of hard work and although not al-



ways a winner, the "Whale City" has had no more conscientious and faithful representative in the upper chamber. It was Sen. Sowle's ambition to lift the embargo on Buzzard's Bay and free its waters to the New Bedford fishermen, for this he worked early and late, but though he failed as more than one of his predecessors has before he has the satisfaction of knowing that no man could have done more against the powerful opposition arrayed against him. Not accomplishing that he turned his attention to the smaller harbors and worked as hard for them. He started agitation if nothing more and its fruits may come yet. The senator took an active interest also in putting through promptly the bill to permit the city of New Bedford with its 70 miles of macadamized streets to save their expensive surface, by using a preparation of oil to lay the dust and assess a portion of the cost upon the abutters as in the case of sprinkling with water. On everything affecting the textile workers, Sen. Sowle has been found their earnest and persistent advocate. New Bedford has had in him an efficient representative on the committee on cities so long presided over by his able predecessor Mayor Bullock of that city. On the peaceful picketting, anti-injunction and other labor measures Sen. Sowle has steadfastly voted on the side of organized labor. He was chairman of the committee on drainage this session which committee has had the bills for the apportionment of sewer assessments; the Hopedale and Milford sewerage systems and the Worcester Insane hospital sewage bill. His committee reported the Worcester bill to relieve an existing nuisance of long standing and ways and means reported ought to pass, though the bill finally failed of passage.

Sen. Sowle's earnest efforts were enlisted for an unlimited license for the sale of liquor in New Bedford and he worked long and hard to secure it, but found himself in advance of the conservative thought of his time and his efforts failed. The senator has won a great reputation with all who have come in contact with him for his genial whole souled good fellowship and he will be welcomed back next year.

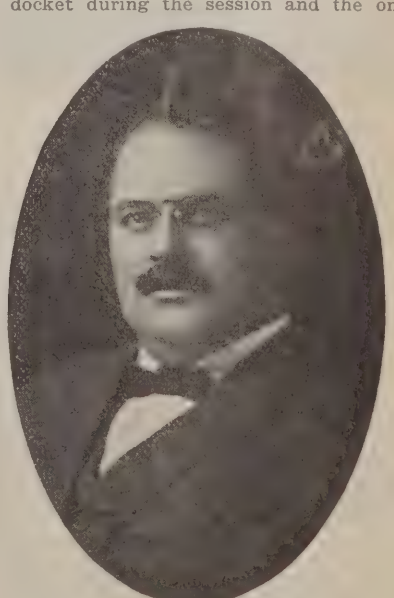
He was born in New Bedford Oct. 30, 1857, educated in her public schools and is a merchant. He served in the house in 1904, '05 and '06 and '07 from New Bedford and was on the committees on harbors and public lands as house chairman, and a member of election laws. This year he has had harbors and public lands besides cities and drainage and has done great work for the harbor improvements along Cape Cod, especially improvements for Cuttyhunk harbor in obtaining appropriations for them. He also voted and spoke in favor of the bill to allow accident insurance companies to do a plate glass business.

Thorndike Spalding.

Ever on deck and ready for action was Hon. Thorndike Spalding of Cambridge, who has just completed his first year as a member of the state senate from the Middlesex district which last year sent Sen. "Fred" Macleod, a democrat.

Sen. Spalding had not served in the legislature before he came to the state senate. He had done valiant service for the republican party on numerous occasions and in various places of trust, however. He looked after the interests of his party consistently while a member of the senate and if there was any party whip cracking, it was "Dike" who cracked. "Chief of scouts," Linehan called him, for his activity in this direction.

Nevertheless Sen. Spalding threw himself into his senatorial work with all possible zeal and was there with the work till the last bell sounded. Pres. Chapple gave him a place on the distinguished judiciary committee and made him chairman of the committee on legal affairs. As chairman of this latter committee he did excellent work and it was one of the first committees to clear its docket during the session and the only



one to report on time. It had a long and important docket, too, there having been 147 matters for its consideration, this being more than any other committee, and a lot of

troublesome matters such as bills relating to small loans, the observance of Sunday, the carrying of concealed weapons, and a dozen other matters which were literally alive with dark men. The senator worked his committee strenuously, and he did his own full share of the work.

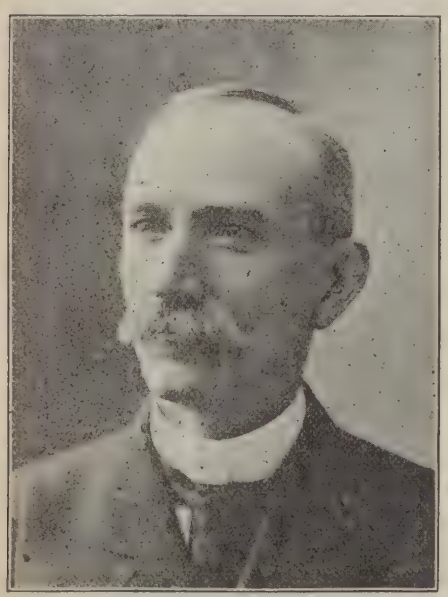
He was very generally successful in the outcome of the matters in which he was particularly interested and in the bigger measures of the year played his part. On the railroad and other questions of widespread interest the senator voted consistently with the best interests of the commonwealth.

Sen. Spalding is quick, active and strong. He was enthusiastic over the work of the year. He gave his time freely to it. Toward the close of the session when Sens. Shaw, Jenney, Stevens and a few others announced their candidacies for the presidency, in case Pres. Chapple did not return, Sen. Spalding permitted the use of his own name. If there was to be a contest of such a nature that none of the previously announced senators could win, he was ready to stand in the breach.

The senator's activity in the interests of the republican party, no matter how it may appear on occasions, is entirely sincere with him and his closest friends know it. He has many excellent personal qualities. He is cordial and warm hearted, and withal made a good senator. He was neither narrow nor too conservative in his views of questions like Sunday observance, but on the contrary entirely progressive. He is more of a debater than an orator, but these are days when the argument and not the eloquence tells.

Elmer A. Stevens.

Sen. Elmer A. Stevens of Somerville is probably the best informed man in the legislature on the finances of the state and its many boards and commissions. All through



a legislative career which commenced with a membership in the house in 1896 he has given this subject careful and painstaking consideration with the result that his appointment as a member of the senate ways and means committee followed as a natural consequence and his promotion a year ago to the chairmanship of that body was but an endorsement of previous work so well performed. The Somerville senator has served on several recess committees and last year was on the ways and means committee that visited every state institution and looked into its bookkeeping system. In this way he knows what the situation is, not only when the trustees of these state institutions come before the legislature pleading for appropriations but what is the actual financial condition at each and every one of these places. It was a result of this investigation last summer that led the committee this year to report the bill putting $100,000 in the hands of the governor and council for the purpose of meeting deficiencies in departments and institutions at the close of the year. Each year there is a deficiency in many of these and the legislature has to appropritee money to relieve the situation. Now it is proposed that these boards and commissions shall go to the governor and council for relief. The plan met with considerable opposition in the senate and the Somerville man was called upon to defend the committee in a somewhat warm debate. He did this with credit to himself and the committee and the measure passed both branches and was signed by the governor. Sen. Stevens is frequently heard in debate and is a man who does not confine himself to defending the work of his committee. The interests of his district are closely looked after as was instanced by his course in the milk standard controversy. Under his leadership many of the objectionable features of the bill were removed. He was much interested in the bill reported favorably by his committee to provide an annual appropriation for state assistance in promoting forest growth. This bill called for the purchase of lots of land in various places by the state on which trees are to be set out and allowed to grow up into forests. It is expected that the example will lead farmers to adopt a similar course with their poor land. Sen. Stevens is a native of Maine and is of a family that has been prominent in public affairs for generations. His progenitors were selectmen in their towns for years and one of them achieved the destinction of serving as a town father for a number of years and then moving to another town and repeating the performance. An uncle of the present senator was one of the Blaine contingent in the Pine Tree state when that famous secretary of state was so prominently before the public. Under the Grant, Hayes and Garfield administrations this relative served as United States minister to several of the South American republics and to Norway and Sweden. Under the Harrison administration he was ambassador to the Hawaian Islands. Sen. Stevens is one of the leading candidates for the presidency of the senate and feels assured that his present campaign will have a successful termination.

Allen T. Treadway.

Three of the pleasantest things in Sen. Allen T. Treadway's first session in the senate have been the acceptance of the Mt. Everett reservation in Southern Berkshire; the enactment of his bill for increasing to ten per cent. the apportionment of the state highway appropriation for small towns, and the so called "Jacob's Ladder" state highway for Berkshire, which the acting governor promptly signed and which gives to the commission $50,000 for the completion of that piece of road. As a resident of western Massachusetts he realized the need of active interest on the part of the state in reforestation which has become a subject of such moment through the United States. He introduced a bill making an appropriation of $10,000, annually, for the purchase of forest lands and for reforestation which was the first effort to commit the state to this policy. All of these bills are now law, and all of them were introduced by Sen. Treadway. He has been one of the most interesting personalities in the upper chamber, tall and of fine presence, brimful of energy, the senator has accomplished a great deal for his constituents of the 40 towns in Berkshire-Hampshire-Hampden district.

In nothing has Sen. Treadway been more interested than in the welfare of the farming portion of his district, especially in regard to the whole question of milk. He opposed the abolition of the standard which would have been detrimental to the interest of the farmers. As a member of the committee of agriculture Sen. Treadway was in charge of the measure changing the standard from the present dual standard to the new one making a uniform standard of 12.15 per cent. solids and 3.35 per cent. butter fat for the entire year, a standard alike fair to the producer and consumer.

As chairman of the important committee of taxation. Sen. Treadway earnestly advocated several bills making changes in tax laws, notably the ones dividing the business corporation tax between the place where the business is conducted, and the place of residence of the stockholder. He frequently advocated reductions in appropriations, and his record is of a conservative business man interested in economical administration of state affairs.

This was not the senator's first experience as a legislator. Back in 1904 he was a very earnest member of the house and was then on the committee on ways and means and in that service saw so much in connection with state institutions, that when he returned this year to the Hill he at once started a series of measures intended to conduce to the internal economy of the commonwealth. He introduced bills for a general consolidation of several departments and a unification of a number of them under one head, notably, the controller of accounts. In this he found as might have been anticipated tremendous opposition, but he had the satisfaction of knowing that he had started up the committee on ways and means and set them thinking. Some of his reforms appear likely to work out in the near future.

Sen. Treadway is a republican, born in Stockbridge, where his famous inn, the Red Lion, has been immortalized in song and story. He also built and conducts a second large hotel known as Heaton hall. He is still in the prime of life, in his 41st year. He fitted for college in the public schools and was graduated at Amherst in the class of 1886. He has been a hotel proprietor for many years and a successful one. He has been for many years chairman of the town committee in Stockbridge. This year in the senate he has been chairman of the com-



mittee on taxation, and a member of labor, agriculture and the committee on bills in third reading.

Sen. Treadway is a Knight Templar and 32d degree Mason, and is Past District Deputy Grand Master of the 15th District. His prominence as a fraternity man was recognized by his introduction of the bill protecting all secret organizations from spurious bodies. He is vice-president of the Stockbridge library and president of the Stockbridge lighting company, and trustee of Lee Savings bank.

Sen. Treadway may be a candidate for the presidency of the senate next year, if certain conditions so shape themselves.

Joseph Turner.

Sen. Joseph Turner of Fall River, who has acceptably served the 2d Bristol district for his first session in the upper chamber is a Lancashire man, 56 years of age. Coming to this country in early boyhood, a mill boy of the slashes, he graduated quickly into a successful farmer, and built up an extensive business in provisions. Sen. Turner has made friends wherever he goes. He is fond of his joke and his story, and having been an extensive traveler has a fund from his varied experience. Today he is a loyal American citizen.

In the senate this year a bill in which he took a deep interest was the act to pension certain veterans of the civil war now on the Fall River police. It was through no fault of the senator that this measure did not pass, and he was rewarded by a good vote in the senate. As chairman of the committee on public health he was interested in the bills from his committee, some of which are now laws, against expectoration in public places, and conveyances against throwing lighted matches and cigars in public places, and especially on the bill for the registration of professional nurses, which met with an untimely fate at the hands of ways and means and was referred by the senate to the next general court. The pure food law, which Acting Gov. Draper approved, and which prohibits the

sale of adulterated food and drugs; the act to restrict the sale of cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, and for the investigation of the pollution of the Merrimac river, all were products of his committee on public health and bore his impress. In the fight to place the water department of Fall River in charge of the Watuppa water board, and to prevent the city council from passing any ordinance to impair the exercise of its powers by that water board, Sen. Turner took an active interest. This bill went through both house and senate and was approved by the acting governor. In its passage the mayor of Fall River obtained what he wanted in his fight with the aldermen. On the bill to permit Fall River to borrow $75,000 for the establishment of a hospital for contagious or infectious diseases, which act was signed by Acting Gov. Draper, Sen. Turner used his special influence in the senate for its passage. He was also actively interested in the passage of the bill to change the date of the annual city election in Fall River to the Tuesday following the first Monday in December and in the bill to require the Fall River park commissioners to make an annual report of the receipts, expenditures and liabilities of their department to the city council in January of each year, both of which were approved by the governor. Sen. Turner served in the house in 1907, on the committee on cities.

Before coming to the legislature he was a member of the common council of Fall River and an alderman-at-large for four years. He is prominent among the Masons of his city, being president of the Masonic building association and treasurer of Mt. Hope lodge, a Knight Templar, chairman of Man-



chester unity, I. O. O. F., and a member of the Knights of Pythias. He resides in Fall River.

James H. Vahey.

Leading the minority in the senate when that minority happens to be the smallest in years and when the majority is so well organized that it has earned for the senate the nickname of the "slaughter house" is not always easy. Sen. James H. Vahey hasn't found it so particularly when with one or two exceptions he hasn't had any support from his democratic associates. But Sen. Vahey took the job and accomplished wonders too. He is a clever debater and has a lawyer's perception of the weak points in the opposition's defences. He certainly ploughed through their armor-plate when he assailed three of the recess committee on labor on their change of heart on the anti-injunction bill. It was a two days' fight and while the majority killed the bill by sheer force of numbers Vahey tore great holes in their ranks by his clever cross-examination. As the anti-merger leader of the senate Sen. Vahey was hoping to get some good campaign material out of that controversy, but it fell to pieces after the supreme court decision. Still he did some skillful filibustering on the railroad-control bill. He is after the democratic nomination for governor this year and if he gets it, which now looks probable, will be



at 36, one of the youngest candidates the party has ever had.

Frank G. Wheatley.

After four years of highly meritorious service in the state legislature, two in the house and two in the senate, Sen. Frank G. Wheatley of Abington now seeks to serve the 14th congressional district of which his town of Abington is a part, in the national house at Washington. He is opposing Cong. Lovering for the republican nomination and at the present time appears to be the leading candidate. Those who have served with him on Beacon hill cannot help but wish him success in his honorable aspiration for higher office for surely no man better deserved any honors a constituency might have to bestow. He has been at all times a careful, conscientious and hard-working legislator.

The working people and the old soldier have always been close to the heart of the kindly Abington physician. In 1904 and 1905 when the famous soldiers' "bounty" bill was before that body he was an earnest worker for it and voted to pass it notwithstanding the veto of the governor. The first governor to veto it failed of re-election largely because of that veto and his democratic successor, who likewise vetoed it, would doubtless have met a similar fate had he stood for re-elec-



tion. In the senate of 1907 he was one of those senators who helped smash the shoe machinery trust. During the recent session he was an earnest advocate of the bill to reduce the maximum day's work for men and minors employed in factories from 58 to 54 hours a week. When it was seen that the 54 hour bill could not pass the doctor himself offered an amendment making it 55 but was finally compelled with the rest of the advocates of the bill to accept 56 hours as a compromise. He attempted with others, but failed, to have the bill take effect Jan. 1, 1909, instead of Jan. 1, 1910.

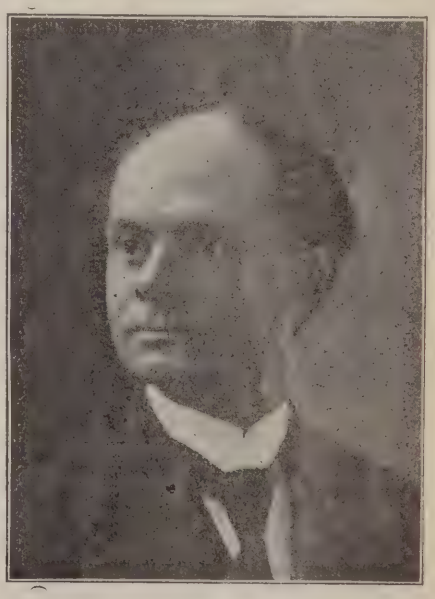
In the house he served on the committees on fisheries and game, water supply and public health, being chairman of the latter committee in the house and during his first year in the senate. In the senate of 1907 he also did good work as a member of the committees on counties and public lighting. During the recent session he served as chairman of the important committee on insurance and as a member of the committees on election laws and public lighting. But it is as chairman of the committee on public health that his work will be best remembered at the state house. There the medical training of Dr. Wheatley was of great value to his colleagues, especially in considering the bill for the establishment of three consumptives' hospitals where the committee was up against varying ideas and notions of faddists on the subject who believed they knew just what was the proper course for the state to pursue in this important work.

It was largely through his knowledge of the subject and the work he put into the bill that the committee succeeded in turning out a report which met with the unanimous approval of both branches. During his legislative career Sen. Wheatley has been an active participant in legislation both in the committee room and on the floors of the house and senate. He can talk with effect as has been demonstrated when it was necessary to defend the reports of his committees.

The senator was born in Woodbury, Vt., July 6, 1851, and was educated in the public schools and at Dartmouth college, graduating from the latter institution in 1879.

Thomas W. Williams.

Hon. Thomas W. Williams is one of the brightest men whoever came to the senate out of Bristol. He is sharp and keen as a



briar and, having the courage of his convictions, is not afraid to express them. He was born in Rhode Island and represents Attleboro, but in him there is no alloy. Mr. Williams this year has been the executive head of the committee on public service, and in that position has been called upon to perform all kinds of stunts in raising the salary list. Sen. Williams advocated the increase of pay of the justices of the superior and of the supreme courts respectively as only just and right. He convinced the senate that it was. Act. Gov. Draper vetoed the measure and the senator from Bristol gracefully acquiesced. No less than 93 matters were put up to public service this year, an unprecedented docket, but with characteristic energy, of which he has no small store, Chairman Williams bent himself to his task and his was not the last committee to bring in its final report. Beside the judges and the members of the general court there were 32 other salary measures for different state and county officers. He obtained the enactment and approval of the bill which will give to jurors trying capital cases $5 per day instead of $2.50. Beside all of these salary bills there were many to provide extra clerical assistance in various county departments and in nothing more was Sen. Williams's kindness of heart shown as well as his excellent judgment than upon the numer-

ous petitions for pensions and retirement of public employes. Not a few of these bills were finally approved by the governor though all did not get by. Beside his committee on public service Sen. Williams was chairman of the committee on state house which reported the bill for the proposed improvement of the state house grounds and the extension of the building carrying an appropriation of $1,000,000. This bill was referred to the next general court which will have it as a basis to work out the plan devised by Sen. Williams and his associates for an additional new department building and the change of grade of the Beacon street approach. Sen. Williams' committee reported the bills which passed to require the gas and electric light commissioners to look for new quarters outside of the state house. His committee also reported the resolve to eliminate the cafe and give its room over to the state library. Sen. Williams beside these committees was a member of the street railway committee upon which he did effective work. He personally took an active part on the fire insurance rates bill which would have given the right of petition by a mayor or twenty tax-payers of a city or town to the insurance commissioner against the rates of the insurance companies. On this bill Sen. Williams fought hard and voted against its enactment, because the rates are fixed by the agents and because the insurance commissioner opposed the bill as requiring more money from his department than had been appropriated. He voted for the amendment to the Berkshire, Bennington and North Adams railroad bill that nothing in the act should abridge, restrict or prevent the courts from any process or order against the stock of the Berkshire railway company now held by the New Haven railroad or relating to any violation of the law and he voted against the proposed "merger" of the two street railways in Berkshire.

Sen. Williams is 43 years of age. He is a journalist by profession since 1879. He served in the house for five consecutive years beginning in 1901 and is finishing his second year in the senate, during all of which time he has had a wide experience on committees. He resides in Attleboro.

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SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

Hon. John N. Cole of Andover, Who Now Seeks Higher Honors After Having Presided Over House of Representatives for Past Three Years.

Speaker John N. Cole's career shows a sturdy purpose to achieve success from a day when at the age of thirteen, he began to earn his own living in a country store where he applied for and was given a job, down to the present day when he has completed three years of honorable service as speaker of the house of representatives, which bids fair to be only a stepping stone to further success.

When a mere lad, working faithfully at his job, his earnestness came to the attention of the superintendent of the Marland mills in Andover who offered him a better position. He promptly took this place and worked himself up in this business until he finally became the paymaster at the factory. From the very first he took an interest in public affairs so that when he reached his majority, he was conversant with the conditions in the town of Andover and interested himself in their improvements with feverish energy.

He was early elected a member of the school committee and retained his membership in that board for a period of ten years. He was also for a part of this time on the finance committee which considered the petitions for expenditures of town money and reported upon the advisability or inadvisability of each. Here, his ability was quickly recognized and he was consulted in everything pertaining to town affairs.

Deciding that he would like to control a business of his own, he, a number of years ago established the Andover Townsman with an ample job printing plant and has seen this business prosper by his energy and ability. As soon as he was safe to do so, Mr. Cole branched out again and became the proprietor of the Evening Telegram, the leading paper of the adjoining city of Lawrence. In this larger field, he became cognizant of the labor question as involved in the affairs of the Typographical union. He quickly recognized the value of a union shop and did everything he could to strengthen friendly relationship between the employer and the men whom he employed. He early earned the friendship of the labor men who were thrown into contact with him. "He is one of the fairest men I have ever seen," says Pres. Robert F. Maloney of the Lawrence Central Labor union.

Mr. Cole's record as a member of the legislature is one which any man should be proud of. He fought for the overtime bill as long as it was before the legislature and was one of the few republicans who could speak on such a measure from his own experience in the mills. His merger bill procured reasonable postponement of a vexed question so that the courts could act. He espoused the compensation bill for injured workmen and the employers liability bill, both of which were enacted into law this year. He believes that this compensation bill is a step in the enactment of liberal legislation to protect injured workmen. The anti-injunction bill which was defeated in the senate this year, was another measure in which he had a prominent part. The measure under discussion was the so-called Turtle bill and it was Mr. Cole, who, as speaker of the house appointed Mr. Turtle to the committee so that the latter could frame a measure which would outline the speaker's ideas even though it bore the name of the committee chairman.

Another of the speaker's ideas upon which he has stood firm from start to finish and which would have made him conspicuous even were he not a candidate for further preferment, is his belief in local self government and opposition to state paternalism. This was outlined in the re-draft of the Chelsea commission bill which conserved to the citizens of that city, the ancient right of every Massachusetts municipality in that the commission now in charge is only temporary and that eventually the city will return to a control of her own affairs.

Mr. Cole was very much interested in the development of a system of pensions for railroad and street railway employes and the adoption of his plan is being considered by several of the traction companies of the state.

With all this political environment, Speaker Cole is a man who enjoys his home life to the utmost. His family, a wife and four children, constitute a typical New England home and of their welfare he is ever thoughtful and considerate.

Anxious as he is for the political preferment which he is now seeking he has been heard frequently to remark that he would not exchange the joy of his home life for all the honors in the world.

As a leader and organizer, Mr. Cole is without a peer. He is big enough to say that he believes in a party machine and urges that it can be made a powerful faction in securing good government.

His campaign for the nomination of lieutenant-governor by the republican party is being conducted by a committee, conspicuous for including in its membership the younger, active and more vigorous element of the legislature of the past few years. With such men as Sen. Thomas W. Williams of Attleboro, Reps. Frederick G. Katzmann of Hyde Park and Malcolm E. Nichols of Boston, no stone is being left unturned to bring success to their work.

Mr. Cole is a member of many fraternal organizations, including the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, United Workmen, Royal Arcanum and the Grange.

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JOHN N. COLE.

House of Representatives 1908

Joseph Abbott.

The leader of the house—alphabetically—Rep. Joseph Abbott of Brighton, succeeded another Boston Abbott, now in the senate, and like him has made a favorable impression in the lower branch. He is a first year

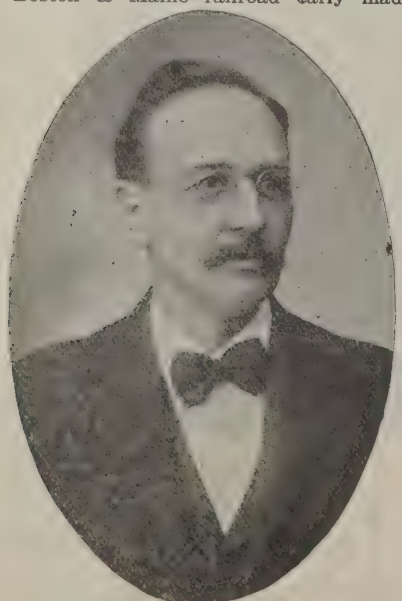


man without previous legislative experience which is strikingly common this year among the Boston members. But coming from that closely contested district of Boston where the democrats and republicans hold such a tight rein on each other he has been active in ward politics for several years, serving for two years as a member of the republican ward committee. As a member of the committee on federal relations he took an active part in the discussion of the parcels post resolve which is about the only one that committee had to talk about this session. Abbott is a modest young man not given to speech-making, but he votes right even if he doesn't have any leader to take his cue from on a roll call. He was born in Hyannis, May 22, 1874, and is a railway starter.

Arthur S. Adams.

Rep. Arthur S. Adams, a republican of Marblehead, is this year serving his first term and has proven to be a valuable member of the committee on towns.

Mr. Adams' business as freight cashier for the Boston & Maine railroad early made



him recognized as qualified for the position on the auditing board of his town. Seven years ago he was elected a member of this board. He has served continuously since that time and for the past four years has been its chairman.

Marblehead is a peculiar type of town and has solved many questions in past years that are now beginning to arise in other communities. Because of his knowledge and experience of these matters he has been able to make suggestions and offer advice which was of particular service to his associates on the committee.

Locally, Mr. Adams secured the passage of a bill authorizing the Marblehead water commissioners to make an additional water loan and to extend the water supply system. The measure to establish a public bathing house on one of the parks was a more complicated matter, as it developed that a great part of the area of that park was under water and that it was opposed by the summer resident colony. In the end, however, the matter was adjusted in a way that the representative considered was approved of by the majority of his townspeople.

Mr. Adams was also interested in a bill which while changing the title of the chief of the fire department from fire ward to fire engineer also increased the duties, responsibilitis, powers and privileges of this officer.

Mr. Adams is fraternally connected with the Masons, Red Men and Odd Fellows. He has formed a personal and close friendship with many of the members and is universally conceded to be a man whose opinions are worthy of consideration, who believes in giving a matter careful and thoughtful attention as well as serious investigation.

On all county matters he has been recorded as seeking to promote harmony and prevent discord in the Essex county delegation.

While his committee on towns has not had many matters that attracted attention and would be considered among the "big" subjects before the legislature, it has had many measures that sought to make changes in the law. Many of these could not be recommended by the committee. The great trouble seems to be that the Massachusetts towns are of different classes considered from the valuation and population standpoint. Therefore, a general law which would seem advisable to the town petitioning for it would not meet with the approval of a town in a different class. The time may come when the towns will be classified by some basis of valuation and population and that general laws may be enacted for the different classes. This subject was discussed in the committee and in this discussion, Mr. Adams took a prominent part.

Wallace W. Arnold.

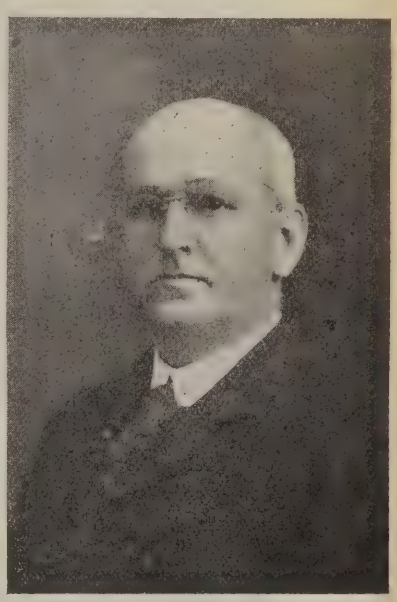
A popular democrat describes Rep. Wallace W. Arnold of Abington. In this town he is a successful shoe manufacturer, having built up a business of large proportions and bearing every indication of continuing to grow. That his employes speak of him as a fair and considerate man, is not a surprise at all to those members who have become acquainted with him in his first year of service at the state house. Recognizing his business ability, Speaker Cole appointed him as member of the committee on mercantile affairs and he has proved to be a valuable member of that committee. The questions he has asked various witnesses bearing on different measures have shown that he has a thorough knowledge of business affairs with all their complications and that he desired particular explanations of peculiar situations that were complained of and which special bills were seeking to remedy.

Locally, Mr. Arnold was interested in a bill to incorporate Pinehurst cemetery association in Norwell, one of the towns in his district. Though a small and uncontested matter he gave it close attention until it was finally signed by the governor.

His committee put him in charge of the bill to regulate moving picture exhibits and he successfully engineered it through the house.

Despite the cares of a growing and successful business of his own, Mr. Arnold has been constant in attendance at the state house and kept well in touch with matters under consideration. He is liked by all the members of whatever political faith and has not sought to raise the question of party in discussing matters in the house or in the corridors with his associates.

Although Mr. Arnold claims nothing more than a public school education, he has not



been found wanting on any matter that has arisen. The general knowledge secured in inaugurating a successful business has made him a man of affairs capable of talking understandingly and interestingly on any subject that may come up.

Though not appointed on the labor committee, he has been much interested in labor measures and has sought to be fair with both sides on this character of legislation. In fact, that might be said to be true of him on every question upon which he is recorded. He is not known as a speaker and undoubtedly his constituents did not send him to the state house with this end in view. They recognized his ability to judge conflicting questions and believed that he would prove a careful and conscientious member. Their decision has been affirmed by representatives who have formed a personal acquaintance with the member from the Plymouth district.

Frank L. Barnes.

Rep. Frank L. Barnes of Waltham, serving his first term from the Fifth Middlesex dis-



trict, has done exceedingly well for a new member. Mr. Barnes by profession is an electrical engineer and contractor and his technical knowledge was of great assistance

to his associates on the committee on water supply where he was placed by the speaker. The subjects considered by this committee are not only less interesting than the work of many other less important committees but they involve a vast amount of study and work in considering the water supplies of many cities and towns of the commonwealth. Mr. Barnes gave his best efforts to the work of the committee and reported several bills for it in the house. The thoroughness with which the committee did its work can be best understood from the fact that not once did the house overturn its report. Mr. Barnes was strenuously opposed to the Spanish war veterans' preference bill.

Mr. Barnes received a public school education in his native city of Waltham and had served it three years in the board of aldermen before his elevation to the house. He is a member of the Masons and the A. O. U. W.

Frank Barrell.

Frank Barrell of the 2d Worcester District is one of the first-year men who made good during the last session under exceptional circumstances. Assigned to the committee on public charitable institutions, the session was still young when he and his colleagues discovered that there were plenty of opportunities for reform in the methods by which the moneys appropriated for the various institutions of the state were expended.

Mr. Barrell was one of the most diligent workers on the committee, and when the matter of appropriations was later reached in executive session, his knowledge of the conditions, coupled with a sterling honesty and a desire to serve the state well, was of such value that, partly through his efforts, the reforms were accomplished with very little public clamor and without a breath of scandal attaching to the institutions of the state.

Many times during the session his voice was raised in behalf of measures touching the policy of the state and his assistance was of material value to his colleagues in securing legislation of a local nature.

In the House reading room, Mr. Barrell was one of the most popular members, while in the lobby his friendship was sought by all.

By trade, he is a carpenter and chairmaker, and in his home town, Ashburnham, his standing is shown by the fact that for two years previous to being promoted to the house he was elected to the board of selectmen. At the last annual town meeting



Mr. Barrell was elected a member of the board of assessors for a two-year term.

Mr. Barrell was born in Ashburnham on July 26, 1853, and is a member of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias.

Charles H. Barrett.

Rep. Charles H. Barrett of Gloucester, republican from the 21st Essex district, served this year as a member of the committee on street railways. He gave close attention to the matters before the committee, so that he early became and continued to be a valuable member of that committee.

A petition from his own city early in the session received his careful attention until it was passed and signed by the governor. This was a bill to allow the use of Stage Fort park by organizations of the city under a plan to prevent too frequent use to the detriment of the citizens who flock there in large numbers to enjoy the cool breezes and ever constant changing harbor scene.

The Gloucester city charter bill with its government by commission features, was endorsed by him and closely watched during its progress through the committee and the legislature. He believed with others that a change of system so vital as this should not be put through without the referendum feature and it was decided to attach this to the bill, he became one of its heartiest supporters.

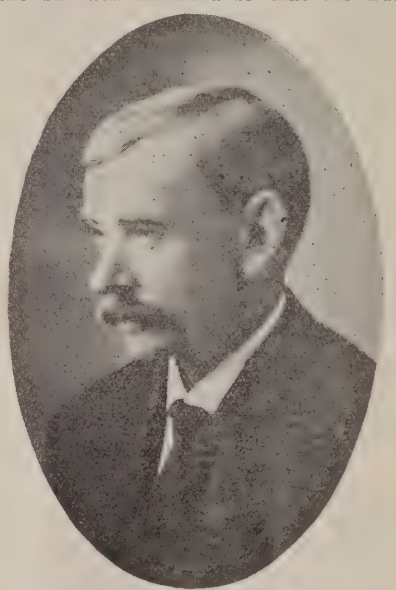
His committee on street railways had many important measures to handle and one of the earliest measures reported and put through was the bill to authorize these companies to transport milk. This is expected to aid materially in the milk situation in Boston and the metropolitan district, where it has been claimed that the large contractors have practically shut off all competition. His committee reported the bill to authorize the Berkshire street railway company in the western part of the state to buy a connecting line in Vermont. He was opposed in the house, however, on the ground that the Berkshire company, being owned by the New Haven system, to sanction of this purchase would carry with it the approval of the New Haven policies to purchase street railways in the state. On this account it was defeated.



Mr. Barrett received a public school education in his own city, where he is now conducting a prosperous provision business. He has served in the common council two years and has been president of the board of aldermen. He is a member of the republican city committee and belongs to the Red Men, Eagles, Knights of Pythias and American Methanics organizations. He also retains membership in the Essex club, the active political organization of his section of the state.

Henry B. Barton.

Henry B. Barton of Gill, a republican represents the first Franklin district. Although Rep. Barton has not been placed on an important committee he has had considerable to look after in the way of local matters affecting his district. Coming from so small a place it would seem unnatural at first glance that he should be confronted with the intricacies of the liquor license system and be asked to get through a bill calling for the appointment of a license commission in a county that has not a single city in its geographical limits. Such however is the fact. Turners Falls, the enterprising manufacturing centre of the town of Montague, outvotes the rural population and carries the town for license. This has been done for a number of years until it is claimed that conditions have reached such a state that the local authorities do not keep the liquor business in proper control. On this account a license commission was asked for. It was fought with all the vigor of a contest in a largely populated city and with the additional argument that it would be adopting a precedent that would spread to the other manufacturing towns. Mr. Barton however won his point and the license commission is authorized to be elected by the voters at the next annual town meeting. Another complicated measure has been the French King Rapids company petition. This company was seeking to develop power by erecting a dam across the Connecticut river a few miles below the Vermont line. The Turners Falls company some miles below objected as it would lessen the power that could be developed by raising its dam which it has the legal right to do. At the same time the same parties seeking the legislation control a dam just north of the line and did not want to lessen the power that could be developed there. It proved a complicated matter to handle. At last however the bill was amended so that the Turners



Falls company did not object and the petitioners were satisfied that the lower dam if erected under the bill would give a storage capacity that would equalize the flow of the river and act as a supplementary source of power as it desired. In this form the bill went through the house and so the Gill man with a one year's record can point to things achieved that many members with a longer record would be glad to claim.

That he is well thought of in his own town may be instanced by the fact that he has been elected town clerk and treasurer 18 years, selectman and assessor four years and a member of the school committee for six years. This year he has served as a member of the committee on constitutionel amendments. Mr. Barton's secret organizations affiliations are confined solely to the Grange organization.

Frank A. Bayrd.

Frank A. Bayrd, publisher of the Malden News, who represented the 23d Middlesex



district this year, is another republican, who more than made good, both as a legislator and in the social life of the state house

On the floor of the legislature, where he acted as monitor of the first division, he was one of the most active members, and retired with an excellent record on all matters of moment.

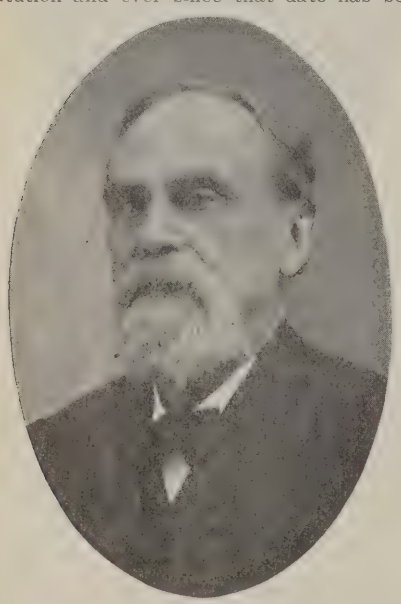
Mr. Bayrd occupies a prominent place in the councils of the republican party in Malden, where he has been chairman of the Ward 6 committee for ten years, and is a member of the local senatorial and similar committees. He was a district delegate to the Chicago republican convention of this year, being elected from the 7th congressional district, and was an alternate to the national convention of 1904. He is a member of the republican club of Massachusetts, of the Massachusets Editorial association and of the Malden club. He is also a Mason.

Mr. Bayrd served this year on the committees on metropolitan affairs and on street railways. He has been rated as a conservative in all matters of legislation.

Joseph E. Beals.

One of the oldest members of the lesiglature is Rep. Joseph E. Beals of Middleboro, a staunch republican. Mr. Beals is making his legislative career supplementary to a long term of office holding in his own town. He has been water commissioner for twenty years and selectman for almost as long a period.

Over thirty-four years ago he began a movement for a public library which culminated in the establishment of such an institution and ever since that date has been



a member of the board of trustees as well as the treasurer of the library board.

He conducts a straw goods manufacturing business.

Coming to the legislature last year, he sought assignments on committees that had to deal with public questions relating to towns and town governments. He was assigned a position on the committee on towns and this year was given with it a position on the committee on drainage. Here he has proven a valuable member for whatever kind of a petition has come up and been discussed, he has been able to offer some practical suggestions that had been worked out and proven to be of value in his own town in the course of his long term of office holding.

For his own district, he secured the passage of a bill to more definitely define the return days for civil cases in the local district court. Previously, this matter was in a unsettled state and complications had arisen because of the fact that the attorneys could not definitely determine what days their cases would be called up.

Though not a speaker on the floor of the house, Mr. Beals has been constant in attendance and a perusal of the house journal will see his name recorded on practically every roll call taken during the session. His decisions as to how to vote have not been made off hand but in each case, the question under consideration has been investigated and studied from the view point of the man who has had years of experience in public affairs coupled with the determination to do what he believed would be for the best of all concerned.

He was fortunate in getting a seat in the fourth division near the front of the house where he could closely and easily follow the debate on any matter that might be pending.

Mr. Beals has limited his career to public duties and has not in the whole course of his long eventful life affiliated himself with any other orgauization of more than local standing.

John C. Bennett.

Practical humanitarianism was the specialty of Rep. John C. Bennett of Springfield during the session just closed.



Through Mr. Bennett's interest in the subject Massachusetts has become a pioneer in combatting the "great white plague," his law providing that its dangers, its treatment and its prevention shall be taught in the public schools. This measure was signed by Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr., some weeks ago, and so favorably impressed with its wisdom was the governor that he sent to Mr. Bennett a brief note of congratulation.

Rep. Bennett is a democrat and was elected from the fourth Hampden district, making his initial appearance as a legislator at the session of 1907. He was the first democrat for years to secure a place on the Springfield delegation.

One of his achievements during the late session was the prominent part he took in helping kill the sliding scale tax on automobiles. He had charge of the adverse report from the committee on roads and bridges, but was obliged to fight hard for days, paving the way for its acceptance.

Mr. Bennett also introduced a bill limiting the working hours of minors under 16 years of age to eight per day. Old age pensions has also been a favorite topic of his and his speech on that subject when the matter of appropriating $15,000 to continue the work of the Old Age pension commission was before the house was one of the masterpieces of the session.

Mr. Bennett has been deeply interested in the study of industrial education and several times during the session, when that matter was being heard in committee, he appeared in its favor. He has travelled extensively in the United States and is conversant with labor conditions in nearly all the northern states.

Mr. Bennett is a Boston boy originally, having been born here in 1872, and learned the trade of machinist when a boy. He has worked in various parts of the United States as a journeyman foreman and master mechanic. He served as clerk of the committee on roads and bridges during the last session and also acted as monitor of the first division of the house.

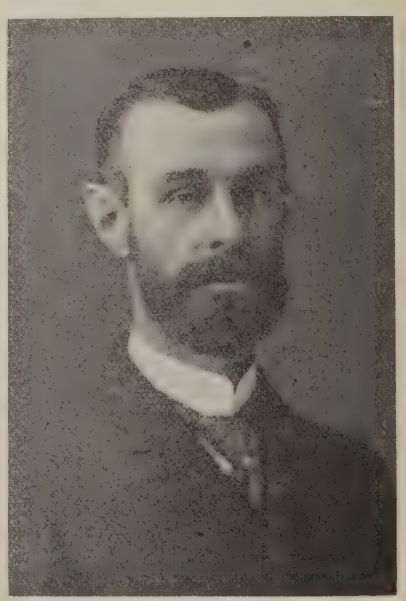
Fred L. Beunke.

Rep. Fred L. Beunke of Cambridge, republican, represented the 2nd Middlesex district for the third consecutive year. This year he was given as formerly the committee appointment on public charitable institutions but declined a re-election as clerk. The work of this committee is to follow the different public institutions, such as insane hospitals, homes for epileptics, etc. Each year the trustees of these institutions ask for money in addition to the amounts required for maintenance expense. There is hardly a year but that each one of them wants to make improvements or erect additional buildings so that there is an annual appropriation bill for about all of them. The man, therefore, who has been on the committee for the year previous, and if for two years, still better, is apt to know what has been done in the past and to be better posted as to the real knowledge as to what is required in the future. Each year the committee visits every institution in its charge and the man of retentive memory, like the member from Cambridge, can see for himself that previous appropriations have been wisely expended.

Like the rest of the Cambridge delegation, Mr. Beunke was interested and did good work for the Cambridge subway measure and the bill to authorize the city to make a temporary loan to tide over the complications of the change of its fiscal year.

He served also as a member and as clerk of the committee on printing which this year achieved something of a reputation for the measures it reported. This year, it reported the scheme for curtailing the distribution of the blue book and public documents which was enacted. He favored the scheme for an editor, so to speak, to go over manuscripts of all state reports with a view to cut out figures, tabulation and other expensive matters. This was not approved by the house.

Mr. Beunke was educated in the public schools and served in the Cambridge common council for two years and in the board



of aldermen for a like period. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, being a Knight Templar, with the Odd Fellows, Royal Arcanum and the New England Order of Protection.

Elias B. Bishop.

Elias B. Bishop, representative from Newton, republican, is a son of Judge Robert A. Bishop of the superior court.

People sometimes differ as to whether such a fact is a help or a handicap, but in Mr. Bishop's case it is left for his friends and associates to make known the fact that such a close relationship exists between a member of the great and general court, and a judge of the superior court.

Rep. Bishop prefers to make his own reputation and at the end of two years' service in the house, has succeeded in establishing a name for himself that requires no family history to add to his prominence.

Supplementing a public school education in Newton he passed successfully through Phillips-Andover academy, Harvard college and Harvard law school. Mr. Bishop entered upon his public career as a member of the Newton city government. He has served creditably as an alderman in the city and his constituents made no mistake in promoting him to the legislature.

His ambition to serve as a member of the judiciary committee was realized and his second year on that committee has proven that the speaker did not err in his judgment of the man.

Mr. Bishop had charge of a bill to authorize judges of probate courts to compel trustees holding property for public charitable

purposes to give bonds. This measure was enacted and is now a law. For a number of years there have been complaints of mismanagement of trust funds. While there has been no significance of criminal purpose it has been felt that trustees have not been as careful as they would have been if their own money was involved and that some system of safeguarding these funds would be



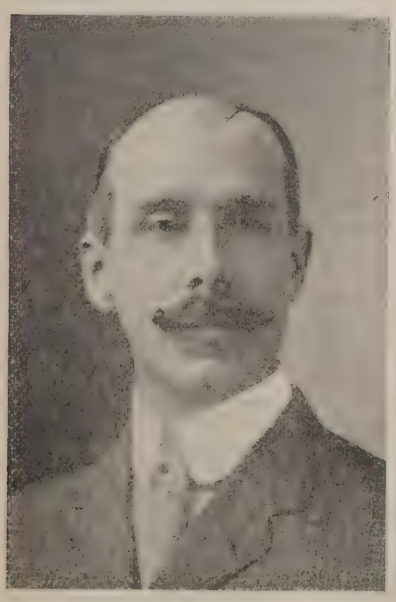
wise. It is expected that this new law will work out in younger men managing such funds. In many cases a trustee has not realized the creeping on of age and has continued to hold office when his business judgement was impaired. With the personal liability now resting on him it is hoped that such a trustee will give way to others.

Mr. Bishop has also given valuable assistance in other matters to his associates on the committee, has been faithful in attendance at meetings, hearings and in the sessions of the house. Here he has frequently been heard in debates and his remarks have been to the point and delivered in a manner to attract and command the attention of the members.

Charles V. Blanchard.

The distinction of having been the most influential member of the house of representatives during the last session fell to Rep. Charles V. Blanchard of Somerville, who, as clerk of the committee on rules became floor manager of the house and the head of Speaker Cole's cabinet.

It was Rep. Blanchard's third term in the house, and the important position he won in



the last session was attained by the hardest kind of hard work, both in the interests of his Somerville constituents and that larger constituency, the people of Massachusetts. Early and late, Rep. Blanchard was "on the job." He devoted his time to studying every proposition that came before the legislature and no bill was of so small moment to him that he overlooked its importance to somebody.

As a member of the committees on taxation and public lighting in the two previous legislatures, as well as the last one, Rep. Blanchard came in touch with some of the largest interests in the state, and learned that, from their viewpoint, legislation, if left unbridled to run alone after popular clamor, may become a dangerous thing—dangerous to the public itself as well as to the particular interest involved. As a result, he developed into one of the most conservative legislators on Beacon Hill without surrendering any of the justice which, in combination with conservatism, makes for the ideal official.

In all matters pertaining to his home city Rep. Blanchard was an indefatigable member of the house. This is particularly so with regard to the parkway bills of the 1908 session which, at the last moment, fell before the tearful pleading of Mayor George A. Hibbard of Boston.

A pleasing personality, combined with a passion for hard work, made Rep. Blanchard, not only a valuable member of the legislature, but one of the most companionable and best liked men sent to Beacon Hill from any district. "A good mixer" he was termed by his fellow members, and he was—when there was no business on hand. During the hours that the legislature was working, Rep. Blanchard's "mixing" was all for the advancement of legislation; when the body of which he was a member had finished for the day he could and did play as dutifully as the most frivolous. In other words, he was a legislator first; a truant only when there was nothing to do.

Rep. Blanchard was born in Cambridge 42 years ago last February and was graduated from the public schools of that city and Somerville. He later completed his school life by a course in Comer's Commercial college, laying, at the latter institution, the foundation of an education which has since resulted in his becoming one of the most expert financial managers in the metropolis.

He served on the republican city committee of Somerville for seven years, was its president in 1905 and 1906, and in 1907 was its treasurer. He is a Mason, and an Odd Fellow, a member of the Royal Arcanum and of the Knights of Honor.

Alexis Boyer, Jr.

Alexis Boyer, Jr., of Southbridge began his second year in the house by being transferred from the committee on public charitable institutions to towns. Here his experience as a contractor has proved to be of value to his associates to say nothing of the fact that he was thoroughly familiar with all public questions affecting town government because of the fact that he has been a member of the board of selectmen in his town for six years and for the last four has been chairman of the board. In Southbridge the liquor question is one of prominence and he became interested in the bill to allow an appeal to the state board of railroad commissioners from decisions of selectmen of pony express licenses as soon as the liquor law committee reported the bill. He believed it was detrimental to the enforcement of a "no" vote in any community and labored unceasingly for the defeat of the measure. When that was accomplished he was complimented by many of the members for the work he had done to bring it about. The optometry bill was another measure in which he was interested and which he had a hand in bringing to the conclusion he desired. Southbridge is one of the largest towns in the state, in fact almost large enough to consider the advisability of becoming a city. On this account it has many questions to decide and many expenditures to make that are outside the calling of the smaller size towns. Many of the members of the committee when questions came up affecting affairs of the larger towns realized their inexperience and fell to depending more and more upon the member from Southbridge who could always quote from his book of experience a case that had similar characteristics.

In politics Mr. Boyer is a democrat, but he has not decided matters of state upon that issue. That he is fair and deliberate in his consideration of matters is evidenced by the fact that he has so long been kept in office by the citizens of his own town. Popular as he is at home however it is doubtful if he could be elected to the upper branch, for the Worcester-Hampden senatorial district, of which Southbridge is a part, is too overwhelmingly republican for such a thing to happen. He is likely to be pressed into this service however by his party supporters and while the result may not be his election it will cause some opening of eyes when the vote he can get is demonstrated.

Mr. Boyer is an enthusiastic member of



the Knights of Columbus, the Red Men and the Order of Eagles. Through the gatherings of these orders he is well and favorably known throughout his section of the state. Conscientious to the highest degree he has made many close personal friendships while a member of the house, who will hold him in fond remembrance for years to come.

Bartholomew A. Brickley.

It is some honor to have defeated Honest John Quinn for another term in the house from Ward 7, and this is what Bart Brickley had to commend him to his fellow legislators in his first year on Beacon Hill. But Brickley made his mark in the Boston common council before he came to the state house and there earned for himself a reputation as a clean-cut young fellow who could talk as occasion required and talk well. Representing the smallest ward in Boston in point of population he has not an extensive resident constituency, but from the vast business interests located there there are many matters of importance to residents of other sections of the city. Brickley had al-



ways been a strong friend of organized labor and all measures framed for the benefit of the laboring man have been heartily endorsed by him during the present session. His committee--legal affairs—has had several very important matters to consider,

among them the judges' salary bills and the member from Ward 7 supported all these measures.

William R. Brooks.

Rep. William R. Brooks of Beverly is a republican who represents a fulfilled promise on the part of the party managers of his district. Mr. Brooks was a member of the house in 1903 and again in 1906. In the natural order of things, he should have been a candidate the succeeding year. The rearrangement of the representative districts, however, brought about a condition which necessitated the nomination going to Danvers, the other end of the district. At the time it was arranged for, it was agreed that this year the nomination should be returned to Beverly and the Beverly city committee acknowledged that it should be given to Mr. Brooks. This agreement has been carried out to the letter and people of political experience can sight instances where promises of a similar nature have been made and their fulfillment forgotten.

Mr. Brooks in 1906 was a member of the committee on harbors and public lands. At that time the United Shoe Machinery company's plant was being erected and the city was doing a great deal in the way of street improvements, etc. The company desired a channel dug in the river up to its plant and Mr. Brooks was largely instrumental in getting an appropriation bill through the legislature, authorizing the harbor and land commissioners to do the work. This year accordingly he was returned to the same committee.

Beverly, however, has not had a local matter in the harbor line so that his work on that committee has been confined to the general matters rather than to local affairs.



Mr. Brooks took a deep interest in the measure to reapportion the distribution of the corporation taxes. Coming from the Beverly Farms section of his city, he was especially cognizant of the condition of the present distribution as applied to his own city. The Beverly Farms taxpayers with their large holdings of corporation stock are as much of an asset to city of Beverly as the United Shoe Machinery plant. Realizing this, the Beverly representative was vigorously opposed to any change in the method which would cause his city to lose any part of the large amount it receives from the annual distribution of this corporation tax. The defeat of this measure was brought about eventually and Mr. Brooks worked as hard and consistently and as earnestly as any member of the legislature, to accomplish this end.

In the Beverly court case, despite his efforts, he was unable to secure the passage of the bill which was aimed to provide for the establishment of the district court in his city and to avoid the necessity of making the police department take prisoners over to Salem for trial.

Mr. Brooks was a member of the Eighth regiment from 1884 to 1891 when it was really the Essex county regiment.

Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows organizations. He conducts a large fish business in his own city and the reputation he has made as being a square and an upright business man has been added to by his course of procedure while a member of the house of representatives.

Charles H. Brown.

As a leader in the fight against the merger bill reported by the committee on railroads, no one in the present legislature attained greater prominence than Rep. Charles H. Brown of Medford. Every move made by the pro-mergerites was watched and noted by Rep. Brown, his vigilance extending to those outside the state house as well as to those within it. As a result, when the matter finally reached the legislature, he was eminently qualified to assume the lead-



ership with credit to himself and benefit to his faction.

He organized and led the contest for the boulevard bill, and it was almost wholly due to his efforts that the measure providing for the Boston Elevated extension to West Medford was secured.

It was Mr. Brown's second term in the house, and, should he return, it is the opinion of most members that he will assume a high position as a legislative leader at the opening of the next session, a result that will redound as greatly to the welfare of the state as to Medford.

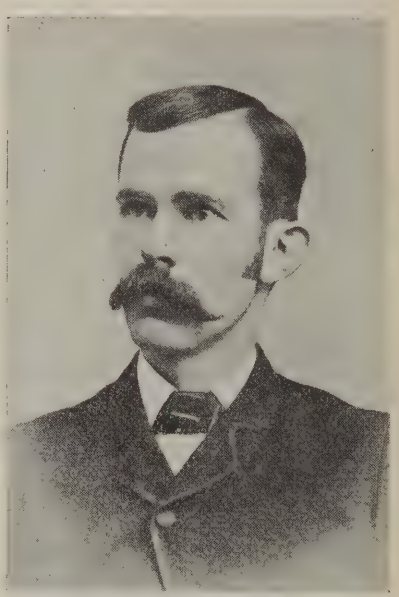
Mr. Brown served on the committee on metropolitan affairs and was in the centre of all the fights with which that strenuous committee was confronted. On the boulevard measure his influence, in committee, and later before ways and means, was great, and when Chelsea, after the fire, demanded a commission as the only solution of its down-and-out condition, he worked with the other members of metropolitan affairs and cites to make things as easy for Chelsea as possible.

In his first term Mr. Brown served on banks and banking, and partly through his efforts the bill was reported and passed which gave the bank commissioner power over the trust companies and banking partnerships. He also worked hard to secure the passage of the savings bank insurance bill.

Mr. Brown was born in Vermont, and was educated in the public schools of Vermont and Massachusetts, and at Phillips Andover academy. He is in the metal furniture business and is active in social and business affairs of Medford. He is a member of the Medford club and of the South Medford republican club, while, socially, he is one of the most popular members of the legislature of 1908.

John T. Bryan.

It is doubtful if there is a member of the legislature whose district includes a larger area than does that of Rep. John T. Bryan of Middlefield of the second Hampshire district. With the exception of the city of Northampton and the town of Hatfield it takes all of the county west of the Connecticut river and the river practically divides the county in half. It is a country district of 11 towns and so it goes without saying that the representative from there this year, as in former years, is a staunch republican. As endorsement of this statement the fact may be instanced that he has acted continuously for 20 years as chairman of the republican town committee. That he has ability and that it is recognized by his towns-people it may be said that he has been elected selectman and made chairman of the board for 12 years continuously, and that he has been placed in charge of the town highways each year for 15 years. He obtained a common school education and it fitted him, with the proper amount of exertion on his own part, to become a prosperous merchant and farmer. Coming to the legislature he was placed on the committee on federal relations. From the first he realized that this was an unimportant assignment and not one that would be of any particular interest to him or his constituents. While he attended the hearings of the committee he devoted the most of his time to matters pertaining to agriculture which is the prominent subject pertaining to western Hampshire. He was specially interested in the milk standard bill and did everything possible to bring about the enactment of a law that would require a single all the year round standard. He also followed closely the appropriation bills for additional equipment, etc., for the state agricultural college at Amherst. The work of this college and the state experimental station is closely followed by his people and they want to see it made as practical as possible. Mr. Bryan's district being made up of 11 towns, he is precluded from being sent back for a second term. This is a detriment in itself more so because of the fact of the ability Mr. Bryan has shown in his single year of office holding. The old argument that a man can do better work the second year than the first receives special emphasis in this particular illustration. Another year undoubtedly, Mr. Bryan would



receive a more important committee assignment and with the experience he has gained this year would prove to be one of the prominent members from western Massachusetts. Custom however decrees otherwise and Mr. Bryan bows to that custom without any hesitation. He came here knowing the conditions under which he was elected and he throws out no suggestion that it would be well if a different arrangement prevailed. It is only his associate members that make comments of this character and use his name as a prominent illustration of what the western section loses by adhering to this ancient custom.

George Bunting.

Rep. George Bunting of Methuen is the republican representative of this suburban town which is to all intents and purposes a ward of the city of Lawrence.

Mr. Bunting has had the handling of several matters of interest to his local section and believes that they will aid him the coming fall in his contest for nomination for senator in the Fifth Essex district.

Early in the session the Lawrence camp of Spanish war veterans petitioned that its real estate be exempt from taxation. In the enthusiasm of a new organization, a few years ago, this camp erected a building containing a hall for meeting purposes. Mortgages were necessary to finance the under-

taking and the past year or so the income has fallen off. It was believed that if the tax could be remitted, the organization might be kept alive. Further investigation showed that there was another camp in Springfield in about the same condition. Accordingly, a petition was made general in character to apply to all camps. It was held up some time by the committee on taxation of which Mr. Bunting was a member and eventually through his efforts it was passed by the several branches and signed by the governor.

A similar bill relative to the taxation of the property of the White fund of the Lawrence public library came before the committee and received his personal attention. The proceeds of this fund are left to the library under the will of the donor, Mr. White. The tax commissioner had recently ruled that the real estate of this fund was taxable and a special act to exempt this property from taxation was then petitioned for. This measure was also passed and signed by the governor. Lawrence was an early petitioner for the abolishing of the trial justice court in the adjoining towns of Methuen, Andover and North Andover and the transferring of the court business to its own court. In this case, Mr. Bunting took the side of the towns and helped to bring about the defeat of the measure. He offset this, however, by aiding in the passage of the bill which raised the classification of the Lawrence police court so that the judge and clerk received an increase of salary.

In addition to serving on the taxation committee, Mr. Bunting was a member of the



committee on pay rolls which passed upon the mileage allowance of every member.

The Lawrence senatorial district is peculiar in that it is made up of the city and the adjoining towns. Politically, it is nearly divided and generally if the republicans nominate a man from one of the towns, the democrats nominate a man in the city, which usually results in the election of the democrat. Mr. Bunting believes, however, that his close affiliation with the city of Lawrence will make an exception to the rule and many people in Lawrence itself, agree with him in this point of view.

Andrew J. Burnett.

Rep. Andrew J. Burnett of Melrose is serving his third year as a republican member of the legislature from the 22d Middlesex district. For the second year he has given faithful service as clerk of the committee on counties and has also been an active member of the public lighting committee. Two years ago he petitioned for the establishment by law of a zone system of rates of railroad fares in the metropolitan district. This resulted in an order for an investigation by the railroad commission with a report to this general court. In addition to the report made by this board this year similar petitions came into the legislature so that when the law was enacted establishing a zone system of charging there were numerous men who claimed it was based on their petition. Mr. Burnett's action a year or more ago however established his claim to being the initiator of the movement. He was much interested in the bill to regulate the sale of fire arms and fought for the measure determinedly, although from the first he recognized the heavy odds against him. The measure was defeated, but it will undoubtedly be before the legislature again. The attempt of the contractors that built some of the new Middlesex county buildings in East Cambridge to get additional money was unsuccessful mainly through the efforts of the man from Melrose. For his committee on taxation he reported the Middlesex tax resolve, under which the county commissioners of that county can levy the annual county tax. As clerk of this commit-



tee he had the county affairs of every county in the state at his fingers end and knew off hand what each wanted in the way of public buildings, etc. The efforts of the Lynn delegation to secure a new county court house for their city and to make it a shire town were fought out before his committee after the judiciary committee had reported in favor of the measure. The final result was that the committee reported against the bill and it was referred to the next general court.

Mr. Burnett conducts a plumbing business and has received a public school education. He was on the Melrose finance committee for 18 years, serving when it was a town, before the present city charter was granted. He was elected an alderman from one ward for four years and an alderman at large from the whole city for two years before coming to the legislature.

Alfred S. Burns.

Rep. Alfred S. Burns of Plymouth, although a democrat, is representing a strong republican district. This is his second term and having acted as clerk of the harbor and public land committee a year ago was this year the unanimous choice for that position.

In his town, Mr. Burns conducts a successful grocery business and has also been the representative of his party on the board of registrars of voters for a term of years. Last year the Plymouth people were much interested in getting an appropriation for dredging the channel in their harbor and this was one reason why Mr. Burns sought appointment on the committee of harbors and public lands.

He put a great deal of effort into this measure and success crowned his attempt for the legislature of last year authorized the expenditure of $80,000 for dredging this channel to be spread over a period of four years. This year accordingly the second $20,000 appropriation was obtained without any extended labor on Mr. Burns' part.

He has, however, been much interested in a bill to authorize the Plymouth county commissioners to make an extension of the county jail in his town. This extension is to be more of the character of the state farm institution at Bridgewater. $45,000 was asked for on this account and Mr. Burns secured the enacting of a bill which allows the county commissioners to build this addition and to pay for it out of the county treasury. The work is now in progress and a great deal is expected from it when in operation.

Mr. Burns is a member of the Odd Fellows and has served as Noble Grand in his own lodge.

The method of work laid out by this committee on harbors and public lands brought about a great deal of extra labor on the part of Mr. Burns as clerk. As a rule, the committees report as they go along and this prevents the accumulation of documents that have to be kept in ordor and ready for instant perusal. The committee on harbors and public lands, however, early in the session decided that it was advisable to visit each place where expenditures of state money was asked for. These places included harbors up and down the coast and public reservations and additional land for public reservations in the western part of the state. In every case it meant an outdoor trip where the last ten to 12 miles would have to be done in complete exposure to the elements. On this account, the committee held everything up until very late in the session and Mr. Burns' docket box became crowded with papers of a different character. In every case there was a petition, a bill, a blue print of the work proposed, topographical maps and oftentimes numerously signed petitions. In addition, when hearings are assigned, there were a large number of people to be notified. In each case there would be a board of selectmen, a member interested in a particular petition and summer residents who wanted to be heard.

Nearly every town of Cape Cod had a petition for the improvement of some boat harbor or channel that it claimed would add to its prestige as a summer resort, and added that the summer resort business is the one growing business of Barnstable



county. The same argument in a small degree would be applied by persons living along the Essex county shore and the western part of the state where harbor places were supplemented by pleas for state reservations. All of the detail work was carefully performed by the Plymouth representative.

Herbert W. Burr.

Herbert W. Burr of Boston, republican from the 24th Suffolk, the Dorchester district, has proven to be one of the prominent Boston republicans of the house. His special forte has been to advocate the Boston city bills sought for by the new republican mayor of his city. That all the recommendations of His Honor, the mayor, did not become enacted into law was not the fault of the member from Ward 24. He certainly put in a lot of work on the floor of the house. The assignments given him by Speaker Cole to the committees on constitutional amendments and election law did not give him much of a opportunity to work in committee but he made up for it on the floor of the house where he was a frequent speaker. For all his frequency and his efforts on the mayor's behalf when the latter was not the most popular man in the city he made real progress and got some matters through that otherwise would have been killed outright or have been gently referred to the next general court. Temperance measures received his support and this of course means that he was an advocate for district option in Boston. His section, the Dorchester district, is one of the most pronounced portions of the city favoring this idea and he was in close touch with public opinion in his ward. The attempt to get a

general direct nomination bill through his committee and through the house and senate was not favored by him. In addition to this general bill there were special bills for direct nominations in Essex and Middlesex counties and in the first Worcester senatorial district. The only ones of these to be enacted into law was the one for the first Worcester senatorial district.

He fought hard for the bill taxing corporations in the cities and towns where



they do business. This bill, originally introduced by Mayor Fitzgerald, would allow Boston to retain several hundred thousands in taxes which went to cities and towns where the stockholders lived. Mayor Hibbard, apparently not understanding the bill, advocated letting it go over to the next general court, but Rep. Burr and other Boston representatives would not stand for this and finally succeeded in getting through a bill, which while it does not allow Boston to retain all the taxes on corporations doing business within its limits, allows the city one-half.

Rep. Burr served in the common council three years and in the house of 1906. He is a native of Boston and his business is that of a merchant tailor, he being a partner of Mayor Hibbard. He belongs to the Republican, Ashmont and Shawmut clubs.

Clenric H. Cahoon.

Rep. Clenric H. Cahoon of Harwich from the second Barnstable district proved himself to be a valuable man this year as a member of the committee on legal affairs.



This commitee, practically a judiciary committee, is supposed to handle matters of minor importance. It develops however, that this year many cases of considerable importance are assigned to it, and Mr. Cahoon and his associates were called upon to give extensive hearings. The bill to regulate the sale of fire arms was a matter that evoked considerable interest and discussion in the committee and also in the house. In the end, however, it was put over until the next general court.

The Sunday amusement bills were also heard by this committee. Altogether, Mr. Cahoon and his associates handled nearly one hundred and fifty cases.

For his own district, Mr. Cahoon was much interested in the several bills to provide money for harbor improvements along the Cape shore. Several of these were in his own district, and the legislature appropriated nearly $50,000 for work of this character in Barnstable county. His committee of legal affairs favored the bill to allow unpaid work on yachts and boats on Sundays. It was reported and finally enacted into law. He also reported the bill to allow for the appointment of a special judge of probate in the counties of Berkshire and Hampden. A practice among probate courts of calling upon judges of another county in case of illness has proved a hardship in the western part of the state because of the distance between the county seats. This is obviated by the appointment of the two special justices who are to sit in the case of illness of the regular judge.

Mr. Cahoon is a graduate of the Boston university law school. He has served a number of years as selectman of his town and as chairman of the republican town committee. His fraternal affiliations are limited to the Odd Fellows.

Timothy F. Callahan.

Rep. Timothy F. Callahan of Ward 9, Boston, in this, his second year in the house, has made good with a vengeance, more than



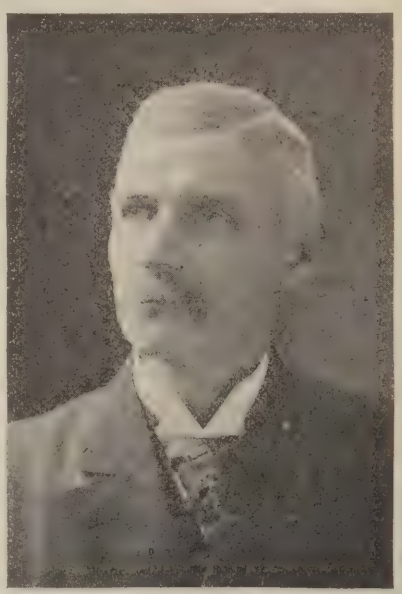
fulfilling the glowing predictions made of him during his first year. Moreover in coming back from old Ward 9 despite the opposition of both the Bowen and Donovan factions in the ward he has demonstrated that in the realignment of the city democracy for the mayoralty fight of next year he must be considered one of the important factors.

Although a young man he talks and legislates like a veteran. With a good voice and a persuasive style of speaking he combines the ability not only to thoroughly grasp a subject, but to effectively explain it to his hearers. While not a member of the committee on election laws this year he was keenly interested in all the reform measures that came up. The bill to prevent voters from signing nomination papers after participating in a party caucus which came in again this year in a different form and the bill to prevent a nominee of a regular party using the name of another on nomination papers were earnestly advocated by him. Speaker Cole quickly sized up Callahan and this year made him one of the two democratic members from Boston on metropolitan affairs, which handled more big things than any other committee. And Callahan took an active part in the discussion of all the important charter bills. He is one of the most promising members on the democratic side of the house.

James B. Carbrey.

Rep. James B. Carbrey of Peabody is one of the most energetic of the democratic delegation in the house. He represents the 11th Essex district and is serving his second term. As a member of the committee on towns, Mr. Carbrey was busily engaged during the session in an effort to have the various reports of that committee adopted and he has in most cases been successful in having them sustained by the house.

For his committee, Mr. Carbrey has had



charge of a number of reports. He engineered successfully through the house the bill to authorize the town of Danvers to borrow money outside of its debt limit for the purpose of extending its water supply system and a bill of the same character applying to the town of Methuen.

The Essex county court house bill received Mr. Carbrey's personal attention. The committee on counties reported leave to withdraw on the bill and Mr. Carbrey made every possible effort to have the report of the committee sustained. He spoke at great length in an effort to prove that the county finances are not large enough to undertake such an expense at the present time and apparently Mr. Carbrey's argument carried some weight with the members, for the report of the committee was accepted by a large majority vote of the members.

The consolidation of the New York, New Haven and Hartford with the Boston & Maine systems did not meet with his approval and he expressed his opinion of the bill before the house which resulted in the defeat of the bill by an overwhelming large majority vote.

Mr. Carbrey was born in Lowell, Jan. 16, 1854, and is by trade a morocco dresser. For the past eight years he has been an assessor in his own town and served as a member of the democratic town committee.

The Marblehead fire ward bill which provided that the names of the fire wards of that town be designated as fire engineers received Mr. Carbrey's personal attention. The fire wards were at the time appointed by the selectmen under a special act, while the fire engineers are elected. A bill was finally drawn up by Mr. Carbrey's committee on towns which suited all parties interested whereby the fire wards of the town were designated as fire engineers and are to be elected by the people. The bill was a most unusual one and required very careful consideration and investigation and Mr. Carbrey is responsible to a very large extent for the passage of the bill.

Mr. Carbrey is well liked by his fellow members on the committee on towns and his advice has oftentimes been sought on matters pertaining to town government.

Ignatius J. Carlton.

Rep. Ignatius J. Carlton of Chelsea, a republican, is an illustration of how a popular man, supposedly on the wrong side of the political fence can win in a strong democratic district.

Mr. Carlton's committee appointment was solely to that of insurance, where he was right at home in the detailed work of this committee whose affairs deal in figures principally. During the first part of the

session he was wrapped up in his committee work, but after the Chelsea catastrophe he naturally gave conditions of his city and the legislation growing out of it his careful and persistent attention. The Chelsea commission bill from the start was closely looked after by Mr. Carlton and he had a hand in the revamping of the measure until it was worked into final shape in which it was enacted. He believed that the people of his city should not be tied up for the long period originally planned in the bill, and have no voice in the public affairs of the city. He agreed that conditions were such that for a time at least, the commission should have full sway and not be hampered. He acquiesced in the compromise bill which allows the people after a few years to commence the election of successors to the present commission.

For a new member Mr. Carlton has done well in catching on to the methods of legislature and the rules of procedure in the branch to which he was elected. He has been faithful in attendance at the sessions of the house and in the committee to which he was appointed. In fact, he has made a reputation and a record so that he can conscientiously go before the voters of his district and ask for a second term. Matters are so disturbed in his city, however, that it is difficult to figure out what the result of the election next fall will be.

Mr. Carlton received considerable promi-



nence some years ago as a professional ball player and was annually engaged with prominent teams for a consecutive period of 15 seasons. He is now in the business of manufacturing preserves, etc., and he is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus organization.

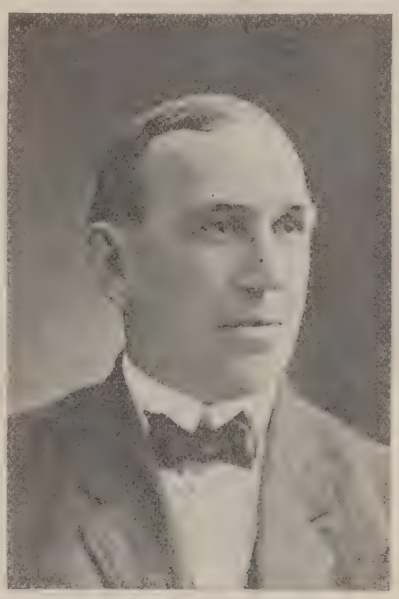
Cornelius J. Carmody.

Rep. Cornelius J. Carmody, democrat of Worcester, representing the 15th Worcester district, has proved to be an especially efficient and able member in view of the fact that he is serving his first year. He has made for himself a reputation as a hard working consistent member that may be nevied by any member of the house.

Mr. Carmody was appointed a member of the committee on railroads which had under consideration the railroad control bill, and he took a very active part in the deliberation of the committee, attending without exception every public hearing of the committee not only on this important question but upon every measure that was before the committee this session. When the bill was discussed on the floor of the house, Mr. Carmody spoke at great length and with much earnestness in an effort to have the report of his committee adopted.

Mr. Carmody was most conspicuous, however, when matters pertaining to the labor situation were under consideration, for he has been an untiring advocate of measures that dealt with the labor situation in the state. He has made every effort to have the 54 hour bill, so-called, adopted in the house, which resulted in a compromise measure providing for a 56 hour bill. The bill relative to the hours of employment of minors and women received his personal attention and support.

On all local matters before the legislature, Mr. Carmody has taken an active part. He is responsible for the passage of the bill to enable the Worcester insane hospital to empty its sewerage into the Blackstone river; he advocated the bill authorizing the school committee to appoint janitors, and he took charge of the matter to grant rights to certain contractors in the city to build certain structures. In all of these matters,



Mr. Carmody has been successful in having them enacted.

Previous to his term of service in the house, Mr. Carmody was for two years a member of the common council of his city and for one year a member of the board of aldermen.

His education was limited to that of a public school career and his trade is that of a painter. He has also been for the past three terms the president of the Worcester Central Labor Union.

James Chambers.

James Chambers of Everett, republican, serving his second year from the 24th Middlesex district has added greatly to the reputation made a year ago when he won his election after a hard fight and then proceeded to make good with his constitutents. For a second year he fought for the bill to establish a court in his city and assisted greatly in getting it substituted for the adverse report of the judiciary committee in the house, although it finally went down in defeat. He introduced a bill to relieve persons under indictment and unable to



obtain bail. It sought to give them credit when convicted and sentence is imposed for the time already spent in jail while awaiting trial. He also introduced a resolve to appropriate $3500 for the home for aged and blind deaf mutes in his city. He fathered the resolve to appropriate $5000 for continuing the work of erecting a sea wall at third cliff, Scituate. This passed the house and senate successfully, but was so likely to be vetoed by Act. Gov. Draper on economical grounds, that its friends had it recalled in the senate and referred to the next general court. His interest in this bill was because of the fact that he was appointed to the committee on harbors and public lands and saw the conditions existing in Scituate where the sea is continually eating away this cliff and where the state has already expended several thousand of dollars in an attempt to prevent further encroachment. As a member of this committee Mr. Chambers has travelled to various parts of the state and has advocated harbor improvements all along the coast. On Cape Cod alone something less than $50,000 is to be expended in small harbor improvements. These harbors are so small that no claim can be made to the federal government in asking for money that they are of commercial importance. They merely facilitate small pleasure boating. This, however, is the strong attraction to the summer visitor who is a commercial proposition on the cape as well as in other parts of the state. Mr. Chambers advocated the appropriation of money for the purchase of Mt. Everett in Southern Berkshire for a state reservation, believing that this will always be held a wise expenditure of state money. The initial cost is all the state puts into these reservations some six or seven of which already exist, they are all supported afterwards by the counties in which they are located. Mr. Chambers is a native of Ireland and received a public school education in this country. His business is that of a metal broker. He has served four years in the Everett common council, the last year of which he was president of the body. He was an alderman two years before coming to the legislature.

William E. Chester.

The committee on liquor laws in considering this year such important questions as district option for Boston and the turning over of license money to the state was fortunate in having several veteran members. One of these was William E. Chester of



Ward 12, Boston. This committee is always one of the most harshly criticized of any in the legislature, standing as it does between two such powerful interests as the liquor dealers and the temperance people, and this year was worse than ever. So that to serve on this committee has come to be a far from agreeable task as a man with the highest of ideals is apt to have his motives entirely misunderstood. Chester served last year on this committee and in the discussions gained much valuable information which he found came in handy this year. Chester has been at all times an active committee worker. He also served on taxation with its many intricate questions handed it by the recess committee. Rep. Chester got his legislative training in the common council and is a "professional" man, having been for 18 years stage manager and master of properties at the Boston theatre. He is a member of several fraternal orders.

John E. Clarey.

One of the most earnest, hard-working and painstaking members was Rep. John E. Clarey of Great Barrington, whose first term has paved the way to greater honors should he desire to return and claim them.

Mr. Clarey was a man with a purpose to pay strict attention to business, to lift his voice for good government and to work with all the strength he possessed for legislation that would benefit his own particular section. All of these he did, and few men at the state house during the year were in closer touch with the various matters that came before the legislature than he.

Speaker Cole appointed him to the committees on printing and towns, and on both he did excellent work, joining with Sen. Treadway in demanding reform in the matter of printing department reports and state documents.

Mr. Clarey was actively connected with the passage of the fire insurance bill which bears his name, and which is certain to be of immense benefit to the cities and towns of the state, and especially to the business men and house-holders who inhabit them.

Mr. Clarey was also of assistance in securing the passage of many other acts demanded by the western part of the state, and was willing at all times to give his time and influence for everything which promised better government.

Mr. Clarey was one of the few editors in the legislature of 1908, he being editor and



publisher of the Berkshire Courier, printed at Great Barrington. In the public life of that place he has been a power for some years, and at the present time is serving as town clerk, as well as town treasurer and tax collector. He was born in Fairfield, Vt., on Jan. 7, 1855, and was educated in the public schools of that place.

Samuel F. Coffin.

One of the most uncompromising foes of the milk contractor in either branch was Rep. Samuel F. Coffin of West Newbury, a democrat of three years' service from a republican district.

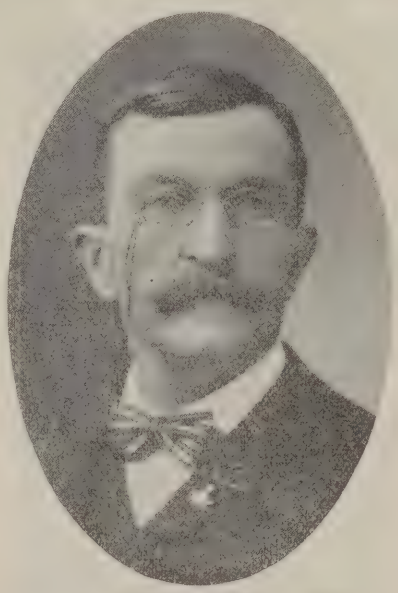
As a citizen, this latter fact speaks well for Mr. Coffin's popularity, while as a legislator no more careful and hardworking official has ever been sent to the state house. Speaker Cole assigned him to the committees on agriculture and public lighting for this session, and on them his work proved that he was possessed of exceptional ability and a student of subjects which become objects of legislation.

During both his previous terms in the house, Mr. Coffin worked diligently to secure a reform in the milk standard, but when he returned last winter it was with the avowed intention of pushing the matter to the limit.

All through this fight, which was one of the longest, fiercest and most important of the session, Rep. Coffin stood by his guns. He was one of the two original dissenters on the milk standard bill reported from the committee on agriculture. After the senate had emasculated and changed the measure, he put his shoulder to the wheel and fought valiantly to secure two of the recommendations of the committee, those relating to notifications before arrests and for the sale of pure milk under a guarantee.

On many other matters of legislation, Mr. Coffin took as great interest as in milk standard.

Mr. Coffin will be 57 years old in December next, and all of his years have been passed in the beautiful suburb of Haverhill



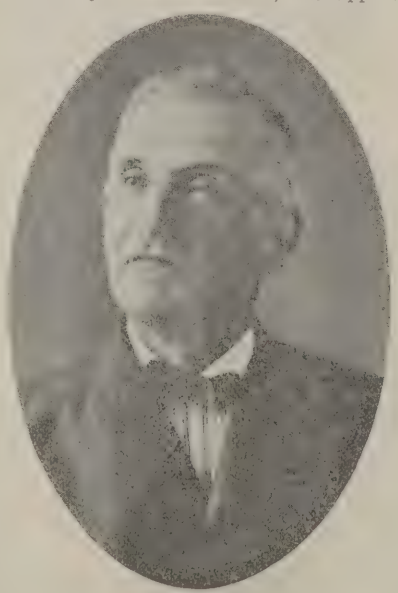
which he represents in the legislature. It was there he was born, and where has has been for years in the real estate business. He was town treasurer for eight years and tax collector for ten.

No account of his work in the legislature could be complete without reference to the work Rep. Coffin has done for his townsman, E. Moody Boynton, in connection with the bicycle railroad. A year ago he won a signal victory, due almost wholly to his personality, and this year he introduced a bill to abolish the railroad commission and substitute therefor a railroad court, which promises sooner or later to become an accomplished fact.

David Cole.

Rep. David Cole of Cheshire is a democrat elected from a strongly republican district as a protest to the G. O. P. managers in the biggest town in his district which showed a desire to take more than its share of the honors.

Mr. Cole represents the third Berkshire district made up of six towns of which Adams is by far the largest in population. When the county was redistricted, the apportion-



ment of the honor of nomination was arranged for and under this apportionment the town of Adams was to have two years. This it obtained but was not satisfied and the republican nomination for the third term was obtained by one of its party leaders. The democrats immediately nominated Mr. Cole who is a prosperous merchant and farmer in his town, honored and respected by his fellow citizens and who has served them faithfully for eleven years as a selectman. The republican party leaders in this town took up the candidacy of Mr. Cole and spread the spirit of revolt through the other small towns of the district so that the campaign was enthusiastically conducted and party lines were somewhat obliterated. Mr. Cole with this aid won a victory and came to the legislature where he was assigned to the committee on agriculture. Here he has been a faithful and painstaking member. He has not sought to take a prominent part in the affairs of the committee, therefore, he did not have the charge of a committee report. As his own district had no special matters to be looked after, Mr. Cole did not acquire any degree of prominence on the floor of the house.

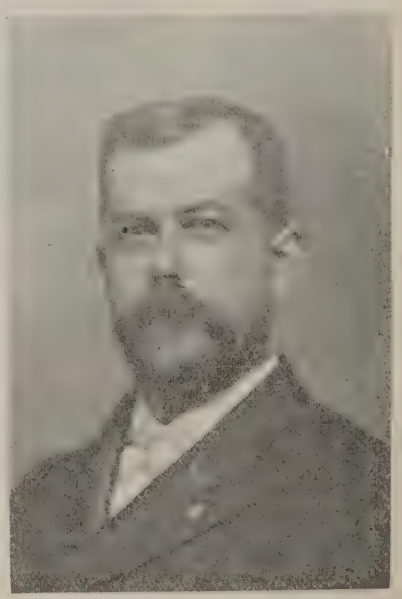
In his committee, however, he has made a close study of the several matters referred to it and has sought to have his judgment act supplementary to a thorough investigation and careful consideration. With other members he has studied the matter of the milk standard which was the predominant matter of interest in the committee on agriculture. He was a close follower of the various steps of progress made by this committee and stood out faithfully for the farmers' end of the controversy.

The Berkshire delegation express the opinion that things wil so shape themselves the coming fall that a republican will undoubtedly be elected from the district and it is understood that the present Cheshire member realized from the first that his legislative experience is likely to be comprised in a single year of office holding.

Mr. Cole is well liked by the members of the delegation and the members of the committee on agriculture with whom he has formed a personal acquaintance. All give him credit for his ability and conscientious labor and members of the committee especially declare that his excellent counsel and advice has been a great deal of assistance to them.

Ellenwood B. Coleman.

Ellenwood B. Coleman of Nantucket represents for the second term the smallest constituency in the state. The island of



Nantucket being a county in itself is entitled to one representative no matter how many voters it has. Some of the representative districts in the state have three or four times as many as there are on the island of Nantucket. For the second year he was given an assignment on the committee on education where he gave special consideration to the state normal school matters. His district is practically a little kingdom in itself and decided that if did not want automobiles on the island in the summer time. It accordingly voted to that effect in town meeting feeling that, that was all that was necessary. When it found different, however, it fell back on Dr. Coleman to get a bill through the legislature to give it the authority to enact such a rule. It was no easy matter for the automobilists were out in force to defeat it. The Nantucket man, however, kept plugging away with the result that a bill was reported by the committee, passed both branches and was enacted and

signed by the governor. He was interested in the woman's suffrage bill and spoke eloquently in its behalf. It met defeat this year as in former years, however. He was also interested in the bill to forbid corporal punishment in the Lyman school for boys. He was one of the good speakers in the house in favor of this bill but was not successful in getting it through. As a member on the committee on election laws he gave careful consideration to the bills to provide for direct nomination for candidates for public office. One of these a bill to apply all over the state was reported adversely by the committee but one to allow the use of the system of nominating in the first Worcester senatorial district was enacted and signed by the governor.

Dr. Coleman is a homeopathic physician having graduated from the Chicago homeopathic medical school. He has served on the school committee in his town for 15 years, has been a selectman for five years and chairman one year. He is a member of the island board of health, and is connected with the Masonic, Odd Fellow and Red Men fraternities.

Frank Collette, Jr.

Frank Collette, Jr., republican was appointed by Speaker Cole a member of the committee on elections and on insurance. The first named appointment was a mere matter of form as the committee has had no duties, there being no contested election cases. The committee on insurance, however, has an unusual amount of technical insurance topics to discuss, many of them coming over from the recess committee of last year. In all of these, the Spencer representative has taken a prominent part and added greatly to the committee in its deliberations.

On local affairs, Mr. Collette had the handling of a peculiar case regarding the boundary line between Oxford and Auburn, towns of the sixth Worcester district, which he represents. This line was adjusted over a century ago. The situation at the time the petition was filed was that two farms on which there were a number of children where on one side of the line while the school they attended was two miles away. Just over the line in the other town was a prosperous village with good school accomodations which these children could not attend. The petition was to readjust the line to bring these particular farms into the township where the nearby school was located. The petition was heard by the committee on towns and Mr. Collette gave the matter his earnest and personal attention until it was passed and signed by the governor.

The Spencer representative is a member of the executive committee of the French republican club of Massachusetts, an active political organization. In his own town he



is one of the trustees of the Spencer savings bank and is fraternally affiliated with the Order of Foresters.

Mr. Collette is a good example of what a public school education can do for a man. With this limitation in the matter of acquired knowledge, he has proved himself to be thoroughly familiar and capable of grasping the technical point and continued details of the many insurance problems that were solved by the committee on which he has served as an active and efficient member.

While he has not been prominent in debating, he has always kept himself well informed on matters under consideration and has always known where he stood and the reasons for which he took that ground. A member who asked him to vote for a measure in which he was interested, would have to explain the full situation and answer questions, that would give the Spencer member a correct understanding of the case.

Popularity is one of Mr. Collette's strong characteristics and his two years' service in the house has made him known personally and prominently to as many representatives of the house as any of the others.

He has often been seen conferring with the other members of the Worcester county delegation and has aided greatly in the team work of the delegation when county affairs were under consideration.

Rep. Collette was born in Spencer in 1871. Attended the public schools and Commercial college. He was appointed a notary public two years ago.

Edward D. Collins.

South Boston is a district peculiarly given over to the young man in politics and there has never been a year when it didn't send several "finds" to the legislature. Ward 15



has two youngsters in the house this year, the newcomer being Edward D. Collins, a young lawyer of the Peninsula. Having no previus legislative experience, which is so common among the Boston first year members this session Rep. Collins has made a very favorable impression as a studious, hardworking member anxious to learn and willing to take counsel from older heads While his committee, constitutional amendments, has had little to do it has given Rep Collins a chance to gain some familiarity with committee routine. He has rarely been absent from his seat all the session and it is a good safe prediction that another year will find him one of the active men in the house. He was born in Boston in 1878 and after attending the public schools went to the University of Notre Dame. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Elks, Heptasophs, City Point Catholic association, A. O. H., St. Augustine Lyceum, South Boston Citizens' association and an honorary member of the Glover club.

James J. Conboy.

When the bill requiring civil service certification of all Boston municipal payrolls went through the legislature this year it looked all right even to the veterans who scan civil service legislation pretty closely. But there was a joker concealed in it and a pretty costly one too for the city laborers, had it not been found. It was James J. Conboy of Ward 17 who discovered that as the bill only allowed certification for the actual time a man worked that it would cut off entirely all legal holidays and all Saturday half holidays. So Conboy got the committee on rules to admit an amendment providing for this privilege. Rep. Conboy is serving his second term from the Roxbury ward, having previously had three years in the common council and is a worker in a quiet unobtrusive way. He has been active in the Tammany club for many years and is now serving as secretary of that powerful ward organization. He was born in Boston Dec. 1, 1873, and is a plumber by trade.

Rep. Conboy is prominent in Roman Catholic and Irish circles and was instrumental



in behalf of the Irish County clubs in having the portrait of Governor Sullivan replaced in the senate reading room.

Martin F. Conley.

Loyalty to home industry was almost a passion with Martin F. Conley, a bright and vigorous young democrat from Lowell. From the first day of the session until its close he worked like a beaver to secure the passage of every act which would benefit his own city, while no other member was more diligent than he in fighting measures which threatened the welfare of his city, its citizens or its industries.

A case in point was the bill providing for an appropriation to investigate the alleged pollution of the Merrimac river. Rep. Conley quickly discerned a covert attack on the manufactures of Lowell and was soon in the thick of one of the fiercest battles of the session. Single handed at first, but later joined by colleagues from along the Connecticut and the Concord rivers, all interested through his presentation of the case, he took up the cudgels, and in the end won a signal victory.

Mr. Conley was one of the most popular



members of the house, and his influence on matters of legislation was great as a result.

During the session just closed Rep. Conley served on the committees on drainage and public health, and as a member of the latter was of material assistance securing legislation to punish the purveyors of cocaine in the dives about the Boston slums. He

was one of the most ardent advocates of the 54-hour bill and was also active in keeping the Lowell delegation in line against the railroad control bill.

He was born in Ireland 38 years ago, but early removed with his parents to Lowell, where he was educated in the public schools. He is a barber by trade and is a member of the Foresters of America, the Royal Arcanum, Young Men's Catholic Institute of Lowell, Knights of Columbus and the K. of E.

Thomas F. Coogan.

The deplorable tragedy in the executive department last December started a lively agitation in the legislature this year toward preventing the indiscriminate carrying of firearms. While little came of it the subject was so generally discussed that some legislation may be expected next year which will combine the ideas advanced the past session. Rep. Thomas F. Coogan of Ward 14 was one who devoted considerable thought to the subject. Rep. Coogan made his maiden speech on the subject and created a favorable impression as an earnest, conscientious legislator. He drew fisheries and game for a committee appointment for his first year and found some very important measures before that committee, notably the Buzzards' bay bill.

Inadvertently, the Spanish war veterans were left out of the bill giving Grand Army posts the right to parade on Memorial Sunday with music but Rep. Coogan succeeded in having a bill rushed through on the Friday preceding Memorial Sunday, under a suspension of the rules, and he himself took



it to Hopedale Saturday to have the acting governor sign it. It was rapid work on the part of Rep. Coogan and won for him the commendation of the "vets."

Rep. Coogan was born in Dublin, Ireland, but was educated in the Boston public schools. He is a grocery clerk. He served in the common council in 1906-07. He is a member of the Heptasophs, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Foresters of America and the William E. Russell club of City Point.

Benjamin A. Cook.

Benjamin A. Cook of Fitchburg, one of the new republican members, is a prosperous merchant in his own city, a past president of the Fitchburg Board of Trade and Merchants association, one of the strongest organizations in the state of its kind, having a membership of 500 manufacturers, merchants and professional men of the city of Fitchburg.

Being assigned to the committee on street railways, Mr. Cook got promptly to work and throughout the session was especially interested in any change of the street railway law that would affect his own section.

Fitchburg has had a number of cases before the legislature and Mr. Cook, a warm personal friend of the senior member, Rep. M. Fred O'Connell, promptly allied himself with the other Fitchburg member, so that good team work has resulted. In this way, Mr. Cook was a great assistance in securing legislation which authorizes the Fitchburg water commissioners to condemn and take additional land around the source of its water supply so as to protect its purity in the future.

Likewise, he assisted in the defeat of the bill that would establish a court at Leominster and take so much business and prestige from the Fitchburg court. Again he rendered valuable aid in securing an appropriation of $75,000 for an additional building for the Fitchburg state normal school, for the use of advanced manual arts. Another bill authorizing the expenditure of some



$4000 for repairs and improvements of the present buildings of the State normal school in his city, was enacted largely through his efforts.

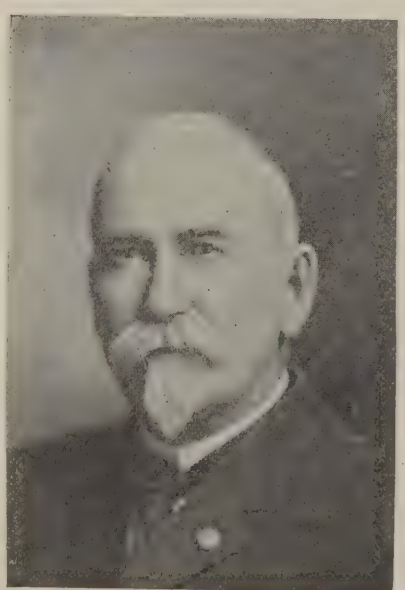
Personally, Mr. Cook was interested in the measure to allow co-operative banks to hold money represented by matured shares and to continue to pay dividends upon such holdings.

Mr. Cook is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a member of Thomas Royal Arch chapter and Jarusalem commandery and a past presiding officer of Mount Roulstone lodge of Odd Fellows.

John F. Cook.

A legislator whose attention to business and whose ability to grasp quickly almost any situation, was John F. Cook of Haverhill, whose second term on Beacon hill was marked by many important bits of legislation.

As a member of the committee on military affairs he took a prominent part in perfecting and reporting the Denny militia law, which bids fair to be a model of its



kind for many years. Mr. Cook worked early and late in behalf of all legislation for the old soldier.

Haverhill had numerous requests to make from the legislature of 1908. Throughout the battles. Mr. Cook was found fighting for Mayor Wood and standing sturdily opposed to those measures which he said were framed for the express purpose of having the legislature interfere in the factional squabbles of his home city.

Mr. Cook was twice chairman of the republican city committee of Haverhill, and it was due to his efforts while in that position that Socialism was given its first defeat there, he having taken a prominent part in the organization which defeated Mayor John C. Chase and electing Isaac Poor, the first republican mayor Haverhill had had for seven years.

He served in the 13th Massachusetts regiment during the war and is a member of Major How Post 47, G. A. R. As a shoe manufacturer Mr. Cook is in close touch with the business life of his home city, where he has lived for many years, although he was born in Reading on June 29, 1843.

William F. Cook.

Rep. William F. Cook of West Springfield is a republican and is serving his second year as a member of the committee on roads and bridges.

Outside of his own section, Mr. Cook was much interested in the petition from Essex county that the Fox Hill bridge between Lynn and Saugus be turned over to the state highway commisson on the ground that the state highway existed at either end of the bridge.

This meant, of course, that the state would pay for maintaining the bridge and in a few years would be called upon to pay for construction of a new structure. Mr. Cook was decidedly opposed to this measure and had quite a hand in bringing about its defeat. He argued to his associates that the towns along



the Connecticut river in his county had always been required to build numerous bridges across the big river and it was wrong that they as a part of the state should be required to pay for the building of a bridge in Essex county when Essex county had never been asked to help them out in any bridge undertaking. With this argument he won out and the committee reported against the measure.

The so-called "over-the-mountain" highway petition which asks for a state appropriation of $50,000 to complete the state highway from Springfield to Pittsfield received his support. This matter besides being advocated by the local authorities was strongly endorsed by the automobile associations as it would repair the so-called Jacob Ladder, the worst section of highway west of the Connecticut river.

In his own town, Mr. Cook conducts a coal and ice business and is well and favorably known.

William H. Cook.

William H. Cook of Fall River, representative from the ninth Bristol district, has served in the house continuously since 1904. It is unfortunate however that this year the house should have been denied the services of a man of his experience in legislative work. Mr. Cook was taken ill early in the year and was confined to his home in Fall River for a greater part of the session. His associates on the committee on public charitable institutions were especially sorry to lose his services for the committee had just gotten down to work and were

just beginning to realize what an aid he would be in their deliberations. This committee has to deal principally with additions and improvements to the many state institutions, insane hospitals, homes for feeble-minded, etc. A man who can go back for a term of years and bring to light what was done for a hospital then is a handy man to have around. Frequently the officials in charge ask for an improvement on the argument that it will be all that will be needed for some years to come and then a few years later another request for the expenditure of state money will come in. As a rule there is no member of the committee whose legislative experience goes back far enough to take in these past statements and so they are not brought to light. In Mr. Cook's case however this was not true and up to the time of his being away he was continually calling attention to matters of this kind. He seemed to have cases at his finger's ends and several institution officials were embarrassed by the questions he asked when they were before the committee. Mr. Cook was also on the taxation committee where the subject of taxing college property was touched upon. It was not gone into very deeply this year, but when the cases were first taken up the Fall River member showed that he had a thorough



knowledge of the history of the matter down to the present time.

In his own city Mr. Cook conducts a successful printing plant and has had considerable experience in city affairs. He was a member of the common council way back in 1885 and 1886. He was an assistant assessor in 1892 and 1893 and was an assessor continuously from 1893 to 1902. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Red Men. In all of these he has been an enthusiastic member and is well spoken of by his associates.

Calvin Coolidge.

Rep. Calvin Coolidge of Northampton was given a position on the judiciary committee this year because of the fact that he had proved last year to be such a competent legal advisor for the committee on mercantile affairs. On judiciary this year he was on many sub-committees that drafted the complicated matters reported by the committee. Mr. Coolidge alone drew and had charge of the anti-monopoly bill which he fought through the house and finally saw enacted into law. The anti-discrimination bill also was entirely redrawn by him and on his motion and argument was substituted by a large majority for adverse report of the judiciary committee in the house but was buried in the senate.

The bill of the recess committee on labor modifying the law by which injunctions are issued was supported by him in his committee and on the floor. In one of the strongest legal arguments of the session he showed that this bill would take away the only just criticism of the laboring class, but left to the courts every power to deal with disorder, and protect property. He was warmly congratulated on this speech by the press, in private and on the floor. It gave the bill a standing which carried it through the house.

Locally he was interested in a bill to reimburse cities and towns for the cost of transporting sick poor to the state hospital. This came in on a petition from his city. He secured the substitution of the bill for an adverse report of the committee and it became law with slight modification. He was successful in defeating a bill reported by the judiciary committee abolishing sittings of the supreme judicial court in Hampshire, Franklin and Berkshire. The



bill to set off part of Northampton to Holyoke by careful management on his part was amended to entirely protect his city and then killed.

Mr. Coolidge is a native of Vermont, a graduate of Amherst and before coming to the legislature in 1907 had considerable experience in public affairs. He was a member of the Northampton common council in 1899 and the year following was elected city solicitor. He held this office two years and was later clerk of courts of Hampshire county. Since holding public office he has been a leading member of the republican city committee of Northampton and is well versed in affairs political. He is a college fraternity man and a member of the Middlesex club and the Vermont association of Boston. In addition to his appointment on the judiciary committee this year he also served as a member of the committee on banks and banking, and took part in the work of that committee on codifying the banking laws of the state.

Frank O. Coombs.

Frank O. Coombs, a republican representative from North Attleboro has been a busy man this session as a member of the committee on ways and means and of the committee on counties.

The district court facilities of Attleboro which forms part of his district early claimed his attention. This district court has jurisdiction in his own town as well and for years has been held in quarters that became worse and worse until they were admitted to be almost uninhabitable. Mr. Coombs was instrumental in having the petition filed with the legislature to authorize the Bristol county commissioners to erect a proper court building. This matter naturally came to the committee on counties and here he was enabled to help out a great deal in obtaining a favorable report. In fact, he was in charge of the report when made and later on was complimented upon the way he handled the case. The signing of the bill by the governor made it immediately available and under it the commissioners are about to erect a building which is expected to cost some $30,000.

He engineered through the committee on water supply the bill to authorize the town of Plainville to supply itself and its inhabitants with water, and for his own town of North Attleboro secured legislation which authorizes it to secure land and established a sewerage disposal system.

Being a Bristol county member of the committee on counties it devolved upon him to look after measures from that section of the state referred to this committee. These included the regular county tax resolve and bills for a new registry of deeds building and other matters.

As a member of the ways and means committee he had charge of the report authorizing the attorney general to take steps, if he deemed it advisable, to prosecute the company which has erected a dam across the Hoosatonic river just south of the Connecticut line. This dam has held back the water of the river to the extent that it has done considerable damage to private property and to highways, etc., in the Massachusetts town of Sheffield. The situation in this case is pecular because of the fact of its interstate nature, the dam itself being in Connecticut and the damage done in Massachusetts.

Mr. Coombs was a member of the committee on railroads and for the greater part of the session acted as clerk of the committee. The records of the committee were in a chaotic condition when he, at the unanimous and earnest solicitation of his fellow members consented to act as clerk, but he took hold, straightened them out and at the end of the session, his associates recognizing his ability and his willingness in volunteering to do work which had been assigned to another, presented him with a gold headed cane as a token of their appreciation.

Mr. Coombs is well up in Odd Fellowship, being an encampment member. He is also associated with the K. P., the Elks, the Foresters of America, and is a prominent



member of the Company C of Attleboro, the leading republican organization of that section.

His business is that of a designer, engraver and die-cutter for the silverware and jewelry trade, the predominant manufacturing industry of his section of the state.

Rednor P. Coombs.

Rednor P. Coombs of Quincy is a new member this year, a democrat from a nominally republican district. The reputation he has made as a member of the city council of his own city was a corner stone upon which was founded the campaign which culminated in his election as a member of the house of representatives for the year 1908. Here he was assigned to the committee on insurance and he has proved to be a steady worker among the mass of detailed work that falls to the lot of this committee. Despite the fact of his newness and his being on the wrong side of the political fence he was given the honor of being placed in charge of one of the reports of the insurance committee. This was the resolve to provide for an appropriation for continuing the work of investigation by the commission on old age insurance and pensions. This special commission appointed by the governor has been at work for a year or more and has reported that it believes that such a system is feasible and can be financed without putting too much of a load upon the public. It is now authorized, by this resolve reported by Mr. Coombs, enacted and signed by the governor, to continue the work and to report upon the system giving details, etc. For the working out of this problem it is authorized by this resolve to expend $15,000 in the work.

On the floor of the house, Mr. Coombs has taken part in the debate to amend the seaman's shipping laws. He was opposed to the bill offered to change the present law believing that it would be detrimental to

the shipping interests and he succeeded with the help of others in convincing the house that the bill was a bad measure and thus helped to bring about its defeat.

Mr. Coombs is a native of the state of Maine and is a member of the Elks. This is his only interest outside of his political career and his own business of wholesale provision dealer. He has made a good reputation as a first year man and can go back to his constituents with the knowledge of his fellow members that the district which he represents can do no better than to return him for a second term.

While he has not been prominent as a debator, he has shown that in matters in which he is interested, and believes of sufficient moment he can rise to the occasion and express views that are a solid argument for or against the bill, under discussion and impress his associates with his views.



With all this he is genial, courteous and well liked by the members and he has formed a personal acquaintance with many of them as a man who can be depended upon to act conscientiously and not hastily.

John S. Cormack.

John S. Cormack of Lynn is serving his first year in the house after a successful career for five years as secretary of the republican city committee of his own city. This is saying considerable for there is generally more politics to the square inch in Lynn than in many of the cities of the commonwealth. This year has been a strenuous time with the Lynn delegation and while Mr. Cormack has not had the handling of many special matters himself he has had considerable work to do in looking after the affairs that were of interest to his section. Lynn has a very active board of trade and it has been especially determined this year that an appropriation for a new county court house in its city should go through. All the way along the Lynn delegation has had an up hill fight with this proposition and while the bill passed the house it was referred to the next general court in the senate. At the behest of this board of trade Mr. Cormack and the other Lynn members have gone to the point of almost losing the friendship of the other members of the Essex county contingent in the house and senate. The situation became somewhat strained in the height of this contest, but Mr. Cormack was one of the men who when it was all over did his best to pour oil on the troubled waters. In the end harmony prevailed which at one time did not seem possible. Mr. Cormack's assignment was to the committee on mercantile affairs and here he has been constant in attendance and conscientious in deciding the many matters that came up for consideration. These have been numerous and many of them of far-reaching importance. As a consequence of his hard and earnest work he was given several matters to report in the name of his committee. In these cases no contest was made, however, and he has not been heard as a debater on the floor of the house.



Mr. Cormack's education is limited to that supplied by the public schools of his own city but the use he has made of it shows that it was of good characteristics and supplied a foundation on which the knowledge acquired by a business career could rest firm and undisturbed. Mr. Cormack is the proprietor of a variety store, well-known and prosperous on one of the prominent streets of Lynn. He is a member of some years standing in the local lodges of Odd Fellows and Independent Order of Red Men. The friends he has made in all these different walks of life look up to him as a man of great ability, fairmindedness and anxious to do what is right and to deal with those he meets squarely and rightfully. This was the reputation he acquired before coming to the house and it has not been lessened by a single year as a member of the great and general court and will not be lessened by a continuance in that office.

Samuel V. Crane.

Samuel V. Crane of Blackstone, one of the prominent men in the Worcester county republican delegation, has taken a great interest in forestry matters before the legislature this year. He was assigned by the speaker to the committee on agriculture and the forestry matter came before that committee early and claimed his attention. One of these bills was to exempt from taxation for a term of years land which would be planted for forest growth under the supervision of the state forester. The idea of the bill is that the owner will be saved the expense of the taxes while the crop is growing. When the committee was ready to report on this matter it was decided to give Mr. Crane the honor of reporting the bill. He did this and gave it his close personal attention until it was signed by the governor. Another forestry matter making an annual appropriation for the expense of planting forest trees on waste land of the state was supported by him although it was a report of the committee on ways and means rather than his own committee on agriculture. The milk standard bill was another matter of interest to him, personally as well as in the interests of his constituents. Mr. Crane is a member of the Woonsocket milk dealers association (the Rhode Island city being the nearest market to his section of the state). He followed this matter closely through the committee and the senate and house. He was in the end favorable to a standard of 12 percent solids of which 3.35 percent should be fats. The annual bill to allow the Worcester insane hospital to run its sewage into the Blackstone river met his vigorous opposition, but he was unsuccessful in bringing about the defeat of the measure. It passed the house despite his efforts. His constituents, however, need not hold this up against him for it has in previous years passed the house despite the best fight that the member from the eighth Worcester representative district could put up. Besides conducting a farm Mr. Crane is the proprietor of a coal and wood business in Blackstone. In fraternal circles he is a member of the state grange and the Order of United Workmen. This is Mr. Crane's first year in the legislature and he has attained a reputation that many a second or third year man would envy. He has worked well with his committee on agriculture and the members of that committee credit him with a great deal of discernment in getting at the meat of any matter that came before it for a hearing. In this way he assisted greatly in cutting short hearings that the witnesses were attempting to make long. His judgment was always good and founded on some point in the evidence submitted that could not be controverted. In this way he soon became a prominent member of the committee and one to whom his assocates looked for assistance and advice.



Daniel J. Curley, Jr.

To satisfy his employers in the responsible position of station master of the big Park street station of the Elevated and at the same time fulfill his duties as a legislator is no mean task for a man, but it is one which has been accomplished during the past two years by Daniel J. Curley, Jr., of the 18th Suffolk district. Rep. Curley fills both his private and public duties without making any noise, although he comes from a district where politics are of the most strenuous kind. Labor measures and legislation affecting his native city of Boston have commanded the especial attention of Rep. Curley during his service in the house. His first legislative experience was gained in the Boston common council where he represented Ward 18 for two years.

Fraternally he is associated with the Shawmut club, the A. O. H., the A. O. U. W., and the Ward 18 Democratic club. Rep. Curley is not yet 34 years old and has a promising future ahead of him in Boston politics.



Elmer L. Curtiss.

Rep. Elmer L. Curtiss of Hingham, republican has served his first year as a representative from the first Plymouth district and it has been a year of hard service with

him. In addition to several local matters to look out for he was given places on the committees on education and on bills in third reading. The controversy that existed all through the session between the state board of education and the new commission on industrial education was thrashed out in long drawn out hearings before the committee on education. The commission on industrial education was endeavoring to be made a perpetual body while many at the state house believed it should expire at the end of two years. The matter was so bitterly fought that it reached the step where it had to be settled by a conference committee of the two branches and in the end, the industrial commission's life was extended for five years.

Manual training in the small high schools of the state was another measure that received Mr. Curtiss's close attention and which he eventually carried to the fulfillment that he desired.

For his own district, Mr. Curtis succeeded in getting through an appropriation bill authorizing the expenditure of $5000 for the improvement of Hingham harbor. The threatened change in the lobster law, while general in character, had a local application in his district, and he assisted materially in killing the attempt to have the catching of large lobsters prevented by a threatened law to regulate the size of the ring at the entrance of lobster pots. The bill to prohibit the granding of liquor licenses in license communities within a half mile of the boundary of a no-license town met with his opposition because of the peculiar situation that would arise in his own district, where the boundary between Hull, Cohasset and Hingham runs through a long narrow pond. From the centre of the liquor license district in Hull to this boundary is



but a quarter of a mile while by road the boundary point is a mile and a half away. While an invariable supporter of the temperance people, Rep. Curtiss recognized that the bill as drawn would work an injustice to Hull by wiping out these licensed places. He sought to have it amended so that the half-mile would mean a half-mile by the highway, but was unsuccessful and the bill was finally killed.

Mr. Curtiss has proved a valuable member of the committee on bills in third reading where his educational experience as superintendent of schools in Hingham, supplemented by his legal training made him specially qualified to rewrite complicated bills so as to make their meaning clear and their legal phaseology correct. If one were to examine the bills that have gone through this committee this year, they would find that a large percentage of them were reported by the member from the third Plymouth district.

Mr. Curtiss is a graduate of the Bridgewater normal school and qualified for admission to the bar while superintendent of schools in Hingham. He has since served as chairman of the school committee of that town. He is one of the trustees of the Hingham public library and is a director of the Hingham national bank. He is a lieutenant in the local military company of the fifth regiment of state infantry. Mr. Curtiss is affiliated with the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias fraternities.

Grafton D. Cushing.

Grafton D. Cushing, of Ward 11, Boston and a candidate for the speakership of next year's house, has just completed his third year in the legislature. Prior to that he had served for six years on the Boston school board, being president of the board for two years.

He served during his first year in the legislature on the committte on education and on the committee on liquor laws of which he was clerk. The liquor laws committee had many a hard fight that year and Cushing bore the brunt of several of them.



Among the notable bills which this committee reported was the one allowing a limited number of hotels in Boston to serve liquor with food up to midnight instead of only until eleven o'clock, the so-called Touraine bill, and the act which regulated the carrying of liquor into no license towns by express companies.

In the house of 1907 he served upon the ways and means committee of which his opponent for the speakership, Joseph Walker of Brookline, was chairman. He was also house chairman of the committee on education. During the year which has just ended he served as house chairman of the committee on metropolitan affairs besides having a place on the committee on rules. His selection as chairman of the committee on metropolitan affairs was a happy one as probably no other republican in the house could have better reconciled any divergent views on what might be done for the city of Boston. As it turned out, the request for legislation was so radical and the power of the mayor was already so great that no great change was made in the structure of the charter of the city of Boston. However, several matters of importance which were founded on Mayor Hibbard's original petition were passed, namely the mayor was given power to reduce the amount of the various items of any appropriation and members of the city government and of the city departments were forbidden to be interested in any contract with the city of Boston. More complete powers were also given to the finance commission. Mr. Cushing attempted to get through the house an act to authorize the mayor to consolidate departments with the consent of the board of aldermen. But it did not meet with much success as the house seemed to think the mayor had sufficient power already.

Mr. Cushing had charge in the house of the Chelsea commission bill in which he was able to weld into a consistent whole the various projects for the government of the city of Chelsea in such a manner that all parties in interest seemed to be satisfied with the result.

Mr. Cushing's three years on the hill have been three years of constant activity. He is democratic in his tendencies and is known as a good mixer, which simply means that he enjoys the company of his fellows. He was born in Boston on August 4, 1864, prepared for college at the Noble's school, took an A. B. at Harvard in 1885 and an A. M. and an LL. D. at the Harvard law school in 1888.

Alfred L. Cutting.

Alfred L. Cutting of Weston, republican, has proven to be a valuable member of the committee on towns, because of the fact that he has been a member of the board of selectmen in his town from 1899 down to the present time. Because of this experience he was able to offer competent advice on many situations that arose in executive session of his committee. On the date the committee met for organization, he was unanimously elected clerk and the wisdom of this choice has never been questioned.

Mr. Cutting was vigorously opposed to the three mill tax proposition and did all he could to controvert successful passage of the measure. Believing it was unconstitutional he was pleased that his opinion was upheld by the supreme court. His opposition did not end here, however, it extended to the resolve providing for the submission of an amendment to the constitution to the people. The death of this measure undoubtedly puts an end to the subject for some years.

Realizing its importance to his constituents, Mr. Cutting took a deep interest in the milk standard bill and followed it carefully throughout all its complications. He took the position early in the session that a single all year standard was the only proper solution of the controversy and maintained that attitude throughout the discussion.

In the interests of his town, Mr. Cutting secured the amendment of the law allowing towns to appropriate money for the purpose of watering streets. Previously, only cities and towns with a population of 3000 were given this privilege, but Mr. Cuttings' amendment made it possible for towns of 2000 population to appropriae money for the purpose. This measure was of especial in-



terest to the town of Weston which though small in population has a character of inhabitants different from most towns and who are willing and anxious to pay their expense out of the general tax levy.

In business, Mr. Cutting is a grocer which in his community is known as general store. He thus comes into close touch with his constituents, probably more so than any other member in the legislature, and has given careful, and close attention to their wants and to the attempt to carry out their wishes in the legislature.

Fraternally, Mr. Cutting is a member of the Odd Fellows and so far has limited his affiliations to that order.

That he is well liked and that his advice carried weight and attention by his associates goes without saying. The members of the legislature who have served with him and who have formed an intimate acquaintance with him concede Mr. Cutting to be one of the best informed men on all general subjects and on affairs pertaining to his section of the state.

On new subjects he has listened to the different lines of argument offered and even his opponents say that he has used every effort to give a fair and just determination upon the different matters.

Ernest Dalton.

Rep. Ernest Dalton of Chicopee, republi-

can, is serving his second year in the house and this proved to be a busy year to him because of his appointment to the committee on public health and his election to the clerkship of that body. The Chicopee member was given appointments to the committee on libraries and the committee on printing. It was supposed that these would be of minor importance and not require much time or consideration. This possibly held true in regard to libraries, but did not for the other committee. The printing committee this year had an unusually busy session and had several matters which when reported did not seem to be anything of great moment, but which required considerable time and patient handling to bring about the desired result.

The committee on public health, however, had several complicated cases to handle. One of these particularly, was the resolve to authorize the state board of health to report on the sanitary condition of the Merrimac river which was opposed vigorously by the Lowell delegation. It, however, was reported by the committee and it will be interesting to note whether the project mentioned by the Lowell delegation holds true.

Being a druggist by profession, Mr. Dalton was interested in all matters of legislation affecting that trade. He succeeded in getting through the bill to allow the employment of assistants in drug stores who can in the absence of the proprietors or registered druggists, compound simple prescriptions. It calls for an examination of these assistants, although questions asked and



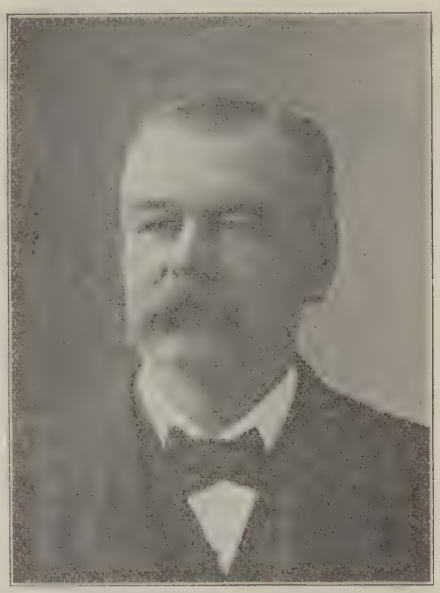
percentages required are much less than for a registered pharmcist.

Mr. Dalton is a native of England and attended the Kent's hall academy in Maine, after obtaining a public school education. He is a Mason, Odd Fellow and a member of the Red Men.

Charles L. Davenport.

Rep. Charles L. Davenport of Malden is a republican serving his fifth year as a member of the house which supplements a long career as a public official in his own city. He was a member of the common council in 1882 and 83 and again in 1895 and 6, the last year being president of the body. He was water commissioner, inclusively, from 1884 to 1889 and has served for many years as a sinking fund commissioner. Despite the fact that Mr. Davenport was not appointed on his old committee on taxation, he has given special and careful consideration to all taxation matters before this legislature. Practically all the taxation subjects before the committee this year had been investigated in previous years so that the member from Malden was as fully acquainted with the details in each of these cases, as members of the taxation committee were themselves. His single committee appointment this year was that of mercantile affairs which had many business problems to solve. He was much interested in the bill to compel the Essex company to maintain a boom above its dam in the Merrimac river at Lawrence. He believed, as did a majority of the committee, that this would make the Essex company liable for loss of life in the river and that it would be a hardship that should not be imposed upon the company. The committee's verdict was turned over in the house and the bill substituted. Later in the senate, the bill was killed so that Mr. Davenport and his committee on mercantile affairs was victorious.

Mr. Davenport has played a prominent part on the floor of the house taking part in debates of all the various important bills before the legislature. As a member of the committee on mercantile affairs, Mr. Daven-



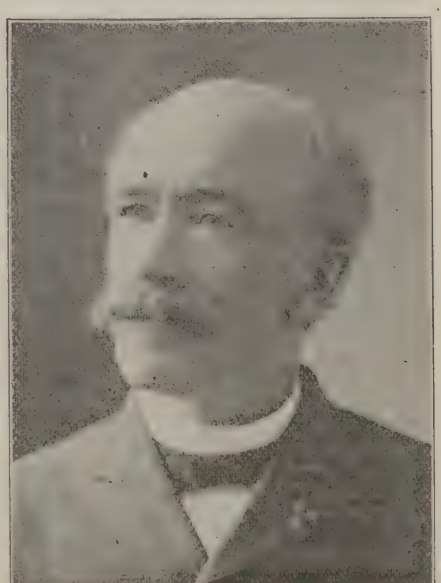
port has oftentimes asked numerous questions of the witnesses in order to get at the bottom of the matter and in this way he has been of great assistance to his committee. By reason of his business training, Mr. Davenport's service to the committee was indispensable.

Mr. Davenport is president and general manager of the Eastern Salt company. He is a Mason of the 32d degree and a Knight Templar. Mr. Davenport is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce but had no sympathy with the attitude of that organization towards the merger bill, staunchly advocating the bill reported by the committee on railroads.

Thomas L. Davis.

March 15, 1852.....April 26, 1908.

The death of Rep. Thomas L. Davis of Salem during the legislative session left a void in the lower branch that will be hard



to fill. "Tom" Davis or "Young Man" Davis as he was familiarly and affectionately known, coupled with the serious business of lawmaking an amiability, a humor and a liveliness, that will be seriously missed by his fellow members. His finest epitaph is engraved on the hearts of those who knew and loved him. Born in Boston March 15, 1852, he had seen the many sides of life. In his varied career he had been a bookkeeper, a shoe finisher and an insurance agent. Last but not least he was a legislator. This might even be called his occupation for the past nine years for the voters of his city of Salem had chosen him nine consecutive times to represent them in the lower branch of the legislature and doubtless would have kept on choosing him if the Great Speaker had not called him to another sphere.

The place he held in the hearts of the people of Salem is attested by the continuity with which they elected him to public office He was a member of the Salem common council from 1892 to 1899, serving as president of that body in 1897; served on the school committee; was a member of the democratic city committee from 1892 to 1901, and president of the committee 1897 to 1899. He was elected to the house of 1900 and served every year since up to the time of his death. There was little legislation of popular interest enacted during his nine years tenure in which the Salem man did not have a part. He served on the committees on state house, liquor law, mercantile affairs, libraries and education. He served as clerk of the committee on liquor law for six years and as clerk of the committee on mercantile affairs for three years.

Much could be written of the character and achievements of "Tom" Davis but his colleagues expressed it simply and well in the following resolution adopted upon his death:

"Resolved, That the house of representatives hereby expresses its unaffected sorrow at the death of a man who was respected and beloved by all who knew him.

"Mr. Davis was serving his ninth consecutive year as a member of this body, a fact which sufficiently attests his ability, integrity and popularity. No present member of the house can boast a continuous service of equal length. Indefatigable in promoting the interests of his constituents, unswerving in his loyalty to the commonwealth, fair and courteous to his fellow-members, always kindly and considerate, abounding in wit and humor, his death is keenly felt, and will long be regretted."

Charles A. Dean.

Rep. Charles A. Dean of Wakefield, continually referred to as the party leader of the democratic side of the house, is one of the older members of the great and general court. He was in the house as far back as 1898 and served continually from that time until 1903. He was again elected in 1906 and is serving his third year of a second period.

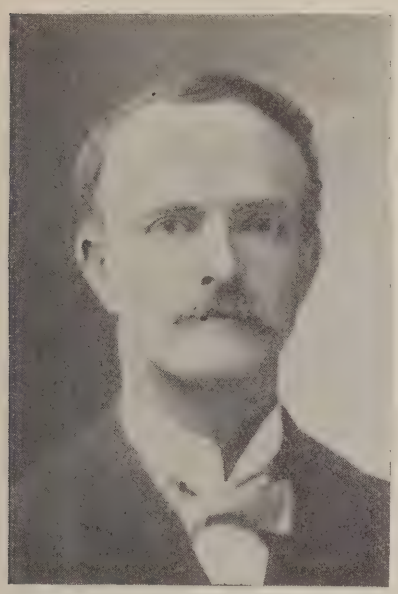
On account of his recognized ability as a house leader, he was assigned a place on the committee on rules. His other committee appointment, however, was that on railroads where he has had a prominent part in the consideration of the merger question. When this important piece of legislation was in the final state, Mr. Dean with the two chairmen and the clerk was appointed on the sub-committee to whip into shape the final draft which was submitted with the committee report. The bill to provide for taxation of transfers of stock which became prominent this session, is one of his original subjects of legislation as he petitioned for such a measure some years ago, when the matter was new. Another measure upon which Mr. Dean received many congratulations is the bill compelling railroads in the suburban districts to sell twelve commutation tickets. For years, the railroads have sold these tickets in books containing 50 and a few years ago reduced the number to 25. This bill compels them to make a still further reduction to 12 tickets, at the same rate formerly charged for 25. This law also establishes the district or zone in which 12 ticket books shall be sold.

Mr. Dean is frequently heard on the floor of the house in support of measures in which he is interested. This year, however, his oratorical power took a new turn when he spoke on the resolutions regretting the death of his democratic associate, Rep. Thomas L. Davis of Salem. Although, there were several speakers on this occasion, it was popularly conceded that Mr. Dean was the most sympathetic, tender and heartfelt of them all, and was one of the gems of the session.

Mr. Dean's interest in taxation matters is two-fold. He has through his whole course of legislative career given special attention to this subject and in his own town he has

been a member of the board of assessors for a long period of years. He is now serving as chairman of the board and finds his knowledge and experience in the house much assistance to his service to the city and vice versa.

In addition to being chairman of the board



of assessors Mr. Dean is also chairman of the Wakefield water board.

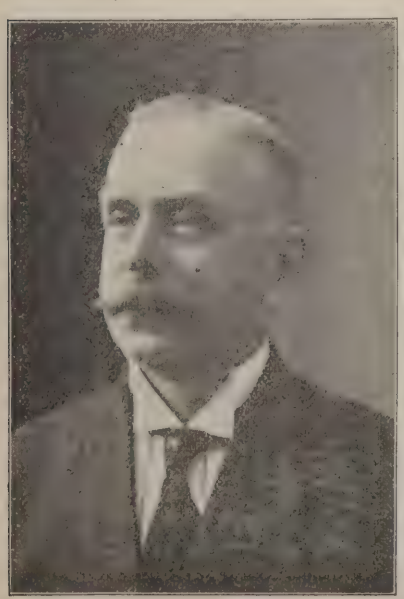
Fraternally, he is connected with the Odd Fellows (past noble grand), the Knights of Pythias (past chancellor commander), the Foresters of America and the Royal Arcanum.

Henry E. Dean.

Henry E. Dean of Worcester, one of the prominent members of the republican delegation from that city, was this year made chairman of the committee on prisons by Speaker Cole. He was also reappointed to the committee on fish and game so that he has had a number of matters to look after.

In the first named position, he has with his associates visited and inspected the different state criminal institutions and many of the county jails and houses of correction.

For the committee on fish and game he reported the bill which gave the deputy fish and game commissioner the right to search parties suspected of shooting out of season. This measure was contested bitterly and through Mr. Dean's efforts, a compromise measure was drawn up which was enacted. Mr. Dean holds the opinion that the discussion in the house and senate on this measure was a good thing and when the bill



was finally whipped into shape and enacted it was considerably better than the first draft of the report by his committee. Mr. Dean also had charge of the bill making a close season from November 1st to October 1st on partridges, wood cocks, and quail. The bill was finally passed and signed by the governor.

Mr. Dean is well acquainted with city government affairs having served for four years in the common council of his own city.

His genial appearance which is not disapproved on closer acquaintance is one of the characteristics of this Worcester representative. His two years' service in the house has won him many friends and friends who have stood by him in matters before the house in which he was interested and where he wanted to cary his point. In this way he has been able to get matters through that some of the members prophesied would meet defeat.

His associates on the fish and game committee recognized this when they placed him in charge of the right of search bill, for all along there had been great opposition to the measure and it had been annually defeated for several years. While some members would have contended for the bill in its original form, Mr. Dean was wise enough to see that he could gain his point if he allowed his opponents to make suggestions and then include some of the suggestions in a new draft of the measure.

In his own city, Mr. Dean conducts a wire goods manufacturing business which was established by his father.

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Elks. He has always maintained an interest in military affairs and is now an active member of the Worcester Continentals, whose picturesque uniforms always attract attention when on parade.

William M. Dean.

Rep. William M. Dean of Taunton has made an enviable reputation as a republican



member of the committee on ways and means for this his third year of service, supplementing two years' service on this committee by serving on the recess ways and means committee last fall. As a result of this he has made a close personal study of the system of accounting and expenditures of the different boards and commissions. He is somewhat opposed to the method that has been inaugurated the past few years requiring detailed reports of all expenditures by the boards of trustees of the different state institutions. Previous to the inauguration of this system there was considerable rivalry between the different state insane hospital managers in an endeavor to make the best showing and keep the property up. Now he believes that some of these trustees are losing their interest through continual harping that has resulted from the attempt to require such detailed accounts. He does not consider that the state has saved any money by the change but does think that the appearance of some of the state property has deteriorated, since the new system has been naugurated.

A threatened change of supervising accounts of the state board of charity also does not meet with his approval as he believes that this board doing work where emergencies oftentimes arrive that require instant attention should not be tied up with red tape restrictions.

As a member of the ways and means committee this year, he has had charge of a number of reports. One of these was to provide that fines recovered in prosecutions under fish and game laws should be divided equally between the complaint and the county. Another was to extend the authority of the reporter on decisions of the supreme judicial court.

Mr. Dean is also chairman of the committee on elections. There being no contested cases of election this year, this committee has had no duties to perform.

In the matter of automobile legislation, Mr. Dean took the stand that the money received from the registration of automobiles should be spent for the repair of state highways and should not be allowed to be expended for any new construction. His position was carefully considered by the other members and at the latter part of the session, a bill was put through carrying out this idea.

Mr. Dean's profession is that of a lawyer and in this he has obtained a commendable reputation in his own city and is well spoken of by members of the legislature who are also attorneys at law.

Mr. Dean has reached Knight Templar degree in Masonry, is an Odd Fellow and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is a descendant of the Dean family, which since colonial times has always been prominent in the Taunton section of the Commonwealth.

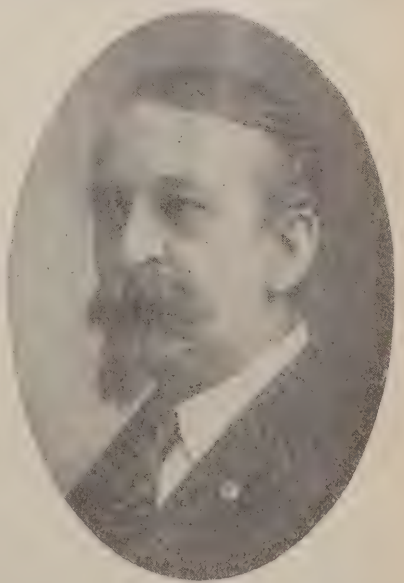
Mr. Dean is an enthusiastic Elk and is at the present time serving as exalted ruler of Taunton lodge.

Daniel E. Denny.

Rep. Daniel E. Denny of Worcester is serving his third consecutive year and was one of the busy men of this year's session. As chairman of the committee on military affairs he had the practical handling of the recodification of the militia law of the state. Strictly speaking, this was more than a recodification because innumerable changes were necessary to make it conform to the provisions of the so-called Dick military bill, the national legislation under which Massachusetts receives some $60,000 annually from Washington in return for readjusting its military department to national requirements. There were many details to be adjusted with many complications and some opposition. Gen. William A. Pew, Jr., commander of the second brigade and the adjutant general's office were not in full accord as to some of the provisions and considerable diplomacy had to be exercised by Mr. Denny and his associates to smooth out these difficulties.

Locally, as a member of the committee on cities, Mr. Denny looked after the bill to authorize the city of Worcester to condemn land necessary for widening of Shrewsbury street. The bridge legislation petitioned for by the Crompton & Knowles Loom works was another matter difficult of adjustment but which was finally enacted in a form satisfactory to the petitioners.

Mr. Denny had a hand in having the bill



enacted authorizing grand army posts to parade on Sundays with bands of music; the music feature having been tabooed in previous years.

Mr. Denny is engaged in the real estate and insurance business in his city and has been a member of the common council for two years and one of these years was presi-

dent of the body. His experience as a presiding officer has shown out greatly to his advantage on the several occasions when he was asked by Speaker Cole to preside temporarily over the deliberations of the house. He is a Knight Templar in Masonry, a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity and being a veteran of the Civil war is naturally a Grand Army man.

Being a member of the board of trustees of the Soldiers' home in Chelsea he was much interested in the appropriation bills for that institution and on the bill to provide for the publication of records of veterans of the Civil war. He was on the conference committee of the house on this measure and had a hand in drawing the final bill which was enacted.

Joseph C. Desmond.

Rep. Joseph C. Desmond of New Bedford was one of the popular and prominent democratic members of the house this year, his first term of public office holding. He was placed on the committee on fisheries and game and all through the session gave close attention to the work of that committee. The numerous petitions for the opening of Buzzards bay to seine and trap fishing early claimed his consideration. The fact that the bay has been closed to this kind of fishing for a number of years on the claim of the summer resident element that the catching of menhaden by these means also means the catching of bluefish and other fish and renders less attractive the hook and line fishing which is a strong attraction to the summer visitor, made the matter of great



moment to the people along the bay shore. The people of Bourne and Wareham, locally known as the head of the bay, are the strongest advocates of this protection and while free fishing may be favored by a majority at New Bedford and the lower end of the bay it has this year, as in former years, resulted in a contest between the lower and upper ends of the bay. Mr. Desmond became convinced that the business of fishing was of more commercial importance than the summer visitor industry and voted with the majority in favor of opening the bay. By his associates he was placed in charge of the bill and defended it on the floor of the house. The head of the bay people however had had an experience of several years standing in defeating this bill and were able to muster enough votes to repeat the performance. They did say, however, that somehow they could not get the democratic votes they had obtained in former years and they wondered why Mr. Desmond did see enacted another bill which he reported for his committee on fish and game. This was a bill to make the close season on duck and shore birds extend from Jan. 1st to Sept. 1st. He was also instrumental in having enacted the bill extending the close season on pheasants. He opposed the bill for a police commission in New Bedford, unless the same methods were applied to the other cities of the state. He was an energetic champion of the 54-hour bill.

In his own city Mr. Desmond has been the secretary of the democratic city committee for seven years continuously. He is thus thoroughly familiar with political affairs, both state and local, although city campaigns are not conducted on a partisan basis.

His fraternal affiliations are limited to the order of Elks and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. In both of these he is a prominent and valued member.

Joseph E. Donovan.

Charlestown is bound to be well looked after on Beacon hill when it has such active representatives as William F. Murray of



Ward 5 and Joseph E. Donovan of Ward 3. A graduate of that excellent "prep" school, the Boston common council, Rep. Donovan came to the house well equipped for his duties, but while an admirable speaker he has preferred to be known during his first year as a good listener. He found plenty of work to do in the committee on banks and banking and has always been found ready and willing to do his share of it. Some of the most complicated questions which come before the legislature are first threshed out in the commitee which handles all matters of finance. And in these days of panics and hard times all bills touching on banking are pretty well scrutinized not only by financial men, but by the public in general. While Rep. Donovan has had to tackle some pretty knotty problems, like the savings bank bills his legal training stood him in good stead. His fellow members found him at all times courteous and disposed to be perfectly fair. He was born in Lynn, April 21, 1882, and after attending the public schools studied law. He has been active in the Catholic Literary union and is also a member of the Jackson club, the political organization of Ward 3.

William E. Dorman.

Rep. William E. Dorman of Lynn is a second term man from the 12th Essex district and has added to his reputation as being the most fluent speaker probably of the entire Essex delegation in the house. In addition to the fact that Mr. Dorman has the power of expressing himself interestingly in clear and concise language, he makes it a point to investigate for himself thoroughly all measures in which he is interested before he undertakes to tell the house what he thinks is best to be done in any certain case.

It was generally due to Mr. Dorman's efforts that the committee on judiciary and the house itself voted for the bill to provide a new court house and county seat in his city of Lynn. The facts and the arguments were all against the measure and many of those who voted for it frankly confessed the same in private. Still the popularity of the member from the 12th Essex district man and the fact that he was arguing a poor case, brought him many votes, so that the bill finally passed the house and went to the senate where it was defeated.

Again this year Speaker Cole appointed him to the committee on judiciary and he served several times on sub-committees to redraw bills before they were presented to the house. The anti-monopoly bill was drawn up by a sub-committee composed of Rep. Dorman, Rep. Coolidge of Northampton and Sen. Vahey. It was at the suggestion of Rep. Dorman that the operation of the bill was confined to violation of the common law.

He was the petitioner for the legislation that authorized the appointment of a second judge of probate for his county and engineered it through both branches successfully, although at one time there was a fear that it would be defeated because of the controversy that arose over the salaries to be paid. The house wanted to pay the older judge a larger salary than the new appointee while the senate insisted that their salaries should be equal. This matter was smoothed out finally and the bill enacted. When the merger measure was ready to come up in the house, Mr. Dorman was looped up by Chairman Walker of the railroad committee and asked to be one of the speakers in support of the measure. This in itself was a recognition of the Lynn member's ability to command the attention and respect of his associates in the house.

Any sketch of Mr. Dorman's legislative career without reference to his noteworthy work for direct nominations in Essex county would be incomplete. Rep. Dorman introduced the bill, got it through the committee on election laws and the house, after a very stiff fight, and against the powerful opposition of the house chairman of election laws, and without the referendum that was attached to the general bill.

For the town of Swampscott, a part of Mr. Dorman's district, he secured the passage of the act which will enable the town to secure a continuance of its water supply from the Metropolitan system.

In his own city one of the most cogent arguments the advocates of no-license have



to contend with is the heavy financial loss to the city through the loss of license fees in a dry year. Naturally Mr. Dorman strenuously fought for the passage of the bill which would destroy this argument—the bill to allow the state to retain one-half the license fees instead of one-fourth as at present.

The Lynn member is a graduate of Harvard and the Harvard law school. During his law school days he was an instructor in the academic department at Harvard and several of the younger members of this year's house were among his pupils. He is now lecturer on constitutional law at the Boston evening law school. He has served on the Lynn school board for six years, two as chairman.

He is active in Masonry and is junior deacon of Mt. Carmel lodge of Lynn.

Andrew P. Doyle.

An ardent believer in the rights of the laboring man, a sturdy worker for legislation that will be of benefit to him, and, withal, a firm believer in the present and the future of his home city, New Bedford, Andrew P. Doyle was one of the men who left his mark on the legislature of 1908.

Mr. Doyle's natural ability has made him one of the most valuable members of the house and won for him excellent committee appointments during his three years' service. In the house of 1906 he served on the committee on insurance and on the recess committee on insurance. In 1907 he was reappointed as a member of this same com-

mittee and in 1908 was given places on both liquor laws and cities.

His work on the 54-hour bill for women and minors had much to do with securing the passage of the measure through the lower branch of the legislature, and, when it was in the senate, he labored day after day to secure favorable action. Previously Mr. Doyle had worked as hard for the overtime bill and also for the shoe workers to secure the passage of the anti-shoe machinery bill.

As a member of the committee on cities at the present session he took a prominent



part in all matters affecting New Bedford and it was due to his indignant protests that the other members of the committee were at length convinced that New Bedford was not, as had been represented, the "wickedest city in the world." He proved his worth as a legislator then, for despite the natural prejudice of a man who loves his home, he was large enough to disassociate the revilings from the subject matter under discussion and to consider the bill on its merits.

Mr. Doyle was born in Ireland on August 15, 1869, but was educated in the public schools of New Bedford. He has served in the common council and the board of aldermen of that city and was a member of the Houses of 1906 and 1907. He is in the insurance business at home and has served on the committee on insurance and on the recess committee on insurance of last year.

Edward B. Draper.

Rep. Edward B. Draper of Canton, republican, is serving his second year and was



promptly elected clerk of the judiciary committee at its first meeting for organization.

Mr. Draper comes of the well known and honored family of Drapers who have bestowed credit and honor on the town for several generations. The present representative is a graduate of Harvard college and its law school. His interest in things political, resulted in his election some years ago to membership in the republican town committee of Canton. Last year the residents of his district decided that it was Canton's turn to nominate a representative and there was no great opposition to his obtaining this nomination which meant practically his election. All last year he was constant in attendance on committee hearings and executive sessions and this year his associates on the judiciary committee were unanimous in the opinion that he showed special abilities and qualifications for clerk in this important committee which handles more bills and resolves than any committee in the legislature.

All through the session it has devolved upon him to keep these one hundred or more matters in proper order and the papers connected with each case where they could be brought out at a moment's notice. With one accord, his associates on the committee credit him with being an example of methodical and painstaking labor and a man who relieved them of the detail work of the committee.

So far, Mr. Draper has limited his fraternal affiliations to the Masonic order. He is however a member of the University club of Boston and the Norfolk club of his own county.

Among his associates, Mr. Draper is universally accorded the title of an agreeable companion, intent on the business before the house and of his committee, obliging, courteous and kindhearted. He will do what he can to oblige a fellow member, but never acts contrary to the dictates of his own conscience.

Florence J. Driscoll.

If the legislative records of the men who sat in the house of representatives dur-



ing the past session were to be judged and rewarded solely in accordance with the number of times each member participated in the debates on the floor, Florence J. Driscoll of the 19th Suffolk district would find himself near the bottom of the list. But perhaps it is just as well that the merits of a man's service are based on something very different. In the case of the member who is the subject of this brief sketch it can be said that his silence on the floor has not denoted any lack of attention to duty or any failure on his part to look out for what he believed to be the welfare of his city and state. A Boston democrat, one who has made no pretensions to oratorical ability, he has nevertheless been one of the most consistent statesmen that Ward 19 has sent to the hill in years. He represents one of the largest democratic wards in the city, and he has done his work with none of the brass-band accompaniments which many of the members of the Boston democracy have apparently regarded as indispensable to an effective vote-gathering career. But the people of Ward 19 know "Florry" Driscoll, and they are just as well pleased to entrust their interests to his care as they would be if he were talking on every subject that came up in the house. He has been active in politics in his ward for years. He has just finished his second term as a member of the house of representatives. In 1907 he was a member of the committee on libraries and this year he has been on military affairs. He was born in Boston, Oct. 16, 1871, was educated in the public schools and is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

Hugh P. Drysdale.

Rep. Hugh P. Drysdale of North Adams, republican, has been one of the busy mem-



bers of the legislature this session. His reappointment to the committee on judiciary gave him enough work to keep him busy; in addition to this he has had several prominent local measures to look after. The most important of these was the bill to authorize the Berkshire street railway company to purchase the Bennington and North Adams line, the two roads meeting in his city. It was unfortunate that the fact that this purchase involved a Vermont corporation for otherwise the matter could have been handled without special legislation. Bringing the matter before the general court resulted in the raising of the question of the passage of the bill would not commit the legislature to the approval of the acts of the New Haven road, which owns the Berkshire company, in the purchase of other lines and complicating the situation now existing in the courts. It was this fear that killed the bill although it meant so much for Berkshire county, as the company would have agreed to make extensions in various directions which would have involved an expenditure of over $2,000,000. But even this public improvement for the western section of the state could not lead a majority of the members to favor the bill.

Mr. Drysdale was successful in getting the members to agree to his opposition of the recommendation of the attorney general that sittings of the supreme judicial court in Berkshire county should be discontinued. This victory was achieved solely through sentiment. The fact reported by the attorney general that court sittings only occupied a few moments could not be gainsaid.

Mr. Drysdale is a native of Scotland, a graduate of Williams college. He is a lawyer by profession with a political experience gained by ten years of service as secretary to Cong. Lawrence of North Adams.

Fraternally he is a Mason and an Odd Fellow.

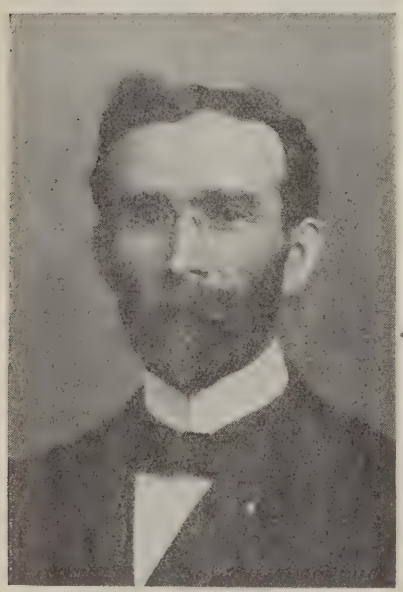
Mr. Drysdale worked hard on the measure heard by the committee on judiciary and labor sitting jointly for the peaceful picketing bill which would allow persons to hold conversation with parties about to seek employment in places where strikes existed, and prevented the courts from issuing injunctions restraining communication. It was finally reported by the joint committee by a very small majority and was the subject of a long debate in the house in which Mr. Drysdale took a prominent part. It ultimately passed the house but was killed in the senate.

Patrick J. Duane.

Rep. Patrick J. Duane, democrat, is serving his third term as representative from the fifth Middlesex district and has proven conclusively during his term of service that he is an able and determined representative of the people.

Speaker Cole, recognizing his ability as an authority on matters pertaining to educational subjects appointed him a member of the committee on education and also a member of the committee on election laws. As a member of the committee on education, Mr. Duane has been responsible to a very great extent for the enactment of many important measures pertaining to the better equipment of the schools of the state and has taken an active part in sustaining the reports of the committee, many of which he himself had charge of for the committee.

Mr. Duane has served for two years as a member of the board of aldermen of his own city of Waltham and also served as an overseer of the poor, besides being chairman of the democratic city committee. With this experience as a member of the city government, Mr. Duane proved himself especially valuable to his committee on election laws which had under consideration many important matters, among them the public opinion bill which was warmly contested in



the house and defeated by a very close vote.

Mr. Duane has championed the cause of the women suffragists with tireless efforts despite the great odds that were against him.

Mr. Duane is conservative in his views and a very earnest debater. He has been very prominent on the floor of the house this session having taken part in almost every important measure before that body.

On the railroad control bill, Mr. Duane was successful in having two important amendments adopted by a large majority, one of which prevented the increase of rates and the other prevented the impairment of transportation facilities in the event of the consolidation of the two roads.

The various bills for direct nomination of senators and representatives, referred to the election laws committee, were advocated by Rep. Duane, he having charge of the Essex county bill on the floor of the house. Rep. Duane with Rep. Newhall of Lynn made a successful fight against the "15 mile zone" bill reported by the railroads committee. The bill as reported by the committee meant that Waltham and Lynn would have to pay a higher price for 12-ride tickets than they pay for the 25-ride ticket.

Locally, Mr. Duane has been successful in engineering successfully the band concert bill authorizing the Metropolitan district to appropriate money to be expended for public band concerts.

Mr. Duane is a native of Cork, Ireland, and is a lawyer by profession. He is an active member of the A. O. H., the Knights of Columbus, Eagles, Canoe club and the Foresters of America. He is president of the Irish League and Historical society and a member of the Mechanics' Debating club.

S. Alden Eastman.

Rep. S. Alden Eastman, the new member from Milford, which is the largest town in the ninth Worcester district, is a republican of prominence in his section of the state. Mr. Eastman has had a particularly hard experience for his first year in the legislature and the action of his constituents this fall will be closely watched by members who know the story of his legislative career of a single year's duration.

Speaker Cole appointed Mr. Eastman to



the committee on labor and the committee on libraries. He was promptly elected clerk of this latter committee, and in the other committee, early in the session, Mr. Eastman made public his views on one of the matters under consideration and these views did not find favor with the labor union officials. According to the story told by the Milford member on the floor of the house, he was urged to take a different attitude and upon expressing his conviction that his course was conscientiously right, he was informed that he would be opposed by the labor people when he came up for re-election. Whatever the result might be, he said he proposed to keep on as he commenced, and practically in the language of the famous general of the Civil war "to fight it out on this line." This, however, explained why his votes on labor measures were those of the employer rather than of the employe. Several matters before the legislature were of interest to his own section, particularly the bills to enlarge the field of operation of the Milford sewer system by taking in the town of Hopedale and to authorize the town to issue additional bonds. On these matters, Mr. Eastman was particularly active with the result that they were quickly reported by the committee to whom they were referred and enacted early in the session.

The new Milford member was faithful in attendance on the floor of the house and meetings of his committees. His name is recorded on practically all the roll calls during the session and in a way that will classify him as a safe and conservative member of the legislature.

Mr. Eastman was born in Maine in 1847 and is therefore one of the older members in point of years of the present great and general court. His business is that of a manufacturer of wood and paper boxes and his fraternal affiliations are limited to the Masonic order where he has risen to the Knight Templar degree.

Charles F. Elmer.

Charles F. Elmer of Conway is a democrat elected for the second time from a district that is supposedly as strong a republican district as any in the state. The first Franklin district is one made up of 11 small towns where one would naturally expect republican majorities to hold forever. In fact although the rotation system existed for years it sent a republican from one of the smallest towns for three or four years, although the democrats made the most of the argument that it was a mistake to send one man for so long a period. Mr. Elmer being a farmer was naturally much interested in the milk standard legislation although he was not made a member of the committee on agriculture which handled this measure. He was in accord with the measure which was finally passed, though it did not go as far as he would have liked. He was given a place on the committee on public lighting and gave special consideration to the bill to incorporate the French King Rapids Power company. While the place in the Connecticut river where this company proposes to install a dam and generate electric power was not in his district, it was likely to affect towns further down the river in which he did have an interest. He therefore kept careful watch of the bill in his committee where numerous conferences were held to agree to amendments that would satisfy the firms below that had water powers of their own which they did not want damaged. Early in the session he achieved some notoriety by petitioning for a bill to allow persons to tame and hold wild deer. The law against holding or killing deer is very strict. A family in his district found a wounded deer on their farm and tended it until it recovered. By that time it was so attached to the animal that they did not want to let it go. Mr. Elmer endeavored to secure legislation to allow of this but the committee on fish and game decided that such a law would be taken advantage of and reported against it, the report being sustained by the house. Mr. Elmer is a prominent and popular member of



the grange in his section and is affiliated with the Masons. He is also a member of the Sons of Veterans.

Samuel D. Elmore.

Rep. Samuel D. Elmore of Cambridge, republican, has served his second year as one of the members of the committee on ju-



diciary. One of the most intricate matters he had the handling of this session was the bill to stop the growth of fake masonic orders. Last year, a number of these were instituted in various parts of the state and

the grand lodge found itself unable to cope with the situation. The petition for new legislation was referred to this committee and Mr. Elmore was made a sub-committee to draft a bill which would allow the grand lodge to prosecute in cases of this kind.

For the committee he reported this bill and kept close watch of its course until it was finally signed by the governor. Since it became a law, the grand lodge has not had occasion to test its usefulness.

The committee had numerous petitions for the establishment of district courts in different parts of the state and uniformly reported against these. Mr. Elmore was in charge of the adverse reports asking for the establishment of such a court in the city of Beverly and succeeded in having the committee's verdict sustained although a determined fight was made in the house.

As a member of another sub-committee, Mr. Elmore prepared the bill to provide that railroads shall not be excused in claims for damages because of the fact that the accident was caused by the negligence of a fellow servant. This bill was enacted into law. Another measure which has aroused great interest among the legal fraternity is the bill enacted, which Mr. Elmore reported, to cause the reporter of decisions of the supreme judicial court to hasten his work. It authorizes the employment of more help and directs this officer to have all cases up to January 1st, 1908, reported in print by next January. It is claimed that the work of this office has gradually fallen behind until decisions made a year ago are not yet in print. For his own city Mr. Elmore was much interested in the subway legislation and the bill to authorize the city to borrow $500,000 because of the change of the fiscal year.

Rep. Elmore believed that while the subway was building would be an auspicious time to construct those municipal conduits which Cambridge had been striving to secure authority to construct and own, and for the first time since the original bill was introduced, 14 years ago, Mr. Elmore this year secured its passage by the house, although the adverse report of the committee on mercantile affairs was unanimous. The public service corporations, which under the provisions of the bill would be obliged to lease space in the municipally owned conduits, were too strong for Mr. Elmore in the senate and defeated the bill. Next year, Rep. Elmore predicts, the supporters of the bill will be able to push it to enactment.

Mr. Elmore is a graduate of Harvard and of its law school. He has given many years service to the Cambridge city government and the republican city committee.

Dennis E. Farley.

The 4th Franklin district and the town of Erving have reason to be proud of the representation they have had in the lower branch of the state legislature for the past



two years. Dennis E. Farley was a member of the important committee on railroads last year, and this year has been chairman of the committee on federal relations. He was born in Colerain, June 12, 1852, was educated at Shelburne Falls academy, and has been a paper manufacturer for several years. He has devoted much of his time and energy to the development of the little community wherein he does a thriving business, and it is a tribute to his work in that direction that the people of the town of Erving have seen fit to designate his section of their municipality by the representative's name. Last year, while a member of the committee on railroads, he was able to do many things for the people of his section, but it is perhaps as the champion of the bill to authorize the purchase of the Conway electric company by the Boston & Maine railroad that he will be best remembered. He had charge of the report of his committee in the house, and when there were discouraging rumors as to the course the executive department was about to pursue in the matter, Farley did not hesitate to step inside the inner portals of that department and lay down the merits of the case in a manner both forceful and effective. His work at that time aroused the admiration of the members of the legislature as a whole, and he was marked immediately as a man who would come pretty near getting whatever he might go after. That is one reason, perhaps, why there is so much uneasiness in certain parts of the district over rumors which have been afloat of late and which have linked the name of Dennis E. Farley with a senatorial nomination in the very near future. There is little doubt that if Farley really goes after that nomination there will be plenty of trouble ahead for his opponents, and there seems to be little doubt that he will make the try this fall. With his two years of service in the house to hold up as a qualification he ought to make quite an impression on the voters of his district.

Thomas J. Fay.

The man who pushed the bill to increase members' salaries nearest to success is Thomas J. Fay of Ward 18, Boston. Fay had



his salary bill framed up right at the opening of the session and he plugged at it in the face of all kinds of obstacles. A unanimously hostile press jumped on the "salary grab" and the ways and means committee promptly gave it next general court. But there was a strong sentiment in both branches for it and Fay continued to fight. It was a tough fight in the house when Robert Luce of Somerville, as the watchdog of the treasury fought the bill with Fay defending it. The bill was beaten, but its backers were not and they moved reconsideration. They had discovered that among its opponents were several supporters of the judges' salary increase bills, and by getting in their bill first they were in a position to dictate. They traded, the bill went through the house and was only killed in the senate when the cry of ecenomy was sounded in the executive department. Fay is a hustler even if it does get his name into the newspapers occasionally. He has been somewhat interested in the amusement business in recent years and had several bills relating to the regulation of moving picture and other shows. He served this year on the committee on insurance, where he continued his activities. Fay is also the founder of the Hook club, a gathering of Bohemian spirits, who are the legitimate successors of the once famous Codfish club.

Francis J. Fennelly.

Francis J. Fennelly of Fall River is now one of the older members of the legislature having represented the 10th Bristol district this year for the fourth consecutive term. This year he was reappointed a member of the committee on street railways and also assigned to the committee on prisons. This latter committee visited each of the state penal institutions but it did not go this year to each of the county jails and house of correction. Mr. Fennelly was one of those who favored this change and the omitting of the trip which has always been an argument that led to the committee being called a "junketing" committee. The annual travel of the committee of 11 members to far away Berkshire and to the island of Nan-



tucket to see an institution that sometimes was entirely empty proved each year more and more of a farce and omitting it this year was favorably commented upon. Mr. Fennelly has been carefully looking after the affairs of his constituents and has had several cases where Fall River people were seeking admission to Rutland or some of the other state health institutions. All of these he attended to and saw that they were admitted if that was the best thing to be done in each case. The appropriation of $300,000 made last year for three state tuberculosis hospitals was fathered by Rep. Fennelly, and one of them is to be located in his own section. He also introduced the bill appropriating $75,000 for a contagious hospital for the city of Fall River and the bill, which became a law, allowing police officers outside the city of Boston, one day off in every thirty. Mr. Fennelly worked hard to get the anti-injunction or peaceful picketing bill favored by the recess labor committee of which he was a member, through the house. He believed that the power of the courts to issue injunctions of so sweeping a character should be curtailed and was much pleased when the house voted in favor of the measure which brought about this curtailment. Naturally he was much disappointed when the senate defeated the measure. He also worked for the passage of the 54-hour bill through the house, but in the end agreed to accept the report of the conference committee of 56 hours. He realized as did other members interested in this measure that it was solely a question of accepting this half way bill or getting nothing whatever. Mr. Fennelly is a graduate of the public schools of his city and is engaged in the newspaper distribution business.

J. Bernard Ferber.

The house loses one of its energetic young members this year by the retirement of J. Bernard Ferber of Ward 10, who, just before the close of the session was appointed as assistant United States district attorney. As house chairman of banks and banking, Rep. Ferber put in a busy year. His activity on that committee and on the committee on railroads brought him to a close

study of the famous merger question. Not the least important feature of that question was the Lawrence bill which would have forbidden the savings banks from holding New Haven stock. The committee reported adversely on the bill, and its report was accepted.

There was a new codification of the banking laws this year and upon this Mr. Ferber spent a great deal of time. His capacity



for detail resulted in the careful act which the legislature adopted.

Mr. Ferber has served four terms in the house, an unprecedented honor for his district to confer on any man. Had he not been appointed assistant United States district attorney there is no doubt but that he would have received the backing of the three wards in his senatorial district for higher honors. Mr. Ferber is a member of the First Corps of Cadets.

Frederick L. Fisher.

The members of the committee on harbors and public lands, who have had the best chance this year of studying the man, have come to the conclusion that Frederick L. Fisher of Norwood makes his impression on the voters of his district because of his sound, common-sense manner of doing things and his well-developed bump of good



fellowship. This ability to mix well with the fellow-members has been the secret of the success of many big men. It is worth more than the fervid oratory so often displayed on the floor of the house. It counts for more than the ability to coerce men into doing things. It is the one characteristic which is an absolute necessity in order to become a working member of the Massachusetts legislature. Fisher of Norwood has shown that he possesses that qualification to a high degree. And in addition to that he has shown ability to reduce every matter brought before him to a simple proposition. Then he has applied that fund of common sense which has come to him, presumably, from a life devoted to farming and real estate, and the result has been a pretty sane and satisfactory decision. Last year, his first in the house, Mr. Fisher was a member of the committee on taxation, and it would be difficult to recall another committee which had more complicated problems to deal with than did that committee. This year his work on harbors and lands has been performed with just as much faithfulness, and the people of his section have reason to feel that their interests have been carefully attended to. Fisher's service in the state legislature was as a sort of reward for good and faithful work done in his own community. Before coming to the hill he had been tried in the offices of selectman, assessor and overseer of the poor for a period of 17 years, and the man who can fulfill the duties of those offices in a Massachusetts town with satisfaction can be said to be qualified for almost any other place within the gift of his constituents. Mr. Fisher was born in Norwood, was educated in the public schools, and is a member of the Masons, K. T., and Odd Fellows.

Charles J. Flagg.

The 8th Middlesex district representative, Charles J. Flagg of Holliston, has been distinguished in his first year of service in the state legislature with membership on two important committees—constitutional



amendments and public lighting. It is not often that a first-year man finds the speaker willing to recognize him with two such good assignments. The man who received either one of them would have little cause for complaint that he was not well treated. The committee on public lighting has always been an important one, while the constitutional amendments committee, which has to deal with every suggestion for the changing of the constitution under which the commonwealth has been doing business for so many years, is bound to meet with all sorts of interesting work. A glance at the outline sketch of the life of Charles J. Flagg justifies the speaker's estimate of the man's ability.

Mr. Flagg was born in Boston in 1874, was graduated from Harvard in 1898, and three years later finished his course in the law school of that university. Since that time he has been conducting a successful law practice with offices in Boston and in his home town of Holliston. He has been moderator of the town meetings of Holliston for five years, and in social life holds membership in the Masons, Boston City club and Jasper Hill Golf club. The work at the state house has been very congenial to Mr. Flagg.

Rep. Flagg is a leading candidate for the senatorial nomination from the First Middlesex district, which for the past two years has been represented by a democrat through republican disaffection. The nomination for the past few years has gone to Newton, and it is believed that the nomination of Rep. Flagg coming as he does from the western end of the district would result in harmonizing the party and bring the district back to its moorings. He is well endorsed in his own section and has assurances of good support in Newton and Framingham.

Louis E. Flye.

The 8th Norfolk district a few years ago acquired the habit, good or bad, according to the point of view, of breaking away from the moorings of the republican party, to

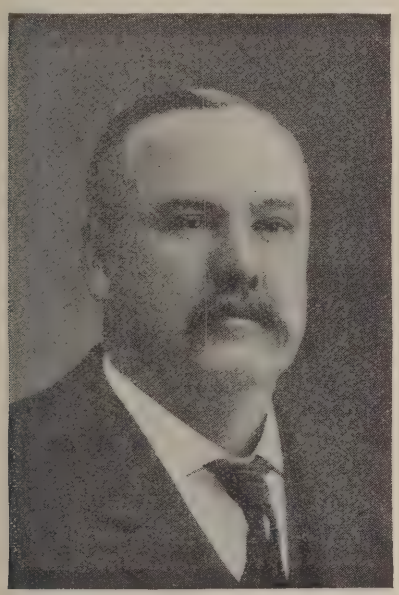


which it was supposed to be bound, sending a democrat to the legislature. There has always been manifest a spirit of independence on the part of the voters of that district, and this year is no exception, for although Louis E. Flye of Holbrook, who has represented that district in the house last year and this, is one of the stanchest republicans from one end of the state to the other, he is the kind of man who forms his own judgments by his own processes of reasoning; and once he has made a decision—well, it would be better to pair with him. For not only does the Holbrook man take decided stands, but he is generally so well fortified with arguments in favor of his course that it is a pretty hard proposition to change him. It should not be inferred, however, that Flye is not willing to listen. He is a good listener. He does all his listening before he decides, however; and then the other fellow is obliged to do some listening. And if his hearing is in good order he will be treated to a style of oratory which is both pleasing and convincing. Mr. Flye is one of the youngest members of the house. He was born in Holbrook, Jan. 18, 1881, was educated at Thayer academy and graduated from the Boston university law school. He is a practicing lawyer with offices in Boston. He was town clerk of Holbrook for five years before he came to the legislature last year. He has had important work to do during both terms in the house. In 1907 he was a member of the committee on public lighting and this year he is on the committee on street railways. Any one who is at all familiar with the workings of Beacon Hill can testify to the fact that both these committees have plenty of work cut out for them at every session. The interests of the big corporations, which are the targets for the "strike legislator" every year, must be safeguarded, and at the same time the interests of the state of Massachusetts must be taken care of. To strike the proper medium is no small task. If that happy medium has not always been found, the failure cannot be laid at the door of the conscientious young attorney from Holbrook.

Clarence J. Fogg.

For the most reliable information regarding the waterfront, from the clam flats of the North Shore to the whaling grounds, see one Clarence J. Fogg of Newburyport, former sailor, more recent shoe-cutter and all-the-time clever politician. Quite a versatile man, you say. But if you have any serious doubts about the reliability of the statement, ask any one who has been in any state office at any time since the first day of January, 1906. That was the first time Fogg showed up at the hill. Some were inclined to believe that he was sent down simply to do the bidding and reflect the sen-

timents of that other clever Newburyport statesman, Moody Kimball. "Foggy" and Moody are pretty close together, and neither of them denies it. But if some of those who served with Kimball when he was a member of the legislatpre a few years back would just walk up to the state house some time when Fogg has a busy day, they would discover the source from which Moody got his inspiration and training. There is not a trick in legislation that is not known to this same man Fogg. His bills always get by, and he knows more short cuts for bills be-



tween the clerk's office and the executive chamber than any other man in the state house. During his first year he devoted all his time to straightening out the liquor question as a member of the committee on liquor law. Ever since that time he has been a member of the taxation committee. He has been appointed to that committee each year in the house, and he has served on two recess committees which were considering the problem of taxation. Just as a little recreation he has presided over the deliberations of the committee on counties for the past two years. He has developed rapidly since he came to the hill. When he first showed up he simply looked wise and said nothing. Now he talks pretty strongly on a lot of subjects from clams up—or down, whichever is correct. But he still continues to look wise. More than that, he is.

Herbert M. Forristall.

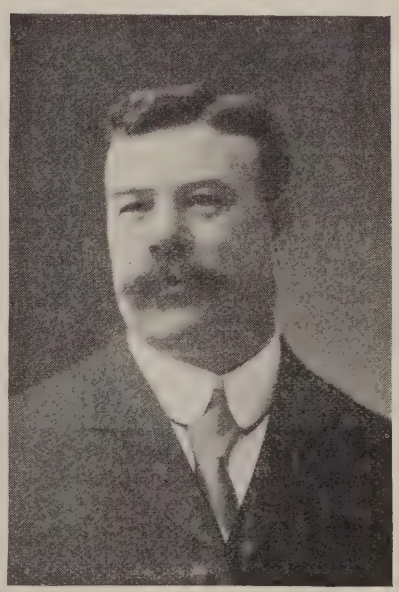
Herbert M. Forristall of Saugus, representing the 15th Essex district, is one of



those rarities—an Essex county democrat. The county from which he hails, and particularly that part of it which he represents, is so hide-bound in its republicanism, that a man who travels under the democratic banner must indeed be possessed of special qualifications to be elected to office. Various reasons have been given for Forristall's good fortune. Some have attributed it to republican disaffection. Others have tried to make it appear that he has been successful because of his connection with the Boston & Maine railroad. But those who have met him since he first came to the state house last year have not looked any further for the real reason. He has made good at the hill. When he first made his appearance he was here almost under sufferance. The election at which he was declared the winner was remarkably close, so close, in fact, that his republican opponent carried the contest into the legislature itself. And the legislature was republican, strongly so. Forristall had the advantage of possession of the seat—an advantage of which he made good use. He saw to it that every member of the house heard his own story, and when the result was announced there were many words of congratulation bestowed upon him by those who had known him only a few weeks. His re-election last fall was more decisive. There was no chance for a contest before the house committee on elections, and it is said that he is still gaining with the people of the district—a statement which his colleagues will not hesitate to believe. Mr. Forristall was born in Troy, N. H., August 14, 1859, and was educated in the public schools. He has been a train despatcher for the Boston & Maine railroad for 25 years. In his own town of Saugus he has been registrar of voters and chairman of the board of selectmen. In the house last year he was a member of the commithee on taxation. This year he has been on the committee on elections.

Herbert S. Frost.

The first republican in the house from Ward 16 in several years and the man who



tried to put the Independence league out of business is surely fame enough for a first year member. But Herbert S. Frost isn't a butcher because he tried to slaughter a whole political party, although he's big enough to be. While Frost has never admitted there has always been a suspicion in I. L. circles that certain Roxbury democrats were behind this scheme to avoid a repetition of the scare the "Rewriters" gave the democrats that they were going to displace them as the second political party in the state. Rep. Frost wanted to make the standing of political parties dependent on the number of members of the legislature they annually elect. The Independence leaguers have yet, and it looks like some time yet, to elect their first. But Frost had some fun out of it before the bill was killed. Frost is a native of Boston and is a lawyer. He conducts a large real estate business in Dorchester, and believing the co-operative bank bill to be the most important measure before the house this year in the interests of the future development of real estate, he was its leading advocate, and was only defeated after a hard and long fight.

Edward J. Fuller.

As selectman and overseer of the poor for 10 years and assessor for nine years, Edward J. Fuller of Sharon laid the groundwork upon which he has just completed two years of pretty efficient service as the representative of the 9th Norfolk district in the lower branch of the state legislature. Any man who has received so many honors at the hands of his own townspeople must of necessity be possessed of those qualities which make for success. Mr. Fuller has had two interesting years at the state house.



In 1907 he was a member of the committee on railroads, and took part in all the merger hearings which were held by that committee. Those who remember the long tedious sessions of that committee, extending into the evenings of the closing days of the session, can form some idea of the amount of work which was cut out for the members. This year he has been almost as busy with the committee on agriculture, of which he was made house chairman by the speaker. Milk has been the principal topic before that committee, and there have been sufficient varieties of opinion on this point to warrant the statement that it was a very busy committee. But Mr. Fuller was well qualified to judge of the merits of any question which came before that committee, for he has been a farmer all his life, and he knows the needs and requirements of the man who earns his livelihood by tilling the soil. So that the committee was fortunate in having the assistance of such a man as Mr. Fuller as chairman. The Sharon representative was born in the town he now represents Jan. 30, 1854, and is a member of the Odd Fellows , A. O. U. W., and Norfolk club.

William F. Garcelon.

In an issue of Practical Politics some time ago, we said: "The man who can be a leader during his first year in the house can certainly lay claim to something besides luck. Rep. William F. Garcelon of Newton has in this respect proved himself to be an exceptional man." It certainly isn't "luck" that has given the Newton member the standing which he has today in legislative circles. It is the ability which the member has demonstrated in handling matters of moment and delving into intricate problems in a manner that would do credit to a political warhorse. As a member of last summer's way and means committee, Mr. Garcelon was one of three to bring in a minority report opposing the plan of the majority for the creation of a board of finance and an office of comptroller of accounts. In recognition of his work the speaker this year placed him at the head of the election laws committee, one of the most important and at the same time most unpopular offices in the legislature. The chairman of this committee cannot fail to get into certain newspapers in an occasionally unpleasant light, especially if he does his duty according to the dictates of his conscience. Several members of the lower branch have admitted that but for the frank statements of facts made on the floor of the house by Mr. Garcelon they would have voted for the Suffragettes and Public Opinionites because of

the clamor which was made for both measures. The speaker still further recognized and availed himself of the Newton man's utter fearlessness to do what he considered his duty by appointing him to the railroads committee this year. Here was considered the merger problem, the most talked-of matter before the legislature this year. The Massachusetts legislature needs more men of the Garcelon calibre, men who, when they know that their position is right, will stick to it to the finish. It is with deep regret, therefore, that Beacon hill hears the rumor that other interests may keep him away from the state house next year. His army of followers in the lower branch started a campaigu for next year's speakership, but were promptly squelched. He also promptly punctured the boom that was being made for him for senator next year.

He contented himself with his election laws and railroads committees work, with hard labor on a "political designation" bill which will prevent a democrat or a republican from using an independent nomination of the opposing party, with hard work on the taxation report because it so seriously affected his own city, and with a thousand and one other measures that spelled "work." Legislative duties, however, haven't robbed Mr. Garcelon one whit of his ability as a mixer. He knows politics from start to finish.

Mr. Garcelon was born at Lewiston, Me., Oct. 24, 1868. He graduated from Bates college in 1890, and from Harvard law school in 1895. He is graduate treasurer of the Harvard athletic association, a tribute to his athletic prowess as well as to his executive



ability, secretary and treasurer of the Massachusetts club, a member of the city, congressional, senatorial and councillor committees of his district, and prominent in local politics in Newton. He is an overseer of Bates college, a director of the Hunnewell club and a member of the executive commitee of the Newton club. Beacon hill is hoping that in spite of all these duties he will come back again next year and continue to be what he has been during his two years' service, a moving spirit in legislative circles of the commonwealth.

Joseph S. Gates.

Joseph S. Gates of Westboro has had a busy year for a first-year member of the house. Mr. Gates, who represents the 10th Worcester district, has been clerk of the committee on agriculture, and he has had his hands full keeping track of the various propositions which have come before that committee for adjustment. The agriculture committee, while always important in the sense that it deals with matters of vital interest to the welfare of the state, is not always sought for by those who are anxious to attain fame without working for it. There are so many other places in the legislature, where the limelight shines with greater brilliancy and where there are greater opportunities for spectacular effect, that the work of the agriculture committee has usually been regarded as of secondary importance. But this year that committee jumped into prominence at the very beginning, and before the year ended the measures which had been heard and reported upon by them had gained the centre of the stage. In the work of that committee Mr. Gates performed his part faithfully and diligently. His is one of those districts where the rotation system is in vogue, and it is not probable that he will return next year, but he can look back to the work of the year 1908 with a good deal of pride, and the people of his district can take to themselves



a share of praise for the work he has done. Mr. Gates was born in Petersham, Oct. 3, 1856, and was educated in the public schools. He is a merchant. He was town clerk six years, auditor seven years and tax collector two years. He has been a member of the republican town committee 17 years. Mr. Gates is a member of the Masons and Odd Fellows.

George A. Giles.

Two years of service as a member of the house committee on ways aid means is the legislative record of George A. Giles of Cambridge to date. Whether he will continue to sit as a member of the legislative branch of the state government depends in large part upon his own wishes. He has given a good account of himself during the past two sessions, and can undoubtedly have further honors if he cares to assume them. But Mr. Giles is a busy man. He conducts a large real estate and insurance business in the classic city across the Charles, and the



time given to the service of the state is just so much taken away from his private business which needs his personal supervision and care. But he has given that service for the past two years in a manner which is deserving of the commendation of his constituency. Mr. Giles is a good example of the business man in politics. He has little use for the grand-stand side of the political game as it is played at times. He believes in cutting out much of the speechmaking and getting right down to the cold hard facts contained in a proposition, and then settling it on a good sound business basis. If his views along this line were generally adopted prorogation days would not be postponed until such a late date, and the statute books of the commonwealth would be free from much of the cheap, meaningless legislation which is now contained therein. Mr. Giles was born at Appalachin, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1875. He graduated from Owego academy in 1894 and from Harvard in 1898. He was a member of the Cambridge common council for three years and president for two years. He is a member of the Cambridge republican club, Economy club, Masons, Odd Fellows and Red Men.

Edward Gilmore.

As a member of the democratic state committee for several years Edward Gilmore of Brockton, who represents the 9th Plymouth district in the house, was known to many of the politicans of both parties throughout the state before he became a member of the legislature. Of late years he has ben looked upon as one of the representatives of the William L. Douglas branch of the state democracy, and during the regime of Douglas as governor Gilmore was always close to the throne. There never could be any question of his loyalty to his chief. He is today a strong believer in the ability of Douglas to lead the democracy into the paths of righteousness and victory. But Gilmore is loyal to any one for whom he ever professes friendship. That is one of the



qualities for which he has always been noted. He had been a strong fighter in the state committee for what he believed to be for the best interests of the party, but he has been at the same time a fair fighter, with every regard for the opinions and desires of the other men who might happen to disagree with him. He has been prominent in Brockton matters particularly all his life. He was born in that city Jan. 4, 1867, received his education in the public schools, and is engaged there in the grocery and provision business. He was an alderman for five years, and holds membership in the Brockton branches of the A. O. H., Knights of Columbus, Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters, Emmet club, Hoffman club and Massasoit club. He first came to the legislature in 1907, after having won a decisive victory over his republican opponent. The district which he represents is strongly republican and has been so for years, but the popularity of Gilmore has been sufficient to overcome that spirit of partisanship. And it can be said that the district has not suffered any because of his selection. He has been a member of the committee on roads and bridges both years, and has been especially active as a member of the committee in behalf of the interests of automobilists. He successfully opposed in the committee on the floor of the house the bill providing for increased taxation of automobiles.

James T. Goggins.

From out of the Berkshires there came a young democrat, James T. Goggins of Pitts-

field, whose fame as the man who succeeded "Bill" Turtle for re-election had preceded him.

It was heralded in advance that a "good fellow" was coming from the fifth Berkshire district, and it was more than suspected as the result proved, that Rep. Goggins would be "on the job" every minute.

No matter of legislation affecting the west-



ern part of the state nor any in which his colleagues from that section were interested but what he worked for and worked hard. He proved his worth many times during the session.

Several measures of his own were hustled along to passage, chief among them being the Pittsfield water loan bill.

Mr. Goggins worked hard to defeat the hunters' tax measure, was an active worker on milk standard, and interested in the advancement of the Clarey fire insurance measure, which accorded to the insurance commissioner the same powers held by the railroad commissioners.

While it was Rep. Goggins's first term as a legislator he had been active in the democratic politics of Berkshire county for ten years previous to his election. As chairman of the democratic county committee he had attained much prominence. During the session just closed he served on the committee on prisons and was one of its most valuable members.

Rep. Goggins was born in Pittsfield on Jan. 31, 1866, his education being secured in the public schools of that city. By trade he is a printer, and the only organization with which he is connected, outside of politics, is the Typographical union.

Thomas J. Grady.

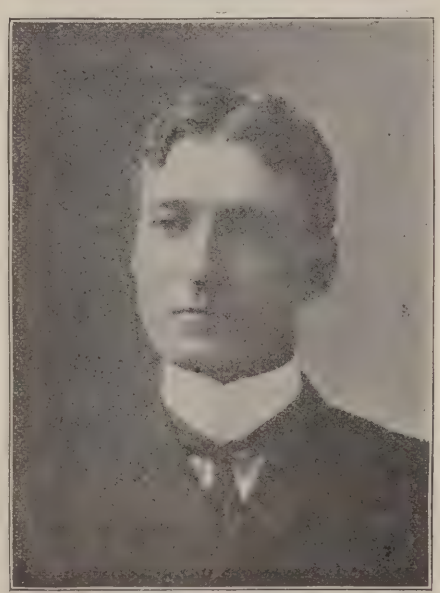
The temperance people rallied all their



strength this year on Beacon hill to carry the bill to divert by easy stages but to eventually divert all the liquor license money from the towns and cities to the state treasury. It was a clever scheme to gradually reduce the number of licensed places in the various towns which would naturally follow the taking away of all of the revenue. It had a strong following in its amended form, but Tom Grady of Ward 6 started after it and pictured graphically the loss of $1,125,000 a year to Boston in its present financial conditions. Others took up the fight and they killed the bill. One of the readiest talkers in the house is Rep. Grady of the "dear old North End" now serving his sixth term which he declares will be his last, but his friends have already moved reconsideration. Grady is a political lieutenant of John F. Fitzgerald, and knows something of politics as the ex-mayor plays it. He is a lawyer and a former member of the governor's council.

William J. Graham.

If the city government and the citizens of Lawrence ever want to get that boom safeguard across the Merrimac river they will have their interests best looked after if Rep. William J. Graham is on Beacon hill to lead the fight. Lawrence has presented this bill to the legislature three times, and this year was determined to get the bill through at all costs. Rep. Graham led the fight. The mayor sent the city solicitor to argue before the mercantile affairs committee. The mill interests on the other hand sent down a powerful array of legislative lawyers. The committee sided with the mills and reported adversely. Rep. Graham persuaded his associates to adopt the bill. It was passed through the house by an overwhelming majority only to be killed in the senate. The



Lawrence man is not through with the fight yet, and the city of Lawrence isn't through either. The fight will be on again next year and the bill's sympathizers hope that Billy Graham will be back again to lead it. Aside from his work for the boom safeguard, Rep. Graham found time this year to argue for several labor measures and for matters in which his home city was interested.

He was born in Lawrence, Oct. 2, 1875. He attended Phillips Andover and Tufts medical school. He was a member of the Lawrence city committee from 1896 to 1904, serving as president in 1902 and 1903. While in the legislature he has served on the committees on federal relations, fisheries and game and cities. In 1906 he served on the special committee which visited the Lewis and Clarke exposition at Portland, Oregon. In social life he is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and the Lawrence Canoe club. He is a democrat in politics.

Hamlet S. Greenwood.

Work on the committee on legal affairs this year has not been a snap. The members of that committee have had plenty of complicated subjects put up to them. In recent years this committee has been regarded as a sort of judiciary committee Number 2, and with each succeeding year the number of measures referred to them has increased. This year the committee made remarkable progress. They rushed their hearings through in quick order, allowing plenty of time for any one who might care to be heard, but refusing to waste any time on those who did not take the trouble to appear when they were notified. One of the most faithful in his attendance at the sessions of the committee was Hamlet S. Greenwood of Lowell, representing the 18th Middlesex district. This is Mr. Greenwood's first year in the house, but he had the ex-



perience of playing the game of politics in Lowell for a good many years before he came to the Hill, and as a result was better fitted for legislative work than many during their first year in the legislature. He has given a pretty good account of himself, therefore, both in the committee room and on the floor of the house. He has had charge of some of the most important reports of his committee and has been able to give to his fellow members pretty good reasons why the committee reported as they did. He has not rushed into the debates on other matters promiscuously, but he has not hesitated to take the floor when he believed that he could throw a little light on the subject under discussion; and the house was willing to listen to him. He ought to be able to give a good deal better account of himself in the next few years of his service on the Hill, for there seems to be small doubt that his people have further honors to bestow upon him. Mr. Greenwood was born in Lowell in 1871, was educated at the public schools, and finished at the Evening law school. He is a practicing attorney at law. He was a member of the common council in 1902 and 1903, and holds membership in the Masons, Royal Arcanum and Lincoln club.

Lyman W. Griswold.

Lyman W. Griswold of Greenfield repre-



senting the 2d Franklin district, first came

to the legislature at the opening of the session of 1906. He early jumped into the work of the house and became prominent in the discussions of matters under consideration. With each succeeding year he has become more prominent and his influence has increased in proportion. He has held membership on the committee on public health, military affairs, fisheries and game and federal relations, to each and all of which he has managed to give the necessary attention. But it is on the public health committee that he has done his best work. He has been chairman of that committee for the past two years, and much of the credit for the legislation in the interest of the public health has been brought about as a result of his hard work both in committee and on the floor. The captain is an interesting personality. He is not prone to gush over any man. He is not talkative unless he has something of interest in the matter under consideration. Then he has very positive views of what should or should not be done, and he will talk and argue all day and all night rather than yield his position. This persistency and perhaps stubborness was never better shown than in his fight for the passage of some legislation against the Standard Oil discriminations. This question of the prices of oil is a real live subject in the western part of the state, and the captain was one of the first to make the fight for some remedial legislation on the hill. He introduced the first anti-monopoly bill into the house, and much of the credit for what has already been accomplished along this line is due to his hard and effective work. Capt. Griswold was born in Watkins, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1869, and educated at Amherst. He is a practicing attorney with a growing business in his section of the state. He was a member of his republican town committee for ten years and served ten years on the Greenfield school committee. He is a Mason and is known in the military word as captain of Co. L, 2d Regt., M. V. M.

He was a justice of the district court but resigned upon being elected to the legislature.

Homer A. Hall.

Labor had an ardent champion in the house this year in Rep. Homer A. Hall of North Adams in the second Berkshire district. His efforts in behalf of the workingman and the success which attended them are all the more remarkable since it was his first year in the legislature. He evidenced legislative ability that would have done credit to a political veteran in his fight for the bill to permit peaceful persuasion in times of strikes or lockouts.

Mr. Hall took a deep interest in the several bills introduced this year affecting the



fisheries and game of western Massachusetts. He was assigned to the committees on labor and public health and figured prominently in all the measures that came before the two bodies. As a member of the public health committee he opposed compulsory vaccination of children. When the bill aimed to prohibit Christian Scientists from practicing healing came up he displayed an investigative ability that made the petitioners for the bill sit up and take notice.

Mr. Hall was born at North Adams, Nov. 24, 1871. He attended the public schools. He has been a member of the republican city committee and chairman of his ward committee. He has been a leader in the political affairs of his district for ten years. In the labor world he has been an active figure ever since he donned long trousers. Beacon Hill hears that Mr. Hall's townsmen are going to send him back again next year for more work for them and the labor cause.

In social life Mr. Hall is affiliated with several organizations. He is past exalted Ruler of the Elks. He is an ex-president of the Central Labor union of North Adams and has been chairman of various labor branches. He is a shoe cutter by occupation.

Martin T. Hall.

One member of the house who believes in getting what he is after by fighting for it is Rep. Martin T. Hall of Natick. Mr. Hall has just completed his second year in the lower branch. He is the senior democrat on the important ways and means committee and was in charge of many of that committee's hardest fought reports. He was a leader in the fight on the bill to increase the salaries of the supreme and superior court justices, having charge of the committee's reports on both measures. Both passed the house. Mr. Hall led the fight for the salary increase for probate justices of Middlesex county. The members of labor organizations throughout the common-



wealth swear by Rep. Hall for leading the fight for the Cohen-Driscoll gratuity bill against the report of a majority of the ways and means members. He was one of the two dissenters from the committee's report on the bill. This measure required the vote of the speaker to have a majority against it on the first day and in the next day's fight for reconsideration lost only by a vote of 87 to 88. He was a leader in the fight to pass the factory inspection bill over the acting governor's veto. Mr. Hall was the only democratic member of the house from any part of the 1st Middlesex senatorial district during 1907 and 1908. He has been a close associate of Senator Vahey in the fights for direct nominations, abolition of the death penalty, and countless labor measures.

Beacon hill hears the news that Rep. Hall is being sought by the democrats of the 1st Middlesex district to be a candidate for the senate in November, 1908. His labor record and his constant fighting against corporation measures will give him enviable campaign capital.

Rep. Hall was born in Natick 31 years ago. He attended the public schools and later graduated from Harvard college and Harvard law school. He is a lawyer and has been a newspaper man, which accounts, no doubt, for his ability to read human nature and his ability to fight. He was a member of the Natick school committee for two years.

Harry H. Ham.

Harry H. Ham of Ward 20, Boston, is one of the youngest men who ever sat in the Massachusetts legislature, and he represents one of the largest districts in the entire state. He was born in Boston March 16, 1883, went to the public schools of this city and finished his education at Dartmouth, a college which has turned out so many politicians, for this section of the country. He followed his brother, Guy A. Ham, into the practice of the law, and is today associated with him in a legal business which is large and growing. He also followed Guy to the legislature, and while handicapped to a certain extent by having



a pretty high standard of legislative service to live up to he has made good. He has made his own reputation as an orator, although he has not essayed to speak as often as he might have done with good effect. His principal effort in the speechmaking line was in behalf of the bill to provide for district option in the city of Boston. The proposition did not meet with the approval of the legislature as a whole, but it did not suffer for a good straightforward presentation by the young man from Dorchester. Last year he was a member of the committee on bills in third reading. This year the speaker recognized his good service of the first year by making him chairman of that committee and also by giving him a place on the committee on legal affairs. Then the latter committee made him clerk and thus added to his already arduous duties. But Ham never gave up. He worked long and hard, and the people of his ward have never had a more faithful, consistent and conscientious representative.

Oscar C. Hammarstrom.

Rep. Oscar C. Hammarstrom of the 18th Worcester district is one of the young men



of Swedish extraction who have made good in the great city in the heart of the commonwealth. This has been his first year in

the state legislature. At the opening of the session he was appointed to the committee on insurance, and in commenting on his initial appearance at the hill a state house historian remarked that "he looked good, but would have to demonstrate his ability in actual service." He has made good in his six months as a law-maker. His assignment to the insurance committee was an important one. That committee has been busy enough during the year. The same old fads for curing all the ills and troubles which afflict the insurance business have been presented by the same old faddists with the same old line of reasoning and argument. But Hammarstrom and his associates have refused to be taken off their feet by them, and the reports of the committee have been sustained with practical unanimity by the legislature.

Mr. Hammarstrom was also very active in other matters which came before the house, and particular attention was given to such problems as affected the wefare of the city and district which elected him, especially those pertaining to labor. He has always been strong in the circles of his party in Worcester, and there seems to be little doubt that he will be returned next fall to give even better service to the city and the state because of the experience he has acquired in the house of this year.

Rep. Hammarstrom was born in Worcester, October 18, 1877.

Portus B. Hancock.

If Rep. Portus B. Hancock of Brockton ever wants to run for president, he'll have every veteran of the Civil war not only voting for him but shouting for him from the housetops.

Rep. Hancock is the one, only and original guardian of the old soldier and his rights that can come to the legislature year after year and win some new bounty or privilege for the veteran. Last year he had a bounty bill which he engineered through the house and senate only to have the Governor veto the measure. This year he fathered a bill to allow veterans of the Civil war to have a vender's license without payment of a fee. Every boy in the Commonwealth swears by Rep. Hancock for his fight against corporal punishment in the Lyman school. The inmates of this school are usually of the sort termed "incorrigible," but "Port" is a believer in the doctrine of "peaceful persuasion in times of insubordination." Aside from looking after the interests of the old soldiers and the rising generation, Rep. Hancock has been a consistent worker for every measure to better the conditions of the working man. He is an ardent champion of organized labor. He voted for the bill



to allow peaceful persuasion in times of lockouts or strikes and for the bill to limit the hours of labor for women and minors. He supported the public opinion bill and the woman suffrage measure.

As he opposed the Boston & Albany lease in 1900 so did Rep. Hancock oppose the New Haven-Boston & Maine merger bill this year. As a member of the committee on public charitable institutions he was responsible during the recent session for the exposure of the excessive prices paid for land at Wrentham by the trustees of the school for the feeble minded, $35,212 being paid for land assessed for $13,335.

Mr. Hancock was born at Coventry, Vermont, 72 years ago. He looks good for 72 years more. He was educated in the public schools and has been in the produce, real estate and insurance businesses. He has just completed his eighth term in the house, serving on the committees on libraries, public service, fisheries and game, federal relations, harbors and public lands, public charitable institutions and military affairs.

He is an honorary member of Post 13, G. A. R., and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics he is a democrat.

Bernard F. Hanrahan.

Three years in the Boston common council gave Rep. Bernard F. Hanrahan an experience in politics that has been invaluable to him during his first year's service on Beacon hill. Well equipped with a knowledge of municipal affairs he was in a position to intelligently discuss the many consolidation propositions of Mayor Hibbard of Boston and consistently opposed them all, being especially vigorous in his opposition to the one which if passed would allow the mayor to discharge civil service employes without a hearing. Although hearings to suspended employes have been a farce under the present city hall administration they



can be used effectively to prevent removal if the suspended employe insists upon his rights. Personal argument has been Rep. Hanrahan's favorite method of persuasion and he has been able to do some very effective work on many important measures. None was more active than he in lining up the opponents of the railroad control bill. His labor record is without a blemish.

Rep. Hanrahan is a native of Boston and was 33 years old on July 27.

Horace D. Hardy.

Signal ability displayed during the session of 1907 and close application to details as a member of the committee on constitutional amendments, marked Horace D. Hardy of Arlington, representative from the 29th Middlesex district, for the chairmanship of that committee this year. The Arlington man's work this year has shown that the promotion was warranted. During the session this committee had the handling of a very delicate matter—the petition to prohibit sectarian legislation and the public support of sectarian institutions. This year the committee deviated from its course in former years by asking the opinion of the attorney-general as to the legality of such appropriations. That gentleman's opinion was that such appropriations were illegal and therefore the committee reported that the petitioners be given leave to withdraw on the ground that such legislation was unnecessary.

His other appointment was to the important committee on mercantile affairs. As one of the three lawyers on that committee he was often called upon to render an opinion on legal points involved. This committee, handling as it does bills pertaining to the conduct of mercantile affairs, has to pass upon measures concerning a larger number of corporations than any other committee. Such legislation is naturally very closely watched by the great public service corporations but the ordinary corporation generally knows nothing of what is pending although it may affect it vitally. Therefore it is seldom represented at a hearing, leaving the committee to work in the dark, and necessitating on the part of the committee extreme care in weighing each matter and arriving at a just conclusion.

In these deliberations the Arlington mem-



ber rendered valuable advice and assistance. He possesses to a marked degree the judicial temperament of his father, Judge Hardy of the superior court.

He was born thirty-one years ago in the town which he now represents and was educated at Dartmouth and the Harvard law school. He has been town counsel since 1905.

John J. Hayes.

A fair sample of aggressiveness both in debate and in active work may be found in the case of John J. Hayes who has represented Ward 4 of Boston in the house during the past year. Having served two years in the Boston common council besides having valuable experience in leading organizations outside of politics, he came to the house fully equipped for any emergency which might arise. To prove that he



was successful one has but to point to the measures which he was placed in charge of by the committee on education of which he was a member. His successful defence on the floor of the house of matters affecting industrial education and his activity on all labor measures are matters of record.

Rep. Hayes is actively connected with many organizations in Charlestown, having served at the head of several for a number of years. He is a graduate of the Charlestown schools, Boston college, class of '99, and of the Boston University law school.

Lewis J. Hewitt.

Ward 25 has come to be a real battle-ground between the republicans and democrats because of the rapidly growing democratic organization cleverly directed by "Farmer" John H. Lee. For several years the democrats managed to get away with one representative, but this year Brighton has two republican representatives. One of them is Lewis J. Hewitt, who is entitled to a good share of the credit for keeping Brighton in the republican column, for he was chairman of the ward committee. An Englishman by birth Rep. Hewitt is thoroughly American in his views of popular government, and no district in the state has a more conscientious representative or one who is more interested in looking out for the interest of his constituents. He found plenty of committee work too in the various



insurance measures which were presented during the past session.

Rep. Hewitt was born in Leicester, Eng., Feb. 13, 1870, and attended the Wigleston preparatory college. Coming to this country he located in Boston as a publisher and printer. He is a Mason, Knight of Pythias, a Red Man and a member of the Republican club of Massachusetts, Lincoln club, vice-president of Ward 25 Republican club, and a member and former president of the Faneuil Improvement association.

William P. Higgins.

Another of the bright young democrats who promise to make their mark in the house is Rep. William P. Higgins of Ward



14. He is now serving his second year and also his second term on the committee on legal affairs, which is always an overworked committee. It is something of a job too to represent a ward which is as constantly torn by political dissensions as that section of South Boston where Judge Logan tries to keep the upper hand of the Baldwin-Norton faction. South Boston has always been the scene of the hardest fought battles of the Boston democracy, and while young Higgins is not given to war he bears his part of the strife when called upon. But he has managed to hold his friends in both factions of the ward and this accounts for the big vote he manages to roll up in a ward where candidates for office are as thick as blades of grass. He is a native of Boston, is 27 years old and a lawyer.

In the house this year, Rep. Higgins led the fight to allow unpaid labor on yachts and boats on the Sabbath, a bill of immeasurable importance to the great yachting centre of South Boston. He had the pleasure of seeing it passed and signed by the governor. He also successfully led the fight to place other juvenile courts of the state on the same basis as the Boston juvenile court in regard to releases on probation.

Rep. Higgins is a native of Boston, twenty-seven years old, and was educated at Notre Dame university and the Harvard law school. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the A. O. H., and the City Point Catholic association. He aspires to represent the South Boston district in the upper branch next year.

Frederic H. Hilton.

When the veterans in the reporters' gallery looked over the rail last January and sized up the new material in the house they found one rather boyish looking member in a seat just beneath them. They inquired his name. "Hilton of Framingham" they were told. The gallery looked up Mr. Hilton in "Who's Who." They found he was a lawyer. Further than that he was not



quite 26 years old. "Must be a bright one" mused the gallery, "or wouldn't be here." Frederic H. Hilton looked good to the gallery and they decided to watch him. Now, with the legislature adjourned, the gallery agrees that he has lived up to his looks and "made good." Few men in either branch have attained such an immediate success.

A man who can make the lobby afraid of him the first year he is in the house has achieved one of the greatest honors possible. The lobby opposition is largely due to a bill which Rep. Hilton himself drafted to restrain money sharks from charging extortionate rates of interest. It was one of the most important pieces of legislation that appeared on the hill during the session. It was Mr. Hilton's bill and Mr. Hilton's fight from start to finish. The crown should be his and the prayers and best wishes of the multitude of persons who have suffered from the practices that the Hilton bill forbids are with him. Rep. Hilton was a leader all through the session just closed. Speaker Cole assigned him to the committee on legal affairs and he figured prominently in every matter that was considered by that body. He had charge of many of its most important measures. He got the house to adopt an amendment of his own to the Sunday photo bill. He played a prominent part in the passage of the general Sunday amusement law. Some of the more important measures which he introduced and had passed were a bill to enlarge the powers of the Framingnam hospital and to allow it to maintain a training school for nurses, a bill relative to the distribution of the Blue book, a $5500 appropriation for the Framingham armory and a similar amount for the Framingham normal school. He was recorded on every roll-call but one during the session.

Mr. Hilton was born in Framingham and attended the public schools and Boston university law school. He is a member of the Masons, R. A. C., Knights Templar, A. O. U. W., and Country club, and a director of the South Framingham Co-operative Bank. The house wants to see more of Fred Hilton, and trusts that Framingham sees it that way too.

William Hoag.

In his second year in the house Mr. Hoag has kept up his excellent record of last



year for independence and care in respect to proposed legislation. He opposed many bills and resolves carrying money appropriations including the increase of the judge's salaries and the resolve in favor of the Murphy family of Lynn, whose case, he believed had been adversely decided by the supreme court. He gave careful and persistent attention at all stages to three measures introduced by himself in the interests of his own constituents and secured the final enactment of all three, namely, the resolve accepting the provisions of a certain act of congress which was a necessary condition to the expenditure of $125,000 by the federal government for the dredging of Dorchester bay, the resolve providing for a survey and estimate for the extension of Old Colony avenue through Dorchester, and the bill making lawful unpaid work on yachts and boats on Sunday. He opposed the injunction bill because he believed that no abuse by the courts of the powers of injunction had been shown. He opposed the 54-hour bill because, while he thought it a good measure, he preferred to have it brought about by simultaneous effort in all the New England states.

Ernest E. Hobson.

It is doubtful if there is more than one man in the Massachusetts legislature who can say as he looks over the journal: "I always spoke on the winning side." There is one such man, however, and he is Rep. Ernest E. Hobson of Palmer in the 1st Hampden district. Every measure for which he spoke went through with flying colors and every measure that he opposed found a legislative grave. The advocates of the "peaceful persuasion" bill wished after Mr. Hobson had spoken for the bill on the floor of the house and helped to get it through the lower branch that he could have immediately become a member of the senate and saved the bill from defeat there by speaking for it. Mr. Hobson is one of those diligent workers of the quiet, unassuming sort who always accomplish what they go after.

He was placed on the important committees on rules and judiciary and figured prominently in all the matters that were considered by them. He dissented from the favorable report of a majority of the judiciary committee on the bill to allow a hus-

band and wife to sue one another and was instrumental in defeating the bill. He opposed the bill granting a powerful street railway company the perpetual right to do an express and freight business in his own town. He helped to defeat the bill granting pensions to state employes because he considered the proposed burden too great for the state treasury and also opposed the bill to have liens take first place over mortgages. He strenuously fought against allowing street



railway companies to charge admission to parks. Rep. Hobson enjoys the distinction of having been called upon to preside by Speaker Cole more often than any other member.

Mr. Hobson was born in Palmer, September 29, 1878, is a graduate of the University of Maine law school and a lawyer of note. He was secretary of the Palmer republican town committee for two years. He is grand chaplain of the Grand Council of the Massachusetts Royal Arcanum and president of the Palmer business and social club. He is a member of Red Men and a leader in the affairs of the Sons of Veterans.

Frank G. Hodskins.

Because of experience as clerk of the committee on legal affairs in the session of last year Frank G. Hodskins became chairman of that committee this year and he has kept the committee work up to, if not a little above, the standard of some



former years. This year the legal affairs committee made a remarkable record for speed in hearings and reports. They held both morning and afternoon sessions and the work of the committee was pushed along as it had never been hustled before. Many times such haste would result in poor legislation, but that cannot be charged up to this year's committee. The house chairman is entitled to great credit for the work of the year. Aside from his service on the legal affairs committee Rep. Hodskins took an active interest in other matters of legislation. In fact he came to be regarded as one of the house leaders. A lawyer by profession, he is gifted with an ability to speak intelligently on all matters which have any legal bearing, and, being possessed of a liberal share of native common sense he made one of the best legislators the city of Springfield has sent down in recent years. He was particularly active in securing the passage of a bill which compelled street railway companies to allow students of evening schools to ride for half fares, and on many other matters his influence was felt. He secured the substitution of a resolve in favor of Ella T. Fox of Springfield by a vote of 129 to 30 for the adverse report of the committee on ways and means. The resolve was opposed by the assistant attorney-general, the state treasurer and the tax commissioner. He also introduced and secured the passage of a bill providing for a special judge of probate for Berkshire and Hampden counties.

Rep. Hodskins was born in Springfield the day after Christmas, 1876 and was educated at the public schools. He finished his education at Harvard. Last year, in addition to his clerkship of the committee on legal affairs, he was a member of the committee on engrossed bills.

William M. Hogan.

William M. Hogan, democratic representative from the 1st Middlesex district, comes from that part of Cambridge where

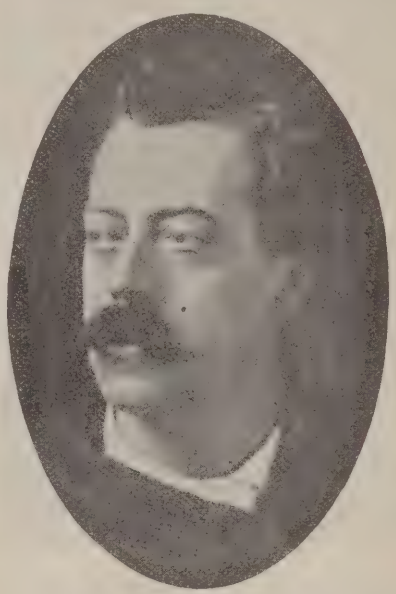


no one is accorded anything in the way of political honor without fighting for it from start to finish. The democratic party is in control in the eastern section of the University city and there are always plenty of candidates for every position in sight. Hogan first came to the legislature at the opening of the session of 1907. He was placed on the committee on liquor law and did his work well. But the hearings of that committee, while important in the extreme, had no greater attraction for him, in fact, not so great, as the work of the committee on labor. There was where he could be found at any time when his own committee was not in session. He represented a large working constituency, and he made up his mind, apparently, that nothing would happen to injure in any way the interests of that constituency. That was why he was able to appeal to his people for a renomination last fall and point to a record on labor matters which excited the envy of many would-be advocates of the cause of the workingman. Hogan had delivered the goods to the people of East Cambridge, and they were not unmindful of that when it came to casting their ballots for him for a re-election. He won easily over a large field of opponents and this year he has been just as earnest in his work in behalf of organized labor.

Rep. Hogan is one of the younger men in the house, for he celebrated his 32d birthday on the second day of June of this year. His education was received at the common schools, and his business is that of an ironworker. Mr. Hogan's record entitles him to another term and his constituents will undoubtedly accord him one.

Samuel M. Holman.

Although he is the representative of the 1st Bristol district in the lower branch of the state legislature, the summer visitors of every town and village bordering on the shores of Buzzards Bay owe a debt of gratitude to Rep. Samuel M. Holman of Attleboro for his untiring efforts to prevent the opening of that stretch of water to



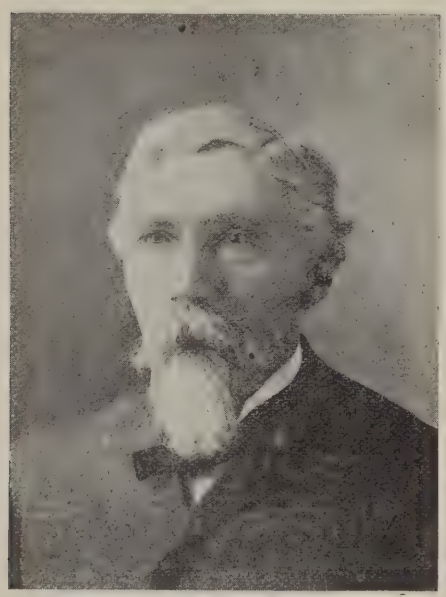
the men who catch fish with nets and seines. Rep. Holman would probably admit, if he were asked, that this was the one particular part of his legislative work which gave him the greatest amount of satisfaction. He had one other hobby when he first put in an appearance at the opening of the session of 1907. He then came into the limelight as the chief exponent of the idea of biennial state elections. This was a matter which had been rather crudely worked up by a daily newspaper anxious to justify its existence, but there was very little real sentiment in its favor among the members of the legislature. To this star the Attleboro man hitched his wagon, and it is not wonderful that he made little progress. But he has managed to live down that defeat, and he is able to point to other achievements which bring more pleasant remembrances. Last year he was a member of the committees on elections and towns. This year he has been at the head of the important committee on harbors and public lands, and he has been one of the most faithful in his attendance upon the work of that committee. During the closing days of the session he was mentioned as a possible candidate for membership on the commission on harbors and lands. He has been especially interested in the improvement of the Cape harbors.

Rep. Holman was born in Norton, January 1, 1862, and was educated at the public schools, Amherst, Boston university and Harvard medical school. He has been tax collector of Attleboro for eleven years and school committeeman for three years. He holds membership in the Knights of Pythias and Royal Arcanum.

Charles T. Holt.

Rep. Charles T. Holt of Springfield, who has represented the 6th Hampden district in the house for the past two sessions, occupies a unique position this year inasmuch as he won out at the polls on election day without having any party nomination. There was a mix-up at the caucuses and Rep. Holt's friends were obliged to resort to the use of nomination papers. It was a pretty fine tribute to the esteem in which he is held by the people of his city, however, that he should have been elected in the face of such adverse conditions. But the record of the man during his first year in the house was sufficient to justify the course taken by the citizens of Springfield. He had been a member of the house in 1907 and had served with distinction on the committees on harbors and public lands and parishes and religious societies. The former committee was a particularly busy one during the 1907 session. The usual de-

mands for appropriations for harbor improvements all over the commonwealth were before that committee and many intricate problems were among them. Rep. Holt was most attentive at the hearings and executive sessions of his committee and his record was such a one as would justify his return. This year he has been in the same places and his work has been



even more effective because of his year's experience.

Rep. Holt was born in Petersham, August 1, 1845, and was educated at the public schools and at Newton theological institution. He was a coal merchant for eight years, a clergyman 12 years, and is now engaged in the insurance business. He holds membership in the Masons and the G. A. R.

Frank A. Hosmer.

No man in the legislature in recent years, probably has had greater and more varied experience with men from all parts of the world than has the man who represented the 3d Hampshire district in the session which has just closed. Frank A. Hosmer of Amherst had been through the governmental school in far away Hawaii, where he was a member of the Advisory council under the Provisional government, before he came to help govern his own state of Massachusetts. In that far off isle he had also been president of Oahu college at Honolulu for 10 years. So that he was pretty well grounded in the affairs of all



nations before he started in as a member of the committee on ways and means at the beginning of the present session. He was particularly well fitted for membership on this committee, and his associates have found in him a man who could give valuable assistance when good sound judgment and common sense were needed. The handling of the state's finances is a pretty big problem. The committee on ways and means every year has to deal with all sorts of demands from different parts of the state for appropriations for beautifying or improving some particular section. To draw the line between the deserving cases and those which are devoid of merit is extremely perplexing at times, but the scholarly gentleman from Amherst has not been found wanting when such occasions have arisen. Quick to recognize the justice of a meritorious request, he has not been slow in finding the colored gentleman in the woodpile of many undeserving propositions. And once he has made his discovery, of either nature, he has been steadfast in support of his views.

Rep. Hosmer was born in Woburn, November 14, 1853, and was educated at Amherst college. In social life he holds membership in the Masons, R. A. C., and the Amherst club.

Alonzo F. Hoyle.

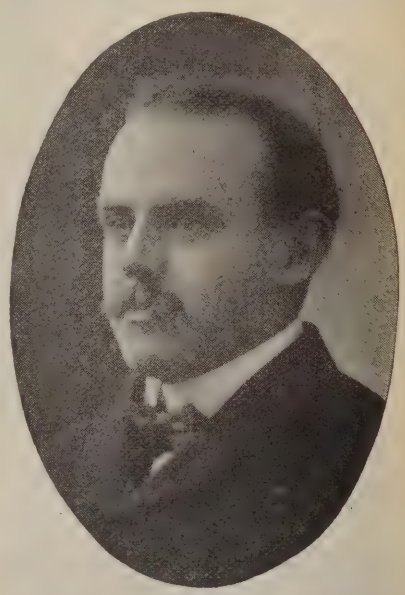
Alonzo F. Hoyle of Worcester, representing the 14th Worcester district for the fourth consecutive year has proven a valuable member of the house, although he has been handicapped by being in ill health for a large part of the session. This year he was made house chairman of the committee on liquor law and was closely concerned in the various annual projects before the committee. These included unlimited license, and an amendment to the present abuttors objection law. The unlimited license measure received more support than usual this year on the argument that it has developed a system of monopoly in many of the cities



where the brewers have practically the say as to who shall receive licenses with the result that the parties obtaining these permits purchase from the particular brewers who have befriended them. The committee, however, did not approve the change and the matter went over to another year. The situation of the hold-up of liquor dealers by abuttors was explained again but the committee was not impressed with the matter any more this year than before. Mr. Hoyle's other committee appointment was to that of constitutional amendments. Here, however, there was not much work necessary. A petition to prevent sectarian legislation and appropriations of public money to sectarian institutions did not materialize in legislation because of an opinion rendered by the attorney general that such appropriations would be illegal under the present law. Locally Mr. Hoyle was interested this year as before in the bill to allow one of the Worcester state insane hospitals to run its sewage into the Blackstone river. The measure was put through the house, largely through Mr. Hoyle's efforts but was defeated in the senate. On all the matters affecting his own city and county Mr. Hoyle has been especially active in bringing about what he considered to be the best result for the measure under consideration. Mr. Hoyle's business is that of a printer and stationer in his city and he is a prominent member of the Masonic, Knights of Pythias and Heptosophs orders.

Eugene C. Hultman.

Eugene C. Hultman of Quincy, republican, is serving his third year and is now the dean of the delegation from his city. He has had an exceedingly busy year of it, in that he has had several matters from his own city to look after, has been house chairman of the committee on water supply and a member of the busy committee on public lighting. Early in the session his city petitioned for state appropriations under the metropolitan park commission act for the improvement



of the Quincy shore, and Furnace brook sections as parkways. Several similar petitions came in from other portions of the metropolitan district. These so complicated matters that Mr. Hultman was unable to get an appropriation through for the Quincy projects. He did, however, succeed in getting a general resolve passed under which the metropolitan park commission is to make an investigation of the different projects this summer and recommend to the next general court what is best to be done in the future.

For his own section, however, Rep. Hultman did succeed in getting through an appropriation of $7500 for dredging Wollaston beach and one of $2500 for dredging the upper Fore river.

His committee on water supply had several complicated matters. The state board of health called attention to matters to which many local water authorities objected. In the main these were claims that the local water sheds were not properly safeguarded against contaminating influences. They were complicated matters to adjust but in the end, through intricate diplomacy engineered by the house chairman, Mr. Hultman, harmony prevailed. In this work the committee practically travelled from one end of the state to the other for up in Berkshire county the claim was made that the watershed was partly in New York state and Massachusetts laws regarding the use of a watershed did not apply. On this case the committee climbed the mountain and saw for itself that the territory was practically too barren to be occupied by sufficient numbers to threaten the purity of a water supply. On the other hand the committee went to Cape Cod to see about the incorporation of a private water company in one of the towns. The committee on public lighting, with its many important measures affecting gas and electric lighting companies required considerable of Mr. Hultman's care and attention. The Quincy man prefaced his legislative career by service in the Quincy city government and as a member of the republican city committee. His fraternal affiliation are limited to Masonry where he is a Knight Templar and a Shriner, and the Elks.

George S. J. Hyde.

Rep. George S. Hyde of Lawrence is one of the older members of the legislature and represents the seventh Essex district. Mr. Hyde was this year, as last, a member of the committee on education and on the committee on libraries. Owing to there being no assignments to the last named committee, he devoted his committee work solely to that of education. Here he was particularly interested in the measures advocating the establishment of the industrial education idea and of the proposed bill for the textile schools in the different mill cities of the commonwealth although none of these were sought for in his own city.

On the floor of the house he was interest-

ed in all the Lawrence measures and made an earnest speech in advocating the bill to require the Essex company to maintain a boom above the dam across the Merrimac river in his city. His work was largely instrumental in having the measure pass the house although the committee that considered it was against it and the bill had to be substituted for the committee's adverse report. The other Lawrence matters were to authorize a loan for sewerage purposes, to exempt from taxation the White fund for public charity purposes and the exemption from taxation of Spanish war veterans' real estate was endorsed by him and his efforts were instrumental in getting many of the members of the house to vote with the Lawrence delegation, in support of these measures.

The efforts of the city of Lynn to obtain a court house in their city was opposed by him and he quickly took up the amendment to attach a referendum to the bill, an amendment which practically brought its defeat.

While not a persistent speaker, Mr. Hyde was frequently heard on matters of interest to his section. He took part in the merger debate opposing the report of the committee on railroads providing for state control.

Mr. Hyde is a native of England, having been born in the cotton manufacturing city of Manchester in that country. Here he received a public school education supplemented by a course at a higher institute.

From a journeyman carpenter he has become master carpenter and in his city of Lawrence has served on the school commit-



tee for some years. This is his second year in the house.

Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Golden Cross and Foresters organizations.

William T. Jeffrey.

William T. Jeffrey of Salem, the new republican member from the 19th Essex district has devoted his attention this year to the work of the committee on harbors and public lands, the committee to which he was appointed by Speaker Cole. While his district had no matters coming before this committee he realized from the start that it was a subject of vital interest to his section of the state and that in the course of a state legislative career, which had just begun, it would be likely to have a local bearing before it was completed. The many harbor projects that annually come before this committee proved an interesting subject for him and he was given several reports of these matters to make for his associates. In this city a petition to fill in a water area that had lost its former sightly beauty while referred to another committee was closely looked after by him with the result that it was early enacted. While Salem itself was not a persistent petitioner to the legislature it had its hands full in opposing petitions from other sections of the county that sought to take away from her some of her glory and prestige as the county seat or shire town. Lynn, that progressive city, but a few miles away, was desirous of obtaining a county court house and several sittings of the court. The Salem people naturally objected and Mr. Jeffrey as one of the Salem delegation brought about a movement that put an end to the successful passage the bill was having. A referendum amendment was offered and adopted and the Lynn delegation awoke to the fact that it practically killed the bill for the county as a whole could out-vote the city. It finally agreed to have the matter put over to the next general court. The direct nomination bill, another Lynn propo-



sition, was also defeated while bills to allow the reorganization of the Salem school committee and to give the Salem park commission more authority were enacted. Mr. Jeffrey had a hand in all these pieces of legislation. The new Salem member is a graduate of the public schools of his city and has seen two years' service in the common council of Salem. He has been an active member of the republican city committee for a much longer period. He is a member of Forester and Hibernian organizations.

Charles Cabot Johnson.

Rep. Charles Cabot Johnson of Nahant, serving his third term as a member from the 14th Essex district was transferred this year from the committee on banks and banking to that of railroads. Here he has given the same careful attention to the merger and other matters coming before that committee that he did to banking problems when he was a member of the banks and banking committee, an attention that led the bank commission to offer him an appointment in his department, an offer which could not be accepted, how-



ever as the Nahant man was instrumental in getting the act through which authorized the bank commissioner to appoint assistants. It was the result of this same careful attention to details that led him to favor the railroad control bill reported by his committee. This bill was a redraft made by a subcommittee and contained all the features that had been suggested by the whole committee in a series of executive session in which Mr. Johnson had no small speaking part. He was a leader in the deliberations and had many suggestions to offer that were adopted by his associates and worked into the bill reported. In addition to all these matters the Nahant member had many local matters to look after. His district including as it does a section of the adjoining city of Lynn he was practically a member of the delegation from that city and had to exert himself to secure favorable consideration of the many matters that city was asking for in the hands of the legislature. There was the Lynn court, the Murphy heirs case, the direct nomination bill and several others. Many of these were put through the house and met defeat in the senate. One of them at least got as far as the governor where it went down in defeat before a veto message. Mr. Johnson's efforts in all these cases were energetic and well directed, showing the good result of a careful watching of legislative rules and procedure. This experience the good points of which was illustrated by his work this year will be a good argument as to why he should be promoted this fall to the upper branch of the legislature, a position to which he aspires. Mr. Johnson is well endorsed by the voters and citizens of his own town, being elected as he has to the office of town clerk for six years and town treasurer for three years. His education is that obtained in the public school supplemented by a business college course.

Fred O. Johnson.

Rep. Fred O. Johnson of Wellesley, the republican member from the eleventh Norfolk



district has proved himself to be a faithful member of the committee on labor in this, his second year of his service in the house. Mr. Johnson was also given an appointment on the committee on libraries but this appointment was more a matter of name than of work for the committee on libraries this year, as in former years, had practically nothing to do. The committee on labor, however, is an entirely different proposition. Many of the matters that came before this committee were of annual presentation but nevertheless they were matters of much moment to the parties affected by the proposed legislation. Many of these subjects, would, it is claimed, necessitate the reorganization of the system of operating the cotton mills and shoe factories of the state. Each year an attempt is made to enact the so-called fifty-four hour bill for women and minors, which will limit their employment to that number of hours a week. This year at the last step, a compromise of fifty-six hours was recommended and was enacted. This committee has also had sessions with the judiciary committee on the proposed anti-injunction and peaceful picketing bills with the result that the measure restraining somewhat the power of court judges to issue blank injunctions was reported by a majority of one of the combined committee. In the senate, however, it was defeated so that the situation now remains as in former years.

Mr. Johnson is a graduate of the Massa-

chusetts public school system and in his own town is a successful real estate and insurance man. He has served as selectman, as assessor for three years and as town treasurer for five years. He has seen continuous political service as a member of the republican town committee for twenty years. Fraternally, Mr. Johnson is affiliated with the Masonic and Odd Fellow organizations.

J. B. Albert Johnson.

Rep. J. B. Albert Johnson of Lowell, is the new republican member of the delegation from that city representing as he does the 19th Middlesex district. Mr. Johnson was



given a place on the committee of public service by Speaker Cole and has received his initiatory experience in committee work in listening to the pleas of many state employes who were petitioning for increases in salaries. Off hand, these may seem of minor importance but they are of vital interest to the parties affected and the committee in each case is required to give careful consideration to the pleas of men who bring forth every argument possible to show that other state employes are performing the same service and receiving more money. Attempts have been made in previous years to equalize salaries but it has been unsuccessful and probably always will be. This committee has had one measure of great moment and one which means considerable rearranging of state departments if it is enacted. It is the proposition to combine the duties of the railroad, the gas and electric light commissioners and the supervision of telephone and telegraph companies now in the hands of the highway commission. This plan was modelled after the New York public service commission. The committee felt, however, that it was too sweeping a change to be put through in one year and recommended that it go over another year, when another committee can consider it.

A perusal of Mr. Johnson's career to date shows a thorough earnestness in purpose which bids fair to materialize in a successful business career, to say nothing of what may be accomplished as a public official.

Mr. Johnson received a public school education and then put himself through a college of pharmacy, becoming a registered pharmacist. As soon as he was established in this career and assured of a proper income he commeenced studying for a physician and has since graduated at the Tufts medical school. That his educational abilities are recognized in his own community is testified to by the fact that he has been elected a member of the Lowell school board and has been an inspector of factories.

In addition to his own work on the public service committee, he took charge and helped along the passage of a bill to provide for a state appropriation for the textile school of his own city. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Red Men's, Royal Arcanum, Foresters, Masons and Manchester Unity, I. O. O. F., and of the Bunting and Mohair cricket clubs.

Aaron F. Jones.

Rep. Aaron F. Jones of Douglas, a new republican member from the eighth Worcestor district, has given careful study to the extensive proposition for building an addition to the state house and rearranging the present offices in the building so as to more economically use the room already available. The question of rearranging the rooms is one that periodically, makes its appearance before the legislature. The committee this year was urged to recommend two additional wings that would almost double the interior capacity. It gave hearings and investigated the matter practically all through the session and in the end recommended that land on the west side be purchased and that some future legislature should recommend the erection of the wings. It recommended also that the gas commission, whose expenses are paid by the gas and electric light companies of the state, should locate outside of the state house and that the rooms it now occupies in the building be turned over to other departments. This recommendation was adopted so that Mr. Jones and his associates can feel that the result of their investigation and deliberations met with the approval of the body which assigned them the duty.

Aside from the general Worcester matters, there were no measures of particular interest to his section of the state requiring Mr. Jones' attention. His previous public training as a public official has made him a valuable member of the legislature and one who could quickly and safely determine what was the best course to pursue. These decisions were quickly made and were not off hand in character, but were conclusions arrived at from an ability to easily discern the real points of interest and to weigh one against the other and so safely and shortly arrive at a conclusion which would stand all the argument that could be made against it.

In his own town of Douglas, Mr. Jones has been a member of the board of overseers,



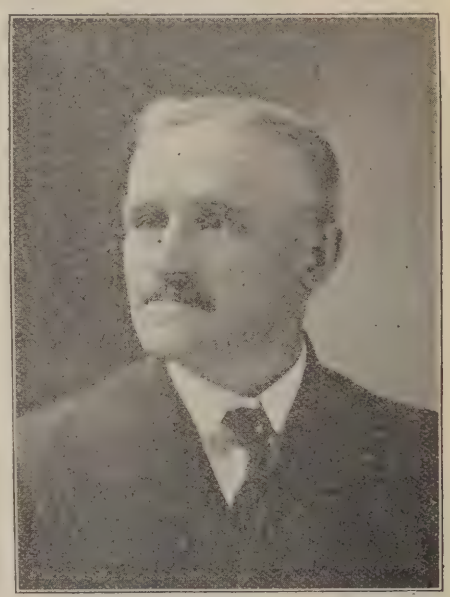
of the poor; has acted as selectman for a number of years; has been town treasurer and collector of taxes. As one of the school committee, he has looked after the education of the youth and as road commissioner he has seen to it that the highways of his town are kept in a condition that maintained the reputation made by his predecessors in office.

Mr. Jones is a native of Temple, Maine, where he received a public school education. In his adopted town in this state, he is a successful merchant and is a member of the local Masonic lodge.

James A. Jones.

Rep. James A. Jones of Stoneham a republican, has been a member of the legislature for four consecutive years. His district is that of the 31st Middlesex district made up of the single town in which he lives. His big committee appointment this year was to that of towns, which has had many matters to consider but none of very far reaching importance. His own town of Stoneham was not a petitioner this year, but a number of other towns have petitioned for authority to issue bonds for different municipal purposes and these matters were referred to Mr. Jones' committee. In each case, the matter had to be investigated with the same care and attention that would be given to a matter affecting all the towns although in each instance it was only one town that was under consideration.

There have been several boundary lines between towns that had to be readjusted and these matters were handled by the committee on towns. One of the most complicated cases was the Barnstable bath house petition where some of the tax payers not owning any shore property wanted authority given the selectmen to lease them locations on public landings. This petition was opposed by some of the people who claimed that it would be obstructing a public landing used in much the same way as a public highway. The committee reported against the petition but it was substituted in the house. In the senate, however, the committee succeeded in having the whole



matter referred to the next general court. This committee refused to recommend that the town of Saugus be given authority to issue additional bonds believing that the town authorities could get out of the difficulty if they used more energy in collecting local taxes. Mr. Jones' other committee appointment was to that of public lighting where he was made clerk and was kept busy throughout the session in looking after the papers pertaining to the many cases under consideration by this important committee.

The Stoneham member is a graduate of the public school system in his own town. He is engaged in the real estate and insurance business. He is a director of the local cooperative bank and has served as auditor, water commissioner and a member of the board of public works in his own town and for years has been one of the active members of the republican town committee.

At present he is conducting an energetic campaign for the republican senatorial nomination in the 6th Middlesex district and on his record as a member of the house for four years is entitled to and undoubtedly will receive strong support.

He is a member of the Masonic, Odd Fellows and American Mechanic fraternities.

Frederick G. Katzmann.

Probably no member of the Massachusetts house of representatives in recent years has come more rapidly to the front than has Frederick G. Katzmann of Hyde Park, representing the 3d Norfolk district. He had been a member of the republican town committee of Hyde Park and town auditor for a few years before he came to the state house in January of last year, but other than that he had not been heard of as a politician to any extent. He was known among his own circle of friends, and it was even then a large one, as one of the most genial of fellows, as a man whose acquaintance was a valuable one, and as a lawyer of ability. In less than two years he has come to be known pretty well all over the state, and the record he has made as a member of the house is one worthy of something more than the usual word of commendation. And the beauty of it all is that the honors have come to him, not so much because he himself has sought them for the honor's sake, but because they have been thrust upon him by an ever-increasing number of friends and admirers. It was not surprising, therefore, as the session of 1908 drew to a close, and the outlines of a lieutenant-governorship contest began to show themselves in the near future, that the name of

the Hyde Park man was being mentioned as chairman of Speaker Cole's campaign committee in the lieutenant-governorship contest. The speaker never made a happier selection. No more popular man has sat in the house in years, and he is popular because he has done his work well. In 1907 he was a member of the committee on legal affairs. This year he was jumped right over the heads of others and made



chairman of the committee on mercantile affairs, one of the most important in the entire legislature, where day after day he justified the good things all were saying of him by his faithful and meritorious work. Mr. Katzmann is still a young man, and it would not be dangerous to predict further successes in the future. But predictions are not popular, and sometimes they are embarrassing. Mr. Katzmann was born in Roxbury, Sept. 12, 1875, was educated at Harvard and the Boston university law school. He is a member of the Masons and the Phi Delta Phi.

David P. Keefe.

Every member of the house is always ready to lend a willing ear whenever Rep. David P. Keefe of Fall River, rises to speak. Speeches are sometimes the signal for certain members to go into the lobby and smoke, but not so a Keefe speech. The Fall River man has a rich bass voice that penetrates every corner of the chamber.



He has spoken on more measures this year than any other member of lower branch.

Energy is his chief characteristic. For him life is one long festival of work. Probably his greatest efforts have been directed towards having enacted more stringent laws to prohibit expectoration in public places. Mr. Keefe was one of a little body of men who banded together some time ago to make a fight against the ravages of tuberculosis. At first these men were ridiculed. But they stuck to their fight, however, and are now rewarded by seeing the mayors of cities and the legislatures of nearly all of the states in the Union fighting for the enactment of the laws which they suggested. To "Dave" Keefe belongs a large part of the praice for the success that has been made in the battle against the great white plague. Fall River, Swansea and Somerset need not fear for their interests with such a man as Rep. Keefe in the legislature. Anyone who approaches him for his support on a measure has first got to find out how his scheme will affect the Keefe district. If Fall River, Swansea or Somerset is in jeopardy the measure can count on Dave Keefe as an opponent.

He figured prominently in the bills to reform the jury system, for the textile schools, and for the system of old age benefits. He opposed the bill to allow street railway companies to charge admission to their parks. He is an ardent champion of organized labor.

Rep. Keefe was born in Fitchburg, September 29, 1855. He was educated in the public schools and is a salesman and advertising solicitor. He has just completed his fifth term in the house, serving on the committees on federal relations, libraries, elections, election laws, and parishes and religious societies. He has been chairman of the last committee for two years. He is a member of the Veteran firemen's association and the Republican club.

Sidney B. Keene.

Sidney B. Keene of Somerville has been one of the liveliest members of the house



during the present session. He began the year with two large resolutions; one to evolve some scheme whereby the incomplete portions of the Metropolitan park system might be finished, the other to secure the passage of a bill to provide for proper notice to consignees before demurrage on freight is charged.

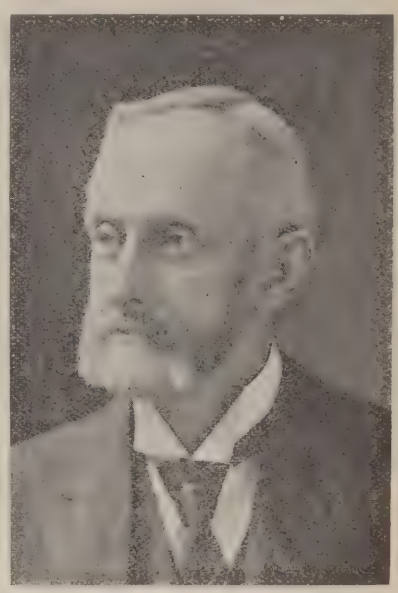
As a member of the committee on metropolitan affairs Mr. Keene gave especial attention to the parks' problem and finally submitted a bill which met at least in part the objections of those who are opposed to further increase in the metropolitan park's debt at the present time. This provided for the construction of connecting links between the various portions of the system, these to be paid for by the annual appropriation of about the same amount of money which is now appropriated to meet the sinking fund requirements on the park's loan.

The resolve authorizing the Metropolitan park commission to investigate and report as to the advisability of adopting some such plan for the completion of the park system was defeated in the house, but even its opponents were willing to concede that the plan offered the most feasible solution of the problem which has yet been offered. There is little doubt that the Somerville member may yet be able to induce a future legislature to put through a bill of this sort.

On the railroad demurrage measure Mr. Keene secured the adoption of a resolve instructing the railroad commission to investigate rates charged and report to the next general court on the advisability of changing the present methods. This resolve was put through in spite of the opposition of representatives of railroads and should go far toward accomplishing the reform which Mr. Keene contemplates.

Roland M. Keith.

Of the present house members who seem slated for advancement in the next year few have been more popular or have accomplished more in a quiet and unobtrusive



manner than Rep. Roland M. Keith of Bridgewater.

As one of the conservative members of the committee on labor last year, Mr. Keith made a deep study of the conditions which surround the working people of the state as well as of the problems which our manufacturers have to meet in competing with those of other states.

His knowledge on these subjects has been of inestimable value to the legislature. Another result has been that his remarks are invariably given close attention on those occasions when he addresses the house and their effect is generally to be seen when the votes are counted.

Mr. Keith has been more than ordinarily successful in securing necessary improvements for his district, especially in the matter of state highway appropriations and special measures for the improvement of harbors. He served as clerk of the committees on fisheries and game and was responsible for the killing of the Buzzards bay bill. He is now engaged in an active canvass for the senatorial nomination in his district and with more than fair prospects of success.

In private life Mr. Keith is a master builder and his advice has been sought on several occasions by those members of the committee on state house who were considering the remodelling of the building and the relocation of state departments.

William A. Kelleher.

Rep. William A. Kelleher of Lawrence is finishing his third term as a member of the house. His committee assignments have invariably been good, owing in no small measure to the fact that he is a conscientious student of the problems which come before the legislature.

Before coming to the house, Mr. Kelleher served three years as a member of the Lawrence city government. During this time he made a study of municipal finance which has been extremely valuable to him and to his fellow members in the consideration of the many special measures relating to other cities and towns which come before the legislature.

During the present year Mr. Kelleher served as a member of the important committees on federal relations and insurance. He gave much time to the important problems which came before the latter committee and there are probably few members of either branch who are better posted on the somewhat intricate problems involved in the revision of the insurance laws.

Together with his fellow members from Lawrence, Mr. Kelleher made a strong fight for the bill to compel the construction of a safeguard above the dam of the Essex company in Lawrence. He was also instrumental in securing the passage of the resolve auth-

orizing the state board of health to investigate the sanitary conditions of the Merrimac river. This was strenuously opposed by the Lowell delegation but was finally put through



in spite of their opposition. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and of the Elks.

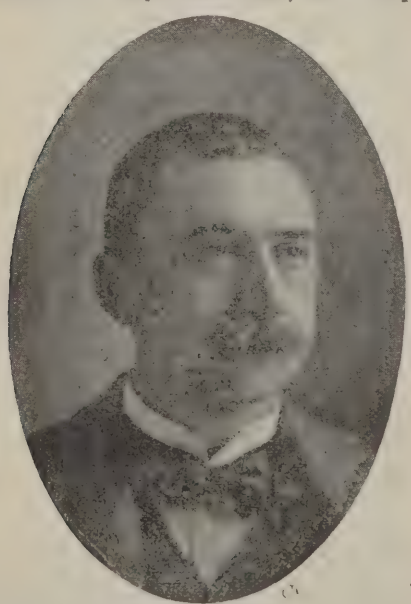
Frank D. Kemp.

The western delegation in the house this year has been especially noted for the strength of its membership. No member has contributed more to this strength or has given any more of his best service to the state than has Rep. Frank D. Kemp of Springfield.

As a member of the ways and means committee Mr. Kemp has been obliged repeatedly to take a large share of the disagreeable duty which that committee finds to do in standing between the state treasury and the needs—sometimes the greeds—of local communities and their representatives.

It speaks well for the personality of Mr. Kemp that in spite of this handicap he is one of the popular members of the lower branch. This is in large measure due to the fact that he is recognized by everyone as a thoroughly conscientious and consistent legislator; what he opposes for another constituency he would not urge for his own.

Serving as a member of the special recess committee on ways and means, Mr. Kemp



made a thorough study of the state's financial system and the work of its departments. This has proven invaluable to him as well as to the legislature as a whole in the consideration of the large problems of finance and administration which have been before the General Court this year.

Mr. Kemp has completed his second year in the house and it is expected by the party leaders that he will be returned as a member of the house unless a vacancy should occur in te senatorial nomination in his district.

Michael J. Kenney.

Rep. Michael J. Kenney of Taunton has completed his second year as a member of the house and has served this year on the important committees on public service and fisheries and game.

During the session these committees have had many intricate problems to solve. In considering the innumerable petitions for salary increases which came before the committee on public service its members have been obliged to make a thorough study of the entire clerical and executive service of the commonwealth in order that there might be no incongruities in the legislation reported.

With the many problems which came before the fisheries and game committee added to his labors with public service. Rep. Kenney has been one of the busiest members of the house, but he has still found time to look into the legislation which came from other committees and was exceptionally well-informed as to legislation in general.

Last year Mr. Kenney served as a member of the committee on cities, where he ganied much knowledge as to municipal finance and the vexatious charter questions which trouble many of our cities. Before coming to the legislature he had served for three years as an alderman in Taunton and the experience gained there was well supplemented by his committee work. He is a



member of the Foresters and of the A. O. U. W.

James W. Killam.

Rep. James W. Killam of Reading is one of the quiet members of the house, but one who has made an enviable reputation among those who came in contact with him for the soundness of his views and thorough knowledge of engineering problems.

Mr. Killiam had been a member of the board of selectmen of Reading for five years before becoming a member of the legislature and had been chairman of the board for four years. The experience he had gained in this capacity proved of special value to him.

The unofficial motto of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, "Be Practical" seems to have stuck to Rep. Killam ever since he folded up his diploma and departed from that institution of learning.

As a member of the engineering department of the Metropolitan water and sewerage board, Rep. Killam was already familiar with many of the legislative problems which have to do with water supplies before he came to the General Court. His selection as a member of the committee on water supply, of which he was the clerk, was a happy one; his expert knowledge of the way in which engineering problems may be met and overcome has been invaluable to that committee.

Through his efforts a bill was introduced and passed calling for an investigation of the condition existing in and around Lake Mannapowitt for the purpose of ascertaining the proper elevation of high water. This will probably furnish the town of Reading the relief which it has desired for many years.

While Rep. Killam has not often been



heard in debate, his thorough knowledge of the subjects on which he talked has gained him close attention on those occasions when he did address the house.

Edwin M. Kittredge.

Edwin M. Kittredge of Lowell is serving his first term in the house, but has already made an exceptionally good impression upon those with whom he came in contact.

As a member of the committee on prisons Mr. Kittredge has visited every penal institution in the state and there are few members who are better posted as to every detail of the handling and care of the state's criminals and unfortunates.

Mr. Kittredge is also very well posted on legislation in general being one of those who make it a rule to look closely into every measure which comes up with a view to knowing all the sides thoroughly before casting a vote.

The resolve which called for an investigation of the Merrimac river by the state board of health was opposed strenuously by Rep. Kittredge, who recognized that it would cost his city at least a million dollars to change its sewer system and it was largely due to



his efforts that the resolve was amended by striking out the appropriation which made the investigation possible.

Without this appropriation the resolve was a "hollow mockery" and a "lemon"—to which the Lowell member made no further objection.

James H. Knight.

Rep. James H. Knight of Ward 22 is an example of a careful, conscientious legislator,

always striving to do the right thing and never talking or voting on a measure until it had received his careful study. He is serving his first term from Ward 22 and will undoubtedly be returned although the district is very close, especially so this year when republicans all over Boston are naturally apathetic as a result of the way Mayor Hibbard has handled things at city hall. Rep. Knight was given assignments on the committees on engrossed bills and public health. He made few speeches but these few were carefully pre-



pared efforts showing a thorough knowledge of his subject on the part of the speaker. His speech against the district option bill in which he presented an irrefutable array of facts and figures against the measure was one of the best speeches heard on this much discussed question and was listened to with the closest attention by his colleagues. Mr. Knight is naturally a man who gives serious consideration to all matters which come before him as he is a self-made man and has been accustomed to regard things seriously.

He is a native of Boston and after passing through the public schools educated himself in law being admitted to the bar several years ago. He is a member of the Republican club of Ward 22, the Jamaica Plain citizens' association and president of the Star of Jamaica Veteran Firemen's association. He will be 32 years old on the 11th day of next October.

Frederick S. Lane.

Rep. Frederick S. Lane of Foxboro, though serving his first year as a member of the house, has built himself no small reputation among his fellow members for the thoroughness and conscientiousness which he has shown in his work.



Mr. Lane's reputation as a successful business man had preceded him to the State house, which may account for his selection as a member of one of the most important committees of the general court,—that on street railways.

As a member of this committee Mr. Lane has had the chance during his first term to come in close contact with some of the most important problems with which the present legislature had to deal. His close study of these problems has made him one of the best informed members of the House on measures dealing with street railways and electric railroads.

It speaks well for the strength of Mr. Lane's character and personality that he has never yet hesitated to differ with his fellow committee men when he believed himself to be in the right and to his persistency may be traced several important amendments to the bills which were reported by his committee this year.

William F. Learned.

William F. Learned of Gardner has just finished his second year as a member of the house, serving as chairman of the committee on pay-roll and a member of the committee on prisons.

Before coming to the legislature Mr. Learned was for ten years secretary of the republican town committee in Gardner. There are few members who are more closely in touch with the political situation in their districts than is he, and his advice has been frequently sought by the party leaders as to the political effect of proposed legislation. In these matters his judgment has rarely been found to be at fault.

As a member of the committee on prisons Mr. Learned has made a close study of the discipline in the penal institutions of the state and few members are better informed as to the actual needs of these institutions. On Beacon hill he is highly regarded



as a legislator and, although he comes from a district where rotation is frequent his colleagues expect to see him returned for another year.

Mr. Learned is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Sidney Lees.

Sept. 23, 1866—Aug. 19, 1908.

The death of Rep. Sidney Lees of New Bedford on the 19th day of last month removed from this world one of the most popular first year men who ever sat in the legislature. His death, coming suddenly as it did and in the prime of his life, was a severe shock and is sincerely regretted by those who served with him during the recent session, to say nothing of those among whom he had walked and with whom he had worked and played in the Whale City for a quarter of a century.

Rep. Lees was born in Lancashire, Eng., but moved to New Bedford when a lad and went to work in the mills there. By industry and perseverance he rose to the position of overseer in the Dartmouth mill. He was prominent in the social and political life of the city and had served for thirteen years as president of the Washington Social and Literary club. He was also a member of the Elks. He won his nomination for the legislature after a strenuous contest in the republican caucuses last year but had he lived would have been returned this year without a contest. In the



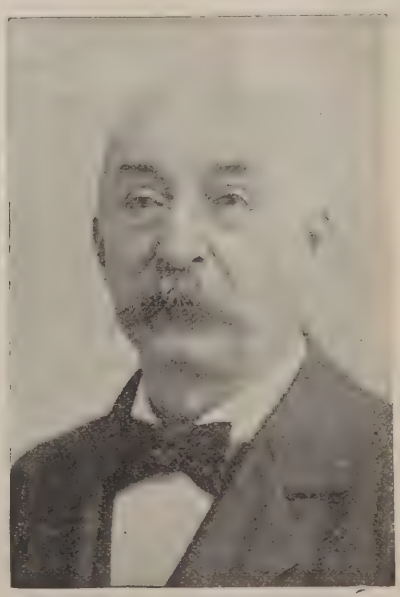
house he served on the committee on harbors and public lands .

Adam Leining.

Rep. Adam Leining of Holyoke has developed in the two years he has been in the legislature into an authority on water supplies and the various systems of different cities and towns for measuring the water consumed by their inhabitants. The close study which he has made of these points has made him an invaluable member of the committee on water supply.

Personally, Mr. Leining is an exceptionally likeable man; his popularity with his fellew-members has been such that he has been able to wield a very considerable influence for or against measures in which he was interested.

Before coming to the legislature Mr. Leining served for five years as a member of the Holyoke city government and six years on the school board. His work in these important places has given him much valuable information in regard to municipal



problems as well as those of an educational nature.

He was born in Germany, December 4, 1836, but has been a resident of Holyoke for many years. He is a Mason and a member of the Republican club.

J. Henry Leonard.

The committee on state house was unusually busy during this year's session of the legislature in considering the problem of increased accomodations for the state departments and it had no member who gave more earnest and conscientious consideration to the questions confronting it than did Rep.

J. Henry Leonard of Ward 23. It was Rep. Leonard's first term in the house but as his district makes a practice of returning its representatives who make good it is not likely to be his last. A man who succeeded that young veteran, John J. Conway, was naturally a marked man on the hill, but Rep. Leonard measured up to the standard. He is a republican in politics and his two years training in that great debating school, the Boston common council, served him in good stead in his legislative duties.

He is a native of Boston, twenty-eight years old, and is a salesman by occupation.



He is a member of the Roslindale club and several other fraternal and social organizations.

Andrew R. Linscott.

Rep. Andrew R. Linscott of Woburn is one of the quiet members of the house, who talks but seldom. On the occasions when he does take the floor of the house, however, he is invariably accorded the closest attention. On at least one occasion—the debate on the Schofield gratuity bill last year—he carried the members off their feet with the force and eloquence of his remarks.

As a rule, however, Mr. Linscott is exceedingly conservative and quiet, making a close study of all the measures with which he has to deal as a legislator and especially of those which affect the educational inter-

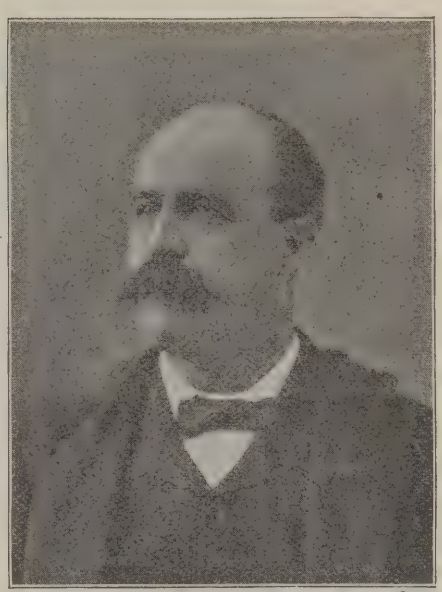


ests of the commonwealth. For the two years he has been a member of the house he has served on the committee on education, where his own early training as an educator has proven extremely useful to the committee. Last year he served also on the committee on libraries but exchanged this during the present session for the committee on military affairs.

He was born in Wilton, Me., March 6, 1844, and educated in the public schools. He served throughout the Civil war in Company K, 39th Massachusetts Volunteers. Mr. Linscott has a reputation as an educator which has extended far beyond the limits of the community which he serves. He is a member of the Masons and of the G. A. R.

Martin M. Lomasney.

With a leaderless majority Martin Lomasney has had the time of his life this year in the house. He has succeeded with the help of a band of young democrats in blocking more than one scheme of the republican party. Martin has been the only leader on either side who has really done any leading the past session. Rarely absent from that seat well back in the third division he has had a faithful coterie following him around all the year. Those talks on political wit and wisdom by the Ward 8 leader after the daily sessions have been about the most popular fpnctionns of the ses sion, and as Martin is even more of a nonpartisan than Mayor Hibbard, they were attended by republicans and democrats alike. Martin has two pet projects on hand this year, one to kill that Boston Elevated-West End merger and the other to form a merger of the treasury, collecting and auditing departments of the city of Boston into a comptroller's department. Both failed, the railway merger going through and the municipal merger failing. Lomasney's old-time hatred of the "L" is not shared by the house, and they are not yet ready to allow



the Hendricks club to begin reform at city hall, although it was admitted that his bill has much merit. But the cry of "another city job" killed it. Martin is serving his fifth term in the house, and as one politician recently said, he will be perfectly satisfied to die there. He is getting close to the half century mark, but is as full of fire and fight as ever.

George W. Long.

Among the younger members of the house none has gained a greater measure of popularity or made more lasting friendships in three years of service than has George W. Long of Cambridge. Blest with an abundance of good spirits he always contributes largely to that good fellowship which does much to lighten the burden of the long legislative days.

Good fellowship is not the chief attribute which Mr. Long has won for himself during his term of service, however. Since first coming to the legislature he has served as a member of the committee on insurance. The intricate problems with which that committee has to deal have been given his closest attention and deepest thought, with the result that he is generally recognized as having a better knowledge of the whole subject of insurance than many men who are engaged in this line of work.

General fitness for the position, and no other consideration gained for Mr. Long the house chairmanship of this important committee, and he has shown the fitness of his selection by his work during the present session. He is a ready debater, always well informed on the subjects he discusses and talking straight to the point.

Mr. Long is a member of the Masons,



I. O. O. F., R. A., and the Newtowne, Cambridge and Massachusetts republican clubs.

John F. Lothrop.

Rep. John F. Lothrop of Newton is one of the best informed members of the house on all matters pertaining to the metropolitan district, having just completed his third term as a member of the committee on metropolitan affairs.

Mr. Lothrop is one of the conservative members of the house seldom heard in debate, but listened to with attention on those occasions when he finds it necessary to take the floor. He has accomplished more for the city which he represents and, indeed, for the entire metropolitan district, in his quiet way than more strenuous members generally even attempt.

Among the improvements which may be directly traced to his work is the new subway now being constructed under the Riverbank Parkway. This probably means more to Newton and the surrounding district in the way of rapid transportation to



Boston than any other legislative action of recent years.

The Charles river basin plan, itself, became an eventuality largely through his efforts.

Mr. Lothrop is also an authority on municipal problems, having served for six years in the city government of Newton, itself a model municipality.

George E. Lovett.

After an absence of 14 years George E. Lovett returned to the house this year from Ward 12—that ward which can elect two

republicans to the house in spite of the efforts of James H. Doyle and the Concord club. Rep. Lovett is an old campaigner in the political wars of the South End, having begun active work in his ward close to a quarter of a cenutry ago. He first went to the common council in 1888, serving there for three years continuously. He went up to the house in 1893 and was re-elected the following year. Capt. Lovett having been active in military affairs was appointed to



head that committee by Speaker von L. Meyer. This year he served on public service where his experience made him a valuable member. Rep. Lovett has no desire to go on the Ward 12 retired list as a good soldier. He proposes to keep up the fight for the party as long as he has a soldier in the ranks. He was born in Boston, Feb. 27, 1849, and was graduated from Chauncy hall. He is an ironworker by trade and a member of the ward 12 republican club, Masons, Odd Fellows and commander of the veteran corps of the Boston Light Infantry.

Robert Luce.

That ancient standby of the toastmaster: "One who needs no introduction to a Massachusetts audience" would apply with much fitness on any occasion to Rep. Robert Luce of Somerville. It would be much easier to enumerate the small number of things which Mr. Luce has left undone in the four years he has served as a member of the house



than to attempt to recall even a tithe of the legislation for which he has been directly responsible.

For three years Mr. Luce gave the major part of his attention to the "purity of the ballot" and as a result the caucus and election laws of the commonwealth come nearer to defying political jugglery than do those of most states. Mr. Luce has always been broad enough to recognize his mistakes as readily as anyone else and has been quick to repair the error as soon as convinced of it.

That the leaders of the party have always been slow to commit themselves to his support in the contests he has waged is due more to his overzealcusness and lack of caution than to any doubt which they may have had of his party loyalty.

As an orator Mr. Luce stands easily the peer of any member of the present house. As a logician the careful analyst may sometimes discover him to be at fault. These two points of difference were especially noticeable in the speech which he made against the railroad control bill on the first day it was discussed by the house. During the past year Mr. Luce has held the important position of chairman of the ways and means committee, filling that difficult place with all of the ability he has shown in previous years.

He is a candidate for the lieutenant-governorship nomination for which he has the endorsement of a number of temperance societies.

Edward C. Lyford.

Rep. Edward C. Lyford of Upton is one of the conservative members of the house who has made many friends during the session which he has served. He has been a member of the committee on counties and has taken an especial interest in the conduct of county institutions.

As a veteran of the civil war Mr. Lyford also gave much attention to the various measures reported by the committee on mil-



itary affairs. In addition, he found time to aid in the passage of several measures for the benefit of his district.

Mr. Lyford is a conscientious and hard worker, shirking neither his committee work or his duties as a member of the house. In both places he was invariably found to be on hand when the roll was called.

Cornelius J. Lynch.

Cornelius J. Lynch of Maynard, a democratic member from the 10th Middlesex district, was given a position on the committee on labor for his first year in the legislature. He early became interested in the measure to require the chief of the state bureau of statistics of labor to send out each month to the different city clerks a statement of help wanted in the various parts of the state as reported by the state free employment offices. This was reported by the Maynard member and was enacted. It has been in operation now for several months and is giving good satisfaction. Mr. Lynch was interested in the 54 hour bill for women and minors, but finally agreed to the compromise measure reported by the conference committee changing it to 56 hours. Sitting with the commitee on judiciary on the anti-injunction measure he voted in favor of the bill which was reported by a bare majority vote. He worked with the other members of the committee to get the measure through the house and felt the joy that came of seeing his efforts crowned with success. Though his direct responsibility ended there he did what he could to get the senators to vote in favor of the bill, but the parties interested in this measure were unable to get votes enough in the senate and it went down to defeat in that branch. He was in daily attendance at the house and a perusal of the many roll calls taken during the session will show his name recorded on nearly every occasion. His services on the labor committee was of value as representing a trade that is not always included in the



membership of the house. This was the trade of a cigar maker, one of the strong organized trades in this section of the country. Mr. Lynch's education is limited to that obtained in the public schools of his town, but it has been greatly augmented by that extensive school of experience. He is connected with the order of Eagles and is well known in the circles of that fraternal organization in his section of the state.

Samuel J. Madden.

A survivor of that strenuous junket of the market committee of the Boston common council to Washington and way stations in May, 1907, is Rep. Samuel J. Madden of Ward 19. Having lived through that perilous week and wearing three common council stripes on his arm the house had no terrors for Rep. Madden. Several years in political life in that stormiest of Boston wards is pretty good training for almost anything. So Madden came up to Beacon



hill ready for almost anything. But he struck a quiet year. There was not much doing on the library question of which committee the Roxbury member found himself a member. Still there is sometimes enjoyment in seeing others work and Madden has had plenty of time and inclination to take all this in. He was born in Boston, May 17, 1882, and attended the parochial schools. He has followed the baking business for sev-

eral years and is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters.

Jens J. Madsen.

Jens J. Madsen of Holyoke, republican, serving his first year, found himself, by appointment on the committee on railroads, involved in the merger legislation. To many this would have seemed too much to attend to with any degree of satisfaction. The Hampden county man however put himself right into the work and by his industry alone, gained the commendation of his fellow members at the start. Then it was learned that he was a man of judgment as well as industry and all through the handling of the railroad control bill he was found to be active in the fight which though waged conscientiously and determinedly was in the end unsuccessful. In his own section of the state there was a railroad matter which received his personal attention and which was put through as his constituents wanted. This was the bill to change the conditions in the lease of the Holyoke and Westfield railroad to one of the old companies which later was leased to the New Haven system. A threatened local matter was put over for another year by agreement among the parties and will come up later. This was the bill to change the boundary line between the cities of Holyoke and Northampton. On all affairs of interest to the western part of the state he has been found working with the delegations from the



four western counties, striving to do what seemed best for his section of the commonwealth. A close watch was kept over the legislation to incorporate the French King Rapids company to see that nothing was allowed that would injure the water power derived from the river in his own city of Holyoke where practically all the manufacturing is carried on by power developed from the Connecticut river. He was in conference with the members from further up the valley who were interested in this bill and who were seeking to preserve the rights of the Turner Falls company which was nearer the location desired by the new company and more likely to be affected.

Mr. Madsen is a native of Denmark and has received a public school education in this country. In Holyoke he is the business manager of a successful daily newspaper.

Charles A. Malley.

Charles Addison Malley, who represents Ward 20, Boston, in the lower branch, is a legislative hustler, and ranks with the very best that Beacon hill has ever known. His greatest efforts during the past year were centred on his bill to repeal the present police listing law by giving the work of listing voters to the assessors as formerly. In spite of an adverse report from the committee on election laws, Rep. Malley had the bill adopted in the house and then engineered it through both house and senate by overwhelming majorities. He was greatly disappointed when the acting governor refused to sign it. That doesn't deter one whit, however, from the credit that is due him for his fight. He was the author of the bill for mandatory laws affecting the investments by savings banks in real estate mortgages, which while unsuccessful of passage has had a material effect for the betterment of conditions. He has also introduced a bill regulating meter charges by gas light companies to their consumers, a bill to classify the present laws regarding the care of bridges which form crossings of highways, railroads or



street railways, and a bill to provide for a redistricting of Boston wards.

Rep. Malley has just completed his second term in the house. He was born in Northfield, 32 years ago and attended the public schools. He has served on the committees on election laws and harbors and public lands. His business life is occupied with real estate and insurance. In social life he is affiliated with the Masons, R. A. C., K. T., Roosevelt Republican club, Park Street Debating club, Harvard Improvement association, Young Men's Republican club, and the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company. He is a republican in politics.

David Mancovitz.

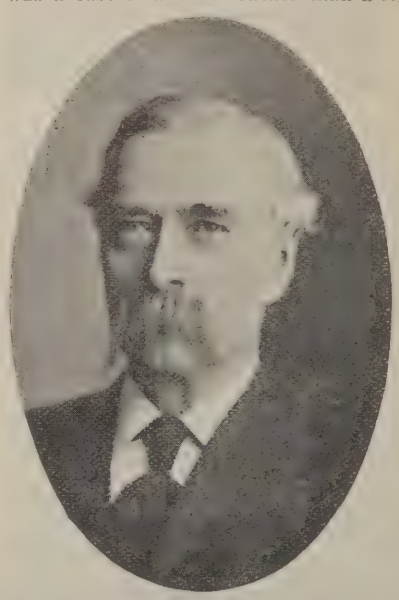
Down in Ward 8 they have a policy of trying a man out in the common council before sending him up to the state house. It gives Martin Lomasney a chance to see what kind of stuff there is in the ambitious members of his Hendricks club. If they can make good in the council where they occasionally have to act on their own resources as when Hay. 1443 is out of order they will do in the house to assist the boss. Rep. David Mancovitz is one of those who have followed in the footsteps of Dan Kiley, Bill Cuddy and Bob McKirdy by put-



ting in three years as an apprentice at city hall. Mancovitz is the first representative of his race to go to the house from the West End ward, where they are now so strong. But Lomasney is clever and he knows that some day the Jews will take the ward away from him unless he keeps them contented. Mancovitz can talk, but what is better he can do as he is told and then stop. That is one of the first lessons in the Hendricks club primary department, and it is a cast-iron rule. The new Ward 8 member is a native of Poland, but coming to this country educated himself, studied law at Boston university, and is now practicing. He was in the common council in 1903-04-05. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Hebrew Immigrant aid association and the Federation of Hebrew charities.

Charles H. Mansfield.

Rep. Charles H. Mansfield of Lynn is representing the 15th Essex district for the first time but is likely to be re-elected by his constituents whom he has so faithfully represented this session. These constituents included the Murphy heirs whose name became somewhat famous on the hill, so famous in fact that they achieved the distinction of being the cause of an executive veto. The progenitor of these heirs purchased some shore property years ago on the line between Lynn and Nahant and it lay idle and unproductive for years, so much so in fact that the assessors could not locate the owner in order to collect the tax and so valueless that it was not sold for non-payment of taxes. Eventually it was taken by the Metropolitan park commission in carrying out its seashore park improvements. Now the heirs have come to the front and want payment for the land bequeathed them by their worthy progenitor. It was a case of a moral rather than a legal



obligation on the part of the state but Mr. Mansfield succeeded in getting a bill through the house and senate to give them $5000. Act. Gov. Draper, however, would not agree to the program and vetoed the measure. On general matters the Lynn member became interested in the smoke nuisance bill before his committee on metropolitan affairs and spoke in favor of it when it was under consideration. The resolve appropriating $10,000 for the improvement of Lynn harbor received his hearty support. This is part of the work undertaken by the Lynn board of trade which seeks to make Lynn harbor a rival of Boston. Several matters from the town of Saugus, a part of his district, were carefully looked after by Mr. Mansfield and eventually were enacted. Likewise the Lynn court house bill and direct nomination matter received his support as long as they were before the house. Mr. Mansfield is a newspaper man by profession and his career includes three years' service as postmaster in the town of Wellesley. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution through the patriotic service of his grandfather.

Charles Mayberry.

Few members of the house have seen a greater variety of occupations than Rep. Charles Mayberry of Clinton, who has been at various times a printer, newspaper reporter, registrar and lawyer and all this notwithstanding the fact that he is only slightly over 30 years of age.

For four years Mr. Mayberry has been a member of the house, serving in this time on the important committees on probate and chancery, engrossed bills, metropolitan affairs, legal affairs and insurance. His selec-

tion for each of these assignments was large ly due in each case to the feeling of the presiding officer that the legal ability of the Clinton member would be of much assistance to the committees.

During the past session Mr. Mayberry has served on the insurance committee, being generally recognized as one of the auth-



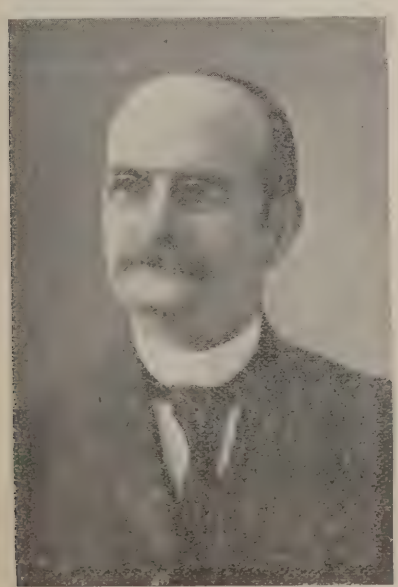
orities of the house on insurance law. He is a careful logician, ready and able in debate, and on several notable occasions has been able to help other less gifted members of his committees when the indications were that they might be defeated on reports which they had in charge. He is a member of the Masons and of the Knights of Pythias.

Ulysses E. Mayhew.

Ulysses E. Mayhew of West Tisbury is probably the best informed man in the legislature today on the special and general needs of Cape Cod. By the same sign, no man has done more to fill these needs so far as they might be met by appropriations from the state treasury.

Mr. Mayhew takes a fatherly interest in every harbor on the Cape which needs a dyke, every unprotected road which needs a breakwater and every tortuous channel which may contribute to the sum total of the nation's commerce if properly dredged.

All of these things have made the West Tisbury member exceedingly popular on the Cape, but in the same ratio they have worried those of his fellow members who feel some natural concern lest the commonwealth



expend all of its income in furbishing up that small portion which projects into the Atlantic ocean. A happy solution of the problem was reached by Speaker Cole when he made Mr. Mayhew a member of the ways and means committee. In this position he has felt a personal responsibility to the state treasury which has made him somewhat more conservative.

He was especially interested in the fishermen and their needs and fought for the use of stationary traps for the taking of fish in Buzzard's bay.

He is personaly popular, is a persevering worker and able in debate, having just finished his fifth year as a member of the house. In addition to his assignment on ways and means commitee, Mr. Mayhew served as chairman of the fish and game committee for two years previously. He also served on the special recess committee on ways and means. He is a Mason.

Herbert T. Maynard.

Rep. Herbert T. Maynard of North Brookfield, is the new republican member from the 24th Worcester district, which includes the three Brookfields, Warren, Oakham and Hardwick.

Mr. Maynard was given a position on the committee on banks and banking since he has had several years' experience as one of the board of trustees of the local institution for savings in his own town and was a valuable man in the deliberations of the committee. Because of this experience, he could offer instantaneously valuable advice and cite a similar case in his own experience and tell how the proper solution was arrived at. His name will be found on practically all the roll calls of the house. He followed county affairs closely and had the happy faculty of being able to tell at just what stage any of the bills he was interested



in was at any particular time during the session. His associates on the committee on banks and banking uniformly give him great credit for knowing the work that fell to their lot, and being able to bring out at the hearing the point of any measure under consideration by a series of short and intelligent questions.

A revision of the banking laws of the Commonwealth was one of the massive complicated matters that this committee had the handling of. A revision and compilation was recommended by the recess commission and was quite generally picked to pieces by bank officials all over the state. The result was that when this committee on banks and banking gave its several hearings upon the bill, bank officials from every section of the state wanted to suggest some changes in the form submitted by the recess commission. The result was that the committee decided that some of these changes were advisable and that many were not. The compilation that was eventually reported and enacted was supposed to be as near perfection as is possible to achieve. The committee reported the bill which allows Massachusetts savings banks to invest in bonds of telephone companies under certain conditions based upon the dividends earned by the companies issuing the bonds.

Mr. Maynard supplemented a public school education by a course in a commercial college and is a successful boot and shoe manufacturer in his community. He has served as chairman of the board of selectmen for six years and has been a member of the local board of health for four years and has been at the head of the republican town committee of North Brookfield for a similar lengthy period.

Matthew McCann.

Rep. Matthew McCann of Lynn has taken a strenuous hand during the session just closed in the large number of contests which



affected his city. An indefatibagle worker, he succeeded in accomplishing many things which his colleagues had believed to be well nigh impossible. An example of this may be cited in the case of the legislation affecting the Lynn water board, the McCann bill being the only one which passed the committee.

Mr. McCann also achieved the somewhat unique distinction of having defeated the popular Fogg of Newburyport on the Lynn court house bill, this being about the only occasion during the session when the clam expert was obliged to lower his colors.

For five years Mr. McCann served as a member of the city government and he has just supplemented this with five years more as a legislator. In this time he has served as chairman of the committee on prisons, a member of the committees on federal relations, Portland exposition, mercantile affairs, public service and street railways. He is a member of the K. P., I. O. O. F., R. M. and Foresters.

Charles F. McCarthy.

Charles F. McCarthy of Marlborough has achieved considerable preminence as a new



member despite the fact that he is a democrat and supposedly on the wrong side of the political fence. Early in the session he became interested in the bill to change the law under which the corporation tax is distributed. In previous years this tax has been collected by the state tax commis-

sioner on the basis of the market value of its capital stock less the amount paid in taxes on its real estate and machinery. This was distributed according to the legal residence of the stockholders. There has been considerable fault found in previous years because of the fact that such towns as Brookline, Manchester and other places where the wealthy like to reside receive so much of this money while manufacturing towns like Marlborough, Boston, and the mill towns receive so little and yet have to furnish fire and police protection and school facilities for the children of the many employes. The bill under consideration and which received Mr. McCarthy's hearty support provided for the distributing of this money to the places where the plants are located. This was a bitterly contested matter, finally resulting in a compromise under which the manufacturing places and the legal residence of the stockholders receive half of the money paid in taxes to the state tax commissioner. It is felt therefore by the Marlborough member and those who voted for the legislation that considerable has been accomplished this year in the fair distribution of the corporation tax. He is a veteran of the Spanish war, and on this account was much interested in the bill to give Spanish war veterans preference in labor employment under the civil service laws of the commonwealth. This bill was put through the house and senate after considerable work, but was finally vetoed by Act. Gov. Draper. Mr. McCarthy is a daily newspaper reporter and is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and A. O. H. organizations.

Jeremiah F. McCarthy.

The best patron Tom Meagher and his state house candy stand has, is Rep. Jeremiah F. McCarthy of Ward 3, Boston, who sweetens each day, free of charge, the whole west section of the first division. But part of Jerry's mission in life is to make other people as cheery as himself, particularly the little ones. Jerry holds the record as the host of school children at the state house and each of the numberless little Charlestown girls who were Jerry's guest during the session carried away with her a carnation and each boy a silken flag. The genial Charlestown member first came to the house in 1899, and after two years' service retired to private life from which he emerged again this year to represent old Ward 3 on the hill. In 1899 and 1900 Rep. McCarthy served on the committees on public health and street railways taking a leading part in the deliberations of the latter committee, always one of the most important at the



state house. Jerry can rightfully claim to be the father of the old age pension bill as he introduced it away back in '99 and in 1900 had the pleasure of seeing it pass the house, further than it has ever advanced since. This year Jerry came back as a veteran and was kept busy enough as a member of the committee on elections.

The "vets" somehow enjoy a session of the legislature much better than the youngsters. They don't take themselves so seriously in the first place and then they don't allow themselves to grow gray worrying over the affairs of state. They know well enough that the old commonwealth, for which Secretary of State Billy Olin solemnly asks divine aid each inauguration day, is going right on doing business even if the Great and General Court should some January forget to assemble.

Rep. McCarthy was born in Charlestown, July 7, 1857, and is now in the real estate business. He is a member of the Charlestown Catholic Literary union.

Frederick T. McClatchey.

One of the problems which most perplexes the members of the legislature year after year is "How can educational institutions be exempted from taxation and at the same time the rights of cities and towns where the institutions are located be adjusted?" It is a problem hard to solve. The sky is beginning to look a little brighter, however, since Rep. Frederick T. McClatchey introduced a bill to provide that "cities and towns, where school or college property not used for educational purposes is located, shall be reimbursed at one-half the regular rate by the commonwealth." Mr. McClatchey represents Ward 1, Pittsfield, and the towns of Dalton, Lanesborough, Hancock and Williamstown. The greatest burdens which this locality has had to bear for years is the loss of taxes from college property.. Mr. McClatchey has been one of the most diligent workers in the house during the year just closed. He was interested in



a number of petitions introduced by the city of Pittsfield. He was instrumental in passing all of them through both branches, particularly the one to refund water debts. He was assigned to the committee on water supply and figured prominently in all of the measures that came before that committee. He has been an ardent worker in the cause of organized labor and has missed but one roll-call during the entire session. That was on a day when he was with the water supply committee on an investigating trip to Barrington. He was especially interested in the bill providing an appropriation of $50,000 for building a state highway over the Jacob's ladder route into the Berkshires, and in the bill providing for the consolidation of the Berkshire and the Bennington & North Adams street railways.

Mr. McClatchey is a republican in politics. He was born in New Hartford, Conn., October 1, 1873. His family moved to North Adams when he was a few weeks old, and two years later to Pittsfield. He attended the Pittsfield public schools. He has been a clerk and shoe worker. He has been a quiet worker in political circles but until this year has never held public office. Beacon hill hopes to see him back next year for more work on the college taxation problem. In social life Mr. McClatchey is affiliated with the Masons.

Thomas P. McDavitt.

There could be no greater contrast than William E. Newton with his peddler's cart oratory and his successor in the house from Ward 13, Rep. Thomas P. McDavitt. Thinking that perhaps the house has seen and heard too much of the South Boston ward the past two years and knowing that his political tutor Sen. Linehan is on his job at the other end of the state house Rep. McDavitt, is entirely willing to let the other fellows do the talking. He put in two years in the common council where one of the first things some members learn is that it isn't necessary to talk on every measure discussed to draw your salary. It is even less so in the house where 240 men have the privileges of the floor instead of 75. But as McDavitt has been active in South



Boston politics for several years he knows how to look after the interests of the Linehan organization on Beacon hill.

Rep. McDavitt was born in Boston and attended the public schools. He is a caterer by occupation. He served in the common council in 1905-06 and is a member of the South Boston Catholic club.

Edward McDonald.

Rep. Edward McDonald of Lenox, republican, was the dean among the members of this year's house. Mr. McDonald achieved this distinction because he was a member as far back as 1870.

Though not given any prominent committee assignments, the Lenox member has been faithful and consistent in all matters before his committee on water supply and in looking after the interests of his section of the state. One of the big pieces of legislation of interest to his section was the



bill to appropriate $50,000 for the construction of a state road from Springfield to the New York state line. A part of this section has already been built in Hampden county and in Berkshire county, but the middle section which was the most difficult because it is the mountainous part of the route has been neglected all these years. The automobile growth has called special attention to this matter because it is the through road from Springfield to New York state and beyond. Its specially bad portion called "Jacob's Ladder" has had a

growth of reputation from one of local to almost national character. This project of having the state appropriate $50,000 for the improvement of this "Ladder" route met with considerable opposition from other sections of the state, but it has finally been enacted and it is expected that work will be commenced this summer.

The Lenox water company, a public service corporation in Mr. McDonald's own town, sought legislation to authorize it to obtain land by the right of eminent domain for the purpose of protecting the purity of its water supply. The water shed from which its water is derived has been developed into farms until there was danger that the drainage would effect the quality of the water. Unsuccessful attempts were made to obtain this land by private purchase but terms could not be agreed upon and Mr. McDonald succeeded in getting through the bill which allows the company, with the approval of the state board of health, to take this land and to pay whatever the court shall decide is the proper price.

Mr. McDonald is cashier of the national bank of his own town; has served as selectman for 20 years. In Masonry he has gone as far up as the Knight Templar degree. He is of English birth and rendered faithful service on the Union side of the war of the Rebellion.

Philip J. McGonagle.

It hasn't been so strenuous a job of being in the house from Ward 6 this year as when the "pride of the North end," John



F. Fitzgerald was mayor of Boston. But then his representatives always have enough to keep them out of mischief for the ex-mayor is never very far out of politics. McGonagle has been for many years a loyal Fitzgerald man, which means that he would run his legs off for the reigning family. "We never sleep," would be a good motto for members of the Jefferson club, but "we never talk" would be better as they practice that all the time. Rep. McGonagle lets his colleague, Tom Grady, make the speeches, while he can be trusted to keep secrets where they belong. McGonagle put in a good term of training at city hall, having served five terms in the common council. He has worked hard for all the labor measures in the house this year as he did last.

John F. McGrath.

John F. McGrath of Worcester is one of the democratic representatives from the prosperous manufacturing city that claims the honor of being the heart of the commonwealth. His sole appointment this year was to the committee on judiciary where he has given faithful service. This committee has more matters to consider than any committee in the legislature, many of them of great importance. For his own city he opposed the bill to authorize city governments to give permits to build bridges over streets. This petition while general in character came in from the city of Worcester where the city government wanted to give the Crompton & Knowles loom works permission to erect a bridge and connect a new large addition to its present plant. Mr. McGrath believed this was too much authority to give and when the committee on cities reported the bill he attacked it on the floor of the house. He did this so successfully that the committee asked that it be recommitted and then they cut down its features until finally it only allowed the city of Worcester to give permission to erect the one bridge in question and one other that had already been built without authority. This Mr. McGrath



was willing to agree to and the bill went through in that form without further opposition. Mr. McGrath was a member of the house last year and this year has but added to his reputation as a competena, painstaking legislator. He can be relied upon to vote upon a question. When, however his mind is made up further discussion would have brought out the fact that he was thoroughly posted on the case in hand. Mr. McGrath is a graduate of Holy Cross college in his own city and of the Boston university law school. He has acquired a creditable legal practice in Worcester where his abilities are recognized as well as here in the legislature. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus, the Hibernians and the Order of Foresters.

Edwin C. McIntire.

Some time ago a little group of men banded together to see if something could not be done to stop the depredations of the



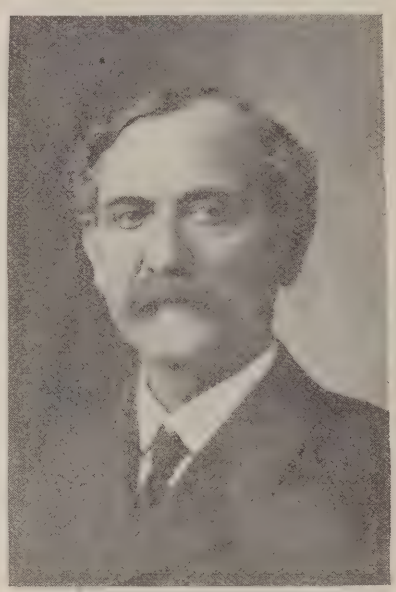
dog-fish pest among the fishing grounds off the Massachusetts coast. The men were either fishermen or men who knew the trials and hardships of fishermen. One of them was Edwin C. McIntire, who represents Wards 1 and 2 of Gloucester and the town of Rockport in the lower branch of the legislature. The legislature is to be complimented for passing such a bill, but to Rep. McIntire belongs the crown for the victory. The McIntire bill is a sensible measure all through. It not only provides for exterminating the dog-fish, but it also provides for utilizing them by putting the carcasses to use as fertilizer. Mr. McIntire had served two previous terms in the house before this and this experience helped in a large measure in getting his dog-fish bill through both branches and the executive chamber this year. He introduced the bill for direct nominations for senators and representatives, and the bill for a revision of the charter of the city of Gloucester. He secured an appropriation of $8000 for improving Rockport harbor and introduced a measure for a fishway from Niles pond to the ocean.

Rep. McIntire was born in Gloucester, October 18, 1867. He attended the public schools and Gloucester high school. He is one of the self-made men of the legislature. He got his intimate knowledge of fisherman life during his summer school vacations when he enlisted on fishing vessels. Later he studied pharmacy.

The state has honored Rep. McIntire with an appointment on the commission to Washington on the national dog-fish appropriation. In the house he has served on the committees on elections and harbors and public lands. He is a republican in politics and a leader in the political affairs of his city.

John H. McKenny.

Rep. John H. McKenny of Lynn, republican, was elected for the second term from the 13th Essex district and was appoint-



ed a member of the committee on military affairs and on labor. The "old soldier" has always been uppermost in his mind and no measure which sought to benefit the Grand Army man got through without his endorsement. The bill to authorize Grand Army posts to parade on Sundays with bands of music early secured his support and he saw to it that it received favorable consideration in the house and senate and was finally signed by the governor. The custom of Grand Army posts of attending services on the Sunday preceding Memorial day, has brought to public view the fact that it was necessary to march back and forth from church without music. It was desired that this bill should be enacted previous to May 30th of this year so that music could be used for first time and Mr. McKenny was one of those who saw to it that the bill went through promptly and received the governor's signature. The Lynn bill to provide for a county court house and for direct nomination of public officials in Essex county received his endorsement and hearty support, although eventually they were both killed or referred to the next general court.

Mr. McKenney is a native of Maine where he received a public school education. His business is that of a contractor in the city of Lynn and he is considerably versed in public affairs and public questions. His two years' service in the house is supplementary to three years membership in the common council of his own city. All through his public career, Mr. McKenny gave careful attention and made investigations of the matters before the body of which he was a member.

Mr. McKenny stood well in the esteem of the other members of the city and county delegation and proved himself to be this year, as before, a genial man and one who would do his utmost to favor a fellow member, if the favor would be granted without detriment to the public good and without placing himself in an undignified position.

Lewis B. McKie.

Noddle Island still has but one republican representative and he is good natured Lewis B. McKie, friend of everybody and all-around good fellow. He is now serving his second term and could undoubtedly serve as many more terms as he desired to, but instead of trying for the house again has decided to have a try for the senatorial nomination. He is too loyal a republican for that. McKie is the Boston representative of the yachtsmen for he "sails the ocean blue" under the burgee of the Winthrop Yacht club and when anything comes up in the legislature affecting the deep-sea sailors of Boston harbor he passes on it first. But he finds time for other things, for this year, he served on the committee on mercantile affairs which has to consider a raft of matters affecting landsmen. But McKie is

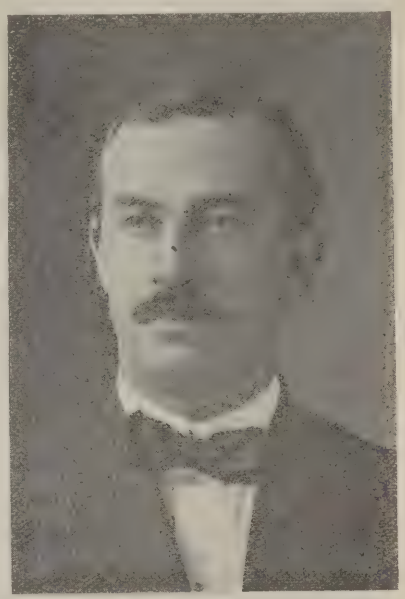


a landsman, too, for he is a practicing lawyer and a member of the Suffolk bar.

He was born in Boston, August 14, 1875, and was educated in the public schools and Boston university law school. Before coming to the house last year he had served two years in the Boston common council, in 1904 and 1905. He is a member of the Ward 1 Republican club, Winthrop yacht club, and is president of the East Boston high school alumni association. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masons.

George McLane, Jr.

George McLane, Jr., of Lawrence, a republican from the 5th Essex district, has made an enviable record for a single year's service in the house of representatives. He was given a place on the committee on legal affairs by Speaker Cole and well justified that officer's opinion of his ability, Mr. McLane introduced the bill to provide for extra sessions of the probate court in the county of Essex. It was referred to his committee, and when the committee voted to report the measure it was given to the Lawrence member to handle. This duty was performed in a highly creditable manner with the result that the bill passed both branches without opposition and was promptly signed by the governor. It is expected that when the second judge of probate is appointed it will work greatly to the expediting of probate court business in the county. Mr. McLane favored the bill for a second judge of probate, reported by and worked hard to get it through. For his own city of Lawrence Mr. McLane worked for the passage of the bill allowing the city to borrow $60,000 for the construction of sewers at a time when many were out of work and the expenditure would be of great advantage to the citizens. The bill was held from unfavorable action through his efforts until the city council of Lawrence had made an appropriation. He introduced the bill increasing the salaries of the justice, special clerk and assistant clerk of the Lawrence police court, and saw it enacted into law. He opposed the bill to include the towns of Andover, North Andover and Methuen within the judicial district of the Lawrence police court. In behalf of Mayor Kane he introduced the bill which was passed exempting the property of Stephen J. Ryan camp



of Lawrence, Legion of Spanish War Veterans, from taxation.

All through the session the Lawrence man was faithful in attendance on the sessions of the house and of his committee. His associates on the committee on legal affairs give him great credit for his committee work and say that he could bring to bear upon any case under consideration arguments that were practically unanswerable.

Mr. McLane is a graduate of Exeter academy and of the Boston university law school. His service in the house follows a five years' service on the republican city committee of Lawrence. He is affiliated with the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias.

Timothy J. Meade.

Rep. Timothy J. Meade of Brockton, democrat of the tenth Plymouth district, has proved popular among the members as well as in his own city. The fact that Mr. Meade, a member of the minority party, is elected in a republican district, proves the truth of the statement that he is popular at home.

Mr. Meade was made a member of the committee on prisons and with the commit-



tee visited all of the state penal institutions. He became much interested in the affairs at the state camp at Rutland and advocated so strenuously before the committee the appropriation of $5000 for improvements at this camp that when the committee decided to report the bill, they put it in his charge. He therefore reported the bill for this committee and saw to it that the committee on ways and means, to whom it was referred, reported favorably likewise. He kept close watch of the measure in the house and senate and saw to it that it was passed and enacted. As a member of the committee he favored the bill to allow the names of county truant schools to be changed to training schools. His own county of Plymouth does not maintain a school of this character but in conjunction with Norfolk and Bristol maintains what has been called the Union truant school in Walpole and what will now be called the Union training school.

The committee considered the annual measure of relocating the site of the state prison and as in former years, reported reference to the next general court, Mr. Meade agreeing in this verdict.

With the other members of the Brockton delegation, he favored the bill to allow the city to issue a park loan of $50,000 and attended to other matters of interest before the legislature concerning his section of the state.

Mr. Meade is an example of what a public school education in Massachusetts can do for a man. His trade is that of a shoe maker. He has had previous public experience as a member of the Brockton common council for three years and of the board of aldermen for two years, the last year of which he was the presiding officer. He has served as secretary to the democratic city committee and is a member of the Russell club, the Shoe City Wheelmen. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus organization and is prominent in its deliberations.

Mr. Meade was born in South Boston, Nov. 7, 1874.

John F. Meehan.

Rep. John F. Meehan of Lowell is the representative who in 1907, his first year in the house, made the enviable record of never having missed a meeting of his committee and being recorded on every rollcall.



In the legislature, as in his home city, Mr. Meehan is personally popular with the result that he has been able to do much for his constituents in the way of securing legislation which they desired.

Last year he gained a well deserved reputation as one of the hardworking members of the house and this he has added to during the session just closed. As a member of the committee on public service he made himself so valuable that he was this year promoted to the more important, though less exacting, committee on mercantile affairs.

He is always to be counted upon when a quorum is needed either in committee or in the house. Mr. Meehan is quiet, unassuming but ambitious, a combination which goes far toward accounting for his popularity.

In common with the other members of the Lowell delegation he has been kept particularly busy during the session just passed on measures which affected the interests of his home city. It was largely due to his efforts that the house amended the resolve providing for an investigation by the state board of health as to the sani-

tary condition of the Merrimac river by striking out the appropriation which made the investigation possible. His attitude on this measure was due to the fact that he believed it will ultimately cost Lowell $1,000,000 at least to change its sewerage system, and is willing to postpone the evil day as far as possible.

The resolve providing for the payment by the state of $5000 each to the families of Edward Cohen and Dennis D. Driscoll, who were shot in the executive chamber by the maniac Steele last December, was introduced by Rep. Meehan, as was the bill providing for a workday of nine hours in eleven for street railway employes. He was an ardent advocate of the 54-hour bill. Rep. Meehan is a member of the Eagles, the C. Y. M. L. and the Y. M. C. I.

Julius Meyers.

There is no greater authority in the state on the subject of the cost to communities of extensive institutions of learning and no stronger advocate of college taxation in the legislature than Rep. Julius Meyers of Cambridge, who has made this his special study for the three years during which he has served in the house.

Mr. Meyers has stood almost alone in the fight which he has waged to relieve Cambridge and other municipalities from the heavy burden which they bear through the large amount of untaxable property imposed upon them by the great institutions of learning. In spite of this fact he has persevered and has accomplished much in the way of awakening public sentiment on this important problem.

Mr. Meyers' committee assignments in the three years he has served have been the most important within the gift of the speaker and he has proven the fitness of his selection by hard and conscientious work. While he is by no means an orator, on those occasions when it seemed necessary he has not hesitated to talk to the house in a calm, straightforward manner which counts for much. As a "mixer" Mr. Meyers is one of the great successes of the legislature and this accounts in a large measure for the strength which he has shown on many occasions.

He was born in Posen, Germany, Dec. 6,



1854, and educated in the public schools. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, Masons, Knights of Pythias and Red Men.

Samuel H. Mildram.

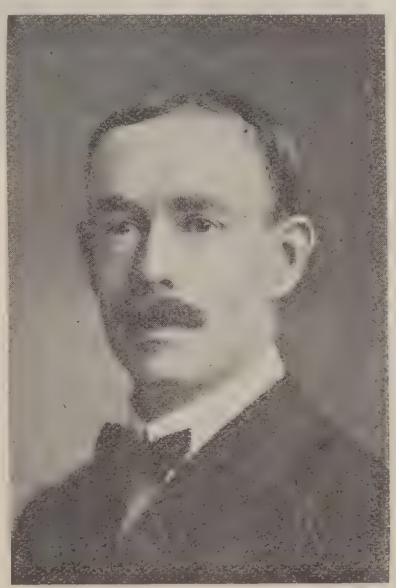
One of the most important committees of the past session was the committee on taxation. No committee had more interesting and difficult problems before it and none was more successful in securing, through the passage of legislation, the approval of the governor and legislature. To the earnestness, activity and ability of Rep. Samuel H. Mildram of Ward 24, Boston, much of the credit must be given. Rep. Mildram had served on the special recess commission on taxation and was fully equipped for the chairmanship of the committee this year, to which post the speaker assigned him. One of the important measures reported by the committee was the bill relative to the distribution of franchise taxes of domestic business corporations. The passage of this measure means much for the cities of the commonwealth, especially the city of Boston, and a reduction of 75 cents in the tax rate next year should follow. Of great importance, also, was the measure exempting from taxation county and municipal bonds, the beneficial effect of which was felt at once, the price being raised on the first issue after the passage of the act from below par to 108.

The work of Rep. Mildram's committee has been especially commended by the business interests of the cities and towns of the commonwealth generally.

Few of the important pieces of legislation recommended by the committee would have gotten through unless there were on the committee men who could be depended upon for an intelligent presentation of the matter to the house.

The chairmanship of the committee on taxation this year was enough to consume all the time of any member of the legislature, yet Rep. Mildram was busy in other directions and found time to look after the interests of his Dorchester district, especially in connection with the resolve for an investigaton by the park commission of the need of that much-discussed new bridge across the Neponset river into Quincy.

Rep. Mildram has developed rapidly on Beacon hill. Both in committee and on



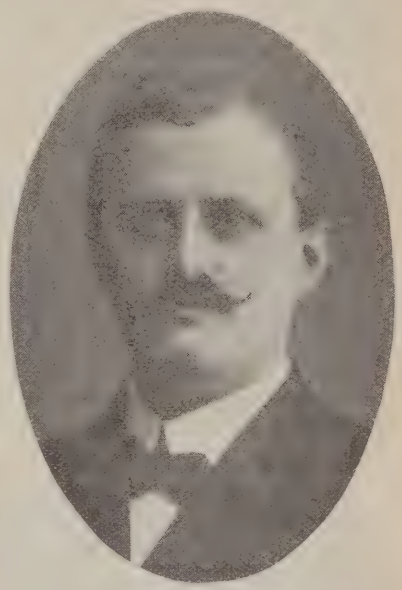
the floor of the house he had a distinctive influence. He possesses qualities of leadership which, because of his popularity with members generally, make him an efficient legislator, and a man useful and necessary in the councils of the republican party. He has not been contaminated by the breath of non-partisanship up to date. On the contrary he is a strong partisan, but untinged with narrowness.

Dorchester needs such men at the state house. If that section of the city, whose needs are many, is anxious to have men of ability and influence on Beacon hill then Rep. Mildram should be retained in the legislature as long as he cares to give the time to the work, and his efforts should be endorsed by the citizens generally by making his return to the house as easy as possible.

Jacob H. Mock.

The parcels post was the pet hobby this year of Rep. Jacob H. Mock of Ward 22 and that it didn't become a law was not his fault. In fact he got the resolve through the house against a strong opposition but the retail dealers who thought they saw in it a scheme to kill their business managed to have it reconsidered and killed. Rep. Mock has served two years on the committee on taxation and has been a deep student of the intricate problems which confront that committee. This year he again advocated the passage of the stock transfer tax which the supreme court has declared constitutional. He was also chairman of the committee on printing. Rep. Mock talks frequently and always with a clear understanding of his subject.

He introduced the resolve which passed both branches and was signed providing for the appointment of a committee of five by the governor to arrange for a fitting celebration by the state of the 100th anniversary of Lincoln's birthday, Feb. 12, 1909, and carrying an appropriation of $1,000 for the celebration. Rep. Mock's action was the first in the state towards a proper recognition of this important event in American history and prompted by it, many municipalities have taken up the matter so that the celebration promises to be a general one throughout the state. Rep. Mock has the enviable record of having missed but one roll call in



his three years' service. During the past year he was not absent a single session.

Fred Moore.

Rep. Fred Moore of Fall River is a new republican member from the Ninth Bristol district, and he has done exceedingly well in his new environment.

Though new to state affairs, Mr. Moore is not unfamiliar with public questions. His first year at the state house is supplement-



al and in addition to a continuous service as alderman at large in the city of Fall River for four years. His elections for this continuous period were not from a single ward, but by the voters of the entire municipality. This explains the popularity of the man and the endorsement of his public career to date. His constituents have no reason to regret their choice last fall and undoubtedly can do no better than to return him another year.

Mr. Moore became much interested in the measure to compel telegraph companies to put on each message the time when it was received. This measure has been before the house for a number of years, the argument being made that much of the delay in telegrams is occasioned by their being held in the receiving iffice, after being written by the senders. The measure was put through the house after a hard fight in which Mr. Moore took a prominent part. In the senate, however, it did not fare as well and it was eventually killed. Mr.

Moore was a member of the committee on mercantile affairs and was in charge of the report of that committee to give additional authority to the different boards of county commissioners in the matter of abolishing grade crossings.

Mr. Moore has proved to be very popular with his associates and withal has kept a close watch out of matters effecting his section of the state.

He is of English birth, being born in the cotton manufacturing district of that country. He identified himself with that industry and this explains his selection of Fall River upon arrival in this country.

His present business is that of insurance solicitor. He is a member of the K. P. and the Foresters of America.

Daniel H. Morgan.

Rep. Daniel H. Morgan of Springfield, a republican by inheritance as well as by choice, is serving his second year as a representative of the Fifth Hampden district. The older members and the officials about the state house remember well his father, Ex-Councillor Morgan. The son, because of his familiarity with financial affairs, was assigned a year ago to the committee on banks and banking, and was again appointed to that committee this year. He has been a member of the second regiment of infantry and this year was appointed to the governor's staff. On this account he has



been given an appointment on the committee on military affairs.

Mr. Morgan's legislative experience is supplementary to two years service on the republican city committee of Springfield.

Mr. Morgan was primarily interested in a bill to establish a uniform rate of charges for customers of electric lighting companies. He argued that the system which allowed one basis for the smaller consumer and another basis for the larger consumer and still another basis for consumers of excessive amounts, was entirely wrong. The matter was heard at length by the committee on public lighting. The electric light company, however, met the situation with the argument and with a mass of testimony that many, if not nearly all, of their largest consumers, would immediately install plants of their own if such a system of charges was inaugurated. The committee believed that this would result in the impairment of the financial standing of the electric lighting companies and reported adversely on the bill.

Mr. Morgan is very popular among his associates in the house and has given conscientious service to the commonwealth in his two years of membership. He is a graduate of Yale university and at the present time is engaged in the real estate business at Springfield.

Leslie K. Morse.

Introduced eight bills. Got seven of them through both branches of the legislature and signed by the governor. That certainly is a record for one year that anyone may well be proud of. It is a part of the 1908 record of Rep. Leslie K. Morse of Haverhill. Mr. Morse has just finished his second term in the lower branch. He is a believer in the doctrine "first learn the game; then play it with all your might." During his first term Rep. Morse spent his time looking over the ground and making friends. This year he came back and with experience and a coterie of friends behind him put seven bills of his own on the statute books.

Leslie Morse is proud of his work. He ought to be, and Haverhill ought to be proud



of him and his work. Two of his more important measures are the Haverhill agricultural society bill, and the bill to extend the limit to acquire one hundred thousand dollars for the Haverhill agricultural society. Mr. Morse has been a prominent figure in all measures which affected Essex county and particularly his section of it. He fought single-handed on the floor of the house against the bill which singled out Essex country for direct nominations for senators, representatives and county officers. He explained to his associates that if the bill became a law the city of Lynn could in a few years control all the county offices. His heart was almost broken when the bill was passed, but his efforts were rewarded when the senate backed up his position on the measure by defeating it, 19 to 14. Haverhill will make no mistake in supporting him for any office for which he may be a candidate.

Rep. Morse was born in Haverhill 48 years ago and attended the public schools. He is in the shoe business and has invented some valuable mechanical appliances. He served in the Haverhill common council for two years, being president of that body for one term. In the house he has served on the committees on prisons and liquor law. He is a member of the Masons and the Wachusett club. He is a republican in politics.

Joseph J. Murley.

Rep. Joseph J. Murley of Ward 1, who has



represented a normally republican district in the house for two years, although a demacrat, was pointed to during the closing days of the session as a man who might be the next representative in congress from the 9th district. He has made such an excellent record on the hill during his service that he could undoubtedly stay in the house as long as he wanted to but higher honors are due a young man of Mr. Murley's capacity for legislation. In his legislative services he has steadily made friends on both sides of the house and has the well wishes of his colleagues in whatever office he seeks. He has an unquestionable position as one of the leaders of the minority.

During the recent session he was especially interested in securing a navigable channel for the Orient Heights section of his district, and in the merger bill speaking and voting against it.

He was born in Boston, Oct. 8, 1876, and was educated in the public schools and Boston University law school. In the house this year he served on the committee on counties. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the East Boston Athletic association and the East Boston high school alumni association.

William F. Murray.

One of the most active young men on the democratic side of the 1908 house was Rep. William F. Murray of the Charlestown double district which includes Wards 4 and 5.



Murray worked hard for a number of measures the past session and he worked equally hard against others and he got results both ways. As a member of the committee on judiciary, he was particularly interested in the bills to increase salaries of judges of the supreme and superior courts. He deserves a good share of the credit for getting them through the house and he also worked hard toward getting the senate to concede. But Acting Gov. Draper punctured both with his economy pen. Rep. Murray also favored the Lomasney comptroller bill which the house failed to appreciate. He was one of the strongest opponents of Mayor Hibbard consolidation bill and spoke against it on the day of its terrible slaughter. Murray has been frequently heard on measures this year and has come to be regarded as one of the readiest debaters in the house. If he goes into that ninth congressional fight he will prove a strong factor as he is one of the best vote-getters in Charlestown.

Melvin S. Nash.

If there is one member of the legislature whose training in the outside world has been of especial assistance to his associates that man is Rep. Melvin S. Nash of Hanover. Mr. Nash is a minister. His record as a member of the house in 1894, 1907 and 1908 disproves that a minister in politics is as much out of his element as a fish on dry land. Ministerial in his aspect, Rep. Nash is nevertheless one of the best mixers that the house reading room has ever known and one of the cleverest legislative diplomats that the house has ever known. Serious minded in matters of importance he can enjoy a joke in the reading room with the best wits of the house. Speaker Cole assigned him this year to the very important

committee on liquor laws. He dissented from the majority report of this body on the bill for district option being one of two to favor the bill. On the floor of the house his speech for the bill was one of the most brilliant of the year. The house stood by the report of the committee, but Rep. Nash convinced many of the members that district option was right. He was a champion of the public opinion bill. The plain people and the old soldiers could always count on his support. The other members always listened with profound interest whenever the Hanover member spoke on a measure. His influence with his associates in the house may be judged by the fact that every bill which he opposed was killed.

On several occasions Rep. Nash presided as chaplain of the lower branch. His spirit of good fellowship is known to every member of the legislature. He acquired this no doubt through his membership in several broadening organizations, notably the Masons, Knight Templars, R. A. C., and Odd Fellows.

Prior to entering the clerical life he was a school teacher and insurance agent. In politics Mr. Nash is a republican, but the people down his way like him so well that they don't bother to nominate any one to run against him, the democrats uniting with the republicans in swelling his vote at the polls. He was born in Abington, August 3, 1857, and attended public and private schools. He was a school committeeman for nine years and also a library trustee. His experience has been one of the broadest of all the members of the legislature and the members declare that they have been benefited by it as well as himself. In the house Mr. Nash has served on the committees on public health, liquor laws and towns, being chairman of the latter committee.



Arthur L. Nason.

Busy, busy, busy, from the time the state house doors are opened in the morning until long after the speaker has sounded the gavel for adjournment. That, in brief, gives one an idea of Rep. Arthur L. Nason of Haverhill. The amount of work that Mr. Nason has accomplished this year and the magnitude of each bit of it would feaze most men. But the Haverhill man merely rubs his hands and looks around for more to do. Here are a few of the most important matters that have busied him this year: Direct nominations for Essex county; investigation by the state board of health into the sanitary condition of the Merrimac river; against a sliding scale system of taxes on automobiles (contending that the measure meant an unfair double taxation as all machines now pay a $5 registration fee to the highway commission); spoke for the Haverhill charter bill in order that the people of his city might have an opportunity of expressing their opinion on the measure at the polls; successful in obtaining appropriations for state highway work in his district; worked like a Trojan for every bill that meant better conditions for labor. Labor is Mr. Nason's particular pet. So far as highways are concerned, the ways and means committee puts away its blue pencil when a Nason petition appears. During his three consecutive years in the house he has missed but three roll calls. Some of the Haverhill delegations that have come down to the state house on various matters this year have said that they are going to send Rep. Nason back to Beacon hill next year as a senator. If one may judge from the fate that certain labor measures have met in the upper branch this year, then the labor interests need a man like Mr. Nason in the senate. From Essex county the news comes that other men are in the race for the senate too. But if there's to be a contest, the three years' record of one Arthur L. Nason is going to help him a whole lot. Rep. Nason was born in Haverhill Oct. 24, 1872. He attended the public schools. He is a salesman by occupation. He is a member of the Central club, Odd Fellows, Lincoln club, Haverhill civic club and Crescent club.



George H. Newhall.

The city of Lynn need not fear for its legislative interests while Rep. George H. Newhall is a member of the house. If there is one man in the legislature who zealously guards the interests of his city and watches every measure to see how it may affect his constituency, that man is Rep. Newhall. Lynn has honored him by sending his to the house for five terms. Previously he served in the city's common council for two years and on the board of aldermen for four years.



Rep. Newhall during the past year has figured prominently in a mountain of measures that were considered by the house. Here are some of the more important, for dredging an anchorage basin in Lynn harbor, to allow Lynn to incur debt for a high school building, new police court building for Lynn, system of old age pensions, improving Lynn harbor, new court house for Lynn, Essex county direct nominations, cost of abolition of grade crossings, change in interest rate for Lynn school debt. He successfully fought the report of the railroad committee on the railroad zone bill and succeeded in having it amended so that under the new 12 trip ticket provided for in the bill the rate should in no instance exceed the present rate for 25 trip tickets.

Mr. Newhall was a member of the committee on cities which considered the bill calling for a state board of police and excise in New Bedford.

Rep. Newhall was born in Lynn, October 24, 1850. He graduated from Wesleyan academy. He is in the real estate and insurance business. In the house he has served on the committees on cities, constitutional amendments and insurance and was house chairman this year of the public service committee. He is a republican in politics. He is affiliated with the Republican club, Masons, Odd Fellows, Red Men, Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum, A. O. U. W., and is president of the Lynn board of underwriters.

Malcolm E. Nichols.

One of the surprises of the last session was the passage and subsequent signing by the Acting Governor of the Nichols employers' liability bill. While employers' liability bills are the order of the day this one is so sweeping in its provisions that it is wonderful how it ever got by. But Rep. Malcolm E. Nichols of Ward 10 studied the mysteries of legislation from the press gallery before he took his seat on the floor. He was also interested in the passage of legislation to compensate injured workmen without recourse to the courts.



Mr. Nichols for two years has been a member of the legislative committee on metropolitan affairs which examines and reports upon all matters which concern the administration of the great metropolitan district. He has therefore enjoyed an unrivalled opportunity to study municipal problems. During the session Mr. Nichols was admitted to the bar.

David C. Nickerson.

David C. Nickerson of Leominster, republican, is serving his second year as representative from the Eleventh Worcester district. This year, as before, he was appointed to the committee on mercantile affairs. The telephone supervision problem was one which interested him a year ago and again this year. The claim of the highway commission was that its work was proceeding somewhat blindly because of the fact that it had no clear idea of the amount of property owned and controlled by the N. E. Tel. and Tel. Co.

As a result of this contention the committee on mercantile affairs reported a resolve to direct the highway commission to authorize inventories and appraisals of the property of this company to be made. This resolve, which Mr. Nickerson reported, provides that not more than $30,000 shall be expended in this work.

The local measure which received Mr. Nickerson's hearty support was the bill to establish a district court in his own community.

Mr. Nickerson, like his associate Mr. Pope,

is a native of Cape Cod. He is a graduate of Brooks academy. His early education was obtained in the Brimmer school in Boston.

In his own town, Mr. Nickerson is a successful dry goods merchant. Among his associates on the committee and in the house,



the Leominster member is given great credit for his ability in discerning the real point of the matter under consideration and to be able instantly to throw aside the features which have no connection with the matter.

J. Frank O'Brien.

There is no more conscientious member of the house of 1908 than Rep. J. Frank O'Brien of Charlestown. That district believes in recognizing efficient service in its public servants which was the reason the Wards 4 and 5 sent Rep. O'Brien from city hall to Beacon hill. He had done faithful work during two years in the common council and it was believed he would fittingly represent the district in the house. His first



year has justified the confidence of his constituents. A modest young man, Rep. O'Brien has made many friends and at the same time kept well informed on what was going on in the house. Rarely absent from his seat he has been recorded on every measure of importance. He was especially interested in all bills looking for the welfare of the laboring classes.

Rep. O'Brien was born in Boston, January 6, 1879, and went to Harvard. Later studying law he was admitted to practice. He was a member of the Boston common council in 1906-07. He is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Catholic Literary union.

William H. O'Brien.

One of the hardest fought measures early in the session of 1908 was over the bill compelling telegraph companies to mark all telegrams with the date of receipt as well as of filing. Rep. William H. O'Brien of Ward 16 is an old telegrapher and while it did not become a law he got it through the house in spite of the opposition of the committee. He wanted to Fin. Com. the commonwealth but the republicans thought it not necessary just now. Rep. O'Brien was about as busy a member as could be found among the first-year men. But then he was far from being a stranger to the devious ways of legislative bodies for he covered the Maine legislature in the days when Blaine, Joe Manley and Tom Reed were the leaders in Pine Tree state politics. Besides advocating several changes in the election laws Rep. O'Brien was the legislative custodian of the Johnson boom for president, while he did not get the house to formally endorse the governor of Minnesota, he made many converts by his enthusiasm in talking up the merits of his candidate.

Rep. O'Brien was born in Gloucester, September 9, 1864, and was educated in the pub-



lic schools before taking up telegraphy. He is a member of the Ward 16 Democratic club, Knights of Columbus, Elks and Ancient Order of Hibernians.

M. Frederick O'Connell.

Rep. M. Frederick O'Connell of Fitchburg, a democrat in a strong republican city, is returned by his constituents for his fourth consecutive term of service in the house. Mr. O'Connell is the first man to be accorded the fourth election in the history of Fitchburg. He is an attorney at law with a previous newspaper training. This year he was as-



signed to the committee on railroads where he has had a strong hand in the merger legislation. For this committee he had charge of the report to give the state board of railroad commissioners the same supervision over express companies that it now has over the railroads of the state. Each of the petitions was accompanied by a bill and it became the duty of Mr. O'Connell as one of a sub committee to draw a measure containing the good points of all and eliminating the objectionable features. This was successfully accomplished and he was given charge of the report.

The city of Fitchburg has had a number of matters before the legislature this year and Mr. O'Connell with the other members of the delegation worked to put them through. Being the man of the most experience he naturally took the lead. All of these measures were endorsed by the committees to whom they were referred and signed by the governor. The city was allowed to take land to protect the purity of its water supply, the state normal school in Fitchburg secured an appropriation of $75,000 for a new building and $3500 for repairing and improving the present buildings and the attorneys succeeded in heading off an attempt to establish a new district court in the adjoining town of Leominster. Mr. O'Connell is a graduate of the Boston University law school and has established a lucrative practice at his profession in the enterprising city he now represents in the legislature.

Patrick H. O'Connor.

One of the youngest and one of the most energetic members of this year's house was Rep. Patrick H. O'Connor of Ward 15. Rep. O'Connor has served two years in the house and thinks that his ward is entitled to the seat in the senate held for the past two years by Sen. Linehan of Ward 13 and previous to that by a Ward 14 man. Always having been a stalwart adherent of William S. McNary he naturally expects the support of the Ward 15 leader in his fight. In the legislature he has succeeded in making



a record that is flawless from a popular standpoint and says that if his opponents can point to one measure on which he is recorded as voting with the corporations as against the people he will withdraw from the senatorial contest. In the house this year Rep. O'Connor was an avowed anti-mergerite and was energetic in his opposition to the bill reported by the committee on railroads. He introduced a bill for a $10,000 appropriation by the state for the Carney hospital but withdrew it after securing a unanimous report by the committee which had it in charge, friends of the hospital advising this course because of the nature of the opposition which was developing. He worked strenuously for the 54-hour bill. His whole record marks him as a hustler and devoted frend of the laboring interests.

James E. O'Donnell.

When the veterans in the house looked over the list of new members at the opening of the session they found one name that particularly interested them. James E. O'Donnell, 17th Middlesex district, democrat, —that's what the list said. "Strange," mused the house veterans, "that a democrat should be elected from that district. The 17th Middlesex has been a republican stronghold from time immemorial." The veterans decided to watch the new mem-

ber. They concluded that he must be the right sort or he wouldn't have switched into the democratic column a district that is normally republican by a majority of 1200. Rep. O'Donnell has proved to be the right sort. Speaker Cole appointed him to the committee on street railways. The other members of the body elected him clerk. He was first democratic member of the legislature to ever hold that office. In the deliberations of the committee Mr. O'Donnell was ever a conspicuous champion of the rights of the people in the granting of franchises. Mr. O'Donnell was a leader in the fight for Butler Ames' petition for

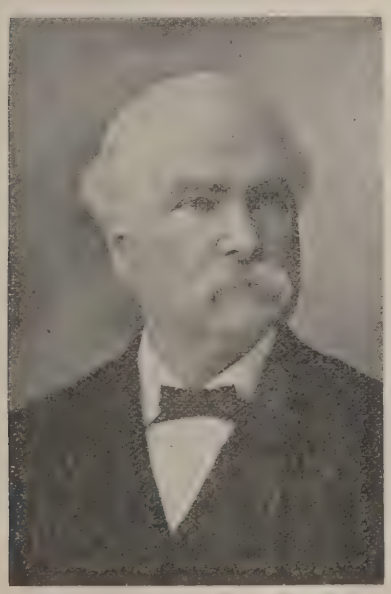


authority for interurban electric railroads to construct, operate and maintain elevated and subway structures. On the floor of the house he was one of the most prominent first-year men in debate. He argued in favor of the 54-hour law for women and minors and took part in the debate on the bill to regulate the carrying of fire-arms and dangerous weapons.

Rep. O'Donnell was born in Chelmsford 33 years ago. He is a graduate of Boston University law school and a lawyer by profession. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

James Oliver.

Rep. James Oliver of Athol, popularly known as Doctor Oliver, is serving his second term from the first Worcester district. He was assigned to the committee on military affairs because he is a veteran of the



civil war and could represent the Grand army on that committee. His other appointment to that of public health because of his professional career.

Dr. Oliver is the medical examiner in his section of the state and early in the session was interested in having the town of Dana added to the district, over which he has jurisdiction. This bill he engineered through the house and up to the Governor where it was signed.

He was also much interested in the bill to require the registry of nurses in much the same way as doctors are required to register, after taking a qualification examination. Largely through his efforts this nurses' registration bill passed the house, but in the senate it went down in defeat.

Another matter that interested him was the bill to require the state board of health to make an investigation as to the sanitary conditions of the Merrimac river and its tributary streams. This was opposed on the ground that it was to be the forerunner for an expensive trunk sewer scheme and that it would be impossible to regulate sanitary conditions of the river as, of course, Massachusetts could not prevent New Hampshire from polluting the waters of the river. It, however, passed and the report of the state board next January will be looked forward to with considerable interest by the Doctor.

He was on the winning side of the optometry bill which was one of the bitterly contested cases before the house.

Dr. Oliver is a genial gentleman, somewhat of the old school and one of the most popular men in the legislature. He is a graduate of Harvard medical school and has served on the school committee of his own town for ten years.

Besides his G. A. R. affiliations he is connected with the Masonic Fraternity and the State grange organization. In all of these as well as in the legislature, he is a popular member and gives personal attention and care to the welfare of each.

Lewis C. Parker.

Lewis C. Parker of Westfield is serving his first year from the 12th Hampden district,



which, by the way, is very closely divided on political lines.

He was placed on the committee on insurance and gave close attention to the work. He became much interested in a bill petitioned for by the street railways of the state to allow them to charge an admission to parks. He opposed this bill because the parks were established as an attraction to induce people to ride upon the trolley cars. So successfully was his opposition conducted, that the bill was defeated. The street railway companies offered an amendment that an admission should only be charged to persons not entering the parks in cars. This was supposed to be satisfactory until the Westfield member brought out the fact that in few, if any, places the cars actually entered the park limits. It would be possible he claimed to collect a fare under the amended bill and continued his opposition until it was defeated.

Mr. Parker was instrumental in having passed the bill requiring the state to pay the expense of transferring paupers to state hospital at Tewksbury or to the state farm at Bridgewater. Up to the time this bill was signed, the different cities and towns were required to pay this cost and in many instances the paupers to be transferred were in such a state of health that they would have to be accompanied by a physician or assistant. On this account, the expense in many cases especially from the western part of the state was somewhat large. Now that the governor has signed this measure, the whole of this expense in the future is to be borne by the Commonwealth.

Mr. Parker is a graduate of Williams College and of the Harvard law school. He is a member of the Bar and during his college life affiliated himself with one of the Greek letter fraternities.

Lewis Parkhurst.

Rep. Lewis Parkhurst of Winchester is a new member of the legislature, assigned to the committee on railroads, and he immediately proved himself to be worthy of the im-



portant position, concluding his committee work by making a strong speech in the final debate on the railroad control bill.

He is a republican and represents the 27th Middlesex district which is made up of his own town and wards 3 and 6 of Medford.

All through the merger controversy in the committee, his associates give him credit for taking a prominent part in the deliberations. In addition to his work on that committee, Mr. Parkhurst was vitally interested in all measures relating to public affairs in his own county. An attempt to have senators in his county nominated by direct vote of the people was frustrated by the delegation of which he is a member. A general bill along the same lines, applying to all parts of the state, was defeated first and the advocates of the Lynn measure hoped by adding Middlesex county, to get enough Middlesex votes to carry through their measure.

Mr. Parkhurst has made many friends in the house and has been the center of quite a coterie of members who have formed a practice of discussing subjects on the calendar from day to day. In these discussions he has taken a prominent part and his advice and suggestions have often been followed by the other members who early in the session formed the opinion that the member from Winchester was a man who weighed things carefully and who had the ability to form in each case, an opinion as to the correct solution of the problem at hand.

Mr. Parkhurst is a graduate of Dartmouth college and is a publisher, well and favorably known among the trade in Greater Boston.

He has no fraternal affiliations, but he is a member of the University and Country clubs, two of the leading organizations of the kind in Boston.

Joseph A. Parks.

Rep. Joseph A. Parks of Fall River, democrat, has added another year to his honorable record as a member of the house and as one of the strong labor men of the legislature. This year he succeeded in getting through the house the 54 hour bill. As exemplifying his knowledge of parliamentary practice, it may be cited that he conducted the only successful filibuster in the house this session.

This year he was unanimously elected clerk of the labor committee. In addition to his services on that committee, Mr. Parks with one of the Bristol county representatives on the committee on counties engineered through this committee the bill to provide for a new court house in the city

of Fall River and a new registry of deeds building in New Bedford.

The new law authorizing a system of probation officers to have charge of juvenile cases all through the state was practically saved from defeat by Mr. Parks' foresight, he believing that the juvenile offender should be watched during the probation period. He served as an alderman in his city in 1903



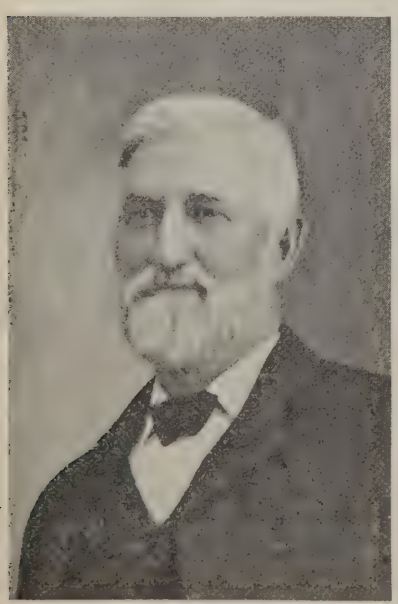
and has been a member of the house continuously since that time.

Mr. Parks is anxious that there should be some reorganization of the district police with the end in view that there should be better enforcement of the labor laws. He has served on the committees on counties, labor, cities, elections and military affairs.

Louis E. Pattison.

Louis E. Pattison, republican, representing the seventh Worcester district for the second year is one of the dignified looking men of the house. This dignity however, does not overshadow a genial courteous disposition. It is perhaps the result of military training for Mr. Pattison is a veteran of the Civil war, a member of the 5th Massachusetts battery. He will discommode himself to accommodate a man who comes to him, even though a stranger, to ask a favor if it is one he can grant with honor.

He is again a member of the committee on banks and banking and has added to the reputation he made with his associates on that committee last year of being a man well posted and with a purpose to make a dilligent inquiry before acting upon a matter. In the house his ability to see through



a case and quickly discern what was at the bottom of it and how it should be treated, was quickly recognized by the members in the neighboring seats and he has ofttimes been the centre of a group of men discussing matters under consideration. His reasons were freely and quickly given and yet withal were to the point and had a good basis for their deduction.

In his own town of Webster, Mr. Pattison has been honored by his fellow-citizens by several elections and appointments. He has been a member of the board of assessors, the town auditor, a member of building committees on a number of public improvements and was secretary of the committee which looked after the erection of the soldiers' monument dedicated last year. He is exchief of the local fire department. He is now a member of the water board.

He is affiliated with the Royal Arcanum and the Order of United Workmen and of course with the G. A. R. He is engaged in the lumber, wood and coal business which he has successfully conducted for some years.

Thomas Pattison.

Rep. Thomas Pattison of Barnstable, from the first Barnstable district, is completing his fourth term of service.

Mr. Pattison first came into the house in 1903. In 1904, he was made chairman of the committee on public lighting and when he returned to the house in 1907, he was again given that position.

The order for a recess committee to investigate the sliding scale problem was endorsed by the committee.

For his own section of the state, Mr. Pattison has been eminently successful. Harbor improvement measures totalling to up-



wards of $50,000 were reported by Mr. Pattison for his committee on harbors and public lands, and were put through both branches and signed by the governor, largely through his efforts. For his town of Barnstable, Mr. Pattison secured three appropriations, two of which were for harbor improvements and one for a survey.

The harbor of West Falmouth in his distict secured a second appropriation of $10,000.

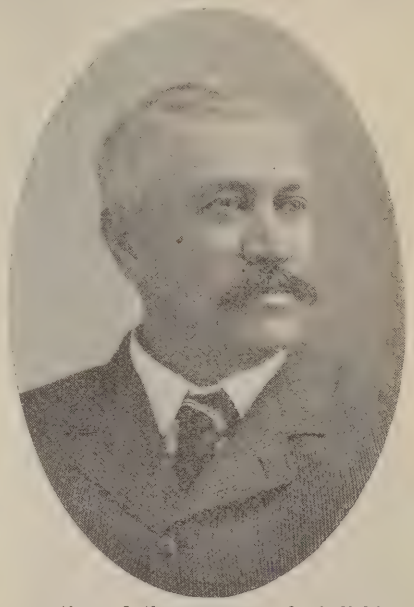
The Barnstable representative's ability as a presiding officer, recognized in his own town for so many years, has led the speaker on numerous occasions to ask him to sit over the deliberations of the house. On all of these occasions, Mr. Pattison acted with fairness to the members and with credit to himself.

Mr. Pattison is a retired seafaring man and took a prominent part in the debate to change the laws relative to the shipping of seamen. He was opposed to any change in the present statute and with others, succeeded in defeating the bill.

Mr. Pattison in his own town is conducting a prosperous market-gardening business. Fraternal organizations are of decided interest to him and he is a member of the Masonic, Red Men, Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias organizations.

Edwin C. Perham.

Edwin C. Perham of Chelmsford, republican, from the 11th Middlesex district is serving his second year. Last year he was a member of the committee on agriculture but this year at his own suggestion he was transferred to the committees on roads and bridges and on drainage. Of local affairs he was instrumental in getting through a piece of legislation which will affect he believes street railway construction in his district and possibly later in his own town. The Concord, Maynard & Hudson street railway company had declined to extend its road over a railroad crossing in South Acton because it would be liable for



a portion of the expense of abolishing the crossing later under the general grade crossing abolishment law if it did so. The road was therefore practically only half built because of this. It was commonly recognized that the territory did not warrant a large expenditure and so a petition was put in making an exception in the case of this company if it built over this particular crossing. It was enacted and it is believed that the line as originally planned will be completed and that eventually it may be extended through Chelmsfor and into Lowell. With the committee on roads and bridges he traveled to various parts of the state where bridge petitions were under consideration. The Newburyport chain bridge problem was one where safety and sentiment were in opposition and it was a somewhat hard case for the committee to decide. He believed with the other members however that the county commissioners should be allowed to decide the question.

In his own town Mr. Perham conducts a prosperous farm in conjunction with a butchering business.

John H. Pickford.

Every year some one comes to the legislature and wins for himself the nickname



of "watch-dog of the state treasury," because of his harpings for economy. Usually the self-appointed guardian of the funds gets the merry laugh from his associates when a vote is taken. It hasn't been so,

however, with Rep. John H. Pickford of Worcester. Mr. Pickford has served three consecutive years in the lower branch and the legislature has known him from the start as a man who understands thoroughly every measure in which he is interested. Aside from his legislative duties Mr. Pickford finds time to look after a contracting business. Contracting was his specialty long before he came to the legislature and Massachusetts must be thankful for it. The "Pickford law," enacted through the efforts of the Worcester man, will stand on the statute books of the Commonwealth as a monument to his memory and as a warning to extravagant handlers of the state's funds.

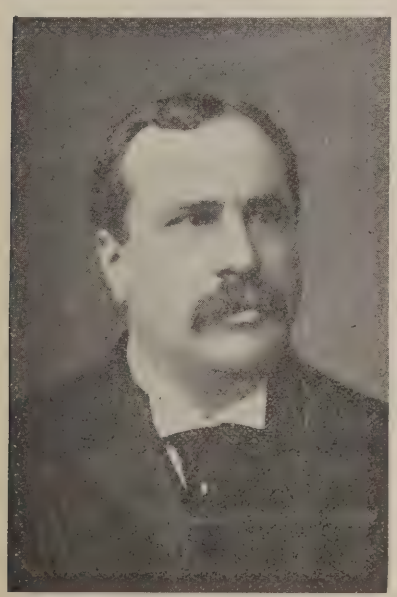
During the past year every institution in the Commonwealth has come to the legislature with specified plans whenever money was asked for. Most men would be satisfied after having enacted a law of this sort. Mr. Pickford, however, is after more laws of the same sort. He'll get them through, too, or his name wouldn't be Pickford. This year the house was with him almost to a man when an attempt was made to amend the "Pickford law," so as to kill its main purpose.

One thing that he especially detests is legislative "log-rolling." He has a characteristic of making up his own mind on legislative matters and of sticking to his determinations. During his three terms in the house Mr. Pickford has been tied close to the work of the committee on public charitable institutions. Some years ago this was regarded as one of the snap committees of the legislature. But the "Pickford law" and certain Pickford discoveries as to the manner in which certain state institutions are conducted have made the committee's meeting room one of the most important news centres in the state house.

Mr. Pickford was born in Manville, R. I., Sept. 9, 1849, and here got his limited education. The best part of his education has been in practical channels and it has stood him and the Massachusetts legislature in good stead. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and one of the leaders of the City republican club of Worcester. He represents the 20th district of Worcester county in the house.

Ernest H. Pierce.

Ernest H. Pierce of Revere, republican representative from the 27th Suffolk district which includes the towns of Revere and Winthorp and Ward 5 of Chelsea, has given constant attention to metropolitan district measures. Representing as he does Ward 5 of Chelsea he had to keep a close watch of all legislation growing out of the conflagration in that city. For the



town of Winthrop, he did much to assist in securing an appropriation for dredging the harbor. Serving as chairman of the committee on education he had the handling of many of the important reports of that committee. In practically every instance he saw his work carried to a success. Very few bills reported by this committee met with an adverse fate but were practically all enacted. As a member of the election board committee he took an active part in the debates against woman suffrage, the public opinion and the Boston police listing bills. For his own town of Revere he had to keep a close watch on the Sunday amusement legislation. In fact this has been a constant subject of attention for the entire two years of his service. The new law which makes the chief of the district police the one to say what amusements shall be allowed and what shall not be appears to be working satisfactorily at the beach. In his own town he has been many times honored by his fellow citizens by election to office, and many important committees. He is now a member of the newly established finance committee which controls the town's financial affairs. He is the editor and publisher of the Revere Journal, and actively associated with several other newspaper enterprises and successfully conducts a large printing business. He has served as president of the Suburban Press association of New England and kindred organizations. In the National Editorial association he has been a member of the executive committee for the past 14 years and, serving one term as a vice-president. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Odd Fellows, Elks and Royal Arcanum.

Myron E. Pierce.

One of the strongest advocates of a police board for that very "wicked" city of New Bedford was Rep. Myron E. Pierce of Ward 11 and when that stubbornly fought bill was before the committee on cities he plied its opponents with a rapid fire of queries which indicated that he had carefully studied the subject. When the committee decided to spare the feelings of Mayor and Ex-Sen. Bullock and give him a chance to make his city respectable, Pierce dissented.



While his friends hoped to see him placed on metropolitan affairs he found plenty of work on cities for which he was well fitted by his four years in the common council. He did a lot of work on those Gloucester and Haverhill charter bills. Rep. Pierce labored with his colleague, Cushing, in trying to steer safely through the strange collection of bills which came up from city hall, only one of which was passed, that allowing the mayor of Boston to veto loans and appropriations in part as well as in whole. That all the others met their fate was certainly not the fault of the Ward 11 members.

He secured the repeal of the bill authorizing the city of Boston to borrow $1,000,000 a year indefinitely outside the debt limit for sewerage construction and put through the bill authorizing the city to borrow inside the debt limit for the separate system of sewerage. It was through the efforts of Rep. Pierce that the committee on cities increased the Chelsea loan from $700,000 to $1,000,000.

Rep. Pierce was born in Boston in 1874 and after attending the public schools was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Deciding to study law he took his degree at the Harvard law school in 1898. He was in the common council in 1904-05-06-07 and was for five years a member of the republican ward committee.

Robert E. Pollock.

Rep. Robert E. Pollock of Salem, republican, is serving his second year in the legislature and has had to stand for no end of adverse criticism from the Lynn delegation, on account of his motion offering a referendum amendment to the so-called Lynn court house bill. This referendum practically killed the bill and while Mr. Pollock's course is endorsed in his own city, the Lynn members look upon it as somewhat sharp proceeding.

In the Beverly court case, he also assisted in putting the bill to sleep. This is the second appearance of this measure advocated by the public spirited men of this growing



city to have a district court of their own and to avaid taking their cases across the river to Salem. The Salem man naturally objected and for the second time has succeeded in having the bill defeated.

Mr. Pollock has served efficiently this year as clerk of the committee on drainage and was also a member of the committee on public lighting.

In his own city he has been a member of the board of fire engineers and has also served for twelve years as chairman of the city license commission. He is a member of the veteran firemen's organization of his city and is fraternally connected with the United Workmen.

His committee work has received his close personal attention and by his associates he is looked upon as a valuable member of the legislature and one who investigates matters before he decided what his course shall be.

All through the long illness and death of his associate, Rep. Thomas L. Davis, a member from Salem, it devolved upon him to look after all of his cases and kept constant look out that the interests of his constituents were properly safeguarded.

Frank H. Pope.

Frank H. Pope of Leominster, democrat, from a normally republican district, makes the fact evident that he is popular in his own community. With one other representative of his party, he has held up the democratic end of the house ways and means committee and has been one of the hard-working members of that body.

Although this is his first year, he is not new to politics for as far back as 1897, he was secretary of the democratic state committee.

For his committee on ways and means, he had charge of a number of reports. A measure appropriating $10,000 for continuing the work of compiling the records of veterans of the civil war was passed, although he had quite a fight to get it through. He succeeded, however. The gypsy moth bill carrying an oppropriation of $150,000, was put in his charge with successful results.

For his own section, he looked after the appropriation bills for $75,000 for a new building at the Fitchburg state normal school, a bill of $3500 for repairs and improvements to the present buildings of that school, a bill appropriating $50,000 for a new building at the Worcester insane hospital, and the appropriations for the Westboro insane hospital and the Lancaster industrial school. He was also in charge of the reports for appropriations to continue the work of

preserving the Province lands at Provincetown and harbor improvements at four different places on Cape Cod. The Cape matters were given him in recognition of the fact that he is a native of Barnstable county.

Mr. Pope received a public school education and supplemented it by a course at the Dean academy. He is a successful newspaper correspondent, being for a number of



years representative of the Boston Globe in his section of the state.

He is a member of the Odd Fellows, the Leominster club, the Union club of Marlboro, and is president of the Leominster board of trade. He has been one of the most active and best debaters in the house, his speech in favor of the railroad control bill reported by the committees on railroads being an eloquent effort that commanded the close attention of the house and galleries.

Samuel L. Porter.

Rep. Samuel L. Porter of Amesbury is rounding out his fifth year of continuous service in the house as a republicon from the first Essex district. This year as before he has been house chairman of the committee on roads and bridges where he has given close watch over automobile legislation. The measures advocated by the Safe roads association claimed his attention early in the session and received his support all through. He was opposed to the resolve appropriating $50,000 for building a direct



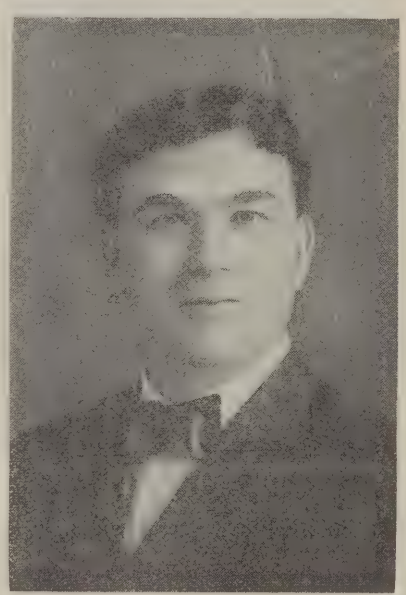
road over the worse section of highway from Springfield to the New York state line for all it was so earnestly advocated by automobilists. He believes it is establishing a bad precedent and is likely to be followed by other special bills which will interfere with the comprehensive scheme of the state highway commission for eventually building all the through lines of travel, but doing the work gradually and equally in all parts of the state. The bill to give the state highway commission more power to investigate automobile accidents and to enforce penalties received his support until it was enacted. Mr. Porter has also served this year on the committee on water supply. Rep. Porter introduced and advocated one of the most important bills of the session, a bill to provide for the control and regulation of the rates of express companies by the railroad commission. Many believed that this bill was of more vital importance to the business interests of Massachusetts than any merger legislation. A substitute bill was reported by the committee, which although far from satisfactory, was accepted by Mr. Porter as a step in the right direction. He will continue his fight for express rate regulation next year and many of his friends predict that it will be in the upper branch that he will be found fighting.

Locally he was interested in the bill to provide for the repairs of the famous old chain bridge between his town and the city of Newburyport. He succeeded in getting It amended so that a share of the expense would not fall upon his town, the argument being that the whole of the structure is within the city limits. Personally he was interested in a bill to forbid any member or employee of the state board of education from being interested in a teachers' agency.

Born in Portland, Me., Mr. Porter learned the carriage trimming trade and this brought him to Amesbury. He has of late years, however, become a prospering merchant, and has affiliated himself with the Masons and Odd Fellows. He is a Spanish war veteran and a son of veteran through his father's service in the civil war. In fact the family has always had a living veteran of some war since it settled in the country.

James F. Powers.

Although not a professional comedian Rep Jimmy Powers of Ward 13 is as much a



born fun-maker as his famous namesake on the stage. He believes in getting all the amusement out of life whether it is business or in the serious task of making laws. One of the organizers and first president of the famous Hook club, Rep. Powers has infused much of his own jollity into that organization of state house roysterers. He is an inveterate "first-nighter" and can boast of a wide acquaintance among the "perfesh." But officially Rep. Powers was a member in his second year of the important committee on banks and banking and although he doesn't come from a ward of banks and bankers he does represent constituents who patronize these institutions. So Jimmy has added a knowledge of finance to his other accomplishments. He is understood to be the heir-apparent of the house of Linehan and senator-presumptive, as they say over in Ward 13. Anyhow there is no more popular member of the house than Pres. Jimmy Powers of the "Hooks."

Frank X. Quigley.

Although his 25 years make him one of the youngest men ever elected to the legislature from western Massachusetts, Rep. Frank X. Quigley of Holyoke has made a record this session that few first year members have ever equalled. Mr. Quigley enjoys the further distinction of being the only member of the house, with the exception of Speaker Cole, who received both democratic and republican nominations. Holyoke made no mistake in sending him to the house despite his youth, and the two parties made no mistake in uniting on his candidacy. His



legislative work has been of a high order. The speaker assigned him to the committee on cities, an important berth and an unusual one for a new member. This committee considered 120 matters this year including three measures in which Holyoke was deeply interested, viz., the bill annexing part of Northampton to Holyoke, which was referred to the next general court on request of the parties interested after considerable agitation and after a favorable report had been secured; the bill defining the duties of the Holyoke water commission, which was passed; and the bill revising laws relative to municipal indebtedness, which was also passed. Mr. Quigley was delegated by the committee to take charge of these three measures in the house. He was also instrumental in procuring the passage of the bill permitting municipal lighting plants greater latitude in the use of depreciation funds, debating for the bill on the floor of the house. He introduced the bill for the inspection and slaughter of animals, which was passed, the resolve in favor of the Appalachian forest reserve, the bill making New Year's a legal holiday, and the bill relative to the acquisition of gas and electric lighting plants by cities and towns.

Rep. Quigley has been an ardent champion of the workingman and of the public service. He was born in Holyoke, attended the public schools, and is a newspaper reporter. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Philo-Celtic club and other prominent organizations in his district. In politics he is a democrat, one of the independent type that appeals to all classes.

Thomas P. Riley.

It was Rep. Thomas P. Riley of Malden who dubbed the senate "the slaughter-house" and the name fitted it well in this year when so many measures were cruelly put to death in that branch. Rep. Riley has made a fine record for his first year and being in the difficult position of a democrat elected from a strongly republican city. Without any doubt he was one of the most effective talkers in this year's house. Gifted with a big, sonorous voice the house always listened to him which is the real test of a speaker.

No first year man ever made a stronger impression nor a more favorable one on the house than did Rep. Riley. Early in the session he sprang into the limelight and his eloquent plea for the public opinion bill was said to have been one of the strongest arguments ever put forth for that measure. His record has been one of consistent opposition to monopolies and earnest advocacy of labor measures. He was an ardent worker and talker for the 54-hour bill and has the record of smashing two monopolies to his credit. He went after the paint and oil trust and beat it in spite of the opposition of a strong lobby and he was the chief fighter on the floor of the house against the plate glass insurance trust, succeeding in getting

through the bill which by letting down the bars to all companies to do this business will result in much lower rates in Massachusetts. He wound up the session in a blaze of glory by an eloquent and studied effort against the railroad control bill, one of the best of the many fine speeches heard in the debate on this measure. His popularity was

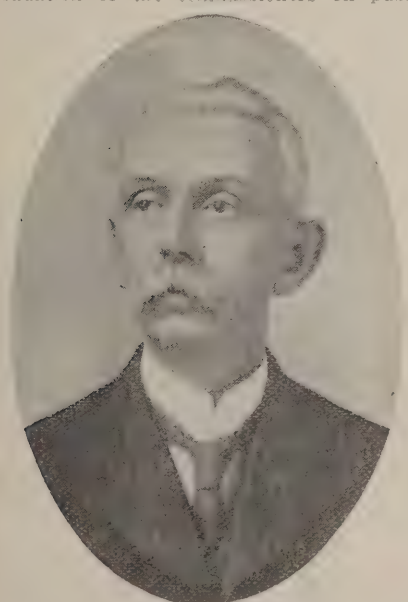


attested by his selection as one of the speakers at the prorogation banquet, an exceptional honor for a first year man.

Rep. Riley was born July 11, 1875. Graduating from the public schools and Seton hall, he studied law at Boston university. He is a member of the Suffolk bar. A member of the city committee of Malden. He also belongs to the Knights of Columbus, Elks, Ancient Order of Hibernians and holds honorary membership in the Shawmut club and the Quincy club.

William L. Robinson.

William L. Robinson of Mansfield, the representative from the 2d Bristol district, has made a good record this year as a member of the committee on roads and bridges and on printing. This last named committee has achieved unusual prominence in attempting to curtail the amount of printing that the commonwealth is required to pay for each year. The committee endorsed the recommendation of the commissioners on public



records that the annual deluge of public documents be sent to only such cities and towns as asked for them. It also reported a bill based on the recommendation of the secretary of state that the giving out of the annual blue book be more restricted. The bills reported by the committee of which Mr. Robinson was a prominent member on these matters were put through and signed by the governor.

The committee on roads and bridges has also had a busy session. The automobilists and the anti-automobilists were as busy as ever endeavoring to have the committee endorse their positions and there were a number of bridge bills. Some of these had the new feature of endeavoring to put county bridges onto the state on the plea that they were portions of state highway. The committee, however, did not favor such a decided change in the law and this position was approved by the member from the second Bristol district.

Mr. Robinson is a prosperous dry goods merchant in Mansfield and has been a member of the board of selectmen for some years. He has also served for some period of time as an efficient member of the board of library trustees. He is serving his second year as a member of the house of representatives. Fraternally his interests center in the Masons and Odd Fellows.

William M. Robinson.

Some months ago the whole world was astounded to hear that city of Chelsea, one of the most flourishing municipalities in the commonwealth had been visited by a fire which in a few short hours laid almost the entire city in ashes. The calamity-stricken populace of the little city surveyed the desolation and then looked about for help. "The legislature" was the first thought. "What will it do?" Chelsea, however, need not have worried about what the state legislature was going to do. She had as one of her representatives William M. Robinson. Like the dutiful son of an af-



flicted parent he sped to the state house as soon as he had disposed of the particular cases that appealed to his charity and started at once to work on plans for the relief of the stricken city. All day long and for several weeks he labored on his Chelsea commission bill, rallying associates to its support, only to return to his district at night to aid in the work of relief and to talk over with leading citizens the provisions which they proposed for embodiment in the bill. How he bore up under the continuous strain is more than his associates can understand. The work would have killed most men. He was laboring for his home city and he didn't need sleep or food to keep him going. All he wanted was work and then more work. He found all the reward he sought when the legislature adopted his bill for the government of Chelsea. It was passed by both branches and signed by Acting Gov. Draper in less time than it takes to tell it. Robinson's friends were on hand with a kindly shove every time the wheels of the legislature halted for even an instant. Other men worked of course, but to Billy Robinson belongs the crown. Some persons might imagine that his four years' training in the Chelsea board of aldermen and his two years' experience on Beacon hill was what helped him in his city's calamity. Those who know him best, however, realize that his ability to do things was born in him and not acquired.

He was born in Chelsea thirty-three years ago and attended the public schools and Worcester academy. He is a republican in politics. In the house he has been a member of the committees on election laws and street railways. He is a Mason and a member of Alter Ego and Cosmopolitan clubs.

Samuel Ross.

But for a two-year break in 1900 and 1901 Rep. Samuel Ross of New Bedford would have a continuous record as a member of the great and general court from 1892 to the present time. For the greater part of this period he has been the house chairman of the committee on labor, so that sessions of this



committee with some one else presiding is a matter of dim and distant recollection. This year his reputation for fairness, energy and enterprise has not diminished and he was just as earnest in looking out for the welfare of the operatives in the textile industry as in the first year of his service. To him again fell the honor of reporting the 54 hour bill for women and minors in the house and he led the forces in getting it through that body. One of the bills he reported was to allow of appeals to the courts from the decision of an inspector of factories. Another was to add several perfecting amendments to the law under which the state free employment offices are operated. Another to authorize the tabulation of labor statistics. Many of the labor matters heard by the labor and judiciary committee sitting jointly were followed closely by him. For this joint committee he reported the bill to allow employes of a public service corporation to ask for a public hearing by the commission having supervision over the particular class of corporation complained of. He has all through his legislative career shown great interest in the district police department and the work it is doing in enforcing the factory laws, many of which he had a decided hand in placing upon the statute books. He is a republican and this year as before has defended the governor of the state when that official was not popular with the labor element because he had considered it his duty to veto measures in which they were vitally interested. Rep. Ross introduced the bill which became a law, providing that no political committee should be allowed to employ more than six workers in each precinct, exclusive of caucus officers, an effective check to the practice of buying votes by ostensible employment of voters.

Mr. Ross was born in England and on reaching manhood learned the spinner's trade in the cotton industry. Coming to this country he naturally looked for employment in the trade he knew and so located in New Bedford. Here he came to the front rapidly in the trades union of his calling and for some years has been high in the councils of the national organization of spinners.

John E. Rousmaniere.

One of the younger members of the 1908 house who bids fair to attain a prominent place in the legislature is Rep. John E. Rousmaniere of Ward 21. He has made many friends by his attractive personality and that will count much for him another year. Although not a chronic talker, which usually injures a man's influence, he has been heard on a number of measures and always effectively. He voted against the members' salary bill but was in favor of the bill increasing the salary of judges of the supreme and superior court. He was

against district option in spite of the fact that he comes from a suburban ward and voted to repeal the Boston listing bill. Rep. Rousmaniere was strongly in favor of the railroad control bill as the best solution of the perplexing question at the present time.

Rep. Rousmaniere was born in Boston, October 14, 1877, and he is a graduate of Harvard, both the university and the law school. He is a member of the Suffolk bar. He was for five years a member of the Ward 21 republican committee and is also



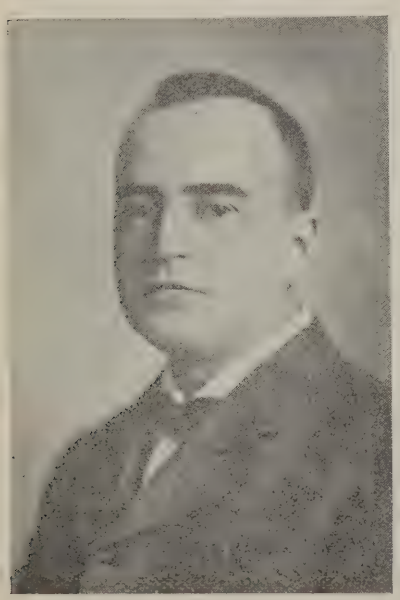
a member of the Masons and the Massachusetts club.

Herbert P. Sanders.

Rep. Herbert P. Sanders, republican from Pittsfield, is an expert insurance man and has rendered valuable assistance through his appointment as a member of the committee on insurance.

The petition from his own city to amend the general insurance law received his personal attention and though meeting some opposition was eventually passed in a form satisfactory to the interests seeking the legislation. This petition was to amend the law so as to prevent fire insurance agents from making rebates.

Mr. Sanders was in charge of the report of the committee in favor of the bill and engineered it through the house without any great difficulty. In the senate, the marine insurance people objected to the bill



on the ground that it would hamper operations in their particular line of work. The matter was on the table for some time while an investigation was conducted by Mr. Sanders in the marine field. It was finally recognized that there was justice in the claim and the petitioners at Mr. Sanders' suggestion agreed to amend so as to exempt marine insurance from the bill. In this form the measure was enacted and signed by the Governor. All through the committee proceedings, Mr. Sanders rendered valuable expert advice as to the operations of the present insurance law, and as to the probable effect of any changes contemplated in the many bills before the committee.

Mr. Sanders represents the sixth Berkshire district and received a public school education in the city which he now represents. He is strictly a business man and is not affiliated with any secret society affairs.

The various bills to authorize Pittsfield to issue additional bonds for water, sewer and school purposes received his endorsement and support though they were actually in the charge of the other member of the Pittsfield delegation. He kept a close watch on all city measures and all matters pertaining to Berkshire county. His associates on the insurance committee, give him credit for hard, consistent work in bringing the work of that body to an early close, and to seeing to it that the committee reports received the support of the house.

John H. Schoonmaker.

Rep. John H. Schoonmaker of Ware represents the fourth Hampshire district, has completed his second year of service and has attained a reputation which has already caused his name to be prominently mentioned as likely to be promoted to the senate when things so shape themselves in the Franklin-Hampshire senatorial district, that his end of Hampshire county can have the honor of making the nomination.

Mr. Schoonmaker has been watchful of



matters of interest to his local district and county in obtaining the signing of the bills to allow the consolidation of the Ware gas light company and the Otis company, a private gas manufacturing plant. The Belchertown fire district bill authorizing the establishment of a water supply system in one section of the town was enacted through his efforts. The finances of state institutions was a subject of much interest to him and he advocated the bill prohibiting officers from such institutions in expending money in excess of their appropriations. He successfully opposed the attempt to repeal the newly enacted law requiring the metering of water in the metropolitan district.

He secured the passage of the law exempting from taxation the bonds and notes of fire and water supply district.

He was decidedly opposed to the bill authorizing the state board of health to make such rules and regulations as the board deem best in reference to the production, transportation and sale of milk. In this effort he was successful and his career can be summed up practically as being constantly alert to safeguard the interests of the small towns, the laboring people and the farming interests of the state. All this was aside from his work as a member of the committee on rules and the committee on railroads, and when it is considered that this latter committee had the whole handling of the merger proposition, it can be realized that the member from Ware had been exceedingly busy since the general court convened. Despite this fact, however, he went on record as opposed to any increase of salary and opposed generally the increase of salaries.

Mr. Schoonmaker is a native of the town of Rochester, N. Y. He is a graduate of Williston seminary, a lawyer by profession, and has been chairman of the republican town committee, and selectman. He is affiliated with the Masons, the Odd Fellows and Sons of Veterans.

Edward J. Sennott.

Rep. Edward J. Sennott of Cambridge represents the first Middlesex district, normally



a democratic stronghold. He is one of the representatives of that party on the committee on metropolitan affairs and has centered his interest principally upon matters relative to the metropolitan district of the state, of which his own city is so important a part. He was deeply interested in the bill providing a government by commission of the city of Chelsea. He was a dissenter from the report of the committee on the bill authorizing the appointment of the commission by the Governor and Council. He felt that at least a part of this commission should be elected instead of being appointed. Consequently, when amendments were offered to provide for the election of the members after a few years and the submission of the question to the people whether the commission should be continued or not, he advocated these changes in the bill.

The bill to regulate conditions in Quincy market aroused his interest. In this case he held the opinion that these side-walk dealers should be required to have a license and pay a fee and not be given a location without the city receiving any compensation.

While he has been unsuccessful in many cases in getting his views adopted, he has not hesitated in taking the floor and explaining his attitude in a manner that reflected great credit upon himself and commanded the attention of the house.

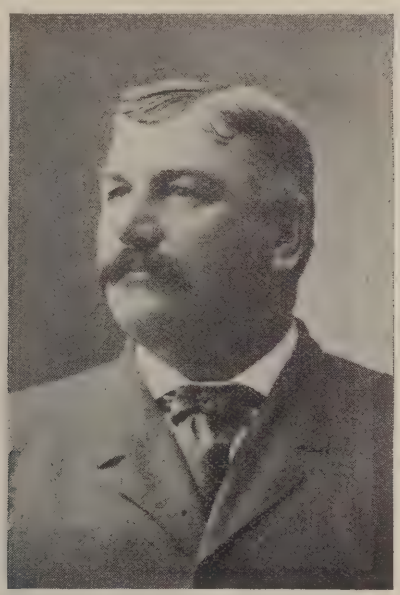
This is Mr. Sennott's third period of service. He was elected a member of the house in 1904 and again in 1905. He then dropped out for two years and is now back again, an experienced legislator and one capable of profiting by his experience.

Mr. Sennott is a graduate of the St. Thomas Aquinas college and his business is that of a jewelry salesman. He is one of the strong democratic members of the house, but he has not sought to have questions decided upon a political party basis.

Eugene E. Shaw.

Eugene E. Shaw of Carver, republican representative from the 6th Plymouth district, became much interested in the milk standard bill which was referred to the committee to which he was assigned. He followed the matter closely and when the time came to report he had the situation well in hand. He could talk percentages of solids and fats as well as the best of them. He was a supporter of the house position on the measure and believed that was a fair compromise. In his own district the Buzzards Bay fishery question was the uppermost topic. His own town was not interested in the matter, but three of the other towns,

namely Wareham, Marion and Mattapoisett, were much opposed to the bill. Although the committee on fisheries reported the bill by a majority of one he was not disheartened. With others he went to work to defeat the action of the committee and they finally succeeded in their efforts for the bill went over to next year. Mr. Shaw comes from a one year district and is unfortunate in this re-



spect for he has proved himself a man of worth and discernment and undoubtedly could make a better showing if given another term.

In his own town Mr. Shaw is a successful cranberry grower and is well thought of by his friends and neighbors. His single year on the hill has added many staunch friends to his circle of acquaintances and he stands well with all with whom he has become associated since the legislature convened.

Frederick M. J. Sheenan.

Standing by the side of Martin Lomasney in the fight against the bill allowing the Boston Elevated-West End consolidation was Rep. Frederick M. J. Sheenan of Ward 17. Rep. Sheenan tried twice to amend the merger bill, but the house had been so thoroughly lobbied for the bill that it would listen to no arguments from the opposition. But Rep. Sheenan was instrumental in bringing about one measure of justice to a former chief executive when he and some other Ward 17 leaders got Acting Gov. Draper to replace in the senate reading-room the portrait of Gov. James Sullivan, which has been missing for six years. Rep. Sheenan is another newspaper man who has made



a success in politics. He served this year on the committee on taxation. Rep. Sheenan introduced and secured the passage of the bill extending the employers' liability act to the elevated structure in Boston and received the pen with which the acting governor signed the bill.

Rep. Sheenan was born in Boston, January 5, 1878. He is a graduate of the Boston university law school and while doing court reporting for Boston newspapers has found time to practice law. He was a member of the common council in 1907. He is a member of the Boston City club, Young Men's Catholic association, Dudley club, Catholic Alumni sodality of Boston, Ancient Order of Hibernians, St. Patrick's T. A. and L. society, the Press club and the Catholic union.

Oscar J. Shepardson.

Rep. Oscar J. Shepardson of Chester, republican, from the second Hampden district, is giving good service this year, on the comittee of public lighting.

Locally he has looked after a bill to authorize his town to issue bonds with which to commence building a new schoolhouse. It came in late in the session and it was necessary for Mr. Shepardson to present the case to the committee on rules, in order to get it admitted in addition to getting it reported by the committee on towns, enacted by the legislature and signed by the governor. He was interested in a resolve to appropriate $5000 to help the town of Russell rebuild the bridge used in connection with the state highway in this section of the state. Russell is one of the towns in the second Hampden district and immediate action was necessary, as the old bridge was destroyed and had to be replaced at short notice. Mr. Shepardson was instrumental in getting the bill referred immediately to the committee on ways and



means instead of going first to the committee on roads and bridges. In this way, considerable time was saved and it was signed by the governor early in the session.

For his committee on public lighting Mr. Shepardson made an adverse report on the petition to require gas companies to equip burners with automatic devices that would shut off the gas supply as soon as the light was extinguished. The particular apparatus exhibited by the petitioners depended upon a spiral spring for its action, and it was believed by members of the committee that it was not practical for long continued use and that it was unwise for the legislature to enact a law that would make a monopoly of any device of such a character.

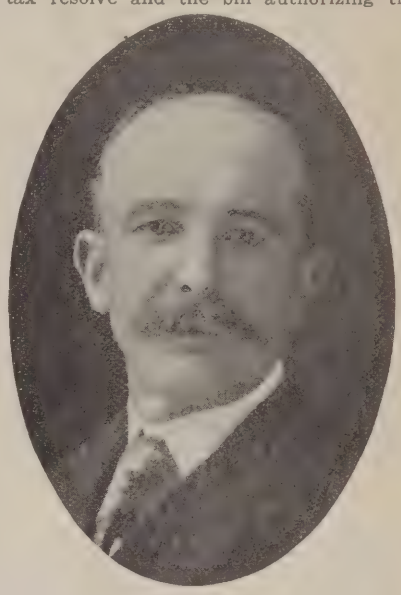
Mr. Shepardson is a prominent practicing physician in his community and is a graduate of the Harvard medical school. He is affiliated with the Masonic order and is a Shriner.

Joseph J. Shepherd.

Rep. Joseph J. Shepherd of Pembroke is the representative for the second year from the second Plymouth district and is a republican. This district is made up of five towns and under the apportionment plan arranged by the republican town committee years ago, the nomination next fall will go elsewhere. But for this the fact that Mr. Shepherd would be returned by his constituents would go without saying.

As chairman of the committee on drainage, and as the Plymouth county member of the committee on counties, Mr. Shepherd has had a busy season. For the first named committee, he reported the bill to authorize the trustees of the Worcester Insane hospital to dispose of the sewage of that institution in the Blackstone river and he saw to it that it passed the house successfully.

In the committee on counties, he had charge of the report of the Plymouth county tax resolve and the bill authorizing the



building of an addition to the county jail at Plymouth.

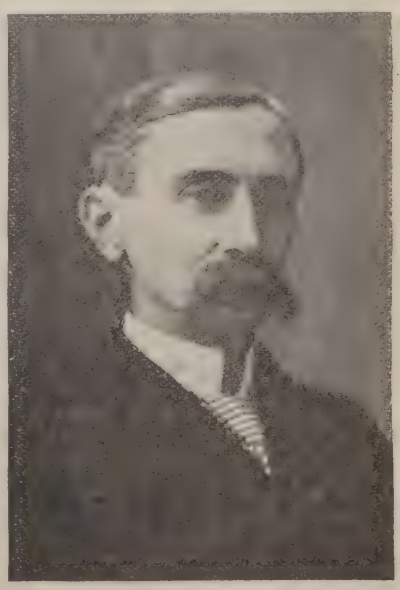
For his own district he had charge of the appropriation resolve to continue the work of preserving the cliffs at Scituate from further encroachments by the sea. He was much interested in the bill requiring the licensing of hunters and took a prominent part in the debate of that question on the floor of the house. He succeeded in having an order adopted providing for an investigation and report to the next general court by the harbor and land commissioners and state board of health on the proposed restoration of Green harbor.

The bill requiring towns to take some action at the next annual meeting regarding the regulations to prevent forest fires received his hearty support and was finally enacted.

Mr. Shepherd has been a member of the republican town committee for ten years, and served his town as postmaster fifteen years. He is a Mason of the Royal Arch chapter and Knight Templar degrees and is also connected with the Odd Fellows. His business is that of an undertaker in his own town.

Isaac M. Small.

Isaac M. Small of Truro, representing the district at the very end of Cape Cod, is



serving his second year in the house, although not consecutive. This district comprises too many towns to allow of that. It was as far back as 1901 when Mr. Small first came to the legislature, but his towns-

people did well to send him again when their turn to nominate came round rather than to send a new man who would have to familiarize himself with the whole course of legislative procedure. That Mr. Small is a republican goes almost without saying, for it is almost unprecedented for a man of the opposite political faith to be elected to any office in Barnstable county.

Although Mr. Small was appointed on the committee on parishes and religious societies he gave his greatest attention to his other committee on fisheries and game as that was of the most local importance to his constituents. It is not to be inferred that the people of the Cape are not interested in church matters, but cases before the parishes committee are mostly cases of church quarrels and they are not heard of in Mr. Small's district. A bill to forbid the catching of winter flounders in certain portions of the year was bitterly and successfully opposed by him as being detrimental to the leading industry among his constituents. Mr. Small saw to it that the resolve appropriating $10,000 reclaiming the province lands at Provincetown went through and was signed by the governor. The money is to be spread over a period of fours years, so that the district will not have to worry about this matter for some time to come. Mr. Small is a hotel keeper in North Truro and acts as marine reporter for one of the news associations. He is a member of the Odd Fellows.

William H. Smith.

When the visitor to the state house looks out over the gallery rail and across the house chamber to Rep. William H. Smith's seat, there is one expression that fills the need of the moment. If here isn't the jolliest good fellow that ever lived, where can that individual be found? With a countenance that somehow or other seems to say "I'm your friend" the first time you meet him and with a disposition that emphasizes these unspoken words, Billy Smith is certainly the jolliest good fellow of them all. Rep. Smith is from Somerville. He has just completed his second term in the lower branch. Prior to coming to the legislature he was honored by the citizens of his city with three consecutive elections to the board of aldermen. He was an assistant assessor for two years. Aside from his legislative duties he is building up a prosperous tile business. Mr. Smith is one of those quiet diligent workers who always accomplish what they are after without making much noise. The house usually learned what measures Mr. Smith was interested in after they had been passed by both branches and



signed by the governor. He has a manner of engineering a piece of legislation through the various stages in an unobtrusive manner. Speaker Cole reappointed him this year to the committee on public service in whose deliberations he played a prominent part during his first term. He also served this year on the committee on state house.

Rep. Smith was born in Somerville, November 11, 1875. He still looks well under thirty years of age. He attended the public schools, is a republican in politics, and in social life is affiliated with the Central club and Massachusetts Republican club.

Joseph H. Soliday.

Rep. Joseph H. Soliday of Dedham, republican, representing the first Norfolk district continuously since 1905, was given official recognition this year as leader of the house by being appointed chairman of the judiciary committee. The judiciary committee has had no matter of exceptional public interest, but nevertheless has had a busy season. It took a decided stand against the establishment of additional district or police courts and reported against court petitions from Fitchburg, Leominster, Beverly and Everett.

As chairman of the committee on judiciary, he has frequently been asked upon the floor of the house to give what would be practically a legal opinion off-hand and he has done this clearly and concisely and frequently with the result that the house acted in accordance with the suggestion contained in his advice.

Mr. Soliday has had previous service in the house as chairman of the street railway committee and other important positions. This year, besides his judiciary assignment, he was made a member of the committee on rules.

Mr. Soliday is a native of Springville, Ohio, and attended the Geneva normal school. He commenced his active career as a public school teacher and studied and perfected himself to be admitted as a member of the bar while engaged in this employment.

In his own town, he was a member of the



republican town committee preceding his election to the house and it is anticipated that he will be a successful candidate for senator from the second Norfolk district. Mr. Soliday is universally liked by his fellow members and has gained a wide circle of friends all through the state by his continuous service of four years in the house.

Harry N. Stearns.

Rep. Harry N. Stearns of Cambridge is representing the third Middlesex district for the second year. Last year he was assigned to the committee on cities and did so well that this year Speaker Cole promoted him by making him the house chairman of the same committee, in addition to assigning him a place on the committee on rules.

Early in the session he took charge of the petition of the city government of Cambridge that it be allowed to make a loan of $500,000 to continue its financial operations brought about by the change of the fiscal year of the city. Mr. Stearns appreciated the necessity of the case and saw to it that the measure was put through in time and relieved the city from a very precarious situation.

The new feature of legislation before the committee on cities this year has been government of cities by commissions and various changes of the so-called Galveston and Des Moines plans have been suggested. The committee has reported two measures along this line, the Haverhill and the Gloucester city charter bills and Mr. Stearns had charge of each. They were enacted in both branches signed by the Governor and the outcome of their operation will be watched with considerable interest.

The New Bedford police commission bill was one of the most strenuously contested cases before the committee and the opposition made such a good case that the committee voted to report against the bill. This report was sustained by the house and senate.

Oftentimes, Mr. Stearns has been required to defend the action of his committee on the floor and did so in an able and practical way with the result as above noticed that the house as a rule sustained his committee on its verdict.

Mr. Stearns is a graduate of Harvard col-



lege and its law school. He has served in the common council of his city for three years and the last year of this service was president of that body.

John A. Stoddart.

Rep. John A. Stoddart of Gloucester, representing the 22nd Essex district for the third consecutive term, has proved an able and efficient chairman of the committee on public charitable institutions. In addition to visiting state institutions, he became much interested in a bill to require the state to pay for the expense of transferring paupers to the state hospital at Tewksbury or the state farm at Bridgewater. This measure was more applicable to the western part of



the commonwealth where cities and towns have been put to considerable expense in times past. Many of these cases are those where sick people have to be accompanied by a physician or nurse or an attendant and sometimes by all three. While the state maintains these paupers who have no legal residence in any city or town of the Commonwealth, it has heretofore required that each city or town should pay the transportation charges. The petition came from the cities of Northampton and Pittsfield and was heard by Mr. Stoddart's committee. The

committee voted to report the bill and it was in charge of Chairman Stoddart. It was opposed in both house and senate, but was finally sent to the Governor and signed.

Mr. Stoddart was also interested in the amendment to the law so that epileptics can be sent to state hospitals under the same provision of law as now applies to insane hospitals.

Locally, Mr. Stoddart was interested in the petition of the Gloucester salt fish company which wanted to extend its wharf beyond the line established by the harbor commission. The commission opposed this petition but it was finally put through the legislature and signed by the Governor.

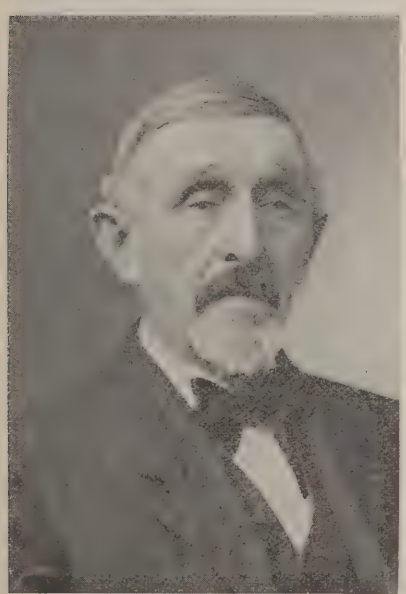
Mr. Stoddart has served in the Common Council of his city for two years and for two years in the board of aldermen. The last year of this service, he acted as chairman of the board.

His trade is that of a machinist and engineer and he is a member of the Red Men.

Lucian B. Stone.

Rep. Lucian B. Stone of Worcester, a staunch republican of many years standing, is serving his second year from the 19th Worcester district. He is one of the older members of the legislature and his active days date back many years. In fact, Mr. Stone operated an omnibus line on the main street of the city of Worcester before tracks were ever laid in that thoroughfare.

His public career includes 15 years' service as street commissioner of his city In all this period no member of the city government was solicited to vote for the man who now comes to the legislature, to round out his political career. He is also an ex-alderman of his own city and is



thoroughly familiar with city government affairs.

Mr. Stone was made a member of the committee on drainage and took part in the debate of the bill which authorizes the Worcester insane hospital to run its sewer into the Blackstone river. Mr. Stone opposed the measure, but the house as in former years passed it.

Mr. Stone's experience in street construction was especially valuable to the committee in its deliberations on petitions which came before them.

He is well thought of by his fellow members and all through the session has been continually called upon for advice by different members of the house as to the proper methods of doing public work. Mr. Stone is a Mason of the 32d degree and is also connected with the Odd Fellows.

Daniel L. Sullivan.

One of the last committees to make its final report to the 1908 legislature was that on state house, of which Rep. Daniel L. Sullivan of Ward 9 was a member. But then it had a big question to consider in deciding upon the most expedient means of adding to the present building. It was a big subject financially as the plan reported involves an expenditure of something like $1,000,000. Rep. Sullivan made a good record during his second year, as he had during his first. He was against removing the restrictions on fishing in Buzzards bay as he was last year. He was with organized labor on all its measures. He favored more salary for members as well as for judges of both the supreme and superior courts. Rep. Sullivan is one of James Donovan's most active lieutenants in the Quincy club



and has always been very loyal to the Ward 9 organization through its ups and downs.

John F. Sullivan.

When a band of legislators get together and elect one of their number to lead them in a fight for or against a certain measure, it means that the man chosen is a leader, a fighter and a diplomat, all combined. Such a man is Rep. John F. Sullivan of Ward 2, East Boston. The delegation of Boston members in the legislature who banded together this year to defeat the bill providing for a gigantic metropolitan park system because the measure meant that Boston would be saddled with an enormous debt for years to come, couldn't have done better than elect Mr. Sullivan as their chairman. He combines all the characteristics needed. He is a born leader, else he wouldn't have been elected to the house for three consecutive years. He is a fighter, too, or he wouldn't continue to represent a district where political fights are the spice of life. It is as a diplomat, however, that he shows best. With a face that immediately inspires confidence and trust and a general make-up that bespeaks a disposition brimful of good na-



ture, it needs only one of his handshakes to make a friend. The more one knows Rep. Sullivan the more one gets to realize that behind those jolly looking eyes is one of the most serious minds on Beacon hill. There isn't a measure on the legislative calendar that he doesn't understand from start to finish. His revelations to the house of the problems involved in the merger of the Boston and Maine railroad with the New York, New Haven and Hartford were a surprise even to the committee on railroads which had considered the matter for months. His speech against the merger was one of the notable events in the legislative year just closed. The anti-mergerites numbered him among their strongest champions. On measures where the labor question was involved, he was always found on the side of the working man. He led the fight on what his Boston colleagues termed "the parkway grab" bill in a manner that must have made his East Boston constituency proud of "their John." He figured prominently in all the matters that went before his committee on printing.

Rep. Sullivan's colleagues on the hill expect to see him enter the upper branch whenever he decides that he wants to go there. He was born in the Noddle Island district May 17, 1875, and is a son of the lamented John H. Sullivan, that sterling state and city democratic leader of the Russell days. He attended the public schools and later went to Holy Cross college, Worcester. He is at present serving his third year as chairman of the Ward 2 democratic committee and has just concluded his third year in the house. When away from Beacon hill he devotes considerable time to athletics, particularly with the Jeffries Point rowing association. He is affiliated with the A. O. H., the M. C. O. F., the East Boston Catholic association, and is an associate member of the G. A. R.

George Swann.

Rep. George Swann of Brockton, a new republican member from the Eleventh Plymouth district, was assigned to the committee



on public charitable institutions where, with his associate, Rep. Hancock, he has done good work.

With his committee he has visited all the public charitable institutions in the state, which includes insane hospitals, homes for feeble minded, etc.

His visits were not of the mere formal character as he was insistent on obtaining knowledge as to the whole expense, conditions, etc.

For his own city, Mr. Swann was instrumental in getting through the bill authorizing Brockton to incur a debt of $50,000 for public park purposes outside the debt limit. For this committee, Mr. Swann had charge of the reports apropriating money for improvements at the Taunton insane hospital and for the school for feeble minded at Monson.

Mr. Swann is of English birth and came to this country early and settled in Brockton. Here his ability as a public official was early recognized and he was for three years a member of the common council of his city, the last year of service in 1905, he was president of the body.

Last year he was a member of the board of aldermen and this year was promoted to the great and general court.

Though faithful in his work, Mr. Swann always kept a watchful eye out for matters in the legislature effecting his own city and the county of Plymouth, of which Brockton is such a prominent part. He has shown up very well as a first year man and will un-

doubtedly add to the reputation he has made if he is returned by his constituents.

Mr. Swann is connected with the Odd Fellows, the Sons of George, the latter being the fraternal organization by which former English people keep alive their home interests, and the Masons.

John H. Thompson.

There wasn't one piece of legislation that came before the legislature of 1908 that Rep. John H. Thompson of Worcester wasn't deeply interested in, but there is one measure in which his efforts are especially centred. He wants his city to have a free state employment bureau, such as Boston, Springfield and Fall River now have. Worcester is a strong labor city and Mr. Thompson is one of its labor leaders. When the city in the heart of the commonwealth finally does get this bureau, the citizens must thank Rep. Thompson for its establishment. For a first year man, Mr. Thompson has accomplished a wonderful amount of work. He showed in the various measures which came before the lower branch an insight into legislative methods that would do credit to a political war horse. This is due probably to his two years' service in the Worcester common council before he came to Beacon hill. He was sponsor for the bill to allow street railway companies to carry freight.



Like a true labor man he inserted a referendum clause in the bill. He worked hard for the bill, but the committee which considered it gave it a leave to withdraw report. Next year, however, with the experience gained this year and with the friends he has made to assist him, the story is apt to be a different one. Speaker Cole appointed him to the committee on public service, one of the most important bodies of the legislature. He was the fourth member of this committee, being the only first year democrat in the house to receive such recognition this year. The public service body had before it several important bills, notably the bill to provide for a public utility commission, the several salary bills, and the bill to place chiefs and engineers of fire departments on a civil service rating. Rep. Thompson voted for the 54-hour bill, for the peaceful picketing bill and for countless other labor measures. He was always on the side of the old soldiers. He figured prominently in the debate on the Worcester school janitors bill and the Spanish war veterans preference bill. He had charge of the bill to provide that the state board of examiners in plumbing shall visit the various districts in the state for holding examinations. Mr. Thompson has not missed a single roll-call or been absent from one session throughout the entire year, except when he was absent with his committee on a trip of investigation of New York on the public utility commission measure.

Mr. Thompson was born in Worcester 35 years ago. He attended the public schools and is a plumber by occupation. He is a member of the Father Mathew T. A. B. society and the Eagles, and a member of Journeymen's Plumbers No. 4.

Frank P. Todd.

Rep. Frank P. Todd of Rowley, although serving his first term as a member of the lower branch, has been one of the most active members of the committee on agriculture, and has often been heard in debate in support of the recommendations of that committee. He filed at the beginning of the session a bill to allow the sale of pure milk of any standard, and urged its adoption before the committee, feeling that it is unjust to the farmer to make him a criminal because of the variations in the product of his cows. The committee felt, however, that



it would open too wide a door to the contractors if such a bill were reported.

Early in the session he was called upon to adjust a peculiar disagreement between a church society in one of the towns of his district and the state organization of the society, but Rep. Todd succeeded in putting through an amendment to make the bill satisfactory to all parties.

He was actively interested in securing the passage of the bill to provide that twenty percent of the annual appropriation for state highways shall be expended in the small towns of the commonwealth. This legislation was petitioned for by the Safe roads association but encountered considerable opposition from different sources, although it finally found its way to the governor and was signed.

Mr. Todd has the misfortune to live in one of the small towns of a district made up of several municipalities, in which the system of rotation requires that the nomination shall go elsewhere next fall. If the system is followed, the district will lose its most able and influential republican representative in recent years.

Frank A. Torrey.

Rep. Frank A. Torrey of Groton has been



one of the busiest members of the house during the year just ended. Mr. Torrey was a member of the lower branch in 1906. His experience at that time and the friends he made, helped both him and his constituency in the various measures in which he was interested this year. He was assigned to the committees on liquor laws, constitutional amendments and engrossed bills. The liquor laws body chose him as clerk and the many measures which came before the committee made Mr. Torrey one of the hardest worked members of the entire legislature this year. He voted in the committee against the bill to provide for district option in Boston and opposed the bill in the house. The members of the committee on constitutional amendments delegated him to take charge of their adverse report on the bill to make military officers subject to appointment by the governor instead of being elected by their men. The house sided with Mr. Torrey on this measure. He opposed the bill taking away from towns the franchise taxes which they have received from both telephone companies and business corporations. He was dissenter on the pony express bill which his committee reported. The house sided with and against the majority of the committee on this measure also. He voted for the 54 hour bill, for the picketing bill and for countless other labor bills. He was one of the most ardent champions of organized labor in the house. He also voted for the several bills introduced to make better the conditions for the old soldiers in Massachusetts.

Rep. Torrey was born in Woburn, not quite 34 years ago. He is a graduate of Boston university law school and practices law. His townsfolk in Groton honored him before he came to the legislature by electing him a selectman and an overseer of the poor. He has also been a member of the republican town committe. In social life he is affiliated with the Phi Delta Phi. He is a republican in politics.

William H. Trudel.

Rep. William H. Trudel of Haverhill, during the session of 1908, has more than



lived up to the reputation he made the year before of being as busy as the busiest man in the house. Although it is but seldom that he is heard in debate, there is not a member of the house who is not well acquainted with "Bill" Trudel and his ever present glad hand and kindly smile.

Returned to the house by a vote of more than two to one over his nearest competitor, Rep. Trudel was again appointed to the committee on cities, on which he has served for three years, and for the second time was elected clerk. Speaker Cole again named him as chairman of the committee on engrossed bills. Then as a further compliment to his record of the past he was placed on the committee on taxation, this giving him a membership on three committees, a distinction accorded to but few members.

Mr. Trudel took a leading part in the passage of the Haverhill charter bill. In a neat speech he completely refuted the attacks on the bill, and it went through its readings without even a standing vote. He has a record which is wholly approved by his constituents, particularly by the labor

leaders, and has missed neither a house session, committee meeting nor roll-call during the present session, while during his three years' service he has missed but three roll-calls. The bill to extend state regulation to express companies gives good evidence of his value as a legislator.

He was born in Canada and received a thorough education in the public schools of Haverhill and in Nicolet college and Laval university. Before his service in the house he served four years in the Haverhill board of aldermen, presiding over that body for two years. He is a member of the Haverhill Yacht club, Elks and Pilgrim Fathers, and a very active member of the republican city committee and Essex republican club.

Charles L. Underhill.

After an absence of five years Rep. Charles L. Underhill returned to the house this year from Somerville, and at once took his place as one of its most energetic members. There were few subjects which did not engage his attention and he participated in the debate on many. A suburban merchant himself Rep. Underhill has always had at heart the interests of the small dealer. This made him oppose the resolve favoring the parcels post. He fought it as a member on federal relations, but when beaten there took the fight into the house. He was first beaten here, but securing reconsideration the next day he succeeded in having the resolve killed. This is but an instance of Underhill's persistence. He is a man of firm convictions like his colleague, Robert



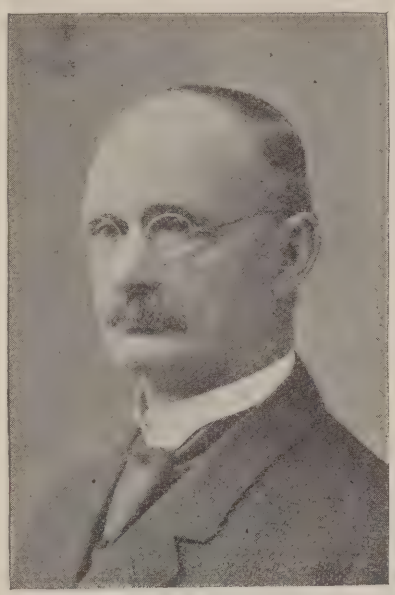
Luce, whose cause for lieutenant-governor he has warmly supported.

Rep. Underhill was born in Richmond, Va., July 20, 1867. For many years he has been engaged in the hardware business. He was a member of the house in 1902-03. He belongs to the Masons, Elks, Royal Arcanum, Somerville Y. M. C. A., Winter Hill Improvement association, Somerville board of trade, Central club and the Ward 5 republican club.

Charles F. Varnum.

Rep. Charles F. Varnum of Lowell is one of the "silent men" of the house, yet he is as hard-working as any other member of the lower branch. During the past session he has been particularly active in his position at the head of the committee on state house, with its intricate problem of securing additional accomodations for the various state departments without incurring a great addition to the state debt. This matter was investigated by a special recess commission last summer, but as is so often the case many who were vitally interested in the solution failed to make their interest known or to offer any helpful suggestion until a report had been made, and this necessitated a practical re-opening of the whole question before the legislative committee at the head of which Speaker Cole placed the Lowell member. Under his painstaking direction, the committee went fully into the matter; they provided additional accomodations for the state library sufficient to satisfy its demands for several years to come without in any way cramping any other state department, and also made provision for an enlargement of the state house itself in the near future. State officials hope that he will be returned again because of the invaluable help he can give in solving the many questions pertaining to the state house enlargements.

Mr. Varnum was born in Lowell in 1846. He has built up an extensive business as a contractor and builder, and has served his



city two years as a member of its common council. He was elected to the house for the first time in 1893, but the demands of his business were such that he could not again return until 1907, when he once more made his appearance in the halls of legislation and was placed on the important committee on railroads, where he had a particularly good record. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Royal Arcanum.

Joseph Walker.

Rep. Joseph Walker of Brookline is a particularly interesting person about this time. The echoes of the great railroad fight have scarcely died away and his leadership on this important matter will not soon be forgotten. But he stands, above all this, strongly in the public eye because of his candidacy for the speakership of the lower branch of the legislature to succeed Hon. John N. Cole, who, many believe, has been called to higher honors. Rep. Walker, with characteristic frankness, announced himself as a candidate for the speakership almost as soon as the legislature of this year began its business. He had conferred with numerous house members, some of whom, it is true, were not coming back next year, and had determined that his chance for the honor was at least as good as that of any other. In announcing his candidacy he stated that he understood there would be a contest for the place. Rep. Walker was entirely fair about the matter, and he has always been fair. It will be recalled that Mr. Walker was a candidate for the speakership three years ago against Mr. Cole. He remained in the fight, struggling aggressively, until he realized that he had lost. He then manfully acknowledged the corn and saved the successful candidate many days of bother, and undoubtedly some expense. His attitude at that time was warmly commended and it certainly has not been forgotten by some of Speaker Cole's friends. The contest at that time left no traces as far as the speaker or Mr. Walker were concerned. They became fast friends and labored shoulder to shoulder in the interests of the commonwealth, and there was no one on the floor whom the speaker could more implicitly rely than his recent antagonist.

Rep. Walker was placed by the speaker at the head of the ways and means committee last year and whatever is settled or well defined in the commonwealth's policy of handing out appropriations for the maintenance of the institutions and departments of the state, the Brookline man is in large part responsible for. He gave himself over absolutely to the work of the ways and means committee, and it took practically all his time, as his colleagues of that year will testify. Not satisfied with the existing financial order he attempted some noteworthy reforms and was at least partially successful. He was also a member of the committee on rules in the famous bribery investigation of two years ago when the anti-bucket shop bill was before the legislature. He acquitted himself excellently on this matter.

This year the speaker signally honored him by retaining him on the important rules committee and placing him at the head of the committee on railroads which was scheduled to be the most important committee of the year, just as it turned out to be. Rep. Walker took up the transportation and the merger problems with as much zeal as he had taken up the state financial questions, and as intelligently. During the long hearings on the merger situation he parried prejudice and insincerity and grand-stand playing, of which there was a good deal on the part of certain anti-mergerites and Boston & Maine minority stockholders and, with Sen. Faxon, senate chairman, kept the hearing in the proper channel.

What subsequently happened in the lower branch is too recent to require comment here.

Rep. Walker is a young man, active and virile. He was born in Worcester in 1865, the son of the late Congressman Walker. He was educated at Brown university and at the Harvard law school. He has been strongly devoted to the best interests of the republican party and has therefore never been an offensive partisan. For years he was a member of the republican state committee and as president of the republican club of Massachusetts was host to Sec. Taft when the latter made his first important ap-



pearance in Massachusetts after he had declared himself a candidate for the presidency.

During the past session Rep. Walker was more or less quiet during the earlier months. His work on the railroad committee took much of his time and thought. In the closing hours, however, as on some of the other important matters of the session, he was heard to advantage, for the house never lost confidence in his sincerity and rarely differed with his judgment.

Rep. Walker faces an interesting campaign. He has a little advantage at the outset in having passed through a previous one and having acquired therein much knowledge that will help him out now. Win or lose, however, Rep. Walker has proven an excellent legislator and, on the whole, is a pretty good type of citizen.

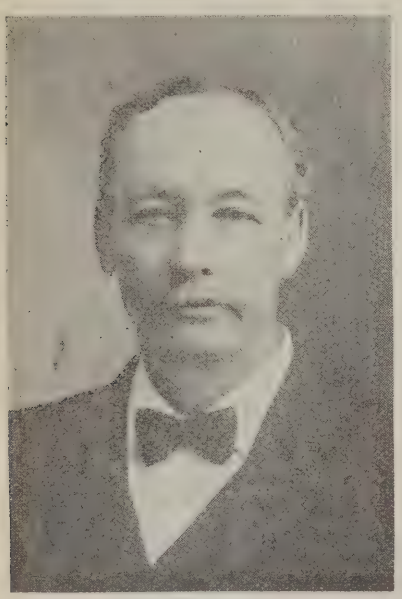
Joseph A. Wallis.

Few members of the house have been more regular in their attendance than Joseph A. Wallis of Beverly. Although serving his first term on the Hill, he has had an extended experience in public life, having been mayor of his city for two years, a member of its board of aldermen one year, and in the old days he served for two years as a member of the board of selectmen.

Rep. Wallis chose to assume a working rather than a speaking part, and has played it as consistently as any member of the lower branch. Only on two occasions has he risen to his feet, and in both instances he held the close attention of the members. He made an earnest plea for the Beverly po-

lice court bill, and presented figures to show the necessity of its establishment, but the matter of expense and the opposition of the members from Salem was too great an obstacle to be overcome; the bill will undoubtedly be presented again next year, and the indications are that Rep. Wallis will be on hand to push it through.

The bill to regulate the issue of injunctions did not meet the approval of Rep. Wallis, and he told the house that such tampering



with the powers of the court would be a most unwise move.

As a member of the committee on public lighting, he has been called upon to consider several matters of great importance both to the lighting companies and the consumers, particularly the bills to allow gas companies to issue capital stock to any amount approved by the board of gas and electric light commissioners, and the bill to extend the sliding scale system to all cities of the commonwealth, and in both of these matters the house has sustained his judgment.

Although there was a very strenuous contest for the nomination last fall, it is anticipated that this year there will be no departure from the Beverly custom of giving each representative two terms, and Mr. Wallis will be returned to the lower branch without opposition.

Thomas S. Walsh.

Springfield has a way, probably more than any other city in the commonwealth, of selecting men to represent her on Beacon hill who soon forge to the front in influence, and among the last session's first-term men to join the long list was Rep.



Thomas S. Walsh of the 3d Hampden district.

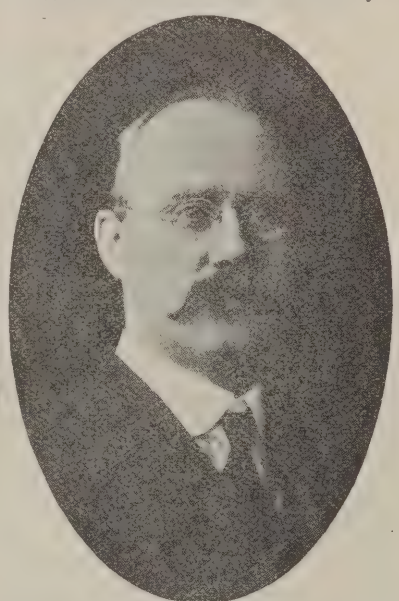
Like all first term men, Rep. Walsh was handicapped by the speaker and by his colleagues, to whom he was only a probationer in legislation. It was necessary that he should win his spurs, to prove his worth, before they could be prevailed upon to acknowledge his right to enter within the charmed circle which carries influence and which really shapes the destiny of the commonwealth.

This he did before the first month of the session was over. No man was more popular than he in the reading room, where friendships are formed and where a new member must "make good" before he can hope to be anything but a spectator on the floor. Rep. Walsh soon attained his degree, and his popularity, assisted by the diligence he displayed in his committee work—he being on water supply—and the soundness of his opinion on most matters helped place him in a commanding position to do effective work. Few men really reach the goal he attained in their first year, and before the end of the session the wish was general among his colleagues that he might be returned for another term at least.

Representative Walsh was born in Hartland, Conn., in 1859, and laid the groundwork of his education in the public schools of that place. He is a boiler-maker by trade, is a member of the Springfield board of trade and also of the New England Order of Protection.

Fred P. Warner.

All of the Roxbury wards almost without exception believe in sending men of legislative experience to the house. Ward 21 always has one representative who has seen service. Rep. Fred P. Warner put in three busy years at city hall and then retired for a year to come to the house this year. Making no pretensions as an orator Rep. Warner can talk and well too when necessary. A



staunch republican of the Ward 21 machine type he is not offensively partisan, but usually found voting with his party on measures where party lines are closely drawn. He served this year on the committee on state house and another year will be in line for some of the big committees.

Rep. Warner was born in Plympton, N. S., and attended Digby academy. He has been for 16 years in the lumber business. He served in the common council in 1904-05-06. He is a member of the Dudley club, Canadian club of Boston and the Boston city club.

Robert M. Washburn.

Rep. Robert M. Washburn of Worcester, a new republican member of the delegation from that city, has achieved a reputation which popularly credits him with being one of the leaders of the house. He was given an appointment to the committee on railroads. Here he was promptly elected clerk and therefore has been one of the busiest men of the session, despite the fact that he only served on one committee. Of course, the all important matter before this committee was the merger legislation, but the fact should not be forgotten that this committee handled over fifty cases before the session was at an end. All of these were measures of considerable amount. All of the detail work fell to the new member from the Worcester district and he acquitted himself with great credit. All through the merger hearings he was the busiest man on the committee and when the matter got to the stage of drawing the bill he was one of the sub-committee which performed this labor. It was an undertaking of no small amount and when it was completed, Mr. Washburn saw to it that the newspaper representatives were furnished with the correct copy of what the committee would report and at the moment the report was made. These cour-



tesies on his part necessitated his working after the other members of the committee were congratulating themselves that their work was at an end, and they were proceeding to enjoy themselves.

Mr. Washburn was interested in all Worcester matters and spoke on several occasions, taking a prominent part in the discussion which changed over a general bill to allow city governments to grant permits for bridges across streets by a special bill applying to two structures in his own city. He took part in the debate of the merger legislation in the house and when he saw the ultimate result took it good naturedly for all that it meant defeat to the committee of which he was such a prominent and hard working member.

Mr. Washburn is a graduate of Harvard college and a lawyer by profession. He has served several years as a member of the republican city committee of Worcester and also as a member of the Worcester county republican club. His other social relations are limited to the Quinsigamond boat club and the Worcester club.

William L. Waugh.

Rep. William L. Waugh of Somerville came back to the house this year, fortified



with the experiences of his first year and the acquaintances he had made. Mr. Waugh is one of the quietest members of the lower branch from the point of speech-making and the like, but is nevertheless one of the most diligent workers that Somerville or

any other district has ever elected. Speaker Cole assigned him this year to the committee on cities, which was one of the hardest worked bodies of the legislature. The most difficult problem before it was the bill presented by a committee of citizens from New Bedford asking that a state board of excise and police be appointed in place of the board appointed by the city government. The hearings on this bill were drawn out through several weeks, the committee finally deciding that it was not wise to punish the new city administration for the alleged offences of previous administrations. Accordingly the committee gave the bill a next general court reference. Mr. Waugh figured prominently at the hearings on this bill, questioning both petitioners and remonstrants in an endeavor to learn the real situation in New Bedford. He also assisted his colleague from Somerville, Rep. Keene, in the fight for the construction of the boulevard link through Cambridge and Somerville, connecting the northern park system with the southern. He also argued for this measure before the ways and means committee. Rep. Waugh had the distinction of being host to the only man who was privileged to address the lower branch this year. His guest was Lieut. Gov. Duncan A. Frazier of Nova Scotia. Mr. Waugh was born at Waugh's River, Colchester County, Nova Scotia, and attended the public schools. He is a carpenter and builder by occupation. He is a member of several prominent organizations, notably the Masons, Knights Templar, Odd Fellows, Red Men, New England Order of Protection, and Somerville Board of Trade, Intercolonial club of Boston, Republican club of Massachusetts. He is also vice-president of the Somerville associates, and a director of the Winter Hill Co-operative bank, and treasurer and general manager of the Somerville Lumber Co. He is a republican in politics.

A. S. Parker Weeks.

The "honest blacksmith of West Roxbury," Rep. A. S. Parker Weeks, has after three years in the house come to be regarded as one of the most independent republicans in that body. He showed that when in opposing the bill to prohibit Boston members alone from selling goods or doing work for the city, he declared that he intended to keep on shoeing city horses and he didn't intend to resign either. Rep. Weeks has been a member of the committee on metropolitan affairs for three years, and this year he was primed with facts on municipal government when the Hibbard bills came up. He opposed the mayor's consolidation bill and thought N. G. C. a good place for it. Weeks is very popular in Ward 23 and is said to have a perpetual lease of his office.



He has talked of retiring, but his constituents won't listen to it. They like a representative who can get down close to the common people and that is Parker's strong suit.

William E. Weeks.

Although he is still well under thirty years of age, Rep. William E. Weeks of Everett was boomed by his friends in the house for next year's speakership. Mr. Weeks has one of the largest bands of personal followers on the Hill. He doesn't want to be speaker, just yet anyway, and he isn't anxious to run for the senate, just now. The principal reason for his popularity among the members of the house is that he's one grand, good fellow. Another reason is that added to his good fellowship he is blessed with an ability as a debater that in spite of his youth has made the oldest veterans in the house sit up and take notice. He is sought by members of both parties for support in debate. He enjoys debating better than anything else on earth, excepting probably the efforts of his associates to make him a candidate for higher honors. Mr. Weeks is content to keep his seat on the floor of the house, to debate his own measures, and to lend a hand in debate to his friends. The fact that there is a multitude of them and that they all seek his support, keeps him pretty busy. His youth, by the way, is in years and looks only. For experience and for ability he can give cards and spades to many of the so-called political war-horses. Speaker Cole has recognized his ability several times by calling him to preside over the house. On these occasions he showed ability as a presiding officer. He has served on the committees on roads and bridges, engrossed bills and education and has been house chairman of the committees on legal affairs and street railways, and is a member of the commission on rules. He has also



served on recess committees. His home city of Everett recognizes his ability just as fully as do his associates on Beacon hill for they have sent him as their representative for four successive years.

Rep. Weeks is going higher.

Mr. Weeks is the author of the "Veterans Exemption act," an "act to permit boards of aldermen and selectmen to license the construction and location of bill boards," the peaceful picketing bill and the bill to provide for a court house in the city of Everett.

Joseph O. Wellington.

It is with many feelings of regret that the members of the house have learned that Rep. Joseph O. Wellington of Belmont is not going to return to the legislature next year. His district includes Belmont and Watertown and an agreement between the two towns provides that the representation shall be exchanged every two years. Mr. Wellington is one of the best known men on Beacon hill. Whenever a question on milk, gypsy moths or other matters in which farmers are interested was being considered by the house, the members turned instinctively to him for information. He was ever ready to help where he could. He has been a member of the committee on agriculture for two years and was instrumental in placing on the statute books many measures which that body recommended. Rep. Wellington is one of those quiet, diligent workers who always accomplish what they seek. He is slow to mingle in a debate unless asked for information. Of information he has a fund and his opinions on various topics, particularly those relating to agricultural questions, have influenced many pieces of legislation this year. Rep. Wellington is a market gardener in private life. He therefore understands thoroughly the trials and hardships which farmers have to endure.

He was born in Cambridge, June 22, 1850, and educated in the public schools. Prior to coming to the legislature, his townsmen in Belmont honored him with five consecutive elections as a selectman. He is a republican in politics. He is a member of the Boston Market Gardeners' association and the Belmont club. Beacon hill hopes to see more of Mr. Wellington at some future time.



He is admirably fitted for any office to which his constituents may choose to elect him.

Norman H. White.

The anti-merger cause had several champions, though there was only one real leader. He was Rep. Norman H. White of Brookline. He argued the matter with practically every member of the two branches. He appeared at every hearing before the committee on railroads. His efforts in the battle were not confined entirely to the state house. Almost every night he appeared in various sections of the state, debating the merger question with officials and lawyers of the N. Y., N. H. and H. railroad and procuring names for the anti-merger league. On the floor in the final days of the session he debated for hours against a section of the bill reported by the committee which he declared condoned a violation of law on the part of the railroad. The fight was Mr.



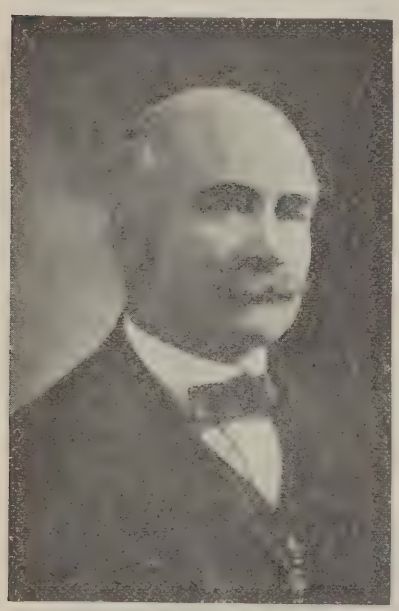
White's fight from start to finish. Whatever the anti-mergerites have accomplished in this fight, the biggest share of the honors belongs to him. Aside from his battle against the merger he found time to champion a movement to give the commission on industrial education a longer lease of life. The labor men agreed with him in his argument against appropriating money from the state treasury for the Cohen-Driscoll fund. The fund had already received a substantial

check from Mr. White and the labor leaders knew of his efforts in persuading others to do the same. He opposed the bill allowing members of the legislature to increase their own salaries and supported the bill for increased salaries for judges. He was instrumental in defeating the optometry bill and was interested in the measure to give examinations and state licenses to trained nurses and the one regulating automobiles.

Mr. White has just completed his second term from the 2d Norfolk district. He was born at Montclair, N. J., December 25, 1871. Attended the public schools, University of New York and Harvard college. He is treasurer of the Boston Book Binding company, vice-president of the Brookline republican club and a director in the Brookline National bank, the Clinton Mills of Norwich, Conn., and the Winthrop Mills of Winthrop, Me. In the house he has served on the committees on metropolitan affairs and ways and means. In politics he is a republican.

Edgar H. Whitney.

Calm, dispassionate, yet gifted with powers in debate which have made him one of the most influential members of the legislature, Rep. Edgar H. Whitney of Winthrop is certainly able to review with pride his first year's service in the house. He was one of the few first year members who were not afraid to jump at once into the legislative furor and wage their own fights despite the old watchword that it is better for new legislators to learn the game on Beacon hill thoroughly by observation before attempting to play it actively. Rep. Whitney's

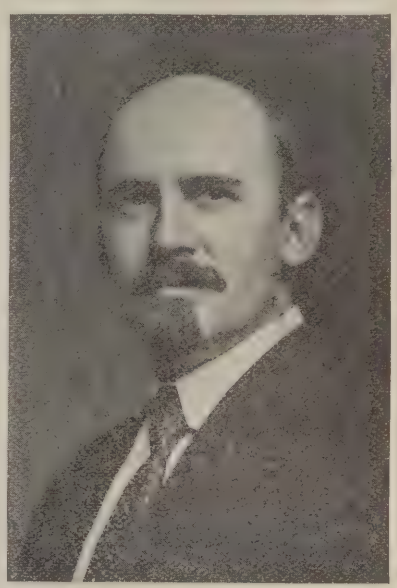


home town of Winthrop was particularly interested this year in obtaining an appropriation for harbor dredging. That was all that was needed for Mr. Whitney to jump at once into the fray with a petition for the appropriation. Despite the prevailing cry of "hard times," he succeeded in getting this bill through the committee on ways and means and in persuading the house and senate to pass a $5000 appropriation for the work. He was also interested in the bill for constructing a boulevard link between Winthrop and Revere. This would complete a direct boulevard to the North Shore. The bill, however, fell in the general slaughter which met the several boulevard bills. If the bill had been reported separately by a committee on metropolitan affairs, as Mr. Whitney sought to have done, it would undoubtedly have passed. He also took a deep interest in the Malley bill which aimed to repeal the police listing law. He supported the 54-hour bill and various other labor measures and was always recorded in favor of the bills to help the old soldier. The bill providing for a break water embankment at Winthrop also occupied much of his time during the year.

Mr. Whitney was born at Dublin, N. H., and attended both public and private schools. He is a merchant. In politics he is allied with the republican party. He is a 32d degree Mason, Odd Fellow, Royal Arcanum, and is commodore of the Winthrop Yacht club.

William B. Willcutt.

In a house which boasts of Grand Army and Spanish war veterans as well as veterans of the campaigns of Hingham, Manassas and Westfield, South Framingham and Chelsea, it is something to hold the title of ranking officer. That proud distinction belongs to Rep. William B. Willcutt of Ward 24, who is a colonel retired and as there is



no one nearer to him than captain his military laurels have been perfectly safe. Col. Willcutt saw real service at city hall when he commanded that battalion of sterling patriots known as the Guiney Guards, B. V. B., who fought in the good old Fitzgerald days for equal rights. Col. Willcutt took in the New York-Philadelphia-Baltimore-Washington market campaign of May, 1908, and then asked to be retired, which request was granted. Rep. Willcut was absent during all the early part of the session owing to a severe illness and got back just as the committee on cities were wrestling with the New Bedford police bill. He dissented from the report sending the bill to the next general court.

Rep. Willcutt was born in Boston, Dec. 14, 1874. For several years he has been in the iron business. He was a member of the common council in 1905-06-07. He belongs to the republican club of Massachusetts, Ward 24 republican club, Young Men's republican club, West Side republican club, Mattapan road club, Ashmont club, Shawmut club, Dorchester Yacht club and the New England Iron league.

Isaac E. Willetts.

When the city of Fall River sent Isaac E.



Willets back to the legislature this year it knew what it was doing. He is one of the most ardent champions of the working man and his interests that the state house has ever known. If there is one class of men that the Fall River representative has no use for, it is the anti-labor shouters. Rep. Willets served in the 1905 and 1906 sessions. Speaker Cole, remembering his ability, appointed him on the committee on cities this year. This body had before it several measures which seriously affected the city of Fall River. He figured prominently on the special bill to protect the water interests of Fall River and also on the bill for an appropriation of $75,000 for contagious hospitals and the bill to change the date of the city election to one week earlier than at present. He was one of the leaders in the fight to allow pensions to policemen who are veterans of the Civil war. He petitioned for a new $100,000 police court building and succeeded in putting the measure through the legislature. He worked hard for the 54-hour bill, the peaceful picketing bill and for countless other labor measures. He was also interested in the bill to place district engineers and chiefs of fire departments on a civil service rating. He strenuously opposed the bill to build a new bridge 300 feet north of the present structure in Fall River.

Rep. Willetts was born in Boston, November 8, 1879, and attended the public schools. He is a republican in politics. In social life he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias.

Waterman L. Williams.

Another first-year member who has more than made good is Waterman L. Williams of Holden, who came to the house with no previous legislative experience, yet early jumped into the limelight and showed such ability as a debater that he has been placed in charge of several of the most important reports of the committee on taxation. Mr.



Williams was elected clerk of his committee at its first session, and has displayed a keen interest in its work at all times. What was perhaps his best fight of the year was that for the adoption of an amendment to the constitution to permit the imposition of the three-mill tax, which the Supreme Court decided could not be enacted without such an amendment.

One of the bills in which his constituents were greatly interested was that to allow certain inhabitants of Holden to secure from the Commonwealth compensation for damages caused by the construction of the Metropolitan water system. Not daunted by the defeats of his predecessors, Mr. Williams attempted to secure a favorable report from the committee on metropolitan affairs, and failing in this, endeavored to impress the justice of his claim upon the members of the house. Although it was defeated, Mr. Williams had the satisfaction of losing by a smaller margin than any of his recent predecessors.

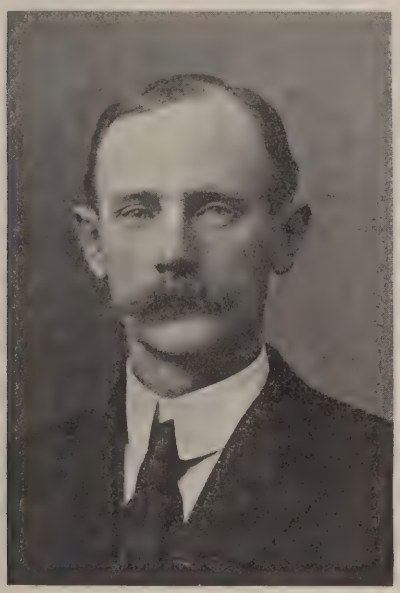
He also took a leading part in the debate on the bill to allow the state board of health and the dairy bureau sitting jointly to make regulations for the handling of milk. He was opposed to the bill, and succeeded in bringing about its defeat with the aid of other western members.

Mr. Williams is a graduate of Amherst College and of the Harvard Law school.

Herbert Wing.

The town of Dartmouth sent down to the legislature as its representative in the lower branch this year Herbert Wing. Beacon hill had already heard of Mr. Wing before he became a legislator, for his townsfolk had honored him several times with elections to public office. He had been a member of the republican committee of the town for 12 years and its chairman for four years. He had also been a selectman, and an overseer of the poor. He was on the board of health for six years, being chairman for four years. He was not an ingenue in politics therefore, when he became a member of the house of 1908. He was assigned by Speaker Cole to the committee on fisheries and game, and the committee on drainage, two bodies whose members are chosen because of their familiarity with the matters which come before them. They are two of the hardest worked committees of the legislature. Rep. Wing was a valuable member of both committees. He was particularly interested in the Buzzard's bay trap bill, which repealed the closed law on fish trapping in that section. He also figured prominently in the deliberations on the spring shooting bill.

Rep. Wing was born in South Dartmouth, Sept. 14, 1864. He attended the public schools



and the Bryant and Stratton business school in Providence. He conducted a general store for a while and later went to Illinois and Minnesota, where he was in the real estate and insurance business. Since 1893 he has lived in Dartmouth. He is a farmer and also has a probate court practice. He is a member of the Masons, R. A. C., Knights Templar, Shriners, Council R. and S. M., and is also president of the South Bristol Farmers' club.

Russell B. Worster.

The town of Weymouth rewarded Rep. Russell B. Worster for his first year's work in the lower branch of the legislature by sending him back again this year for a second term. He was appointed by Speaker Cole to the house chairmanship of the committee on fisheries and game, a distinct honor for a second year member. His home district was especially interested in the resolve for an appropriation of $2500 for dredging the upper end of Fore river. Mr. Worster took care of his constituents' interests on this measure and on countless other matters which concerned them. The hunters' license bill was one of the most important measures which his committee on fisheries and game considered had before it this year. He succeeded in getting this bill through both the house and senate and signed by Act. Gov. Draper. On the merger bill, which was undoubtedly the most weighty question considered by the legislature this year, Rep. Worster was one of the quiet workers who accomplished even more in the matter of votegetting than did the speakers on the floor of either branch. He is an ardent anti-mergerite, believing that the consolidation of the Boston and Maine with the New Haven system will not be advantageous for factories of which there are several in his district. He was recorded in favor of the amendments offered to the railroad control bill by Reps. White and Brown and against the bill reported by the committee on railroads. His was the winning side on each occasion. He also voted for the 54-hour bill and for the various labor measures which were introduced this year. He opposed the bill to place chiefs and engineers of fire departments on a civil service rating, also the bill to give greater powers to the state board of agriculture.

Mr. Worster was born in Weymouth,



June 30, 1872, and attended the public schools. He was in the grocery and provision business for fourteen years and now deals in real estate and insurance. He was a member of his town committee for ten years. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Masons, Knights Templar, Weymouth Firemen's Relief association and Weymouth fire department. In politics he is a republican.

NEW BEDFORD'S MAYOR.

Hon. William J. Bullock Has Proved Himself Successful Chief Magistrate —Trained by Many Years' Experience in the House and Senate —Will Unquestionably Be Continued in Office.

Mayor William J. Bullock of New Bedford had a chance during the last session of the legislature to try out the full depth and strength of his personal popularity with the members of the legislature, as well as with the citizens of his own municipality.

As the result of the fight which certain over-zealous clerical gentlemen made for the establishment of a state board of police in the city of New Bedford Mayor Bullock, as chief executive of that city, was placed in the very centre of the spot-light. It must have been gratifying to every man who had supported him in the long years of his political life to observe that even those enthusiastic reformers who so freely smirched the fame of their own city, were unable to point out a blemish in the administration of the present mayor, but were compelled repeatedly to acknowledge that he had been above criticism.

When Mr. Bullock first came to the house in 1898 he made no pretence of oratorical ability. His prominence as a pharmacist and as a former president of the state pharmaceutical association gave him a place as a member of the committee on public health. The intimate knowledge which he showed in matters of municipal legislation resulted later in his appointment to the important committee on cities.

In the six years which he served in the lower branch Mr. Bullock built up an enviable reputation for thorough, painstaking and business-like methods, with the result that he was recognized as one of the strongest members of the house. In addition to the committees spoken of he had other important assignments to the committees on congressional redistricting, drainage and pay-roll.

With the possible exception that he was recognized as one of the authorities on legislation affecting the municipalities of the commonwealth, Mr. Bullock had no specialty while a member of the general court. He conceived it to be the duty of every legislator to become familiar with the smallest detail of every measure upon which he passed judgment. As a result his days and nights were very busy ones, but few members had so close a grasp as he upon every phase of general legislation and none depended more upon his own careful judgment.

The success or failure of a legislative committee as a whole depends very largely upon the harmony of its membership. As a senator Mr. Bullock presided over the two important committees on cities and public health. During his administration very few dissenting reports were filed by either committee and the legislation recommended was invariably successful. Perhaps the greatest tribute to the careful thought given by the New Bedford legislator to measures upon which he left his impress lies in the fact that it has stood the test of time in every case and there have been no demands for its repeal by subsequent legislatures.

While Mr. Bullock has never made any claim to oratorical ability, his long years of service have given him poise, self possession and a fluency of language in expressing his thoughts. His speeches have always been straightforward, to the point and, most important of all, effective. The most striking example of this was when he stood up, as mayor of New Bedford, before his old committee on cities to refute the charges made by the aforementioned clerical gentlemen. These advocates of state supervision had taken three weeks to present their arguments. Mayor Bullock addressed the committee in a speech which lasted some four hours. At its finish there was no doubt in the minds of anyone present as to the result; every argument had been met with a presentation of the real facts and conditions, and the members were fully impressed with the fact that these same facts and conditions would not warrant state interference in the control of the municipality.

Mayor Bullock has been as successful as chief executive of his city as he was as a legislator and there is every reason to believe that he will continue to serve his city for some years to come.

He was born in Fall River, Jan. 31, 1864, and educated in the public schools. Before coming to the legislature he served one term as a member of the New Bedford city council. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Elks, Foresters and Red Men.

COUNTY.

As for Seavey's Outfit.

It is believed that the finance commission will report next week upon the county sheriff and jailer. That ought to be an interesting report. Having found something to criticise in the departments of county officials who have made good and made improvements in every way, the finance commission ought to revel in what it should have found in Seavey's departments. He is the official who went bellowing through Suffolk, last year, "Keep politics out of the courts," when there has never been a day since he was chosen that he would have been permitted to serve had it not been for a fine system of bi-partisan politics.

His departments are costly, and in part incompetent. His employes are placed in their positions for political purposes and political purposes only. While employes of other departments are told to keep out of politics, his employes continue to have themselves elected as political delegates and political committee members, solely that they may help to keep him in an office which he fills only, as far as averdupois is concerned. He has a grip on a few cheap politicians of both parties, and when he pinches them at election time they respond to the grip. If the finance commission does its duty by Sheriff Seavey, it will present a report that ought to be worth reading. It is not ascertainable at this time whether the commission has investigated the cost of repairs and improvements at Charles street jail.

CANDIDATES FOR PUBLIC OFFICE.

Following is a list of avowed aspirants and others mentioned as candidates for office in Massachusetts. Present incumbents seeking re-election are starred.

FEDERAL

Legislative

HOUSE.

1st District.
Rep.—*George P. Lawrence, North Adams.
2nd District.
Rep.—*Frederick H. Gillett, Springfield; Wm. H. Felker, Northampton.
3d District.
Rep.—*Charles G. Washburn, Worcester.
4th District.
Dem.—John J. Mitchell, Marlboro.
Rep.—*Charles Q. Tirrell, Natick.
5th District.
Rep.—*Butler Ames, Lowell.
6th District.
Dem.—Charles A. Russell, Gloucester.
Rep.—*Augustus P. Gardner, Hamilton.
7th District.
Dem.—M. L. Sullivan, Salem; Edward B. O'Brien, Marblehead.
Rep.—*Ernest W. Roberts, Chelsea.
8th District.
Rep.—*Samuel W. McCall, Winchester.
9th District.
Dem.—*John A. Keliher, Joseph A. Conry, George F. Monahan, Boston.
Rep.—John A. Campbell, James W. H. Myrick, Boston.
10th District.
Dem.—*Joseph F. O'Connell, Frank J. Linehan, Jerome E. McMullin, Boston.
Rep.—Charles H. S. Robinson, J. Mitchell Galvin, Boston.
11th District.
Dem.—*Andrew J. Peters, Boston.
Rep.—Daniel W. Lane, Charles H. Seales, Boston.
12th District.
Dem.—David W. Murray, Hyde Park.
Rep.—*John W. Weeks, Newton.
13th District.
Rep.—*William S. Greene, Fall River.
14th District.
Rep.—*William C. Lovering, Taunton; Frank G. Wheatley, Abington.

Executive

PRESIDENT.

Dem.—William J. Bryan, Nebraska.
Independence Party.—Thomas L. Hisgen, Massachusetts.
Peoples Party.—Thomas E. Watson, Georgia.
Pro.—Eugene W. Chafin, Illinois.
Rep.—William H. Taft, Ohio.
Soc.—Eugene V. Debs, Illinois.
Soc. Lab.—Martin R. Preston, Nevada.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

Dem.—John W. Kern, Indiana.
Independence Party.—John T. Graves, Georgia.
Peoples Party.—Samuel Williams, Indiana
Pro.—Aaron S. Watkins, Ohio.
Rep.—James S. Sherman, New York.
Soc.—Benjamin Hanford, New York.
Soc. Lab.—Donald Munroe, Virginia.

STATE

Legislative

SENATE.

Berkshire.
Dem.—Thomas F. Cassidy, Adams.
Rep.—Chester E. Gleason, Henry R. Peirson, William Turtle, Pittsfield.
Berkshire-Hampshire-Hampden.
Rep.—*Allen T. Treadway, Stockbridge.
1st Bristol.
Rep.—William M. Dean, Taunton; William L. Robinson, Mansfield.
2d Bristol.
Dem.—Thomas F. Higgins, Fall River.
Rep.—*Joseph Turner, Fall River.
3d Bristol.
Rep.—*Nathaniel P. Sowle, Samuel Ross, New Bedford.
Cape.
Rep.—*Eben S. S. Keith, Bourne.
1st Essex.
Dem.—Michael F. Phelan, Lynn.
Rep.—*William R. Salter, George H. Newhall, Lynn; Charles Cabot Johnson, Nahant.
2d Essex.
Rep.—Clifford E. Bray, Beverly.
3d Essex.
Dem.—Arthur Withington, Newburyport.
Rep.—*James F. Shaw, Manchester.
4th Essex.
Rep.—*Harry P. Morse, Haverhill; C. H. Goulding, Peabody; Samuel L. Porter, Amesbury.
5th Essex.
Dem.—*Dennis E. Halley, Lawrence.
Rep.—Emil J. Muehlig, Lawrence; George Bunting, Methuen.
Franklin-Hampshire.
Rep.—Charles E. Ward, Buckland; Henry S. Ames, Orange; Dennis E. Farley, Erving.
1st Hampden.
Dem.—William P. Hayes, Springfield.
Rep.—*Francke W. Dickinson, Springfield.
2d Hampden.
Dem.—*Daniel D. Mahoney, Thomas J. Lynch, Holyoke.
Rep.—Frederick Childs, Holyoke.
1st Middlesex.
Dem.—Martin T. Hall, Natick.
Rep.—Herbert W. Damon, Samuel O. Staples, Charles J. McPherson, Harry N. Winch; Framingham; Wilbur A. Wood, Hopkinton; Aaron C. Dowse, Sherborn; Charles J. Flagg, Holliston.
Wilbur A. Wood, Hopkinton; Aaron C. Dowse, Sherborn; Charles J. Flagg, Holliston.
2d Middlesex.
Dem.—Frederick S. Deitrick, Cambridge.
Rep.—*Thorndike Spalding, Cambridge.
3d Middlesex.
Rep.—*Elmer A. Stevens, Somerville.
4th Middlesex.
Rep.—Charles L. Davenport, Malden; Wilmot R. Evans, Jr., Everett.
5th Middlesex.
Dem.—Martin Carney, Waltham.
Rep.—John L. Harvey, Waltham.
6th Middlesex.
Dem.—Whitfield L. Tuck, Winchester.
Rep.—*Herbert S. Riley, Woburn; Lewis H. Lovering, Barker B. Howard, Medford; James A. Jones, Stoneham.
7th Middlesex.
Rep.—*James W. Grimes, Reading, Frank P. Bennett, Jr., Saugus.
8th Middlesex.
Rep.—*Joseph H. Hibbard, Lowell.
1st Norfolk.
Rep.—*Charles F. Jenney, Hyde Park; Eugene C. Hultman, Quincy.
2d Norfolk.
Rep.—Joseph H. Soliday, Dedham.
1st Plymouth.
Rep.—Fred M. Hersey, Hingham; Melvin S. Nash, Lot Phillips, Hanover; E. Alden Dyer, Whitman; Ernest L. Bonney, Scituate.
2d Plymouth.
Rep.—William A. Andrews, Middleboro; Roland M. Keith, George A. Turner, Bridgewater.
1st Suffolk.
Dem.—Peter Maguire, Boston.
Rep.—Lewis Burnham, Lewis B. McKie, Boston.
2d Suffolk.
Dem.—Richard S. Teeling, Boston; William J. Donovan, Cambridge.
Rep.—Henry A. H. Gifford, Boston.
3d Suffolk.
Dem.—*Edward W. Dixon, John Quinn, Jr., Boston.
Rep.—Eben S. Johnson, Boston.
4th Suffolk.
Dem.—James H. Doyle, Boston.
Rep.—Thomas Grieve, Charles H. Clark, Boston.
5th Suffolk.
Dem.—Harry A. Frothingham, Boston.
Rep.—*Charles D. B. Fisk, Boston.
6th Suffolk.
Dem.—Patrick H. O'Connor, William P. Higgins, John J. Driscoll, Arthur J. Gardner, Michael J. Lydon, William E. Hickey, Boston.
Rep.—Joseph W. Cullen.
7th Suffolk.
Dem.—*John J. Butler, Timothy F. Murphy, Boston.
Rep.—Israel Moshowitz, Boston.
8th Suffolk.
Dem.—Robert P. Clarkson, Martin P. F. Curley, John J. Cummings, Boston.
Rep.—W. Prentiss Parker, William Loring, Boston.
9th Suffolk.
Dem.—Michael J. Murray, Boston.
Rep.—*Gideon B. Abbott, Edward J. Bromberg, Boston.
1st Worcester.
Dem.—Hugh O'Rourke, Worcester.
Rep.—*Elmer C. Potter, Charles H. Hastings, Worcester.
2d Worcester.
Dem.—Edward H. O'Brien, Worcester.
Rep.—*Edward A. Cowee, Worcester.
3d Worcester.
Rep.—Levi H. Greenwood, Gardner.
4th Worcester.
Rep.—George F. Birch, Milford, Appleton P. Williams, Upton.
Worcester-Hampden.
Rep.—*Arthur D. Norcross, Monson.

HOUSE.

1st Barnstable.
Dem.—John W. Dalton, Sandwich.
Rep.—*Thomas Pattison, Charles L. Gifford, Barnstable; Isaac Small, Arthur Baker, Bourne.
2d Barnstable.
Rep.—David D. Kelley, Charles H. Bassett, Yarmouth.
3d Barnstable.
Rep.—David Parker, Brewster.
1st Berkshire.
Rep.—James Tracy Potter, North Adams; E. W. Gleason, Clarksburg.
2d Berkshire.
Rep.—*Homer A. Hall, North Adams.
4th Berkshire.
Dem.—Francis P. Dougherty, Pittsfield.
Rep.—*Frederick T. McClatchey, Pittsfield.
5th Berkshire.
Dem.—*James T. Goggins, Pittsfield.
6th Berkshire.
Rep.—*Herbert P. Sanders, Pittsfield.
7th Berkshire.
Rep.—*Edward McDonald, Lenox.
8th Berkshire.
Rep.—*John E. Clarey, Great Barrington.
1st Bristol.
Rep.—*Samuel M. Holman, George M. Worrall, Attleboro; *Frank O. Coombs, North Attleboro; William E. Payson, Norton.
2d Bristol.
Rep.—Minot J. Lincoln, Henry S. Wilbur, Edwin F. Leonard, Raynham.
3d Bristol.
Rep.—*Michael J. Kenney, W. A. Bellamy, John O'Brien, James Walsh, Taunton.
4th Bristol.
Rep.—Harry Holt, Albert Fuller, Taunton.
5th Bristol.
Rep.—Levi Wetherbee, Taunton.
6th Bristol.
Rep.—*Herbert Wing, Dartmouth.
7th Bristol.
Dem.—*Joseph C. Desmond, New Bedford.
Rep.—Garre H. Geils, Jr., Lawrence Perry, Hiram Howarth, Charles Lewin, John Hobin, William Brown, New Bedford.
8th Bristol.
Rep.—*Andrew P. Doyle, William E. Smith, Edward R. Hathaway, John Hallowell, New Bedford.
9th Bristol.
Rep.—*William H. Cook, Fred Moore, William Booth, James Howard, Albert Hibbert, Bernard McCabe, Fall River.
10th Bristol.
Dem.—*Francis J. Fennelly, *Joseph A. Parks, Edward Harrington, John Shea, Fall River.
11th Bristol.
Rep.—*Isaac E. Willetts, *David P. Keefe, John B. Barlow, Richard Meaghar, Wilfred Bovier, Jean B. Paradise, Israel Brayton, Fall River; David P. Shove, Somerset.
1st Essex.
Rep.—Willis Scott, Ralph Sargent, Merrimac.
2d Essex.
Rep.—*William H. Trudel, Daniel F. Clohecy, Haverhill.
3d Essex.
Rep.—*Leslie K. Morse, Henry G. Wells, Bert Perry, Frank Goodwin, Haverhill.
4th Essex.
Rep.—*Arthur L. Nason, Haverhill.
5th Essex.
Rep.—*Geo. McLane, Jr., Lawrence; Edgar Holt, James H. Lyons, Methuen.
6th Essex.
Dem.—*William A. Kelleher, William Daley, Richard A. McKallagot, William A. Hester, Lawrence.
7th Essex.
Rep.—*Geo. S. J. Hyde, Lawrence.
8th Essex.
Dem.—*William J. Graham, Michael S. O'Brien, Lawrence.
Rep.—Charlie Cate, Lawrence.
9th Essex.
Rep.—Peter D. Smith, Andover.

10th Essex.
Rep.—W. H. Hayes, Peter Holt, S. D. Hinxman, A. F. King, Jr., T. P. Wills, Calvin Rea, North Andover.
11th Essex.
Dem.—*James B. Carbrey, Peabody.
12th Essex.
Rep.—*William E. Dorman, Lynn.
13th Essex.
Rep.—Arthur W. Barker, Arthur B. Breed, *John S. Cormack, *John H. McKenney, Lynn.
14th Essex.
Rep.—*Matthew McCann, Charles H. Ramsdell, Theodore Manchester, Lynn.
15th Essex.
Dem.—*Herbert M. Forristall, Saugus.
Rep.—*Charles H. Mansfield, Frank E. Holt, Lynn; James A. Halliday, Saugus.
16th Essex.
Rep.—*Arthur S. Adams, Charles Robinson, Marblehead.
17th Essex.
Dem.—Charles J. Collins, William H. Colbert, James F. Dean, Salem.
Rep.—Charles E. Ebsen, John M. Wilson, William E. Heffernan, E. Howard Perley, Salem.
18th Essex.
Rep.—*Robert E. Pollock, Salem.
19th Essex.
Rep.—*William T. Jeffrey, Salem.
20th Essex.
Rep.—*Jos. A. Wallis, Beverly; A Preston Chase, Thomas Dougherty, John Carroll, Danvers.
21st Essex.
Rep.—*Charles H. Barrett, Gloucester.
22d Essex.
Rep.—James E. Tolman, Gloucester.
23d Essex.
Rep.—Melvin Parsons, Charles Lally, Melvin Haskell, Thomas F. Bell, Gloucester; Ralph T. Parker, Rockport.
24th Essex.
Rep.—Horace E. Durgin, Clarence E. Kimball, Wenham.
25th Essex.
Rep.—*Clarence J. Fogg, Newburyport.
26th Essex.
Dem.—*Samuel F. Coffin, West Newbury.
Rep.—Claude B. Tarbox, John L. Rolfe, Newbury.
1st Franklin.
Dem.—*Charles F. Elmer, Conway.
Rep.—Henry A. Smith, Colrain; G. W. Halligan, Shelburne Falls; J. G. Davenport, Rowe.
2d Franklin.
Rep.—Herbert C. Parsons, George F. Lamb, Hugh E. Adams, Harry Richardson, L. A. Cook, Greenfield.
3d Franklin.
Rep.—*Henry B. Barton, Gill; John W. Hargis, Turners Falls.
4th Franklin.
Rep.—Frank S. French, Alton A. Upton, Orange.
1st Hampden.
Dem.—Perley V. Spofford, Monson.
Rep.—*Ernest E. Hobson, Palmer.
3d Hampden.
Rep.—*Thomas 3. Walsh, Springfield.
4th Hampden.
Dem.—John D. Shea, Michael J. Culley, Springfield.
5th Hampden.
Rep.—*Frank D. Kemp, Robert S. Folsom, G. W. Gordon, T. F. Dwight, Springfield.
6th Hampden.
Rep.—*Charles T. Holt, Springfield.
7th Hampden.
Rep.—*Frank G. Hodskins, Springfield.
8th Hampden.
Rep.—George W. Bray, John C. Barnes, Isaac De Gowin, Springfield.
9th Hampden.
Dem.—*Francis X. Quigley, Holyoke.
10th Hampden.
Dem.—Thomas Davies, Holyoke.
Rep. William F. Wicks, L. W. Bliss, Samuel Butcher, Holyoke.
11th Hampden.
Rep.—*Jens J. Madsen, Holyoke.
12th Hampden.
Dem.—William Seth Bush, Philip C. Smith, Jr., Westfield.
Rep.—Harry B. Putnam, Luther H. Beals, Herbert N. Kingsbury, Westfield.
1st Hampshire.
Dem.—A. J. Preece, Northampton.
Independence League.—E. I. Clapp, Northampton.
Rep.—Thomas J. Hammond, Northampton.
2d Hampshire.
Rep.—John N. Lyman, Easthampton.
3d Hampshire.
Rep.—*Frank A. Hosmer, Amherst.
4th Hampshire.
Rep.—George F. Bell, Granby; Waldo H. Pierce, Prescott.
1st Middlesex.
Dem.—*Edward J. Sennott, *William A. Hogan, Manuel Andrews, John M. Cotter, Cambridge.
2d Middlesex.
Rep.—*Julius Meyers, Oscar A. Lundgren, Harry A. Penniman, Henry J. Winslow, Winslow H. Dodge, John B. Smithers, Thomas T. Jones, Cambridge.
3d Middlesex.
Rep.—*Samuel D. Elmore, *Harry N. Stearns, George L. Dow, Russell D. Crane, Russell A. Wood, George Stephens, Cambridge.
4th Middlesex.
Rep.—*William F. Garcelon, *Elias B. Bishop, Howard P. Converse, Newton.
5th Middlesex.
Dem.—*Patrick J. Duane, Waltham.
Rep.—*Frank L. Barnes, L. W. Powers, Waltham.
6th Middlesex.
Dem.—Michael F. McGrath, Natick.
Rep.—Harry Ferguson, Natick.
7th Middlesex.
Rep.—*Frederick H. Hilton, Framingham.
9th Middlesex.
Dem.—*Charles F. McCarthy, Marlboro.
10th Middlesex.
Dem.—*Cornelius J. Lynch, Maynard.
11th Middlesex.
Rep.—Elisha D. Stone, L. Kenneth Clark, Ayer.
12th Middlesex.
Rep.—George Wilder, Townsend.
13th Middlesex.
Rep.—*Alfred L. Cutting, Weston.
14th Middlesex.
Rep.—*Edwin M. Kittredge, Lowell.
15th Middlesex.
Dem.—*John F. Meehan, Frank McCarthy, Lowell.
16th Middlesex.
Dem.—*Martin F. Conley, Lowell.
17th Middlesex.
Dem.—*James E. O'Donnell, Lowell.
18th Middlesex.
Rep.—*Hamlet S. Greenwood, Lowell.
19th Middlesex.
Rep.—*J. B. Albert Johnson, Lowell.
20th Middlesex.
Rep.—*James W. Killam, Reading.
22d Middlesex.
Rep.—*Andrew J. Burnett, Melrose.
23d Middlesex.
Dem.—*Thomas P. Riley, Malden.
Rep.—Alvin E. Bliss, Charles E. Dennett, William Neidler, Lynde Sullivan, Malden.
24th Middlesex.
Rep.—*William E. Weeks, *James Chambers, Everett.
25th Middlesex.
Rep.—*Sidney B. Keene, *Charles L. Underhill, William M. Armstrong, W. W. Kennard, Somerville.
26th Middlesex.
Rep.—*Charles V. Blanchard, *William L. Waugh, John F. Thompson, Ernest L. Taylor, Somerville.
27th Middlesex.
Rep.—*Lewis Parkhurst, Winchester.
28th Middlesex.
Rep.—*Charles H. Brown, Medford.
29th Middlesex.
Rep.—Edwin A. Bayley, Lexington.
30th Middlesex.
Dem.—Joseph P. Keefe, Watertown.
Rep.—Arthur H. Whitney, Watertown.
1st Nantucket.
Rep.—William C. Dunham, Nantucket.
1st Norfolk.
Dem.—John E. Fisher, Dedham.
Rep.—Edmund G. Pond, William G. Moseley, Needham.
2d Norfolk.
Rep.—*Joseph Walker, *Norman H. White, John A. Curtin, Brookline.
3d Norfolk.
Rep.—Charles G. Chick, Hyde Park.
4th Norfolk.
Rep.—*Edward B. Draper, Canton.
5th Norfolk.
Rep.—George W. Abele, Walter Piper, William R. Thomas, Quincy.
6th Norfolk.
Dem.—*Rednor P. Coombs, Quincy.
Rep.—Edward J. Sandberg, Walter S. Pinkham, Quincy.
7th Norfolk.
Rep.—*Russell B. Worcester, Weymouth.
9th Norfolk.
Dem.—William H. Toomey, Stoughton.
Rep.—Henry Holbrook, Horace Britton, George F. Pratt, Stoughton.
10th Norfolk.
Dem.—Cornelius J. Hale, Walpole.
Rep.—Julius Guild, Walpole.
11th Norfolk.
Rep.—Charles S. Mann, W. W. Ollendorff, Medway.
12th Norfolk.
Rep.—*Frederick S. Lane, Foxborough.
1st Plymouth.
Dem.—*Alfred S. Burns, Plymouth.
Rep.—Herbert Morrisey, Plymouth.
3d Plymouth.
Rep.—*Elmer L. Curtiss, Hingham.
4th Plymouth.
Dem.—Henry S. Healey, Rockland.
Rep.—N. B. Foster, Fred O. Baker, Chas. S. Beal, Rockland.
5th Plymouth.
Dem.—*Wallace E. W. N. Arnold, Abington.
6th Plymouth.
Rep.—Sidney Nelson, Lakeville.
7th Plymouth.
Dem.—George Fox Tucker, Middleboro.
Rep.—George E. Doane, Alvin C. Howes, J. Herbert Cushing, Middleboro.
8th Plymouth.
Rep.—George Logue, A. S. Lyon, H. E. Weston, Farnum Gillespie, Orvis Kenney, West Bridgewater.
9th Plymouth.
Dem.—*Edward Gilmore, Brockton.
10th Plymouth.
Dem.—*Portus B. Hancock, *Timothy J. Meade, Brockton.
11th Plymouth.
Rep.—*George Swann, Brockton.
1st Suffolk.
Dem.—Henry S. Howard, James J. Morris, Theodore L. Sorenson, Boston.
Rep.—Benjamin Fred Bates, Ernest W. Woodside, Boston.
2d Suffolk.
Dem.—James J. Collins, William G. Donovan, Michael H. Fitzgerald, *Bernard F. Hanrahan, Boston.
3d Suffolk.
Dem.—*Joseph E. Donovan, *Jeremiah F. McCarthy, John J. McCormick, Boston.
Rep.—James L. Hourihan, Geo. H. Robbins, Boston.
4th Suffolk.
Dem.—Patrick L. Doyle, James A. Hatton, *John J. Hayes, William J. Jordan, *J. Frank O'Brien, Joseph M. Sullivan, Boston.
Rep.—L. Roscoe McDonald, David W. Noyes, Charles E. Winston, Boston.
5th Suffolk.
Rep.—*Ignatius J. Carleton, Chelsea.
6th Suffolk.
Dem.—Michael J. Bonner, Frederick Laf-
Dem.—Vincent Garro, *Thomas J. Grady. *Philip J. McGonagle, George E. O'Brien, Joseph Santosuosso, William R. Scharton, Boston.
Rep.—Albert Hurwitz, Alexander G. Vaccaro, Boston.
7th Suffolk.
Dem.—*Bartholomew A. Brickley, John L. Donovan, Boston.
Rep.—Thomas H. Mullen, Boston.
8th Suffolk.
Dem.—James F. Farley, Jr., *Martin M. Lomasney, *David Mancovitz, Hyman Weinberg, Boston.
Rep.—Thomas H. Roberts, George J. Rosenthal, Boston.
9th Suffolk.
Dem.—*Timothy F. Callahan, John S. Driscoll, Joseph Leonard, *Daniel L. Sullivan, Aaron Yaffe, Boston.
Rep.—Daniel J. Ferguson, Joseph L. Gray, Boston.
10th Suffolk.
Dem.—Anthony A. Barrett, Boston.
Rep. Weldon A. Duley, David T. Montague, *Malcolm E. Nichols, Boston.
11th Suffolk.
Dem.—William E. Brinnick, Charles H. Kaveney, Boston.
Rep.—*Grafton D. Cushing, *Myron E. Pierce, Boston.
12th Suffolk.
Dem.—Frederick A. Ewell, George T. Daly, Boston.
Rep.—*William E. Chester, Freeman O. Emerson, *George E. Lovett, John B. McGregor, Augustus D. McLennan, Arthur K. Peck, Butler R. Wilson, Boston.
13th Suffolk.
Dem.—*Thomas P. McDavitt, Edward T. J. Noonan, *James F. Powers, Boston.
14th Suffolk.
Dem.—*Thomas F. Coogan, William P. Hickey, Thomas F. O'Brien, John Troy, Robert J. Ware, Boston.
Rep.—Marcellus Reeves, W. Dean Sanford, Boston.
15th Suffolk.
Dem.—Herbert F. Callahan, *Edward D. Collins, Francis L. Colpoys, Hugh Mealey, Jr., Michael J. Reidy, Boston.

Rep.—Dexter R. Neal, John Ruth, Boston.

16th Suffolk.

Dem.—John L. Costello, Charles H. Dillworth, James H. Kelly, John F. McCarthy, *William H. O'Brien, Boston.

Rep.—R. H. Barnes, George T. Coughlin, *Herbert S. Frost, Boston.

17th Suffolk.

Dem.—John F. Boyle, *James J. Conboy, Albert J. Connell, Francis L. Daly, Jeremiah J. Good, *Frederick M. J. Sheenan, Boston.

Rep. Charles R. Fuller, James H. Mugridge, Boston.

18th Suffolk.

Dem.—*Daniel J. Curley, Jr., Michael P. Daly, *Thomas J. Fay, Martin Milmore, John J. Waul, Boston.

Rep.—Charles Alexander, Joshua A. Crawford, William D. Guilford, Charles A. Heintz, James L. Jenkins, Boston.

19th Suffolk.

Dem.—*Florence J. Driscoll, James J. Kelley, Daniel J. McCarthy, William J. Monahan, John E. Thomson, Boston.

20th Suffolk.

Dem.—Abraham Blumenthal, William J. Daly, John H. Keefe, Jr., Andrew R. Kelley, Boston.

Rep.—William L. Chase, Jesse D. Crook, Luther C. Greenleaf, *Harry H. Ham, Jas. D. Henderson, *Charles Addison Malley, Boston.

21st Suffolk.

Dem.—John H. O'Brien, Boston.

Rep.—Philip L. McMahon, *John E. Rousmaniere, *Fred P. Warner, Boston.

22d Suffolk.

Dem.—Jeremiah J. Hourin, James P. Maguire, Boston.

Rep.—Robert H. Costello, James A. Dixon, Jr., Charles E. Dow, *James H. Knight, William H. Morgan, Joseph H. Wentworth, Boston.

23d Suffolk.

Dem.—Jean P. Nickerson, Boston.

Rep.—Earl E. Davidson, James Hayes, Jr., *J. Henry Leonard, Boston.

24th Suffolk.

Dem.—Joseph E. Fitzgerald, Henry E. Kehoe, Timothy A. Kelliher, Boston.

Rep.—Harrison H. Atwood, *Herbert W. Burr, Edward B. Callender, Henry S. Clark, *Samuel H. Mildram, *William B. Willcutt, Boston.

25th Suffolk.

Dem.—Thomas T. J. Callahan, George H. McDermott, Francis B. McKinney, Francis A. McLaughlin, Boston.

Rep.—*Joseph Abbott, *Lewis J. Hewitt, Boston.

26th Suffolk.

Rep.—*William M. Robinson, David White, William J. Williams, Horatio R. Delano, Jr., Revere; Clarence A. Warren, Chelsea.

27th Suffolk.

Rep.—William J. Noonan, Norman E. McPhail, Samuel A. Segee, Josiah B. Shurtleff, Jr., Revere; Clarence A. Warren, Chelsea.

1st Worcester.

Rep.—*James Oliver, Athol.

2d Worcester.

Rep.—*William F. Learned, Charles N. Edgell, George Holt, John Williams, Gardner; *Frank Barrell, Ashburnham.

4th Worcester.

Rep.—*Herbert T. Maynard, North Brookfield; Frank E. Prouty, Brookfield.

5th Worcester.

Dem.—*Alexis Boyer, Jr., Southbridge.

7th Worcester.

Rep.—*Louis E. Pattison, Webster.

8th Worcester.

Dem.—J. Frank Donahue, Grafton.

Rep.—*Samuel V. Crane, Blackstone.

9th Worcester.

Rep.—*S. Alden Eastman, Milford; Wilmarth A. Westcott, Hopedale.

10th Worcester.

Rep.—*Joseph S. Gates, Westborough; Amos T. Saunders, Clinton.

11th Worcester.

Dem.—*Frank H. Pope, Leominster.

Rep.—Frank Farnsworth, Augustus L. Whiting, A. L. Clark, Leominster.

12th Worcester.

Rep.—*Benjamin A. Cook, Frank O. Hardy, Wylon G. Hayes, W. A. Garno, Fitchburg.

13th Worcester.

Rep.—*Daniel E. Denny, Worcester.

14th Worcester.

Rep.—*Alonzo F. Hoyle, John B. Holmgren, Ludwig Johnson, Frederick R. Hurlburt, Worcester.

15th Worcester.

Dem.—*Cornelius J. Carmody, Worcester.

16th Worcester.

Dem.—James H. Mellen, Michael E. Kelley, Francis M. Doherty, Worcester.

17th Worcester.

Dem.—*John H. Thompson, Nicholas J. Skerrett, Worcester.

18th Worcester.

Rep.—*Oscar C. Hammarstrom, Worcester.

19th Worcester.

Rep.—Harrison J. Conant, Worcester.

20th Worcester.

Rep.—*John H. Pickford, Julian F. Bigelow, Worcester.

21st Worcester.

Rep.—*Henry E. Dean, Worcester.

22d Worcester.

Rep.—*Robert M. Washburn, Dana W. Dustan, Worcester.

Executive

GOVERNOR.

Dem.—James H. Vahey, Watertown; John T. Coughlin, John W. Cummings, Fall River.

Independence Party.—Michael C. O'Neil, Boston; Dennis J. Ring, Lowell.

Rep.—Eben S. Draper, Hopedale.

Soc.—James F. Carey, Haverhill.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Dem.—John Golden, Fall River.

Independence Party—Frank P. Sargent, West Springfield.

Rep.—John N. Cole, Andover; Louis A. Frothingham, Boston; Robert Luce, Somerville.

Soc.—John Hall, West Springfield.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Rep.—*William M. Olin, Boston.

Soc.—Squire E. Putney, Somerville.

TREASURER.

Rep.—*Arthur B. Chapin, Holyoke.

Soc.—Charles E. Hitchcock, Ware.

AUDITOR.

Rep.—*Henry E. Turner, Malden.

Soc.—George G. Hall, Boston.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Rep.—*Dana Malone, Greenfield.

Soc.—John McCarthy, Abington.

COUNCILLORS, BY DISTRICTS.

1. Rep.—*Charles O. Brightman, New Bedford.
2. Rep.—*Albion F. Bemis, Brookline; Franklin L. Codman, Boston; Arthur P. Russell, Quincy.
3. Dem.—*Edward P. Barry, William F. Murray, Boston.
4. Rep.—*Walter S. Glidden, Somerville.
5. Rep.—*Samuel Cole, Beverly.
6. Rep.—*Seward W. Jones, Newton.
7. Rep.—Edward F. Blodgett, Leominster; Oscar T. Brooks, Athol; J. Lovell Johnson, Fitchburg; Charles N. Prouty, Spencer.
8. Rep.—*Franklin W. Russell, Pittsfield.

MERCANTILE AFFAIRS.

(Continued from Page 495.)

semblance to "strike legislation," would prohibit telephone companies from changing the number of a telephone without the consent of the subscriber, unless giving three months notice, in writing, under penalty of being compelled to give three months free service. Undoubtedly the changing of telephone numbers sometimes causes vexation, but it was shown at the hearing, and it stands to reason, that only such changes as are absolutely necessary for the development of the service are made. Few complainants appeared. There was no objection to the report of "leave to withdraw."

Bury Everything.

Another bill that bore an even stronger resemblance than the telephone number bill to the classification of "strike legislation" was that which bore the euphonious and lengthy title of, "An act to secure greater public safety to the people and animals from the breaking and falling of overhead electric wires, poles, trolleys, and conductors of electricity on highways."

This bill would make it the duty of the highway commissioners after a hearing, and "if they find it consistent with the public safety and the proper operation of street railway, telegraph, telephone, electric lighting corporations and other corporations using overhead electric wires," "to require the placing of all such overhead wires," etc., in conduits before Jan. 1, 1912, in all cities and towns of over 25,000 inhabitants, and before Jan 1, 1914, everywhere else.

Needless to say this bill was given a prompt "leave to withdraw" and no voice was raised in its behalf.

To Increase Commissioner's Authority.

The bill to increase the authority now vested in the commissioner of wires of the city of Boston was a far-reaching measure, virtually taking from the Boston aldermen all power with reference to granting all or any poles and wire permits, and transferring it to the wire commissioner. Moreover, it contained a "joker" giving the commissioner power at any time to order removed or placed under ground even the long distance wires in the underground districts, previously exempted.

When the bill emerged from the committee it contained simply this provision, which had real value:

"Section 1. Section one of chapter two hundred and sixty-eight of the acts of eighteen hundred and ninety-eight is hereby amended by adding to said section the following:—Any person, firm or corporation failing to notify the commissioner of wires of the installing of wiring or apparatus for electric light, heat or power purposes as hereinbefore provided shall be subject to a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for each offence."

It simply provided a penalty which by inadvertence, had been omitted from the original statute.

Deception in Paint.

A bill which afforded opportunity for funmaking by some legislators was that "To prevent deception in the sale of paint, turpentine, and linseed oil." That there was a wide opportunity for fraud in paint was news even to some legislators who had on occasion visited the theatre, and the issue was somewhat obscured by the claim that it was all a fight between rival paint manufacturers.

However, common sense prevailed, and the bill was enacted, to go into effect Jan. 1, 1909. So little attention has been paid to it that doubtless early action in the courts may cause surprise.

The act provides:

"Section 1. It shall be unlawful to sell, or offer or expose for sale, or to dispose of, or to have in possession with intent to sell or dispose of, any paint, turpentine or linseed oil which is labelled or marked in such manner as to deceive, or as to tend to deceive, any person as to its nature or composition.

"Section 2. The term paint as used in this act shall include white lead, oxide or zinc and red lead, dry or in any kind of oil, and any compound intended for the same use, colors ground in oil, paste or semi-paste paint, and liquid or mixed paint ready for use.

"Section 3. The having in possession, by any person, firm or corporation dealing in said articles, of any article or substance herein designated and marked or labelled contrary to the provisions hereof shall be prima facie evidence that the same is kept by such person, firm or corporation in violation of the provisions hereof.

"Section 4. Any violation of this act shall for each offence be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five and not more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than sixty days.

Other Matters.

There was a long list of other matters before the committee:—the perennial bill aimed at the Essex company of Lawrence, to compel that mill to build a "safeguard" across the dam, at Lawrence, and enter into the life-saving business; on operation of steam boilers, boiler rules, the sempiternal "filing and receiving time of telegrams" bill, and the usual number of theatre bills, all of which died an early death.

Several bills relating to the operation of the cinematograph and moving picture machines, were crystallized into legislation which surrounds the operation of such dangerous forms of entertainment with strict safeguards.

The committee, composed of Sen. Schuster (chairman); Salter, Fisk and Linehan and Reps. Katzmann (house chairman); Davenport, McKie, Nickerson, Varnum, Hardy, Moore, Cormack, Davis, Arnold and Meehan, had a laborious year, and should be given much credit for the result of this work.

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STATE PRIMARIES IN BOSTON

Opening of Papers Showed There Will Be Comparatively Little Interest—Republicans Have Few Ward Contests, Democrats Only Nine—Thirty-Two Councilmen Seek House Seats.

The opening of nomination papers at both city headquarters on Wednesday afforded ample evidence that the state primaries in this city on the 21st inst. will be comparatively quiet and without a great deal of interest. The republicans have only a few ward contests, and some of those are hardly contests. In Ward 1 the fight for ward committee is to be a good one. Counc. Edward R. C. Bagley is to head the anti-ward machine ticket, and Bagley is a good vote-getter.

On the other hand the Campbell-Goodwin faction claim that they are stronger now than ever before and that they will have no difficulty in winning their fight. The introduction of a candidate against Hall for state committee was due to Bagley's heading of the ward committee ticket against the other side. Bagley has manifested a good deal of interest in the Hall candidacy, and it is a move against Bagley rather than Hall. The latter desires to succeed the present councillor from that district, and Mr. Bagley would be very much in evidence as manager should Hall be a candidate for Glidden's place next year.

Has Made a Bad Move.

There are not a few politicians who think that Ald. Tom Giblin has made a mistake in trying to fight the ward leaders in Ward 1 simply because he was not consulted in making up the slates. Tom would have all he could do to get elected to the city council next year, and the precipitation of a preliminary fight on his part against those who last year swallowed his candidacy and helped to elect him is not exactly good politics.

He has pledged his state committee ticket to Vahey, which will arouse only languid interest, and the politicians in his ward say that they will clean up the Giblin tickets with very little trouble. Having thrown down the gauntlet to the ward leaders, he is in a position now to look forward next time to a fight for the city council without aid from his ancient foemen.

Some Fun in Charlestown.

There will be fun on the democratic side in Charlestown. To say nothing of the councilorship fight which is being waged by Messrs. Sullivan and Murray, both of that district, the contest for ward committees in Wards 3 and 5 will not be without interest. There is a new bond of affiliation between certain politicians in Wards 3 and 5. Former Sen. James J. Mellen was married this week to the sister of Daniel J. Kane, secretary of Boston lodge of Elks and one of the new leaders in Ward 5. Dan was formerly of the North end, where he fought Fitzgerald's leadership at a time when the insurgents in the North End were aggressive if not always tactful. He is still an opponent of Fitzgerald, is very close to "Larry" Sullivan, and is believed to have direct wires to the office of James Donovan, president of the city committee.

There were a lot of alleged candidates for the senate in the 2d district when the nomination papers were opened and read this week, but the list was so large as to make Sen. Teeling's re-election look altogether easy. Former Sen. Monahan has filed his papers, and that made some talk, but he is not as strong as he was once upon a time, and he has lost his power to stir the multitude. In Ward 3 David B. Shaw will try to return to the house, and says he would rather return than to go to the senate. Indeed, he was asked to file nomination papers against Teeling and declined to do so. There is a fine line of entries for the house in both of the Charlestown districts, and the desire of young councilmen to go to Beacon hill is noticeable.

The Fights in the Ninth.

There is nothing peculiarly striking in Wards 6, 7 and 8. A large number of entries is apparent for the house fights in Ward 6, but the machine says that its men will run easily ahead. In Ward 7 John Quinn, Jr., the eminent barrister and friend of the common people, seeks a nomination for the house, as does also Counc. John L. Donovan, who has stopped tending bar while his fight is on, owing to the number of touchers who gathered in front of the mahogany.

In the ninth ward, as 'Gene O'Connor would phrase it, there is a red hot fight for the house. Tim Callahan is out of favor with some of his former supporters there, and of late there have been efforts to bring him and James Donovan together. It is known that James H. Doyle, Donovan and Callahan lunched together not long ago, and the purpose of the meeting was to induce Donovan to slate Callahan for the house.

John Sheehan, who is one of the house candidates in Ward 9, was formerly a firm supporter of Callahan, but lately they have fallen apart. Threats were made, it is said, that, if Donovan did not stand behind Callahan this year, Callahan would enter the fight for the senate against Doyle, but whether or not those threats were made, it is known that conditions in Ward 9 were such that an attempt to slate Callahan as the machine's nominee for the house would have meant war. Statesman John S. Driscoll, who was of the common council for two years, is one of the Ward 9 entries for the house, as is also Moses Penn, said to be a lineal descendant of William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania and the Pennsylvania school of politics.

It Is Full of Candidates.

South Boston is full of candidates for the house, but there is nothing unusual in that. It looked at one time as if Patrick Henry O'Connor would have to fight hard in order to get back to the senate, but thus far the indications of such a fight are not in sight. One of the early rumors was that William Sarsfield McNary would contest with O'Connor, and after that several other names were used, but when the papers were opened on Wednesday it was found that Counc. Joseph A. O'Bryan, the friend of the lamplighters, was the man selected to make O'Connor run for his money.

Jerry McNamara, who told a reporter not long ago that control of a ward committee in these times was like ownership of diseased beef, has been permitted to retain control of the Ward 13 committee without any fight from Linehan and his allies. In Ward 15 there is no fight against the machine. In Ward 14, of course, there is the usual contest, with Judge Logan on one side and Joe Norton on the other. Ward 16 would not be Ward 16 without its fights for everything in sight. Representative O'Brien has pledged his state convention delegation to Vahey.

Ald. Curley must fight to retain control of his ward committee in Ward 17, but his friends insist that he will have no trouble in doing so.

Ald. Timilty, will, it is believed, easily win continued control of Ward 18, as his opponents are lacking, apparently, in the sinews of war, and hints of treachery are being heard. In Ward 19 there will be a fight, as usual, for control. The Red Devils are to have no contest in Ward 20. For some reason the opposition did not file its nomination papers, after making considerable noise concerning it. Indeed, there are only nine contests for democratic ward control out of a possible twenty-five, which shows that few democrats think that there is anything nowadays in controlling ward committees. Not in years have there been so few contests.

Joe Lomasney Beats Kiley.

Daniel J. Kiley desired very much to go to the senate from the district which consists of Wards 6, 7 and 8 in Boston and one ward in Cambridge. In fact, he was quite confident that he would be slated. Ward 6 did not care much for the Kiley candidacy and said so. Some of the Ward 8 boys did not care much for the Kiley candidacy and said so. The matter was under consideration for a long time, and then the big leader of Ward 8 decided that it should be Joseph P. Lomasney rather than Kiley or anybody else. Kiley is disappointed, of course, and it is probable that the bond of union between him and Ward 8 will gradually grow less close.

One of the original projects was to slate Andrew A. Badaracco for the city council, but it is doubtful if that will be carried out. Ward 6 will have the naming of the city councilman for next year, as far as that section is concerned, and it may be Badaracco, but it now looks doubtful. Tom Grady had an impression a short time ago that Fitzgerald had tendered him a councillor nomination, but the friends of Fitzgerald say that Tom had a bad dream and that there was nothing to it.

Mullen Is Running.

Former Counc. John J. Mullen of Ward 4



HUMPHREY O'SULLIVAN

is a candidate for the senate in the second district. He filed his papers this week, just like any other real candidate, and it is his purpose to make the welkin ring with shouts for Mullen. It is doubtful if his purpose can be achieved without some difficulty. At one time it looked as if he would be the people's idol, but that was when he planned to tunnel Bunker Hill in order that people might go from Main street to Medford street at grade. After that somebody started the story that he was in favor of heated sidewalks, overhead sewerage and rubber tires on elevated car-wheels, and then it seemed as if nothing would stop him from becoming governor, but Mr. Mullen denied that he was a radical, said he had not favored the innovations which had been attributed to him, and he began to lose his political prestige.

The Republicans are United.

As far as the nomination papers disclose, the republicans are united, except in spots. Jeremiah J. McCarthy has not showed his hand anywhere, in spite of dark hints of what would be done. In Ward 20 the opposition to Ham for control of the ward did not materialize. In Ward 24 there is a fight, but the ward leaders do not believe that they will have any trouble in retaining control. The ward machine is frankly anti-Hibbard, and if anybody believes that the ward can be won for a Hibbard ward committee on a Hibbard issue an awakening is due on the 2d day of November.

Ward 6 has a ward committee fight, in which nobody outside of Ward 6 has the slightest interest, and in Ward 12 the John H. Colby ward committee is being opposed by the Douglas faction. The Ward 18 fight between Charlie Woolley, the ward boss, and Chairman Heintz on one side and the colored volunteers on the other, is interesting only to the fighters. The Ward 18 machine will triumph, as usual.

Col. Willcutt in the Spotlight.

Col. Bill Willcutt is in the spotlight again. Bill declined to run for the house this year from Ward 24 because of business duties. Owing to a pressure of those duties he decided to quit politics and run for the senate and the state committee at the same time. As a matter of fact Col. Bill desires to be a member of the state committee. The machine says "Nay" because Bill is inclined to be obstreperous and talk right out loud. He does not fear any living politician, from the highest to the lowest.

So Bill filed his nomination papers for the senate. If they wanted Bill to withdraw from the senate fight, the men higher up knew how to obtain his withdrawal. If he remained in the senate fight, he settled Gid Abbott's fate for good and all. Bill did not care; he was not worrying. It was none of his funeral. He did not actually believe that he could make the senate and the state committee at the same time, but he had a feeling as late as Thursday that he could win one of them.

The Fight in Butler's District.

It is a good fight in Sen. Butler's senatorial district, but Ald. Timilty is confident that Butler will beat his opponents hands down. Driscoll's friends have been saying all along that he is the strong man in the fight, but Driscoll's friends have not been able to withdraw Tim Murphy, also of ward 19 and Butler himself will get votes in Ward 19, where he formerly lived.

It looks as if Tom Fay would fail to land better than second, and there are those who say that he will be in third place, but the primaries are still more than two weeks away and Fay has a wonderful ability to get around among the voters.

Timilty's two candidates for the house in Ward 18 are not exactly spellbinders, although they are serving in the common council and there are those who believe that he will have some trouble in dragging them through.

Common Councilmen Are Running.

These are the democratic candidates for the house who are now members of the common council:

Ward 2—Michael J. Brophy, Joseph H. Pendergast and Dennis A. O'Neil.

Ward 3—James J. Brennan and William J. Murray.

Ward 4—Patrick B. Carr and Francis M. Ducy.

Ward 5—John J. Buckley and William E. Carney.

Ward 6—Stephen Gardella, Francis D. O'Donnell and Alfred Scigliano.

Ward 7—John L. Donovan.

Ward 9—Isaac Gordon.

Ward 13—Coleman E. Kelly and Stephen A. Welch.

Ward 14—Thomas J. Casey.

Ward 17—Francis J. Brennan.

Ward 18—Daniel F. Cronin, George Kenney and Michael F. O'Brien.

Ward 19—John J. Donovan, Peter A. Hoban and William J. Kohler.

These are the republican councilmen who are candidates for the house:

Ward 10—Channing H. Cox.

Ward 11—Courtenay Crocker.

Ward 12—Seth F. Arnold.

Ward 20—Harry R. Cumming.

Ward 21—William N. Hackett and Walter R. Meins.

Ward 23—George W. Smith.

Ward 24—James A. Hart.

SUCCESSFUL IN BUSINESS AND POLITICS

Humphrey O'Sullivan of Lowell, Liberal Giver, Public Spirited Citizen Has Done Much for People of His City—Earnest and Unselfish Worker for His Party.

The entire population of the city of Lowell, regardless of any political affiliations, and the democratic organization the state over, owe a great deal to the hustle and energy of Humphrey O'Sullivan, manufacturer of rubber heels, member of the democratic state committee and all-round prince of good fellows. The great business which he has built up in the city of Lowell through his own ingenuity and hustle has given him an independent fortune, and he has made good use of the means thus acquired to promote the welfare of his fellow citizens.

Not content with giving to the city of his adoption one of the greatest industries in America, he has done much to advance the interests of Lowell generally. His shrewdness and ability have assisted in the business development of Lowell ever since he took up his residence there. The poor and the needy have never found him turning the deaf ear to their pleadings, and his acts of charity performed in a quiet, unostentatious manner are so many that it would be impossible to enumerate them in a volume larger than this one.

In the political questions which have arisen in the city he has also taken an active interest. His influence here is unquestioned, and it is not confined within the limits of any city in the state. It spreads out over the entire commonwealth, and the democratic party has no more enthusiastic worker in behalf of its causes than Humphrey O'Sullivan. His work and his enthusiasm are of the kind which is tangible and which makes for real results rather than theoretical accomplishments.

He was born in Skibereen, Ireland, October 7, 1853, attended the national schools in his native town, was a bright, industrious student, and when he finished his education he contracted to learn the printing trade. At the completion of his apprenticeship he took charge of the Daily Telegram published in the city of Cork. His progress in the field of journalism was also marked, but he believed that the great country across the water offered larger opportunities for him, and he came to America, landing here July 25, 1871. He worked at his trade in New York for a time and then came to Lowell. His first employment in that city was also at the printing trade, but later he was induced to enter the retail shoe business with his brother.

The rest of the story of his business career is familiar to dwellers in practically every country in the world. His ingenuity led to the invention of the rubber heel which bears his name, and his shrewdness enabled him to place it on the market without the financial assistance of others. As a result he has come to be known as one of the heaviest advertisers in the country, and his business has grown to the point where competition is only a name. Others have tried to follow him in his line, but their efforts to displace him have in every case proven futile. The business is established more firmly today than ever before, while many of his mushroom competitors have been long since forgotten.

In 1898 the O'Sullivan rubber business was incorporated under the name of the O'Sullivan Rubber Co., with J. Munn Andrews as business manager. The stock of the company has never been offered for sale to any one and is not likely to be. Under the management of Mr. Andrews the business has assumed large proportions. Apart from the rubber heel business Mr. O'Sullivan is a director of the Lowell Trust Co., trustee of a savings bank and treasurer of three companies of which he is a member.

Mr. O'Sullivan is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Celtics, Washington club, Right Hand club, Bohemian club, American-Irish Historical society, the Foresters and Lowell typographical union. He is at present a member of the democratic state central committee from the Lowell district, and is a member of the executive committee of that body.

In this latter position he has done much for his party. The maintenance of a party headquarters all through the summer months, through which earnest efforts have been made to effect active party organizations in every town and city in the state, is due to the interest and zeal of the Lowell man, and his work is bound to bear fruit in the coming campaign.

He was one of the Massachusetts delegates to the democratic national convention at Denver last year, and his work there was of the kind which brought him into the foreground among the prominent party men of the country. He was a member of the committee appointed to notify Vice-Presidential Candidate Kern of his nomination. It was expected that he would be on the committee to notify Bryan of his nomination, and the members of the printing trade and newspaper men generally at Lincoln planned a monster demonstration in his honor. In order that they would not be disappointed, Mr. O'Sullivan made the trip to Lincoln with the Bryan notification committee and the reception he was given there was a notable one. He was fairly lionized by the local journalists, and was without doubt the biggest man there next to Bryan.

In the Irish movement Mr. O'Sullivan has been a consistent worker ever since he settled in this country. In the old land league days he was a regular attendant at the meetings, and for a time held an office in the organization, always contributing liberally when there was a demand for funds. In recent years he has aided every organization calculated to benefit Ireland or her people. At a meeting of the United Irish league in old Huntington hall, Lowell, when the late Michael Davitt and John Dillon spoke there some six years ago, he contributed one hundred dollars to the parliamentary movement. At a great demonstration in Faneuil hall under the auspices of the United Irish league, January, 1906, at which Mayor Fitzgerald presided, Mr. O'Sullivan won great applause and commendation by handing in his check for five hundred dollars, just double the amount of the largest contribution from Boston.

With all of Mr. O'Sullivan's interest in the politics of his city, state and nation, he has been content to remain a plain, earnest worker in the ranks of the democratic party. He has never sought public office himself, but has assisted many a worthy man whom he believed to be competent to attain the goal of his political ambitions. This self-sacrifice is a rarity in the political life of America in these days. Too often the man of means and ability applies both to bring honors to himself, regardless of the requests and wishes of others. But there is not one atom of selfishness in the make-up of Humphrey O'Sullivan. If, at some future time, his friends should insist that he take public office, there will be no such thing as a contest against him. He can have whatever he asks for from the citizens of the city of Lowell. And Lowell would be but showing slight appreciation of the advantages she has gained since the advent of the immigrant boy a comparatively few years ago.

There are, it seems, 24 of the 46 democratic members of the common council who desire to go to the house, and eight of the 28 republican members. By the resignation of Leo F. McCullough, the council was left with only seventy-four members.

Did Not Make the Test.

Some surprise was expressed because the adherents of Mr. Fitzgerald in Ward 24 did not fight for control of the ward committee against the present holders of the organization, but no ticket was filed. The opponents of the ex-mayor gave him credit for good judgment in not taking a chance. If his friends had fought for the ward committee and had lost it would have been said that Fitzgerald had been beaten in his own ward. Control of a ward committee is not worth taking chances like that.

The Hendricks club boys in Ward 8 say that Tim Crowley did not file his papers in that ward against the Hendricks club for delegations and ward committee because Tim could not get the signatures. They admit that his intentions were all right, and he took the papers out, but they were never returned.

He Likes the Fun.

Michael J. Murray, proprietor of Brigham's hotel, is once more a candidate for state senator in the 9th district. He ran last year as the democratic nominee, but did not win. He likes the fun of running, he has no opposition on his side of the fence, and who knows but what some day he may be senator from the 9th Suffolk? Even now there is much hard feeling over the unexpected triple candidacy for the republican nomination.

Barney Hanrahan is running for the house again in Ward 2, but not because he actually intended to run. Barney, it is understood, would like to see Joe Pendergast get a nomination this year, but made up his mind that it was his duty to run again. Some of the councilmen who are trying to win house nominations will be seeking ward nominations for the city council after they are beaten for the house prize.

Zetterman Would Go Higher.

Axel Zetterman of Ward 25 wants to go to the house. Axel may get a nomination because of the fact that he was a man ahead of his time. While he was in the council, he stated that the republican club of which he was a member was opposed to Hibbard and was about ready to publicly repudiate Hibbard. And then a hoarse roar of protest went up. One committee went to city hall to interview the reporters; another committee went to city hall to tell the mayor that it was not true, and still another committee was appointed to give expression to the club's horror of Zetterman's statement.

Everybody except the leading spirits in the club was laughing by that time, but the club continued to be all worked up. Moreover Zetterman, who should have stuck to his original declaration, made the mistake of not doing so, and that let him in bad. He was positive that he had not said it, which showed an utter loss of memory. Moreover, he was bounced from the club and was unwise enough to try for readmission later. Since that happened everybody connected with active republicanism has taken the attitude which Zetterman then took, and if he had been brave enough to fight, instead of weaken, today he would be the big man—the great discoverer among the Brighton republicans. The club thought it was making itself solid with Hibbard by repudiating Zetterman, and it made itself solid with nobody.

Sherwin Cook's Keen Logic.

Sherwin Cook of Ward 21 is not much in touch with the Emery faction in that ward, and neither is he much in touch with the reformers, except for purposes of smashing the other faction. Sherwin has served in the common council and he has a sense of humor. He remarked the other day, in discussing the Ward 21 fight for the house:

"If Carr wins, it will be a great victory for reform in the ward, and if he loses I will be blamed for it."

Thus it will be seen that Mr. Cook does not expect an ovation, no matter what happens.

Walter Meins, the first-year councilman from Ward 21, is making a great run. He has made a splendid record in the common council, and there is little doubt that he will be one of the two republican candidates in that ward.

NEW HOUSE LEADERS

Unusually Large Number of Present Committee Chairmen Retire This Year—Only Three of Prominent Ones Will Return in 1910 —Opportunity for Bright, New Men.

With the retirement of an unusually large number of prominent members of the house, several of them looked upon and entitled to standing as "leaders" of the lower branch, the house of 1909 must produce an almost entirely new crop. While the appointment to the chairmanship of judiciary carries with it the titular leadership of the house and chairmen of the other leading committees are looked upon as "leaders," the speaker cannot make a "leader." Force of character alone can do that. Some men have been named in the past to lead and their followers often wondered whether they were going to land in a ditch or upon the broad highway. Early in the last session some of the "leaders" were headed straight for the ditches and it took a lot of good hard work to rescue them and their followers from the perils which threatened them.

The retirement of such men as Bishop, Garcelon, Hobson, Kemp, Hodskins, Curtiss of Hingham, Cutting, Burr and Capt. Pattison leaves a gap in the house that will be hard to fill. The new crop which comes in next January will undoubtedly bear some capable men and there are undoubtedly many members of this year's house fully equipped to fill the positions left vacant. But budding genius in legislative matters, as well as in other things, often remains undiscovered. As Mr. Gray, now deceased, once observed:

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene,
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear,
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

Only Three Are Left.

Of the recognized leaders in this year's house only Cushing, Dorman and Underhill return. Dorman is slated for the chairmanship of judiciary and probably no member of next year's body will be better equipped for the position. He is a sound lawyer and personally very popular but the leadership of the house is apt to lose some of his popularity to him. A man cannot pursue the straight and narrow path laid out for a party leader in the legislature and retain all of his popularity. Bishop was never what is called "one of the boys" but was well liked by everyone, principally because he did not try to lead the house at all times contenting himself with trying to keep it in order for the proper despatch of business. Garcelon and Hobson were popular representatives always, Garcelon, because everybody likes a hard fighter who fights for his party always, makes no bones of the fact that he is doing its work and fights squarely. Hobson was a leader and he wasn't. He was equipped to lead and was in a position because of his committee appointments, to be one of the leaders but when he led he generally led in the opposite direction from that in which the other leaders wished the house to go, as when on four occasions he succeeded in overturning the report of his own committee on judiciary. Hobson's retirement is a distinct loss to the house. Curtiss, Burr and Cutting were never ranked as leaders but they could be depended on to do the yeoman work when the occasion arose. Burr and Cutting were invaluable to "Billy" Garcelon in the direct nominations fight while Curtiss was always one of the most indefatigable workers in the house. Capt. Pattison was inclined to independence at times but in crises always came to the rescue of his party and could corral more votes than any of the so-called leaders.

Committee Vacancies.

From rules the speaker will lose Stearns, Hobson, Hodskins and Curtiss of his own party. Pope and Carmody, the democratic members, will undoubtedly return. The republican members who will be left are Underhill, Cushing, Washburn and Madsen. Hosmer of Amherst is booked to succeed Kemp at the head of ways and means and no better selection could be made. Coombs of North Attleboro, who has served on the committee for two years, also retires this year, his town not being entitled to name a representative this fall. Norman White will be back but is not likely to have his cherished ambition of heading the committee fulfilled.

Judiciary loses Bishop, Hobson and Elmore, and Duane and Donovan, the two democratic members. The retirement of Curtiss leaves the chairmanship of bills in third reading vacant and John Rousmaniere can probably have this thankless task if he wants it and succeeds in getting by the snares the opposition in Ward 21 has set for him. The chairmanship of engrossed bills will also be vacant, very likely, as Hamlet Greenwood has senatorial aspirations. Gates of Westboro, chairman of agriculture, is also credited with senatorial ambitions, but may come back to the house if things can be fixed up in his district. He got back this year through Southboro waiving its claim to the nomination and it is to be hoped that whatever town is entitled to name the man this year will let Gates come back. He is a valuable member for the farmers and milk dealers—and for the whole commonwealth in fact. Pattison of Webster retires this year as does Eastman of Milford, leaving Montague of Boston ranking man on banks and banking.

Montague May Head Insurance.

Some look however to see Montague jumped to the head of insurance, "Papa" Holt's retirement leaving the chairmanship vacant. This committee is likely to have an altogether different appearance next year and in the scheduled shake-up the Boston man may be found at the top. There is no better informed man in the house on insurance matters. "Andy" Doyle will be ranking man on cities as he will on liquor law so "Andy" ought to draw one chairmanship in two chances. The New Bedford man clearly demonstrated at the last session that he could kill legislation which he was opposed to and put through any bill that he favored. That fact however should not necessarily debar him from a chairmanship. Norman White is apt to have lots of time on his hands next year as education will have little before it, the educational board controversy having been disposed of by his committee this year and the railroad question being disposed of too. Speaker Walker may take care of his townsman with something good however as Rep. White will be a valuable man in the house with his bogie man out of the way.

On election laws Bouvier and Paige, both new men this year, will be the only members left among the republicans. With the departure of Myron Pierce, "Billy" Robinson of Chelsea will be ranking man on Federal relations, but as there has always been some dispute as to whether Chelsea is a part of the United States the propriety of making "Billy" chairman might be questioned. Capt. Pattison, chairman of fisheries and game, expects to succeed Eben Keith as senator and senate chairman of that committee of which he was house chairman this year. Labor is another committee which will require a new chairman next year with the promotion of Dorman to the head of judiciary. Homer Hall, second man on the committee, aspires to be mayor of North Adams but some people expect to see Homer back in the house in 1910. It all depends on which one of the three republican nominees "Tom" Riley of Malden keeps at home, whether House Chairman Dennett of libraries returns. Libraries will again have the White resolve for an investigation of the state library before it, probably, and if so the chairmanship will mean something.

Cormack of Lynn will be the only republican member of mercantile affairs back who has served more than one year on the committee, Varnum retiring to run for the senate. Metropolitan affairs, which will have the report of the joint railroad and Boston transit commissions on the subway bills to consider next year remains practically intact only Nichols and Curtiss retiring. Military affairs will, if Dr. Oliver does not come back, lose all of its members except Maj. Chase. Athol, Dr. Oliver's town, does not have the naming of a candidate this year but the district may reach the wise conclusion that it should return him. Otherwise the chairmanship of public health will be vacant and the genial doctor will be otherwise missed for he is one of the best beloved members of the lower branch.

Blanchard Goes to Senate.

"Charlie" Blanchard, as stated in Practical Politics two months ago, will have a clear field for the senate in the Somerville district, leaving the chairmanship of public charitable institutions vacant. "Honest John" Pickford is also trying for the senate which will leave Swann of Brockton ranking member. Public lighting retains Chairman Underhill but loses Eastman, Wallis, Lovett, Tolman and Burns of Plymouth, one of the two democratic members. Rep. Malley surprised people by not filing nomination papers for the house this year which leaves the chairmanship of public service vacant. Kenney of Taunton, second man on the committee, is up against a hard fight for renomination, while "Billy" Niedner of Malden has decided not to run owing to the pressure of business cares.

Garcelon will be the only member of railroads not to return. It all depends probably on what legislation is proposed next year whether Washburn will be retained as chairman. If there is any New Haven legislation up, which is not improbable, Washburn will likely relieve Speaker Walker of any embarrassment by asking that he be given some other place, or, if he is left on railroads, that some one else be made chairman. The place necessarily requires a man who is in harmony with the views of Gov. Draper on the railroad situation. It is not certain that Washburn will be returned, however, although he is a candidate. Nason will not be back in the house next year which will leave "Ike" Willetts ranking man on roads and bridges provided the blue stocking element in Fall River does not succeed in tripping "Ike" up in his run for renomination. J. Henry Leonard of Boston will be ranking man on state house and on street railways House Chairman Weeks is practically certain to be returned.

Rep. Mildram, the efficient house chairman of taxation, will in all probability be returned, and Rep. Hilton, chairman of towns, is likely to seek a third term.

Seniority May Not Rule.

Naturally Speaker Walker in his first year as speaker was very conservative in his committee appointments and stuck closely to the seniority rule. His course was made harder beause of the contest which he had been through, which precluded a man of his make-up from displacing any of the supporters of his opponent for the speakership. This does not mean that he will follow the same course next year. He knows his chairmen better now and from his position had an excellent chance to observe the capabilities of the other members. Some comparatively new men are apt to be picked for high honors next year—men, like Bayley of Lexington for example, who have clearly demonstrated their ability. The unusual number of vacancies in committee chairmanships will give him an excellent opportunity to reward some of the many able newer members of the house and to shift about some of the older members.

AN EQUINE HERO.

Luke Poland, the most punctilious of Vermont Yankees, and Col. Tom Turner, of Kentucky, horseman, breeder of fast ones and a fine judge of mint, grew to be great friends when they were in congress together.

Poland took Turner up to Vermont as his guest one summer and showed him around. They came to the statue of Ethan Allen, in front of the state house.

"That, Tom," said Poland, "is the statue of Ethan Allen."

"Ethan Allen!" exclaimed Turner. "I always thought Ethan Allen was a horse."

SHELBY'S GRAVEYARD.

Some years ago, when Uncle Shelby Cullom was a candidate for re-election, a wily Illinois politician was out riding near Springfield with Gov. Tanner.

"John," said the wily Illinois politician, "Uncle Shelby is coming up for election again to the senate. Why don't you go in and try to get it away from him? Why don't you beat him for the senate?"

They drove along for a space without another word being passed. Presently they came to a cemetery, the biggest one outside of Springfield. "Do you see that graveyard?" asked the governor, pointing with his whip.

"I do."

"Well, it's filled with the graves of men who tried to beat Cullom for the senate."

A few grassy mounds have been sodded up since then.

STATE GOVERNMENT

EXECUTIVE.

Essex Club Outing.

All roads in Essex county will lead to Danvers on Thursday next, when the Essex republican club, the county political organization, holds its annual outing at the beautiful grounds of the Danvers Country club. The golf course, club house, baseball and croquet grounds, tennis court and other club features will be at the disposal of the Essex club members for the day. The full Salem Cadet band will discourse music, and dinner will be served at one o'clock.

Sec. Chas. Nagel of the department of commerce and labor will be the principal speaker, and he will come to the event with Secretary of the Navy Geo. von L. Meyer. Cong. Gardner will preside at the speaking and invitations have been extended to Gov. Draper and all the state dignitaries to be present, acceptances of which have already been received in a number of cases.

The Danvers Country club is easily reached by trolley from Danvers, being only a short ride, and the town itself is easily accessible from all parts of the county by train and trolley, besides being a delightful objective point for automobiles. Furthermore, it is only about four miles from Pres. Taft's summer home, which suggests great possibilities, as Mr. Taft and golf are synonymous terms.

It has always been customary to associate Essex club outings and political deals very closely, for every republican of prominence in the county has at some time or other been affiliated with it. On this particular occasion the only contests in which there is likely to be any special fence repairing done are those of councillor, and senator from the 4th Essex district, although "Jim" Shaw and ex-Mayor Tolman, who are fighting for the nomination in the 3d district, will doubtless be present.

A Belated Discovery.

That was rather a belated discovery that the democratic state committee made the other day when, according to the Boston Journal, it found out that Robert Treat Paine, Jr., is no longer a democrat. It seems that Mr. Paine had been invited to contribute advice as to the best method of running the democratic campaign and something more material to aid in its running. Mr. Paine publicly renounced the democratic party three or four years ago. The papers stated at that time that he had been its candidate for governor in 1900. The fact was discovered by consulting the newspaper files. Most people had forgotten it. While young Mr. Paine, if he were now a member of the party, would be willing doubtless to contribute advice, any one active in politics eight or ten years ago could have told the state committee that it would be very foolish to expect anything more material from him.

On the day that the democratic party nominated its juvenile standard bearers—Paine and John H. Mack of North Adams—in 1900, the young candidate for governor rode down town after the convention with a bunch of Boston democrats. There were five of them in the party, all in one seat. Mr. Paine was feeling so much elated that when the conductor came around he had some difficulty in finding his change. The others sat still expecting that Paine, who was on the end seat, was going to pay for the bunch. Finally young Mr. Paine exclaimed in much disgust: "I was sure I had a nickel in my pocket." Then one of the crowd, a South Boston "pol," reached over a quarter to the conductor, telling him to take out all the fares.

"Thank you, very much, I'm sure you're awfully kind," exclaimed Mr. Paine, exquisitely, and that was the nearest he came to contributing to the campaign. Mr. Paine was defeated that year by 98,000 votes.

Sad, Sad News.

That is indeed sad news for the democracy that comes from George Fred Williams. George Fred has just returned from his annual trip abroad. It isn't every Massachusetts democrat who can travel in Europe every year but George Fred can. Williams is a very wealthy man, but the democratic party, even in the times of its direst financial distress, never discovered the color of any of his money. Mr. Williams, apparently, is about ready to quit the party which he has honored with membership for the past 25 years. Where he will go no one knows for there is no room for him in the republican party. The Dedham statesmen left the G. O. P. in 1884, when, as secretary of the Norfolk club, he was directed to send a telegram of congratulation to James G. Blaine, just nominated for president. Rather than do it Williams walked out of the meeting of the club and into the democratic party. He was sent to the general court from Dedham in 1889 and in the fall of that year was the democratic candidate for congress in the old 9th district against Cong. John W. Candler of Brookline and defeated Candler by 131 votes. The district was gerrymandered in 1892 and Williams was defeated for a second term by 2500 votes by Gen. William F. Draper.

Williams' connection with the democratic party has been unfortunate for the party. He has brought disaster to it through his policy of "rule or ruin." Elected to the national convention in 1896 as a gold democrat he jumped on the silver band wagon when he reached Chicago, hoping to be nominated for vice-president. Since then he has been as close to Bryan almost as the latter's undershirt. James H. Vahey and Frederck J. Macleod have been doing some great constructive work this year in the democratic organization. But their efforts would appear small in comparison to what could be accomplished for the party by George Fred's quitting it.

Gage for Justice.

The rumor that T. Hovey Gage of Worcester will be appointed to the superior bench to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Francis A. Gaskill of the same city appears to have some foundation. It is believed that Mr. Gage's name will be sent to the council on Wednesday next. Mr. Gage called on Gov. Draper at the state house by appointment Thursday and the conference lasted for some time. It is believed that it was in regard to the appointment and that Mr. Gage was sent for by his excellency. The fact that Gov. Draper made no appointment previous to the issuance of caucus calls settled in the minds of many that he would not appoint either Scott Peters or George S. Taft, the two district attorney candidates for the place. Had he intended to appoint either he probably would have made the appointment in time for the election of delegates to a district attorney convention in either district to nominate a successor to the appointee for the unexpired term. Worcester had several candidates at first, but lately, when it was found that the governor was seriously considering going outside Worcester county for a man several of the strongest members of the Worcester county bar united on Mr. Gage. The governor stated that while he would attempt to secure the best possible man, all things being equal, he would name a Worcester county man. It is believed that in Mr. Gage he has found the man he wanted. Mr. Gage is a member of the legal firm of Smith, Gage & Dresser, one of the leading firms of lawyers in Central Massachusetts.

A Job for Cobb.

Massachusetts republicans are wondering where John C. Cobb of Milton fits for a job under the Taft administration. Indeed a good many of them are wondering who John C. Cobb is. When the papers announced a year ago that Mr. Cobb was in charge of the Taft headquarters in the Ames building some of the "pols" jogged their memories and recollected Mr. Cobb as the real estate expert of Josiah Quincy when the human icicle was mayor of Boston. Cobb was then known as "Quincy's Shadow" for he haunted the mayor's office day in and day out. It was generally supposed then that Mr. Cobb was a democrat. He was at least a "Quincy republican." Cobb, so far as can be discovered, did little to elect pledged Taft delegates in Massachusetts last year. He was not in a position to do much. Not a dozen leading republicans knew Cobb by sight and visitors to the Taft headquarters were obliged to introduce themselves to him. For office work such

as Cobb performed it is customary to pay in cash and every one supposed that Mr. Cobb was being paid just the same as any office employe. There is no danger, it may be said, of Mr. Cobb landing on the tariff board, in the collectorship or as surveyor of the port. Mr. Lyman, it is assured, is to remain as collector. McCarthy will have to go, but some working republican will replace him. There are several candidates for a place on the tariff commission from New England. It is true that Mr. Cobb went down to Washington and worked hard for the establishment of the new board. But if he was working for it to create a berth for himself that fact alone would debar from consideration.

A Weird Despatch.

A Boston morning newspaper received a despatch from Springfield Thursday night stating that "if James H. Vahey withdraws as a candidate for the democratic nomination for governor in favor of Judge DeCourcey, Thomas L. Hisgen announces that he will be a candidate to the finish." That story, if printed, would have been as amusing as a Post political story. Mr. Hisgen, when reached, announced that he was not a candidate for anything and was an ardent supporter of James H. Vahey for governor.

LEGISLATIVE.

Senate of 1909.

While there is a possibility of 18 new senators in the legislature of 1910, that being the total of the number retiring and those whose return is opposed, there is very little likelihood of the number approaching anywhere near that. This year's senate had 21 new members, an unusually large number. Seven of the 39 members of the present senate will retire voluntarily. The 40th member, Sen. Stevens, retired during the session to become state treasurer. Those who are quitting of their own accord are Eben S. S. Keith of the Cape, Harry Morse of Haverhill, Salter of Lynn, Dickinson of Springfield, Dixon of Boston, Potter and Cowee of Worcester and Norcross of the Wofcester-Hampden district. All of the candidates for the latter's seat are from the Worcester county end of the district, Hampden having had the place two years. The most active at present are ex-Rep. Walter B. Mellen of Brookfield and Jonas Bemis of Charlton.

Besides those who retire voluntarily, Sens. Dean, Shaw, Grimes, Hibbard, Teeling, Fisk, Butler, Abbott and Birch have fights on their hands for renomination. Three of them will have to fight mighty hard, with the chances against their return, but the rest are practically certain to be returned.

Shaw-Tolman Contest.

These are warm times down in the 3d Essex senatorial district, where ex-Mayor Tolman of Gloucester is making "Jim" Shaw of Manchester hustle to retain his seat in the senate. There is a great deal more to it than appears on the surface, and to the initiated it begins to look as if the contest was going to be as bitter as the famous Gardner-Shaw congressional fight, with practicaly the same forces lined up.

The famous Gardner-Lodge combination is behind Tolman, and that in itself is generally looked upon as one that is bound to win as long as Gardner is "in right," which seems to be a chronic complaint with him, especially down the Cape way. But a new factor is entering into this contest, the strength of which is yet to be determined. That is the influence of John Hays Hammond, which is being thrown to the support of Sen. Shaw. The fact that the Hammond men have effected somewhat of a powerful organization is now being made manifest, and many critical eyes are watching to see how certain men jump when they are prodded. It has been easy for some of them to ride two horses when the latter were travelling the same way, but now that the steeds are heading in opposite directions it's all off with the straddle, and they have got to make a choice or quit riding altogether.

Several prominent Hammond men make no secret of the fact that they are after the scalp of Postmaster "Charlie" Brown, an ardent Gardner man, and they are just itching for a chance to find his foot slipping so they can bring a charge of "pernicious activity" against him and lay it before the president, with whom no one in this vicinity is in closer touch than Mr. Hammond.

Towns Will Decide It.

The small towns in the 4th Essex senatorial district never knew they were of so much importance before. As a matter of fact, their preferences heretofore in the matter of the republican nomination did not cut much ice. Now, however, it is evident to about everyone familiar with the situation there that the towns are going to decide who will be the next senator. While there are few men who do not anticipate that Rep. Nason will secure the majority of the Haverhill delegates, hardly anyone has the asurance to declare that he will sweep the city. Without the full delegation from Haverhill Nason cannot win unless he has one or two towns with him; hence he is making a strong play for support along the line.

Rep. Morse is not admitting by any means that he will not have a good bunch of delegates from Haverhill, and he, too, is wearing the pleased smile and extending the glad hand in the towns.

Ex-Rep. "Sam" Porter of Amesbury, however, is pretty near the real thing in the towns, and has the advantage of the assurance of support from the men who generally control things in Peabody. "Sam" has been all along the line of towns and includes them all in his slate. Up in Middleton last Saturday he made himself right at home, playing ball with the natives and being received generally as a "hail fellow, well met."

If Porter holds the towns, as now appears to be the case, he controls the situation, and in event of Morse being so weak that the latter has no chance to win, it's a pretty poor guesser who cannot hazard a fairly correct surmise as to whom his delegates will turn to.

A. D. Story a Candidate For House.

The 24th Essex district, which strings over more towns than any other in Essex county, it witnessing a hot contest for the republican nomination for representative. It is the turn of Essex to have the nomination this year, and Aaron Cogswell was thought at first to have a clear field. Now comes Arthur D. Story, the heaviest taxpayer in town and proprietor of the shipyards, the sole manufacturing industry of the town, whose friends have decided to support him in the coming caucus.

Story is well and favorably known, not only in his own town, but in the other towns of the district—Hamilton, Ipswich, Middleton, Rowley, Topsfield and Wenham. He has been a presidential elector, is a familiar figure at conventions, and was sent to the legislature from Essex about ten years ago. At that time, he made a particularly good record and through his membership in the house secured contracts for the building of three vessels, which provided a considerable sum in wages to the local shipbuilders.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS

CITIES.

BOSTON.

To Issue an Address.

A special meeting of the kitchen cabinet has been called for this afternoon. It may be held in the mayor's office, but it is now probable that it will be held in the City Club headquarters on Beacon street. The purpose of the meeting is to prepare an address to the American people, as well as to the people of Boston, pointing out what has been accomplished during the present administration here and elsewhere, and modestly presenting the claims of the administration to the renewed confidence of the people of the United States and elsewhere.

Among those who are expected to be present are Herbert S. Carruth, penal institution commissioner de facto; Harry Atwood, James B. Noyes, transit commissioner; Charles R. Brown, city collector; Sec. White and others whose loyalty to the administration is unquestioned. Already in the mayor's office a brief summary of what has been done during the two years now drawing to a close has been made, and it will be added to this afternoon at the suggestion of the cabinet members. These are some of the more important items:

Discovery of North pole by Dr. Cook.

Flying machines perfected and made practical.

Mars eclipsed by moon.

Records broken by Cunard steamships.

President of United States makes his summer home in Massachusetts.

Prohibition gains all over the United States.

Those are only a few of the remarkable achievements during the administration of Mayor Hibbard, and for which the members of his cabinet are inclined to give him credit. It is a matter of fact that the North Pole was never discovered until this year, although there have been many mayors of Boston, partisan and non-partisan. This is a direct blow at the ice trust, and the mayor has been opposed, say members of his staff, to the ice trust for a long time.

And It Fell Down.

The Boston Journal has been carrying its head very high because other newspapers made the mistake of saying that the voting lists would close on Wednesday at midnight, instead of explaining that police listing would close at that hour. The Journal printed editorials and news articles showing that listing and registration were altogether different processes.

Having done its full duty, the Journal on Thursday morning printed this remarkable news paragraph:

"The supplementary listing of all male voters over the age of 20 years which has been in progress since the house to house listing by the police closed May 8 was closed at midnight, 804 names having been added to the list."

The Journal should gather its reporters together and read itself to its reporters. There is no supplementary listing of "male voters over the age of 20 years." Whether there could be a listing of male voters under the age of 20 years is a matter of doubt. The Journal must now strive mightily to extract the beam from its own eye.

They Make a Mistake.

There are politicians in East Boston and elsewhere who don't like Counc. Frank A. Goodwin of Ward 1. They fight him hard and he fights them hard, but there are no politicians in East Boston or elsewhere who, knowing Frank Goodwin, will underestimate his ability or persistence as a fighter. At city hall during his first year of service as councilman Goodwin was very litle known. He sat, listened and digested. This year he has made a record. He has shown brain, discretion, pertinacity. He has done his own thinking, and he has framed his own thoughts.

Certain of Mr. Goodwin's rivals, who ought to be above it, have tried to transfer the credit for what Goodwin has done to others in no way entitled to the credit. One "friend" of Goodwin persists in giving Thomas J. Hurley credit for Goodwin's work because the statements made by Goodwin are dictated to the assistant clerk of committee and by him typewritten for publication. Still others insist that a newspaper man is responsible for the enlightening facts which Goodwin has given concerning a few of the more eminent tax dodgers. That, also, is utterly untrue.

Goodwin has hunted up his own material, dictated his own statements and done his own thinking. He has submitted facts which could not be controverted, and because they could not be controverted he has had mud thrown at him. Very few people outside of East Boston care much concerning the republican faction fighting in that district, but there are a lot of people throughout the city who ought to understand that Goodwin walks under his own hat, thinks with his own brain, and relies on his own discretion not to slop over in his attempts to show that critics of the common council are not themselves above criticism.

The Opera Place Farce.

A municipal farce, known as the Battle of Opera Place, is being played at city hall to the great amusement and edification of everybody who has watched its progress. It affords first of all conclusive evidence that

the mayor does not read or does not understand the reports that are sent to him by the street commissioners and that those who read or understand for him are wofully lacking in something very essential.

The proposition of Eben D. Jordan to the city of Boston was eminently fair, and yet the administration which bought a hilltop at Savin Hill which the city did not need because a few promoters wanted to dispose of it, and which is now spending money on the construction of Old Colony "boulevard" as an inexcusable preliminary to spending more money farther out for the same gang of promoters, gets very suspicious over the proposition of Mr. Jordan, purposly misinterprets that proposition, issues statements for publication which are false, and finally asks Mr. Bangs to serve as expert on the subject to see that Mr. Jordan is not trying to rob the city.

There may be capital for somebody in that kind of work, but it will be for Fitzgerald, not for Hibbard. If Eben D. Jordan were like some other advertisers in this city, the editorial columns of the daily press would be denouncing the administration for its false economy and refusal to co-operate with Mr. Jordan in his good work, but Mr. Jordan has not used a press agent; he merely told what he would do and what he would like to have the city do.

If the city won't do it, Mr. Jordan will. There is no doubt of that. If he does it, undoubtedly he will put ornamental gates at either end of Opera place and keep it closed except for use in connection with the Opera House. But why should the administration go out of its way to create capital against itself? There is a suspicion at city hall that somebody in the mayor's office is on John F. Fitzgerald's payroll or has a promise that he will be retained if Fitzgerald is elected next January. No other reason can be given for the fact that the administration is playing into the hands of its opponents with almost every move that it makes. As one of Mr. Fitzgerald's lieutenants said this week:

"Mr. Hibbard is Mr. Fitzgerald's best friend politically, and Mr. Fitzgerald knows and appreciates it, although he cannot at this time properly express his appreciation."

A Very Dangerous Precedent.

William F. Murray is establishing a dangerous precedent by challenging the legal right of anybody to register in this city, regardless of what the facts may be. It is becoming more and more fashionable for people who have not the slightest right to vote in Boston to claim voting residences in this city and vote here. To single out one man for attack is absurd. A long list of men might be printed who were not in Boston on May 1, and who had no legal right to claim a voting residence in Boston, but they do so cheerfully and mendaciously, and seem to think that it is all right.

The election department will, it is understood, consider all complaints brought against those who are charged with illegal registration, but the election department will do nothing upon its own initiative. If the election department knows anything, and there are those who think it knows a great deal, it knows enough to keep out of trouble. The newspapers may print charge after charge until the cows come home, but the election department will make no sign. That is not formal; it is not according to precedent. Any charge which any citizen cares to make concerning illegal registration will be investigated. It is believed that some charges will be made. And they will not be limited to one man who happens to be running for an elective office which Mr. Murray would like to have.

A Demand for Morley's Place.

There is a large and enthusiastic demand for the position as assistant registrar in the election department which was held by Michael Morley until his recent sudden death. Mr. Morley has been an employe of the department for a long time, but his salary was less when he died than it was some years ago.

The position now pays only $1200 a year, but there is a mad rush for it.

In order to preserve the political equilibrium of the board it is necessary to fill the position with a democrat, and it is understood that there is at least one candidate for every ward.

There are so few places nowadays which can be filled without recourse to the civil service lists that, very naturally, when those places are vacant, the rush is something interesting. A position as assistant registrar is good for life, if one attends to his business as he should, and the most of them nowadays are attending strictly to business.

A Dose of His Own Medicine.

Not much sympathy will be felt for Commodore Laurence Minot in the attack made upon him by John F. Fitzgerald. Mr. Minot is head of the Good Government association and as head of the association has signed the public reports on candidates for office which have been printed every year for some years in the newspapers. Those reports were not always flattering, and they mightily disturbed many of those whose qualifications were frankly discussed.

Now it is that Mr. Fitzgerald, in the interest of something or other, turns the spotlight on Mr. Minot and prints some figures relative to Mr. Minot's taxes. They are interesting figures. Of that there is no doubt. They will have an effect upon the average citizen, but they will not lessen greatly the influence of the Good Government association upon the average man who contributes to that association or votes as that association desires citizens to vote.

Mr. Minot Denies It.

According to the Boston American, Mr. Minot was interviewed by that paper on Wednesday morning and explained why he had been assessed so high this year on personal property compared with other years. According to the American, he said he paid nine times as much of a personal tax this year because he was asked nine times as many questions as he had been asked before.

Later in the day, Mr. Minot denied the interview. It was just as well. If he had stood by the interview, as printed, he would have publicly proclaimed his public defiance of a law relating to returns of property. That law does not allow the holder of great wealth to conceal the size of his wealth until after he has been questioned and requestioned.

The Association Influence.

There are somewhere between 3000 and 5000 voters who are directly controlled by the Good Government association, as between one candidate and another, but not as between one party and another. For example, the Good Government association can step into certain wards in this city and defeat one candidate for nomination as against another, if the candidates are both republicans, but its influence between republicans and democrats is comparatively small. However, the politicians, the candidates and the voters to an extent admitted the influence of the association, and the latter has, in its comparatively brief existence, made it practically impossible for the republican organization in this city to collect campaign funds for the purpose of doing essential political work which the association never attempts, such as naturalization, listing and registration.

The Paying of the Taxes.

There seems to be an effort on the part of the assessors in this city to uncover all the property that can be uncovered for purposes of taxation, and it is an effort which should be encouraged. Of course there are eminent citizens who will object to having to pay taxes on personal property which they have placed in trust, apparently for the deliberate purpose of evading taxation, but the city needs money.

Possibly, some of those who have been hiding their funds from the taxgatherers have salved their consciences by saying that their money would be wasted under political administrations, but there can be no further excuse. Boston is to pass early next year into an era of charter revision reform, and all the eminent citizens of Boston who have reform affiliations should hasten to the front with honest as well as sworn statements of their property and help to sustain the reform government which is to follow charter revision, no matter who may be the head of that government.

Mr. Minot, in refusing to reply to Mr. Fitzgerald's attack upon him, when Mr. Fitzgerald printed certain tax rate figures, set an example of restraint which may well be followed by others. There was a publication of figures yesterday, especially concerning the Boston Personal Property Trust, which will cause some of the minor taxpayers whose property is in plain sight to sit up and take notice.

Business Will Brighten Up.

Business will brighten up in city hall next week. It is true that the board of aldermen does not meet until week after next, but the statesmen are returning from vacation, and in a rush it would be possible to obtain a quorum. The mayor, it is announced, will be at his desk next Tuesday, but official announcements concerning the mayor are not only unsatisfactory, but they do not agree from day to day, and apparently they are issued for the sole purpose of saying something.

Everybody hopes that the mayor's physical condition is steadily improving and that his voice will soon be as good as it ever was. But the fact remains, and he should remember it, that the duty of a mayor is not to talk, mainly, but to act. He has some highly trained talkers on his staff, and it does not injure their vocal organs to exert them.

Insisting Upon Curtis.

The number of republicans who are insisting that former Mayor Curtis shall be selected to run for mayor if Plan 1 is adopted is increasing daily, and it includes men who know politics and Boston as well as they know their own business. They feel that Plan 1 will surely win, but they believe that the republicans, should Plan 1 win, ought to be in a position to take advantage of their opportunity, and they insist that Edwin Upton Curtis is the man to lead them.

Mr. Curtis would not have to think of any financial sacrifice which he might make, should he make the running, for he is in no way dependent upon his salary. Moreover, the republicans must bear in mind that it requires brains to be mayor of Boston, it requires a trained mind to make good as mayor, and it is undoubtedly true that the republicans would like to elect the right kind of a mayor as well as to elect one. Some of the candidates who have been mentioned would be absolutely helpless in the mayor's chair. They are slow thinkers, narrow in their views, and of the kind that assure short terms in city hall for the party that chooses them.

Jerry Good Is All Right.

Somebody tried to put Jerry Good "in wrong" this week. It is not yet settled whether, originally, it was Jerry's factional opponents or his factional supporters. The fact is that a story was widely circulated the other evening that Jerry had been attacked by paralysis in New York and that Ald. Curley had brought him home. The newspapers were "tipped off" to that effect. One of them printed the story without investigation. Another communicated with Good's undertaking rooms late at night and got somebody on the 'phone who confirmed in every detail the story that had been circulated earlier in the evening.

It is apparent that Good, if he was a victim of his political foemen, was also a victim of somebody connected with his establishment or allowed access to his establishment at all hours of the day and night. Mr. Good wrote a violent denial of the report the next day, but the denial which was printed by one of the papers was a calm and concise statement framed by Mr. Good's counsel. But the mystery of the man who lied about Good over Good's own telephone may never be revealed.

Almost a Panic.

There was almost a panic at the outing of Ward 20 republican club on Thursday. Of course, as usual, a lot of prominent citizens and statesmen were advertised to be present, and were not there, but that did not bother anybody, for churches as well as politicians like to feature people who are not coming in order to make their picnics a success. But there was a line on the menu for the dinner which caused more than one invited guest, not famous, but intelligent and frugal, to turn pale. That line said:

"All wines and cordials ordered must be paid for by the guests."

That was plain enough. There was no way of getting more than one meaning out of it. It meant that if any officer or member of the club ordered wines or cordials, guests of the club must settle, and members would not have to. Some of the guests sat down, read the menu, gave a start, sized up the membership, figured that it was a thirsty one and prepared to depart. Chairman Brand of the board of aldermen, who

was doing the honors as talking boss for the occasion, was told that there might be a wholesale exodus of guests, who did not care to pay for all the wines and cordials that their hosts might drink, and he at once rose and explained that the line did not mean what it said. That stayed the panic.

And yet there are those who know some of the members of the club who insist that, undoubtedly, the line did mean what it said, but that Chairman Brand, having had his sad experience at the City club almost two years ago, in the matter of municipal wine, did not care to see any guest of the club suffer on the occasion of a club outing.

LYNN.

The Taxation Committee.

The newly appointed city council committee on taxation got together Saturday afternoon, visiting the town of Norwood, where the tax rate has been reduced from $25 per thousand last year to $10 this year. As a result of the visit the mayor and the committee are enthusiastic over what can be done in Lynn, if—. The "if" in Lynn is the board of assessors who are solely to blame for the condition of inequitable appraisals that exist and no stretch of the imagination can concieve of the board exerting itself to do what is right, unless the city council members get away from the influences that handicap them and insist that the interests of all the people are more to be considered than the favorites that are played by the board. On the face of the report from Norwood it doesn't seem as if great good would come from raising real estate valuations all along the line simply to proportionately reduce the rate of taxation, but to find personal property that has escaped assessment is a legitimate means of improving conditions, and the burden falls where it can be least easily borne. In Norwood the town's committee on taxation devoted 30 days to a tour of the town and placed full valuation on every piece of realty. Will the committee do that in Lynn?

Will they have the sand to take cognizance of the many hundreds of complaints that will be brought to them if the public think they are in earnest? Will they publicly assert what individually some of them have declared, "that if the assessors did their duty the tax rate of Lynn need not be over $12?" How long must it take for the members of the government to comprehend that a board that fought the proposition of having a valuation book published will find some way to try and sidetrack this committee?

The whole trouble with this branch of the public service in Lynn, as in other departments, is the "good fellow." Certainly the three gentlemen holding the positions are good fellows. It would be hard to find better. And to the average councilman or alderman it is no small stunt to find fault with the men who are full of good will and graciousness at all times. Ald. Turnbull, who seems to be always in right on public questions, will be the backbone of the committee and if he can strengthen weak spines there is a better hope for Lynn than the past has produced. If Ald. Annis, who won out in a fight with the assessors last year, was on the committee in place of Ald. George Allen, who is a drifter, there is little doubt of the acomplishments of the committee resulting in good.

Lambert's Campaign.

The republican city committee met Tuesday evening and completed arrangements for the coming caucuses. They also chose a new secretary, in place of George E. Pearson, who resigned. Ex-Ald. George M. Lambert, of Ward 6, gets the plum, and he has hopes that it will aid him in his contest for representative in the 15th district, for he still believes he will have votes enough to count at the close of the caucus. He may. Ex-Ald. Frank E. Holt lets the same thought creep through his dome. Both will have other thinks, and have plenty of time to tell how it happened. For Rep. Charles H. Mansfield, newspaperman and lecturer, has the thing all his way, as he should. Senator J. H. Crosby of Arlington, head of the committee on metropolitan affairs, had a letter in the Lynn papers last week about Mr. Mansfield's services that would aid any man's candidacy, and it certainly would be a handicap to Lynn if the able representative was not again on metropolitan affairs. Somehow or other Mr. Lambert's having been a democratic alderman from Ward 6 doesn't help his case, and his selection for the secretaryship of the republican city committee isn't quite in so good taste as would have been the choice of some man longer identified with the party. And it won't aid Mr. Lambert in his canvass at all.

Little Interest in Campaign.

A little over two weeks to the caucuses and not a public meeting has been held either by senatorial or representative aspirants. Politics have been lost sight of apparently, during the past week, in the concern over the ball team. Johnson and Newhall are working hard in a personal canvass for senator, while whatever is being done by McCann's friends is being kept so quiet that the public gets little wind of it. There is a pronounced desire to do what is right for "Matt," who is away from Lynn recovering from his illness. And there are those of his friends, who realize the importance of a candidate's presence in a campaign, who would like to see him go back to the house without a contest rather than wake the senatorial fight. They profess to believe that Messrs. Ford, Baldwin and Manchester would step aside to do honor to the man who did so much for Lynn in the house the past few years. If this should come to pass Johnson would be the gainer, for most of the followers of McCann would prefer the Nahant man for second choice. Newhall seems to be the happiest over the outlook, and as the labor vote is keeping hands off on this office this year he hasn't any fear of his attitude on labor measures hurting him.

TAUNTON.

The Senatorial Fight.

The political contests are now in pretty full swing, the Antiquarian bake at Rehoboth has been held and the sides have been pretty well lined up. Probably the most spirited contest will be for the senatorship in the 3d Bristol district, where Sen. Dean of Taunton is to have two of his fellow townsmen as antagonists in Ex-Rep. John L. Rankin, and Rep. Davol, who has to retire from the house because of the agreement between Taunton and the towns, an agreement that retires any representative sent by the city after a two years term. This agreement was made by the district cammittee some years in the distant past, just when no one knows, but by it Taunton has the representative for two years and then it goes to the towns for two years. Ex-Rep. Clarence L. Briggs undertook to break the agreement some six or eight years ago, but the experiment was not successful.

The towns feel as though they are entitled to the honor in rotation and the result is that even when the district has a good representative who is doing the best of work, he must get out just when he is of service and make way for a green man and, perhaps, an inferior man. The arrangement is getting a bit irksome as it cuts both ways, for sometimes the towns send men who ought to remain a term of years but who are cut off with one year of service or two at the most.

Mr. Rankin was the first to announce his candidacy for the senate. He got out into the towns, and he stirred around in the city. Then Rep. Davol got busy. He likes to be busy and he took a tour of the towns in an automobile. He would buzz-buzz into a town, see some of the old time leaders, the men of influence and the goo-goo element, and then buzz-buz away again. Sen. Dean has only lately begun to devote any time to politics. "I am entitled to two terms if I have served the district well, and I ought not to be retired because my political enemies, taking advantage of my critical illness, chose to retail a lot of untruths and make all sorts of charges that no one has had the manhood to make to my face or to formulate into charges where I could take legal action. I don't believe that this district will sanction, when the situation is fully understood, any such method of defeating an official. I am willing to leave it to the decision of the people of Taunton, where I was born and have lived all my life, and to accept their verdict. I don't know whether the others are or not. It is Taunton's turn to choose and whoever gets the majority I expect to see the towns support."

The Representative Situation.

Rep. M. J. Kenney as usual is to have strong opposition for his re-election. He has gone by the customary limit of time but he feels that his service is more valuable than a new man's would be, and is determined to try it on again. Ex-Sewer Commissioner Bellamy will oppose him, and Ald. Dufour will also enter into the contest. It will be a warm fight for that is the fighting district, and the voters are pretty well divided.

In the other district Rehoboth names the successor to Rep. Davol, and there will not be any contest of any kind to bar his progress to the house. Ellery Goff, the present town clerk, will be the nominee and will be elected.

Another Term for Bryant?

No opposition has developed anywhere in this end of the district to the re-election of County Commissioner John I. Bryant, who, although a democrat, has endeared himself to men of all parties. His friends insist that he is practically entitled to the nomination of both parties, for he has taken the position out of politics, just as have the other county officers who are favored with both nominations. Probably some one will bob up to cause him some bother, but it will be only an annoyance—not a real disturbing factor. Most of the republican papers in the county have endorsed him time and again.

May Oppose Pratt.

County Treas. Pratt is one of the oldest county officials and there is at present much talk that Mayor Edgar L. Crossman will succeed him. Mayor Crossman is an accountant, and would unquestionably like the office, when he retires from the mayoralty. But he is to be a candidate for mayor again this fall. The new charter is either to be accepted or rejected at the state election. If accepted Mayor Crossman, who used every effort to get the charter through the legislature, will be the natural candidate of its advocates.

Simon for Mayor.

Ex-Rep. Swig, now the alderman from the eighth ward, is a candidate for mayor and those who know Simon know that this means that he is working 26 hours every day and overtime on Sunday. And he knows how to work and whom to work. He opposes the new charter, and will discuss it at some future time. Former Sen. Silas D. Reed, while not yet a formally announced candidate, will be one and the antagonism between "Si" Reed and Simon Swig, their peculiar personal ways of campaigning, and their bitter hatred of each other will make a campaign where the fur will fly.

Little Talk About Charter.

There has been no active campaign on for the charter or against it. The men who fought the charter through the legislature have not apparently on the surface done anything since and but for the enterprise of a local newspaper not a dozen people in this city would know what the provisions of the new charter are. It is very doubtful if it goes through, but the fight will be hot and bitter.

Candidates For Office....

Will find valuable information each week regarding current political events in

Practical Politics

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6 Beacon Street
Boston, Mass.

GREAT AND GENERAL COURT OF 1909

Sketches of the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives--Outline of Work Done by Each Man During the Last Session—Other Public Officials and Aspirants For Office.

The true criterion of a legislature is to be found in its work performed. From this standard the great and general court of 1909 will suffer little in comparison with legislatures of recent years in Massachusetts. Those who have been severe in their criticism of the fact that on two or three occasions during the session which closed in June the republican leaders cracked the party whip should remember that this year, more than ever before in recent years, the republican party was charged with the responsibility in matters of legislation. The minority representation in both branches was smaller than for many years. In the senate there were but six democratic members, while in the lower branch there were but 60 democratic representatives. With a republican governor and a legislature so overwhelmingly republican it was but natural that the leaders of the party should feel the weight of their responsibility for legislation. They were aware they had watching every move of the legislature one of the sharpest, clearest visioned young democrats in public life in recent years in Massachusetts—Ex-Sen. James H. Vahey, the democratic candidate for governor in 1908, and leader of his party in the state. Knowing that they would be charged with full responsibility for the enactment of legislation or its non-enactment, they would have shown a lack of political wisdom had they not tightly drawn party lines on the larger matters before the legislature. Having done so they thus accepted full responsibility and will go before the people prepared to justify their course.

The year 1909 was unique as a legislative year in that there was a new governor, new lieutenant governor, new president of the senate and new speaker of the house. The president of the senate and speaker of the house were chosen only after a warm contest for each office. Despite their warmth however, the contests left no bitterness on the part of the defeated candidates, both of whom withdrew as soon as it had been clearly shown that his opponent would have a majority of votes and joined with the victor in an endeavor to make his administration a success.

The year 1909 will be notable as a year which witnessed the enactment of much constructive legislation. Not only this but it did not witness the enactment of any radical legislation. The senate on all occasions exhibited the conservatism which has characterized the senates of Massachusetts with but few exceptions. A majority of its members were new to it but the new members showed early in the session that they could be depended upon to serve the best interests of the commonwealth. In the lower branch also more than half the membership—123 members—were new to legislative matters. The large influx of new members, it was soon discovered, contained many radicals and for a time it looked as if the radical element in the house was to dominate it. Radicalism reached its height in the house when the general direct nominations bill was substituted for the adverse report of the committee on election laws and the East Boston 80-cent gas bill was passed to be engrossed. It required the most arduous work on the part of the leaders of the house, and of the party leaders outside the house, to defeat the former bill in its final stage and to secure the reconsideration of the engrossment of the latter and then kill it. After this the radical republican members cast aside much of their radicalism and followed the lead of men older in legislative and political experience than themselves. When the time came for them to act on the governor's railroad holding company bill practically no trouble was experienced with them. It was when these three measures were under consideration that charges of "cracking the party whip" were made. But there are few who will be found to say that the end did not justify the means in each instance.

The holding company bill, the direct nominations bills, the various 80-cent gas bills and the Boston charter bill were unquestionably the biggest matters which came before the legislature of 1909. The weakness shown by the opponents of the holding company bill when a roll call was forced was a pleasant revelation of the revulsion of public sentiment on the matter of a merger of the New York, New Haven & Hartford and Boston & Maine railroads. It had been apparent for some time that there had come to the public with a better understanding of the transportation situation a change of sentiment on the question of allowing the New Haven road to control the Boston & Maine. When the governor's proposition came to permit control, but with the strictest regulation of such control by the commonwealth, almost every vestige of opposition vanished. It is true that a few who lived and thrived on their antipathy to the New Haven kept up the fight but they had only a handful of followers on the final test.

By defeating the various 80-cent gas bills the legislature adhered to the established policy of the commonwealth of allowing such questions to be settled by commissions created for the purpose of handling them. The enactment of any such legislation meant the overthrow of the commission system of regulation of public service corporations in Massachusetts—a system that has demonstrated its worth to such an extent that it has been copied by so sane and able an executive as Gov. Hughes of New York. That the house finally, upon the plea of Speaker Walker, overturned the 80-cent gas bills, is to its credit. It more firmly established the policy of the commonwealth in regard to commission regulation.

The defeat of the direct nominations bill was only a temporary setback for this vital issue and that is all, undoubtedly, that was desired by those responsible for its defeat. The policy of the republican party on this question is not one of absolute hostility, for the leaders realize that to assume such an attitude would ultimately prove their undoing. Their policy is to go slow on such an important matter, gradually extending the principle—to the congested communities at first, and then, when it has been thoroughly worked out, they believe it will be time enough to consider its extension to all the senatorial and representative districts of the state.

On the Boston charter bill party lines in the legislature were drawn hard and fast and the republican leaders accept full responsibility for the charter, the political features of which will be passed upon by the voters at the coming state election. How good that charter is and whether it will work out as intended by its framers only time will determine. The administrative features of it are admittedly good. The political features are held in different estimates by different people.

While the railroad bill, the gas bills, the direction bills and the Boston charter bill were the biggest matters before the legislature the session did not lack for other important and interesting measures.

There were the important inaugural recommendations of Gov. Draper in regard to harbor appropriations, automobile legislation and the consolidation of the two educational boards, all three of which were enacted into law, the adoption of the first establishing a new policy for the commonwealth in the matter of harbor improvements—a still further extension of the commission idea which Massachusetts has found to work so well. The bills designed to change the milk standard again made their appearance but the session changed with no legislation towards this end; the resignation of the gypsy moth superintendent made easy the carrying out of the governor's recommendation for the performance of his work and the state forester's by one person; another recommendation of his excellency made during the session was for the modification of the law in regard to "infected" beef and this was carried out by the enactment of sane legislation, at the same time safeguarding the health of the citizens.

No labor legislation came out of the session, the general sentiment being that to enact still further liberal labor legislation with business in an unsettled condition would only react upon the laboring classes themselves. Massachusetts is still far in advance of other states in the liberality of its labor laws.

The perennial insurance and liquor bills were on hand as usual but the session closed without any material changes in the laws on these two subjects which have given general satisfaction. The legislature exhibited its sanity on liquor legislation by rejecting by an overwhelming vote the prohibitory resolve reported by the committee on constitutional amendments, and on woman suffrage showed that it did not believe that the weaker sex were yet ready for the exercise of equal rights by sustaining the report of the same committee on the suffrage amendment.

Two constitutional amendments were adopted by the legislature and will come up in their second stage next year—one a resolve to permit the use of voting machines at all elections and the other to permit the classification of property for purposes of taxation. In the number of matters considered the session was a record breaker. Commencing a week later than the session of 1908 it ended a week later, notwithstanding that it considered far more matters. An accomplishment that should not be forgotten was the reduction of the state tax by $1,000,000 over that of 1908.

To have been a member of the legislature of 1909 is a little more than the usual honor. For the members it should be said that most of them deserve well of their constituents. In crises they showed their ability to rise to the occasion and act wisely and carefully. It is this ability in its legislators that Massachusetts has always prided itself upon. In accordance with its annual custom Practical Politics presents in this number portraits and brief biographical sketches of the men who served in the legislature of 1909, and includes, as usual, some of the executive officers of the state; men whom Massachusetts has given to the higher service of the nation; candidates for public office, and others prominent in the public eye at present.

SECRETARY OF UNITED STATES NAVY

George von Lengerke Meyer of Massachusetts One of Most Capable Cabinet Members—Has Grown Steadily Since He Entered Government Service—Record of Genuine Accomplishments.

George von Lengerke Meyer, secretary of the navy, is the sole strictly business man of the Taft cabinet, with the exception of Franklin MacVeagh, secretary of the treasury. Under the most moderate demeanor and a manner gentle as a woman's, Mr. Meyer conceals a degree of firmness and solid ability which warrant ranking him as one of the most capable cabinet members of the Taft cabinet. Mr. Meyer has grown steadily ever since he entered the government service, and his record of genuine accomplishments, although not paraded about Washington with a brass band and fireworks, is one of which Massachusetts may be proud. In the Roosevelt administration, George B. Cortelyou held three cabinet positions. Mr. Meyer is holding his second, already having been postmaster general under Roosevelt. The first demanded chiefly the essential qualities of a good business man. The second, although reputed to be one of the most desirable socially in Washington, requires a business training even broader and more exacting than that of the postmaster generalship. Through the successful occupancy of this high position by lawyers, the importance of its business phases has been to a large extent, lost sight of by the country. Sec. Meyer has demonstrated almost for the first time how large a field for the exercise of executive business talent the position presents. Truman H. Newberry, a business man, was secretary of the navy for only a few weeks, but as head of the department and assistant secretary made certain experiments in business administration which paved the way for the large work which Sec. Meyer now has in hand.

To get the dry details of his life out of the way as soon as possible, it may be said that Mr. Meyer was born in Boston, Massachusetts, June 24, 1858; was educated in Boston schools and graduated from Harvard University in 1879. His best known business connection has been as a member of the firm of Linder & Meyer, but he also was trustee of the Provident Institution for Savings of Boston, director of the old Colony Trust company, of the Amoskeag Manufacturing company of Manchester, N. H., and of the United Electric Securities company of Boston.

Mr. Meyer entered politics when it was still creditable for a man to serve in either branch of the Boston city council. He was a member of the Boston common council from 1890 to 1892, when he was elected to the Massachusetts house and served until 1896, the last three years as speaker. He was the Massachusetts member of the republican national committee from 1898 to 1905, and as such was of great service to the party in the chief function of that exalted office—the collection of campaign funds.

Mr. Meyer entered national politics on his own account about ten years ago, when he intended being a candidate for congress from the Sixth or Essex district, now represented by Augustus P. Gardner of Hamilton (where Mr. Meyer also lives), son-in-law of Sen. Lodge. Instead, however, he was honored with the appointment of ambassador to Italy, succeedng Gen. William F. Draper of Hopedale, and was confirmed by the senate, December 14, 1900. So ably did he represent his government at the Quirinal that in March, 1905, he was promoted to the more difficult post of ambassador to St. Petersburg, in which position he rendered exceptional service to the United States at the close of the Japanese war, by conducting on the part of his government the negotiations which finally led to the Portsmouth treaty of peace between Russia and Japan. In 1907 Ambassador Meyer was recalled to enter the cabinet of Pres. Roosevelt as postmaster general, and took the oath of office March 4, 1907. Exactly two years later he was appointed secretary of the navy by President Taft. While still in Massachusetts, Mr. Meyer served as chairman of the Massachusetts Board of Paris Exposition Commissioners in 1898.

The country first came to know Mr. Meyer well as postmaster general, for he quickly placed himself in touch with questions in which the public was deeply interested. His most noteworthy projects looked to the establishment of postal savings banks and of an extension of the parcels post system, both of which, in the opinion of the Capital, are destined to become accomplished facts before very long. Mr. Meyer travelled and wrote much in advocacy of these plans, and so popularized them that they are now fairly well understood throughout the country and their advocates are steadily increasing in number.

Among the positive accomplishments of the Meyer regime may be mentioned the institution of two-cent postage between the United States and Great Britain and Ireland and the conduct of negotiations, since successfully terminated, for two cent postage with Germany.

Postmaster General Meyer urged tests of stamp vending machines, and directed that the face side of illuminated postcards might be used for correspondence. He also discontinued the practice of placing post marks on the picture sides of post cards.

He made an arrangement whereby the Mexican government has consented to make investigations and to furnish to the United States government, in concrete cases, evidence as to the full output of properties in Mexico claimed to belong to concerns that have been advertising mining plantation holdings in such a way as to obtain money through the mails under false pretenses.

He issued an order providing that whenever there is attached to any letter or mail matter ten cents' worth of stamps of any denomination with "special delivery" written or printed on the envelope or covering in addition to the postage required for delivery, the articles will be disposed of as if it bore the regulation special delivery stamp.

He instituted a new method of weighing mails whereby the compensation of railroads for carrying the mails was figured upon a fair basis and thereby materially reduced.

He refused the privileges of the mails to anarchistic publications, he introduced lectures on the postal service into the public schools and he caused branch postoffices to be listed separately, in the Postal Guide, so that the public might know where to find them. These are only a few of the improvements in the system made by Postmaster General Meyer, and they made his name memorable in the service throughout the country.

Mr. Meyer entered the navy department at an interesting period. The continued warfare between the line and the staff had broken out with fresh violence. An enthusiastic reformer had attempted a reorganization, hastily and largely upon his own responsibility, which made unprecedented changes in the work of the navy yards and the several bureaus. The so called Newberry reorganization had not been tested by time and was bitterly resented by a large element in the service. On the other hand it was thought to contain the germ of good things, and it was the task of the new secretary to survey the whole field and bring harmony out of what was certainly chaos.

Sec. Meyer set about this difficult task in his quiet, thorough-going manner. His first act was to rescind an order of his predecessor and reopen the navy yards at Pensacola and New Orleans until such time as a competent board should decide whether or not they should be permanently closed. He next secured from Att. Gen. Wickersahm an opinion upon the legality of the order of Pres. Roosevelt withdrawing the marines from sea-going vessels, and in consequence reinstated marines upon the few ships from which they had been displaced.

He then tackled the burning question of the relative power of the Bureau of Construction and Repair and the Bureau of Steam Engineering, which was one of the conflicts that had split the service almost in two. He did this by the simple expedient of appointing Lieut. Commander Hitch I. Cone, who cared for the machinery of the torpedo flotilla during the battleship cruise, chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering. This action meant little to the civilian world, but to the navy it served notice that the Bureau of Construction and Repair and its ambitious chief, "Admiral" Washington L. Capps, no longer would be regarded as running the service.

In March also, less than a month after he took office, Sec. Meyer appointed a board of naval officers from all branches of the service to study the Revised Naval Regulations and correct discrepancies and reconcile the conflicting provisions to be found therein. When the report was made, Sec. Meyer accepted all of the recommendations upon which the board had agreed unanimously and kept secret the work until further investigations could harmonize the remaining issues.

A second board, headed by Rear Admiral Eugene H. C. Leutze, was appointed to solve the problems pertaining to the Bureau of Steam Engineering—for example, whether or not the bureau should be compelled to work from designs submitted by the Bureau of Construction and Repair and outside contractors or from their own. The report of this board also has been kept secret. Admiral Leutze also headed a miner board appointed to decide relative to the government or private manufacture of torpedoes.

A third board, over which Rear Admiral William Swift presided, is now sitting at the Boston Navy Yard to consider the general question of navy yard and departmental management. The scope of this investigation is very broad; and it is the hope of Sec. Meyer that out of these three thorough and impartial investigations will come a systematic policy of naval administration which will remain permanent. Sec. Meyer did not overthrow all the work of Sec. Newberry. On the contrary, he ordered that the Newberry plan of placing a constructor in general charge of the work at navy yards to be continued in force, that it might have a fair trial.

It will be seen, therefore, that the questions to which the Secretary has addressed himself are of fundamental importance to the navy, and that he is working them out along scientific lines. Mr. Meyer is very popular with the officers under his direction, but it is the solid popularity of an able and fair man rather than the lighter esteem which comes of ordinary good-fellowship. He plays no favorites, and it is one of his settled customs to require that conflicting heads of departments shall appear personally before him and thrash out their differences in his hearing. He thus educates himself, while giving neither side the chance of believing that he is giving secret hearing to the complaints of the other.

Socially, Sec. Meyer and his charming family are among the leaders of the national capital. While in the postoffice, Mr. Meyer occupied an imposing residence on Connecticut avenue and S street. Since entering the navy department, he has leased the celebrated Morgan house, facing Scott Circle, where Mrs. Meyer and the popular "Meyer" girls"—so called from their habit of dressing alike—give delightful entertainments. The history of this house is familiar to all Washingtonians. It was built by Sen. Don Cameron for his beautiful young bride (nee Lizzie Sherman), but when she tired of its immensity and the duties imposed on her as chatelaine, he sold it to the Morgan estate and bought the old Taylor house in La Fayette square. The rooms are admirably adapted to entertaining, offsetting in their convenience the unpretentious exterior. The "Meyer affairs" are becoming celebrated in Washington, and it is the local saying that not since the days of Mrs. William C. Whitney have such brilliant receptions been given.

REPUBLICANS RESPONSIBLE.

Former Vice-Pres. Fairbanks was campaigning in Indiana, making speeches from train ends. He stopped at a station in the centre of the state close by a big factory building.

"My friends," said the vice-president, "I am glad we stopped here, close to that magnificent temple of industry I observe on my right. It is the republican administration, the policy of protection, that has enabled you to maintain in your midst that magnificent symbol of prosperity and good times. Vote for us and you will have not only one but a dozen of these great factories in your midst. They bring prosperity, are the children of prosperity, and the republican party is responsible for them."

Then the train pulled out. Soon after the vice-president returned to his car a local committeeman said: "Mr. Vice-President, I think you laid it on a little thick about that factory. You see, it has been closed down for seven years and it broke everybody in the country before it quit."



Photo By Chickering.

GEORGE Von L. MEYER

POSTMASTER GENERAL OF UNITED STATES

Frank Harris Hitchcock of Massachusetts Well Prepared for Position—Had Eighteen Years Training in Washington Departments Quiet, Industrious and Able.

Frank Harris Hitchcock, postmaster general of the United States, stepped into that office with a better preparation, in many respects, than any man that had preceded him. While, under the theory upon which the United States government is constructed, a Washington training is not regarded as a pre-requisite for cabinet office, it cannot be denied than the men, like Philander C. Knox, Richard A. Ballinger and George von L. Meyer, who have served in one position or another in a department, had an equipment which gets them into action very quickly. Mr. Hitchcock entered the cabinet after a career of 18 years in Washington. He had been first assistant postmaster general before he was made postmaster general, with an intervening period of only a few months, during which he conducted the republican national campaign, which resulted in the election of William H. Taft to the presidency.

Although accredited to Massachusetts, Mr. Hitchcock is a native of Ohio, where he was born in Amherst, October 5, 1867. His parents removed East while he was a boy, and he finished his education in Massachusetts, graduating from the Somerville high school in 1887 and from Harvard University in 1891. In the same year he obtained a clerkship in the department of agriculture.

Quiet, industrious and able, he successfully performed the smaller tasks which first came to him and it was not long before the secretary of agriculture made him chief of the division of foreign markets, a position coming into prominence through the rapid expansion of the foreign trade of the country. When the new department of commerce and labor was organized, the government service was raked and scraped for the selection of the best men to organize its work. George B. Cortelyou, afterward postmaster general, and, like Hitchcock, meantime manager of the republican national campaign, was the first secretary of the new department, having been nominated and confirmed February 16, 1903. He immediately appointed Mr. Hitchcock as chief clerk; and it was through the ability and experience of these two men that the Department of commerce and labor was organized and placed upon a firm basis.

With the coming of the presidential campaign in 1904, Sec. Cortelyou took the chairmanship of the republican national committee and naturally turned to his trusted men in Washington for aid. Mr. Hitchcock was relieved of his duties and appointed assistant secretary of the national committee, and as such served throughout the campaign, gaining experience which was to serve him in such good stead later.

After the successful issue of the campaign, Hitchcock returned to Washington and was rewarded with the position of first assistant postmaster general. This is one of the most powerful political offices in Washington. The ramifications of the postoffice department extend into the most remote hamlets in the country; and through his work in the selection of men to fill the postmasterships, Mr. Hitchcock was brought again in touch with the leading republicans of the United States.

With the advent of the republican national campaign of 1908, Hitchcock came again into prominence. Cortelyou had left the postoffice to become secretary of the treasury, but Mr. Hitchcock had been retained by Postmaster General Meyer. Cortelyou was a receptive candidate for the republican nomination, and for a long time Hitchcock, loyal to the man who made him and deeply attached to Theodore Roosevelt, was one of the most important of political characters. He was accused, at one period of the campaign, of quietly organizing the southern states in the interest of Cortelyou under the guise of a Roosevelt third term movement, and for a while it looked as if his official days were numbered. He did resign, in fact, but after a few weeks of seeming hesitancy he was gladly received into the Taft primary campaign, and as the campaign progressed was ultimately given charge of the interests of Mr. Taft, particularly in the southern states. His intimate knowledge of local politics and politicians was unexcelled, and it was largely through Hitchcock and his lieutenants that the southern delegations were voted almost solidly for Taft in the convention. Hitchcock had headquarters established in a luxurious suite of offices in the Union Trust building in Washington; and when the canvass for delegates had ceased and the nomination was finally won for Taft, Hitchcock appeared to be the natural selection for chairman of the republican national committee. He was elected to the position and served throughout the campaign. When the election was over, Mr. Hitchcock was the first man selected by Pres-elect Taft to be a member of his official family.

As a young man, Mr. Hitchcock lived something of a strenuous life. His father was a Congregational minister, but the young man's tastes ran to athletics, and while in school and college he was foremost in the games. He played baseball and football, and under his captaincy the Somerville high school nine won the interscholastic championship. He also was a good boxer. His studious strain developed on his entrance to college, however, and during his first years under the government Hitchcock studied law at Columbia University and was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia. Three years later he was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the United States, but he never has done so. Among other organizations, he is a member of the American Economic association, the American Statistical association and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The postoffice department has been in good shape for years. Mr. Meyer left it a perfect working organization, and Mr. Hitchcock, who makes no noise about his performances, has kept it at its point of high efficiency and is making internal improvements of which the public hears little but which are of great importance to the service. The new postmaster general has not renounced his touch with politics, however, although the penchant of Pres. Taft to make appointments to office without consulting the politicians has made life easier for Hitchcock than when he was at the head of the republican national committee.

The future of this young man is one of the most interesting questions discussed in Washington. Hitchcock is the silent member of the Taft cabinet. He says little and writes nothing for publication, nor does he make speeches. He either is or is not a powerful political arm of the Taft administration, but no one at this writing knows which. But there is no doubt that he is a first class postmaster general; and as Pres. Taft has given free rein to his cabinet officers to run their departments as they please, the influence of Mr. Hitchcock will be felt throughout the service. His most important task will be to get through congress the postal savings bank legislation initiated by Mr. Meyer and endorsed by Pres. Taft. The plan may be incorporated in the currency legislation which Sen. Aldrich and the national monetary commission have in process.

Mr. Hitchcock is a bachelor and lives at 1712 H street, near the White House. Of late he has developed decided automobile tendencies but that is no rarity in the official life of Washington.

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FRANK H. HITCHCOCK

SENIOR SENATOR FROM MASSACHUSETTS

Henry Cabot Lodge Reached Most Influential Point in His Whole Career With Advent of 61st Congress—His Great Work in Behalf of Cotton Schedule and For Free Hides

That Henry Cabot Lodge returned from Washington haggard and worn this summer was not especially because the Washington summer was severe, for it was not. Many other senators sat through the long extra session with their collars dry and their nerves quiet; but they were not the men who made the real battle for their constituents on the tariff. It may be a popular impression that a senator's "job" is a pretty soft one, with little to do and great honors to wear therefor, but the man who stands for anything at Washington works harder than he ever worked before in his life. The pressure on public men is terrific; Sen. Warren of Wyoming, during the Brownsville investigation, remaining in his committee room until five o'clock one morning studying a new batch of evidence which the indefatigable Roosevelt had just hurled into the senate chamber; and many a statesman has fainted in his place from overwork.

With the advent of the 61st congress, Sen. Lodge reached the most influential point in his whole career. Always a "strong" man, nevertheless he was not one of the inner circle, except as occasionally he was called into it, but with his appointment to the committee on finance he took upon himself, as one of only about half a dozen men, the responsibility for most of the legislation which congress will turn out for the next few years.

This may appear a rather strong statement, but it is not far from the fact. The group that controls legislation in congress is so small that it would not crowd the smoking compartment of a Pullman car; the very few men on whom Nelson W. Aldrich, the senate leader, relies, must have served a very long apprenticeship before they are entrusted with real work. Reed Smoot of Utah, who also "made" the finance committee this year, may be regarded as an exception, but he is not. Smoot wanted to work and had developed a passion for facts and figures which the busy Aldrich saw he could turn to good use. So he took in Smoot, and the smiling Mormon nearly lost his eyesight figuring out mathematical problems in the tariff which no one else had time to touch.

Mr. Lodge entered congress in 1886 and the senate in 1893, and during all that period stood as a constructive legislator. Sometimes he made mistakes and sometimes he "got in bad" supporting the policies of superiors with which he had little sympathy himself, but he always was loyal to the men who trusted him and the state he represented; and when at last he came into his own, it was with the knowledge of Washington that he would stay put.

That trait sometimes counts for more in practical legislation than great eloquence or high professional morals. The man who starts with a policy and then sidesteps it when the vox populi begins to roar may get a reputation for saintliness with the country, but he does not last. Aldrich is the undisputed leader of the upper branch, not because he is always right, but because he never swerves from a given course and never conceals his opinions. Lodge in Massachusetts stands in the same relative position as Aldrich in Washington; always on the firing line, always the target and always fighting, sometimes his own battles and just as often the battles of others.

The last or "short" session of the 60th congress was not memorable for much legislation of broad importance, except the emergency currency bill; and even that was a stopgap, forced upon congress by alleged panic conditions which had passed away by the time the bill had become law. Tariff revision was imminent, and it was generally agreed by the leaders that little but the appropriation bills should be passed and everything else laid over until the long session of the 61st. The business element represented by Sen. Lodge was not, on the whole, as strongly for thorough tariff revision as people imagined. It wanted free coal, iron, lumber, hides and a few other things produced outside New England; but Massachusetts is the greatest textile manufacturing state in the country, and no state at heart entered upon the revision with such misgivings, if not positive fright over the possibility of things to come, as Massachusetts. She had, too, a thousand and one minor industries to which high protection meant much; and although the story of these did not figure much in the newspapers, each made a separate and specific problem of itself, and to have failed in one would have been to endanger a whole industry, a small though it may have been.

For example, the "average man" knows nothing about jute or "cotton bagging" and cares less, but if the duty of 6-10 of a cent a yard had been removed from it, the town of Ludlow in Massachusetts might have become the subject of another "Deserted Village." On the other hand, the duty on plain, unromantic scrap iron has been four dollars a ton, and certain industries on Cape Cod and elsewhere have been put out of business by the fictitious price to which this apparently worthless article has been forced. Reeds of rattan, unmanufactured, the raw material of the great whip industry of Westfield, have always been on the free list, but some one in the house put on a duty of ten percent, and if it did not come off a serious blow would have been struck at a business in which the Bay State is without a rival.

These are only a few of a hundred illustrations of the little problems, great in themselves, with which the senior senator from Massachusetts had to deal; and since he had been appointed to the finance committee his task was doubly hard, for his constituents took it for granted that now he could get anything he wanted. That he couldn't, nor any other man, is proved by the fact that the cotton senators, after the tariff bill had passed both branches, actually succeeded in passing an amendment putting cotton bagging on the free list. It was saved from going into the bill only by a technicality; but Lodge and Crane, who pulled together on everything throughout the revision, grew ten years older over the situation in a couple of days.

Sen. Lodge's great work was in behalf of the cotton schedule. Woolens was easier, not because it was less criticized by the low tariff men, but because both ways and means and finance had refused to open the schedule, consequently the reformers could not dig their toes in anywhere. Sen. Lodge had asked for no increase in the cotton rates, but Sen. Aldrich, with a view to restoring certain Dingley duties which had been wiped out on technicalities by the courts, had changed many of the rates from ad valorem to specific, and the country went crazy over the report that the duties had been increased. It might have been hard enough to defend the duties against decrease, as the Massachusetts manufacturers insisted, but to have to explain them in a new form, even if it implied no increase, was one of the hardest tasks that ever fell to a Bay State senator.

Embarrassed as he was by the rewritten schedule, Sen. Lodge was forced to bear the whole brunt of the fighting, on the outcome of which depended whether or not the Massachusetts cotton mills should continue along the line of their past prosperity or be plunged into new and unknown situations which might have halted the industry indefinitely. The speech of Sen. Lodge on the cotton duties was one of the most exhaustive, scholarly and effective made in the course of the whole tariff debate. It was unanswered throughout the session; and when the final vote was taken, the cotton schedule came through unscathed.

But if woolens had their dangers and cottons too, these were nothing to what the senior senator had to face in getting off the duty on hides. Massachusetts wanted this as she wanted nothing else in the reduction line, and to have lost the fight would probably have resulted in trustifying the boot and shoe business and eventually sending up prices to where people would have to go barefooted. The opposition from the cattle raising states was so strong that no tariff bill at all could have been passed if hides had been made free without "corresponding" reductions on boots and shoes and leather; and by "corresponding" reductions the cattle senators meant that these articles should be made free. The fight was the hardest of the session, and Sen. Lodge, as the representative of Massachusetts, was the target for all the shafts of the opposition. The whole story of how it was won never can be told; but when the firing was over, hides were free—not only that, but the reductions on boots and shoes were confined to articles the chief value of which was made from hides of cattle—i. e., dutiable hides. This was a victory for the East with which the West is ringing yet, and swearing vengeance when the time comes again. It is no wonder that the senator who had to stand up under all this came back to Nahant as pale and thin as a schoolgirl, or that he denied himself to everybody and sought the seclusion of Tuckernuck island at the earliest possible moment.

With Lodge on the inside of the finance committee and Crane on the outside, Massachusetts had a team in the senate this year that simply could not be beaten. The two men worked together, as always, without friction or jealousy, and they earned the gratitude of their constituents in a measure that cannot be described. Mr. Lodge, although the "scholar in politics" is also a master of the details of Massachusetts manufacture. Just think over what that phrase means, and then go and try to fight through a tariff bill yourself.

PRINTER WAS A DEMOCRAT.

On the fateful day last summer when James S. Sherman and Frank H. Hitchcock returned from Oyster Bay and said Gov. Hughes must be nominated by the New York republicans, word having been given to them to that effect at Oyster Bay, Mr. Sherman was spokesman, and this is the way the Bryan printer on a new York newspaper mixed his make-up and handed it to him:

"Most assuredly," said Mr. Sherman, "we talked about the question of the renomination of Gov. Hughes. And I will say just this: that the consensus of opinion of those was: 'Dearie, is that what you came all the way from Manila to tell me? Why, these stories are all lies,' and Capt. Hains believed her.

"'Send for Billy Annis,' he exclaimed. 'We'll have dinner and a good time together.' . . . Mrs. Hains telephoned to Annis, and all who discussed the question decided it would be a decided mistake not to renominate him. But to say the question was settled at Oyster Bay would be an error. The question has become of wider importance than the boundaries of New York state. It has, in fact, become a national question."

Now, that was a fine line of conversation for a vice-presidential candidate, making so important an announcement, wasn't it?

THE MAN BEHIND THE TUNNEL.

William McAdoo, the man who built the tunnels under the Hudson River in New York and the great terminal on the New York side, was standing on the Cortlandt street elevated railroad platform in New York one day, watching the work. A man stood alongside him and, wishing to know what the people thought about the work, Mr. McAdoo inquired of his companion: "What's all that excavation for down there?"

"Why," the man replied, "that's the McAdoo tunnels," and he explained the system at length to its projector.

"But why do you call them the McAdoo tunnels?" McAdoo asked.

"Why," said the knowledgous man, "McAdoo is the guy that is building them."

NOTHING TO FIT THE CROWD.

When Col. J. C. S. Blackburn, a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, was active in politics in Kentucky he would rather make a speech than anything else, unless it was to tell a story, and favored telling a story above all else except making a speech.

He was traveling with some friends and came to a little party of Kentuckians, who welcomed him boisterously. However, he drew apart, apparently disturbed.

"What's the matter, Joe?" asked one of his companions.

"Matter enough; that's a fine crowd isn't it? It's too large for an anecdote and too small for a speech."



H. C. Lodge

BAY STATE'S JUNIOR SENATOR

Winthrop Murray Crane's Part in the Making of the Payne Tariff Law—Much Depended Upon His Judgment, Which Never Failed —Doesn't Forget the "Little Fellows."

The story of Sen. W. Murray Crane in connection with the Payne tariff bill of 1909 is that of a man who did a lot and said very little. In fact, it cannot be written from anything the senator had said, while the men who really know are each possessed of only a fragment of knowledge; each knows how much the senator helped him, but he can tell little more.

It might be too much to say that the ministrations of the kindly Crane helped the bill along its thorny path more than any other, for the issues were not such as men could yield upon to oblige Crane or anybody else in Washington. Tariff-making is very serious business for statesmen, for it may mean their political life or death. The capitol is piled high with men whose seats hung on their votes on one item, like coal or lumber or hides, and even a magician like Crane could not break a deadlock when so much was at stake. Elkins and Scott of West Virginia, Warren of Wyoming, Heyburn of Idaho, Carter of Montana—party harmony meant nothing to men like these when hides and wool were the issue; they must vote for the duties or retire to private life. If the party suffered through their votes and the complexion of the house changed on some of the issues they forced, so much the worse for the party. Their seats and, in some cases, their pockets were the prize for which they were playing, hence the blandishments of the "whip" went for nothing with them.

What, then, did Sen. Crane do that made him an important man in tariff legislation and added to his prestige so much? Well, in the first place, it means something to be the right hand man of the President of the United States when great measures are in process; and Sen. Crane was that. Aldrich, Lodge, Crane, Root—these were the four men on whom Pres. Taft leaned most throughout the great battle in which his own prestige, too, was at stake, and a defeat would have discredited his whole administration. All were high protectionists and they were working heart and soul with a low tariff president. Taft tied to these men from the outset of the contest, yet none of them represented his own school of economic thought, except in the most general way. Crane and Lodge, in fact, except upon the items of hides, coal, lumber and iron ore, were held absolutely in line for the highest protection by the sentiment of their state, and could no more surrender an inch of the protection on textiles than they could vote for complete free trade with Great Britain. Their task was to hold on to what New England had and get a lot of things the rest of the country did not want to give. Mr. Lodge, as a member of the comimttee on finance, could not break too much with his associates. Aldrich had marked out a course for himself from which he could not deviate; for, if Aldrich had yielded a peg on the textile schedules, he might as well have resigned his leadership of congress. Root was less identified with specific industries, as his association had not been with the tariff, but he represented interests whose life was the high tariff, and he was not free to cross a certain line. His plea for free trade with the Philippines was one of the strongest speeches made during the session, but it violated no economic doctrine for which the republican party was held responsible. The issue of protection was not involved in the Philippine legislation, although you would have believed it to hear the Connecticut men talk. The crucial task was to satisfy hard-headed congressmen who had never before conceded anything to common fairness and decency in tariff-making that such concessions ought to be made if the party was not to be swamped in the next elections; and it was because Crane had the reputation of being the fairest man in congress that he made himself so useful to the leaders at the most critical moment of the session.

Now understand that there was a limit, and a very sharp one, to what Sen. Crane was able to do. Situations were too critical to be influenced by him, oftentimes; but the thing of prime importance was to know just what the real situation was. Aldrich carried through the tariff bill without a single defeat—a perfectly marvellous record. Without its reputation for infallibility the finance committee would have been bowled over every day, and congress would be in session yet. The man who knew every moment of the time—whose business it was to know, and who would have wrecked the whole situation if he did not know accurately, morning, afternoon and evening, just what the result of the vote would be on every item as it came along was Winthrop Murray Crane. Every senator had his part to play, and it was Crane's to keep track of things and never give false judgment. It was he who showed to Aldrich that the income tax bill would be made a law if it were permitted to come in; and the passage of an income tax bill in the same session with high tariff legislation meant that the high tariff must go—the end of protection. When everybody supposed that the Bailey-Cummins bill was beaten, Crane learned that it was not, but had votes enough to carry it. Victory for the income tax meant the downfall of protection, for the excuse of high duties to produce revenue would be taken away. The democrats urged it for that reason, and the Cummins republicans, who hate the East because of its high tariff, were ready to join with them for a general smashing. This might have delighted the radical section of the country, but it spelled ruin and probable panic for New England. Either the party must stand for the income tax and low duties, as the Bryan platform demanded, or it must get wiped off the earth in the next elections, or until the party could recover its balance after the business disturbance which was sure to come.

On this exceedingly critical situation pivoted the whole tariff structure. The leadership of the senate and the party was at stake. Everything played about this issue, and for weeks congress, although going through the motions, was practically at a standstill. Crane and his associates sat long into the night with the president and finally the corporation tax was born and put through as an administration measure. For nights Crane hardly had off his clothes, while he was the most sought man in Washington. He occupied that peculiar position where every senator's interest in the tariff legislation must be considered and where, on the other hand, unless compromises were made and plans readjusted, the work of the wnole session might easily amount to nothing. Crane shared his responsibility with others, it is true, and was an "errand boy," more or less, in a large way; but this was the time when the errand boy and the compromiser were the only men in the senate who could bring order out of the chaos into which the situation had been plunged by the radicals. The leaders simply "had" to win or else abdicate and let the Middle West write the tariff laws for New England. The result of it all was the passage of a bill in which every important desire of New England, including free hides, was fulfilled, yet without any raid on the great business interests of New England, which had been the target for vicious attack ever since the tariff agitation began.

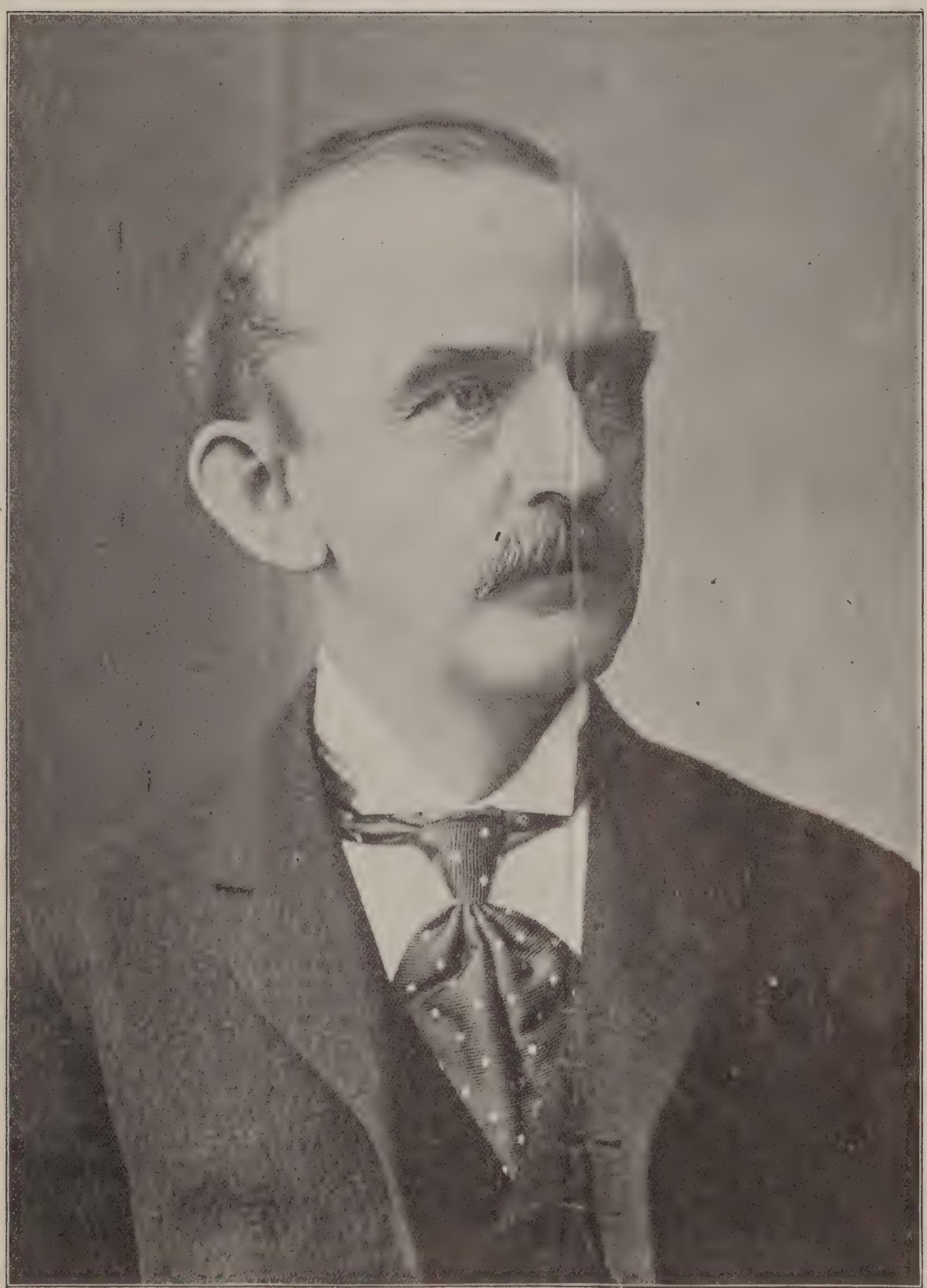
Sen. Crane has been repeatedly described in these columns as one of the kindest of men. An instance in connection with tariff legislation may be quoted, relating to a Massachusetts man who wanted an adequate duty on watch cases. The industry had been practically cleaned out by foreign competition, and as an economic proposition, —having the consumer in mind,—perhaps this was just as well. It did not so appeal to Sen. Crane, however. The man had a little shop, where he was trying to make a living, and the Berkshire senator bestirred himself to see what could be done.

"I think it is the little fellows we ought to look out for," he explained to his colleagues. "It won't do for us to give them to understand that only the big fellows can come here and get what they want in the way of tariff legislation. There has been too much of that sort of thing. If I can do anything for that man, I'm going to." And he did.

Massachusetts got out of the tariff revision unchanged or in increased duties on her textiles, free hides, reductions on coal, iron ore, certain forms of iron and steel, including steel rails, 75 percent reduction on scrap iron, reduction on rough lumber from $2.00 to $1.25 a thousand, many important chemicals retained or placed on the free list, increased protection on lead and zinc, in which much Boston capital is invested, and many other favors. She may have to pay for some of them in the next tariff revision, but that is not due just yet.

In sketching hastily the important work of Sen. Crane, that of Sen. Lodge should not be minimized. While Crane worked upon general principles and dealt with given situations, Lodge was the tariff specialist. His intimate knowledge of the details of manufacture—which is wonderful considering that he is a literary man—and the unremitting attention he gave to the requests of New England business men were of the greatest use to the state, although unheralded much in the press. So many of the tariff conferences held with senators are confidential that they often get no credit at all for some of the hardest and best work they do.

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W. MURRAY CRANE

GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH

No Governor More Successful in First Year Than Has Been Eben S. Draper Has Given State Genuine Business Administration—Fathered Much Constructive Legislation

Eben S. Draper has now served two-thirds of a year as governor of the commonwealth, so that it is possible to fairly estimate his work in that position. Indeed, most people had set their estimate on Eben S. Draper by the time the legislature prorogued in June. That the public estimation of him is a flattering one it is needless to state here. While Gov. Draper will in all probability serve the state as its chief executive for 28 more months, it is safe to prophesy thus early that he will go out of office with the reputation of having given the state the best business administration it ever had. This prophecy is made with the work of his first year in office as a criterion. And what a year that has been! No governor has been more successful in his first year in office than Eben S. Draper. No governor has made fewer mistakes in his first year.

Gov. Draper has fulfilled the highest expectations of him. The people of the commonwealth had a taste of Eben Draper as acting governor last year. The public in general and the members of the general court in particular learned a good deal of the kind of a man he is. It was largely because of the knowledge gained of him while acting in the capacity of governor during the illness of Gov. Guild that the electorate of the state gave him the overwhelming majority of 60,000 votes when he appeared before them for the first time last November as a candidate for the highest office within their gift.

There are many reasons for the highly successful outcome of Gov. Draper's first year as governor. Chief, of course, is the great business ability of the man; an ability acquired by heredity and training. Equally as valuable an asset to him has been his strong character, for ability counts for nothing without character to back it up. Gov. Draper is acknowledged by all who know him to be one of the strongest figures in Massachusetts politics today. Another reason is his great humanness. He is one of the most lovable of men. Carrying, as he does, a certain air of dignified reserve highly becoming to his splendid presence, he might give a stranger the impression at first that he is hard to approach. But one glance into his laughing blue eye banishes this feeling. Good nature radiates from him. His good nature, however, is not of the kind that cannot say "No." Eben S. Draper has backbone "to burn," as the boys of a few years ago used to describe the possession of an excessive amount of anything. A good many people have discovered this during the past few months when they went to Gov. Draper and asked him to do certain things which he believed that he should not do. The question: "Is it expedient?" never presents itself to Gov. Draper. With him the only question is: "Is it right?" If a thing does not seem right to him he does not hesitate to say so in blunt, straightforward language. There is no backing and filling or beating about the bush with Eben S. Draper. It is possible to get a positive answer from him, on a subject that he has considered, at any time. And he always has the same answer to the same question for all people. If Eben S. Draper says "Yes" to a man, it means "Yes," and the man can go away satisfied that he knows the governor's position and that the governor will continue to occupy that position until the particular matter in question is disposed of.

Gov. Draper is a positive man in every way and his administration has been a positive administration. Few governors have accomplished more in their first year in office than Eben S. Draper. First and foremost, of course, was the successful settlement of the difficulty with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad company over the control of the Boston & Maine Railroad. Few governors would have had the courage to grapple with the problem in the manner that Gov. Draper did. It confronted him when he entered office and, involving as it did the commercial prosperity of Boston and Massachusetts for years to come, to him, as a business man, it was the most important matter with which he had to deal in his first year. How he dealt with it and the successful settlement of the problem is now a matter of history. But that satisfactory conclusion was not reached without weeks of hard work and deep consideration on the part of Gov. Draper. The Draper holding company bill was drafted only after careful consideration and innumerable conferences. To get the control of the Boston & Maine Railroad, represented in the Billard holdings, back into Massachusetts, required the co-operation of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and the Boston & Maine, for without the harmonious working together of the two companies the holding bill could not have passed the legislature. It was no easy task to bring Charles Sanger Mellen and Lucius Tuttle together, but Eben S. Draper was diplomat, business man and statesman enough to do it. Finally when his bill went into the legislature he knew on just what ground he stood. He knew what could be done and what could not be done. Those who had charge of the bill in going to him with questions on various points involved were quickly met with a definite answer. He made their task a comparatively easy one in the house. The objection of the chief opponent of the bill in the committee on railroads that only the Billard holdings should be allowed to be acquired by the holding company, he refused to amend the bill to meet. Likewise to the proposition that the permission to any domestic railroad corporation to finance the holding company should be held in abeyance until the settlement of the United States government's suit against the New Haven for the alleged illegal acquisition of the stock, his answer was prompt and to the point. He replied that enactment of the holding company bill would not have any effect on the suit from a legal standpoint. He refused to yield his ground on any point. He had worked out a solution of the problem and, knowing that it was the only way it could be satisfactorily solved, he held his ground. The legislature accepted his judgment and in less than one week it was ratified by the attorney general of the United States in dropping the government's suit against the New Haven railroad.

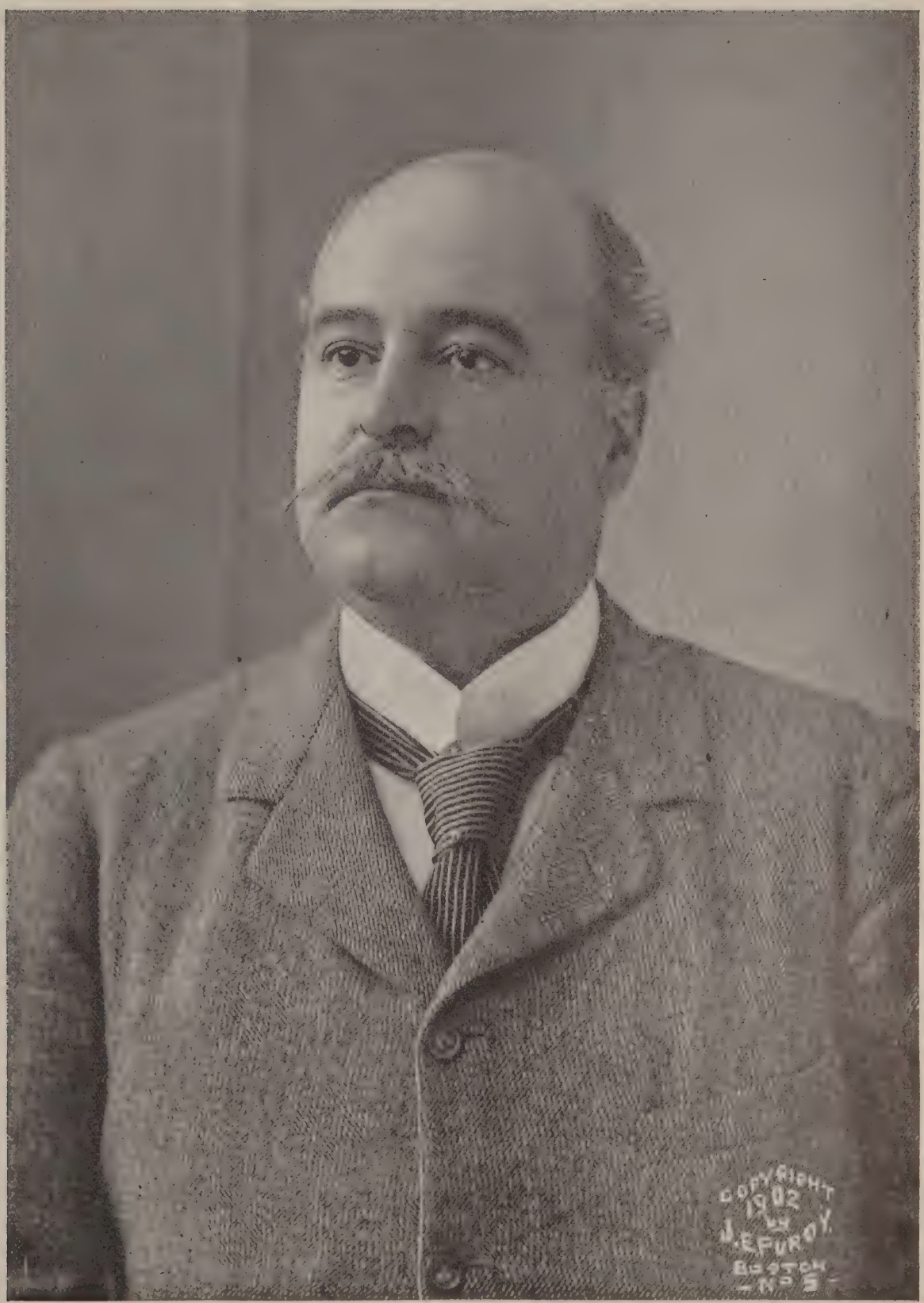
By his courage and business sagacity Gov. Draper not only settled the problem of getting the Billard holdings back into Massachusetts, but he settled it advantageously to Massachusetts. In the Boston Railroad Holding company the commonwealth now holds a club over the head of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad which can be brought down at any time when necessary. The interests of the commonwealth are properly safeguarded and the control of the Boston & Maine Railroad is assured to Massachusetts forever. The next logical step is to extend permission to the holding company to hold the stock of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad company and thus bring into Massachusetts control, with its central offices in Boston, the third largest railroad system in the country with a gross annual earning capacity of nearly $100,000,000. The enactment of the Draper bill means work for thousands of more men in Massachusetts and the expenditure within the next few years of $30,000,000 in improvements to the Boston & Maine system, and $15,000,000 in Greater Boston in four-tracking, electrification and tunnelling for a physical connection of the two roads under the city.

The new automobile act providing for graded fees for registration, based upon horsepower, with the provision that such fees shall be expended upon the maintenance of state highways, is the result of the inaugural recommendation of Gov. Draper. The new act, as further suggested by the governor, does away with the hundred and one different speed regulations throughout the commonwealth by making uniform regulations for the whole state.

Another great reform accomplished by Gov. Draper in his first year is in the matter of harbor improvements. For the next three years the state will appropriate $100,000 annully for harbor improvements, the money to be expended under the direction of the harbor and land commission, in conformity with a comprehensive and carefully thought out plan, thus doing away with the patchwork appropriations of various legislatures, pushed through, in the majority of cases, by log-rolling and with little regard for the state as a whole.

Another inaugural recommendation of Gov. Draper, now law, was the consolidation of the two educational boards of the state. The continuation of both the state board of education and the commission on industrial education, with their continual conflict, boded no good for the cause of industrial education in Massachusetts. In the new board appointed by Gov. Draper the advocates of separate industrial education are given strong representation, and in a few years Massachusetts promises to lead all the other states in this great work. A manufacturer himself, Gov. Draper fully recognized the needs of the commonwealth in the matter of industrial education for its youth as distinguished from the so-called manual training courses in the high schools which gave little training of practical value. His administration also saw the enactment of a law providing for further





Ebenezer Draper

aid on the part of the state to cities and towns maintaining industrial schools approved of by the state board of education. Hereafter the state will pay one-half of the cost of such maintenance instead of paying on a sliding scale adjusted to the property valuations of the cities and towns.

Despite the fact that one of the stock arguments of democratic stump speakers in Massachusetts for years has been "too many commissions," it remained for Gov. Draper to make the first specific recommendation of any consolidation or abolishment of state boards. In his inaugural he recommended that the registration boards of medicine, pharmacy, veterinary medicine, and dentistry be consolidated into one board with one organization instead of four boards with four organizations. He further recommended the enactment of legislation to enable one person to serve as superintendent for the suppression of the gypsy and the brown-tail moth and as state forester. Through the resignation of the gypsy moth superintendent he had the satisfaction of seeing this latter recommendation carried into effect, but the former one was defeated by friends of the various boards whose existence was at stake.

During the year Gov. Draper sent in six veto messages, and in each instance the objections of his excellency were upheld, the largest vote recorded in favor of passing a bill over his veto being in the house on the eight-hour bill when the friends of the bill mustered 96 votes. This was the most important veto of the session. It affected only employes on public works. Had it become law, it would not have affected Gov. Draper and other large manufacturers and the corporate interests, other than as taxpayers interested in all state, county and municipal expenditures. The "leaders" of organized labor were shouting for it far louder than they were shouting for bills which would have done far more to help organized labor than the eight-hour law, if enacted. Had Gov. Draper been actuated by selfish interests he could have thrown a sop to organized labor by signing the bill or by allowing it to become law without his signature. The bill would have had little effect, as the state today has a strong eight-hour law which is violated but rarely. But a principle was at stake. The bill would not have permitted a man to work more than eight hours a day on a public work, no matter how much he might desire to work. It was as the governor characterized it, an interference with constitutional rights. Furthermore, it increased the penalty of the old law for violation from $50 to $1000, or six months imprisonment, a ridiculous and outrageous penalty for the offence. The governor's objections, concisely but vigorously stated, appealed to the sense of the house as they will appeal to the commonwealth-at-large, if it is necessary for him to repeat them on the stump this coming autumn.

Aside from his remarkable success in matters of legislation few governors have given more general satisfaction in regard to appointments than Gov. Draper. Expediency did not affect him in these, either. The sole question he considered was a man's fitness. It is enough to point to Arthur D. Hill as district attorney of Suffolk county, Frank D. Kemp as state highway commissioner, and Frederick P. Fish as a member of the state board of education. These men are not exceptions. They are but instances of the kind of appointments that have characterized the first year of Gov. Eben S. Draper.

Both he and the commonwealth have reason to be proud of the record of that first year.

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LOUIS A. FROTHINGHAM

Measures Up to High Standard State Has Set For Lieutenant Governors—Republican Party Picks Men For Second Office Capable of Filling Highest—Ward 11 Man No Exception

There was a lot of talk throughout the state last fall after the republican state convention which resulted in the nomination of Louis A. Frothingham for lieutenant governor had been held that the time had come when the "divine right of succession" should be broken up. There has been a lot of talk to this effect for some years past and it has always been heard particularly after a hard contest for the lieutenant governorship. It is generally heard the loudest from the friends of the defeated candidates all of whom aspire to the lieutenant governorship as a direct step towards the higher office. That there should be no right of succession is generally admitted. Furthermore few will admit that they recognize any such right. Louis A. Frothingham, we believe, will not claim in 1911, if he is a candidate for governor then, that he should be nominated because he has held the lieutenant governorship for three years. But he undoubtedly will claim that the fact that he has been lieutenant governor should not operate against his choice for governor. All that he will ask will be that his claims to the office be given the same consideration as those of the other candidates.

He has never hesitated to state his position. It is that he believes the party should always pick the best available man for the gubernatorial nomination and none other and that he hopes that the party will always select the one whom it regards as the best man. It is for the party to determine who is the best man. If it determines that he is the best man to make the running when Gov. Draper retires, well and good. If it determines that some other would be a better candidate he will abide by the decision of the party. There was, unquestionably, considerable bitterness left after the contest of last year for the lieutenant governorship nomination. It was but natural after such a warm contest. It may have been more bitter because the successful candidate was the candidate of the state organization.

For the republican state organization it should be said that it never picks a man to run for lieutenant governor who is not equipped in every way for the higher office. That is as it should be and right there the republican organization in Massachusetts sets an excellent example for the national conventions of both parties to follow and for the state conventions of other states. No man should be picked for the second office in the country or in the state who is not qualified to fill the highest office, for who knows when he may be called upon to step into the highest office. Yet how often do the national conventions in the selection of vice-presidential candidates pick men whom they would seriously consider for the presidential nomination? And how often, outside of Massachusetts, do state conventions pick candidates for lieutenant governor whom they would pick for the higher nomination.

Fortunate indeed for Massachusetts that she had a Wolcott to step into the place of the lamented Greenhalge. And fortunate for her that she had in Eben S. Draper a lieutenant governor who was able to take the helm of state which Gov. Guild was obliged by illness to relinquish, and guide the ship safely through the storms of a legislative session. These are two instances where that which might happen at any time, actually did happen. And while Wolcott was, and Draper is, an exceptional man, there has never been a time when the republican party has not filled the office of lieutenant governor of Massachusetts with a man who was fully equal to the demands of the higher office. Haile, Wolcott, Crane, Bates, Guild and Draper, the republican party honored with nominations for governor, conclusively demonstrating that in the selection of lieutenant governorship candidates it exercised the same care and wisdom as in the selection of candidates for the higher office. This has led to the talk of "succession," that the governor of Massachusetts is picked out three years in advance of his selection to that office. It is a kind of "succession" that will be hard to down, however, and will not be very likely to down until the party departs from the high standard which she has always maintained in the selection of nominees for lieutenant governor.

It is unnecessary to state that in picking Louis A. Frothingham the republican party lived up to the high standard which it has set for its nominees for this office. It has been charged against Louis A. Frothingham that he lives in Ward 11, the Back Bay ward of Boston. This is true. Mr. Frothingham does live there and doubtless finds it a very pleasant district to live in. But it is not true, as was stated by a talented young democratic senator last year, that "the candidates for high office in the republican party have been taken for years almost invariably from this one ward of Boston and usually from one class of the party to the exclusion of men of ability and capacity who lack the influence of wealth and aristocratic associations."

In all the time there has been a Back Bay section of Boston but two of the republican candidates for lieutenant governor or governor came from that section, up to the selection of Louis Frothingham last year. They were Curtis Guild, Jr., and Roger Wolcott. Eben S. Draper does not come from the Bay Bay although he maintains a winter residence there. All of his close associations and business interests are in Hopedale in Worcester county, his home town. John L. Bates did not come from there. Neither did Murray Crane, Frederick T. Greenhalge, John Q. A. Brackett, Oliver Ames, George D. Robinson, John D. Long, Thomas Talbot, Alexander H. Rice, nor the others that came before them. Charles H. Allen and William H. Haile, defeated by Russell, were not Back Bay men. One will have to go back almost 20 years to find a president of the senate who came from the Back Bay, while with the exception of Speaker Frothingham, George von L. Meyer was the only speaker of the house from the so-called Back Bay in a quarter century at least. In making such charges one should be more specific. The republican party has selected its candidates for office generally on their merits rather than because of the influence of residence, wealth or social position. The rise of men of wealth to high position in the party will be found most always to have been due not to their wealth but to the fact that their wealth gave them the time to devote to the service of the party and of the state. As wealth is measured in these days Louis Frothingham is almost as far from being a wealthy man as is Curtis Guild, Jr. If wealth is a sin, it is the only one that can be charged against the wealthy men that the republican party has honored in Massachusetts—such men as Murray Crane, George von L. Meyer, and Joseph Walker. Would that more such men of wealth take an interest in politics. If the charge that the republican party takes its candidates from the Back Bay were worth answering it might be answered with the counter charge that in the period within which the republican party has selected two of its gubernatorial candidates from Ward 11, the democratic party has taken three—Robert Treat Paine, 2d., Josiah Quincy and William A. Gaston.

It is true that Louis Frothingham has a distinguished lineage and high social connections, but personally he is simple, open and unaffected. Many who thought him reserved have discovered in the past year since he begun to go out and mix with the boys that his reserve was only a natural diffidence and that in reality he is one of the most democratic of men. And the willingness of the young lieutenant governor to go out and mix with the boys has won him hundreds of new friends during the past year. No request for his attendance at a political or semi-political gathering has been refused by him when it has been possible for him to accept. He realizes what some politicians do not—that the attendance of a high public official at these gatherings means much for their success although it may mean little to the official, and it is for this reason that Lieut-Gov. Frothingham always, when possible, lends his presence.



L. A. Frothingham

JAMES H. VAHEY

Waged Remarkable Campaign for Governor Last Year Against Great Odds —Since Then He has Built Up a Real Democratic Organization— Able, Fearless and Absolutely Honest.

Despite the factional squabbles which have all but killed the democratic party in Boston, the democrats of the state have usually chosen their leaders with considerable judgment. Time and again they have turned to the proper man at the very moment when it appeared to be certain that another false move would render the organization as extinct as the dodo or the bison.

Last year was a case in point, when the party was obliged to live down, not only the odium of the Springfield convention of the fall before, but the natural apathy due to the senseless squabbles of the petty ward and city bosses. It was then that the voters showed their wisdom by turning to James H. Vahey of Watertown, a young man whose zeal for his party had been displayed on many occasions when he refused to take sides in any of the factional fights and did his best to prevail upon those who had apparently set out to wreck the organization to get together and become as active in the effort to secure harmony as they were in the attempt to wreak vengeance on other democrats for fancied or trivial wrongs.

Mr. Vahey had previously demonstrated that he possessed ability. As the leader of his party in the senate at the previous session of the legislature, he, with the assistance of Sens. Linehan of South Boston and Mitchell of Marlboro, were more than a match for the republican majority. On every iniquitous measure that appeared during the session, this trio forced a roll call, with the result that for the first time in years not a single special privilege was granted to any individual or corporation that the record was not placed among the archives to be readily available for the voters in every district did they choose to question the integrity or the wisdom of the men they had chosen to represent them in the upper legislative branch.

Sen. Vahey at that time did more than merely out-manoeuvre the republican leaders in the senate. His speeches were strong pronunciamentoes, not only of the position of the democracy on what is known as corporation legislation, but also the position of the majority of voters throughout the state on every day in the year except election day. So true were they to public opinion that the newspapers were forced to print them and to apologize for and belittle them editorially afterward. As a result, the voters of Massachusetts, for the first time in the history of the legislature, were kept continually informed of the methods adopted by the senate and the state officials generally in securing legislation which they never could secure from the people themselves.

It was with this record that Sen. Vahey accepted the democratic nomination for governor. Those who had known him only through his work in the state house made the mistake of expecting an enthusiastic trust-busting, corporation-wrecking campaign, with the gubernatorial candidate leading the van for vengeance on those who possessed means. Instead, they were more or less surprised when a mild-mannered young man, very conservative and very earnest, went among them in the fall, preaching nothing more drastic than honesty in public officials and an era of clean government. He pointed out specific instances where the reform could begin, and the fact that he devoted a good part of his time to the republican candidate, Eben S. Draper, was due to two things. The first of these was that the Hopedale man heappened to be a shining light, because of his position, the second was that the material was there to be used by any one who took the trouble to look it up. His charges in that campaign have never been answered, except by a dishonest claim that he himself was connected with a business looked upon with more or less disfavor, when it was known at the time by those who made it that he was simply acting as the attorney for the creditors in bankruptcy proceedings which involved the concern in which the republicans claimed he was a partner.

There were many things against Mr. Vahey in that campaign, among them being the Springfield convention, financed by leading republicans, it has been claimed, and the fact that Massachusetts was overwhelmingly against Mr. Bryan, the democratic candidate for president, and almost as overwhelmingly in favor of Mr. Taft. In addition he was antagonized by prominent democrats who had been the recipients of great honors from their party. Some of these secretly furnished the republican candidate with campaign ammunition, illustrating, as it could be illustrated in no other way, the low estate to which the party had fallen, and explaining amply the reasons for its fall, when it is taken into consideration that it was this class of citizen who had been chosen previously to be the recipient of the good things the party had to give out. On the other hand, Mr. Vahey was without funds, the state organization was a joke and its inefficiency was so patent that long before the campaign closed he was obliged to ignore it completely, accepting it as nonexistent.

These were the obstacles which Mr. Vahey, as candidate for governor, had to combat, and he proceeded to do it. He went on the stump single handed, paid all his own expenses and those of his co-workers out of his own pocket and was his own campaign manager and rally committee.

With all these obstacles he polled 168,162 votes, the second largest vote ever given a democratic candidate for governor, and, in any year but one where the republican candidate was carried along by the presidential ticket would have reduced the majority by many thousands, even if he had not been elected—a result that many astute politicians declare would have been inevitable in an off year.

This recital shows just how strong Mr. Vahey is with the voters of Massachusetts —many of whom in his vote last fall, must have been republicans, since the democratic party had to fight in the courts only that year to retain the right to be known as the second party. There are reasons for this strength, however, and the most important are the fearlessness of the man, his absolute honesty and the ability he has displayed in all his public life. There is no one in either party better qualified on this last score to direct the affairs of Massachusetts than he, and there are many who hope to be honored by the republicans who are not so well qualified.

As a member of the state senate he was a deep student of affairs. He served on the committee on judiciary, and was one of the leaders on that committee. He familiarized himself with every measure that came before the body, and on all important measures he mastered the subject from beginning to end. During his two terms he was at the state house every day hours before most of the members. He was the last to leave, and there have been few members who patronized the state library more liberally than he. On all subjects that went to the committee on ways and means he was as familiar as were the members of that committee. He made a study of the state departments, their appropriations, what they did with them, the extent of their power, the number of their employes and all such matters. As a matter of fact, there probably is no other citizen of Massachusetts today more conversant with Massachusetts internal affairs and policies than he.

As a result of this, he has already asked for the appointment of a state finance commission to study the entire matter of expenditures and to devise some method of reforming the departments. The discussion of this measure before the house committee on ways and means developed a peculiar condition of affairs in which the transactions by which the state secured land for the Wrentham school for feeble minded were shrouded in sufficient doubt as to warrant a thorough investigation. The committee, however, decided to regard the whole matter as a political move and held up the report from early in March until the closing hours of the legislative session. Then it reported adversely on the petition for a finance commission and white-washed the Wrentham matter by declaring the trustees to have been unwise, but nothing worse.

The action of the committee and the method in which the members of it conducted the hearings on the petition convinced many disinterested persons that Mr. Vahey was right; that his demand for a state finance commission had not come a minute too soon, and that the quicker the republicans realize the fact the more immediate will there be a return to the economic administrations which have in the past made for Massachusetts' prosperity.

Another matter of burning interest to the people of the state, and one in which Mr. Vahey has taken a great interest, is that of abolishing or curtailing the power of the lobby. He spoke of it on the stump last fall, and he urged it while he was a member of the senate. What he has demanded in that regard is one of the first requisites of good government, and is so recognized by many of the leaders for reform in this and other states. In discussing this matter with a friend, recently, Mr. Vahey declared that the reason he was opposed to the lobby was because as a senator he had seen it in operation and knew its practices and the influence it exerts.

He maintains that the lobby is not only injurious to the morals of the state, but that it also is a blood-sucker on the business interests of Massachusetts. Members of the lobby, in nearly every year, have of themselves or through their friends, introduced legislation whose only object was to secure money for having it killed.

In discussing the matter recently, Mr. Vahey said that the lobby, designed in the first instance to assist public corporations, often in legitimate ways, has of late become nothing more nor less than an organized band of mercenaries licensed by the state to prey on honest business enterprises. There were several bills before the last legislature whose only object was to extort money, and whether or not they were successful no one but those who were to benefit knows.

Mr. Vahey is to be a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination again this year, and should he win he will be considerably stronger than he was a year ago. He has, since last election, taken an active part in building up a democratic organization in the state, and as a result of his efforts, the state committee is, for the first time in a long time, a real, working body. It has already begun the task of bringing the party members together in towns and where interest in the policies of the democracy had ceased. Chairman MacLeod is now in possession of absolute knowledge of the approximate strength of the party of which he is the working head. Mr. Vahey has done considerable toward making this possible, and he has been of great assistance to the committee ever since it began the task which augurs so well for the party in Massachusetts.

There are rumors from time to time that he will be obliged to fight for a second nomination, but it is not generally believed that he will be called upon to exert himself to any extent. His first candidacy was of such benefit to the party, and he has since devoted his efforts so entirely to the patching up the weak spots his campaign a year ago divulged, that the concensus of opinion now is that he has an organization that will require a lot of hammering to break down. This is leaving aside entirely the general fairness of the voters, who have shown from time immemorial that they believe in giving a man who has fought once a chance to secure the honor without the necessity of a

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JAMES H. VAHEY

contest the second time. In this regard, any opponent of Mr. Vahey is likely to find the sledding more than ordinarily difficult, for the voters recognize what some of the politicians evidently are trying to forget—that when he was running for governor a year ago he was confronted with the task, not only of defeating Eben S. Draper, but also of rebuilding a party that had been wrecked by the notorious Springfield convention. He accomplished the latter, much to the dismay of the republican state organization, and there are thousands of democrats all over the state who believe that he should be accorded the first honor of running for governor with the new, real party behind him.

In justice to Mr. Vahey it should be said that he would like to fight for the nomination, not because he wants to antagonize anyone, but as he says, because he believes that a contest would benefit the party. It is extremely unlikely, however, that there will be one this year, as there are many who believe that Mr. Vahey can be elected this year, while a new man would not be.

Mr. Vahey is a self-made man, having began his working career as a clerk in a grocery store. He later studied law, graduating from the Boston University law school, and is today the possessor of a practice worth many thousands of dollars a year. He has always lived in Watertown, is a devoted home man, and the father of five children, all of whom are positive that he is not only the greatest man in the world, but the best.

THE NEW TARIFF QUESTION.

The Fight Against Inequalities to Continue —The Subject to Be Divorced From Local Traditions and Partisan Moorings.

(From the Wall Street Journal.)

People who think the tariff question is settled for a long time to come are probably much mistaken as to the temper of the country on the question in its larger aspects. Enough time has elapsed to permit the press of the country to reflect the opinions of the people on the conclusions reached. These conclusions convince one that the special session of congress was not simply the threshing of old straw. On the contrary it marked off a new era in the consideration of the business interests of the nation.

The thing that stands out in bold relief is that the great West has come to a new state of consciousness on the tariff controversy. The voice of that people in favor of a revision that will more equitably balance the interests of producers and consumers has found expression in the form of congressional leadership. Half a dozen Western senators, to any one of whom the nation listens when he speaks, and a score of representatives have taken their stand against a tariff dictated primarily by ultra protected interests. This nucleus of leadership has gone home to justify itself before its constituencies. Unless recent indications of popular approval are greatly overestimated, these congressmen will come back with a measure of endorsement that will make them more valiant and less resistible than ever in their onslaught upon local standpatism and all that it represents.

This is a truly fundamental change. A second change is the fact that the tariff has ceased to be a party issue. A third is that it can no longer be looked upon as a local issue. As the West and South lose their purely agricultural viewpoint and acquire manufacturing interests, they share to that extent with the East its appreciation of protection as related to investment in industries. This is a reassuring tendency. It has also done more than anything else to give the tariff the dignity of a national economic question.

Our industries have nothing to fear from this change. Thus divorced from local traditions and from partisan moorings, a broader basis of national support will give a new degree of balance to the subject in public policy. There will then be less fear of radical changes as well as less favor to privileged interests. But the fight will not cease until unnatural inequalities are removed and an administrative arrangement perfected which will take the question permanently out of the arena of political discussion. And that will not come to pass until "progressives" and democrats find leaders who are as much masters of the entire subject as McKinley was in his day and as Aldrich is now.

PRESIDENT CALLS HIM "JACK"

John Hays Hammond of Gloucester, Member of Taft's Unofficial Cabinet—Has Not Sought to Trade Upon the Favor With Which He is Regarded—Working to Strengthen Republican Party.

"Jack" Hammond, as the president calls him before everybody, is one of the inner or unofficial cabinet of the Taft administration. This is rather a distinguished honor, in an administration which is supposed to be going along without taking anybody's advice very much. Roosevelt had two cabinets, one to order around and the other to play tennis with. Taft has two, one consisting of nine men on whose backs he has dumped most of the hard work of the administration, and the other consisting chiefly of John Hays Hammond, who haunts the golf links instead of the tennis court.,

Now this is not saying that Mr. Hammond is the real Warwick of the Taft regime, for Frank H. Hitchcock would get mad at that, and then we would have a cabinet row. But the truth is that William H. Taft has a liking for his old friends and is accustomed to turn to them when he wants good advice. More than one important appointment which pompous senators have ponderously approved has really been determined upon after receipt of a note from some old crony in the man's town telling Taft that the man was "all right." The president keeps in touch with old friends in every part of the country, even if some of them are back numbers as politicians, and when ticklish local questions arise he drops them a line, in care of the country postmaster, and takes a lot of stock in what they report back.

So of John Hays Hammond. He was a collegemate, although two years ahead of Taft at Yale, and long before Hammond had been condemned to death by the Boer government for trying to secure a few rights, diamond and otherwise, for the Uitlanders in South Africa, Taft had learned to esteem him as one of a thousand; and so he regards him now. Nor has Hammond sought to trade upon the favor with which he is regarded by the president of the United States. He wants to strengthen the republican party and is willing to give time and money to that end. If he wants anything for himself, he can have it.

Until about the time he loomed up as a tentative candidate for the republican nomination for vice-president in 1908, Mr. Hammond was known to the country only as the greatest mining engineer, in point of personal success, that the world had ever known. Rumors of a salary of $1,000,000 a year had attached to his name for some time, and he never took the trouble to quiet them. It was enough for him that, having braved the dangers of frontier life and lived with Cecil Rhodes, through a romance of international fame in South Africa, as the alleged chief conspirator of the Jameson raid, he had laid enough by to keep him for the rest of his life. About eight years ago he settled down at his beautiful summer place at Freshwater Cove, Gloucester, and about the time of the presidential campaign he put himself at the head of the National League of Republican clubs and began to whoop it up for the grand old party all over the United States. He increased the membership to something like 1,000,000 men, according to the press agents, and when Taft had safely landed in Washing, Mr. Hammond arrived there also, ready for anything that might come along.

Although Mr. Hammond modestly disclaims that he would like public office, there is no doubt that a good working cabinet position would have suited him. Recognized as one of the greatest business men of the country, he would have welcomed some such post as that of secretary of commerce and labor which, the Lord knows, needs some strong business man to get hold of it and make it worth something to the commercial interests of the country. He had spent most of his life in the mining regions, yet he was a college graduate of high mental accomplishments, and he would have graced the official society of Washington as perhaps few other men could. But Hammond had the close personal friendship of William H. Taft; and he had also the brains to value that more than anything else. The president offered him the Chinese mission and as a matter of duty Hammond would have liked to take it; but, as he said, he had dragged his family all over the world, and he thought it time now to give them a chance to settle down and take a rest. He plunged into politics, on the outside as it were, more to give vent to his restless spirit than because of personal ambition; and he has piled up a political acquaintance which makes him today one of the best known figures in the country. Certainly his name is as well known to the people of the United States as that of any cabinet officer. He has all the fun and none of the worry. He plays golf with Taft on the Chevy Chase links and he maintains in Washington open house at the New Willard. When really big things are underway at the White House, John Hays always is within telephone call; and without affecting a "power-behind-the-throne" attitude, he early gave Washington to understand that it could not step on him, socially or otherwise, without hurting somebody whose howl would make some noise. Consequently John Hays Hammond, citizen and golf player, comes nearer to having influence with the Taft administration than anyone else outside the cabinet and Charles P. Taft; the remainder of the "influence" William H. Taft carries around under his hat.

Mr. Hammond will be one of the exceedingly small party who will accompany Pres. Taft on his autumn swing around the country. He will join the party in Utah in September, and what he cannot tell the president about conditions in Mexico and the American mining regions the Guggenheims could not hire anyone else to tell him. For the present, he motors over from Gloucester to the Taft cottage every few days or joins the president on the Myopia links when no other distinguished citizen happens along. He is not of the J. Bourne class of golf players, either, for Hammond amounts to something.

What his future will be in American politics is an interesting question. Hammond has brains, money, tact and public spirit. His money-making may be over, as a main pursuit, but his public life has not begun. He is only about 54 years old, which is almost coltish, and he says he wants nothing in politics. He has a voting residence in Gloucester but, being rich and also canny, he is too shrewd to offer himself as a sacrifice to an eager electorate. If John Hays gets anywhere politically—and he will—it will be by the short course of honorable appointment. When the first Taft cabinet begins to break up, for example, look out for John Hays Hammond.

Stick to the Constitution.

(From the Nashville American.)

The constitution of the United States may not be a perfect document, but this nation has grown to the earth's mightiest power by following its provisions. It is as sound today as it was when promulgated. Upon this question of the election of senators it is sound, and dangers will confront us when we abandon the straight path laid down in that instrument and give heed to the cry of the unthinking and often insincere.

Corrupt men, inefficient men may have found their way into the United States senate. Is there reason to believe that if they could buy title from the legislatures they could not buy it from those who elected the legislatures? Had the nation not best submit to possibly a few bad men in its chief legislative body than to the dangerous experiment of popular election, where passion, prejudice and ignorance may be the moving factors? There is safety in sticking closely to the lines of the great charter. Popular clamor has, in all ages, been too often mistaken for wisdom.

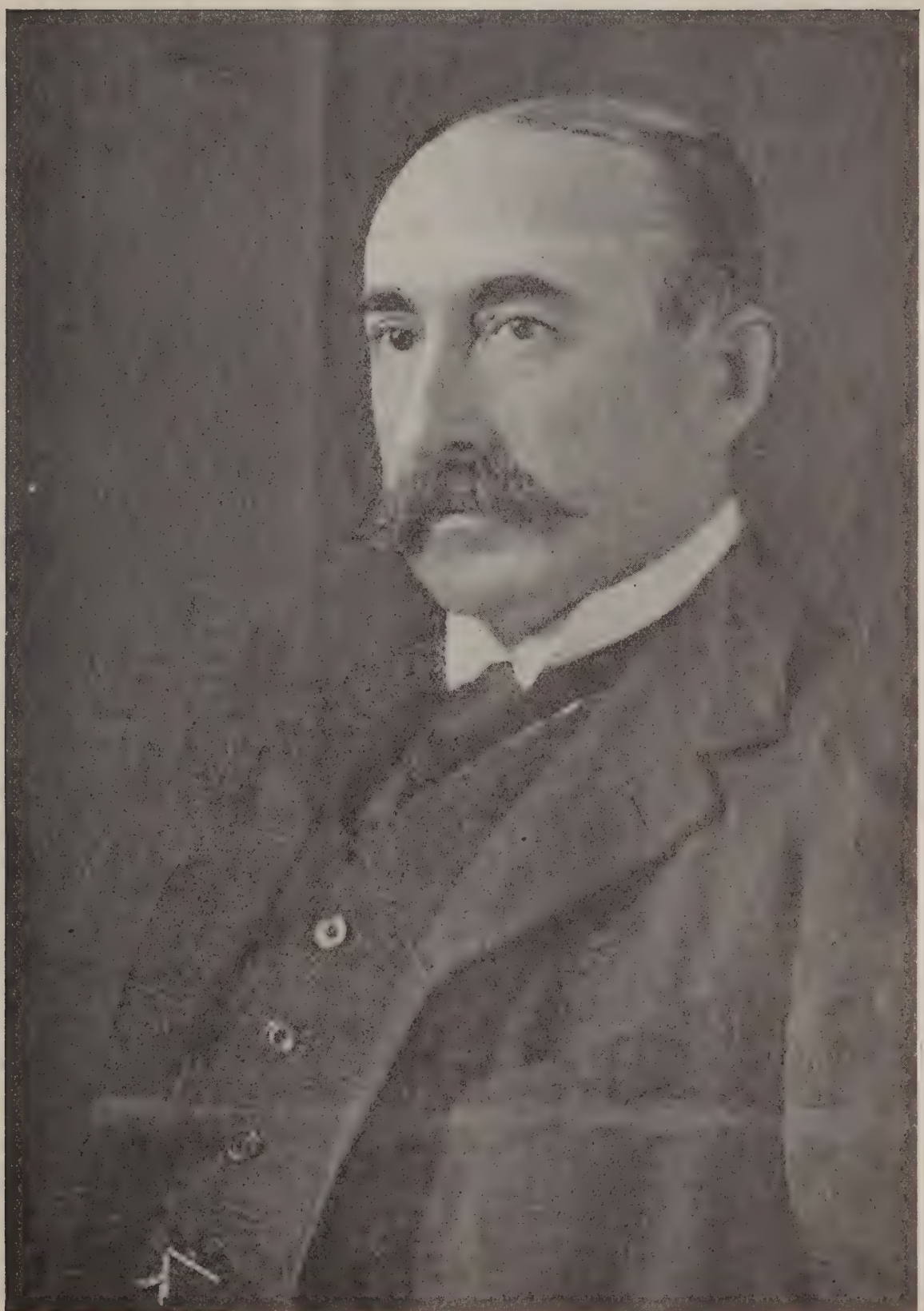
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WALTER S. GLIDDEN

Sound Business Judgment of Councillor From Fourth District Has Been Invaluable to Commonwealth—Director of Many Enterprises—Qualified For Any Office Within Gift of State

In Gov. Draper's first year in office—naturally the most trying year for any governor—his strong right hand has been Councillor Walter S. Glidden of Somerville. Closely associated with him as he was in the executive council last year, he has a deep appreciation of the remarkably keen insight into affairs and sound business judgment of the Somerville man, and thus, as governor, came to rely upon him to a great extent to see that all expenditures of the commonwealth were properly safeguarded. As a business man himself, Gov. Draper naturally likes business men for advisers, especially business men of the diversified experience possessed by Walter S. Glidden. Fortunate indeed is the commonwealth in having at its disposal a talent which directs one business alone of $11,000,000 a year, besides controlling four other large wholesale and retail businesses and acting as a director in numerous other big enterprises.

That Councillor Glidden will seek a third term in the executive council is pleasing to Gov. Draper, as it is fortunate for the whole commonwealth, although the public at large, it might be said, has but little conception of the immense responsibilities borne by the governor's advisers. Not one cent of money paid out of the treasury of the commonwealth during the past year has been paid without the sanction of Walter S. Glidden as a member of the committee on accounts and warrants. In passing upon the expenditures of the big state departments Councillor Glidden's business experience has been invaluable to the commonwealth. Nothing escapes his watchful eye and it is safe to say that as long as he is a member of this committee of the governor's council the commonwealth will receive a dollar's worth for every dollar expended. Mr. Glidden is not "close," but he believes in conducting business on business principles all the time, and in applying the same methods exactly to the business of the state as he does to his own private affairs. Two of the four councillors on the committee on accounts and warrants—Messrs. Bemis and Jones—retire next January, having served the customary three terms awarded to a councillor. Therefore it is especially fortunate to the state that Mr. Glidden is to return to supervise the expenditure of the $4 500,000 appropriated by the last legislature for the various state institutions and the maintenance of the various departments. The retirement of Councillor Bemis will leave Mr. Glidden as the senior member of the committee on accounts and warrants, making his return especially important. Likewise he will come into seniority on the committee on military and naval affairs, the present senior councillor on that committee—Mr. Barry of Boston—retiring after three years service. The same is true of the committee on state house. Councillor Jones, the head of that committee, is another who will retire next January, having completed three years service, and Mr. Glidden suceeds him at the head of the committee.

Councillors Brightman, Goetting and Johnson will be the only members of this year's council left to serve with Councillor Glidden next year, and of these three, Messrs. Goetting and Johnson were new to the executive council this year, so that unusual burdens will fall upon the genial Somerville councillor in 1910. But he is equal to them and any one who knows him knows that those burdens and responsibilities will not be shirked, heavy drain though they will be upon his time. For Walter S. Glidden has grown to like public service. His business affairs are in such shape now that he finds he has the necessary time to devote to it and he finds a positive enjoyment in the feeling that he is contributing a good share in the administration of the affairs of his adopted state.

No more popular member than Walter S. Glidden ever sat in the governor's council and it is doubtful if a more popular man ever participated in the political game in the old Bay State. All this simply goes to show how time changes things—in this instance time and close acquaintance. When Mr. Glidden came to the state house in January, 1908, to take his seat in the executive council he was known to none of his associates. Unfortunately, but through no fault of his own, the relations between his predecessor and himself were not cordial and therefore he did not even have a friend to introduce him at court. Naturally his entrance among his associates was not made under the most auspicious circumstances. There was also a large faction in his district to whom the name of Glidden was anathema. Happily now all this is changed. Men who opposed him two years ago, now, having grown accquainted with him, are among his very best friends. His associates in the executive council had not known him for two months before they were congratulating themselves upon the acquisition to their ranks.

To understand this you have only got to know Walter Glidden. He is a big man mentally and physically and he has a heart proportionate to the size of his body. In him the spirit of Christian charity is strongly ingrained. He bridges with sympathy the awful chasm between success in life and failure—the terrible gulf between the fallen and those on the heights. He is a broad, human man who gets all the fun out of life that there is to get, neither taking himself or the game of politics too seriously. Bluff, hearty, outspoken, as the sons of the Pine Tree state usually are, Mr. Glidden is the kind of a man one naturally warms to. And speaking of the Pine Tree state, it would not be hitting wide of the mark to say that if Walter S. Glidden of Somerville had stuck to his native heath and gone into politics there he would have taken rank with such men as Reed, Dingley and Littlefield. But he may take rank with those giants if he sticks to politics in Massachusetts, for he has been boomed seriously and vigorously for lieutenant-governor of the commonwealth, and as congressman from the 8th district. And men who were opposed to him when he made his debut as a candidate for office two years ago, have taken a hand in this booming. They realize that Walter S. Glidden is qualified for any office within the gift of the commonwealth.

In whatever direction his future aspirations may take him he will be able to point back, as an endorsement, to his splendid record in the governor's council, a record that another year's service will give added lustre to. Proud though he would be of the compliment of a unanimous nomination for congress or lieutenant-governor, Councillor Glidden would probably never seek either of these offices if he could get them without a fight. He may never seek them, anyway. But he does dearly love a fight! Politics with him is merely a recreation, a relaxation from the cares of his multifarious business enterprises. Win or lose, it is all the same to him. He does not know what it is to possess a hard feeling or unkind thought toward an opponent. But while the political game itself is merely a relaxation to Mr. Glidden, the office itself is never. He has the highest conception of an office holder's duty to his constituency. To him, in the words of Grover Cleveland, "A public office is a public trust."

He carries his whole-souled manner and his never-failing smile into his dealings with his own employees. The men employed in five wholesale and retail establishments find in him the model employer. They know that if they have a grievance he will adjust it. He makes them feel that he is one of them—and he is. Down in the big dressed-beef house of N. E. Hollis & Co., with a white butcher's frock on, he hustles beef about with the rest of the men employed there, besides looking after the details of the business of $11,000,000 a year transacted there and the details of all of his other enterprises.

For the immense business of N. E. Hollis & Co. does not offer sufficient outlet for his tremendous energies. J. H. Whitten & Co., teamsters; Sands, Furber & Co., fruit dealers; L. A. Johnson & Co., retail provision dealers, they're all Walter S. Glidden, and his personality is stamped all over their business. He is president of the Hinckley Rendering company, a director of the New England Dressed Meat and Wool company, and a partner in the firm of W. P. Stahl & Co., restaurateurs in the market district. He is a director and member of the executive committee of the Beacon Trust company, a director and member of the board of investment of the Somerville Trust company, vice-president and a member of the finance committee of the Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank, a member of the board of investment of the Winter Hill Co-operative Bank, and vice-president of the Mutual Protective Fire Insurance Company. And he is a director who directs. But with his manifold duties he finds time to devote to charitable projects, as may be seen from the fact that he is president of the Winchester Home for Aged Women, a member of the finance committee of the Hunt Home for Destitute Children, a member of the board of managers of the Home for Aged Couples in Somerville, and a member of the finance committee of the Somerville hospital.

Mr. Glidden is also somewhat of a "joiner." He is a member of Faith Lodge, A. F. A. M., of Charlestown, Coeur De Lion Commandery, the Royal Arch Chapter, and is a Shriner of the 32d degree. His Masonic degrees from the 18th to the 22d degree, were conferred by His Excellency, Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr. Besides his Masonic affiliations he is a member of the Olive Branch Lodge of Odd Fellows of Charlestown, where he made his home before moving to Somerville.

Mr. Glidden has been with N. E. Hollis & Co. now for 29 years. He didn't come to Boston expecting to become a business man, however. Born in Pittston, Kennebec county, Me., April 30, 1856, his boyhood ambition was to become a printer. On his mother's side he was descended from Thomas Dudley, three times governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He was educated at the public schools and graduated from the Gardiner high school and the Augusta Dirigo business college. Thus equipped he went to work to learn the printing business on the Kennebec Reporter and wasn't there long before he was getting out the paper himself on an old Franklin press. This continued for two years and a half, or until he was 19 years old. Then he decided that Boston offered a better field for the talents of a rising young printer. Unlike that other printer, born in Boston, and who went when young to a strange city, he did not walk up the street munching a loaf of bread when he arrived. No; he walked up Washington street with a gripsack containing all of his earthly possessions, in his hand, and eyes peeled for a printing shop. He went into the first one he saw and struck a job at $12 a week, but after two weeks of distributing pi he went up to the boss and expressing the opinion that he guessed he wasn't cut out for a printer, said he was through.

Then he went down into the market district and got a job. He has remained in that district ever since, with the exception of six years, when he conducted a retail meat business in Chelsea. Quitting the retail business, he went to work for N. E. Hollis & Co., where he has been ever since, and where he has in fact become N. E. Hollis & Co.

Close to the People.

(From the Chicago News.)

Bear in mind that all the seven states from which come the ten republican senators who voted against the passage of the Aldrich version of the tariff bill have direct-primary laws.

The direct-primary law of Indiana, whence Sen. Beveridge hails, is not nearly so broad in its scope as are the measures in the other states. Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota and Minnesota all have good direct-primary laws. In all the states represented in whole or in part by insurgent republican senators, except Minnesota and Indiana, the primary laws provide for a direct advisory vote by the people on candidates for United States senator.

If Sen. Aldrich were really a wise politician, instead of being merely a clever manipulator of men in the interest of privilege, he would make no open effort to read out of the republican party the republican senators who stand closest to the people.

The fact that the Illinois senators were found voting with Aldrich instead of with the insurgents from the states bordering upon Illinois is one more reason why the people of this commonwealth should demand an early enactment of a real direct-primary law.



HON. WALTER S. GLIDDEN

HAS AIDED BOSTON'S SEWER SYSTEM

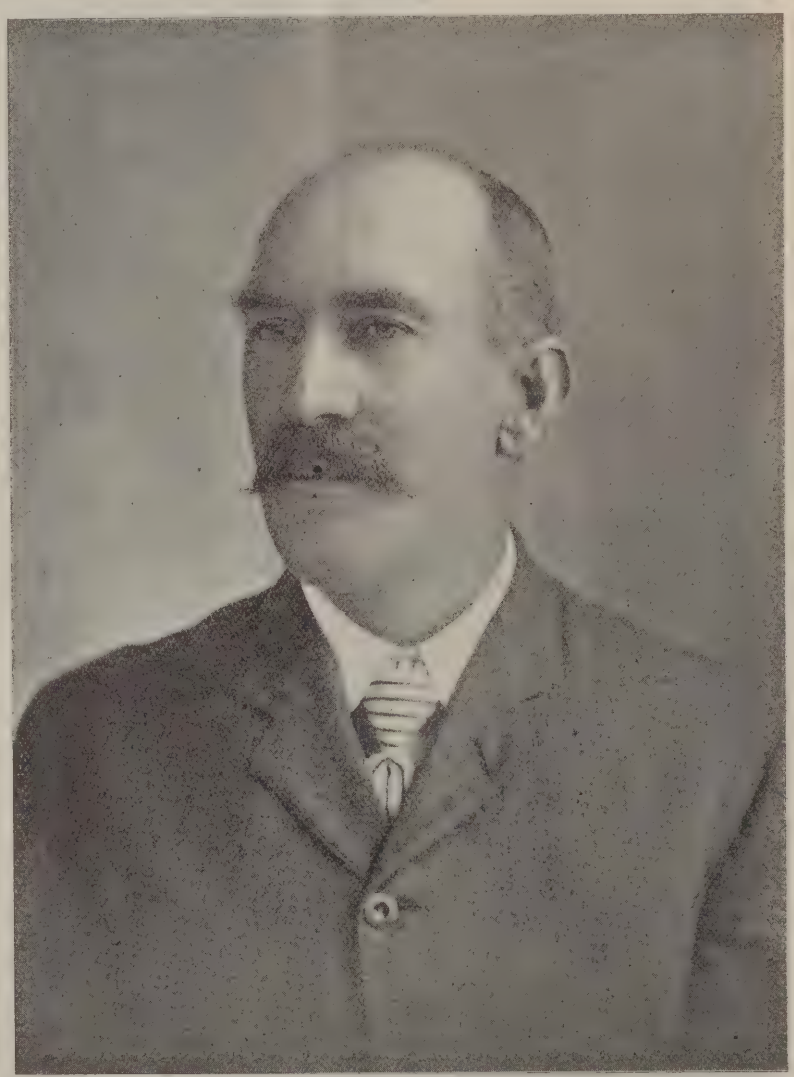
West Roxbury Candidate For Senate Made Notable Record in Lower Branch of State Legislature—Interesting Contest in Ninth Suffolk District.

Ex-Rep. A. S. Parker Weeks is making his fight for the republican nomination for the senate in the 9th Suffolk district on his record in the house of representatives on matters pertaining to the methods of handling the sewer construction problem in the city of Boston. There are other issues, of course, which he is urging in favor of his candidacy, and already there are signs that his canvass for votes has been a profitabe one; but the main issue, the one for which he himself claims greatest credit, is the sewer issue. There would appear to be something anomalous in the use of this sewer argument by the ex-representative from the West Roxbury ward, for it can never be said, speaking in the vernacular of the day, that Rep. Weeks ever resorts to "sewer politics." He knows the game of politics from A to Z, he is thoroughly familiar with the men who play it in Boston and the methods they employ further their own ambitions; but Weeks plays his part in the game in open, aboveboard fashion, and the sewer issue which he is now making good use of is a genuine issue, as the records of the past few years show conclusively.

For three sessions of the lower branch of the legislature Rep. Weeks served on the committee on metropolitan affairs. This committee is one of the most important in the whole legislature, because of the fact that it deals with all problems affecting the city of Boston and the great metropolitan district. Among the most important of such problems are those affecting the sewerage system of the Hub. During his first year's service, he showed a thorough knowledge of such matters when he took a hand at killing off a bill aimed directly at the system of constructing sewers then in vogue in the city of Boston. Rep. Weeks appeared to be the only man in the entire body who sensed the proper meaning of the bill. He saw in it an attempt to take away or cut down the borrowing capacity of Boston for sewer purposes. He knew that to lessen the borrowing capacity would cut out practically all of the work on Stony Brook and other sewer construction all over the city. He knew that it meant a loss of work to hundreds of men in the sewer department, with the attendant hardship which their enforced idleness would entail. He believed that such a plan was one of false economy. The men needed the employment, and the city needed the sewer construction. The bill had gone through the committee smoothly, but when it came up for discussion on the floor of the house, he went after it in good style. He thought it possible that some changes might be made in the method of handling the sewer question, but he did not believe that the bill under discussion supplied the remedy. He fought practically alone in the debate with some of the most influential men in the house, but his arguments were sound and his cause was a just one; and he won. He had the bill referred to the next general court, promising that, if re-elected, he would be able to do something to improve conditions.

The next year he was back in the house and he kept his promise. House bill 887 gave him the opportunity to perform his work. It was pointed out that the money for sewer purposes had not been properly expended, and Reps. Weeks and Lomasney were appointed to draft a new bill which would meet the requirements of the situation. The bill as drafted by them was adopted by the full committee. It was reported in the house by Rep. Weeks and provided that the city of Boston should, in every year until the work in substantially completed, expend one twentieth of one percent of its taxable valuation, to be met by loan outside the debt limit, in the construction of sewer works within the waters of Stony Brook and other areas tributary to the Charles River Basin. Rep. Weeks was the only speaker for the bill on the floor of the house, and it was passed by an easy vote. Under the act a great deal of work has been done in the outlying districts, particularly in Wards 20, 23 and 24. In the West Roxbury district, Stony Brook has been covered through residential sections and many streets have been sewered. The whole Talbot avenue section has been drained, as have also the streets between Blue Hill avenue and Harvard street, Morton street, Lauriat avenue, Mountain avenue and many others. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended judiciously for the improvement of the sewer system of the city, with the attendant development and improvement of property.

It is a splendid record with which to go before the voters of the 9th Suffolk district, and with the well-known ability of Parker Weeks as a mixer and good fellow, it is safe to say that he will make an interesting and lively campaign for the place.



A. S. PARKER WEEKS

A. S. Parker Weeks was born in Roxbury, April 29, 1857. When but four years of age his parents removed to the Roslindale section of the city and Parker has made his home there ever since. He was educated in the public schools of that section, finishing at the Eliot High School in Jamaica Plain. At the age of 20 he went West and engaged in the hide business, traveling extensively through the South and West. In 1886 he came back East and took his father's place at the blacksmith's forge at the junction of South and Washington streets, where he has continued ever since. He holds membership in the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Sons of Veterans, Odd Fellows and Roslindale Club, and was for about six years a member of the republican ward committee. Although a staunch republican at all times, he is possessed of an independence of thought and action which is refreshing.

He is thoroughly conscientious, a hard and willing worker and a clever politician. If he should be elected to the senate, the 9th Suffolk district will find that her interests are well cared for in the senate of 1910.

NOT FROM INDIANA.

Speaker Cannon is from Illinois. And he is a thoroughbred Illinoisan in sentiment and feeling. And, more than that, he don't care a hang who knows it. Still further, he has a violent prejudice against being mistaken for a Hoosier, as was evidenced, according to the story that is told, when he was on his way to Washington to attend the special session of congress.

Uncle Joe had "set up" in the buffet car until all hours in the morning smoking, talking politics, and spinning yarns, and when he woke up he was not in the happiest, merriest, gladdest mood of all the year. He likes fresh air, and when the train stopped at a station up in the mountains to put on a new engine he stepped out of the pullman onto the platform.

A group of loungers sized him up—he and his big black cigar—and a gleam of recognition came into the face of one of the group who was known to read the newspapers now and then, and who had, no doubt seen the speaker's picture and various more or less resembling cartoons of him.

Leaving his companions he sauntered up to Mr. Cannon and held out his hand, with the inquiry:

"Say, Mister, ain't you Uncle Joe Cannon of Indiana?"

The speaker had extended his hand to the stranger, but when he put the question Mr. Cannon quickly recovered it and rammed it fiercely into his trouser's pocket as he snapped out in reply:

"No, sir, by ——; I'm not from Indiana! The reason I look so —— bad is I've been sick!"—New York Times.



FOR STORY SEE PAGE 1472

J. STEARNS CUSHING

Still in His Prime, Life Has Been Crowded With Much Activity and Many Varied Interests—A Modern Captain of Industry—Candidate For Governor's Council.

The following brief sketch from a series entitled "Famous Printers" which appeared in The American Printer some time since gives an idea of the type of man Capt. J. Stearns Cushing of Norwood is:

"JOSIAH STEARNS CUSHING

"Other nations look upon the prosperity of this country and wonder. Its superb natural resources, say some; its governmental policy, say others, have built the wonderful fabric of its industrial life.

"These are the reasons oftenest given for our success; but there is another, one far more potent, which seems to be beyond the comprehension of the foreigner. Wealth from the ground, in ore, timber and crops, he understands; while the creation of riches by the use of governmental power he sees daily in his own land, and can grasp. But he overlooks a force that is unique in the short commercial history of the world—the American man; an engine that has wrought out of a wilderness in a hundred years the greatest industrial nation the world has ever seen.

"Courage, a ready mind and a ready hand, indomitable preseverance, a virile imagination and an easy stride from success to success invariably have been the hall-marks of American success.

"In what other country, for instance, could be found so much activity and so many varied interests crowded into the short life of a man still in his prime—J. Stearns Cushing.

"Here is a type—study it, and you will have found the real causes which lie behind the profound respect—perhaps awe—in which the United States are now held by other nations.

"Born May 3, 1854. Entered University Press, Cambridge, as apprentice, May, 1868. Worked as journeyman for Rockwell & Churchill, Rand, Avery & Co., Alfred Mudge & Son, of Boston; John Wilson & Son and Riverside Press, of Cambridge. Started business for himself in 1878, with a net capital of $150, as a 'mathematical text-book compositor,' undertook the composition of all sorts of text-books, including Greek, Hebrew, and most of the modern languages. Made radical improvements in the typography of text-books, and soon became known as the leader in this class of work.

"Designed a number of type faces, which have become standard; notably, the Cushing Old Style, Cushing, Cushing Monotone, Cushing Italic, Cushing Antique, etc.

"In 1894, in cooperation with Messrs. Berwick and Smith, pressmen, and E. Fleming & Co., bookbinders, built the famous Norwood Press, at Norwood, Mass., now one of the largest book-making concerns here or abroad.

"Now employs an average of two hundred hand compositors, forty electrotypers, and runs ten monotype keyboards and eight casting machines.

"Was president of the Boston Typothetae, which office he held for two terms, 1893, 1894 and 1901-1907—nine years in all. Has been either a delegate to or an officer of every convention of the United Typothetae of America, except the first; chairman of trustees Norwood public library five years; chairman board of supervisors school of printing, North End Union, since its beginning.

"An enthusiastic yachtsman, and commodore of the Winthrop yacht club, 1891-2-3; commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company of Massachusetts, 1902-3; captain and quartermaster of the Massachusetts corps of coast artillery; president of the Norwood board of trade for three years: a Knight Templar and 32nd degree Mason; member of the Boston Athletic association, of the Aldine club of New York, and of several other clubs; past president of the Boston club, the oldest dining club in America, and the birthplace of the republican party.

"Europe, in defense of its inactivity, points to our driving energy with one hand and to an early grave with the other, but no one who has gazed into the jovial, still boyish face of J. Stearns Cushing, and has felt the warm, firm grasp of his good right hand, will ever be able to connect the two."

That's what his craft thinks of him and when that's said it doesn't seem as if there is anything left to say—at least nothing that could be said better. It tells enough to impress pretty strongly upon the average voter that J. Stearns Cushing is just about the right kind of a man to serve as adviser to the governor of Massachusetts. He is the kind of a man that Eben S. Draper—a business man and a business governor—would himself select to advise him in affairs of business or affairs of state. Any business enterprise that had J. Stearns Cushing to advise as to its conduct would have a valuable asset. The same can be said in regard to any state.

J. Stearns Cushing seeks to represent the Second councillor district in the executive council. The Second district comprises the First and Second Norfolk senatorial districts, the First and Second Bristol and the Eighth and Ninth Suffolk. Hon. Albion F. Bemis of Brookline has represented it for the past three years. It is unnecessary to state that Mr. Bemis has served the district well. He has set a high mark for any councillor to follow. That Mr. Cushing's service, if he is chosen, will be fully up to the mark set by Mr. Bemis, it is unnecessary to tell anyone who enjoys even a slight acquaintance with the Norwood man. Like Mr. Bemis he enjoys the close friendship of Gov. Draper and therefore his choice would be particularly pleasing to the governor. Capt. Cushing has been making the rounds of the district, meeting the men prominent in politics. He has not asked for their support in his campaign. But he has told them in his frank, genial manner that if after looking the field over and sizing up the candidates they come to the conclusion that he is the best qualified of those who seek the position he shall be very much pleased and shall appreciate their support. He does not want any one to work or vote for him unless that person believes he is the best man for the position.

Capt. Cushing is essentially a business man. In his business as in all others in these days of fierce struggling and ceaseless competition it has been a case of the survival of the fittest. He believes in applying the same principle to politics. Naturally he believes that he would not suffer by its application. Those who know him believe it too. The little sketch printed above tells a great deal. It is the story of a modern Captain of Industry. Such a story is without a parallel except in this free country of ours—the land of equal opportunity. The opportunity always presents itself but the man is oftentimes lacking. In Capt. Cushing's case the opportunity found the man.

Opportunity knocked at the door of J. Stearns Cushing in 1878. It came in the demand for a man who would make a specialty of school and college text books. Capt. Cushing recognized the opportunity. Others older than he—he was only 24—told him it was a case of mistaken identity; that it was not opportunity but foolhardiness. They told him that there wasn't enough of such work to warrant a house in making a specialty of it. Capt. Cushing believed otherwise and events transpired to prove he was right. He found that there was plenty of work, that he did not have capital enough to do it. But his business grew and his capital grew. From ten books a day in the little attic on Federal street where he started business to 13,000 books a day—the output of the Norwood Press—is a far cry and gives an idea of the indomitable energy of J. Stearns Cushing. One hundred and fifty dollars, the capital of J. S. Cushing & Co., in 1878, has grown to $250,000, the capital of the Norwood Press. J. S. Cushing & Co., make the plates for three-quarters of the school and college text-books used in the United States, besides for a great many of those used in foreign countries. The four men associated with him in J. S. Cushing & Co., today are men who have been with him almost since he started in business. "Almost" but not quite for he started with but one boy. The kind of men they are may be better imagined than described. Always giving the best that is in himself Capt. Cushing demands the best from others.

Capt. Cushing has revolutionized the typography of school and college text-books. It is his principle of always doing his best that that has made the great enterprise of which he is the head what it is today. The history of the firm has been one of continued growth and as it grew it had to move from time to time.

When the big Estes Press building on Summer street was built for J. S. Cushing & Co., Berwick & Smith and E. Fleming & Co., in 1889, it was intended that it should last the triune for many years, but it lasted but half a dozen. Then it was that it was decided to move to the country where there would be plenty of room for expansion and the Norwood Press was built in the beautiful Norfolk county town of that name.

There Capt. Cushing has taken an active interest in the affairs of the town, although never seeking political preferment for himself. His one office has been that of trustee of the public library. It has been the same in the affairs of the republican party. A staunch republican he has always been foremost in seeing that its high traditions were upheld in the selection of its nominees for office but has never sought any office for himself until now. Before he has been urged to run for the governor's council, in 1905 when Councillor Bemis sought the office for the first time and again last year when it was believed for a time that Mr. Bemis would not seek a third term. Both times he declined to oppose his friend Bemis.

A high sense of civic duty and public spirit has been characteristic of the Cushing family in Massachusetts since it settled in Hingham in 1638, its progenitor in America, Matthew Cushing, being a native of Hingham in England. He at once became identified with public affairs there and served as a town officer. His son, John Cushing, who came from England with him, served the town as surveyor of highways, receiver of taxes and selectman, was deputy to the general court for many years, county magistrate of Plymouth county from 1685 to 1692, and assistant of the Old Colony government of Plymouth from 1689 to 1691. His son Matthew also served the town of Hingham as selectman for five years and Jacob Cushing, a son of Matthew, was selectman of Hingham for four years, deputy to the general court for 15 years and a member of the committee of correspondence and safety at the beginning of the revolution. Charles Cushing, son of Jacob, was a colonel in the continental army, a member of the committee of correspondence, representative to the general court for seven years and senator for one. Col. Charles Cushing's son Edmund, grandfather of Capt. J. Stearns Cushing, was a representative to the general court in 1804-06-20, member of the governor's council from 1826 to 1828, senator for three years and a presidential elector in 1824.

Capt. Cushing's father, William Cushing, was a son of this Edmund Cushing, member of the governor's council, and was born in Lunenburg, where Col. Charles Cushing had moved from Hingham. He was the father of eleven children of whom J. Stearns Cushing, born in Bedford, was the seventh. The author of Cushing's manual was a brother of William Cushing.

Capt. Cushing's father, who was a school



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J. STEARNS CUSHING

teacher, and Unitarian clergyman, was preaching in Bedford at the time J. Stearns Cushing was born. Nearly all the Cushings have been prominent in public affairs and in the military service of the commonwealth, serving in all the French and Indian wars, and the Revolution, War of 1812 and Civil war. A Boston newspaper in announcing Capt. Cushing's candidacy for the governor's council mentioned this fact and a newspaper man asked Capt. Cushing about his ancestors. He confessed that it was news to him,—that he had never read the genealogy of the family.

"I don't know anything about my ancestors nor do I care anything about what they were or what any other man's were. A man can't live on his ancestry in these days when a man's worth is what he proves it to be." The answer was characteristic of the man.

Captain Cushing himself has been a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company for many years and was its commander in 1902-03. From 1900 to 1907 he served on the staff of Col. James A. Frye, commanding the First Heavy Artillery, M. V. M., as first lieutenant and regimental commissary and as captain and quartermaster, respectively.

He is in all respects an ideal American citizen, democratic to the core—an excellent representative of the type that has made the greatest industrial nation in the world out of what less than a century ago was a wilderness.

MAJOR PATRICK F. O'KEEFE

Man That Revolutionized Art of Political Advertising in Massachusetts—First Introduced Display Ads in Douglas Campaign—His Agency Largest in New England.

Although he has never sought political office and has repeatedly denied the requests of friends to allow his name to be used for several high elective offices, besides refusing the tender of more than one appointive office of honor and emolument, Major Patrick F. O'Keefe of Boston is an interesting figure to politicians as the man who revolutionized the political advertising game in Massachusetts—in fact, in the country. Major O'Keefe was the founder of display political advertising. Previous to the campaign of William L. Douglas for governor of the commonwealth the political advertising in this state, and practically everywhere, was confined to so-called "reading notices"—advertising matter run under the guise of straight news. This imitation reading matter was practically worthless. It was apparent at a glance that such matter was a paid notice, and consequently if it was republican doctrine, it was read only by republicans, and if democratic doctrine, it was read only by democrats. It had become apparent to advertising men long before 1904 that such advertising matter brought no returns, but it remained for Major O'Keefe to bring about the change.

He took charge of the advertising end of the Douglas campaign and handled it, just as he would handle any big business advertising campaign. Full page display advertisements, setting forth the reasons why a candidate for office should receive the support of the people, were new, and the Douglas ads. immediately attracted attention. It started people talking, and just as heavy advertising of a food product, a shoe or a soap starts people talking about the article advertised, the Douglas ads. started people talking of Mr. Douglas as a candidate for governor. The advertising appealed to all—republicans as well as democrats—and the G. O. P. managers realized that to offset it would require the same methods. They tried the same game, but their attempt was but a feeble one. The striking ads. and large space used by Major O'Keefe could not be offset and the successful outcome of the Brockton shoe man's campaign was attributable in a great measure to the advertising campaign inaugurated by Major O'Keefe. That campaign attracted attention throughout the country, and the methods used have been copied since all over the United States. The idea of Major O'Keefe has proved a boon to newspaper publishers, as well as bringing a satisfactory return in the way of votes to those adopting it. Major O'Keefe used the same methods in the successful campaign of John B. Moran for district attorney in the fall of 1905. Moran's means were limited, but he realized the value of the O'Keefe plan by putting every cent he could possibly raise into newspaper advertising. The striking ads. of Moran undoubtedly were the most important factor in bringing about his election. They compelled attention, and were read and believed, while the opposition fatuously looked on—not realizing the tremendous power of printers' ink. That line, made famous in that campaign—"The Man Who Dares"—it might be interesting to know, was sold to John B. Moran by Maj. O'Keefe.

Maj. O'Keefe's third big political advertising campaign was the Fitzgerald campaign for mayor, immediately following the Moran campaign, and the same methods used in the Douglas and Moran campaigns brought success to Fitzgerald. The Boston Journal in 1906, discussing Maj. O'Keefe as a possible appointee to a high position under Mayor Fitzgerald, spoke of him as "one who did more to elect Mayor Fitzgerald than any other man."

It must not be understood from this that Maj. O'Keefe's business has been confined to political advertising. He took it just the same as he takes any other kind of business, but he does not seek political advertising, finding that there is less money in it than in straight business advertising. The P. F. O'Keefe Advertising Agency, in the Carney Building, Boston, is the largest agency in New England. Major O'Keefe is the sole proprietor. Besides handling the advertising of practically all of the big New England business enterprises throughout the country, he handles the accounts of many big concerns outside of New England. Maj. O'Keefe is well and favorably known in all the large newspaper and magazine offices from Maine to California. His success is due to ability, energy and the application of that energy. Originality has been his watchword, and the O'Keefe methods have been copied throughout the country. The idea of booming Boston, launched by Mayor Fitzgerald through his Publicity Bureau, and picked up bodily by the new Chamber of Commerce, was largely Maj. O'Keefe's idea, and he was one of the speakers, with Gen. Charles H. Taylor, Amory A. Lawrence, Thomas B. Fitzpatrick and others, when the ex-mayor launched the project at a meeting at Young's hotel in 1906.

Maj. O'Keefe has been in the advertising business for 23 years. Born in the old Fort Hill district of Boston, on what is now the corner of Wendell and Hartford streets, June 29, 1872, he was educated in the public schools, graduating from the Brimmer school and attending the English high school for a short time. He started on his life's work at the age of 14, as an office boy in the big advertising agency of Pettingill & Co. There he rose through all grades to the vice-presidency of the corporation, to which position he was elected at the age of 29. He saw the Pettingill agency grow to a business of $3,000,000 a year. He resigned his position with the Pettingill company to become manager of James T. Wetherald Advertising Agency, where he remained for a year or two, and then started the P. F. O'Keefe Advertising Agency in the Carney Building, where it has been located since.

His start in business on his own account was almost coincident with his appointment as aide-de-camp, with the rank of major, on the staff of Gov. Douglas. This appointment by Gov. Douglas was a tribute to the part Maj. O'Keefe had played toward the successful outcome of his gubernatorial campaign and a testimonial to the high personal regard which the governor had come to have for him, a regard which has not lessened any in the years intervening since Gov. Douglas relinquished the office of chief executive of the commonwealth. Maj. O'Keefe qualified for position on the governor's staff in the Ninth Regiment, M. V. M. He enlisted June 28, 1892, and, after serving under the late Cols. Strachan and Bogan, was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of service, June 28, 1895. At the mobilization of the Massachusetts troops at Westfield in 1905, Maj. O'Keefe served on the staff of Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles and won the public commendation of that distinguished officer for the efficiency of his work.

Maj. O'Keefe is a member of various clubs and fraternal organizations, including the new Chamber of Commerce, Boston lodge of Elks, Mt. Bowdoin Council, Knights of Columbus; Division 76, A. O. H.; the Columbus club of Dorchester, the Catholic club of New York, the Boston Athletic association and the Sphinx club of New York, the latter an organization of the leading magazine advertising men of the country. He served as esquire of Boston Lodge of Elks in 1906 and 1907, and at the last election was unanimously elected esteemed leading knight, the second highest office in the lodge. Present indications point to his unanimous election as exalted ruler next year. He was one of the Boston delegation to the recent convention of the order at Los Angeles, California, and served on the committee which had charge of the recent charity ball of the Elks, which was attended by 6,000 people and netted $4,000 for the charity fund of the lodge. Maj. O'Keefe resides at 50 Mora street, Dorchester, with his wife and daughter. Within a little more than a year he has suffered the bereavement of two sons, both cut off at an age which makes their taking beyond human understanding.

Maj. O'Keefe's only political office has been on the democratic ward committee of Ward 24. Twice he has refused the senatorical nomination of his party in the 9th Suffolk district, and after the election of Mayor Fitzgerald was mentioned for various offices in the latter's administration, from superintendent of streets and park commissioner to private secretary, but he refused to be considered for any position because of the neglect which his large business would necessarily suffer.

P. F. O'Keefe is an excellent type of the successful young Irish Catholic business man. Alert, capable and clean, he stands for all that is best in the civic and religious life of the community and is a credit to his race and faith.

KNEW HIS MAN.

Speaker Cannon is not averse to telling a story once in a while that turns the point of the joke on himself. Uncle Joe is a past master of the art of preventing a member of the house from speaking when it is known that he has something to say that is in opposition to the speaker's policies, and he has put the soft pedal and the silent note on many an insurgent speech, and done it, too, with an iron-shod heel.

But Uncle Joe was silenced one day while on the floor of the house by a method that established a precedent and turned the laugh on Cannon. "Sunset Cox" had the floor, and he was saying some pretty hard things about a certain citizen of Mr. Cannon's own home bailiwick. The gaunt Illinoisan was on his feet at last, after listening to the arraignment as long as he could stand it.

"Will the gentleman from New York yield to me?" Cannon wanted to know.

"Certainly, with pleasure," replied Mr. Cox.

"For how long?" the speaker asked.

"As long as the gentleman from Illinois will keep his hands in his pockets," laughingly replied Mr. Cox.

Mr. Cannon immediately accepted the terms of the concession and began with his remarks. He ripped out one long, expressive sentence with his hands firmly stowed in his trouser's pockets, and had waded half way into the next when his hands came out of storage and went gyrating through the air like a pair of Dutch windmills.

"Time's up," called Mr. Cox, smiling at his opponent. He well knew his man when he granted him the privilege.—New York Times.

THE HALL OF FAME.

Ex-Gov. Brackett smokes cigars which cost him $1.25 a hundred. He gives the same kind to his friends.

"Charlie" Power of the Hearst staff learned politics up in Springfield where he was president of the city committee and defeated the aspirations of Ex-Rep. Wilmore B. Stone to sit in the state senate, throwing the nomination to "Tom" Kenefick of Palmer.



PATRICK F. O'KEEFE

JOHN J. HIGGINS OF SOMERVILLE

Rapid Progress in Politics Marks Him as Man of Energy and Ability—Has Made Good as District Attorney of Northern District—Seriously Considered as Successor to Malone.

Practically unknown in the world of politics four years ago, John J. Higgins of Somerville has forged his way to the front and today his fame has traveled from one end of the commonwealth to the other and his name is mentioned in connection with still higher honors than he has yet attained. The progress he has made in so short a time marks him as a man of energy and ability. The political pathways are not strewn with roses, as many a man of high ambition has long since found out to his sorrow. There are many examples throughout the old Bay State of those who have labored long and hard to reach the heights of their ambition, only to find too many obstacles in their way. Tired of the struggle and worn out by the encounters they have had with others equally ambitious they have been compelled to retire from the fight after they have given some of the best years of their life and energy and have gone back into private life without achieving that for which they have striven. When a man is found, therefore, who has gone so far up the hill as has John Higgins in the brief space of four years, the general public comes to have a pretty wholesome regard for his capabilities.

Higgins has climbed steadily from the first time he entered politics, and those who have watched his ascent up to the present moment are strong in their belief that he will climb still higher during the next few years. Those who are familiar with his early life maintain that he began to ascend almost at the moment of his birth in Boston on May 17, 1865. What the youth lacked in worldly possessions was more than made up by the vast storehouse of courage and dogged persistency with which he had been endowed. He started out practically unaided, to secure an education and he stuck to it until he had passed through the public schools, Phillips Exeter and the Harvard law school, every step of the way requiring personal sacrifice of one kind or another and the hardest work to obtain the means to secure the end.

With his degree from the great university across the Charles, he began the second stage of the struggle in his attempt to build up a successful law business. That same energy and plugging which had been so effective in his early days brought its reward in the practice of his chosen profession.

His entrance into politics was no more auspicious than should be expected. From the beginning he was compelled to fight his way to recognition in his own city of Somerville. He was not a welcome figure in Somerville politics when he made his start there, but before he had been going long he compelled recognition from the very people who tried hardest to block the way. He served three years in the board of aldermen and during his last year was made president of that body. From there he went to the state house as one of three representatives from the 25th Middlesex district. From that time on the climbing has been less difficult. His two years in the legislature were characterized by the same traits for which he had been noted previously. During the first half of his first year, he had little to say. He was a member of the committee on the judiciary, he was attentive at the hearings, and he listened carefully while some of the other members of the house were talking. He was learning the ropes, sizing up his colleagues and waiting for his opportunity. Late in the session, when the Cambridge subway act was under consideration, his opportunity came. He didn't say much then. He thought he saw a certain imperfection in the bill as drawn, and he wished to make sure that the corporation did not acquire any rights in the streets which did not belong to them. He arose, made his point quietly but firmly, and immediately had the so-called leaders of the house explaining the situation to him. He had made a hit, and he was listened to with attention whenever he took the floor for the balance of the year.

He was more or less prominent in all the debates of importance after that, and he was selected by the speaker as one of the special committee to sit during the recess that year to consider the insurance laws. The next year, 1907, found him again a member of the committee on the judiciary and chairman of the committee on constitutional amendments. Without doubt he was one of the strongest members of the house at that session. He was trusted implicitly by his colleagues, and he had a larger following, probably, than any man who sat in the house that year. He was given charge of two very important measures by the committee on the judiciary—the bucket-shop bill and the anti-United Shoe Machinery bill. The fight on the latter measure will be remembered as one of the most interesting on Beacon Hill in several years. Higgins led the fight for the bill in the lower branch, and he was pitted against some men whose ability and powers of leadership had been known even before Higgins became a member of the house. During the debate he was never at a loss for a reply to the arguments of his opponents, and the passage of the bill in the house reflected great credit upon him.

During the year 1907, upon the appointment of the then district attorney of the Northern district, George A. Sanderson of Ayer, to the superior court bench, John Higgins announced his candidacy to succeed Sanderson. There were other candidacies announced within a brief period following, and one of the most interesting contests ever waged in Massachusetts began. All through the summer months the different candidates traveled practically day and night, pressing their claims for votes in every town and city in the district. The caucuses were held with no one man having a sufficient number of delegates to the convention to give him a safe lead. The convention was one of the longest on record. It was not ended until the 24th ballot was taken. Then in the wee small hours of the morning, John Higgins was named as the republican candidate. The Somerville delegates had continued their rallying cry of "Higgins and Home" from the firing of the first gun of the campaign until the convention had made its choice. There was no faltering in their ranks. There was no thought of breaking to any other candidate. They were for Higgins first, last and all the time. There is not one atom of equivocation in the make-up of John Higgins, and his delegates had imbibed some of the same spirit. That made the contest easier. It took some time to do it, but they carried their man through victorious by sheer courage and tenacity, and his election in November was comparatively easy.

As district attorney of the Northern district Higgins has made good. He has not ceased doing things. The government's side of the various cases which have come to the district attorney's office have been handled with firmness and dignity. Higgins has been absolutely fair and impartial. When he has undertaken the prosecution of any matter he has seen it through to the end, and he has come to be regarded as one of the best prosecuting officers the commonwealth has ever seen. His disposition of the famous Jordan murder case excited the admiration of all those who were at all familiar with the gruesome details of the terrible affair. The prisoner was defended by some of the most eminent counsel in the state. There was a deal of talk as to how these same "eminent" counsel would "spring something" on the state and secure the freedom of their client. But they did not know the true calibre of the man in whose hands the state's case reposed. He was not overawed by the eminence of his legal opponents nor frightened by the powerful interests they served. He moved straight ahead in the prosecution of the case and he won.

He has been mentioned frequently of late as successor to Dana Malone as attorney-general of Massachusetts. Other names have already been suggested in connection with the succession to Atty. Gen. Malone, but it is only fair to say that no name has received more serious attention to date than has that of the district attorney of the Northern district. During his two years in the state legislature he formed friendships all over the state. In every district in the entire commonwealth he will have strong and influential supporters who will do their utmost to further his interests if he decides to make the run. If nominated he will add greatly to the strength of the state ticket, for his oratorical abilities will be of great assistance on the stump. If he is beaten in a fight for the attorney general nomination, the man who wins will realize that he has had one of the liveliest contests in his political career. But then, as we said before, Higgins doesn't lose. When he starts, he wins.

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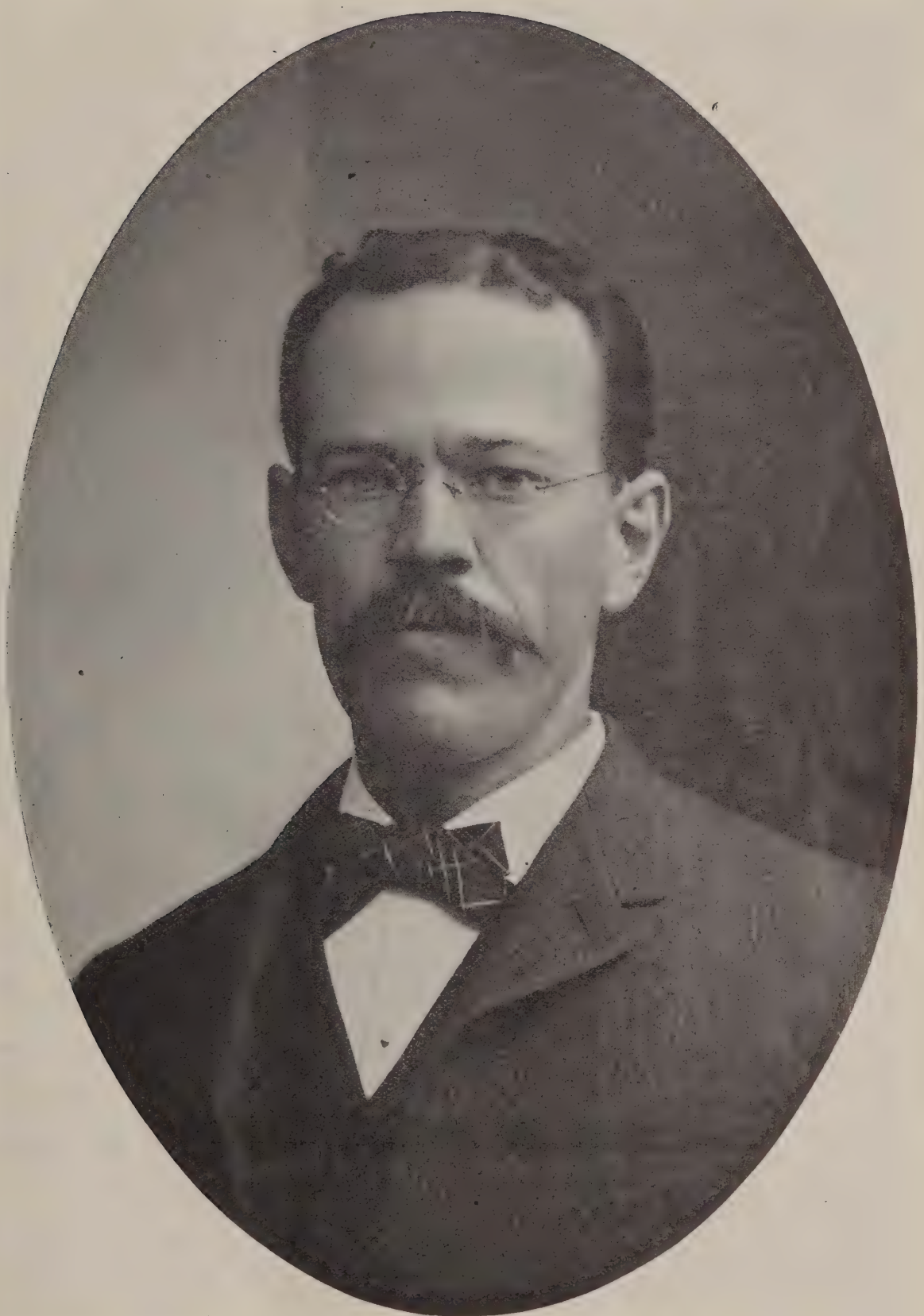
NEW YORK and NEW HAVEN, via ALL RAIL—x8.01, sa10.00, s*10.03 a. m.; sa1.00, s*1.03, x2.00, s*3.00, sa5.00, s*5.03 p. m.; s*12.01 night.

NEW YORK via RAIL and SOUND—Fall River Line, *6.00 p. m. Norwich Line, p7.09, n8.00 p. m.

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s, by the way of Providence and New London; p. via Putnam; x via Willimantic and Hartford; n via New London; a, limited in its equipment and will only receive passengers to extent of seating capacity (special ticket required), *daily, including Sundays.
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JOHN J. HIGGINS

MAYOR GEORGE H. BROWN

Lowell's Mayor Unique Figure in Municipal Politics of Massachusetts—His Remarkable Campaign as Patrolman Candidate—Has Worked Hard For Plain People.

There has been considerable rattling of dry bones in the city of Lowell during the past year or so, and the people of that city are kept in suspense from day to day as to just what new form the rattling may take on in the future. Lowell has been running along its smooth, unruffled way for so long that this recent stirring up has caused many heartburnings throughout the municipality. In many sections, in fact, the feeling of resentment has been running high at times, but on the whole the people have come to the conclusion that the city is bound to benefit by the manner in which the government has been administered since the advent of his honor, George H. Brown, last January.

The story is an interesting one in every detail. The personality of the man who has brought about so many changes forms the larger and more important part of the story. George H. Brown is certainly a unique figure in municipal politics in Massachusetts. The mayor himself would probably deny the statement that he is a politician. Certain it is that at the beginning of his fight for better government he had known little of the game of politics as it has been played in this state. He had to make his fight against the combined forces of some said-to-be powerful political forces, and the odds were decidedly in favor of the success of the combination. When it is recalled that the opposition to him also included almost a united press, the size of the contest is even more apparent. Finally, let it be remembered that he also lacked that most necessary accessory in the game of politics here in Massachusetts—money—and the victory will at once be regarded as a remarkable one—one of the most remarkable, perhaps, that was ever waged in the state.

What, then, were the qualifications upon which he banked to bring him success in such an apparently unequal fight?

He had an issue; he had courage enough to present it to the people; he had sufficient force of character to impress the voters of his city that he would keep his word and carry through his entire policy as he had outlined it on the stump every night during one of the hottest campaigns the city had ever seen.

Those were the attributes which he presented against the combination of the press, the politicians and money. And Brown won. That may be the strangest part of the story to those who have come to believe that wealth and "influence" always win in American politics. But it is the fact, and George H. Brown is still in charge of the executive department of the Lowell city government, in spite of the attempts of active opponents to discredit him with the people of that city. The city is still solvent, in spite of the dire predictions regarding the ruin which this man was sure to bring down upon it, business conditions have not been disturbed by his regime, and the people appear to be pretty well satisfied with the administration of affairs at city hall.

The life histories of men who have achieved fame in the manner described above bear a marked similarity. There is just a touch of the romantic in such stories, and the life of George H. Brown up to this time has been no exception to the general rule. Mayor Brown was born in Waterville, Me., May 22, 1877. While he was still a youngster he came to Lowell. He received all the schooling he has ever acquired in the public schools of Lowell, and even during the time he was attending the schools he peddled newspapers on the streets of the city. Later he earned his living as a mill operative and as a farmer. He became a member of Company M of the Ninth Massachusetts Infantry, receiving an honorable discharge, by reason of expiration of service, November 26, 1898.

He took the police examination, passed it with high honors, and was slated for appointment to the police force, when, in response to the call of Pres. McKinley, he reenlisted in the 26th Regt. United States Volunteers and served for two years as duty sergeant in the Philippine campaign. The history of the old 26th relates that the regiment saw plenty of fighting during the Philippine war. Sergt. Brown and his men had their own interesting experiences at the battle of Belantang in Jaro, Panay Island. In charge of three squads of men, Sergt. Brown was sent on November 7, 1899, to perform important work in the construction of a barricade. They acquitted themselves with great credit, in spite of the fact that the work was performed under heavy fire. This incident showed the stamina of Brown and his comrades, and the results were of great value to the American forces at that time.

Brown returned to Lowell and was appointed to the police force in 1901. After serving for a time as patrolman he was made a liquor inspector, and his two years' service in that department gave him a splendid insight into the manner in which the liquor laws had been administered by the police and license commission. He was later returned to duty as a regular patrolman, but secured leave of absence November 5, 1908, to make the run for mayor of the city.

He announced his candidacy for the republican nomination for the mayoralty, and found himself pitted against formidable opponents in James H. McKinley, Lucius A. Derby and James Stuart Murphy. All of his opponents had been identified with Lowell politics for years. McKinley had been honored by election to the house of representatives and the senate. Derby had been in the board of aldermen for several terms, and Murphy had been active in matters political for a long time. The soundness of the arguments presented by Brown were proven when he was nominated by an overwhelming vote, carrying every precinct in the city.

In the campaign for election which followed, he was opposed by James B. Casey, one of the strongest democrats in the city, who had been mayor for two years. Brown was elected over him by one of the largest votes ever given to a man running for mayor of Lowell. About this time the political leaders woke up. They saw the handwriting on the wall. They knew their power in the community was on the wane. They found out that the people had confidence in the patrolman candidate, and that they were desirous of a change from the let-well-enough-alone policy which these same leaders had fostered for years. The "joke candidate," as they had contemptuously styled George H. Brown, was no longer a joke, if indeed he had been at any time. The joke was on them, but their sense of humor was so badly ruffled that they were unable to force a laugh.

The slander and villification which was heaped upon Brown proved a boomerang, and he came out of the fight with greater honor because of the fierceness of the contest his opponents had waged against him.

Throughout the contest he had held steadfastly to his own line of argument. He believed that political power and influence played too important a part in the administration of the city's affairs. He believed there was extravagance in the expenditure of the city's money by the different departments. All through his campaign he paid particular attention to what he believed was a lax and inefficient method of carrying on the police and license matters. He claimed that the liquor law was not enforced in the hotels and saloons. All these things he promised to remedy if elected to the office of mayor, and the people believed him when he promised.

And so it came to pass that the former newsboy, mill operative, farmer and policeman took office as the chief executive of the city of Lowell at the beginning of the year. Once inducted into office, he began to fulfill the promises he had made to his people. One of the first matters which engaged his attention was the board of health. There had been too much politics in the administration of the affairs of that branch of the government, and he decided to remedy it. He removed the commissioners promptly, appointed their successors, and the city council immediately gave approval.

Then he turned his thoughts to the license commission. This had been the chief target for his attacks before election, and he went after the members of that board with vigor and energy. He did not wait for some other individual or collection of individuals to bring charges against the commission. There was no need of any civic body to point out the evils of the administration of license matters. The mayor had made the charges and he stood responsible for them. He removed the members of the board and gave his reasons for doing so. The deposed commissioners, aggrieved at the removals, protested and asked for a hearing. His honor gave them an opportunity to defend themselves. For forty days he heard some of the most eminent counsel in the city argue against the removal of the men who had made up the board. There was no cause for complaint that they had not been given a chance to justify their acts as city officials. Then the mayor, after listening to their pleadings, decided that he was right in removing them, and he refused to take back water. He stodd his ground, and the deposed men were obliged to take their case before Judge Dana on review, which case is being heard in the equity session of the superior court at this time.

Whatever the final outcome may be, it can never be charged that Mayor Brown is lacking in courage. He has but one purpose in view—to see to it that the license affairs of Lowell are administered without favor to any one class, and he believes that the board as at present constituted will give to the city an unbiased stewardship. The hotel proprietors and liquor men generally can have no fault with the manner in which he is proceeding. In a proclamation issued since his election as mayor, he announced that they were free to carry on their own business in the manner which seemed to them best, provided, of course, they did so in accordance with the law. The liquor men were told in plain English that they were free to buy their goods where they desired, they were free to deposit their funds wheresoever they pleased, and all that was required of them was an honest observance of the laws regulating their business. Pretty sound logic, that, and such as ought to win the approval of all law-abiding citizens.

In like manner he has looked after the administration of the affairs of every department of the city government. He believed the assessors were not keeping after the

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HON. GEORGE H. BROWN

work of their department as they should, and he spurred them on to greater endeavor, with the result that the tax rate has been reduced 80 cents a thousand from the rate of last year. The assessors were able to find greater valuations than they had found before, and the extravagance and wastefulness in the different departments were sufficient to bring about this material reduction. The temporary indebtedness of the city was reduced by $100,000 by the transfer of that amount from the tax accumulation, and a saving of $4500 in interest charges was thereby accomplished. With things working smoothly at the close of the present year, and every department attending to the work assigned to it conscientiously, the mayor is confident that a further reduction in indebtedness and tax rate can be shown next year.

It is this matter of attention to detail which has enabled him to make such a good showing thus far. Each and every bill which comes before the committee on accounts has had to pass the scrutinizing gaze of the mayor. Snch as were proper have been approved. Those which were questionable have been held up, until his honor was satisfied that they were proper.

Mindful of the welfare of the poor and needy, the mayor established a municipal fund for the unemployed during the early months of his administration. He persuaded the theatres to lend a hand in raising money for the care of the needy poor, and through his influence as mayor many individuals were induced to contribute. Hundreds of dollars were raised in this manner and many worthy families were assisted through the winter through his care and solicitude for their needs.

Again, he made his influence felt in other ways. He was the first to take hold in matters which concerned the welfare of the citizens of Lowell in every way. He urged the advancement of Lowell men to positions in the state government, he co-operated with the legislators from Lowell in every matter which was of assistance to the city, and he led the fight for improved railroad and street railway service. His conferences with Pres. Tuttle of the Boston & Maine railroad have resulted in marked improvement in the freight and passenger service to and from that city. By getting right down to a plain, straightforward talk with Pres. Sullivan of the Boston & Northern street railway he has brought about better trolley service for his city.

In every way possible he has worked hard for the plain people of Lowell. Coming from the ranks of the working people themselves, with a thorough knowledge of what they have to contend with in life he did not forget them when he came to a position where he could help them.

It may be understood easily how such a man might find himself at times unpopular with the politicians of the machine type, who usually hold the whip hand in the cities of the state. It is only fair to say that such is the case with the mayor of Lowell. Already there are rumors that he will be opposed for renomination and re-election by the "machinists" of Lowell. They do not regard him as a safe man to have in charge of the business administration of the city. They figure that he will be an easy man to defeat. They are willing to stand for his methods for the next few months, and then they plan to "come back into their own." But they will have plenty to reckon with in making the contest. One year ago they did not regard his as dangerous. They "knew" they could defeat him at that time. They "know" they can do it this year. But they will never treat him as a joke again. They will bend every energy in making a dignified fight against him, and Lowell may expect another spectacular campaign this fall.

Under ordinary circumstances the republican party of his city gives its candidates the nomination two years in succession. George H. Brown is a republican, and there would appear to be no excuse for departing from the well-established precedent. But there are more than the "ordinary circumstances" referred to in this case. Brown is an extraordinary campaigner, he is extraordinarily courageous, he wants a re-election and he is going after it. Can they stop him? The mayor does not believe they can. He was right in his belief a year ago. He does not figure as the machine politicians figure. He will go straight to the people with his cause, make his fight in the open, and he has confidence enough in the wisdom of the people to decide correctly.

AUGUST H. GOETTING OF SPRINGFIELD

Councillor From Eighth District One of Governor's Most Valued Advisers—Possesses Rare Combination of Business Acumen and Political Sagacity—Record as Chairman of State Committee Succession of Republican Victories.

Gov. Eben S. Draper has been especially fortunate in the quality of the men with whom the people of the commonwealth have surrounded him as his councillors. High among them stands August H. Goetting of Springfield, serving his first year as the representative from the Eighth councillor district. It is the first elective office that Col. Goetting has held in his 25 years' connection with the affairs of the republican party in this commonwealth. It is not likely to be the last, however, for the colonel's friends (and they are legion) look to see him go much higher. Col. Goetting was elected last November to the executive council of 1909, but Counc. Franklin W. Russell of Pittsfield, whom Col. Goetting was elected to succeed, dying in November, Col. Goetting was appointed to fill out his unexpired term. So that when he assumed office as a member of this year's council he had had a taste of the office and an opportunity to familiarize himself with the work.

In the executive council of 1909 Col. Goetting was appointed as a member of the committees on harbors and public lands and railroads, military and naval affairs and state house. It thus became his duty to pass upon all expenditures for the harbors and public reservations of the state, the maintenance of the state militia and naval brigade and the board of railroad commissioners. Col. Goetting brought to this task a business training of over 30 years as a wholesale music dealer. That he has devoted the same conscientious care which characterizes the conduct of his own business to the business of the commonwealth goes without saying among those who know the man. He has been one of Gov. Draper's most valued councillors. Fortunate indeed is the governor who can command in a councillor the combination of business acumen and political sagacity possessed by Col. Goetting.

Col. Goetting is a highly successful business man who has made his fortune from the ground up. A republican by heredity and conviction, he early took a prominent part in politics. Born in New York he started his political career as a friend and adherent of Seth Low, since mayor of Greater New York, and aided in securing the election of Mr. Low as mayor of Brooklyn, then a separate city. It was in the famous campaign of 1880 when Gen. U. S. Grant, James G. Blaine, George F. Edmunds and John Sherman were contesting, and contesting bitterly, for the presidential nomination of the republican party, that Col. Goetting made his entrance into national politics. He was elected as one of the New York delegation to the republican national convention at Chicago, pledged by the unit rule to vote for Gen. Grant for a third term, and he was one of the men who, under Roscoe Conkling, stood out from first to last for the nomination of the hero of Appomatox—the "Immortal 306."

He moved to Springfield in the 80's, locating his business, one of the largest of its kind, in that city. In Springfield he began his service by going first on the city committee and afterwards, upon the nomination of William H. Haile as lieutenant governor, he went on the republican state committee as the representative of the Springfield senatorial district. His service on the state committee continued until 1902 and it was yeoman service. Previously, in 1889, Col. Goetting had served as assistant quartermaster general on the staff of Gov. Brackett and in 1894 was appointed as assistant adjutant general on the staff of Gov. Greenhalge.

He served as chairman of the state committee in 1897-'98-'99-1900-'01-'02. His record is a constant succession of republican victories. In view of the great republican strength of the state and the demoralization of the democracy these victories are now taken for granted, but it should be remembered that in the last years of Col. Goetting's service, the democratic party under Col. Gaston was organized as it never was before nor has been since and had more money at its command than even in the Douglas campaign when the republicans were overthrown.

They were sad days for all but the colonel, who never allowed his courage to vanish. It may not be amiss to call attention to the fact that at one stage things looked so far to the bad that even William H. Moody, now Mr. Justice Moody of the U. S. supreme court, was discouraged at the prospect. It was Col. Goetting who took him aside, cheered him up and persuaded him to remain on the stump, and it was the colonel who modestly accepted his congratulations when it was all over.

Another striking feature of his political career has been his spirit of self-sacrifice. This is something which is not generally expected in political life, and while men talk freely of it the number who do anything of that sort can be named on the fingers of one hand.

But there have been a number of instances where Col. Goetting has stepped aside for the party good. An instance of it was in 1904, when he was a candidate for national committeeman from Massachusetts. Then the name of Hon. W. Murray Crane was put forward. It was expected that the mention of his name would cause a collapse of the Goetting strength and no further thought was given to it.

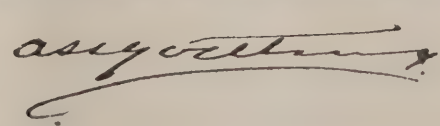
The contrary resulted. The men who were with Goetting called on Gov. Crane in the train and told him that, while they appreciated his merits, they felt obliged to stay with Goetting. The Goetting campaign had in fact forced out George von L. Meyer, and there were all the prospects for a lively campaign. But at the last moment, when this possibility was presented to him, Col. Goetting at the personal request of Sen. Lodge and Murray Crane agreed to withdraw and allow the election to go to Crane for the sake of harmony. For this and other similar incidents the state organization should really have felt under obligation to the man from Springfield.

In 1905 Col. Goetting sought the lieutenant-governorship nomination of the party he had served so long and faithfully, but the men who make lieutenant-governors in Massachusetts would not have it so. Col. Goetting had ideas on the lieutenant-governorship which did not jibe with theirs, and which if carried into eeffct would have upset the established program of the political machinists. His cry was "no succession." He declared that while a candidate for lieutenant-governor, he positively was not a candidate for governor. He stated that in the event of his landing the first nomination no obligation would be imposed upon the party to give him the nomination for the higher office, ignoring the calls of other men. Col. Goetting carried his logic still further and astonished the strategists who controlled the machinery of the party by stating that he believed that the limit of three years should not be obligatory, but that each convention, acting for the republicans of the whole state, should have the right to start with a clear slate and to do as it willed with the whole ticket. In this way only, he believed, and still believes for aught we know, could the state convention return to its proper position as an instrument of the people, and not of their master, which it has been so often.

As his friends put it, the convention rarely carried out the wishes of the people. The whole theory of party government is sapped and whole sections of the state do not even bother to send men down to assist at the annual stage play which has been well rehearsed ahead by the principals.

While Col. Goetting was not successful in his contest of that year the cry raised by him has grown upon the people since. The past couple of years have witnessed heavy accessions to the ranks of the "non-successionists." They believe that it is time something should be done to prevent this succession theory from having perpetual application. When the time arrives when the people are sufficiently aroused to shake off the powers that, without their consent, sign away their rights for six years in advance (and that time, in the opinion of many well-informed people, is not far off), Col. Goetting may receive his overdue reward for distinguished services rendered to the republican party.





STATE TREASURER ELMER A. STEVENS

Best Informed Man in State on Its Finances, Constructive Legislator and Gifted Orator—Has Conducted His Office Admirably—Distinguished Career of Public Service.

For the first time in its history the city of Somerville will have in November the name of one of its citizens on the state ticket to be voted for by all the voters of the commonwealth.

This paper stated a year ago: "Sen. Elmer A. Stevens of Somerville is probably the best informed man in the legislature on the finances of the state." The legislature of 1909 accepted that judgment as a fit pronouncement, and ratified it by electing him to the office of state treasurer, on the resignation of Treas. Arthur B. Chapin to become bank commissioner.

He has conducted the office admirably. He brought to it that native gift of shrewdness, that foresight, longheadedness, and penetration, as well as the industry and energy, which so long characterized his leadership of the state's finances in the legislative branch of the government.

Mr. Stevens is naturally gifted as an orator. Indeed the chief argument of his opponents all along was that his pungent wit and satire had spared too few. In the senate he was always looked to for flagellation of the democrats, and defense of party policies. On the stump he has been a power, and in the coming campaign is looked to as a bright particular star.

In the campaign of 1908 he was drafted for the especial service of replying to the attacks of James H. Vahey, the democratic gubernatorial candidate, particularly as to alleged extravagance in appropriations. His first speech, in refutation, was published in 33 different newspapers, and was one of the most important campaign documents of the year.

Elmer A. Stevens was born in Anson, Me., Jan. 15, 1862, but his father and mother removed with him to Industry when Elmer was a child, and the name of the latter town seems to have been his guiding star all his life for he has been a hard worker.

He comes of a long line of ancestors who were prominent in public affairs. His uncle, John L. Stevens, was a partner of James G. Blaine, editor of the Kennebec Journal, minister to Uraguay and Paraguay in Pres. Grant's administration, minister to Norway and Sweden under both the Hayes and Garfield administrations and ambassador to Hawaii under Harrison. It was Ambassador Stevens who raised the American flag over the Sandwich islands.

His father, Thomas Stevens, was chairman of the selectmen of Anson and afterwards served in the same capacity in Industry for many years, also serving as town clerk and on the school board, and being prominent in republican politics.

Elmer A. Stevens was educated in the public schools and when a young man came to Boston to enter the provision business. Settling in Somerville he was soon picked out for public office. In 1895 he served in the city government.

In 1896 he was first sent to the house. In 1904 he began that career of public service which has continued without a break ever since.

He served on some of the most important legislative committees: cities, public service (chairman), metropolitan affairs, prisons, constitutional amendments, the recess committee on taxation, etc., until finally, as chairman of senate ways and means (and also on the recess committee) he apparently found his highest sphere of legislative usefulness.

As a result of his committee's investigation of state institutions, a bill was passed placing $100,000 in the hands of the governor and council annually and leaving to their judgment the making up of urgent deficiencies in appropriations for these institutions. Under this act, while the legislative pruning knife can pare down appropriations with severity, it will always be possible for the governor and council to relieve urgent need, and as the council sits twelve months, to the legislature's six, and as it is a part of the council's duty to visit institutions, intimate and immediate knowledge of the conditions can be obtained.

Sen. Stevens was in many fights, for every important bill has both friends and enemies, and the Somerville senator never shirked his duty. It would have been the easy road to keep out of contests in which his particular committees were not involved, but there was no more frequent participant in debate, nor any more trenchant nor incisive speaker. His oppositon was universally dreaded, for it was the hardest to overcome.

He led in much of the best constructive legislation of the decade, and yet it was attained only after hard work, and prolonged struggles, concerning which the average citzen knows little.

He took a prominent part in the creation of the new department of boiler inspection, which has put Massachusetts in the front rank of states in safeguarding the employees of the largest number of industries, by establishing a standard of manufacture of all boilers, and a rigid examination of them, under a specific set of regulations prescribed by a special board. To his labors is due in large part also the creation of the state forestry department, and much legislation aimed to conserve the forests.

Sen. Stevens' chairmanship of the committee on prisons led him to investigate the penal institutions with the same thoroughness that has characterized his other legislative labors, and as the result of these investigations and of public charitable institutions as well (on which committee he was also an active member) he has given a series of addresses in various parts of the state, which have proven so instructive and so entertaining that he has been much in demand, sometimes being requested to deliver the same lecture a second time.

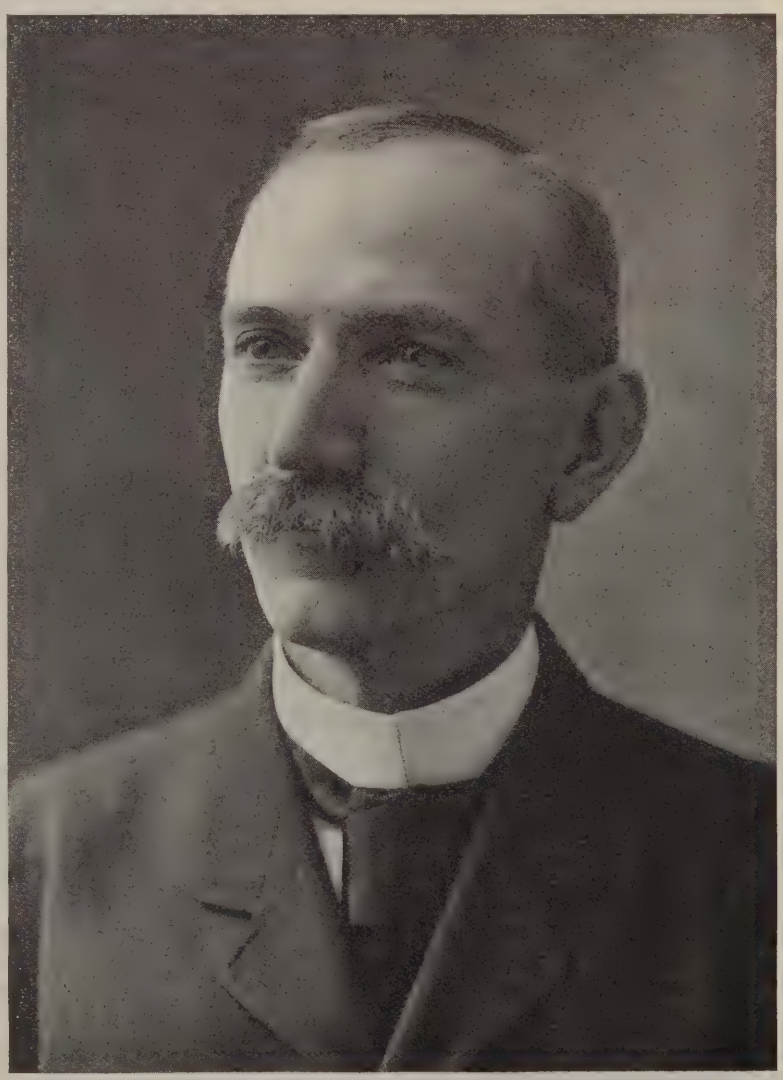
It was in no spirit of the muck-raker that Sen. Stevens either began or concluded his investigations, but with zeal tempered by calm judgment, and careful scrutiny guided by sound reasoning. His conclusion that "Massachusetts leads the world in the work of caring for the unfortunate," and that "while over one third of the total yearly expenditures of the state, or over four and a third millions of dollars, go to support the charitable and reformatory institutions, not a cent is wasted," affords edification and satisfaction to every citizen of the old Bay State.

Sen. Stevens was long known as the "watchdog of the treasury" and because of his relentless oppositon to log-rolling he sometimes made enemies, but in private life he is one of the most amiable, unassuming and democratic men that ever held public office. His new honors have not yet led him to think more highly of himself than he ought to think.

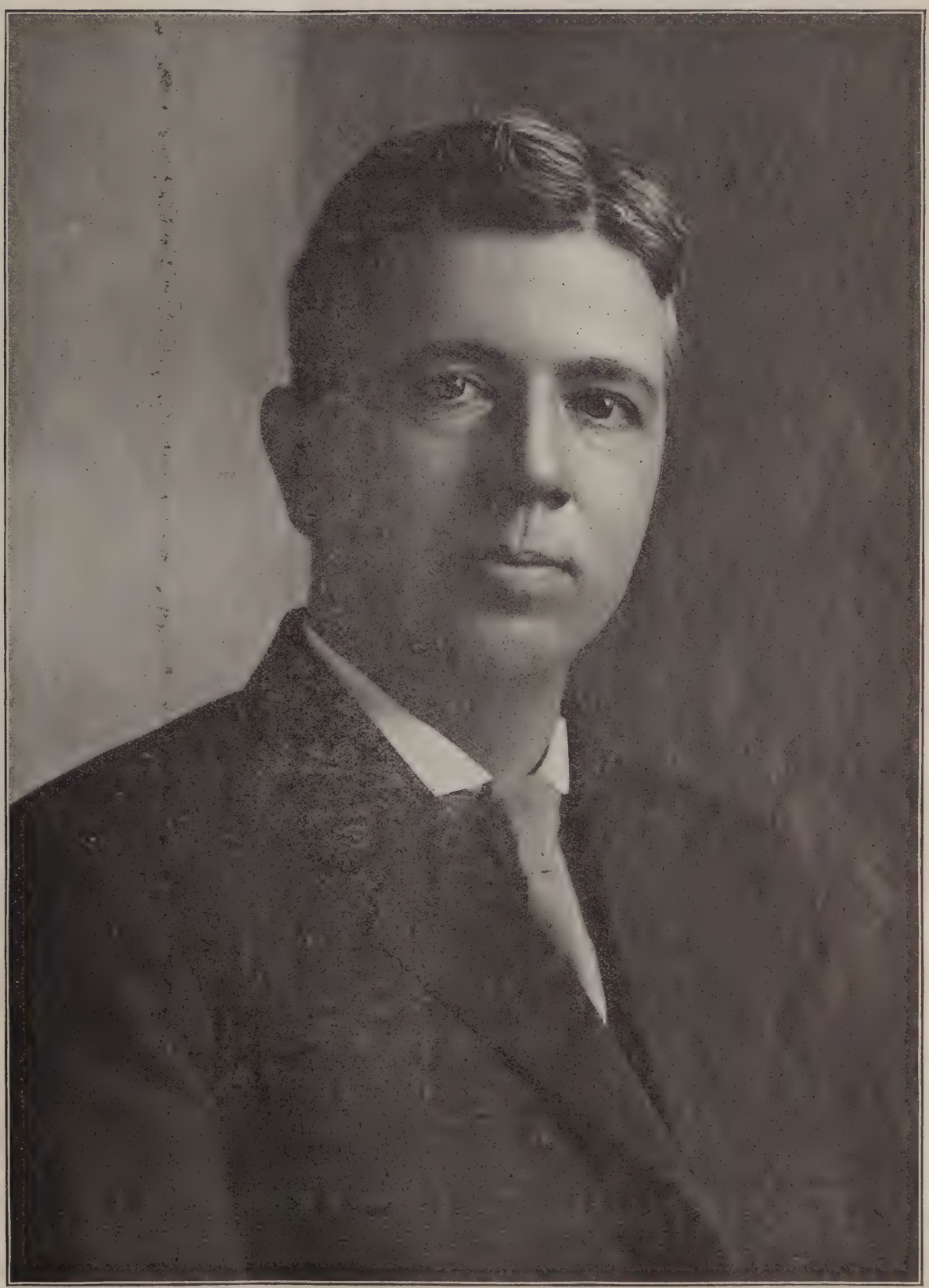
Mrs. Stevens is literally "from Missouri," and the senator has frequently felt proud to have the benefit of her acumen and sound judgment. She is the daughter of Dr. E. Y. Nichols of Clinton, Mo., and the senator's life romance is the result of her studies at the N. E. Conservatory of Music, from which she graduated with honors to become a church organist.

They have three lovely children—Marjorie, aged ten, who already announces that she is going to college; Harold, six, and Robert, four.

Mr. Stevens has been moderator of the West Somerville Baptist church 15 years, and was chairman of the finance committee for a number of years. He is vice-president of the local board of trade, and prominent in other public affairs locally, being always highly esteemed as a good neighbor as well as public-spirited citizen. He has a summer place at Burlington.



ELMER A. STEVENS



HON. JAMES H. DOYLE

FOR STORY SEE PAGE 1463

WILLIAM H. GOVE OF SALEM

Candidate For Councillor in Fifth District Lawyer and Business Man—Has Been School Committeeman, Alderman and Representative —Active in Party Politics For Score of Years.

William H. Gove of Salem will be presented by the republicans of Salem and Lynn as a candidate for the party nomination for councillor from the Fifth district, to succeed Hon. Samuel Cole of Beverly, who has served the customary two terms, at the convention this fall.

Already his friends have caused the announcement of his candidacy to be made through the press of the county and have outlined a plan of action for an aggressive campaign. It is accepted as a matter of fact that both Salem and Lynn will be practically unanimous for Mr. Gove, and prominent men in the party and city and town committee-men all over the district have been interviewed in his behalf.

Mr. Gove is not an eleventh hour candidate, as many have been led to believe, but announced at the convention a year ago that he should enter the lists this year.

He is a business man of proven ablity, has been active in party politics for a score of years, and his friends are confident that he will be selected as the nominee of the party.

William H. Gove was born in South Berwick, Me., Sept. 4, 1851. His parents were Quakers, of old New Hampshire families of that faith, the record running back to the very earliest settlements of that state.

In 1866 he removed to Lynn with his parents, where he completed his education in the public schools, graduating from the Lynn high school in the class of 1869. He studied law and was admitted to the Essex bar in 1872. He later entered Harvard and graduated second in the class of 1876. He then entered Harvard Law school, and received the degree of LL. B.

As a lawyer he was in active practice in Salem for over 23 years, from 1877 to 1900. This long and varied legal career has been followed by that of an exceptionally active and successful business man, for since 1900 he has been the president and business manager, having full control, of the great business of the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine company of Lynn, Mass., whose product is known the world over.

His entry into politics was in the Lynn school committee, in which he served as one of its most efficient members in 1878, 1879, 1880 and part of 1881. Early in 1882 he removed to Salem, where he has since resided. He served in the Salem board of aldermen in 1894, 1895 and 1896 and the last two years was honored by being made president of the board.

In the Salem city government Mr. Gove was very active and prominent, filling satisfactorily many positions. Among these were that of chairman of the committee that found work for the unemployed in the dark days following the panic of 1893; chairman of the committee on public property, and chairman of the board of health. As a member of the finance committee he displayed his ability to grasp and successfully meet the financial problems that confronted the municipality, and as chairman of the retrenchment committee, so called, he further displayed a rare business ability, directing an exhaustive analysis and report upon the city's receipts and expenditures.

In 1904 Mr. Gove was elected to the legislature from the 17th Essex district, and was re-elected in 1905. In the legislature Mr. Gove pursued an enlightened and progressive policy. While opposing all ill-considered and vicious bills, he did careful constructive work, originating and supporting wise and carefully-guarded measures for the betterment of the laws. He was particularly interested in matters of legal import, and took an active part in discussions of the weightier matters before the house. During his two years he was a member of the most important committee in the general court—the committee on judiciary—in which his legal training and experience made his services of especial value.

In 1905 he was a candidate for the republican nomination for senator from the Second Essex district, but was defeated at the caucuses by William D. Chapple, who afterwards became president of that body.

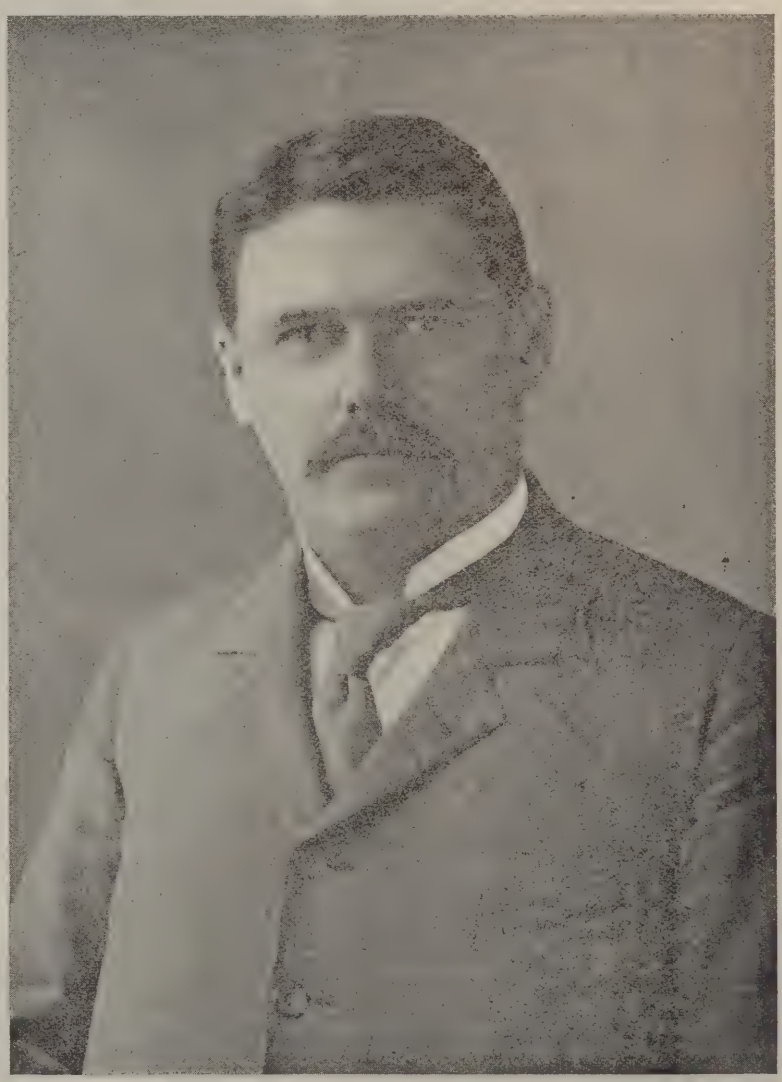
In Salem political circles, Mr. Gove has been for many years a prominent figure and an active party worker. He has been a member of the republican city committee since 1890, serving most acceptably as its secretary for seven years, and as its chairman for three years. He is a member of the Essex republican club and has taken an active interest in the politics of the county for a score of years.

Last year he went to Chicago as one of the alternate delegates to the national republican convention from the Sixth congressional district. Mr. Gove belongs to various social and fraternal organizations. When in Lynn he was active in the well known debating societies formed by the young men of the times—the Webster club and the Everett Debating society.

He is a member of the Salem and Colonial clubs, a Knight Templar and 32nd degree Mason, a member of Bay State lodge of Odd Fellows of Lynn, which he joined while still a resident of that city; also of Naumkeag Encampment of Salem. At the present time he is president of an association of Masons holding real estate in the centre of Salem, where they intend some time to build a Masonic temple. He is also president of the Second Unitarian church of Salem.

Mr. Gove married the only daughter and only surviving child of Isaac and Lydia E. Pinkham of Lynn, and has a family of four children, two of whom are college graduates. On the death of his wife's eldest brother in 1900, the care of the immense business of the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine company of Lynn came into his hands. Since that time he has been president and general manager of the company and has introduced many improvements in the business and administered it with marked success and ability.

Salem has furnished but two members of the governor's council since the Civil war, and only one of these was elected as a republican. The republicans of the city now present for the office a public-spirited citizen, thoroughly trained in pubic affairs and in the administration of large business interests, and there are many who believe no one could fill the place with greater honor or more satisfactorily than the subject of this sketch—William H. Gove.



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GRAFTON D. CUSHING

FOR STORY SEE PAGE 1494

JAMES M. SWIFT

Brilliant Young Attorney Has Had Remarkable Legal Career—But Thirty Seven Now, Has Held Present Office Seven Years—Aspires to Succeed Attorney-General Malone

One of Boston's leading attorneys has characterized the legal career of James Marcus Swift of Fall River, district attorney for the Southern district, as "the most remarkable in the history of the present generation." This would seem to be so, for at 37 years of age he has attained in legal and political circles of the state a position and reputation seldom acquired by men of 50. That he aspires to represent the commonwealth in the office of the attorney general is but a natural sequence in a life intensely busy and diversified in its activities, but always tending to consistent advancement towards the highest legal goal.

Born in Ithaca, Michigan, 37 years ago, he soon removed with his parents to Fall River, the home of his mother, and that city has always been the center of his activities. He was educated in the public schools, graduating from the high school at the age of 17. His standing in his classes was such that he was appointed class historian at the commencement exercises, yet his time during his last year in the high school was further taken up with such activities as school librarian, captain of the cadets, member of the football and baseball teams, and a member of the school orchestra, besides being the best boxer and fencer in the school. Mr. Swift had not intended to pursue a college course, but after graduation from the high school concluded that his life work lay in professional lines, and at once made arrangements to enter upon college studies. Through his father's relatives in Michigan he was led to enter the state normal school there, where for one year he pursued preparatory studies with advanced work, and was thus enabled, in three years, to obtain the degree of A. B. from the University of Michigan. Always believing that a sound body was necessary for the full development of a sound mind, during his college course he continued his athletic diversities. He was champion fencer and lightweight boxer of the university during his three years there, and also won medals in track athletics and played on his class football team. By this time his mind had been irresistibly led to the law, and in the fall of 1895 he entered the Harvard law school, intending to pursue the three years' course there. In the summer of 1897, however, his father, the late Marcus G. B. Swift, himself one of the leading attorneys in Bristol county for many years, and a partner of Mr. Justice Braley until the latter's appointment to the bench, was taken seriously ill and never fully regained his health. His practice was extenisve and exacting, and it became necessary for the son to forego his third year in the law school and enter upon the active practice of the law to assist his father. He was at once admitted to the bar, and as his father had a large trial practice, was placed immediately into trial work in the superior court, where he disclosed marked ability before the jury. In January, 1899, Hon. Lemuel LeBaron Holmes, then taking office as district attorney, in looking over the field for a young man upon whom he could rely for active work and also to try cases in court, became satisfied that Mr. Swift was the man who would just fit into the place. The wisdom of his choice was at once apparent. In January, 1902, he was re-appointed assistant district attorney and served in that capacity until the latter part of May, when Mr. Holmes was appointed a justice of the superior court. Mr. Swift was appointed acting district attorney by Judge Braley, then of the superior court, and conducted alone the June sitting of the court at New Bedford. The numerous and important cases of that sitting were so handled by him that it was well nigh universal sentiment in the district that he was entitled to the appointment to succeed Mr. Holmes. After several weeks delay, however, Gov. Crane appointed for the position, L. Elmer Wood, Esq., of Fall River, formerly city solicitor, and a man of high standing at the bar and in the community. The reason given out at the time was that Mr. Swift was considered too young to carry the responsibilities of so large a district. He declined the offer of the appointment of assistant district attorney under Mr. Wood, and immediately announced himself as a candidate for district attorney at the election in November. His campaign was one of the most unique and successful in the history of politics in this part of the state. Hon. Robert F. Raymond, now a justice of the superior court, also entered the contest from New Bedford, and the campaign was hotly waged up to the time of the caucuses the latter part of September. Mr. Swift developed into a brilliant campaigner and the result demonstrated his political sagacity and the confidence of the people in him. He had so large a majority over the other two candidates that both withdrew before the convention. Mr. Swift was elected by a large majority over his democratic opponent and entered upon his official work Dec. 1, 1902, by far the youngest man ever elected to that office in this commonwealth. It is no easy thing after a hard political contest to divorce the office of district attorney from political pressure. Mr. Swift, however, announced at once that the office would be conducted on a "square deal" non-political basis. He was so successful in this that in 1904 he was renominated without opposition in his own party and was overwhelming re-elected. In 1907 he was again re-nominated without opposition by the republican party, and no other party naming a candidate against him, his was the only name on the ballot for that position. This, in itself, is a remarkable feat, when one considers that the district includes Fall River, the third city in the commonwealth, and also the city of New Bedford, where the political game is always open, as well as Barnstable, Dukes and Nantucket counties. So diversified a district has given Mr. Swift a wider variety of practice than any other district attorney in the state, and the number of cases under his jurisdiction has been well up in the thousands. The district attorney's work alone would have been sufficient to engage the attention of the ordinarily active man, but the intensity and energy of Mr. Swift's make-up has not found that sufficient.

Upon the death of Mr. Swift's father in 1902, he continued his father's practice, under the firm name of Swift & Grime, now Swift, Grime & Kerns, with Hon. George Grime, then mayor of Fall River. He was elected to the board of investment of the Citizens Savings bank of Fall River. He was also, for a time, attorney for the Fall River Savings bank, and for the Pocasset National bank and National Union bank until their merger with another bank. He also succeeded to his father's attorneyship for the Old Colony Street Railway company. His success in jury trials, both civil and criminal, has been remarkable, and he is today ranked as one of the most skillful trial lawyers in the commonwealth. He displays such a keenness of mind and ability to sense the real point of any case so quickly, that he appears, at all times, in complete control of the situation. He is a master of that form of cross examination, which apparently establishes an entente cordiale with his witness until the proper opening appears, when, by a series of rapid fire questions, the witness is demolished. His connection with savings banks has given him wide experience in banking and real estate law, and he is seen frequently in the land court. For a number of years he has appeared for the county of Bristol in land damage litigation. He has also taken an active part in matters of savings bank legislation at various times. For some time he was the only master in chancery in Bristol county. He succeeded Mr. Knowlton as counsel for the town of Nantucket and for seven years has been counsel for the town of Tisbury. It would be hard, in fact, to duplicate in the commonwealth a practice so comprehensive and extensive as Mr. Swift's has been.

In the thousands of cases which he has officially handled of extreme local importance, some have been of great interest in the commonwealth at large. As assistant district attorny he was associated with the late Atty. Gen. Knowlton in the Snow and Hill murder cases in Barnstable county. In June, 1902, as acting district attorney, he completed the case, which had been largely in his charge, against Jane Toppan, the nurse who killed many patients by poison. In the final stages of this case, he was associated with Atty. Gen. Parker. In 1903 his disposed of the case against Gallagher, the Taunton murderer, who for four years was pursued all over the United States and Alaska, and was finally apprehended in Seattle and returned to Taunton for trial. Mr. Swift had him re-indicted for murder in the second degree and secured conviction on this charge, although the prisoner was ably defended by Hon. Milton Reed and H. F. Hathaway, Esq., now city solicitor of Taunton. In the trial of the case of Commonwealth vs. Angell Snell in 1904, a case of widespread public interest and one which, carried to the supreme court, decided important constitutional questions, he also had the benefit of Mr. Parker's association. Mr. Swift has twice secured convictions for election frauds in New Bedford; one in 1906, when Max Levy was convicted of vote buying, although defended by that distinguished advocate, Gen. Bartlett; last year he secured another in the case against William J. Edgerton for illegal counting of ballots at the municipal election. A New Bedford paper commented on this conviction as follows: "The conviction and sentence for the false counting of votes on the license question shows what can be done about such a crime by an energetic man, who goes at the job in an energetic

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JAMES M. SWIFT

manner instead of lifting up his voice to say 'can't'." Before the committee on cities in the legislature, when the political affairs of New Bedford were being aired, Editor Hough of the New Bedford Standard took occasion to say in speaking of this case: "I feel it my duty to speak in praise of the energy and ability shown by James M. Swift, the public prosecutor, in his conduct of this case. His summing up of the evidence was never surpassed in forcefulness and clearness by his most distinguished predecessors in office, Marston and Knowlton, who became attorney generals of the commonwealth."

Several years ago when the financial affairs of Cottage City developed a great scandal he showed his fearlessness in office by prosecuting the judge of the district court there, who was also chairman of the selectmen, upon an indictment of misusing the town funds. In his handling of the so-called "Tobacco trust cases" in 1904 Mr. Swift demonstrated his ability to secure practical results. The Tobacco trust had been convicted on one indictment in Plymouth county and further prosecutions there had been held up by the defendant's tactics in raising a constitutional question. The defendant, however, continued to do business in the same illegal manner, and the independents were about to be driven to the wall. The illegality of their business in his district was placed before Dist. Atty. Swift and he secured seven indictments against agents of the tobacco trust for violation of law in Fall River and New Bedford. The defendants endeavored to have these cases continued until the constitutional question raised in the Plymouth county cases could be decided. Mr. Swift, however, took the position that they must cease the illegal way of doing business, if these cases were to be held up, and compelled an agreement in open court by representatives of the trust that they would change the method of doing business and adopt a legal one, which was immediately done. The evil was thus corrected without delay and expense.

The most famous case, probably, with which Mr. Swift has been connected and one of the really great murder cases which have been tried in this commonwalth was disposed of last spring by the conviction of William C. Howard, the United States soldier at Fort Rodman, of the murder of his wife near the Padanaram bridge. This case was one of the most dramatic ever presented in the courts, and demonstrated to the fullest extent the availability of circumstantial evidence, when handled by one who knows how to put the pieces together. In the trial of this case Mr. Swift is believed to have accomplished a feat not before duplicated in a murder trial. The defence was bitterly contested, the trial lasted nearly three weeks, and the exigencies of the case at the last moment, compelled the district attorney to conduct personally every part of it. He made the opening address, examined every witness for the government, and cross-examined the witnesses for the defence and made a closing argument of nearly five hours on the last day of the trial. This demonstrated his ability to stand up under the hardest kind of mental and long continued physical strain.

Notwithstanding the engrossment of his professional work, Mr. Swift has always found time to keep in close touch with the civic and social affairs of his city, and his name is enrolled in the membership of all societies and clubs of importance. He has been president of the high school alumni association and president of the Congregational club. He is a member of the Masonic order, Chapter, Council and Knights Templar. He is a past chancellor of Star lodge, Knights of Pythias, and a former representative to the Grand lodge, and is also a member of the Elks. He has long been a member of the Boston Athletic association, the Harvard club of New York, and is a vice-president of the Massachusetts club. Mr. Swift was married Feb. 26, 1907, to Mrs. Olive W. Sterling of Chicago.

Although he has kept out of local political entanglements, Mr. Swift has always been an ardent republican, and has taken active part in state and national campaigns for many years. He stands well with the great labor element in his district, and in fact, the entire district will be solidly behind him in his further political ambitions. He has been spoken of frequently as Cong. Greene's probable successor, but he prefers the professional to the purely political life. His friends claim that his name on the state ticket would bring great strength to the party.

MAYOR WM. J. BULLOCK OF NEW BEDFORD

Not a Ring Man and Has Built No Powerful Machine in Two Years' Service —Achievements Savor of Individualism and Independence —An Unusually Successful Mayor.

William J. Bullock, now in his second term as mayor of New Bedford, after long service at the state house, where the laws come from, is having his experience trying to enforce some of these self-same laws, and apparently he is looking forward to more experience in this line.

Following Charles S. Ashley, who had been mayor of New Bedford so long that many voters remember not the time when he was not a candidate, Mayor Bullock found that he had the chair of a pretty skilful politician to fill. Furthermore, Mr. Ashley stepped aside when the elements were somewhat stirred up, and it has been often said that the ex-mayor showed his followers the man they could nominate and be successful.

Mayor Bullock's first year was a license year, and it brought forth a contest for the establishment of a police commission, and in the fall campaign there was much loose talk about the license grant of that year. This year, since the first of May, no-license conditions have prevailed; the licensed drug store has proven a good substitute for the licensed saloon, and the scrutiny and energy of law enforcement has been on the conduct of the express business; much that is nearer than the express depots appeareth to have been overlooked by the liquor squad.

It may be said that Mayor Bullock and his admirers consider that he brings to the office of mayor the dispassionate and tolerant make-up that comes from long experience as a spectator in other people's fights, and as an arbiter in the outcome. In other words, as an influential senator he had only to determine the means by which he would strive to gain a point when once he had determined the object to which he should attach, and in reaching that conclusion he became as far-sighted as any senator. His record was one of attachment to winning propositions, and not to tie to "a dead one."

The qualification of looking before he leaped, and grasping the main chance has admittedly stamped him as a political genius. But the mayor's office presents a situation wherein the incumbent must of necessity be a part of many things from their inception, and there is no such thing as aloofness until the critical time, when a stand can be taken. A mayor has rather to be placed at once where his constituents can definitely say whether he is for or "agin" a thing.

And it is in this respect that Mayor Bullock is not such an open book as some of his predecessors. There is no hysteria in him; he does not blow hot or cold at the precise minute when some wise people assert that a hot or cold blow is due. From which it is to be inferred that Mr. Bullock is not exactly understood by all the people, and by the same token, Mr. Bullock may or may not himself understand the people. And there you are!

Essentially he is not a ring man. He has not built a "powerful ring" in which he himself is the stellar feature. Nor has the aforesaid ring made itself a "complete political machine" in which it is itself the big thing and the mayor the little fellow. And it must be written, as the end of his second administration approaches, that his achievements savor of individualism, independence and no combination. No one of the several political factions which might be said to dominate his policy can lay claim to be the power behind the throne.

As yet the city has no new high school. It has had some plans from Boston architects who were picked as winners of the competition as soon as the plans were brought to town for the city property committee to inspect. The city council asked for information as to what kind of a building would result if they were used, and the superintendent of public buildings kicked over the whole kettle of fish. Now there are more plans, and their fate is yet an unknown quantity.

Then there was the twelve foot peach basket hat for the new municipal building, which did not go on, and many other minor matters down to a bunt in the form of an annual salary for the port physician which failed to count.

And by the same token that certain things that were to be were destined to be overthrown, certain other things that were said must never be came about. The Thompson street school bills never were to be paid, but they were, and they have dropped into the skeleton closet with hardly a rattle of the bones. Those who figured that Mr. Barney could no longer be city solicitor lost the day, even as Gen. Pew and the Blues. And the liquor question—that is in the tray still developing, and will be a clearcut picture in the campaign this fall.

So it comes about that Mr. Bullock has been, perhaps, an unusually successful mayor, viewed from the absence of publicly expressed hostility, by unusual methods. "I know my lambs and am known by them," does not apply to Mayor Bullock, for if he knows the people, they certainly do not know him. His ends are achieved in a way that is past understanding. Where he is at and why is not in the possession of the common mind as it runs. He is reserved, in a way non-communicative, and non-belligerent, yet, paradoxical as it may seem, he wins fights that are conspicuous, apparently candid, and distinctly aggressive.

Which brings us to the matter of the personal equation, which, in the case of William J. Bullock, two times mayor, and a certain candidate for a third term, is elusively defiant of analysis. Not being an open book, he is not easily read, and not being just like anybody else he is not easily understood. And just as all signs fail in a dry time, it is not possible to prophesy with accuracy just what will happen when the votes are counted.

It is certain that he has never met but one political defeat, and that seems not to have been his Waterloo, unexpected as it was when he made his exit from the senate.

And there are those who say that if Mayor Bullock should not be elected mayor, it in no way follows that he would not be very much in evidence for other things political.

But as to all of this, it simply amounts to what the other fellow says, because his honor the mayor, serene, unruffled, sphinx-like, reticent, or buoyant, energetic, and confidential, any or all of these, alone and in combination, or full strength, tinctured or diluted, is not saying anything, that is, at least so you could stick a pin in it, or hang your hat on it. Notwithstanding, nevertheless, and of a surety, it is a case of "Bullock, there he stands."

Mayor Bullock is just about sweet sixteen in the political world. He was born in Fall River, Jan. 31, 1864, and when he emigrated from that city it was to establish in the drug business at the south edge of New Bedford, and he thrived on the soil of Ward 6.

His entrance into politics was quite unexpected, and not long premeditated. He was chosen a councilman at a special election called to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his partner in the drug business, Patrick Waldron, and his initiation was at the all-night meeting of the city council when Thomas M. Desmond was finally elected city solicitor on the 117th ballot.

The next fall he walked right out and took one of the republican nominations for representative from the 8th Bristol district, just as if it belonged to him, and nobody was able to dislodge him from a seat under the codfish until the fall of 1907, the first defeat of his career.

The mayor is never lost when he roams out in society. He jabbers a bit in French, when it is policy to address Canadians in their native tongue, and it makes no difference when he is at the cricket club whether he falls in with the Lancashire or the Yorkshire boys, he knows his English and its accents.

There are those who calculate that Mayor Bullock wants to go to congress some day—if William S. Greene ever decides he has had enough—and there are others who have estimated that he wants to equal Charles S. Ashley's record in the mayor's chair, and then he'll be satisfied to sit on his front piazza at Pico and listen to the wild waves all day long.



HON. WILLIAM J. BULLOCK

GEORGE H. LYMAN

No Complaint Ever Heard Against His Administration of Custom House —Appointed by McKinley and Twice Reappointed by Roosevelt— Splendid Record of Service to Republican Party.

"I come to bury Caesar, not to praise him," is the tone taken recently by a newspaper writer who was sure that Collector George H. Lyman would not be re-appointed. The silliest fake was the one so recently perpetrated on the text—"James B. Reynolds will be the next collector of the port of Boston." The republican state organization of Massachusetts would see hard sledding if George H. Lyman should retire. When either of the senators want something accomplished they know that a word to Mr. Lyman is sufficient. He is and always has been a doer, not simply a hearer of the word, and that has been always the history of the man.

Mr. Lyman has been long in office, having been first appointed by Pres. McKinley, and entering upon his duties April 1, 1898. Twice re-appointed by Pres. Roosevelt, he has still some months of his present term to serve, and Practical Politics has it on the best of authority that Pres. Taft has no thought of sending in any other name than that of Mr. Lyman to the senate next winter. In all the years that have passed not a word of complaint has been heard against the Lyman administration of the custom house. While, of course, there have been controversies, the collector's tact and good judgment have been universally commended, and in the ultimate his settlements have given satisfaction. Other Federal office holders in the decade have aroused political jealousies, have entered into factional contests, have plunged into partisan matters, or, worst of all, have aroused criticism on the part of business men. But concerning this, the most important of the New England Federal offices, nothing of the sort has been heard. Collector Lyman has been so careful, so judicious, so prudent, that he has no enemies who would venture to press upon Pres. Taft another nominee.

So general has been the satisfaction, especially among the business men, that it is amusing to turn over a page of half-forgotten history and read the protest of the late Cong. Walker, written to Lyman J. Gage, then secretary of the treasury, May 11, 1897, against the original appointment of Mr. Lyman.

In that letter he wrote: "If Mr. Lyman receives the appointment, he receives it because of his family connections, or because of his money, by the contributions of himself and friends to republican funds in Massachusetts. This ought not to be an argument against any man's appointment to office under ordinary circumstances; it should be in his favor; but this administration ought not to be saddled with another Van Alen affair. . . ." Cong. Walker was never more deliciously humorous than when destroying the force of his own argument. Further along in his epistle he makes the extraordinary allegation: "When Pres. McKinley was nominated at St. Louis all precedent required that his friend, Mr. Plunkett, should be chosen national committeeman, but Mr. Lyman was forced onto the national committee with especial reference to his subsequent appointment as collector of the port of Boston. . . . That he has the support of distinguished merchants and of public men in New England is because of the influences in the republican party that are not creditable to it, and if continued will be sure to wreck the party in Massachusetts, giving us democratic ascendancy again, as it did for four years in the recent past."

Cong. Walker's unique protest fell on unheeding ears. The senate unanimously confirmed the appointment, and the protest itself did not see the light of print till two months later, when the Boston Beacon printed it. Editor Page, of that publication, having been on the staff of Gov. Greenhalge, considered himself something of a politician, and regarded Cong. Walker's effusion as a valuable contribution to the uplift movement of that day, which ought to be rescued from the musty pigeon-holes of the treasury department.

Editor Page echoed Cong. Walker's gruesome prediction, saying: "The appointment is certain to be a source of party dissension that may imperil the continuance of republican supremacy." But the predictions never came true, and the men that made them, and the paper that first published them, have alike sunk into oblivion.

Collector Lyman has shunned the limelight, from the day he assumed his present office. He believed that it should be divorced from politics as much as possible, and it has been his one aim to make it a business administration. Therefore, he resigned his membership on the republican national committee a full month before he took office, and has ever since endeavored so to conduct himself that not the slightest suspicion of partisan zeal can be attached to his office.

When the Roosevelt administration came in, instead of any criticism of Collector Lyman being heard, he was talked of for higher honors. Gov. Crane suggested Mr. Lyman's name to Pres. Roosevelt as a worthy successor to John D. Long as secretary of the navy. The Washington dispatches of that time said: "The president and Collector Lyman are old friends, and for Mr. Lyman Pres. Roosevelt entertains the highest opinion. He not only likes him as a friend, but he has a high regard for his business abilities, and he has been much impressed with his record as collector of the port of Boston.

"It is admitted that under Mr. Lyman's administration the office of collector of customs has been managed both in the interest of the government and the merchants doing business with the custom house, and that there has been practically no friction. It is believed that Mr. Lyman would not object to living in Washington and he is wealthy enough to keep up the dignity of the position."

Collector Lyman, himself, however, made no exertions whatever to obtain promotion to a cabinet position. With his usual modesty, he was well content with his post, and felt not the least disappointment when the cabinet appointment went to another. When his friends had sought to spur his ambition, and had themselves urged his appointment, he smiled with his usual calm and self-poise, and told them not to take too much pains for him. So long as his administration of the custom house was approved he was content.

Mr. Lyman has always been averse to notoriety—newspaper or any other kind. He has no desire to see his "name in the papers," even when that entails complimentary mention.

Biographical matter concerning him has always been hard to obtain. In all the numerous publications containing sketches of Massachusetts public men, the facts concerning the career of George H. Lyman have been of the skeleton sort.

When he goes away summers on his annual vacation—generally to Canada—he buries himself in the wilderness, and even his address is not to be obtained; indeed, it is known only to two or three. He abhors any trumpeting of his movements.

Excess of modesty is rather a rare trait in a public man. In Mr. Lyman's case it seems to be largely a matter of temperament. While always endeavoring to discharge his duty at civic functions as well as in everyday life, he is happier as a listener than as an after-dinner speaker.

For years he has been faithful in attendance on those public ceremonies at which courtesy required his presence as a leading Federal official. No matter what the state of the weather, or the press of other engagements, the governor could count on him as unwilling to shirk by sending excuses.

But Mr. Lyman has persistently protested that he is not an orator, and when he has taken part in postprandial exercises it has been only under protest.

Mr. Lyman's surprise can only be conjectured, therefore, when, as a result of his speech at the dinner given Oct. 13, 1900, at the Hotel Buckminster, by the city to the officers of the Greek man-of-war Miaoulis, he was knighted by King George I. of Greece.

Mr. Lyman's eulogy of the Greek flag, language, and people, was so eloquent, and displayed so profound a scholarship, that the visitors were charmed, and the action of their king, in the year following, was based on their report.

King George signed a decree June 1, 1901, on the 74th anniversary of the founding of the order, conferring upon Mr. Lyman the Knighthood of the Silver Cross of the Redeemer.

George H. Lyman was born in Boston, Dec. 13, 1850, the son of one of the city's distinguished physicians of the same name. Receiving his early education at the Boston Latin school, he fitted for college at St. Paul's private school, Concord, N. H., and graduated from Harvard in the class of '73.

After taking a degree in the law school, he pursued a supplementary year of study in Germany. Returning to Boston, he entered the law office of Ropes, Gray & Loring.

While in Europe he was a keen observer of both men and affairs, and employed his time well, returning a well-rounded, well-balanced man of affairs, a polished young gentleman, possessed of wealth, education, refinement and social atainments.

He thrust aside the allurements of dilettanteism, was admitted to the bar in 1878, and devoted himself to his law practice until the demands of his party consumed more and more of his time.

Early taking an interest in politics, although not an aspirant for office, he became an energetic worker for the welfare and success of the republican party. First he was chosen treasurer of Ward 11 republican committee, later treasurer of the republican city committee, then member of the finance committee of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, and in 1893 and 1894 chairman of the finance committee of the republican state committee.

These successive elections were made because men had discovered that he was possessed of special capacity, to a degree enjoyed by few. His post in the city committee was particularly trying, and vexatious, but he "made good."

As chairman of the finance committee of the state committee he developed not only efficiency and ability, but a keen knowledge of men, their individual characteristics, their party loyalty and their resources.

When, in January, 1895, he was unanimously chosen chairman of the republican state committee, it was generally recognized as the logical choice. Greenhalge was governor, but the "Russell years" were still so recent as to renew, annually, the menace of a return of the democrats to power.

Mr. Lyman had already demonstrated his influence in the party, his power to bring coherence, discipline and loyalty. He had the confidence of every member of the state committee, and through their hearty co-operation continued to make inroads in democratic strongholds.

In 1896 he was chosen the Massachusetts member of the republican national committee—two years before that ridiculous allegagation by Cong. Walker that it was all a part of a play to make him collector of the port.

During his term of service Mr. Lyman was frequently brought into close relations with the lamented McKinley, and won his esteem and confidence just as he had won the esteem and confidence of other great leaders of the party.

Pres. McKinley's choice of Mr. Lyman for the post he now holds created no surprise, therefore.

Mr. Lyman is a profound reader and student. A strategist he has been, and a strategist he might be again, if needed in the republican camp.

Some men have misunderstood him, perhaps because he has had neither the time nor the inclination to explain himself promiscuously, when he felt that no explanation was necessary, but those who know him appreciate a pleasing personality and genial ways which have set off to best advantage that general ability which is his.

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George H. Lyman

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

Hon. Allen T. Treadway of Stockbridge Who Wielded the Gavel in Upper Branch of State Legislature During Recent Session.

In the rounding out of his first session as president of the Massachusetts senate, Hon. Allen T. Treadway may look back upon the cutting down of a mountain of labor in a way that no senate or house has ever done before or attempted to do. Almost immediately upon the completion of the organization of the committees he got Speaker Joseph Walker of the house in counsel, and started upon a plan of work from early morn to dewy eve, as it were, in that he called upon his senate chairmen to take up their assignments in the morning before the session of the day had commenced, work until noon; then rattle off the business of the session in as short time as might be, prepared to return to their committee hearings at 3 p. m. to continue till six o'clock or later. That was a way of doing things hitherto unheard of under the dome. The old way used to be to have a committee hearing in the morning, then a twenty to forty minute session in the afternoon, and take all the rest of the day in siesta. But it was work with the president from the moment he entered the state house till he left it, and he himself set the example. Upward of 1730 bills have been stored up in the archives of this session as matters every one of which has been considered. That is from 125 to 130 more than the last session had before it, and 1908 was thought to be a record breaker. If the general court was ever to get through, it was apparent to President Treadway, as it was to Speaker Walker, that committees must be got down to business, and singular to relate, the committee chairmen had not got very far before they began to like it, so that often eighteen or twenty matters would be assigned for one day's hearing. But this was not the only reform that the president initiated. He found over in the house a rule that was enforced that "gentlemen of the third house" weren't allowed in the house reading room or on the floor of the house while "the legislative agent" was hobnobbing with senators over on the davenports in the senate lobby and reading room, and was distinctly in evidence. Now President Treadway did not attack the lobby. "They're all good fellows," quoth he, "I believe they are rightfully up here, and I'd as soon talk to them as to some reporters; but it is manifestly absurd for the house to have one rule and the senate to have another. It is impossible to expect to get the house to repeal its rule, and therefore it seems to me that the rule should apply to the senate." Thus it was that the committee on rules reported the new rule of 1909, which for the first time in years excluded the lobby from the senate reading room and its corridor and floor. It was a delicate matter, handled diplomatically, but nevertheless positively, and senate and house now conform harmoniously. Coming to the chair of the senate in the way that he did after as hard a fought contest up to almost the final point as any candidate for presiding officer of the senate had ever had, President Treadway demonstrated his appreciation of the delicacy of the situation by the way in which he met his opponents. To Sen. Shaw, his chief contestant, he gave first place on rules, and on the retirement of Sen. Stevens of Somerville he put the Essex senator at the head of ways and means. While Sen. Stevens, a very active candidate for the presidency, remained in the senate he was continued in his old place, at the head of ways and means, and Potter of Worcester was kept at the head of mercantile affairs and afterward given a place on ways and means. In all things President Treadway has been conciliatory and appreciative, thus maintaining an era of good fellowship in the senate which has not been surpassed in any previous session.

Perhaps it was President Treadway's long training as "mine host" of the Red Lion Inn, famous in the folk lore of Stockbridge, that admirably fitted him for his part as president of the senate of 1909. But when he became president, Mr. Treadway never forgot the loyal allegiance that he owed to the people of his district who elected him to the senate, and thereby made him eligible for the presiding officer's chair. Probably there never was, certainly not in recent years, such a battle waged on the floor of the senate as that over the Holyoke and Northampton boundary bill, when President Treadway came down from his high seat and unsheathed his sword as the senator from the Berkshire - Hampden - Hampshire district. When he took the floor on this occasion he was prompt to say "I wish it clearly understood that in taking this action I am to be considered only as the senator from the district I represent, like any other senator of this honorable body, and I want no one of you to feel that you should act on this matter solely because I happen to be one whom you have chosen to be your president. I ask you to judge of this matter on its merits and to vote conscientiously as you may view it." Then it was that Sen. Turtle of Berkshire took him at his word, and the battle between the giants was waged fiercely in a debate which was spread over a period of at least ten days, when the postponements are included. At first President Treadway gained the advantage in that an amendment to make the compensation by Holyoke to Northampton $75,000, and then in the rejection of the bill with practically every senator recorded but two absentees. Then the tide turned on a reconsideration and the bill was finally sent to the governor, but President Treadway had the gratification of an increase in the comepnsation from $18,000 as the bill provided when it came from the house to the senate, to $45,000 with a provision that this should be the minimum and that if upon a refusal to accept, there was a commission appointed by the superior court to decide what should be paid that commission could not make the sum any less than $45,000, but might add what it chose. When the emenities reached a straining point, as they did at one stage, President Treadway responded by saying, "If it is to be that I cannot properly represent my district when it calls upon me on the floor of the senate, then will I resign the presidency." In thus taking the floor President Treadway has several precedents. The same thing was done by Pres. William M. Butler of New Bedford on a bill affecting his district, by Pres. George R. Jones of Malden, and Alfred S. Pinkerton of Worcester, if not others, and by President Dana on a labor matter. In the course of his presidency, Sen. Treadway made one important ruling when he declared not well taken the point or order raised by Sen. Cowee of Worcester that the majority railroad holding bill reported by the committee on railroads was broader than the scope of the governor's message on which the bill was framed. The president has given proof of excellent poise as a presiding officer, and has held a firm grasp on reins of debate, never failing to call senators when they transgressed the rules. This is his second term as senator, but first as president, and there is no reason to doubt that holding the chair he will be again returned and rechosen to the high position he has filled this year. He served one year in the house before coming to the senate—in 1904—when his committee was ways and means, and on being returned for the senate of 1908 he served on committees on labor, agriculture, bills in third reading and taxation (chairman). Last year he endeavored to introduce many reforms such as consolidations of boards and departments, but found himself ahead of his time in the manner in which his suggestions were received. In this connection it is somewhat noteworthy that Gov. Draper in his first message as the executive recommended a number of the same changes which Sen. Treadway introduced bills for last year. President Treadway was for many years chairman of the republican town committee of Stockbridge; is always moderator of Stockbridge town meetings; is president of the Stockbridge lighting company; trustee of the Lee Savings bank. He is a 32d degree Mason, prominent in grand lodge affairs, being this year junior grand warden of the grand lodge, a Knight Templar and past district deputy grand master of the 15th district. His Red Lion Inn is one of the delights of Stockbridge, and he is also proprietor of Heaton Hall, an attractive resort.

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ALLEN T. TREADWAY

Massachusetts Senate 1909

Gideon B. Abbott.

Sen. Gideon B. Abbott of the 9th Suffolk district will be undoubtedly one of the most important figures on Beacon Hill during the session of 1910, being slated to succeed Sen. James Wilson Grimes as chairman of the committee on street railways, Sen. Grimes retiring. This committee will not only have before it the problem which has been agitating the legislature and the courts for some time—whether the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad shall be allowed to acquire the Berkshire county trolley lines—but the whole future subway development of Boston will be up for settlement. It is especially fortunate for Boston that she will have one of her own senators as chairman of the street railways



committee. All the bills introduced this year to provide for subways and tunnels were referred to the transit and railroad commisioners, sitting jointly, for report to the next legislature. From his four years service on street railways, two in the house and two in the senate, Sen. Abbott has gained a store of information which has made him a valuable man on Boston subway projects. His service should be of especial value to Dorchester, for a bill to provide for a subway from Park street, through Winter and Summer streets and Dorchester avenue to Pierce square, Milton Lower Mills, with stations enroute through Dorchester, will be one of the most important matters to be settled. The Cambridge and Riverbank subways, recently authorized, although to be paid for by Boston, will be of more benefit to outside communities. The Dorchester subway will be a distinctly Boston subway and with proper representation on the committees which will consider it, it should be pushed through.

Sen. Abbott has deserved well of his ward and district. His special interests during the past session have been in the street improvements of Dorchester and in uniform telephone rates for that section, it being the only one in Boston that has not the five-cent toll for communications within the city limits, several of the 'phones being attached to the Milton exchange. The highway commissioners have now taken this situation under consideration with the promise of an early adjustment of the difficulty. Sen. Abbott was a very strong supporter of the Boston charter amendments, especially the administrative features which are bound to make Boston the Boston it should be.

Although but 34 years of age Sen. Abbott is ripe in political experience, having served three years in the Boston common council, two in the house of representatives and two in the senate. From this experience, it should be unnecessary to state, he has gained a thorough knowledge of legislative affairs. Last year besides being on street railways he was chairman of the committee on fisheries and game and a member of the committee on harbors and public lands. This year besides being on street railways he was on the important committee on public lighting and the committee on counties. Last year he put through the legislature unassisted the bill providing for the acquirement of the Boston insane hospital by the state, for which the city has just received $1,000,000. Besides this $116,000 a year will be saved to the city, according to the computation of the fi[illegible] commission, for besides maintaining the hospital Boston was obliged to pay her share of the cost of the maintenance of the state insane hospitals—37 percent. As a partial offset to this double tax the state contributed for the care of each patient by Boston $3.25 a week. This represented an antiquated and inadequate compensation, the actual cost being $4.40 for maintenance alone, capital outlays, interest, etc., not being considered.

Sen. Abbott is a Boston boy, born and bred, a Harvard graduate and is engaged as agent for large manufacturing interests in the wire business. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

George F. Birch.

Sen. George F. Birch of Milford came to the senate for his first year in the upper branch with the prestige of having been nominated in convention by no less a person than Gen. W. F. Draper. Yet he displayed, throughout the year, that same independence, and bold, aggressive spirit which characterized his three years in the house. His word was always as good as his bond, no matter what pressure was brought to bear on him. In the contest over the state treasurership he remained loyal to Elmer A. Stevens despite the urging of men prominent in the republican state organization. "I have pledged my vote to Stevens," was always his reply, "and I never go back on my word."

"Suppose the governor himself should ask you to change your vote?" queried one joker.

"I couldn't change even then," was his response.

This loyalty to Stevens was the more to be remarked in view of the fact that the two had had very serious differences on legislative matters, so serious that it threatened to alienate them personally.

His independence, and his firm adherence to what he regarded as due to his convictions and his conscience, was again illustrated very forcibly when it came to the question of voting on the governor's veto of the berry bill. This bill opened certain streets in the market district of Boston to the sale of berries from wagons between the hours of 6 a. m. and 10 a. m.

Being himself a marketman, and having given especial attention to the bill in question, Sen. Birch believed himself quite well qualified to take up a firm position upon it. He declared it absurd to argue that the bill would result in any street blockades and he presented logical reasons to show that the berry merchants, dealing in so perishable a commodity, ought to be given some latitude, and that a bill so limited as to hours, and in effect during only a short period of the year, was reasonable.

Having carried the bill through to victory, against great opposition, he did not see how he could stultify himself by voting to sustain the governor's veto, even though he entertained high respect for the governor, and when the bill was returned from the governor he made an earnest plea to the senate to over-ride the veto which redounded to his credit as an honest, consistent man.

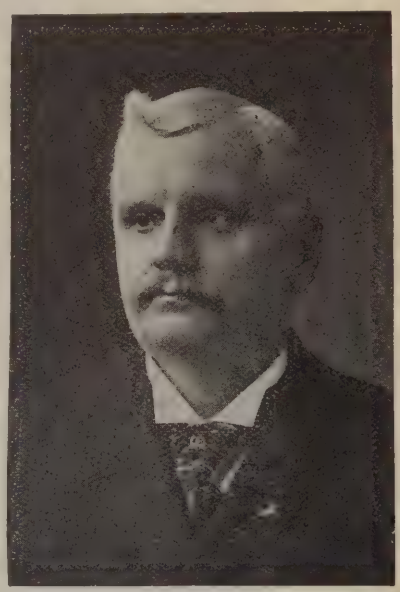
Sen. Birch served on the committees on drainage, labor, prisons (of which he was chairman) and towns.

He endeared himself to organized labor by his vote in favor of the eight hour bill, which was vetoed by the governor, and he also won the admiration of the farmers by his championship of the milk bill. For the latter he made an impassioned speech urging that milk should be allowed to be sold "as it comes from the cow, as God Almighty made it." Not a frequent speaker, his addresses were always vigorous and pertinent, and were accorded close attention.

His position in favor of the eight-hour bill for employees on public works won for him the following commendation from the Wage Earner, the official organ of organized labor in Massachusetts:

"Sen. George F. Birch of Milford, considered to be one of the ultra conservative wing, took the floor and led the movement in support of the measure. It is only justice at this time to state that the friends of Sen. Birch have declared time and again that his position on labor matters had been misunderstood, and that it was an error to suppose that he opposed labor measures simply because they emanated from trade union sources. Sen. Birch has stated that his opposition to any bill, labor or otherwise, is dictated by his conscience.

"Coming from a senatorial district which includes Hopedale, the home of the governor, it was expected that any opposition from the executive chambers would receive the senator's support. It is true that Sen. Birch believes that the law would have



been practically as effective with the fifth section left out as it would be with it in, but with or without, his belief in this measure of economical progress was not shaken, and he led in the effort to have it passed.

"Sen. Birch is recognized among his constituents as a man of his word, his store is conducted on broad humane principles, and his ideas of hours of labor and rate of pay is broad gauged. It is safe to say that his friends and fellow citizens will reward him for his courageous action in leading such a difficult senate fight and give him that support which will allow him to return and help us next year."

Sen. Birch was born in Milford, April 12, 1848, and has lived there all his life. He was educated in the public schools and is a successful business man.

He served in the house three successive years—'05, '06, and '07, and then after the lapse of a year has entered upon a successful career in the upper branch.

In the house he served on the committees on public health, libraries, taxation, and the recess committee on fire insurance.

He is a student of affairs, and takes nothing for granted. Maintaining an open mind he is "from Missouri" whenever anybody tries to dragoon him into taking up a position to which his convictions and conscience do not give assent.

Clifford B. Bray.

Hon. Clifford B. Bray, of Beverly, who succeeded Pres. William D. Chapple in the 2d Essex senatorial district, finishes his first year strongly in the senate. It is not often that a man taken directly from the board of aldermen of a city other than Boston makes as good a record without previous service in the house, but Sen. Bray seemed to fit right into his chair as naturally as though he had been under the dome in legislative halls for half a dozen years. An all round good fellow, possessed of great geniality of temperament and attributes that attract, with plenty of sturdy independence withal, Mr. Bray is just the sort of man to make friends wherever he strikes. He is a typical state of Maine Yankee to begin with, his native place being Turner where they make most excellent butter, and when he

migrated after graduating from the public schools there, he alighted in Lynn, where he finished his education and started as most Maine boys do in the Shoe city at shoemaking. His father was a member of the long-established firm of Wallis, Kilham & Bray, one of the most successful of the old-time Beverly shoe manufacturing firms, and the senator was superintendent of their factory for six years. Upon the dissolution of that concern he established the firm of Bray & Stanley, shoe manufacturers, now doing a successful business in the same city. The senator's entree into legislative experience was in a modest way as alderman for one year on the Beverly board, but for 25 years he has taken an active interest in politics,



serving for that length of time on the Beverly town and city committee. He was chairman of the Beverly republican city committee this year. His social affiliations are naturally varied and many—a member of the Republican club and Union club of Beverly, of the Essex County Republican club, Liberty lodge, Amity chapter, St. George commandery, K. T., Masons (32d degree), Sutton Lodge of Perfection of Salem and others in Boston, as well as of Aleppo Temple, Mystic Shrine.

When Sen. Chapple of Salem finished his term, by agreement the succession went to Beverly, and Rep. Albert S. Vittum, who was finishing two years in the house, voluntarily stepped aside to give Clifford B. Bray a clear field to the senate. The nomination came to him without a contest of any kind and in the convention he was placed in the field by acclamation. Enjoying a splendid experience in business, though holding but few offices, it was said of him that no other man in 20 years has had more to do with shaping candidacies than he. He rendered an unselfish and patriotic public service and has been upright and square in all his dealings. He has fought squarely and openly; a kind friend, a companionable man, no one can fail to admire Clifford B. Bray when they come to know him and to hold him in still deeper regard when the acquaintance broadens. All of these traits Mr. Bray has shown in the senate, and there is no particle of reason to doubt that he will be re-elected by an even greater majority than that given him last year. Sen. Bray is in the hey-day of life, having just turned 52. In his committees this year he took what was given him as an unfledged senator and has so well won his spurs that there is every reason to believe that still more important responsibilities await him on his return to the senate in 1910. He was given two chairmanships, on libraries and on printing, and has served faithfully on mercantile affairs and the committee on state house beside. His committee on libraries had the difficult task to handle the bill for making the state library more useful and gave much time and study to it. For all things of interest to Beverly, his district and Essex county Sen. Bray has been most thoroughly loyal. Though a staunch republican, he has proved the courage of his convictions by voting to pass measures over the governor's veto when he believed that his excellency's objections were not sound. He did not hesitate to vote for a fair compensation of the members of the legislature for 1910.

George Bunting.

Hon. George Bunting of Methuen, senator from the 5th Essex district, comprising the city of Lawrence, Andover and North Andover beside his town, because of the heavy democratic vote of the spindle city, comes from a district where the political tee-totum rarely falls to the same party senator twice in succession. If by chance it should come Sen. Bunting's way this fall it will be because faithful, conscientious work for his constituents will not be allowed to pass unappreciated. The senator will be tendered the republican nomination for a second term, but he realizes that he will have the usual contest on his hands, since the Lawrence district swings annually back and forth, democrat one year, republican the next, and so on, thus depriving itself of the trained services of a good man who from his one year's experience is far more valuable to the district than any fresh tyro can possibly be. Sen. Bunting came to the senate after two years in the house, where he served on the committees on taxation and pay roll. This year he has been chairman of the committee on drainage, in which position he has been able to be of great service to Lawrence on the bill, originating in Haverhill, regarding the alleged pollution of the Merrimac river, a measure involving serious possibilities to Lawrence as well as Lowell as originally



drawn, since it would upset the whole plan of the city sewerage. By his earnest efforts joined with the Lowell delegation, Sen. Bunting was enabled to bring about a modification of this plan, by which Haverhill may yet get the relief it seeks without disturbing her sister city in Mr. Bunting's district. Sen. Bunting's most notable speech of the session was upon the bill to safeguard the Essex dam across the Merrimac at Lawrence, a measure which has been before the legislature for a number of years, and although the corporate influence was still too strong to be overcome, yet the Lawrence senator made the impression as a ready debater and it was through no fault of his that the bill was not engrossed. He had the gratification of winning a handsome vote by his earnest effort, being beaten by a bare majority of only three votes. He voted against the acceptance of the report, leave to withdraw, on the bill to require that chattel mortgages should have the signature of the wife as well as the husband, and was for the bill. He voted for the Hisgen bill to prohibit unfair discrimination in the sale of commodities in common use. He voted for the eight-hour bill for public employes on every stage and joined heartily in the fight for it, and worked hard to pass it, notwithstanding the governor's veto. He was against the "salary grab" bill, so called, for the increase of pay of members from $750 to $1000 a session. Sen. Bunting has never failed to be recorded and has rarely missed a session of the senate. He is in his 41st year, was born in Lawrence and educated in her public schools.

Lewis Burnham.

Hon. Lewis Burnham of East Boston came to the senate this year as the logical successor of Sen. Alfred S. Hall of Revere, and, though one of the conservative and quiet members of the upper branch, has never failed to express himself with energy whenever a matter that concerned his district or the people at large was directly involved. Sen. Burnham is first of all a business man, and therefore does not lay claim to shine in oratory, but he has never failed of catching and holding the attention of the senate when he has risen to speak. His style is plain, straightforward and concise, going directly to what appears to him to be the point at issue. He is one of East Boston's successful business men. For many years he has been a large tax-payer in Boston, and at the present time is a director in the Columbia trust company, the financial institution of the island ward in which so many of its foremost residents are and have been interested. He is also president of the Suffolk coal company and a trustee of the Sumner savings bank. Mr. Burnham served in the Civil war and is therefore an active comrade of Joe Hooker Post 23 of the Grand Army. He is also of the Masonic fraternity, a member of Baalbec Lodge. He has served East Boston in the Boston city council and represented his district in the house in 1892 and '93, serving as chairman of the committee on election laws and on the committee on prisons. In the senate this session he has been especially interested in propositions for the development of the East Boston water front. He was given the chairmanship of parishes and religious societies and chairmanship of the committee on state house. He was also an active worker on the commitees on cities and on education, on both of which he had important matters to consider, especially on changes in city charters for Cambridge, Springfield, Taunton, Lynn, Newburyport and other cities, beside the great number of Mayor Hibbard's bills for the city of Boston. On all of these last he steered a conservative business course with an eye single to what he believed to be the best interests of the city of Boston. On the committee on education he had the very important matter of deciding upon the consolidation of the state board of education with the industrial education commission to which much thought was given, and which resulted in the act which the governor approved and which went into effect on July 1. There is no reason to doubt that Sen. Burnham will be given his second year in accordance with the custom of the district.



John J. Butler.

Sen. John J. Butler, whose district is the 7th Suffolk, comprising Wards 18, 19 and 22 of Boston, is a candidate for a third term in the senate. Mr. Butler has sometimes been termed the "silent senator" from the fact that he has preferred not to occupy the time of the senate unless he has had something to say, but when such a measure as the Boston charter bill was before the upper branch the senator showed that he could speak and with forceful utterance when the occasion required, and his vigorous denunciation of the way in which that bill was made a matter for drawing strict party lines against all amendments won for him the close attention of the senate. Sen. Butler is one of the democratic veterans on the hill. He is a man of pleasing personality and an active committee worker, in which forte he has won many friends and no ene-

mies. He was born in Ireland, June 7, 1865, and came to this country at an early age. He began as a street car driver, and has steadily worked his way up in the street-railway service, first to station master and then as a trusted collector in which position he has been true to his responsibilities. He came to the house in 1904, and served for three consecutive terms, being upon the committees on relations between employers and employes, on constitutional amendments, libraries and liquor law. Sen. Butler took his seat in the upper chamber in January, 1908, and has now completed two terms in the senate. Last year he was on the committee on engrossed bills, on liquor law and on metropolitan affairs. This year on the latter committee he gave way to Sen. Parker, a republican, no democratic member of the senate being appointed on metropolitan affairs which evolved the Boston charter bill. Sen. Butler was relegated to the committee on public service, to which was added constitutional amendments, parishes and religious societies and state house. In all matters pertaining to Boston and to his district Sen. Butler's record stands for itself, his vote being in their interest always in accordance with his convictions. He was opposed to district option for Boston and on all labor matters his vote has been recorded in the interest of the workingman. Sen.



Butler is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the A. O. H., the John Mitchell literary association and the Metropolitan Mutual Aid association. In politics he has always been a consistent democrat.

Edward A. Cowee.

No better illustration of the old adage, "There's many a slip 'twixt cup and lip" could be found than in the fate that befell Sen. Cowee's milk bill. It was the one bill of the session to be killed on the enactment stage. The farmers, and especially the dairy interests of Worcester county, owe a great debt of gratitude to Sen. Cowee for his superb fight for their bill. Although once rejected in the senate, Sen. Cowee secured reconsideration, and finally had the satisfaction of turning the tables and seeing his bill go through. It slid through the house easily, and then came back to the senate for enactment. It was the last possible moment of the opposition.

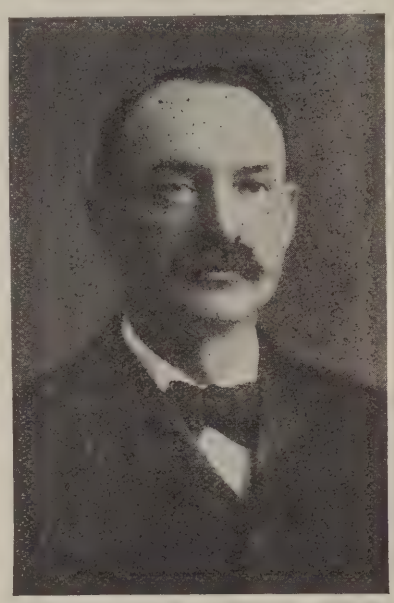
But they had called to their aid all the metropolitan newspapers, and had induced the governor to look askance at the bill, if indeed he did not, according to one report, recommend its defeat on the ground of class legislation.

Sen. Cowee was the solitary senator to advocate the Washburn holding company railroad bill. Nobody else spoke a word for it, and not even the democrats voted with him against the governor's bill. Because the defeat of his milk bill occurred on the same day as his speech for the Washburn bill there was gossip to the effect that some senators changed their vote on the milk bill because of Cowee's opposition to the governor's railroad bill.

Sen. Cowee fought a hard battle against the state board of health, when they undertook to take over control of milk barns. His constituents, he believed, prefer that the dairy interests shall be controlled by the local boards of health. Cowee won the fight.

He fought a drawn battle on the question of sewerage discharge into the Nashua river. He believed that a bill should be passed requiring the river to be freed of pollution, but the final result was a sort of compromise by which it is understood that the city of Fitchburg shall mitigate the nuisance forthwith.

He was instrumental in securing a commission for the investigation to be made up from the state board of health and the board



of health of the city of Worcester to investigate the matter of the sewerage of the insane hospital at Worcester; and he secured legislative action by which the highway commissioners are to investigate and report as to a new bridge over the causeway at Lake Quinsigamond.

Sen. Cowee was born in West Boylston July 23, 1857, and was educated in the public schools. He is a miller and grain-dealer; was a selectman of his native town for several years; and served in the house in 1896 and 1897 on the committees on agriculture and federal relations.

This year, his second in the senate, he served on fisheries and game, and roads and bridges, as well as on agriculture. He is an excellent judge of horse-flesh, and drives some pretty good equines. He is one of the best-natured men in the world.

J. Howell Crosby.

Sen. J. Howell Crosby of Arlington served his first term in the upper branch of the legislature, and yet on him was placed the tremendous responsibility, as chairman of the committee on metropolitan affairs, of piloting through the new Boston city charter.

Pres. Treadway did not reckon without his host in this case, however. The Arlington senator had served four successive terms in the house—1899-1902, and his legislative experience on important committees had well-equipped him for so important a post. At the outset of the year some doubts were expressed, by the pessimistic, as to the wisdom of choosing a man outside Suffolk county, and not a lawyer, to frame a charter for Boston. But it was not long before general commendation silenced all doubts.

Sen. Crosby is possessed of a large fund of sound business sense, with a native shrewdness for penetrating to the heart of matters, and stripping the husks of superfluity from the kernel of real necessity. The senator fairly lived with the charter bill. He thought and talked of little else. Following the extended hearings on the problem he consulted, time after time, with leading men of the community, representing various professions and walks of life. He made journeys to Washington to visit the profoundest founts of political wisdom.

Predictions as to the success of any charter bill were gloomy. Between the controversies of the "highbrows" and the practical politicians, skepticism was everywhere rampant as to the possibility of enacting any really practical bill.

It was Sen. Crosby who conceived the brilliant idea of the split referendum—the division of the bill into two parts, and the submission of the part relating simply to the political features to the voters.

Whether or not the city should return to the convention system of nominating public officers, or should go to the other extreme and abolish party designations, with nomination by petition, was really the crux of the whole situation; and it was Crosby who was gifted with sufficient prescience to see that the true solution was to submit the question to the voters.

Applying any sort of a referendum took from the bill the curse which labor agitators already had fastened upon it. It is true there were prolonged fights over the administrative features, but in the end Crosby's judgment that they would be accepted proved well-founded. Sen. Crosby's personality has a great deal to do with the remarkable way in which harmony was brought about in the committee. There had been a chorus of prophecies that even the republicans would not agree on any draft, and that these prophecies were all proven false is due to the labors of the man from Arlington more than to anybody else.

While he shone as a constructive legislator, Sen. Crosby also displayed other qualities required of a statesman. He always voted as a conservative republican. One of the biggest splits in the upper branch oc-



curred over the berry bill—the measure which would have thrown open certain streets in the market district of Boston to the sale of berries at auction from 6 a. m. to 10 a. m. Himself a market-gardener, Sen. Crosby found it hard to be obliged to oppose the bill, but he felt it ill-advised to nullify the so recently imposed statute by which the streets had been cleared; and although the legislature enacted the bill the Arlington senator found his attitude justified by the veto of Gov. Draper.

There is little doubt that a man who has accomplished so much will be returned to the senate for several terms. Sen. Crosby served also on the important committee on ways and means, and on agriculture, as well as metropolitan affairs.

Born in Belmont, Dec. 30, 1867, he was educated in the public schools and early took an interest in public affairs. He was elected a member of the school committee and to the board of selectmen before being chosen to represent the town in the house. He belongs to the Boston Market Gardeners' association, and to the Middlesex club.

William M. Dean.

To no one has the ready sympathy of all his fellow senators gone out more strongly than to Hon. William M. Dean, who for three months by reason of illness contracted on a trip with his regiment, the coast artillery, to Washington, was obliged to forego his senatorial duties in the senate and was only able to return, bearing in his face the marks of severe pain and suffering. Dean is the father of this year's act which provides that trustees of a voluntary association under a written instrument or declaration of trust the beneficial interest under which is divided into transferable certificates or participation or shares, shall file a copy of such written instrument or declara-

tion of trust with the commissioner of corporations and with the clerk of every city or town in which such association has a usual place of business, and if the trustees own or control a majority of the capital stock of a railroad, street railway, gas company, or electric light company, they shall annually on or before the first day of May file with the commissioner or corporations and with



the board having supervision of such company a statement showing the number of shares of such company owned or controlled by them and the stockholders of record on the books of such company in whose names such shares are held.

It is a very beneficent piece of legislation in that it enables the tax commissioner to reach property which has hitherto escaped taxation. Sen. Dean was born in Taunton in November, 1874, and was graduated from the Boston University law school. He is a practicing lawyer in Taunton. He served faithfully in the house for three consecutive years from 1906 to 1908 inclusive, and his committees were constitutional amendments, of which he was clerk, federal relations of which he was clerk, elections of which he was chairman, and house ways and means of which he was clerk. He was elected senator from the 1st Bristol district comprising Attleboro, Berkeley, Dighton, Easton, Mansfield, North Attleboro, Norton, Raynham, Rehoboth, Seekonk, and Taunton, in November, 1908, and took his seat in the senate succeeding Sen. Williams of Attleboro. This year his committees have been counties, legal affairs and public service of which latter he was chairman. Because of his absence Sen. Dean has been able to do very little committee work. He was interested in a bill for the apportionment of the state tax and in another for the distribution of taxes. Sen. Dean is married and resides in Taunton. He is a Knight Templar, an Elk, Knight of Pythias, Odd Fellow, and a member of the society of Sons of the American Revolution.

Francke W. Dickinson.

Senator Francke W. Dickinson of the 1st Hampden district achieved a reputation in the legislative session of 1908 as an independent thinker and voter. His constituency in the city of Springfield showed its approval of his record by giving him one of the most splendid majorities ever received by a senatorial candidate in that city. He has continued to do this year as he did last year, and to represent his city to the best of his ability without favor to party, faction, nationality or creed.

Sen. Dickinson has often failed this year to satisfy the republican party "leaders" in the senate for the reason that more than any other member of that body he has consistently disregarded party lines and voted according to his best judgment and belief. As chairman of last year's committee on election laws he stoutly championed "direct nominations" and he was lined up on that side of the fight this year. This year Pres. Treadway placed him at the head of the committee on cities. As the chairman of that committee with many important questions before it, he conducted the business with despatch and won the regard of his committeemen for his sound judgment and common sense.

Sen. Dickinson's pet measure this year was the bill which he introduced upon his own petition to legalize the imposition of fines upon members of a labor union to enforce strikes. This bill was introduced not at the behest of Springfield's large labor population but upon his own initiative, because he believed that if a strike was legal the only effectual means that a labor union had to enforce a strike should also be legalized. The bill was killed with a number of other labor measures but Sen. Dickinson impressed his colleagues with his thorough knowledge of the labor situation and his persuasive argument in behalf of the bill.

Sen. Dickinson has been a warm friend and admirer of Pres. Treadway and it is safe to say that the president of the senate this year has had no more sympathetic and indefatigable worker on the floor of the senate than he has had in the senator from the 1st Hampden district.

Sen. Dickinson has already been honored by his city in an election for two terms to the mayor's chair and previous to that time



he had served with credit in the city council, serving as president for one year of the lower board. While he had not, at the close of the session, made up his mind whether he would be a candidate for a third term in the senate, it is certain that the city of Springfield may send no representative to the upper branch of the legislature, whose record will redound more to the credit of the city than has Sen. Dickinson's.

Sen. Dickinson is a native of Springfield and was educated in its public and private schools. He is at the head of one of the most prosperous undertaking establishments in the city. He is a 32d degree Mason, member of the supreme council Royal Arcanum, Odd Fellows, and of the Winthrop, Nayasset and Commercial Travelers' clubs.

Edward W. Dixon.

Sen. Edward W. Dixon of the 3d Suffolk district retires this year full of honors and full of pleasant recollections of his service at the state house. Those he leaves behind will also cherish fond recollections of Commodore "Ned" and his good ship the "King Philip" on which he was wont to take his fellow law-makers for relaxation when the cares of legislation were beginning to bear too heavily upon them. Sen. Dixon in his three years in the senate enjoyed the same measure of popularity among his colleagues he had enjoyed for three years in the Boston board of aldermen and in the common council for two years. His service at the state house embraced membership on the committees on cities, fisheries and game, counties and harbors and public lands and his good fellowship and impartial way of looking at matters of legislation always gave him a strong influence upon his fellow committeemen. His record in the senate is one of loyal friendship to organized labor and to the city of Boston, whose interests he never failed to look after. Sen. Dixon started in politics as a loyal adherent of "Little Johnny Fitz" but the parting of the ways came last December when the genial commodore renounced Fitzgerald for good and all, tired of the latter's attempted dictation of the senator's attitude on matters of legislation on Beacon hill.

Whoever the 3d Suffolk district sends to Beacon hill next year will find a hard job in filling the positon "Ned" Dixon occupied in the hearts of his fellow members. Sen. Dixon was born in Dublin, Ireland, Novem-



ber 9, 1846. He was educated in the public schools and at Comer's Commercial college. He is a master mariner by profession.

James H. Doyle.

The entrance of James H. Doyle of Boston into the senate this year was awaited with interest by many of his colleagues-to-be. They were to see and associate with a real, live, Boston democratic politician and were anxious, many of them, to see what the species was like. They were to enjoy the experience of associating with as perfect an example as could be found if they were to believe what they had read in the papers And they weren't quite sure that they would enjoy the experience, for "ward politicians" were a horrible class, according to Nathan Matthews and other eminent reformers. Sen. Doyle was a ward politician, but unlike some ward politicians his political influence extended beyond his own ward.

At first they didn't know just what to make of Sen. Doyle. He refused to take the senate very seriously. He had been in politics too long for that. But they found him blunt, straightforward, always hitting from the shoulder and always fighting in the open, and they began to like him. It was not a month before he was "Jim" to every member of the senate just as he had always been "Jim" to his legions of friends in Boston. Knowing that Sen. Doyle disliked "hot air" it was believed by those who weren't very well acquainted with his history that he wouldn't be very much trouble. That's just where they made a mistake for Doyle was watching everything. He seemed to take particular pleasure in getting up and smashing some nice, young job just as it was nearing completion. He took particular delight in roasting his immediate neighbor, Sen. Spalding, the majority leader, or "republican whip," as Sen. Doyle called him. Then he would sit down and laugh at "Dike" while the latter was trying to square himself.

"Jim" Doyle is known as one of the leaders in the fight which put the curb on the money sharks of Boston. What he didn't say about them and to them in committee rooms and on the floor of the senate was little. As superintendent of streets of Boston and as a man always prominent in politics he had had his troubles in straightening out the case of many an unfortunate who had fallen into the hands of these shysters.

What he said about them was from personal knowledge of their methods and not one of them dared to get up in the committee room and deny a single statement he made. In the senate he refused to consider any amendments to the anti-money shark bill and senatorial friends of the shark interests, afraid to make an open fight, were obliged to quit and let the bill go through. As a result a man cannot now assign his

wages without the consent of his employer, and, if married, the consent of his wife, and no companies are exempt from this law. Another bill which Sen. Doyle fought for, but unsuccessfully, was to prohibit mortgages on household furniture, unless signed by both husband and wife.

When it came to the Boston charter amendments, the South End senator spoke his mind freely and at length. There were only six democrats in the upper branch, he said, as against 34 republicans, and he realized that the party in power was going to "shove this bill through, whether or no." And yet there were things that some Boston democrat ought to say on the floor of the state senate, and he proposed to say them. He did say them, too. They were



the things that most Boston democrats were saying at about the same time.

Sen. Doyle has been chairman of the democratic ward committee of Ward 12, Boston, for eight years. This means he is the democratic "leader" of the ward. He served in the house of representatives of 1893-'94, in 1899 began six consecutive terms in the board of aldermen, was chairman of the board in 1901, '02, '03 and '04, and served his city in 1906-'07 as superintendent of streets.

In the senate, this year, the Boston man was on the committee on federal relations, the committee on the public health and the committee on taxation. He was not a member of the committee on cities, but he dropped in at a meeting of that committee one day, early in the year, opposing a legislative bill bearing on the laying out of Boston streets and was the first man in public life to call attention to the so-called Back Bay land grafts. As a result whereof the high-toned land grafter in Boston is in close proximity to the end of his hemp.

"Jim" Doyle is a 99th degree member of the Universal Brotherhood of Good Fellows. He is undoubtedly (note carefully the photographer's contribution to this sketch), undoubtedly the last man a Wise Person would approach for an investment in phony mining stock. By the same token he is the likeliest man to be appealed to by the Student of Human Nature preaching the need and urging the cause of the oppressed, the hungry or the unfortunate.

Wilmot R. Evans, Jr.

Although one of the youngest members of the senate, Hon. Wilmot R. Evans, Jr., has been one of its most active and efficient. The chairmanship of the committee on education, which he held this year, carried with it an unusual amount of hard, solid work, and he was in the chair during all the important discussions. In his inaugural, Gov. Draper suggested several important topics along educational lines, such as the consolidation of the state board of education and the commission on industrial education. On this bill alone several hearings were held, and the outcome was a bill that became law. Under it a new board has been created with broad powers, retaining the present system of cultural education while a system of industrial education, for which there is so great a demand today, will be instituted. A new departure was also marked by the reporting of the bill from this committee to establish the Essex County Agricultural school. The proposed school would work an important advance in agricultural education and would permit elementary education in sections where it is needed, preparing the younger pupils for the fuller course at the Massachusetts Agricultural college. The bill passed both branches but was vetoed by Gov. Draper on the final day of the session. The action of his excellency stirred up widespread criticism in Essex county.

Although a majority of the committee "reported in favor of founding the Massachusetts college," intended to bring a college education more easily within reach of the masses, Sen. Evans, with Sen. Nash, took the ground that such a radical departure should not be taken without a more thorough investigation, and succeeded in having the whole matter referred to the state board of education, which is to investigate and report to the next general court. Sen. Evans was also interested in the various matters coming from the judiciary committee, of which he was a member, although not taking a very active part in their passage, so busy was he with educational matters. As member of the committee on constitutional amendments he was called upon to pass upon several important measures, including a resolve to amend the constitution so as to allow the legislature to classify property for taxation. He was also on the committee on bills in third reading.

Sen. Evans was born in Everett, March



18, 1878, and has always resided there. He was educated in its public schools, Harvard college, class of 1900, and Boston University law school, class of 1903. He is a lawyer. He has been a member of the Everett school board since 1903, and was its chairman in 1904-5. He was a trustee of the Parlin Memorial library from 1900-9. He is a member of Palestine lodge of Masons; also a trustee of the Boston Five Cent Savings bank. In the house of 1905-6, he served on the committees on the judiciary, probate and chancery (chairman), federal relations and the recess commission to revise the taxation laws.

Dennis E. Farley.

Dennis E. Farley of Erving came to the senate this year from the Franklin-Hampshire district fresh from two years in the lower branch where he had served his first year on the important committee on railroads and his second year as chairman of the committee on Federal relations. This year in the upper branch Pres. Treadway made him chairman of the committee on Federal relations and a member of the committees on agriculture and roads and bridges. He was one of the president's right hand men and fought side by side with him in the Holyoke-Northampton boundary fight to secure for Northampton and Hampshire county an adequate compensation for the territory which was to be annexed to Holyoke and Hampden county. As chairman of Federal relations he put through in record-breaking time the resolutions protesting to congress against the imposition of a Federal tax on inheritances in time of peace, as contemplated in the Payne bill, and which would have meant the loss to Massachusetts of $1,000,000 annually which it receives as a state tax on inheritances. It was the prompt action of Massachusetts, backed up by other states, which led congress to drop the inheritance tax as a means of revenue and substitute the income tax.

As a member of the committee on agriculture Sen. Farley was one of the foremost champions of the bill to relieve milk dealers from liability of criminal prosecution for selling milk below the standard, provided that the milk as sold was as it came from the cow. His committee reported the bill, it passed the house and went through the senate to its final stage where it was killed for reasons better left unsaid. As a member of the committee on roads and



bridges Sen. Farley performed an important part in the framing of the new automobile law which will bring in much additional revenue to the state to be expended upon the repair of state roads and which prescribes sane and uniform speed regulations for the whole state.

Against spirited opposition on the part of Sen. Greenwood of the committee on street railways Sen. Farley succeeded in getting through the upper branch the bill to allow the Connecticut Valley Street Railway to issue $250,000 in bonds to take up its floating indebtness and $500,000 to refund its outstanding bonds. The bill was assailed as a departure from the established policy of the commonwealth which restricts the issue of bonds to an amount not greater than the capital stock. Sen. Farley convinced his colleagues that this was an exceptional case in that the capital of the Connecticut Valley company was wofully small. He had the pleasure of receiving from Gov. Draper the pen which signed the bill.

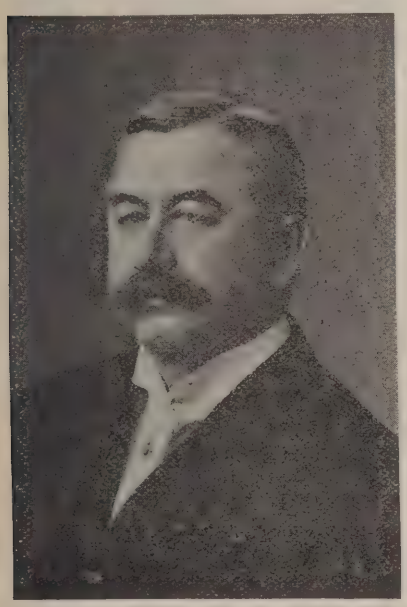
Sen. Farley was born in Colrain, June 12, 1852, was educated at Shelburne Falls academy, and has been for several years a paper manufacturer. He has devoted much of his time and energy to the development of the little community wherein he does a thriving business and as a tribute to his work in that direction the people of Erving have seen fit to designate his section of their municipality by the senator's name. He is a member of the Masons, Shriners, Red Men and A. O. U. W.

Charles D. B. Fisk.

Indications at the time of writing point to the return of Charles D. B. Fisk of the 5th Suffolk district to the senate for a third term. If the indications are borne out by subsequent developments, then indeed is the commonwealth of Massachusetts to be congratulated. For in the four years' service of Charles D. B. Fisk in the general court, two years in the lower branch and two in the upper, he has been a legislator for the whole commonwealth. The high traditions of Massachusetts and the republican party have had no better conservator than the genial senator from the Brighton district of Boston. Class legislation could always count on an active antagonist in him, for he always acted in matters of legislation with a view to the effect they would have on the state as a whole.

Few men in recent years have wielded a

more powerful influence in the upper branch than Sen. Fisk. His committee service has been on the most important ones of both branches. In the house in 1906 and 1907 he served on parishes and religious societies, taxation and mercantile affairs. In both of his years in the senate he has been at the head of the committee on liquor law, and a member of the committees on mercantile affairs and metropolitan affairs. So well did he perform the trying duties of chairman of the committee on liquor law that both the "liquor" and "temperance" elements on the committee took the unusual action at the close of this year's business of tendering him a unanimous vote of thanks for his eminent fairness. As a member of the committee on metropolitan affairs this year his



services were invaluable, his wide knowledge of municipal affairs helping the members to unravel many knotty problems in framing the Boston charter amendments. The charter bill as finally reported gave evidence of the handiwork of Sen. Fisk in practically all of its important parts. Some of his best work has been done in killing bills which would largely reduce Boston's revenue.

While a man of strong convictions Sen. Fisk is quite liberal in his views, as has been shown by his course in the senate. It is to be earnestly hoped that his district will return him for third term. He deserves it, and the Brighton district deserves to have the senatorship another year. Prior to Sen. Fisk's service, Ward 25 had not had a senator since 1900, when Hon. Leonard W. Ross served one year. Ward 11, which has claimants for the senatorship, had a senator in the person of Daniel W. Lane in 1904-'05-'06, and is now honored by having in office Gov. Draper and Lieut.-Gov. Frothingham, with every indication that Rep. Grafton D. Cushing, whom it has sent to the house now for five years, will be speaker of that body when Speaker Walker finishes his three years.

Every ten years these senatorial districts are redistricted; this will occur again in 1917. If Mr. Fisk is elected to serve for 1910 the candidate from Ward 11 will be assured of the nomination for 1911-1912-1913, and Ward 10 will be assured that its candidate will be nominated for 1914-1915-1916. Without this arrangement, based on the two-year term, Ward 11 would have but 1910 and 1911, and Ward 10 would have 1912 and 1913, and Ward 25 would be entitled to 1914 and 1915, leaving the year 1916 to be squabbled for.

Sen. Fisk was born in Hooksett, N. H., Feb. 17, 1850, and gained his first political experience as a member of the city council of Portland, Me., being president of that body in 1880. While a resident of the Pine Tree state Sen. Fisk numbered among his friends Hon. Thomas B. Reed and other leading republicans of the state. He takes pride in the fact that his grandfather, on his father's side, was a member of the Massachusetts legislature from Maine in 1812, Maine at that time being a part of this state. This same grandfather was also a member of the first Maine legislature. Sen. Fisk has had a wide and varied experience, roughing in California and Nevada in his youthful days, and has tasted the sweets and bitterness of life.

In 1881 Sen. Fisk moved to the Brighton district of Boston and has lived there ever since.

Levi H. Greenwood.

Sen. Levi H. Greenwood, new to the senate and to the legislature in fact, has already demonstrated his ability in his first session and gone to the front in a way that will make him an especially valuable man to his district, the 3d Worcester, as well as to the commonwealth. Without legislative experience of any kind, he has developed an acumen enlisting at once the regard and attention of all of his fellow senators. Not yet 37 years of age and a new man, he was picked at once by Pres. Treadway for the important committee on banks and banking as its chairman, and he has had a share in shaping the very important Credit Union bill which was one of the last recommendations of retiring Bank Commissioner Jay before he went out of office. Gov. Draper signed that bill as quick as he got it, and it became operative on June 21 of this year. Beside this Chairman Greenwood introduced the bill to tax savings deposits of trust companies and fought it through against determined opposition from the big trust companies that do a savings bank business. It becomes law on January 1, 1910. The senator also found a congenial place on street railways and on that committee he showed his independence by dis-

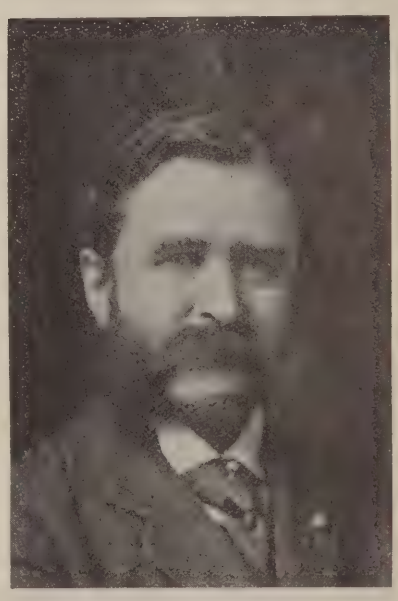


senting on two bills reported by the committee; one, to extend the purposes for which street railway companies shall issue additional securities; the other, a special bill. Sen. Greenwood opposed these bills, and insisted upon the maintenance of the policy of Massachusetts that the issue of bonds of street railways should not exceed the capital stock. Through his efforts in the senate and the efforts of two fellow dissenters in the house, the objectionable features relative to the proposed increased purposes for which securities might be issued were stricken out. He also held a very useful position on the committee on ways and means, being clerk of the committee on the part of the senate and, as a member of that committee, he was one of the majority that reported against the bill to increase the salaries of the members of the legislature. One of the big fights in the senate this year was over the proposed constitutional amendment, the "three mill tax bill" as it was called. The bill, after passing the house, was defeated in the senate. Sen. Greenwood secured reconsideration and the bill was finally enacted. In the prolonged wrangle over the Holyoke and Northampton boundary bill Sen. Greenwood took an active part on the question of what compensation Holyoke should pay Northampton for the territory it is to take from her. The original bill called for $18,000. The senate once tacked on an amendment to make it $75,000, which was bitterly fought by the Holyoke interests. Sen. Greenwood brought peace by substituting $45,000 for Northampton, with the understanding that it should not be less, while he provided for a commission appointed by the supreme court to add more if it deemed best, and gave to Hampshire county $7,000. His amendment was adopted by both senate and house, and was sent to the governor as he drew it. Being a summer resident down on the Plymouth shore, Sen. Greenwood also took an active interest in the shore bird bill, and also was instrumental in putting successfully through the senate the bill to require the muffling of the noisy "chug-chug" motor boats. He was born in Gardner, Mass., Dec. 22, 1872, was educated in its public schools, at St. Paul's school, Concord, N. H., and was of the Class of '96 at Harvard. He is president of the Gardner News company, director of the Heywood Brothers and Wakefield Rattan company, Gardner Electric Light company, First National Bank of Gardner and trustee of the Gardner Savings bank. He will be a candidate for re-election.

James W. Grimes.

As an expert in legislation affecting street railway corporations, one who knows the subject in all its aspects, both from the standpoint of the riding public and the investment and business sides of the question, Sen. James W. Grimes of Reading, representing the 7th Middlesex district is acknowledged to be without a peer in this department of legislation. For three years he has presided over the joint committee on street railways, which is one of the most important chairmanships in the entire list of committees. During this period numerous important problems have confronted the committee, all of which were disposed of either by the enactment or rejection of the proposed legislation, but enacted only when the chairman was convinced that the new law would prove advantageous to the patrons of the companies. Time and again his committee has prevented the enactment of iniquitous legislation notwithstanding that powerful pressure was brought to bear upon them to view the matter in question from a more liberal corporation standpoint.

His determined championship of the rights of the people, has not precluded him from giving the street railway companies a square deal. On the contrary he is the author of a law which Gov. Draper signed on June 11th, which permits the companies to issue additional securities for the purpose of providing working capital. While this primarily is of unmistakable advantage to the corporation in that it will greatly obviate the necessity of roads creating a floating debt for the purpose of carrying on their ordinary business, it will indirectly help



the public through increased transportation facilities and better accommodations. The legislation was vouched for by the senator both in committee and on the floor of the upper branch. He defended it from attack and expounded its merits.

One of the most perplexing problems which came to the committee on street railways this year and one which had been given more or less consideration by this committee last year, proved to be the proposition of permitting the Boston Elevated railway company to acquire through consolidation and purchase any or all street railway companies with which it had a physical connection. This would include all the

roads entering Boston and those having a connection with the Elevated in the suburbs. Along with this same proposition was one to permit the same company to engage in the business of transporting freight, baggage, etc., not only over its present lines but those of the companies it desired the right to purchase or control. Realizing the importance of the question Sen. Grimes gave many days to its consideration and during this period he conferred with those interested on both sides. His committee held several hearings listening to those who laid before them every phase of the matter. The senator after long study was convinced there was merit in both propositions, but doubted the expediency of authorizing such a radical departure from past custom without first having the subject studied and investigated more thoroughly. Therefore it was determined to refer the matter to the Boston transit commission with instructions to report its conclusions and recommendations to the legislature of 1910. Senator Grimes believed that only in this manner could the great question be acted upon intelligently by the legislature.

Sen. Grimes' personality is among his chief assets. He has an unusually sunny disposition and this coupled with his ability as a legislator, has made him one of the most popular members of the upper branch. His popularity is not confined to Beacon hill, however, he being equally esteemed by the people of his widespread senatorial district. In debate he is aggressive, but not to the extent of losing the friendship of his opponents. His mannerisms are most agreeable, and he is certain of the close and undivided attention of his colleagues whenever he stands to argue the merits or demerits of proposed legislation. Although a republican in politics, he often disregards this affiliation to support changes in the laws relating to the rights of the individual. His independence in this particular has won him commendation from his friends in both of the great political parties.

He was born in Hillsboro, New Hampshire, about 43 years ago. He is a graduate of Phillips (Andover) academy, where he was one of the leaders of his class. Subsequently he studied law at the Boston University Law school. Since taking up the practice of law he has built up a large clientele who have the utmost faith in his ability as a wise councillor.

John L. Harvey.

Hon. John L. Harvey, senator from the 5th Middlesex district, came to the upper branch of the legislature fresh from the



mayorality of Waltham, after a successful administration of four years. He has completed a very satisfactory year in the senate, and looks forward to another. Tall in figure, of pleasing personality and unruffled good humor, for it is no easy thing to catch Harvey off his balance in debate, he has developed as one of the interesting debaters of the senate who has his attention on every important matter. Especially gratifying to Sen. Harvey has been his committee on legal affairs, which with a docket of 137 original matters referred to it, was the first to report a clean slate so far as those measures were concerned, and this largely because of the energy infused into the committee by its hardworking chairman. He started morning and afternoon sessions of the committee at the outset and reeled off a tremendous amount of work in consequence. Ask Sen. Harvey, however, which of all the many bills he had to do with interested him most, he will tell you the Boston charter bill, for beside being chairman of legal affairs, he was also a member of metropolitan affairs, and he put a great deal of time into that bill, both inside and outside the legislature, interviewing members and working for its success. It was remarked by his associates, after the first fight on the bill on third reading, that the strongest speech made in the senate for the bill was that of Sen. Harvey, who applied the findings of the finance commission to the Boston situation as demonstrating by the facts the need of a cleaning house and a new charter that would ensure better administrative methods. He found his committee on legal affairs an exceedingly interesting committee, and he was principally instrumental in shaping the bill which gives grocers and provision dealers preference on their bills against the estates of deceased persons.

It was Sen. Harvey who introduced the memorial to congress to devote funds to securing uniform peace among the nations of the earth. He pointed out that the nation is expending more than $200,000,000 annually, on a peace basis, for its military and naval establishment, and there is a call each year for more war ships, therefore he urged that the general court request the president to urge forward persistently the negotiation of treaties of peace and arbitration with all nations. It is Sen. Harvey's idea that the country can very well turn its expenditure to the field of diplomacy, and that congress should consider the advisability of a national institution for instruction in the diplomatic service and all the great peace branches of that service. These resolutions were once adopted on Sen. Harvey's own argument, but subsequently were sent over to next year because Sen. Spalding objected that congress wouldn't want to be bothered, which brought down Sen. Harvey's indignant protest. The Waltham senator advocated the bill for a commission to investigate the causes of delay in the trial of causes in the civil courts, and secured the adoption of very important amendments to the education bill. Sen. Harvey is coming back another session. He is an Ohioan by birth; is 52 years of age and a association, Waltham Republican club, Republican club of Massachusetts, Middlesex and Boston City clubs, Asbury Temple association, New England alumni of the Ohio Wesleyan university, member of the Waltham Hospital corporation, and corporation of the Leland Home for Aged Women in Waltham (president). To Sen. Harvey's postponement for a week of the bill to raise the pay of members of the general court from $750 to $1000 is attributed the defeat of that measure in the senate; he strongly opposed it.

Joseph H. Hibbard.

When genial Senator "Joe" Hibbard of Lowell took up the task set before him on the committee on roads and bridges this year, as its chairman, it was enough to make the stoutest head of a committee quail. But with the senator's good humor there is coupled a sturdy physique and a love of work. Nothing seemed to feaze him, and he imbued into his committee so much of his own energy that he made the mountain of bills fly before it. To this committee was given some of the most important work of the year. It has had an immense job in the first codification of all of the automobile laws of the state, which it has accomplished successfully with the aid of the state highway commission and without much kicking on the part of the automobile associations who have found in Sen. Hibbard a ready listener and a just chairman. The new graded automobile tax is no small part of the new codification.

Sen. Hibbard has just finished his second year in the senate and is in the hands of his friends for his third year. He has been a member of roads and bridges for both of his years in the senate and this year was also a member of water supply and military affairs. Very watchful has he been of the interests of Lowell. No more loyal man could any city ask for. The ease with which the bill for the big auto speed contests on Labor week in the Spindle city was put through the senate and the house was largely due to Sen. Hibbard and to his influence in the senate. He was watchful of the Merrimac river pollution bill which as drawn would have seriously disturbed the Lowell sewerage system while not adding to the benefit of Haverhill, the original petitioner. On the matter of separating the police and licensing boards of Lowell. Sen. Hibbard had it referred to the next general court as the quickest way out of a bad situation.

As the Lowell trade associations would not agree to the amendments in the Lowell city charter and the committee would not agree to suggestions that those asso-



ciations made Sen. Hibbard stood loyally with his constituents—the trade associations. On every labor measure his vote has been recorded always in the interests of the workingman and organized labor. He was recorded in favor of the eight-hour bill, and its passage over the governor's veto. He favored the 54-hour bill. Sen. Hibbard is a Green mountain boy, born at Shoreham in 1860. He was graduated from the Ticonderoga academy and has been a musician all of his life, violinist, and director and manager of musical institutions. He conducts, also, the manufacture of potato chips. He took his seat first in the house in January, 1905, and he served for two years on the committees on prisons and mercantile affairs. He was elected to the senate in November, 1907, and took his seat in the upper chamber in January, 1908. He served last year on insurance, prisons and roads and bridges, of which he was chairman as he was this. He is an Odd Fellow, Elk and a member of the Foresters of America and of the Red Men. He is a jolly good fellow, which no senator who ever sat with him will deny.

Eugene C. Hultman.

Even the most captious critic would have difficulty in picking a flaw in the record of Eugene C. Hultman of Quincy in his first year in the senate as the representative of the 1st Norfolk district. Capital and labor he treated alike, showing no fear of or favor to either acting on all matters as his own judgment dictated. At the end of his term he was recognized as one of the really big men of the senate and his record fully justified this estimate of him. His reputation as a "good fellow," gained during his three years service in the lower branch, he maintained in the senate, and it might be said in passing that being known as a "good fellow" does not hurt anyone in advancing legislation. Sen. Hultman also upheld his reputation of being one of the hardest workers on Beacon hill. Likewise he exhibited the same refreshing frankness as a senator that he was known for as a representative. His word given that he was with a certain measure was as good as his bond, but he never gave it until he had carefully examined into the merits of the measure.

Sen. Hultman earned his spurs in the upper branch by the hardest kind of work, for no man of the 40 who served in that chamber was called upon to do more diplomatic work than he. Pres. Treadway placed him at the head of the committee

on public lighting, the one committee above all others requiring an abundance of tact and excellent judgment if one is to "make good." Sen. Hultman "made good" with a vengeance. The interests of capital invested in the lighting business were fully conserved by him, and at the same time he was always found standing against any enroachments by the companies upon the rights of their customers—the public. His tact was shown in the handling of the petition of the Association of Massachusetts Gas companies for an extension of the sliding scale system in vogue in Boston to all companies which might desire to adopt it. The association had its own bill which met with objections on the part of the Public Franchise league and from various other sources. It seemed as if no satisfactory plan for a general sliding scale could be arrived at, but Sen. Hultman sat down and drafted a bill to meet the objections and suggestions of the various contending parties. But he did not attempt to jam his



bill through. The matter had been under discussion in the committee for nearly the whole session, and he believed it was too important a matter to hurry through in the closing days of the legislature. Besides he did not claim perfection for it. So it was reported with the understanding that it would be referred to the next general court. This was done and next year's committee will have something tangible to work on at the opening of the session. The bill provides that any company wishing to adopt the sliding scale must do so at a standard price of $1 per 1000 feet for gas and a standard dividend rate of six percent. Capitalization must be based on actual value of the property—nothing being allowed for the value of the franchise, good-will, etc. It is a bill which protects to the fullest extent the rights of the gas consumer.

Another notable effort of his was in securing the passage of the legislation which insures accuracy in gas meters, proper intensity of light and purity of the gas, the gas commissioners being clothed with full authority to enforce the provisions of the act.

The bill reported by him and passed by both branches relative to the issue of new stock by gas companies gives more power to the gas commission than is probably enjoyed by any public service commission in the country. The board of railroad commissioners has only the power to approve or disapprove the price fixed by a railroad or street railway company for new stock; but the gas commissioners, if they disapprove the price fixed, may fix the price themselves.

His committee turned down four petitions before it to fix the price of gas in certain communities at 80 cents per 1000 feet; not because it did not favor 80-cent gas, but because Massachusetts has a commission for this purpose and in none of the instances had the commission been asked to order a reduction. The action of the committee was upheld in all cases by both branches.

His absolute independence was shown when he supported the two bills of the year on which organized labor bent its chief efforts—the eight-hour bill for public employees and the bill to allow labor unions to enforce strikes by imposing fines upon members. The eight-hour bill was subsequently vetoed by Gov. Draper while the "legalization of strikes" bill went down to defeat in the senate by one vote.

Sen. Hultman was Gov. Draper's personal representative on the committee on harbors and public lands, and it was he who fought for the inauguration of the policy by which the state will, for the next three years, appropriate a lump sum for harbor improvements to be expended under the supervision of the harbor and land commission as the members of that board deem best. At the same time, Hultman is given great credit for securing two appropriations for harbor improvements in his own district.

He was also on the committee on taxation and on the biggest taxation measure of the year—the resolve for an amendment to the constitution to permit the classification of property for the purposes of taxation—he overturned the report of his committee and succeeded in defeating the resolve in the senate. Then he listened to talks of compromise and allowed the adverse action to be reconsidered and the resolve passed. Being a constitutional amendment it must be passed two successive years, and the compromise was that before action is again taken a commission shall report upon the advisability of adopting the amendment, Sen. Hutlman allowing the resolve to pass this year upon this condition. He drew up the resolve for the appointment of the commission to consist of the tax commissioner, the bank commissioner and an appointee of the governor. Gov. Draper has named Ex-Gov. Bates as the third member.

Sen. Hultman was born in Boston on July 13, 1875, and is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is by profession a consulting engineer and has attained to considerable prominence in his calling. He has served on the republican city committee of Quincy and in the city council. He was a member of the house in 1906, 1907 and 1908. He is a member of the Boston Merchants' association, of the Technology club, the Granite City club, and is a Mason, having passed the Knights Templar and Mystic Shrine degrees, and an Elk.

Eben S. S. Keith.

The successful business man in politics was exemplified on Beacon hill during the last session of the legislature, and in the two which preceded it as well, by Sen. Eben S. S. Keith of the Cape district. It may be remarked in passing, that the same traits which have put him at the head of the car-building industry in New England gave him pre-eminence as a legislator, for during his three years in the senate he was a power for good.

It is a fact that there was no man in either branch who had a larger personal following, nor one who wielded more influence than the unassuming young man from Bourne, who, so far as territory and diversity of interests was concerned, represented the most difficult district in the entire state.

He was not at any time during his three years as a senator particularly given to oratory. That he could make a good speech when occasion demanded that he should do so was demonstrated time and again. He talked only when it was necessary, and when there was opposition to any legislation affecting the Cape towns or the islands off the southeast coast he was heard to advantage. As a quiet worker, however, he exerted an influence in the senate which redounded to the advantage of many constituencies where he was given little or no credit for the work he performed.

During the session which closed last June, Sen. Keith was one of the towers of strength possessed by the administration. He was chairman of the committee on insurance, before which there were many bills which, had they become law, would have upset conditions to such an extent that not only would the insurance companies have been hampered in their business methods, but the industries of the state, the house-owners and all who carry insurance would be called to rearrange their affairs at considerable expense to themselves.

It was a difficult place, chairman of insurance, and the fact that its work was done so satisfactorily and with so little effect upon the industries of Massachusetts was because, as a business man, Sen. Keith was in a position to know just how far matters could go and when to apply the brakes to the petitioners for legislation.

There were a number of matters before the last legislature which directly affected Sen. Keith's district, chief among them being the bill submitted by the commission on fisheries and game prohibiting the taking of seed scallops and the measure to allow fish traps in Buzzard's Bay. Sen. Keith worked hard for his constituents on both propositions, as he did, as a matter of fact, on all matters affecting in any way the interests of the people "at home."

Evidence of this is the number of harbor improvements, dredging, breakwaters, and the like, which have taken place on the Cape and in the islands during his terms as a senator. In the last session of the legislature he helped Gov. Draper secure the passage of his inaugural recommendation that the harbor and public land improvements be expended under the supervision of the harbor and public land commission without specific appropriations from the legislature.



He is convinced that the Cape will not suffer by this course, as the lump appropriation for the purpose will be larger than it has ever been under the old system. Another advantage will be that the improvements will be brought about systematically, and when begun will be carried through to completion without another trip to the legislature for a second appropriation.

In addition to his work on the committee on insurance and on the floor of the senate, Sen. Keith served on the committee on military affairs and on senate ways and means, his position on the latter body giving him an insight into the state expenditures which could not be obtained in any other way and fitting him for any position in the state service which he may be called upon to fill in the future.

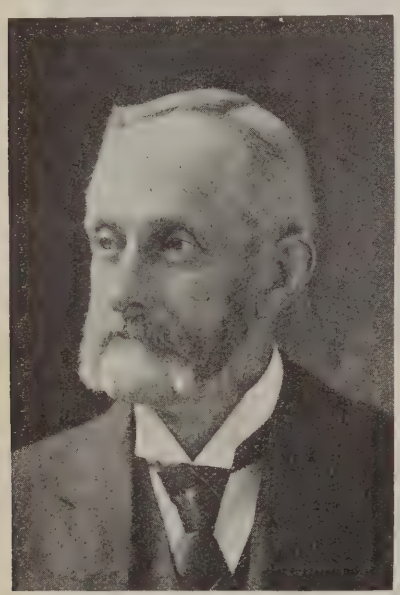
Sen. Keith is retiring voluntarialy from the senate this year. He is certain, however, to be heard of politically in the future, and his name is already mentioned in connection with the councillorship when Counne. Brightman retires at the end of 1910. He has also been prominently mentioned as the successor of Cong. Lovering of the 14th district, and it would surprise no one in state politics if, when Mr. Lovering gets ready to lay down the cares of public life, the voters of the district should turn to Mr. Keith of Sagamore as the most available man for the place, and that on his record as a senator.

Mr. Keith was born in Sagamore, where the great car factories owned and managed by him are located, on Oct. 24, 1872, and attended the public schools there. He is a member of the republican town committee of Bourne, is a Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Roland M. Keith.

Hon. Roland M. Keith is looking forward with pleasurable anticipation to his return to the senate next session after a very busy and gratifying year in the upper chamber of 1909. For 26 years Sen. Keith has been active in republican politics as a member of his town committee, during four of which years he was chairman. That with his record for the year just closed should as-

sure him of a handsome endorsement at the polls. His long acquaintance with the committee on fisheries and game caused Pres. Treadway to pick him for the chairmanship of that important committee this year and the bills which have especially gratified him the past session are the Buzzard's Bay and the quahaug bill. By hard and diligent work he was enabled to keep the lid down on free fishing in Buzzard's bay, and in the last named bill he sees a long stride forward in protecting the future of Little Neck clams and toward making barren wastes of flats renew their yield. Under the quahaug bill as enacted, it is now possible for the commonwealth and cities and towns to lease certain territory for the seeding and propagation of the hard shell clam and to protect the lessee so that in time flats which have become unproductive shall once more be remunerative. This is what Hon. George A. Schofield so vigorously fought for, and he was successful as to the soft shell clam areas, but on the quahaug, by quiet persistence Sen. Keith fought the issue through to the approval by Gov. Draper, and in the near future it is anticipated that Massachusetts will be deriving a return as big as that of Rhode Island which last year received over $100,000 from leasing its clam and oyster beds. Besides all this Sen. Keith has succeeded in carrying through a law that will prevent breeding shore birds from summary slaughter, and put an end to spring shooting of all marsh and shore birds. The season here-



after will be from July 15 to August 1, and it is hoped to bring back to Massachusetts many wild fowl that have long been strangers to her shores because of the steady decimation of the mother birds in the spring. In all Sen. Keith has had 55 matters to dispose of before his committee, to all of which he has given the same thoughtful care and oversight that is characteristic of him. He is one of the quiet, unobtrusive senators, though ever ready to stand by his convictions in debate. When he first came to the house in 1907 he was assigned to the Committee on labor, and was one of its most conservative members, but he made a thorough study of the conditions of life surrounding the working people of Massachusetts as well as the problem of competition which the manufacturers of this state have to face in meeting the prices of those of other states. His way of doing things has ever gained for him the attentive ear of the senate. This year his committees have been, beside fisheries and game, prisons and street railways. In private life Mr. Keith is a master builder, and his practical knowledge of cost and estimates have been of great usefulness to his associates. He resides in Bridgewater where he was born in March, 1847, but he wears the burden of his years lightly.

Daniel D. Mahoney.

Sturdy as the giant sycamore Sen. Daniel D. Mahoney of Holyoke has fought steadily on through the session just closed, winning in no fight more conspicuously than in his prolonged battle with the senator from the three counties on the Holyoke and Northampton boundary bill. It was in that contest, covering weeks of the session, that Sen. Mahoney came out most strongly in debate, making one of the most convincing speeches that was made on the floor of the senate. He brought to his side such men as Turtle of Pittsfield and Norcross of Monson, the three together forming one of the strongest combinations that the senate has known, and yet throughout it all "Sen. Dan" stuck to his ground that all that Holyoke wanted was to be fair and that it should pay only that which the general court decided it ought to pay. In fact he was thanked on the floor by the senator from



Berkshire, Hampden and Hampshire for his fairness. Instead of $75,000 as the senate first voted Holyoke will be called upon to pay but $45,000 to Northampton, and to no one more than "Sen. Dan" do the people of Smith's Ferry and the Kenilworth district owe their gratitude. Big, broad and jolly, Sen. Mahoney has gone on steadily widening his friendships. Ask him if he is coming back, he will tell you "I don't know, that's for the people of my district to decide," but that's just what he said last year, and the year before that. For four years he has represented the 2d Hampden district in the upper chamber, and so faithfully that he has come to be regarded as one of the democratic fixtures of the senate. Of great value has he thus become to his district, and he never fails to receive the consideration and close attention of the "dominant" party senators of the chamber. Of course Sen. Mahoney's long suit has always been labor, and he has put in some pretty hard work on the 54-hour and overtime bills.

This year it was the eight-hour law for employes on public works, and Sen. Mahoney worked just as hard and as loyally for that, the bill passing the senate by a two to one vote, though it was afterward vetoed by the governor. Sen. Mahoney has had probably more versatile legislative service than any other senator from his long service, which adds to his value to the people of his district. He has had in his four years, agriculture, labor, prisons, railroads, public health, the recess committee on the Sunday laws, and this year, in addition to labor and railroads, mercantile affairs. This year as last, Sen. Mahoney has had to participate in relieving the situation as to the Boston & Maine and New Haven railorads. Last year he showed his independence by declining to vote on a measure affecting the "merger" because he held that he had no right to indicate in advance his position on what the report of his committee might be. He then opposed postponement on the "railroad control" bill, and refused to filibuster. This year Sen. Mahoney was one of the 11 who voted in the committee on railroads to report the governor's Boston Railroad Holding company bill as against the proposition of House Chairman Washburn, and by so doing had much to do with dividing the democrats of the legislature upon the measure. Sen. Mahoney has been engaged in the lumber and the brewery business. He started his legislative experience as alderman of Chicopee for three years, and was city marshal of Chicopee one year. The senator is a Forester, one of the Eagle fraternity and a member of the Red Men, and A. O. H.

Harry P. Morse.

A strong personality will be lost to the legislature, should Sen. Harry P. Morse of Haverhill, senate chairman of the committee on railroads retire with the coming election. One delightful thing about Sen. Morse is that he has no hesitancy as to the course he should pursue, but true to his convictions of the right as he sees it, his ringing affirmative or negative in sonorous tone bursts forth as quickly as his name is called. That is, when he is on the floor, for when called to the chair, as he was during the Holyoke and Northampton boundary debate, it has been Mr. Morse's pleasure to solemnly call upon Clerk Coolidge to "call the name of the senator from the 4th Essex district," whereupon with great dignity the whilom President would ring out his "No". Tall and wiry the senator has the typical Yankee make-up. Plenty of shrewdness shines forth keenly from his eyes, and behind it is any amount of fun and humor. For six years has Harry P. Morse given of his best to the commonwealth, and no man who ever wore the toga has enjoyed it more, and he says now that he is ready to obey the call of his people. But the 4th Essex district will lose one of the strongest and ablest legislators that has ever represented it in the senate chamber, if he does not come back. Of course that with which Sen. Morse has been most earnestly identified is the "Draper" railroad holding bill. He worked hard for that, especially when the defection of his house chairman, Robert



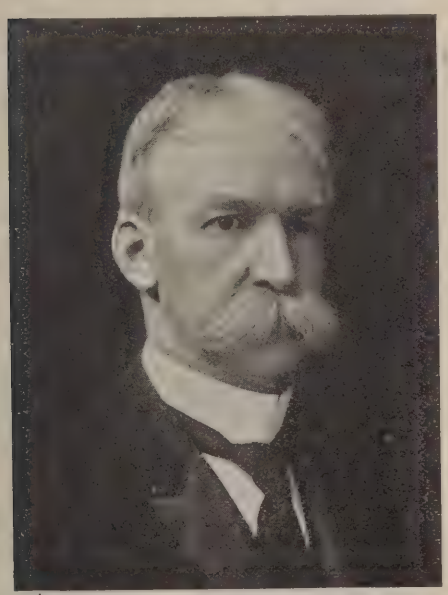
M. Washburn, made it apparent that it was going to be up to the senator to cut down the dissenters. As it was Harry P. Morse's personal influence and magnetism had a great deal to do with cutting down the dissenters to only three. He went into the fight with the belief that the first thing to do was to get those Billard shares back to Massachusetts, and threw himself heartily and unselfishly into the contest. He realized that some concession had to be made to induce the New Haven to consent to a return of those shares, and hence his vision was broader than that of some of his fellows. To the weight of his personality is due the passage of the bill through the senate. Sen. Morse was born in Bradford, now Haverhill, in July, 1854. He began his political career as selectman, and served five years; then when Bradford was annexed he was made a Haverhill alderman, and served two years, becoming president of the board. Then in the election of 1903 he was chosen to the house and represented his district for three successive years, taking his seat originally in 1904. In November of '06 he was promoted to the senate with practically no opposition, and he donned the toga in January, 1907, and has been coming ever since. But hoggishness is no trait of Harry Morse's character, and when asked he remarks "I could ask nobody to do better by me than my people have; I will make no contest for a nomination, but will leave it entirely to them." That is his attitude today, and so in this as everything else, everybody knows just where to find Harry P. Morse. He has served on the committee on relations of employers and employes on banks and banking, on railroads in both house and senate, was chairman of the committee on

cities last year, and this year was made chairman of railroads, on which committee he has had the experience of five consecutive years. He was also on state house and roads and bridges last year. This year his committees have been, besides railroads, election laws and prisons. No man has been better prepared to cope with the railroad situation than he. He is a box manufacturer in Haverhill, and is affiliated with the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Workmen and is a member of the Essex and Haverhill Republican Clubs.

Henry C. Mulligan.

Judge Henry C. Mulligan of Natick, who reclaimed the 1st Middlesex senatorial district after two years of democratic representation, is just the sort of man you would expect the man to be who could defeat Martin T. Hall.

Sen. Mulligan, that is to say, is a gentleman of statesmanlike mould; statesman, in all the name implied in the good old



days when men grew tall. Clean, upright, patriotic, a good American and a good citizen, in every fibre of his being, the senator from Middlesex is an admirable specimen of a type which, the cynical say, at least, has been growing rare in halls of legislation. A Mulligan, a Nash and a Stevens in one senate, however, would almost seem to be the despair of the cynic.

The republicans of the First Middlesex senatorial district had need of their best, last fall, and, plainly enough, they found him. The democrats, having won twice behind James H. Vahey of Watertown, made another wise selection in Martin T. Hall of Natick, who had served two terms in the house and who had there made an impression as a young man of exceptional promise.

The briefest story of Senator Mulligan's career at home stamps him with the hallmark of dignified service. Born at Natick, March 6, 1854, he was graduated from the Harvard law school and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in his home town. He was 24 years a member of the Natick school committee, and 16 years its chairman, retiring in 1907; he has been trial justice in the Natick police court since 1892; president of the board of library trustees 18 years; is president of the Natick Five Cent Savings bank, president of the Natick Commercial club, a Mason, Knight Templar and member of the Sons of Veterans.

Sen. Mulligan's first year in the upper branch of the legislature has been a year of Work, with a capital W. Pres. Treadway made him chairman of the committee on constitutional amendments and chairman of the committee on engrossed bills and then, in addition, assigned him to the committee on legal affairs and the committee on printing.

The committee on constitutional amendments was exceedingly busy this year and, thanks to the ladies, in the public eye rather more than usual. There was, again, the prohibition amendment, and for some weeks suffrage and prohibition kept not only the committee but the legislature on the liveliest kind of a move.

On the committee on legal affairs, Sen. Mulligan found an opportunity to do good to the needy, that had but to attract his attention to reach his heart. This was in the bill to "further regulate the business of making small loans." Sen. Mulligan was with it from the occasion of its first hearing to the hour when Gov. Draper signed it.

If the 1st Middlesex has appeared to fall behind this year in the volume of its oratory, on the floor of the senate, a painstaking study of the senate journal and its roll calls will reveal the fact that, of service, at least, the district has had her full and equal share.

Melvin S. Nash.

As in his service in the house, Sen. Melvin S. Nash of Hanover enjoyed the positive affection of his associates, so did he in his first year in the upper branch win the love and esteem of his fellow senators. The senator from the 1st Plymouth district is a minister. He is a standing refutation of the popular notion that a minister is impractical in the affairs of everyday life. Sen. Nash is just as much in his element in politics as he is in the pulpit. As he preaches the gospel for the uplift of humanity, so does he enjoy politics for what he can accomplish in it for the brotherhood of man. In the house in 1894, 1907 and 1908 and in the senate this year he has exerted a strong influence. Ministerial in aspect and serious minded in legislative matters of importance, Sen. Nash is, nevertheless, one of the best "mixers" on Beacon hill.

In the lower branch Sen. Nash served on



the committees on public health, parishes, and religious societies, roads and bridges (clerk) and towns (chairman). Pres. Treadway placed him on the committees on public charitable institutions, education and towns, making him chairman of the latter committee. His deeply sympathetic nature and interest in the unfortunates made him an especially valuable member of the committee on public charitable institutions as he has devoted much time to the study of the needs of the state charges and the influences which have made them such. As a member of the committee on education he took an important part in the consideration of Gov. Draper's recommendation, which resulted in the consolidation of the state board of education and the commission on industrial education. Sen. Nash opposed the incorporation of the proposed Massachusetts College which was to furnish a college education in a four year course for $138, according to its advocates, and give degrees just as any established college or university which demands daily attendance of the pupils. He believed that before Massachusetts lent its name to this project by giving it the right to grant degrees, the subject should be carefully investigated by the state board of education. His view of the subject finally prevailed, and the state board of education will report on the matter to the next legislature.

Naturally Sen. Nash was strongly opposed to all bills which would let down the bars to a "liberal" Sabbath. Likewise he strongly favored all measures designed to promote temperance. As in the house he was a staunch friend of the laboring man, and any sane measure designed to ameliorate his condition found in Sen. Nash a vigorous advocate. Notably was this so on the bill to restrict the use of injunctions in labor disputes, on the bill to legalize the imposing of fines by unions upon their members to enforce strikes and on the eight-hour bill. For the farmers he did yeoman work on the bill which would have relieved them from the liability of prosecution for selling milk below the arbitrary, mathematical standard, provided that the milk as sold was in its natural condition as it came from the cow.

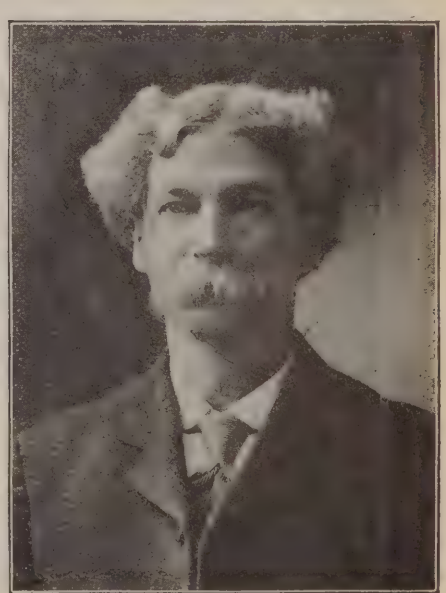
How Sen. Nash stands on Beacon hill may be seen in the fact that last December when the red-hot fight was on for the presidency of the senate, a number put forward Sen. Nash's name as a compromise candidate, although he had never even sat in the senate. He refused to allow the use of his name, although it was not beyond the realm of possibility that he might have been chosen.

Nominating speeches seldom make votes, yet when Sen. Nash had finished his speech in the republican caucus nominating Sen. Stevens for state treasurer, the other side threw up their hands. Before Nash was through they knew it was all off. The impassioned rhetoric of the Hanover man undoubtedly brought additional votes to Stevens from those who had not finally made up their minds.

Sen. Nash was born in Abington, August 3, 1857. He has been a school teacher, insurance agent and minister, and has been successful at all three callings.

Arthur D. Norcross.

Hon. Arthur D. Norcross of Monson is one of those whose familiar presence will be missed from the senatorial circle of 1910. The senator is not coming back next year, his being a district, the Worcester-Hampden, which abides by the two years rule for its senators. Mr. Norcross is one of those who deserves well of his constituents. He has been most loyal in his service, and at the same time thoroughly independent and



free in the exercise of his opinion according to his convictions. He has been chairman of water supply, as well as a member of public service and banks and banking this year, but has been chiefly interested in the legislation before the committee on water supply which he has helped to shape. Sturdily conscientious, Sen. Norcross is not a man who is ready to flop on anything, and especially is opposed to any "monkeying" with the law. He showed this in the Lynn fight to get a repeal of the water act of 1907, which obliged the city to proceed with an enlargement of its works. They got an extension down there from the legislature of last year, and this year came up with a request to have that act repealed. Norcross wouldn't stand for that, and as a result, there will be no repeal, and the city gets an extension of seven months only, instead of two years, because Chairman Norcross believes that when the legislature tells a municipality to do a thing within a certain time, that thing has got to be done. He also straightened out the Fall River water

works bill and a number of other important measures. Sen. Norcross took strong ground against the proposed change of date for levying taxes from May 1 to April 1 in behalf of the small towns, and surprised the senate when he informed it that upwards of a hundred small towns hold their meetings in April, and would have to come to the general court for further legislation to adjust their by-laws and whole machinery of government, which for ages has centred round May 1. Though he was beaten, he stood up well for his constituents. Sen. Norcross has shown his strength of character in many other ways. When the governor vetoed the bill to raise salaries of the deputy secretaries in the secretary of state's office, Sen. Norcross did not hesitate to say that His Excellency was wrong not to lead the fight against his veto. He is in his 61st year, tall and of striking presence, to which his coronal of white hair adds not a little. He was educated in Monson academy and graduated from the Massachusetts Agricultural college at Amherst. He had his financial training as investor of the savings bank and director of the national bank. He was post-master of Monson for five years, served on its school committee and was selectman for eight years. He got his knowledge of water supply from his service as water commissioner. He came to the house in 1904, serving for three consecutive years on the committees on relations between employee and employer, on prisons, labor and public service. On his promotion to the senate in 1908 he was made chairman of the committee on labor and was on insurance, water supply and towns of which committee he was chairman. He will be one of those greatly missed, as being a man whose sense of right was superior to political subserviency.

Patrick H. O'Connor.

Sen. Patrick H. O'Connor of South Boston is coming back to represent the 6th Suffolk senatorial district; how the senate would miss its youngest member if he did not. After Sen. Frank Linehan, the advent of O'Connor was refreshing. Slight in stature but teeming with energy and a desire to serve well his constituents, the young senator never fails of his audience, and he



has a gift of oratory peculiarly his own, just as had his predecessor; but O'Connor's is different. He will not be 28 years of age till next New Year's day, and yet he has achieved a record which should win the endorsement at the polls next November in his district that it deserves. O'Connor has fought hard for the down trodden. On every measure in which organized labor is interested, his vote and his voice have always been at its service. Be it the case of a fireman of the Boston fire department wishing to be reinstated or of the widow of a department employe to whom the balance of salary of her departed would be of material assitance, their cause has always been that of Sen. O'Connor's. On the Boston charter bill his keen thrusts of sarcasm stirred even the phlegmatic Potter of Worcester to take the defensive when the senator from South Boston suggested that the charter before the senate would never have been submitted had it not first been taken to Washington to obtain the approval of the master of politics in Massachusetts. Not a roll-call has been missed by Sen. O'Connor. On every occasion when a line up was made, the young member from South Boston has stood up with the democratic six. He took an active part for the eight-hour bill for employes on public works, and was deeply interested in the 54-hour bill. His committees this year have been drainage, engrossed bills and insurance. Last year he was on education and liquor law in the house, where he served for two years. Sen. O'Connor stood for the people of his district in the district option fight. He is a hustler a resolve to give $10,000 for the Carney hos- from hustlerville—is young O'Connor. Intensely anti-merger his vote has been recorded against monopolies and he took zealous part in the debate over the Hisgen anti-discrimination bill. Sen. O'Connor was born to the soil of South Boston in 1882, and was educated in its public schools. He is a fire insurance collector in his business pursuits. His first training was in the Boston common council for two years from "Old 13." He is a Knight of Columbus, a member of the A. O. H., of St. Augustine's Ushers' club, and an honorary member of the Mercer club.

W. Prentiss Parker.

Sen. W. Prentiss Parker, who represented the 8th Suffolk district in the upper branch, in his first session demonstrated



that he has the courage to express his convictions and to stand by them in the face of adverse circumstances. Mr. Parker has never been afraid to avow himself, as in the case of the milk producers' liability bill which he consistently opposed from start to finish, and although borne down on two stages of the measure on its passage through the senate, found victory for his principles in the end by the overwhelming defeat of the bill on its enactment stage. Sen. Parker declared his honest belief that this measure was designed and intended to break down the established standard of pure milk and was only beating round the bush to subvert all that the senate and the legislature had accomplished in maintaining the integrity of that standard. He was also just as out-spoken against the osteopathy registration bill, recalled at the request of the senate because Gov. Draper doubted its constitutionality. Mr. Parker was frank to say that he did not believe in the bill at all and it was not his fault that it was not referred to the next general court, but showed his eminent fairness by stating to the senate that the amendment offered by friends of the bill might meet the objections of the governor, although he (Parker) was just as strongly opposed to the principle of the measure. He took no mean advantage of anybody to promote or defeat a bill and this disposition always to fight fair won for him the respect of his opponents. As chairman of the committee on public health, Sen. Parker held a position of importance during the session. That committee had to pass upon between 70 and 80 matters, all of them involving questions of great importance. It reported the bill which is now law relative to the appointment of milk inspectors and collectors and giving to the state board of health increased powers to make regulations in respect to the inspection and sale of milk. He was deeply interested in that bill and had the satisfaction of finally seeing it enacted and signed by Gov. Draper. Against the bill to prohibit compulsory vaccination Sen. Parker took a firm and decided position and the measure was given leave to withdraw. His committee reported a bill to create a "homestead commission." He stood with Police Commissioner O'Meara on the "Salvation Army" bill, regarding the soliciting of alms on the streets of Boston, and consistently opposed the licensing of beggars. His committee reported the bill, which Gov. Draper signed, placing further restriction on the sale of cocaine and its compound. He was especially interested in the bill for the supervision of plumbing and the appointment of a board of registration for plumbers, declaring it a pure health measure. On the Boston city charter bill Sen. Parker was pronounced for the bill reported by the majority of the committee on metropolitan affairs and fought for it that it should go through the legislature unchanged by amendment. He was consistent in his support of the state board of health as the board of control, in place of local boards of health which have not always controlled. Sen. Parker is a Boston boy by birth. He has just turned 50. He was chairman of the trustees of pauper institutions and was an alderman of Boston in 1908. Beside his chairmanship of public health, Sen. Parker has been a hard worker on the committees of banks and banking and metropolitan affairs.

Elmer C. Potter.

The conservative force in the senate loses a strong influence in the retirement of Sen. Elmer C. Potter of the 1st Worcester district. After five years of service in the house and two in the senate, Sen. Potter feels that he has given his full quota of service to the commonwealth and that his own private interests now demand that he give them more of his attention. Sen. Potter is not a rich man. When he fought so strongly for the bill to increase the compensation of members of the general court to $1,000 he had his own case largely in view. He knew,



furthermore, that others like him had neglected their own personal interests in giving their time to the commonwealth. Therefore he urged with all the earnestness in him that the state should pay its servants a compensation which would enable them to devote more of their time to its work.

Sen. Potter, in his seven years on Beacon hill, has seen service on the most important committees of both branches. In the house in 1903-'04-'05-'06-'07 he served on the committees on constitutional amendments (clerk), probate and chancery, military affairs, taxation (clerk), mercantile affairs (chairman), federal relations (chairman), judiciary and rules. In the senate in 1908 he served on railroads, judiciary and as chairman of constitutional amendments. This year he was chairman of mercantile affairs and a member of rules, railroads and libraries.

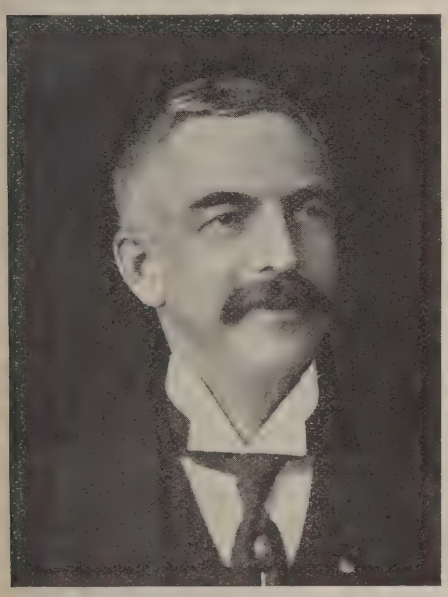
Sen. Potter in both of his years in the

senate was one of its most influential members. He was an ultra-conservative in his views, opposing all legislation which infringed upon any of the rights enjoyed by capital. He strongly opposed the bill which would prohibit telegraph companies from charging for marking the filing and receiving times on telegrams and for a while it looked as if he would be successful in killing the bill, the fight coming on the last day of the session. It was finally necessary for Gov. Draper himself to rescue it—a tribute to the ability and influence of Sen. Potter. The governor sent word that there would be no prorogation until the bill was enacted, as it had passed the house, and the opponents of the bill were then, of course, obliged to quit. Sen. Potter, however, won most of his fights, sometimes putting through measures which no one even dreamed had a ghost of a chance and at other times killing measures which everybody expected would glide through smoothly. "Go to Potter," was the slogan when anyone was particularly anxious to have something done which required the strongest kind of nerve. Sen. Potter was bountifully endowed with nerve. Nothing ever feazed him. This accounts to a large degree for his eminent success in the senate.

Sen. Potter was born in Framingham, August 23, 1868. He was educated in the public schools and at Dartmouth, graduating in 1892. Before becoming a lawyer he taught school.

Bradley M. Rockwood.

Sen. Bradley M. Rockwood of Franklin, who succeeded Dr. William O. Faxon from



the 2d Norfolk senatorial district, is one of those senators whom it will be a real pleasure to greet next winter when he comes back to the senate for 1910. Like his predecessor he has a geniality peculiarly his own, and presence most pleasing. His chief work of the session has been on the committee on election laws, which this year had to grasp the great question of direct nominations, and it is to the credit of its senate chairman that no mistakes were made. Out from that committee came but one bill as to direct nominations, that became law, that creating primary elections in the 1st Essex senatorial district. There were originally referred to the committee on election laws 45 matters, and to all of them Sen. Rockwood gave his earnest and particular attention. It became very quickly manifest that, taking the state as a whole, the people were not ready for so radical a change as that suggested by Robert Luce for instance, or for direct nominations for members of the general court, and there was no other recourse but leave to withdraw on which the senate chairman had the gratification to find that not only was his committee sustained in the senate, but also in the house, although it was a close sharp fight at one stage on the Essex county direct nomination bill. But in everything that he has done Sen. Rockwood has never failed to show that his reports were backed by good horse sense, and sound reasoning. The senator has also been especially interested on water supply upon all the legislation which has come before that committee on which his previous service when a member of the house was of great assistance to him. He has been chairman of the water and sewer commissions in Franklin since his town purchased the water works from a private company in 1907, which has assisted him much in practical matters coming up before his committee. He looked after the Stoughton water bill that the town might not be compelled to supply water to Canton, and in all things has been especially careful to guard the interests of his constituents who have been especially fortunate in their senator. Though taking part in debate only when they had some measure of particular interest before the senate, Mr. Rockwood has been very strong in his committee work, and also has been a good mixer in getting votes. He was actively interested on the Lynn water supply bill which was reported only after a three months' fight in committee, and only when a compromise was made to bring the bill to such shape that it could not compromise the legislature. The senator would not stand for a repeal of the acts of 1907, which he had a hand in framing, and 1908, which extended the time in which the city was to build under the first named act. The senator has stood staunchly by the state board of health on water matters. On the committee on public lighting he was interested in the sliding scale bill which was reported toward the close of the session.

Sen. Rockwood is a Franklin boy, born there 47 years ago. In business he is a woolen manufacturer. He started in politics on the republican town committee, was registrar of voters, selectman, chairman of the water board. He was elected to the house in 1905 and sat in that body during the sessions of 1906 and '07. His legislative experience has been on the committees of public health, water supply, public lighting, and election laws. He is a member of the Home Market club, of the Massachusetts Republican club, of the Norfolk club, of De Molay commandery, K. T., and Massachusetts consistory, 32d degree.

Samuel Ross.

No member of either branch of the legislature is held in stronger regard than Sen. Samuel Ross of New Bedford, even though his fellow members of the senate and house may differ with him. He never failed to obtain the respectful attention of the house, when a member of it or of the senate during the entire session just closed. "Sam" Ross, as he is more familiarly known to all of his associates, is one of the veterans of the halls of legislation. But for a skip of two years he would have been in continuous service as a member of the general court from 1892 to the present time. For seven years consecutively he was house chairman of the committee on labor and when he donned the toga in the upper chamber last January, it was the most natural thing in the world for Pres. Treadway to choose him as senate chairman of the same committee. Mr. Ross has seen many a labor committee, but not one made up as was this one of 1909; with a retired commodore of the United States navy and a house chairman, who has been a consistent opponent of all legislation proposed by organized labor for three years in the house. Yet in spite of this, it demonstrated the ready adaptability of New Bedford's senator to whatever condition might surround him. Notwithstanding an adverse committee majority against him, Mr. Ross succeeded in putting in some good work for labor's cause. He made a brave fight for the anti-injunction bill, peaceful picketing bill, and the 54-hour bill, against overwhelming odds, though he knew the contest was hopeless. A very gratifying thing to him was the reporting of the codification of labor laws, which from the beginning to the end, bear proof of his handiwork in the interest of the working people.

He had charge of that matter in the senate and he obtained the amendment which gives the necessary authority to the inspectors of health to go into factories and to compel such changes as will improve the hygienic conditions surrounding the employes. Sen. Ross had the very great gratification to him of seeing the eight-hour bill for employes on public works, upon which he was shut out unfairly as it seemed last year, passed by the senate by a vote of nearly three to one and put up to Gov. Draper. Although the governor vetoed it, that action by the senate was a great victory in itself. Yet it was a long step ahead to get Massachusetts even to pass to engrossment an eight-hour law. Sen. Ross' reputation for fairness, energy and push, has been more than ever enhanced this year. He struggled hard against his adverse joint committee and although it turned down every one of the bills advocated by organized labor, Samuel Ross was in no whit discouraged, but with the rare patience that is peculiar to him, he went to work just as actively to get the bills substituted, if he could. On no measure did he work harder than upon the bill to permit labor unions to enforce strikes by the imposition of fines, a matter which had divided the supreme court. The senate was not ready for it but Mr. Ross drove home a good entering wedge for another year, the bill being defeated by but one vote. Sen. Ross is a republican, elected as such, and has no quarrel with the governor though the latter did not approve the measures he advocated. Mr. Ross has defended the governor when that official was not popular with the organized labor element because of his vetoes. Sen. Ross was born in England, coming here with his parents when a boy, and went to work as a bobbin boy in the cotton mills in New Bedford. There he rose rapidly as a leader in the textile union organization until he reached the chair of president of national spinners' association. He was elected first to the house in November, 1891, and sat in that body until the close of the session of 1899. He was not returned in 1900-'01, but came back in 1902 and continued to the close of the session of 1908. Last fall he was elected to the senate, wining out in the primaries over Sen. Sowle. He was on the recess com-



mittee on Sunday laws in 1907, on the recess committee upon labor, on the committees on state house, libraries and constitutional amendments. He is a candidate for re-election. Mr. Ross is in his 45th year.

William R. Salter.

Hon. William R. Salter, senator from the 1st Essex district, completed three busy years in the upper chamber, with the session just closed. For two years he has been at the head of the very important committee of harbors and public lands, which this year had no less than $1,500,000 of appropriations involved in the more than 50 measures referred to it, to say nothing of another bill, more ambitious than practical this year, which called for an appropriation of $10,000,000 for the improvement of harbors and inland water ways covering a period of five years at $2,000,000 of expenditure a year, and including his own harbor of Lynn specially mentioned. That Chairman Salter had referred to the next general court. The position of chairman with so many clamoring for expenditures so momentous was no sinecure, but it did not feaze Sen. Salter. Added to that he has had one of the most strenuous fights in a decade for a finance commission for his own city, with the entire delegation from his own city on his back because Mr Salter objected to Lynn being investigated by the general court as the bill as drawn implied. He introduced three amendments, chief of which was that the commission should report to the city council and not to the legislature.

It was declared unconstitutional and all sorts of things were said about it, but the senator steadfastly held to his position that, though none might be found, still if there was any discovered, Lynn's dirty linen should not be washed in the open view of the entire state. It took three conference committees to settle it, but Sen. Salter won out in the end and brought all of his delegation of eight members in the house to him. The bill was signed by the governor. This was not Sen. Salter's first experience. Years before, when a member of the legislature, the senator was one against the "whole bunch" on the existing city charter of Lynn, which is now admitted to be what he characterized it, when presented to the legislature, "a poor job," and Mr. Salter has had the gratification of a somewhat tardy appreciation of his efforts against it. These two instances show the stick-to-it-iveness of the man when he feels he is right. He cannot be swerved from his con-



victions of his duty though others be against him. Sen. Salter has had eight years in the legislature, five in the house and three in the senate. On every labor measure he has consistently voted in the interest of organized labor. He was with the 54-hour bill from start to finish. Beside the finance commission bill he has worked earnestly for the bill to expand the commercial importance of Lynn by the development of its harbor facilities and his committee reported the bill that the business interests of his city wanted. When, however, it was found that Chairman Smith of the harbor and land commission and the governor were opposed, Chairman Salter cheerfully acquiesced and he had the rules suspended that the resolve which the committee on ways and means substituted for his bill might be engrossed as quickly as possible and sent to the house. Sen. Salter will not try again for the senate, but he has been prominently named as a candidate for mayor of Lynn and he has a large and well organized following. The senator was born in Eastport, Me., 48 years ago. He was brought up in the shoe business and has been engaged in newspaper work, as a traveling salesman and in insurance. He took his seat in the house in 1899 and served till 1901 inclusive, was out a year and was again returned, serving two years in the house and then three years in the senate. His legislative experience has covered a wide range, he having served on the committees on public service, cities, federal relations, election laws, relations of employers to employees, fisheries and game of of which he was chairman, insurance drainage (chairman), harbors and public lands (chairman for two years), mercantile affairs, federal relations and public lighting. No candidate for mayor could have a better equipment in preliminary training in legislative work.

James F. Shaw.

Hon. James F. Shaw of Manchester was easily the dominant figure of the senate of 1909. Ask any member of the legislature of 1909, any state house political writer, the friends of State Treasurer Elmer A. Stevens, or Elmer A. Stevens himself, who was responsible for the election of the latter as state treasurer and there will be but one answer, and that—"Jim" Shaw. There is no denying that the candidacy of Stevens was wobbling pretty badly when Sen. Shaw announced himself for the Somerville man and was immediately placed in charge of the campaign. The vigor with which he conducted that campaign is now a matter of political history. Suffice to say that he pulled so many votes away from Sec. A. P. Langtry of the republican state committee that the latter withdrew at the 11th hour and the name of Rep. Frank D. Kemp was substituted in the hope that Kemp's popularity in the house would swing enough votes in that branch to elect him. But "Jim" Shaw's popularity was too strong and Stevens won out by a vote of two to one. As to why Sen. Shaw did what he did for Stevens when the latter was Sen. Lodge's candidate and Sen. Lodge was against him (Sen. Shaw) for president of the senate, there is some dispute. It might be explained on the ground that the other candidate was Sen. Crane's candidate, and Sen. Crane was also against Sen. Shaw for president of the senate, the difference being that Sen. Shaw had reasons to expect that Sen. Crane would favor him while be expected Sen. Lodge to oppose him. The real reason, doubtless, was that Sen. Shaw, knowing Sen. Stevens as intimately as he does, felt that he was by training and natural fitness the right man for the place. At any rate the outcome of that contest made "Jim" Shaw a force to be reckoned with in republican politics in the future—a more powerful force than the winning of the presidency of the senate alone would have made him. That senate presidency contest by the way, will go down in the political history of Massachusetts as one of the most celebrated ever waged. It will be a long time before any other man will be found who can put up the fight that Sen. Shaw put up against the power of two United States senators and all the other powerful influences that were exerted in behalf of his opponent. The United States senators alone, Sen. Shaw had beaten. That is admitted. Other influences however turned the tide against him by a margin of two votes. The manner in which one or two votes in that fight were taken from Sen. Shaw would have made the ordinary man pretty sore. But "Jim" Shaw is a fighter and knows how to take defeat.

In nothing more than in the generous magnanimity of spirit with which he joined in making the nomination of his opponent unanimous did he display the manner of man he is. The graceful way in which Sen. Shaw retired made him hosts of new friends. The best part of it is that he keeps them too. Shaw can talk and talk forcibly and to the point. But he never talks unnecessarily. His personal magnetism goes a long way further with his associates than could any mere oratory. When "Jim" Shaw starts there is no lack of energy on his part until he lands what he is after. More than once a bill that had but a desperate chance has won out to engrossment in the senate simply with the aid of Sen. Shaw's all round good fellowship. Notably was this so in the case of the Essex county agricultural school bill this session. It was reported by the committee on education and came to Sen. Shaw's committee on ways and means of which there are just five members including himself. For a long time that bill was hung up until Essex county began to get restive, then it appeared that Sen. Shaw was only feeling his line-up; that three out of the five senators were really against his measure, but nevertheless senate ways and means reported "ought to pass" on the bill and one of the three senators remarked, "No other man but Jim Shaw could have ever pulled a favorable report on that bill out of our committee." It was done by two of the senators refraining at his solicitation from putting their names down as dissenters, so that but one of the three objectors actually appeared a dissenter by his signature, and once in the senate, Mr. Shaw sent the bill along on its several stages. The governor's veto of the bill came on the last day of the session. Otherwise the senate might have seen a pretty fight to override the veto.

Few men have carried the load of responsibility that Sen Shaw has this session and yet he always wore the same unruffled, smiling face. He has proved himself one of the strongest and most useful members of the senate, at all times perfectly unostentatious, "ever affable," but always moving in and about among his colleagues accelerating or killing legislation, as the case might be. Other men might have been embittered had they had the experience of Sen. Shaw in the senate presidency contest, but the Essex member showed no ill-will. While always displaying independence, he nevertheless gave the state organization powerful assistance on party matters.

Mr. Shaw was selected by both Pres. Chapple and Treadway for the important committee on senate rules. He was on the committee on ways and means of which Pres. Treadway placed him at the head, as he already had put him first on rules and he was chairman of the committee on military affairs during a period when an entire change of the militia establishment was made to make it conform to the organization of the United States army under the Dick act. Sen. Shaw had a great deal to



do with the putting in shape of a long codification of the militia laws, while this year his committee reported the important bill for pay and allowances of the adjutant general's department which failed in the house only through the efforts of a cabal of line officers both inside and out of the legislature. It is agreed however that the opposition was personal and not against the bill on its merits.

Sen. Shaw made the machine of his party sit up and take notice this session when he introduced the bill to permit the people to declare their preference for United States senator, modelled after the Oregon and Wisconsin direct nomination preference bills. While the bill did not get far this year, it caused a quake extending from Beacon hill to Washington and it has paved the way to the coming of direct nominations in the not far distant future. When the general direct nominations bill was before the house, and every influence was being exerted to kill it, many wanted to know why the bill was not allowed to go to the senate to meet its death. "They are afraid if it gets over there Jim Shaw may have enough votes to put it through," was the explanation. "They" evidently have a very high respect for Mr. Shaw's powers.

Sen. Shaw did effective work for the eight-hour bill for employees on public works, which was subsequently vetoed by Gov. Draper, and on the bill to permit necessary work on the Lord's day, which became law. All the "insiders" at the state house were dumbfounded when the senate this year enacted the celebrated bill to compel the marking of the filing time and receiving time on telegrams. Investigation disclosed that "Jim" Shaw had taken hold of the bill for its sponsors, Reps. O'Brien and Reidy, and had put it through by his personal efforts. In a like manner, later, when the companies attempted to charge such marking as a part of the message, in reprisal, it was Sen. Shaw who led the fight, finally successful, to have the senate agree on the house bill to prohibit such charge.

In the fight for the passage of the "milk producers' liability bill," Sen. Shaw played a prominent part. This bill, the only one of the session killed in the enactment stage,

would relieve milk producers from the liability of criminal prosecution for selling milk below the standard, provided the milk as sold was as it came from the cow, or as one senator expressed it, "Milk as God Almighty made it."

Sen. Shaw has been very loyal to his constituents. He has never forgotten them and every measure of benefit to Essex county he has put his shoulder to and sent it through the senate. Notably was this so in the case of the Chain Bridge bill and other measures. Very recently Sen. Shaw gave striking evidence of the fact that he thinks for himself when he declared himself in favor of the income tax amendment to the constitution. He did not wait for others to lead, but spoke emphatically and early—almost the first, if not the first, prominent republican in Massachusetts to declare himself publicly. Sen. Shaw is a candidate for re-election. He is affiliated with the Masons and Elks and resides at Manchester-by-the-Sea.

Thorndike Spalding.

Sen. Thorndike Spalding of Cambridge is one of those diligent, enthusiastic "wheel-horse members" of the republican party to which the party owes so much for its efficient organization and discipline. He had never served in the house when he was drafted to fight to restore his senatorial district to the republican party, a democrat having captured it twice. Spalding was victorious. Last year he was re-elected with even greater ease, and if he decides to stand again he will undoubtedly be given a third term.

Sen. Spalding made his record, in the second year, as the head of the judiciary committee. This chairmanship carries with it the titular leadership of the senate. It was fitting that the able lawyer should be selected by Pres. Treadway for this post, and also that the republican leadership should be reposed in the senator who had made such a record as the party whip in the previous year, eclipsing all predecessors for faithfulness and efficiency. Nevertheless, Sen. Spalding, with that modesty which is so prevailing a characteristic, refused to assume all the dignities of his position, and showed himself ever ready to listen as well as to lead. Just as he had broken all



records at the head of the legal affairs committee for diligence and business-like celerity in the transaction of business, so he established a new record as the chairman of the judiciary committee, for clearing its docket. With over 160 matters referred to it, the tremendous weight of business may be conjectured, but Sen. Spalding drove his committee hard, and himself harder. Just as he had been one of the prisoners, in the plan to hold afternoon committee hearings in his first year, so he was an uncompromising supporter of this policy in his second year.

The judiciary committee, despite the fact that it had more matters referred to it than any other committee, broke all records for clearing its docket, and this time distanced even the legal affairs committee.

It was Spalding's personality which brought this about. He sacrificed his law practice, in order that he might come to the state house five days a week at nine o'clock in the morning, and labor till perhaps past six at night. He has the unusual record of being present and voting on every roll call during his two years' service.

The senator had a number of hard fights to wage, especially on extreme labor measures this year, and Thomas L. Hisgen himself, came to the state house in the attempt to induce the senate to follow suit to the house in passing the Hisgen anti-discrimination bill, but the republican senate leader was more than equal to the occasion. The senator commanded the forces which defeated the picketing bill, the bill to establish the legality of strikes, the anti-capital punishment bills, and various socialistic measures. He was closely in touch with matters in the executive department and saved Gov. Draper the necessity of more than one veto.

Senator Spalding mellowed during the year. Always a keen debater and ready speaker he has learned, partly through the great responsibilities devolving upon him, to moderate the sting of his satire, and to deal gently even with the bitterest of opponents. He spoke neither too often nor at too great length, and as a consequence always commanded attention.

Sen. Spalding was born in Boston Nov. 1, 1871 and took his degree of A. B. at Harvard in 1895, and his LL. B., from the Harvard law school in 1897. He early took an interest in public affairs, being elected to the Cambridge common council four years ('99-'02), and was president of that body in his last year. He has been president and secretary of the republican city committee, and his service of 15 years on that body makes him nearly if not quite the senior member. For five years he was a member of the republican state committee, and during that entire time was either assistant secretary or secretary. He is chairman of the executive committee of the Republican club of Massachusetts, secretary of the Middlesex club, a Knight Templar and a 32nd degree Mason.

Richard S. Teeling.

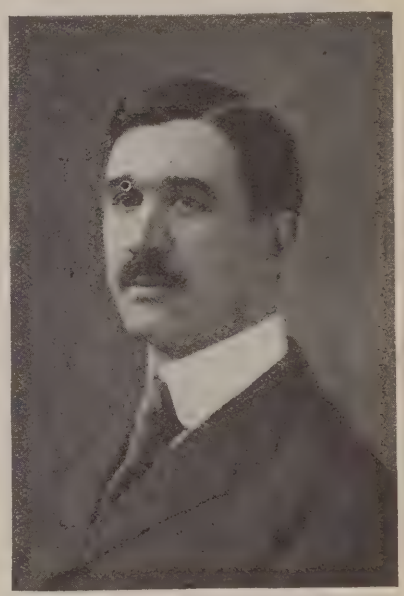
It is seldom that the democratic party is represented by a senator who is honored with such important committee appointments as Sen. Richard S. Teeling of the 2d Suffolk district. Pres. Treadway named Sen. Teeling this year for the committee on judiciary, the highest committee appointment he could give him, for the committee on rules, called the "president's cabinet," and for the committee on liquor law. High committee honors were nothing new for Sen. Teeling, however. As a member of the house in 1906 and 1907 he served on such important committees as rules, insurance, probate and chancery and on the recess insurance committee of 1906 and the taxation commission of 1907.

Sen. Teeling did notable work in the upper branch this year. He was to the fore in all the fights of labor—for the eight-hour bill for employes on public works, the peaceful picketing bill, the anti-injunction bill and the bill to legalize the imposition of fines by labor unions to enforce strikes. The eight-hour bill was passed by the senate, but vetoed by Gov. Draper. The three big labor bills were fought out as one in a memorable battle, going to defeat finally by one vote. Sen. Teeling led the fight for the Hisgen anti-discrimination bill in the upper branch, but it met with ultimate defeat as in the two previous years it had been before the senate. He was a dissenter from his committee on judiciary on the "infected beef" bill and offered a substitute bill which would have prevented the sale of any beef whatsoever from the carcass of an animal infected with tuberculosis or any other disease. The effort to substitute the bill failed, however.

In the committee on liquor law Sen. Teeling did efficient work in helping kill the many drastic liquor bills, which would have seriously impaired the revenue of Boston. All these bills were adversely reported by the committee except the bill which would have prevented the holding of a bottled goods license by the holder of a bar license. Sen. Teeling was a dissenter from the favorable report of his committee on this bill, and had the satisfaction of seeing it killed in the lower branch. The bill would have wiped out 804 licenses in Boston and deprived the city of an annual revenue of $206,800. He was also active in killing the bill reported by ways and means, which would have allowed the state to retain one-half instead of one-fourth of the money received from liquor licenses, and which would have taken $250,000 a year more from Boston.

Active as he was in the big general matters before the senate Sen. Teeling showed an equal amount of activity in behalf of the measures affecting his own district, notably the 80-cent gas bills for Charlestown and East Boston, the bill to abolish the elevated structure from City square to Sullivan square and substitute a tunnel, the Charlestown playgrounds bill and the bills for municipal buildings for East Boston and Charlestown. With the rest of the democrats in the upper branch he argued strongly against the imposition upon the city of Boston of a charter, which the city had had no say in making, but, as everybody knows, arguments were of no avail on the charter bill.

Sen. Teeling will not be 31 years old until



the day after next Christmas. He is a native of the city he represents and a product of Boston College, class of 1899, and Boston University law school, class of 1904. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters and the Catholic Alumni Sodality.

Joseph Turner.

As chairman of the committee on public charitable institutions Sen. Joseph Turner of Fall River, accomplished an immense deal of work during the past session and well earned a vacation. He's a Lancashire man, is "Jos" Turner, thick-set and stocky, with a merry face from which no amount of trouble can drive the smile, and of course he's fond of his joke. The senator can tell a story with the best of them. This is his second year in the senate and his third in the legislature. He was born in England 57 years ago last March and began life as a mill operative; then he was a farmer and of late has made a success in Fall River, dealing in provisions. Just the sort of man for the head of one of the most important committees of the legislature, dealing with the poor and unfortunate, all the time and yet having a care on the rein that the money expenditure does not pour out too lavishly. More than 50 matters have come before Sen. Turner's committee. There was the governor's school for boys at Shirley in which he took a deep interest and which is shortly to open, to the relief of the juvenile courts. He found time, too, to take his committee down to the island of Penikese, where he investigated the leper colony and as a result, it is to have a new dormitory building of reinforced concrete, so bringing these unfortunates under one roof and safer discipline. He has had an eye on the pauper relief laws, some important changes in which have been made to the benefit of the small towns. In everything pertaining to Fall River he has had a watchful eye out for anything that would benefit his constituents. This year he took a deep interest in having the bill for the investigation of the purity of the North Watuppa pond and its tributary brooks carefully drawn to protect all interests. By it the city of Fall River has $200,000 to expend, all of which will be met by receipts from

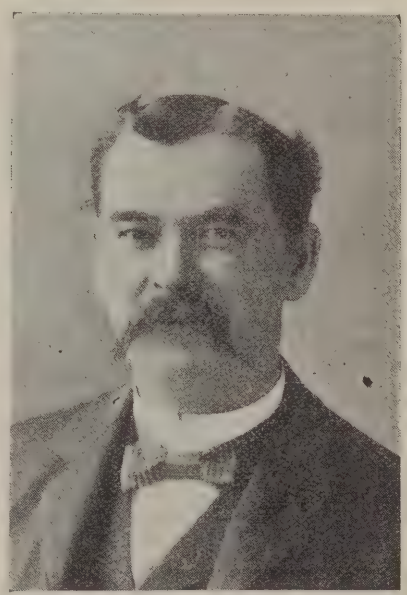
its water department, and add not a dollar to the burden of taxation, while the work of taking care of the brooks, one of which drains one of the largest cemeteries in Fall River, so that their water shall not pollute the North Watuppa pond. He worked for the Fall River school loan bill which was enacted and signed by the governor. The bill for a change in the Fall River police board and the substitution of a single police commissioner and a licensing commission, Sen. Turner had referred to the next general court, believing that so radical a measure was not good for his city until it had been thoroughly considered, which it may be in the year's interim. He has also done good work this session on the committee on fisheries and game and on harbors and public lands. Although he is



financially interested in textile mills, he was in favor of all the labor bills.. He had an active part in the passage of the eight-hour law and was interested on the 54-hour bill. On the governor's message as to tuberculous beef, Sen. Turner's vote was recorded in the interest of the poor man who must take his chances in the meat market with the cheaper beef. Last year he was actively interested for the hospital for infectious diseases for Fall River, that the city be given authority to borrow $75,000 for its establishment, which act was signed by Acting-Gov. Draper. Though the auditor finds that public charitable institutions have $500,000 increase this year, it is due to Sen. Turner and his committee that it was not nearly double that sum and every dollar of appropriation actually made in the first instance by his committee has been approved by the committee on ways and means. Sen. Turner has had an excellent training as a legislator. Having had four years in the common council, four years in the board of aldermen, a year in the house, and now two years in the senate, he is of all the more value to his constituents.

William Turtle.

Long a leader in the house of representatives, Hon. William Turtle of Pittsfield, has in his first year in the senate moved into the foremost rank as the leader of that body. In nothing this year has he shown his masterfulness in debate so strongly as in the Holyoke and Northampton boundary bill, wherein he found himself pitted against the president of the senate himself and it was northern Berkshire against southern Berkshire, a forensic battle of the giants, and while neither got exactly what he was striving for it was Turtle who bore off honors in that he obtained a reduction in compensation to be paid by Holyoke to Northampton from $75,000, which the senate had voted, to $45,000, in which the house concurred. Through it all the senator contended that it was a question of principle that Massachusetts always had upheld and the question of valuation of one place or the other had nothing to do with it. It was for the courts to decide and there the matter should go to fix the compensation and so it is laid down in the bill as he wanted it, that if the minimum of $45,000 be not accepted there shall be a commission appointed by the courts to determine the proper amount. It was one of the great speeches of the senate that Mr. Turtle made on this occasion, a masterly argument to which his fellow senators listened with unflagging attention. Coupl with his rare powers of oratory Sen. Turtle has a striking presence, towering above his fellows, being above the ordinary height, with a sinewy frame and broad shoulders to comport with it. In the session just closed he has performed an immense amount of work. With nearly 90 matters on taxation, including a codification of the laws of taxation descending from the legislature of 1908, the committee on taxation of which he was chairman, reported acts making change in the date for assessing taxes, from May 1 to April 1; for investigating the exempting of educational and public institutions; on legacies and successions; on the taxation of merchandise and machinery of domestic corporations where the business is located; taxation of savings deposits in trust companies; taxation of property passing by will; taxation of stock insurance companies; fixing the rates of interest on payments in sales for taxes, for apportionment of the state tax and many more. Always for that which would increase the revenue of the commonwealth, Sen. Turtle made another great speech in favor of the resolve for a constitutional amendment which shall allow the legislature to classify property for taxation and will admit of the "three mills" tax, so called, and he carried it through by the sheer weight of



argument on reconsideration after the senate had once rejected it. With all of his manifold duties, Sen. Turtle has found time to put in valuable work in his committee on railroads, of which in the house he had been chairman.

The situation in the Berkshires in regard to street railway development with the financial assistance of the New Haven railroad was so ably and exhaustively treated upon by Sen. Turtle to the committees on railroads and street railways, sitting jointly, that the committees were ready to report a bill authorizing the New Haven to acquire the Berkshire Street Railway company, but the advocates of the bill believed themselves that it would be better to wait one more year as Gov. Draper was known to be opposed until the existing tangle in regard to the New Haven had been cleared up. Now that this has happened the bill unquestionably will pass next year with Sen. Turtle present to handle it. The confidence that his friends have in him was shown in the fact that he was picked out to present the case of Berkshire county to the committees.

In fact the senator has proved himself one of the most useful all round men in the general court. He began coming to the legislature in 1899. He was re-elected to the house of 1900 and 1901. He went immediately to rules, judiciary and railroads, being chairman of the latter committee. He came back to the house in 1906 and 1907, and again he was on rules but as his old berth was filled by the late "Bill" Hayes, Turtle accepted the chairmanship of street railways and soon proved himself just as strong on that committee as he had been on all of the others.

He was chairman of the recess committee on taxation, chairman of judiciary, chairman of the recess committee on labor, then on promotion to the senate this year he was given place on judiciary and railroads and made chairman of taxation. He has been active in all three, one of the busiest men in the legislature. His great geniality and good mental poise make him easily popular wherever he moves. The senator was born in Cheshire and has just turned 54. He was graduated at Harvard Law school and is a practising lawyer with large clientele in Pittsfield, where he resides.

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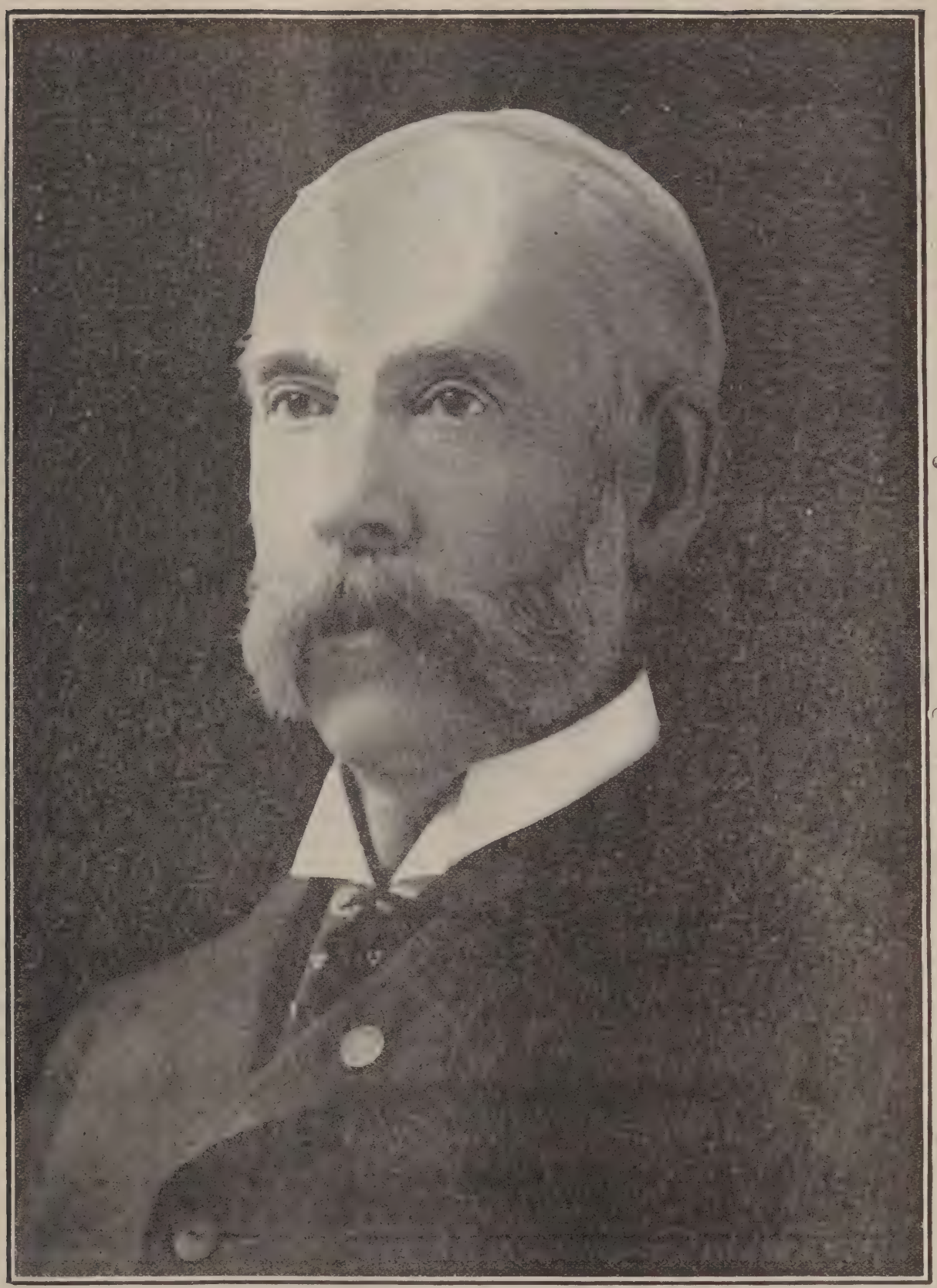
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SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE

Joseph Walker's First Term as Presiding Officer of Lower Branch of Legislature Characterized by Courage, Fairness and Ability

Courage, fairness and ability characterized Speaker Walker's first term as speaker of the house of representatives. This fact is attested to, not only by his republican colleagues, but by the democrats who served under him, and who, being in the minority, were therefore in the best position imaginable to test the fairness of the speaker.

Many men, popular as legislators, have later become Speaker only to lose their popularity. In the case of Speaker Walker it was entirely different. He was one of the most popular legislators that ever served in the house when he was a plain member. When he was elevated to the speakership he remained popular, and, it is entirely safe to say that he was more popular on the last day of the session than he ever was when serving on the floor as a plain member.

The fact is due to the personality of the man to some extent, but it is due much more to the ability he displayed in presiding over the house in 1909. It was not an easy house. In fact, it contained more than the ordinary number of bright debaters, all of whom had some one specialty upon which to concentrate his energy. At one time it looked as if there were to be a rupture. Early in the session, before the disappointment which naturally followed the selection of committees had had a chance to wear away, there was talk of "insurgents" and rebellion against the speaker. Many men had failed to draw committee chairmanships to which they felt they were entitled. Each declared he had a grievance.

It required but a very short time to vindicate Speaker Walker's judgment. It was found, in fact, after the legislature was well in motion, that he understood the situation thoroughly, and that many of the men who felt that they had been discriminated against had actually, in the light of what the bills filed showed, been so placed that opportunity was even greater than if the speaker had listened to them and had cast them in other places.

As a result, what was called the "insurrection" flattened out quickly, and everybody realized that the speaker had a grasp on legislation and on the possibilities of the members which none of them could hope to equal. "Joe" Walker may be in politics for years to come—and many hope that he will be—but it is unlikely that ever again will he be called upon to exercise so great skill and such excellent diplomacy as he showed in bringing the house of 1909 to him.

Among his other traits was that of a high courage, as was best illustrated when he took the floor in the East Boston gas fight. There were bills before the house from Chelsea, Charlestown and Fall River, all upon the same matter—that of compelling the companies to reduce the price of gas in those cities to 80 cents per 1,000 feet. The committee on public lighting had reported adversely. The house had substituted the bill for the report. The question came upon engrossment of the East Boston bill. Everything had been done by the committee and the house leaders that could be done. They had failed, and it seemed as if nothing could stop the bill from going to the senate, with all the other bills following it, one at a time.

Speaker Walker's speech on that occasion was not an argument against 80-cent gas for East Boston or any other community. It was a plea for the maintenance of the established policy of the commonwealth in regard to the control of public service corporations and it was the best exposition of the commission policy ever heard in the commonwealth. Speaker Walker said in part:

"This is a bill asking the legislature to fix the price of gas in East Boston. If the house passes this measure it reverses the well-established policy of Massachusetts not only in regard to gas companies, but in regard to the conduct and regulation of all its public service companies. Electric light companies, telephone and telegraph companies, street railway companies and railroad companies are affected as well as gas companies.

"I should be glad to have East Boston get 80-cent gas, but she gets it at too great a cost when she breaks down our whole system of control and regulation of corporations in order to get it. The real question is not one of 80-cent gas, but one of principle and far-reaching policy.

"We have evolved here in Massachusetts a system which protects the interests of the people and at the same time encourages investment and development. To repudiate and abandon it as this bill repudiates and abandons it would, in my judgment, be unwise and most disastrous to the interests of the commonwealth. It is because the proposed action of this house involves so much more than the question of 80-cent gas in East Boston that I have spoken and I sincerely hope the house in its wisdom will reconsider and reverse its action."

The house did reconsider and the speaker had saved the policy of the commonwealth.

Speaker Walker worked from the beginning for a full and free debate upon every question. It was necessary to adopt stringent rules and to maintain them if the session were not to be prolonged into midsummer. But his fairness was shown when the important measures began to come before the house. Several times he himself had the rules of debate suspended to the end that interested legislators might say all they had to say, and when any matter was of particular interest to a single community the members from that section were always recognized, even though their time had expired, until they had presented the matter in the light they wished it to appear to their colleagues. This trait was particularly true when matters which might be termed "party" were before the house and no democrat had cause to complain from unjust treatment from the beginning to the end of the session.

One of the hardest tasks Speaker Walker had to do during the session was to guide the house through the debate on the holding company bill. The leaders on both sides were in thorough earnest. Each was disposed to take all that he could get and to yield as little as possible. Speaker Walker held the balance, issued the edict that the opponents would have simple justice and no more, and held the legislature to that rule throughout the three days' contest. When it was over there was less friction and less hard feeling than has characterized a battle of the same kind in the legislature for years.

Speaker Walker attained his success before he came to the legislature. In business he is the same suave, dignified and fair man of affairs who was found day after day presiding over the house of representatives last winter. He is a lawyer and trustee of the Walker estate, the duties of that postiion being sufficient to keep him busy all the time when he is not in the legislature.

He was born in Worcester on July 13, 1865, and was educated at Phillips Exeter and Brown University, from which he graduated in 1887. Three years later he finished at the Harvard law school and since then has been more or less prominent in public affairs, particularly in Brookline, from which town he serves in the legislature as the representative of the 2d Norfolk district.

He has served seven years on the school committee of the town, has been chairman of the republican town committee and has served on the republican state committee. He has been president of the Republican club of Massachusetts, which, under his direction, did such good work for William H. Taft when that gentleman was running for president a year ago. Speaker Walker is a friend of Mr. Taft, for whom he has the warmest regard, and whom he regards as one of the greatest living Americans.

The only appointive office Speaker Walker ever held was as a member of the state board of charity, where he was as active as he has since been as a legislator. He was elected to the house first in 1904, and has served every year since. In 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907 he served on the committee on ways and means, of which he was house chairman during 1907. In 1906, 1907, and 1908 he served on the committee on rules, and in 1908 he was chairman of the committee on railroads, taking an active part in drafting the railroad control bill, which later fell in the house, but for which he led the fight against great odds and with masterly ability.

He will undoubtedly be speaker at the session next winter, and will begin his labors in that position with the prestige that goes with having "made good" during the year just closed.

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JOSEPH WALKER

House of Representatives 1909

Joseph Abbott.

Among those who made a gallant fight to give the youth of Massachusetts a college education at cost was Joseph Abbott of Ward 25, who, as a member of the committee on education in the house of 1909, worked hard for the Barbour bill to incorporate the Massachusetts college.

He also took a prominent part in consolidating the state board of education with the commission on industrial education, one of the most important actions, from the standpoint of technical education, that has been taken by any legislature.

It was Mr. Abbott's second term as a legislator, he having served in 1908, when he



served on the committee on federal relations, a position he held at the last session, in addition to his place on education. He also worked and voted for the charter submitted by the committee on metropolitan affairs.

Rep. Abbott was born in Hyannis on May 22, 1874, was educated in the public schools and is a railway started by occupation.

Arthur S. Adams.

Rep. Arthur S. Adams of old Marblehead in completing his second year in the house may look back upon a session in which he scored



a notable victory for his fellow townsmen, the large majority of whom are interested in the lobster. Probably a more vicious bill to the fishermen never came from the committee on fisheries and game than this which proposed to make it law that the having of any portion of a shocked lobster, cooked or uncooked, in one's possession should be prima facie evidence of mutilation under the law and should render the possessor liable to a penalty of $5 for each lobster and which made it a penal offence for a person to deliver any part of a lobster except in the shell under fine of $50. Mr. Adams went after that bill with all the force that is in him and he had the satisfaction of having it killed by such a vigorous vote that none of its advocates dared to attempt to resuscitate it. He proved a very valuable representative for Marblehead and indeed for all of the towns by his work upon bills affecting her interests. He was watchful of the town's interest in the bill by which a portion of the estate of Hannah Graves of Marblehead, which had been taken by the town for the Seaside park was reconveyed, to see that it was properly safeguarded. Mr. Adams' committees this year were towns and parishes and religious societies. Of the latter he was clerk. The committee on towns had 25 or 30 matters. He was interested in the matter of single fire engineers for towns and his committee reported against the bill. He was also interested in the bill for the relief of small towns from the burden of maintaining state highways. Rep. Adams is born to the rock bound soil of Marblehead. He is in his 41st year; was educated in Marblehead schools and at commercial college and is freight cashier of the Boston & Maine railroad. He is a Mason, Red Man, Odd Fellow and member of the republican club and resides in Marblehead.

Scott Adams.

Agawam happens to be in one of those representative districts where the voters are firm believers in rotation in office, but, as occasionally happens, good men some times get into the legislature, even from those districts.

"Such was the case of Scott Adams, who



represented the 2d Hampden district in the legislature of 1909. From the first day of the session he proved himself one of the able members. He took an active part in all legislation, and during the committee season was one of the most attentive men, devoting himself to the work of other bodies when his own committees on street railways and constitutional amendments had finished their labors.

It was due to him that the most gigantic stock watering proposition of recent years was discovered and killed. The measure looked just and simple when it was reported. It merely provided that street railway companies might increase their capital stock for "any lawful purpose." The senate had passed it to be engrossed and it had gone through two readings in the house. Rep. Adams then discovered the negro gentleman encamped behind the mass of verbiage in which the bill was couched. He showed that incompetent management which allowed the rolling stock or equipment of any road to deteriorate would be a "lawful purpose." Need of cash to pay off the help would also be a "lawful purpose." So would almost anything else that a street railway company might require. Rep. Adams, in one of the best speeches of the session, made the matter clear to the members. When it came to a vote the entire house except one lone member, the chairman of the committee on street railways, voted with the Agawam man, an almost unprecedented event.

He had charge of the voting machine amendment to the constitution and put it through the house without much help. To him is due a large measure of the credit for killing the mechanics lien bill, which would have obliged every material man to record in the registry of deeds a copy of the contract under which he was furnishing material or labor.

Mr. Adams also took an active part in the milk standard legislation. He appeared before the committee on agriculture and in other ways helped the matter along through the house. He also did good work for the deer bill, which allows the farmers to protect their orchards against the inroads of these animals.

He, in fact, proved himself one of the able legislators of the session, and it is the hope of most of the leaders that rotation may not prevail in the 2d Hampden this year, and that he may return to take his place among the active legislators on his second term.

Mr. Adams was born in Agawam in 1874 and graduated from Brown university in 1895. He is a lawyer with a growing practice in Springfield, has been a registrar of voters in Agawam for four years, has served on the board of selectmen, been an assessor and an overseer of the poor, serving as chairman of the latter board in 1906. He has been secretary-treasurer of the republican county committee since 1903 and is a member of the Winthrop club of Springfield.

Manuel Andrew.

Political fortunes vary with such frequency over in the East Cambridge section of the University city that there is hardly a year passes without some bitter contest in the primaries. A man may have served his district faithfully and effectively during his first year of service, and may seek re-election solely on this issue. But that in itself is not regarded by the voters as a sufficient reason for renominating that man. They believe, evidently, that nothing should be given to any man in the way of political



preferment unless he takes his chances in a free-for-all fight each year. That is probably the reason why Rep. Manuel Andrew of the 1st Midlesex district served in the house during the session of 1907, was defeated for renomination that fall, and last year won out again in the contest for the democratic nomination. The district is so strongly democratic that a nomination means election, and Andrew took his medicine quietly in 1907 and came up smiling last year. Andrew is a young man. He was born in East Cambridge, February 10, 1876.

was educated in the public schools and is a barber. Before coming to the legislature he had been in the Cambridge board of aldermen for two years, and had served an equal length of time as assistant assessor. In the house of 1907 he was given a place on the important committee on metropolitan affairs. He was a quiet member, said little or nothing on the floor of the house, but did his work unobtrusively among the individual members. He was a good democrat, voted with his party on labor and other matters, and was considered to be in line for a renomination without any great trouble. But the tide was against him, and he stayed at home last year. This year he won out quite handily, and has made good as a member of the committee on public charitable institutions. He has performed his work this year in the same quiet manner which characterized his service two years ago, and could go back to his constituents this fall with a record of two good years behind him, which ought to be sufficient to return him victorious for the session of 1910, except that Mayor Brooks has recently honored him with the position of sealer of weights and measures of Cambridge.

William M. Armstrong.

There were a number of first-year men in the house of 1909 who demonstrated their right to a place among the safe guides in Massachusetts legislation, but none of them



displayed greater capability nor a more laudable desire to do his work thoroughly than William M. Armstrong of Somerville, the representative from the 25th Middlesex district.

On all matters connected with the welfare of Massachusetts Rep. Armstrong displayed great interest, and when the Boston charter act was before the legislature was of great assistance to the committee on metropolitan affairs in the work of showing lukewarm members the path which led to good government in Boston and consequently in the metropolitan district. He was also an active spirit in the days when the holding company bill, Gov. Draper's solution of the railway tangle, was before the legislature.

It was as a member of the committee on education, however, that he displayed his qualifications as a good legislator. Speaker Walker selected him for a post on the committee for various reasons, chief among them being that he knew in advance that the committee was destined to be one of the most important of the session. Its activity began immediately after inauguration day, when Gov. Draper recommended in his annual message the consolidation of the state board of education and the commission on industrial education. It was a matter on which educators, professional men and business men all disagreed. The feasibility of the plan was admitted by the business men, denied by the educators and looked at askant by others. That something was necessary in the interest of industrial education was claimed by those who had studied the subject from an impartial viewpoint. Mr. Armstrong was partly responsible for the solution finally arrived at by which a new board of education made up from the members of the two old boards was created. He also took an active part in the hearings on the incorporation of the Massachusetts college, by which it was designed to give a college education at a cost of $38 a year.

In all matters affecting the metropolitan district Mr. Armstrong was particularly interested, and all measures affecting Somerville he espoused with a warmth and energy that was worth considerable to his home city.

Rep. Armstrong was born in Mechanics Falls, Me., on Aug. 17, 1850, and was educated in the public schools there. He is in the cooperage business and has been interested in political and religious matters of Somerville for years. He is a member of the first board of the First Methodist church there and is a director and a former president of the Somerville Y. M. C. A. In addition he has served as president of the board of trade, has served three years in the board of aldermen and is a member of the Republican Club of Massachusetts. He is a Mason, a Royal Arcanumite, a member of the A. O. U. W., and an associate member of Kinsley Post, G. A. R.

Wallace W. Arnold.

While it is Whitman's turn this year to name the democratic candidate for representative in the 5th Plymouth district Rep. Wallace W. Arnold of Abington has so well demonstrated his great vote getting ability on two occasions that he can undoubtedly have the nomination again if he will take it. In the election of 1907 Rep. Arnold put Dr. Wheatley's old district, which had always been strongly republican, into the democratic column and the district seems destined to stay there as long as Mr. Arnold continues to run. Last year the district endorsed Rep. Arnold's first year record in the house by re-electing him by a majority of 213 votes. This is all the more remarkable a testimonial to his character and popularity when the figures of the other democratic candidates on the ticket are taken into consideration. In Abington Mr. Arnold received 687 votes as against 378 for Sen. Vahey, the democratic gubernatorial candidate, and 304 for Bryan. In Whitman Mr. Arnold was given 509 votes, Vahey 432 and Bryan 322. Of course the difference in favor of Mr. Arnold is accounted for largely by the republican



support he receives and his record in the house justifies any republican in supporting him, for he never allows partisanship to interfere with his votes on the various measures which come before the house. During the recent session Rep. Arnold not only retained his old place on the important committee on mercantile affairs but in addition was given a place on election laws by Speaker Walker. Two such important committees for a member of the minority party is unusual and there are not many republicans so honored. In addition he had a place on the committee on elections. As in his first year in the house Rep. Arnold was one of the most valued members of the committee on mercantile affairs, his business experience especially fitting him for the work of this committee. On the committee on election laws Mr. Arnold pursued a conservative course. While recognizing the value of direct nominations in congested districts he was against all bills which would extend them to all representative and senatorial districts on the ground that such an extension of the principle would shut out the smaller towns almost completely from representation.

Rep. Arnold was born in the village of North Abington and has lived there all his life. A member of the firm of M. N. Arnold & Co., shoe manufacturers, he is a large employer of labor and his votes on the various labor bills in the house would indicate that he is eminently fair in dealing with his employees. He is a member of the Quincy Yacht club and the Cape Cat club.

Charles W. Atkins.

The Everett city council has for years been regarded as a most efficient training school for those who intend to seek higher places in the political life of the state, and on of its graduates who made good at the 1909 session of the legislature was Charles W. Atkins, who, as the representative from the 24th Middlesex district, performed his work faithfully and well.

Mr. Atkins was assigned to the committee on taxation, one of the important assignments within the gift of the speaker, and took an active part in framing the recodification of the taxation laws, and in reporting the constitutional amendment which sought to permit the legislature to classify property for purposes of taxation.

On the Boston charter he was of material assistance to the committee on metropolitan



affairs in securing the passage of the measure as reported.

He took an active interest in all legislation, was in his seat every day and missed but few roll calls, those being when busy with matters that were being considered by his committee, a task that was of more moment in the work of the legislature than the mere recording of a vote for or against any matter except the most important.

Mr. Atkins was born in Canaan, Me., on June 22, 1854, attended the public schools there, and is in the real estate and building business in Everett. He served in the common council of that city in 1904 and 1905 and in the board of aldermen in 1906 and 1907. He is a member of the B. P. O. E.

William B. Avery.

A first year man with an intense love for the farmer, a vivid conception of the agriculturist's importance and a determination to better the conditions under which he labors was William B. Avery of Charlemont, who represented the 1st Franklin district.

Rep. Avery has been for some years a member of the state board of agriculture and is himself one of the prosperous farmers of his own section. He understood their needs as well as their desires and when he was assigned to the committee on agriculture by Speaker Walker he was at once in a position where he could accomplish much good.

There were many men in last year's legislature who were in a position to do much good, but Rep. Avery differed from some in that he at once proceeded to do it. The committee on agriculture was one of the most important assignments of the session.

Before it came the milk standard bills and various other matters that vitally concerned every man having to do with farm life.

Rep. Avery at once took hold, and while he attended every session of the legislature and worked hard to find a solution of the troubles resulting from the milk standard he also had time for other matters.

Among them was the measure giving the farmer the right to shoot deer with a shot gun when the animals are found browsing on his trees or other crops. Principally through his efforts this measure at length became a law and the farmer has now been given one of the most effective weapons he could possess in preserving his orchards.

On the floor of the house the Charlemont member had considerable influence, and while he was an orator, he, on the other hand, made no claims to being one. He did, however, possess a convincing manner and his arguments as a result were more potent than those of most orators, few of whom do



much but afford a pleasant afternoon for their colleagues.

Rep. Avery was born in Charlemont on July 11, 1856, and attended the public schools there. He has all his life been a farmer and has served on the board of selectmen. He is a member of the Grange and is a former president of the Deerfield Valley Agricultural society. He will undoubtedly seek re-election and there should be no question of his return, of such high value as a legislator has be proved in his first term.

Erson B. Barlow.

Being a practical insurance man himself, Rep. Erson B. Barlow of Lowell, serving his first year in the house from the 17th. Middlesex district, was an important factor in the deliberations of the important committee on insurance where he was placed by Speaker Walker. By a bill which he introduced and which must eventually become law, although the senate killed it this year after it had passed the house. Rep. Barlow achieved considerable fame and also won for himself the enmity of the big industrial life insurance companies and their paid representatives at the state house. The bill was simple enough in title but of far reaching importance to the poor who buy small insurance policies and to the companies which write them. It was entitled "an act to provide that foreign insurance companies transacting business in the commonwealth shall be subject to all laws now or hereafter in force relative to insurance compauies. "The real scope of the bill cannot be appreciated unless one is familiar with the laws relating to life insurance companies. The Massachusetts laws apply only to domestic companies and the big New York companies are free to do as they please. On the matter of cash surrender value on industrial policies the law compels the domestic companies to furnish a cash value on such policies after three years, while no time limit is placed on foreign companies and the Prudential does not give a cash surrender value until the policy is ten years old, while the Metropolitan requires from seven to ten years. The injustice of this is seen when one stops to reflect that a poor person who has paid in for several years and then is compelled to allow his or her policy to lapse, loses everything—that is if he or she is insured in a foreign company. Under the Barlow bill all companies would be compelled to give a cash surrender value after three years. Under a recent law domestic companies are required to pay the



cash value within 60 days after the demand for it and if a policy is lapsed they must send a letter to the last address from which the collector received the premium, stating that the policy is lapsed and notifying the holder of the amount of cash value to which he or she is entitled. The Barlow bill would compel the same course on the part of foreign companies.

Rep. Barlow also championed the bill of Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston to provide 10 days of grace on monthly payment accident policies and 30 days of grace on yearly payment policies. He got the bill reported but in the house it was ruled out as beyond the scope of the petition. He was a dissenter from the adverse report of his committee on the Carleton bill which provided that fire insurance companies in case of total loss should pay the full value of the policy and fought for the substitution of the bill on the floor of the house. He successfully opposed the bill which would exempt bond companies from the law which allows two years in which to bring action against fidelity insurance companies. He also opposed the bill to include about 80 new offences within the jurisdiction of the lower court as a hardship on the poor who under it would have to stand two trials. The bill was finally amended to include only five new offences. In debate Rep. Barlow possesses an earnest, quiet but at the same time forceful style that always wins him the closest attention of the house. It can be said with truth that he is really an acquisition to the Massachusetts legislature. Being only 25 years old Rep. Barlow has a bright political future ahead of him. He is a native of Helena, N. Y., and received an academy and commercial college education. He is a member of the Lowell Y. M. C. A., the Lincoln club and the Metropolitan club.

Frank E. Barnard.

Rep. Frank E. Barnard of Winchester, who represents the 27th Middlesex district in the house, attracted more attention than usually falls to the lot of the "first year" man, simply because Speaker Walker assigned him to a fruitful field. Opportunity came a' knocking at the door, Mr. Barnard was "at home", and he has the right kind of stuff in him. The Barnard assignment was to the committee on legal affairs; the opportunity was an act "to further regulate the business of small loans." The "loan sharks!"

A majority of the committee on legal affairs recommended in the house that the petitioner be given "leave to withdraw." A minority reported that the bill "ought to pass." Barnard of Winchester, new man—unknown man, at that time, because he had now fairly buried himself in the work of the committee room—took his stand with the minority. How the minority finally won, until at the end of the battle there were only five or six votes in the house on the "sharks" side of the controversy, is ancient history. It is recounted here for one thing, to emphasize the fact that opportunity reveals the man (it doesn't make him) and for another thing to show that the people of Winchester, and Wards 3 and 6 of Medford, are not limited in their good judgment to the laying out of streets and parks and the building of beautiful and substantial homes, but actually carry it into their caucuses and the voting booth. Rep. Barnard also served on the committee on bills in third reading, a place that requires the hardest and most painstaking work.

Frank E. Barnard was born at Franklin, in Daniel Webster's state, February 17, 1871. Like many of the best men of New Hampshire he was graduated in succession from Phillips academy at Exeter and Dartmouth college. Then, like the same, having mastered the law, he hung out his shingle in Boston. Folks who come to Boston from central and northern New Hampshire have



to pass through Winchester. Everybody falls in love with Winchester at first sight. In Mr. Barnard's case, it appears that the admiration was not altogether one-sided. Winchester picked him out for the board of selectmen, 1907-'08, and then decided he was just the man to succeed Lewis Parkhurst in the house.

Rep. Barnard is a legislator of the "quiet" type. He never splurges. He seldom, if ever, forgets that the republican party is the "Grand Old Party" of this Union. He is not a show horse, but a painstaking, confident, hard-working maker of laws.

Frank L. Barnes.

Rep. Frank L. Barnes, of Waltham, was appointed to the committee on mercantile affairs and the committee on liquor law. As Rep. Barnes jokingly expressed it—he early became known as a wag—"Having served on water supply in my first year I ought to be qualified to serve on liquor laws."

Appointed as a representative of the temperance element, he worked hard for temperance measures, and it was a sore disappointment to him and all the white ribboners when one of the most important bills of the year—that to prohibit the holding of both a bottler's license and a bar license on the same premises—was thrown out of the house on a point of order, raised because of an error in punctuation.

Rep. Barnes did his part toward making the work of the mercantile affairs committee harmonious, and the judgment passed by the house on the reports of the committees was certainly very complimentary.

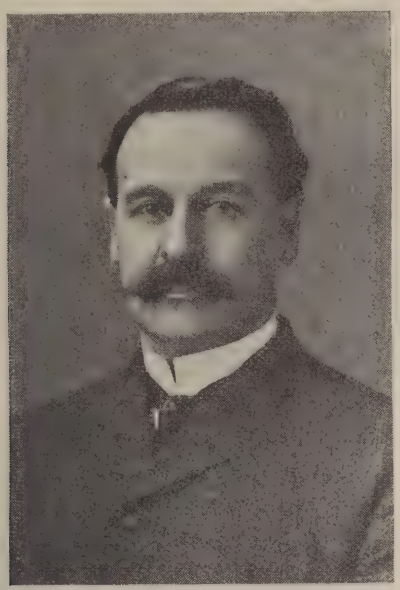
In common with all the members from the Metropolitan district the matters of the Boston city charter came with special appeal to his consideration, and he had the satisfaction of being with those who feel that a great advance has been made for the best interest of Boston.

In matters of general legislation, as well as his particular committee work, Rep. Barnes showed himself a close student of affairs, and followed debate with keen attention.

While holding himself in line in the best policies of the republican party he refused to be bound by iron-clad precedents or pre-

judices, and on more than one occasion he showed himself ready to cut loose from tradition in order to take up a position well in front, as a progressive.

For instance, he became firmly convinced that the custom of "pairing" has more of evil than of good in it, and, despite the blandishments of certain veterans who pleaded with him as to the convenience of the practice, he voted for the radical change in the rules by which the permission to pair was so hedged about with restrictions



that during the larger part of the session there was little pairing and few abuses.

That abuses had multiplied may be illustrated by the fact that it had become quite common in the preceding year for members to state, on days subsequent to roll-calls that they had been "paired" without their consent.

Rep. Barnes was unrecorded on only two roll-calls during the year—a splendid record.

Charles H. Barrett.

Gloucester has had a most popular representative with all his associates and therefore a member of influence in Rep. Charles H. Barrett of the 21st Essex district. It takes a good man to come from that hot bed of Essex politics. It was Mr. Barrett who last year by his careful attention put through the bill to permit the use of Stage Fort park by organizations of the city under a plan to prevent too frequent use to the detriment of the citizens who flock to it.



Last year he was on street railways; this year he has had the committee on public charitable institutions, on which he has become thoroughly conversant with all the beneficent institutions of the state including Penikese. It has been a most important committee because of the very large amount of new additions called for, demanding especial attention, to see that the board of public charities got just what it needed without too large a drain on the public exchequer and in that way Rep. Barrett has had his share in keeping down the state tax. He was greatly interested in the bill to permit Gloucester to spend money annually for "Gloucester day," but not having the fortune to be upon cities he was unable to get closer to the bill and thus assist the committee. In all things pertaining to Gloucester or to Essex county, Rep. Barrett has been most zealously interested. He actively introduced the Annisquam river improvement bill which was reported by the committee on harbors and public lands, and under it ways and means has reported an expenditure of $7500 to be made this year. He carried the Goose Cove bill to a successful conclusion, resulting in a $2500 appropriation. Rep. Barrett has also been deeply interested in all the bills before fisheries and game affecting the fishermen of his district. He is a Gloucester boy, born on Cape Ann, and educated in the public schools of his city. He has just passed his 41st milestone on life's journey. Mr. Barrett was well trained as a legislator in the Gloucester common council and in the board of aldermen of which he was president. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, Red Men, Eagles, and is a member of the Business Men's association, Master Mariner's association and the Essex club. He is a candidate for re-election.

John J. Barry.

Forty-one matters were referred this year to the committee on education. The number of hearings on them approximated 100. This statement of facts is presented here by way



of indicating just what it meant to have been assigned to the committee on education and then to have been honored and burdened by one's associates by selection as clerk of the committee. Honor and burden fell to the lot of Rep. John J. Barry, democrat, of the 8th Hampden district. The 8th Hampden, it may be explained parenthetically, consists of the city of Chicopee. The hustling Hampden city has a representative all to itself.

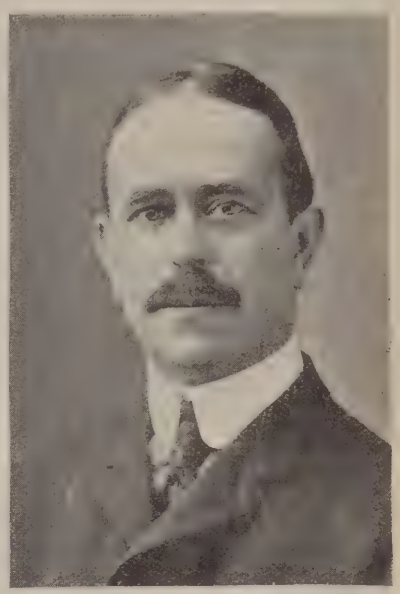
It was rather unusual for the committee on education to be so busy, but some unusually "big" things happened this year in the way of educational matters. There was, for instance, the petition for a charter for the "Massachusetts college"; and, again, Gov. Draper's recommendation that the state board of education and the commission on industrial education be consolidated.

Mr. Barry is a college man, had been a newspaper reporter and for eight years had been a member of the school committee. Added to these qualifications there was a touch of the decidedly practical in the fact that he is clerk of the Chicopee water department. Rep. Barry is entitled to one man's full share of credit in the fact that his committee acted promptly and courageously on the governor's recommendation that the state educational boards should be brought together in a single body.

As for the postponement—merely temporary, as many hope and believe—of the "Massachusetts college" idea, it is decidedly no fault of Mr. Barry that Massachusetts is not about to see the beginning of that laudable enterprise. The "Massachusetts college" will mean a four-year college course to the young people, the work-a-day young people, of Massachusetts, at a nominal cost. Rep. Barry worked for it, argued it, debated it, is ready to fight for it again.

B. Fred Bates.

East Boston never had a more energetic representative than Benjamin Fred Bates of the 1st Suffolk district. Personally known



to nearly every one of the members of the house and popular with all, he has been able to succeed where others would have failed. Rep. Bates' hobby has been the development of the East Boston waterfront and he has preached it ceaselessly, both in the corridors to members and before the committee on harbors and public lands. Rep. Bates' argument has been that with 95 percent of the commerce of the port of Boston congested at the Hoosac tunnel docks in Charlestown the growth of the port of Boston is at a standstill and will be until the commonwealth develops the water front of the Noddle Island section. East Boston, he has maintained and with undoubted truth, is the key to the commercial and manufacturing prosperity of Boston. He piloted the committee on harbors and lands on a tour of the section and so convinced were they with the logic of his arguments that immediately they reported a bill appropriating $10,000 for dredging a channel at Harbor View and one of $7000 for a channel at Orient Heights. Both bills were enacted but subsequently the senate recalled the Harbor View bill and substituted a resolve calling for an investigation and report by the harbor and land commission as to the cost of the work. Rep. Bates' projects for the East Boston waterfront foot up, however, into the hundreds of thousands and the state is beginning to see the wisdom of constructing a system of docks on Noddle Island, for it has become apparent that little can be expected from private enterprise, and there seems to be no good reason why this country should not follow the example of Europe and build docks at the public expense.

Rep. Bates made his maiden speech on the East Boston 80-cent gas bill; he presented the bill to allow the East Boston Land company to increase its capital $500,000 for the development of its flats in East Boston and the bill for the incorporation of the East Boston Railroad company. Both bills were enacted into law. On the committee on banks and banking he was an earnest advocate of the bill to curb the notorious Chattel Loan company and saw his efforts crowned with success. On the Boston charter bill he refused to bow to the mandate of the republican bosses and both spoke and voted against the bill, being one of three republicans recorded in opposition. Rep. Bates was born in Cambridge and graduated from the Boston Latin school. He started in business life in the First Ward National bank and later was employed in a Boston banking house. For several years he has been in the brokerage business on his own account. In 1907 he was a candidate for the board of aldermen, be-

ing defeated by a narrow margin. He is a member of the Republican Club of Massachusetts and the Ward 1 republican club. Rep. Bates should be returned for a second term without difficulty. His record justifies it.

Edwin A. Bayley.

A new star dawned upon the house of representatives on June 14, 1909, in the person of Rep. Edwin A. Bayley of Lexington. From then until prorogation Bayley's speech in favor of the governor's railroad holding company bill was the principal topic of conversation in the corridor, coat room, reading room, and wherever representatives gathered. It was talked about just as much over on the senate side. It was one of the most masterly efforts ever heard on the floor of the house. More brilliant orations there have been in the house, for the Lexington man did not attempt to soar to oratorical heights. But never was a sounder argument heard or one that covered the ground so fully. When he sat down, after being on the floor for over two hours, just as fresh as when he commenced, the opponents of the bill were left without a leg to stand on. He knocked every prop from under the opposition. He had withstood the brilliant assaults of Reps. Washburn and White, and put those more experienced legislators to utter rout. He had been warned by older men not to yield the floor to those



two to allow them to ask questions. He rejected the kindly meant advice. He welcomed their questions and not only answered them fully and to the discomfiture of the questioners, but demanded that they answer certain questions. Washburn, house chairman of the committee on railroads, could not defend his minority bill from the assaults of Bayley. He hedged and dodged, and when finally brought to bay, made the only replies to the questions he could honestly make. Those replies, forced by Bayley's persistence, tore the Washburn bill to shreds. The house rang with praises of the Lexington legislator. The anti-mergerites admitted when he got through that the battle was all over, and that they had made a tactical mistake in attacking him. The mild appearing first year man had proved to be a veritable lion when aroused. It was a surprise to all of his colleagues except a few on the committee on railroads. These said that they had expected as much of Bayley. They saw that there was a great deal in him from the manner in which he dug into things in the committee. His questions showed to these men that he was one who would have to be taken into consideration in any matter in which he took issue.

Rep. Bayley had in a day taken a place in the front rank of the house leaders. Next year, when the house will be without the three or four men who have borne the brunt of the battle for the republican "regulars" for the past few years, it is safe to assume that much of the work of leadership will be thrust upon Bayley of Lexington. That he is equal to it no one doubts.

While the Lexington man naturally took an absorbing interest in the settlement of the "merger" question, he found time to follow all important legislation and look after the interests of his district. He got a matter in which his home town was vitally interested out of the way early in the session. This was the proposition of the session. This was the proposition of the state board of insanity to locate a hospital for mental patients within half a mile of the historic "Battle Green" in Lexington. Rep. Bayley, believing that this was an unwarranted intrusion, at once set to work to prevent it; he called public meetings of his fellow-citizens, and secured the appointment of an efficient committee to co-operate with him. They protested to the state board, but receiving no satisfaction, they turned their guns upon the committee on public charitable institutions, to whom the matter had been referred. They brought 400 Lexingtonians to the hearing at the state house, who showed the committee that the sentiment of the town and the patriotic societies of the state was unalterably opposed to the project and as a result the matter died in the committee. So well pleased was the town with Rep. Bayley's efforts that the unusual honor was paid him of giving him, in open town meeting, a unanimous vote of thanks.

Rep. Bayley is an attorney of ability, practising in Boston. He was born in Jamaica Plain, Mass., but received his early education in Newbury, Vt., and St. Johnsbury (Vt.) academy. He graduated from Dartmouth college in 1885, and after several years spent in teaching and business, he studied law at Boston University law school, graduating in 1891.

He has resided in Lexington since 1892, where he has taken an active part in what he believed to be for the best interests of the town. He has served as a member of the school committee, as counsel for the town, moderator of town meetings, and for eight years has been a member of the 4th congressional district republican committee. He is a member of the Middlesex Bar association, the Boston City club, the Old Belfry club of Lexington and an associate member of Geo. G. Meade Post 119, G. A. R.

William A. L. Bazeley.

Rotation in office is carried to the limit in the rural districts, and while it often works well sometimes it deprives a district of a valuable public servant. Unless this rule is suspended in the 8th Worcester



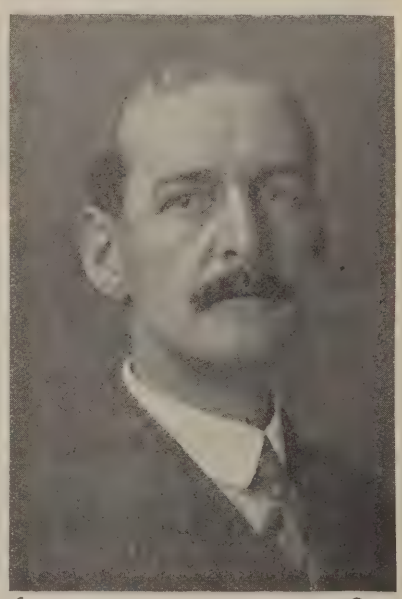
district this year it will prevent Rep. William A. L. Bazeley of Uxbridge from returning for his second term. The fact that he is the first representative from his district to be honored with a place on the committee on ways and means ought to count for something, but Bazeley hasn't contented himself with being a mere lay figure.

The work of this committee is a steady grind but it didn't scare Bazeley and he started out to familiarize himself with every measure coming before his committee and did good service which in a city district would be recognized by a re-election with a good rousing majority. Departmental matters touching on appropriations received especial attention from the member from Uxbridge. It was largely due to the work of his committee that the state tax is $1,000,000 less this year than last. He was always found voting right on questions concerning the agricultural communities.

Rep. Bazeley was born in England in 1872 but was educated in the public schools of New Hampshire. He engaged himself in the real estate business. He is treasurer of the New England Conservatory of Music, a trustee of the Uxbridge public library, trustee of the Thayer school funds, president of the Blackstone Valley Agricultural society, a member of the republican committee of his town and was for ten years in the Massachusetts volunteer militia.

James W. Bean.

James W. Bean of Cambridge, a republican representing the 2d Middlesex district, is serving his first year as a member of the house. He was, however, contrary to custom, appointed to the important committee on ways and means, and as a member of this committee he performed good service. This important committee has the handling of all the state appropriations and is commonly referred to as "the watchdog of the treasury." As an evidence of the appropriateness of this title, it might be well to recall the fact that the ways and means committee of 1909 reduced the state tax $1,000,000. This is considered quite an



accomplishment in view of the fact that bills and resolves were introduced calling for appropriations more than treble that amount.

Mr. Bean took an especial interest in the bill consolidating the state board of education with the commission on industrial education. It is a matter of almost general knowledge that these two boards were warring factions and progress has been retarded to no small extent. As would be naturally supposed, there was considerable opposition to the passage of the bill by the parties most interested, but despite their objection and due to the efforts of Mr. Bean and his associates, the bill passed successfully the various branches and was signed by the governor. As a member of the committee, Mr. Bean had charge of many important measures involving large state appropriations, all of which he handled in good shape.

Mr. Bean is the editor and publisher of the Cambridge Chronicle and he is also a correspondent of the Boston Globe. He served two years as a member of the common council and he is affiliated with the Citizen's Trade association, the Masons and the Elks. He has been very active in looking after the interests of his constituents and took a prominent part in the hearings before the state board of railroad commissioners on the location of the subway stations in his city. He is a consistent republican.

Elias B. Bishop.

Rep. Elias B. Bishop of Newton was selected by Speaker Walker to be the chairman of the judiciary committee, this position carrying with it the titular leadership of the house. In the case of Mr. Bishop his personality was such that he was looked up to as possessed of something more than the nominal title.

While he could always be depended on as the speaker's right hand man, and as closely in touch with the executive department, he never sought to dragoon members into subserviency to his leadership by cracking the party whip. Rather did he endeavor to convince men's minds by logical arguments, and calm, unimpassioned appeal to reason. Therefore he was highly esteemed even by the most rabid partisans, and it was early said that the speaker had made a wise choice.

Whether Rep. Bishop inherited his judicial temperament from his father, who is a member of the superior bench, or whether it is the development of cool self-restraint, it is a valued possession which always had its effect in debate. His speeches were rarely lengthy, but always well prepared. He did not regard it as necessary for him to speak often, believing that the committee chairmen, and those to whose care particular bills had been assigned, should be given full responsibility for them, but on important measures his help was always eagerly sought and freely accorded.

The judiciary committee had a number of important measures referred to them, some of which they considered jointly with the committee on labor. The Hisgen bill fell to the lot of Rep. Bishop to labor mightily against, and he took much pleasure in being able to bring about a reduction in the size of the majority in the house for the bill. This is a hardy perennial which always appeals to those who listen to the "anti-mon-



opoly" cry. But Rep. Bishop did convince some of the thinking members of the lower branch that the bill would really hurt the small dealer.

Chairman Bishop was one of three who held out against the eight hour bill. Of course he rejoiced in the governor's veto, and did his part in seeing to it that the veto was sustained. He regarded the bill as unconstitutional, and an interference with the private rights. A bill which was of more real advantage to labor than any of the measures pressed by the trade unions was that which swept away the ancient doctrine of the assumption of risk by the employe. Rep. Bishop heartily supported and pressed to ultimate enactment this bill which eliminates from the law the provision under which so many employers have escaped a levy for damages in case of accident—the provision regarding a defect in machinery. Under the new act no employer can be released from liability provided the defect was one that had been reported to him or an agent of his.

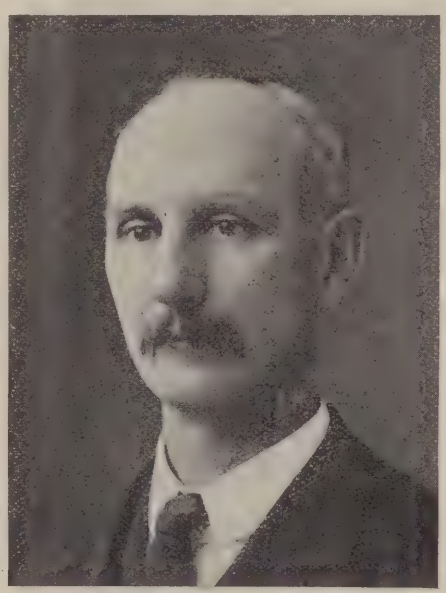
The one bill that failed, in which Rep. Bishop was most interested, and which undoubtedly will become law sooner or later, since it has the support of so many eminent legal authorities, would extend to judges the power to charge juries in regard to expert opinion. So much "expert" opinion has been offered (at a price) ever increasingly, of late years, that bench and bar and juries have all been nauseated.

Rep. Bishop would be assured of a unanimous renomination, but he is another example of the all too frequently observed fact that able men cannot afford, at the meagre salary allowed, to serve the state. Rep. Bishop retires full of honor. It is said that he is so democratic that he has no ambition for the senate, but if he ever entered politics again he would prefer the same office which he has filled so well.

Rep. Bishop was born in Newton, Aug. 2, 1869. He graduated from Phillips (Andover) academy and from Harvard college (1894) and from Harvard law school (1897), since which date he has built up a valuable practice. He served on the Newton republican city committee six years, Newton board of aldermen three years and is a member of the Massachusetts club and of various college and social organizations.

Albert C. Blaisdell.

There are very few offices within the gift of the people of the town of Tewksbury which have not, at one time or another, been



presented to Albert C. Blaisdell, who now represents the 19th Middlesex district in the lower branch. Years ago he was first selected for town moderator and so ably did he preside that he has since served on the school committee, as auditor for three years, a selectman for seven years, assessor for eight years, overseer of the poor for seven years, board of health for eight years and library trustee for twelve years, being chairman of all of these boards.

As an educator Mr. Blaisdell was well know before he came to the legislature and he has since showed a keen interest in all measurs affecting the educational interests of the state. On these bills, as well as those affecting the penal institutions he has been generally recognized by his fellow members as an authority. Mr. Blaisdell is a quiet and effective worker, seldom addressing the house, but accomplishing much through his popularity with his fellows.

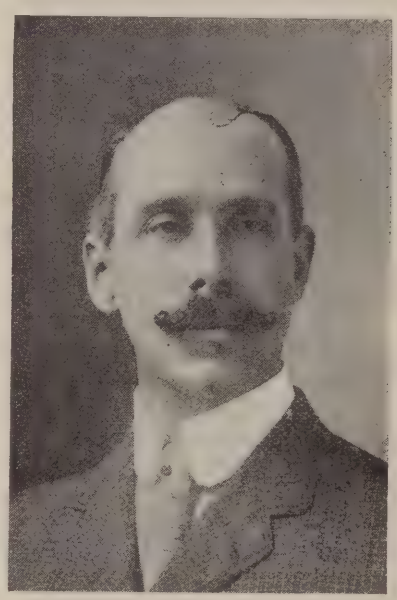
While Mr. Blaisdell is in private life the principal of a school, he has also made a great success of real estate transactions. It was he who secured the greater part of the property now comprised in the Ames estate in Lowell and he was also active in the old fight to set off a part of the town of Tewksbury as a part of Lowell. On this latter measure it was the compromise suggested by him which settled the contest satisfactorily to all parties. He is a member of the Masons, Grange, and I. O. O. F., and past division commander of the Sons of Veterans.

Charles V. Blanchard.

Somerville has always had the distinction of having men of strong personality and ability in her membership in the legislature, and in the long line of such men Rep. Blanchard holds a prominent place. Not as an orator, as in the case of some of her other distinguished citizens, has Mr. Blanchard gained this distinction, but few, if any, of the men from his city have surpassed him in that ability to do things, and to successfully direct important legislation. It is natural, therefore, that his should be the name most often heard as the one to succeed Sen. Stevens, who has been promoted to the position of state treasurer.

Mr. Blanchard has had four years in the lower branch. Quietly and persistently he has grown from one year to another, until he will easily rank at the present time as one of the dozen leaders in the lower house. In the four years he has served upon the most important committees in the house, for two years he was a member of the committee on rules, for three and in the recess work of another committee, he had an important part in the taxation legislation of the state. During the past year as chairman of the committee on public charitable institutions, he has made a rare record, and no better measure of his efficiency on that committee could be made than to state that not a single report of the committee failed of passage during the year, or was negatived by the committee of ways and means. One of its most delicate tasks related to the passage of a bill for the new hospital for the observation of mental diseases. Economy was the watchword from the governor down, yet in this particular measure the governor and council and the state board of insanity were intensely interested. To Chairman Blanchard was given the important task of carrying the bill through the house in the face of local opposition to a site, and in the face of a persistent "log-rolling" for other projects less worthy and less important. His success in this undertaking was similar to that which he has achieved throughout his career, and no more important legislation stands to his credit than this particular work which opens up a new era for the world in dealing with the problems of insanity and mental weakness.

That he has courage is evidenced by another illustration of his work during the past session, in which he carried through the



legislature the only bill that was enacted into law making it possible for an exception to the rigid laws controlling Sunday labor. Though he stands with the very best element in his loyalty to the sacred Sabbath, Mr. Blanchard has seen in his experience as a business man that great hardship has been worked by the law that allows no labor on the Sabbath, and his bill simply makes such exceptions as may be judged necessary by the highest police authority in the different cities and towns, thus preserving in the very best possible manner the integrity of New England's Sabbath, while allowing all necessary work to be done under proper safeguards. To him as a legislator credit is due also in no small degree for the law enacted during the last session establishing pensions for veteran employees of the Boston & Maine Railroad, and the law of the year before, through which there was brought about so much increased revenue for the state through the changes in taxation methods.

Rep. Blanchard speaks seldom, but most effectively when he does speak. His judgment is formed with care and deliberation, and to it his fellow-members have learned to yield to a remarkable extent. Of a genial make-up, he probably has as many friends as any member of the legislature, and to that fact is undoubtedly due much of his rare success as a promoter of worthy legislation.

Rep. Blanchard was born in Cambridge in 1866, and received his education in the public schools and at Bryant & Stratton's commercial college. He holds a responsible position as financial manager of one of the large businesses of Boston, and in his home city is prominent in the board of trade, and in

the republican city committee. He is a Mason, Odd Fellow and a member of the Royal Arcanum, and stands to-day, through his experience and success, as one of that high type of legislators from whom Massachusetts has secured so much effective legislation in the past, with a promise of still larger usefulness in higher fields of duty in the years to come.

George F. Bolger.

The 3d Berkshire district was represented in the last session by one of the active new men, George F. Bolger of Adams. Like most of the new men, Mr. Bolger soon learned the fact, surprising to some of the others, that there were a few things to master before one became an adept at the game of legislation, and the manner in



which he went at the task of acquiring the knowledge stamped him one of the valuable men of the legislature should he decide to return for another term.

He was given a place on the committee on prisons, which had a number of very important matters to consider, chief among them being the Nason bill to prohibit the manufacture of goods in prisons to be sold in competition with those made by free labor. Mr. Bolger, as one of the members from a shoe district, the industry most affected by present conditions, did all he could in the interest of New England industries.

Mr. Bolger was particularly interested in the matters affecting Berkshire county, and it was partly due to his good judgment that the trolley situation was left in such shape that it now gives promise of being settled satisfactorialy at the session of 1910.

It was his first experience as an officeholder, but at the last town election he was chosen selectman for a three-year term. He was born in Fall River on May 24, 1872, and was educated in the public schools of that city. He is in the insurance business in Adams, is a member of the Sons of Veterans, the Knights of Columbus and the American Order of Foresters.

Josiah S. Bonney.

Republican Wakefield again had a republican representative this year, the reserve republican vote which came out in the presidntial election causing "Charlie" Dean to fall by the wayside. Josiah S. Bonney succeeded Rep. Dean and Mr. Bonney impressed all as being a careful, conservative legislator—one who could be depended upon not to act on any matter until he had given it his careful study and best thought. Mr. Bonney of course, being a new man, could not expect to receive the select committee assignments always given Rep. Dean, but he drew public health and state house and the more than 70 matters before the former committee were enough to keep any man busy. Mr. Bonney was the only pharmacist on the committee on public health, and there were two doctors. The two doctors and the druggist, it may be readily understood, had their hands full in seeing that no hasty and unwise legislation affecting the public health was enacted. That they succeeded so well is an attestation of their wisdom and diplomacy. This committee always has a number of the most radical measures before it, for it seems that there are more cranks on the subject of health than on anything else. None of the freak bills escaped with a report from the committee, however. Neither did the governor's recommendation for a consolidation of the boards of medicine, pharmacy, dentistry and veterinary medicine. The governor's opinion that these boards should be consolidated was that of a layman. Mr. Bonney and his medical friends on the board knew that one board could never handle all four professions satisfactorily. The rest of the committee took their advice and so did the legislature in rejecting the proposition.

The principal function of the committee on public health is to report against bills, but the committee did report two good measures, one of which, the homestead commission bill, was signed by the governor, and the other, the bill relating to the establishment of consumptives' hospitals by cities and towns, was referred to the next general court. The homestead commission is to report plans for aiding worthy poor persons in removing their homes from the congested districts to the country, while the consumptives' hospital bill provided that cities and towns of over 5000 population might establish such hospitals and that the state should pay them $5 a week for each patient cared for.

One bill which Mr. Bonney was personally interested in defeating was that designed to relieve conditions existing around

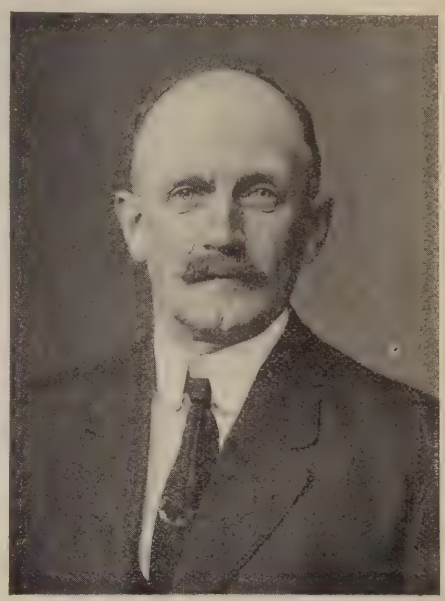


Lake Quannapowitt in Wakefield at high water in the winter and spring. The lake at such time overflows many acres of Reading and Wakefield. The bill provided for a relief of such conditions by the state board of health at the expense of Wakefield and Reading, in such proportion as the board might determine. Mr. Bonney secured an adverse report from his committee, but the house substituted the bill, feeling that as the expense was to be only $4000 the work should be done.

Mr. Bonney ranks high in the pharmaceutical profession. He has been a trustee of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy for eight years and is a leading member of the Massachusetts Pharmaceutical association, being chairman of the committee on queries and papers at the convention of last year. He was treasurer of the Wakefield school committee in 1905-'06-'07, secretary of the health board in 1896-'97, and has been milk inspector of the town for ten years.

Clarence P. Bolles.

Rep. Clarence P. Bolles of Wilbraham was elected to the house late in February to fill the vacancy in the 2d Hampden district caused by the death of Rep.-Elect Edwin W. Wall who died on the day the house of 1909 convened. Mr. Bolles qualified on March 3 and was appointed by Speaker Walker to the committee on parishes and religious societies. He is 48 years old, a native of Vernon, Conn., and has served his town for several years as assessor and school committeeman and his party as a member of the republican town committee. Mr. Bolles proved the kind of a representative the house leaders like to have. They were never trou-



bled about his attitude on matters of legislation. He consistently followed the organization program.

J. A. Wilfrid Bouvier.

One of the Fall River men who had plenty to do during the session of 1909 was J. A. Wilfrid Bouvier, one of the new legislators from Bristol county.

It was a very active year for both the committees upon which he was placed by Speaker Walker, election laws and public charitable institutions. The fight for direct nominations began before the former committee early in the session, and it was a bone of contention there until it was finally released with an adverse report in the legislature. There were many who believe in the principle for the larger cities, where the districts comprise but one, or at the most a few,



wards. Whether or not it would be wise to extend it to every office in the state was a matter that the members of the committee decided required more thought and discussion than had been given it, especially as there were numerous representative and senatorial districts throughout the state where the people were in direct opposition to the scheme. Mr. Bouvier was one of those who believed the people should have a further chance to think it over.

He took an active part in the fight to allow Fall River to borrow money for the protection for its water supply and also to allow the city to incur debt for school purposes. The former was one of the big fights of the session, and it is due to say that if the Fall River representatives were not ex-

ceedingly active the opponents of the plan would have won. Another Fall River fight that required great diligence on the part of the men from that city was the effort to create separate police and licensing boards, a measure that started with a favorable report from the committee on cities. Rep. Bouvier was one of those who worked hard, and finally saw it killed in the senate.

He was born in St. Hughes, P. Q., and is a graduate of St. Aime college and Farnham college. By profession he is a druggist, and is prominent in the Franco-American republican club of Massachusetts, is an Elk, a member of the Eagles, the Knights of Pythias, A. O. U. W., various French organizations, the Union club and the Fall River Bowling Green club.

Israel Brayton.

Israel Brayton of Fall River, one of the present generation of a family that had made that place famous even before it was granted a city charter, has rendered good service as a new member of the house committee on judiciary. Mr. Brayton has made himself one of the popular younger conservative members of the house and won for himself a position of high regard among those who have been associated with him in performing legislative duties since the first Wednesday of last January. The Fall River representative of the 11th Bristol district is a graduate of Harvard college and of its law school, and is a member of the well-known Fall River law firm of Jennings, Morton & Brayton. He is a native of the city he represents, born there in 1874. He took a decided interest in local affairs before the great and general court and was one of the opponents of the Fall River police commission bill. This measure passed the house



after a series of narrow escapes but finally went down to defeat in the upper branch.

He was actively interested in the Fall River school loan bill, which authorizes the city to incur indebtedness to the amount of $225,000 for the purchase of land and the construction of schoolhouses. He also worked hard in behalf of the bill which would give all of the franchise tax of domestic corporations to the cities and towns where the corporations have their places of business—a measure which would be of great financial aid to Fall River.

His associates on the judiciary committee speak in highest terms of the new member from southern Bristol county and the good advice he has given in executive sessions of the committee. When hearings were in progress it was easy to see by the sharp questions he asked the witnesses that he grasped quickly the "meat" and "purpose" of the legislation asked for. He was not one of the prominent debaters on the floor of the house, still he could when he thought occasion warranted it express his views in a way that secured the attention of the house and caused his fellow members to form the opinion that he was a man of judgment and sound sense.

The Fall River delegation in the legislature is an example of what our composite population is. While Mr. Brayton represents the old genuine Yankee family other members of the delegation typify the Irish-American, the French-Canadian and the English immigrant. Under some circumstances confusion or something worse would have happened to disturb the harmonious work they were called upon to perform together for the good of their constituency. Mr. Brayton, however, saw to it that, despite the fact that they all could not agree upon some of the measures under consideration, harmony and good feeling prevailed among the members of the delegation so that today they are all, regardless of whatever country they claim as their place of nativity, firm and fast friends.

Arthur B. Breed.

In the rejuvenation of Rep. Arthur B. Breed of Lynn as a solon after 20 years absence from the house, the members of the lower chamber have enjoyed during the ses-



sion just closed the active, progressive work which a veteran legislator can accomplish. Not many have the energetic personality of Mr. Breed. Two years in the house, two years in the senate, two years in the governor's council and now back again for two years, if not longer, in the house, he has acquired a versatility in legislation that has made him an especially valuable man, not alone to his constituency of the Shoe City, but to the legislature. Mr. Breed wanted but one committee this year, and that Speaker Walker cordially gave him, a place on the ways and means. There Rep. Breed has made his mark. He brought to the house a number of measures, introduced on his own petition, but two in which he was especially interested. One of these was the bill, approved by the governor, for the reclamation of abandoned farms in Massachusetts. Twenty years ago such a bill was enacted upon Mr. Breed's initiative and a large amount of farming land that had been allowed to go to waste was sold to the advantage both of the towns in which it was situated and of the commonwealth. Then it was allowed to lapse back again by the board of agriculture and the act finally expired by limitation. This year Rep. Breed, coming again to the house, revived it and although he did not get all that he wanted in the resolve finally approved by the governor, he did have the gratification of spurring on the state board of agriculture to renewed effort in this direction with an appropriation to start it. The other measure of which Mr. Breed was the father was a bill to make parents responsible in actions of tort to a maximum ad damnum not exceeding $50 for the mischief of their minor children. He was inspired to introduce this by the serious losses which had come under his notice—the burning of a $600 load of hay, the breaking of a $150 memorial church window and other acts of destructive mischief by boys. Though the bill was reported by both committees to which it was reported, Mr. Breed found that the fathers in the house preferred the old leather strap, well laid on, to an assault on their pocketbooks. Hence it was defeated. In every measure affecting Lynn, and there were more this session than for some years, Rep. Breed was deeply interested. He worked hard for the extension of the Lynn water supply, the improvement of Lynn harbor flats, and for the Essex county argricultural school. He also took a personal part in the debate on the Boston city charter in support of the bill. He has just turned his 50th milestone; is a retired grocer, and is now engaged in real estate. His training began in the Lynn common council in 1884, where he served three years and was then promoted to the house of 1887, serving two years; then he went to the senate in 1890 and '91, and then to the governor's council in 1893-'94. Few members have had a wider legislative experience, he having served on mercantile affairs, railroads, street railways, of which committee he was senate chairman, cities, constitutional amendments and in the council on harbors and public lands, charitable institutions, prisons, railroads, accounts and military affairs. He is deeply interested in all educational matters. Mr. Breed is a member of the executive committee of the Lynn board of trade and has been president of the Lynn republican club. He is a candidate for another term in the house.

Bartholomew A. Brickley.

You can't help recognizing when you first see Rep. Bartholomew A. Brickley of Ward 7, Boston, that he's an unusual chap. You say to yourself: "This fellow is not an ordinary legislator; he's aggressive and diplomatic at the same time; he knows what he's about; he's honest." No better combination of characteristics could be found for a legislator. And no man could be found to make better use of these characteristics than the young Ward 7 representative. Ask any democratic member of this year's legislature who the minority party's leaders are in the lower branch. They'll name Rep. Brickley as one of the very first. Ask the republican leaders whom of the



democrats they fear most in debate—which democrats are unable to make hard and fast G. O. P., legislators forget all about their party affiliations and vote with the democrats. They'll tell you that the Ward 7 man's oratorical ability has more than once won the day for what seemed to be a hopeless but righteous cause. A chap with Rep. Brickley's ability and with a record such as his cannot fail to be a big man on Beacon hill. His work on the Boston charter bill as a member of the committee on metropolitan affairs ought to win him the gratitude and support not only of the little community in Ward 7, but of every man, woman and child in Boston.. He fought strenuously in the sessions of the committee on metropolitan affairs against the reporting of the charter bill which was finally adopted. When the republican members of the committee were lined up for it and the "better than thou" business men tried to line up the democratic committeemen, Rep. Brickley set his back firmly against the wall and said "No." He meant it, too. When the bill reached the house he fought it tooth and nail and offered amendments of his own which would have given the voters of Boston a decent referendum on the measure. It wasn't any use. Oratory failed to beat the party whip. It was the same way on the fight for the Boston & Maine holding company bill. Business men and party leaders saw the matter

in one light. The Ward 7 man saw it in another and nothing could budge him. Probably his most notable victory of the year was on the bill to allow judges to charge juries on matters of fact. The bill was reported favorably by the committee on judiciary. Rep. Brickley went after the bill with hammer and tongs and it was defeated. On city of Boston measures he was always on the side of the plain voter. The cause of direct nomination never had a more ardent champion than he. On labor measures his record is without a blemish. Rep. Brickley is one of the youngest men ever honored with election to the legislature. He was born May 7, 1883, and was educated in the public schools, Boston college, and Georgetown university. He is a lawyer by profession. He got part of his training for Beacon Hill work in the Boston common council where he served for one year. He has just completed his second term in the house and is prominently mentioned to succeed Sen. Dixon in the upper branch.

Charles H. Brown.

Rep. Charles H. Brown of Medford attained even greater prominence in the house in his third year than in his second year. He was again a leader in the fight against merger legislation, but this time he was necessarily an anti-administration republican and foredoomed to defeat. After the exhausting fight of the year over the holding company bill, Rep. Brown said when the climax had passed that he was discouraged, and was not sure whether he



would care to return to the house. There is no doubt that the decision rests with him alone, for it is long since his city has had a representative who has reached such prominence and displayed such ability.

Rep. Brown did his part as a member of the committee on metropolitan affairs to insure the success of the Boston charter bill and was faithful in attendance upon all the exhaustive work of the committee. That he is a great vote-getter is illustrated by the course of events in regard to a number of important bills, even when the odds were against him. His constituents are particularly grateful to him for the assiduity with which he labored for the bath-house for Medford. As this was to be paid for out of the metropolitan funds, and Boston would have to bear some 60 percent of the cost it was natural to expect that only by a miracle could Rep. Brown hope to get any votes from Boston members. Brown's argument was that the bathhouse would be used by great numbers from outside his city, and that since it was a public benefit for the metropolitan district it was one that the district could well afford to pay for. The bill was fought tooth and nail, but was carried along almost to its final stage before it was defeated by a narrow margin.

Another bill for which Rep. Brown will be remembered was that to make the 100th anniversary of the birth of Lincoln a state holiday. The day is already observed, under an act of recent years, by a proclamation from the governor and exercises in the schools and by patriotic societies. It was Rep. Brown's logic that since Massachusetts is proud to have the reputation of being one of the most patriotic states in the union she ought to be willing to set aside the 100th anniversary of the birth of one of her greatest presidents for general observance. The bill was substituted, through Rep. Brown's efforts, for the advedse report of the committee on legal affairs, and passed by the house amid scenes of great enthusiasm; but the senate rejected the bill.

Rep. Brown was born in Vermont Jan. 19, 1879, and educated in the public schools and at Phillips Andover academy. He early became prominent in Medford public affairs and was elected to the board of aldermen two years. He is in the metal furniture business and is active in business and social affairs, being a member of the Medford club and South Medford Republican club.

Alfred J. Burckel.

One of the quiet, serious men of the house of 1909 was Alfred J. Burckel of Lawrence, who appeared as the representative from the 5th Essex district and managed to add



many friends to a long list through his unassuming address and the conscientious manner in which he attended to his duties as a legislator.

It was a year when men like Mr. Burckel were needed on the hill, for with the many important matters that came before last year's house it was no time for those who regard public service as a joke to learn the ropes of legislation. With the important railroad, street railway, insurance and taxation laws to be considered, it was time for the thoughtful, serious-minded man, and Mr. Burckel early demonstrated that he had a right to the title of being a sane and painstaking official.

There were few matters that interested Lawrence particularly, but when they did make their appearance he demonstrated that he could turn his influence in the direction of his home city. Thus it was that when the Essex dam proposition came up in May he worked hard to secure the boom above the dam. He brought others with him and was of material assistance in bringing about the substitution of the bill for the adverse of the committee.

Mr. Burckel was assigned to the committee on printing by Speaker Walker, and his labors on that body allowed him plenty of time to study other matters upon which he was later called to pass an opinion.

Mr. Burckel has been prominent in Lawrence politics for some years, he having served in the common council there in 1903 and 1904. By trade he is a cigar maker, his fraternal connections being with the Odd Fellows and the Turn Verein. He was born in Peacedale, R. I., on August 7, 1860.

William R. Burke.

When the 9th Worcester representative district last fall surprised and startled people who think they know their politics by picking out one democrat for its double team of representatives to the general court, there was some anxiety on Beacon hill to have a look at the exceptional democrat in the case. The 9th Worcester, which used to be the 10th, had never before "slipped up," Having seen William R. Burke, the state house believes it knows the answer. Having been enchanted by the Burke smile, the state house wonders how the 9th Worcester could have helped it, how, having fallen for the nice little way he has with him, the 9th Worcester cannot fail to keep on sending Mr. Burke down to see the legislature just as long as Mr. Burke may be willing to come.

For Rep. Burke belongs in the genus "mixer." There are no clouds in his sky. Here, indeed, is the perfect antithesis of the gentleman whom every community knows as "Killjoy."

Mr. Burke made no loud noise on the floor of the house. He concentrated his remarkable power on the membership thereof. Midway in the session he know everybody by his first name. He went everywhere, saw everybody, knew all that was going on, who was doing it, and why. He was faithfulness itself in his attendance upon the sessions of the house, never dodged a vote, stood up every time, and was counted on all the more important matters of the sessions.

Being a "first year" man, and a democrat who had upset tradition, he didn't get a whole lot in the way of committee assignments. Speaker Walker said "go to the committee on prisons," and Burke went. the commonwealth heard, long since, how that committee reported this year "ought to pass" on the bill requiring the stamp "convict made" on all goods manufactured in prison, reformatory or jail in Massachusetts, and how this measure, desired by all the organized wage-earners of the state, failed in April by the tie votes of 105-105. Burke of Milford was with the "convict made" label bill from first to last. Nobody who realizes the extent and the charac-



ter of his acquaintanceship in the house will doubt for an instant that the popularity of the democrat from the 9th Worcester had much to do with the size of that memorable vote on April 15.

Rep. Burke was born in Milford July 14, 1870, and was educated in Milford's public schools. The book of biographies puts him down as "salesman," and Beacon hill is ready to lay a wager that there is none better. Mr. Burke is president of the Milford Catholic Total Abstinence society and president of the local aerie of Eagles as well. He is also prominent in the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and is a past grand knight of the Knights of Columbus.

Andrew J. Burnett.

The man who serves four years in the legislature from the city of Melrose must have some pretty good qualifications as a legislator. The city which constitutes the 22nd Middlesex district, has sent Rep. Andrew J. Burnett every year since the opening of the session of 1906, and those who have followed his work closely have not had any trouble in finding out the real cause of his continuance in office. Rep. Burnett knows politics from beginning to end. He had considerable experience in his own city government for some years before he came to the state house, and that experience has been valuable to him throughout his entire career as a legislator. Back in the days when Melrose was a town he served as a member of the finance committee for three years. He has been a member of the republican town and city committee for 18 years. He was ward alderman four years and alderman-at-large

for two years. He wields a powerful influence in matters political in his section of the the state, and the schooling he received there taught him just how to go after things when he became the representative of his city in the lower branch of the state legislature. He has not fallen down yet on anything which pertained to the welfare of the people whom he represented, and he has done many things for the whole state of Massachusetts. His committee assignments have been important ones each year. He has seen service on the committees on public lighting, counties, liquor law and the special



recess committee on fire insurance. This year, as last, he was clerk of counties and a member of constitutional amendments. Early in the present year he made a good fight against the powerful committee on rules for the admission of his bill relative to the manufacture and sale of firearms. The committee reported against its admission, after the time for filing new business had expired, and Rep. Burnett made a strong plea to the house in its favor. But the power of the rules committee—the speaker's own private cabinet—was too much of a handicap for him to overcome, as a four-fifths vote was necessary to admit the bill, although he secured a majority vote in the house. On various other matters he has taken the floor for discussion during his service, and he has been able to give a good account of himself. Rep. Burnett was born in Charlestown in 1860, received his education in the public schools, and is a plumber.

Alfred S. Burns.

When Alfred S. Burns of Plymouth, running on the democratic ticket, won his first



election to the house of representatives in 1907, there was considerable surprise. The 1st Plymouth district had not been in the habit of sending men of democratic tendencies to the legislature. They had made one or two exceptions in times gone by, but the general make-up of the whole district was quite strongly republican. When Burns received a second election the surprise increased. Then it was figured that they would take his measure last fall. It was presidential year, and the big republican vote which came out was expected to bury the democratic candidate for representative. When the votes were counted, however, Burns was again returned a winner; so that he is now serving his third term in the lower branch. In 1907 and 1908 he was clerk of the committee on harbors and public lands. This year he is again a member of that committee, and is also on the important committee on public lighting. Whether he will return next year is still problematical. There are rumors that he is desired by his townsmen to serve as town clerk and treasurer. Whatever he decides to do, he will be found a good fighter. He can talk well, as the part he has taken in defense of his committee reports has shown. He is very positive in his statements, and presses his arguments home with a force of delivery which at times gives the impression that he is becoming heated. But when the vote is taken and the matter finally settled, one way or the other, he is not vindictive, and is ready to forget the past discussion in his preparation for the next one. He was born in Plymouth, February 6, 1860, and was educated in the Plymouth public schools. He is a grocer, and has served as one of the Plymouth registrars of voters.

Herbert W. Burr.

At the close of this, his third, year as a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives, Rep. Herbert W. Burr of the 24th Suffolk district will leave the field of legislative affairs to become a candidate for membership in the governor's council. Already there are signs that the contest for the councillorship will be a lively one. Rep. Burr was one of the first to announce his candidacy for the place, but before the real fighting began, there was no dearth of aspirants. But Burr will have to be reckoned with in this contest. His three years in the state house have been of great value to him in the making of personal friend-



ships among politicians all over the councillor district, and his record as a member of the house entitles him to recognition. He first came to the hill in 1906. Previous to that he had been a member of the Boston common council for three years. He did not return to the house of 1907, but came back again and served during the year 1908. During his first two years he was on the committees on constitutional amendments, public service and election laws, being clerk of public service. This year he continued his membership on the committee on election laws, and was also chosen by Speaker Walker as house chairman of the committee on banks and banking. All of his committee work has been of an important character. Rep. Burr has done good work on all of these committees, and his voice has been heard to good effect in defense of the reports of the committees. But his activities on the floor have not been confined to matters which had been heard by his own committees. Matters affecting the city of Boston generally have aroused his interest, and he has not hesitated to speak on all propositions which have seemed to him to be worthy of his attention. The friendship between Rep. Burr and the present chief executive of Boston, with whom Burr is associated in the tailoring business, might have been expected to handicap the Dorchester representative, in view of the fact that the mayor has not been a hot favorite with the members of the general court as a whole. But Burr has preserved his independence of thought and action to such an extent that nothing of the sort has happened, and his influence has been just as great as if he had no embarrassing alliances with any other public official. Rep. Burr was born in Boston, June 15, 1866, and received his education in the Boston public schools. He is a member of the Massachusetts Republican club, the New Dorchester club, Shawmut club, the Ashmont club, Young Men's Republican club, Neponset Brotherhood, Harvard Improvement association, Merchant Tailors' Exchange, Masons, Royal Arch Chapter, Knights Templar, and Shriners.

George F. Butterick.

One of the active spirits in the work to correct the evils of the milk standard, as they are experienced by the farmer, was George F. Butterick of Sterling. He took an active part in many other matters during the session of 1909, but from his posi-



tion as a member of the committee on agriculture he was conversant with that fight from the beginning.

He was also of great assistance to the other members of that body particularly those who are not farmers. He is one, and he knows from conversation with his neighbors and from his own experience what the agriculturists of Massachusetts desire and need.

For almost four months he was confined to the committee room in the effort to secure a milk bill which would offer a measure of relief to the farmer, but at the same time would not incur the hostility of the members whose reverence for the commercial standard is exceeded only by their lack of knowledge as to what it means.

Partly through his efforts the pure milk bill was reported and passed through the house. It was later killed in the senate, but Mr. Butterick had done his part and the measure was beyond his branch when ill-fate befell it.

He also served on the committee on labor and took a prominent part in considering the union fines bill, the 54-hour bill for women and minors in the textile industries and in the eight-hour bill for employes on public works. These are a few of the measures which came before his own committees, but he was also prominent in many other matters, being in his seat faithfully every day and voting upon almost all of the 1,600 or more matters that were considered by the legislature.

He was born in Sterling in 1855, attended the public schools there and was graduated from Howes business college at Worcester.

He has been moderator of Sterling town meetings, served on the boards of selectmen, assessors and overseers of the poor and has been a road commissioner. He is an Odd Fellow and trustee of the Worcester East agricultural society.

Timothy F. Callahan.

Rep. Timothy F. Callahan of Ward 9, Boston. Write him down as a young man whose speech on the Boston charter bill prompted Rep. Cushing, the leader of the bill's supporters, to remark: "There's a speech that hurt us." Cushing was right. Rep. Callahan's speeches always hurt the ones against



whom they are directed. On Beacon hill, where log-rolling and the party whip usually win a contest and where oratory is listened to mostly as a matter of course, the young Ward 9 legislator has proved a brilliant violater of the rule. His addresses are always listened to with the closest attention and never fail to gain votes. Republicans and democrats alike look on him as a man who understands what he's talking about and who believes what he says. For popularity he hasn't a peer in either branch of the legislature. One of the best characteristics about "Tim" Callahan is that he pays about as much attention to the praises heaped upon him as a duck's back does to water. He's probably the only man on Beacon hill who doesn't believe that he's not only the ablest representative that Ward 9 has sent to the house in many years, but that he's one of the ablest that have ever come to the legislature from any section of the commonwealth. His record as a member of the lower branch for the last three years is without a blemish. First as a member of the committee on election laws and later as a member of the committee on metropolitan affairs, he has fought consistently for measures to help the "plain folks" of the state. On the Boston charter bill he fought, and fought hard, for a decent referendum to the voters of Boston. The bill itself he attacked in a manner that certainly would have defeated it if the question had been decided on its merits alone. Of direct nominations he has always been a champion. On labor measures his record is spotless. One of his ablest addresses this year was for a bill providing for an investigation of one of Boston's best known savings banks. Before he became interested in this bill, it had scarcely a supporter in the legislature. His argument for the measure was replete with facts and figures to show that vast sums of money belonging to working people depositors had been juggled for the benefit of a few chosen friends of the bank's officials. Other members of the legislature immediately flocked to the support of the bill. It was the same way on every measure. Let Rep. Callahan speak for a bill and members who had previously opposed it swarmed to its support. There's just one thing about Rep. Callahan that worries the men who have been his associates in the legislature for the last three years. Is he coming back? He has shown them that he can be elected whether the regular machine in Ward 9 and the regulars and renegades put together want him to or not. It seems then that it's up to the young Ward 9 man himself to answer the question. If he decides to quit the legislature and devote his time entirely to the acquisition of legal fame, the South end ward will lose not merely an able legislator but the ablest and most popular that has represented her in the present generation on Beacon hill. Don't be surprised when we tell you that this same Rep. Callahan is only 28 years old and that he doesn't look that. Don't be surprised either when we tell you that he's a self-made chap, that he was born of humble parents, that a few short years ago he was a newsboy, and that by dint of hard work he's now rounding out an education at Harvard university. Don't be surprised to see him mounting the ladder of fame. When you look at him a few years from now, remember that "we told you so."

Robert B. Campbell.

To succeed as popular a member of the house as was Fred G. Katzmann and do it successfully is no small honor in itself, but Rep. Robert B. Campbell of Hyde Park has done more in his first year. As a member of the committee on drainage he brought to the consideration of measures on that subject much valuable information gained from practical experience as water commissioner of his town and in the construction of water works. It was he who engineered through the Campbell bill to make all lepers state charges instead of obliging cities and towns to provide for the care of indigents who may be found suffering from this terrible disease.

Rep. Campbell put up a hard, even though losing, fight for five cent fares for his town and made a good start for this reform at no distant future. Coming from a manu-

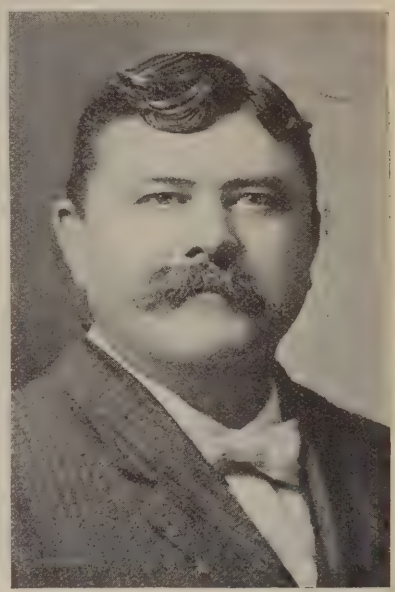


facturing town he stood firmly in favor of all labor measures, as witness his votes in favor of the 54-hour bill for women and minors employed in textile factories and for the bill to legalize the imposing of fines by labor unions to enforce strikes.

Rep. Campbell was born in Hyde Park in 1880 and has always resided there. Attending the high school he completed his education at a business college. He has since been engaged in construction work, at present being New England representative of the Ransome Concrete Machinery company. He is a member of the American Waterworks association, and of the Norfolk club and a member of the executive committee of the latter. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias and Knights of Koharssom, having been chancellor commander of the former and secretary of the latter.

Zebulon L. Canedy.

Rep. Zebulon L. Canedy of Lakeville, republican, a first year man from the Sixth Plymouth district, was one of the new men whose independence in voting caused a good deal of worriment to his party's leaders in the house. Rep. Canedy didn't believe in leaders. He was one of several of the new men who insisted upon doing their own thinking and then voting as they thought right. Being assigned to the committee on printing by Speaker Walker, Rep. Canedy was little bothered by committee work and had plenty of time to watch and study matters before the house. All direct nomination bills found an enthusiastic supporter in Rep. Canedy although on the final vote on the general bill to apply to all senatorial and representative districts, when the full power of the state machine was brought into play, he was not recorded. On labor bills he displayed his characteristic independence, voting for some and voting against others. He favored the bill to allow labor unions to establish peaceful communication with applicants for positions during strikes or lockouts—the so-called "peaceful picketing" bill, —but opposed the bill to legalize the imposition of fines by unions to enforce strikes. He voted for the 54-hour bill for women and minors in textile establishments. He was a



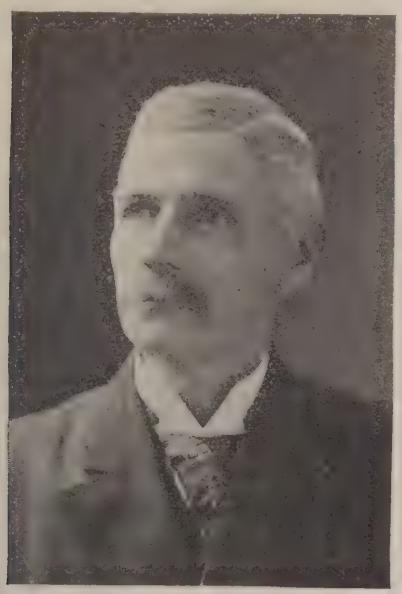
consistent supporter of all the 80-cent gas bills although the leaders of his party were using every effort to prevent the legislature from setting a precedent by fixing the price of gas for any community—a function which they held properly belonged to the board of gas and electric light commissioners.

Rep. Canedy opposed the Boston district option bill but on the constitutional amendment for state-wide prohibition was lined up with the anti-saloon people against referring it to the next general court. On the Boston charter bill he voted for the several amendments offered by the Boston members all of which it is admitted would have improved the bill, but on the final vote was recorded in favor of the measure. The biggest man physically in the house, Rep. Canedy was also one of its most popular members, his cheery disposition winning him many friends. He is a native of the town he now hails from, being engaged in the farming, teaming and lumbering business there. Before his election to the house his townsmen had honored him with ten years' service on the board of selectmen, assessors and overseers of the poor.

James B. Carbrey.

When a democratic candidate is elected to serve an Essex county town in the Massachusetts house of representatives he must possess some peculiar qualifications for the place. When he is elected for the third year successively the people who are familiar with political conditions in that part of the state make up their minds that in addition to his legislative qualities the man must be a pretty "good fellow". Those who have watched the career of Rep. James B. Carbrey at the state house would have to come to the conclusion that Jim understands how to represent his district, and that he has mastered the art of "getting in right" with his colleagues from the other sections of the state. Rep. Carbrey was born in Lowell, January 16, 1854. He is a graduate of the public schools, and earns his livelihood as a morocco dresser. Before coming to the legislature he had been tried as a public official in his own town, having served in all eight years as a member of the board of assessors. In the house of 1907 he was a member of the committee on street railways. Last year and this he put in some good work as a member of the committee on towns. He was active against the bill to provide for kindergartens in towns. He is a member of the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters. If his legislative record were to be judged by the number of

speeches he has made on the floor, Rep. Carbrey would not figure very prominently. But if you were to look up his



votes on labor matters and everything which pertains to the welfare of the people of his district, you would find that he had left little to be desired. And after all speeches on the floor do not decide very many questions in the Massachusetts legislature. It is the roll-call record which counts, and in the case of Rep. Carbrey that record has probably been the important factor in determining his standing with the voters of the 11th Essex district.

Ignatius J. Carleton.

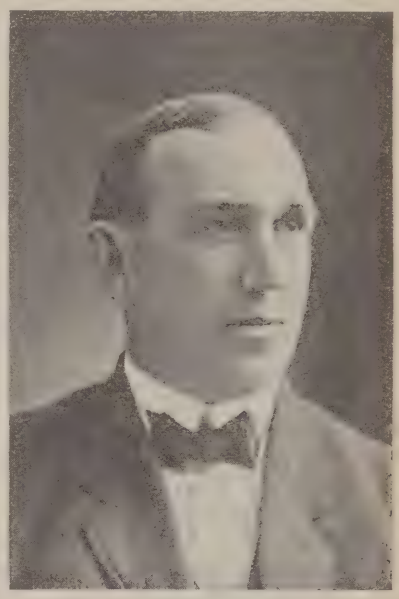
Whenever Rep. Ignatius J. Carleton of Chelsea runs for office he ought to have every person who has ever used gas as a lighting material not only voting for him but shouting for him from the housetops. He started the 80-cent gas ball rolling on Beacon hill this year by filing a bill on his own petition for 80-cent gas in the fire-swept city. He had been busy on the question for weeks and had facts and figures collected that astonished the members of the committee on public lighting before whom his bill was given a hearing. Members of the committee admitted that Rep. Carleton established a case beyond question. But they insisted that the petition for cheaper gas belonged properly before the board of gas and electric light



commissioners. In the ordinary course of events on Beacon hill our story should end here with the remark that the committee's report was accepted. But the ordinary course of events didn't hold good in this case. The committee had failed to reckon that Rep. Carleton had a personal following in the house of representatives that would stand with him on any measure. They figured that the orators on the committee on public lighting could easily whip the house members into line. When the committee's report came up for action in the house, Rep. Carleton surprised 'em. He had served all the preceding year in the house without once taking the floor in debate, satisfied to gain votes for his district's pet measures by personally canvassing among his friends. The attacks of the public lighting members were more than he could bear, however. He jumped to his feet. "Mr. Carleton of Chelsea," said the speaker,—and the house gasped with amazement. "Aggie" Carleton was going to make a speech! To make a long story short, "Aggie" did made a speech, one of the best that the legislature listened to this year. When the scrimmage was over and the votes were counted, "Aggie" was a victor by a wide margin. It was a big personal triumph. It's too bad for Chelsea that our story cannot end here. The state machine recognized that the state policy of referring public service matters to public service commissions was being overturned by one man, and by an ingenue in the political game at that. They sent their scouts up to Beacon hill, the speaker of the house threw precedent to the four winds and took the floor to talk against the overturning of the state's prescribed policy,—and the 80-cent gas measures went down to defeat. It wasn't Rep. Carleton's fault. If the members of the house had lived up to their promises to him, the bill for cheaper gas in Chelsea would have been sent on to the senate. After a personal victory of that sort, one might imagine that Rep. Carleton would be content to occupy a back seat for the rest of the session. But he had smelt powder and the love for battle surged within him. Along came a bill—another one on his own petition—to compel fire insurance companies to pay the full value of a policy in cases of total loss. Through his personal endeavor a favorable report on the measure came from the committee on insurance. It required all sorts of influence to defeat the bill in the house. Facts and figures on insurance matters as well as on gas matters Rep. Carleton had at his finger tips. He has a happy faculty of telling the house in plain words just what a measure means to his constituents. His home district has suffered all sorts of hardships in the insurance line. If their burdens have been lightened, they can thank Rep. Carleton for it. He filed several insurance bills and worked like a Trojan for them. Chief among them was that known as the "no lapse on notification" bill. His position on the committee on insurance, one of the most important committees of the legislature, was of great benefit to Chelsea this year and last year. Rep. Carleton represents Wards 1 and 2 in Chelsea. The district is strongly democratic. His fellow legislators don't need to be told how he, a republican, is elected there. Rep. Carleton is 43 years old and a product of the public schools. He was born in East Boston. He was well known as professional baseball player for several years and is now a manufacturer of preserves. In social life he is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus. Men who know him best look on his two years' service in the house of representatives as but the beginning of a brilliant career in politics.

Cornelius J. Carmody.

Organized labor has never had a more earnest supporter in the lower branch of the state legislature than Rep. Cornelius J. Carmody of the 15th Worcester district. Moreover he is not one of the red-flag variety of labor supporters. He believes, evidently, that labor can secure more favors by peaceful persuasion and compromise than by attempting to enforce unreasonable demands with radical speeches and argument. When the eight-hour bill was pending before the governor about the middle of May of the recent session, and his excellency had intimated that if certain sections were not stricken out he would veto the measure, Carmody was one of the first to admit that it would be well to accede to his excellency's request. He believed that something in the way of progress would be made, even if the governor's wishes should be heeded, and he believed that it would be better for organized labor to make some gain, rather than to lose everything they had asked. It was pointed out to the Worcester man that good politics required that the bill be sent up just as it was drawn. His reply was that he had no desire to play politics with measures of this kind. "I am a member of a labor union", he replied, "and when I get through as a legislator I will have to go back to my trade to earn my living. I want to go back under as favorable conditions as possible, and I believe that even with the governor's recommendation accepted, the laboring men will find their conditions improved. I am a labor man first, and a party man afterwards." It was good sound reasoning; but his advice was not taken and the fate of the eight-hour bill was sealed. His fairness on all matters of legislation has made him decidedly popular in the legislature as his committee assignments will show. He has been in the house two years. In 1908 he was a



member of the committee on railroads. This year he retained his old committee, and was also given a place on Speaker Walker's own committee on rules. A notable feat performed by Rep. Carmody this year was in securing the substitution by the house, for the adverse report of his own committee, of the bill reducing the share of the expense of the abolition of grade crossings from ten to five percent. With such a good record behind him, Rep. Carmody should have no difficulty in coming back next year, if he should decide that he cares to do so. Rep. Carmody was born in Boston, January 11, 1867, was educated in the public schools, and is a painter. He was in the Worcester common council in 1904 and 1905, and in the board of aldermen in 1906. He was also a member of the Industrial School Commission of Worcester, and is now a trustee of the school for the three-year term. For three terms he was president of the Worcester Central Labor Union, and he also holds membership in St. Anne's Total Abstinence Society.

A. Preston Chase.

Major A. Preston Chase has just completed his first term as a legislator from the 20th



Essex district which includes Danvers and Beverly. But the major has had years of experience in administrative affairs in the

Massachusetts militia, of which he is counted as one of the most able officers in the subsistence department, where the study of ways and means is often quite as close as it is in the great and general court. For nine years the major has been moderator of the annual town meetings in Danvers and there has obtained such knowledge of civic economy that it stimulated in him naturally the desire to see how matters were transacted under the gilded dome. He had but one committee to which his tastes directed him and that was the committee on miliary affairs. In the session just closed Major Chase has acquainted himself with how affairs are conducted at headquarters and has a deeper insight into military law as it is administered than even his long experience in the militia had given hm. On his committee there were a number of important matters, notably the adjutant general's bill for pay and allowances which his committee reported and which was killed in the house. There was much on the inside of that bill which afforded Rep. Chase an interesting study and which may be heard from should he be returned to the house, as in all probability he will be. Naturally as a town offcer he was interested in the bill to provide that the state should take over all of the military aid of which it now pays but one-half, the towns being obliged to shoulder the other half. It is only a matter of $35,000 a year to the Commonwealth and it enlisted Rep. Chase's attention and he made a good fight in the interest of the towns, but the conservatism of the majority prevented accomplishing anything this year. Soldier's relief was another matter which warmly engaged his attention. The law says that no man who served his country in the civil war shall become a pauper; but indigent old vets have to be supported just the same by the cities and towns and the latter have suffered by a flood of men who never actually served on their quota but whose declining years found them stranded within their jurisdiction. Maj. Chase made a study of this also in the belief that the state might take a share of this burden but found the time not ripe and the pension department firmly opposed o it. He has been a conservative student of legislative affairs as a first year man should be and has therefore not been heard from on the floor, but in his committee Major Chase has made his work effective. In his own district no man stands in higher respect of his fellows and in the militia those who have served at Manassas, Va., at Westfield and back in the Spanish War remember him with strong regard as the commissary officer who was never short on supplies or rations. The major was born in Danvers, of military stock. He is in his 44th year and attended the Boston university law school. For the past four years he has been town treasurer of Danvers. He is chairman of the republican town committee, a Chapter Mason, Knight Templar, and major of the subsistence department, MVM, assigned to the Second brigade.

Frederic C. Clark.

Frederic C. Clark, republican, of Medway, represented the 11th Norfolk district in the house of 1909 and represented 11 towns—Dover, Medfield, Medway, Millis, Norfolk, Wellesley, Bellingham, Foxboro, Franklin, Plainville and Wrentham. Unfortunately the rotation system prevails in this district and the nomination will go to another town this fall, depriving the district of a man whose experience his year would make him an extremely valuable member of the next house. While one of the most powerful arguments in favor of direct nominations has been that it would enable a good representative or senator to secure a renomination, Mr. Clark nevertheless voted against the direct nomination bill to apply to all the senatorial and representative districts of the commonwealth, believing that while it might work well in a good many cases, in a good many others the larger towns would, by force of numbers, "hog" the nomination every year, whereas under the convention system the towns pass it around by agreement. It is unfortunate that Mr. Clark himself is a victim of this "passing it around" practice as he gave every indication during the recent session of developing into one of the strong men of the house. Mr. Clark was a man who made friends without any seeming effort and as a result of no little influence in legislation. Speaker Walker placed him upon the committee on counties which had its usual number of important matters to consider relating to new courthouses and other county buildings, the pensioning of county employees, etc.—bills which if not handled with care would have made serious inroads into the state treasury. Mr. Clark handled several matters for reports for his committee on the floor of the house.

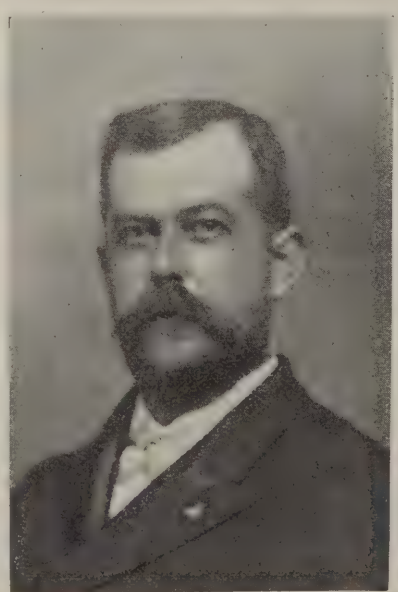
He is a native of Franklin, born there September 23, 1859, and was educated in



the public schools. He is a successful grocer in Medway and a trustee and member of the investment board of the Medway savings bank. The only office which he had held before coming to the legislature was as a member of the school board. He is a Mason and Odd Fellow.

Ellenwood B. Coleman.

Dr. Ellenwood B. Coleman of Nantucket has been a prominent member of the lower branch of the legislature ever since he first came to the state house three years ago. He won his election at that time after a memorable contest against he late Capt. William C. Dunham, during which the voters of the whole island district were stirred up as they never had been before. The manner of his coming in itself gave him prominence. His record as a useful, hard-working member has kept him in the limelight since. His committee assignments have been on election laws, of which he was clerk, fisheries and game, education and public health. On fisheries and game he was very much at home. He represented



a constituency made up in large part of fishermen, who were interested in the making of good laws to govern the practice of their vocation, and the doctor was ever mindful of the needs of that constituency. His college training made him a good man on the committee on education. Election law was a new subject for him to handle, perhaps, but his broad mindedness and sound common sense helped him to overcome the handicap which the new line of work might have given him. This year he has certainly come into his own, for his medical training has made him a most valuable member of the committee on public health.

One measure passed this year and signed by Gov. Draper and of which Dr. Coleman may well feel proud was the resolve for the appointment of a homestead commission to investigate and report to the next legislature a plan, and the cost thereof, for aiding worthy poor persons in removing their homes from the congested districts into the open country. The doctor had charge of this bill for his committee and put it through the house after an eloquent address by him on its merits.

But the doctor's activity has not been confined to the work of his own committees. He is a good debater and has taken the floor on several occasions to discuss the merits of different questions. Dr. Coleman was born in Nantucket, May 31, 1862. He received his early education at the Coffin school, and was fitted for the practice of medicine at the Chicago Homeopathic Medical college. Before coming to the state house he had held many offices in his own town. For 15 years he was a member of the Nantucket school committee. He was a member of the board of selectmen for five years, and served one year as chairman of that board. He was also a member of the local board of health. In the social world he is quite a "jiner," holding membership in the Masons, Knights Templar, N. E. O. P., Odd Fellows, Good Templars, Red Men and the John B. Chace Engine company. As there are no disquieting rumblings from the island of Nantucket which would denote anything in the way of opposition it is safe to predict that the doctor will be back again at the opening of the next session to continue the good work he has been doing for his people.

Francis L. Colpoys.

South Boston always demands that its legislators have unusual ability and it lived up

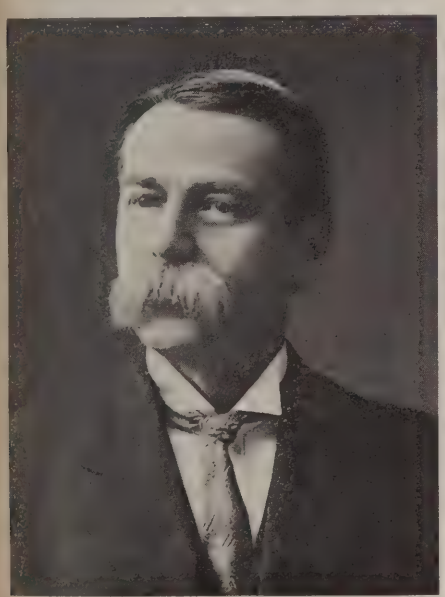


to its mark in sending to the house this year one Francis L. Colpoys who had made a brilliant record for himself as a member of the Boston common council. Rep. Colpoys hails from Ward 15, where candidates in every campaign are thicker than flies around a sugar bowl and where a candidate is obliged not only to make all sorts of promises when he's running for office but to live up to them after he's elected. Rep. Colpoys has had one special pet during his first term in the lower branch,—the interests of the city laborers in Boston. When he was in the common council he learned a good deal about the rocky road that city employes have to travel when they're in bad with their superiors. He learned, too, that the civil service system does more to keep a man from getting employment than it does to hold him after he has "landed." He started in this year to remedy the defects with legislative bills on his own petition. He also filed a bill to require the state to publish biennial lists of its officials and employes with their

salaries and emoluments, similar to the list which the city of Boston is required by law to publish. His popularity in the house —for Frank Colpoys is a chap who knows how to make friends and keep them—made the measure go through the lower branch on wings. It went then to the senate, where it was killed. Rep. Colpoys isn't discouraged, however. He's coming back with the same bill next year and he's going to find out why anybody should object to the publication of such a list. He fought shoulder to shoulder with Rep. Coogan of South Boston for a bill to give the peninsular district a decent municipal building and better playground facilities. The bill meant much to his district. On the Boston charter bill he voted for amendments to give the voters a decent referendum and voted against the bill after the amendments had been defeated. He was recorded in favor of direct nominations and for the several labor bills. Rep. Colpoys was born in South Boston 25 years ago, and attended the public schools and commercial college. He is a solicitor. In social life he is affiliated with more organizations than one could count on fingers and toes. Perhaps South Boston won't stand for it, but Rep. Colpoys ought to be able to win a re-election without singing one song during the coming campaign. His record during the session just ended ought to re-elect him easily.

Harrison J. Conant.

Harrison J. Conant, who represents the 19th Worcester district, was one of the conservative new members of the house this year who deserves well of his constituents for the good work that he accomplished. It



was his first experience in legislative work, and his success has therefore been the more creditable. Being a new member, Mr. Conant had but one committee this year, but it was an excellent one for him to get an insight into popular government. On public service he had to consider all sorts of petitions for increase of pay, including that of members of the legislature. He took an active interest in the bill to provide for more clerical assistance for the register of probate and insolvency for Worcester county which bill was approved by Gov. Draper. More than 70 matters were considered by public service this year and through them Rep. Conant gained a practical insight into the workings of the administration of state affairs which will make him valuable to his district next year. On all these matters he took the conservative course. He did his part on the bill for a third special justice of the central district court of Worcester which the governor approved, on the improvements at the state armory in Worcester, on the question of fixing the salary of the assistant register of probate of Worcester and on the hard fought bill for the disposal of the sewage of that hospital. In everything pertaining to the "Heart of the Commonwealth" Rep. Conant was right on the spot whenever needed. In fact his constancy in attendance both on committee and in the house has been an attribute for the emulation of his associates. Mr. Conant has a frank open face and is one of the most genial men in the house. He was born in Charlton 61 years ago but bears his years lightly. He was educated in the public schools and graduated at Nichols academy. In his business he is a hardware merchant. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Martin F. Conley.

Martin F. Conley of Lowell who has just completed his fourth term as representative from the 16th. Middlesex district was being talked of at prorogation time as the next democratic candidate for mayor of Lowell. Whatever the hot months may bring forth in the way of politics it must have been gratifying to Rep. Conley to hear the many good wishes expressed to him by his colleagues, without regard to politics, for he numbers his friends among both parties. Whether Rep. Conley becomes a candidate



for mayor or not he certainly deserves well at the hands of Lowell for it is largely due to his efforts during the past two years that the municipality is not now called upon to expend $1,000,000 or more on her sewerage system. The manufacturing interests are also indebted to Rep. Conley for his fight on proposed Merrimac river pollution, legislation which if enacted would have shut off the city from emptying its sewage into the river and also obliged the factories to make other disposition of their refuse from wool scouring, etc. Rep. Conley has had to fight, and fight hard, for opposed to him have been Rep. Nason of Haverhill, the leader of the agitation to have all sewage shut out of the Merrimac, and the state board of health. As a member of the committee on public health for the past three years Rep. Conley has been in a particularly fortunate position to deal with this legislation and it was because it was being agitated that he originally sought a place on this committee which deals with all such questions. Last year he succeeded in having substituted for the Nason bill, which would have given the state board of health arbitrary powers to shut off the sewage, a resolve providing for an investigation and report to the legislature of 1909. The board, under the resolve, recommended that the Merrimac river be placed under their control. If this recommendation had been adopted it would, like the Nason bill, have given it arbitrary power in the matter. But Rep. Conley's committee reported "reference to the next general court" on the state board's recommendation. In the house Rep. Nason had the committee's report recommitted to it and then Rep. Conley in the committee had a bill of his own substituted. This bill merely gives the state board of health the authority to investigate conditions in the river and if they find them injurious to the public health to prepare plans for their removal and submit the plans to the general court. This bill went through.

As a member of the committee on election laws this year Rep. Conley was the only one on the committee to take a stand in favor of direct nominations for the whole state. With Rep. Meehan he introduced a bill providing for a separation of the police and licensing powers in Lowell, the bill calling for a single police commissioner and three license commissioners. He and Rep. Meehan engineered the bill through the house, but in the upper branch Sen. Hibbard had it referred to the next general court. Rep. Conley strongly opposed the bill to allow the state to retain one-half the fees from liquor licenses instead of one-quarter as at present. The bill was killed. Its passage would have meant the loss of many thousands in revenue to Lowell. Rep. Conley is not one of those members who talks constantly, but he is ever ready to take the floor when a Lowell bill is up and is always sure to command the close attention of the house. In the house of 1906 he served on the committee on public charitable institutions, in 1907 and 1908 he was on drainage and public health and during the last session on public health and election laws. A faithful attendant at committee hearings and an earnest digger after facts, he has won the esteem and confidence of all those in close association with him. Needless to say his vote on labor matters has always been a vote for the wage-earner. Rep. Conley on the whole is an excellent example of what a legislator should be.

Howard P. Converse.

Rep. Howard P. Converse of Newton found himself, when the members were assigned to committee places, on the street railway committee. This was done by Speaker Walker in recognition of the ability of Mr. Converse as a structural engineer. The fact that he had served three years as a member of the Newton board of aldermen showed the speaker that this man had knowldge of street railway matters as they present themselves to city governments. On this account also he believed he would make a valuable member of this important committee. His associates will tell you that



the man from the 4th Middlesex district has brought them one and all to the decision that his services were of great assistance. This committee had several bridge cases to handle this session, or cases where structural work played an important part in the bill under consideration. Here the Newton man was right at home and when the lawyer for the company would seek to pass off the physical part of the construction as a mere detail, Mr. Converse would ask some question or series of them that would cause the attorney to decide that he had better have an engineer present when the matter came up again. This knowledge also came to hand when one or two matters that the roads and bridges committee had to handle came before the house in the form of committee reports. The Neponset bridge was one of these measures. The committee on street railways believed the portion of the cost to be assessed upon the street railway company which was to have a location upon it was excessive and labored to defeat the measure, with the result that the bill was put over to the next general court. The Straits Pond bridge in Cohasset was another case where the committee believed that too great a burden was being put upon the street railway company. Here, however, they were unsuccessful and the bill went through and was signed by the governor.

While Newton breeds some very clever republican politicians, Mr. Converse is not one of them. He lays no claim to being

a politician but those who know him commend him as a public spirited citizen. He is considerable of a club man, being a member of the Massachusetts, Exchange and University clubs of Boston and the Newton boat club of his own city. He is a native of Columbus, Ohio, and is a graduate of the Ohio state university. His fraternal associations are limited to the Masons.

Thomas F. Coogan.

The last time we saw Rep. Thomas F. Coogan of Ward 14, South Boston, he was being grasped by the hand by gray-haired old Portus Hancock on the day the session of 1909 broke up, and Portus was giving him this advice:—"Tom my boy, you for the mountains for a good long rest. You've worked too hard here this year. I know you don't feel it and you don't look it, but you'll kill yourself if you keep it up. I've been through the game for years, my boy,—etc., etc." Portus Hancock is one of the veteran members of the legislature. He knew what he was talking about, all right, when he handed out the above advice to the young man from Ward 14. No horse could have spared the energy that Rep. Coogan put into his legislative duties this year. He had a mountain of bills on his own petition besides being clerk of the important committee on constitutional amendments. The election to this latter office is an evidence of the esteem in which his fellow legislators hold him and his popularity with them. Rep. Coogan had a year of legislative



experience behind him when he came back to the house last January and he had no fear about measuring up with his associates. His activities this year began with the filing of a bill to curb the money shark trust. The petition was his own. Rep. Coogan's constutuents are not all blue-bloods,—in fact, he's not a blue-blood himself—and he knows something of the troubles of poor folks who, because of illness or other misfortune, get into the clutches of the loan sharks. The shark was given a death-thrust by this year's legislature, however, and it's safe to say that prayers have been offered up in many a home for "Tom" Coogan, who did so much to kill the sharks. The anti-shark bill helped the citizens of all Boston. Coogan then looked around for something to benefit especially his own district. Presto! A bill for a municipal building and playground facilities on the site of the Perkins Institute in South Boston. He worked for the bill like a Trojan, and had assurances of support from a majority of the house and senate when word came from city hall that Boston could not stand the expense for a while yet. And so the measure was postponed till next year, when Rep. Coogan will again lead the fight for it. Do you want to see a record that would make a labor man want to jump over the moon with joy? Look at Rep. Coogan's roll-call record. He was for the working man every time. On the Boston charter bill he was against the party bosses and in favor of a referendum to the voters. Direct nominations? The cause never had a more ardent champion. He was one of the few members who had grit enough to stand out against the merger bill. From start to finish his record stamps him as an honest legislator. How he ever found time this year to fill the clerkship of the committee on constitutional amendments is a puzzle to all who watched him. Beacon hill wants to see "Tom" Coogan back again next year and wants to see him go higher than the general court. He's worthy of anything his constituents can give him. He's one of the self-made men of the legislature. He was born in Dublin, Ireland. He served in Boston common council for two years. He is a grocery clerk by occupation and is affiliated with the Heptasophs, Hibernians, Foresters and the Russell club of City Point.

Benjamin A. Cook.

Rep. Benjamin A. Cook of Fitchburg, republican, representing the 12th Worcester district, has completed two years of honorable service in the house with a record not so much of what he has done for the good of his city as a record of preventing



the passage of measures that would have been harmful to the district he has represented. Three measures before the present legislature were aimed to make trouble for the city of Fitchburg and he put in a lot of hard and successful work to prevent their passage. One was the attempt of the state board of health to have some immediate steps taken to remedy the sanitary condition on the north branch of the Nashua river, another was to have the town of Princetown transferred from the judicial district of the Fitchburg court to that of the city of Worcester, while the third was the attempt of Westminster to be transferred to the Gardner district. The Nashua river matter has been pending for years and the city is required to do something within a few years. The state board, however, claims the city is not making proper progress. This year as before Mr. Cook and his associates succeeded in getting reference to the next general court on the plea that the city would take some active steps the present year. The salaries of court officials was the matter to be affected by the changing over of the town of Princeton, as salaries are based on the population of the judicial district the courts serve. The amount of business brought before the court from this town in which the Wachusett mountain state reservation is located was not worth mentioning but there was the highly important question of salaries and precedent pending. In this case Mr. Cook, as one of the Fitchburg delegation, put in good work and the measure was finally killed.

Mr. Cook this year, as last, served on the important committee on street railways and in addition was honored by Speaker Walker with the chairmanship of the committee on parishes and religious secieties. His most notable work this year in connection with street railways was, probably, his handling of the bill to allow street railway companies to issue additional securities for the purpose of supplying working capital. The measure was killed as it first came to the house and reconsideration was refused. Then a new bill was reparted and passed in the senate and to Mr. Cook fell the lot of putting it through the lower branch. So lucid was his explanation of the difference between the first and second bills, the objectionable features in the old bill being removed in the new one, that the house which had overwhelmingly turned down the first bill passed the second by a vote just as overwhelming. The measure, which is now law, will do much to relieve the street railways of Massachusetts of the financial difficulties under which most of them are laboring. In Fitchburg Mr. Cook is a prosperous merchant and was president of the board of trade and merchants' association in 1904 and '05. He is a Mason, Odd Fellow and member of the Royal Arcanum.

Frank O. Coombs.

If Rep. Frank O. Coombs of North Attleboro adheres to his present plans he will not be a candidate for re-election this fall, and the voters of the 1st Bristol representative district will have to name at least one new man to represent them in the house during the session of 1910. Rep. Coombs has done good work during his three years at the state house, and his name has been mentioned in connection with a senatorial nomination in that section. But Rep. Coombs recognizes that Taunton is entitled to the senator next year, and he will do nothing that would in any way upset the program laid down. He will support the man who is chosen by Taunton and will not make the slightest effort to further his own ambitions as long as the city has a candidate in the field this fall.

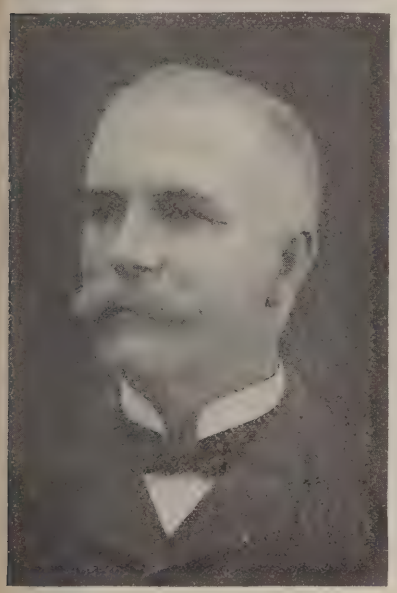


When Taunton has had her allotted time and the nomination comes back into the towns, Rep. Coombs may be found in the field. He can then go before the people of the district with a good record behind him and show cause why he should be given the promotion. Rep. Coombs was born in Providence, R. I., December 17, 1857, and received his education at the public schools and at business college. He is a designer and engraver. During his work at the state house he has served at different times on the committees on railroads, ways and means, and counties, three committees which afford a man plenty of opportunity for work. But the North Attleboro man is not afraid of work. He has been a careful attendant at his committee duties and he has looked after the welfare of his district as well. Through the combined efforts of Rep. Coombs and his Attleboro colleague, Rep. Holman, the county commissioners this year were authorized to expend $100,000 for the erection of a court house in Attleboro, this being the first building of its kind ever erected outside a shire town. The original bill called for only $70,000 but Coombs and Holman succeeded in having the amount raised to $100,000. They were also successful in securing one of the three new armories which the state will construct this year. Under a law passed last year the state is to erect three each year, and Attleboro gets one of the first three. Rep. Coombs also worked hard for the passage of the bill to authorize the town to borrow $300,000 outside the debt limit for a sewer system. was instrumental in securing an additional appropriation for the Fall River court

house, materially aided in smoothing the way for the passage of Gov. Draper's railroad holding company bill and fought shoulder to shoulder with Norman White for the consolidation of the state board of education and the commission on industrial education. His record this year was as in his other two years' service—one of constant activity.

James H. L. Coon.

One of the first members of the committee on state house to recognize the justice of the claim of the reporters for enlarged quarters for their work was Rep. James H. L. Coon of Watertown. He saw that the claim that the newspaper men in a way were public servants in disseminating information about the great and



general court was a sound one and was only too glad to support the Leonard bill.

Elected by a rousing majority and with a fair road for three more years before him . Rep. Coon has come to feel that 16 years is about long enough to give to the service of the public and feels that at his age he owes something to his family. He may, however, decide to return another year. He was born in Barnstable, October 16, 1853, and after attending the public schools took a course at the Eastman business college at Poughkeepsie. He was a selectman of Watertown, is an insurance engineer by profession and was for six years a state inspector of factories and public buildings.

John S. Cormack.

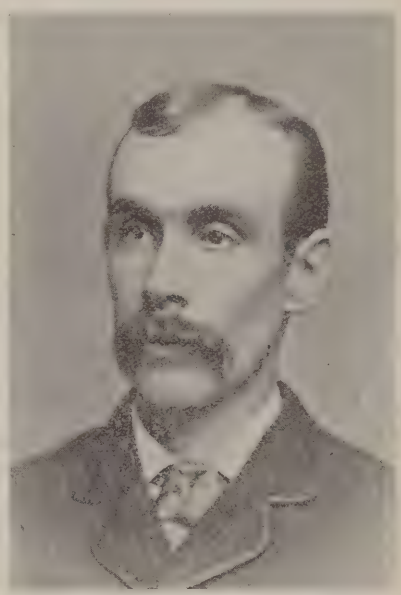
One of the Shoe City's most energetic members is Rep. John S. Cormack, who has just completed his second term in the house, and is a candidate for re-election from his district which comprises Wards 1, 5 and 7, of Lynn and the town of Lynnfield. He and his colleague, Arthur B. Breed, have made a great working team. Cormack does not claim gift of oratory; his forte is best displayed in committee, in getting out bills and looking after their support. In this he has been most successful. His personality is bright and pleasing, his friendships constantly extending. Lynn has had more business with the general court just closed than ever before and upon all of it Cormack has left his impress. He was awarded the quill which signed the act for the final widening and improvement of old Lynnfield street, long a standing eyesore to the people of his district. Under this act the county of Essex is allowed to borrow $50,000 to expend on this thoroughfare. Gov. Draper gave the quill with which he appended his name to Rep. Cormack for his conscientious endeavor in putting the bill through and he in turn presents it to the Lynnfield street improvement association. He did loyal work on the bills to increase Lynn's importance in the development of its harbor flats, both for the bill introduced by the board of trade of his city and the subsequent resolve which was enacted. He was also of material assistance to the city in the matter of its finance commission bill which Gov. Draper signed; on the bill to extend the time for enlarging the water supply; on the insurance probe bill which held up the action of the New England exchange on the matter of installing the central office for the thermostat system. These two latter bills were especially in charge of Rep. Matthew McCann but he found an active coadjutor in Rep. Cormack. For two years the latter has been active on the committee on mercantile affairs. He was a dissenter on the bill to give to the control of the East Boston Land company practically a monopoly of that section's remaining water frontage, destined to become the most valuable on the island. Mr. Cormack did not believe that it was in the interest of the people to dispose of flats which might later prove of great value to the commonwealth and held that the bill would never have been reported but for the fact that it was Henry M. Whitney who was interested in it, for his own gain and that of his associates. There have been 86 matters before mercantile affairs covering a wide range of topics. In all of these Mr. Cormack has taken an active personal interest. He was directly interested in the cinematograph and the bill which is now law by Gov. Draper's signature. It provides for the safety of the public by an inspection and control of the use of combustible films and provides a nominal fee to be paid by licensees for the use of films of more than ten inches in length. Moving pictures are now a distinct and thriving amusement industry in Lynn. For five years Rep. Cormack was secretary of



the republican city committee of Lynn. Being an active member of the order himself he made it his personal business to put through the act, signed by the governor, allowing subordinate tribes of Red Men to hold real estate. As a harmonizer Mr. Cormack has few superiors in the house. He was born in Grand Falls, New Brunswick, 34 years ago; was educated in Lynn public schools; is a successful business man in groceries, confectionery and periodicals and a member of the Lynn republican club, Prospect club, Odd Fellows and Red Men.

Franklin B. Crocker.

Rep. Franklin B. Crocker of the 3d Barnstable district sprang into legislative fame one day late in the session by his speech on the bill appropriating $6000 for widening of the channel between Quansett harbor and Pleasant bay in the town of Orleans in his district. The bill had been turned down by the committee on harbors and public lands and the report was accepted late one afternoon when Mr. Crocker was in the corridor. He moved the next day that the vote of acceptance be reconsidered, that he might have the bill recommitted. It was strongly opposed by the house chairman of the committee who stated that he did not propose to be a party to boost anyone in Cape Cod politics. Mr. Crocker took the floor and in one of the most vigorous and best speeches of the session told the house that this improvement was the only one asked this year by his district which had a coast line of 80 miles. He scored the charge of "Cap Cod politics," stating that he had no political game to boost as this was his first and last year in the house, the nomination going to another town next fall. From what he had seen of men who had been here longer than one year and achieved eminence he did not know as he cared to come back again. When he got through the whole house regretted that the gentleman from Brewster was to retire at the end of the present session and it voted with him almost to a man. The bill was ultimately passed by the house over the adverse report of the committee but the committee on ways and means turned it down and Mr. Crocker, not wishing to prejudice the case for another year, did not fight the second adverse report. On his committee on fisheries and game he fought con-



sistently against all bills to extend the close season on marsh and shore birds, the Cape deriving considerable revenue from Boston people who go down for spring shooting. On the bill providing for the holding and leasing of the clam flats by the state he put up such a strong fight that the petitioners withdrew it.

Rep. Crocker was born in Brewster, March 29, 1856. He followed the sea for 15 years and since then has been engaged in the grocery business. He served his town as assessor, selectman and overseer of the poor for three years and is now serving his fourth term as town clerk and treasurer. He is overseer in the Grange and chaplain of his lodge of Masons.

Daniel J. Curley, Jr.

Daniel J. Curley, Jr., of the 18th Suffolk district, will probably, for the sake of har-

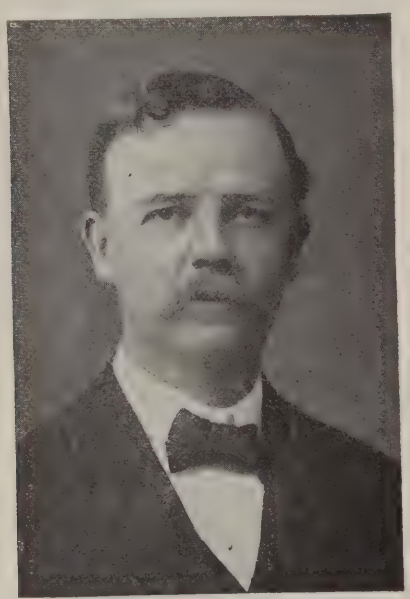


mony, quit the house this year and run for the new city council. He has had three years in the lower branch, however, and that is pretty good evidence that whatever

he goes after next fall he will land, for he comes from a section of the city of Boston where they delight in having a good political fight at every opportunity, and the fact that Dan has won out in the last three contests augurs well for his ability as a fighter and a fence builder. He is a staunch democrat, and represents one of the biggest democratic strongholds in the capital city. That means that he votes with the minority party on all measures where there is a drawing of lines, and that he follows the lead of organized labor whenever labor is looking for any kind of legislation. He doesn't say much; he doesn't believe in too much talk. If there were more of his kind the sessions would be shorter and the blue book would be smaller. Rep. Curley was born in Boston, December 23, 1874, and was educated in the public schools. He was a member of the common council of Boston for two years. In the legislature he served the first two years on the committee on drainage. This year he was on the committee on counties. He is a member of the A. O. H., the A. O. U. W., and the Shawmut club.

Elmer L. Curtiss.

Rep. Elmer L. Curtiss of Hingham, followed up his good work on the committee on education and bills in third reading which



marked his 1908 year in the house, by still more important achievements in 1909 as a member of the committee on metropolitan affairs, chairman of the committee on bills in third reading, and a member of the rules committee. On the last named—the speaker's "cabinet"—he was a valued member, not only because of his sound judgment but because of his happy way of smoothing out wrinkles; he was always amiable, no matter how trying the day. The great work of his second year in the house was done upon the Boston charter bill. Sen. Crosby and Rep. Cushing, the two chairmen, found they could depend on Curtiss for legal knowledge, for good counsel, and for indefatigable labor.

Rep. Curtiss was obliged to sacrifice quite a good deal in the way of his private law practice, because of the large amount of time he was compelled to give to committee work and to attendance on the house, but he never complained, and could always be depended on. Moreover, besides his work at the state house, he spoke many times in Boston and through the metropolitan district, explaining the charter and bringing out the need for it. Mr. Curtiss had for several years prior to coming to the legislature devoted much time to the theoretical study of city conditions and city government, and thus felt that he was in a position to approach the Boston situation with considerable knowledge.

One matter in which he takes considerable pride was the pensioning of the metropolitan police. The bill had been reported favorably by his committee and was in charge of another member, and it seemed as though it were going through the house without any opposition. Consequently the committee paid very little attention to it and were taken by surprise when it was suddenly attacked with considerable vigor. By chance Mr. Curtiss stepped into the house during the attack and realized the situation. He immediately got into the fight and defended the bill and finally turned what seemed to be a certain defeat into a victory for the bill.

Mr. Curtiss' attitude which he maintained with considerable pride in both years of his service was to make no promise for or against a bill until he had had an opportunity thoroughly to examine it and upon the other hand never to ask anybody to promise a vote for any bill he had until the matter was considered. While exceedingly active among the members in behalf of any measure in which he was interested he invariably asked his fellows to look into the merits of a bill and to make no promise to vote against it, and if upon final consideration they were convinced that he was right, to vote with him; otherwise to vote against him.

Because of his former connections with schools throughout the commonwealth he took somewhat active interest in the educational matters as they came before the house. As a speaker he is simple and direct in statement without any attempt at flowery speech. He was one of the few men that was invariably listened to, largely because he has the habit of condensing what he has to say in comparatively short speeches.

Rep. Curtiss was born in Derby, Conn., June 11, 1861. He is a graduate of the Bridgewater Normal school, and qualified for admission to the bar while superintendent of schools in Hingham. He has since served as chairman of the Hingham school committee, is one of the trustees of the library, and director of the Hingham National bank. He is a lieutenant in the local militia company, 5th infantry, and is affiliated with the Masons, Odd Fellows, K. P., and other fraternal organizations.

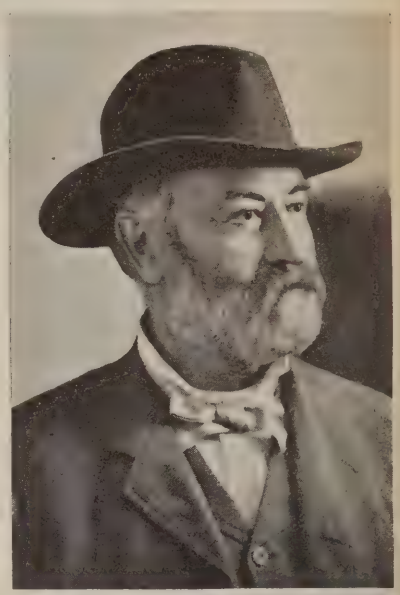
Frank Curtiss.

Frank Curtiss of Sheffield was a democrat representing in the house of 1909 a constituency with a large republican majority. There was nothing in his votes, however, to show what his politics were. To all measures he applied a business man's judgment and it might be said right here that the judgment of Curtiss of Sheffield was looked up to by all the careful and conservative legislators in the house. A man with practical experience in street railway matters, both in the financing and construction of them, he was just the kind of a man that Speaker Walker was looking for to serve on the committee on street railways and there he was placed, notwithstanding that he was a first year man and a democrat. Street railways, as almost everyone knows, is one of the "big" committees of the house. Rep. Curtiss proved himself a "big" man on the committee. His advice was eagerly sought and carefully followed by his senate and house associates on that committee, notable instances being the stock issue bill, the bill to allow the Connecticut Valley Street Railway company to refund its bonded debt and fund its floating debt and the various measures to relieve the street railways from the heavy taxation burdens which are compelling many of them to increase fares.

Naturally his chief concern was the bill to permit the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad company to acquire the Berkshire Street Railway company. Reps. Curtiss and Tytus and Sen. Turtle made a powerful trinity working for this bill and could easily have secured a favorable report of it, but Gov. Draper was unalterably opposed to its passage at the present session—the settling of the New Haven-Boston & Maine muddle being a prerequisite to the passage of this bill, in his excellency's opinion. Consequently the Berkshire men had it referred to the next general court which unquestionably will give the necessary authorization. It means much to the Berkshires—the opening up of vast inaccessible territory for beautiful homes and the expenditure of $2,000,000 by the New Haven in building the lines to reach it.

Although the usual rule with a first year democrat is one committee, and that generally not very important, Speaker Walker also placed Rep. Curtiss on the committee on fisheries and game where the Berkshire man was right at home as a true sportsman himself and he took a deep interest in the bills for the protection of woodcock and quail and the open season for those birds. He was also active in behalf of the deer bill which gives the farmer protection against destruction of his crops by these animals.

Rep. Curtiss clearly demonstrated his value to the commonwealth and his return will be eagerly looked for by his colleagues irrespective of party. His district is fortunate in possessing a man who can repre-



sent it so capably. Mr. Curtiss' public spirit has been shown in his own section in his identity with various enterprises there. He is vice-president and a director of the Great Barrington national bank, president of the Great Barrington Electric Light company, director of the Reliable Knitting company of Great Barrington and a large owner in the handsome Marble, Berkshire and Hallway blocks of that town.

Grafton D. Cushing.

Four years as a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives have brought Grafton D. Cushing of Ward 11, Boston, into the front rank of republican leaders in the commonwealth. When he first came to the hill he was not looked upon as one of the "popular" members. He was regarded as cold and uncompromising. He was not well known by his colleagues, except by those who had come in contact with him when he was a member of the school committee of the city of Boston. But he has made good. He has come along rapidly, justifying the predictions of his closest friends. Before he had finished his first



year in the house, the reserve which seemed to encompass him had been cast off, he had become known to the other members of the lower branch, and he had broadened out into one of the best mixers who had been seen on the hill in years. That he has made friends rapidly was shown in the brief campaign which he waged for the speakership of the house last summer and fall. Joseph

Walker of Brookline had announced his candidacy for the speakership early during the last session. He had been given pledges of support by a large number of the members of the house at that time. He had the place practically in his grasp before the house adjourned. Rep. Cushing started his campaign for the place at the close of the legislative year. He interviewed members all over the state, and while he didn't win, the expressions of friendship and esteem which he received must have assured him that he is in direct line for the succession to Walker when the Brookline man decides to retire from his present position. There was no bitterness in that fight. When Cushing found that the line-up was for Walker, he gracefully withdrew, nominated his opponent in the caucus, became a member of this year's committee on rules, and has worked hard all through the session to make the path of the new speaker as rosy as possible. He proved himself an excellent loser, and his course during the recent session increased his power and influence with the great and general court. It was through his hard work as chairman of the committee on metropolitan affairs that the warring factions in the republican camp were brought together for the fight on the new Boston charter. Together with Chairman Crosby of the senate he drafted the bill which was finally adopted by the majority of his committee, and he was the leader of the fight on the floor of the house. His leadership has been marked on many other matters which have been considered by the house during the year. A strict party man at all times, he has been the one to whom the republican leaders of the state looked for advice and support of their measures; and he has justified the confidence they have reposed in him in every case. It would be useless to predict just what future honors will come to Rep. Cushing at the hands of the voters of his city. It is sufficient to say that he is being recognized by the men who know politics, and that recognition has come because of real ability displayed in the field of action. Rep. Cushing was born in Boston, August 4, 1864, and was educated at Nobles and at Harvard. During his four years in the house he has served at different times as a member of the committee on rules under two presiding officers, has been chairman of the committees on education and metropolitan affairs, was clerk of liquor law, and has been a member of the committee on ways and means.

Alfred L. Cutting.

Rep. Alfred L. Cutting, of Weston, completed his second year in the house with the session just closed. He occupies the



unique position of being present at every session, from the opening day, January 6, until prorogation, June 19. He served on two committees, liquor law and election laws, being chairman of the former, and was present at all meetings of both committees. He was recorded on all roll calls and did not pair on any occasion. The committee on liquor law had between 40 and 50 matters to dispose of and to every one of them Mr. Cutting gave his personal attention. The committee was closely divided between the conservatives and liberal elements. No substantial changes were made in the laws favoring either the so-called "temperance" or "liquor" people. By a vote of seven to four the committee reported the bill to prevent the sale of liquor by the bottle in places where it is sold by the glass. The bill was reported in the house by Mr. Cutting. The fight was a sharp, hot one. A point of order was raised by Rep. Grady of Boston, one of the dissenting members of the committee, that the bill was not within the scope of the petition. The point of order was sustained by the speaker, and Mr. Cutting was forced to move that the matter be recommitted to his committee, that being the only possible way to save the bill. To do this required a two-thirds vote. The vote on a roll call stood 135 to 69, lacking only three votes of the necessary two-thirds. The next day Mr. Cutting secured reconsideration and postponement. Although 15 new votes were secured for recommittal on the second roll-call, on account of absentees and a few who experienced a change of heart, the bill went down to its final defeat by a slightly increased vote.

Mr. Cutting favored the bills for the better regulation of the sale of liquor by druggists as recommended by the Boston licensing board, and was a dissenter from his committee's report, "leave to withdraw" on these matters. As a member of the committee on election laws, Mr. Cutting had charge of his committee's report, "leave to withdraw," on the bill providing for direct nomination of candidates for senator and representative throughout the commonwealth. This was one of the long drawn fights of the session. The bill was substituted April 8 by a vote of 122 to 75, and on May 11 was finally defeated by a vote of 97 to 77. Mr. Cutting took the ground that there was no widespread demand for such legislation and that the legislature should not force upon the state a law providing for a system that many of the districts do not want. The committee reported one direct nomination bill that became a law, the bill relating to the 1st Essex senatorial district, a compact district comprising a number of wards in Lynn and the towns of Nahant and Swampscott. In all of these matters Mr. Cutting was guided by an intimate knowledge of the varied difficulties in the country districts and he carefully safeguarded the interests of those districts. He is 41 years old; was born in Weston; and is a grocer and general merchant. He has been selectman since 1900 and was postmaster at Kendal Green for more than ten years. Last year he was clerk of the committee on towns. He is an Odd Fellow, member of the Waltham Business Men's association, Weston A. A., and the Republican club of Massachusetts. During his two years' service in the house he is recorded on every roll call.

Francis L. Daly.

When the veterans in the reporters' gallery looked over the rail last January and sized up the new members of the house of representatives they spied one happy-faced little chap in the third division who seemed to have the word "popularity" stamped all over him. The veterans looked him up and found he was Francis L. Daly, one of "Jim" Curley's young lieutenants in Ward 17, Boston. That was enough. They knew that Rep. Daly had the "goods" or else Ward 17 wouldn't have sent him to the legislature. The reporters decided to watch Rep. Daly. When two or three weeks had elapsed they noticed that he buttonholed one legislator after another and talked earnestly with each one of them. "Must be some big bill he's interested in," thought the reporters. They went down on the floor and saw the Ward 17 man. Yes, Mr. Daly was interested in several big bills, in fact in every bill, big and little, that was before the general court. No, he wasn't canvassing votes for any of them. Oh, that bill he was talking to So and So about? Well, he'd tell what it was, only the reporters mustn't print anyhing about it. The reporters promised. They learned that it was a bill to authorize the city of Boston to pay a sum of money to a Mrs. Devine, a poor widow with six children who lived in Ward 17 and whose husband had been killed while at work for the city. Some legislators would have told the reporters about that bill the very first thing. Rep. Daly didn't. He wasn't seeking publicity. All he wanted was to have the bill passed. It was passed all right, in jig time. Rep. Daly's hand-shake—he has a lot of fancy handshakes for he belongs to several fraternal organizations—won every vote that he asked for the measure. That's the sort of work that Ward 17 expects from its legislators. It doesn't care a rap about speech-making ability. Whether or not Ward 17 cares about it, Rep. Daly didn't merely work for the Devine bill and let everything else go. He has a record on other measures that



he ought to be proud of. He voted for direct nominations, for all labor bills and for a referendum on the Boston charter bill. He also found time to do a little agitating at the state house and away from it for a playground for the Roxbury ward. Rep. Daly was born in Boston 27 years ago. He attended the public schools and is a travelling salesman. He trained for the legislature with two years' service in the Boston common council. He is a leader in Ward 17 affairs. In social life he is affiliated with the Tammany club, Foresters, Hibernians, Red Men, Knights of Columbus, and St. Patrick's total abstinence and literary society.

Earl E. Davidson.

Another graduate of that much-maligned body, the Boston common council, is Rep.



Earl E. Davidson of Ward 23, whose experience was recognized by Speaker Walker by a place on the committee on ways and means, and whose work was largely responsible for the reduction of $1,000,000 in the state tax as compared with 1908. He made a fight for the bill readjusting salaries in the adjutant general's and quartermaster general's departments. As a member of the state militia he held that inequalities in the pay of various officers should be straightened out. While the bill was killed in the

house owing to the jealousies which always exist between the line and staff the member from West Roxbury fought for it to a finish.

The Boston charter bill took up much of Rep. Davidson's time and his speech in favor of the appointment rather than election of the board of street commissioners had much to do with killing the amendment offered to keep that commission out of the control of the mayor. Rep. Davidson spoke on several of the insurance bills as an insurance broker of experience, notably on the Washburn bill and the valued policy bill.

Ward 23 has been fortunate in sending men of capacity to the house and Rep. Davidson bids fair to become one of the most efficient men his ward has had to represent it. He was born in Hudson, February 2, 1878. He entered the Boston Latin school to prepare for Yale from which college he was graduated in 1900. During his college course the Spanish war broke out and he enlisted in the First Connecticut infantry and served his time with distinction. He served in the common council in 1907-8. He is a member of the Republican club of Massachusetts, the Boston City club, Battery A., M. V. M., and the Masons.

Thomas Davies.

From Holyoke early in the session came a young democrat for his first term as a legislator, "Tom" Davies of the 10th Hampden district. The session was still very young when he became one of the popular members of the western delegation, with an acquaintance that embraced almost every man from every section.

Speaker Walker appointed him to the committee on labor, and there he at once proved his worth to the workers of the state, as well as to those of his own section. He worked hard for the eight-hour bill, both in the committee and on the floor of the house. He also was an able assistant of the members from the textile cities in their efforts to secure the enactment of a 54-hour bill for women and children. In fact, in every matter that came before the committee, Rep. Davies did his utmost in behalf of the laboring men.

In the fight for direct nominations he was active, and worked day and evening in behalf of extending to the people of the whole state the right to choose their officials without dictation from the bosses and ward leaders.

Another matter where Rep. Davies showed to advantage was when the Holyoke-Northampton boundary dispute was before the legislature. It was no easy matter to convince men that had never heard of "Smith's



Ferry" previous to arriving on Beacon hill and finding it the cause of a legislative battle, that Northampton should be deprived of territory which had belonged to it for years. Rep. Davies, however, with the other Holyoke members, grappled the problem, and to him and them is due in large measure the successful outcome of the contest.

"Tom" was born in Didsbury, England, on Feb. 11, 1875, came here in 1892 and attended the public schools. When of an age to go to work he became an employee of the thread mills in Holyoke. He is a member of the democratic city committee and of I. O. O. F., M. U., Elks and Union club. From his boyhood he has been an enthusiastic athlete and is well known in and around Holyoke as a football, baseball and basketball coach for preparatory schools.

Ralph Davol.

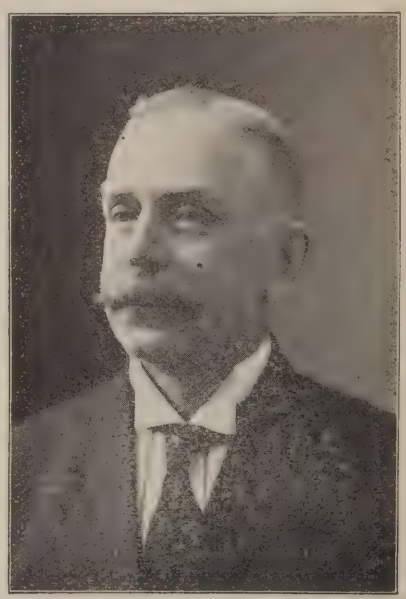
The one thing for which Rep. Davol of Taunton will be especially remembered as a member of the house of 1909 is his successful putting through of the new charter for his native city. Petitions for similar new charters for four other cities were turned down by the committee on cities as it was the general opinion that until Haverhill and Gloucester had a chance to try out their new charters it would be wise to delay making radical changes in the form of municipal government in other cities. But Rep. Davol presented his case with such insistence and developed such a capacity for vote-getting, that despite strong opposition from his own bailiwick he succeeded in getting his bill through both branches and signed by the governor. It was a passage perilous, beside which the ancient voyage between Scylla and Charybdis was a pastime but Mr. Davol now has the quill and cherishes it with as much pride as he does the quill which signed his playground bill last year—a bill compelling in cities and towns of over 10,000 inhabitants the establishment of public playgrounds on the adop-



tion of the act by the voters. The act was adopted by 40 out of the 42 cities and towns which voted upon the question.

Henry E. Dean.

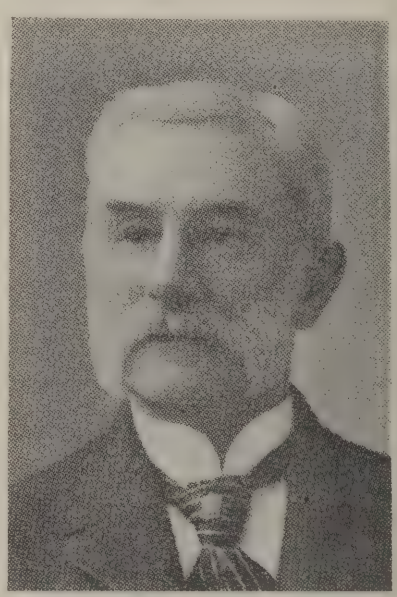
Rep. Henry E. Dean of Worcester is one of the most travelled men in the legislature as there is hardly a corner of the state that he has not visited as a member this year. For the second term he has served as the house chairman of the committee on prisons and he took his associates to the different state reformatory institutions. This committee up to within a few years used to make an annual practice of visiting the different county jails winding up with a trip to Nantucket. On this trip the party would be greatly enlarged by other members until it became somewhat notorious and the trip was cut out. Mr. Dean and some of the other members two years ago awoke to the fact that if the visit to the Nantucket county institution could be omitted there was no good reason why the annual visit to the other county jails could not be discontinued. The idea was carried out and no complaint has been made to date. While Mr. Dean has not been required to take his prison committee to far-away Berkshire and to the shire town of Cape Cod he has been pretty much over this ground himself as a member of the committee on harbors and public lands. The committee put in practically a week touring the Cape in automobiles and a steamer trip to Cuttyhunk, the westernmost of the Elizabeth islands on the south side of Buzzards. Then again they visited Mt. Everett in almost the very southwest corner of the state to see if more land was needed to carry out the intentions of the state in establishing a state reservation on the mountain. This harbor and public land committee successfully carried through a compromise with the governor whereby they secured over $100,000 this year for small harbor improvements when the governor wanted all these bills defeated and a lump sum given the harbor commission to spend as it thought advisable. The governor's idea was put through with a provision that it should not take effect until next year and meanwhile they got their appropriations for the present year. Mr. Dean has not failed in three years of his membership in the legislature to carry through



every matter he has reported for his several committees, which speaks well as to his standing in the house. Mr. Dean's politics are disclosed by the announcement that he is a member of the Republican club of Massachusetts. He is something of a "joiner" as he belongs to the Masons, Odd Fellows, Worcester Continentals, Worcester Commercial Travellers association, Worcester lodge Elks.

Charles E. Dennett.

A member of the house in 1906 and 1907, defeated for re-election to the house of 1908 by a close margin, and chosen again last fall



to serve during the session of 1909 is the record of the last four years of the political life of Rep. Charles E. Dennett of Malden, representing the 23d Middlesex district. Rep. Dennett was born in Portsmouth, N. H., November 13, 1837, received his education in the public schools, and carries on a real estate and insurance business. He was postmaster for four years, has been a member of the republican city committee for several years, acting three years as chairman, and served two terms in the Malden board of aldermen. During his first two years in the legislature he was a member of the committee on mercantile affairs. He also served

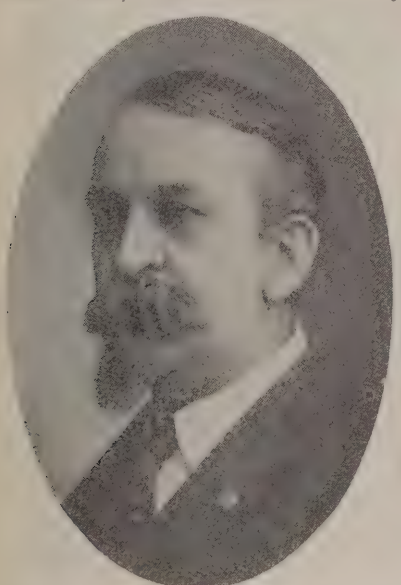
on the special recess committee on fire insurance. This year he is chairman of the committee on libraries and a member of the committee on public health. All through his legislative career Rep. Dennett has been a strong advocate of a revision of the laws relating to the sale of liquor. He has strenuously advocated and supported every sane temperance measure. It is probable that he would take greater pride in his work in behalf of these causes than in any other action of his during his three years on Beacon Hill. Having very pronounced views on the subject of temperance, and representing a strong no-license constituency, he has found plenty of opportunity for hard work in that direction, and the proponents of any legislation along these lines have found in him one of the strongest champions they could have. This year he was the leader of the fight made by the committee on libraries against the movement of Rep. White of Brookline for the establishment of a legislative reference department in the state library, but the odds were against the Malden man, and in spite of the good fight he made for his committee's report he was defeated, but he had the satisfaction of seeing the senate refer the matter to the next legislature. Rep. Dennett was actuated largely in the fight by his strong friendship for the late Librarian Tillinghast. In the fraternal field Rep. Dennett holds membership in the Masons, Knights of Honor and the Odd Fellows.

Daniel E. Denny.

Guardian of the interests of the veteran soldier and custodian of the grand old flag is what Rep. Daniel E. Denny of the 13th Worcester district has been known as during his four years' service in the house. Rep. Denny is as enthusiastic about the veterans and the flag as the small boy is about fire engines, for he himself is a veteran of the quartermaster's department during the civil war. He carries his enthusiasm to the cultivation of a fine military mustache and goatee. Rep. Denny now aspires to go to the senate as the successor of Sen. Cowee.

Again at the head of the committee on military affairs Rep. Denny showed his executive ability. Not until the very last of the year was a single report of the committee overturned. This overturn happened on the bill relative to the adjustment of salaries in the adjutant general's department and the defeat of the bill was due solely to quarrels in the militia, and was no reflection on the committee.

The most remarkable feature of the committee's work, under Chairman Denny's



leadership, was the carrying through of the committee's program even when it involved the defeat of Gov. Draper. The governor had recommended that the nautical training school commission be abolished and the work of the school be carried on in combination with that of the naval reserve. Very likely the governor's recommendation may go through another year, but it was staved off this year, the committee reporting against it and being upheld in the house, only three votes coming out for the governor.

Rep. Denny will be remembered for his getting on the statute book a law to require all state institutions to fly the state flag, as well as the national colors. Previously the requirement as to the state colors applied only to armories, and the law of 1908, for which Gov. Guild was responsible, by an oversight made no reference to what is contained in the Denny act.

Rep. Denny was born in Worcester, July 14, 1845, and was educated in Worcester Academy. He served in the common council two years, being president one year, and is in the real estate and insurance business. He is a Knight Templar and Knight of Pythias.

Clifford H. Dickson.

Among the sturdy fighters for her rights that Berkshire county sent to the legislature of 1909 was Rep. Clifford H. Dickson of Pittsfield. It was his first term, but he arrived at Beacon hill in January with a determination to do his full duty, but more especially to do all that he could to bring about a settlement of the Berkshire trolley situation if it were possible.

He was given a place on the committee on public service by Speaker Walker, one of the most important committee places in the gift of the presiding officer. There it was his task to stand between the state treasury and the demands of insatiable office holders whose desire for more salary is oftentimes not commensurate with their desire to labor for the state. It was also his duty to see that the various depart-



ments were running in good fashion and to pass upon all the bills for appropriations for state departments.

He proved worthy of the trust the speaker reposed in him, and in no year has the committee met with fewer defeats on its recommendations. He had charge of several measures on the floor of the house for the committee, and, by his exposition of their strong points, the justice that lay behind their presentment and his explanation of their terms and meaning he won the confidence not only of the leaders but of the members as well.

Representative Dickson was born in Middlefield on March 2, 1875, and attended the public schools there. He later worked in various factories and afterward became a newspaper man. For 14 years he has been connected with the postal service and served on the school committee of Pittsfield in 1907 and 1908. He is a Mason, a member of the I. O. O. F. and the A. O. U. W.

George E. Doane.

A first-year man in the legislature of 1909 who made good was George E. Doane of Middleboro, representing the 7th Plymouth district. He was one of the solid men of the body, cared nothing for the effervescence and frivolity of the lobby and took his work as a legislator most seriously and as a duty he owed his constituents. Speaker Walker early recognized Mr. Doane's ability, a fact that was demonstrated when he appointed him to the committees on banks and banking and taxation, two of the most important sub-divisions of the legislature.

As a member of the committee on banks and banking Mr. Doane took an active part in reporting the measure to permit trust companies to have branch offices in those towns located in the same county for which they are chartered which have no banking facilities. It was one of the big financial matters of the session and was advocated, not only by financiers but by farmers and business men from many sections.

There were many other matters before that committee of more or less importance, and Rep. Doane took an active interest in all of them, even the most trivial. It was in the committee on taxation, however, that



his real worth as a legislator was shown, for there, more than in any previous year, the presence of able, conscientious and thoughtful legislators was needed. There were before the committee such measures as the franchise tax distribution acts and the recommendation for amendment to the constitution so as to permit of the legislature classifying property for purposes of taxation. This amendment would permit towns to exempt the machinery used in manufacture and be a boon to every manufacturing place in the state. Mr. Doane was one of those who worked hard for it in and out of the committee.

Mr. Doane was born in Middleboro, on June 10, 1854. He is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and has been engaged in the hardware business of his native town for some years. He is a vice-president of the Middleboro National Bank, of the Middleboro Business Men's club and is a Mason.

Joseph E. Donovan.

If the city of Boston ever escapes from the charter noose which this year's legislature placed around her neck, a big share of her thanks will be due to Rep. Joseph E. Donovan of Ward 3, Charlestown. It was he who first unearthed copies of decisions from supreme courts all over the United States in whch it was defined that charter bills much similar to the new Boston one are unconstitutional. It is to be regretted that the house of representatives didn't heed the young Charlestown man when he offered his order calling upon the supreme court for an opinion as to whether or not the charter bill was constitutional. The G. O. P. leaders opposed the order, however, and they had the votes. Rep. Donovan has always had a high standing with his fellow legislators, but his work on the Boston charter bill made him rise higher than ever in their esteem. It proved him not only an able legislator, but a brilliant lawyer as well. Charlestown asked for a lot of things from this year's general court, and on all of her petitions Rep. Donovan was a leader in debate. He argued long and earnestly for the bill to give his constituents gas for 80 cents per thousand cubic feet and helped largely to have the bill substituted for the adverse report of the committee on public lighting. He was also interested in the bill to provide for the abolition of the overhead "L" structure between Sullivan square and the North station and the substitution of an underground tunnel. He was honored this year with an appointment to the committee on judiciary, the most im-

portant sub-body of the legislature and his work there has been of a high order. He was one of the dissenters from the report of this committee on the diseased beef question. He insisted that no part of a carcass condemned for tuberculosis should be sold for food. On labor measures Rep. Donovan has an enviable record. On direct nominations he always voted "yes." His record, as a whole, is one that ought to get him about anything he wants from his constituents. Rep. Donovan was born in Lynn, April 21, 1882, and attended the public schools. He is a lawyer by profession. He served in the Boston common council for two years and came to the legislature in



1908. He has just completed his second term. He is affiliated with the Jackson club and Catholic Literary union. In politics he is a democrat.

William E. Dorman.

From the opening of the recent session of the legislature there were persistent rumors that Rep. William E. Dorman of Lynn would lay down his work of representing the 12th Essex district at the close of this year to take up the greater burden of looking after the interests of the 1st Essex



senatorial district in the upper branch. His activity in favor of a bill to give to that district a direct nomination system seemed to add to the belief, and his record throughout his three years of service seemed to indicate that he was truly worthy of the promotion he was said to seek. But Rep. Dorman appears to have different plans in mind at the present time. Various retirements by men who are now serving with him on the committee on the judiciary will leave him well up at the head of the list and directly in line for the chairmanship of that committee next year, which, with the prominence the headship of this important committee carries, will make him one of the "big" men of the house of 1910. He has done well, therefore, in refusing to be tempted into a contest for the senatorial seat. To win that place would require a long, hard-fought contest throughout the city of Lynn. To return to the house may necessitate some contest on his part, but with the practical certainty of securing the chairmanship of judiciary and his excellent record during his entire career on the hill, he should have little difficulty in winning out. Rep. Dorman has been a forceful member of the lower branch, and he has shown qualities of independence of thought and action which were refreshing. Since coming to the hill he has served on the committees on election laws, printing, judiciary and labor, being chairman of the latter committee this year. His independence was never more clearly shown than during the hearings and discussion on the so-called eight-hour bill which, although passed by both branches, was vetoed by the governor. Coming from a manufacturing city, where the rights of organized labor are always given such a prominent place in all matters, he might have been expected to fall in line and drift along with the majority in favor of the popular legislation. But he had different ideas. He believed the bill was wrong when it came before his committee on labor, and he urged against its being reported. The majority of his associates on the committee were of the opposite mind and the bill was reported in the house. Rep. Dorman, still clinging to his own views, worked hard for the defeat of the bill. It was passed in spite of his arguments against it, the senate concurred and sent it up to the governor. His excellency returned it to the house without his approval, and then Dorman had to lead the fight to sustain the executive veto. How well he did that work is shown by the roll-call vote in which the house refused to pass the measure over the veto. It was a determined fight which he put up against great odds, and it showed clearly the true character of the man from Lynn. Rep. Dorman was born in Lynn, June 23, 1875. He was educated at Chauncey Hall and at Harvard, graduating from the latter college in 1898 and from the law school in 1901. He is an instructor in the Boston Y. M. C. A. evening law school. Before coming to the state house he had served for six years as a member of the Lynn school committee, acting for two years as chairman. He is a member of Harvard chapter Phi Beta Kappa, Delta Upsilon and the Masons.

Charles E. Dow.

The lawyers of Suffolk county, to say nothing of the thousands of persons who have cases pending in court, ought to be thankful to Rep. Charles E. Dow of Ward 22 for an important piece of work which he has done in the legislature.

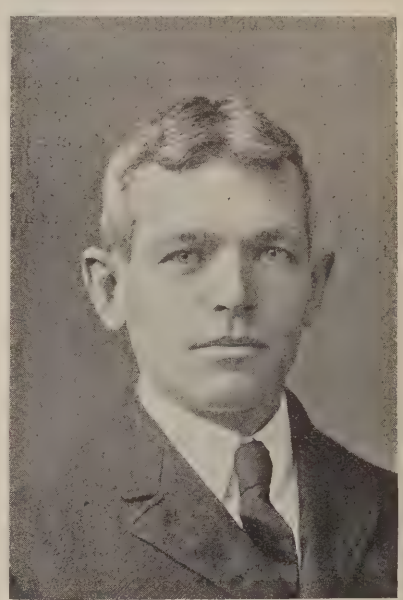
Mr. Dow began his duties as a legislator strongly inbued with the idea that a great injustice was being done to thousands of litigants who are obliged to wait three years after their cases are entered in court before they can get a trial. This is exactly the situation in Suffolk county at the present time. Mr. Dow believed that this condition of affairs could be remedied, and that it was the duty of the commonwealth to proceed at once to seek a remedy. While he had ideas of his own as to what might be done to correct this condition, it seemed to him to be wiser that a commission of able and experienced attorneys should be appointed to investigate the situation and report remedial measures to the next legislature. He accordingly introduced a resolve providing for the appointment of an unpaid commission of three members, one of whom should be a judge of the superior court, for the purposes already stated.

The resolve was referred to the committee on judiciary, and there met with strong opposition on the part of certain members. It was finally reported upon adversely by that committee, by vote of 8 to 7. In the house, however, Mr. Dow succeeded in having his resolve substituted for the adverse report of the committee. The resolve was later referred to the ways and means committees of both the house and the senate, and was reported on favorably by each of them, and later, in the face of considerable opposition, the resolve was passed by the senate, and has now become law.

As members of the commission Gov. Draper has selected some of the most prominent and able members of the bar—Justice Waitt, Robert M. Morse and Charles B. Barnes, Jr. The source of the opposition to Mr. Dow's resolve may easily be guessed, for it is well known that there are certain large corporate interests that prefer to have the trial of cases delayed as long as possible.

Mr. Dow took an important part in the work of the committee on taxation throughout the session, and was in charge of several taxation matters of importance in the house, especially noteworthy being his work on the bill in relation to the distribution of the corporate franchise tax, on the bill in relation to tax limit of cities, and the tax title bill.

Mr. Dow was born in Machiasport, Me., in 1875, and attended Colby college, later



coming to Boston and finishing at the Boston University law school in 1901. He is a practicing lawyer in this city, has been a member of the Ward 22 republican committee for two years, and is president of the Ward 22 republican club, besides which he is an ardent yachtsman and a member of the Boston Yacht club.

Andrew P. Doyle.

Rep. Andrew P. Doyle of New Bedford in his three previous years' service in the



house was always regarded as a very strong member—one who could always count upon a large following for any measure in which he was interested. But it remained for the session of 1909 to witness a full display of Rep. Doyle's strength as a legislator. The session just passed may be said to have been "Andy's" banner year. He blossomed forth as one of the orators of the house—not a flowery rhetorician but a strong, vigorous speaker, able to present facts concisely and understandingly. It turned out too that facts as he presented them were irrefutable. A notable occasion of this was when he put the house chairman of the committee on

labor to rout on the 54-hour bill for women and minors employed in textile establishments. Rep. Dorman, able lawyer that he is, was absolutely unable to cope with Rep. Doyle in discussing this bill nor could the other house leaders save the situation. The bogie of southern competition, Rep. Doyle destroyed in a few pungent sentences. The plea of the unbearable financial burdens the bill would impose upon the textile mills he answered with an array of figures of dividends paid by these mills in the past—dividends that in several instances had in 15 years exceeded the capitalization. The house ordered the bill to a third reading by a vote of 110 to 79 and the credit is due wholly to Rep. Doyle. It was killed in the senate of course and probably will be annually until Rep. Doyle goes to the upper branch himself.

Rep. Doyle gave another masterly exhibition on the Fall River police and licensing commissions bill. He told the house he did not believe in commissions at all but that as long as they were going to exist he believed in separation of the police and licensing powers. The house voted with him so overwhelmingly that the opponents of the bill could not get a roll call. Again on the bill to limit the number of licenses to one for every 1200 inhabitants instead of one for every 1000, except in Boston and towns of less than 5000 population, the house voted with him overwhelmingly to refer it to the next general court, despite the fact that some of the best debaters in the house were against him and that the bill had already passed the senate.

On his bill to regulate collection agencies by providing that they should file a bond of $5000, to be attachable in actions against them, he secured the substitution of his motion "reference to the next general court," for the report of the committee on mercantile affairs, "leave to withdraw." Against the powerful opposition of the sporting goods and arms houses he put through his own bill to place air rifles in the same category as fire arms in regard to the sale of them to minors, such sales to minors under 15 years being subject to a severe penalty under the Doyle bill, which is now law.

In all his four years Rep. Doyle has been a strict attendant at committee hearings and sessions of the house, and his roll call record will bear the closest inspection. He has served on such important committees as cities, liquor law and insurance and he also served on the special recess committee on insurance of 1907. Fraternally he is a member of the Elks, Knights of Columbus, Ancient Order of Hibernians, and the Celtic club. The house will probably see at least one more year of Rep. Doyle. After that New Bedford will probably send him to the senate or the mayor's chair. In doing either it would be doing well.

Florence J. Driscoll.

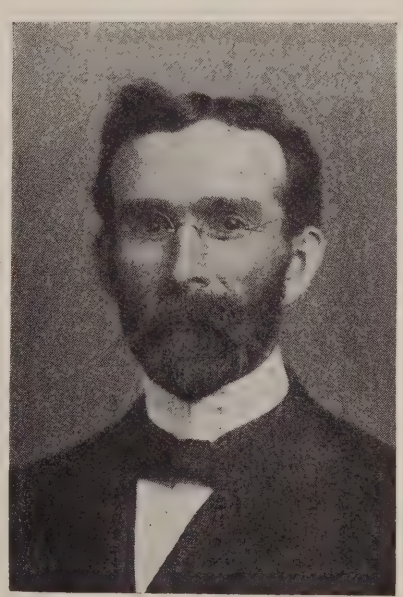
Rep. Florence J. Driscoll of Ward 19, Boston, has just completed his third term in the house. The chances are that he could come



back for as many more terms as he wants, for he has a strong place in the hearts of the Ward 19 folk. Like a true politician, however, he is looking for something higher and plans to get into the contest for the senate from Wards 18, 19 and 22. Forgetting for the moment the number of personal followers he has throughout the district, he ought to give any other candidates a vigorous battle on the strength of his legislative record alone. He strenuously opposed the district option bill this year because it would have meant the throwing out of work of several hundred of his constituents, his district being the brewery centre of Boston. By personal arguments in the state house corridors he did more to accomplish the defeat of the district option bill than the arguments of half the orators in the house could have done. On labor measures Rep. Driscoll has an enviable record. From the very beginning of his legislative service he has been found consistently in the column of organized labor's friends. As a faithful attendant at the sessions of the lower branch he has had few superiors. During the discussion on the Boston charter bill he voted for the several amendments which would have given Boston a better semblance of home rule than was provided in the original bill. He also supported the amendment for a more decent referendum than the bill itself provided. When the amendments had been killed, he showed his consistency by voting against the charter bill. Speaker Walker appointed him this year to the important committee on insurance. He figured prominently in the deliberations of this body which this session was worked harder than it had been previously in many years. He also served this year on the committee on pay-roll. Double committee appointments are unusual for democratic members of the legislature, but the speaker knew Rep. Driscoll after having served with him for two years. Rep. Driscoll was born in Boston October 15, 1871. He has been active in city politics since before he was old enough to vote. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and chairman of the Ward 19 democratic committee.

Patrick J. Duane.

Rep. Patrick J. Duane of Waltham again proved himself, in his fourth term, more than ever one of the leading democrats in



the house, and author of important legislation.

Although his district never gave a plurality to even a democrat like William E. Russell, Rep. Duane's personality is so well known and so popular that he is returned year after year with pluralities so large that republican would-be rivals are seeking in despair to induce him to run for the senate.

During the past year Rep. Duane was one of the two democrats given the high honor of a place on the judiciary committee, and he was also chosen clerk of the committee on elections.

The judiciary committee, always one of the hardest worked, had a particularly heavy year, with over 150 matters.

He personally attended over 150 hearings of the committee, and every executive session of the committee.

The committee reported against the so-called "Hisgen bill." He was a dissenter on that report, and led the fight in favor of the bill and succeeded in carrying it through the house.

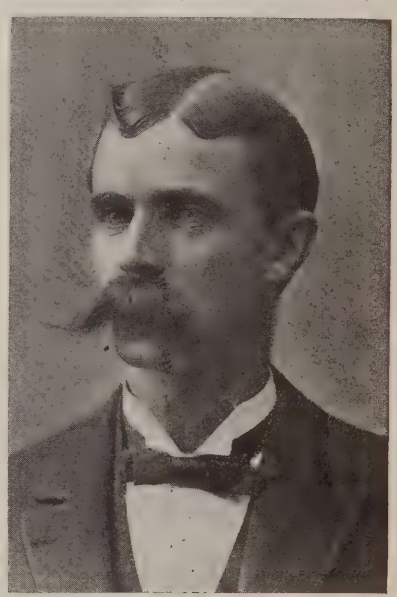
He was also a dissenter on the report of the same committee on the bill to destroy the lien of the man who furnishes labor on buildings. With the aid of Dr. Holt of Springfield, he succeeded in overturning the committee's report and defeating that measure.

He secured the passage under a suspension of rules, of a resolve providing for the printing of 3,000 copies of the memorial address of the Hon. Herbert Parker at the dedication of the statue to Nathaniel P. Banks.

Rep. Duane's fight for direct nominations in the Marlboro-Waltham senatorial district was one of the big events of the year, and the way the house backed him up against Chairman Garcelon, of the election laws committee, and the republican whip, was a remarkable tribute to his personality. It is probable that the bill would have gone through both branches, but for the fact that it was felt that it would be useless to send it to the governor, since it is a cardinal principle of the republican party that direct nominations should be extended only gradually, and that the expense is undesirable except in congested districts.

Horace E. Durgin.

Most members of the legislature from Essex county, providing they have been identified with republican politics there for



any great while, are sure to be members of the Essex club, and Horace E. Durgin of Wenham, Cong.Gardner's home district, was no exception. That he understood the game of politics was shown by the readiness with which he took up his duties at the beginning of the last session, he being recognized as one of the "good fellows" within a week after organization. Speaker Walker assigned him to a place on the committee on towns, where he took an active part in settling numerous difficulties for the smaller places all over the state.

He worked hard for the measure which would have established an agricultural school in Essex county, and he also took a prominent part in the milk standard fight, doing the best he could for the bill which would have permitted the sale of pure milk without the assumption of risk on the part of the farmer of being arrested and fined. These are only a few, however, for Rep. Durgin was an earnest and hard-working legislator on all matters. He has the disadvantage, however, of having served from a district where rotation in office is one of the tenets of republican faith, a fact which in this particular case is decidelly worse for the district than for Mr. Durgin.

He is a carriagesmith and builder by occupation, although for many years he has been a prominent figure in the politics of Wenham. He served ten years as moderator, has been town treasurer for nine years, chief of the fire department for 13 and chairman of the republican town committee for ten. He belongs to the Essex county poultry association, is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, a Red Man, a member of the Order of the Eastern Star and of the Daughters of Rebecca.

Theodore F. Dwight.

Rep. Theodore F. Dwight of Springfield, republican, certainly had a very busy session in the one closed in June, his service being on two of the hardest worked committees of this year's house—education and roads and bridges. The ordinary labors of these two committees were enough to keep any member busy from January to June but Mr. Dwight in addition to the ordinary duties of a member held down the position of clerk of roads and bridges. Both of these committees had before them important recommendations made by Gov. Draper in his inaugural message and so well did the members do their work that his excellency had the satisfaction of affixing his signatures to bills embodying those recommendations, thus making them law. In the bill for consolidating the state board of education and the commission on industrial education, in accordance with the governor's recommendation, Rep. Dwight did yeoman work. He was especially qualified to deal with educational matters having served on the committee on education in 1906 when he was in the house. The bill relative to state aid in the maintenance of industrial schools established by cities and towns also interested Rep. Dwight and his committee reported a bill, which became law, amending the act of 1906 so that all cities and towns shall be



reimbursed to the extent of one-half of their appropriation for such schools. The act of 1906 provided a sliding scale based on the amount appropriated in proportion to valuation, and requiring each appropriation to be made by special act of the legislature. During the entire session Rep. Dwight labored on the new automobile law, embodying the recommendations of Gov. Draper, and a bill was reported which met with the satisfaction of all parties interested, going through both branches without a hitch.

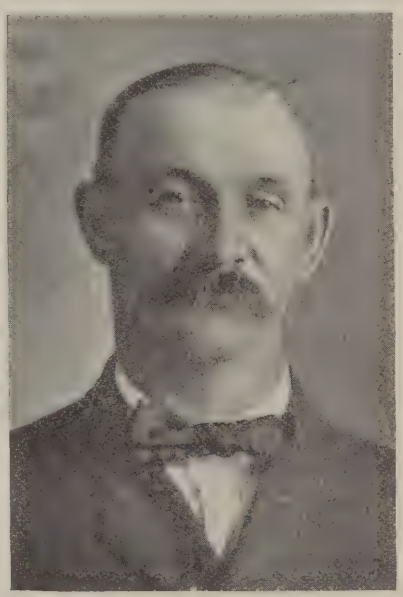
Rep. Dwight was in the house before in 1905 and 1906. In the former year he served on the committee on cities and in the latter on education and labor. This year he maintained the reputation he acquired then of being a careful, conscientious legislator. In his home city he has served in the city government as a member of the common council in 1899 and 1900.

John F. Dwyer.

If there was a session of the house this year when Rep. John F. Dwyer of Weymouth was not in his seat and alert to the business of the day, the occasion missed the watchful eyes of observers in the press gallery. If there was a hearing before the committee on banks and banking when Dwyer of Weymouth failed to hear all the evidence, failed to give it patient consideration, or failed to be recorded, that fact, too, escaped observation. Which, after all, is merely a roundabout and verbose way of saying that the legislative record of Rep. Dwyer may well be taken as a model by first year lawmakers on Beacon hill.

Rep. Dwyer obtained some renown late in the year as the one democrat in the legislature who voted for the Boston charter bill. And yet here, again, his course was that of the man who means every word of his oath of office and who gives his commonwealth the best there is in him. Rep. Dwyer voted for every one of the more than a dozen amendments to the charter bill offered by his colleagues from the city of Boston. Every democrat who had some just fault to find with the charter bill as it was reported from committee found in John Dwyer a faithful ally and a certain vote.

These amendments voted down, Rep. Dwyer voted for the bill itself, because, in his judgment, as in that of many prominent



and influential democrats, Boston's need of a new charter had been demonstrated beyond all question.

The committee on banks and banking was an unusually busy committee this year. Of all the matters sent to it, none, perhaps, attracted so much widespread attention as the bill which placed one of the incorporated small loans houses under the supervision of the bank commissioner. There were many hearings before the committee. The money lenders had able counsel and influential friends. Everybody laid down hard, as the saying is, on members of the committee, to be "good fellows." Dwyer of Weymouth was adamant. His stand against all these influences—the stand of an honest, upright, conscientious American—was an inspiration not only to his fellow members but to representatives of the press and to the membership of the house in general.

And so it was all through the session, Dwyer of Weymouth, as the list of roll calls show, was with every measure that had the elements of justice and equity in it and valiantly opposed to every bill that smacked of special interest. Mr. Dwyer's record on all the big things of the year is a record that will appeal not only to members of the minority party but to that large and constantly growing class of Massachusetts citizenship which places fair play and decency and the square deal above the fetich of party.

Rep. Dwyer, now in his 48th year, is a native of the beautiful Norfolk county town which sent him to the legislature. This was his first term. His associates unite in the hope that it may not prove to have been his last. He is a director of the South Shore Co-operative bank, a trustee of the Weymouth Hospital association and a director of the Weymouth Agricultural society. Real estate man and contractor, he has also been engaged in the express business for 21 years. His standing in the community which knows him best is a fair measure of his standing in the house. Before he was selected for the great and general court, Rep. Dwyer had been selectman, overseer of the poor, assessor, library trustee, chairman of the democratic town committee, and, for five years, postmaster.

S. Alden Eastman.

Milford was represented in the house during the last session by one of the able and influential members of the bodies. Rep. S. Alden Eastman having attained that position through his work of the previous session and by the manner in which he undertook his duties of the last. The fact that he was present at all in 1909 was due wholly to the confidence his townsmen had in him, for he had been threatened with political extinction by the labor lobby on Beacon hill because of his refusal to take orders from them in the year previous, when he served on the committee on labor.

Speaker Walker recognized the ability of the Milford man while serving with him in the legislature of 1908. As a result when the Brookline man was chosen to preside over the house at the beginning of the session which closed in June he urged Mr. Eastman to take places on the committees on banks and banking and on public lighting, two of the most important committee places given out. As a member of banks and banking he was partly instrumental in deciding a number of financial problems all more or less technical, but which were most important considered from their bearing on the financial institutions of the state.

It was as a member of the committee on public lighting, however, that he was called upon to show his ability. Among other things he worked with the other members to secure legislative sanction to the proposition that the gas commission should first consider reductions in rates before the legislature is asked to do so. There were a number of these bills, from Chelsea, East Boston, Charlestown and Fall River. The house substituted the East Boston bill for the adverse report of Mr. Eastman's committee, and Speaker Walker later took the floor to



advocate the commission idea. It prevailed, and thereafter the committee on public lighting had the distinction of having more firmly established this important and far-reaching policy of the session.

On the floor Mr. Eastman showed to distinct advantage. He did not rank as one of the orators, but he did better, having been one of the influential ones, whose brief summary of a given situation was of more weight than the long speeches of the talking members.

He is a native of Maine, having been born in Dennysville, that state, on Oct. 14, 1847. In the business life of Milford he holds a high place, being a manufacture of wooden and paper boxes. His fraternal connection consists of a membership in the Masons, in which he has attained the Knight Templar degree.

Charles E. Ebsen.

As the first republican chosen to succeed the late "Tom" Davis, democrat of Salem, who represented the 17th Essex republican district for nine consecutive years, "Charlie" Ebsen of the Witch City occupied a unique position on taking his seat in the house last January. Like his predecessor Rep. Ebsen has won his way by the innate geniality of his temperament and finishes his first session in the lower branch in strong favor of all of his associates, who have found him an all round good fellow. He, being a new member, took the position assigned him cheerfully and went to work philosophically to make good. His constituents feel that he has more than done it. Speaker Walker gave him an excellent opportunity to prove his powers on the committee on mercantile affairs. There he found some of the most important bills of the session. Naturally conservative, he fitted into his place as familiarly as though he had been there nine years himself. The range

of work has taken him from the sealing of milk bottles, to the inspection of boilers and the duties of telegraph companies; the marking of shingles and the chartering of musical associations. But with it all he has found time for every matter affecting his own city showing himself the true son of old Salem in that regard. He has been actively interested in the North river matter to prevent further pollution of that turbid stream by prohibiting manufacturers both in Peabody and Salem from turning their chemicals into it. He was interested, too, in all matters pertaining to the improvement of Salem harbor and the restoration of that ancient port to something of its pristine greatness in commerce. The bill approved by the governor for the appointment of a commission to consider what improvements can be made in that harbor and its approaches and in the wharves and docks carrying an expenditure of $10,000, though reported by another committee of which Mr. Ebsen was not a member, found in him a persistent and earnest advocate among his associates in the house and one who did not let up till the bill was on the governor's table. Another bill for which Rep. Ebsen should receive credit that belongs to him is that which the governor signed to permit the leasing of the "Bertram athletic field" by the park commissioners of Salem for the use of the Salem high school teams. There was a hitch in the committee on cities over this departure from policies which Mr. Ebsen did his share in straightening out. He was also directly interested in the bill for the consolidation



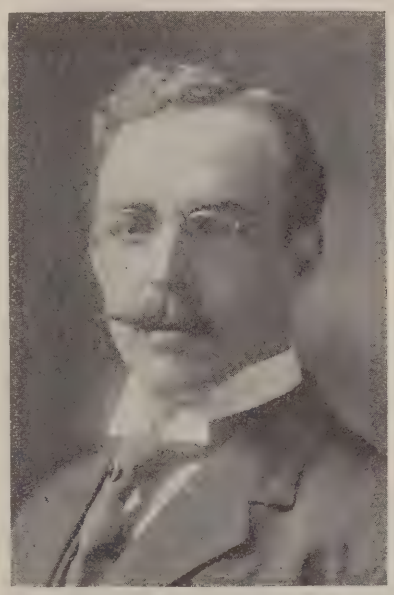
of the two Baptist societies in Salem. Charles E. Ebsen was born in Salem 35 years ago, and was educated in her schools. His business is that of a manager. He is one of the famous Now and Then association, a member of the Salem republican club, the Washington association, Masons, Royal Arcanum and Red Men, and is one of the pleasantest fellows to meet in the house. He is a candidate for re-election.

Henry A. Ellis.

For a first year man Rep. Henry A. Ellis of Yarmouth has made an enviablle record for the variety and consistency of his work. In addition to the abstruse legal problems which came before his committee on legal affairs he has been interested in the harbor appropriation bills for his district, and appeared before the committee on fisheries and game on many of the game bills.

In view of the attitude of Gov. Draper on special harbor appropriations, Mr. Ellis accomplished the seemingly impossible in getting through the resolve for the completion of the Bass River improvement project. Older legislators might well have given up the task as hopeless early in the session, but the Yarmouth member pushed the measure through by sheer persistence and hard work. The completion of this work means a great deal to his district. Again on his bill for the improvement of the mouth of Herring river, Harwich, he succeeded in getting the committee on harbors and public lands to report a $10,000 appropriation, despite the opposition of the harbor and land commission. Better still he got the bill through the house and signed by Gov. Draper.

That Mr. Ellis has the courage of his convictions was shown on the small loan bills which came before his committee. In spite of the fact that it was the unpopular side to take, Mr. Ellis was one of those who stood out against the bills and fought them to the best of his ability. Personally Mr.



Ellis is popular with his fellow members and his ability in debate has made him one of the valuable members of the lower branch. Though he comes from a district where rotation in office is frequent, there can be no doubt that his constituents will recognize the success which he has made of his first year by returning him to the house.

He was born in Yarmouth Nov. 5, 1879, is a graduate of the Hyannis normal school and the University of Maine, and is a lawyer by profession.

Samuel D. Elmore.

Samuel D. Elmore of Cambridge did good work last year as a member of the committee on judiciary, a fact that was recognized by the speaker who made him the third man on that important committee for the session of the legislature just closed. Mr. Elmore was made chairman of the house committee on elections but this proved an empty honor this year, although in some sessions, it is a position of considerable importance. It hears all the evidence in contested election cases and in its report sets forth the facts



and reasons for its decision in a form that follows much the style of a supreme court decision. It is treated much in the same way also for it poses in subsequent cases as a precedent and these decisions of the past are studied up with great care by the attorneys handling such cases. This year however there were no disputes of this kind and the election committee had nothing more to do than to meet and organize. The judiciary committee however works in a peculiar way. Attorneys coming before it often refer to cases before the courts and cite decisions. Later the chairman will assign some member of the committee to look up these citations and see if the point of the attorney is sustained by them. Later if it is decided to report a bill some two or three members will be assigned to draw up a draft and submit to the committee as a whole. In this way after the public hearings are passed the committee works as a number of little groups or sub-committees. During the present session Mr. Elmore has displayed a prominent part in this sub-committee work as he did last year. As an instance of how thorough this work is it may be cited that last year he drew up the bill which was enacted to prevent the spread of bogus Masonry and so well did he do this work that the promoters of this movement have decided to discontinue their operations in Massachusetts. Mr. Elmore is a graduate of Exeter and of Harvard college and its law school. He is a member of the state republican club, the Colonial City Trade association and of the Knights Templar.

Freeman O. Emerson.

A veteran in the house is Rep. Freeman O. Emerson of Ward 12, Boston. When Mr. Emerson first came to the house he represented Ward 10, but it is only a step across the line. Coming back after a lapse of seven years Mr. Emerson brought with him a flood of matured ideas. Especially has he been interested in the Lord's day bills for the sale



of fruit, confectionery, ice cream and fruit on Sundays which was backed by the licensing board of Boston and to which Rep. Emerson gave his most active endeavor, being gratified to have it pass the house, go through the senate after having once been rejected, and finally to be signed by the governor. Emerson this session has served upon the committee on taxation, his only assignment by Speaker Walker, but it has had a mountain of work in the great codification of the taxation laws of the state which did not finally reach the governor until late in the session. In the Boston listing bill he took a special interest. He had his part in advancing the bill for an investigation of the exemption from taxation of educational and public institutions which Gov. Draper has approved; in the bill for the taxation of savings deposits held by trust companies; the taxation of property passing by will; of legacies and successions and on the change of date for levying taxes from May 1 to April 1. Like all Boston republicans Rep. Emerson was deeply interested in the Boston charter bill and took strong ground for it. In all matters affecting his constituents he has been active and energetic. He has been deeply interested in a number of bills before the committee on legal affairs and in the measures which were introduced for the protection of the children and minors; the delinquent children's bill and others. He first came to the house for one session in 1897, coming fresh from four years in the Boston common council. He was again elected to the house in 1899, and sat during the sessions of 1900 and 1901, representing Ward 10. During his service he has been on

street railways, cities, parishes and religious societies (clerk) and on taxation. He is an Odd Fellow, Knight of Pythias and a member of the republican clubs of Massachusetts and of Ward 12. Mr. Emerson is a very affable gentleman, readily approachable. By birth he hails from the Granite State where he was born in 1861. He was graduated from Hebron, (Me.), academy and was engaged in the business of harberdashery for fifteen years on Boylston street. He now conducts a real estate office. He is a candidate for re-election.

George C. Fairbanks.

A country editor acquires an all-round knowledge of affairs not possessed by the ordinary man. Rep. George C. Fairbanks of Natick is no exception to this rule. Among the country editors of Massachusetts Rep. Fairbanks is a leader. He has been president of the Massachusetts Press association for four years, and vice-president of the Republican Editorial association for two. It is no mean honor to be so recognized by the country editors of Massachusetts, for, when all is said and done, it is the country editors who mould public opinion in this great and glorious republic. The citizen ordinarily takes far more stock in what his local editor says of a certain matter than he does of what some person, unknown to him, says in the editorial column of a great metropolitan daily. He looks to his local editor for advice on public matters, knowing that he will generally get honest advice, uninfluenced by any sordid interest. So you see that George C. Fairbanks in serving four years as the leader of the country editors of Massachusetts, occupied a highly honorable position. Mr. Fairbanks publishes and edits the Natick Bulletin. He has conducted it for years. He is bound up in the welfare of the town. Her interests are his own. Hence it was not unnatural that he should attempt to prevent the unfair competition of the commonwealth with an important industry of his town. Natick has long been known as a "shoe town." She and other towns have, however, seen their principal industry steadily losing ground through the sale of prison made shoes—a competition that was destructive in that labor did not have to be figured in the cost of prison made shoes. So Mr. Fairbanks drew a bill providing that all shoes made by convict labor, whether in this or any other state,



if offered for sale in this state, should bear the words "prison made" in a conspicuous place. You can imagine the effect such legislation would have on the sale of prison made goods. Would you like to wear clothing or shoes tagged "convict made"? The committee on prisons reported the Fairbanks bill, but it was killed in the house on a tie vote—105 to 105.

Rep. Fairbanks was placed by Speaker Walker on the committee on public lighting and did his share in defeating the attempt to upset the established policy of the commonwealth that the regulation of public utilities should be left in the hands of state commissions. Thus none of the 80-cent gas bills were enacted. Mr. Fairbanks had charge of the adverse report of his committee on the bill to prohibit gas companies from charging for the use of meters and the house sustained the report after a hard fight.

It was Mr. Fairbanks' good fortune to accomplish this year what every Natick representative for several years past has been fighting for—the right to tax locally, poles, wires and conduits of a telephone or telegraph company laid in private property—the old controversy between the town of Natick and the New England telephone company. This year the telephone company agreed to the bill, the reason being that several towns have taxed farmers for telephone and telegraph poles erected on their land, with the result that the farmers were obliged to pay for the privilege enjoyed by the telephone and telegraph companies. Sooner than remove the poles the company decided that the difficulty could be met by accepting the Fairbanks bill.

Mr. Fairbanks was born in Natick, and educated in its public schools. 'Way back in 1868 and 1869 he was assistant postmaster of the town. Besides his connection with various organizations of newspaper editors, he finds time for the Odd Fellows, the Masons and the Knights Templar.

Thomas J. Fay.

Thomas J. Fay, democrat, of Boston, is the young man who got the eight-hour bill through the house of representatives this year. The eight-hour bill was intended to



benefit laborers, workmen and mechanics employed by state, county, city or town, or by contractors at work for any of them. The bill was passed by the senate, to the great joy of union labor, and was vetoed by his excellency the governor. A whole lot will be heard about the "Fay" bill, in the weeks just ahead of us, and men will marvel how it came to be passed by a republican legislature. As for that, men marvelled in the republican legislature, even while the bill was passing.

"The fact is," said Rep. William E. Dorman of Lynn, republican, when the bill came back to the house and the question was passing it notwithstanding the objections of Gov. Draper, "the fact is, I believe, that this house was hypnotized by the genial young man from Boston."

And Rep. Dorman was house chairman of the committee on labor and the best constitutional lawyer in the legislature. Rep. Fay, disavowing the attributes of a Svengali, says there was "nothing back of the bill except hard work."

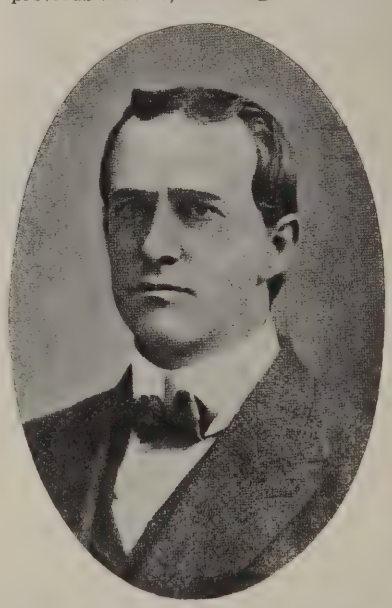
The representative from Ward 18, Boston, had had two previous terms in the house and, consequently, a wide acquaintanceship among its members. Affable, genial, courteous, and kindly, he had done so many things for others that it was hard to resist, probably, the one personal request he had ever made to his colleagues. This, in brief, is undoubtedly the true story of how the eight-hour bill fairly rolled through the house to the senate. It was "Tom" Fay's bill, and everybody was "Tom" Fay's friend.

Outside of his work for this, and other labor measures, Mr. Fay's big personal hit of the session, no doubt, was his speech against the so-called "money sharks." Not even Warren himself, author of the two bills and leader of the fight, did more effective work in the laying out of the "shark trust." But on milk and beef and charter and the public utilities, on everything of particular interest and prime importance to a big city constituency, the record of Rep. "Tom" Fay, upon inspection, will be found fully equal to his work on the distinctive issues of his third year in the legislature.

When the session closed, Mr. Fay was prominently mentioned for a place in next year's senate. He would have been delighted to place his fate in the hands of his colleagues in the house.

Michael H. Fitzgerald.

The folks over in the Noddle Island district knew what they were doing all right when they sent Michael H. Fitzgerald back to represent them in the lower branch of the legislature this year. Mr. Fitzgerald had served in the house of 1907. During 1908 he busied himself with a law practice that he had been forced to neglect as a member of the strenuous house of 1907. This year the East Boston district had a mountain of important matters before the legislature. The voters realized that they needed all the live men they could get to represent them and with John F. Sullivan stepping out of the legislature, their choice fell naturally on the man who had been Sullivan's able colleague, Mr. Fitzgerald. No fond parents ever gave more care and attention to their only child than Rep. Fitzgerald gave this year to the various measures affecting his East Boston constituents. He shone as an orator and as a diligent worker all through the discussion on the Noddle Island bills. It was largely through his argument on the bill to lower the price of gas in East Boston to 80 cents per thousand cubic feet that the measure was sent along to engrossment. That the bill for eighty-cent gas in East Boston is not law today is certainly not the fault of Rep. Fitzgerald. If the members of the house had lived up to their promises to him and the other East Boston representatives the bill would have been sent back to the senate, despite the efforts of the speaker and the state machine. Rep. Fitzgerald was no less an influence in the consideration by the legislature of the other East Boston bills. On the marginal railroad bill and the other bills for the development of East Boston's water front and railroad facilities, he worked like a Trojan. On labor bills he has a record, not only for this year but for his previous service, that ought to command



the vote of every working man who may consider his candidacy at the polls. He voted for direct nominations and for all measures of the "plain people" variety. He fought hard for a decent referendum to the voters of Boston on the charter question. He was a faithful attendant at the sessions of the house throughout the session. Rep. Fitzgerald's associates in this year's house hope to see more of him. He has an acquaintance with legislators that ought to stand East Boston in good stead whenever it has bills before the general court. In politics he is a democrat. He was born in Boston, October 1, 1871, was educated in the public schools and at Boston University law school, and is a lawyer by profession. His political training was gained in the hard fought factional fights battles of the East Boston dis-

trict and in the Boston common council where he served for two years. While a member of the house of 1907, he served on the important committee on election laws. This year he served on the committee on state house to which the gratitude of state officials is due for enlightenment on the need of a larger capitol. His popularity with the members of that committee is shown by the fact they elected him clerk. His district is Ward 2.

Clarence J. Fogg.

One man who can be counted upon to "get in right" on any problem of legislation under discussion is Rep. Clarence J. Fogg of Newburyport. Inasmuch as he has just completed his fourth term in the lower branch of the state legislature it would be only fair to say that he is "in right" with the people at home, too, for he has had little opposition for his nominations and elections. It is safe to say that he can see the political effect of any legislative act almost as soon as he hears of it. He got his political training in a pretty thorough school down in old Essex county. They play politics there day and night all the year round, and Fogg has learned his lesson so well that he can qualify as a full-fledged instructor in the art of playing the great national game of statecraft. There is no question that his mastery of the game has been of great benefit to the district which he represents. Practically all of his propositions have been fairly and thoroughly considered, and there is very little said about them if



Fogg has his own way. He prefers to fix things up through personal talks with the members rather than by floor discussions, but when occasion demands it, he can spout as well as most of them. When he speaks he speaks plainly. There is no beating around the bush in his public utterances. He calls things by their right names, always of course within the rules of parliamentary procedure, and he inevitably gets what he is after. Rep. Fogg was born in Newburyport, July 10, 1853, and was educated in the public schools. By trade he is a shoe cutter. He served one year in the common council of his city and two years in the board of aldermen. Since coming to the house in 1906 he has seen service on the committees on liquor law, counties and taxation, being chairman for the last two years of the committee on counties which acts as a kind of finance committee on all matters relating to county affairs. He served on the two special recess committees on taxation. He is a Mason and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Charles R. Foote.

A solution of the Berkshire trolley situation is the aim of all legislators from that section, and during the session of 1909 Charles R. Foote of Pittsfield, one of the new members, added his influence to that of his colleagues.

His position on the committee on cities, one of the most important committees of the legislature, demanded much of his time, but in his spare moments he was an assiduous worker for the Berkshire bills. There were also a number of road improvement measures affecting that section, and for all of them Mr. Foote performed his part, acting as an able lieutenant of those who had them in charge. He also helped materially in the passage of the bill by which Pittsfield was given the right to incur additional debt for the purpose of securing a better water supply.

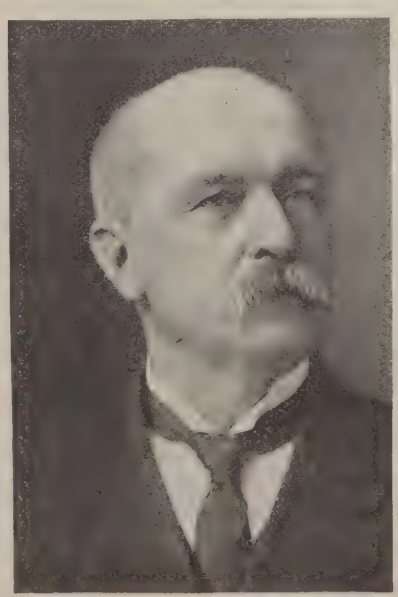
Mr. Foote was born in Pittsfield on July 9, 1865, attended the public schools there



and later graduated from a commercial college. By calling he is a mason and has been active in the politics of his city for some years. He served in the common council in 1902 and 1903 and was an alderman in 1905. He is a member of the Masons and of the Royal Arcanum and will probably be a candidate for re-election to the house of 1910.

Nathan B. Foster.

Rep. Nathan B. Foster of Rockland in every way proved to be a worthy successor to Rev. Melvin S. Nash as representative from the 4th Plymouth district. The same independence which always characterized Mr. Nash was displayed in the votes of Rep. Foster. He refused to bow to the mandate of the state machine that all direct nomination bills and legislation providing for 80-cent gas for certain communities, be killed, and supported those bills. A manufacturer himself, he showed himself to be eminently fair to organized labor and supported the bill limiting the employment of women and minors in textile establishments



to 54 hours a week and also the bill to allow the establishment of peaceful communication with applicants for positions during strikes and lock-outs, the so-called "peaceful picketing bill." Rep. Foster was also an earnest worker in behalf of the bill to provide that goods made in prisons and offered for sale should be stamped "convict made." This bill, which would prevent unfair competition with the products of Massachusetts workers, was killed by a tie vote. All temperance measures found an earnest friend in Mr. Foster, as did Gov. Draper's proposition for the settling of the transportation muddle in Massachusetts. On the committee on drainage the Rockland man found plenty to do in dealing with the various problems relating to the sewage disposal of the various cities and towns of the commonwealth, being a faithful attendant at all hearings of his committee.

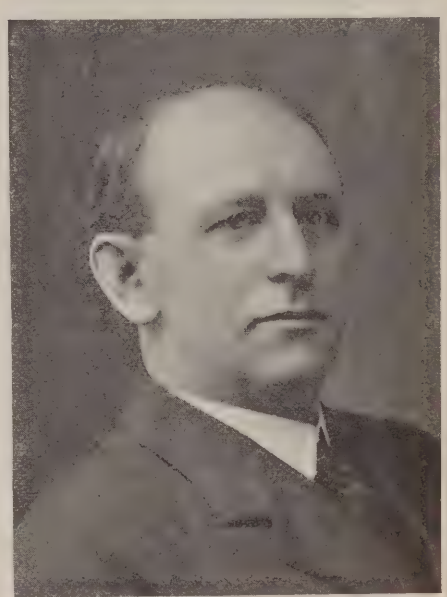
In Rockland, where he was born 62 years ago, Mr. Foster is a member of the water board and an ex-chief of the fire department. He is engaged in the manufacture of shoe blacking, dressings, etc. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Knights Templar, Odd Fellows, Union Glee club and the Rockland Commercial club. Mr. Foster, it is to be hoped, will be found back on Beacon hill next year, where the experience gained in the recent session will be of especial value to his district.

William F. Garcelon.

How Rep. William F. Garcelon of Newton is regarded might well be epitomized by a few such editorials as the following:

Mr. Garcelon of Newton is the most consummate republican manager in the legislature.—Springfield Republican legislative review.

It takes a good deal of a man to carry a double superlative, but Garcelon has made a



record in athletics as well as legislative.—Boston Record.

And this paragraph from the Boston Globe concerning the Harvard senior dinner June 21, 1909:—

Capt. Currier, answering the toast of "Athletics," told what the class of 1909 had done in athletics for the college with its triple championship of football, track and hockey. "There has been a great transformation in athletics," he said. "We have weathered the storm and stand to have clear sailing from now on." The transformation has been wrought by Mr. Garcelon, who has welded together all branches and teams into one efficient machine in athletics, so that if now we do not year after year get more than a majority of wins I shall be much mistaken."

Rep. Garcelon doubted, last summer, whether, with his new position at the head of Harvard athletics, and the demands of his law practice he could afford to go back to the house, but he was finally prevailed on to stand for another nomination and consequent elections.

He had made a reputation as the chairman of the election laws committee, succeeding the redoubtable Robert Luce, and defeating the latter on several propositions, also as a member of the railroad committee.

This last year he was given these same positions, and at the head of election laws he rose to an even higher pinnacle of renown.

A mighty contest was waged, all the year, over the extension of the principle of direct nominations. More than a score of bills were introduced, ranging from special bills

for particular districts to general bills wiping out even the state convention.

The party leaders recognized that once started this might become a dogma dangerous enough to lead even to the establishment of the western idea of a popular preference for U. S. senators. Therefore the word went forth that it would be wisest to kill all the bills.

There was much pessimism at the beginning of the year as to success, and when, at the end, only one bill got by—that for a direct primary in the Lynn senatorial district, the general sentiment crystallized thus —"Nobody but Billy Garcelon could have done it."

Men outside the legislature little realize the force of log-rolling on matters that appear to have become a popular fetich. Rival candidates for office divide on a question sometimes without regard to its real merit or demerit, but because of political exigency.

Rep. Garcelon developed new strength not only in debate but as the republican whip. In the latter position he really topped all records for efficiency. The governor depended on him time and again, and not in vain. The tremendous vote in favor of the governor's railroad holding company bill was a surprise to a good many. The size of it is due largely to the thorough work of Garcelon in making sure that everybody turned out. When it is realized that only three votes (other than the speaker's) out of the total membership of the house were not recorded some realization of the laurels due the whip may be obtained.

Rep. Garcelon has a frank, open manner, and rapid terse style, that brings votes in debate, and makes him friends in social intercourse.

He was born in Lewiston, Me., Oct. 24, 1868. He graduated from Bates College in 1890, and from the Harvard law school in 1895. He is graduate treasurer of the Harvard athletic association, a tribute to his own athletic prowess, as well as to his executive ability; is secretary and treasurer of the Massachusetts club; member of the city, congressional, senatorial, and councillor committees of his districts, and prominent in local Newton politics. He is an overseer of Bates college, a director of the Hunnewell club, and a member of the Newton club.

Charles M. Gardner.

"Keep your eye on Gardner of Westfield. He will prove one of the strong men of the session." This was the remark made some



months ago by one of the most prominent republicans in the state to a state house reporter and his prediction was amply borne out. Although he refrained from talking on every conceivable subject Rep. Gardner made a few speeches and they carried weight too.

As lecturer of the Massachusetts state grange, any measure affecting the farmers has attracted his attention but he has been chiefly interested this year in the educational reforms which Gov. Draper advocated. He was a firm believer in getting rid of the industrial educational commission, which Gov. Draper recommended in his inaugural and as a member of the committee on education did some very effective work in framing up the measure which is now law. Knowing the needs of the rural districts educationally he was able to make some strong points before his committee on the Massachusetts College bill and is now very confident that the investigation into its merits will result in some real legislation another year.

In the agricultural reform such as the investigation into the question of abandoned farms, the merging of the gypsy moth extermination with the forestry work and the protection against forest fires Rep. Gardner gave the committee the benefit of his study of the subjects. He was a firm believer in the milk liability bill not only as a protection for the producer against persecution but as a means of safeguarding the consumer. Rep. Gardner was born in Huntington July 19, 1872, and was educated in the public schools, taking up newspaper and magazine writing for his life work. He is a member of various fraternal and social organizations.

Joseph S. Gates.

The 10th Worcester district, the farmers of Massachusetts and the commonwealth itself owe a debt of deep gratitude to the town of Southboro in allowing Rep. Joseph S. Gates of Westboro to be returned to the house again this year although it was Southboro's turn to name the candidate under the rotation system prevailing in the district. The unusual work of Mr. Gates in his first year prompted Southboro's magnanimous and level-headed action and it is safe to say that none of the parties concerned



now regret it. Rep. Gates' work in the past session fully justified the action taken.

As house chairman of the committee on agriculture Rep. Gates found himself with an entire new committee to deal with, with the exception of Senate Chairman Cowee. This makes his feat of securing the unanimous report of a "pure milk" bill all the more remarkable. Likewise he accomplished a remarkable feat in securing the overwhelming vote he did for its passage in the house. That it was killed in its enactment stage in the senate—the only bill of the session killed at such a late stage—was no fault of Rep. Gates'. The bill would have relieved the producer of any liability of arrest for selling milk below the standard, provided the milk was "pure milk," just as it comes from the cow. It was a measure of great importance to milk farmers who can count on a strong and influential friend in the representative from Westboro. Never before had so many bills providing for the abolition of all standards been filed. Under these circumstances it became a task, not only of framing a bill that would do justice to the farmer, but also one which would have at least an even chance of being enacted. Rep. Gates' argument for the bill finally reported overwhelmed the people who insisted upon a rigid adherence to the present standard.

Rep. Gates introduced a bill providing for the compensation of cities and towns for land held by the commonwealth therein and succeeded in securing the passage of a resolve providing for an investigation by the tax commissioner of the exemption from taxation of educational and public institutions. Cities and towns by taking advantage of this resolve may receive a sum of money each year from the state in lieu of taxes on such property.

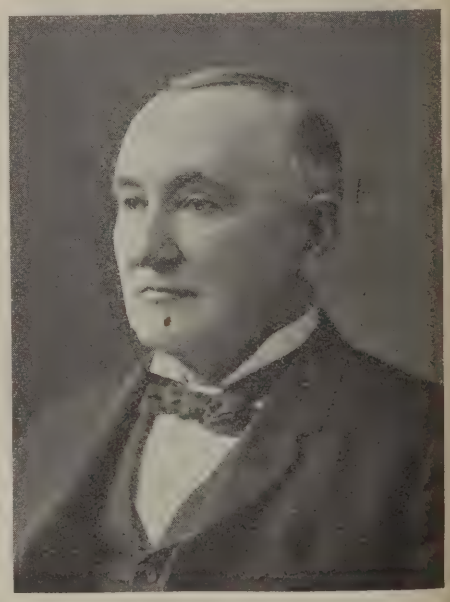
Rep. Gates also introduced a bill for the protection of wild fowl, prohibiting their killing or taking at any time except in the three autumn months. The bill was turned down by the committee on fisheries and game but Rep. Gates took the floor on it and by his own personal influence and popularity had it substituted and sent along to the senate where it was passed and later signed by Gov. Draper. This bill affords a greater measure of protection to wild fowl than any bill ever hitherto passed by the legislature. This year as last, Rep. Gates took a firm stand against all unnecessary salary increases and against all appropriations which would unnecessarily increase the state tax.

Rep. Gates was born in Petersham, October 13, 1856, and was educated in the public schools. He moved to Westboro in 1873 and has been a merchant in that town for 36 years, serving as town officer for over 20 years. He has been auditor seven years, town clerk eight years, collector of taxes four years and a member of the republican town committe for 18 years. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow.

William H. Gifford.

Take a pencil and a note book, go among the 240 members of the legislature, ask everybody to write down the names of the five most popular members of the house of 1909, and it is dollars to doughnuts that on every list save one will be found the name of William H. Gifford, of Westport, "Capt." Gifford—the house has a way of calling almost everybody from down the Cape way "captain," particularly if he has passed Pier 50—"Capt." Gifford, you may be sure, would not vote for himself.

Rep. Gifford came new to the house of 1909. He hadn't been under the dome more than six weeks before everybody knew him by name, and had dropped the "Gifford" part of it entirely. How does this happen? How comes it that the whole house "takes" to one man, or to a dozen men, among its members, follows them, helps them unquestioning, relies upon their wisdom or their sound, solid, good common sense? Who knows the answer? Personal magnetism, individuality, or what? Whatever your answer, and whatever the correct answer, write William H. Gifford down as one of the chosen. Rep. Gifford stood up for the 9th Bristol district this year. The records put him down as "democrat," though prob-



ably not one man in ten about him, ever thought to look up his party designation or cared a rap about it, one way or another. Down at Westport, Mr. Gifford is merchant. Six years as a deputy sheriff has added to his wide acquaintanceship throughout the county.

Speaker Walker selected the Westport man for the committee on fisheries and game, and, as usual, made a wise selection. There was a whole lot of "cape" this year to the fisheries and game committee—Sen. Eben S. S. Keith was its senate chairman, and Thos. Pattison of Barnstable, its house chairman—and Rep. Gifford joined hands with his neighbors, in almost every instance, for the best interests of his section. He never for-

got the "boys," nor did he once forget the growing interest of his region in the care and comfort of the sportsman who frequents Cape Cod, year after year, and always brings a check book with him.

Once or twice during the session Rep. Gifford enjoyed the unusual delight of having the house stand by him in the overturning of a committee report. But, whether it was fish and game or one of the several hundred other subjects to which the lawmakers of Massachusetts must give their best thought and their best judgment, always the house of 1909 listened to Gifford of Westport with keen interest and genuine friendliness.

Take another poll of the house, while you have pencil and note book at hand, and you will find, Practical Politics ventures to assert, that everybody would like to see Gifford of Westport in his accustomed seat when Speaker Walker calls the house of 1910 to order.

Edward W. Gleason.

There is scarcely an office in the gift of the people of the town of Clarksburg which has not at some time been held by the present representative from the 1st Berkshire district, Edward W. Gleason. He is a farmer by occupation, but has found time to turn his attention to a wide variety of interests, with the result that there are few members of the legislature better fitted to pass upon



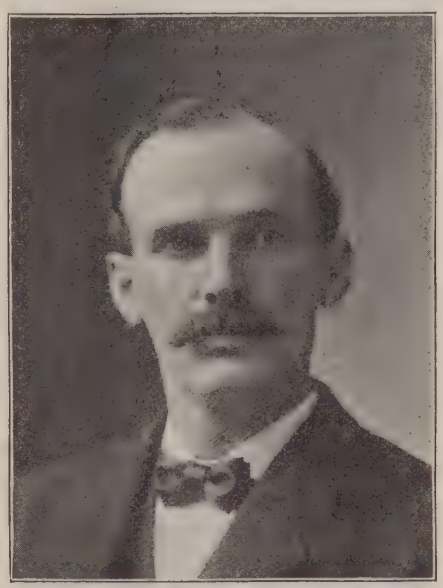
problems affecting the small towns of the state than the representative from Clarksburg.

Mr. Gleason first came to the house in 1893, and at that time served on the committees on public health and public reservations. He has also been associate county commissioner, was chairman of the board of selectmen for 20 years, a member of the school committee for three years and tax collector for eight years.

In the legislature during the past term Mr. Gleason made a careful study of taxation problems, as well as of those measures affecting the servants of the state which came before his committee on public service. As a result he has been peculiarly in a position to pass intelligently upon measures affecting the income of the state as well as its expenditures. He was the author of the bill to refund the debt of his home town and succeeded in getting it through with very little apparent effort. He is not an orator but has accomplished much through his liking for hard work and consistent effort.

Jeremiah J. Good.

Loyalty to his constituents and then to the democratic party. On this principle Rep. Jeremiah J. Good of Ward 17, Boston, has proceeded during his entire political career, and the progress he has made is due in large degree to the fact that he has held fast to that principle. "Jerry" Good never yet went back on a friend. No man holds dearer the people of his district, and after that no member of the democratic party cherishes the traditions of that party more highly. For years he was a brakeman on the freight trains of one of the railroads of the state, and he knew the needs and requirements of the men who perform such work thoroughly. He fought hard during his first three years of service in the house, 1903-04-05, for the passage of a bill which would compel railroad companies to equip their freight trains with sufficient brakemen to handle the trains properly. The committee on railroads invariably turned him down, but "Jerry" always had influence enough with the house to have the bill substituted, only to see it die in the upper chamber. This year he had a similar experience with this same kind of legislation, but he still believes he is right



and he will keep up the fight until he finally accomplishes his end. And this interest continues in spite of the fact that he is no longer identified with railroads or railroad work. He is now engaged in conducting a successful undertaking business in his own section of the city, but he does not forget that the same conditions prevail on the freight trains today as in the days when he worked in that capacity. The Ward 17 representative knows what it is to work hard in all walks of life. Whatever of success he has attained has come to him only after a stubborn struggle against great odds. He has been overcoming obstacles ever since he first saw the light of day on May 6, 1865. He received some education in the public schools of Boston, but acquired the bulk of his learning later in life in the evening schools of the Hub. He was a member of the Boston common council in 1902. The next three years he was a member of the house, serving on the committees on cities and printing. In 1906 and 1907 he was smoke inspector for the city of Boston. He came back to the state house this year, and has been a hard working member of the committee on insurance. He took a prominent part in the debate on the bill creating a new charter for the city of Boston, opposing some of the most objectionable parts of the measure and appealing to the members from other sections of the commonwealth to render justice to the people of his city. He is strong with the voters of his home ward, where he holds membership in the Tammany club, the A. O. H., and St. Patrick's Total Abstinence society. He is also a member of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and vice-president of the ushers' club of St. Paul's (Bishop Anderson's) church.

Thomas J. Grady.

Serving continuously since the opening of the session of 1903, Rep. Thomas J. Grady of Ward 6, Boston, has a record which no other member of the present house of representatives can claim. There are men in the house who have seen more years of service than Rep. Grady, but he is the only man who has been a member of the legislature every year since 1903. Rep. Grady comes from a section of Boston where political warfare is carried to extremes. There is always plenty of activity in the contests for official honors in the old North End. But Grady has been prominent in the life of that section ever since he was old enough to vote, and he has always kept in the front rank of democratic leaders there. He was for years allied with the Fitzgerald forces—the powers which control the politics of the ward—but he has always been inclined to independence of thought and action and has won his contests on account of his own personal strength with the voters. This fact was clearly demonstrated in the contest last fall. Most of the democratic leaders decided that Grady should be opposed for his seventh nomination, and they succeeded by their combined efforts in turning him down in the democratic primaries. Grady refused to be sidetracked, however. He took out independent democratic papers, and started in to do battle with the strong majority leaders. His efforts were successful, and he came back to the hill for his seventh successive year. The great victory he won in last fall's contest made him even more prominent in the North End than he ever was before. He proved to the other democratic leaders of the ward that he is a power in his own right and that he must be reckoned with in all future calculations as to the control of the ward. Rep. Grady was born in Newport, R. I., December 16, 1877. He was educated at private schools, Boston College and the Boston University Law school. He is a lawyer and enjoys a lucrative practice in the city of Boston. Before coming to the state house he served for three years in the Boston common council. During his first six years as a representative he was at different times a member of the committees on probate and chancery, bills in the third reading, ways and means, judiciary, constitutional amendments,



Federal relations and public health. This year he served on liquor law and prisons. He was chosen by the legislature of 1906 to fill out the unexpired term of the late Michael J. Sullivan, who died while a member of the governor's council. Through inactivity, losing in Cambridge by 186 votes while carrying Boston by 19 votes, Grady was defeated for the nomination in September, but was returned to the house. He has always taken a prominent part in the actions of the lower branch. A good speaker, with a thorough knowledge of the conditions existing in his own city, he has been spokesman for the democratic party on many matters pertaining to Boston, and he always proved himself an able debater. It is as yet uncertain that he will be a candidate for re-election the coming fall. He has his eye on still higher honors, however, and his friends believe he would make an ideal representative of the 9th congressional district at Washington.

William J. Graham.

When the old-timers in the legislature got back to Beacon Hill last January and looked over the make-up of this year's general court, they found the name of William J. Graham of Lawrence again on the list, and they knew at once that the Essex dam bill was to be presented again and that Rep. Graham was going to lead the fight for it as usual. Let it be said here that Rep. Graham is full of fighting ability and that he has fought several good battles during his five years' service as a member of the lower branch of the general court, but never has he let himself out as he did in this year's debate on the Essex dam measure. Beacon hill thought it knew "Billy" Graham. It discovered that it didn't half know him when he delivered his speech against the adverse report of the legislative committee on

mercantile affairs on his Essex dam bill this year. When he finished his fellow members in the house went wild cheering him. They showed that their enthusiasm was sincere by voting overwhelmingly for his bill and against the adverse report of the committee. The senate killed the measure, as usual.

Rep. Graham was born in Lawrence, October 2, 1875, and was educated at Phillips Andover academy and Tufts Medical school. He was a member of the city committee of

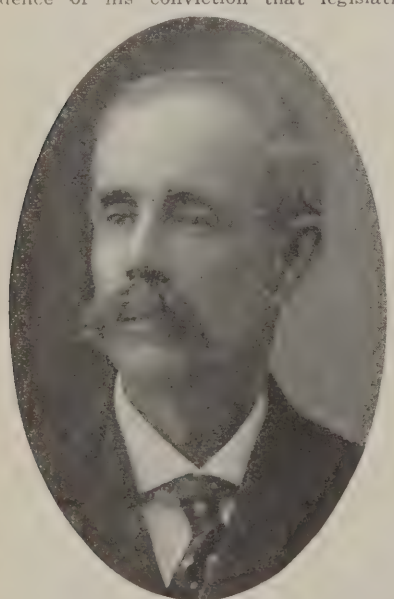


Lawrence from 1896 to 1904, serving as its president in 1902 and 1903. He came to the house of representatives in 1904 and has served there ever since. He has been assigned to the committees on Federal relations, fisheries and game and cities. In 1906 he served on the special committee which visited the Lewis and Clarke exposition at Portland, Oregon. In politics he is a democrat. In social life he is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and the Lawrence Canoe club.

Hamilton J. Greene.

It has been aptly said that a man's ability may often be gauged by his courage, and on that test Hamilton J. Greene of Oak Bluffs, on the Island of Dukes, ranked high among the members of the legislature of 1909.

Throughout the session Mr. Greene gave evidence of his conviction that legislation



is a duty. He was painstaking and conscientious, made up his mind, after due deliberation, on the merits of each measure, but once having made it up he "stayed put," as the saying is. A case in point was the governor's holding company bill, which came along at the end of the session—one of the most important propositions of the year from either a business or a political standpoint. Mr. Greene early made up his mind that it was bad and voted against it. It required high courage on the part of any republican to vote against the governor's bill.

He was assigned to the committee on harbors and public lands, a very important assignment from the standpoint of the island of Dukes. One of the first matters that came before the body was Gov. Draper's inaugural recommendation to put all harbor improvements in the hands of the harbor and land commissioners. Mr. Greene took issue with the governor then, and partly through his efforts an adverse report was returned to the legislature. He also worked hard for the separate harbor improvement bills.

He was born in Mansfield in 1850, has been superintendent of the water works at Oak Bluffs for 20 years, also superintendent-treasurer of the Vineyard Grove Company and is in the real estate business. He has served for 20 years in the board of selectmen and assessors, and is an Odd Fellow.

Luther C. Greenleaf.

One of the most important steps taken by the state this year was in establishing a hospital for the first care and observation of insane patients which the committee on public charitable institutions drafted from the recommendations of the state board of insanity. Interesting himself in the subject, Rep. Luther C. Greenleaf of Ward 20 urged the adoption of the project as alienists of repute had said it was in line with the progress the commonwealth has made in its care of this unfortunate class of its citizens.

Although an ardent believer in direct



nominations, Rep. Greenleaf did not support all of the local bills, as he considered the extension of this system should be made general. Dorchester is a stronghold for the doctrine of district option and the Ward 20 member voted for this measure as a safeguard against the encroachments of the saloon in the largest and most rapidly growing residential section of Boston. He was a firm believer in the Boston charter bill.

Rep. Greenleaf was born in Abbot, Me., December 27, 1866, studied in the public schools and completed his education at a commercial college and in architectural schools in Boston. He is an architect by profession. He is a member of the Young Men's Republican club of Ward 20, the Republican club of Massachusetts, Colonial club, Appalachian Mountain club, Boston Architectural club, and of the Masons.

Hamlet S. Greenwood.

Members of the committee on legal affairs are all supposed to be hard workers as well as faithful legislators, and there are few in the house of 1909 who had greater claim to either title than Rep. Hamlet S. Greenwood of Lowell.

It was his second year in the house and Speaker Walker, who has attained the reputation of being one of the best judges of legislative talent in Massachusetts, picked him for his committee on legal affairs, on which he had served under Speaker Cole in the legislature of 1908. That committee, by the way, is one of the important assignments of the legislature, calling, as it does, for a knowledge of law, and hard common sense, an analytical mind, and an ability to weed out the real grievances in matters of law from among the mass of imaginery ones that form the basis of many bills submitted year after year.

Rep. Greenwood justified Speaker Walker's faith in his ability, for he was in attendance at all hearings before his committee, was very active in directing the attitude



of his colleagues and was frequently placed in charge of measures, which meant that it was he who was to steer the fight for the committee on the floor of the legislature.

In this way there were few matters that came before the house upon which Rep. Greenwood was not recorded, while there were many in which he was the guiding spirit. In the effort to amend the Lowell city charter, Rep. Greenwood pointed out to the members the weak spots in it, and partly through his efforts the committee on cities, by which it was considered, returned a report of reference to the next legislature, a course that simply gives the people of Lowell an opportunity to perfect the document and to return next year with suggestions that will give them a more workable system than that provided by the charter bill of 1909.

He also worked hard to prevent the legislature from passing drastic legislation affecting the Merrimac River, as suggested by Rep. Nason of Haverhill. Such action as the Haverhill man desired meant the loss of thousands of dollars to the industries of Lowell and nothing but the activity of the Lowell representatives prevented it from being enacted.

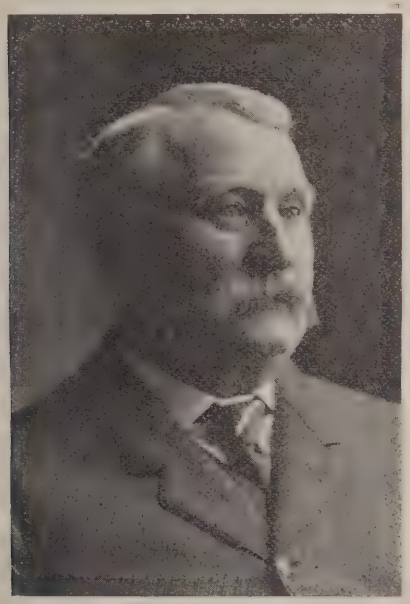
Mr. Greenwood, besides his work on the committee on legal affairs, was assigned by Speaker Walker to the chairmanship of the committee on engrossed bills. In that place it was his duty to see that all measures enacted into law were carefully scrutinized for legal errors, and as a result he had much to do with supervising the final passage of the holding company bill and the Boston charter, which, in combination, formed the great work of the Massachusetts legislature in the year which ended in June.

Mr. Greenwood was born in Lowell in 1871 and was graduated from the public schools there, later studied law at the evening law school of the Boston Y. M. C. A., received the degree of LL. B. and was admitted to the bar. He was a member of the common council of his home city in 1902 and 1903. He is a Mason and a member of the Royal Arcanum.

Julius Guild.

With the retirement, forced and otherwise, of over one-half the members of the house of 1908, there was an influx of radicals into this year's house such as has not been witnessed in recent years. For a time it looked as if certain established policies of the commonwealth were to be ruthlessly overturned, together with time honored republican doctrines. That the house finally came to its senses was due in a large measure to men of the caliber of Julius Guild of Walpole, representing the 10th Norfolk district for the first, but, it is hoped, not the last time. A splendid type of the Norfolk

county farmer, Mr. Guild from the start of the session acted with conservatism in all matters. He was not of those who would overturn in a day what had taken years to establish, and then be sorry for it ever afterwards. While not attempting to say whether East Boston, Charlestown and Chelsea were entitled to 80-cent gas, Mr. Guild voted against bills which would give it to them, on the ground that this state has established a policy placing the regulation of such public utilities as gas companies in the hands of commissions, and that this policy had in the past proved satisfactory. The



petitioners for 80-cent gas, it might be said, had made no appeal to the gas commission. The house finally came to the same view of the matter as Mr. Guild, but not until Speaker Walker in person appealed to the members. On direct nominations Mr. Guild took a firm position in opposition and the view of the Walpole member was the final view of the house. Mr. Guild comes from a district where the towns have an agreement in regard to the nomination of the republican party for representative. With direct nominations the larger town of course could control the nomination every year.

Rep. Guild served on the committee on water supply, which had nearly 40 matters before it this year. There his 17 years of experience in dealing, as a selectman, with local affairs, served him in excellent stead. One matter of far-reaching import reported by his committee and now law, was the placing of water companies under the control of the state board of health in regard to service and price of water. Water companies are the last public service companies or corporations to be placed under the control of a state board. The measure was of especial interest to Mr. Guild as it was introduced on petition of the selectmen of Walpole's neighbor, the town of Dedham. On the only bill for the incorporation of a new water company, Mr. Guild's committee reported reference to the next general court, taking the ground that such companies should not be incorporated until the town to be served has fully considered the question of furnishing its own supply, water supply being the one public utility municipal ownership of which has proved an unquestioned success.

Mr. Guild was born in Walpole, March 30, 1850. He is a farmer and milk dealer. Coming to the house he turned over his business to his son, that he might give his complete attention to legislation. That alone tells the kind of a man Mr. Guild is. The commonwealth needs such men in its halls of legislation.

John W. Haigis.

It is seldom that a first year man in the lower branch of the state legislature achieves the prominence achieved by Rep. John W. Haigis of Montague during the session just closed. While it was in connection with the railroad holding company bill that Rep. Haigis sprang into state-wide prominence he had already made a name for himself with his fellow legislators and been picked by the men in the press gallery as a member whose political career would be one really worth watching. Naturally when a first year man, and one of the youngest members of the house at that, is placed by the speaker on the committee on railroads, he is marked as a man who must be at least a little out of the ordinary. Rep. Haigis demonstrated that he is very much out of the ordinary. Rep. Haigis' home town is at present paying $2000 a year for the care of four incurable cases and there is probably not a town in the state which has not at least one such case being cared for at an expense out of all proportion to what the cost should be, simply because there is no state sanatarium for any incurable cases except tuberculosis. To met this situation the young representative from the 3d Franklin district introduced a bill, on petition of the overseers of the poor of his town, for the establishment of such a sanitarium, patients to be cared for as in other state institutions at a cost of $3.25 a week to be borne by the commonwealth in case they or their next of kin are unable to pay. The bill did not carry an appropriation, the idea being for an investigation by the trustees of the proposed hospital. Such an institution was a new idea and the bill required a great deal of hard work but Rep. Haigis got the state board of charity interested and as a result it went through both branches in a form providing for an investigation by that board which is to report January 10, 1909, to the legislature. There is every reason to believe now that the report will be a favorable one. Rep. Haigis also introduced and fought before the committee on taxation for a bill providing that towns where business and manufacturing corpora-



tions are located shall receive all the franchise tax of such corporations, instead of only one-half as provided for in last year's bill. The committee turned it down but Rep. Haigis and other friends of the measure had it substituted on the floor of the house. Then the committee on ways and means turned it down and Rep. Haigis and the others interested defeated that committee on the floor. Then an amendment was accepted which would give the towns where the corporations are located one-half and the state the other, instead of having the homes of the stockholders get it. This would reduce the state tax by $2,000,000. It passed the house but in the upper branch was referred to the next general court.

Probably on no measure was the Montague's man energy and popularity better demonstrated than on the bill to allow the Connecticut Valley Street Railway company to issue $250,000 in bonds to take up its floating indebtedness and to issue $500,000 to refund its outstanding bonded debt. It is the first instance where the state has allowed a railroad or street railway to issue bonds in excess of its capital and it required a good deal of personal persuasion to get the bill through. Gov. Draper at first objected to signing it on the ground that it overturned the established policy of the commonwealth, but he was finally persuaded that it was necessary for the relief of the company which served a large territory and he attached his signature.

Rep. Haigis was a constant supporter of direct nominations. Although 22 members of his party "flopped" on the final vote on the general direct nominations bill and 12 others absented themselves, Rep. Haigis stuck to his original position. His position on that bill should have convinced some people that they could not swerve him from what he believed to be right, but it evidently didn't, judging from the pressure brought to bear on him to support the railroad bill. The newspaper stories on this latter bill compelled Rep. Haigis to issue a statement in which he said that none of the influence exerted was in any way "improper," but while it may not have been "improper" it was unquestionably the strongest ever exerted on any man on Beacon hill. Rep. Haigis was proof against it, however, and held out to the end for what he believed to be right. His attitude lost for him not one friend in the legislature but made for him many new ones. None commended him more highly than those who did their best to win him over to the other side. Speaker Walker not only thinks highly of him, but does not hesitate to express his regard for the young man and higher honors are predicted for Rep. Haigis another year. He is of a type needed in the Massachusetts legislature.

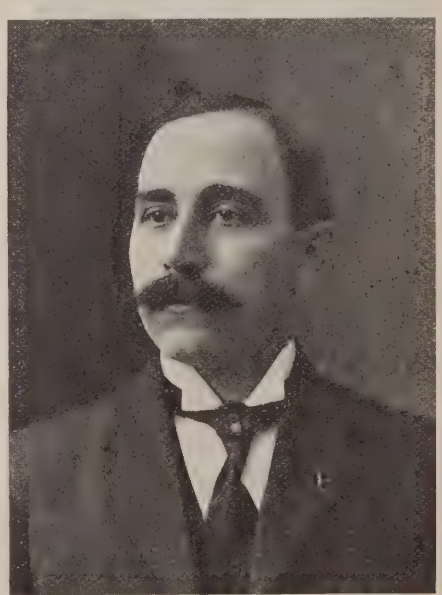
Homer A. Hall.

Labor occasionally has a real friend on Beacon hill, and no one has ever had greater claim to the title than Homer A. Hall, of North Adams, who, in June, completed his second term as a legislator from the 2nd Berkshire district.

This is not stating that Rep. Hall was a one-idea legislator, for nothing could be further from the fact. It was because he kept in touch with all legislation, especially the important legislation, that he was of such value to the labor cause.

As an instance of his work, it may be cited that he was very active in all matters touching upon taxation, and that he did yeoman service for the bill to allow the places in which corporations do business to hold the corporation tax. He also worked hard for the constitutional amendment, which would allow the legislature to classify property for purposes of taxation, this being a necessary step toward helping the small cities of the state to secure manufacturing industries.

He served as clerk of the committee on public health, one of the important committees of the legislature, it having to do with all the laws applying to sanitation, the preservation of clean waterways and all other matters by which the health of the community is or might be helped or in-



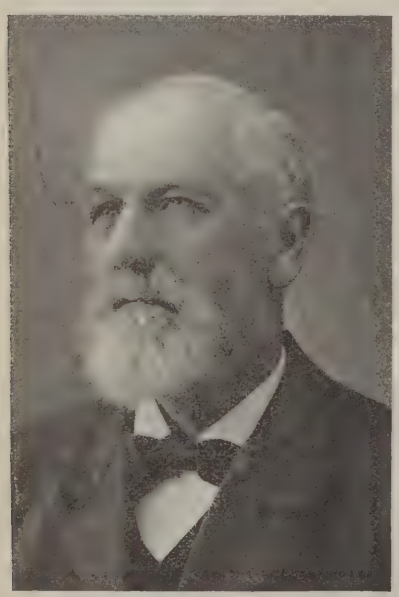
jured. As a member of that committee he had much to do with reporting the bill for the appointment of a homestead commission, whose duty is to be a study of the conditions growing out of congestion in the cities and the possible enactment of a law by which ambitious workmen may be assisted in securing small farms in the sparsely settled localities where land is cheap.

He also made a good fight for the eight-hour bill for laborers employed on public works and for the 54-hour bill for women and minors in the textile factories. Rep. Hall was one of the republicans in the house who voted consistently for the direct nominations bills, sticking to his original position

on the general bill notwithstanding that 22 members of his party "flopped" on the final vote on the bill while 12 others absented themselves. On the various bills affecting the cities of the commonwealth Rep. Hall showed his thorough grasp on municipal questions and whatever he had to say on such matters was always received with especial consideration by his fellow members.

James A. Halliday.

Rep. James A. Halliday of Saugus has just completed his first session in the house. He is the first republican to be chosen from his town for the past two years, owing to the heavy vote of democratic Ward 6 of Lynn to which Saugus was attached on the last redivision of the state into representative districts. Rep. Halliday has been a hard and persistent worker in the interest of his town and especially for the bill to make of the old Newburyport turnpike, one of the most dangerous of open roads in its present condition, a state highway. He obtained from Chairman Parker of the highway commission the acknowledgment that the turnpike is much used and ought to be made more safe than it is, and then met the chairman's objection as to expense of converting the whole turnpike into a highway, by substituting another bill to provide that only that portion of the turnpike extending from the Malden line to Andover street in Danvers, across the town of Saugus, should be made a state highway at a cost of but $10,000 a year for six years until it was completed. It was a reasonable proposition and members of the house and highway commission said so, and it was not Mr. Haliday's fault that it was not adopted in the house. It did receive a large vote. An-



other year with more experience will enable the representative from Saugus to get his bill, it is generally conceded. Mr. Halliday beside looking out for his town of Saugus, kept a watchful eye out for anything of Lynn interest. He voted with his colleagues for the finance commission bill, the Lynn water supply bill, the Lynn harbor flats bill and was absent only from one roll call and not a single session. James A. Halliday was born in Annapolis, N. S., 62 years ago. He was educated in the public and private schools; has resided in Saugus, over 23 years, and has been chairman of its board of overseers of the poor for eight years. He is a member of the republican town committee and is publisher of the Saugus Herald.

William Halliday.

With but two months' acquaintance with the house of 1909, Rep. William Halliday of North Andover has had but hardly time to turn round before prorogation. He was elected at a special election to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of his brother-in-law, the late Rep. Thomas P. Wills. This is Mr. Halliday's second appearance in the house, he having represented his present district in 1896. At that time he was assigned to the committee on towns and found place again on that committee this year. For years Rep. Halliday was paymaster in the works of the Davis & Furber machine company. Although now residing in North Andover he was born in Andover, January 13, 1853. He served on the board of selectmen and the overseers of the poor of his town in 1899, 1900 and 1908, and was a selectman when chosen to the legislature. Although his experience has been so short before the close of the session Rep. Halliday had made many friends in the house, who hope to meet him again next year. He has been interested in the Merrimac river bridges, the bill for the approaches to the new Haverhill bridge, to enable the county commissioners to change locations of the



highways and the investigation of the pollution of the Merrimac in which North Andover is quite as much interested as is Lawrence and Haverhill. Mr. Halliday has shown the spirit and interest of a good legislator and has kept careful watch of all legislation affecting his constituents. It is anticipated that he will be given the courtesy of a renomination and election. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, Council, Knights Templar and Chapter. His present occupation is that of clerk, and he is one of the assessors of his town. Mr. Halliday is married and makes his home in North Andover.

Harry H. Ham.

Each year of his service in the lower branch of the state legislature, Rep. Harry H. Ham of Ward 20, Boston, has led the



fight for the passage of a district option bill for the city of Boston. That such a law has not found a place on the statute books of the commonwealth is not due to lack of enthusiasm or failure of proper presentation of his case by the Dorchester man. He has proved himself at different times an able debater. He has discussed the Boston excise situation in a manner which has shown his thorough appreciation of the facts, and on other matters he has given a good account of himself on the floor of the chamber. This year, as chairman of the committee on legal affairs, he has had much talking to do, either in defense of the reports of that committee or as a dissenter. Particularly effective were his efforts in favor of passing legislation to curb the powers of the loan companies. He is a staunch party man, and votes regularly with his republican colleagues whenever party lines are drawn. But he is withal one of the most popular men in the house ,as was shown during the last month of the session, when, on the announcement of his coming marriage, his colleagues presented him with a beautiful hall clock, to which the representative responded in one of his brightest speeches. Rep. Ham comes from a family which has been active in politics in Dorchester for years. He is identified with the faction which has control of Ward 20, and judging from the way in which they work for the interests of that section, they are destined to retain control for some time to come. Rep. Ham was born in Boston, March 16, 1883, was educated in the public schools and at Dartmouth college, graduating from the latter institution in 1905. He is a lawyer. He first came to the house in 1907 and has served continuously since. He has been chairman of the committee on bills in third reading, clerk and chairman of legal affairs and a member of the committee on printing. He holds membership in the Sons of Veterans and is also a Mason.

Oscar C. Hammarstrom.

Oscar C. Hammarstrom of Worcester has served his second year as clerk of the committee on insurance, a committee which has



more straight technical subjects to handle than any other committee in the legislature. One almost has to go through a course of instruction to understand the hearings held by the committee and to turn into English the testimony given by experts who apparently give out a mass of figures for the sole purpose of adding to the confusion. The Worcester man found his "Ps and Qs" in short order last session and has kept up the good work this year, so that now he can quickly arrive at what is the meat of question under consideration. He can as quickly winnow the chaff from the wheat and any number of times this session has by his interruptions and question kept the witness closely to the main point under consideration. All this action meant the saving of time to the committee and incidentally to the legislature. In a small way perhaps it was one of the features that prevented the session being longer. No committee clerk possibly has more papers to keep in order and where they can be laid hands on at short notice than does the clerk of insurance. That the work has been done well this year speaks volumes for the Worcester man and his system of keeping things in order in the little tin box allowed him for the purpose. Most all the reports made by this committee were sustained by the legislature which recognized the value of the investigation made. Mr. Hammarstrom also served on the committee on Federal relations but this was not a

hard-worked committee this year. It had the courage of its convictions however and reported against having a state building and representation at the Seattle fair, a report that was sustained by both the house and the senate. Mr. Hammarstrom is of Swedish descent but was born in the city he now represents so ably in 1877. He is a graduate of her public schools and has been for 14 years connected with the American Steel and Wire Company. He served in the Worcester city council for two years before coming to the legislature where he has just finished his second term.

Portus B. Hancock.

Rep. Portus B. Hancock of Brockton again served on the committee on public charitable institutions this year. In his nine years' service in the house "Port," as everybody knows him, has served on the committees on libraries, public service, fisheries and game, federal relations, harbors and public lands, public charitable institutions and military affairs. The work which has interested him most of all, however, and to which he has confined himself during the past few years has been that of the committee on public charitable institutions. He and Rep. John H. Pickford of Worcester have the reputation of being the two best informed men in the legislature on matters pertaining to these institutions. It was he who was responsible for the exposure of the excessive prices paid for land at Wrentham by the trustees of the school for the feeble minded, three times the assessed value of the land being paid. On all matters affecting the welfare of the old soldier Rep. Hancock has been the foremost champion in the house.



He is an ardent champion of organized labor, supporting the eight-hour bill, the peaceful picketing bill, the 54-hour bill for women and minors in textile establishments, the bill to allow labor unions to enforce strikes by imposing fines upon their members and all measures designed to help the cause of the working people.

This year Rep. Hancock put in a lot of hard work on his bill to extend the 15-mile zone in which 12-ride tickets are sold at a uniform rate, to 20 miles, so as to include Brockton. He got more votes in the house for the bill than any other member probably could have got, as many voted, as they expressed it, to "give Port a lift." It was shy of the number necessary to pass it however. Rep. Hancock is now 73 years old and looks good for 100. He was born in Coventry, Vt., and was one of those 28,000 democrats of the state of Vermont that Henry Woodfin Grady used to tell about, who annually marched over the hills to vote their ticket and then marched back again to pray for their ungenerate republican brethren.

Bernard F. Hanrahan.

If you were merely one of the unitiated spectators in the public gallery and you watched the sessions of the house of representatives for the last two sessions, waiting for some show of oratory from Rep. Bernard F. Hanrahan of Ward 2, East Boston, you would be disappointed. But if you were fortunate enough to get down on the third floor of the state house and rub elbows with the legislators and learn their secrets, you would be convinced that there are few members who have greater influence with their fellows than that same Rep. Hanrahan. "Barney" as his fellow members are wont to call him, is one of the working kind, not the talking kind. He knows the affairs of the legislature from A to Z, and his knowledge has been of infinite benefit to his constituents. As a faithful attendant of the sessions of the lower branch, Rep. Hanrahan has had few superiors during his two years' service. He ents 80-cent gas. It was the same with the committees which had to consider the various bills for the development of East Boston's water front



and railroad facilities. It's safe to say that if legislators were paid for the time that they actually put in working for their constituents instead of being paid a lump sum for their legislative service, Rep. Hanrahan would be one of those at the top of the pay roll. On the Boston charter bill Rep. Hanrahan voted as his fellow democratic legislators from Boston did,—for amendments which would give the voters of the Hub a decent referendum on the measure, and against the bill after the amendments had been defeated. On labor measures his record is without a blemish. He has shown an especial interest in bills affecting employees of the city of Boston. City laborers have never had a more diligent supporter at the state house than he is. He has fought against bills which would jeopardize the positions of city employees, especially the aged ones. Rep. Hanrahan learned the ins and outs of the political game in his home district, Ward 2, where nearly every one old enough to vote is a politician, and in the Boston common council where he served for three years. He has just completed his second term in the lower branch of the legislature. His fellow members hope to see more of him, either in the house or in the senate if he cares to run for the upper branch. The state house hears, however, that he's apt to run this year, for the select council, or whatever you call it, against alderman "Tom" Giblin. If his popularity in his home district is to be measured by what it is on Beacon Hill, he ought to make such a contest about the liveliest thing that Noddle Island has known in a long while. That is, if he goes into it. Rep. Hanrahan is 34 years old and a product of the Boston public schools. In politics he is a democrat.

Frank O. Hardy.

Rep. Frank O. Hardy, republican, of Fitchburg, representing the 12th Worcester district for the first year, made a record as a careful, conservative and conscientious legislator that is likely to be added to another year. Rumors have reached Boston from Fitchburg during the last few weeks that Rep. Hardy is one of the men picked out by organized labor for defeat. This may be surprising to those who know Mr. Hardy's eminent fairness in labor matters, but it is no surprise to people acquainted with the foibles and follies of organized labor. It was organized labor which, a few weeks ago, condemned Rep. Doyle of New Bedford, because Rep. Doyle a republican, would not vote at the labor meeting in Boston to condemn Gov. Draper for the latter's veto of the eight-hour bill. Labor did this, notwithstanding that Rep. Doyle had himself voted for the bill and to over-ride the veto and had had by his own efforts succeeded in getting the 54-hour bill through this year's house. After that anything that organized labor may do should not surprise anyone.

Rep. Hardy would be the first man to support sane legislation which would ameliorate the condition of the working man, but he recognizes that which labor does not—that legislation which puts new burdens upon capital must ultimately have its severest effect on labor, for without prosperity of capital there can be no prosperity of labor. William A. Hardy & Sons Company, of whom Rep. Hardy is treasurer, have never had a strike or labor dispute in the 50 years they have been in business in Fitchburg. In that time not a man has left their employ because of insufficient wages, and in the periods of worst depression in business wages have never been reduced. That hardly makes Rep. Hardy a foe of labor.

The business of the company—brass founders—has brought Mr. Hardy into contact with the best business brains of the country, the firm's business being with railroads, street railways and the biggest and best lines of manufacturing. The experience thus gained has been invaluable to Mr. Hardy in his work in the house and on the committee on railroads, where his judgment was always given the most respectful consideration by his colleagues.

For his committee Rep. Hardy had a large part in framing the Boston & Maine Railroad co-operative pension plan. He reported



the bill in the house and had the satisfaction of seeing it go through both branches and receive the approval of Gov. Draper. The plan has attracted unusual attention throughout the country, and it promises to become the pattern for other big corporations and their employes. The age limit is fixed, and men holding high and low positions are to be set aside at a certain age and after a fixed term of service. In this way there is an advance of the younger men to the front, and the older men are given something to assure them of a measure of comfort in their closing days. The plan incorporated in the bill reported by Rep. Hardy is an admirable one in that the amount of pension is regulated and graduated on a basis which gives every man retired the same proportionate income after stepping aside.

Mr. Hardy is not an orator, and makes no attempt at eloquence. He talks in a calm, matter-of-fact way, presenting his arguments as he would a business proposition. His judgment on matters of legislation was uniformly good. His frank, democratic manner won him innumerable friendships. Everybody liked Hardy of Fitchburg.

Mr. Hardy is a native of the city he represented in part at the last session, being born there 39 years ago. He was educated in the public schools there. He is a member of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, the Massachusetts Club, the Boston Athletic Association, Brae-Burn Country Club, Tatnuck Country Club, Alpine Golf Club, Fitchburg Rifle and Gun Club, Camp Fire

Club of New York, Fitchburg Merchants' Association, and is a director of the Fitchburg Safe Deposit and Trust Company.

Edward F. Harrington.

Another of the Fall River men who took a very prominent part in promoting legislation affecting that city was Rep. Edward F. Harrington, a young democrat from the 10th Bristol district.

He arrived on Beacon Hill with the reputation of being a genial fellow and a popular politician in his own city, and it was only a short time after the session of 1909 opened before he was received into the order of popular lgislators whose influence is always sought by their colleagues and who do as much to promote good legislation and kill bad as any one at the state house.

There were several matters before this year's legislature which were of particular importance to Fall River, one of them being the contest to allow the water board to borrow money for the protection of the water supply. It was hotly contested for political reasons by men prominent in the affairs of the city, and Rep. Harrineton was one of those who came to the assistance of the board in the effort to right a condition which has for years been a menace to the city. He also helped pass the measure allowing the city to incur debt for the purpose of bettering the public schools of his home city.

Speaker Walker assigned Rep. Harrington to the committee on libraries, and his colleagues on that body at once gave evi-



dence of their confidence in his ability to work by choosing him as the clerk.

He was in his seat every day, voted right on all measures, and was particularly valuable at the time the eight-hour day for employees on public works and when the 54-hour bill for women and minors in the textile industries were under consideration.

Rep. Harrington was born in Fall River on August 10, 1878, and received his education there. He is in the grocery business, has served in the board of aldermen for six years, and for one year before his election to that position served in the common council. He is a member of the A. O. H., the Clover club and the Sacred Heart Christian Doctrine society.

Melvin Haskell.

A typical Gloucester man is Rep. Melvin Haskell, who was born to the soil of old Cape Ann, 61 years ago last January. For 20 years he was a grocery and provision dealer from which business he retired in 1885, comfortably fixed and turned his attention to politics, starting in the republican city committee of which he has been an active member for 16 years. He had one year in the Gloucester city council and when his turn came round, he was sent to the house. He has just finished his first session and is good for a second term in spite of the hybrid politics of the Cape. Mr. Haskell's committee this year was fisheries and game and it had before it, the lobster. When has it never been dickering with that crustacean. North shore fishermen like their fellows on the South shore hold that enough was done on the lobster last year and so the attempt to take the measure in state of Maine fashion from the tip of the snout to the beginning of the tail, did not find favor especially when there was revealed beneath it a little "nigger" in the shape of a scheme to work the length back from nine inches to ten and a half inches measured the old way from tip of snout to end of tail. The bill didn't go. It was killed in the house and to its downfall Rep.



Haskell contributed his share of effort. He stood for the preservation of the rights of the home fishermen of the old Bay State in their own lobster fishing on the bill, approved by the governor, to provide that it shall be unlawful for anyone to set traps in the waters of this commonwealth, unless such person shall have resided in this state continuously for one year. The act also gives to aldermen of cities and selectmen of towns the right to issue licenses for lobster catching and imposes a penalty of $20 for each violation. Rep. Haskell is a member of the Essex club and an Odd Fellow.

Edward Hathaway.

Edward R. Hathaway, one of the new members of the New Bedford delegation, did good, hard, honest work this year, and his city is to be congratulated that he was



able to make the work count as it did. It was not so much personal work as it was team work that resulted in the passing of several measures that were petitioned for by the mayor of his city. His own matters however, did not fare so favorably, still he knows better how to proceed next time. New Bedford was unfortunate in having three new members in its delegation of four this year, and can congratulate herself that she came out as well as she did. Mr. Hathaway was personally interested in a measure to regulate the collection agencies. At the hearings he told of several cases where such agencies had contracted to collect on a percentage basis. They did collect the required percentage of the whole claim, which they retained as their share, and then kept the case just enough alive so that the dealer could not close the transaction, but collected little if any additional money. The committee, however, was not sufficiently impressed with the enormity of the situation, and sent the bill to the next general court. Here it can be taken from the files at any time next year and be tried again. Mr. Hathaway was assigned to the committee on state house, which this year was not an important committee. This does not follow every year, however. The question of making more room for departments, etc., was about the only thing handled, but next year the oft-repeated subject of a large addition to the building that crowns the summit of Beacon hill is likely to be discussed again, and the discussion will be before this committee on state house. Mr. Hathaway is a graduate of the New Bedford public schools and is engaged in the clothing business in that city. He has served on the local school committee two years. He is affiliated with the Elks and is a member of the Dartmouth club, a prominent New Bedford organization.

James A. Hatton.

James A. Hatton of the 4th Suffolk district didn't come up to the state house unheralded and unsung this year for his



first term as a member of the house of representatives. He had served during the years 1907 and 1908 in the Boston common council where the record of his work made him known not only in Boston wards other than his own but also on Beacon hill where members keep an expectant eye on men whom they know will sooner or later be their associates. The members of last year's legisalture who came back this session had a further reason for being interested in Rep. Hatton. His predecessor, "Billy" Murray, had been one of the ablest and most popular members of the lower branch of the legislature. State house habitues were anxious to find out if Charlestown was going to live up to her standard in the matter of choosing her representatives in the great and general court. Rep. Hatton didn't disappoint any of those who expected great things of him. He made good all right, and more. Speaker Walker appointed him to membership on the committees on constitutional amendments and engrossed bills. A double committee appointment is an unusual honor for a first year member, especially for members who are young in years or who are democrats. The Charlestown man was all three,—a first year man, young, and a democrat. The committee on engrossed bills is one of the sub-bodies of the legislature which the public doesn't hear much about, but which is nevertheless one of the hardest worked of all and one of whose members intricate and painstaking work is required. The committee on constitutional amendments is always a hard-worked body, but this year its work was

more difficult than ever. Several of the most important measures before this year's general court were referred to it for consideration. Chief among them were the woman suffrage question, the prohibition bill and the bill to prohibit appropriations for sectarian institutions. On the suffrage question Rep. Hatton voted as a majority of the committee did—against the measure on the ground that the advocates of equal suffrage haven't yet esablished a case. He made his maiden speech in the house on this measure. On the prohibition bill a majority of the committee favored wiping out the right to manufacture or sell any intoxicating liquors in this state. Rep. Hatton dissented from this action and his wisdom was shown later when the house turned down the committee's report by an overwhelming vote. In the debate Rep. Hatton was one of the star orators against the bill. On the sectarian appropriation bill he fought like a little Trojan against withholding state support from such worthy institutions as the Carney hospital. The committee agreed with him and killed the bill. The measures before his committee were not the only ones in which Rep. Hatton showed a deep interest. On the Boston charter bill he fought for amendments to lessen the grip of the state on Boston's city hall and to help the voters in the matter of the referendum. When the amendments had been killed, he showed his consistency by voting against the bill. He also fought for the bill to provide for 80-cent gas for his constituents in Charlestown and for the several other bills for cheaper gas in various communities. His record on labor bills is one that ought surely to please his workingmen constitutents. Rep. Hatton is just under 26 years of age. He was educated in parochial and public schools and at Boston University law school. He is a lawyer by profession. In politics he is a democrat. In social life he is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, Father Matthew temperance society, Hibernians, Foresters and Catholic Literary Union. It is understood that he will seek a re-election to next year's house. His fellow members of this year's body hope that the voters of the 4th Suffolk district will recognize his worth as they have.

John J. Hayes.

Charlestown knew what she was doing, all right, when Rep. John J. Hayes went back to the house of representatives this year for his second term. He was on the job morning, noon and night for his constituents. You probably cannot find one member of this year's legislature whom Rep. Hayes didn't approach at some time or another during the session with a request that he support the bills which were aimed to help Charlestown. Probably his best work



this year was done on the bill to require the lighting company which supplies Charlestown, to reduce the price of its gas to 80 cents per thousand cubic feet. The bill was filed on Rep. Hayes' own petition. He worked for it like a Trojan and at the hearing before the legislative committee on public lighting, he produced facts and figures which made the committee agree that Charlestown was not faring as well as it might in the matter of gas prices. He had several lively tilts with the high-salaried attorneys for the gas companies and came out of them with laurels. The public lighting committee agreed with Rep. Hayes that something ought to be done for Charlestown in the matter of gas prices, but argued that the petition belonged before the gas and electric light commission and not before the legislature. Accordingly, they reported against the Hayes bill. It was then that the young Charlestown man surprised 'em. He went among his friends in the house—and he has countless of them—and got promises of support for his bill. He had a clear majority with him until the speaker of the house, alarmed at the manner in which the policy of the commonwealth, as well as the reports of the public lighting committee were being overturned, took the floor in debate and urged that the 80-cent gas measures be left with the commission created by the legislature to handle them. It wasn't Rep. Hayes' fault that the bill didn't become law. He did all any other man could have done. He also came to the front with another Charlestown improvement bill drafted by himself,—a bill to abolish the overhead "L" structure between Sullivan square and the North station and to substitute in its place an underground tunnel. He fought with the other Charlestown representatives for a municipal building and better playground facilities for the district. He served this year on the important committee on legal affairs. He urged that the voters be given a referendum on the Boston charter bill and voted against the bill itself after the referendum had been refused. On labor measures his record is without a flaw. Rep. Hayes is a native of Charlestown and a product of the public schools, Boston college and Boston University. He is a lawyer by profession. He has just completed his second term in the lower branch of the legislature. Before coming to Beacon hill he served for two years in the Boston common council. In politics he is a democrat. He is affiliated with the Bunker Hill democratic club, Catholic literary union, Knights of Columbus and Father Matthew total abstinence and literary society.

William A. Hester.

Lawrence generally manages to select a lot of good fellows to look after its legisla-



tive work on Beacon Hill, and this year was no exception, William A. Hester of the 6th Essex ranking easily as one of the influential democrats of the house of 1909.

It was not a year when the leaders pined for democratic assistance—in fact, they did all that was possible to discourage democratic activity. It is due to Mr. Hester to say that he was one of the few who refused to be submerged, and was ever busy working for the adoption of democratic principles in matters of legislation.

Rep. Hester did good work on the Essex dam bill, the nomination bills, and all labor measures.

He was born in Lowell on October 24, 1873, and is one of the popular young men of Lawrence, where he has lived for years. He is a veteran of the Spanish war, and is a member of the Spanish War Veterans, the Eagles, and the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

Lewis J. Hewitt.

Rep. Lewis J. Hewitt of the Brighton district of Boston will be a candidate for the new city council of Boston if the voters choose Plan I of the charter amendments, which provides for ward representation. If that plan prevails Ward 25 will undoubtedly choose the able and popular representative. It certainly could obtain no cleaner or more conscientious person to represent it in the city government. Rep. Hewitt's standing on Beacon hill may be seen in his choice by Speaker Cole for a place on the committee on insurance and by Speaker Walker for the committee on street railways—two of the most important committees of the house. On both Rep. Hewitt justified his choice but his work was not confined to his committees. In 1908 he had the enviable record of not missing a single session. He introduced a bill providing for the conversion by the metropolitan park commissioners of some marsh land in Brighton into a park. Through agreement with the commissioners the bill was withdrawn and the work done. It is unusual for a Boston man to obtain a local improvement from Beacon hill but Rep. Hewitt did and the former marsh land now blossoms under the name of "Hewitt park." This year he kept up the work for his district by his five-cent fare bill to apply to all railroad stations in Boston. He lost on this but only after a hard fight, the feeling being that as the 15-mile zone bill has been enacted last year, reducing fares within that distance from Boston, it would be unwise to impose any additional burdens upon the railroads so soon.

Rep Hewitt's course as a legislator has been strongly marked by independence in all his votes. He supported all the 80-cent gas bills and showed his friendship for the toilers by voting for the 54-hour bill for women and minors employed in the cotton and woolen mills and the bill to allow peaceful picketing in times of strikes and lock-outs. On liquor bills he always represented the sentiment of his community. He voted for amendments which would have improved the Boston charter bill and given a decent referendum but when these were defeated he voted for the bill.

Rep. Hewitt was born in Leicester, Eng., 39 years ago. In business life he is vice-president of the Boot and Shoe Recorder, vice president and general manager of the Atlantic Printing company and president of the Faneuil Realty association. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, Knights of Pythias, Masons, Eastern Star, Red Men, Republican club of Massachusetts, the Republican club of Ward 25 and the Faneuil



Improvement association. For three years he was a member of his ward committee and served one year as chairman.

William P. Hickey.

William P. Hickey, the democratic representative from the 14th Suffolk (South Boston) district, is a new member of the house this year but has made many friends and an enviable record. The speaker assigned

him a place on the committee on Federal relations. Here the principal subject considered was two petitions for a state representation at the Alaska-Yukon exposition at Seattle. Considerable argument was put up to the committee that the state should be officially represented at this fair as it had been at the others. Parties appeared at the hearing in favor of such a move and among the members there was considerable desire that such a bill should be reported which would give an opportunity for a delegation to make a trip across country at the expense of the state. Naturally there was much opposition to such an expenditure of public money and the committee had to take a positive attitude that would be likely to be both commended and decried. The committee of which Mr. Hickey is a member promptly reported adversely on the measure and the trip planning was summarily at an end. Mr. Hickey was opposed to the osteopathy bill and at one stage came very near bringing about its defeat. The measure had gone along to the governor when it was found that it would have to be amended to receive his approval. It was recalled and its enactment reconsidered in the senate. When the question of reconsidering the enactment was put in the house, the South Boston man objected and the matter was halted. The senate found a way out of the difficulty however by referring the matter to one of its own committees which reported a new bill which went through all right and the one in the house was allowed to die. Mr. Hickey served in the Boston city council in the years 1396,



1897 and 1898. He is an expert swimmer and for a number of seasons was in charge of the city baths at L street, South Boston. He is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the New England Order of Protection, the City Point Catholic association and the Warren club.

Frederic H. Hilton.

One of the most unassuming legislators of the last session was Rep. Frederic H. Hilton, who was as able as he was modest and as conscientious as he was energetic. There was but little red-fire about the Hilton method of doing business, but once he made up his mind that a given course was the right one he pursued to a finish. More than that, he generally managed to carry most of the house with him.

A case in point which showed his independence was on the small loan bills, known in the legislature as the "money shark" measures. There were a number of petitions before the legislature seeking to curtail the privileges of certain more favored ones among the vultures who prey upon the poor under the guise of conducting loan offices. The committee on legal affairs, of which Rep. Hilton was clerk, voted leave to withdraw. He, although he was one of the house leaders, and tacitly supposed, because of the fact, to blindly follow every committee report, at once dissented. He did more than that, he took the floor against the reports, fought the committee and the lobby that was retained by the "loan sharks" to a standstill, and was at length enabled to secure complete success, as the privileges secured from previous legislatures by some of the most vicious companies, were abolished, and they are now compelled to do business under the same general laws as the others in the same game.

It was the session of 1908, when he was a new member, he devoted some time to the question of these loan companies, and, as a result of what he then learned he drafted and fought through both branches the law which prohibits the "sharks" from charging extortionate rates of interest and places



them under competent regulation. As clerk and one of the leading members of the committee on legal affairs at the last session he was a power in the legislature, as well as a great help to Speaker Walker, who consulted him frequently on various matters. Besides his duties as the clerk of that committee, he was named by the speaker to the chairmanship of the committee on towns.

There was only one Framingham measure of importance before the last legislature, that giving the town the right to manufacture or purchase electricity for use in its water and sewer departments and to take land in connection therewith. He worked hard for the bill, and as a result, it passed both branches of the legislature and eventually became a law, although it was necessary to recall it from the governor that it might be amended in some particulars suggested by His Excellency.

Rep. Hilton was one of the faithful members, being seldom absent from roll call, and estabilished a record for consistent attendance on his committee duties. He was very popular with the members, took part in all the good times there were and displayed the fact on numerous occasions that he had a conscience and held to a high ideal in state government. Rep. Hilton is of senatorial timber and his colleagues in the house hope to see him advanced to a seat in the upper chamber in the near future.

He was born in Framingham on February 12, 1882, attended the public schools there until he entered Boston University Law School, from which he graduated and has since then practised his profession as a lawyer. He is a Mason, a member of the Royal Arch Chapter, Knight Templar, Mystic Shrine, A. O. U. W., the Country club, and a director in the South Framingham Co-operative Bank.

Ernest E. Hobson.

The retirement of Rep. Ernest E. Hobson from the legislature, if the brilliant young lawyer from Palmer adheres to his announced intention, will cause more genuine regret than any retirement in recent years. Not yet 31 years of age, Rep. Hobson in his three years' service in the house, has made a record of surpassing brilliance. But with all his acknowledged ability, his many brilliant victories and the many flattering words said of him on and off the floor of the house, he has remained the same quiet, unassuming, level-headed young man that first came down from Palmer in January, 1907. Always unruffled, courteous and affable, no matter how heated the debate, and displaying the same characteristics off the floor as on, the Palmer man, it is safe to say, can count more loyal friends among the men who have served with him during the past three years than can any of the "big" men of the house. Hobson is a "big" man. He came pretty near being the biggest in the house of 1909. Four times during the session he dissented from the reports of his fellow attorneys on the committee on judiciary, the biggest committee of the house. And each time the house followed the western Massachusetts man and overturned the committee's report. Such a record is probably not appreciated as highly by the ordinary man as it is by the person familiar with Beacon hill who realizes the weight a report from this committee of eminent attorneys carries.

On "Honest Tom" Hisgen's bill to prevent discrimination between different communities in the prices charged for commodities in common use, Rep. Hobson had with him as dissenters from the adverse committee report, Rep. Patrick J. Duane and Sen. Teeling, both democrats. Hobson led the fight for the bill and had all the rest of the house members of the committee except Mr. Duane, speaking against it. The house followed Hobson to the tune of 132 to 51. On the bill of ex-Sen. Vahey to allow juries to qualify a verdict of murder in the first degree by adding thereto the words, "without capital punishment," Rep. Duane was in charge of the committee's favorable report. The house killed the bill after listening to Rep. Hobson in opposition. So brilliant was his effort that Rep. Duane, then and there, amid the plaudits of the house, nominated his victorious antagonist as district attorney for the Western district of Massachusetts. Again the Palmer rep-



resentative was compelled to oppose his committee on the Dow bill to provide for a commission to investigate the delays in the adminstration of justice in civil actions. Powerful influences were at work to kill this bill but Rep. Hobson, advocating the cause of the poor who are often compelled to settle their cases against large corporations for insignificant amounts, because they can't stand the expense of repeated delays, put the bill through the house against a majority of his committee. It went through the senate, and the commission is now at work. Rep. Hobson's speech on the bill to allow judges to charge juries on questions of fact in regard to expert opinion evidence was, as this paper said at the time, "one of the most masterly ever delivered in either branch of the legislature." The bill had been reported by the committee on judiciary but after Rep. Hobson's speech there was nothing left for the house to do but kill it which was promptly done. Such a law as was proposed would have undermined the whole jury system of the commonwealth.

Rep. Hobson had the distinction of being called to the chair to preside more often than any other member. Such a brilliant presiding officer did he make and so readily did he despatch business that a large number of members began to talk him up as the successor to Speaker Walker. That distinction he could undoubtedly secure if he would remain in the house. His retirement is indeed a misfortune. He has been a legislator for all of the people all of the time.

Frank G. Hodskins.

With three years of credit to himself and the highest service to his constituency, Rep. Frank G. Hodskins of Springfield left his seat in the house a few weeks before prorogation to accept the appointment from Gov. Draper as register of probate of Hampden county in place of the late Maj. Spooner, deceased. Speaker Walker had recognized his ability at the outset of the session by appointing him to the chairmanship of the committee on mercantile affairs, and to the committee on rules, the "speaker's cabinet."

A staunch republican and a lawyer of ability, Rep. Hodskins speedily attained a reputation as one of the republican leaders of the house and his good judgment and popularity with the other members brought to him a large and an influential following.

When he was taken from the chairmanship of the committee on legal affairs and placed at the head of the more important committee on mercantile affairs, the details of his work on the new committee necessarily left him little time for mixing in other questions and for this reason he was undoubtedly less implicated in the big fights of



the session than in other years. His friends, however, always knew his position upon important matters, and while most of his speeches to the house this year were on bills that had come before mercantile affairs his influence in the corridor was strong.

His big fight of the year was on the bill to permit the sale of ice cream, soda water, fruit and confectionery on Sundays. Rep. Hodskins had espoused the cause of the Greeks in his home city of Springfield and brought to the legislature a bill which became the basis of the measure finally reported, passed by both branches of the legislature and signed by the governor.

The passage of this bill, which permitted the licensing authorities of the city of Boston to license places for the sale of these articles and the licensing authorities of such other cities and towns as accepted the act, was not a smooth one and it was due to Rep. Hodskins work in the senate lobby that it passed the upper branch. The fight did not even end here and it remained for Rep. Hodskins to take his case before the governor, when a delegation of Congregational ministers had protested against the measure as an opening wedge for an "open" Sunday.

As the register of probate of Hampden county, Mr. Hodskins is "out" of politics, but he carries with him the regard of all those who have known him in the legislature or who have met him in politics.

Mr. Hodskins is a native of Springfield, where he received his earlier education in the public schools. He attended Harvard college and studied law in the office of Scott Adams in Springfield.

William M. Hogan.

For three years Rep. William M. Hogan of Cambridge, representing the 1st Middlesex district, has been a member of the committee on liquor law, two of the years being clerk of that committee. He comes from a section of Cambridge which is strongly democratic, and as a result he is one of the strongest party men in the house. He has had to fight for his nomination each year, but he has done well for the people of his section and they have shown their appreciation of his services by sending him back. He is not a talking member of the house. He has seldom taken the floor to discuss matters under consideration, but he has made good use of his ability as a mixer to see his colleagues in the lobby and reading rooms and let them know just what he thought of various legislative problems as they came along. Rep. Hogan has lived practically all of his life in East Cambridge. He received his education in the public schools of that city, and has been identified with various societies and associations there all his life. The district never had a more loyal advocate at the hill. He works hard for whatever East Cam-



bridge wants, and the labor men of the district, as well as those all over the commonwealth have had in him a staunch supporter at all times, as his roll-call record will show. During the close of the session the approaching marriage of Rep. Hogan to a charming East Cambridge girl was made known, and his colleagues testified to the high esteem in which they held him by a fitting remembrance. Rep. Hogan will probably be a candidate for re-election this coming fall, and while undoubtedly there will be many aspirants for his position, the voters of the district would do well to remember that the man of experience can do more for them than could any new man, no matter how able the new man might be. Hogan has done well for three years. He has done better work with each succeeding session, and figuring it on that basis there is reason to suppose that he will be able to give still better service next year if he is returned.

Henry E. Holbrook.

Rep. Henry E. Holbrook of Stoughton, a first year man, representing the 9th Norfolk district, is himself in the insurance business, and was appropriately appointed to the important committee on insurance.

He showed a progressive spirit, and independence of thought, altruistically looking out for the interests of the policy-holders.

On the Washburn insurance bill, which had for its purpose, the shifting of certain responsibilities from the policy holders to the companies and giving the holders of policies more protection through the agents of the companies, he dissented from some of his colleagues and defended the bill on the floor of the house, pleading for the interests of the policy holders. He secured the hearty approval of the house for taking this decided stand in the people's interest and the bill was passed by a decisive vote. He was successful in killing in the committee several bills recommended by the insurance department and advocated by insurance companies, one being a bill making it a criminal offence for agents to mix funds and for neglect to make proper returns to insurance companies.

The effect of this bill would be to give more protection to the company and less to the policy holder as the companies would be more lax than they are today in the appointment of agents who too often prove to be irresponsible.

His contention was that the companies should, for the protection of the policy holder, appoint only such agents as would be responsible and make unnecessary any such law for their relief.

He regarded as unfair house bill 294, recommended by the insurance department and pleaded for by the companies, as it allowed the insurance companies to take from the agents business that they had spent time and money to secure. His argument in the committee was that the companies received the benefit and not the people of the commission now paid the agent.

Another bill recommended by the department which he had no trouble in killing in committee confined the entire investment funds of insurance companies to first mortgages on real estate and certain bonds preventing them from taking construction loans which would seriously handicap the insurance companies and real estate interests.

While a strong republican he was independent in voting.

Rep. Holbrook says he has been treated with the utmost courtesy by his associates notwithstanding the fact that he felt obliged

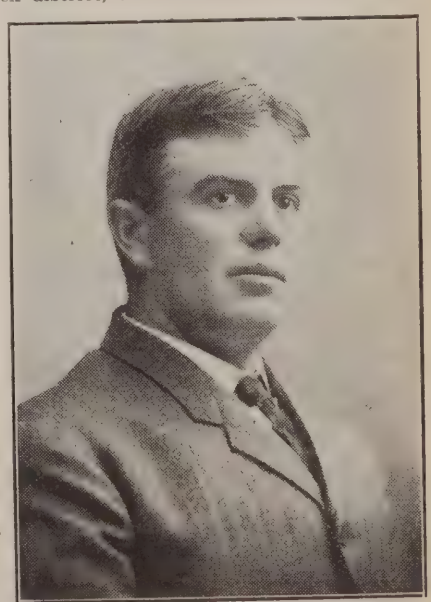


on several occasions to take issue with them.

"I have yet to find that an honest opinion, honestly expressed is not appreciated by the members of the present house," says Rep. Holbrook.

Joseph W. Holden.

Rep. Joseph W. Holden, republican, of Stoneham, who represents the 31st Middlesex district, made himself one of the popu-

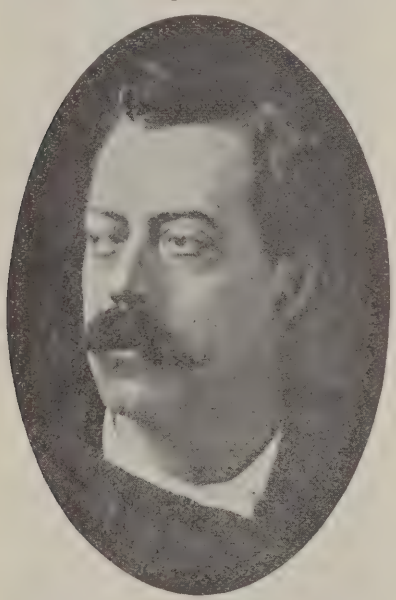


lar members of the house during the session just closed by his all round good fellowship. Being a first year man and coming from a district embracing only his fellow townsmen, friends and neighbors, "Joe" Holden's return for another year may be confidently

anticipated, since Stoneham appreciates good work. He was chosen by Speaker Walker for the committee on public lighting, but being a dealer in milk himself, he took great interest in all of the milk standard bills and the relief of the man who sells pure milk from the cow from being haled into court and punished as an ordinary criminal simply because "mooly" didn't happen to strike the high "C" of the Jersey arithmetical standard. Rep. Holden stood for the farmers of Middlesex against this form of oppression. On his committee he had plenty to occupy his mind, since public lighting this year reported some most important bills notably that to permit gas companies to purchase stock in electric light companies and to consolidate with them. There was also the bill under which towns, having gas and electric light plants within their jurisdiction, may purchase the same and also the bill for the inspection of gas and gas meters and the sliding scale for gas companies. Rep. Holden will be 43 years of age in October. He was educated in the Stoneham public schools and has made a sucess of his business as a milk distributor. He served on the Stoneham board of public works and as selectman of his town. He is popular socially and is in every public enterprise. As a fraternal society man, he is an Odd Fellow, one of the United Workmen and a Knight of Pythias.

Samuel M. Holman.

Along near the end of the past legislative session, when there was considerable talk of a contest for the republican nomination for



senator down in the 1st Bristol district, the name of Rep. Samuel M. Holman of Attleboro was one of the first mentioned. Rep. Holman had represented the 1st Bristol representative district for three years, he had been prominent in the discussions on the floor of the chamber during that period, he had been active in the committee room of harbors and public lands, and he had been much in the limelight of state house life generally. The names of other men were mentioned at about the same time as likely candidates to succeed Sen. Dean, but Holman was given equal prominence, at least, with the rest of them. Then the Attleboro man was consulted about it. His reply was so straight and firm that no doubt could exist as to his real ambition. He would not be a candidate for the senate this fall. He would try for a renomination and re-election to the house. He did not believe that his town had any right to aspire to the senatorial seat this year. He recalled the fact that Attleboro had the senatorship just previous to Sen. Dean's election, and Sen. Dean's city of Taunton was entitled to two years of representation in the upper branch. He went further and stated that if Taunton had a candidate for the senate this fall he would support that candidate, whoever it might be. Some other year, when Taunton had finished the period alloted to her, he might appear as an Attleboro candidate, but for this year, at least, he would bend all his efforts to secure another term in the house. And those who talked with him about it could not help recognizing that it was good political reasoning. Rep. Holman was born in Norton, January 1, 1862, and was educated at the public schools, at Amherst Agricultural college, Boston University and the Harvard Medical school. For years he engaged in the business of photography and he is also identified with the business of real estate. He has been collector of taxes of Attleboro for 12 years and a member of the school committee for three years. During his first year in the house, he was a member of the committee on elections and towns. The next year he was house chairman of the committee on harbors and public lands, and this year he retained the latter position and was given a place on the committee on constitutional amendments. He has taken a deep interest in all of his committee work, but if he were to decide upon which line interested him most he would undoubtedly say that his chairmanship of harbors and public lands gave him the greatest pleasure. He is familiar with practically every inch of the coast line of the old Bay State, he knows what her harbors need to make them of value to the state as a whole, and he has given a great deal of his time to that part of his legislative duties, without neglecting either his own district or his other committee work.

Some time ago Rep. Holman had made up his mind not to return to the house but Attleboro people wouldn't listen to his retirement. He had become too valuable to the district. He secured $100,000 for a new court house when the petitioners asked for only $70,000, and it will be the first courthouse built outside a shire town. He also put through the $300,000 sewer bill for Attleboro. In his three years he has secured more for Attleboro than it had previously secured from the legislature since its incorporation 150 years ago.

John P. Holmgren.

John P. Holmgren, one of the new members of the Worcester delegation is a good example of the progressive Swedish American citizen, who, born across the water, comes to this country as a child, receives a public school education, goes into business, makes a success of it and is honored by his fellow citizens by a series of promotions in public office. He has been elected for two successive years as a member of the Worcester common council and then was sent to the board of aldermen for two years and now has been sent to the legislature for the first of a series of years. During this, his initial term, he served as a member of the committee on mercantile affairs which han-

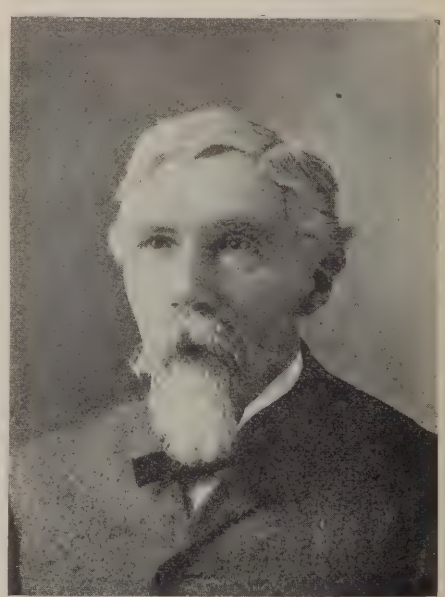


dled the telegraph bill and other important matters. He was constant in attendance at the hearings given by this committee and if necessary questioned the various witnesses until he understood every phase of the subject under discussion. Then when the executive sessions came along he was able to give an opinion and had the facts at hand on which he based his conclusion. In this way he proved a valuable member of the committee and one on whom the others came to rely as a man who could be depended upon to judge things on their merits. The bill to authorize the consolidation of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Boston Merchants association was one of many matters handled by this committee. That annual measure to compel the Essex company to maintain a safeguard boom above its dam across the Merrimac river at Lawrence was another case that proved complicated to handle. As on the telegram bill Rep. Holmgren took the popular side but on this bill he had his committee against him. He took the floor against the committee's report and made one of the best five minute speeches of the session—short, concise and lucid. The house substituted the bill for the adverse report of the committee but as in former years it was defeated by the senate.

Mr. Holmgren is chairman of the Worcester republican city committee and has been a member of this organization for four years. He also belongs to the Worcester County Republican club, the Masons, the Royal Arch chapter, the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Honor.

Charles T. Holt.

Speaker Walker's appointment of Rep. Charles T. Holt of Springfield as house chairman of the committee on insurance occasioned a good deal of surprise and much speculation at the opening of the session. Rep. Holt in his two years of service had been a member of the committees on harbors and public lands and parishes and religious societies and therefore it was natural that the placing of him at the head of insurance should cause some surprise. Mr. Holt, however, is engaged in insurance as a business and had a pretty thorough knowledge of insurance matters. Added to this he is bountifully endowed with hard common sense. It was necessary that he should be, for never did more radical and



drastic measures confront an insurance committee than this year. And never was there a more radical committee on insurance. The committee was split in twain on nearly every measure before it. Conservatism, however, as represeuted by House Chairman Holt was, with one exception, triumphant in the house and in the case of this exception (the Washburn bill on detailed statements of loss by fires) the senate came to the rescue. Much credit is due Mr. Holt for the fact that no radical insurance legislation was put on the statute books of Massachusetts in 1909.

Aside from insurance measures Rep. Holt led one other notable fight in the house. This was on the mechanics' lien bill, which would have obliged every material man to record in the registry of deeds a copy of the contract under which he was furnishing material or labor. Rep. Holt succeeded in killing the bill after a sharp fight. As might be expected in a former clergyman, Mr. Holt was an ardent supporter of all temperance measures, including the prohibition amendment to the constitution. He likewise was a firm supporter of direct nominations. Rep. Holt was born in Petersham Aug. 1, 1845, and was educated in the public schools and at the Newton Theological institution. For eight years he was in the coal business, 12 years a clergyman, and is now in the insurance business. He is a Mason and G. A. R. man.

Edgar G. Holt.

Capt. Edgar G. Holt is the vigorous military member of the house from Methuen,

who seeks to reform the staff departments of the "m'lish." Tall and straight as a Norway pine the captain gives odds to no man in the lower branch when he is out for "the goods" on any state department. The so-called adjutant general's bill gave him his opportunity. Not that the captain had so much against Gen. Brigham as he had against the whole army imitation staff corps, grafted on the Massachusetts militia since the regime of the present adjutant general's predecessor in office. The way that expenditures for the military arm of the state are piling up had an attraction for the representative from Methuen since he himself, a humble captain, knew that the line was not profiting by it and so he sailed in. When he was warned that as a subordinate officer he was transgressing the military code and might be held to strict accountability for his assault upon those who wear the stars, the captain's reply was not unlike that of great Ethan of Ticonderoga 'twas not by the twin bars he wore, "but by the authority of the general court of Massachusetts that I am doing this thing." It was as a representative from Methuen that he stirred up the planetary system of the militia. He won out, too, and it is a question whether any court martial can touch him. The military bill, had it passed the house, would have fixed up very comfortably some salaries for the "staff corps" while it would have taken from the rank and file the right to draw United States army pay for service on military manoeuvres with the regular troops, beside the regular state pay, and thus reduced the company fund which keeps the estab-



lishment going. Beside this notable victory by a line officer over the generals, Rep. Holt also sedulously looked after the people of Lawrence and Methuen. In their behalf he opposed the bill for the Merrimac river which would have affected the woolen and textile manuafcturing interests of his district, driving them possibly over the border into New Hampshire, thereby affecting the people who gain their livelihood from those mills. Capt. Holt's only committee as a first year man was roads and bridges, to which he gave close attention. He was especially active in the hearings upon the codification of the automobile laws and the graded automobile tax. He was interested for Lawrence on its bridges; as to those over South Union street and over the Merrimac. In all things he was an active and progressive legislator and will be back next year. Rep. Holt was born in Lawrence, July 2, 1874, educated at Phillips Andover academy and was graduated from Princeton. He is largely engaged in the ice business, and is prominent in the Masons, the Odd eFllows and Elks. He was commissioned captain of L company, 8th Infantry, M. V. M., April 13, 1904, and has been as popular with his brother officers of the line as he has been in the house. He is fearless in all things and of course progressive.

Harry R. Holt.

The most courageous republican in the house at the last sesion was Harry R. Holt of Taunton, a first-term man from the 4th Bristol district, who defied the machine, exercised his own judgment and voted with the democrats against the Boston charter.

He was the only republican who did so, and he at once made so many friends among the Boston democrats that he could have anything they had to give thereafter—which isn't saying much, but such as it was Mr. Holt could command it.

It was not alone on the Boston charter



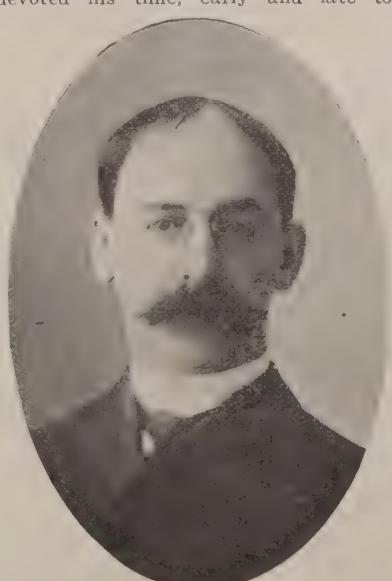
that the new man from Taunton showed his independence, for he maintained the same attitude throughout the session, voting against the Davol charter for his own town and doing much to secure the adoption of amendments which improved even if they did not perfect the document.

He was placed on the committees on libraries and printing by Speaker Walker, and as neither had anything to do during the session except follow the work of other committees he had plenty of time to familiarize himself with legislation generally. He took full advantage of his opportunities, with the result that when the big matters made their appearance at the end of the session, Mr. Holt was well-prepared to debate them and to vote intelligently upon them, he having heard the arguments on both sides and thereby acquired a working knowledge of even the most insignificant clauses.

Mr. Holt was born in Taunton on July 27, 1877, and was educated at the public schools and in a business college. He is in the clothing business, has been for nine years a member of the republican city committee of Taunton and served in the common council of 1904, 1905 and 1906.

Frank A. Hosmer.

Rep. Frank Hosmer of Amherst faithfully devoted his time, early and late to the



finances of the commonwealth, taking part occasionally in general legislation after careful study. His speech in favor of the constitutional amendment to allow of a classification of property in order that a fair system of taxation may succeed the present antiquated method received favorable comment from newspapers in various parts of the state.

The same is true of his speech against the 54-hour bill for women and children. He successfully defended the teachers' agencies from an attack which at one time seemed to threaten their existence. From his long experience in school matters he could speak with some authority. He was one of the champions of Northampton and Hampshire county, against the annexation of the Smith's Ferry district to Holyoke without sufficient compensation.

He is now serving his second term in the house, both of which he has been a member of that most important committee, the ways and means, which holds the purse-strings of the state. This last year he was elected clerk of the committee and none has been more faithful in attendance on the exhaustive work of the committee,—the hardest-worked, in fact, of all the committees of either branch of the legislature.

During the last two years he has secured an addition of $42,000 to the regular annual appropriation for the Massachusetts Agricultural college, and two new buildings, one to cost $80,000, and the other $34,000, besides a barn to cost $30,000, all this not counting his support of the usual annual appropriations.

Rep. Hosmer is regarded as one of the most conservative and highly respected members of the house, being much in the speaker's confidence. While one of the highly cultured members of the house he is very democratic and unassuming.

Rep. Hosmer's record has been so unusually distinguished for meritorious service that a movement has already been started to urge him to run for a third term. Speaker Walker and all Rep. Hosmer's colleagues are loath to lose so valued and tried a legislator.

Rep. Hosmer was born in Woburn, Nov. 14, 1853. He graduated from Amherst college, was a school teacher 12 years; editor of the Berkshire Courier two years; president of Oahu college, Honolulu, 10 years, and member of the advisory council under the provisional government in Hawaii. He is a Mason, and a member of the Amherst club and of the R. A. C.

William T. Jeffrey.

Rep. William T. Jeffrey has just finished his second year in the house as the repre-



sentative of the 19th Essex district. His district includes a part of Salem, and his popularity in that city has led to the statement by certain of his friends that he would make a fine candidate for mayor this fall. It would take a pretty rugged fighter to wrest the laurels from the present spectacular chief executive, John F. Hurley, but Jeffrey's friends are enthusiastic in their belief that the representative could do it. Up to date, however, Rep. Jeffrey has given absolutely no encouragement to such talk. He has even gone the other way and declared that he had no ambition to be mayor of his city, at the present time at least. He is more likely to come back to the state house next year to continue the good work he has done there during the past two sessions. Quiet and unassuming, he has not bored his colleagues

with speeches and long talks. But he has done well for his district nevertheless. More and more each year it is being demonstrated that the man who goes about his legislative work quietly gets along better than the man who makes much more noise. Those who have served on the committee on harbors and public lands with the Salem representative for the past two years will testify to the fact that he has a pretty good idea of right and wrong in matters of legislation and that he has courage and force enough to press his own views when he believes it necessary.

He was one of the most earnest workers for the bill, now law, which provides that motor boats shall be equipped with mufflers or under water exhausts, Salem Willows being one of the worst sufferers from the motor boat noise nuisance. He also worked for and advocated the bill to allow Salem to lease Bertram field, taken for park purposes, for an athletic field for pupils and teachers in the public schools.

Rep. Jeffrey born in Salem, January 23, 1876, was educated in the public schools. He was a member of the Salem common council in 1906 and 1907 and served for several years as a member of the republican city committee there. He is a member of the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters, the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Salem republican club.

Timothy J. Keefe.

There were a number of valuable legislators who began their legislative careers in 1909, but none of them showed better cap-



abilities nor a greater willingness to work hard and earnestly for the state than Timothy J. Keefe of Hudson.

Mr. Keefe is a democrat, and to that extent labored under the disadvantage of being an opponent of the dominant machine, but, regardless of that fact, he soon became one of the popular members of the lower branch and one whose influence was worth considerable on any measure.

He was assigned to the committee on public service, and from the beginning to the end of the session, he took an active interest in everything pertaining to the state departments, most of whose affairs were at some time or another considered by the committee on which he served.

Rep. Keefe took an active part in the fight for direct nominations, the bills to bring about which were eventually killed because of the activity of politicians outside the state house. He also worked hard for the labor measures, few members having a better record than he on those matters. Among the bills which he supported were the 54-hour bill for women and minors in textile factories and also the eight-hour bill for laborers and mechanics on public works.

Rep. Keefe was born in Monson on June 11, 1862, and secured his education in the public schools. He has been a resident of Hudson for some years and is a prominent clothing dealer of that town. Besides serving as a legislator he is a sewer commissioner of Hudson and belongs to the Knights of Columbus.

Sidney B. Keene.

Somerville's representative on the committee on metropolitan affairs during the recent session was Rep. Sidney B. Keene, who has represented the 25th Middlesex district for the past three years. Rep. Keene was born in Appleton, Me., January 10, 1861, and was educated in the public schools. He is a wholesale hay dealer, and has been identified with large interests in his own city for years. He served as treasurer of the republicna city committee for seven



years, was a member of the board of aldermen for three years and president one year, and is president of the Somerville Board of Trade. Since he first came to the state house at the opening of the session of 1907 he has served as clerk of the committees on water supply and libraries, and has been a member of the committee on metropolitan affairs. His work on the latter committee has been the most prominent. The committee on metropolitan affairs deals with the great problems which affect the entire metropolitan district, and it is eagerly sought for by every man who comes to the hill from Boston and the other cities included within that section. During the recent session their greatest work was in connection with the Boston charter bill.

Rep. Keene voted with the majority of his committee when the bill was being drafted, and during the debate on the floor of the house defended the position he had taken, He opposed any and all amendments which were offered and made a better statement from his standpoint than did many of those who were on his side of the question. Somerville is a stronghold of republicanism where a nomination by that party is equivalent to an election, and with the record which Rep. Keene has made during his three years in the house he ought to have little trouble in being returned.

James H. Kelly.

Ward 16 chose wisely last fall when it decided to send to the house a second democrat, James H. Kelly, who distinguished himself almost on the first day of the session by proposing a plan whereby the people of Massachusetts may be saved much suffering from that dread result of dog bite—hydrophobia.

Mr. Kelly's scheme was simple, like most important things. The wonder of it was that no one had thought of it before, as Gov. Draper remarked when he presented the quill with which the resolve was signed to the member from Ward 16.

It embodies first an investigation of methods in the treatment of hydrophobia by the state board of health. That was auxiliary, however, and minor, the most important feature being that the board is to report early in the next session on the advisability of the state making the serum necessary to the treatment of the disease, and it is to be kept on hand at all times at the state laboratory, to be called for by physicians anywhere in the commonwealth who may need it.

Mr. Kelly was a good legislator, and, in a way, unique, for he is a democrat who is also a student of public questions, not in the manner in which they may advance his personal interests with his constituents, but as to how they will affect the state as a whole. He is an ardent labor man, as was revealed when he worked and voted for the eight-hour bill for men engaged on public work; also when he devoted time and energy to the passage of the 54-hour-a-week bill for women and minors in the textile industries.

Speaker Walker assigned him to a place on the committee on drainage, which last winter had very little to do. He gained a wide popularity among his fellow-members, and long before the session ended had attained to an influence which will be of great value to his district in his second term, which he is certain to secure since he is a candidate for re-election. He did not endeavor last winter to convert the legislature by his oratory, but in a quiet and unassuming way, oftentimes much more effective than eloquence on the floor, he managed to make his presence felt on most matters. He was one of the faithful members of the legislature, was in his seat when all important matters were under discussion, and was recorded on most roll-calls. He voted and worked against the Lodge-Curtis-Matthews charter for Boston, favored the holding company plan for solving the railroad muddle, and was one of the staunchest members of the house in defending the direct nomination scheme.

Mr. Kelly was born in Boston in 1870, attended the public schools here, and after his graduation was apprenticed to the printers' trade. He is now foreman in the composing room of a Boston printing office. He is also one of the Boston men who took a course in politics as a member of the common council, about to be abolished. In 1907 and 1908 he served in that body, and was then pro-



moted by his constituents to Beacon hill as a reward of merit for the work he did in behalf of Ward 16 and the city.

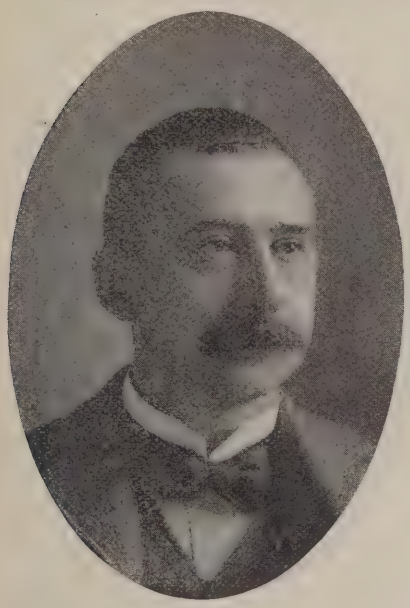
Frank D. Kemp.

With the expiration of his third term in the legislature, the city of Springfield has given to the broader service of the commonwealth, one of its most respected citizens and most valuable representatives, Frank D. Kemp of Springfield, now a member of the state board of highway commissioners. As house chairman of the committee on ways and means, this year, Rep. Kemp brought to that important office a keen analytical mind, unerring judgment and an absolute spirit of fairness and business sense that has made his record in the committee room and on the floor of the house one never surpassed, if, indeed, equalled by the distinguished men who have occupied his seat before him.

Rep. Kemp's appointment by Speaker Walker of this year's house to be the chairman of the house committee on ways and means came after two years' service on that committee, in which he displayed the same admirable qualities that characterized his chairmanship this year. If Rep. Kemp is noted for one thing more than another it is his ability to sift his facts through to the last detail, whatever the problem may be, and to get at both sides of the problem. Having decided upon his course, he has been known as a man who would stick to what he believed right, regardless of any influence that could be brought to bear, and he has consequently the esteem and the confidence

of his colleagues in a flattering measure.

Indeed, the house has this year showed a tendency more than is usual to accept the judgment and conscience of the Springfield chairman of the committee on ways and means without question, secure in the belief that the Springfield man could be relied upon to be found on the right side first and always, and on the side that subserved the best interests of the commonwealth. It was in a large measure due to his firm grip on the state's business that he was able to hold the expenses down to practically last year's

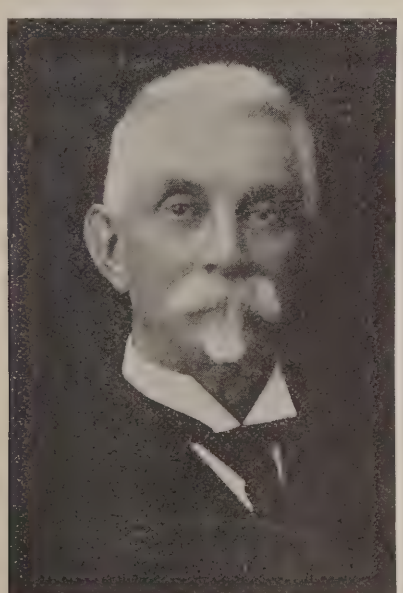


figures in all the state departments, which made possible the $4,500,000 state tax this year. It is a further compliment to the Springfield man that, despite the duties of his office, which at some time during the year have compelled him to "step on the toes" of nearly everyone of his colleagues in the house, he has through it all remained one of the most popular members of the house.

Mr. Kemp is a Mason and Knight Templar, a member of the Royal Arcanum and of the Winthrop Club. During his residence in Springfield of more than a score of years he has built up a prosperous milk business, which bears his name.

Daniel W. Kendrick.

One of the conservative members of the house who made a strong record for his first term in the house was Rep. Daniel W. Kendrick of Fairhaven, representing the 6th Bristol District. He has the record of being



present every day of the session and being recorded on 73 out of 74 roll-calls.

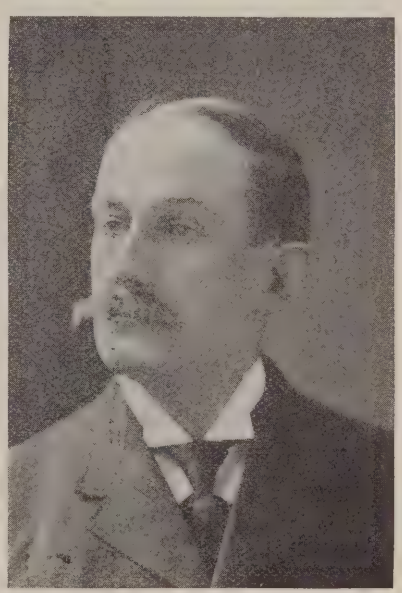
It was on account of this conservatism, as well as of the reputation for fair play which preceded him to Beacon hill, that Speaker Walker selected the Fairhaven representative to serve on the committee on labor. As a member of that committee Mr. Kendrick labored unceasingly to become thoroughly familiar with the many phases of the labor measures and their every possible effect upon the economic and business life of the commonwealth.

His eminent fairness and impartiality was recognized by labor men and employers alike, and there is no doubt that he will again be asked to serve upon this important committee when he returns next session. Mr. Kendrick is a farmer by occupation, though from his appearance one would be more likely to place him as a college professor or author.

Mr. Kendrick is one of the political authorities of Bristol county, having served as secretary of the republican town committee for several years. He has also served on the school committee since 1905, and on this account has taken much interest in those measures before the legislature affecting the schools of the state.

Michael J. Kenney.

Without doubt one of the quietest men who ever came to the house of representatives is Rep. Michael J. Kenney of Taunton. For the past three years he has represented the 3d Bristol district in the lower branch, and with one or two exceptions his voice has been heard only when the roll was called. But he has always been there when his name was called, and a study of his record will show that he was ever mindful of the needs and requirements of the people of his district. Although elected as a republican, he has been independent enough at times to vote against the members of his own party if their ideas did not accord with his own on any particular matter. He has a good record on labor measures, and the



voters of the district are evidently just as well pleased with that as they would be if he should make three speeches a day. Rep. Kenney was born in Taunton, July 12, 1863, was educated in the public schools, and is an insurance agent. He was a member of the Taunton board of aldermen for three years. During his legislative career he has served on the committees on cities, fisheries and game and public service, being clerk of fisheries and game one year. He holds membership in the A. O. U. W., the American Order of Foresters and the Knights of Sherwood Forest.

James W. Killam.

Rep. James W. Killam of Reading is conservative, but a man of genial disposition, who makes friends. He is a good debater and also one of the best quiet workers in the legislature.

He is an expert on matters pertaining to water supply, being a hydraulic engineer of considerable experience. Last year he served as clerk of the committee on water supply, and this year was assigned to the chairmanship of that committee. This assignment was a very good one, as the committee has had several complicated problems to deal with.

This committee has to pass upon matters of construction, extraordinary extensions and protection of water supplies throughout the state, not only in case of municipalities but also private water companies. In some of these matters several parties with varied interests have had to be considered, and in order to bring these problems to a proper conclusion a careful, experienced engineer such as the house chairman, Mr. Killam, has been of great value. The committee has been obliged to travel to some extent in order to pass the subjects intelligently. One of these visits was to Berkshire county, where a town got a considerable portion of its supply from a water shed in the state of Vermont, and Massachusetts laws regarding the use of the water shed did not apply. This matter was adjusted in such a manner as to bring the company under Massachusetts laws. Under his direction a bill was



drawn placing the private water companies under the supervision of the state board of health as regards water rates. This is in line with the law governing gas and electric light companies, and will doubtless prove beneficial to the consumers.

Last year Mr. Killam presented a bill, which passed, calling for an investigation by the state board of health of the conditions existing at Lake Quannapowitt. This year he introduced a bill based on the recommendations in this report which relieved the conditions of high water during the winter and spring seasons in and about the lake, and in spite of considerable opposition this bill passed the house by a large majority. He has also been very constant in his attendance, has missed very few roll-calls, has studied all questions carefully and has always been alive to the interests of his district.

Mr. Killam was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, class of '97. He has been a member of the board of selectmen of Reading for seven years (five years as chairman). He belongs to the New England Water Works Association and the Massachusetts Association of Relief Officers. He is a member of the Masons and the I. O. O. F. (a past grand).

Orvis F. Kinney.

Among the first year men in the last legislature who gave promise of becoming powers in republican politics, if not of the state, at least of the section in which they live, Orvis F. Kinney of West Bridgewater easily took a place in the front rank. He was not only popular with his colleagues, but he also had the ability to work hard, to study harder, and to take a personal interest in every matter he was called upon to assist in settling. Rep. Kinney is young enough so that he will have plenty of time to extend his influence, and the start he made in the legislature of 1909 was sufficient to give encouragement to his friends.

He was assigned to the committee on agriculture by Speaker Walker, and as a member of that legislative subdivision took an active part in framing the "purity of milk bill," which, if it had become a law, would have prevented the prosecution of hard-working farmers for no other reason than that the Almighty would not allow their cows to supply a greater percentage of cream to the milk contractors. It was denominated by the farmers everywhere to be one of the best milk bills ever passed by the legislature and had the support of everyone who understood the conditions under which the milk producer labors.

Mr. Kinney took an active interest also in every matter pertaining to agriculture, and

on matters of taxation did everything possible to help along the cause of the small towns. This was particularly so on the bill which provided for a redistribution of the franchise tax, so that the whole of it would go to the places in which the corporations do business. It would have meant considerable to Bridgewater had it become a law.

On all the big matters of legislation Mr. Kinney worked hard for what he conceived to be the right solution of the particular matter to be treated.

He is a market gardener in West Bridge-



water, and has been prominent in the politics of the town for a number of years. Among other things, he was auditor in 1902, a member of the boards of selectmen, assessors and overseers of the poor in 1903 and every year since. He was treasurer of the republican town committee in 1908, and is a trustee of Howard funds, by which Howard Seminary is supported. He was born in Barford, P. Q., on May 23, 1880, was educated in the public schools of West Bridgewater. He is a Knight of Pythias, a Mason, a member of the Grange and of the N. E. O. P.

Edwin M. Kittredge.

The house, as a whole, has not seen so much of Rep. Edwin M. Kittredge of Lowell this year as it did during the session of 1908. Rep. Kittredge was compelled to lose much of the time of the present session, owing to a serious illness, which took him away from the hill early in the year. He made many friends during his first year in the house, and there were many expressions of regret that his good services had to be missed in the committee rooms this year. He kept in close touch with matters which were pending from day to day, however, and saw to it



that his absence did not prevent his being recorded on any measures in which his district was interested. Rep. Kittredge was born in Billerica, September 27, 1872, and was educated in the public schools. He is well known as a business man of Lowell, whose chief interests he has always had at heart. His daily work in connection with real estate and caring for property made him prominent among the active business men of his city, and gave him a pretty sound idea as to how the business of the great commonwealth should be conducted. Last year he was a member of the committee on prisons. That committee in itself is not one which would bring a man prominently into the limelight, but there are plenty of opportunities for good hard work, and the manner in which the Lowell man attended to his duties there was gratifying to his colleagues in the house. This year he was on the committees on Federal relations and insurance. Both of them afforded greater opportunities for the display of his sound business ability than did his appointment of the first year, and it was decidedly unfortunate that his physical disability prevented him from giving to these two committees the benefit of his services for so long a time.

James H. Knight.

A studious and thoughtful legislator is Rep. James H. Knight, who has completed two terms in the house from Ward 22. His standing entitled him to a good committee place this year and he was appointed to judiciary where he gave careful consideration to all the important measures which came before it. The Boston teachers' pension bill appealed to him as a most meritorious plan to give suitable recognition to the long and faithful of the veterans in the city's service. His speech on the bill showed



careful preparation and a very comprehensive knowledge of its various phases.

Rep. Knight was also impressed with the appeal of the Boston school committee for more money and took the position that they should be given more money to carry out the improvements necessary to keeping Boston's schools as they have always been in the front rank as well as to cover the normal increase which each year shows. Both as a republican and as a citizen, Rep. Knight believed that the Boston charter bill meant better government for his city and he supported that measure loyally. He was born in Boston October 11, 1876, educated in its public schools and is a member of the Suffolk bar. He belongs to the Republican club of Ward 22, the Jamacia Plain Citizens' association and the Veteran Firemen's association.

Frederick S. Lane.

Rep. Frederick S. Lane of Foxboro completed his second year in the house with credit to himself and his constituents. Owing to the rotation system this was his last year. He again was appointed to the committee on street railways, and was elected clerk of the committee. The most important matters that came before the committee (and in part before the committee on railroads with which street railways sat jointly) related to the Berkshire trolley mergers.

While Rep. Lane fully appreciated the great cry that had been going for years from that region for better transportation, and while he was also ready to admit that perhaps the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad company is the only organization with sufficient capital and facilities to develop the boundless possibilities of the beautiful country of the Berkshires, he yet coincided with the views of Gov. Draper, that the holding company bill was enough railroad legislation for one year.

Rep. Lane therefore disagreed with those of his associates who believed that public opinion was so far advanced as to demand relief immediately, by embracing the offer of the New Haven. He said he was not ready to pass on the great question of a



railroad merger with a street railway, believing that it was an innovation which should be very carefully considered.

Rep. Lane did not take part in the trip through the Berkshires when the committee went to investigate the problems, because he regarded the time as inopportune, it having been understood that the governor's opposition to either of the bills presented would be very difficult, if not impossible, to overcome.

Mr. Lane was noted for his thoroughness and conscientiousness. He has been selectman of Foxboro for many years, and is a successful business man. He is treasurer of the Foxboro Co-operative bank, treasurer of the electric light company and formerly was superintendent and treasurer of the A. F. Bemis Hat Co. He is a member of many fraternal societies, being past master in the Masons, past grand in the Odd Fellows, and prominent in the Knights of Honor and a Knights Templar.

Louis F. R. Langelier.

When the legislature of 1909 convened for the session which closed in June it was



known to those on the inside that a lively fight was to be made in the committee on harbors and public lands in an effort to take the matter of harbor improvements away

from the legislature and give it to the harbor and land commission.

For that reason Louis F. R. Langelier of Quincy was looked upon as one of the fortunate members when it was known that he had been appointed by Speaker Walker to a place on that body and later elected clerk. As predicted the battle was on soon after inauguration day, Gov. Draper, in his message, recommending that the legislature turn the work over to the harbor and land commission, reserving to the legislature the right to appropriate a lump sum every year to be used by that board, practically where it pleased.

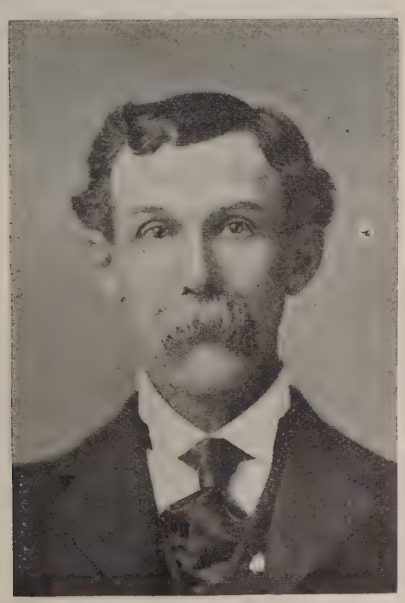
Among the many petitions from various coast and river towns for improvements was one for dredging Fore river, a most important work if the prosperity of the big ship building yards there were to be fostered by the state. The committee, in view of Gov. Draper's recommendation, voted the report reference to the next legislature, Rep. Langelier dissenting. When the report was accepted by the house he at once became busy, and, through the hardest kind of hard work, managed to force a reconsideration. It was a year for the road-roller, however, and Gov. Draper's friends were determined he should have all for which he asked. As a result the Fore river bill, important as it was from a business standpoint, was made a point of administrative attack, and despite the efforts of Mr. Langelier it was referred to the next legislature.

Mr. Langelier showed his earnestness and value as a legislator on the other Quincy measures, he working hard for the bill permitting the city to erect and maintain public landing places, and also against the bill providing for the elimination of party designations and the other important political proposition to allow the mayor a place on the school committee.

Mr. Langelier was born in Boston, Nov. 29, 1873, and was educated in the public schools. He has been active in Quincy politics, and, besides having served for four years in the common council, is secretary of the republican city committee and was a trustee of the Quincy public library for several years. He is the manager of a book publishing house and secretary of the New England Trade Press association. In addition he is a member of the Squantum Yacht club, the Wollaston club and the Odd Fellows.

William F. Learned.

There is no better informed legislator in the state house on all matters pertaining to



the penal institutions of the state, their care, management and discipline than Rep. Learned of Gardner, who has just completed his third term as a member of the house.

For two years Mr. Learned served as a member of the committees on prisons and pay-roll being chairman of the latter in 1908 and 1909 and this year served on military affairs also. Though he makes no pretence to oratorical ability, Mr. Learned never hesitates to take the floor and state the facts in a simple, straight and withal effective manner whenever the subject under discussion seems to require elucidation.

In his home town of Gardner Mr. Learned is looked up to as one of the best informed men on matters political within a wide radius. This perhaps accounts for the fact that he has served as a member of the republican town committee for the past 20 years and is likely to serve as long as he cares to. On account of his wide knowledge of matters political, his judgment is frequently sought by the state leaders of his party and is invariably found to be sound.

He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Louis Leland.

There's one bad feature to the rotation system in the selection of representatives from districts where the convention system



is in operation. It bars a good many men who ought to get at least two or three re-elections from getting even one. Take, for instance, the case of Rep. Louis Leland of Templeton, representing the second Worcester district in the lower branch of this year's legislature. Mr. Leland came down to the state house last January without a bit of previous service. That didn't bar him from taking hold of his new duties like a man who had lived on Beacon Hill all his life, for he has been prominent in public affairs in his home district for several years and the glamor of the capitol didn't feaze him for an instant. Speaker Walker promptly assigned him to two committees, an unusual honor for a first year member. His committees were roads and bridges and parishes and religious societies. The former is always one of the most important subbodies of the legislature, but this year its work was more trying than ever before. It had to consider the difficult matter of the recodification of the automobile laws.

A sound business man, and a man who understands thoroughly the auto trials of small towns, he was able to give his fellow committeemen much advice. His other committee, parishes and religious societies, kept him working when he wasn't occupied with roads and bridges. Rep. Leland found time on the side, however, to form several valuable friendships with fellow members of the legislature, new and old, and in doing so was able to round up support whenever he needed it for the measures in which his district and Worcester county in general was interested.

The second Worcester district comprises the towns of Ashburnham, Gardner, Templeton and Winchendon. It is a double district, —that is it sends two men each year to the house of representatives. Rep. Learned has come from Gardner for three successive years. Ashburnham had the other place last year. This year it went to Templeton, Rep. Leland's town. Under the unwritten law of the rotation system, Winchendon is entitled to it next year. If Winchendon thinks she can get more from the legislature with a new man representing her than she can with Rep. Leland serving another term, all well and good. Mr. Leland will not make a fight for a re-election. But if Winchendon should forget old-time traditions and think only of her own benefit, she may insist that Rep. Leland come back again next year. Rep. Leland was born in Templeton 65 years ago, although you'd never guess his age by looking at him. He attended the public schools and is a merchant. Templeton has had him in some public office or other since he was quite a young man. Selectman and town treasurer are two important offices he has held. In politics he is a republican, and a more faithful man to his party never lived. His legislative record shows it. He is affiliated with the Narragansett club, Masons and A. O. U. W.

Joseph Leonard.

If the legislative records of the men who sat in the house of representatives during the past session were to be judged and rewarded solely by the number of times they participated in debate, Rep. Joseph Leonard, democrat, of Ward 9, Boston, wouldn't be in the running for a minute. It's just as well, however, that the value of members of the general court is measured not by their ability to rattle off words but by their honesty and their ability to attract support to their measures. Attracting support to one's measures doesn't necessarily require ability as an orator, and Rep. Leonard is a striking illustration of the truth of the argument. It's the member who votes properly on all measures and who gets support for his district's bills quietly and unostentiously that helps to make the old commonwealth of Massachusetts the model law-making state that it is. Rep. Leonard came up to the state house this year unheralded and unsung for his first term as a member of the lower branch of the legislature. He went quietly among his fellow members. It was noticeable at the outset that he had a remarkable number of acquaintances for a new member. This was explained by the fact that he had served for one year, 1907, in the Boston common council and had as colleagues men who were in training for higher honors on Beacon hill.

When the Boston charter bill was discussed this year, Rep. Leonard voted, as did his democratic colleagues, for amendments that would give the voters a decent referendum on the measure and against the bill itself after the amendments offered had been killed. On labor measures he has a record that could not be excelled by Sam Gompers himself if that worthy were a member of the legislature. He voted for bills to provide for direct nomination of candidates for elective office and for the several bills for cheaper gas for various communities. He was a consistent supporter of the "small people's" measures.

In attendance he was faithful. The list of roll-calls finds him recorded on every important measure. Rep. Leonard was born



in Boston, October 16, 1878. He was educated in the public schools and is in the insurance business. He is a member of the Quincy club and the Cathedral Y. M. C. A. He was taught the a-b-c's of politics by former alderman Patrick Bowen, when Bowen and cousin Jim Donovan were involved in their memorable battle. Later, when the Bowen wing was absorbed by the Donovanites and all was peace and harmony in old Ward 9, Rep. Leonard became one of Donavan's right-hand men. In the natural order of things in Ward 9, he is due for a re-election. His fellow members of this year's house of representatives hope to see him back again next year.

J. Henry Leonard.

Harry Leonard is one of the most quiet and unobtrusive legislators Massachusetts has ever had, but he can do things in that same way of his without fireworks or trumpets. Last year he spent most of his time in looking on, and it was well-spent time, too. Some day the state house reporters will erect a big tablet to Harry Leonard up in their new quarters for it was he who made possible that improvement in newsgathering. After the committee on state house, of which he was a member, had turned down flat the petition of "Dean" Bridgman for enlarged rooms for the scribes, Leonard took up the matter and framing a specific bill got a unanimous report on it. He did some of his quiet work in the house, too, to smooth out a few of the rough places.

So that Leonard began right this year with the reporters behind him to a man for anything. He collaborated with Rep. Willcutt of Ward 24 on the oil lamp railroad bill, and while it was beaten it advertised the conditions prevailing on some roads so widely that their officials admitted them to be as he represented.

The Ward 23 member designed one of the big bills of the session, which was that intended to penalize offending officials of railroads who recklessly issue stock and buy into other roads. This measure had the direct backing of Gov. Draper, and was redrafted for the committee on judiciary by Atty. Gen. Malone. Bob Washburn and his railroad committee fought it as an in-



terference with their rights, but Ernest Hobson couldn't stand for that, and he and Leonard, Willcutt, Norman White and a few others got the house with them and carried it. The senate postponed it, re-postponed it, and then came the finish.

Harry Leonard is still young, and with his admirable training in the Boston common council broadened by two years on the hill he ought to make a valuable man for the state, for he is independent, thinks for himself and doesn't need to stay in politics to live.

Charles Lewin.

Few members of the house have been more regular in their attendance than Rep. Charles Lewin of New Bedford, a republican representing the 7th Bristol district. He not only has made a record for himself for attendance, but has taken an active part in all legislation affecting the labor organizations, and if any member of the house is worthy of the title of friend of labor, Charles Lewin certainly is. It was he who introduced the "54-hour bill," so called, and it was not because of any lack of energy on his part that the bill failed to become a law.

Mr. Lewin is a first-year man, but he conducts himself with so much ease and grace in his debates that he is oftentimes taken for an old "veteran." As a member of the committee on labor, he has had direct charge of a number of important reports affecting the laboring interests in this state, and has in each case come out with flying colors. Perhaps one of his biggest achievements was his timely intervention saving the extension of time for the "56-hour law" to take effect. This bill was enacted last year into law, and it is to take effect on January 1, 1910. An effort has been made to extend the time within which this law is to take effect, and had it not been for the timely intervention of Mr. Lewin and the other labor leaders of the house it would have doubtless become law.

Not only have labor measures interested Mr. Lewin, but he has taken a deep personal interest in all measures affecting the state at large. He voted for the holding



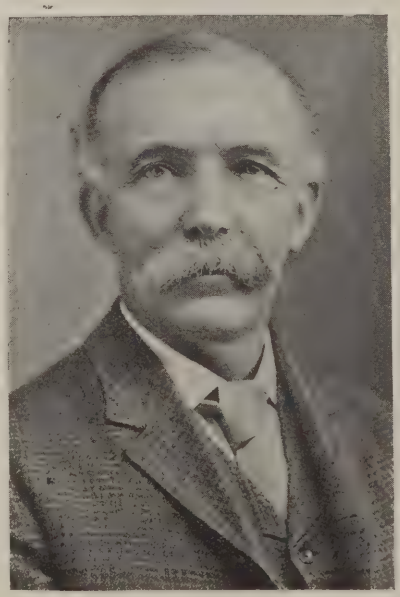
company bill and opposed the direct primary bill as against the best interests of the commonwealth.

Mr. Lewin is an Englishman by birth, having been born in Lancaster on May 20, 1852. He is a newsdealer, and for 42 years has been a mill operative. For two years he was a member of the republican city committee, he is the president of the North End Merchants' club and founder of the loom fixers' local and national organizations.

Minot J. Lincoln.

The Second Bristol district was represented in the session which closed in June by Minot J. Lincoln of Raynham, a hard-headed Yankee farmer, with good sense and judgment, acquired by his business as training in a country grocery store.

Thus equipped, he proved to be a distinct asset to the state in matters of legislation. He could not be swayed by the fervid energy



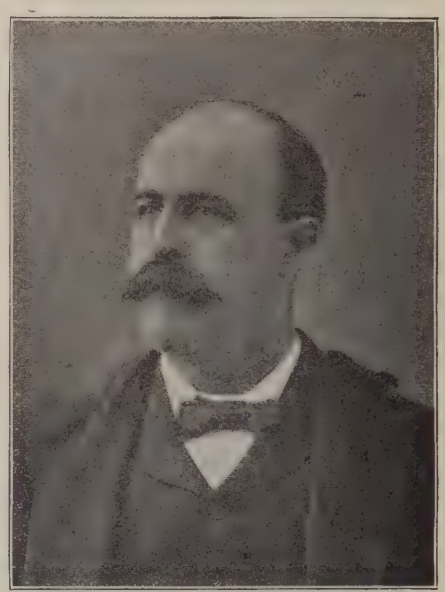
of demagogues, nor on the other hand could he be fooled by the wily arguments of those interested in legislation designed solely to foster personal schemes.

He served on the committee on printing, of which he was elected clerk at the beginning of the session. In addition he took an active interest in all matters pertaining to Bristol county and in those measures designed to strengthen the pure food laws and honest weights, of which there were a number.

He was born in Raynham on April 2, 1857, and attended the public schools there. He is a member of the Odd Fellows.

Martin M. Lomasney.

Martin Lomasney. If this sketch were written for the purpose of telling the reader who the subject of it is, it might just as well begin and end with those two words—Martin Lomasney. Everybody on Beacon hill knows him. Everybody in Boston does not know him intimately, but they all know who he is and all about him. Probably no man in public life is better known either by the people he represents or by the student of public affairs. You can't help recognizing Rep. Lomasney when you first meet him as a man who is above the plane of the ordinary politician—for Martin admits that he is a politician. You can't fail to read the word "aggressiveness" in that fighting jaw. And remember that Martin's fighting characteristic isn't due solely to the fact that he likes to fight. The Ward 8 man's experience in public life has been one of continuous battle. He had to fight when he started out to be recognized in the political arena, and he had to fight to maintain his prestige. Remember, too, that Martin's fights have been waged more often in the interest of his Ward 8 constituents than for his own personal advantage. The West End man has been remarkably quiet this year, considering his activities in debate during previous sessions. But his quietness in de-



bate didn't mean that he was idle. Not for a minute. He was working with might and main on the Boston charter bill. Members of the committee on metropolitan affairs say that Rep. Lomasney was the greatest stumbling block that the charter advocates had to encounter in jamming the measure through the legislature. Rep. Lomasney was a member of the committee. He did succeed in having inserted in the bill a section which followed pretty closely his well-known city comptroller bill. He continued to insist upon a referendum and on other provisions, but it was of no use. The charter advocates had the votes and they went ahead mercilessly. When the bill reached the house, the Ward 8 man fairly exploded in an attack on the high-toned land-grafters who have been mulcting Boston's treasury for years. His speech was at the same time witty and forceful. If the house hadn't been lined up to vote for the bill as it came from the committee, his speech would undoubtedly have overturned the bosses' plans. He also let himself out on the bill to allow judges to instruct juries on matters of fact or expert opinion evidence, and helped largely to kill the bill despite the favorable report from the committee on judiciary. As usual, he was found working for Ward 8. He waged a spirited battle against the proposed erection of a schoolhouse on the Charlesbank, urging that the site was the only playground for the children of the crowded West end tenements and the only decent breathing-place for the grown-ups. He was a leader in the opposition to the plan of the transit commission to have the Boston terminus of the new Cambrdge subway in the Winter street

section instead of at Scollay square. Whenever Rep. Lomasney spoke, he was listened to with attention. He has a habit of saying things and not merely talking. The regret of the legislature of 1909 is that he didn't talk oftener—as often as he talked in previous sessions. Martin Lomasney, be it said, is one of the plain people. He wasn't born with a silver spoon in his mouth, and he never went to Harvard, but he has made the silver-spoon orators and the Harvard orators show the white feather countless times in debate. His ability as a speaker comes perhaps from three consecutive years of service in the Boston board of aldermen, 1893 to 1895 inclusive; two terms in the state senate, 1896 and 1897; and service in the houses of 1899, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908 and 1909. His politics? Democratic. Business? Real estate. Social affiliations? Ward 8 Hendricks club and nothing else. He is a native of Boston and will pass the half-century milestone in life on December 3 next.

George E. Lovett.

Capt. George E. Lovett, representing Ward 12, Boston, in the house, is not to return next year. The captain has done faithful service to his constituents for the past two years. As a military man his services have been of value to the militia as a member of the committee on military affairs. He has stood with the rank and file. every time. Coming from a hopelessly democratic senatorial district, the Fourth Suffolk comprising Wards 9, 12 and 17, Rep. Lovett has no chance of promotion to the upper branch unless he moves and therefore cheerfully



goes back to the ranks of the people and his business life. He has had two committees this session—military affairs and public lighting. The bill upon which he put in his hardest work was that to secure for the coast artillery corps a proper work of instruction. He fought hard in committee for the appropriation of $2500 which Col. Nutter, commanding the corps, said was absolutely needed if Massachusetts wished her artillerists to do good work in the defences of Boston. When the committee on military affairs cut it down one-half, Capt. Lovett strenuously opposed it. He worked in the house to substitute the original amount for that recommended by his committee and when he failed in that, was successful in getting the bill recommitted for a second consideration by his committee. Finally, when he found it impossible to gain fair consideration of this bill this year, he obtained its reference to the next general court as preferable to a "leave to withdraw," which the committee wanted to give it. On public lighting Rep. Lovett was interested in the East Boston 80-cent gas bill, standing with Speaker Walker on the measure. The captain was born in Boston 60 years ago. He is a graduate of Chauncey Hall school, and is a veteran officer of the militia, serving in the old First regiment and as signal officer of the First brigade. He was a member of the Boston common council in 1888-'89 and '90, and served in the house in 1893-'94; 1908-'09. He was commander of the Boston Light Infantry Veterans and is a Mason of high degree.

John N. Lyman.

Speaker Walker demonstrated the good sense that has guided his judgment in selecting his committeemen by sizing Rep. John N. Lyman of Easthampton as a proper man for ways and means, the most important committee of the legislature, especially this session when the watchword sent out from the executive corner was "economy all down the line." Having experience in civic economy on the finance committee of his town, Rep. Lyman very soon proved his value on the great financial committee of the commonwealth. Ways and means, as everybody knows, is continuously in session, and this year it met regularly, morning, afternoon and on occasion even after the sun had set. His conservatism set Mr. Lyman



generally right in accord with the administration. With his associates he aided in the trimming and paring of ambitious appropriations. Harbors and lands had this year more than a million and a half of appropriation in the bills it considered. All of these were carefully studied by Mr. Lyman and he was in accord with the majority of his committee in keeping them down to the limit, taking the governor's view that harbar appropriations should be made by the Harbor and Land Commission, and was therefore in favor of his idea that there should be an annual appropriation instead of a multiplicity of small bills which could not accomplish fully all that was desired by their advocates. In everything pertaining to Easthampton Mr. Lyman has looked loyally after the constituents of his district. He stood naturally with his county of Hampshire on the Holyoke and Northampton boundary bill, a measure that is to materially alter the county lines. John N. Lyman was born in Easthampton, 46 years ago, and graduated from Williston seminary. He has been chairman of the republican town committee, is a member of the Republican club, Pascommuck club, a Chapter Mason, and a Knight Templar.

Jens J. Madsen.

The city of Holyoke was indeed fortunate in having so efficient a representative in the lower branch this year as Rep. Jens J. Madsen. Holyoke had interests at the hill which required careful attention and skilful handling. She was involved in a dispute with the city of Northampton over the acquisition of a section which had for years been a part of the latter's city. It required tact and judgment to demonstrate to the members of the legislature that the claim of the city of Holyoke was a just one. It required even harder work to see that the bargain was made on proper terms. Northampton was not without influential friends at court. Her side of the question was forcefully presented. Her representatives in both branches were anxious that she should get all that was coming in the way of compensation for the land given over to Holyoke. The committee on cities was certainly not a Holyoke committee when the petition was filed. That it returned a report that Holyoke should be allowed to acquire the property was due to the hardest kind of plugging, on the part of Madsen and the other Holyoke members of the legislature. But the representative from the 11th Hampden district was in a position to do much for his city. In the first place he was a republican. He was serving his second term and had been one of the most earnest workers for the election of the speaker of the house. He was a member of the speaker's own cabinet, the committee on rules, and was serving his second year as a member of the railroad committee. Moreover, he had the interests of his district at heart, and he worked with determination from the opening of the session until the final passage of the act. The committee on cities reported the bill in the house, but there were dissenters from the report and these dissenters put up a stiff fight against the majority report. Rep. Madsen, however, in one of the most forcible speeches of the session tore the arguments of the opponents of the bill to shreds, showing up Northampton's neglect of the Smith's Ferry district in a manner that left the house nothing to do but pass the bill by a wide margin.

In the upper branch Pres. Treadway made a personal matter of the bill, Northampton being in his district, and he succeeded in ending it to make the compensation to be paid by Holyoke $75,000. Then the Holyoke forces turned around and killed the bill. It was then up to Rep. Madsen and his fellow members from Holyoke to get busy, which they proceeded to do, and after a hard fight in which they were opposed by Pres. Treadway, Sen. Spalding, the senate leader, and all the president's close personal following, in having the matter reconsidered and the amount placed at $45,000. In the several days of the fight, Rep. Madsen never left the senate chamber.

Rep. Madsen again scored for Holyoke in



connection with this same Smith's Ferry district when he secured an appropriation of $1500 for rip-rapping the west bank of the Connecticut river at that point, the club house of the Holyoke Canoe club being located there.

Rep. Madsen was born in Denmark, October 9, 1869, and was educated in the public schools of this country. For years he has been engaged in the newspaper publishing business in Holyoke, and his determination and business ability have brought him success. In the house of 1908 he was a member of the committee on railroads, which did such hard work on the railroad problem in the state. At the close of the year Madsen took up the speakership campaign of Joseph Walker of Brookline and helped materially in the election of that gentleman. This year he has been on the committee on rules and has retained his position on the railroad committee. The work of the latter committee during this session is so well known that it is only necessary to say that the railroad question was handled in a manner which has given general satisfaction. Rep. Madsen will undoubtedly be returned next year. His personal popularity in Holyoke would be enough to warrant such a belief. But his record for the past two years make it almost an assured fact.

Charles A. Malley.

Rep. Charles A. Malley of Ward 20, Boston, will, it is understood, seek to overturn precedent in his district and come

back to the house for a fourth term. All other things equal, the mere fact that a man has had the customary number of terms should not be allowed to operate against him. Experience should operate in a man's favor, if a man has put that experience to advantage for his district. While all of Rep. Malley's nominations have been obtained by a direct vote he is not a believer in direct nominations, voting consist-



ently against all direct nomination bills in the house. Rep. Malley in 1907 served on the committee on harbors and public lands and last year on election laws, in addition to his first year committee. This year Speaker Walker made him chairman of the committee on public service and in addition gave him a place on roads and bridges which had before it the consideration of the governor's message in relation to automobile legislation. As chairman of public service Rep. Malley's principal fight was for the bill to increase the salaries of the civil service commissioners, which was overwhelmingly defeated. He also fought hard for the bill to prohibit gas companies making a minimum charge for the use of meters, but was unsuccessful in this too. In the gas fights he was a strong advocate of the 80-cent gas bills and on the Boston charter voted for several of the amendments which would have improved the bill but supported the bill after the amendments were killed.

Rep. Malley is in the real estate and insurance business in Dorchester and is a "hustler" in his line. He was born in Northfield, Jan. 22, 1876.

David Mancovitz.

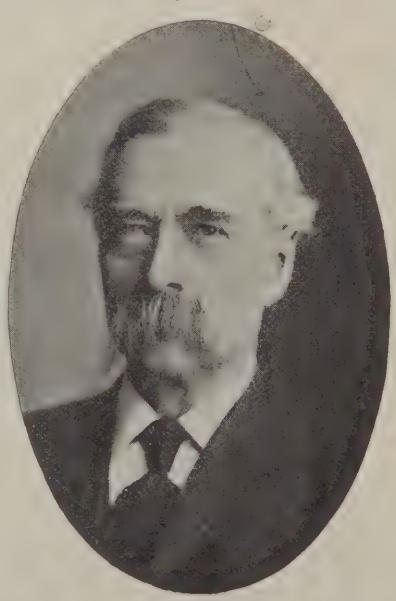
Rep. David Mancovitz's best work was done for the bill to allow the sale of kosher



meat on Sundays. Rep. Mancovitz is a member of the Jewish race as well as being a representative of a ward where the race is in the majority and he knew how to argue for his bill. He produced facts and figures to show that the bill had merit. Largely through his influence, the committee on legal affairs, of which he was a member this year, reported favorably on the bill. In the house there was a lively opposition to it, but Rep. Mancovitz's ability as a speaker and his popularity with his fellow legislators won a victory for the bill. The staid old senate refused to pass the bill, however. Rep. Mancovitz is not discouraged. He's going to present the bill again next year, he says, and he feels confident of its ultimate success. His committee on legal affairs had to do this year with the difficult Sunday law measures. There was a feeling throughout the state that more open Sunday laws were needed. There was an opposition to changing the law, of course, but the Ward 8 man looked at the question from the plain people's standpoint and fought for a more open Sunday. The fact that his side of the case won is history. His committee also had to do with the matter of curbing the money shark trust. Although he didn't vote on the "shark" bills in committee, he is recorded against the sharks in the house roll call. He fought shoulder to shoulder with his chief, Rep. Lomasney, against the proposed erection of a schoolhouse on the Charlesbank. Despite the strenuous work of his committee, he found time to work for a bill to provide for a tax on stock transfers and for a bill to require the big electric lighting companies to supply electricity at a uniform rate. He opposed the present cut-rates to large consumers, claiming that the small consumer must bear the burden under such an arrangement. On a bill which would make it more difficult for newsboys to do their work, he was found fighting on the side of newsboys. Rep. Mancovitz was born in Poland, came to this country when quite young, studied in the public schools and at Boston University, and is now a practising lawyer. Before coming to Beacon hill he served three terms in the Boston common council. He is affiliated with the Hendricks club, Knights of Pythias, Heptasophs, Hebrew Immigrant Aid association and Federation of Hebrew Charities.

Charles H. Mansfield.

As a veteran newspaper man Rep. Charles H. Mansfield of Lynn has shown the shrewd-



ness of his craft in the way in which he has tackled legislation. In his two years in the house Mr. Mansfield has left his impress upon a number of chapters in the blue book. He can speak forcibly when there is occasion, and as one who never rises unless he has something to say he has never failed in obtaining the attention of the house. For two years Rep. Mansfield has served conscientiously on the committee on metropolitan affairs. There, this year, he participated in the trimming of the Boston city charter bill, voting with the majority of his committee, as he generally has on most matters referred to them, for he is conservative in his leanings. One subject which has especially interested him has been the smoke bill, on which, because of the Lynn manufacturing interests, although this was a Boston measure, he voted with his committee to grant the petitioner leave to withdraw. Rep. Mansfield took part in the debate in the house, speaking against the motion to substitute, and was gratified by the defeat of the bill, to which he contributed his share. He pulled through the committee on metropolitan affairs the bill to reimburse the Murphy heirs in Lynn $3,000 for land taken for the Lynn boulevard, without special action in the court, because of disputed title. The bill was vetoed by Acting Gov. Draper last year, and this session Mr. Mansfield revived it by introducing the bill again and then having it referred to the next general court, where it may be taken from the files at any time by motion from the floor. On the Lynn finance commission bill, Lynn harbor bill, the bill to permit the Lynn school committee to appropriate money for the support of the public schools and the Lynn water supply, in fact every bill that would benefit Lynn, Rep. Mansfield has steadily voted in favor. He was born in Wellesley, March 20, 1842, and was postmaster of the town for three years before coming to Lynn. He is at present the West Lynn representative of the Daily Item of that city. He is a member of the West Lynn Republican Club and of the Sons of the Revolution. Mr. Mansfield represents the 15th Essex district, West Lynn and Saugus. He resides in Ward 6, the heaviest democratic ward in Lynn.

Matthew McCann.

Rep. Matthew McCann of Lynn has completed six years in the house and is a candidate for the senate from the First Essex district to succeed Sen. William R. Salter.



"Mat" McCann is easily one of the most popular men in the house, proof of which is amply found in the votes he can always muster on a desperately fought measure. It is as a "mixer" that Rep. McCann shows at his best. In six years he has encountered over 1,400 Solons, and can count, it is confidently believed, every one of them as his friend. As a baseball enthusiast "Mattie" has no equal. As the man behind the guns of the Lynn baseball team he has never failed in each succeeding session to bring down the house to see baseball as it is played in the Shoe City. During the session just closed Mr. McCann was the right bower of the present municipal administration of his city. He has had a hand in everything, notably the victorious course of the much-desired bill to extend the time in which Lynn can enlarge and improve its water supply, and he holds the quill with which Gov. Draper signed that bill. Though fighting against odds, both in the legislature and at home, Rep. McCann won out in the end after three months' hard work. He had a strong part in working out the completion of Lynnfield street, and to him very largely is due the credit for obtaining the right for the county to borrow $50,000 to end a long controversy over the widening of that highway. He took up also the cause of the Lynn business men and board of trade against the combination of the New England Insurance Exchange and the American District Telegraph Company to force the manufacturers to take the latter's central office system. Mr. McCann got this bill admitted in the house, and although in the senate it was finally put over to the next general court, it was not until he had so

interested Pres. Treadway that the latter obtained the written agreement of the New England Exchange and the big insurance men that no change should be made in Lynn or Haverhill, for that was included, too, until after the next general court meets, which satisfies McCann's business constituents. In his personality he combines much natural shrewdness with unfailing good humor and love of fun. Rep. McCann has had a wide range of legislative experience. He has served as chairman of the committee on prisons; on federal relations, mercantile affairs, public service, street railways, and water supply. He was five years a member of the Lynn city council before coming to the house in the session of 1904. Mr. McCann is a way Down-Easter by birth. He was born in Calais, Me., 46 years ago. He is a cigar merchant, and his cigarette bill was long an annual feature in the legislature. He is a Knight of Pythias, Odd Fellow, one of the Red Men, and a Forester. This year it is to be a nomination by direct vote of the primaries in the First Essex district, and McCann has an excellent record behind him for the nomination.

Charles F. McCarthy.

Popular, more popular, most popular. That's the best way of indicating how Rep. Charles F. McCarthy of Marlboro stood with his fellow-members of the legilsature when he first joined them in January, 1908, how he stood when last year's body prorogued, and how he has stood during the session just ended. For popularity you can't beat him on Beacon Hill. Busy, busier, busiest. That's the best way of describing his efforts for his Marlboro constituents during the same period. From the time that the doors of the capitol were opened in the morning until long after the presiding officers sounded the gavel for adjournment, Rep. McCarthy has been on one ceaseless tour of the state house in the interests of Marlboro. He doesn't seem to know what it means to be tired. Rep. McCarthy's big fight during his two years' service on Beacon Hill has been for a bill to give the cities and towns where business corporations operate the full amount of the franchise taxes of business corporations located in them. By dint of tireless energy he has succeeded in completely upsetting the old system of tax distribution and in having two-fifths of the taxes allotted to the cities and towns where the corporations do business. It isn't stretching facts one particle to say that this achievement has made Rep. McCarthy one of the big men in the legislature. It certainly ought to make him one of the biggest in Marlboro, for the change in the law means a new income of thousands of dollars to that city. Although the franchise tax bill and other measures to help Marlboro have



kept him on the go continuously, he has found time to wage a vigorous battle for measures to help war veterans, Civil and has found time to wage a vigorous battle for measures to help war veterans, Civil and Spanish. On labor measures his record is without a blemish. He not only voted for the several labor bills before the legislatures of 1908 and 1909, but talked for them in debate and rounded up the votes of other legislators for them. Direct nominations? One of the most ardent supporters that this righteous cause ever had. On the Boston charter bill he fought with all the ardor of a Boston member for amendments which would give the voters a decent referendum on the charter proposition. Ask any school teacher what he or she thinks of Rep. McCarthy's school teachers' agency bill. You'll be told that his bill would put a stop to practices which are a disgrace to the system of education in Massachusetts. He didn't succeed in getting this bill enacted into law. But he will get it, or his name isn't McCarthy. He has developed into one of the best talkers in the house. Rep. McCarthy was born in Marlboro 33 years ago. He was educated in the public schools and is a newspaper reporter. In politics he is a democrat, one of the few in Massachusetts who can be elected to the legislature from a republican stronghold. During his two years in the legislature he has served on the important committees on public service and military affairs. He was clerk of the former in 1908 and of the latter in 1909. He is a member of several fraternal organizations, among them the Knights of Columbus, Hibernians, Spanish War Veterans, Sons of Veterans and Pastime Boat Club.

Daniel J. McCarthy.

Beacon Hill is always glad to see old members come back, and was especially pleased when Rep. Daniel J. McCarthy of Ward 19, Boston, came back last January, after a year's absence. Many of his fellow-members of the house of 1907 were back again this year, and the Ward 19 man at once renewed old acquaintances and made new ones.



Making friends and keeping them is one of his specialties. In his previous term in the house Rep. McCarthy served on the important committee on liquor law, and he was naturally interested in the various liquor bills which were before this year's general court. He figured prominently in the fight against local option. He urged his friends to oppose the local option bill, because it would mean the throwing out of work of hundreds of brewery workers in his district —the brewery district of Boston. On the Boston charter bill he voted, as did his democratic fellow-members, for amendments which would give the voters of Boston a decent referendum on the measure, and then voted against the bill itself after the amendments had been killed. He consistently supported the bills backed by organized labor and always opposed bills aimed at the workingman's rights. He voted against the bill to abolish capital punishment, taking the position that the penalty should fit the crime. The woman suffrage bill he voted against. The cause of direct nominations could always count upon him as an ardent supporter. On the whole, his record this year is one that ought to get him about anything that he wants from his Ward 19 constituents. Rep. McCarthy was born in Boston, March 6, 1876. He was educated in the public schools and at Harvard University. He is a confectioner. In social life he is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and St. Alphonsus Association.

Frederick T. McClatchey.

One of the quiet, studious members of the house is Rep. Frederick T. McClatchey, of Pittsfield, who has just completed his second term. In these two years he served on the committee on water supply and during the past session as its clerk.

There is a saying in Pittsfield that Mr. McClatchey, in spite of his retiring manner, is blessed with a greater number of close personal friends who are at all times willing to take their coats off for him than fall to the lot of most men. In like manner he has become popular with his fellow house



members to the extent that his support of or opposition to a measure means a great deal.

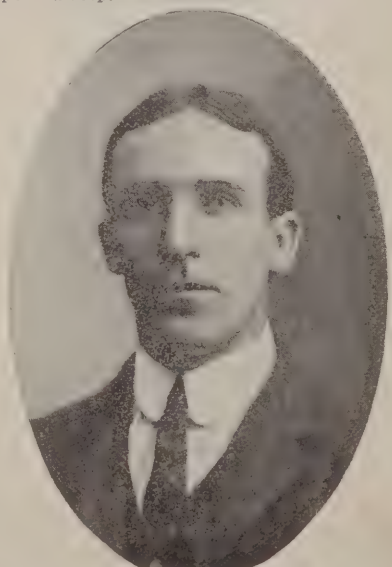
Mr. McClatchey makes no pretence to oratorical ability, but he is to be found at work either with his committee or on the floor of the house every working day of the session, and as a result his knowledge of measures in general, as well as of those heard by his committee, has been both widespread and valuable.

As a legislator of the best sort, he has made a great success of his two terms at the state house. In common with the other Berkshire members, Mr. McClatchey was one of the most vigorous supporters of the Berkshire Street Railway company bill, believing its passage necessary to the proper development of the transportation facilities of the western county.

He is a member of the Masons.

Thomas P. McDavitt.

When the Boston charter bill was reported Rep. Thomas P. McDavitt of Ward 13

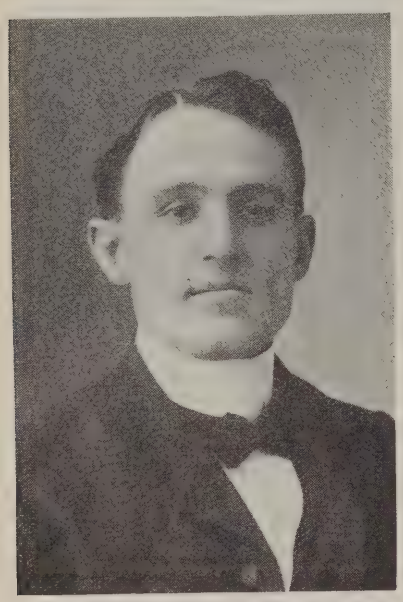


saw that it provided for the official decapitation of his friend, City Messenger "Ned" Leary, and he couldn't stand for that without a protest. So he offered an amendment to exempt the city messenger's department from those to be abolished. He talked for it and talked well, too, but it was no use. The steam roller was rolling too well and had been rolling too long and amendments went down like ten pins.

But McDavitt had the honor of having his amendment voted upon first and his speech made him solid all through his district. Tom has aspirations to be senator and his strength isn't confined to his ward or to the Linehan faction there. He has many friends in Wards 14 and 15, and as he knows how to play the game as it is played in South Boston he stands right in line now to wear the toga. McDavitt was born in Boston and is a clerk by occupation. He served in the common council in 1905-'06, and is finishing his second year on Beacon hill. This year he was a member of the committees on drainage, parishes and religious societies. He belongs to the South Boston Catholic club.

Philip J. McGonagle.

John F. Fitzgerald was shrewd enough to see that the people as a whole believed in a referendum on the Boston charter bill, and as one of his devoted followers Rep. Philip J. McGonagle of Ward 6 stood out for that from the first of the session. Phil isn't a debater and seldom speaks from the floor,



but outside he shouted referendum from morning to night. He wasn't satisfied, either, with the "split" referendum which the committee on metropolitan affairs handed out through the kindness of their generous hearts, and he said so.

In company with other Boston democrats he believed in giving the voters a say-so on the whole bill. But the republican machine decided otherwise, and the efforts of McGonagle and others didn't change many republican votes, but they served to put the democrats right for once as the friends of the people. McGonagle has had three years in the house, but he can have as many more as he wants, for the voters of the "dear old North End" are intensely loyal. He was born in Boston, October 21, 1871, and attended both the public and parochial schools. He served five years in the common council before being sent to the state house. His trade is that of a roofer. He was on the committee on state house this year. He is a member of the Jefferson Club of Ward 6, Knights of Columbus and the Roofers' Protective Union.

Andrew McTernen.

Andrew McTernen of Andover is one of the new members of the house this session who has performed his "stunt" quietly and unostentatiously, but in a way that has won for him strong friendship among the members of the house. He is conservative in his judgments and has made himself a valued member on the committee on water supply, to which he was assigned. Mr. McTernen is a man of attractive personality and unfailing good nature. On his committee he has taken an active interest in many important matters, the rights of Lynn in the Ipswich River, the recommendations of the state board of health as to the Merrimac River and Lawrence. He was much interested on the bill to safeguard the Essex Company's dam at Lawrence and in the new bridge across the Merrimac. Mr. McTernen has been an active fireman for many years and a member of the board of fire engineers of his town for eight years. He has therefore been greatly interested in the bills affecting fire departments and firemen, to establish the permanency of chiefs of departments. Andover not having any especial bills of its own, Mr. McTernen has been able to make himself a free lance on general legislation, on which his vote has been exercised with a degree of conservatism and good sense that has won him the respect of



those associated with him. Especially has he been interested in the small towns' bills as well as in the bills affecting his neighboring city of Haverhill and for good roads, and in measures affecting local taxation. He was born in Boston and by occupation is a rubber worker. He was on the board of public works for Andover for two years before coming to the house. The bill to relieve towns of payments for state highways in the discretion of the highway commissioners, as well as the bill to provide that the state should pay the whole of the military aid to soldiers of the Civil War, instead of half of it, have also engaged his attention. Mr. McTernen succeeded Speaker John N. Cole as representative from the Andover district, and resides in Andover.

Timothy J. Meade.

Brockton will ask no greater fruit of Rep. Timothy J. Meade's second year in the house of representatives than the memorable



battle of Thursday, April 15, when the bill requiring the label, "convict made," on goods, wares and merchandise turned out by convict labor in prisons, reformatories or jails of Massachusetts, received a vote of 105-105. This tie vote, legislators of experience declare, must inevitably mean the passage of the convict label bill, another year, through the house, and the beginning of a similar battle in the senate. The history of all legislation in favor of the wage-earner of Massachusetts has been a story of keeping everlastingly at it, of hard work continued systematically through successive years.

When Rep. Meade of Brockton was assigned this year, for the second time, to the committee on prisons, his associates asked him to serve as clerk of the committee. Seeing a splendd opportunity to do the will of his constituents in Brockton and to render service to the members of his guild throughout the commonwealth, the shoemaker-lawmaker consented. The testimony of his associates and of the clerks of the house is that Mr. Meade was an exemplary clerk of committee. Ever and always, however, his eye and his heart were upon this bill to put a stop to what Mr. Meade considers the unfair competition between imprisoned and "free" labor. The battle for the "convict made" stamp will be continued in the legislature of 1910. For his city he succeeded in putting through a bill requiring the state to reimburse Brockton to the extent of $6000 for land taken for armory purposes.

Rep. Meade is something out of the ordinary in Beacon hill lawmakers in at least one other respect. It is no shock to the initiated to run across the fact, in biographical sketches, that the member from one Boston ward first saw the light on the hills of St. Johnsbury, Vermont, that the representative from Lowell was born in Portland, Maine, and so on; few, indeed, however, are the outside communities that send a Boston boy to the great and general court. "Tim" Meade, however, walks well known lanes when he journeys from South Station to Beacon hill. Rep. Meade was born in the Hub, November 7, 1874.

Mr. Meade's record in the house of 1909 is one that can be revealed from the stump with perfect safety to the gentleman who made it. The Brockton man will be found to have kept faith with his party, with the wage-earner of Massachusetts, and, best of all, with the average man of his important community.

John F. Meehan.

Citizens of Lowell, who have long felt that much of the scandal, most of the pull-



ing and hauling, and a large percentage of the sensationalism in their city politics is due to the fact that one board not only appoints and manages the police department but also apportions the Lowell liquor licenses, will not charge it up to John F. Meehan that the Spindle City is not to have a dual board. Meehan introduced a bill in the legislature this year to give Lowell a police board and a licensing board, and to "take the saloon out of politics." According to such information as found its way to Beacon Hill, the Meehan-Conley bill had the moral sopport of a great majority of Lowell citizens. The Lowell members saw it safely through the house and watched it go to the senate, where, on a certain cloudy afternoon, it received a sleeping potion and passed out.

This was Rep. Meehan's third consecutive year in the house of representatives, an indication that the people of Ward 2, Lowell, not only know when they've got a good representative in the legislature but also have the wisdom to keep him there as long as he is willing to serve. More and more

the people of the larger communities are coming to realize, indeed, as do states and congressional districts, that to a large degree the usefulness of a lawmaker may be measured by the number of his years in the public service. It was no great shock to Beacon Hill, therefore, when, late in the session, members of the house began to read in the Lowell correspondence of the metropolitan newspapers the report that Mr. Meehan's name was receiving serious and respectful consideration anent the approaching campaign for the mayoralty.

The Lowell man again this year found himself assigned to the committee on mercantile affairs, which had substantially 150 measures on its docket and which considered everything from moving pictures to putting wires underground. Rep. Meehan interested himself especially in one of the so-called "perennials" the bill which would require the Essex company to maintain a safeguard above the dam at Lawrence. When the committee on mercantile affairs reported adversely on the "Graham" bill, as usual, Rep. Meehan not only took his stand with the dissenters but worked with them to such effectiveness that the house, by a big margin, substituted the bill for the report and then passed the measure by a rousing majority. . It need not be observed here that a representative can do no more, that he cannot vote in the senate. As with the license board measure, so with the Essex dam bill. Both were put to sleep in the honorable senate.

It is safe to say, in John Meehan's case, what admittedly cannot be said of every member of the house of 1909, that he could appear tonight before a meeting made up of all his constituents, explain his every act and his every vote during the session and retire with the most consoling of all endorsements: "Well done, good and faithful servant!"

Representative Meehan is one of Lowell's "own." Born in the textile city November 24, 1875, he has always lived there except for the time given to study at Alleghany college. He is one of the cleanest young men in Massachusetts politics, whose invariable question is, not "is this prudent or expedient " but, rather, "is it right?"

Charles C. Mellen.

Rep. Charles C. Mellen of Braintree is a well known practising lawyer of the Norfolk county and the Suffolk bar. He represents the 8th Norfolk district and has done very effective work on the committee on judiciary this year, being on several



sub-committees of the joint committee to draft important bills, notably the beef bill to prohibit the sale of tuberculous beef. He also worked hard on the big codification of the laws in relation to insane persons, their commitment and release. One may realize the labor involved when it is stated that this codification affected more than 100 sections of the old law, repealing outright 40 of them and covering 125 pages in printed pamphlet form. The committee on judiciary considered and passed upon more matters than any other committee of the legislature during the session just closed, 157 in all, including those which it considered jointly with the committee on labor. On all of the measures relative to anti-injunction, peaceful picketing, the right of trades unions to impose fines, etc., Rep. Mellen has taken a conservative course. On bills affecting Norfolk county he has voted conscientiously in favor of safeguarding his constituents and protecting the county from any onerous burden which did not fairly belong to it. He was interested in the bill to raise the salary of the judge of probate for Norfolk county, but it was a bad year to raise salaries when the governor was studying to reduce expenses and the state tax. The bill got "next general court" but it will be heard from next year when Mr. Mellen returns. He was greatly interested in the Boston city charter, standing with the committee on metropolitan affairs. On the railroad holding bill he was with the governor in support of his bill as reported by the committee on railroads without change.

Rep. Mellen was born in Wrentham 52 years ago and was educated in its public schools. He has resided in Braintree for many years and is a Mason and an Odd Fellow. In politics he has always been a loyal republican, being chairman of the republican town committee for many years. He has served his town as a member of the board of registrars of voters for ten years and as town counsel for 15 years.

James H. Mellen.

"Painstaking and faithful"—these two words aptly describe the attitude of James H. Mellen of Worcester toward his work as a legislator. At that, they do him scant



justice, for no man in the house of 1909 showed a greater diligence and patience than he in scanning legislation, uprooting its origin and following it to its conclusion.

There are some men in the house of this year who may not agree with this summing up of Mr. Mellen's work during the session —but they are for the most part men with whom Mr. Mellen disagreed on nearly every important measure presented. Perhaps as the years roll on and they become better acquainted with the fact that behind many bills which find their way to a committee or to the calendar there is an ulterior motive in hiding they will realize that Mr. Mellen's long experience enabled him to form a more exact judgment of a measure's righteousness than they. For he had the advantage of being the oldest legislator, in point of service, elected to last year's house. Also he has the unique distinction of having served more years in the Massachusetts house of representatives than any other man in the history of the state. His legislative career began 33 years ago, and he served in 17 of the 32 legislatures which have convened and prorogued since that time.

He has helped consider almost every measure which makes for the present industrial and economic situation. He, as a legislator, saw the beginning of the factory system in industry. He witnessed the growth of the corporation system from the moment of its inception. He saw the traction and lighting companies—now among the most important industries of the state—when they were struggling, isolated concerns. He saw their consolidation and their growth to power. He considered the measures affecting them all which have since become laws and many of which have become accepted as policies. Last, but by no means least, he saw the inception of the commission system, and more than any other man in last year's legislature, had a thorough understanding of what their duties were supposed to be when they were created.

All this fund of information he brought to his work, together with a tireless energy, both of which he placed at the disposal of his colleagues.

During the session Mr. Mellen served on the committee on education, and there he did valiant work. He assisted in framing the bill by which the state board of education and the commission on industrial education were consolidated. He worked hard to secure a favorable report on the bill to incorporate the Massachusetts college, which, had it not been killed in the senate, would have enabled the youth of the state to secure a college education at a cost of about $138. Various other matters that came before the committee were given his whole attention during the hearing season and the way in which he stood out for fair play to all the men and women who appeared before the committee in an effort to prevent agents or members of the state board of education from being interested in teachers' agencies won for him a great deal of praise.

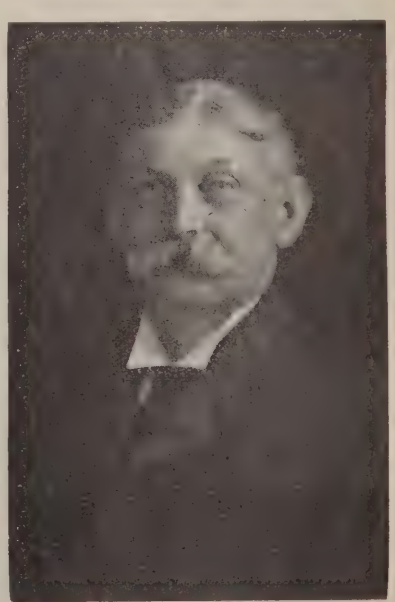
He also appeared before the committee on public health in favor of a bill to assist working men to own their own homes and worked hard for a favorable report, which was not forthcoming.

In debate on the floor of the house Mr. Mellen was always a factor. He has served in the houses of 1877, 1878, 1879, 1881, 1883, 1886, 1888, 1889, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1899, 1900, 1906 and 1909.

He was born on Nov. 7, 1845, and was educated in the public schools. For years he has been in the publishing business and at one time was editor of a daily paper in Worcester. He has served in the board of aldermen and in the common council of his city and has always taken a prominent part in the politics of the community.

Julius Meyers.

Julius Meyers of Cambridge is an exception to the rule in the 2d Middlesex district which allows a man three terms in the house. Mr. Meyers this year came back for his fourth and it is understood will seek a fifth, with good prospects of success. It would perhaps be well for Cambridge to have Mr. Meyers in the house next year.



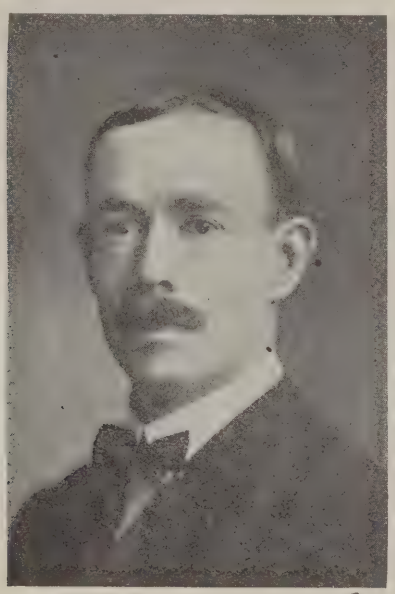
It was due to the persistent fight which he has waged to relieve Cambridge and other municipalities from the heavy burden which they bear through the large amount of untaxable property imposed upon them by the great institutions of learning that the committee on taxation this year reported a resolve, which was passed by both branches and signed by the governor, requiring an investigation of the whole subject of the taxation of college property by the tax commissioner, his report to be made to the next legislature. Therefore Mr. Meyers' presence in the house when this report is

made might be helpful to his city. Mr. Meyers this year also waged war on ticket speculators but the influence of the theatrical managers was too strong for him.

During all of his four years in the house Rep. Meyers has served on the committee on street railways. In addition he served in 1907 and 1908 on the committee on public health and this year was chairman of the committee on printing. In 1906 he served on the recess committee on taxation. He was born in Posen, Germany, Dec. 6, 1854, and educated in the public schools. In Cambridge he conducts a prosperous cigar business. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, Masons, Knights of Pythias, and Red Men.

Samuel H. Mildram.

The bills of Boston's tax payers for 1909 speak more eloquently than anything that could be written here of the worth of Samuel H. Mildram of Ward 24 as a legislator to his city and district. For if it were not for Rep. Mildram the tax rate of Boston, the assessors estimate, would be 75 cents higher. It was Rep. Mildram who secured the passage of the law which took effect this year by which one-half the franchise tax of business corporations goes to the cit-



ies and towns where the stockholders reside. Until this year all of these taxes went to the cities and towns where the stockholders reside and Brookline, Nahant, Newton and other cities and towns prospered at the expense of Boston which furnishes the fire and police protection for these business corporations and educates the children of their employees. This year Rep. Mildram secured the passage by the house of a bill which would give the state the other half of these taxes but it was referred by the senate to the next legislature. Such legislation would reduce the state tax by one-half. Its value to Boston may be seen in the fact that Boston pays 38 percent of the state tax.

If Rep. Mildram's past success in advancing legislation is any augury of the future it is safe to say that if he is returned to the house the next general court will enact his bill into law. The next step in logical sequence is for the state to take the franchise taxes of telephone and telegraph companies which now go where the stockholders have their residences. This proposition is part of Rep. Mildram's carefullly thought out scheme to wipe out the entire state tax. These two measures would bring a revenue to the state that would make it no longer necessary to levy a state tax.

As taxation is the biggest subject before the country today, the maintenance of the government depending upon it, naturally there is no more important legislative committee than that on taxation of which Rep Mildram has now been house chairman for two years. The work of the committee during those years has been especially commended by both the business interests and the municipalities of the commonwealth. Taxation is a subject in which few are thoroughly versed and to acquire the reputation of being one of the best informed taxation experts in the commonwealth is no mean honor. Such however was the commendation bestowed upon Rep. Mildram by Prof. Bullock of Harvard who was appointed by Gov. Guild as one of the experts to serve on the taxation commission of 1907, of which Rep. Mildram was named a member by the speaker of the house.

A noteworthy feat performed by Rep. Mildram this year was in securing the passage by the house of a resolve providing for a constitutional amendment to permit property to be classified for purposes of taxation. A uniform tax rate on all kinds of property has been one of Massachusetts' greatest handicaps, so taxation experts and business interests claim. Moreover it has resulted in intangible property, such as securities, escaping taxation, owners making no return of it because of the high rate at which it would be taxed, taking from holders a large proportion of their income. The resolve reported by Rep. Mildram was passed by the senate as well as the house but must pass both branches one more year and then be accepted by the people before becoming part of the constitution. When this is accomplished the legislature can go ahead and classify property. The experience of states which classify property for purposes of taxation has been that it has lightened the taxation burden of the smaller property owners and has resulted in increased industrial activity to the whole state.

The chairmanship of the committee on taxation was enough to consume all the time of the most prodigious worker yet Rep. Mildram found time to look after the interests of his district and to busy himself in behalf of many popular measures. He fought hard for the proposed new bridge over the Neponset river into Quincy but the objections of a street railway company to its share of the cost were strong enough to put the matter over to the next legislature. On the district option bill he made one of the most effective speeches heard in favor. He fought for various changes in the Boston charter bill but like all the other amendments offered his were overridden. The "steam roller" was working.

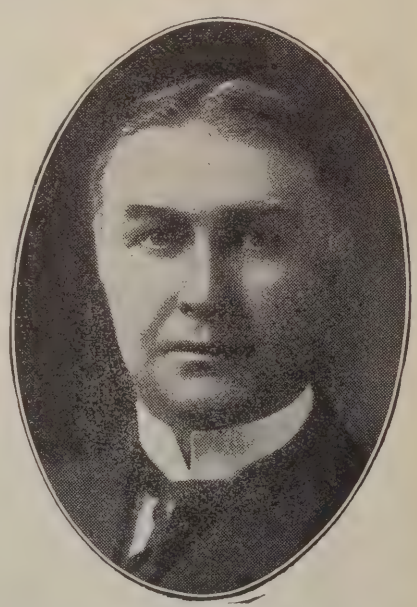
In his three years service Rep. Mildram has developed into one of the leaders on Beacon hill—not one who poses as a leader on the floor but one who both in committee and on the floor has a distinctive influence. His ability combined with his popularity make him a strong legislator and a man useful and necessary in the councils of his party. Not only his district but the city of Boston needs him at the state house. It is impossible to estimate his worth in dollars and cents to the taxpayers of Boston. But the assessors' office can testify that in Rep. Mildram the city has a representative of material value—not one who merely makes nice speeches but one who accomplishes things that lessen the burdens upon the pocket-books of the citizens of his city and district. He should be returned to the legislature as long as he will consent to run and it is to be hoped that he will be able to give the necessary time to the work for a few more terms yet. He is needed on Beacon hill and his constituents should honor him by sending him back without a contest.

David T. Montague.

David T. Montague of Ward 10, Boston, not only served on two of the busiest committees of the house during the recent session but in addition, as acting president of the republican city committee, was burdened with the no mean task of securing harmony among the republican members from Boston on the new charter bill. It is revealing no secret to state that at one time there was as much opposition to the new charter among the republican members from Boston as there was among the democrats. That on the final lineup 20 of the 22 Boston republicans supported the bill is no small tribute to the persuasive powers of the genial and gentlemanly representative from Ward 10. Combining with a studious disposition a training as chairman of his ward committee, three years as a common councilman and a short period as register of probate of Suffolk county, Mr. Montague came to the house with a thorough knowledge of municipal affairs and of legislative procedure.

Early in the session Rep. Montague attracted the attention of the house by the introducion of a memorial to congress protesting against the imposition of a Federal tax on inheritances in time of peace. When the Payne bill was introduced in congress Rep. Montague quickly saw that the inheritance tax contemplated by it would take from Massachusetts $1,000,000 annually which it now receives as a tax on inheritances. It was after the time limit for the introduction of new business but the committee on rules unanimously voted to admit his measure and the committee on Federal relations to which it was referred, voted unanimously to report it. It went through the house and senate with all rules suspended and within a week of its introduction was on its way to Washington.

Being familiar with insurance matters, Speaker Walker naturally placed him on the important committee on insurance and there he served as a safety-valve to the committee, which was somewhat radical in its makeup and was disposed to put some really vicious insurance legislation on the statute books—measures which on the face of them appeared beneficial to the public but which in reality would react on it in the shape of increased rates. That none of these measures became law is due in no small degree to Rep. Montague. For both the insurance and banks and banking committees he handled several of the most important reports on the floor. It was he, who for the latter committee, was in charge of the bill to put a stop to the practices of the notorious Chattel Loan company. In his first year in the house Rep. Montague won an enviable reputation as one of its clear thinkers and strong debaters—one who never resorted to fireworks but who by a calm,



concise and courteous presentation of the facts always commanded the attention of his colleagues.

Aside from his notable work on the charter bill and his committee work on insurance and banking matters, he labored hard for the bills to relieve the South End and Back Bay of the smoke nuisance.

Rep. Montague was born in Bridgewater, Vt., and received his education in Goddard seminary, Tufts college and Boston University Law school. He is a 32d degree Mason, Knight Templar, Elk and a member of the Middlesex club, Republican League of Ward 10, Republican club of Massachusetts, Boston Athletic association, Economic club, Boston City club, Vermont association of Boston and the Public school association.

Fred Moore.

Fred Moore of Fall River has served two terms as representative from the 9th Bristol district and if his record can be judged by his achievements, his constituents can surely find no cause for regret for returning him to the legislature. Speaker Walker saw fit to appoint him to the busy committee on cities where he has had the arduous and painstaking duty of helping draft new charters for three different cities. The committee on cities has had more matters referred to them this season than any other two committees combined with the possible exception of the committee on judiciary. Its greatest accomplishment was the passage of a bill pensioning school teachers, and Mr. Moore took no small part in the deliberations on the floor of the house which resulted in its final enactment.

It happened that Rep. Moore's committee on cities had referred to it the bill for separate police and licensing boards for his own city of Fall River and to Rep. Moore is due much of the credit for securing a favorable report on the bill, although the margin in favor was very small.

Coming from a manufacturing city, Mr. Moore was strongly opposed to the passage

of an act extending the time to take effect of the "56 hour bill." He personally appeared before the committee on labor and convinced the committee that the bill was a "raw" deal. The result was that a unanimous report of the committee was soon reported that the bill ought not to pass. This is the bill which was enacted last year re-

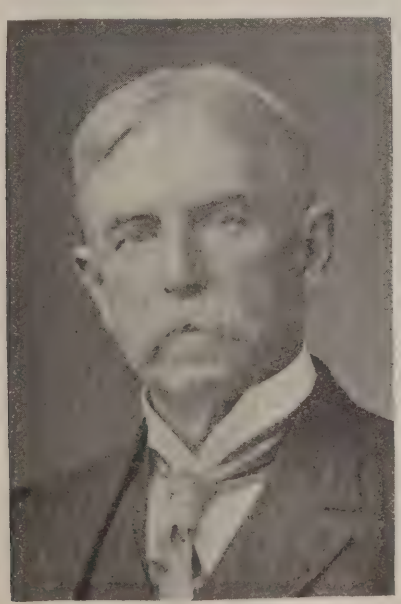


stricting the hours of labor a week to 56. The bill had a provision inserted providing that it take effect on Jan. 1, 1910. The petitioners this year sought to have it extended another year.

Mr. Moore was born in the cotton manufacturing district of England which explains his selection of Fall River as his home in this country. He is at the present time identified with the insurance business. Mr. Moore is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Foresters of America.

William S. Moore.

An old school gentleman, with the fine inbred courtesy of the navy, is the present representative from Duxbury, Commodore William S. Moore, U. S. N. (retired), Rare indeed is it for the navy to contribute to the membership of the house of representatives. The oldest veteran under the dome does not remember when it happened before, but the experience of all of his fellow members in his acquaintanceship has been



so delightful that it is to be hoped that the navy will continue to have its representation in the membership of the Massachusetts legislature for years to come. There is no mistaking the high type of officer in Rep. Moore. His very atmosphere indicates it and he has commanded not only the respect, but the affectionate regard of all of his fellow members during his first session in the house. Just why Speaker Walker picked the commodore for the committee on labor is one of those things that no one can find out, but Rep. Moore went to his post as assigned and while his vote was manifestly in accord with the school of ethics in which he had been trained, no member of the committee but respected him and gave him his confidence which was fully returned. The commodore voted for the employer's liability bill which will enable the injured employe to recover for injury by defect in the machinery, although he had previously called the attention of his employer to such defect, if by neglect or failure the defect had not been repaired. Under the law as it existed such previous notice was held to exclude the employe from recovery of damages because it indicated his prior knowledge that the defect existed. Commodore Moore after serving faithfully for a good part of the session on that committee was transferred by Speaker Walker and in the committee on harbors and public lands found himself right at home at once. On that committee he entered heartily into all of the proposed harbor improvements. He took strong ground that the commonwealth ought not to relinquish control or its rights in any of its holdings in harbor flats without proper remuneration and opposed the Lynn Harbor development bill, as originally drawn, on that ground because it first offered no remuneration and then proposed to pay the commonwealth only a quarter of the profits that might accrue. Commodore Moore believed that the commonwealth should get all of the money coming from the sale of the land created by filling the flats. In all matters pertaining to Plymouth county or to his own constitunecy of Duxbury, Commodore Moore has been most watchful and painstaking to see that their interests were properly conserved. He is a native of the town he represents. Naturally he went to the navy though not until after he was graduated from the Lawrence Scientific school of Harvard University in 1866. He graduated from the naval academy at Annapolis in 1868 and saw upward of 40 years of service on active list, rising to the grade of captain and being retired with the rank of commodore for meritorious service. He is town auditor of Duxbury where he resides.

Leslie K. Morse.

"One of the most energetic, tireless and popular members of the house of 1909." That was the eulogy pronounced by a leading democratic member on the work and standing of Rep. Leslie K. Morse of Haverhill during the term now closed.

It was Rep. Morse's third term as a legislator and the fact that he could win the praise of the democrats as well as the republicans at once reveals to men who know how legislation is conducted that he was fair as well as able. It is a fact that he was. No measure was passed by until he had convinced himself that he could support it only by violating his own conscience. He thought for himself and acted on what he conceived to be for the best good of Massachusetts.

A case in point was on his own bill to require that the weight of contents in any box, bag or case of food, whether for man or beast, should be plainly marked on the outside. It was a bill to secure honest weight and to prevent the robbery of consumers. Hardly had the measure been filed than he was warned by leaders of the house that he had better withdraw his support from it. Subtle hints and scarce-concealed innuendo from a dozen different points followed for days his refusal. Rep. Morse made the fight and was beaten in the legislature, but it was a battle for the people's rights and the credit for having made it is all his.

He also fought hard to incorporate the "Massachusetts State Fair" at Haverhill, and was beaten by the state board of agriculture and the Worcester county interests who are jealous of their own "New England Fair" to which they have less title than the Haverhill Agricultural society has to the one it sought. Rep. Morse however laughed last and best, for he had the Haverhill fair incorporated as the Massachusetts State Fair, while the fight was on.

Rep. Morse also made a strong fight against the direct nominations bill. He was the only Essex county representative against it.

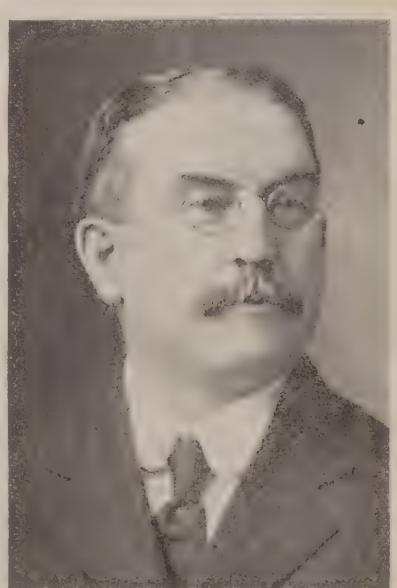
He is the possessor of seven quills, each representing a measure of his own that now adorns the statute books. Rep. Morse is a candidate for the senate. He was born in Haverhill 49 years ago, attended the public schools there and served two terms in the old common council, of which he was president for one year. He has been identified with Haverhill's business success, he having been one of the well known shoe manufacturers there. He has also invented a number of appliances which have aided the city in reaching a place at the head of the shoe industry. During the term just closed he served on the committees on fish-



eries and game and liquor laws. He is a Mason and a member of the Wachusett club.

William G. Moseley.

Rep. William G. Moseley of Needham is the successor of Joseph H. Soliday, the titular leader of the house of 1908—that is Mr. Moseley represents the 1st Norfolk district which was formerly represented by Mr. Soliday. Like Mr. Soliday he is a lawyer and like Mr. Soliday he always can be depended upon to state his views on matters of legislation clearly and concisely. It may be said with truth of Rep. Moseley that he was the hardest worked man in the house of 1909. Speaker Walker assigned him to the committee on taxation and his associates on that important and busy committee made him clerk. The committee had 86 matters to consider and was in session almost daily from the convening of the legislature until the first of April. Rep. Moseley has the reputation of being an excellent debater but the onerous



duties of his position prevented him from taking as conspicuous a part in the debates of the house as he probably would have liked to take. The house heard him twice however; first when he dissented from his committee on the bill to change the date of assessing from May 1 to April 1, and a second time when he argued for the substitution for the adverse report of the committee on education of the bill to provide that instead of the present fee of 50 cents a week for non-resident pupils towns should receive

an amount equal to the average cost of the education of each pupil in its schools. He had against him on the first bill the powerful influence of the Massachusetts assessors association, actuated, so it was later charged by Sen. Norcross, by a desire to increase their compensation by increasing their length of service, their bill for a larger per diem compensation meeting with annual defeat. Notwithstanding the fact that the passage of the bill will necessitate a change in the town meeting date of 96 towns that their assessors may be elected before April 1, the bill went through the house and senate. It is to take effect next year but already there is talk of its repeal because of the confusion it will cause.

No convincing reply was made to Rep. Moseley in his argument that 50 cents a week is an inadequate compensation for educating a boy or girl, nor could any reasonable objection be made to a compensation approximating the actual cost of such education, but the committee on education was strong enough to defeat the bill.

On his own committee Rep. Moseley performed valuable service, not only in his capacity as clerk but as a member who had a thorough and, it might be said, expert knowledge of matters pertaining to assessing. Sen. Turtle and Rep. Mildram, senate and house chairmen of the committee, came to rely largely upon Mr. Moseley's opinion in taxation matters affecting the towns of the commonwealth. Besides taking a prominent part in framing the larger matters which came out of the committee, such as the constitutional amendment to permit the classification of property for purposes of taxation, Mr. Moseley was interested in securing a favorable report and the passage of the bill which makes telephone and telegraph poles and wires erected on private property taxable to the telephone company, locally, in the same manner as if they were on public property.

Mr. Moseley was born in Brookline, October 31, 1858. He received his education in the public schools of Needham and was engaged in the hosiery and knit goods business there for 20 years. He served the town as auditor for two years, selectmen two years, and as a member of the school board since 1904. He has been chairman of both the board of selectmen and the school board. He was one of the incorporators of the Needham Co-operative Bank and has been its secretary and treasurer since its incorporation in 1892. He has been moderator of Needham town meetings for eight years and is now serving his fifth consecutive term under the law of 1902.

Arthur L. Nason.

Every one who takes the least interest in public affairs will admit that the real topic of today is direct nominations. Anyone who can even think of direct nominations without immediately associating the name of Rep. Arthur L. Nason of Haverhill doesn't know much about the subject. Rep. Nason has been the real leader of the cause in this year's legislature. The advocates of the system looked to him this year as they looked to Robert Luce in previous sessions: He showed a fearlessness of the state machine that made his fellow legislators fairly gasp with astonishment. When the party whip cracked. Rep. Nason paid about as much attention to it as he would to a fly. He went right ahead with his fight and was so successful with it that it required all the power that the machine could muster to defeat the measure. If members of the house had lived up to their promises to Rep. Nason to vote for direct nominations and had not somersaulted in obedience to men higher up, the several direct nominations bills would have been sent along to the senate. Organized labor, especially that portion of it in the shoe-making industry, has always looked on Rep. Nason as one of its staunchest friends. This year he established his labor standing more firmly than ever by personally filing a bill to require a label on all prison-made goods. The measure would have been one of the greatest boons that organized labor has ever known. Rep. Nason wasn't content to merely file this bill. He saw personally each member of the legislative committee on prisons to which the measure was referred and succeeded in getting a favorable report from them. The bill was killed in the house by a tie vote—105 to 105, but not because the Haverhill man didn't work hard enough for it. No man could have done more. He took a deep interest in the plan to investigate the pollution of the Merimac river and in the other measures in which his constituents were concerned. He was appointed house chairman of the committee on roads and bridges this year, one of the most important and hardest worked committees of the legislature. He was in charge of the bill for changes in the automobile laws. Rep. Nason has served four years in the lower branch of the legislature and plans to run for the senate this fall. The 4th Essex



district couldn't pick a better man to represent it. He knows the legislature and he knows what Essex county wants. Further than that, he's not afraid to stand up and vote for what he knows to be right. There are certain to be other candidates against him. Essex county wouldn't be living up to its traditions if there weren't. Every sort of campaign scheme is going to be worked in that fight. Here's a little tip for Rep. Nason. Take your legislative record and show it to the voters who are to decide on your candidacy. If that doesn't make them vote for you, nothing will. Rep. Nason first saw the light of day in Haverhill October 24, 1872. He attended the public schools and has followed the shoe industry. He has been a member of the republican city committee and has been prominent in Haverhill's affairs for several years.

Malcolm E. Nichols.

One of the most active members of the house in the fight for charter reform for Boston was Rep. Malcolm E. Nichols of Ward 10. Bringing to the committee on metropolitan affairs the benefits of a long



training at city hall both as newspaper man and member of the common council Rep. Nichols was made clerk and continued in that position this year.

He labored early and he worked late with his colleagues on the committee for the Crosby-Cushing bill and as Ward 10 methods usually count he won his only fight which was to continue the reporting of the minutes of the city council.

The railroad holding bill also met with favor from the energetic young member from Ward 10 and he spoke for it during the long debate in the house. With his colleague, David T. Montague, he made a good fight for the smoke-nuisance bill and was instrumental in securing from the railroads a promise of early electrification of the lines running into Boston. Another measure which he worked hard for was to pension Boston school teachers which got by in the face of very strong opposition on technical grounds. As a consistent friend of organized labor he submitted perfecting amendments to his important employers' liability bill of last year and was also the author of the new compensation bill to arbitrate suits for injuries brought by employe against employer.

A praiseworthy effort of Rep. Nichols near the end of the session was to secure the passage of the bill to allow the licensing of solicitors for the Salvation Army, the police commissioner having stopped that great charitable organization from soliciting alms on the streets and thus shutting off a great charitable work. Rep. Nichols had against him on this bill Rep. Grafton D. Cushing of Ward 11 and the powerful influence of the Associated Charities—that wonderful organization of Back Bayites whose system of red tape allows a person in need to die of want while his pedigree is being looked up. Rep. Nichols put them to utter rout and had the satisfaction of seeing the bill become law after it had been defeated and reconsidered by the senate.

William Neidner.

The 23d Middlesex District, in Malden, was represented in the session of 1909 by William Neidner, a young manufacturer



who displayed considerable ability as a legislator and one whose never-failing fund of good humor made him one of the popular men of the house.

There was no more faithful member of either branch than he. On all occasions he was in his seat, was recorded on almost every roll call, the exceptions being on the most unimportant measures considered, and it generally happened that when he failed to vote it was because his duties on the committee on public service rendered it more advisable that he should be in his committee room.

It is the part of the committee on public service to consider all matters relating to the state departments, to pass upon all petitions for salary increases from public employees and to look after all the appropriations affecting the state bureaus.

Rep. Neidner proved to be one of the important and active members of that body, and was several times during the session designated by his colleagues as the man upon whom the burden of securing legislative acceptance of its report was to fall.

He made good in most instances, the true test of a legislator. On all matters affecting Greater Boston Mr. Neidner was of much assistance to the leaders, he helping, both by his vote and his influence, to secure the adoption of the Boston charter, among other matters. He also favored Gov. Draper's

holding company bill, took an active part in settling the gas controversy and voted with the majority on the direct nominations fight.

Mr. Neidner was born in Malden on Oct. 18, 1876, was educated in the public schools there and is engaged in the manufacture of fire hose. He has been connected with Malden politics for some time, having served in the common council for two years, the board of aldermen for a like period, and was chairman of the latter body in 1908. He is a member of the Shawmut, the Malden and the Malden Auto clubs, also of the Malden Turn Verein, the Masons, the Odd Fellows and the Elks.

Albin P. Nordbeck.

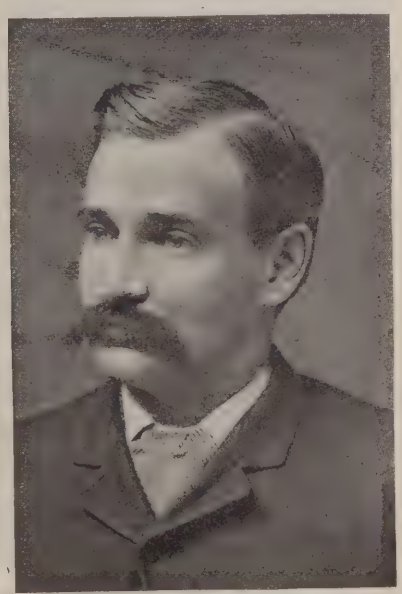
Few first year members of the legislature have played a more prominent part in its preceedings than has Rep. Albin P. Nordbeck of Brockton. One happy faculty of Rep. Nordbeck is his diplomacy. He has not that characteristic of stubbornness on measures in which he is interested that usually marks representatives from communi-



ties where the laboring element is in the majority, as in Brockton. Although he voted consistently for all the measures before the house this year, he recognized a stone wall when he saw it and voted against overturning Gov. Draper's veto of the eight-hour bill for public employees. By this vote he gained the added respect and support of his fellow republicans in the legislature and at the same time marked himself as a friend of labor who has a streak of sanity as well as one of radicalism. On the matter of direct nominations he again showed wisdom by standing with his party against the bills. In doing so he formed valuable friendships which are certain to help him should he again come to the state house. Rep. Nordbeck's home city of Brockton had but few matters before the general court this year. The most important was probably the bill for cheaper railroad fares between Boston and Brockton. He was one of the leaders in the fight for this measure, not in the debates, for Rep. Nordbeck is not one of the talking kind, but in the rounding up of votes among his friends. It was this vote-getting that really helped the bill. It was defeated in the house by a narrow margin. He protested against assessing Plymouth county $35,000 for the Neponset bridge. The Brockton man received a double committee appointment from Speaker Walker, an unusual honor for a first year member. His committees were water supply and drainage, two bodies of which the public hears little but which are required to do volumes of work. Higher honors are in store for him if he is given the re-election that his fellow members who have watched him this session know he deserves. Rep. Nordbeck is 37 years old and a native of Stockholm, Sweden. He was educated in the public schools. He is a building contractor. The ease with which he shouldered his legislative duties is probably accounted for by the fact that he has been in public life in Brockton for several years and has held many elective offices. He has served in the Brockton city council, and board of aldermen and is chairman of the sewerage commission. His experience on the sewerage board has been of infinite benefit this year to his associates on the legislative committees on water supply and drainage. He is treasurer of the republican city committee of Brockton and president of the Scandinavian republican club.

James M. Noyes.

One of the quiet new members of the house this session, but one who has been a diligent student of the way the general court is run is Rep. James M. Noyes of Lynn, who having served in the city council of the Shoe City for two years, was promoted last fall to the house. In consonance with his characteristics as demonstrated this session Mr. Noyes drew as his committee—parishes and religious societies. Like a good soldier—he served in the old Fighting 12th New Hampshire at Mary's Heights, Va.—Rep. Noyes took what was given him, and to that committee was added libraries, which this year was brought vividly into the spot light by Rep. Norman H. White's attack upon methods of conducting the present state library and the Brookline gentleman's desire to stir up things, on the Wisconsin and Albany plan. On the White resolve Rep. Noyes took as was to be expected of him a conservative position in which he was sustained by the sentiment of his fellow citizens of Lynn. He had his part in shaping a bill for a commission that should not be too radical, which measure, however, was hung up in the senate and shelved for the next general court. He worked for the bill to give assistance to small towns for publishing town histories and for supplying libraries with histories of the early settlers. As a member of the committee on parishes he



had a part in reporting the bill to amend the charter of the proprietors of the Second Congregational church in Lynn. On the bills to extend the time for enlarging the water supply of that city and the resolve for the development of the harbor flats of Lynn, Mr. Noyes stood loyally with his city. He voted steadily with the governor on the railroad holding company bill. He was born in Warren, N. H., is a confectioner in Lynn and is a member of the Grand Army, of the Odd Fellows and Sons of Temperance. He is a candidate for re-election.

J. Frank O'Brien.

Two years in the Boston common council and two years in the house of representatives is the record of public service thus far attained by Rep. J. Frank O'Brien of the 4th Suffolk district. If you want to know what he has been doing during that time, look over the list of favors which Charlestown has received or sought during the last four years from the state and city governments. Couple Rep. O'Brien's name with every one of them and then ask yourself if you have ever known a more tireless worker for his constituency. You remember that vigorous fight in the house of representatives this year on the bill to provide for 80-cent gas in the Charlestown district? Write down Rep. O'Brien as one of the leaders in the fight for the measure. Remember also the bill for a tunnel from Sullivan square to the North station and for the abolishing of the overhead structure in Charlestown? Write him down again as one who fought for better transportation facilities with less noise. Remember the fight on the Boston charter bill? Write down Rep. O'Brien as a legislator who not only voted right but who fought in debate, and who fought hard at that, for amendments which would give the voters of Boston a decent referendum on the charter bill, and against the bill itself after the amendments had been killed. Write him down also as a leader in the fight for direct nominations. Do you want to read something that will bring joy to the heart of every labor man who sees it? Look over the journal of the house of representatives for the years 1908 and 1909 and see how Rep. O'Brien voted on the labor bills. Right every time. Charlestown has never sent a more honest or more diligent legislator to Beacon hill. Men with a public record of this sort usually advance quickly in Charlestown. Rep. O'Brien's fellow legislators are not surprised, therefore, to hear that he intends to run for the upper branch of the legislature this fall against Sen. Teeling. Rep. O'Brien was



born in Boston January 6, 1879. He was educated in the public schools and at Harvard. He is a lawyer by profession. In politics he is a democrat. In social life he is affiliated with the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Catholic Literary Union and the Knights of St. Finbar.

William H. O'Brien.

While Fame will undoubtedly persist in associating the name of Rep. William H. O'Brien of Boston with the "telegram filing time" bill, and while Rep. O'Brien is proud of that association, as any telegrapher would be, the Dorchester democrat undoubtedly cherishes the hope, in his heart of hearts, that the public may not forget his advocacy of a state "fin. com." Rep. O'Brien makes no loud complaint of graft on Beacon Hill, or of graft in the state institutions, or of graft in state commissions, or of graft anywhere. He does believe, however, that thousands of dollars of the money of Massachusetts taxpayers has been, and is continually being, wasted, to say the least, and that a thorough overhauling would tell the story. One of the lonesome two democrats on the house committee on ways and means, however, Mr. O'Brien might just as well have been on the outside, looking in. The Vahey bill, for which he stood sponsor, was squelched without ceremony.

Closer to former Sen. Vahey, perhaps, than any other democrat in this year's legislature, Rep. O'Brien probably came as near to being the democratic leader as any other man. His vote, every time, was a democratic vote, quite as Mr. Garcelon's, or Mr. Cushing's, was a republican vote every time.

As to the "filing time" bill, which furnished the sensation of the closing hours of the legislature, Mr. O'Brien, being a telegrapher, believes that telegrams lie upon the hooks in telegraph offices for hours, sometimes, because the companies do not employ enough men. He insists that patrons of the telegraph companies have a right to know the "filing" time as well as the "receiving" time. When his filing time bill became a law, in June, the companies grudgingly accepted it but announced at the same time

that they would charge for the extra words. Then the legislature declared war, anew, backed by the business men's organizations, and, as might have been expected, the legislature won.

His friends say Rep. O'Brien is destined for higher honors. He is a native of Gloucester, has been a telegrapher from boyhood, and is a member of the Ward 16 Democratic

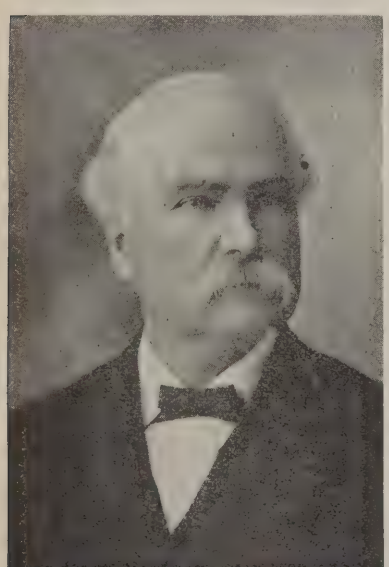


club, the Knights of Columbus, the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

James Oliver.

If the observer were asked to name the most useful member of the house of representatives, it would be difficult to pass over the claims of the modest gentleman from Athol, James Oliver, M. D. And yet this decidedly useful lawmaker celebrated the 73rd anniversary of his birth only a day or two after the session of 1909 had come to a close. Dr. Oliver has now served three successive terms in the house, and Beacon hill has by no means had enough of him. The state house has come to look upon him as the "regular attending physician."

A dozen or more years ago, the legislative act that had to do with pure food, with sanitation, milk, beef, and so on, was more or less of a rarity. In our time, however, the day scarcely passes when the attention of the legislature is not demanded to a public



health measure of one kind or another. Seventy-one matters were referred this year to the committee on public health. There has been little worry, however, in the mind of any sincere legislator, for the past three years. "Ask Oliver," "get Oliver to say a word on it" has become a by-word. Herein lies the great public service that one of the small representative districts, made up of the towns of Athol, Dana, Petersham, Phillipston and Royalston, has been rendering to the commonwealth in the returning of the Athol man to the house.

Dr. Oliver is a broad-minded man of the world. A Grand Army man, Mason and Granger, his interests are by no means confined to the closet of the physician. Fully alive to all the more important matters of the session, he covers so much legislative ground as to be continually the wonder and the inspiration of younger men. How the house would have floundered along through the trying days of a memorable if ridiculous beef "scare" without the words of authority that came from the man from Athol, it is almost impossible to conceive. In this, as in many other matters, the good doctor was the right hand of the governor and his party.

Few of the admirable things that Speaker Walker did this year, in the make up of his committees, afforded greater pleasure to a larger number than his selection of Rep. Oliver to be chairman of the committee on public health. Many and many a time, as the session advanced, the speaker must have found reason for self-congratulation.

With absolutely no desire to meddle in the political affairs of a district, or to threaten any slate that may be in the way of manufacture, it is inconceivable that the 1st Worcester can perform a greater service to Massachusetts legislation than to return James Oliver, of Athol, a fourth time to Beacon Hill.

John E. Paige.

An excellent illustration of the young business man's value in politics was given dur-



ing the last session by the work of Rep. John E. Paige of Southbridge.

He served on the committees on railroads and election laws and from the beginning to the end of the session he devoted his entire time to the important work that came before those bodies. In the closing days of the legislature he proved his value by bringing to the task of solving the railroad problem, which had harassed Massachusetts for almost four years, an understanding of business conditions and an actual knowledge of the damage being done by that unsettled state of affairs. As a result he proved one of the most valuable friends Gov. Draper had in the committee when the holding company bill came before the members for consideration.

He also worked hard on the Berkshire street railway situation, which his committee, with the committee on street railways, sitting jointly, considered. This does not include the sturdy manner in which he stood out against direct nominations and other so-called "popular" legislation.

To all of these propositions he brought the poise and thought of a careful, conservative business man, refusing to be swayed by the hysterical utterances of radicals or the selfish demands of greedy capital. What he sought was the best interests of Massachusetts business in the settlement of the railroad matter and the well-being and upbuilding of the Berksire region in the working out of the other.

He took an active interest in all other matters before the legislature, was in seat nearly every day of the term, recorded his vote in the interest of good government at all times and had little to do with the hangers-on of the lobby or the men who would sway legislators against their better judgment.

Rep. Paige was born in Southbridge on Nov. 30, 1878, and was graduated from Hopkinson school, and from Harvard University finished his education in 1901. He is assistant treasurer of the Central Mills company of Southbridge, is a director in the Southbridge National bank and a trustee of the Southbridge Savings bank. He has served seven years on the republican town committee of Southbridge and is a member of the Southbridge club and the Winter club of Worcester, besides being a 32d degree Mason.

Joseph A. Parks.

With the promotion of that veteran labor leader Samuel Ross of New Bedford to the senate this year his mantle as champion of labor in the house fell upon the shoulders of Rep. Joseph A. Parks of Fall River and the young Fall River man proved a worthy successor. As last year Mr. Parks was chosen clerk of the committee on labor and in addition was a member of the important committee on street railways. So that with the handling of labor measures in the house it will be seen that Mr. Parks must have had a very busy session. His task was made all the harder because it was not to sustain the report of his committee on labor bills but to fight the adverse reports of it, for the committee invariably turned down every labor measure presented to it. How well the Fall River man performed his task under these circumstances may be seen in the fact that the two most important labor bills of the year—the bill to allow labor unions to impose and collect fines to enforce strikes and the 54-hour bill for women and minors—were substituted by the house and the peaceful picketing bill was defeated by only 12 votes. Rep. Parks' unusual success in handling labor affairs was due largely to the eminent fairness that he displayed in discussing not them but other important measures before the lower branch. While at all times a staunch and unretreating advocate of organized labor he came to be recognized by his fellow members, republicans as well as democrats, as a very careful and conservative leader. This he displayed on Gov. Draper's railroad holding company bill when some attempted to dragoon all the democrats into line against the bill because it was advocated by a republican governor. Rep. Parks' speech for the bill had as much to do as any other one thing in bringing a majority of the democrats to the support of the bill. The textile industry leaders were unanimously in support of the



bill and Rep. Parks showed how by increasing transportation facilities it would increase the demand for labor and make for the betterment of the working classes. But on the 8-hour bill for public employees he did not hesitate to oppose the governor in fighting to pass the bill over his veto.

Rep. Parks has now been in the house six years and is a candidate for re-election, refusing to accede to the demands of his friends that he run for the senate.

Louis E. Pattison.

That same attention to detail which has made for his success in business has helped Rep. Louis E. Pattison of Webster to secure the regard and esteem of his fellow legislators during the two years he has served as a member of the house. Both by business training and temperament Rep. Pattison is fitted to give to the state invaluable service and this was recognized in his appointment for two years to the important committee on banks and banking. In the consideration of the delicate and important measures which come before that committee this year his conservatism and ability showed to advantage.

In personal appearance Mr. Pattison is one of the striking figures in the house, being tall and dignified with clean cut features and grey beard. There is ever a humorous twinkle in his eye, however, and his popularity with his fellow members is in no small part due to the fact that, in a decorous and proper way, he gets out of life all the fun there is in it.

During the Civil war Mr. Pattison made an enviable reputation as a member of the 5th Massachusetts Battery and in the legislature he has taken much interest in all measures affecting the soldiers of the present as well as the veterans of the past. His interest has by no means been confined to any one class of bills, however, and there is no member of either branch who has made a more conscientious and effective study of all the measures before the legislature or whose judgment is more frequently



accepted and followed as sound by a wide circle of legislators.

Before coming to the legislature Mr. Pattison served his town in a wide variety of places, having been a member of the board of assessors, town auditor, chief of the fire department and a member of the water board. On many public improvements he has also served as a member of the committees, and also took an important part in securing the erection of the local monument to the soldiers of the Civil war. For many years Mr. Pattison has been a successful dealer in lumber, wood and coal. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, the United Workmen and the G. A. R.

Thomas Pattison.

For five of the last seven years Rep. Thomas Pattison of Barnstable has represented the 1st Barnstable district in the lower branch of the state legislature, and during that time he has worked unceasingly for the development of the harbors and the roads of Cape Cod. No man who ever came to the hill from the Cape has done more for the improvement of the waterfront of that section than has the captain. He has served every year on the harbor and lands committee, where he could keep in touch with the various harbor improvement measures from all over the state, and the Cape has been the gainer because of his watchfulness and energy. He has been just as energetic in his advocacy of the Cape's claims for good highways. Although highway matters are outside the absolute control of the members of the legislature, Capt. Pattison has kept after the state highway commissioners steadily and his efforts have caused them to give to his section some of the best highways in the entire commonwealth. In addition to his work on harbors and lands, he has held other important committee places each year. He has served on labor, federal relations, has been chairman of public lighting and also worked hard on the recess committee which sat during the summer of 1907 to revise and codify the laws relative to labor. His chairmanship of public lighting was a place really worth having. It is one of the most important in the whole legislature, all of the problems which come before that committee involving large business interests which require sound, conservative judgment. There is little question that he



could have had the place again this year, had it not been that he placed the wishes of his constituents ahead of his own desires. The voters of the district were very much interested in the problems affecting the game laws this year, and many of them urged Capt. Pattison to seek a place on the committee on fisheries and game. He might have secured that place and retained his chairmanship of public lighting as well, but others in his district insisted that they needed him on the committee on harbors and lands. As a result he gave up one of the best committee appointments at the state house to carry out the wishes of his people. He was appointed chairman of the committee on fisheries and game, and the manner in which he performed his work there must be gratifying to the people of the Cape.

His record on the committee on harbors and public lands this year was nothing short of remarkable. For harbor improvements in the Cape senatorial district he induced the legislature to appropriate $90,000, more by $40,000 than the Cape had ever secured before in a single year for this purpose. Capt. Pattison opposed Gov. Draper's proposition that for the next five years the harbor and inland waterways improvements be left entirely to the harbor and land commissioners and that they be empowered to expend $75,000 a year for this purpose, the governor's desire being to take these matters entirely out of the hands of the legislature. While admitting that there was much merit in the proposition of His Excellency, Rep. Pattison recognized that at its best it was nothing more than an experiment, and he visited the governor and urged upon him that five years was too long a time for the experiment and that $75,000 a year was inadequate to meet the growing harbor needs. He so impressed Gov. Draper that the latter agreed with him to make the time three years and to expend $100,000 each year of the period. When the bill came before the house Capt. Pattison offered this amendment and it went through the lower and the upper branch without opposition.

Capt. Patison will not be a candidate for re-election to the house this year, but will enter a campaign for the honor of representing the Cape senatorial district in the upper branch. Sen. Keith will retire after the customary three years allotted to Cape senators, and it would seem as if Rep. Pattison would have little trouble in landing the place. Of course he will have some opposition. He always does. But even his political enemies down on the Cape have a good wholesome respect for Pattison's fighting qualities and they do not like to tackle him in a political campaign. He has had to fight for everything he has secured in the way of political honors, but he knows how to fight and he does not object to a good rough-and-tumble political contest against all comers. At this time there seems to be little doubt that he will represent the district in the senate next year. Capt. Pattison was born in London, Eng., January 20, 1854, and was educated in the public schools. He followed the sea for years, but finally retired to an estate in Osterville, a village of the town of Barnstable, where he conducted a market gardening business with great success for years. In the social world he is recognized by members of the Masons, Red Men, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias.

Waldo H. Peirce.

One of the new men in the legislature of 1909 who "made good" was Waldo H. Peirce of Prescott, who, through attention to business, a pleasing personality and an ability to see clearly attained a high place in the opinion of the leaders long before the session was going well. Speaker Walker assigned him to the committee on libraries, and because of the small amount of work that fell to the body during the year he had ample time to watch matters in other committees and to study the matters that were certain to come up later in the year. He did both.

Being a farmer by calling he was naturally interested in the committee on agriculture, and followed with great care the



course of the milk standard measures, of which there were many. He worked hard to secure the passage of the measure finally reported by the committee which would have had the effect of relieving the farmer from liability to prosecution if the milk he sold happened to be below the standard, providing a second test of the herd showed an equally low analysis. Had the senate enacted the bill, instead of killing it at the instance of the contractors, a long step would have been taken toward bringing to an end the unjust persecution to which the dairymen of Massachusetts are subjected.

On the taxation matters and also on those emanating from the committee on mercantile affairs M. Peirce also took prominent part. Mr. Peirce is a native of Prescott, and was educated at New Salem and Monson academies. He was born on Feb. 25, 1850. He has been chairman of the board of selectmen of Prescott for 15 years, served on the board of assessors and for 15 years has held a place on the board of overseers of the poor. He is a Mason and a Granger.

Harry A. Penniman.

Harry A. Penniman of Cambridge represented the 2d Middlesex district for the first time but made himself a valuable member of the committee on mercantile affairs. Mr. Penniman is a graduate of the Cambridge public schools and his business is that of foreman in a large carriage manufacturing establishment. His practical views and "short cut" ways of arriving at the meat of a case under consideration were special qualifications that made his committee work so commendable. This committee has had many intricate problems to han-

dle. The telegraph bill which started in as a "hardy annual" and before the session closed became one of the most noted cases under consideration, was handled by this committee. The peculiar action of the telegraph companies made it necessary for this committee to go over the matter twice. Various petitions to grant charters with unusual features that could not be granted under the general law were put up to this committee the past session and in the majority of cases were turned down. One ice company wanted the right to stake out a large section of one of the state ponds and make anyone skating there guilty of trespass. The manufacturers of steam fire engines wished an amendment to the state boiler rules that would not make the construction of their engines so expensive and which of course would increase the liability of explosion. There were innumerable cases of this character that Mr. Penniman's committee had to pass upon where the question of unnecessary hardship was weighed against that of a broad and general state policy. The committee did its work well however and the Cambridge man is entitled to his full share of the commendation. In the house itself he was always on the watch for the proper handling of cases of local or general interest to his own city and county. He has made a good commencement on a legislative career of several years such as the citizens of Cambridge



generally award their public officials. In his case there is good ground work or foundation for this career on Beacon hill, as he has served in both branches of his own city government. He is affiliated with the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and Red Men. He is also a member of the Cambridge Citizens Trade Association.

Laurence S. Perry.

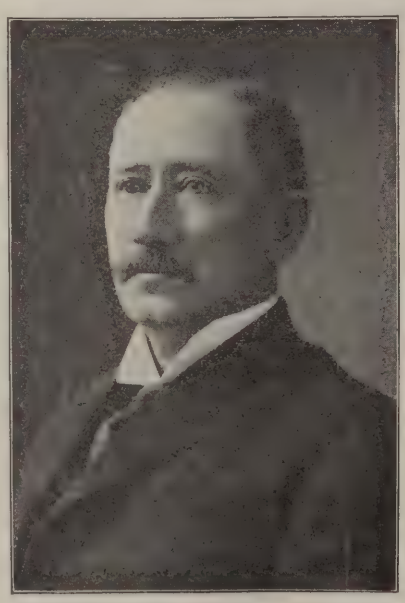
Rep. Laurence S. Perry of New Bedford, republican, representing the 7th Bristol district for the first time this year. He was not given an important committee assignment, being put on the committee on libraries. In ordinary years this committee has practically nothing to do. This year proved an exception to the rule, however, on account of the attempt to have a ready reference department added to the state library. The matter was the subject of a series of complicated hearings before this committee, which went into the matter very carefully and earnestly. The systems in vogue in other state and legislative libraries were looked up and witnesses in charge of some of these foreign libraries appeared before the committee and explained how matters were kept up to date and the expense involved. As a result of this investigation the committee reported against the idea. The bill providing for this was, however, substituted, but later an investigation resolve was substituted by the house, but was defeated in the senate. Mr. Perry, as a member of this library committee, was able to secure prompt attention of a matter of local interest in his section. This was the annual report of the trustees of the Millicent library fund. This fund is in charge of the state treasurer and the secretary of the board of education, and the income is annually paid over to the trustees of the Millicent library in Fairhaven. The fund was established by the late Henry H. Rogers, a native of the town, for the library which is a memorial for a deceased daughter. Naturally it was a matter that could not be opposed, but there was some



desire that it should be reported by the committee promptly and put through without hitch or delay, and Mr. Perry attended to these details. The New Bedford man is a graduate of the city public schools and of the University of Maine law school. His secret order connections are limited to college fraternities, the Sigma Beta Pi and the Phi Kappa Phi.

John H. Pickford.

Rep. John H. Pickford of the 20th Worcester district has completed four terms in the lower branch of the legislature and his committee work during those four terms has been of the strongest kind of work that has been excelled by no legislator of recent years, extravagant as that statement may seem. During the session just closed he served on counties and public charitable institutions and, as in his previous service, kept a sharp eye on construction work. He is the author of chapter 520 of the acts of 1907 which provides for the filing of plans and specifications, with at least one reliable estimate of the cost, of any proposed con-



struction work, or repairs in excess of $2000, on state institutions. It is one of the most beneficial pieces of legislation ever put on the statute books, for state boards had grown entirely too careless in asking for appropriations, requesting amounts that were mere guess work and which in some cases caused wanton extravagance while in others they necessitated appeals for additional money to complete the work which had been started with an insufficient appropriation. This year an appropriation was asked for to do work at the state farm at Bridgewater and no estimate of its cost filed. Rep. Pickford held the bill in his committee on public charitable institutions until the attorney general ruled that as the work was to be done by convict labor, the Pickford act did not apply, chapter 520, as worded, applying, in Mr. Malone's opinion, only to contract work. It was an example of the kind of vigilance and care that Mr. Pickford has exercised all through his service in the house in the interest of the people and of his constituents. He is a candidate for the senate to succeed Sen. Elmer C. Potter, who retires this year. His district lies wholly within the city of Worcester comprising his own Ward 8 and six of the ten wards beside. Having direct nominations it promises to be an interesting contest. With four years of good work to his credit and with his reputation as a hustler Rep. Pickford will give any competitor a run for the money. On the committee on counties this year Mr. Pickford has had some large propositions on all of which he has compelled his associates to pay heed to his careful scrutiny of every expenditure. He was interested for all the Worcester county bills—in the resolves for the Worcester insane asylum improvements, the salary of the assistant register of probate for Worcester, the additional clerk for register of probate and for a third special justice for the Central District court of Worcester, all of which were approved by Gov. Draper. Mr. Pickford is a Rhode Islander by birth, but came to Worcester early, where he became a successful building contractor, which has made his services of especial value to the state. He served in the house in 1906-'07-'08 and '09, and for four years has been on the committee on public charitable institutions. He is a member of the Worcester republican club, the Odd Fellows and the Masons.

Myron E. Pierce.

It was as a student of municipal problems, particularly as they have been found to exist in his own city of Boston, that Rep. Myron E. Pierce of Ward 11 came to the front at the last session of the legislature as one of the progressive young republicans.

There were those who did not agree with him on all matters but it can be said in this



regard that there were none of those who had devoted either the time or the attention that he has to the problems he had made a specialty. Among other things that he has undertaken is the solution of the pension question for public employes. He recognizes the justice of the plaint that those who give their lives to the public service, generally at inadequate pay, should be assured that they will not become paupers in their old age. Against that assurance, however, he sets the constantly increasing drain upon the public treasury and is of the opinion that the taxpayers are entitled to justice as well as the employes. As a result of his studies he submitted a bill at the last legislature that provided for an annuity system by which all laborers in Boston would receive a pension after they had at-

tained the age of 65 years. Those below a certain age were obliged to subscribe annually to the annuity up to five percent of their wages, while the subscription of those above that age was to be paid by the city.

It was a scientific solution of the pension problem, but owing to the fact that it will require further working out it was not acted on the last session, but will be again submitted next year.

Public school matters were also looked after closely by Rep. Pierce. He was mainly responsible for securing the passage through the legislature of the bill by which the school committee was to receive an addition of ten cents per $1,000 of valuation from the tax levy every year for five years. He worked hard for that measure, which was recalled and amended after it had reached Gov. Draper.

Rep. Pierce worked equally hard for the new high school of commerce bill, fighting Rep. Lomasney to the end in the effort to save the Winthrop school building on Tremont street as a possible site for the structure should the school committee discover later that the real estate operators were showing a disposition to charge an exorbitant price for other property.

He was also a warm advocate of the new charter, and had the distinction of being the only Boston republican who had reasons to offer as to why it should become a law, except the rather flimsy one that the house had been organized in its favor and that they had the votes to pass it.

On the other hand, Rep. Pierce ardently opposed Gov. Draper's holding company bill. He was an anti-mergerite in the session of the year before and refused to allow the name "holding company" to disguise the fact that the Draper bill of this year effected the merger even more completely than the New Haven road had sought.

Rep. Pierce laid a good foundation by four years' experience in the Boston common council. There he was an ardent foe of long time loans to pay current expenses in street construction and of the practice of continual borrowing outside of the debt limit. Last year in the house he got a bill through which gave the mayor the option to borrow outside or inside the limit and this year went still further by prohibiting going outside the debt limit on any loans except those for transit purposes. It was a reform work of the highest measure, one that goes a long way towards putting Boston's finances on a sound basis.

Rep. Pierce served this year on the committee on cities and was house chairman of the committee on federal relations. He was born in Boston in 1874, was educated in the public schools and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is a lawyer by profession and has served for five years on the republican city committee.

He is a candidate for the senate from the district composed of Wards 10, 11 and 25, and, in the estimation of the wiseacres, is very likely to be Sen. Fisk's successor.

Robert E. Pollock.

Rep. Robert E. Pollock of Salem completed his third term in the house amid such general satisfaction to his constituents that there is talk of running him for a fourth term. It is possible, however, after being urged by many of his constituents, that Mr. Pollock may decide to run for mayor of his native city.

Rep. Pollock served for his third successive year on the committee on drainage, and this time as chairman. His great achievement was the pushing through of the bill to give the state board of health more adequate police powers over rivers and streams. In the opinion of Engineer Goodnough this bill was one of the most important of the year, and imperatively needed.

Rep. Pollock's methods are quiet, but he generally "gets there." His own city was much gratified by the passage of the bill creating the high school athletic grounds, to which admission may be charged when the high school boys hold football matches or other sports. The land was a worthless pasture, but certain public-spirited citizens have already contracted for $15,000 expenditures in the way of grading, etc., and all the youth of the city rejoice. The bill was once adversely reported, but Mr. Pollock secured its recommittal and this time a favorable report came out.

Rep. Pollock distinguished himself further by differing with his two colleagues when it came to the final vote on the direct nomination bill. He resisted the pressure of the state republican organization and of certain prominent leaders to the end, and voted for the bill on every stage. "I know what my constituents want," he said, "and I must be true to them." This fidelity to those whom he represents is one of the leading reasons why he has continued so long in public life.

Rep. Pollock also served on the committee

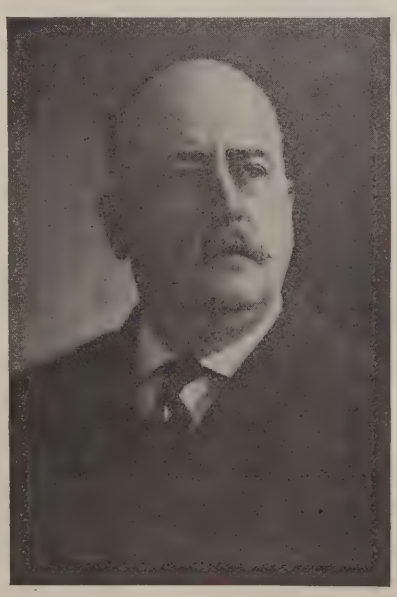


on public lighting, being, with Rep. Wallis of Beverly, the "saving remnant" of the committee of the previous year. The proposition of 1908, and again of 1909, which Rep. Pollock assisted particularly in turning down was that for the extension of the sliding scale system. He took the position that it is by far too complicated a problem to be settled hastily, and that it needs experts to consider it. This is the same measure which it was proposed in 1908 should be referred to a special recess committee, and was only not referred because of the prejudice of the governor against recess committees.

Rep. Pollock was born in Salem, Oct. 23, 1851, and was educated in the public schools. He has taken an interest in public affairs for many years, having served on the board of fire engineers, and on the license commission, being chairman of the latter for 12 years. He is a member of the Veteran Firemen's association of his city, and of the Salem Republican club, and the A. O. U. W.

Frank H. Pope.

Frank H. Pope, conservative democrat of Leominster, is one of the strong men of the house. His years of service as an all round newspaperman have made him an excellent



judge of human nature. Rep. Pope has that charm of personal magnetism coupled with power of expression that rallies to his side men of all parties regardless of their political opinions, which may account in no small degree for his handsome vote in a republican district, and the success he has attained on the floor of the house. He is an orator to whom everybody likes to listen, brimful of humor and fun with an ample store of pathos on occasion when there is call for it, and with a fund of anecdote that few men possess. He has sarcasm withal that not many of his opponents care to face in a bout with Pope on the floor. Rep. Pope is a large man physically as well as mentally. In debate he has espoused the cause of equal suffrage for women, and on the poultry or "chicken feed" bill he convulsed the house with his repartee. Mr. Pope is deeply interested in the railroad situation, and stood loyally with the governor in his desire to obtain the return of the Billard shares of Boston & Maine to the control of Massachusetts, although politically opposed to his excellency. Rep. Pope is strongly inclined to the "merger," as being the best solution of the problem of transportation in this commonwealth. He is opposed to giving over the great trunk line of Massachusetts to any foreign magnate or corporation. Last year on taking his seat in the house, Speaker Cole placed Frank Pope on the committee on ways and means, which he liked so much that by his own desire Speaker Walker continued him on that committee this year, but added to it a seat in the speaker's cabinet, house rules, where Rep. Pope quickly won high place in the regard of the presiding officer by the excellence of his judgment and his freedom from partisanship. In addition to these two most important committees Mr. Pope was given place on elections, but as there were no contested seats this year the latter committee has had nothing to do. In everything pertaining to ways and means and the economies of the state departments Mr. Pope has had his share in keeping down expenditures to reasonable limitations.

One of the two democrats on ways and means, an idea may be gained of the position he occupied in the estimation of his fellow members by the fact that of $4,500,000 appropriated by the recent legislature, Rep. Pope was given bills to report which aggregated $1,997,894, more than two-fifths of the entire amount. The principal bills which he handled on the floor were $672,439 for the state board of education, $247,067 for the Westboro state hospital, $939,500 for the metropolitan water and sewerage board, and $63,430 for the Lancaster industrial school. For the committee on rules he reported 20 matters.

More than enough to keep an ordinary man busy, but notwithstanding all this, Frank Pope put in hours every day for five months on the bill providing for a state board of examiners of plumbers, the board to be under control of the state board of health. The bill safeguarded the public from inexperienced plumbers whose work has been a menace to public health, and safeguarded competent plumbers from competition with incompetent ones. The bill was vigorously opposed by powerful influences, who when it was finally passed by both branches and engrossed on the closing day of the session, sought the governor to veto it. Gov. Draper sent for Rep. Pope, the foster-father of the bill, and asked him to explain it carefully. The Leominster man did so, and his excellency after hearing him said: "I'll sign that bill." Its opponents besought him in vain. It simply went to show how high the word of Frank Pope stands in the estimation of the governor of the commonwealth.

His opinion has been freely consulted by his associates, and he has deserved well of his constituents of the 11th Worcester district and his town of Leominster, for which he has been deeply interested in connection with the nuisance arising from the North Branch of the Nashua river in which the town and the city of Fitchburg have an equal interest. For eight years the latter city has done nothing to ameliorate existing conditions and the committee on drainage this year reported no legislation with an admission that the conditions called for a remedy and something ought to be done, but that it believed that Fitchburg was sincere when it said that it would effect something the coming year. Frank H. Pope is a Cape Codder by nativity. He was born in Sandwich 55 years ago, but his parents emigrated to the interior early and he has long been a resident of Leominster. He was graduated from Dean academy, and for years has been Boston "Globe" correspondent for a dstrict covering miles of territory. He has been very prominent in democratic politics, and was secretary of the democratic state committee in 1897, and has stood high in the councils of his party. He is an Odd Fellow, a member of the Leominster club, of the

Marlboro Union club, and resides in Leominster, where he is president of the board of trade.

James F. Powers.

Rep. James F. Powers of Ward 13, South Boston, surprised the members of the house this year by revealing that he was possessed of no mean oratorical ability. During Rep. Powers' first two years in the house he was content to be known as one of the most effective workers for votes on measures in which he was interested—but his work was confined principally to the corridors and cloak rooms, where, it may be said, more votes are made than on the floor of the house. But this year Rep. Powers was especially interested in a measure to investigate conditions in certain savings banks—one in particular—and the committee on banks and banking, having turned it down, "Jimmie" jumped into the fray on the floor of the house and made one of the really good speeches of the session. He didn't succeed in obtaining the substitution of the bill, but he was successful in his principal object—to show up the methods of finance which are employed with the savings of the poor.

It was Jimmy who originated the idea of a Hook Club, and the success of those mid-session gatherings of that organization of fun-seekers is due largely to the hustle of the popular South Boston member. While Jimmy doesn't take law-making too seriously, he keeps himself in touch with everything affecting his district and is always ready and anxious to do one of his constituents a favor. This keeps Jimmy solid over in



the Peninsula ward, where there is never any real movement started to defeat him.

As a member of the committee on banks and banking, Rep. Powers had some big measures to wrestle with this year, notably the so-called "loan-shark" bill which trimmed the activities of one philanthropic organization pretty thoroughly. Rep. Powers has lived most of his life within the limits of South Boston. For many years he has been engaged in the liquor business. He was for three years chairman of the ward committee, the Eagles, Foresters, Heptasophs and the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

Alfred J. Preece.

The 1st Hampshire district, which had for some years been represented in the legislature by a republican, changed its politics in the elections of last year, and as a result Alfred J. Preece, a well known democrat, made his appearance under the gilded dome at the beginning of the session.

Northampton suffered nothing by the change, for the new man soon showed those sterling traits of good sense, excellent judgment and popularity which make for the ideal legislator. He was assigned to the committee on agriculture by Speaker Walker, and at once convinced his fellows on that important sub-division that he was not only in earnest as to his work, but that he also had at heart the best interests of those among his constituents who are obliged to wrest their livelihood from the soil. He took an important part in framing the milk standard bill among others and was also instrumental in reporting the measure which permits a farmer to shoot deer that are caught destroying his crops.

On the bill to set apart Smith's Ferry and annex it to Holyoke, Mr. Preece worked hard and faithfully for his constituency, and largely to his efforts is due the fact that Northampton fares so well as she has in the matter of compensation. During the voting in both branches on that proposition one of the most peculiar and significant instances of his popularity was given by his colleagues



in the committee on agriculture. Every member on the committee with one exception voted with him in favor of Northampton.

In other matters of legislation Rep. Preece proved himself a distinct gain to the legislature and it is the hope of most of his colleagues that he will return next year.

Mr. Preece was born in London, England, on Jan. 14, 1868, and was graduated in the public schools. He is in business in Northampton, where he also served in the common council in 1904, and in the board of aldermen during 1905-'07-'08, being president of the body the two latter years. He is also a member of the democratic city committee, the Veteran Firemen's association, the Sons of St. George, the A. O. U. W., the Red Men and the I. O. O. F.

A. Franklin Priest.

The youngest member of this year's house, and one who gives promise of securing a place among the leaders in legislation, was A. Franklin Priest of Haverhill.

It was his student year. He talked little, but he observed much. He was in his seat



day after day, voting intelligently on every measure that came before him and passing his evenings and spare time studying the bills that were slated to come on succeeding days. The latter faculty is the mark of the true legislator, and it is safe to say that no member of this year's house who has yet his spurs to earn was watched more closely by the leaders than Rep. Priest, when it became known that he was putting his apprenticeship to such good use.

It was not all study, however, for even in his first term Rep. Priest took an important part in some of the most important legislation before the legislature. He was a member of the committee on constitutional amendments, and as such was a dissenter on the prohibition amendment, which, had it passed, would have wiped out local option. He also signed the adverse report on woman suffrage.

He introduced and secured the passage of a bill allowing police courts to try certain minor felonies and by doing it did much to relieve congestion in the dockets of the superior courts, reduced the time of many prisoners in jail, when, in lieu of money they were obliged to put in time while awaiting trial in the higher courts, and incidentally will save $250,000 annually to the state exchequer, it is estimated.

Another piece of legislation which he was sponsor for is the act authorizing jury waived sessions of the superior court to be held in Haverhill, a measure of much importance to that city.

Mr. Priest is a lawyer, a graduate of the Alabama University law school. Before entering college he attended the public schools of Haverhill, and is a member of Haverhill lodge, B. P. O. E. He is a candidate for a second term.

Frank E. Prouty.

Rep. Frank E. Prouty of Brookfield, will not return next year because of the rotating system, which maintains in his district, the



nomination going next to Hardwck. This rotation system is often the cause of the legislature losing able men, and men who have just begun to prove their ability.

Although a first year man, Prouty was given two committee appointments—agriculture and parishes and religious societies. He was, of course, greatly interested in the milk bill, being a milk producer, and keeping a herd of 20 to 30 cows, and did all he could for the bill, which went through both branches only to be rejected by the senate on its enactment stage.

Rep. Prouty was a dissenter from his committee on the bill which would have put on the farmer responsibility for putting out forest fires, and notified the majority that he intended to do all he could to secure the defeat of the bill. He had the satisfaction of seeing it rejected. With his committee he travelled to Amherst to inquire into the needs of the agricultural college. He voted to give the institution every cent of the $170,000 it asked for, except the $6,000 for Prof. Waugh's new house. Rep. Prouty believed that the present residence would do well enough in view of the great need of money for other matters. He considers that the institution is doing excellent work, but is in need of better equipment, in view of its rapid growth, and should receive more help from the state.

Rep. Prouty missed but one roll-call during the session, and that was due to the fact that he was obliged to be in Brookfield fulfilling his duties as town auditor. While he would not, of course, have refused another nomination, Rep. Prouty found his duties as a faithful member of the great and general

court so confining that it was only at considerable personal sacrifice that he continued in attendance, especially after the spring ploughing. His vocation as farmer and milk producer requires careful and constant attention.

Rep. Prouty has long been prominent in town affairs. He has been selectman (six years consecutively), overseer of the poor several years, auditor a number of years (now serving his fifth year), and is looked up to as one of the town authorities. He is a Royal Arch Mason.

Francis X. Quigley.

Francis X. Quigley of Holyoke is undoubtedly the hardest worker on Beacon hill. That is saying a great deal, for there is always a good sized bunch of hustlers in the lower branch of the legislature, but none ever excelled Rep. Quigley in indefatigable energy, both in and out of committee. The young Holyoke member not only works, but he gets results. There are but few members who enjoy a personal acquaintance with all their fellows, or even know them all by sight, but Rep. Quigley was acquainted with every man in the house of 1909. How he found time to make their acquaintance considering his onerous duties as clerk of the committee on cities was a source of wonder and amazement to many, but it is explained by the fact that his zeal is untiring. Rep. Quigley is a bright young man, bright enough to know that acquaintance is a big asset on Beacon hill, and he made it his business to get acquainted. To become acquainted with the young Holyoke member is to like him, so it is easy to see the big advantage Rep. Quigley started out with when he had a matter for which he wished to secure votes or one against which he wished votes.

His acquaintance and popularity never served him in better stead than in the Holyoke-Northampton boundary fight. Right here let it be said that there never would



have been any Holyoke-Northampton boundary fight if Rep. Quigley hadn't got the bill out of his committee. Without a favorable committee report the bill would have died an early death. And the committee on cities were not inclined at first to report the bill. Rep. Quigley fought for it, however, and fought long and hard. He argued and adduced facts and figures to back up his arguments. Finally he succeeded in getting the committee to report the bill, agreeing to a compensation to Northampton of $18,000 Then it was that the hardest part of the fight came. Northampton was not without powerful friends, and there were four dissenters from the committeee's report. Let it not be forgotten that the influence of the president of the senate extends into the house and Pres. Treadway had his whole heart in the Northampton end of the battle. Other strong influences, too, were at work in behalf of Northampton. But all this influence couldn't stand the assaults of Rep. Quigley, aided by his colleague, Rep. Madsen. Every member of the lower branch was lobbied. Rep. Quigley's close acquainance enabled him to go to each man personally and argue with him. Neither he nor Rep. Madsen asked votes for friendship's sake, although they probably got several through friendship from men who didn't have time to listen to argument and didn't care a rap one way or the other about the dispute over Smith's Ferry. The argument was all on the side of Holyoke, and Reps. Quigley and Madsen used it with telling force. The vote in the house—102 to 62—showed the result of their efforts. Subsequently the senate amended the bill to make the compensation $45,000 for Northampton and $7,000 for Hampshire county. That's the way the bill finally stood, but Northampton didn't like it at that figure and tried to kill it. The work of the Holyoke representatives had to be repeated over in the senate. First, aided by Sens. Mahoney and Turtle, they killed the bill after Pres. Treadway had got his $75,000 amendment adopted. Then they had it reconsidered, and when the $45,000 amendment had been adopted, they had to fight Pres. Treadway and his friends to get it through. They won, but it was a hard and persistent fight. It was one of the biggest fights on Beacon hill in some years.

Rep. Quigley was a power in the committee on cities in more than the Holyoke-Northampton fight. Committee members came to rely upon him for information on practically all of the matters before the committee—and there were 134 before it this year—for they knew that Rep. Quigley made a close study of all the bills and everything touching upon them. Rep. Quigley will not be 27 years old until Nov. 20, but in his two years' service he has become a power in the legislature. He is a native of Holyoke, and is a newspaper reporter, which latter fact probably accounts for some of his remarkable energy and knowledge of men. Beacon hill looks to see Rep. Quigley go higher up the political ladder before many years.

Martin L. Quinn.

A typical Swampscott man is Rep. Martin Lewis Quinn, tall and sinewy as a sycamore and as breezy as the atmosphere of the fisher folk among whom he dwells. He is a colleague of Dorman of Lynn, and one of the first things in which he distinguished himself was on the Dorman bill for direct nominations in the 1st Essex district. That bill included every one of the small towns in the representative districts of Lynn and Rep. Quinn saw at once the danger in it from the fact that if the big wards of Lynn ever got direct nominations in their representative districts it was goodbye to the little towns coupled on with them getting any one of their men into the house. So "Martin" called check at once, and



he put up such a front that Mr. Dorman saw the point and cut out of his bill the representative districts. Then Mr. Quinn voted for direct nomination of senator. He was devotedly interested in all Swampscott bills. He was with the bill that will put a stop to the fishermen of Boston swooping down on the North shore with their torching boats to white its beaches with the petrefying sperling, while at the same time the rights of the native fishermen to go "torching" within certain times and seasons are amply preserved, thanks to Mr. Quinn. The latter also had the satisfaction of putting through the bill to permit the town of Swampscott to enter the metropolitan district and thus assure itself of a supply of pure water for all time and to borrow $100,000 for the purpose. Rep. Quinn has the quill which signed this bill. He was also interested in the bill to require mufflers for motor boats, (but not the underwater exhausts), so that their ceaseless "chug-chug" will not disturb the slumbers of Swampscott residents. Mr. Quinn did all that he could to aid and assist Lynn to obtain its resolve for the improvement of its harbor and was the only Lynn representative of his committee on harbors and public lands to be present at the conference with the board of trade on the bill and to carry to the committee its agreement that the commonwealth should be reimbursed from any net profit on the sale of the flats. He stood sturdily up for his rights in the committee on harbors and lands and refused to be sat down upon by the old guard, when he thought he was right, as witness the Lechmere canal bill, which was reported "unanimously" by his committee and which Quinn proceeded to show the house was only so reported by ignoring the newer men of the committee of which he was one. He had the satisfaction of helping to kill the bill, thereby teaching the house and senate chairmen that he was not to be sat upon with impunity. On every bill in the interest of Lynn Rep. Quinn voted with his associates from the Shoe city. He was born in Lynn 47 years ago, was graduated from the public schools and is in the roofing business. He was selectman for four years, and one year on the board of overseers of the poor, because of which experience he introduced the bill to prohibit the publication of the names of the worthy poor, recipients of town aid, in the town reports. Mr. Quinn is a member of the Pythians and the Essex club.

Michael J. Reidy.

The Boston democracy sent one man, at least, to the house of representatives this year, who asked no favors from the domin-



ant party, carried no handbags for its leaders, called a spade by its common name and did one man's level best to prove his own sincere belief that there are still two political parties, and that the second, and better of them is bound shortly to come into its own. The name of this fighting democrat is Reidy—Michael J. Reidy—and he comes from Ward 15, South Boston.

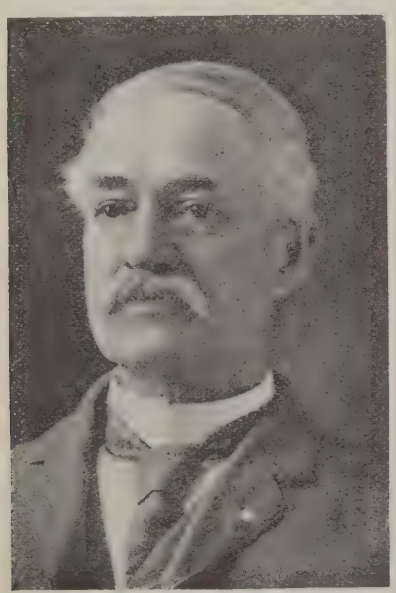
Rep. Reidy was not a "new" man in the legislature. The records show that he was a member of the house of 1896-'97, and that he served then on the committees on education, constitutional amendments and state house. Speaker Walker assigned him this year to taxation, but the Boston's man's most notable work was done on the floor of the house. Just when it began to dawn upon this year's house that the smooth shaven, prematurely gray, pink cheeked young man in the fourth division was a good deal of an orator, cannot be set down now with authority, but it was probably the day when he stood up in behalf of the superannuated school teachers of Boston, a group of elderly women known as "annuitants," and demanded for them their rights under the teachers' pension fund. Speaking as a Boston boy, who had received all that

he has from the public schools, Mr. Reidy paid a tribute to the school teacher so eloquent, so sincere and so impassioned that he closed amid general applause that Speaker Walker, for once, made no attempt to check. After that day, the house never saw Reidy rise without congratulating itself and getting ready for something worth while. It was seldom disappointed.

On the charter bill, on the gas bills, on stock watering bills, on taxation measures, on fully a dozen measures of great importance, Rep. Reidy made brief but very effective speeches which must fairly be numbered among the best of the session. Rep. Reidy is by profession a telegrapher and stenographer. He was, indeed, the original petitioner for legislation compelling the telegraph companies to write the "filing time" on messages originating in Massachusetts and addressed to points within the state. This is the legislation, which enacted this year, led the companies to charge for the extra words in each and every message, and to the consequent flare-up between telegraph companies and legislature. One of the things that may have annoyed the telegraph companies is that Reidy, independent of them through his employment by one of the newspapers, is a member of the national executive board of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union.

Lyman M. Rice.

Lyman M. Rice of Grafton was one of the quiet members of the house of 1909. Rep. Rice represented the 8th Worcester district in part, his colleague being W. A. L. Bazeley of Uxbridge. Mr. Rice was assigned to the committee on towns and found the work there congenial to him inasmuch as he has been prominently identified with the town government of Grafton for many years. He has served the town as selectman for three years, as chairman of the board of assessors for 14 years and as moderator of town meetings for 21 years. Mr. Rice was a republican whom his party leaders had little cause to worry about, as he was generally found faithfully following the organization. The only exception was when he voted against reconsideration of the engrossment of the East Boston 80-cent gas bill. He is a member of the Masons, Grange and Order of the Eastern Star. He was born in Grafton, April 12, 1849, and is engaged in the coal business there.



Thomas P. Riley.

Rep. Thomas P. Riley of Malden is one of Massachusetts legislators whose retirement would be a distinct loss to the commonwealth. None would be quicker to attest to this statement than the republican leaders of the house, who, while they are generally found in opposition to the big Malden legislator on the larger questions which come before the house, readily recognize his worth to the house and to the commonwealth. During his two years in the house from a republican district Rep. Riley has achieved a reputation for intense application, retentiveness of memory, acuteness of reasoning, boldness and originality of thought, strength of language and honesty of character which can neither assume nor tolerate disguise. In debate he is unexcelled. The seats are never empty when Riley is talking and the way he gores some of the so-called "house leaders" when he starts out, while it makes some of those gentlemen squirm, never fails to tickle the rest of the house and the galleries. This was notably so in his speech on the railroad holding company bill. On the losing side in that fight, Rep. Riley had notable company from the opposition party. Rep. Riley did not make a political issue out of the governor's bill. In fact he has rarely, if ever,



made a political speech in the house and when Rep. Garcelon has cracked the party whip on the republican members it has always been the signal for Rep. Riley to get after the Newton member and score the introduction of politics into legislation. The Malden man has generally been able to command the votes of the house on those measures for which he has led the fight. It was he who made the most telling speech on the bill to give East Boston 80-cent gas and it was finally necessary for Speaker Walker to break a precedent of years' standing and come down from the chair and urge the house to reconsider its vote, which it ultimately did after one of the hardest fights in years. On the general direct nominations bill Rep. Riley made an unanswerable argument and the house by a vote of 122 to 75 substituted the bill for the adverse report of the committee on election laws. Then all the machinery of the republican state organization was set in motion to kill the bill in its final stage, which was accomplished by a margin of 20 votes, 22 republicans who had originally voted for the bill "flopping" and 12 others and 12 democrats, all of whom had supported the bill, absenting themselves. Rep. Riley's speech on that occasion was probably the ablest exposition of the subject of direct nominations ever made. A. P. Langtry, secretary of the republican state committee, printed it in full in his paper, the Springfield Union, and highly commended it in a lengthy editorial.

On measures affecting public health, although he was not a member of that committee, the house came to look for information from Rep. Riley, and Dr. Oliver, house chairman of the committee, depended on his friend "Tom" to help him out on the floor on all important measures. Rep. Riley killed the bill for the registration of optometrists on the ground that the eye was too delicate an organ to be treated by any except eye specialists, educated in the medical profession. He opposed the bill to register osteopaths on the ground that it would give official recognition to a large number of quacks and he had the bill amended so that its worst features were removed. With Norman White he led the fight on the bill to register nurses, his argument being that while the bill would not compel nurses to register, it would enable persons who wanted a trained nurse to be sure they were getting one. To enumerate the many bills in the passage or defeat of which Rep. Riley took a prominent part would require a book larger than this number of Practical Politics. Sufficient to say there was no important legislation considered in which "Tom" Riley did not have a part. His own committee on mercantile affairs, recognizing his ability on the floor, gave him practically all of its important reports to handle. This committee, of which Rep. Riley is clerk, is one of the most important of the legislature and is just what its name signifies. It handles all matters from fixing the powers of corporations to fixing the size of bundles of kindling wood. Many of the matters before it are most perplexing, but when Rep. Riley talked on them the house got information. Where he got such a fund of it none except his intimates, who knew his capacity for digging after facts, understood. Combining a college and law school education with a training as an expert stenographer, Rep. Riley makes an ideal legislator. Notwithstanding that he is the most feared man in the house in debate and that the leaders will never yield the floor to allow him to ask a question, personally no man in the house is more popular. While he strikes hard in debate he never carries a fight beyond the floor of the house. His popularity was well attested to when he was unanimously selected as the speaker of the mock session of the house on prorogation day. Needless to say it was the best mock session in years. The legislature needs Mr. Riley of Malden, and in honoring him that city honors itself.

William M. Robinson.

William M. Robinson, republican, of Chelsea, has been one of the busiest men on Beacon hill the last two years, for in addition to being on the important committee on street railways he has had more local matters to attend to, as the result of the unusual conditions following the great conflagration in his city, than any of the other members. Last year the great question was the board of control, a problem that was in the end satisfactorily solved. This year there has been a number of smaller details to be straightened out. The city wanted to be allowed to increase its tax rate from the usual $12 limit to $15, and Mr. Robinson had some difficulty in convincing the committee on cities as to the special needs of the city. He finally succeeded however and the bill was put through and signed by the governor. The city wanted also to be allowed to refund its special loans that were to mature in the next few years. Here again the peculiar conditions existing in the city were used by Mr. Robinson as an argument in favor of the special bill. That he made good use of the points in his favor is attested by the fact that the committee reported and the legislature passed his special bill, but refused to enact a general bill of the same character applying to all the cities of the state. He also secured the passage of a bill to pay the members of the Chelsea company of the coast artillery for clothing lost in the destruction of their armory in the great fire. The street railway committee of which he was a member, had its usual quota of important matters to consider and its hearings were as complicated as in former years. Many of the subjects, especially those along general lines, were familiar to Mr. Robinson as he had been over them the year before. Mr. Robinson's career in the legislature is supplemental to four years service in the board of alder-



men in his city. His fraternal connections are limited to Masonry while he is a member of the Alter Ego and Cosmopolitan clubs of his city.

John E. Rousmaniere.

It was very gracious of House Chairman Cushing of the committee on metropolitan affairs to give the pen with which Gov. Draper signed the Boston charter bill to Rep. John E. Rousmaniere of Ward 21. For there was no more loyal follower of the house leader in the work of the committee than his former campaign manager. Convinced that the charter bill was a good one he started out to convert those others who showed signs of wavering and Rousmaniere's buttonholing of Boston republicans was almost as effective as the work of the party steam roller.

Without the advantage of a term at city hall, Rep. Rousmaniere has come to be one of the best informed members of the house on municipal affairs and this is all due to his habit of digging to the bottom of everything to see how the wheels go round. He devoted much time to the consideration of the transit questions which came before his committee and had charge of the report referring all of these perplexing questions to the railroad commission and Boston transit commission for investigation, which did much to relieve an overworked committee of its labors. As one of the framers of the law which brought about the new traffic regulations for Boston he naturally took a hand



in the discussion on street legislation this year. He did much to bring about legislation establishing the Boston high school of commerce, and as affecting his district he got through the bill for a probation officer for children at the Roxbury courthouse.

John Rousmaniere is known as one of the clean-cut, straightforward, younger members of the house who has learned much of practical politics in his two years in the house, and who is certain to become one of the strongest members.

Harry E. Sargent.

Harry E. Sargent, democrat, of Leicester, was one of the most popular of the first year members of the house of 1909. He was appointed by Speaker Walker to the committee on roads and bridges which had in charge the recommendation of Gov. Draper for the enactment of a new automobile law, increasing the registration fees by basing them on the horse power of the car, providing that the money received for registrations shall be expended for the repair of the state highways and making a uniform speed regulation for the whole state. It was no easy task that confronted the committee in framing a law but the bill finally reported went through the house and senate without dissent, so careful had been the committee in considering the interests of the state and the automobilists. In the innumerable hearings on the matter Rep. Sargent played a prominent part and he was equally prominent in smoothing the way for the passage of the bill through the house. His experience as a selectman and as superintendent of streets of Leicester qualified him to pass upon the many matters pertaining to roads and bridges which came before his committee and his opinion was always welcomed by his associates.

Besidse the offices mentioned Mr. Sargent has served Leicester as town treasurer since 1904, as overseer of the poor for seven years and as water commissioner for three years. He was born in Leicester 35 years

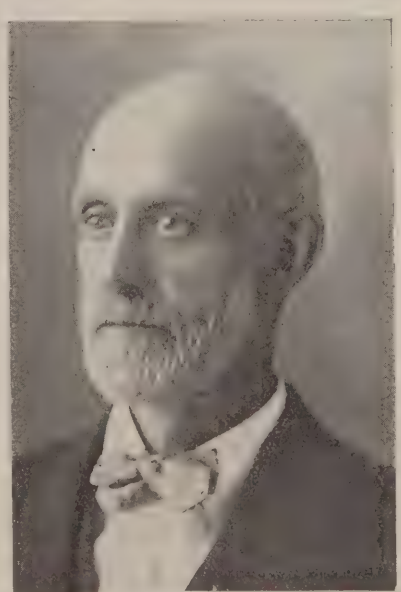


ago and educated at Leicester academy. The 7th Worcester district will make no mistake if it returns him to the house.

Ralph H. Sargent.

The 1st Essex, this year, replaced Samuel L. Porter of Amesbury with Ralph H. Sargent of Merrimac. The house of 1909 came to have the highest regard for his sound judgment, his belief in the people of Massachusetts and his courage to do the thing he believes is right. Born in Merrimac in '48, he was educated in the schools of one of the loveliest villages adorning the banks of the busiest little river in all the world. His townspeople had honored him with election to the board of selectmen, to an assessorship and for nine years as overseer of the poor before they asked him to represent them in the great and general court.

Rep. Sargent served with credit this year on the committee on prisons. The committee was unusually busy. Some of the matters referred to it were of the utmost importance to the state at large, as, for instance, the proposition that the common-



wealth should add to its constantly increasing burden by taking over the care of Boston's house of correction on Deer Island. Another suggestion was that the state should pracically abandon the industrial enterprises in several institutions by labelling their products "convict made." Mr. Sargent was faithful to the highest degree in his attendance on committee hearings and he never flinched from the performance of his duty as he saw it.

The courage of the man from Merrimac in doing the right as he sees the right was again demonstrated when he expressed his belief in the people by voting for the direct nomination of all state senators and all representatives to the general court. Rotation between the towns may keep Ralph H. Sargent away from the legislature of 1910. If so, there will be many patriotic men who sincerely regret, in this case, at least, the rotation plan.

Amos T. Saunders.

Rep. Amos T. Saunders of Clinton has made a host of friends during his first year in the house and will be welcomed back next session by all who have been thrown in contact with him this year. A graduate of Boston university school of law he found congenial surroundings at once on the committee on judiciary, of which he was appointed clerk. With more matters than ever before known referred to it, 155 measures in all, his clerkship this session was no cinch, but he proved that his selection was an admirable one and kept things straight for Senate Chairman Spalding, so that matters ran very smoothly in spite of the immense load the committee was carrying. It was his only committee this year, being a new man, and it is not every new lawyer-legislator who gets judiciary on his very first session. Rep. Saunders was deeply interested in the many important measures he was called upon with his associates to consider, notably the infected beef

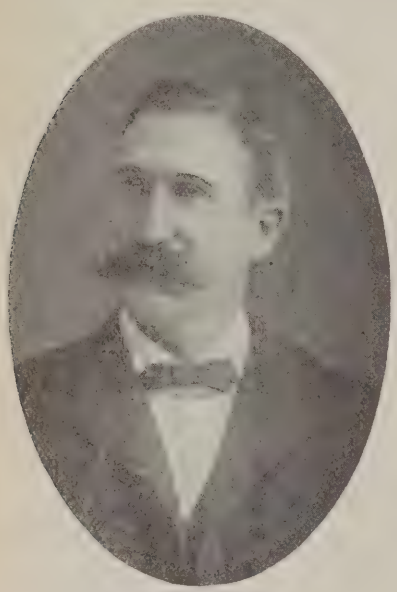


bills, the delinquent children bills, the bill to protect the employe in actions of tort against the employer, so that the reporting of a defect in machinery shall not be held to be previous knowledge to exclude the right of an injured workman to bring action for injury received by neglect or failure of the employer to remedy such defect. In every matter affecting his constituents Rep. Saunders has been right there looking carefully after their interests, his latest act being to secure authority for his town to borrow $75,000 outside of the debt limit to build and enlarge schoolhouses. The town by reason of the burning of its town hall was compelled to use up the $175,000 left of its borrowing capacity to replace that building. Rep. Saunders is 35 years old; a Pine Tree state boy, born in Waterford, Me., a graduate of Bridgton (Me.) academy, from which he came to finish his course in the law school of Boston university, from whence he was graduated in 1900. He is a practicing lawyer in Clinton, was its town solicitor for three years and has been moderator of its town meetings. Actively interested in politics, local, state and national, he has been for five years on the republican town committee, for three of which he was its chairman, and is a member of the Massachusetts and Worcester county republican clubs.

Michael J. Scully.

Principle is a beautiful thing to prate about but when it comes right down to tacks it isn't easy to find many men who are willing to take very big chances for the sake of it. Rep. Michael J. Scully of the 4th Hampden district, however, took a chance

with his livelihood for the sake of principle. Mr. Scully in the house was an employee of the Boston & Maine Railroad on six months leave of absence. Yet as a member of the committee on railroads, and outside of the committee, he vigorously opposed the bill to allow the New Haven railroad to hold the stock of the Boston & Maine through the Boston Railroad Holding company. He did not cease to oppose the bill when it was hinted to him that the Boston & Maine would like to have him get into line in favor of it. "Mike" Scully had courage



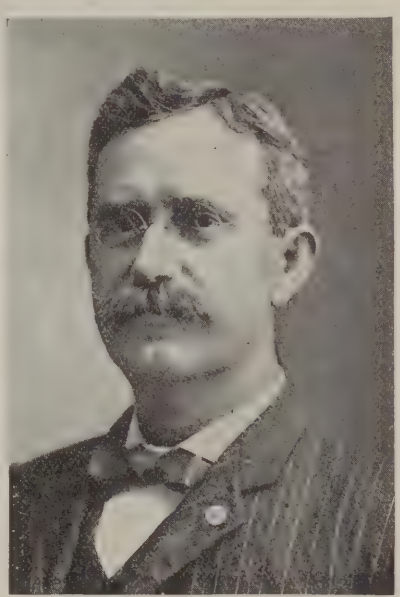
to burn. He didn't know whether he could go back to his job on July 1 if he fought the bill, but he did fight it because he didn't believe in a "merger" for several reasons, the principle one being that a merger of the two great New England railroads would destroy a railroad man's chance of getting a job with one of them if he was discharged by the other, and there are lots of railroad men who were against the bill for this reason. It was a railroad man's viewpoint. The holding company bill is now law but Rep. Scully, by the stand he took, made himself a lot of firm friends in the house. Backbone and principle are admired even by people who haven't got much of either and Rep. Scully showed his colleagues that he possessed both.

The new member from Springfield was born in Ireland, Dec. 4, 1863. He has been engaged in the railroad business for many years and has an empty right sleeve to show for his service. He organized the Springfield local of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and has been its financial secretary for several years. During the session the local showed its esteem of him by presenting him with a nice diamond stud. Rep. Scully surprised a good many this year by getting a favorable report from the committee on railroads on the bill to require all freight trains of 35 or more cars to be equipped with a full crew including a conductor, flagman and two brakemen. The report of the committee was a personal tribute to Rep. Scully. Its passage by the house without opposition, was likewise a tribute to him. But in the senate they pay tribute to none but the dead. "Mike" Scully is not a dead one. Therefore the bill was killed without ceremony.

Besides his membership in the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Mr. Scully holds membership in the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters and the A. O. U. W.

Samuel A. Segee.

Rep. Samuel A. Segee, who represents the town of Revere, will return to the house next session as his constituents appreciate good work, and there should be no fault found with Mr. Segee on that score this year. He has been a worker from the start. From the fact that he has been an assessor of his town for the past 15 years Rep. Segee naturally took the deepest interest in all bills relating to taxation and especially was he interested in the changing of the date for the assessment of taxes from May 1 to April 1. He was chiefly interested for the Boston & Eastern tunnel bill, into which he put his best efforts as it directly concerns Revere and he also put in work on the Revere police court bill. Mr. Segee stood for the bill to fix the salaries of assessors and introduced himself a bill to fix a definite time for asking for an abatement of taxes, so that a person aggrieved by the taxes assessed upon him may within six months after the date of the warrant for the collection of said taxes, apply to the assessors for an abatement thereof. He also introduced the bill to provide a uniform date for the payment of interest on taxes on Oct. 31. Mr. Segee's committee this year was harbors and public lands which has considered a very large number of bills and petitions involving in the aggregate $1,500,000. He stood for the governor's bill to give to the harbor and land commissioners the right to expend $100,000 a year for the improvement of small harbors. He was interested on the bill to complete the missing link in the North shore driveway from Revere street down along the beach to the Lynn boulevard at Point of Pines bridge. He put in effective work on the bill to require the metropolitan sewerage commission to pay for the Revere sewers which they have been using and which the town bore the cost of constructing. No man could come to the legislature with better equipment for good service than Samuel A. Segee, who beside his long experience as an assessor has been selectman of his town for three years and auditor for two years. He has won a strong



friendship by his manner of meeting his associates in the house. Mr. Segee was born in Swampscott 56 years ago and was graduated at the Lynn Mercantile academy. He is a mason and builder by occupation and is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Odd Fellows.

David B. Shaw.

Nobody banged the Boston charter bill any harder than did Rep. David B. Shaw of Charlestown, and few members of the house were in a better position than he from his service at city hall. He termed the recall of the mayor, as outlined by the finance commission, not only impossible and illogical, but inconsistent with the report of that commission. As a former election commissioner he declared with members of the present board that the nomination by petition requiring 5000 signers was an impossibility.

The big fellow from Ward 3 also went after the Boston school appropriation bill and his amendment to reduce the number of years the increase might prevail from five to three was finally adopted. Incidentally he paid his respects to members of the present board.

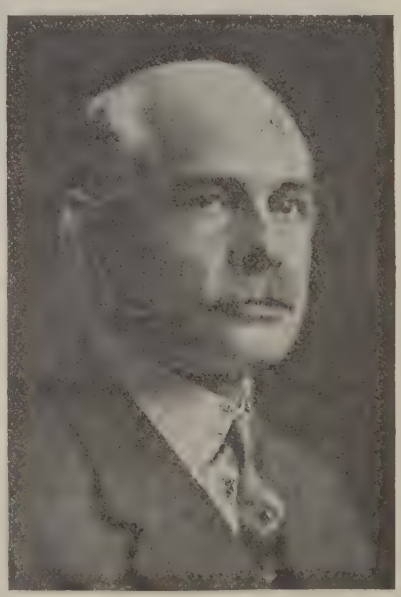
Representing a district which wanted cheaper gas he favored all of the 80-cent gas bills and spoke forcefully on their merits. He opposed the consolidation of gas and electric light companies. Rep. Shaw was born in Charlestown, Aug. 20, 1870. He attended the Boston public schools and Boston university law school. He was soon after admitted to the bar. He served in the house in 1896-7 and in the senate in 1898 and 1901. The next year he was appointed an election commissioner and served six years on



that board. He missed but one roll call after his qualification as a member of this years' house.

Arthur L. Smith.

Arthur L. Smith of Greenfield, representing the 2d Franklin district for the first time, is a brick manufacturer. He was assigned by Speaker Walker to the committee on mercantile affairs and took a prominent part in the deliberations of that committee where his business experience was of much value to his asociates. Aside from the work of his own committee Mr. Smith was interested in the bill to allow the Connecticut Valley Street Railway company to fund its floating debt and refund its funded debt, and helped his associate, Rep. Haigis of Montague, in the latter's fight for the bill to give the whole of the corporate franchise tax of domestic business corporations to the cities and towns where such corporations have



their place of business. Rep. Smith's republicanism is of the "regular" variety and he never got very far away from the leaders of the house, which may have been on the whole, exercise of good judgment on his part.

Mr. Smith was born in Cornish, N. H., June 20, 1859, and was educated in the public schools and at a private high school at Northfield, Mass. He is a Mason up to the Knight Templar degree and also belongs to the Greenfield, Masonic, Sportsman's and Country clubs. As Greenfield is a district in itself Mr. Smith will undoubtedly be returned for at least another year.

Harry N. Stearns.

Harry N. Stearns of Cambridge, representing the 3d Middlesex district, has completed three terms in the house where he has won a reputation for good work that has given him appreciative support. That the Cambridge subway is now to be built along the lines intended for it to debouch at Park street in the shopping district is very largely due to the hard persistent work of Rep. Stearns. His committees this year were house rules and cities, of which latter committee he was house chairman as last year. In cities there was plenty of hard work from the beginning to the end of the session. In all that committee considered 133 measures from first to last of which the Holyoke and Northampton boundary bill was one of the hardest fought. On that Rep. Stearns took conservative action in the interest of the petitioners. He personally secured the passage of the bill to protect the school committee of Cambridge in its appropriations for schoolhouses by the insertion in the act of 1908 a provision that the words "maintenance of school buildings" shall



not include the restoration of a school building when damaged or destroyed by fire, explosion or other unavoidable casualty. Beside the Pierce general state supervision of city and town governments, the committee on cities this year had nine charter bills before it beside any number of amendments to other city charters, including the big Springfield building code bill. On all these matters Rep. Stearns pursued a conservative course, although he and his committee were accused of inconsistency on the bill relating to the buying of liquors and cigars by the mayor of Boston. A bill was introduced to allow the mayor to expend $5000 for such purchases for the entertainment of guests, but the committee turned it down. Then a bill was put in to prohibit such purchases, they having been made illegally for years, and the committee turned that down also. It did seem rather inconsistent.

Rep. Stearns was born in Cambridge 35 years ago in October and finished his education at Harvard, in both college and law school. He is a practicing lawyer in Boston. In addition to his legal duties he has found time to serve the state as an officer of the militia. He was president of the Cambridge common council during the last of his three years service in that body and took his seat in the house of 1907, serving continuously ever since and for three years consecutively on rules and cities. He has been identified with the republican city committee of Cambridge.

Elisha D. Stone.

Rep. Elisha D. Stone of Ayer served so faithfully his first year in the lower branch of the legislature that he will be undoubtedly returned for another year. His district comprises the towns of Ayer, Acton, Chelmsford, Carlisle, Littleton and Westford, Rep. Stone served on the committee on towns, and his committee early recognized his diligence and ability by electing him to the clerkship. It so happened that the committee did not bring in a single bill, every matter referred to them being adversely reported; but it is often the case that that commitee serves most faithfully which refuses to cumber the blue book with unnecessary or hasty legislation.

Perhaps the measure which was of most interest was the petition that a part of Sandisfield be annexed to Otis. This matter required a trip of the committee up into the Berkshires, and the weather was most severe, the committee being obliged to jolt over rough roads for 37 miles in a snowstorm. Much of the region was bleak at



the time of the trip, and the houses were so few, and those few so weatherbeaten that the committee united in the opinion that "It is a God-forsaken locality."

The petition was most strenuously urged by an octogenarian farmer, who though well-to-do, lives entirely alone, cooking his own meals, and he was actuated largely by a church quarrel. The committee gave "leave to withdraw," and believe that the petition will not be again presented, for it has appeared for several years in succession now.

Th measure which came nearest to a favorable report was that regarding the setting of a part of the town of Salisbury, as Cushing, it being urged that the beach residents, and the summer colony, were not given adequate fire protection. However, the committee finally determined to give Salisbury another chance to do the proper thing. The city of Worcester wanted a part of Millbury, but this petition was given "next general court."

Rep. Stone did good work on his committee, and was well fitted for a position upon it, having been town treasurer of Ayer for 21 years, and selectman seven (chairman three). He has also served on the republican town committee 15 years, and is its present chairman. However, being in the fire insurance business it may well be that next year he will transfer his energies to the insurance committee. Rep. Stone was born in Harvard May 6, 1852, and was educated at Lawrence academy, He is a member of the Masons, being a member of Caleb Butler lodge, and of the I. O. O. F.

George Swann.

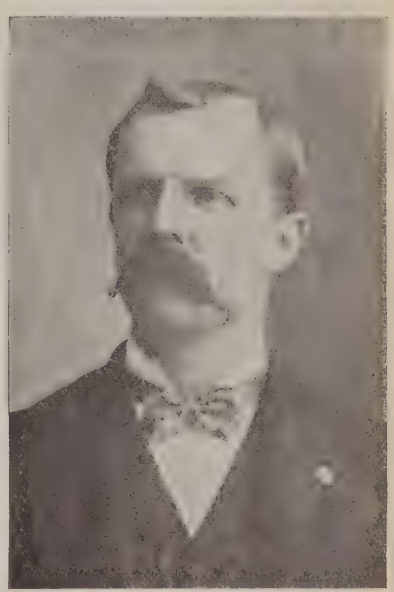
Rep. George Swann of Brockton served his second year in the house so faithfully that a third term seems in the natural order of events. He was again a member of the committee on public charitable institutions, and his diligence in attendance upon committee work was recognized by his election as clerk of the committee. He has not missed a single roll-call except when away with his committee, and he has not missed a committee trip but once in all his service.

Rep. Swann reported three bills for improvements at various institutions. Of course he looked out for the needs of his own district. He helped through the bills for a $100,000 water loan for the city of Brockton and a bill to reimburse the city to the amount of $6000 for land taken by the state for an armory. He could always be depended on to vote for labor measures, no matter who might be against them. Thus he voted for the eight hour bill, and again voted for it when it came to a question of passing it over the governor's veto. Rep. Swann also voted for the 54 hour law for women and minors and for the direct nominations bills.

He stood with his committee except on one bill. That they reported adversely, and he did his best to secure its substitution. That was the bill recommended by the Rutland trustees and many anti-tuberculosis societies, to repeal the act of 1907, by which citizens of the state were given the preference in treatment at Rutland.

Rep. Swann believes that the "Great White plague" ought to be suppressed, and that if there is not money enough appropriated at present to provide for all deserving patients more should be, for an infectious disease ought to be wiped out, he argues, if for no other than selfish reasons.

Rep. Swann was born in Derby, England, July 18, 1859, and came to this country at an early age. By occupation he is an elastic goring weaver, but he has taken an interest in politics for many years, having served in the common council of Brockton



1903, 1904, 1905 (president the last year), in the board of aldermen in 1908, and has been for several years a member of the city committee. He is a member of the Republican club, Masons, Odd Fellows, Sons of St. George, Brockton Cricket club, and Lookout Fishing and Gunning club.

Claude H. Tarbox.

Rep. Claude H. Tarbox hails from Newbury way down in Essex county, and is the gentleman who retired "Sam" Coffin, after that seemingly invulnerable democrat had endeavored to secure a fourth term. The memory of that campaign of last November lingers yet in all the back stores and little red shops along the pike roads of Essex and many a time the laugh is renewed at the way in which Claude did up Sam. Therefore it is not necessary to relate that Rep. Tarbox is a whole souled, jolly good fellow and that if he hadn't have been such "Sam" Coffin might have been returned like Tom Davis of Salem for nobody knows how many years. Mr. Tarbox has been selectman of Newbury for 13 years, which should count some and is chairman of the board and has been for five years. He deals in grain and therefore it is no surprise that he is an active and energetic member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and has been for 22 years on the grain committee. Loyal to old Essex county to the core of course, her interests have been his interests throughout his first year in the legislature. He was assigned to the committee on libraries, being unknown at the time to Speaker Walker. Parker river bridge down in Newbury has been one measure in which Mr. Tarbox has been devotedly interested. Counties and roads and bridges were generally agreed that $120,000 was the proper figure for that bridge and that 25 percent was all that the county should be justly expected to pay on a bridge that is really a part of the state highway, since the commonwealth owns all the rest of the road up to each end of it, but the governor didn't like that. When it was suggested that 15 percent more should be assessed upon the towns directly bene-

fitted which would include Newbury, the city of Newburyport, Amesbury and Merrimac and a few more, Rep. Tarbox stood loyally and stoutly up for Newbury in opposition to a proposition that would make her taxpayers practically pay three times over for the same bridge, that is, on the county tax, the state tax and this special assessment. That didn't go and largely because of the spirited opposition of Newbury's representative. Now the highway commis-



sioners are going to take over the whole thing and spend $20,000 only on the bridge. Rep. Tarbox was also deeply interested in the Chain bridge bill for the Merrimac which was put through under suspension of the rules in the house, and will allow the county of Essex to spend $68,000 instead of $40,000 to put the bridge back in its historic, picturesque form. This year his own committee on libraries proved to be of considerable importance because of the effort of Rep. White to make the state library more useful and up to date and the committee reported a bill which would have accomplished a great deal in that direction had it not been hung up in the senate because of fortuitous circumstances. Rep. Tarbox is 45 years of age. He was born in Newbury and is a member of the Odd Fellows and of the American Mechanics. For the past ten years he has been associated with Noyes & Colby of Boston, which means a good deal in the grain world.

James R. Tetler.

One of the active republicans whom Lawrence sent to the legislature for the ses-



sion of 1909 was Rep. James R. Tetler of the 7th Essex district. He possessed the personality and the temperament to make a good legislator, was big enough to forget that he was a republican when matters affecting his city were at stake and likewise possessed of acumen sufficient to know that the value of the legislature on matters that were purely political consisted of the solidarity of its organization.

He worked hard for the bill to permit placing bridges over South Union street, Lawrence, to the end that industry might be benefitted, as he likewise did to secure an enlargement of the armory and the installation of an indoor rifle range there. Another Lawrence measure, which eventually died in the house as a result of work on the part of the Lawrence members after it had passed the senate was the bill to abate the tax on property owned by the Y. M. C. A.

Mr. Tetler was one of the republicans who voted and worked for direct nominations and he also stood with his party for good government and the institution of better things when the Boston charter was before the house.

Mr. Tetler was born in Lawrence and was educated in the public schools. He has been interested in the politics of his city for some years and in 1902 and 1903 served in the common council. He is a master plumber and a member of the Masons and Elks.

William R. Thomas.

No member of the committee on metropolitan affairs gave more careful attention to the Boston charter bill than Rep. William R. Thomas of Quincy. His three years as city solicitor of his city gave him a close acquaintance with municipal affairs which proved very valuable in dealing with the charter for the metropolis. He informed himself fully as to conditions in Boston by questioning those who appeared at the hear-



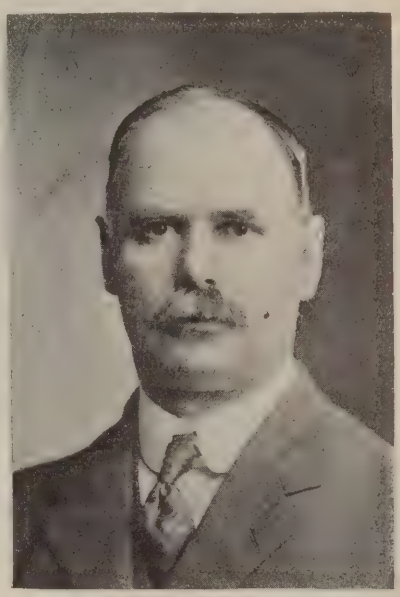
ings. Several of the changes made by the committee in the finance commission draft were proposed by Rep. Thomas.

He devoted considerable time too to the various transit bills which wearied his committee until in desperation they bundled them all up and turned them over to the various state commissions familiar with them. He supported all of the labor bills excepting that to allow peaceful picketing, which he didn't believe in. For his own city he got legislation allowing the building of a city landing, much needed in the harbor town.

Rep. Thomas was born in Quincy, Sept. 24, 1871, and attended the public schools. Taking up law he entered Boston university law school to complete his studies. He is a member of the Norfolk club, Quincy Yacht club, Granite City club, Quincy board of trade, Quincy Citizens' association, Odd Fellows, Ancients and Elks.

John F. Thompson.

Rep. John F. Thompson of Somerville was rather unfortunate in his first year's service in the house. Mr. Thompson was taken ill shortly after his election, breaking down from overwork. But he managed to get up to Beacon hill to be sworn in. It was his first and last appearance. He was appointed by Speaker Walker to the committee on public health, but of course was unable to take part in the deliberations of his committee. Mr. Thompson is a republican and his district is the 26th Middlesex. He is a native of Eastport, Me., but has been engaged in the drug business in Somerville for several years. He served his city as a member of the board of aldermen in 1903-'04-'05



and his party as a member of the republican city committee for ten years. He is a member of the St. Croix Valley association.

John H. Thompson.

There are very few members of the legislature who can boast of the proud record of being recorded on every roll-call of the session. John H. Thompson of Worcester is one of the few who can go back to his constituents and tell them that he has not missed a session from the time of convening to the time of prorogation.

Mr. Thompson accomplished something this session which has made for him an everlasting reputation among the plumbers of this state. He was largely responsible for the enactment of the bill creating a state board of plumbers, with authority much the same as is vested in the state board of pharmacy. That is the board is authorized to issue certificates of fitness to all those who desire to do plumbing as their business. This is considered an important piece of legislation, and will serve to weed out the incompetent, who have seriously retarded the business.

As a member of the committee on public



health Mr. Thompson had the handling of a number of important measures. The creation of a homestead commission is a piece of legislation which has met with the favorable comment of the press throughout the state. The ultimate object of this commission is to provide homes in the country for those living in the thickly populated tenement districts of the city. A bill regulating the practice of osteopathy originated

in this committee, and met with the favorable approval of both branches of the legislature.

Due to his efforts, the legislature appropriated large sums of money toward the support of the Worcester insane hospital and the disposition of the sewage from this hospital.

Mr. Thompson was born in Worcester 36 years ago. He attended the public schools and is a plumber by occupation. He is a member of the Father Mathew T. A. B. society and the Eagles, and a member of Journeymen's Plumbers No. 4.

James E. Tolman.

A prominent candidate for the senatorial nomination in the 3rd Essex district will be Rep. James E. Tolman, ex-mayor of Gloucester, and one of the most popular young men in the house this year. Mr. Tolman says that he is going into the fight for the nomination because at the election last year Gloucester gave the democratic nominee for senator her majority vote and he claims that the city is republican and the district republican. With an open pleasant face, and the smile that warms to further acquaintance with its possessor, "Sunny Jimmie" has easily won friends in both parties throughout the house. The 3rd Essex district is Sen. James F. Shaw's district and Mr. Shaw, who ran a close race with Allan T. Treadway for the presidency last winter, will again be a candidate for the chair of the senate. Hence the contest for the nomination down in the Cape Ann district promises to be a most interesting one this fall. Mr. Tolman has had but one year in the



house, but declares that will make no difference with him as the sentiment of fairness in the district calls for a Gloucester man. "Jimmie" comes from the hot bed of politics in Essex county, where at times it has been impossible to give any man the straight party nomination, and in one notable campaign the three candidates for the house were obliged to run as "independent republicans," there being no regular convention nominee because of the deadlock, so that Rep. Tolman is inured to hot political scraps from his coming of age. He was born in Gloucester, was educated in her public schools, received his L. L. B. from the Boston University Law school and was admitted to the bar. He served in the Gloucester common council for three years, for two of which he was president of that body. Then he was elected mayor, serving in that office in 1903 and '04. Last fall he was unanimously elected to the house and took his seat for the first time this year. His district, the 22d Essex, is confined to three wards of Gloucester. In the house, Speaker Walker assigned him to the important committee on public lighting, of which he has been clerk. Mr. Tolman introduced the bill to provide that public administrators of one county, when it was found that the estate was administered upon in another county, should not go unrecompensed for such work that they had already performed before the further administration was taken from them by the discovery of administration elsewhere. Rep. Tolman has devoted himself to the interest of the fishermen and to the passage of the protective fishing laws and the lobster bills. To the ex-mayor must be given the credit of securing the $10,000 appropriation for Gloucester, which in this year of economy looked like an impossibility. The committees following his suggestion gave for Annisquam river, $7,500, and Lobster oove, $2,500.

Robb De P. Tytus.

Robb De Peyster Tytus, democrat, of Tyringham in the Berkshires, Yale man, gentleman farmer, 34 years old, came down



to the house of representatives this year from the 7th Berkshire district heralded as a young man of wealth who had upset everybody's calculations by walking off with a representative district that had been carved out to be a republican, and to stand without hitching.

Rep. Tytus came to Beacon Hill, plainly enough, to "get things" for his district. He lost no time getting down to work. Above everything else, he wanted something done about the Berkshire trolley situation. His desire was, his friends said, that the Indians who had taken the trail against one Mellen, and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, should sit down, smoke the pipe of peace, and consider how badly a vast section of southwestern Massachusetts is suffering because the New Haven is not allowed to develop its trolley lines, and nobody else wants them.

The young man with a mission in Berkshire trolleys landed in Boston only to find that the steam railroad situation had been given the right of way. Did he sulk? Quit the state house in disgust? By no means! Just by way of practice, apparently, he put over a bill authorizing the Massachusetts highway commission to expend $25,000 in the construction and improvement of the highway "between the present easterly terminus of the state highway, in the town of Lee, and the present westerly terminus of the state highway in the town of Becket"—and then he resumed his quiet battle for the trolleys.

They began to whisper "millionaire" about Tytus long before he reached the state house, and there were those who threatened to kidnap him, and give him second place on the democratic ticket this fall. Folks said of him that he was "another Winston Churchill." The reporters did all they could to make a "Van Bibber" of him. Rep. Tytus knocked the props from under the plans of everybody by revealing plans of his own.

He showed, to begin with, that he doesn't care enough for political preferment to take it at the price of independence of thought. He took issue squarely with the members of his party by voting against the general direct nominations bill. Like many other stalwarts, from districts made up of small towns, Rep. Tytus feels that the present plan of delegate conventions, whereby the honor is passed about in due order from one to another, is much the better plan. As for being "another Winston Churchill,"—well, Mr. Tytus made an automobile campaign, out in the 7th Berkshire district and there the likeness ends, except that both are college men and each has facile pen, attractive personality and the ability to talk well. Churchill believes, apparently, that the only way to get anything from a railroad is to take it.

Some of the reporters, finally, cling to their idealized Tytus and insist that if the Berkshire gentleman isn't Mr. Richard Harding Davis's "Van Bibber," he is, at least, the nearest thing to that dashing 20th century knight that Beacon hill has yet known. And who wants to quarrel with the press gallery? Rep. Tytus is a North Carolinian. He was born at Asheville, February 2, 1875, and prepared for Yale in the fashionable St. Mark's school, on Long Island. Before he began to dig for the trolley development of southwestern Massachusetts, he prepared himself by seven years' study of archaeology in Egypt and southeastern Asia. Moreover, and finally, the rich young man from Tyringham has been as regular in his attendance at the state house as if he were living on the $750 salary and subject to the loss of a day's pay for tardiness. Can the 7th Berkshire ask more?

Charles L. Underhill.

The road looked a little rocky for Rep. Charles L. Underhill of Somerville last January. Rep. Underhill had managed the successful speakership campaign of Joseph Walker and Speaker Walker made him chairman of the committee on public lighting and a member of the committee on rules—the "speaker's cabinet," so called. It is but natural, when a new speaker takes hold of the gavel and names his committees, that some of the members who do not fare



as well as they did under his predecessor should become "sore." And it is only natural, probably, that the sore ones start to take it out on the speaker through those who are regarded as the closest to him. It was because Rep. Underhill was regarded as the closest man in the house to Speaker Walker that he was picked out as a shining mark. There were other marks, too. Rep. Underhill, however, early saw what the trouble was. The leaders, so-called, were not close enough to the new members, who were following the insurgents with avidity. Despite the demands made upon his time by his membership on rules and as chairman of public lighting, Rep. Underhill found time to get around among the new men and get acquainted. Matters soon straightened themselves out, and the year closed with a clean record for the "organization." It was not that the new men would not follow, but that they did not know whom to follow.

Some of the other leaders in the house attempted to dictate what course the house should pursue on questions such as reconsideration, postponements, etc., while they were not following the same course themselves. Rep. Underhill helped himself with the membership by his willingness at all times to extend the same courtesies to others that he had asked for and received. The house was quick to notice his course and appreciated it.

The committee on public lighting never had a more successful year than under the leadership of Sen. Hultman and Rep. Underhill, as senate and house chairmen respectively. The committee's action was

sustained on every matter, although things looked very bad at one time when members became obsessed of the idea that it was a legislative function to fix the price at which gas should be sold. The new stock issue law which gives the gas commission the power, whenever it may disapprove the price fixed by a company at which new stock shall issue, to fix the price itself—a greater power than is enjoyed probably by any other public service commission in the country—and the new law providing for the purity of gas and intensity of light, stand as monuments to the work of the committee of 1909. Likewise the general sliding scale bill for gas companies, which will be considered by the next legislature, is regarded by many as the nearest approach that can be had to a bill that at the same time protects the rights of the general public and the interests of capital invested in the manufacture and sale of gas.

Rep. Underhill has in all served four years in the house being a member of the lower branch in 1902-'03, and then coming back again in 1908 and again this year. His service embraces membership on the important committees on Federal relations, of which he has been clerk and chairman; cities, of which he served as clerk; counties, payroll, rules and public lighting. It has been a wide experience, and well equips the Somerville man for the place which he will occupy next year as one of the few leaders of this year's house who will return.

Rep. Underhill is a native of Richmond, Va., where he was born July 20, 1867. He received his education in the public schools and is engaged in the hardware business in Somerville. He is a member of the Elks, Masons, Royal Arcanum, Somerville Y. M. C. A., Winter Hill Improvement association, Somerville Board of Trade and the Ward 5 Republican club.

Alton A. Upton.

Alton A. Upton of Orange, serving his first year in the house from the 4th Franklin district, made a record for himself in activity and faithful attention to committee work that should ensure his return with comparatively little opposition. On his own bill to create an additional electric light district in the town of Erving he put in considerable hard work, the original draft of the bill necessitating many amend-

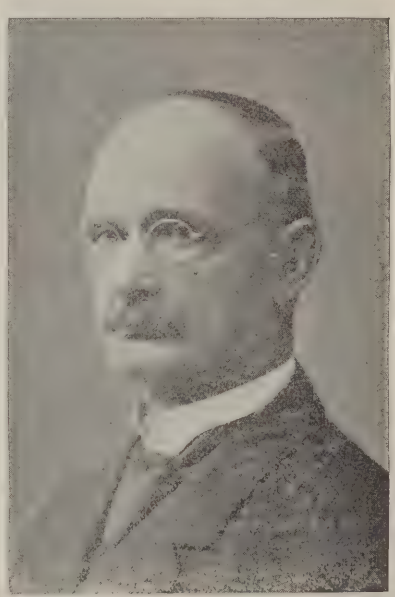


ments before it finally got through the upper branch. Rep. Upton, it may be stated, did not draw the bill, it being introduced by him on petition of the local officials. Several of his constituents being interested in the bill to allow the Connecticut Valley Street Railway Company to issue bonds in excess of its capital—a marked departure from the established policy of the commonwealth—Rep. Upton worked for the passage of that bill. For his own committee on counties he successfully handled the Springfield court house bill, the veteran clerks of courts pensioning bill and the bill to increase the salaries of the justice and clerk of the Fourth Bristol district court, the latter bill being fought in both branches. Mr. Upton has been a hard worker for his party—the republican party, of course—all his life. He has served on the town committee a score of years, and is at present and has been for several years chairman of the committee. He was born in Templeton 45 years ago, and is a mechanic by occupation. Fraternally he is associated with the Odd Fellows, of which he is a past grand; with Red Men, of which he is a past sachem, and with the Sons of Veterans, of which he is a past commander. He is also a member of the Equitable club of Orange.

Charles F. Varnum.

No legislator in either branch of last year's legislature knows the state house, its limitations, its possibilities and its needs so well as Rep. Varnum of Lowell. He has served for two years at the head of the committee on state house, a position which forced upon him the problem of squeezing departments and offices into a space much too small to accommodate them. It is a well-known fact that sooner or later the state must do one of two things—either enlarge the present state house or build a new one. For two years Rep. Varnum has been advocate of adopting the former course, thus forestalling an increase in the price of available land to prohibitive figures.

Rep. Varnum is as vitally interested in conserving the finances of the state as in securing additional room at the present state house, and two years ago, when he served at the head of a special recess com-



mittee which studied the whole subject, he believed that a start should be made in the interest of economy, even though the main project should be held in abeyance until such time as market conditions might render its completion feasible. He is not a "one idea" statesman, however, and no member of the legislature has shown a greater diligence than he in scanning pending legislation, attending committee hearings or in working for what he conceived to be for the best interests of Massachusetts. He has been faithful to all sections, and as a result, has been of material aid to his own constituency when matters pertaining to Lowell were under consideration. Thus in the attempts to cripple Lowell industry by prohibiting the entrance of sewage into the Merrimac River he, with the other Lowell men, performed yeoman service for the business interests of his city.

He has much experience on Beacon hill, having served first in the house of 1893. He then retired voluntarily, but in 1907 and 1908 he was returned, as he was also in 1909. In 1907 he served on the committee on railroads, where he made a particularly good record. Rep. Varnum was born in Lowell in 1846, and has attained success in business as one of the successful contractors and builders of his home city. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Royal Arcanum.

Fred F. Walker.

No man has taken deeper interest in the cause of the milk producer than has Rep. Fred F. Walker of Burlington, whose successful business as a dairyman has given him an intimate knowledge of the oppression of the farmer under the arithmetical milk standard law. He took his seat in the house for the first time last January, and he progressed rapidly in the regard and respect of his fellow-members. Mr. Walker was given two committees—agriculture and prisons—to the former of which he gave most of his time, leaving his impress upon the legislation which it has constructed. The committee had upward of 40 matters before it, chief of which were the milk standard bills, to which days were given in public hearings in the largest committee

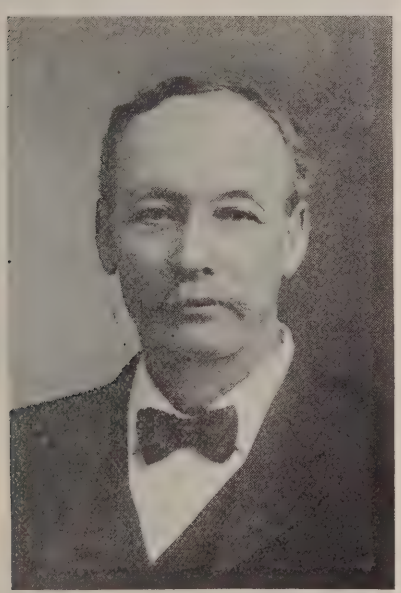


room in the state house, attracting gatherings ranging from 100 to 300 persons, and in all of the animated discussions Rep. Walker took an active part. He worked for the passage of the bill known as the "milk producers' liability bill," which, while not reducing or affecting the standard, made it possible for the honest farmer to sell milk as it came pure from the honest cow, although it might not be fully up to the arithmetical standard, and would prevent the producer or distributor of such milk being prosecuted and fined with the ordinary "drunk" of the district or municipal court. By his vote and his voice Rep. Walker did all that he could upon this measure, which was unanimously reported by the committee on agriculture and passed by the house, but afterward killed in the senate. He also was deeply interested in the bill for the agricultural college and experiment station, in the bill to encourage forestry, in the suppression of the gypsy and the brown tail moths, for bounties for agricultural societies and the suppression of the elm leaf beetle. In his duties as a member of the committee on prisons he was also deeply interested in all measures looking to the care and control of the unfortunates incarcerated. The bill which the governor approved as to liberty permits to certain prisoners under control of the prison commissioners, and for the humane removal of prisoners to and from jails, that they should not be publicly exhibited, which bill has also become a law. Rep. Walker is a gentleman of very courteous demeanor, always approachable and of genial presence. He was born in Burlington 41 years ago, was educated in the public schools; then took a thorough business training, and started as a market gardener, from which he branched forth into the dairy business, of which he has made a success. He has been town auditor, a member of the school committee and belongs to the Towanda club of Woburn, the New England Cattle Dealers' Association and the New England Holstein Freisan association. He is a Mason of high degree.

Joseph A. Wallis.

Rep. Joseph A. Wallis of Beverly has just completed his second year, and if he does what his friends want him to, will be a candidate for re-election. He was mayor of the "Garden City" for two years before coming to the legislature, and was one of the most popular of executives. Under his administration much was done to boom Beverly in connection with the rapid development of the great United Shoe Machinery company's plant. As head of the former leading shoe manufacturing concern

of Wallis, Kilham & Bray, by the energy he put into their business he did a great deal toward building up the present thrift of Beverly before the Shoe Machinery plant came there, and undoubtedly paved the way to the selection of his city for its location. Mr. Wallis was first a selectman, then alderman, then mayor, and now solon. He brought to the house a trained business instinct that has been of great value to it. He began on public lighting and has served both of his years in the lower branch on that committee. Gas and electricity have been his special hobby. It was through his instrumentality chiefly that the act to permit the Beverly Gas and Electric Light company to transact business in Topsfield, and thus enlarge its sphere of usefulness and importance, was successfully passed through both house and senate, and signed by Gov. Draper. Rep. Wallis was also deeply interested in the new charter for the city of Beverly, in which the Merchants' Association and Board of Trade were interested, and although the committee on cities referred it to the next general court, it is in excellent position for favorable action next year. He took a conservative position on 80-cent gas for Charlestown and East Boston, supporting Speaker Walker, who took the floor on that question. He has stood generally with the majority sentiment of his committee. On the floor of the house he has injected into the debate a sound, business conservatism. Rep.



Wallis was born in Beverly and educated in her schools. He began shoe making in Lynn, and was in the great strike of 1860. He is a member of the Beverly Republican club, Union club and the Eastern Yacht club.

Thomas S. Walsh.

Rep. Thomas S. Walsh of Springfield, who has now represented the 3d Hampden district for two terms in the house, is a candidate for the republican senatorial nomination to succeed Sen. Dickinson. Rep. Walsh during the session closed in June served on the committee on election laws in addition to the committee on water supply, which he had last year. On the committee on election laws Rep. Walsh of course was brought somewhat into the limelight on the direct nominations bills. Although he didn't dissent from the adverse reports of his committee on each and every direct nominations bill petitioned for, Rep. Walsh favored some of them on the floor of the house. In the first fight on substituting the general bill to apply to the whole state he was not recorded, but in the final fight, when the state machine defeated the bill, Rep. Walsh stood up in favor of it. On the Essex county bill he voted to substitute the bill for the adverse report of his own committee, but when substitution had been refused, he voted against reconsideration. On the Duane bill, to apply to the 5th Middlesex district, he voted to reconsider the vote whereby the house had accepted the adverse report of his committee, and when reconsideration prevailed he voted to order the bill to a third reading.

On labor measures Rep. Walsh generally favored organized labor. He was not recorded on the peaceful picketing bill, but voted for the bill which would legalize the imposition of fines by labor unions to enforce strikes and for the 54-hour bill for women and minors employed in textile establishments. He voted against passing the eight-hour bill over the veto of Gov. Draper. On the 80-cent gas bills he supported

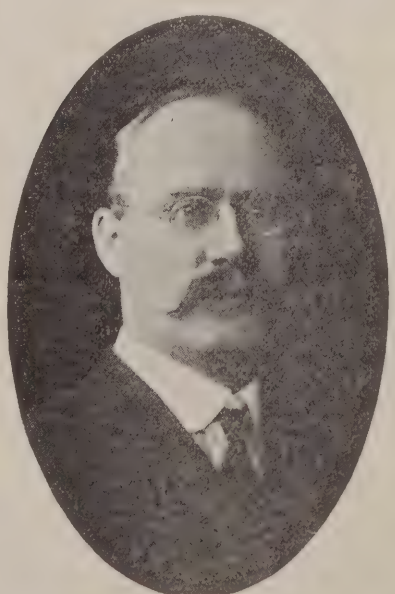


Speaker Walker in the latter's contention that the price of gas was a matter which should be left to the gas and electric light commission to determine. On the bill of his townsman, Thomas L. Hisgen, to prevent discrimination between different communities in the prices charged for commodities in common use he was not recorded.

Rep. Walsh was born in Hartford, Conn., 50 years ago. He was educated in the public schools and is a boiler maker by occupation. In Springfield he is a member of the Board of Trade and N. E. O. P.

Fred P. Warner.

There was one man in this year's house who opposed the district option bill wholly on the ground of its practical expediency, and that was Rep. Fred P. Warner of Ward 21. To put his ward, which is almost entirely residential, into a district with such saloon-infested wards as Wards 16, 17, 18 and 19 he knew would bring the barrooms into that section of Boston in swarms. His constituents didn't care to take a chance of having that happen, so



Warner very naturally followed their views and fought the bill to a finish.

Rep. Warner worked hard against the seamen's bill, for, as a former seafarer, he recognized the fact that this bill would make easier the despicable practice of enticing seamen from one vessel to another. The bill had some strong advocates in the house, but finally was killed by a safe margin, owing to the efforts of Warner and a few others. As a member of the committee on cities Rep. Warner played an active part in the Holyoke-Northampton boundary dispute, insisting that Holyoke should pay a fair price for the territory which it wished to annex.

Rep. Warner is a believer in party regularity, and on such matters as the Boston charter bill and direct nominations was found with the majority of the republicans in the house. He is a graduate of the Boston common council, where he spent three years, and this year was his second at the state house. Mr. Warner is in the lumber business with the Export Lumber company and is a member of the Boston Canadian club, the Dudley club and the Boston City club. Rep. Warner does not seek a third term, but if he should, Ward 21 would send him back to Beacon hill.

Clarence A. Warren.

Clarence A. Warren, of Chelsea, established himself so firmly in his first year in the house of representatives, as lawmaker, lawyer and pleader, that it will surprise many of the best trained observers on Beacon hill if the next session or two fails to place him among the leaders of the house. Rep. Warren, a young republican, is a law partner of Hon. Willard Howland,



chairman of the board of conciliation and arbitration.

While the man from Chelsea was heard to good effect on many of the most important measures of the year—in favor of the governor's "holding company" bill among them—his great and distinct personal triumph was the passage of the Warren anti-loan shark bills. One of these bills took away the special privilege of "chartered" loan companies to require an assignment of wages, as the security for a small loan. Only one of the four chartered companies had ever made use of this special privilege, but, in order that there might be no slip-up and no complications, Warren made the law apply to all of them. The second of the Warren bills placed the offending "loan shark" outfit under the supervision of the bank commissioner, and provided that this supervision should extend to the making of such rules and regulations as the police commissioner of Boston makes for non-chartered lenders.

If any other first-year man on Beacon hill has lately made a similar record, in the way of constructive legislation and for the benefit of the very people who need protection, it ought to be pointed out. How did Warren do it? Well, in the first place, he is admitted to be one of the ablest and best-trained young attorneys in Suffolk county. In the second place, he was fortunate enough to enlist the support of one of the members of the press gallery, who, on his part, enlisted his newspaper, and proceeded to play "Warren" and the "Warren bill," morning, noon and night. Contributing causes were the exceeding unpopularity of one of the "sharks," in the Loan Shark Trust and the desire of several other legislators to climb aboard the wagon.

Rep. Warren was a member this year of the committee on the judiciary. He is a native of New Hampshire. In Chelsea, they know him as a director of the board of trade and a director of the Young Men's Christian association, and a member of the county savings bank corporation. Notwithstanding his recognized ability, the Missourians of Chelsea tried the young man out for three terms in the board of aldermen before sending him to Beacon hill. Enthusiastic about everything he undertakes, an orator of no mean calibre, capable of quick thinking while on his feet, a republican through and through, Clarence A. Warren of Chelsea is plainly marked for future and greater honors.

Robert M. Washburn.

In many respects the ablest member of the house of 1909, Rep. Robert M. Washburn of Worcester, was at the same time probably the most misunderstood man. Possessed of a satirical and sarcastic manner of speech, the young Worcester attorney generally arouses the ire of his opponents and the ill-will of the house. Consequently on most measures which he has advocated he had the house against him. But those who know "Bob" Washburn well swear by him as one of the most lovable characters they ever met. Certain it is that he harbors no ill-will toward anyone because of any sharp thrusts in debate made at him, and newspaper men who have criticised him most severely have afterward received the utmost consideration in any requests for information made of him. This year Rep. Washburn was selected by Speaker Walker to be chairman of the committee which was to consider the most important matter of the year—the New Haven and Boston & Maine situation. Rep. Washburn's final disagreement with his colleagues on the railroad committee and the result of the fight which he led on the floor against his own committee are now matters of history, and of too recent date to require any extended mention here. It may be said, however, that Rep. Washburn's defence of his own position on the governor's bill was generally credited with being, from both an oratorical and legal standpoint, one of the most brilliant efforts ever heard on the floor of the house.



This year he was further honored by being chosen by Speaker Walker as a member of his "cabinet"—the committee on rules—and was also placed on the committee on liquor law. His course on the latter committee was characterized by a commendable breadth of mind. While a believer in temperance, Rep. Washburn does not believe that you can make men temperate by legislation. Rep. Washburn was born in Worcester 41 years ago and was educated in the public schools of that city and at Harvard College. By profession he is a lawyer.

William L. Waugh.

Somerville believes in keeping good public servants in office, and for that reason its representatives usually have long enough terms to make themselves felt in legislation, and thus become useful in caring for the interests of their city. Rep. William L. Waugh of the 26th Middlesex district has just completed his third year in the house and at the close of the session his friends were booming him as justly entitled to promotion to the seat in the senate vacated when his fellow-townsman, Elmer A. Stevens, was made state treasurer. Committee work occupied much of his time this term, as in addition to cities, upon which he served last year, he was given a place on liquor law, and while that committee did not report many bills this past session it had more than the usual number of petitions to consider.



The bill for the improvement of the Lowell street bridge in Somerville is to be credited largely to the efforts of Rep. Waugh, and all matters affecting his city. He was born at Waugh's River, Nova Scotia, and is a carpenter and builder. He is a member of the Somerville board of trade, vice-president of the Somerville Associates, director of the Somerville Co-operative bank, member of the New England Order of Protection, Red Men, Masons, Knights Templar and Odd Fellows.

William E. Weeks.

It was with pleasure that the leaders on the republican side in the house of representatives learned that Rep. William E. Weeks of Everett would seek a sixth term in the house. It was with still greater pleasure that they learned later in the summer that the leaders in the republican organization in Rep. Weeks' own city would put no obstacles in the way of allowing the commonwealth to retain for another year the services of this able and popular young man. For Rep. Weeks is a valuable legislator to the commonwealth. That he is a young man of unusual ability his election to the house at the age of 25 would indicate. His oratorical powers, unequalled in the house, always have commanded for him the close attention of his associates when he has arisen to address them on any matter. The ability to command the attention of the house is half the battle in debate. Added to this, Rep. Weeks is always direct and logical; he never tires the house. On street railway law and an understanding of the conditions under which the street railways of the commonwealth are working, Rep. Weeks has no superior in the house. Constantly seeking relief from the burdens under which they allege they are laboring, with their arguments set forth by brilliant attorneys, the committee on street railways needs must possess men able to cope with this high priced legal talent. The speaker of the house has been fortunate in being able to command such talent in the person of Rep. Weeks. Last year Speaker Cole jumped him from the chairmanship of the committee on legal affairs to the chairmanship of street railways. This year Speaker Walker continued him in that position. Naturally Speaker Walker would like to have his services next year.

A year ago when it became known that Speaker Cole was to retire to run for lieutenant governor a large number of representatives at once started a movement to make Rep. Weeks speaker. It grew to large proportions before Rep. Weeks announced that he had decided that his ambition lay in another direction. It served, however, to demonstrate his popularity and standing with the house.

Rep. Weeks in his five years service has served on the committees on engrossed bills, roads and bridges, education, legal affairs, rules and street railways—a wide range of service covering highly important and hard-working committees. His career has been rather remarkable when one stops to consider that he is just past the age of 29. A loyal republican Rep. Weeks has been one of the mainstays of the organization in the house. He has been able to maintain his standing with the organization despite the fact that his name has been associated with some of the most important labor measures of the past few years, for it was felt that his conservatism could be depended upon.



Rep. Weeks is a native of Portland, Me., and a graduate of the Boston University law school.

Norman H. White.

No man in recent years has left his impress more indelibly stamped on the legislature of Massachusetts than Norman H. White of Brookline. For three years he has been a member of the house; for three years he has been known as a fighter, and for two of the three years he has been the "insurgent" leader.

An idealist, he insisted upon ideal legislation. He allowed no matter of mere policy to sway him—a bill was good or it was bad. If it were good, he would fight for it to the limit, if he had to fight alone; if it were bad, in his opinion, he would assail it without mercy and without regard to whether or not its projector was a friend or a foe. He is in no sense a politician, but, even in the opinion of his most active enemies, he has been an excellent legislator.

A discussion of methods has small place in a biography, but in discussing Norman White justice could not be done were one limited to the usual form in which one would discuss an ordinary member of the legislature. For that was exactly what Rep. White was not—ordinary. He was unique in some ways and his methods were the same. A case in point was the bill of last winter, to extend the close season on beach birds for another month. Mr. White favored it. Some of the other members were opposed to it, among them some of the influential members from the shore towns, one of whom had the reputation of being as good a log-roller as Barnstable county has sent to the legislature in many a long day. He held the fort through the committee stage and managed to get a "leave to withdraw" report. It was accepted by the house. Then Rep. White got busy. He moved reconsideration. On the day it was to come up he arrived at the state house loaded down with stuffed birds. Every specimen known to the shore sportsman was represented. They covered his desk. He began his speech dramatically, pleading for the lives of the birds and asking the members what difference it made to them if the little creatures were allowed an-

other 30 days in which to enjoy the lives God had given them. Then, one by one, he took his samples. He related its characteristics, the charm its presence added to a sojourn at the beach, its harmlessness and its love for its offspring. He told of the young who died in the nests as a result of the spring shooting, and altogether he made one of the most impressive showings of the session. As a result the report was killed, the bill was substituted; thereafter it had no trouble, and now it is a law.

In the session of the year before it was he who killed the railroad control bill, and in the session of 1909 he was also in charge of the opposition to the holding company bill, although in the last session he had various other interests thrust upon him by his determination to help Speaker Walker's administration. The speaker placed him on the committee on ways and means, and also made him chairman of the committee on education.

As head of the latter he worked hand in hand with Gov. Draper to secure the consolidation of the state board of education with the commission on industrial education, and the new board is the result of his labors, he having drafted the bill which finally passed the legislature and became law.

Another characteristic of Rep. White was his energy and his refusal to be hoaxed. The bill to incorporate the Massachusetts College was before his committee. It looked like a good measure, in that it offered a way to place a college education at the disposal of every child in Massachusetts for $138 for the four years' course.



Certain senate members were against it. They refused to attend the executive sessions at which it was to be discussed. They missed two. Rep. White, at the third, suggested that the house members act without the senators. They did so, and the bill was reported without a dissenter. It was afterward killed in the senate.

It was a tremendous disappointment to him when the railroad holding company bill became a law, but he did the best he could—the "road roller" was operated too well to be stopped, but it is doubtful if the vote against it would have been so large had he found that he could conscientiously favor it.

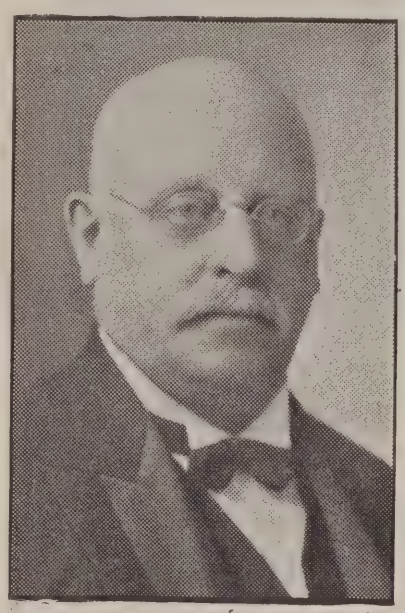
Nothing shows more plainly the place he held in the estimation of his colleagues than the demonstration which followed an attempt on the part of a faction in the senate to ask the house to censure him for speaking his mind about an action of Pres. Treadway. They stood on chairs, cheered, clapped and shouted as he walked down the aisle. All business was suspended in the house, and the demonstration was so impressive that the senate figured the best thing to do with the Dickinson order was to refer it to the committee on rules. It was not dragged out again.

That Rep. White is one of the coming men of Massachusetts no one who follows public affairs denies, although it is realized that for some time at least he will be obliged to fight for all he gets. He is unique in that he likes that, and probably would fight, anyway, he liking it so well that he fought John N. Cole for the speakership when he was the only one in the legislature who dared to, although Mr. Cole was voted for by men who, behind his back, berated him.

Mr. White was born in Montclair, N. J., on Christmas day, 1871. He attended the public schools there, later graduated from the University of the City of New York and Harvard College. He is treasurer of the Boston Bookbinding company, a director in the Brookline National Bank and vice-president of the Brookline Republican club. He is a candidate for re-election and a probable candidate for congress to succeed John W. Weeks when the latter retires.

Augustus L. Whitney.

Rep. Augustus L. Whitney of Leominster, although only a first-year man, was given the important post of an appointment on the railroad committee. He therefore took



part in all those protracted deliberations which resulted in the enactment of the Boston Railroad Holding company bill. At one stage in the deliberations it was reported that Rep. Whitney would be one of the minority who would support the Washburn bill. This report proved to be quite unfounded. Rep. Whitney offered an amendment, in committee, to the governor's bill, providing that the directors of the holding company must be citizens of Massachusetts. But when he found that the incorporators were every one to be Massachusetts men, and that the majority of the committee believed that the governor's bill was properly safeguarded he withdrew his amendment, and refrained from offering it on the floor of the house.

Rep. Whitney made the trip through the Berkshires with his committee and the street railway committee, and was greatly impressed with the needs of the region for proper transportation facilities. He came back a warm supporter of the Tytus and Curtiss bills looking to the development of the country by trolley mergers, with the aid of the New Haven, and in his second year in the house hopes to have a chance to vote for one or both. He says the whole western country is a unit for the proposition.

Rep. Whitney is possessed of a gift of dry humor, and contributed to the fun in the house when he rose, one of the series of members of the railroad committee, to controvert Chairman Washburn, when the latter challenged his committee to disagree with him in the declaration that no crisis seemed to be pending at the beginning of the year. When the massive form of Rep. Whitney, with its dome-like head and Websterian brow, rose and with a quiet smile that belied his dignified utterance, added in terse, witty words his confirmation of the contradiction of the chairman the house roared.

Rep. Whitney, while a conservative, does not hesitate to take an anti-corporation attitude when he believes that the corporation is in the wrong. Thus he supported the bill to compel the railroads to supply three brakemen to freight trains of over 35 cars. While he recognized the force of the argument that the railroads would, naturally, for the protection of their property, provide a sufficient number of brakemen, he nevertheless believes that the brakemen are overworked, and that many freight wrecks would be prevented by the employment of more men.

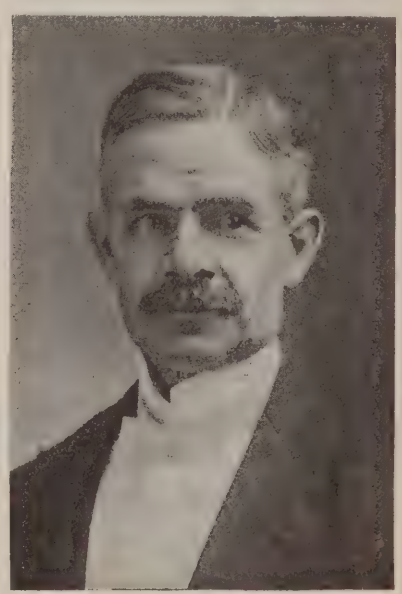
Rep. Whitney is a retired manufacturer. He was born in Harvard, June 19, 1845, and was educated in the public schools. He has filled many positions of prominence in Leominster, having been selectman ten years (chairman seven), on the board of health nine years, republican town committee eleven years (chairman seven), and on the sewerage committee a number of years. He has been president of the Farmers' and Mechanics' association, is a Mason, and belongs to the R. A. C. and K. T.

Walter G. Whittemore.

There has been no more hard-working student of legislative problems at the state house this year than Walter G. Whittemore of Ashland, who has just completed his first term as representative from the 8th Middlesex district.

Mr. Whittemore has made an enviable reputation for his conscientious work, both as a member of the committee on drainage and for his general legislative work. He is not an orator, but has the happy faculty of absorbing facts and of presenting them in a straightforward and effective manner.

In his home town Mr. Whittemore has served in a wide variety of positions, having been town clerk, chairman of the school committee, assistant engineer of the fire



department and a member of the republican town committee. As a consequence he is exceptionally well informed on all measures affecting the small towns of the state.

Mr. Whittemore is a druggist by occupation, and is a member of the Masons, Royal Arcanum, Knights Templar and Mystic Shriners.

George A. Wilder.

Rep. George A. Wilder of Townsend, who has just completed his first term as a member of the lower branch of the legislature, was one of the hardest working new members. He watched the interests of the 12th Middlesex district, which he represented, as a fond parent would watch his only child. The old-time members came to Rep. Wilder early in the session for his support on their pet measures. The Townsend man showed them that he was right on the job by asking them in return how they stood on measures which affected the towns of Ashby, Dunstable, Groton, Pepperell, Shirley, Townsend and Tyngsborough which comprise the 12th Middlesex district. Rep. Wilder's seat in the third division was in the heart of a little group of the most popular legislators. A genial group of good fellows always congregated there whether they belonged there or not. The Townsend member was one of the best liked of them all and won many votes for measures in which his district was especially inter-

ested through his good-natured way of asking for support. He wasn't one of those legislators who look out only for their circle of home friends. Townsend wasn't the only town whose battles he fought in the legislature. The citizens of Dunstable who were considerably nerved up over the acts of a town meeting which was found not to have been held under the requirements of law have him to thank for the legalizing of the town meeting's acts by this year's general court. The town of Shirley wanted an increase in their water loan. Rep. Wilder handled their case before the legislature for them and showed himself an adept in making the legisittive committee see things his way as well as in rounding up votes among members. Let it be said in passing that Rep. Wilder has one other great pet besides his district,—his party. We don't know whether or not he's one of the kind of men referred to by a prominent after dinner speaker as "men who would follow their party to the regions of Satan," because his party doesn't seem to be on that road just yet. But he certainly did follow the grand old party as a member of the legislature of 1909. He voted with it on direct nominations, on labor measures, on the Boston city charter,—in a word, on every measure in which the republican party was interested. And he is worthy of the best reward that his constituents and his party can give him. Rep. Wilder was born in Townsend March 2, 1859. He was educated in the public schools and at Phillips Andover academy.



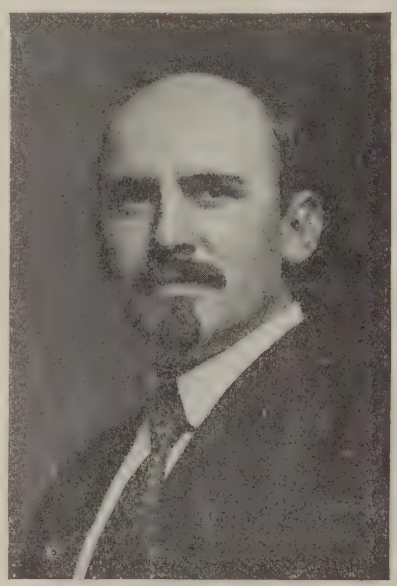
He is a printer by occupation. In his home town he has been honored for several years with elections to public office. He has been town clerk for eight years, treasurer for four years and a member of the school committee for twelve years. He is also a member of the republican town committee. He is affiliated with the Masons, I. O. O. F., and the Grange.

William B. Willcutt.

There wasn't a better-liked member of this year's house than William B. Willcutt of Ward 24, and there wasn't a more thoroughly hated member—in certain high party circles—than the same Dorchester representative. Willcutt's offence in the eye of the organization was ultra-independence and super-consistency. Last year a serious illness interfered with his taking part in much legislation, but he more than made up for it this year. He was the most conspicuous trouble-maker in the lower branch, and also the most successful.

Just for a starter the doughty colonel tackled that eminent reformer and wardmate of his, George Albee Hibbard, mayor of Boston, on illegal and indiscriminate wine-buying. Rep. Willcutt knew that the mayor and his underlings had been opening the seductive grape rather recklessly at various places and for "sundry parties." So he generously put in a bill to give the mayor the right to buy $5,000 worth of dry and wet refreshments in one year. That highly ornamental body, the committee on cities were afraid their constituents in the Back Bay, Cambridge and Somerville wouldn't stand for such a bill, so they killed it. Then, to be accommodating, Willcutt offered to make his measure entirely prohibitive. They wouldn't stand for this. Then he took the matter to Dist. Atty. Hill, who informed him and as well enlightened the mayor that he could wine real guests, but he couldn't, within the law, "open" for his little crowd of hangers-on.

Next Willcutt went after the railroads for burning oil lamps in their trains and ruining



people's eyes. The railroad people didn't like his bill, and got it killed, but he did make them admit that they were supplying gas lamps to all their trains as fast as possible. Willcutt has always had an eye on the railroad companies, so he and J. Henry Leonard of Ward 23 set out to frame a law that would effectually stop the lawless issuance of stock and the buying up of other securities by railroads. They made it pretty strong, too, with a jail sentence tied on to a nice generous fine, and got it by the house, despite the cries of "Bob" Washburn.

Direct nominations have always looked good to Col. Willcutt, because they didn't suit the state machine. He voted for all these bills this year, and he talked well on two of them. So deeply did he believe in the primary method of nomination that when Arthur Nason of Haverhill, who had backed several of these bills, voted for the Boston charter bill, which wiped out direct primaries in Boston, he took him to task in good Willcuttian language. He advocated district option, too, and got himself in bad with John F. Fitzgerald for saying that his election as mayor was chargeable to the liquor interests.

But the big show for the breezy Dorchester member was the governor's plan to systematize the parcelling out of money for harbor and land improvements. Willcutt led the fight in his committee; it was the only committee he would serve on, and when that aggregation of expert log-rollers turned down the governor's recommendation, he framed the minority bill. He brought it into the house, and argued so well as to its merits in advancing the state's policy of handling big questions through commissions, that he beat the committee to a standstill.

While the republican leaders are after Willcutt's blood, he this fall stands stronger than ever in his ward, and can make a hard fight for his third term if he cares to. But politics is only a plaything to Willcutt, who doesn't take law-making any too seriously, and moreover, is a business man of experience and ability, who has a business. He is too independent to wear anybody's collar, and can retire gracefully to private life, if need be.

Isaac E. Willetts.

Fall River is indebted to Rep. Isaac E. Willetts for legislation which it might otherwise not have obtained but for his quiet and effective work. Especially is this true on the bill which the water board was very desirous of obtaining, to enable the city to borrow $200,000 in anticipation of water receipts, to permanently purify the waters of North Watuppa Pond, one of the sources of the city's water supply, and the diversion from it of the water of two brooks draining sources of naturally more or less pollution. "Ike" had to fight a combination of some of the leading manufacturers and heaviest taxpayers of the Border City, but he won out, as he generally has, by the force of his inherent good nature and work among his associates. On the police commissioner bill and the separation of the licensing board and police commission, giving to the latter a single head, Rep. Willetts put in some effective work, though the bill was subsequently sent over to the next general court by the senate after it had passed the house. He was with the bill that permits the city of Fall River to borrow $225,000 for school purposes, which was approved by the governor.

On the 80-cent gas bill he was a constant attendant at the hearings before the committee on public lighting, and led the fight on the floor of the house to substitute the bill for the adverse report. The fate of the 80-cent gas bill was settled, however, when Speaker Walker took the floor himself on the East Boston bill and urged that it was overturning the established policy of the commonwealth to take these matters out of the hands of the gas and electric light commission. Notwithstanding this, however, Rep. Willetts fought for the Fall River bill, and it was only defeated by a comparatively small margin. The fight will be continued another year, he served notice on the house. As in previous years, he was right in the thick of the fight for the 54-hour bill



and the various other labor measures. He is the father of the weekly payment bill for county employees, which became a law in 1906. His committees this year were roads and bridges and fisheries and game. The first named has had before it some of the most important legislation of the session, especially the codification of the automobile and motor cycle laws, on which "Ike" did good service. He was interested for the bill that Fall River bridge employees be exempt from the civil service, and joined with Rep. Parks of Fall River to further its progress. It was not their fault, however, that the bill was not reported. On every bill to advance the interests of the textile operatives Rep. Willetts was to be found working for that measure.

Besides his activity in many matters before the legislature, Rep. Willetts has devoted much time for the past several months to the furtherance of his project for seining the fish from the North Watuppa pond and transferring them to South Watuppa, which is open to fishermen, whereas the North pond, which is plentifully stocked, is barred as a fishing spot because of its being the source of the water supply. The fish and game commission are favorable to the proposal of Rep. Willetts, and the transfer will be made probably within a short time.

Isaac E. Willetts is a Boston boy by birth, born there, November 8, 1869, and educated in the public schools. He has just completed a fourth term in the house, although not consecutive, having served in the lower branch in 1905-'06 and again in 1908 and 1909. His previous committees were

printing and public health, of which he was clerk, with the committee on cities. At home he is a deputy sheriff, with a large circle of friends.

Roger Wolcott.

They said of Rep. Roger Wolcott of Milton, at the close of his first session, that he appeared in every way worthy of the name of his distinguished and well beloved father, the lamented governor. Also, it may be written down in approbation of the young man from Milton, they had pretty nearly done referring to him as "Gov. Wolcott's son," and had begun to say "Wolcott," and no more.

Rep. Wolcott, an attorney and Harvard man, is 32 years old. He was one of the Adonises of Beacon Hill. Speaker Walker assigned him to the committee on railroads, quite the busiest of all committees, this year, the committee made him clerk, and everybody went to work,

There were things doing in that committee on railroads, as has been said, and being its clerk was not a sinecure. Sometimes there were two sessions a day, with now and then a hurry call to come into the house for a vote. Still, Rep. Wolcott found time to become generally acquainted, and when the holding company bill loomed up, in the closing days of the session he turned out to be a young man of courage and promptness.

Rep. Washburn was saying, in that memorable debate, that he had never dreamed of there being a "crisis," in railroad affairs, until the committee heard about it in the April message of the govern-



or. He doubted if any member of the committee on railroads thought there was such a "crisis." He was willing to declare that none of them dreamed of such a 'crisis," and—

Roger Wolcott was standing, waiting to say, as he did when others gave him the opportunity, that he had felt the existence of such a railroad crisis from the very day of organization. Afterwards, he said his say further, in favor of the holding company bill, and the house, remembering his courageous father, applauded him to the echo.

It is not meant, here, to say that Rep. Wolcott in his first year has taken rank with Washburn and others of the ablest in the house. The Milton man would be himself the first to reject such lavishness. He "made good," and Beacon hill expects to see him back again, doing better.

Rep. Wolcott is prominent in the militia, is active in directorates of textile corporations and banking institutions, and keeps his political hand in by service on the republican town committee. He is a legislator of some achievement and much promise.

Russell A. Wood.

One of the many newspaper men in this year's house was Rep. Russell A. Wood of Cambridge, representing the 3d Middlesex district. There isn't a more intricate subject than taxation but the active young Cambridge member tackled this question with all the vigor of a Harvard graduate and did good work on that committee. The Bullock bill to allow cities and towns to raise their tax rate from $12 to $15 he favored with the Keene amendment to make the increase a pay-as-you-go restriction by deducting it from the borrowing capacity. While the house killed the bill Rep. Wood advocated it on the floor as he believed it to be good legislation.

The subject of the taxation of college property is one of vital interests to residents of Cambridge and while Rep. Wood did not believe in a direct taxation of this class of property he was a hearty supporter



of the resolve to have the whole question investigated to devise if possible some means of relieving the cities from their burden. He was opposed to a change in the location of the Boston terminus of the Cambridge subway from Park street to Scollay square. He joined his colleague, Rep. Bean, in the proposition to turn the care of Cambridge parks over to the metropolitan commission. Born in Cambridge March 25, 1880, he passed through the public schools and completed his education at Harvard. He served three years in the common council as a preparation for legislative work. He is a Mason, Elk. Odd Fellow and vice-president of the Non-Partisan Municipal party.

Ernest W. Woodside.

Early this session the house heard from a member in the third division who made it understood right away that he came to the legislature to represent his constituents and that he was working for them alone. He was Rep. Ernest W. Woodside of East Boston. His constituency, the residents of Ward 1, are of the sort that take a close interest in legislative matters and keep sharp watch on state house happenings. They knew what they were doing all right when they sent Mr. Woodside to represent them. Right off the reel he filed a bill to require the gas company supplying the folks in his district to lower the price of their commodity to 80 cents per thousand cubic feet. He not only filed the bill, but he went after the whole question of gas charges in Boston in a manner that showed he knew what he was about. He delved into the records of the gas and electric light commission, got his data for debate, and incidentally learned a few secrets that were supposed to be known only to the gas companies' directors. He also went among his friends in both branches of the legislature—and he had numbers of them for he started in to make them the first day he arrived on Beacon hill—and persuaded them to support his bill for cheaper gas. At the hearing before the legislative committee on public lighting he presented facts and figures that proved beyond a doubt that he had a good case as well as that he knew how to handle it. The members of the public lighting committee felt, however, that the real question that they were called upon to decide was not the merits of Rep. Woodside's case, but whether or not the legislature ought to interfere in matters to consider which the gas and electric light commission was especially created. So they reported adversely on the measure. It was then that Rep. Woodside showed his strength with his fellow members of the house. He rallied to the support of his bill many of the best orators in the house and succeeded in having the adverse report of the committee overturned. The measure was ordered to a third reading and passed to be engrossed fairly on wings, despite the unrelenting attacks of its opponents. If it had not been that Speaker Walker stepped into the affair and gave up the presiding chair to deliver a speech on the floor, in which he insisted that the legislature should not overturn the prescribed policy of the commonwealth in the matter of its commissions, the 80-cent gas bill would undoubtedly have been sent on to the senate. It required all the personal influence of the speaker and all the power of the state machine, however, to kill the bill in the lower branch. Rep. Woodside also figured prominently in the handling of the bill for $100,000 worth of improvements for Jeffreys Point, East Boston. The hearing on this bill was the largest of the session before the legislative committee on harbors and public lands. He also helped to boost the bills for $7000 for the channel at Orient Heights Yacht club, and $10,000 for Harbor View. He was appointed at the beginning of the session to the important committee on legal affairs. It was before this committee that the various bills for broader Sunday laws were discussed. Rep. Woodside supported the bills for a more liberal Sabbath, as they were backed by not only the business interests of the city, but by the religious element as well. His record on labor measures considered by this year's general court ought to satisfy the most ardent advocate of the rights of the working man. Rep. Woodside is a native of Alberton, P. E. I. He was educated in the public



schools and at Boston University law school. He is a lawyer by profession. The ease with which he tackled his legislative duties in his first year is probably accounted for by the fact that he served for three consecutive years in that great training school for legislators, the Boston common council. He is a member of several organizations, among them the Ward 1 Republican club, Central club, East Boston Cricket club, Masons, I. O. O. F., and Knights of Pythias. Rep. Woodside's fellow members of this year's legislature hope to see him back next year and as many succeeding years as he cares to go before his constituents for re-election.



LAWRENCE H. SULLIVAN

Candidate for Governor's Council Splendid Type of American Citizenship—Native of Emerald Isle, Has Been For Thirty Years Boston Taxpayer and Loyal Democrat—Will Represent City With Honor and Dignity.

No one citizen of Boston can claim a larger circle of friends and acquaintances than the subject of this sketch—Lawrence H. Sullivan. And none, it may be said, has more loyal friends, for to know "Larry" Sullivan is to like him; to know him well is to love him. Born in that little green isle across the water from which many of Boston's best citizens have come, in him American citizenship is well exemplified. The son of an Irish schoolmaster; naturally he enjoyed better educational advantages than the average Irish boy, receiving a thorough schooling in the national schools of his native land and at St. Brendan college. From his earliest boyhood he saw about him the effects that hundreds of years of British oppression and tyranny had wrought upon his land and its sons, and, like Boyle O'Reilly and other young Irishmen before him, he was quick to join in every movement that had for its object the overthrow of the yoke of Britain. His activity in the Fenian movement soon made a marked man of him, and it became necessary for the father to ship the young patriot to America. Landing here at an early age he set out to see the land which had been the subject of his boyhood dreams, and before settling in the city which was to become his home he traversed the length and breadth of the land.

He finally settled in South Boston, where he engaged in the liquor business, continuing it there until 1894, when he moved to Charlestown where he has since resided and been in business. In his 15 years' residence there he has always taken an active interest in the welfare of his district and of the city at large. Never seeking political office himself, he has, nevertheless, on many occasions devoted his means and his untiring energy to the advancement of the political fortunes of his friends. He is a member of many organizations and societies, among which is Boston lodge, No. 10, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Joining Boston lodge but five years ago, he has in that brief space of time become one of the best known Elks in the country. After serving as esquire and esteemed loyal knight; he was, in March, 1907, elected to the position of exalted ruler. In that position he had the unusual honor of being accorded a second term. Under his regime the lodge made the biggest advancement in membership of any two years in its history. He was the prime mover in obtaining the new Somerset street property for the Elks at a cost of $160,000. This property, formerly Jacob Sleeper Hall of Boston University, pleasantly situated on the summit of Beacon hill, but a few steps from the heart of the city, promises to be the finest Elk home in the country after the extensive alterations now in progress are completed. A year ago he was unanimously elected as the representative of Boston lodge of Elks to the Dallas, Tex., convention, and this year to Los Angeles, Cal., where his splendid personality won for him the enthusiastic plaudits of the grand lodge delegates.

Mr. Sullivan is a natural orator. Combined with a splendid presence and a rich, resonant voice, he has that indefinable Celtic temperament that enables the Irish orator to move his hearers to the very depths of their feelings. He has been in wide demand as a memorial orator by various organizations in Greater Boston in the past few years.

Besides his membership in the Elks, Mr. Sullivan is a member of Division 37, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Bunker Hill court, Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters, Knights of St. Brendan and the Charitable Irish Society. He is a member also of the Ninth Regiment Veteran association, having been a commissioned officer of the present Ninth Regiment, M. V. M.

His home circle is a model one, one son being a practising attorney in Boston, and another a scientific student at the University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Ind., while another son and three daughters are at home. Mr. Sullivan has recently purchased a handsome residence in Monument square, Charlestown, which he is having remodelled and will occupy with his family in the fall.

Mr. Sullivan points with pride to the fact that he has been a taxpayer in Boston for the last thirty years, and during all that time has been a member of the democratic party.

For years Mr. Sullivan had been importuned by his friends and the leaders of the party, of which he has always been a consistent follower, to take public office, but he has always steadfastly refused. Twice he has declined what would have been a practically unanimous nomination for the state senate from the Charlestown district and twice he has declined to stand as the district's candidate for alderman. His only office has been on the democratic ward committee of Ward 4. This year the pressure has been great to have him stand as a candidate for the governor's council from the Boston district, and he has finally consented. His friends and the democratic leaders of Boston feel positive that in Lawrence H. Sullivan as a member of the executive council Boston will have a member who will represent the city with honor and dignity, and one whose personality will enable him to do more as a minority member of the executive council than any other man that could be chosen.

Mr. Sullivan is a man of tremendous energy and initiative, a powerful and convincing talker and one who is always ready to take up the cudgels in behalf of any honest doctrine.

SENATOR FROM THE 3d SUFFOLK

Joseph P. Lomasney of Ward 8, Boston, Well Equipped for Service in the Upper Branch of the State Legislature—Has Had Years of Experience in Politics.

The simple announcement in the Boston morning papers early this week that Joseph P. Lomasney was "slated" for the democratic nomination in the district comprising Wards 6, 7 and 8 of Boston, and Ward 4 of Cambridge, said practically the last word regarding the "contest" for senator from that district. "Joe" is slated for the place, he will be nominated for the office in the primaries this month, he will be elected in November, and the 3d Suffolk district will have one of the ablest representatives in the upper branch of the legislature it has had in years.

"Joe" Lomasney knows the game of politics from beginning to end. He knows it from the point of view of one who has been prominently identified with one of the best equipped political organizations the



JOSEPH P. LOMASNEY.

city of Boston has ever seen. He knows it from experience in elective and appointive city offices in the Hub. He knows it better than many men who will sit in the next senate, because he saw four years of service in the house of representatives when some of the most important legislation in the recent history of Massachusetts was being considered and enacted.

Of his connection with the political organization referred to above little need be said at this time. Those who are not familiar with the democratic organization in Ward 8, Boston, know little or nothing of the political history of the city. The Hendricks Club, founded and organized by Martin M. Lomasney and "Brother Joe," as many have called him, has had a greater hand in moulding the policies of the Boston democracy than any other body in the city. It has made common councilmen, aldermen, mayors, representatives in the general court, state senators, governors and congressmen, and the men presented and supported by them have been creditable to the organization. It is not difficult to assign a reason for the success which they have attained. They have always regarded politics as a serious business, they have given it serious attention, they have kept faith with the people of the ward, and the people have repaid them with their confidence. Other and various reasons may be advanced for the progress made by the Lomasney forces, but those who are anxious to find the real cause will come to this conclusion after giving the matter fair consideration. The continuance of their power and control for so many years, the fact that they are stronger in the West end section of the city today than ever before is sufficient answer to those who may seek other excuses.

"Joe" Lomasney began his career as an officeholder as a member of the common council in 1888. He was first elected to the house of representatives in 1890, serving in the following year as well. During that period of service he was a member of the committees on printing, constitutional amendments, insurance, congressional redistricting and the special committee on the celebration of the battle of Bennington. He was one of the most influential of the democratic members at that time. A strict party man, anxious to take advantage of every opportunity for the advancement of the cause of democracy, he was nevertheless regarded as one of the squarest fighters. He fought hard when he fought, but he used judgment and refrained from fighting when there was nothing to be gained by it.

He came back to the house in 1900 and 1901, serving on the committee on ways and means and the special committee on the funeral of Ex-Gov. Wolcott. His service on ways and means was particularly fortunate, for it gave him an opportunity to study and understand the true condition of the state's finances, and the methosd of conducting the various state institutions. His influence on legislative matters in general was even greater than during his earlier service, and he grew in the estimation of the republican members as well as those of his own party.

At the close of the session of 1901 he retired from the field of state politics. He was appointed to the position of assistant water commissioner by Josiah Quincy, when that gentleman was elected to the mayoralty of Boston, and served for some time. Later, when Martin and Quincy came to the parting of the ways politically, "Joe" resigned his position and gave Martin loyal support. He was appointed superintendent of the bridge division of the street department by the late Mayor Collins and continued in that position throughout the Collins administration.

He has been a member of the democratic state committee for some years, and his influence there has been just as potent as it was in the other sections of the political field. His election to the senate is as certain as anything can be in the political world, and we have an idea that before the session of 1910 has been far advanced he will have come into the good graces of his senatorial associates as completely as he has done with his colleagues of the past.



LAWRENCE H. SULLIVAN

HERBERT E. FLETCHER

Has Fought His Way to Success in Business World by Indomitable Energy —Choice of Sixth District Republicans for Councillor— Has Splendid Record as Legislator.

There are points of marked similarity in the careers of Councillor Seward W. Jones of Newton and the man who will succeed him as councillor from the 6th. district—Hon. Herbert E. Fletcher of Westford. There is not a great deal of difference in their ages, both were poor boys who obtained their education under disadvantages, both are in the granite business, both have achieved marked success as business men and with each politics is but a relaxation from the arduous strain of business. The 6th councillor district which Mr. Fletcher will represent next year is composed of the 1st, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Middlesex senatorial districts, including all of Middlesex county except Cambridge, Everett, Malden, Melrose and Somerville. Three years ago Mr. Fletcher aspired to go to the governor's council. Mr. Jones was a candidate also and was especially desirous of entering the council at that time that he might serve with Lieut.-Gov. Draper whose campaign he had managed. As the two were the best of friends and neither desired to oppose the other, Mr. Fletcher withdrew that Mr. Jones might gratify his wish of sitting in the executive council with the then lieutenant governor, now Gov. Draper. This year, Councillor Jones, retiring after serving three terms, Mr. Fletcher will be the unanimous choice of the convention. If it were not to be a unanimous nomination and fighting was necessary, no man in Middlesex county could count on more loyal friends who would take off their coats and hustle for him, and in the forefront would be those astute political strategists from the city of Newton.

Mr. Fletcher is literally a son of the soil. His father was a farmer and he was born on the farm. That was May 10, 1862, so it is seen that Mr. Fletcher is still a young man. The Fletchers had been living in Westford then for over 200 years. The first of the family to come to this country settled in Dorchester in 1630. His name was Robert Fletcher. Robert Fletcher moved to Concord and his son moved to Westford. Westford, Chelmsford and Lowell were then all one town under the name of Lowell. Mr. Fletcher's mother's ancestors, the Willards, were Concord people, settling there in 1634. One of them—Major Simon Willard—was commander-in-chief of the Massachusetts forces in King Philip's war.

Mr. Fletcher received his education in the public schools of Westford and then went to Westford academy. Much to his regret he was obliged to leave there and go to work when he was 17. He farmed for a year and then went into the granite business, entering into partnership at the age of 18 with a man 47 years his senior. He got an equal share in the business without the payment of any money but more than paid for it in work in the first year. Young Fletcher knew absolutely nothing about the granite business or any other business. He found that first year in business mighty hard sledding. He quarried granite, sold granite and collected the bills—what he could collect, for the business was not of the best.

At the end of one year he bought out his partner and since then—1880—has conducted the business himself. The business is incorporated now under the name of H. E. Fletcher & Co., but it is a close corporation of which Mr. Fletcher is treasurer and owns about all the stock. The little business of 1880, chiefly a local one, has expanded now until it reaches all over the United States east of Kansas City. Further west than that Mr. Fletcher hasn't found it profitable to ship granite. Business doesn't grow without effort, however, and Mr. Fletcher's success is due to the fact that he has never let up in his efforts. He is a veritable dynamo of human energy. He likes hard work and thrives on it, and he works just as hard today as he did 25 years ago. The growth of his business has been continuous. About ten years after starting in business for himself at Westford, wanting to get hold of some desirable quarries at Milford, N. H., he became interested in the Lovejoy Granite company and is two-thirds owner of that business, which now is incorporated.

The business of the two corporations is monumental building work, the beautiful First National Bank building in Boston being a product of the Fletcher quarries and the east front of the United States treasury building at Washington another. The stone for some of the most magnificent public and private buildings in the eastern and middle states was furnished by Mr. Fletcher's companies.

Not finding sufficient outlet for his energies in the granite business, he, several years ago, branched out into heavy masonry construction and is treasurer of the company which carries on this branch of his business—the Fletcher-Leahey company. Besides his connection with and control of the H. E. Fletcher company, the Lovejoy Granite company and the Fletcher-Leahey company, Mr. Fletcher is connected with several smaller enterprises. Naturally a very busy man, he finds in his home rest, and in politics, recreation. He married at the age of 25, Miss Carrie Hill of Sunderland, Vt., and four children—three boys and a girl—have blessed their union.

Mr. Fletcher has never participated in town politics in Westford except to act as moderator of town meetings for a number of years. He was elected to the house in the fall of '99 and was one of the supporters of James J. Myers in the Myers-Bennett speakership fight in the January following. The fight was not settled until after several ballots and Mr. Fletcher was one of those who turned the tide of victory to Myers. He was appointed to the committee on street railways and before the session was over had made a mark as one of the ablest men that ever had served on that sub-division of the legislature. He brought to his work the same application and energy that had made his own private business enterprises such successes and applied to matters that came before the committee the same principles that he would apply to matters affecting his own business. When he stepped into the senate after a year's service in the lower branch he was immediately made chairman of street railways and continued in that capacity during his three years' service in the upper branch.

The committee on street railways in those days used to have anywhere from 100 matters up to consider at each session, compared with 25 at the last session of the legislature. This reduction in the amount of work was directly due to the work of Mr. Fletcher during his three years' service as chairman of the committee. Every right then sought by a street railway company had to be by special act of the legislature. As a business man Mr. Fletcher immediately saw that much time might be saved and various matters just as well, and probably better, attended to by giving the railroad commissioners jurisdiction. Much of the general street railway law of the commonwealth was enacted during Mr. Fletcher's service and upon his initiative. The Massachusetts corporation laws of today are also partly his handiwork, he having served as a member of the special committee of 1903 which revised them. Mr. Fletcher also served in the senate on the important committees on mercantile affairs and taxation, in 1901 and '02 on the former, and in 1903 on the latter. He is the father of the present state highway act which provides for the assistance of towns by the state in building state highways to an amount equal to the sum appropriated by the town, but in no case to an extent greater than ten percent of the state's total appropriation for state highway work. This is an act that has been generally taken advantage of and has been a great boon to the smaller towns of the commonwealth.

Mr. Fletcher is a Mason, Knight Templar and member of the Massachusetts consistory 32d degree. He belongs to the Grange and is a member of the Republican club of Massachusetts, the Middlesex club, Masonic club and Yorick club of Lowell. He is a trustee of several institutions but his greatest interest is in Westford academy, his old school. He is vice president of the trustees there and has been a member of the board for a number of years, serving with such distinguished citizens of Massachusetts as Ex-Gov. John D. Long, Rev. Edward A. Horton and Charles S. Hamlin. Mr. Fletcher is in every way fitted to act in the capacity of adviser to the governor and we predict for him a service of honor and distinction to himself and real value to the commonwealth.

IS THE PLAN SAFE?

The Question of a Postal Savings Bank System Not Thoroughly Discussed—An Enterprise Which May Be Run at an Actual Loss.

(From the Wall Street Journal.)

Most of the Latin languages have in one form or another a proverb on the wisdom of making haste slowly. We can hardly call Pres. Taft precipitate, but if his idea is to go right ahead with a comprehensive plan for a postal savings bank system, the wisdom of the proverb may be usefully called to his attention. The question has never been properly discussed. It is an entirely new departure for this country. We labor under peculiar difficulties in the matter, and there are other things to be considered besides securing the confidence of the alien depositor.

There is no doubt a great deal of truth in the contention that there is hoarding by ignorant wage-earners accustomed to government savings banks in their own country, and distrustful of the private facilities already afforded. This is probably largely the case amongst the foreign element in the Northwest, although it is said there is nothing of the kind among a possibly less intelligent alien population in the Pennsylvania coal districts.

If the idea is to use the prospective hundreds of millions of deposits as the excuse for expanding national indebtedness by the further creation of 2 per cent bonds, Mr. Taft's advisers ought to do all in their power to arrest the project before it goes any further. If the Federal government believes that it can sell bonds on better than a 2 per cent basis through such a savings bank system, without giving such bonds the power to be used against national bank circulation, it is making an assumption which is not likely to be justified by events. The British government pays 2 1-2 per cent on deposits, and it barely pays expenses in doing so, although the post office savings bank there is thoroughly well managed. Even there, however, serious mistakes have been made in the investment of the depositor's money. One of these was the buying of consols, then a 2 3-4 per security, at 114 in 1896.

Is it so certain that the savings bank will not interfere unfairly with private institutions already in the field If these institutions were treating the depositor unfairly or abusing their function in any way there would be something to be said for Federal interference. Their business is well conducted, and these same aliens who are said to be unwilling to trust such banks are continually being robbed by so-called private bankers of their own nationality.

The only machinery we have in the post office for handling savings bank accounts is the money order department. That department is one of the most inefficient in the public service, and the cost of postal notes here is from 25 per cent to 200 per cent more than in Great Britain. Our post office is already conducted at a heavy loss. Mr. Taft has shown a desire to check national extravagance in reducing the army. Here we are asked to plunge out into an entirely new enterprise, where even on a basis of 2 per cent bonds we cannot offer the depositor more than 1 1-2 per cent for his money.

Who is to make up deficits even supposing that the depositor will accept so low an interest? Such a department run at a loss is simply taxing the whole people of the United States for the benefit of a limited part.

IN DARKEST TENNESSEE.

Tom Reed met John Sharp Williams in a corridor of the capitol. "John," said Reed, "tell me why you are such a violent partisan?"

"Reed," replied Williams, "that question sounds well, coming from you."

"Never mind that," persisted Reed. "Tell me why you are such a violent partisan?"

"Well," said John Sharp, "I guess it is because I was born in Tennessee and never saw a republican until I was thirty-eight years old, and I can't get used to them."



HERBERT E. FLETCHER



O'Sullivan's Heels of New Rubber bridge the chasm between the barefooted savage and civilized man. The savage walked gracefully because he used his foot muscles and his toes and had the earth for a cushion. The disuse of the foot muscles and the impact of hard leather heels cause improper attitude in walking, which in turn causes flat foot and kindred deformities. Walking is man's natural means of locomotion and is universally conceded to be the healthiest and best exercise.

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BOSTON'S CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Contest in Ninth Promises to Be One of Most Interesting in History of That War Ravaged District—Fewer Candidates But Plenty of Activity in Tenth—Up to Leaders in Eleventh.

They're off.

That is to say, the candidates for congress in the Boston districts are off, and some of them are further off than others. There has not been as much political fun in a good many years as promises to develop from what is going on in the 9th, 10th and 11th districts, which is fortunate, perhaps, inasmuch as the dear people themselves show little signs of interest.

In the 9th there is bound to be a lot of fireworks. It seems that Thomas Jefferson Giblin, who was entered in the race for the purpose of aiding the anti-Keliher combination, refused to obey the signals. The signal to him was to get out on Friday of last week. He declined to do so. Martin had him in a room in Young's and talked to him as a Dutch uncle would talk to his erring nephew, but "the Gib" would not quit.

Was Double-Crossed, He Says.

That was ingratitude, perhaps, in view of the hard work that Ward 8 did for Giblin last year, when he was a candidate for the city council, but right there is where Giblin has one of several first-class grievances. He insists that somebody whose name begins with "F" and ends with "d" double-crossed him. He claims that if the administration, or what is now the administration, had played fair with him he would have won hands down for the city council. He claims, indeed, that the administration, although it was not then the administration, played Frank A. Goodwin against him for the purpose of beating him and electing Goodwin.

To go further, Mr. Giblin claims that when a red-hot circular had been prepared in behalf of the democratic slate for members of the city council, appealing to democrats to support the slate as democrats and pay no attention to talk about non-partisanship, the mayor, who was not then mayor, caused a proof of the circular to be sent to the Boston Journal and printed, thereby bringing the slate into disrepute and necessitating the sending of thousands of circulars to the rag man.

In other words, Mr. Giblin insists that to him was given last year the double and triple cross and that he would have been a mighty poor Indian if he had not taken advantage of the first opportunity to obtain revenge. And, as before stated, his first opportunity arrived last week. He had been asked and even urged to allow his name to be used as a candidate for the democratic nomination in the 9th, and he allowed it to be used. On Friday the leaders of the anti-Keliher movement were all ready for a show-down. They were to back Murley and let the others go hang.

Giblin was told to quit. He refused. He told the leaders that he was the one man to defeat Keliher, that he was in the fight to stay, and that he would stay. Somebody in the room at Young's, where the conference was held told Giblin what he thought of Giblin in three languages, none of which were dead, but Giblin refused to budge. "Back me," he said, "and you can win. I am the logical candidate."

Murley Got Angry.

He was told that other men less husky than he had been done to death politically for refusing to do what should be done, but he was firm and even saucy. Murley got angry and quit, but returned as a substitute for himself in 24 hours. Murley's chief claim to fame for some years has been the fact that, when he was equipped to enter the political arena, somebody neglected to give him a backbone, and apparently he has never had the lack supplied. He was in and out two years ago, and this year he is in and out and in again. He has a fine reputation in East Boston, but his lack of backbone is so palpable that its absence is not even defended.

But there is no doubt that the fight is on in the 9th district, with Murray and Shaw and Monahan in Charlestown, Giblin and Murley in East Boston and an alleged candidate named Basch in Ward 12. Basch ought to know what a joke his alleged candidacy is, but, apparently, nobody has told him. The gang in the South End is, having no end of fun over it, on the stump. Keliher, it is probable, will have something to say concerning Candidate Basch and his little boom.

There is a growing impression in political circles, and it may not be based on anything more than rumor, that neither Lomasney nor Fitzgerald cares very much whether Mr. Keliher is defeated or nominated for a third term, but it should be remembered that the situation in the 9th district has been fraught with difficulty for those who wanted to defeat Keliher. Take, for example, the notable case of William F. Murray. He has been campaigning on his own account, without waiting for anybody, and determined, apparently, to run without permission. It is true that the sharps say that he could have been withdrawn at any time, but the withdrawal would have been like the pulling of a tooth for Mr. Murray. And so in the case of Mr. Shaw.

On the other hand, Mr. Giblin, the husky candidate from Ward 1, says that the backers of the anti-Keliher campaign have not been on the level at any time with anybody now in the field, that William Taylor of the Boston Post was their candidate, that when he went abroad he left a political power of attorney with Mr. Lomasney, or somebody of equal importance, authorizing his name to be filed as a candidate, and that the political power of attorney is now in the famous safe of the Hendricks club alongside other historic documents. In other words, it is Candidate Giblin's opinion that not one of those who thought they were running with the backing of certain leaders would have had that backing if the cards had run right.

Thus it is not difficult to understand why the political campaign in the 9th promises to be one of the most interesting in the history of that war-ravaged district.

Fighting for Existence.

There are not as many candidates in the 10th as there are in the 9th, but on the democratic side all three are men of activity, all of them have strong backing, and all of them are fighting for their political existence. It is not a child's game that is being played in the 10th. If Curley is beaten he suffers an impairment of prestige, the like of which he has not had in many moons. Joseph F. O'Connell must be re-elected to congress, or drop back into comparative obscurity, for the old dream of being mayor of Boston is now admitted to have been nothing but a dream.

William S. McNary is the veteran of the democratic trio, and he has had defeats as well as victories, but he is fighting now as if he did not know the meaning of the word defeat. He has a larger number of South Boston leaders with him than it would have been believed possible for him to obtain only a few weeks ago, and some of those who are not openly with him, having committed themselves to one of the other candidates before McNary jumped into the fight, are doing nothing against him and saying that "Bill" is coming fast.

Curley was very strong in South Boston up to the time that McNary jumped in. That should not be forgotten, and it should not be forgotten that he is holding on to considerable of that strength. Curley has ropes on the A. O. H. votes in that locality, where it is very strong, and although O'Connell is a leader in the Knights of Equity, which is known familiarly as "the Irish A. P. A.," he has never been able to get as close to the organized Irish American vote as he would like to get, and, possibly, because the Knights of Equity do not appeal invariably to broad-minded men. However, his friends are confident that he is going to win, and they are recovering in a degree from the fact that the young congressman from New Jersey who came to Boston to attend the Red Devils outing and boost O'Connell, devoted the bulk of his time while here to boosting Keliher.

McNary and Curley Confident.

McNary is full of confidence that he will win, as is also Curley, but the latter is fighting harder than he expected to have to fight at this stage of the game. The fact that Jerry Good withdrew as a candidate for the senatorial nomination in James H. Doyle's district is accepted as conclusive evidence that Doyle and Curley reached some kind of an agreement by which Doyle is to keep his hands off the fight in the 10th while Doyle goes back to the senate with no opposition. That makes things somewhat easier for Curley in one respect, but there is no disguising the fact that the McNary entrance into the field upset more than

one calculation and made people stop talking about a one-sided fight.

Galvin's Strength Negative.

On the republican side in the 10th, John Mitchel Galvin is still running and running without as much discretion as he might manifest, but that is a failing for which he is not, perhaps, wholly responsible. He was wedged into an outing at Nantasket last week, introduced as "our candidate" in a gathering where another candidate was present, and talked, as usual, mainly of Sen. Lodge. No plans had been made to have Galvin present and speak, and the friends of Candidate "Bill" Willcutt were there in force, but the tactful toastmaster, James P. Magenis, made no allowance for that. "Our candidate" was introduced, and he told a very tear-drawing tale of Sen. Lodge, who two years ago, refused to be billed for the night on which Mr. Galvin opened his campaign, because he was bound to speak at that opening. If somebody would tell "Mitch" and convince him that it was in spite of his speeches, rather than because of them, that he ran well two years ago, and that the bulk of his votes came from men who were not compelled to listen to those speeches it would help him a good deal. His strength two years ago was negative. He got votes from democrats who would not vote for O'Connell.

If he should get the nomination this year he might win in the same manner, but his best policy is not to trust to his own oratory. There is no reason why a candidate should unnecessarily handicap himself.

As for the Willcutt campaign, there was a good deal of doubt as to what William intended to do. There was a determined movement in Dorchester to prevent the republican nomination from going to Galvin, but Willcutt did not care particularly about running after announcing that he would run. Some of the boys were confident that he could beat Galvin to the nomination, but he did not care much for the glory. What he wanted was a picture of himself beating the democratic nominee to the election, and that nobody could paint for him very clearly.

Seaver's Withdrawal.

When Edward Seaver retired as a candidate for the democratic nomination in the 11th district it created genuine surprise. He was backed by Harry Nawn, and it was supposed that he was to be backed hard. It turned out that Andrew J. Peters had been doing a little practical political work on his own account. He tied Timilty to him in Ward 18, and that hurt, for Timilty had been counted on to add strength to the Seaver movement. Then Dowd suddenly withdrew, and although he did not throw much light on the reasons for his withdrawal, in his formal letter, what he said privately was not exactly complimentary to the gentlemen who were supposed to be backing the anti-Peters movement. Then it was, according to the insiders, that Harry Nawn himself decided that Mr. Seaver as a candidate would be out of place this year, and the withdrawal of Mr. Seaver followed.

Meanwhile Fred A. Finigan, who withdrew two years ago as a candidate, after stating that he was in the fight to stay, had jumped into the contest about the time that Dowd withdrew, and the close of the time for withdrawals found Finigan the only candidate whose name will appear upon the official ballot in opposition to Mr. Peters as a democratic candidate. That is indeed a surprising turn of events, and there is little wonder that some of the most seasoned politicians are dazed. There is a democratic district, or a district in which no republican has been able to win since it was constructed, there is a republican contest for the nomination this year, which will leave bad blood, and yet Andrew J. Peters will go into the primaries with only one candidate against him and that candidate, up to the present time, not accepted as a serious one. It may be that Finigan will develop strength as the campaign waxes, but it is difficult to see that now.

Dudley Has Winged Feet.

Dudley Cotton, of course, is running on the republican side. Dudley's strength at the polls would be with the very element that Mr. Peters most strongly banks upon, and a fight in the 11th for that vote, with no other vote backing it up, would be a funny one. Dudley, however, is confident that he is the man of the hour and he is going after that nomination with winged feet. It is unfortunate that two "Hawvawd" men should be running for the same prize in different parties. With Peters out Dudley could have the "Hawvawd" boys come over and stump the district in his behalf. The district would like it, and it would not affect the vote.

Hard Work to Win.

Police Commr. O'Meara is booked for the republican nomination, as far as the organization can give it to him, and if the organization cannot give it to him under existing conditions it ought to go out of business. That he would make an excellent representative in congress goes without saying. That he would make an impression on legislation is beyond a question. But he cannot be elected, after nomination, without hard work and without the right kind of work. The district is there, and it is there for republican service if the methods adopted to capture it are what they should be. Hundreds of democrats in the 11th are ready for revolt.

MAYOR FITZGERALD'S APPOINTMENTS

List of Those Confirmed, Just Filed With City Clerk, Is Interesting—Contains Forty-Four Names—Nineteen Are New Appointees—Eighteen Rejected by Civil Service Commission.

Apparently Mayor Fitzgerald has stopped making appointments as heads of departments. Moreover, he has sent a formal notice to the city clerk, for the city council, setting down in black and white the expiration of the term of each department head who succeeded in getting by the civil service commission. That list will be read to the city council next Monday, on the occasion of its first September meeting. It is not without interest.

It contains 44 names. Of these 25 are heads of departments and members of boards who are reappointed. Nineteen are new appointees. Of the 19 new appointees, eight are salaried heads of departments or members of salaried boards. The notice is as follows:

"I hereby notify you that the following appointments heretofore duly certified to you are for the terms provided in chapter 486 of the acts of 1909 and that the appointees named are to hold office until the dates specified in the enclosed list, unless removed by the mayor in accordance with the provisions of section 14 of chapter 486 of the acts of 1909:

James A. Gallivan, street commissioner, Jan. 2, 1913.

John M. Minton, election commissioner, March 31, 1914.

Edward B. Daily, assessor, April 30, 1913.

J. Alfred Mitchell, city auditor, April 30, 1914.

William Jackson, city engineer, April 30, 1914. (Deceased.)

William P. Fowler, institutions registrar, April 30, 1914.

George E. McKay, superintendent of markets, April 30, 1914.

James M. Prendergast, park commissioner, April 30, 1913.

D. Henry Sullivan, superintendent of public grounds, April 30, 1914.

Edward W. McGlenen, city registrar, April 30, 1914.

Agnes C. Bulger, bath trustee, April 30, 1915.

Margaret G. O'Callaghan, consumptives' hospital trustee, April 30, 1915.

Abraham Shuman ,trustee of the city hospital, April 30, 1915.

Alexander W. Longfellow, art commissioner, April 30, 1915.

James J. Minot, M. D., consumptives' hospital trustee, April 30, 1915.

Thomas M. Babson corporation counsel, April 30, 1914.

Charles H. Slattery, city treasurer, April 30, 1914.

Rev. Alexander Mann, library trustee, April 30, 1915.

Thomas Sproules, overseer of the poor, April 30, 1913.

William P. Fowler, overseer of the poor, April 30, 1913.

James H. Smyth, superintendent of printing, April 30, 1914.

P. Robert Greene, overseer of the poor, April 30, 1911.

Mary J. Gookin, overseer of the poor, April 30, 1913.

John E. Gilman, soldiers' relief commissioner, April 30, 1914.

John J. Madden, cemetery trustee, April 30, 1915.

Thomas Allen, art commissioner, April 30, 1913.

Francis M. Carroll, bath trustee, April 30, 1915.

Francis X. Mahoney, M. D., health commissioner, April 30, 1913.

Charles D. Magennis, art commissioner, April 30, 1914.

Louis K. Rourke, superintendent of streets, April 30, 1914.

John F. Kennedy, schoolhouse commissioner, May 31, 1913.

Mary E. McIsaac, music trustee, April 30, 1915.

Bowdoin S. Parker, city collector, April 30, 1914.

Thomas F. Lally, overseer of the poor, April 30, 1913.

William F. Fitzgerald sinking funds commissioner, April 30, 1913.

James W. McLaughlin, bath trustee, April 30, 1913.

Edward H. Eldredge, member of board of appeal, July 31, 1915.

Fred E. Bolton, assessor, April 30, 1913.

William M. Murphy, bath trustee, April 30, 1911.

Richard M. Walsh, bath trustee, April 30, 1912.

Manus J. Fish, superintendent of public buildings, April 30, 1914.

Charles Logue, schoolhouse commissioner, May 31, 1911.

Charles B. Perkins, schoolhouse commissioner, May 31, 1912.

Philip O'Brien, assessor, April 30, 1913.

Eight New Salaried Officials.

The division of new office holders is as follows:

Salaried—Francis X. Mahoney, health commissioner; Louis K. Rourke, superintendent of streets; John F. Kennedy, Charles Logue and Charles B. Perkins, schoolhouse commissioners; Manus J. Fish, superintendent of public buildings; Philip O'Brien, assessor; Bowdoin S. Parker, city collector.

Eleven Unsalaried.

Unsalaried—P. Robert Greene, overseer of the poor; Francis M. Carroll, bath trustee. Thomas Allen and Charles D. Magennis, art commissioners; Mary E. McIsaac, music trustee; Thomas F. Lally, overseer of the poor; William F. Fitzgerald, sinking funds commissioner; James W. McLaughlin, William M. Murphy and Richard M. Walsh, bath trustees; Edward H. Eldredge, member of the board of appeal.

It should be noted that two of the men appointed by Mayor Fitzgerald to membership on unpaid boards are drawing salaries as temporary officials. P. Robert Greene is a temporary health commissioner, and Francis M. Carroll is the temporary fire commissioner.

Only one appointment as head of department is now in suspense. It is that of Charles D. Daly to be fire commissioner. The popular impression at city hall is that he will not be confirmed by the civil service commission, on the ground that he is not qualified "by education, training or experience," but on the other hand there is a strong belief that his Harvard friendships will pull him through.

Rejected Appointees.

The number of people who have been turned down by the civil service commission is 18. The list is as follows:

Salaried—Jeremiah J. McCarthy, for fire commissioner; John B. Martin, for penal institutions commissioner; John T. Scully, for superintendent of supplies; Thomas F. Campbell, for wire commissioner; William J. Welch, for water commissioner; Felix W. McGettrick, for assessor; George A. Hibbard, for city collector; Matthew Cummings, for superintendent of public buildings; Joseph P. Lyons, for penal institutions commissioner; Morris L. Morison, for assessor; James L. Bryne, for water commissioner; Andrew A. Badaracco, for assessor; Patrick F. McDonald, for superintendent of supplies;

Joseph P. Lomasney, for health commissioner—14.

Unsalaried—Patrick J. Brady, for overseer of the poor; Samuel H. Borofsky, for children's institutions trustee; Aaron Yaffee, for children's institutions trustee; Thomas R. O'Connor, for music trustee—4.

For the position of assessor, formerly held by James Buckner, the mayor appointed Felix W. McGettrick, Morris L. Morison and Andrew A. Badaracco in succession. All were rejected, and then he appointed Philip O'Brien, who was confirmed.

For the position of penal institutions commissioner, then and now held by Fred S. Gore the mayor appointed first John B. Martin and next Joseph P. Lyons. Both were rejected, and no further attempt to obtain new commissioner has been made.

For the position of water commissioner, then and now held by William E. Hannan, the mayor appointed Wiliam J. Welch and then James L. Bryne. Both were rejected, and no attempt to fill that place has been made since Bryne's rejection.

For the position of children's institutions trustee, held by Lee M. Friedman, the mayor first appointed Samuel H. Borofsky and then Aaron Yaffee. Both were rejected. A third attempt has not been made. For the position of superintendent of supplies the mayor appointed John T. Scully. He was rejected, 30 days after April 1, and J. Edward Mullen has hung on ever since.

It will be seen that the mayor still has some good places to fill. He has not tried to fill the position of fire commissioner since the civil service commission won popular approval by turning down Jerry McCarthy, and the position of health commissioner is being filled temporarily because Joseph P. Lomasney was rejected. But the mayor is in no hurry, and apparently the political leaders are not pressing him to fill the places.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS

BOSTON.

A Lot of Them Are Running.

The latest returns from the republican nomination papers indicate that a lot of the boys are running for the house. Some of them will run faster than others. The number of candidates for the senate nominations is not as large as it might be. One of them, in West Roxbury, is a minister, or an ex-minister. His is a case of evolution. He was preaching. He had to use collection envelopes. Then he began to make collection envelopes. Then he quit preaching to manufacture collection envelopes. It was a positive gain financially. But he can't be nominated for the senate. He is running in the wrong district at the wrong time. It is hard nowadays to find the right district at the right time.

That fight for the senate nomination in Wards 20 and 21 looks all right. It is between Harry Ham and Mel Vinson. The best of it is that neither of them would have run had it not been for the importunities of his friends. That's a fact. They admit it. Everybody concedes it. Mr. Barnes is also running. Mr. Barnes is a man of ideas. If he could transmute his ideas into votes he would get a few more than he is likely to get.

Charles H. Bryant is running for a senate nomination in the 7th district, which consists of Wards 18, 19 and 22. It is Charlie's regular stunt. The nomination isn't worth a cigarette paper, but Charlie has an opponent, and the fight promises to be tepid—not warm, or hot, but tepid. George Holden Tinkham is having a renomination handed to him in his district, and that counts. Out in 23 and 24 it is a fight worthy of the name.

A Fine Collection of House Candidates.

There's a fine collection of house candidates in some of the wards. By a remarkable oversight, there is to be no fight for the two nominations in Ward 25. There is only one superfluous candidate in Ward 10, and in Ward 11, of course, the members of this year's house have it their own way. As for the contests for ward control, the lack of them is something shameful. There are only four wards in which there are contests for ward committee, and those are Wards 6, 12, 18 and 25. Only two of them, at the most, are worth while. They are in Wards 12 and 25. There are fights in Wards 6 and 18 for all the delegations, but in no other wards. Indeed, there is only a languid interest in the proceedings this year, and even the politicians thus far have declined to arouse themselve, but they will do that later.

Will Doyle Stump for Curley.

There was a report in circulation yesterday that Sen. James H. Doyle would take the stump for James M. Curley for congress. Whether he will do so is till a matter of doubt. He has been a bitter opponent of Curley, but lately they smoothed out matters, as far as Doyle's candidacy is concerned. Now the question is, will Doyle be ready to go far enough to speak publicly for Curley? There are signs all along the line of new alignments in which those who have not been very friendly will become more friendly.

The Times Change.

The times change. If the old-time republicans who lived in the North End could return to earth and read the list of republican leaders in that ward, they would be astonished, to say the least. Take the rival tickets for ward committee, filed this week, and read the names rapidly:

First set, Virgilios Lombardi, A. M. La Vito, Rocci Leone, Charles A. Dondero, Ernest F. Saunders, Albert Hurwitz, Giuseppe Beviloequa; second set, Saverio R. Romane, Charles Guilo, Vincenzo Yermaco, Carmine Rossetti, William Mosechella, Genaroso Cataldo, Edward F. Fedeschi.

Money for Ward 9.

According to the anti-Donovan leaders in Ward 9, the great fight there is to take the county delegates away from James Donovan. Money is to be put into the ward for the purpose of fighting Donovan for the county delegates, and those of the boys who don't get some of it will be lacking in foresightedness. Not less than $1000 is to be expended in the ward by outsider, and it will be a great help to the young fellows.

Former Rep. "Eddie" Fizgerald is heading one of the anti-Donovan tickets. He isn't keen against Donovan, but he is getting some plumbing work from the bath department, and he feels that he should show his gratitude. A good deal of care will have to be exercised, or the bath department will get as far into politics as it was some years ago. Then it got so far in that it was covered with mud.

Dudley Has Two New Assistants.

William Dudley Cotton, Jr., the Harvard candidate for congress in the 11th district, has two lieutenants in sight. One is Counc. Matt Hale, also of Harvard, and the other is Sherman L. Cook, who managed the Hib-



bard campaign for mayor. Mr. Cook breaks into print with great frequency nowadays, and his choice of candidates is interesting, at times, if not entirely impressive. Sherwin believes in going around the circle, and he composes very interesting letters. Counc. Hale would have run for the nomination himself, as a Roosevelt insurgent, had it not been for the fact that Dudley was running, and it would not have done for two Harvard men to fight each other for the nomination.

It must be stated that neither Counc. Hale nor Manager Cook can add materially to the chances of Mr. Cotton's nomination, but it must be admitted also that Dudley has been banging away for weeks, that no work has been done for Commr. O'Meara until very lately, and that the latter enters the campaign with a positive handicap in that direction. There are indications that some of the good people behind the Harvard candidate are going to introduce Boston Common as an issue. That will hardly pay. About everybody has recovered from his or her hysteria over that joke. It would be hard to resurrect the joke and make it an issue.

It Was Not Legal.

The substitution of Joseph J. Murley's name for that of Joseph J. Murley as a candidate for the democratic nomination for congress in the 9th district was illegal, and Murley's name will not be permitted to go upon the ballot. Just what action the election commissioners will take remains to be seen. Their accumtomed attitude is to sit tight and wait for somebody outside of the department to call their attention to the plain provisions of law, and perhaps that will be their atitude on this occasion.

One of the stories afloat is that somebody higher up tipped the board that it would be well not to be too fussy over the Murley nomination paper, and perhaps that is true. As the law stands, and the law is plain, the substitution of Murley should have been rejected by the city committee. That it was not rejected is not exactly surprising. In fact it is no more surprising than the original purpose of the city committee to give al delegate tickets filed by ward committees the first place on the primary ballot, no matter which were filed first. That plan was changed in order that James Donovan, who still controls Ward 9, might not have the benefit of it. But he will continue to control Ward 9.

Edward Everett at Work.

The boys in the city collecting department are very angry. They don't like it in the first place because Edward Everett Brown, the distinguished colored orator, has been put to work in that department as a deputy collector, and in the second place they don't like it because he is to draw down $1800 a year to begin with, while others are getting only $1200 for the same kind of work. But the mayor tells the boys that if they don't like it they can lump it, and Edward Everett is on the job.

There is not any doubt that he wanted it. The salary of $1800 a year is not as large as the income of a successful lawyer, but apparently the income of Edward Everett Brown as a successful lawyer did not count as much with him as the honor of working under John F. Fitzgerald. Even now he does not get as much as he got when he was part of the board of health during the first Fitzgerald administration, but the increase will come later. The mayor thinks he owes a great deal to Brown for what Brown did for him upon the stump. The colored leaders and orators have a fine habit of making the white candidates believe that colored leaders and orators deliver many votes each. Of course they do nothing of the kind. There are as many leaders as there are orators and as many orators as there are voters. All of them can deliver their own votes and no others. Edward Everett delivered his voice and vote to Fitzgerald and gets $1800 a year for doing it. That is why some of the plain white orators who shouted for Fitzgerald until they almost lost their powers of oratory are very raw. They can't get anything now except the consciousness of helping elect the Little General.

Have Fallen Down on Registration.

The fact that the democrats have fallen down hard on registration, in spite of the "awakening" of the democracy, has led the mayor to consider the advisability of having more evenings for registration, in order that the democrats may make another effort in the matter of registration. It remains to be seen whether the election board will be "good."

CANDIDATES FOR PUBLIC OFFICE.

Following is a list of avowed aspirants and others mentioned as candidates for public office in Massachusetts. Present incumbents seeking re-election are starred. Representative districts entitled to two representatives are denoted by double stars; those entitled to three representatives, by triple stars.

FEDERAL

Legislative

SENATE.

Rep.—Butler Ames, Lowell; *Henry Cabot Lodge, Nahant.

HOUSE.

1st District.
Dem.—Daniel England, Pittsfield.
Rep.—*George P. Lawrence, North Adams.

2d District.
Rep.—*Frederick H. Gillett, Springfield.

3d District.
Rep.—*Charles G. Washburn, Worcester.

4th District.
Dem. John J. Mitchell, Marlboro; Frank H. Pope, Leominster.
Rep.—Harry L. Pierce, Leominster; William H. Wilder, Gardner.

5th District.
Dem.—James H. Carmichael, Lowell.
Rep.—*Butler Ames, Lowell.

6th District.
Dem.—Charles D. Smith, Gloucester.
Rep.—*Augustus P. Gardner, Hamilton.

7th District.
Dem.—Thomas J. Boynton, Everett; James E. Rich, Lynn; Thomas P. Riley, Malden; Henry J. Skeffington, Revere.
Rep.—*Ernest W. Roberts, Chelsea.

8th District.
Dem.—Frederick J. Macleod, Cambridge.
Rep.—*Samuel W. McCall, Winchester.

9th District.
Dem.—Jacob B. Basch, Thomas J. Giblin, *John A. Keliher, George F. Monahan, Joseph J. Murley, William F. Murray, David B. Shaw, Boston.
Rep.—William H. Oakes, Boston.

10th District.
Dem.—James M. Curley, William S. McNary, *Joseph F. O'Connell, Boston.
Rep.—J. Mitchel Galvin, William B. Willcutt, Boston.

11th District.
Dem.—Fred A. Finigan, *Andrew J. Peters, Boston.
Rep.—W. Dudley Cotton, Jr., Daniel W. Lane, Stephen O'Meara, Boston.

12th District.
Dem.—Jesse C. Ivy, Newton.
Rep.—*John W. Weeks, Newton.

13th District.
Rep.—*William S. Greene, Fall River.

14th District.
Dem.—Thomas C. Thacher, Yarmouth.
Rep.—Robert O. Harris, Bridgewater; Frank G. Wheatley, Abington.

STATE

Executive

GOVERNOR.

Dem.—John F. Fitzgerald, Eugene N. Foss, Charles S. Hamlin, Boston; James H. Vahey, Watertown.
Pro.—John A. Nicholls, Boston.
Rep.—*Eben S. Draper, Hopedale.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Dem.—Elmer J. Bliss, Whitman; John T. Coughlin, Fall River; Theobald M. Connor, Northampton; William P. Hayes, Springfield; Thomas P. Riley, Malden.
Pro.—William G. Merrill, Malden.
Rep.—Louis A. Frothingham, Boston.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Dem.—David T. Clark, Williamstown.
Pro.—William E. Thomas, Boston.
Rep.—*William M. Olin, Boston.

TREASURER.

Dem.—James H. Bryan, Westfield; William E. Butler, Boston.
Pro.—Frederick P. Greenwood, Everett.
Rep.—*Elmer A. Stevens, Somerville.

AUDITOR.

Dem.—Alexis Boyer, Jr., Southbridge.
Pro.—Thomas A. Frissell, Hinsdale.
Rep.—*Henry E. Turner, Malden.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Dem.—James L. Doherty, Springfield; Harvey N. Shepard, Boston.
Rep.—James M. Swift, Fall River.

Legislative

SENATE.

Berkshire.
Rep.—Homer A. Hall, North Adams; *William Turtle, Pittsfield.

Berkshire-Hampshire-Hampden.
Rep.—*Allen T. Treadway, Stockbridge.

1st Bristol.
Rep.—Charles Chase, Dighton; Frank O. Coombs, North Attleboro; William L. Robinson, Mansfield; Albert Totton, North Attleboro.

2d Bristol.
Dem.—William Moran, John L. Shea, Fall River.
Rep.—*Joseph Turner, Fall River.

3d Bristol.
Rep.—*Samuel Ross, New Bedford.

Cape.
Ind.—Thomas Pattison, Barnstable.
Rep.—*John E. White, Tisbury.

1st Essex.
Dem.—James H. Moulton, Swampscott; Michael F. Phelan, James E. Rich, Lynn.
Rep.—*George H. Newhall, Lynn.

2d Essex.
Rep.—Arthur S. Adams, Frank W. Goodwin, Marblehead.

3d Essex.
Dem.—George A. Schofield, Ipswich.
Rep.—James E. Tolman, Gloucester.

4th Essex.
Rep.—W. Scott Peters, *Arthur L. Nason, Haverhill.

5th Essex.
Dem.—Dennis E. Halley, William A. Hester, Fred O. Spaulding, Lawrence.
Rep.—*George Bunting, Methuen.

Franklin-Hampshire.
Rep.—John H. Schoonmaker, Ware; Charles E. Ward, Buckland.

1st Hampden.
Dem.—*John F. Malley, Springfield.
Rep.—Jeness K. Dexter, Springfield.

2d Hampden.
Dem.—*Daniel D. Mahoney, Frank X. Quigley, Holyoke.
Rep—Frederick Childs, Hoyoke.

1st Middlesex.
Dem.—William J. Doherty, Newton.
Rep.—*Henry C. Mulligan, Natick.

2d Middlesex.
Dem.—Edward B. James, George J. Raymond, Cambridge.
Rep.—Fred L. Beunke, Julius Meyers, Harry N. Stearns, Walter C. Wardwell, Cambridge.

3d Middlesex.
Dem.—George A. Glidden, Somerville.
Rep.—*Charles V. Blanchard, Somerville.

4th Middlesex.
Dem.—Thomas P. Riley, Malden.
Rep.—Andrew J. Burnett, Melrose; *Wilmot R. Evans, Jr., Everett.

5th Middlesex.
Dem.—Roger Sherman Hoar, Concord.
Rep.—Edwin A. Bayley, Lexington; Frederick P. Glazier, Hudson.

6th Middlesex.
Rep.—Charles H. Brown, Medford; *J. Howell Crosby, Arlington; James A. Jones, Stoneham; Lewis H. Lovering, Medford; Edwin C. Miller, Wakefield.

7th Middlesex.
Rep.—*Frank P. Bennett, Jr., Saugus; James W. Killam, Reading.

8th Middlesex.
Dem.—Henry J Draper, Fisher H. Pearson, Lowell.
Rep.—Amos P. Best, *Joseph H. Hibbard, Charles V. Varnum, Lowell.

1st Norfolk.
Dem.—William T. Shea, Quincy.
Rep.—George L. Barnes, Weymouth; *Eugene C. Hultman, Quincy.

2d Norfolk.
Rep.—William G. Moseley, Needham; Charles H. Pearson, Brookline.

1st Plymouth.
Rep.—*Melvin S. Nash, Hanover.

2d Plymouth.
Rep.—*Roland M. Keith, Bridgewater.

1st Suffolk.
Dem.—Edward J. Grainger, Winthrop; Henry G. Hichborn, Revere.
Rep.—Edward B. Newton, Winthrop; William M. Robinson, Chelsea.

2d Suffolk.
Dem.—Manassah E. Bradley, Charles S. Chapman, Cambridge; Joseph E. Donovan, James A. Hatton, Martin H. Ryan, Boston.
Rep.—Henry C. Weeks, Boston.

3d Suffolk.
Dem.—*Joseph P. Lomasney, Boston.
Rep.—Giovanni G. Crispi, Boston.

4th Suffolk.
Dem.—*James H. Doyle, Boston.
Rep.—Charles R. Luther, Boston.
5th Suffolk.
Rep.—*George Holden Tinkham, Boston.
6th Suffolk.
Dem.—William H. O'Brien, *Patrick H. O'Connor, James F. Powers, Boston.
Rep.—James M. Porter, Charles H. S. Robinson, Boston.
7th Suffolk.
Dem.—Florence J. Driscoll, Thomas J. Fay, James W. Gibbons, James P. Timilty, Boston.
Rep.—Charles H. Bryant, Israel Mostowitz, Boston.
8th Suffolk.
Dem.—Robert P. Clarkson, Martin P. F. Curley, Boston.
Rep.—Rahlford H. Barnes, Harry H. Ham, Thomas M. Vinson, Boston.
9th Suffolk.
Dem.—Michael J. Murray, Boston.
Rep.—Edward W. Brewer, Fred C. Gilpatric, J. Henry Leonard, Lyman B. Swett, Boston.
1st Worcester.
Rep.—John H. Pickford, Worcester.
2d Worcester.
Dem.—Cornelius J. Carmody, Worcester.
Rep.—*Daniel E. Denny, Worcester.
3d Worcester.
Rep.—*Levi H. Greenwood, Gardner.
4th Worcester.
Rep.—William A. L. Bazeley, Uxbridge; Joseph S. Gates, Westboro; Louis E. Pattison, Webster; A. R. Taft, Uxbridge.
Worcester-Hampden.
Dem.—Michael T. Kane, Ludlow.
Rep.—*Walter B. Mellen, Brookfield.

HOUSE.

1st Barnstable.
Dem.—John W. Dalton, Sandwich.
Rep.—Frank W. Chipman, Sandwich, *Asa L. Pattee, Falmouth.
2d Barnstable.
Rep.—Benjamin Gifford, Otis Harding, Osborn Nickerson, Chatham.
3d Barnstable.
Rep.—*Alfred W. Cushman, Provincetown.
1st Berkshire.
Dem.—Lincoln Breckenridge, North Adams.
Rep.—William M. Burch, Robert B. Harvie, Albert G. Nichols, North Adams.
2d Berkshire.
Dem.—William O'Hearn, North Adams.
Rep.—Henry Moloney, North Adams.
3d Berkshire.
Dem.—*John J. Hughes, Adams.
4th Berkshire.
Rep.—*Franklin Sturgis, Jr., Lanesboro; Walter Hadsell, Charles L. Lapham, Delos Whitman, Hancock.
5th Berkshire.
Dem.—Edward M. Hall, Pittsfield.
Rep.—Charles R. Foote, Emory M. Leonard, Pittsfield.
6th Berkshire.
Rep.—*Clifford H. Dickson, Pittsfield.
7th Berkshire.
Dem.—*Robb de Peyster Tytus, Tyringham; William Mahanna, Lenox.
Rep.—Charles H. Shaylor, Lee.
8th Berkshire.
Dem.—Abram Boice, Egremont; *Frank Curtiss, Sheffield; Joseph H. Maloney, Great Barrington.
Rep.—Frank A. Palmer, Stockbridge.
****1st Bristol.**
Rep.—Charles T. Oldfield, *William B. Payson, Norton; Edward A. Sweeney, George M. Worrall, Attleboro.
2d Bristol.
Rep.—*William N. Howard, Easton.
3d Bristol.
Rep.—*William A. Bellamy, Taunton.
4th Bristol.
Rep.—Frank B. Fox, Joseph B. Warner, Taunton.
5th Bristol.
Rep.—*Ellery L. Goff, Rehoboth.
****7th Bristol.**
Rep.—Fred Cassavant, Gerrett Geils, Jr., *Charles Lewin, James J. Nolan, *Laurence S. Perry, New Bedford.
****8th Bristol.**
Rep.—*Andrew P. Doyle, John Hallowell, John Hannigan, *Edward R. Hathaway, New Bedford.
****9th Bristol.**
Dem.—William Biltcliffe, Fall River; *William H. Gifford, 3., Westport.
Rep.—William Booth, William Cote, *Fred Moore, Fall River.
****10th Bristol.**
Dem.—Michael Donovan, *Edward F. Harrington, *Joseph A. Parks, Fall River.
*****11th Bristol.**
Rep.—J. A. Wilfrid Bouvier, John R. Fleet, David P. Keefe, Frank X. Le Boeuf, William J. Wiley, *Isaac E. Willetts, Fall River; Arnold D Gardner, Swansea; Daniel P. Shove, Somerset.
1st Dukes.
Rep.—William J. Look, Tisbury.
1st Essex.
Dem.—Charles L. Pettingell, James W. Kellet, A. Harris Paton, Amesbury.
Rep.—Samuel I. Collins, John M. Garland, John H. Pousland, Amesbury.
2d Essex.
Rep.—Daniel J. Clohecy, George M. B. Houston, George H. Marsters, *A. Franklin Priest, William H. Trudel, Haverhill.
3d Essex.
Rep.—Frederick Knight, Allie Malcolm, Albert Perry, *Henry G. Wells, Haverhill.
4th Essex.
Soc.—*Charles H. Morrill, Haverhill.
****5th Essex.**
Dem.—Joseph A. Shine, Lawrence.
Rep.—*Alfred J. Burckel, Jacob Doerr, Herman Grunwald, Carl A. Woekel, Jr., Lawrence; *Edgar G. Holt, Methuen.
6th Essex.
Dem.—John F. Brown, E. A. McCarthy, Jr., John J. Powers, Richard Tieshman, Fred J. Watson, Lawrence.
7th Essex.
Dem.—John H. Cronin, Lawrence.
Rep.—Ralph A. Brackett, *J. Robert Tetler, Lawrence.
8th Essex.
Dem.—*William J. Graham, Lawrence.
9th Essex.
Dem.—Joseph L. Burns, Andover.
Rep.—Samuel H. Boutwell, Andover.
10th Essex.
Rep.—*William Halliday, North Andover.
11th Essex.
Dem.—David Barry, James B. Carbrey, Charles R. O'Connell, Peabody.
Rep.—*W. Fred Munroe, Peabody.
****12th Essex.**
Rep.—Charles H. Annis, Eugene A. Bessom, Charles I. Burrows, Edward C. Cann, *John H. Cogswell, Lynn; *Martin L. Quinn, Swampscott.
****13th Essex.**
Dem.—John A. McAuliffe, Joseph H. Murray, Michael F. Phelan, Lynn.
Rep.—A. W. Barker, George C. Blakeley, Charles W. Carkins, *John S. Cormack, *Michael S. Keenan, Lynn.
****14th Essex.**
Dem.—Albion Bartlett, Arthur Bogue, Robert H. Coffee, Lynn.
Rep.—*Fred W. Ford, William H. Fisher, Arthur W. Santry, Lynn.
****15th Essex.**
Dem.—Herbert M. Forristall, Isaac E. Graves, Saugus; Philip A. Kiely, John H. Twomey, Lynn.
Rep.—*Horace H. Atherton, Saugus; *Frank E. Holt, Lynn.
16th Essex.
Dem.—John G. Stevens, Marblehead.
Rep.—Horace L. Broughton, George C. Goss, Elias White, Marblehead.
17th Essex.
Rep.—*Charles E. Ebsen, Daniel E. O'Brien, Charles D. Smith, Salem.
18th Essex.
Rep.—*Lyman E. Hurd, Salem.
19th Essex.
Dem.—Franklin M. Coakley, Salem.
Rep.—*James L. Kimball, Salem.
****20th Essex.**
Rep.—*Parker S. Davis, Harvey M. Dow, William Galloupe, George H. Hurd, Herman Macdonald, Robert Robertson, John L. Saltonstall, Charles H. Trowt, Beverly.
21st Essex.
Rep.—James D. Alphen, H. Bert Knowles, Daniel F. McCormick, Ernest S. Parsons, Gloucester.
22d Essex.
Rep.—George A. Ricker, Gloucester.
23d Essex.
Rep.—*Charles E. Elwell, Rockport; Melvin Haskell, Henry H. Parsons, Gloucester.
24th Essex.
Rep.—C. Augustus Norwood, Hamilton.
25th Essex.
Rep.—*Clarence J. Fogg, Harry E. Hewett, Newburyport.
26th Essex.
Dem.—Edward G. Moody, Newburyport.
Rep.—William Hardy, A. C. Reed, Georgetown.
1st Franklin.
Dem.—Charles F. Elmer, Conway.
Rep.—*William B. Avery, Charlemont.
2d Franklin.
Rep.—H. H. Flower, George K. Pond, Greenfield.
3d Franklin.
Rep.—*John W. Haigis, Montague.
4th Franklin.
Rep.—*Alton A. Upton, Orange.
1st Hampden.
Dem.—John P. Herlihy, Monson.
Rep.—Clarence B. Brown, Brimfield.
****2d Hampden.**
Dem.—James F. Barry, Agawam.
Rep.—Aaron Bagg, Jr., William F. Cook, Arthur A. Sibley, Fred H. Sibley, Frank Sargent, Charles M. Woodward, West Springfield.
3d Hampden.
Dem.—Edward J. Bashaw, Springfield.
Rep.—*John H. Curtiss, Alfred A. King, Springfield.
4th Hampden.
Dem.—*Michael J. Scully, Springfield.
****5th Hampden.**
Dem.—Samuel Bowles, Jr., Frederick W. Otto, Springfield.
Rep.—*Albert P. Langtry, *Paul I. Lombard, Springfield.
6th Hampden.
Rep.—Harry P. Elsey, George R. Ferrall, Springfield.
7th Hampden.
Rep.—*Ernest A. Witt, Springfield.
8th Hampden.
Dem.—*John J. Barry, Daniel J. Buckley, Chicopee.
Rep.—Alphonse E. Roberts, Chicopee.
9th Hampden.
Dem.—George F. Burns, John F. Ryan, Holyoke.
10th Hampden.
Dem.—*Thomas Davies, Holyoke.
11th Hampden.
Dem.—*Thomas F. McCullough, Holyoke.
Rep.—Jens J. Madsen, Holyoke.
12th Hampden.
Dem.—Joseph B. Ely, Westfield.
Rep.—*Charles M. Gardner, Westfield.
1st Hampshire.
Dem.—Alfred J. Preece, Northampton.
Rep.—*Charles A. Montgomery, Northampton.
2d Hampshire.
Dem.—Edward P. Egan, Easthampton.
Rep.—Charles R. Damon, Williamsburg; *Leonard F. Hardy, Huntington.
3d Hampshire.
Rep.—H. L. Howard, Hatfield.
4th Hampshire.
Dem.—George F. Eastman, Granby.
Rep.—William A. Taylor, Granby.
****1st Middlesex.**
Dem.—Charles F. Murphy, *Joseph J. Reed, *Thomas Ryan, Cambridge.
*****2d Middlesex.**
Rep.—*James W. Bean, Charles H. Millner, Henry J. Winslow, Charles J. Wood, Cambridge.
*****3d Middlesex.**
Rep.—Percy N. Bolster, *Russell D. Crane *George L. Dow, Irving N. Linnell, *Russell A. Wood, Cambridge.
*****4th Middlesex.**
Rep.—*Henry E. Bothfeld *George H. Ellis, *Thomas W. White, Newton.
****5th Middlesex.**
Dem.—Martin F. Carney, Thomas F. Kearns, Waltham.
Rep.—*Nathan A. Tufts, *Robert N. Turner, Waltham.
6th Middlesex.
Dem.—*Michael F. McGrath, Natick.
Rep.—George C. Fairbanks, Harry M. Ferguson, Samuel Watts, Natick.
7th Middlesex.
Dem.—*David C. Ahearn, Framingham
Rep.—Edward W. Blodgett, Maxham E. Nash, Framingham.
8th Middlesex.
Dem.—Alfred S. Hayes, Hopkinton.
9th Middlesex.
Dem.—*Charles F. McCarthy, Marlboro
11th Middlesex.
Rep.—J. H. Williams, Carlisle.
13th Middlesex.
Dem.—*Winthrop H. Fairbank, Sudbury.
Rep.—Waldo Stone, Sudbury.
14th Middlesex.
Rep.—*George H. Stevens, Dracut.
15th Middlesex.
Dem.—John F. Gookin, *John E. Kearns, Dennis Murphy, Lowell.
16th Middlesex.
Dem.—Jeremiah McGlinchey, Michael J. Markham, Timothy Murphy, John J. O'Connell, Eugene Toomey, Bernard J. Tracey, Lowell.
****17th Middlesex.**
Rep.—*Erson B. Barlow, *George E. Marchand, Lowell.
18th Middlesex.
Rep.—George Dow, *Charles T. Killpartrick, Lowell

19th Middlesex.
Dem.—*Thomas S. Cuff, Lowell.
Rep.—Frederick P. Marble, Lowell.
**20th Middlesex.
Rep.—*George F. Bean, Wilford D. Gray, Woburn; Herbert N. Buck, Wilmington.
21st Middlesex.
Dem.—*Charles A. Dean, Wakefield.
Rep.—Richard Britton, George E. Walker, Wakefield.
22d Middlesex.
Rep.—*Arthur S. Davis, Melrose.
***23d Middlesex.
Dem.—Eugene Glennon, Malden.
Rep.—*Alvin E. Bliss, Charles M. Blodgett, Joseph T. Carr, M. Sumner Coggan, Charles E. Dennett, Truman Hawley, *Lynde Sullivan, Malden.
**24th Middlesex.
Rep.—*Charles W. Atkins, *James F. Cavanagh, Fred W. Emerton, Fred P. Greenwood, Frank B. Rich, Everett.
***25th Middlesex.
Rep.—*William M. Armstrong, Ray R. Rideout, *Charles L. Underhill, Somerville.
***26th Middlesex.
Rep.—*Zebedee E. Cliff, *Leon M. Conwell, Charles W. Eldridge, Howard D. Moore, Ernest L. Taylor, Somerville.
27th Middlesex.
Rep.—*Wilton B. Fay, Medford.
28th Middlesex.
Rep.—Richard Baldwin, Benjamin F. Haynes, Medford.
29th Middlesex.
Rep.—John G. Brackett, Arlington.
30th Middlesex.
Dem.—P. Sarsfield Cunniff, Watertown.
Rep.—*James H. L. Coon, Watertown.
31st Middlesex.
Rep.—*Joseph W. Holden, Stoneham.
1st Nantucket.
Rep.—*Benjamin Sharp, Nantucket.
1st Norfolk.
Dem.—Richard Olney, 2d., Dedham.
Rep.—J. Bernard Desmond, Charles B. Gunther, Harvey L. Partridge, George C. Stearns, Herbert S. Stowers, Dedham.
**2d Norfolk.
Rep.—*Joseph Walker, *Norman H. White, Brookline.
3d Norfolk.
Rep.—Harry E. Astley, Hyde Park.
4th Norfolk.
Dem.—Maurice F. Duffy, Milton.
Rep.—*Roger Wolcott, Milton.
5th Norfolk.
Dem.—Michael T. Sullivan, Quincy.
Rep.—*William R. Thomas, Quincy.
6th Norfolk.
Rep.—*Louis F. R. Langelier, Quincy.
7th Norfolk.
Dem.—John F. Dwyer, Weymouth.
8th Norfolk.
Dem.—James M. Lynch, Avon; Frederick W. Whitcomb Holbrook.
Rep.—*Henry M. Storm, Braintree.
9th Norfolk.
Dem.—Clyde W. Broomell, Sharon.
Rep.—*Henry E. Holbrook, Stoughton.
10th Norfolk.
Dem.—Cornelius E. Hale, Walpole.
11th Norfolk.
Rep.—Manville C. Mitchell, Medfield.
12th Norfolk.
Rep.—*Fred P. Chapman, Franklin.
1st Plymouth.
Dem.—Richmond Talbot, Plymouth.
Rep.—*Frank H. Lanman, Plymouth.
2d Plymouth
Rep.—L. Frank Hammond, Joseph C. Otis, Ezra E. Stetson, George C. Turner, Norwell.
3d Plymouth.
Rep.—*Clarence V. Nickerson, Hull.
4th Plymouth.
Rep.—George E. Bowker, Walter E. Calder, John Scates, Hanson.
5th Plymouth.
Rep.—*Maurice Kane, Whitman.
6th Plymouth.
Rep.—J. Frank Kiernan, Wareham.
7th Plymouth.
Ind.—William T. Way, Plympton.
Rep.—Alexander Holmes, Kingston.
8th Plymouth.
Rep.—Cleaveland A. Chandler, East Bridgewater; *Orvis F. Kinney, West Bridgewater.
9th Plymouth.
Dem.—Thomas B. Hickey, Brockton.
Rep.—*Albin F. Nordbeck, Brockton.
**10th Plymouth.
Dem.—*Portus B. Hancock, Brockton; *Timothy J. Meade, Brockton.
11th Plymouth.
Rep.—Fred Birks, J. A. Packard, William G. Smith, R. A. Taber, Brockton.
**1st Suffolk.
Dem.—Daniel N. Generson, Joseph A. Hoey, *Theodore L. Sorenson, Boston.
Rep.—Edward C. R. Bagley, *B. Fred Bates, James Fraser, Boston.
**2nd Suffolk.
Dem.—*Michael J. Brophy, James E. Fitzgerald, John Kearney, *Dennis A. O'Neil, Joseph A. Pendergast, Boston.
**3d Suffolk.
Dem.—James J. Brennan, Michael L. Fahey, John J. Gillis, Cornelius J. Murphy, *William J. Murray, John F. Waters, Boston.
Rep.—Daniel F. Callahan, Boston.
***4th Suffolk.
Dem.—John J. Buckley, James H. Brennan, William E. Carney, Patrick B. Carr, James I. Green, William J. Shannahan, Edward A. Troy, Boston.
Rep.—Herbert B. Dexter, Arthur W. Forbush, Herbert L. Wolf, Boston.
5th Suffolk.
Dem.—Eugene M. Cashman, Chelsea.
Rep.—*Ignatius J. Carleton, Neil Monahan, Chelsea.
**6th Suffolk.
Dem.—Frank Badarraco, Stephen Gardella, Joseph Langone, *Francis D. O'Donnell, Dominic Ragio, Alfred R. Rudd, *Alfred Scigliano, Pilgrim Zolla, Boston.
Rep.—Alexander Vaccaro, James Joseph Bonner, Bernardo De Dominicis, Rocco Leone, Ernest Saunders, Boston.
7th Suffolk.
Dem.—William A. H. Crowley, *John L. Donovan, Henry T. Jeffords, Dominick F. Spellman, Boston.
Rep.—William H. Coblentz, Boston.
**8th Suffolk.
Dem.—Adolphus M. Burroughs, Jeremiah J. McCarthy, Boston.
Rep.—John W. Vaughan, Jacob Wasserman, Boston.
**9th Suffolk.
Dem.—Daniel L. Connolly, John S. Driscoll, Louis Goldstein, Isaac Gordon, Joseph J. Leonard, Thomas B. McKeagney, Joseph Seminira, Boston.
Rep.—Nicholas Carafotias, Thomas C. Murch, Boston.
**10th Suffolk.
Rep.—Weldon A. Buley, *Channing H. Cox, *David T. Montague, Boston.
**11th Suffolk.
Rep.—*Courtenay Crocker, *Grafton D. Cushing, Boston.
**12th Suffolk.
Dem.—George T. Daly, James H. Hardiman, James J. Murphy, Edward W. Shanley, Boston.
Rep.—*Seth F. Arnold, William Berwin, William E. Chester, *Freeman O. Emerson, John B. McGregor, Joseph Uhrig, Boston.
**13th Suffolk.
Dem.—Daniel Carroll, Coleman E. Kelly, Edward A. Mahoney, James J. Moynihan, William L. V. Newton, *Edward T. J. Noonan, John J. Penny, William Sullivan, James J. Twohig, Stephen Welsh, Boston.
**14th Suffolk.
Dem.—Thomas F. Casey, *Thomas F. Coogan, *William P. Hickey, John J. Murphy, Robert J. Ware, Boston.
Rep.—Charles B. Cheney, Boston.
**15th Suffolk.
Dem.—Thomas J. Bradley, *Francis L. Colpoys, William E. Hickey, John J. Lydon, Joseph F. O'Bryan, Michael J. Reidy, Boston.
**16th Suffolk.
Dem.—John Carr, Hugh Garrity, Michael J. Lynch, John F. McCarthy, William D. McCarthy, John D. McGivern, Boston.
Rep.—Charles J. Beatey, Edward B. Callender, Boston.
**17th Suffolk.
Dem.—*Francis J. Brennan, John D. Connors, Cornelius Cotter, Jr., Thomas M. Joyce, John D. Sheehy, Jr., Boston.
Rep.—Thomas Grieve, Herbert B. Stearns, Boston.
**18th Suffolk.
Dem.—Daniel F. Cronin, Michael H. Gorman, Edward E. McGrath, Charles R. Mudge, *Michael F. O'Brien, Charles E. O'Donnell, Michael J. Sullivan, John J. Waul, Boston.
Rep.—Charles Alexander, Charles A. Heintz, William H. Jenkins, Edward F. Loonie, Charles H. Seales, Boston.
**19th Suffolk.
Dem.—Timothy J. Ahearn, Patrick F. Burns, James J. Kelley, William J. Kohler, Joseph McManus, *Daniel J. McCarthy, James McInerney, Michael A. Spillane, William H. Sullivan, Boston.
Rep.—William Lohr, Henry E. Lunt, Boston.
***20th Suffolk.
Dem.—James F. Egan, Louis A. Foley, Andrew R. Kelly, James A. McElaney, Jr, Boston.
Rep.—Tilton S. Bell, *Harry R. Cumming, Luther C. Greenleaf, Charles T. Harding, Samuel Meadows, George K. Miller, Aaron Pinkofsky, Frederick M. Sears, William W. Spencer, Boston.
**21st Suffolk.
Dem.—James T. Kenney, Morris L. Morrison, Boston.
Rep.—*John Carr, William N. Hackett, William C. Herrick, Philip L. McMahon, *John E. Rousmaniere, Boston.
22nd Suffolk.
Dem.—James F. Griffin, James P. Maguire, Boston.
Rep.—Rupert S. Costello, John W. Falconer, Charles Graumann, *James H. Knight, Carl Meyer, Emil S. Schriftgiesser, Boston.
**23d Suffolk.
Dem.—*John J. Conway, Francis M. Cummings, William F. McMorrow, Ward D. Prescott, Boston.
Rep.—George W. Carruth, William B. Esselen, Courtland G. Morse, George W. Smith, Boston.
***24th Suffolk.
Dem.—Arthur G. Cummings, Thomas F Curtin, Joseph R. Fitzgerald, Boston.
Rep.—Harrison H. Atwood, Herbert W Burr, *Charles L. Carr, Frank B. Crane, James A. Hart, *Leonard G. Roberts, J. Frank Scannell, Boston.
**25th Suffolk.
Dem.—Allen Clark, Thomas F. J. Callahan, Boston.
Rep.—*Joseph B. Brown, *Martin Hays, Boston.
26th Suffolk.
Rep.—Horatio Delano, E. Walter Everett George I. M. Hayes, J. Edward Supple, Chelsea.
**27th Suffolk.
Rep.—Hugh M. McKay, *Samuel A. Segee Revere; William A. Carstenson, Channing Howard, Alfred Tewksbury, Edgar H. Whitney, Winthrop.
1st Worcester.
Rep.—James W. Brooks, John A. Carter, E. C. Dexter, M. D. Hildreth, Petersham.
**2d Worcester.
Rep.—*Charles N. Edgell, Gardner; Wendell Clark, Winchendon.
5th Worcester.
Dem.—*Wilfrid J. Lamoureux, Southbridge.
6th Worcester.
Dem.—*Alfred Arseneault, Spencer.
7th Worcester.
Dem.—*Lawrence J. Dugan, Webster.
Rep.—James H. Newman, Webster.
**8th Worcester.
Dem.—*Robert F. Brown, Millbury; Joseph J. Kelley, Uxbridge.
Rep.—*Samuel V. Crane, Blackstone.
**9th Worcester.
Dem.—*William R. Burke, Matthew J Carbary, Milford.
Rep.—Stephen C. Durrell, Northbridge, Edwin F. Lilley, Milford.
**10th Worcester.
Rep.—Edward Collins, Southboro; *Amos T. Saunders, Clinton.
**11th Worcester.
Dem.—*Frank H. Pope, Leominster.
Rep.—Charles C. Cook, Wooster F. Dodge Frank S. Farnsworth, Edward H. Nutting, Leominster.
**12th Worcester.
Dem.—Charles A. Babbitt, Fitchburg.
Rep.—*Louis N. M. DesChenes, *Frank O. Hardy, Fitchburg.
13th Worcester.
Rep.—*Clarence W. Hobbs, Worcester.
14th Worcester.
Rep.—James Blake, F. W. Hulbert, Ludwig Johnson, Worcester.
15th Worcester.
Dem.—*Cornelius J. Carmody, M. J. Malone, John C. Mahoney, Worcester.
16th Worcester.
Dem.—Frank Doherty, Jeremiah Fitzgerald, John T. Flanigan, Timothy F. Larkin, Worcester.
17th Worcester.
Dem.—*Michael A. Henebery, Worcester.
18th Worcester.
Rep.—*Oscar C. Hammarstrom, Worcester.
19th Worcester.
Rep.—*Harrison J. Conant, James Hunt, Worcester.
20th Worcester.
Rep.—Norman B. Parson, *Arthur M. Stone, Worcester.
21st Worcester.
Rep.—*George A. Reed, Worcester.
22d Worcester.
Rep.—Dana M. Dustan, *Robert M. Washburn, Worcester.

PROUD RECORD

Actual Accomplishments of 1915 Movement Enough to Confound Its Critics—Born in Attic Dining Room of Boston City Club, Has Done Much in Modest Way to Uplift Humanity.

In view of the fact that stern and obstreperous critics who are not satisfied unless they are hurling bricks at that which is sweet and seemly have seen fit within the past few months to question the actual accomplishments of the 1915 movement, it is felt that at this time a review of what has been accomplished, politically, ethically and commercially for the betterment of Boston and the uplifting of humanity is not out of place as showing what can be done in a modest way by men who care nothing for personal glory, who are not self-seeking in the smallest degree, and who would not, if they could, rely upon the motive power of newspaper counting rooms to aid them in their task of taching humble Bostonians the way of perfect righteousness and peace.

Its Modest Birth.

The Boston 1915 movement began to move, as our readers remember, or should remember, in the attic dining room of the City club one evening, when more than 200 of our best known eaters gathered in response to an invitation to eat without money and without price. They were not told what else was to be done, although many of them, had they known the entire program, would have attended and eaten, bidding the promoters of their movement to do their worst, so long as the dinner preceded the worst.

That dinner, as our readers, will remember, if they were among those bidden to the feast, was after the most historic style, with no deviation from the form prescribed by Methusalah's father when he gave a coming-out party for his son in honor of the latter's 250th birthday. One could shut one's eyes and tell what was coming, from oysters to cheese. That dinner was served to show just how bad a modern dinner could be and to emphasize the necessity for a 1915 movement to rectify the evil.

Those who ate had eaten dinners of that kind so many times that their stomachs were prepared for it, and they even ate joyfully. As they looked at the head table, between courses, they saw the more or less distinguished people gathered there, and they interrupted themselves more than once to ask:

"What is the game, anyhow?"

After the last course had been disposed of, the program was revealed in chapters by different men who had been assigned to different sections of the exercises, while Lincoln Steffens, the great apostle of universal uplift and overturn, wandered hither and thither, having been engaged to prepare the program at so much a yard and feeling, as could be plainly seen, uneasy that he had allowed himself to fall for it, even at his own figures. That he never recovered from the effect of his own movement is sincerely regretted by those who know how little he really meant it. He remained in Boston for some time afterward, but finally fled to the bleak and rockbound shores of New York, where he is engaged in preaching the doctrines of change and making a point to remove from this new movement any dates which may inadvertently creep in.

Divided Into Two Sections.

Thus it was that the Boston 1915 movement was created, with a small army of literary gents to send it on its way rejoicing. Its work was divided into two sections. The duty of those who had charge of the first section was to seize and kidnap any movement, idea or thought that looked good, carry it to the branding room, label it 1915 and turn it loose to find its real owner as best it might. The duty of those in charge of the second division was to preach the doctrine of improvement early and late and to ignore union hours and possibilities when talking. Methods of converting talk into practice were to be shunned.

To say that the 1915 movement has far surpassed the hopes of those who launched it is but a feeble statement of what is not true. Those who launched the movement did not know what it was because Mr. Steffens had not told them. He had simply composed the program, assigned their parts, and told them to go ahead. Theirs not to reason why, theirs but to get a move on and look wise. They did it. They are wiser now than they were, and the man who started out to finance the movement is much wiser than anybody supposed that it would be possible for him to become, but, still and nevertheless, the movement has proved to be one of the most remarkable in the history of Boston.

Record of Achievements.

Some of its achievements are as follows:

The Triumph of Jack Johnson over James J. Jeffries.

Note—The movement backed Johnson heavily and was consistent to the last in its opinion that Jeffries could not come back.

The victory of Andreas Persimmons Pasquale in Wood Island water sports.

Note—The Wood island water sports are the leading feature of the 1915 movements. Andreas Persimmons Pasquale was formerly of the Waverley home for feeble-minded. He took the 1915 cure and now spends his time in the water at Wood Island, waiting for 1915 movement medals to float ashore.

The election of John F. Fitzgerald as mayor.

Note—Although the movement was in favor of Mr. Storrow, as first choice, it was very much in favor of Mr. Fitzgerald as fourth choice, Mr. Hibbard being second and Mr. Taylor being third. The fact that Mr. Fitzgerald won is a striking tribute to the activity and clearheadedness of our political leaders.

The completion of the Panama canal in 1915.

Note—Of course it must not be inferred that the Panama canal is being built by the movement, but there was doubt all the time as to when it would be completed up to the hour that the 1915 movement was organized. Then it was decided to complete the canal in 1915. We consider that, next to our Wood Island water sports, the most remarkable achievement of our entire movement.

The resurfacing of Bond street at the South End.

Note—The 1915 movement believes first of all in clean and good streets, as well as water sports. Plans are now being made by the Boston street department to resurface Bond street, and those plans have the hearty approval of the 1915 movement. Bond street runs from one street to another and when it is resurfaced it will be a striking tribute to the thoroughness of our methods.

The unification of the improvement associations.

Note—If there is any one thing to which the Boston 1915 movement points with pride it is to the unification of the improvement associations. For years the improvement associations, some of them consisting of at least three active members each, have been talking in different sections of the city, but have not been talking in unity. By our plan we have brought the improvement associations together, have chosen talkers-in-chief, and have succeeded in bringing about a unification and centralization of eloquence which should, some time or other, amount to something, although we are obliged to admit that we don't know what. However, the United Improvement associations are a monument to the genius of our movement, and reports that already they are disunited because of 1915 should be ignored.

The increasing number of moving picture shows.

Note—There are in this city today three times as many moving picture shows as there were when the 1915 movement was launched. This is due to the cultivation of the artistic temperament under our auspices. People have demanded the best there is in art, and the response has been the construction of moving picture shows on almost every street. That this is our work none will deny. It speaks for itself.

The adoption of a safe and sane Fourth.

Note—That's ours. As soon as we have learned why it was that we could not keep inside of the appropriation which the city turned over to us for that day and just why the city should have turned it over to us, we will report in detail. We are strongly in favor of the safe and sane idea. Of course there must be noise in connection with the holiday, but we will make it. Others may listen.

The adoption of the bargain basement idea.

Note—When we started to reform Boston our idea was to build new streets, broad avenues and stately buildings. We have compromised. We are going in for bargain basements. The idea began with one bargain basement; now there are bargain basements all along the main business streets. Goods that formerly were unfit to sell at any price are now obtainable in bargain basements and help to pay the rent. In our scheme of bettering Boston by making the thoroughfares more attractive we think there is no more practical idea than the bargain basement. Goods unsold this week are marked up next week and sent up the first floor. If you wait long enough they go through the roof, with something added to the price for each floor.

The Aviation Meet at Squantum.

Note—There are several claimants for the honor of bringing the aviation meet to Boston, but our claim stands alone. We issued a poster months and months ago on which was a picture of a flying machine. That brought the aviation meet to Boston. Nothing else did. Claims to the contrary are in disparagement of the greatest movement ever devised for the uplift of those who would rather not be uplifted.

The Beautification of Park Square and the Widening of Several Important Thoroughfares.

Note—That portion of our achievement is yet to be undertaken, but the plans are all but being prepared and our hopes are high. We feel that it is not too much to say, indeed, that whatever of good may be accomplished in this city in the next four years will be due to us, primarily, exclusively, and without question.

Halley's Comet.

Note—On this point we desire to state that Halley's comet visited the earth, as per schedule arranged by our astronomical section, but we made the mistake of permitting the Good Government association to take part in the final arrangements. Because of that, we desire to disavow any responsibility for the fact that the tail of Halley's comet failed to make good. Had we done what we should have done, and taken full charge of the comet, from tongue to tail, there would have been no disapointment. This is not an apology, for such a movement as ours requires no apology, but it is merely an illustration of the evils of divided responsibility.

The Wood Island Water Sports.

Note—We have mentioned these once before, but they are so important in a movement having for its primary purpose the broad uplift of downfallen and grovelling Boston, that we cannot refrain from mentioning them once again. As an uplift lever, it has all other features of uplift movements drowning in the main channel and going down for the third and last time.

BOUND TO BE VINDICATED.

Former Ald. William Berwin positively declined to take the advice recently handed to him in these columns, and is determined to be vindicated by getting a house nomination in Ward 12, where he still claims a voting residence. The fact that William flits from ward to ward, like a honey bee, should not be used against him in any campaign but the republican voters of Ward 12 will hardly forget that the last public appearance of Mr. Berwin was as an independent candidate for the board of aldermen, after being beaten for a republican nomination.

In view of the fact that he would undoubtedly run independently this year, being still a close friend of Mayor Fitzgerald and other prominent democrats, the Ward 12 republicans will, undoubtedly, allow him the privilege of running independently. The kind of a vindication that is coming to William in Ward 12 is not the kind that he is looking for. He will regret that he did not rest content with the vindication given to him by the district attorney. Will he ask Mr. Greenhood, who was made to bear the burden of that case—the facts are known to every politican in Boston—to take the stump for him?

HENRY CABOT LODGE

Stands Near Goal of Every Ambitious Statesman, Leadership of Senate—His Scholarly and Impartial Report on Cost of Living—Closely Guards Interests of Massachusetts.

Even Washington, which usually produces pessimists and scoffers by the acre, has been unable to develop a politician who believes that the seat of U. S. Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge is in the slightest danger from Butler Ames. This may not be the way to begin a legislative biographical story of the senior senator from Massachusetts, but it answers the question every stranger plunks at a Massachusetts man just at this time, and it is well to get it out of the way.

Stronger factors than the Lodge political machine, more potent influences than those wielded by the great Massachusetts corporations are at work upon the situation. Some states, in this period of insurgent flux and feathers, might kick out all their ancient statesmen and still retain a little strength and prestige at the Capitol, but no New England state can. The west is too eager to seize and hold what New England loses. The time-worn jealousy of New England dominance in legislation is a religion in some other quarters, and when an old New England leader drops out, like Aldrich, Lodge or Hale, the man who follows him will cut about as much figure with the aspiring statesmen of the west as the commissioner from Porto Rico. When a man has from three to five six-year terms behind him, and is not too old, nothing can dislodge him from a place of real power in the senate chamber, provided he comes back. But when all the old timers are either out or incapacitated and the future leaders are all of about a rank and hail from the west, newcomers from New England will have nothing but the name plates on the committee desks to show that they belong on Capitol hill.

This is harsh, uncomfortable doctrine, but the aspirants and their Yankee constituents should understand it. Who succeeded Orville H. Platt and Joseph R. Hawley of Connecticut—can any of you tell without running to the congressional directory? Who followed William E. Chandler of New Hampshire—do you know his name? Who sits in the place of Redfield Proctor of Vermont? Have you ever heard of him? Who will succeeded Eugene Hale—do you care?

Not that New England cannot or may not send good men to the senate. That is not the point. The point is that New England is in for a recession, a hiatus, an obliteration in the United States senate the moment she loses her old guard. Murray Crane may still remain, and he will be a useful character. But he is unique, a senator from all states. nor can he cope singlehanded with the army from the west that will rush upon him. If New England wants the overthrow of the protective tariff and a set of new conditions that will menace at their foundations her banking, insurance and transportation systems, let her abdicate in the senate and send along new men. The west is waiting with what patience it can command for the old ones to drop out.

Henry Cabot Lodge stands very near the goal of every ambitious statesman of his class—the control of the United States senate. Probably no one man again will achieve that glory, particularly with the new insurgency equalizing all senators at the rate of about 20 a year. But seniority is and always will be the lever of power in the senate, if statesmen do not grow too physically feeble, like Frye, Cullom and Burrows, to handle it and Henry Cabot Lodge still is a very vigorous man. Within a month the death of one senator has made him sixth where he was seventh in prestige and length of service. A pair of wet feet or too much of a draught, and he might leap in a week very near the top. The only virile veteran who ranks him on the finance committee is Penrose of Pennsylvania. Should Cullom disappear, Lodge would become at once chairman of foreign relations. Very few shifts would give him a power in appropriations to which the proudest must kneel. The aspiring rage of insurgency may, for a time, disturb the smooth working of the old senate machine as Aldrich left it, but even professional progressives grow conservative when their responsibilities grow heavy enough.

Some people have an idea that New England's chief interest in congress is the tariff. Not so. The tariff is important of course, possibly vital to some concerns; but if the Dixon long and short haul amendment had gone into the railroad bill this session, New England would have been harder hit than by absolute free trade. With all the customs duties removed she could still struggle along, and probably a good many mills and factories which have sworn for 40 years they would fail without 40 to 100 percent protection would still be doing business at the old stand. Outside these special industries, the greater number of employers and employed might be more prosperous than ever with the tariff taxes off.

But without arguing that, let it be said that if every railroad in the country were compelled to charge more for a long haul every time than for a short haul, New England commerce and industry would be knocked into a cocked hat. And that was exactly what the west wanted. It cares nothing for New England, except for her political dead men's shoes, but it does want to see a revision of railroad rates that will help out some of the western communities, whatever it does to any others. New England thrives on freight differentials and keeps her factories going and her railroad and steamships running because of them. Wipe them out, and the shade of Edward Atkinson might be given carte blanche to rewrite the customs tariff.

It was in the discussion over the long and short haul clause that Sen. Lodge showed up strong during the debate on the Taft railroad bill. It will be recalled that both Sens. Lodge and Crane opposed the Roosevelt rate bill and they would have opposed the Taft bill had the long and short haul law been materially changed. Not only New England, but all the east would have opposed it. Sen. Lodge's speech on railroad rates and government rate making is a scientific presentation of the long and short haul phase of this great subject. Not only did Mr. Lodge speak on this important question but, with Sen. Crane, he worked like a trooper. The Massachusetts senators were the two men around whom the battle raged for days. Had they been unable to hold their ground, either Massachusetts would have suffered the worst blow she has yet received or possibly there would have been no railroad bill.

Much credit will be due Sen. Lodge if the Appalachian mountain bill becomes a law at the next session. It would have gone through this year had not the stubborn Burton of Ohio determined to talk it to death. But, before that, it might not have got on to the calendar at all but for Sen. Lodge. John W. Weeks had carried it through the house but its enemies were determined to keep it out of the senate. Fortunately, however, Sen. Lodge was in charge of the conference report on the reclamation bill, and he made recognition of the forest reserve bill the price of giving the westerners their waterworks. The bill went on the calendar and, notwithstanding the Burton-Newlands opposition, the senate is pledged to vote on it February 15, 1911. In the opinion of its friends, the bill will go through at that time and Pres. Taft will sign it with great pleasure. Persons familiar only with the procedure of the Massachusetts legislature should understand that bills introduced in or passed by one branch of congress die only with that congress and not with the session, unless it is the second session. Sen. Lodge's bills to incorporate the national academy and the national institute of arts and letters, for example, have gone through the senate again and if accepted by the house next winter will become law.

Sen. Lodge's most noteworthy work the past session has been done as chairman of the select committee on wages and prices of commodities or the "cost of living committee," as it is popularly known. This committee was appointed because of a supposed demand by the people that congress investigate the matter of high prices and discover whether or not the Payne-Aldrich tariff was responsible for the increases. At one time it looked as if this might be a real issue and everybody in congress was hot for a place on the committee, but the more the leaders thought the thing over the more they made up their minds that a man might take his political life in his hands who served on such a committee. Lodge had been slated for the chairmanship and when the committee was finally appointed he accepted the place, although neither he nor any one else in congress by that time believed the report of the committee would cut much of a figure politically.

The committee took itself seriously, however, and gave a long and interesting series of hearings, using its power to summon witnesses and produce papers unsparingly. Its report was a concise but powerful document, based upon scientific information and stating with scholarly impartiality the various causes which have contributed to boosting prices so high that wages and salaries have hard work shaking hands with them. As a political document the report may or may not be useful, but as a scientific study in economics it is exceedingly valuable. It was a great compliment to Sen. Lodge to select him for this difficult and delicate work and in itself offers the highest evidence of his standing as a United States senator. Dozens of statesmen who get their names in the papers every day in connection with insurgency fireworks might have applied for the job in vain.

An important outcome of the work of Sen. Lodge with relation to the cost of living was his own production of a bill limiting to one year the period during which perishable foodstuffs may be retained in cold storage. Hearings on this bill have been begun by Sen. Heyburn's committee on manufactures and probably will be continued in the fall. The famous Dr. Wiley, whom the people of the country like better than some of the politicians, is a warm advocate of the Lodge bill, or something like it. Should the measure become a law, it would mark one of the most important advances in the governmental regulation of the food supply.

Literary circles have not yet got through talking of the eulogy by Sen. Lodge of John C. Calhoun, delivered on the occasion of the acceptance of the Calhoun statue by congress. In the opinion of the critics, both within and without congress, this memorial will rank among the finest of its class produced in this country or elsewhere.

Some of the more important legislative matters with which Sen. Lodge has been identified within the last year may be summarized briefly. These include:

The Mann "white slave" bill.

The Bartholdt resolution establishing a peace commission, of which it is expected Theodore Roosevelt will be chairman.

Bill amending the organic act of the Philippines.

Resolution for the appointment of a commission to attend the Mexican centennial anniversary, at which ex-Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr., will be the special ambassador of Pres. Taft.

Amendments increasing the New Bedford and Plymouth public building appropriations.

Appropriations for deepening the channel of Mystic river, for a survey of Chelsea creek, improving the harbors of Fall River and Provincetown and for resurveying Weymouth Fore river and Plymouth harbor.

Agreement whereby the railroad draws across the rivers entering Boston will not be opened during the rush hours of passenger traffic.

This last was an humble piece of work, but there is no telling what it may mean to the wage workers of Boston in point of convenience. While the controversy with the war department was on Sen. Lodge was informed of many cases where clerks living in the suburbs had been discharged by their Boston employers for tardiness due solely to these needless holdups by vessel owners.

The usefulness of a United States senator is not, however, measured altogether by the bills he passes or the speeches he makes. In fact, 90 percent, perhaps, of the senator's most important work is made up of the business he transacts for his constituents; from the great corporation that wants the nod of a cabinet officer in its distinguished direction to the humble clerk who asks only a pamphlet instructing him how to raise and tame tomatoes. It makes a world of difference whether the member of congress who starts out on a departmental errand can deliver the goods or not. The Massachusetts senators, both of them, can deliver the goods.



H. C. Lodge

W. MURRAY CRANE

Quiet Junior Senator From Massachusetts Right Hand Man of President —Chiefly Responsibe For Success of Taft Program in Recent Session—Most Influential Man in Congress.

One would search the documents in vain for the legislative record of U. S. Sen. W. Murray Crane. True, Sen. Crane votes regularly, in both senses of the term, and never conceals his own position on any public question. But he makes no speeches, he introduces no bills of his own initiative and as far as the casual eye can see, he has about as much to do with making the laws of the nation as the senate doorkeeper.

But of course everybody knows that this cursory glance does not show the real Crane. In fact, if you should ask any man that had been in Washington more than two weeks who has most to do with steering things at the senate end of the Capitol, there would be only one reply—Crane. If you should ask what senator possesses most the confidence of William H. Taft, the reply would be the same—Crane. If you were a stranger in Washington, with a little thing of your own up your sleeve, and wanted to know who would help you in congress, they all would tell you—Crane.

As a matter of fact, Murray Crane is at once the most self-effacing and the most useful cog in the great senatorial machine. You don't see him work for the view is obscured by the pompous personages around him, but he is grubbing away all the same. On those dark, mysterious days when the senate is doing nothing but mark time, the White House is howling for action and everybody believes the country will go to the dogs unless the senators wake up and get busy, Murray Crane is at his busiest. His real working spells come on when all the other statesmen have tied themselves up into square knots and can't move. To the public, this period of inaction looks like indifference or neglect. It seemed, while the postal savings bank bill was under way and again while the railroad bill was hangink fire, as if the leaders had determined to do nothing but talk for the rest of the session and pass no legislation at all. They were hung up where they couldn't move and for all the layman's eye could see, they didn't want to move.

This was when Sen. Crane was busy—busy and happy for the junior Bay State senator is never happier than when things are so tangled that only he can straighten them out. That big limousine of his swings between the White House and the Capitol like a pendulum. His telephone wire gets worn down to a frazzle, and he has his luncheons served in his room. Pretty soon, after affairs have reached the cracking point and the newspaper correspondents are ready to predict the downfall of the republican party for its betrayal of the public trusts, Sen. Crane calmly emerges from his burrow and says: "Everything will come out all right." That is about the extent of Sen. Crane's deliverances to the press in critical periods, but to the keen correspondents who know every turn and crook in the situation and need only this assurance to put the whole story together, the future is as clear as the unbroken path of the sea.

"Everything will come out all right," says Crane. This means that a half a dozen stubborn statesmen have either been caught by the scruff of the neck by somebody—not Crane—and jammed down into the mud until they promised to be good, or that somebody else—Crane—has poured sweet oil over them and got them to feeling so slick they are willing to do anything. Crane never is in on the scruff-of-the-neck business. That is not his line. His specialty is to set it up and have somebody else do it, even if he has to telephone to Chicago to get the right man.

Samuel G. Blythe, the Saturday Evening Post biographer of statesmen, once remarked in the course of a long and scintillating effort, that when Sen. Crane wanted to see a railroad president he hopped around back of the trainshed and had the magnate meet him down there. This triumph of effervescence was very interesting but it is not just so. The truth is that Sen. Crane, with all his silence and sorcery, is not a very mysterious person. He gets that reputation because he doesn't talk about himself or his work, although everybody else does.

When he wants to see a man he sends for him. If the man can't or won't come, it is all the same to Crane. He goes to see the man. A belligerent, entering the office of Sen. Crane carrying a battle axe, always comes out without the axe and wearing a peaceful smile.

The toughest job the senator struck this winter was when he tried to cool down Stephen B. Elkins after the senate had refused him the chairmanship of the committee on the cost of living in favor of Sen. Lodge. Elkins had slid in a resolution whose adoption would have given him the chairmanship, according to all precedents. The finance committee knew how fine a bungler the good natured but persistent Elkins is, rewrote the resolution and recommended Lodge. Elkins promptly blew up into fragments and Crane was delegated to pick up the pieces and put them together again. For two weeks, if you will remember, nothing more was heard publicly about a republican investigation of the cost of living. Everybody outside thought it was dead and even some of the Washington correspondents fell for it. The fact was that during this awkward hiatus Sen. Crane was in daily communion with Sen. Elkins trying to comb him down. Elkins got away several times, and Crane had to rope and throw him, but finally the West Virginia statesman was tamed and, as might have been expected, ate out of Crane's hand. In fact, you will remember that Sen. Elkins had charge of the railroad bill, although he had no more use for it, being an owner of railroads himself, than he has for the by-laws of the American Federation of Labor.

If Murray Crane hailed from any state but Massachusetts, he would be called the republican whip of the senate. But Massachusetts does not send whips to the senate; nor is Mr. Crane a whip, as the phrase is generally understood. Your real whip, however able himself, must follow his leaders abjectly. The difference between Crane and other whips is that he has no leaders. His own ideas are just as sound and just as sought as any one's else. True, he rounds up the recalcitrants and drives them into the corral and brands them, but never until he is convinced in his own mind that that is the proper thing to do. His methods are those of persuasion and tact, not of brute force. Sen. Crane is incapable of saying a word that would hurt the feelings of his most sensitive colleague. His whole aim is to promote peace and good feeling. He may be too much of a compromiser to be a popular hero, but he is just right for the practical purposes of the United States senate. Although a new man and occupying an unifficial position which he has created for himself, if Murray Crane should drop out of the senate it would be the greatest loss that body could suffer. The senate is full of men who can bring on a row any moment and would be glad to do so but, outside Aldrich, he is about the only one that can keep things going without bloodshed.

The spectacle of the leader of the anti-Taft allies of 1908 as one of the chief and most trusted counsel of the Taft administration would be uncanny with anyone but Sen. Crane. With him it is perfectly natural, he provokes no suspicious comment. Having no ends to serve but those of his country and his party and temperamentally incapable of harboring an unkind or insincere thought. Sen. Crane's presence and purposes are accepted at their face value by the administration. As jealous as any of his colleagues of the senatorial prerogative, Mr. Crane is equally solicitous that Pres. Taft shall do well and his party, through him, retain its commission from the people. What views Crane has as to 1912 no man knows, but if the little Bay State senator can aid the president to such triumphs as will guarantee Mr. Taft's return to the White House, no one will be more pleased. This will be the smoothest course for the republicans and Crane, when his conscience approves, always prefers that. He was one of Roosevelt's advisers and was implicitly trusted by the colonel. He tried to bring harmony between Foraker and Taft and hoped to see Knox, Fairbanks or any other untrammeled choice of the national convention nominated rather than Taft. Taft won against the field, not only in the country but in the senator's own state—and within three months the C. Q. D. had been sounded by the party leaders and Crane was enthroned in the national headquarters, virtually displacing the mysterious Hitchcock and uncorking dollars and hoorays for the ticket where Hitchcock drew only dimes and hoots. Taft had reason to feel grateful to Crane when he entered office, but Crane never capitalized or even suggested the obligation, and plunged into his career of professional presidential adviser because it was the natural, the inevitable thing for him to do. He would be sitting around the senate cloakroom yet, passing out microscopic cigars as useless as old Ike Stephenson, if it was his way to wait for work to come to him.

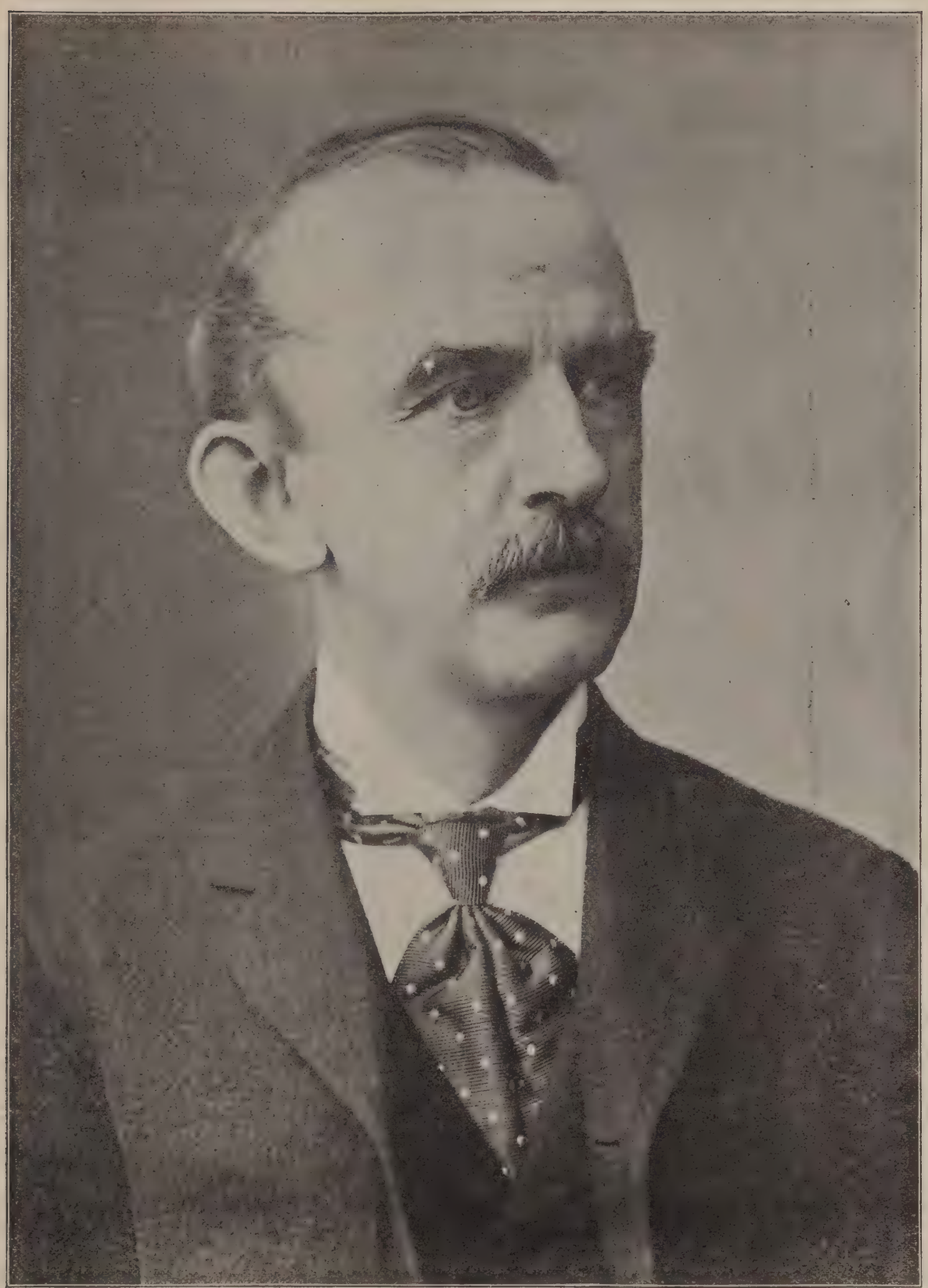
Sen. Crane's White House relations are the real thing—they mean something. He can sprint into the circular office, glide through a bunch of peacocks, squirt a few golden thoughts into Taft's ear and hop out again into his automobile in less than ten minutes. He has the habit of hanging around about as much as a flea. But after one of these lightning whirls and he has had time to think, the president discovers that Crane has brought him more real news and worked in more sound suggestion on the side than all the rest of his visitors for the day. Not an important senatorial conference has taken place this winter that Sen. Crane did not participate in it, or stack it up, or both. Railroad, postal savings bank, statehood, conservation—no matter what it was, if it had to do with getting through the legislative program Crane had a finger in the pie somewhere. He even has been known to fix things up for the boys on the other side of the Capitol, although it wouldn't do to say anything about that. But it is true that more representatives run to him with their troubles than to any other senator. He is a sort of father confessor to congress.

It is understood here that Sen. Crane prevented a veto of the rivers and harbors bill, thus saving the impulsive and determined Taft from an awkward situation and incidentally preserving about $600,000 for the harbors of Massachusetts. None can prove it, but everyone here believes that Crane had something to do with substituting the well-doing Norton for the well-meaning Carpenter as secretary to the president. That may look like a very small thing to the country store statesmen, but you ask any Washington correspondent whether it was or not. It took herculean work to get the railroad, savings bank and statehood bills—great administration measures—through the senate this year, but if anyone in congress did it, Crane was the man. He is a respectful follower of Aldrich, up to a certain point—but that is the point where Aldrich is willing to accept a few suggestions from Crane. It is a fact that at one stage of the railroad bill the insurgents had it all their own way and could have rewritten and passed it to suit themselves, had not Crane wiggled in and saved something for the administration.

The leadership of the senate soon will be the glittering prize for which a dozen ambitious men will struggle. In time—a long time—the question will be settled. When it is, Crane of Massachusetts, if he is still wearing the toga, will be right at the old stand, wearing no titles, looking for no garlands, playing nobody's game but his own—but still leading. Regular or progressive way make no difference—Crane can be happy with either and still hoe his own row.

TYTUS AND CURTIS MAY RETURN TO HOUSE.

From the southern Berkshire hills came the news during the week that Reps. Tytus and Curtiss may both stond for re-election. While it is a prerogative of men in politics to change their minds, it is but a few days since Rep. Curtis told a close friend that he would not again be a candidate and Rep. Tytus said some weeks ago that he and Mrs. Tytus would spend next winter on the other side of the pond. Should they run both Charlie Shaylor of Lee in the 7th Berkshire district and Frank Palmer of Stockbridge in the 8th Berkshire district, who are likely to be the republican standard bearers, will not smile as much as they did at the president's reception on Wednesday.



Wm. M. Crane

GEORGE von LENGERKE MEYER SECRETARY OF UNITED STATES NAVY

Has Proved Himself a Servant of Greatest Worth to State and Nation—As Diplomat Abroad Demonstrated Ability of Highest Order—Thoroughly Reorganizing Navy Department.

Carlyle wrote that genius was capacity for work. According to that definition, George von Lengerke Meyer, secretary of the navy in the cabinet of Pres. Taft, may be classed as a genius of the first order. Mr. Meyer has unlimited capacity for work, and what is important in this connection, he makes use of it to the limit. The proof of the pudding is in the eating and wherever Sec. Meyer has been tried he has applied himself to his tasks with such energy and with such thorough mental facility and such profound common sense that he has left nothing desired undone and he has moreover thrown in something extra for good measure. He has used his imagination and his foresight as well and the result is that he has proved himself a man of the very greatest good to his state and his nation.

His industry and his talents have been exemplified in his native state but more latterly the field of their operations have been the national capital and there he has greatly distinguished himself and so wrought for the public good that better service and greater statesmanship could not have been asked.

The achievements of Mr. Meyer in the last 18 months have lain in the navy department and there he has directed his talents in cutting the meshes that for years have bound hand and feet this most important department of the government. Something had to be done right away. The situation was crying out aloud for relief and reformation, but the chances were good that the mess might only be made worse as had so frequently happened when new secretaries of the navy had sought to be the Moses to lead the department out of its wilderness. The navy has been divided between the line and the staff, between those serving on ships and those serving in chairs. The chairs have dominated because they have been right on the scene of things in Washington in the building of the navy department itself. The result has been that a powerful bureaucratic form of government grew up in the department, over which all, to be sure, there was the secretary of the navy, who ostensibly had great authority, but who in reality had none but the shadow of it, unless he was a man of predominating personality and had talent for organization—in other words has great executive ability—and we have not had that kind of secretary of the navy in many a moon.

So it came about that up to the time of the incumbency of Mr. Meyer the great navy of the United States seemed to exist for the purpose, not of training for their country ships and men that they might conquer in the event of war or defend beyond question their land should an enemy seek its shores, but for the purpose of giving the chair warmers at Washington something to do and at the highest cost to the government.

The evil had been long recognized as such but all attempts at reform came to naught. The cliques in the department were too strong. They were superior to all secretaries and even to Newberry, Mr. Roosevelt's last of many secretaries of the navy, who sought to impose a system all of his own on the navy, but his reign as secretary was too short and served to confuse rather than ameliorate the situation as Mr. Meyer found it when he became secretary of the navy on March 5, 1909.

Sec. Meyer had the choice of accepting the Newberry program or making one of his own and naturally enough he chose to found one for himself. There was much curiosity at once to see how he would comport himself and many there were who predicted his failure and many were the plots laid to trap him so that he should be committed to policies long before he thoroughly understood them. The Newberry adherents were of course much disappointed that their plans should be thrown into the ash heap and consequently they were pessimistic of Mr. Meyer's prospects and predicted failure, which was the father of their wish.

But Mr. Meyer was a new kind of secretary of the navy. He was not a novice for one thing to public life at Washington as so many secretaries have been. It required diplomacy for one thing to handle himself well and an ability to handle men well, and to see through machinations and how to dispose of these. In the hard school of Massachusetts politics, where he had risen to the important post of speaker of the greatest house of representatives and later in the diplomacy of Italy, and still later in the diplomacy of the court of St. Petersburg, where he demonstrated ability of a high order in handling the many difficult situations which arose during the progress of the Russo-Japanese war, and which he materially helped to bring to an end, he had learned much, and the situation in the navy department accordingly had no terrors for him.

Moreover two years as postmaster general in the cabinet of Pres. Roosevelt had given him a thorough insight as to how the departments at Washington were inclined to run themselves. So then a thoroughly informed man of the world was the secretary of the navy beginning in March, 1909, and, moreover, a man who had been given carte blanche orders by the president that he was to be secretary of the navy indeed and nobody was to try to reach the president except through the secretary of the navy. There would be no building of backfires in the kitchen of the president. Mr. Taft was not going to be secretary of the navy while he was president. For that he had his cabinet minister. And that was a good deal for Mr. Meyer. So far as his own office was concerned he knew always where he was at. He was the boss, the sole boss. He was let to fight his own battles. And so supported, he was sufficient unto himself.

But Mr. Meyer did not jump to reform the moment he became secretary. He was first going to inform himself just what that department was that he was presiding over; he was going to ascertain its pitfalls. He walked very circumspectly as might have been expected, learning what was what and who was who, and the plotters found themselves foiled. The bureaus were in control of much but control that was slipping from them. Staff and line plotted. Finally after some three months Mr. Meyer was able to announce his plan of reformation and the first step he said would be the getting of information along certain lines, and boards were appointed to ascertain this. The personnel at once showed that Mr. Meyer meant business, indeed, and that what these would report would have great value and be likely followed by action, and all this resulted, for the boards reported by December in last year and Mr. Meyer announced a naval reorganization which had the full support of Pres. Taft and which when announced received general commendation throughout the United States. The announcements from the navy department were regarded as of the utmost importance. All the great newspapers in the United States discussed the Meyer program in long editorials.

The reorganization proposed, and immediately tentatively carried out in effect, that the line, or the officers in command of ships, should control the navy department which hereafter would be operated on the theory that the navy department was created for the ships and the men on them rather than the ships and the men for the department. That is as it should be. Also the navy was to have the highest military efficiency possible and be conducted on a business basis, with the least waste everywhere and plenty of common sene economy. The unit cost of contruction was to be obtained and things made where they would cost least. The reorganization was to be thorough all along the line. Some of the bureaus were eliminated.

It was the concensus of opinion that Sec. Meyer had hit upon the right idea in reorganizing the department. Nevertheless there was opposition at once and mainly from the people aligned with the staff in the department. It had been decided to try the experiment for one year, but that this might be most efficaciously tried it was necessary that the appropriations in the annual naval appropriation bill be adjusted along the lines of the reform basis. The appropriations are distributed according to bureaus and departments and some of these had been consolidated or abolished and so on.

The opposition there had its opportunity and at once began its campaign in the committees of congress, both in the house and in the senate and afterward on the floor of the house. A great deal of work had to be done to win. And it was very hard work. Committees of congress are not easy to control or to influence and many were the weeks that the house naval committee spent on the navy bill. Ups and downs were met by the friends of the reorganization and at one time matters looked gloomy, indeed, in so far as receiving sanction for the time being from congress to try the Meyer program. A complete victory was gained at last and the Meyer program is now being tried without let or hindrance and there is no one so bold or so foolish as not to expect complete success and especially in view of the fact that the men in the navy department itself, who held out long, finally were led to the block, where, in the politest manner, their heads were chopped off.

The Meyer program will surely have a trial of three more years at the least and by that time it should thoroughly have installed itself. One trouble with previous naval programs, in so far as there have been any, was that there has not been a secretary of the navy in power long enough to give his program a thorough trial. Mr. Meyer is to be secretary of the navy throughout Mr. Taft's stay in the White House and that means continuity in policy and since this is of a drastic and a thoroughly capable kind, large results may be expected by the time Mr. Meyer shall be ready to lay down the naval portfolio and he will probably go into history as the very best secretary of the navy this country has ever had—or at least one of the very best.

And in addition to all this labor and all this forethought the secretary also has had to give his attention to the other needs of the department that there should be no falling off from standards but an advance on them. He thoroughly entered with zest into the ambition of Pres. Taft to economize and when he handed in his budget it was found to contain a reduction in estimates of more than $10,000,000 and yet the efficiency of the navy had not been diminished.

A most substantial happening of the year, to which the republican party points with no little pride, while it is not part of the department over which Mr. Meyer now presides, is substantially a Meyer triumph. If it had not been for him, it may well be doubted if it would have happened. The allusion is to the postal savings bank bill which is now a law and from which so much is expected. Postal savings banks are no new thing. They have been tried with the greatest success in Europe and even in our own Philippines and while the establishment of them has been broached for some time in this country, the idea was not given impetus until Mr. Meyer became postmaster general in the cabinet of Pres. Roosevelt. He took it up and advocated its adoption by congress in his annual reports. Congress did not heed him. Nevertheless the postmaster general kept right on. In various forms he advocated it. He made addresses thereon. The public became thoroughly informed in regard to the matter and it finally became a popular issue so that it was incorporated as a plank in the national platform of the republican party in 1908 and beyond doubt chiefly at the instance of the new father of the idea. The theory of the postal savings bank was of great service in the presidential campaign for it was an answer and a hope against the proposal of the democrats who advocated the government guarantee of bank deposits. It was made much of in the central West and was particularly there advocated by Mr. Taft, then the republican presidential candidate.

It has been thoroughly opposed by the banking interests but Pres. Taft would have his way and the postal savings bank was made a part of our system by the present congress and it has been generally admitted that to Mr. Meyer is due no small share of the credit that postal savings banks are at last authorized by law. To take it up when he did and to carry on the propaganda to a successful acceptance was work of the highest statesmanship. Mr. Meyer has with similar enthusiasm also advocated the parcels post and some day, too, con-



GEORGE von L. MEYER

gress will establish this and men will recall with pride the part Mr. Meyer had in bringing such an institution to the attention of the people.

All this is part of his work in the post-office department. The people are today enjoying more and more innovations there made by him. Two cent postage with Great Britain is now in vogue. Everybody is using post cards with a picture on one side and with room on the other side, where the address used solely to be, for correspondence. People do not have to buy a special delivery stamp nowadays to made a letter go by special delivery. The putting on the letter of ten cents in stamps answers the same purpose if the sender will only write on the letter "special delivery." Anarchistic literature continues to be denied the mails. Mr. Meyer first caused it to be forbidden. Other instances of postal advances might be cited. But space forbids.

It would seem that in doing these things Mr. Meyer has done work enough. It might even be expected that he would leave much for subordinates to be done and that he would simply play the head, be the directing force, and fairly lead an easy life. But Mr. Meyer plays no such role. He is among the hardest worked men in Washington. He is industry itself.

But the end of his activities are not yet. Mr. Meyer still remains a business man. He has many interests to watch and he supervises them closely. Politics naturally take up some of his attention but not an absorbing one except that he cannot very well forego his interest in the occurrences in a political way in the Bay State. Mr. Meyer is Boston born and Boston educated and he is only 52 years old. He is making a great reputation for himself. He cannot be where he is now always. It would seem that he has other honors in store for him.

THE ONLY JERRY

Scheme to Further Blight Charlestown's Reputation by Nominating Him For House—Wouldn't Dare to Run in Brookline Where He Lives—Did Very Well When on Beacon Hill Before.

Some men are born great, some men achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them.

That isn't original, but it's better than anything that the present author can dash off in a hurry, and it has the rare merit of being true. Moreover, and finally, it fits Jerry. And anything that fits Jerry is in a class by itself, like an epileptic fit. But to put it straight:

Jerry was born great, he has achieved greatness and he has had greatness thrust upon him. And if that does not carry him through a cold and heartless world after he has been cast out of the temporary custom house on Tremont street, what can carry him. Or who can? Echo makes no response.

Reference is made of course to Jerry McCarthy. He is the only Jerry of really large importance in Boston. Yes; there is Jerry McNamara, and Jerry is popular, of course, but Jerry McNamara made the fatal mistake of declining to take his job as statesman over-seriously. And yet, Jerry McNamara got further along as an elective statesman than Jerry McCarthy can ever hope to get. Jerry McNamara was elected councillor in a Boston district covering many wards. Jerry McCarthy's only gleaning as an elective seeker of office was a representative election from a ward even then in decay which went into a decline as soon as it realized what it was doing. In other words, Ward 4 lost its ambition, lost its character, and finally was annexed to Ward 5 in order to save it from going to the eternal bow-wows. Talk about Cannonism! Look at Ward 4, consider her ways and be sad.

And yet they are talking in the temporary custom house on Tremont street of still further blighting Charlestown's reputation by nominating Jerry for the house in the conglomerated district consisting of Wards 4 and 5. In other words, men credited with a deep-seated grudge against Bunker Hill—presumably some of the British loyalists out Savin Hill way—have plotted to put Wards 4 and 5 combined to the bad just as some years ago Ward 4 alone was put to the bad. But it can't be done.

"There's a reason," as the damaged wheat venders say. In fact, there are two. In the first place, Ward 4 won't stand for it. In the second place, Ward 5 won't stand for it. Brookline, of course, would not stand for it, although Jerry lives there, because Jerry wouldn't dare to use the name of Brookline in connection with such an adventure. Brookline would stand on her rear limbs and howl if he should do so. And so Jerry, who does not live in Charlestown and has not lived there for a long time, is seriously talking about running for the house from a district which already has suffered much from elevated tracks and other things, to say nothing of colonized candidates.

But to begin at the beginning again. Jerry was born great, he has achieved greatness and he has had greatness thrust upon him. It is not true, however, that he was born in the custom house with a federal payroll for a pillow. That is not so. Several years elapsed after Jerry was born before he connected with the federal payroll. Those years were passed in organizing and directing the Charlestown fire department.

That was where Jerry was born great. He was born a great veteran fireman. At the age of two years he was running with Howard 13, or 23, or something like that. At the age of three years he was running Howard 13, or 23, "with" having been eliminaetd. Two years later Howard 3 was running away from Jerry. There would have been a volunteer fire department in Charlestown to this day had it not been for Jerry. As a measure of self-protection the system was changed. In other words, Jerry is or was responsible for the splendid Charlestown fire department that succeeded the antiquated service which, in those days, consisted mainly of musters and mutiny. Civil service commission will please take notice.

Jerry was born a fireman, but he achieved greatness as a politician. Others might run for office, but not for Jerry for a good many years after reaching the age of consent. His was the wiser part. He did not run; he ran others. Opulent men with hankering for office as members of the governor's council or congress could always find Jerry amenable to argument. If they could prove to him that that they measured up to his standard of public statesmanship, if they could look him squarely in the face, without batting an eyelid, and tell him that, if elected, they would be pro bono publico, and all that, Jerry was there with the contract to manage them.

All the time, of course, he was doing his stunt as a federal office holder, although he did not hold it hard enough to cause irritation. He was not then a surveyor of the port. He was surveyor of the candidates and his rating was that of watchman-tell-us-of-the-night, or something like that which did not call for much more than a good deal of absence. And candidates were raised up as if by Providence for the benefit of Jerry. He picked winners. No, not "plucked," picked. Don't make any mistake, he picked 'em. And there wasn't one of them that was not a self-made man. You have noticed, haven't you, that, when a self-made man has an aching for public office he lets go like a drunken sailor. Well? Two and two are five.

Having achieved fame as the picker—make that picker, not "plucker," and don't expect to be told every time—it was but natural that Jerry should have a desire to go to the general court from Ward 4. He went. You don't know Ward 4. Well, you haven't lost any money over there. Ward 4 at that time was divided into three parts. There was the republican party, consisting mainly of aged gentlemen who would do what they were told to do in the sacred name of the party. First and foremost, a long petition that Jerry deign to run was prepared, and they were told to sign it. They did so, protesting in quavering voices, but still signing it. Thereafter the rest of the campaign was conducted among the progressive democrats, so called, because they could progress from one can of beer to another with greater rapidity than any other progressionists in any other ward of the city. And Jerry won, He couldn't help it. There was the three-score-years-and-ten republican vote on one side, and the chase-the-can democratic vote on the other. Between them the democratic nominee, supported by democrats who did not mistake beer for statesmanship, fell down hard. And fell down hard several times.

On Beacon hill Jerry did very well.

Let us now proceed. Jerry was next appointed surveyor of the port. That was when he had greatness thrust upon him. Some of the unofficial biographies of the great men of our time convey the impression that Jerry was McKinley's personal choice for the place and that he was selected after a personal examination of no less than 50 candidates. That is an error. McKinley, strange as it may seem, had never heard of Jerry when he signed his commission as collector of the port. If he had—but why discuss matters of opinion which must remain matters of opinion?

Jerry was reappointed by Pres. Roosevelt, but there's no use bringing that up against Teddy at this time. He is having a lot of trouble and what he did he did under advice. Don't ask who gave the advice. You are just as sorry as they are, if you are very sorry. But all the time Jerry was getting further and further away from the state machine leaders, all the time he was looking into the future and seeing his finish officially approaching on a biplane with a scythe attachment in front, and he decided to cut loose.

He cut loose. He had himself appointed fire commissioner, and in spite of the fact that he could produce a real old-fashioned helmet, the civil service commission turned him down. Then he proceeded to howl in three different keys and the public put their hands to their ears and waited patiently until he had cried himself to sleep.

When he woke up he let it be known that he would run for the house in Ward 4, would go to the house, and would lead the anti-Lodge movement. The anti-Lodge leaders were not looking for a blow like that, and they immediately began to lose heart. Some of them surrendered unconditionally, which was a mistake on their part and for this reason:

Jerry had not really woke up when he announced his candidacy for the house. He had merely dreamed that he woke up. You know how those things will happen sometimes, if you have eaten a late supper, especially a late supper or dinner which is paid for by assessment. Well, the prettiest part of the whole story is this:

Jerry is going to wake up again. This time it will be a real awakening. Just watch.

TURTLE WILL RUN.

Sen. William Turtle will accept the renomination in the Berkshire senatorial district if it comes to him, which can mean but one thing—that he will be the republican candidate and the next senator from Berkshire. His brief, dignified statement is as follows: "If the people of this senatorial district desire to have me serve them again in the legislature I shall deem it an honor and will accept, of course."

BY-LAW OF REVERE DECLARED INVALID.

The full bench of the supreme court has dismissed the petition for a writ of mandamus brought by George W. Cox and others against Rep. Samuel A. Segee and others, assessors of Revere, seeking to compel the defendants to make a report to the town of abatements of taxes in accordance with the requirements of a by-law passed by the town. The court holds that the by-law is invalid and that there is no statute that requires town assessors to make such report.

ROLL-CALLS OF 1910.

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O'Sullivan's Heels of New Rubber bridge the chasm between the barefooted savage and civilized man. The savage walked gracefully because he used his foot muscles and his toes and had the earth for a cushion. The disuse of the foot muscles and the impact of hard leather heels cause improper attitude in walking, which in turn causes flat foot and kindred deformities. Walking is man's natural means of locomotion and is universally conceded to be the healthiest and best exercise.

Heels of New Rubber fitted to your walking shoes enable you to walk naturally, gracefully, and faster, with the same effort. The new rubber absorbs the impact at each step, saves nervous and physical strain, and restores the natural cushion to the human foot. Price, 50c. All dealers. Specify "O'Sullivan's" for new rubber. By mail send 35c. and diagram of heel to the makers.

Valuable Booklet on Walking, Walking Shoes, and Foot-fitting for a postal.

CONG. BUTLER AMES

Aspirant for Lodge's Seat in Senate Young Man of Many Activities—Eight Years in Congress Has Yet to Meet Political Defeat—Graduate of West Point and Technology

It is a rule in social economy that wealth in the second generation usually means luxury and inaction. Col. Butler Ames, of Lowell, 39 years old and a bachelor, who is serving his fourth term in the national house of representatives, and who has been credited with over 100 mechanical inventions, among them being a flying machine that will not only fly but also lift weights, and who in addition to these accomplishments is prominently identified with several important manufacturing concerns, is a notable exception to this rule.

The career of this young man clearly demonstrates the truth of the biblical saying "To him that hath shall be given," for, as the old saying is, born with a silver spoon in his mouth, everything has come his way. He now aspires to step into the toga of Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge.

He was born in Lowell, 1871, the son of Gen. Adelbert Ames, the hero of Fort Fisher, and a grandson of the late Gen. Benjamin F. Butler.

His mother, Blanche Butler Ames, was for many years the belle of Washington society. Her father, during the famine of '57 in Ireland, fitted out at his own expense a relief ship and personally commanded it, carrying supplies to the sufferers. Butler was educated in the public schools of his native city and after graduating from the Lowell high school entered Phillips Exeter academy. While he was at Exeter preparing for Harvard, his grandfather, who, he says himself, always had a warm place in his heart for West Point and West Point men, notwithstanding the popular impression to the contrary, secured the appointment to a cadetship for him at the U. S. military academy as a Christmas present.

He had no desire to be a soldier. He preferred to stay at home and build boats, an inclination which he says he inherited from his Grandfather Ames, who was a Maine sea captain.

At West Point he was the star athlete of his period. He was second baseman and substitute pitcher on the nine, played for four years on the football team, and was a member of the fencing team. He gained distinction by breaking his collarbone while playing football. His rank as a student at West Point gave him the privilege of choosing for himself the branch of service to which he preferred to be assigned and he chose the artillery. His commission, however, was in the infantry. In those days there were more graduates than there were vacancies.

When he asked for a year's leave of absence without pay, to take a course in mechanical and electrical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to better prepare himself for the artillery, the secretary of war, Daniel Lamont, refused his application on the ground that it would establish a bad precedent.

After his application was refused Mr. Ames immediately resigned. He took the course of instruction at Technology and after finishing his education, he became connected with the Wamesit power company, at Lowell, in which his family is interested and which leases power and mills to manufacturers.

Following a natural inclination which he had toward politics he entered the race for the common council in his native city, from Ward 9 and was elected. It is customary for a member of the common council to serve two terms in the lower branch before proceeding higher, but one year in the common council sufficed for Butler Ames, and the following year he forced his way up from out of the rut and went to the state house as a representative.

Again it is the custom to give a member of the legislature two terms and then have him stand aside for another candidate, but in Butler Ames' case he wanted a third term and it was given to him. He then went out for congress and after defeating Cong. Knox of Lawrence for the nomination was elected at the polls. This was in 1902. He was then 31 years old. He was opposed for a second term by Frank E. Dunbar of Lowell, but he was again nominated.

One of the first acts of Mr. Ames after he was elected to congress was to appoint Joseph E. Legare as his private secretary. Mr. Legare is a leading young French-American and has been a great help to Col. Ames as his secretary and political lieutenant.

At its organization in 1895 he joined light battery A., M. V. M., and was made a sergeant, and then immediately raised to senior first lieutenant, and also acted as its instructor. At the outbreak of the Spanish war he was appointed lieutenant and adjutant of the 6th Massachusetts infantry and went to camp with that outfit at Camp Alger, near Washington. He was appointed engineer of the 2nd army corps and drove wells and built bridges for the corps. He went to Cuba and Porto Rico under Gen. Miles; was at the landing at Guanica and the skirmish of Yauco road in July of that year. He was promoted to the lieutenant colonelcy of his regiment on its organization in the field, caused by charges which were preferred against its colonel and lieutenant colonel in August and was civil administrator of Arecibo district of Porto Rico till November, 1899.

Col. Ames might be called a "millionaire mechanic." In Washington he rides in a green automobile of his own design. It is a 40-horsepower machine that can eat into distance at the rate of more than a mile a minute. A motor boat 30 feet long, drawing but three inches of water, also of his own invention and construction, has covered 22 miles in an hour on the Concord river. Perhaps the greatest of his mechanical inventions, however, is his latest—an airship.

"Lilienthal," he said, speaking about his airship recently, "made a gliding machine, but it tipped over backwards and broke his neck. The Wright machine tipped forward and killed Lieut. Selfridge. All the flying machines must so far be balanced on both ends and at both sides. No one would attempt to ride a bicycle, I venture to say, under similar dangers, and necessities in the matter of equilibrium. One rainy day I spent several hours experimenting with a square visiting card, holding it in the air and letting it fall to the floor. From those tests of gliding, turning and falling, I obtained new principles of flying—of a machine in short, the balance of which is maintained automatically." Unlike the machines built by the Wright brothers and other aviators, Col. Ames' machine will travel on land as well as in the air. Every piece of metal which has gone into the construction of the machine has been given a thorough inspection by Col. Ames. At Annapolis, Md., at an informal trial the Ames machine demonstrated what it was capable of doing when it rose in the air and picked up a weight of several hundred pounds from a specially constructed platform on the torpedo boat Bagley, while she was on a trip from Washington to Baltimore.

At home every minute of his leisure time all his vacations are spent in his private machine shop. A few years ago his discovered a genius working at a bench in Boston. The accidental meeting developed into a factory. Col. Ames and his partner once made nearly all the X-ray apparatus used in this country. Now they are manufacturing a large share of the coils used in the fabrication of automobiles. The inventions of Mr. Ames are many.

Cong. Ames declared for tariff revision in 1905 in the following words:

"There are undoubtedly certain features or schedules of the tariff that seem to be outrageous in their injustice. And while different provisions and rates so appear to different interests and sections of the country, I believe that we should make an honest endeavor to readjust, in the interest of our own communities, these apparent inequalities.

"The popular feeling that appears to be generally shared by the people of my district, at the thought of a longer continuance of unnecessarily high protective tariff rates, such as those on steel rails and plates, will not be allayed by anything short of a real attempt to readjust them.

"The protection at first necessary, though now no longer needed and which has built up the great steel industry, so protects and favors it that it makes it possible for its products to be sold abroad cheaper than at home.

"Massachusetts and New England have never failed to take the best care of their own interests and we have no fear than they will not obtain their full share in case of any readjustment that may take place.

"There has not been for a generation any opportunity such as now presents itself for such a readjustment."

As a congressman Mr. Ames is noted for his indefatigable efforts in behalf of his constituents and their welfare. All over the district may be seen the results of his work at the capital in the shape of new public buildings and other federal improvements. The old soldier has not been forgotten, the men who marched under his grandfather and his father in the Civil war and fought to preserve the union. To them he has been kind, considerate, indulgent and they have never refused to respond with their votes election day and their support and defense whenever he has been unjustly assailed.

In an able and interesting article in Leslie's Weekly last spring Col. Ames discussed the Sherman anti-trust law, pointed out its short-comings and told how it could be so amended so as to regulate the big corporations that are restraining trade. Col. Ames advocated compelling corporations to register in the District of Columbia under a strict code which would protect the public against stock watering and over-capitalization. To bring this about Col. Ames had introduced a bill in congress long before Pres. Taft suggested federal incorporation, but, for good and sufficient reasons to the representatives of the interests, it was allowed to rest in the pigeon hole of the committee.

When he announced his candidacy against Sen. Lodge, Cong. Ames issued a statement which read in part:

"Mr. Ames now makes the official announcement of his candidacy for the United States senate, having tried in vain to induce someone else to lead the fight against Boss Lodge and his political machine.

"This machine, backed by all the large corporations in the state and federal patronage at his command, has served for many years as a ready and efficient tool to crush all political endeavors, ambitions and opinions not sanctioned by Mr. Lodge.

"His orders have gone out to crush, not only to suit his political ends but also to advance the selfish financial schemes of the big railroads, banking and manufacturing interests he serves in the halls of congress as well as in the Massachusetts legislature.

"His machine, controlling for so many years the political destinies in the state, has been connected with, has been a party to and has grown up with the lobby that plies its trade at the state house.

"The well recognized leader of the lobby has been a member of the state central committee for more than a decade. In that committee he has been the leader and his

WHO IS THE OUTLOOK'S ANGEL.

This Fargo crank has really done the country a service—for, although he professed not to regard the answer as the true one, and forthwith consigned the answerer to his own Ananias club, the country-at-large will be glad to learn who is the "angel" of this four-stands-a-day show. It is sincerely to be trusted that the Outlook is making a good thing out of its venture in the show business—although just how it can be is by no means clear. And there will inevitably be "doubting Thomases" who will ask: "Who or what is the 'angel' for the Outlook?"—New York Commercial.

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Butler Ames.

word was law, for, was he not and is he not one of Mr. Lodge's closest friends and advisers?

"This man was driven from the republican state committee last fall by outraged public sentiment, and though still the head of the lobby has been kept away from the state house this year for appearance's sake, and has done his work through lieutenants. His attendance at the state house during the past years was so regular that his absence this year has been the cause of almost daily comment.

"It is of interest to know that in the midst of the successful campaign waged in Haverhill last year against the Siamesing of the state political machine and the lobby, Mr. Lodge was entertained at this man's home in that city.

"That a member of the state central republican committee, recognized as one of the mouth pieces of Mr. Lodge and in having at his back the party machine, made his livelihood by lobbying in the Massachusetts legislature for the large corporations, and at the same time carrying out the mandates of the machine, is a commentary on the machine and the ideals in politics of Mr. Lodge.

"For some unfortunate born to poverty and with no pride of race or tradition of family and who, without education in right or wrong, takes or tries to take for his own purposes that which does not belong to him, for such a person we can only have sympathy and sorrow.

"But one born to wealth and family pride, surrounded by standards of education and high ideals, who takes or tries to take for a political ally or friend that which belongs to his country, deserves no honor or consideration from the people he has tried to dispossess.

"And for Mr. Lodge, the chosen representative of the people of Massachusetts in the senate of the United States, to try by a craftily worded amendment and later by attempted influence on the secretary of the navy to secure the purchase of two colliers not then needed or asked for by the navy, at a price way in excess of that at which more desirable boats could be bought in order to render cringing service to some Boston capitalists so that they might stand by him with their wealth and power and political influence at a time like this, was to take what belonged to the country for his political allies and reflects honor on neither himself nor the state.

"Conscious of his own short comings, no one recognizes more quickly than does Mr. Ames the talents possessed by Mr. Lodge—the scholar, a historian, an author, of wide and varied experience and whose very length of service ought, under ordinary circumstances, to be a bar to his removal.

"To a stranger to the state or one not conversant with its political affairs and unfamiliar with its failings, it might be hard to understand the public state of mind that has long since been tired of and has been outraged by his political manipulations.

"With all his gifts and opportunities he has made such use of them that his continuance in public life depends, not upon his service to the people of his state, but to a political machine. This machine is used as a club for the individual of independent thought and action, while it serves as a willing tool to those of wealth and influence and of power seeking undue favors.

"Had he made his successess depend upon principle and not on politics, his position today would be unassailable."

Mr. Ames proposes to ascertain just how strong Lodge's machine in the state is this fall, and may be when the political complexion of the legislature for 1911 is ascertained, he will not be regarded so lightly by Sen. Lodge and his friends as they have been accustomed to regard him in the past.

Col. Ames is a young man of great force of character and executive ability. He is assisted by several well chosen, able, intelligent young men who believe in him and know him to be a man capable of undertaking great things industrially and politically and seeing them through to a successful finish. Only those who know Cong. Ames intimately, fully appreciate what it means when he personally puts his hand to the throttle of his own political machine and starts it going. The contests which he has waged from his entrance into the political arena until today, have been remarkably well planned and cleverly executed. In his lexicon there is no such word as fail. He has yet to meet his first defeat.

CONG. AUGUSTUS P. GARDNER

Sure to Be One of Big Men in House When New Deal Eliminates Cannon —Author of New Rule which Drove Uncle Joe From Rules Committee—Directing Force of Insurgent Faction.

When on the morning of November 27th, 1909, Cong. Augustus P. Gardner of Hamilton, emerged from the White House after a conference with the then occupant, Theodore Roosevelt, and announced to the waiting correspondents that he was in favor of a revision of the rules of the house of representatives, the little band who had been hopelessly floundering around like a kite without a tail for a number of years in an effort to advance their movement took on a new lease of life. And at the same time the leaders among the regulars in the house also sat up and began to take notice. For the injection of the Massachusetts man into the campaign changed the aspect of things decidedly. The "regulars" from Uncle Joe down to the humblest private in the ranks who were familiar with Gardner's work in the house realized that the insurgency with such a leader meant a new style of campaign. They knew that the revision of the rules was a popular movement throughout the country, that the people were tired of Uncle Joe and his "kitchen cabinet" and that the only thing that had kept the insurgents from making any headway in the past was the lack of a resourceful leader with judgment. And they further knew that if the entire house had been canvassed no better selection could have been made for this berth than Augustus Peabody Gardner. They had previously felt the effect of his prowess when, while practically a new member, he had waged such a fight for his bill to restrict immigration that Uncle Joe himself had been obliged to leave the speaker's chair and lobby on the floor with threats that this "pork barrel" or that "molasses cask" which was due to be opened in a few days would contain nothing for these wayward boys if they did not reform and do as the speaker desired.

Gardner's entrance into the insurgent fold was announced with no blare of trumpets or red fire; but, nevertheless, work was at once begun. Gardner declined the position of chairman of the band which was securing new members every day. He insisted, however, on frequent meetings and the adoption of a plan of action and it was to his words that the insurgents always listened before final action was taken. Acting under his advice, each insurgent was invited to submit his plans for a revision of the rules and with about 30 different ideas on paper, a resolution combining a number of changes in the rules was finally agreed upon by a majority vote and all promised to support it.

In the meantime, moreover, Gardner was doing a little additional planning on his own account. In addition to the lack of leadership, another weak point in the insurgents' campaign had been the lack of a man among their number sufficiently familiar with the rules of the house and the parliamentary procedure and practice of that body successfully to cope with such veterans as Cannon, Dalzell, Olmstead and Payne. Asher Hinds, the parliamentarian of the house, had about this time issued a new set of parliamentary precedents. The set comprised six volumes, each volume containing some 600 pages. Gardner was one of the first who knew about this work, and he took to it as enthusiastically as he had taken to polo at the Myopia club years before. In fact, the set became his constant companion for the next six weeks, and he was never without at least one volume. A light could be seen in his library late at night and early in the morning and on his way to the Capitol, whether in street car of automobile, he could always be seen perusing his favorite author.

By Christmas it is reported that he could recite the 3600 pages of precedents from memory without a skip and by Washington's birthday he could perform the same feat backward. At last the insurgents had a parliamentarian who could cope with the best of them and they had nothing to fear from possibilities of being led into traps by the wily old regulars on this score.

The notable contest on the opening day of the special tariff session, March 15, 1909, is of course familiar to all. By the desertion of a score of democrats the insurgents were defeated but not hisheartened. They secured a few minor improvements to the rules, swallowed their pride, attended to the business of revising the tariff and took their punishment like men when the speaker doled out the committee assignments at the close of the session. Gardner was one of the insurgents that the leaders were anxious to make peace with by allowing him to retain his committee chairmanship, but the Hamilton congressman said:

"No, I stand with the rest of the boys and I'll go down with them."

All through the last session of congress the insurgents continued to bide their time and await for the opportunity to press their claims once more. It came on March 17 and such a St. Patrick's day had never been seen before in the house of representatives. In fact it was necessary to extend the holiday of the patron saint over three days and nights and when it was all over Uncle Joe found himself no longer a member of the committee on rules; but also found the body enlarged to ten members and the speaker deprived of the power of appointing them. Incidentally, the grizzly old presiding officer found several decidedly sore spots on his anatomy as the result of that 72 hours of fearful gruelling.

It was the Norris resolution (Cong. Norris of Nebraska) which made this reform in the rules possible; but the final draft which was adopted was not only written with a pencil by Augustus Peabody Gardner; but the latter stood beside the Nebraska man during that entire fight and his every move was made on the advice of the subject of this sketch. Gardner was the unanimous choice of the insurgents for a place on the committee on rules; but he was obliged to decline the honor on account of ill-health.

The result of this great contest will be far-reaching; but the most important result will undoubtedly be the elimination of Joseph G. Cannon as a candidate for speaker of the 62d congress, however loudly the old gentleman may be declaring today his intention of attempting to hold his present office. His most enthusiastic lieutenants in the last fight have seen the hand-writing on the wall and do not hesitate to state that a new deal will be necessary in the next congress.

Augustus P. Gardner will be 45 years old next November, and has been in politics for some 20 years. His first office was as a member of the republican state committee after which he was elected to the Massachusetts senate. He has had to fight for everything he has obtained, and his first nomination to congress was obtained after one of the longest and hardest contests in the history of Massachusetts politics. It opened on March 17, 1902, with five avowed candidates, two withdrawing after the first lap. When the home-stretch was reached in September it was found that Capt. Gardner had outdistanced his two competitors and had more delegates on the first ballot than the others combined.

He is now serving his fifth term and his election this autumn is conceded by republicans and democrats alike. His political platform has always contained three planks, "independence, frankness, and loyalty to friends." He is ever ready to listen to advice from the most humble of his constituents up to his most interested political colleague, his father-in-law, Henry Cabot Lodge; but he always reserves the right to do as he thinks best. In the same way, he is not averse to giving advice to the president himself, if he thinks that that official needs it, and his friends (they are all in that category in the 6th district today) know that they can rely on what he says and that he will do them a favor if he can.

He is looked upon as one of the strong men in the Massachusetts delegation and his knowledge of the industries of Massachusetts, shown during the revision of the tariff, was something remarkable.

With a new speaker and a new program in the next congress, he is sure to be one of the big men of the house.



A. T. Lawrence

CONG. GEORGE P. LAWRENCE

Able, Genial, Popular and, Most Important, a Congressman Who Does Things—Made Possible Consideration of Weeks' Forest Reserve Bill —His Distinction as Member of New Rules Committee

"I would stand as much chance as a celluloid cat in hell chased by an asbestos dog."

This is what Robb de Peyster Tytus is said to have told a group of friends, or otherwise, when they suggested to him that he might like to get into the game in the 1st Massachusetts congressional district against George Pelton Lawrence. The Tyringham statesman may or may not have used this picturesque expression but, as Com. Peary once said of his "gold brick" characterization of the Cook expedition, if he had sat up 48 hours and tried to think of a phrase that would fit the case better, he could not have found it. True, the sweep of republican insurgency is very general and Cong. Lawrence is not such a howling insurgent that he cannot address the chair without taking an antiseptic drink right after. Nevertheless, the specialty of George Pelton Lawrence is making the people of the 1st district, and the state generally, think he is the best fellow they ever voted for, and so far not enough have changed their opinion to affect the returns.

"Genial" men do not always make the best representation for usually they are used as doormats in front of the speaker's office as soon as they show they are willing to smile while they are being garroted by the house leaders. Lawrence is a smiler, all right, but he is also the canniest kind of a house politician, who keeps his temper under his coat and his smile on tap for the express purpose of getting what he wants.

And the record of what he has got for Massachusetts in the river and harbor bills of the past dozen years or more is enough to make the fish laugh. Although one of the finest orators of congress and the wittiest of after-dinner speakers anywhere, Lawrence cuts most of this out for the purpose of ambling humbly around the building and picking up things the orators are too busy to see. He is not one of your errand boy congressmen, as most of the democrats are forced to be, nor is he so 'umble that a crack in the jaw won't make him mad. But for the purpose of legislation, of geeting what he and his people want and not stepping on anyone's corns during the process, he has no superior.

It would be an unkindness to him to print the list of his spoils, for it would look too much like highway robbery. But when you hear strangers say, "What has become of that man Lawrence, seems as if he doesn't say much in congress, with all his ability," you can just gently lead the tourists to the room of the committee on rivers and harbors, and there you will find George Pelton Lawrence in his shirtsleeves, figuring out whether he can pull out another hundred thousand for a third survey of Greenfield harbor without pauperizing the government.

Still, a man can do mighty good work in congress without wrecking the treasury, and it were an injustice to the North Adams statesman to suggest that he is good only for getting his hand into the pork barrel. As a matter of fact, Mr. Lawrence has been in congress so long that he knows how cheap talk is and he doesn't have to blow off every few days to convince his district he is still in Washington and not at Asheville, N. C. He is a "regular," somewhat as that term is used of late, but he is not a regular of the Jim Sherman kind. Until recently there has been no reason why any man should be irregular, least of all the man who was getting everything he and his district hoped for without organizing an insurrection, consequently George P. has remained quietly regular and made no fuss about it. He has been one of the most efficient presiding officers that Uncle Joe has summoned to the chair; and in times of peace, such as preceded the insurgent outbreak, it was just as much a mark of honor to be summoned to the chair by the speaker as it would be now to be appointed a committee of one to assassinate him. Clearheadedness, courtesy, patience, firmness and a thorough grasp of parliamentary law are necessary in a good presiding officer and the man who has all these and can hold the house in leash day after day without having his nose broken by a book is a pretty fine sort of a citizen.

The test of personal popularity and integrity in the house came last spring when the democrats and insurgents succeeded in throwing Speaker Cannon off the committee on rules and enlarging the committee from four to ten, to be elected by the house instead of appointed by the speaker. It was then that the slate-makers of both parties and all factions got busy trying to find men whom the house could trust absolutely to be fair and square and intelligent; and one of the first names decided upon for the new committee was that of George Pelton Lawrence. That gentleman had not been a candidate for the place, as he never is a candidate for anything except appropriations and re-election from the 1st district, but that he appreciated the honor and that his colleagues were pleased too, believing that it reflected high credit on the commonwealth of Massachusetts, is undoubted. So you see from this one little incident alone how George Pelton Lawrence stands with the men who have known him for nearly 14 years.

Just how much influence George Pelton Lawrence exerts on the new rules committee was demonstrated before the committee was in existence long. Cong. Weeks' bill, for the preservation of the White Mountain forests as is told in his sketch in this number, was passed through the house at the last session after overcoming many obstacles. It was a phenomenal victory for Cong. Weeks and for all New England, in fact, but the man who made that victory possible by removing the chief obstacle was George P. Lawrence. The bill was introduced so late in the session that its consideration was possible only through a special rule. Although George P. Lawrence was the only man of the ten members of the committee on rules who had voted for the Weeks bill in the previous congress, and powerful interests were arrayed against the bill, that special rule was forthcoming and the bill got before the house. Something of a feat, eh? Simply an illustration of what George P. Lawrence can do when he starts out to do a thing.

Mr. Lawrence went to Washington in 1897, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Ashley B. Wright, and it looks now as if he never would get out of the town. He was president of the Massachusetts senate in 1896 and 1897, being elected both times by unanimous vote; and before that he had been a judge of the district court of Northern Berkshire. So it is evident that although he may have tried hard to live a sober, private life for the last 15 or 20 years, his neighbors would not let him.

Like some other distinguished Massachusetts statesmen, Mr. Lawrence has not been honored with a working chairmanship, but there is a story that goes with that. He is, to be sure, and has been for several years chairman of the committee on expenditures in the war department, but that is one of those cosy little things that used to be handed out to the "right people" in the days before there was a house office building and the more prominent members could be taken care of only by giving them empty chairmanships and a room in the Capitol. The honor was a distinct one, however, for it implied the highest standing in the estimation of the ruling powers of the house.

The real work of Cong. Lawrence has been done as a member of the great committee on rivers and harbors, over which Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, now in the senate, presided so long that he gradually absorbed all its powers, except a few over the Massachusetts coast with which Lawrence refused to part. This shares with the committee on public buildings the distinction of being the greatest "pork barrel" committee of the house, and unless a man is exceedingly honest and uncommonly diplomatic, he cannot stay on it long without either losing his good name or becoming a figurehead. That Lawrence suffered neither disaster is proved by the fact that he has steadily climbed toward the top in the committee, he has secured excellent appropriations for the rivers and harbors of his state and he is as popular now in the house as when he first entered the committee.

When Chairman Burton went to the senate—where, incidentally, his performance on the tariff belied the reform record of his previous life—Acheson of Pennsylvania was ranking man, De Alva S. Alexander of New York came next and George Pelton Lawrence No. 3. Acheson was defeated in his caucuses for renomination, and then there there were two. Of the two, Alexander was rated in congress as a very imposing citizen in personal appearance but not the heaviest man in the lower branch when it came to business, although he is not a cheap man by any means. For a time it looked much as if Uncle Joe Cannon would follow the dictates of his conscience and hand the chairmanship over to North Adams, as many leading members of the house wanted him to do. Lawrence said nothing and although he would not have run away from a promotion, he did nothing to embarrass Alexander.

The speaker, however, had set his heart on the Lakes-to-the-Gulf waterway scheme and he did not want to put any eastern man in charge of the committee who was not heart and soul for that great project. Lawrence was strong for Boston to Beaufort but he had not yet made the chamber ring with howls for anything running from Chicago to St. Louis. Alexander was appointed, and evidently Uncle Joe knew his man, for in the next session Alexander came across with the most comprehensive Lakes-to-the-Gulf proposition that congress had seen. It gave $1,000,000 for that waterway, contingent upon a favorable report by a new board of army engineers; and as almost every statesman in the building had something of his own he wanted to pull out of the committee, the item was approved in the river and harbor bill. Burton, by the way, has tried to impress upon his colleagues in the senate some of the principles of reform that gave him a national reputation while a member of the house, but he has found the upper branch so shameless in its pork barrel proclivities that he is reported to be well nigh discouraged.

It may be partly as a consolation prize that George Pelton Lawrence, still on the job for Massachusetts, although only a private in the ranks, was permitted to pick a few things for his beloved state as the river and harbor bill was going through. As the measure finally emerged from his committee it was found to contain a batch of items reading like this: Newburyport harbor, for deepening the entrance, $50,000; Sandy Bay Harbor of Refuge, for continuing work on the breakwater, $100,000; Lynn harbor, to provide for a deeper and wider channel, $60,000; Mystic river, for deepening the channel below the mouth of Island End rives to 30 feet, $72,000; Gloucester harbor, for removing certain rocks which are a menace to navigation, $25,000, etc., etc. There were no less than 13 items like this in the bill, making a total of $601,762; and in addition the sundry civil bill allowed $1,000,000 more for continuing work on the 35-foot channel in Boston harbor, which Lawrence started several years ago, incidentally beating to it the imperial city of New York with her accomplished statesmen.

Nor was this all. When a real statesman runs out of rivers and harbors to fix up he has surveys made, and the bill provided for surveys of Boston harbor (South bay) and the harbors of New Bedford, Salem and Malden, although to the average tourist Malden would seem to be about as much of a seaport as Keene, N. H. Lawrence has had the Connecticut river surveyed so many times that he can't swim across it without turning pink, and he is now said to be at work on a plan to make Pittsfield a port of entry for ocean steamships.

This is, of course, a very crude and imperfect sketch of one of the ablest and most charming of Massachusetts statesmen, but if it gets there half as well as he does, it will not have been written in vain.





Geo. P. Lawrence

CONG. SAMUEL W. McCALL

Was Tower of Strength to Business Interests of New England in Tariff Revision—Father of Law Providing for Publicity of Campaign Contributions—Fearlessly Independent Always

Samuel W. McCall of the 8th Massachusetts district is living in a new and unfamiliar atmosphere. From his first election in 1892 until within a comparatively short time, Washington and his district have known him only as a radical and independent; perennially at odds with the White House, and voting against his party on all the larger questions, like the war with Spain and the retention of the Philippines. He stood as stoutly as Sen. Hoar against the colonial policy of the McKinley administration but, unlike Hoar, he never could bring himself to vote, as a loyal republican, for a measure or a program which he had criticised day in and day out as a free American citizen.

In fact, the "independence" of McCall was one of the bywords of Washington, at one time, and was quoted as the best living example of the bad boy in politics. His district idolized him and his colleagues cursed him for it; and he—being also a practical man as well as an idealist—figured that he could stay in congress longer on the majority vote of his district than on the language of the statesmen about him who knew nothing of the peculiarities of the Massachusetts mind.

Times have changed. The insurgent of yesterday is the regular of today; so regular that if it were not for a lifelong record of kicking over the political traces, McCall would be in danger of his seat. Not that the 8th or Harvard college district is noisily insurgent or that McCall is unduly regular. McCall is doing his own thinking, just as he always did; but now that he happens to be thinking the thoughts his district always thought before it became fashionable in Massachusetts to assail the protective tariff and Uncle Joe Cannon as the joint offspring of the devil, his people at home are wondering to find him so far behind the times. No more startling measure of the progress of republican insurgency can be suggested than to contemplate the "radical" McCall of a dozen years ago, jeopardizing his party by his pungent criticisms of it and its leaders, and the "conservative" McCall of today, who, outstripped by the sudden rush of excited public opinion, finds himself almost a "reactionary" because of the mildness of his peculiar criticism. It is a new atmosphere that the old line republican is asked to breathe by the present generation of his party; nor is it strange he sniffs it a little suspiciously and wonders if he should inhale too deep.

Had McCall been "regular" when all other republicans in congress were and worshipped at the shrine of high protection when that was the only course to preferment in the house, he might not have waited 14 years for a chairmanship. Men who abjectly play the game of the leaders are not usually shelved as long as that, and had not his early independence been pretty genuine and his savage criticisms stung, he would have come to his own much sooner. He insurged when he stood alone and it cost him something in Washington, even if the 8th district did approve. He was given a membership on ways and means in the 56th congress, but the Dingley tariff revision was then out of the way and no one expected the committee to do any real business for ten years, which it did not. A place on it was a "soft" thing, if one did not want to work; and McCall never has sought to strain himself. Yet the failure to promote him for so long was significant, for it implied that no matter how fine a gentleman McCall might be and how able, he could not be depended upon to let some one else think for him. If the leaders were in a pinch and wanted to get through something that did not appeal to McCall, he would vote against them, and they knew it.

It was not until the list of the complaisant had been pretty well exhausted and a new office building gave everybody else as good a room as a chairman that McCall was placed by Speaker Cannon at the head of the committee on library. In the Massachusetts legislature this committee rivals printing only in uselessness, but the state does not own the city of Boston and the United States does own Washington, hence the chairmanship of library is a distinct honor. In fact, it should not go to any but the most cultivated of men, and the McCall appointment was made on merit. This committee has charge not only of the Library of Congress, the greatest in point of building and books in the country, but it has supervision also of objects d'arts in the Capitol and the public parks and streets. It is supposed to be the official censor of the government statues and paintings—God save the mark—and it passes upon statues and memorials all over the country for which the government appropriates money. It was highly fitting, therefore, that a man cultivated enough to be offered the presidency of Dartmouth college—and able to refuse it—should be given such a position.

In describing the work of a member of congress, the story necessarily deals with many details to which his constituents are profoundly indifferent. It makes little difference to them whether the government spends $5000 or $5,000,000 a year for art works, but it makes a tremendous difference to the committee on appropriations and the governments. You as a resident of Somerville, Mass., may not care a snap whether the government spends $5,000 or 50 cents on a memorial to Pocahontas at Norfolk, Va., but it may be life and death for the congressman from the Norfolk district. John Wesley Gaines perhaps would have stayed in congress forever had he not secured an appropriation to buy the birthplace of Andrew Jackson, and thus considered his lifework done.

Therefore, the record of Cong. McCall in his ambitious field as chairman of a committee often may possess more interest for the reading public of Carrolltown, Mo., than for the denizens of Cambridge, Medford, Somerville and Woburn. This is one of the penalties of semi-leadership in the house, that the congressman can do great things for the country but is not always a Johnny-on-the-spot with the plums for his district. Not that the 8th Massachusetts has suffered for plums; to say nothing of the brass cannon adorning historic sites in the good republican city of Somerville.

The most important activity of Mr. McCall as chairman of the library committee was that which will result in the complete remodeling of the hall of the national house of representatives. Visitors will remember that members are now supplied with comfortable swinging chairs and roomy desks, but if they ever attended a session on a hot day, they will recall that no breezes blew through the chamber unless some pushed in by the E. N. Foss fans. For years it has been the dream of speakers and progressive members to let a little daylight and air in upon the scenes of gory debate, but it has remained for Cong. McCall to put the thing through. He began in the first session of the 61st congress and was defeated. Later the house passed his resolution directing the superintendent of the Capitol to consult architects and report at the next session concerning a possible rearrangement. At the second session three schemes were reported and the McCall resolution authorizing a complete making over of the old chamber was adopted.

Mr. McCall never has been much in cahoots with the Burnham park commission in its plans for beautifying Washington and until recently has been looked upon as something of a reactionary in art matters. He tried unsuccessfully to have the location of the Grant memorial changed from the botanical garden to the White lot and he united with Speaker Cannon in trying to place an Abraham Lincoln memorial on the Capitol grounds, thus antagonizing the scheme of the park commission to erect it on the bank of the Potomac at the foot of the mall. Of late years, however, Mr. McCall has swung more into line, and, in fact, he introduced the bill, which became a law, establishing the commission on fine arts. One result of this bill is to deprive the commission on library of its jurisdiction over statues and monuments in the public squares, streets and parks, but Mr. McCall took the broad rather than the narrow view of the proposition and stood for it. The bill grants the commission no actual power, to be sure, and expressly exempts the Capitol and the Library of Congress from its provisions, nevertheless it is a great step in advance and Mr. McCall and his committee are entitled to high praise for their work in establishing the commission.

Through the efforts of Cong. McCall, the uncompleted pediment of the house wing will be finished with a group of statuary. He also secured the removal of the ridiculous Grenough statue of Washington from the open square east of the Capitol to a proper setting in the interior of the new National Museum. Many interesting art and memorial propositions are still pending in Cong. McCall's committee or otherwise before congress, including the erection of memorial arches at Valley Forge, the institution of a commission on national historic publications, a monument to Brig. Gen. James Shields, statue to Samuel J. Tilden and many propositions for the purchase of historic paintings. Mr. McCall's resolution providing for the substitution of oil for crayon portraits of former speakers of congress already has been followed by applications from more than 70 artists ambitious to do the work.

In his relation to the political and tariff discussions of the day, Cong. McCall is decidedly an interesting figure. At this writing he is vice-chairman of the special joint committee which will report to congress and the country early in September whether or not Richard A. Ballinger, secretary of the interior, is the right man in the wrong place or otherwise. This committee, it will be remembered, was elected by the house, hence a place upon it implies a distinct tribute to the ability and fairness of the member. This is not Mr. McCall's first experience as an investigator, as he was chairman in the 58th congress of the committee to investigate the relations of members of the house with the post-office department. This was the committee which uncovered the notorious scandals suggested by the famous report of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Joseph L. Bristow, now an insurgent United States senator from Kansas.

As the father and persistent agitator of the bill providing for the publicity of campaign contributions, Cong. McCall long will be remembered in political history. This bill was first introduced in the 59th congress. It was reported in the first session of the 60th and passed the house, but the senate, not then having been educated with the iron-shod prods of insurgency, let it die without remark, and conducted no obsequies. McCall came back with it in the 61st congress and sent it across. The senators accepted it, merely trimming its claws a little with the provision that the reports should be filed after instead of before the elections. It is safe to say that very few members besides McCall honestly favored this measure, and it was a work of characteristic courage for the Massachusetts man to put it through.

As a member of the committee of ways and means during the tariff session, Cong. McCall was a tower of strength to the business interests of New England which wanted duties on raw material removed and on finished products retained. He stood shoulder to shoulder with Chairman Sereno E. Payne in the bitter struggle which the progressives were compelled to make in the conference committee and had it not been for the support that Mr. Payne thus received, the Payne tariff act would have been much worse than it is, from the progressive point of view. Later in one of the great magazines Mr. McCall wrote an analysis of the tariff bill which its friends and enemies alike agree is a masterpiece of interpretation, from the moderate point of view.

Another characteristic stroke of McCall was his elaborate defense of Joseph G. Cannon published in the Saturday Evening Post at just the period when the fight in congress against the old man was hottest. This article, like all from the pen of McCall, was scholarly, trenchant and comprehensive. It boldly challenged the critics of the speaker and sought to inform the country by a mass of facts and figures of the wonderful service rendered the country by Mr. Cannon which most people appear to have forgotten in the heat of the fight to dethrone him. It may be unpopular just at this sensitive time for any friend of Cannon to say a word in his



S. W. McCall

defense, while the number of near-friends who are taking to the woods over the Cannon issue to save their own political scalps is legion. Nevertheless, as Uncle Joe says, God hates a quitter and every politician loves a man who stands up for his friends. McCall too many times has demonstrated his own independence of everything and everybody to be accused of toadying to Cannon at this late day. He likes Cannon, he says so and he gives his reasons. If the 8th congressional district is not satisfied with these reasons so much the worse for McCall; but having spoken, he is standing by his guns. McCall never has liked Sen. Lodge and neither man has taken especial pains to conceal his dislike of the other. McCall disliked Roosevelt and never entered the White House during the last few years of his administration. The whirligig of time has made Roosevelt the most popular man in the country and Cannon temporarily the most unpopular. It is all the same to McCall. If his independence were not genuine, he would be shouting for Roosevelt with the full power of his lungs and belaboring Cannon with the full strength of his fists.

CONG. CHARLES G. WASHBURN

Unrivalled in Delegation in Clarity of Thought and Fundamental Grasp of Legislative Propositions—His Important Work for Copyright Protection—A Comer in Congress

If it were not true that model congressmen often have no histories, it would be easier to write the legislative record of Charles G. Washburn of the 3d Massachusetts district. Mr. Washburn is not only model but modest. He shrinks too much from the white glare of publicity. When other congressmen are telephoning to newspaper offices and accidentally bumping into correspondents in the corridors of the Capitol in a vain effort to avoid getting their names into the papers, Charles G. Washburn is sitting quietly at home reading up for his next speech.

His modesty goes even further. It carries him to the noble but inglorious point where he cheerfully does all the work and patriotically allows some one else to get the credit for it. These traits are so rare in a statesman that they are a pretty good news item in themselves. Congress is top heavy with men who say nothing and do nothing because they don't know how, but it has too few of the Washburn type who are accustomed to think with scientific clearness, speak with deliberation and act always with good judgment. If Mr. Washburn were a little more of a politician—using that word in the W. Murray Crane understanding of it—and could put his arm around people's necks a little bit more, he might rival John W. Weeks as a forceful factor in legislation. Mr. Washburn has no rival in the Massachusetts delegation in the clarity of his thought and his fundamental grasp of legislative propositions in which he is interested. He is one of the few men who carefully follow almost all the proceedings of the house, believing that to be part of a congressman's duty. He is phenomenally regular in his attendance upon the sessions, and one rarely can ask him anything concerning the current business of the house that he cannot tell the whole story.

But, like most men of high intellect and training, Mr. Washburn is accustomed to specialize. In fact, he is old fashioned enough to believe that when he is appointed a member of a committee, it is up to him to study the subjects which the committee is supposed to consider. This novel theory is all the more gratifying because Mr. Washburn, being only in his second term, has not yet been given a chairmanship, and evidently never has heard of the common practice of permitting the chairman to absorb all the knowledge and do all the work.

Cong. Washburn is a very fine lawyer, and this fact, combined with his habit of studying propositions entrusted to him to study, resulted in his rendering the country a service during his first term which might have made him famous if fame were what he went to Washington to get. He was a member of the committee on patents, which is either a very important or a very useless committee, according to the ability with which it is manned. The patent laws of the United States are old and have worked pretty well, but when they need tinkering the work should be done by experts or it would be better to let them alone.

The Washburn coup was achieved in the matter of copyright. For years the composers of music and the proprietors of pianolas and other awful contrivances of the kind had been at war over royalties. Under the old copyright law, while a composer or owner of a musical composition was amply protected against the unauthorized use of his work in sheet or book form, there was nothing in the world to hinder the canned music man, as John Philip Sousa called him, from pirating the composition and putting it into all the piano players and phonographs in the country. The committee on patents had wrestled long and tirelessly with a revision of the general copyright law, but it always got stuck when it struck the canned music proposition. The composers wouldn't stand for one provision and the manufacturers wouldn't stand for another, and there you were, with nothing doing. Ethelburt Nevin's famous "The Rosary," for example, is one of the piano player favorites; and one of the incidents of the great musical campaign was the appearance of his widow in Washington and her pathetic plea in the interest of other composers—it being too late to protect her—that congress should do something to prevent the virtual thefts upon the composers and their heirs systematically perpetrated by the machine men.

Cong. Washburn, as a member of the committee, addressed himself to this subject with his usual thoroughness and skill. He studied the old law, he studied the bill and he listened with both ears open to the arguments made on both sides. He then took the bill and wrote into it such amendments as were suggested by his own masterly legal mind. They were of a compromise nature, in some respects; and he gently impressed their worth upon the other members of the committee and the chairman. By quiet diplomacy and tact, Mr. Washburn brought the committee around to his way of thinking, and finally the committeemen stood up in their boots and told the manufacturers that if they did not yield a little and grant the composers something like a living show, they would have something very much worse hurled at them. The canned music men finally yieldsd, the house passed the bill, and one of the most perplexing problems before congress was amicably settled.

Cong. Washburn was a member also of insular affairs in the 60th congress, but he graduated from these in the 61st to join a group of the ablest men in the house as a member of interstate and foreign commerce. The railroad bill was impending, and the task ahead was one to test the powers of the most veteran and skilled legislator.

As usual, Mr. Washburn made himself a master of his subject. As a lawyer and a member of the Massachusetts house and senate, he was well versed in the railroad practice of his own great state, and he familiarized himself with the general subject as rapidly as he could. Although genial in bearing and exceedingly courteous in conversation and debate, he is a man who does his own thinking and he became recognized as one of the fairest and most intelligent critics of the bill.

In a series of speeches and amendments which occupied the attention of the house for some time, he pointed out the defects of the long and short haul provision of the Mann bill, he showed how the capitalization feature, if enacted, would leave railroads in process of reorganization to the tender mercies of the high financiers of Wall street, and although not opposing the merger feature, he made it plain that unless the bill were amended to permit the renewal of existing leases, it would disrupt the railroad organizations of the country, particularly in New England. Mr. Washburn, who is an authority on the Sherman anti-trust act, favored the provisions of the bill permitting joint traffic agreements and showed how ridiculous was the position of the radicals that railroads should be required to compete and prosecuted for competing at the same time, when the machinery for federal supervision was provided in the law.

In his discussion of the long and short haul clause, Cong. Washburn was particularly clear in illustrating how the bill of the committee, is enacted, would prove absolutely unworkable in practice. He cited the opinion of Judge Cooley, based upon conditions not half as complex as those which exist today, and he showed how in Kentucky, where some such long and short haul legerdemain was attempted, the interstate commerce commission was compelled to restore the old conditions in order to prevent the destruction of commerce and industry which would have resulted had the provisions of the law been carried out.

Fortunately or otherwise—unfortunately for New England—most of the sections discussed by Cong. Washburn were stricken from the bill before it left the house. His amendments were rejected, but this fact has little significance in view of the general understanding that the sections as a whole would be eliminated anyway. But the controversy brought out the character of the man and demonstrated with striking force that Massachusetts still can send to congress men who, in point of solid ability, and character and influence, compare favorably with any of the great statesmen who have preceded them.

Mr. Washburn is slowly but surely "coming" in congress. He never will be a dramatic figure or do sensational things, for such are foreign to his nature. He never will advertise himself or put himself forward. But his work is appreciated by an ever-widening circle of strong men on both sides of the house. Should republican supremacy continue, he is certain to occupy a very important place in the house organization. His interest is solely in legislation, not in house politics—although he can analyze a political situation as cleverly as the next man. In fact, his political judgment is as sound as his legal, for he is broad enough to appreciate the questions and personalities involved on both sides. If Cong. Washburn could be characterized in a phrase, it would be that he embodies the finest type of the Massachusetts representative in congress.

Science and Democracy.

The right of the majority to rule, which lies at the basis of democracy, has just received unexpected confirmation from a scientific investigation carried out by the French psychologist E. Borel.

By means of a series of experiments calculated to test the ability of a large number of persons to form correct opinions upon a question the true solution of which was known in advance to the experimenter, M. Borel has demonstrated that the judgment formed by a majority of a given number of minds is strongly preponderant in correctness over that of a minority.

Thus he is led to the conclusion that in doubtful questions, where nobody knows in advance what the decision should be, the opinion entertained by the majority is much more likely than that entertained by the minority to be correct, and so the method of majorities offers a useful means of arriving at truth, wherever the latter depends upon correct judgment.

A very curious fact, which comes out in M. Borel's investigation, is that the collective sensibility to truth of a whole community may greatly exceed the individual sensibility of any single person. This suggests the existence of a sort of common mind which presides over individual minds, and makes its determinations effective through numbers—or, in other words, through majorities.

For instance, in a test depending upon the estimate of weight differences, the collective sensibility was twice as fine as the individual. In other similar tests the opinion of the majority was found to be superior in correctness not only to that of any particular individual, but to that of the average of all the individuals concerned.

M. Borel is disposed to believe that there exists "something objective" which determines the direction that the opinion of the majority of minds entertain on any question, but what the nature of this "something objective" may be he does not undertake to say. But he is going to try to find out what it is.

In the meantime those who heartily believe in the righteousness of majority rule may find in these experiments, conducted with scientific absence of prejudgment, a new argument to prove that the voice of the people is the voice of God.—Garrett P. Serviss, in Boston American.



CHARLES G. WASHBURN

CONG. JOHN W. WEEKS

Rise of Massachusetts Man to Leadership in Congress Really Phenomenal—His Great Work for Preservation of White Mountain Forests—Chairman of Second Great Committee of House—To Reorganize Postal Service

The 61st congress will be notable partly for the production of John W. Weeks. This is rather a broad statement, and you may gather that it is composed as the swejetest piece of taffy that a writer could boil out of himself on a sweltering summer's day. Away with the idea! The statement is set down in good faith. Just run over the list of almost 400 statesmen assembled in what is known as the national house of representatives and write down on a piece of paper how many of them have achieved leadership in the last dozen years, or since the Dingley bill was passed. Payne, Dalzell, Sherman, Cannon, Burton of Ohio, now in the senate, Overstreet of Indiana, dead, Hull, Olmsted—all these men were old-timers when the war with Spain began, and they are and always have been a close corporation that cared only for the fortunes of their own little group. Tawney has come along since, but under the wing of Cannon and a loyal private in the Cannon ranks. Fowler of New Jersey is a great economist and made the house take seriously his banking and currency committee, as he did the country his currency ideas, but he used his mind as he pleased and not as Cannon told him, and he has lost his chairmanship. Which of these men, except Payne, is identified as originator with any piece of great constructive legislation? Who of them ever got a bill through that had not been first O. K.'d by Uncle Joe?

Of course several new men have got their names in the papers by fighting the regular organization, but what insurgent could go out among his republican colleagues and get votes enough to carry through a measure that the old guard didn't want? To be a little more impudent about it, what mother's son of them could carry through the house a bill that was opposed by the leaders on both sides? What chairman of a great appropriation committee has dared to go outside his own province and risk his fortunes with a matter of general legislation having nothing to do with his committee—and got away with it—as Weeks did with the Appalachian forest reserve bill?

No, sir, that favorite old word "phenomenal" is the only one that fits the Weeks case. For the 12th district congressman is not a Cannon-hater, he is not an insurgent, he is on speaking terms with John Dalzell, and he is not owned by the speaker either. What he has got he has won by being his own natural self—by working all the time, hard, ably, conscientiously and tactfuly; particularly tactfully. Weeks can disagree with a man and make him feel happier than if he gave him a vote. He converts men to him and his ways by his candor and his horse sense. He is strong because the house believes he knows what he is talking about and means what he says. His inviolable good nature combined with his ability and his patience have earned him a respect which makes men delighted to follow him. When he announced, after a month of herculean committee work, that the postal savings bank bill was in such shape that he could vote for it himself with a clear conscience, that announcement alone was worth a hundred wavering votes to the bill.

Cong. Weeks has just completed his first session as chairman of the committee on postoffices and post roads. This is the second great committee of the house, and it was the greatest this year, if measured by the size of its appropriation bill, which was the largest ever passed by any congress. Yet this great measure, from the hands of a brand new chairman, was accepted by the senate exactly as Weeks sent it from the house—an unprecedented occurrence. But as if this were not glory enough for one man the senate swallowed also the Weeks' postal savings bank bill, hook, line and sinker. The senate had fought a month over this, one of the most important pieces of constructive legislation ever passed by congress. Then Chairman Weeks and Cong. Gardner of New Jersey wrote the bill over to suit themselves and the senate swallowed that too, without batting an eyelash.

Why? Because the senators knew that these bills, as drafted by the Weeks committee and approved by Chairman Weeks, were the best legislation of the kind that the session could produce. The legislation commanded the confidence of a majority of congress because congress believes in John W. Weeks.

The passage by the house of the Appalachian forest reserve bill was a conspicuous example of what a popular and able man can do with a righteous cause—a number of popular and able men, for that matter, for the New England delegation united on this measure, and every fellow pulled every personal string he had out. The object of this legislation is to save the White Mountain forests to the use of the people, the lumbermen having already skinned all they could off them, but until the advent of Weeks of Massachusetts, the proposition never seemed to make any headway. The westerners always resented the claims of the Appalachian mountain people, although wanting a few dozen millions for waterways, irrigation and other like bric-a-brac for themselves. Every time a plump, healthy-looking forest reserve bill would show up, either some scientist would come along and blow air holes through it or some political financier, like Uncle Joe Cannon, would figure out that it couldn't operate as a law without bankrupting the government.

Weeks went through one or two experiences of this kind, in his early days, and then made up his mind that something was wrong. He thought the proposition had merit enough to travel on its own shape, if a few bulges were taken out of the shape, so he sat down one day, figuratively speaking, and drafted a forest reserve bill which, as in the case of the postal bank bill later, his conscience would approve. It provided that no land should be bought except after due investigation by a competent board, and it limited the expenditures in point of time and amount, spreading them over a stated period. It also instituted a system of fire protection wherein the federal should co-operate with the state governments; and, after due consultations, the bill safeguarded the privileges of the westerners in the matter of certain annual incomes from forest reserve profits which they thought they were in danger of losing. In other words, the Weeks bill was good financial legislation as well as good conservation. Mr. Weeks beat the old leaders of the house with this bill in the 60th congress, then, when Taft came in, got that practical conservator to endorse it and went out and beat the old guard again. The bill was brought in under almost the only rule the new committee on rules dared to report during the session, and it went past "Uncle Joe" and Champ Clark and all the rest of its distinguished opponents like an iceboat in a 40-mile breeze. This was in the closing days of the session, too, mind you, when no one but phenomenons could get anything through but appropriation bills and resolutions of condolence.

The forest reserve bill struck a snag in the senate, to be sure, through the objection of that distinguished scholar-politician, Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, who, being unable longer to have his own way over rivers and harbors, was not going to let anything get by for mountains. Burton threatened to talk the bill to death—and a threat from Burton to do a thing like that means such an agonizing death that the sponsors of the measure temporarily withdrew it. The senate has agreed, however, to take a vote on the bill February 15; and if there are votes enough then to pass it, as probably there will be, Cong. Weeks will have two of the most far-reaching laws of the 61st session very much to his own personal credit.

With all he has accomplished, the Newton statesman is only in the preliminary stages of his most important work. The postal service of the United States must be thoroughly overhauled and reorganized, and this task is expected of the Weeks committee. The basis of the report which that committee sooner or later will make undoubtedly will be the bill of the late Jesse Overstreet of Indiana, Chairman Weeks' predecessor. Overstreet knew the postal service as no other congressman of his time; and had his strength been equal to his ability, he might have crowned his years of faithful service with a glorious result.

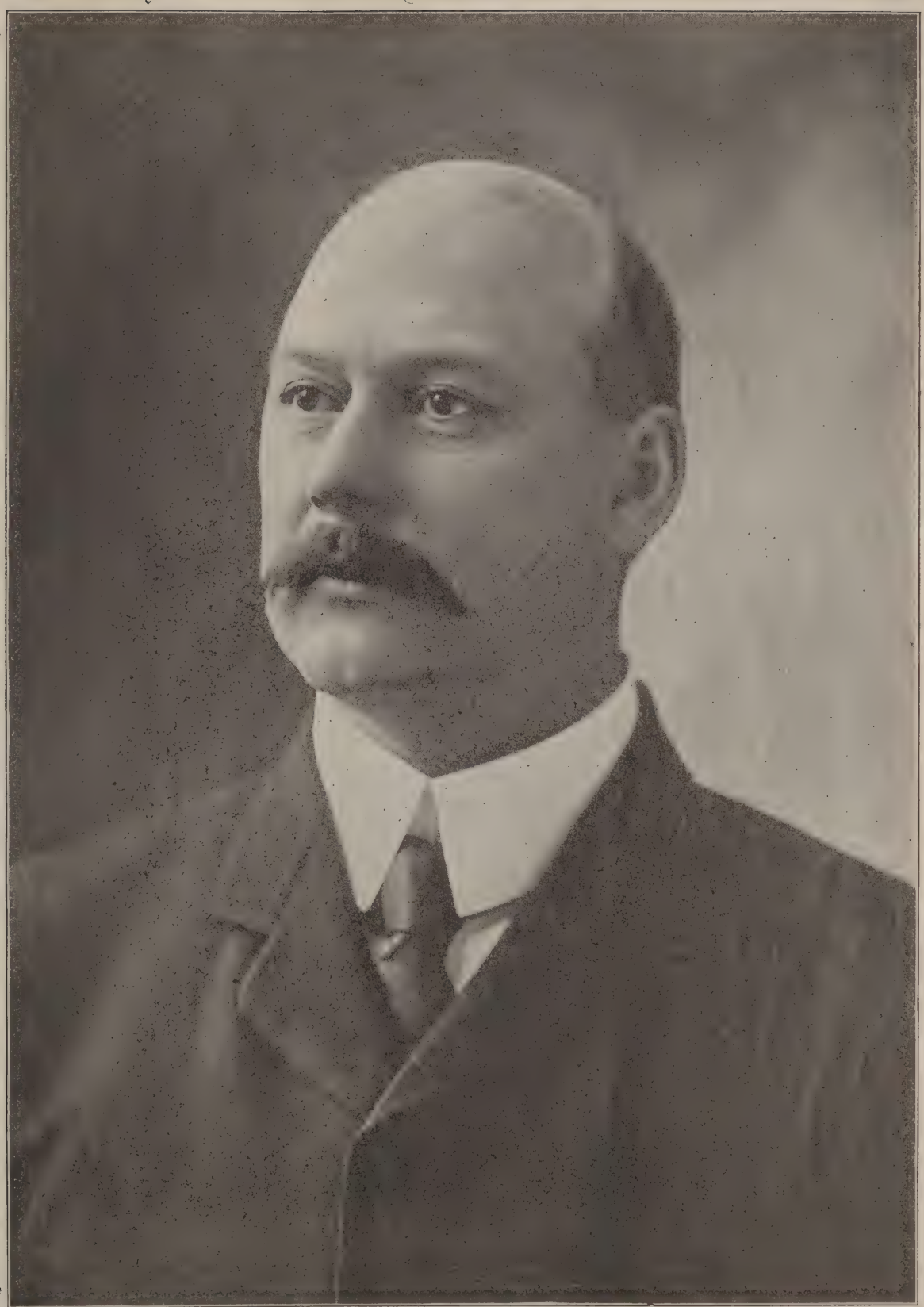
But it may be the fortune of Cong. Weeks to execute where Oversteet planned. For several reasons the subject must be approached almost de novo, hence the final report, when it is made, will be found to show more or less of the handiwork of the Massachusetts congressman. The task is one of enormous proportions, and all the more difficult because the postal service is still a great political machine which does not hesitate to use its power against statesmen who refuse to do its bidding. A so-called "practical" politician is the head of the service, and although he is the most impractical kind of a politician in the cabinet, except Wickersham, his presence there is proof that the department is yet regarded as an instrument for the politician to play upon. With this service reorganized on a business basis, under a "director of posts" as chief executive officer and not subject to political change, the postal employes, from the presidential appointees down, may see the good judgment of giving a little less attention to the votes of congressmen and a little more to stamping letters. The force is wonderfully efficient as it is; the trouble is not with the personnel, but with the antiquated systems under which much of its work is done. It is the firm belief in Washington that if the postoffice department were managed by a private corporation instead of by the federal government, it would pay dividends instead of losing about $17,000,000 net a year.

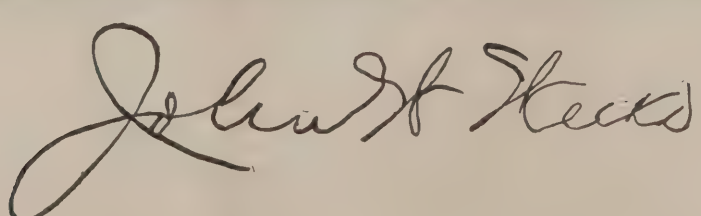
However that may be, fearful responsibilities face the man who must undertake this proposed reorganization. If the next house is democratic, that man may not be John W. Weeks, unless it is possible to get the great reorganization bill through during the short session, which seems unlikely. Whenever the work is attempted, it will demand all the brains, and courage and tact which Chairman Weeks possesses in such eminent degree. He is known already among postal reformers as one of the broadest and most progressive men ever entrusted with great power on a postoffice committee; and he still has a new reputation to make. This question involves, it must be understood, that of suitable postal rates for second class matter, the reasonableness of contracts with transportation companies, the parcels post problem, whose insistence increases with every session, a possible revision of all postal charges, new methods of transacting business and auditing the transactions, re-arrangement of the postal districts according to business convenience and not political exigency, the postal bank system and a hundred of other difficult problems any one of which is a special study of itself. Even if the next house should be democratic, the next speaker could do a more unpopular and unpatriotic thing than to retain Mr. Weeks as chairman of the postoffice committee.

As a member of the national monetary commission, Cong. Weeks will have enough to do to keep an ordinary man busy. If the popular prejudice against Nelson W. Aldrich does not run to utterly unreasonable lengths, this commission will render the country a service of inestimable value with its plans for reorganizing the currency system. The primary question to be considered by the commission probably will relate to the proposed institution of a central bank of the United States, not upon the old model of that which Andrew Jackson fought so bitterly, nor exactly a counterpart of any existing European institution. The issue is one of the most important confronting future administrations. If it is settled satisfactorily before Pres. Taft retires, it will be monument enough to that jovial statesman. With a republican house and his chairmanship duties there, it will be physically impossible for Cong. Weeks to be a wheelhorse for the monetary commission, but he will certainly do some heavy pulling. His judgment will be valued by his colleagues and by the people, who have learned that it is as sound as his motives are patriotic.

Jim's Got His Niche.

The names of the vice-presidents easily slip the public mind, but James Schoolcraft Sherman is determined not to be forgotten. He has made it certain that the public will remember for a great many years who was vice-president in the Taft administration.—Philadelphia Record.





CONG. WILLIAM S. GREENE

Mayor, Postmaster, Superintendent of Prisons and Congressman, Has Been in Political Arena for Long While—Life One of Ceaseless Activity in Business and Politics

After rounding out about 13 years in the national halls of legislation, Cong. William S. Greene of Fall River feels as though he ought not to stop at that and he is a candidate once more on the republican ticket for re-election to the house of representatives in Washington. The nomination will go to the old warhorse without any opposition and the present outlook is that he will have the usual easy time of it at the polls. A few months ago when Cong. Eugene N. Foss defeated Buchanan in the hidebound republican district that takes in a goodly share of rockribbed republicans on the Cape section, there was a feeling that it might be possible to stir up a similar upheaval in the 13th district when Greene came up for re-election. Some of the democrats down in this section have been casting about for a likely candidate and the name of Charles S. Hamlin has frequently been mentioned. However, the feeling that it would be possible to bring about Greene's defeat if a good strong candidate were placed in the field against him, has worn away very appreciably within the past few months.

Cong. Greene has been in the political arena for a long while and a sketch of his career is most interesting. He has been in many a battle and there have been times when he did not come out on the top of the heap, but he knows no such thing as discouragement and the few defeats that he encountered only made him the more determined later on. Should he have to put up a strong fight this year, he is as fully equipped for it as he ever has been.

As mayor of the city for six terms he gave the city a wise, conservative and business-like administration each year that he held the reins of municipal government. As postmaster of the city he gave four years of successful and faithful service. As state superintendent of prisons he was the father of reforms that are enjoyed to this date in the institutions of the state. Last, but not least, as a representative in congress for six whole congresses and part of another he has shown all the qualities that could be looked for in a man in public life.

William Stedman Greene was born in Tazewell county, Illinois, April 28, 1841. He came with his parents to Fall River in 1844 and received his education in the public schools of this city. He is a self-made man in every sense of the word. His whole life has been one of ceaseless activity, both in the business and political world. He began life as a clerk at the age of 15 and laid the foundation for his business career. In 1858 he engaged in the insurance business with John Slade as his associate. Mr. Greene went to Buffalo, N. Y., in 1865 and later opened an insurance office in New York city. He was successful there, but in 1866 he felt the old longing to get back to Fall River. He returned and entered into the insurance and real estate business with his father, who was a well known and successful business man at that time. The firm name was Greene & Son and the firm name still exists today and stands for all that is upright and square in business. After his father's death, Mr. Greene continued the business and later took in as a partner, his son, Chester W. Greene. Some of the biggest real estate deals that have been put through in the busy manufacturing city of Fall River were engineered by Cong. Greene. Many times he is called back from Washington to take charge of some real estate deal.

From the very start of his majority life he has taken a most active part in the affairs of the republican party. His first entrance into the political field for office was in 1876 when he was elected to the common council of the city and was made its president. He was re-elected in the same capacity in 1877 and 1878. In 1879 he was elected mayor, which office he later resigned to accept the position of postmaster which was tendered to him by Pres. James A. Garfield. By the time he had completed his four years of postoffice service, he was recognized all over the state as a clean, conservative and efficient official. He attracted the attention of Gov. Ames, who appointed him in 1888 as superintendent of state prisons. He made an enviable record in that office also.

Cong. Greene's father had thrice run for mayor of the city and had been defeated as many times by narrow margins. The son nursed the ambition to be mayor of the city and he went through some hard battles to realize that ambition. The history of his fights for that honor is most interesting. As has been previously stated he was first chosen in 1879 when he defeated Jeremiah R. Leary by a majority of 509. It was not until 1885 that he again aspired for that office having been too busy in the meantime with his duties as postmaster and superintendent of prisons. In that year he ran against John W. Cummings, now one of Massachusetts' ablest lawyers. He defeated Mr. Cummings by a majority of 167. In 1886 though, Mr. Cummings turned the tables on Mr. Greene, defeating him by a majority of 261. In 1887 Mr. Cummings was again successful over Mr. Greene, winning out by a reduced majority of 196. Cong. Greene will tell you today that the contests with Mr. Cummings were among the hottest of his long political career and that is saying a great deal. In 1893 Mr. Greene again sought to be mayor of the city. He was opposed in that year by Dr. John W. Coughlin, now national committeeman for the democratic party. Coughlin's majority was 337.

In 1894 though, Cong. Greene was again on top of the heap when the votes were counted. Despite the fact that there was a split in the republican party, Cong. Greene was victorious over J. Dwight Brady, independent-republican, and Augustus P. Gorman, the democratic candidate. In 1895 and 1896, he had so firmly entrenched himself politically that he was re-elected by large majorities. In 1896 his majority was the largest ever returned up to that time for a successful candidate, when he had 3,121 votes to spare. That has only been exceeded once since.

His honesty, fearlessness and independence while holding the office of mayor earned him the dislike of a certain wing of his own party and his last two administrations as mayor were fiercely assailed. It was charged that the city hall was honeycombed with graft. The then mayor challenged the accusers to prove anything against him. When the show down was made, Cong. Greene took the wind completely out of the sails of his accusers. He had kept a minute record of everything that had gone on during his administrations and he gave a fine account of his stewardship of municipal affairs. He defied the disgruntled ones to bring on their political searchlights. One of the most remarkable happenings in local political circles was at the last meeting of the aldermen in 1897 when farewell speeches were in order. The mayor was called on and he delivered one that is well-remembered to this day. He not only reviewed the work of his past three administrations, but he went back farther and made comparisons that went to show that there had been a continuous improvement. Despite the fact that the cry was being raised at the time that Fall River was standing still, he produced facts and figures that refuted the claims of the pessimists and accusers. This farewell speech was one of the strongest things in his career, and paved the way for him later on when he sought higher political honors.

After his retirement from the mayor's office, Cong. Greene was again offered the position of postmaster and he stayed in that capacity until 1898 when Cong. Simpkins died suddenly at Washington. Mr. Greene was not slow to announce his candidacy for that high office and a most interesting campaign ensued. James Arkison, then a letter-carrier and still in the postoffice service, had the congressional bee in his bonnet. He was very prominent at the time in the national association of letter-carriers. As chairman of the legislative committee of that association, he had spent quite a lot of time about the Capitol in Washington. However, he was withdrawn from the field. When the caucuses were held, Cong. Greene had as opponents, Andrew J. Jennings, then district attorney, and Thomas C. Day of Barnstable.

It was a great campaign and brought out all of the political acumen of "Uncle Billy." Mr. Jennings had a strong supporter in the person of ex-Cong. Randall, who thought he could swing the New Bedford delegation into line for his man. When the battle at the caucuses was over it was found that Greene had secured a majority of the delegates. At the convention held a short time later, he was nominated on the first ballot getting 75 votes, while Jennings got 28 and Day had 34. Ex-Cong. Randall could not get over the sting of this defeat and he ran at the polls. There were two other candidates also and Randall thought to pull enough votes away from Greene to bring about his downfall. Greene, the pastmaster by this time in the art of politics, was victorious though and he went to Washington to fill out the unexpired term.

That was one of the most memorable fights in the history of the district. Since that time Cong. Greene has kept his political fences in the finest of condition. New Bedford, which once tried to bring about his downfall, is now pretty strong for him and it looks as though he can be elected to congress as long as he wants to go. He has served in the 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th and 61st congresses. He has served his constituents with credit and distinction and that too in the face of the fact that when he was first chosen, the Boston Herald in an editorial expressed the opinion that he would not add any strength to the Massachusetts delegation in Washington. Cong. Greene is not set down as a brilliant statesman by any means, but he has made a reputation as a hard worker and one who has accomplished a great deal for his constituents. There are many persons in Fall River, New Bedford and other places in the district who can testify to the interest that Cong. Greene has taken in matters that concerned them. His activity in this respect has been of great service to him in his fights. In his first term in the house of representatives he served on the committee on labor. In the 56th congress he was a member of the committee on naval expenditures and was subsequently chairman of that committee. In the 57th congress he had the committee on manufactures added to his committee list. Subsequently he resigned both of these committees to take the important committee of merchant marine and fisheries of which committee he has acted as chairman.

A few months ago Cong. Greene was instrumental in bringing Cong. Moore of Pennsylvania, Cong. Small of South Carolina and Cong. McKinley of California to Fall River where they made addresses before the Merchants' association of that city. At that time, his colleagues paid glowing tribute to Mr. Greene. In Mr. Greene, the city of Fall River in particular and the 13th district in general, has one of the greatest boosters. In honoring him the republican party has done honor to itself and it is safe to say that despite some forebodings of a few months ago, he will be returned to the national halls of legislation by as large a plurality as he ever got.

Besides attending to his multitudinous duties of business and political interests, the congressman finds time to devote a few spare hours to social and religious duties. He is a member of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church and was superintendent of its Sunday school for many years. He is a member and past master of Mt. Hope lodge, F. and A. M., chapter, council and commandery, and also a member of the Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows. He was united in marriage in 1865 to Mary E., daughter of Pardon A. and Elizabeth (Spink) White of Fall River. Three children were born to them, namely: Mabel Lawton, Chester White and Foster Regnier.

The Great Interstate Club.

Real Estate Note.—In order to accommodate its rapidly increasing membership the Ananias club has asked for bids for the erection of a suitable clubhouse on a much larger scale than the one it occupies at present. The new building will probably be four times the size of the present structure and will, it is expected, be able to provide accommodations for all new members elected during the coming campaign.—Philadelphia Inquirer.



William S. Greene

CONG. JOHN A. KELIHER

His Successful Work for New Appraisers' Stores, Immigration Station and Rebuilding of Custom House—Secured Increased Salaries for Postal Employees—Responsible for Many Reforms in Naval Service

Some congressmen make national reputations as speechmakers but think it is imposing on good nature if any of their constituents write on for a package of garden seeds or a pamphlet on how to kill rats. Other congressmen do not make speeches, but when it comes to landing contracts, getting public buildings or protecting immigrants aganst some of the senseless laws and practices of a country built up by immigration, they are star performers.

John A. Keliher of the 9th Massachusetts district belongs in the latter class. Not that Cong. Keliher cannot make a speech and a good one. On the contrary, he could make himself one of the most attractive orators of the house, if he thought the 9th congressional district would be any better off for it. As it is, he is accounted one of the best story-tellers in congress, and the charm of his personality has won him a host of friends on both sides, who come in mighty handy when Keliher has a little thing of his own he wants to put through.

Cong. Keliher has been in Washington long enough to have all the freshness knocked out of him and not so long that he has begun to grow mouldy. He has as much enthusiasm for his work as if he had struck the Capitol only last December, and he has had enough experience as a legislator to teach him how to do things. Mr. Keliher is a seasoned congressman but not hard-shelled.

When you speak of the "Jack" Keliher of today, you speak of a member of the committee on appropriations, the most powerful committee of congress. A democrat can attain no higher honor than membership in this committee—and neither can a republican. John Sharp Williams, then the democratic leader, named Keliher for a place on the committee in the 60th congress, but Uncle Joe had promised the seat to a friend of William H. Taft, for some reason or other, and Keliher had to wait. The next year Speaker Cannon made good, and the seat so ably filled by another Boston democrat, John A. Sullivan, went to Boston again. Mr. Keliher already had served on foreign affairs, District of Columbia, pensions and militia, but of course he dropped all these when he went to the great committee which does more work than any other, except ways and means in tariff revision years.

Constituencies which know their business do not retire members of the committee on appropriations. While of course the mainspring of all congressional effort is patriotism, the next best stimulant is appropriations. Give a constituency its choice between getting a new public building and hearing a Fourth of July oration and it will take the stone and mortar every time. Consequently, when Cong. Keliher, as the leading democrat, unites with Cong. Weeks, as the recognized republican, in building up the city of Boston at the public expense, the masons and carpenters begin to get busy. These two gentlemen, working harmoniously together, secured $900,000 for a new appraisers' stores building for Boston. This was before Keliher was a member of the appropriations committee but it was after he had learned how to do things in congress.

The rebuilding of the Boston custom house was one of the most difficult propositions the Boston representatives ever tackled. The committee on public buildings and grounds was passing out small pieces of pie and a lot of them that year, and although it would cost about $1,800,000 to remodel the custom house to make it look like something besides a storage warehouse, Chairman Bartholdt's committee thought $500,000 would be enough as a starter. Both houses passed a bill carrying this sum and the conferees had unanimously agreed against the amendment of Sen. Lodge increasing the appropriation to $1,800,000. Not only were the conferees agreed but none of the other senators and representatives who had something coming to them in the bill were willing that the conference report should be touched.

The Boston men thus had to operate against a powerful opposition. Keliher went to work among the democrats and Weeks among the republicans; and to make a long story short, they defeated the public buildings and land committee and got $1,300,000 more tacked on to the appropriation. This meant, of course, that the work could proceed at once; that the hundreds of Boston mechanics to whom liberal wages would be paid for several years before the building could be completed would be steadily employed as soon as the plans were through and the contracts let. The work of excavation, etc., was begun some time ago and there should be no let up in the construction until the last nail is driven.

Congressmen from constituencies like Boston are obliged to do specialty acts where men from country districts have nothing of the kind to contend with. These specialties include navy yards, arsenals, immigration questions, postal problems and many other activities which employ or affect people in large groups. Mr. Keliher always has made a specialty of the naval service and has interested himself in reforms in the law as well as looked after the luckless youths who have enlisted in a rash moment and thought better of it later. Boston particularly has been the victim of discharged naval prisoners who, leaving their cells and the service without money or without friends, have preyed upon the community to keep themselves going. Both the local and the state charitable institutions have been compelled to take care of these expensive visitors and the problem of getting them out of the way was a serious one. Mr. Keliher solved it by introducing and having passed a bill requiring the naval authorities to transport these discharged prisoners to their homes.

Another naval reform brought about by him has been a provision in the law whereby the navy is prohibited from accepting for enlistment young men who cannot provide a certificate of birth or other evidence showing them to be of legal age for entering the service. Until this requirement was made, congressmen from all sections were greatly bothered by the parents of young men who had enlisted without the parental consent and then wanted to get back home again. Some of these cases were peculiarly distressing, but they have been cut down to almost nothing by the new law.

Cong. Keliher always has advocated also the building of battleships in the navy yard. This has been an uphill task, very often, because the most powerful of corporate influences have been active on the other side, but the Boston navy yard, it will be remembered, has been a busy place the last few years. He has opposed with equal vigor the employment of naval prisoners on work which could be done just as well by mechanics and laborers in civil life.

Another Keliher specialty has been the immigration laws, as the Boston congressmen are called upon to deal with many cases affecting the rights and privileges of immigrants. Mr. Keliher knows the law thoroughly and has quoted it many a time to good effect in favor of some poor alien who had no other friend.

A successful Keliher battle was that for a reduction in the cost of naturalization. The committee on immigration and naturalization was determined upon a bill fixing the head tax at $11, but the arguments of Mr. Keliher finally convinced the committee that this was too much and the law now places the tax at only $5. A recent bill of Mr. Keliher also aids the aliens to an easier naturalization by providing that first papers already issued shall be accepted as conclusive evidence in favor of the applicant.

Another Keliher triumph is the location of the new $250,000 fireproof immigration station in East Boston. This will be one of the best buildings of the kind the government can erect, and will constitute an enduring monument to the man who secured it. Sec. Nagel and Mr. Keliher have worked hand in hand in obtaining this great improvement; and while on this subject it may be said that Cong. Keliher has resisted to the utmost legislation intended so to restrict immigration that only first cabin passengers could land. He was one of the foremost champions of the bill increasing the salaries of letter carriers and postal clerks to $1200, and he was active also in securing the passage of a resolution whereby the United States government protested against the inhuman treatment of Jewish subjects by Russia.

It may be that the voters of the 9th district will be complacent enough to retire Cong. Keliher in favor of some one who does not know his way around the Capitol, but if they do, it will be because they see more profit in consulting the personal prejudices of Mayor Fitzgerald than in building custom houses and immigration stations. By the way, the mayor has not yet told the people of Boston that Sen. Lodge and Cong. Keliher already had arranged with the war department to let Boston off on building a couple of costly bridges, long before his honor made his famous trip to Washington and then tried to tell the people at home that he had pulled off the trick himself.

The Success of Audacity.

"The attack of Roosevelt on the supreme court," says the Socialist Call, "shows, further, that we socialists have been lamentably timid." Here is praise, indeed, from Sir Hubert. The timid socialist, contenting himself with the mere abolition of private property in its present form, the reorganization of society, and the reconstruction of the state, is modest and honest enough to recognize the real "progressive" when he comes along. It helps to fix Mr. Roosevelt's position when socialism respectfully takes off its hat and says, "Apres vous, Monsieur." If socialists, however, are moved to reflect bitterly on the fact that it is audacity and audacity only that succeeds, let them not be too far carried away by the example of Mr. Roosevelt. Audacity succeeds, but only with some people. Mr. Roosevelt, for instance, can say and do anything, and, in the vulgar phrase, "get away with it," where no one else could. Imagine any other popular leader shaking hands effusively with Sen. Guggenheim.—N. Y. Evening Post.

Fourteen Years of Progress.

In September, 1896, Theodore Roosevelt appeared in the Review of Reviews with these words:

Furthermore, the Chicago convention (democratic) attacked the supreme court. Again this represents a species of atavism—that is, of recurrence to the ways of thought of remote barbarian ancestors. Savages do not like an independent and upright judiciary. They want the judge to decide their way, and if he does not they want him beheaded.

Aug. 29, 1910, the same Teddy said in an address to the Colorado legislature, at Denver:

We are all perfectly familiar with the judges (of the United States supreme court) who are perfectly honest, but fossiled of mind. I am, however, convinced, both from the inconsistency of these decisions with the tenor of other decisions, and furthermore from the very fact that they are such flagrant and direct contradictions to the spirit and needs of the times, that sooner or later they will be explicitly or implicitly reversed.—Worcester Telegram.

Irrational—Inexcusable.

There was absolutely no sense or reason in Mr. Roosevelt's attack on the supreme court in his talk before the Colorado legislature.

He criticised the court as fossilized, chiefly on account of the decision in the Knight case, which was delivered 15 years ago. Mr. Roosevelt knew that in the Northern Securities case the court departed from the line of reasoning followed in the Knight case, and that if the majority of the judges who rendered the decision in the Knight case were "fossils," the majority in the later case (including some of the same members of the court) were not fossils.

But Mr. Roosevelt did not care for the facts. What he was seeking was to create a sensation. He thought that most of the people in the states west of the Missouri would like to hear him "pitch into" the courts, and therefore he made the attack. When talking in public his aim always is to please.—Hartford Times.



Jno. A. Steele

CONG. ANDREW J. PETERS

Has Demonstrated Remarkable Vote Getting Ability Among Republicans—Leader for Child Labor, Playground and Educational Legislation—His Part in Improvement of Pres. Taft's Railroad Bill

With all his social equipment and popularity, Andrew J. Peters of the 11th Massachusetts district is a very harding working congressman. He is a living refutation of the narrow idea that a member of congress must be useless to his constituents because he is socially respectable, and should go around without a necktie to impress visitors with his ability and democratic ways. Mr. Peters dances some and rides a bit, also motors a little and is on the visiting lists of good society; but when it comes to pulling off a little personal favor for the folks at home, the Back Bay has to take its chances along with Ward 19. Mr. Peters was born in his district and knows what it likes as well as any voter in it. His chief mission in Washington has been to go out after what his people want; and as he has the horse sense not to run about abusing the republican leaders simply because they are republicans, he usually gets what he starts for. This, by the way, is the first attribute of successful democratic statesmanship.

Mr. Peters began his political career by gathering in local offices in republican districts. A democrat all his life, he has been state representative, state senator and congressman on the straight democratic ticket by the grace of republican votes, shrewdly united with those of the solid democracy. In the districts he has represented in the general court he has been preceded and followed by republicans, and he has been sent twice to congress because hundreds of republicans preferred him to their own candidate. Nevertheless, Cong. Peters has trained strictly with the democratic party while in Washington. He may be grateful for his republican support, and no doubt he is, but he never has forgotten that he owes his most loyal allegiance to the democratic party. He is opposed for a third term by the democratic mayor of Boston for personal reasons, not because he has disappointed his constituents or failed to measure up to what they thought a congressman ought to be. Mr. Peters has a standing in Washington which, it may be said now, some of the men mentioned for his place cannot achieve if they stay there ten years—and Peters hasn't been there four.

In his first term Mr. Peters did some work which counted heavily in his championship of the Catholic church claims in the Philippines. It is a religion with some members never to give the Catholic church anything that belongs to it, whether its title is clear or not, and the non-Catholics who wanted to see justice done in this case but were afraid of the Protestant comeback were puzzled what to do. The facts were that during the Philippine war the United States troops had occupied and in some cases distroyed property in the islands belonging to the Catholic church, which was a non-combatant, and by all the rules of war and law, of justice and fair play, the church authorities were entitled to renumeration. William H. Taft, as secretary of war, had affirmed the justice of the claims, and the money would have been paid over long ago had the republican congress dared to authorize the payment.

Mr. Peters, as a trained lawyer, studied the question and became convinced that the Catholics had a just cause. He was a member of the committee on insular affairs which had the bill in charge, and he prepared a history of the case which the committee accepted as official. The bill finally was reported and, with the historical knowledge and legal arguments supplied by Mr. Peters before it, the house passed the bill and in due time it became a law. The speech of Cong. Peters in support of this bill was circulated by the democratic congressional committee as a campaign document.

After his first session, Cong. Peters was ranked on all hands as a coming democrat. Men of his stamp were not so plenty that Uncle Joe had to fight them off with a fly-killer, and in the 61st congress Peters was placed on the committee on interstate and foreign commerce. This is the great railroad committee of the house, and handles also such important subjects as pure food legislation, the white slave traffic and almost every other question of an essentially interstate character. Only lawyers of the most solid legal standing are appointed to this committee, for a mistake in its legislation might entail the most serious consequences upon the country. For years, or until a "progressive" constituency returned him to private life, the famous "Pete" Hepburn of Iowa was chairman of this committee, and Speaker Cannon replaced him with James R. Mann of Chicago, his most trusted lieutenant. This was the committee which reported the Taft railroad bill; and it was the insistent criticism of Chairman Mann and his associates that finally remodeled the bill and made it a measure which gave fully as much advantage to the people that it gave to the railroads.

The democratic national platform had worked out the path which democratic congressmen should follow with reference to this bill to a greater or less extent. In addition, the New England members occupied a peculiar position, as railroad conditions in New England are reasonably satisfactory and do not demand such radical legislation as many of the Western states favor. The New England men were, therefore, natural critics of the Taft bill and were bound to go over every line of it with a microscope. Cong. Mann, the chairman of the committee, was not altogether enamoured of the measure which Atty. Gen. Wickersham tossed into the committee room with orders to enact without reading; and between Mann, and Peters and Washburn, and a few other critical lawyers, the bill was materially improved, from the point of view of the common people. Mr. Peters made a careful speech analyzing the legislation about the middle of April and pointed out many defects which the conference committee remedied. He opposed strongly the proposed amendment to the long and short haul clause, which would have turned the business of New England upside down, and showed how the capitalization features of the bill would invade the field of the Massachusetts railroad commission.

Speaking of the long and short haul clause and the effect upon his own state, Cong. Peters said: "The state of Massachusetts, which I represent, has built up an enviable trade in manufactured products. It has no raw materials, neither ore, nor cotton, nor wool, nor coal. It is dependent upon its climate and the natural inventive genius and efficiency of its people. Its markets are established throughout this country in places where competition is keenest. It has been able to reach these markets because of the competitive conditions due to water transportation. If its products are to be upon a ton-mileage basis, if we are to have a distance tariff, irrespective of competitive conditions, my state and all of the states east of the Great Lakes will have to seek some other market than the west and, conversely, the western states, which have so long enjoyed the home market of the east for their agricultural products, will have to seek some other market where their products can be water-borne in order to overcome the increased rates due to a distance tariff. I prefer to see my state retain its own markets under our flag rather than go outside our country to seek new ones."

The opponents of the new clause were partly successful in their contention, for the house insisted upon an amendment which gave the interstate commerce commission some discretion in the matter of long and short haul charges. In the course of his speech Cong. Peters was repeatedly interrupted by republicans and democrats who for the most part affirmed the position he was taking.

Mr. Peters is one of the congressional specialists on child labor and education. Congress usually is sadly lacking in men broad enough in their interests to pay some attention to the District of Columbia, for which congress acts as a board of aldermen. A feature of the session, from the local point of view, was the introduction of the Peters bill reorganizing the school system of the District of Columbia, while the speech of the 11th district congressman in behalf of the proposed children's bureau, designed to investigate the general problem of improving living conditions for children, was characterized at the time as the most authoritative utterance on the subject. Mr. Peters was one of the leaders on his side in behalf of the White Mountain reserve bill, upon which he made an exhaustive speech; and among other district measures he proposed an adoption of the Massachusetts playground system and a reorganization of the local board of health. While the tariff hearings were on, he made a special trip to Washington to plead for free raw materials.

Mr. Peters was one of the 23 northern democrats who had the cleverness to support the Fitzgerald amendments to the rules of the house. The democrats, with two exceptions, voted solidly against the old rules but on the question of these amendments they split, Peters and Keliher of Boston following Fitzgerald. While this was a departure from strict regularity, it merely illustrated the fact that too strict regularity is sometimes the worst kind of tactics. Had the democrats and insurgent republicans refused to take advantage of the opportunity to broaden the rules offered by the Fitzgerald amendments, they would have been open to the sharpest criticism for stupidity. The rules have worked well in practice and have aided materially in giving individual members a chance to do something for themselves and their constituents.

The foregoing are only a few of the matters with which Cong. Peters has busied himself during his three years in Washington. He started off well, by getting $25,000 for additional equipment for the Massachusetts coast artillery, and he ended by seeing many of his ideas for the revision of the railroad bill accepted by congress.

He also distinguished himself early in the summer by becoming united in marriage with Miss Martha R. Phillips, a Washington belle, with a summer residence at North Beverly, a sister of the first secretary of the United States embassy at the Court of St. James, formerly third assistant secretary of state. Mr. Peters is an enthusiastic motorist, by the way, and keenly interested in the proposed law for the uniform registration of automobiles, which is before his committee.

Only a Moving Picture Show.

"I am against the crooked man, rich or poor," shouts the greatest of American disturbers, and papers put big headlines on the declaration and call attention to it in editorials.

Only here and there a newspaper reminds its readers that the man who says it was the intimate personal friend of Matthew S. Quay while living and wrote a panegyric on him when he was dead, or that he was a friend of T. C. Platt, Harriman and every other "plutocrat" in politics, while he was president, so long as the campaign contributions could be obtained or other service from them be commanded.

There is a great deal in the papers about the great "fight" which this agitator is going to make against the republican bosses in New York, the men whom he "stood in with" and appointed to office while he was president. Nobody takes pains to remember that William Barnes, Jr., the man who is taking the brunt in this noisy conflict on the side of the bosses, is Roosevelt's own appointee as surveyor of the port of Albany.

There is going to be a great "fight"—no doubt about that, but it is going to be a moving picture, and the greatest question of all that remains to be settled is whether a majority of the American people can be fooled most of the time.—Hartford Times.

Governor and Mayor.

One of the readers of the Transcript evidently takes pretty seriously the talk of the possibility of Mayor Fitzgerald acting at both mayor of Boston and governor of the commonwealth. He writes to call attention to an instance of pluralism found in the career of De Witt Clinton. Clinton while serving as mayor of New York city was elected lieutenant governor of the state, and for the two ensuing years filled both offices. He retired from the lieutenant governorship in 1813, and from the mayoralty in 1815. It should be added, to give a clearer comprehension of the extent to which Clinton carried pluralism, that in his day the mayor of New York was an appointive officer. Clinton was appointed mayor of New York by his uncle, the governor, thus the Clinton family kept the political control of the state compact and comfortable. To be mayor of New York was the ambition of many a leading politician of that time. De Witt Clinton actually resigned his seat in the senate of the United States on the intimation of his uncle that the mayoralty was to be his.



Andrew J. Peters.

GOV. EBEN S. DRAPER

Remarkable Record of Commonwealth's Remarkable Business Governor —In Two Years But One Issue Has Been Raised Against Him —Has Steadily Gained in Public Estimation.

To have been governor of the great commonwealth of Massachusetts during two legislative sessions and for almost two years and to have created in that time but one potential issue against one's self is little short of a remarkable record. Yet that is the record of Gov. Eben S. Draper, captain of industry and the great "business governor" of Massachusetts. Scan his record, rake up in the mind any criticism of it and but one of an adverse nature will be found—his veto of the so-called eight-hour bill for employes on public works, which bill is not an eight-hour bill but a bill designed ostensibly to make more effective the present law which provides that employes on public works shall not be required to work more than eight-hours in one day.

Gov. Draper has given his reasons for his two vetoes of that bill in two messages to the legislature and innumerable times on the stump in the campaign of last year. Those reasons were strong enough to induce the legislature in each instance to sustain his veto by a majority vote and the assaults upon him for his action were not strong enough to convince a plurality of the electorate of the commonwealth that his attitude towards that one bill was sufficient reason for refusing him a second term. With every argument raised against his re-election that could be raised against it, with the expenditure of a large amount of money to put those arguments before the people, Eben S. Draper was re-elected by 8,000 votes last November. No new issue against him has been raised since then and it is difficult for astute politicians to see where the additional votes are to come from to encompass Gov. Draper's defeat.

It is an undeniable fact that Gov. Draper has steadily gained in the public estimation in the last year. The public in general has begun to appreciate the fact that they have in Eben S. Draper a great business governor. Probably no governor has seen so many of his recommendations enacted into law as has Eben S. Draper. His recommendations are so thoroughly business-like that they appeal to the ordinary man.

He recently gave an example of the method of the business man in politics in putting through the lease of the commonwealth pier in South Boston to the New Haven road. The only income the state had derived from this pier and dock since it was built ten years ago was $12,847.19. The fish interests, now located at T wharf, desired to lease it but Gov. Draper had other plans in view. He convinced the officials of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad company that it would be for their interests to control that valuable dock and pier, especially in view of the construction of the Cape Cod canal which is going to increase largely the water transportation between Boston and New York. The governor effected a lease of the pier and dock to the railroad company for a period of 30 years at a rental of $70,000 a year. The governor reached an agreement with the fish interests whereby another dock will be built for them which is to be leased for 15 years at a rental of $35,000 and for another 15 years at a rental of $45,000 a year. Thus the commonwealth from receiving nothing for this, its wonderful dock property in South Boston, will become the recipient of $110,000 a year through this master stroke of Gov. Draper.

The new automobile law, which went into effect on January 1 last and which, it is estimated, will bring in $300,000 in revenue to the commonwealth this year, will stand as a monument to the business sagacity of Gov. Draper. He called the attention of last year's legislature to the great amount of damage the automobiles are causing to the highways and recommended the establishment of graded fees for registration, based on the horse-power of the cars. The adoption of his suggestion has doubled the amount received from registrations and consequently doubled the amount of money available for keeping the state highways in repair and made unnecessary any further direct appropriation for maintenance. This year's legislature provided that 20 percent of the fees should go to small towns for repairing damages done to town ways by automobiles and it is well to bear in mind that this money—which will amount to $60,000 this year—would not be available but for Gov. Draper's business acumen.

Gov. Draper was in advance of the United States government when he recommended a year ago last January that future harbor improvements by the state be made according to a well-defined plan of the harbor and land commission instead of by the legislature appropriating money piecemeal for improvements which had been logrolled through the legislature. His recommendation was adopted and $300,000 provided to be expended in 1910, 1911 and 1912 under the direction of the state board. The evil of the old way was forced upon the country at large through the almost open scandal connected with the passage of the recent big harbor and inland water bill by congress, and now we have the spectacle of the United States government considering the adoption for the country of the plan put in force over a year ago by the governor of Massachusetts.

Gov. Draper's quickness of mind was well exemplified during the campaign of last year when he announced on the stump that he would propose to the next legislature a measure that would prevent a repetition of the town of Framingham's financial disaster which had just then occurred and which stirred the whole commonwealth. He proposed his remedy to the legislature and it was adopted through a law which provides for the registration of all municipal and town notes with the director of the bureau of statistics, the issuance of the notes being surrounded by absolute safeguards.

Gov. Draper is well up with the times on the issue of conservation of our forests as he showed in his first message to the legislature, one result of which was that the amount of land which may be taken annually for forest production was increased from 40 to 80 acres, at an annual cost to the state of $10,000.

This year for the first time it will be possible for the taxpayers of Massachusetts to know just who are on the state payroll, when they were appointed to their respective positions, the residence of each and the amount of salary each draws from the state, and this great step in publicity in public affairs was taken by the legislature of this year upon the recommendation of Eben S. Draper. Assertions have been paid that the payrolls of the commonwealth are padded. Gov. Draper of his own volition throws those payrolls open to public inspection.

Nowhere was Eben S. Draper "the business governor," better shown than in the act of last year consolidating the state board of education and the commission on industrial education, by which the education of young men and women in the practical arts is given a larger place in our general educational scheme. Gov. Draper does not believe that education in "the three r's" should be subordinated to industrial education, but he does believe the commonwealth should fit its young men and women to go out into the world and earn their own living. Consequently he evolved the scheme of consolidation of the board so as to provide for a harmonious system and for the service of specialists in industrial education. As a part of the same plan the commonwealth provided that for every dollar raised by a city or town for the support of an independent industrial school the state should give a dollar towards its support.

The desire of Gov. Draper to administer the affairs of the commonwealth on a strictly business basis has not caused him to neglect for a moment consideration of humanitarian questions such as conservation of the public health and care of the dependent wards of the state. Enjoining strict economy upon the legislature in both of his annual messages he in each instance made it plain that the state could not afford to be penurious in regard to expenditures for the care of the inmates of state institutions and in providing additional accomodations for the rapidly increasing number of unfortunates, the care of whom has come to be regarded as a function of the state. Unquestionably it is good business for the state to look after the health of its citizens, aside from the larger consideration of humanity. Gov. Draper has urgently insisted upon the substitution of the government system and standard of meat inspection for the present antiquated system in vogue here and while the last legislature put the matter over for another year it is practically sure that 1911 will witness the organization by the commonwealth of a bureau of animal industry with the state divided into several districts, each under the supervision of a qualified and properly compensated veterinarian.

The milk question has commanded deep study by Gov. Draper and while he is insistent that a standard is necessary for the public protection he has advocated a system of inspection that will put the least burden upon the already overburdened milk producers. The railroad committee of the legislature evolved from his recommendation to the last legislature legislation which, it is now admitted, would have cured the situation which has long existed and under which the milk producers have been at the mercy of the contractors. But the legislature turned down the bill reported by the committee, substituted another bill, and created the present situation under which the railroad commission lacks the recommendatory power which Gov. Draper urged should be given it.

Gov. Draper's pertinacity alone brought about the final satisfactory solution of the railroad situation in Massachusets which ensures to the state the expenditures of millions here in electrification of the suburban routes of the two big railroads, grade crossing abolition, double tracking and other improvements, all entailing the employment of thousands of Massachusetts workmen. An immediate result of the Boston Railroad Holding company act of 1909 was the location here of the purchasing agency of the New Haven road which expends $50,000,000 annually. The history of the railroad situation in Massachusetts in the past few years is known to every citizen of the commonwealth. Gov. Draper, as everybody knows, was subjected to bitter opposition, dark lantern attacks and calumny. But his tenacity and his courage under attack won over most of his opponents even. There was never any indication but that the great mass of the people believed that he was animated solely by a desire to promote the industrial and commercial prosperity of the commonwealth and the results, even at this early date, show the soundness of his judgment.

The warm personal regard in which Gov. Draper is held by Pres. Taft is well known throughout the commonwealth and beyond her borders. Equally well known is the high esteem in which he is held by ex-Pres. Roosevelt. The latter expressed his admiration in characteristic style a few months ago at the Harvard commencement when in presenting Gov. Draper he said:

"It becomes my duty, and my very great pleasure, to introduce to this audience a man of whom this state has reason to be very proud. The longer a man is in public life the more he realizes how indispensable to the welfare of a nation it is that its public men possess those great fundamental qualities which in their sum make up character and I introduce to you a man whom all of us honor, because to sound common sense he adds an unflinching courage and highest probity—Gov. Draper."

As we have said before, the only issue raised against Gov. Draper has been the eight-hour bill and his alleged antagonism to labor. Against this issue we have his splendid record of achievement as a business man administering public affairs in a businesslike way, of which this article, necessarily, can be only a partial recital. It is a remarkable record, never excelled in the administration of any of his predecessors.

The best answer to his alleged antagonism to labor is furnished by the result in the town where he is a large, and the only employer of labor—Hopedale—in the two campaigns where the issue has been urged strongest against him.

In 1906 Hopedale gave Draper for lieutenant governor, 429, and Brown 43.

In 1909 Hopedale gave Draper for governor, 425, and Vahey 33.

Those figures record the verdict of the workingmen of Massachusetts who best know Eben S. Draper.

An Unpractical Belief.

The belief that the beneficiaries of protection would not fight as eagerly over one schedule as over a dozen is almost too childlike and bland for the "practical" man that Mr. Roosevelt described himself to be in his famous (or notorious) letter to Mr. Harriman.—Providence Journal.



Ebenezer S. Draper

LIEUT.-GOV. LOUIS A. FROTHINGHAM

Shining Example of Type of Young Man Needed in Present Day Politics —Party Loyalty and Pluck Displayed in Campaign For Mayor —Distinguished Record as Speaker of House.

No state can furnish a better example of the young man in politics than is given by Massachusetts in its youthful lieutenant-governor, Louis A. Frothingham of Boston. That he is able, is, of course, attested by the fact that the voters returned him for a second term, as well as in other ways, all of them creditable to him and all of them equally beneficial to Massachusetts.

It is, though, as the successful young man in politics that his career will appeal to many. What he has accomplished and what he may accomplish is only a portion of it—the fact that he has been presented with the opportunity to accomplish anything at an age when most young men who aspire to serve the state are but striving for a foothold at the bottom of the ladder is the interesting feature.

It has been for many years a mooted question as to whether or not it were better to utilize the experience of age or the energy of youth in the making of good government, and in the selection of Lieut.-Gov. Frothingham the republican party of this state took a long step forward in the direction of demonstrating that the fires and ardency of young manhood are a distinct asset. That he would make good was a foregone conclusion to those who had followed his career, for he was and is essentially a leader. As a boy in the Roxbury Latin school he led the school boys in sports. Later, at Harvard University, he took a leading part in the broad field of college sports, made the basebal team in his freshman year and was a star second baseman of his time. His pre-eminence as a ball player and his ability as a leader was shown in his junior year, when he was chosen captain of the team, a position he held until he graduated from the academic department of the university in '93.

There were those who, even thus early in the young man's career, held to the belief that he was bound to rise, but it was not until 1899 that he entered politics and by that means entered the public life of his city, his course later carrying him to the legislature and into the promising field of state service.

His first efforts in politics stamped him as a fighter, as well as a young man with ambitions, and even though his early aspirations were no higher than to secure a place on the Ward 11 republican committee, the berth was not obtained for the asking. He asked and was practically told that he might have it if he could get it.

What he himself said or thought in that contingency is not recorded, but the history of Ward 11 politics shows that Louis A. Frothingham was a member of the ward committee in 1899, while that of the republican city committee bears witness that he was treasurer of the latter committee a year later and well launched into the maelstrom of politics at 29 years of age.

The following year he was elected to the house of representatives, and the record he made in the branch of the state government attracted the attention of the people of Massachusetts in no small degree. As a legislator he was keen, uncompromising in his insistence for right, a hard worker in committee, a powerful debater on the floor and a willing assistant to his colleagues in their efforts to secure the passage of what he and they thought to be good bills.

His position in the legislature was a commanding one, even in his first year, and even then he was looked upon as the one young man in Massachusetts who might be relied upon to break up the custom of honoring only the middle-aged. The demand for the young man in politics had arisen, its enunciation, while not exactly coincident with the appearance of young Frothingham, being given considerable force by the success that young man had achieved in the legislature and the ability he had shown in the public affairs of his state.

The third stage of the lieutenant-governor's career had its beginning in 1904, when he was put forward as a candidate for the speakership to succeed Speaker James J. Myers of Cambridge. It is one of the most honored positions in the state service, and the man who shows sufficient ability to fill it creditably to himself and to the public has generally demonstrated that he is fitted for any office the people may see fit to place him in. For this reason, as well as for others based on prejudice to some extent and on jealousy to even a greater degree, the suggestion that Rep. Frothingham be chosen as speaker of the house met with the usual opposition. It was the old-time antipathy to the young man in politics. The place was too near the top of the heap to be filled by a boy, it was argued. Despite that, those who had faith in the young man and wished to see more of him secure the honors of politics while he was still possessed of the vigor to do the hard work, insisted that he should be chosen and he was, there having been, happily, a secure majority in the legislature of 1904, who had faith that youth was no barrier to ability.

The ability he brought to the speakership is part of the political history of Massachusetts, for he presided with intelligence and grace over the legislature of that year and also over that of the year following. There was much important legislation enacted during both of those years, and there were besides, on the floor of those houses, men of unusual ability in debate, men whose names were at the time household words in many sections of the state, who were quick to seize an opportunity and who would have asked for no better sport than to put the speaker "in a hole" if the chance were presented. The fact that Speaker Frothingnam came through his two years of service in the chair as one of the best-liked, most honored and justly popular presiding officers the house has ever had is evidence that he fulfilled the duties of the place with justice to the minority and with satisfaction to the majority.

To such a degree is this true that is marked the starting place of the fourth step in young Frothingham's career, for before the election of 1905 came around he had been obliged, through his sense of duty to the republican party, to yield to the importunities of his associates, and become a candidate for mayor of Boston. By every right of precedence he would have been the speaker of the house of the folowing year. His election to the legislature was assured, since he had no opposition. The speakership was his without a question, also without a contest. His inclinations were all in the direction of serving through the customary three years and they were likewise opposed to becoming a candidate for a city office, not even the exalted position of mayor being attractive.

The republicans of the city were, however, obdurate. They demanded that Frothingham sacrifice his own career on Beacon hill and strive for party success in the city. To the call from the Boston republicans came a more insistent one from the republicans of the state, who clamored to redeem the city from the democrats and who were firm in their belief that Frothingham could do it.

Again it was faith in the virility of young manhood, when coupled with ability, to grapple with the difficult situations, where all the wisdom of experience was unable to cope with the situation that demanded strength and stamina and hard work. It was, too, the most clear-cut case of drafting a man for an office that is provided in the annals of Massachusetts politics.

Under these circumstances Frothingham consented to run. He did so and was almost successful in defeating John F. Fitzgerald, acknowledged to have been at that time one of the best vote getters in America and a man who could take quicker and more emphatic advantage of any given situation than any politician Boston had ever before produced. There were other things that entered into the campaign than the mere issues, and it was upon them that the result hinged. The young men of the city turned to the young man in politics, that much was ascertained, and, had it remained a question of campaigning and issues, the young man who had served his state with distinction would have had an opportunity to do an equal service for his city. The entry of Judge Henry S. Dewey into the campaign, though, and the consequent alienation of a few thousand republican and independent democratic votes was sufficient to turn the tide, and John F. Fitzgerald became mayor.

The event marked the first defeat ever recorded against the young Ward 11 stalwart in politics, but it was a defeat, at that, which was full of honor. The campaign he made, the manner in which he contested each point, and the virile effort he made against almost insurmountable odds to wrest Boston from the democrats, attracted the attention of the young voters, republican and lukewarmly democratic, all over the state. They admired the pluck he displayed in going after Fitzgerald, the loyalty to his party that characterized his candidacy and the modest, uncomplaining way in which he sacrificed the speakership for an empty honor. It was recognized, too, as a sacrifice, even by democrats who worked hard to defeat him for the mayoralty, and the remark was frequently made in those days, generally by men in no wise actively interested in politics, that if the time should ever come when he asked the support of his party for any place it should be accorded with the same measure of generosity shown by him when he practically surrendered a career, well started, to assist the Boston republican organization in an exigency that no man, however partisan he might have been, could, by any stretch of the imagination, describe as important.

Be that as it may, the sacrifice was made willingly, uncomplainingly, and even cheerfully. That it was not forgotten was demonstrated two years ago, when a demand came from republicans in all sections of Massachusetts, but particularly from the eastern and western counties, that Frothingham be given the nomination of his party for lieutenant-governor.

There was more to that demand than the mere clamor of a party faction. It went back into the rank and file of young men, some of whom had been republicans for a few years, others of them just entering upon that stage of maturity that fits them for the ballot. Some of the more astute party leaders of greatest experience saw its meaning and also foresaw the prestige that would accrue to themselves and to the party if it were heeded. They also realized the blow that might be dealt the old organization if it were ignored and the idea became general that sacrifice for the party was only remembered for the moment by those who would reap most benefit from it were it successful.

There is no doubt that Frothingham's personality had much to do with the wave of clamor that united the young men all over the state into a large, even if scattered, army that demanded his nomination to the second place on the ticket. It was the understanding then that such a nomination carried with it with the implied purpose of the party to promote the young man to the governorship at the end of his novitiate as lieutenant-governor. Those behind him held no other opinion. They fought to that end, and they have not changed their minds since.

As a lieutenant-governor he has been called upon to assume the duties of the chief executive on more than one occasion, and the manner in which he has handled affairs shows him to be one of the best-equipped men for the place who has been called lieutenant-governorship. He has obtained, too, an experience which will be of great service to Massachusetts should the young men of the state, who demand that he be the successor of Gov. Draper, succeed in doing for him what they did in the Cole-Luce-Frothingham contest—overcoming all opposition and putting him on Beacon hill as the man's choice.

Lieut.-Gov. Frothingham was born at Jamaica Plain on July 13, 1871, of a family that for generations has been one of the most distinguished in Massachusetts. He was prepared for college at the Roxbury Latin school and later at Adams academy in Quincy. He entered Harvard university in the fall of 1889, graduating in June, 1893. Three years later he took his degree at the Harvard law school, and has practiced law almost continuously since. His interest in the university baseball team continued after he had left college—continues to this day, in fact—and for some years he was head coach of the nine.

Besides being actively engaged in his law business he has several other outside interests, being president of the Blackstone Savings bank and a director of the Frothingham buildings. For three years he was a member of Battery A, and, during the Spanish war he was a lieutenant in the United States marine corps and later an ensign in the Massachusetts naval brigade.

He is a member of the board of overseers of Harvard university and also of the Country, Puritan and other clubs and of the Boston Athletic association.



L. A. Frothingham

COUNCR. WALTER S. GLIDDEN

District Will Accord Him Fourth Term, Unusual Honor to an Unusual Man —A Potent Personality, Highly Regarded Wherever He Is Known —Clean, Enthusiastic and Aggressive Fighter.

"The neck that moves the head of the state," were the words used in introducing Councillor Walter S. Glidden of Somerville, at the recent outing of the Malden republican city committee at Nahant, when he was presented by Chairman H. W. Sprague, president of that city committee. The figure of speech used shows what potency is attached to the personality of Councillor Glidden, and how highly he is regarded wherever he is known throughout the eastern part of the state.

On the occasion referred to, Councillor Glidden bore the greetings of Gov. Draper, who was unavoidably absent, and his speech, representing the chief executive, was as crisp and forceful as could have been delivered by the governor himself. The speech made a strong impression and there was a good deal of talk, afterward, among those at the dinner as to whether Councillor Glidden may not be prevailed on to run for lieutenant governor "when Louis Frothingham gets through." That is, a year hence.

Councillor Glidden has never made protensions to oratory. He would be of the same type of governor as the present highly esteemed chief executive, a business man, carrying into public office the same sterling principles, the same genius for executive management, and the same broad sagacity, which have alike made Gov. Draper's administration such a success and have raised Walter S. Glidden to the pinnacle of prosperity in the business world.

Councillor Glidden's speeches are brief, but they are as forceful as sledgehammer blows, and they go to the heart of things. That is the reason his addresses are always followed with close attention by his auditors, and why they are so little blue-penciled in newspaper offices. His style is simple and direct. He never indulges in flights of rhetoric, but uses plain, homely language that catches the ear of the average voter instantaneously, and invites his attention. His personality excides vitality and magnetism. An auditor of the opposition party may be at first irritated, but he finds himself compelled to listen, in spite of himself, for Glidden's personality dominates. His voice is strong, and his manner aggressive. Those of a different political party in his audience are inclined at first to bristle up in opposition.

But Glidden's smile, and that amiable glance, disarm hostility. The hearer says to himself, "Well, he seems to know what he is talking about, and he apparently means well; I'll listen a minute." And so he listens, and keeps on listening till before he knows it the speaker has made one telling point after another, appreciated as the applause shows, has reached his climax, and sat down amid prolonged handclapping and cheering. And the democratic auditor has received a mental massaging and general shaking up which sets him to wondering whether Walter S. Glidden, at least, is not just about the right type of public official.

Glidden has made some enemies, of course. No man in public life who amounts to anything has escaped without making some. Only a colorless, mental personality can escape. But Glidden is a big man, every way, standing something like six feet, and broadshouldered in proportion, and big-hearted.

Many a kindness he has done secretly; many a generous deed, for foe as well as for, friend, for needy democrat as well as for needy republican, stands to his credit. There is nothing small, or narrow, or mean about him. So it is that the rank and file in both parties, who have ever come in contact with him in any way, feel for him a deep affection and esteem. Naturally, he has always been a big vote-getter, and the larger his acquaintance becomes, the more votes he gets. His friends and admirers multiply in inverse ratio to his enemies. In this "democratic year," all the little republicans are might glad to tie up to Walter S. Glidden in the hope of being carried by his powerful personality safely through the democratic deluge.

This coming November will witness Councillor Glidden's fourth election, after his fourth nomination. It is a record rarely equalled and hardly ever surpassed. So is the more remarkable in view of the fight he was obliged to wage for his first nomination against Councillor Alfred E. Cox of Malden, who wanted a third term. Cox was a veteran in politics, while Glidden was a tyro. Glidden had few acquaintances outside of Somerville except through the ramifications of his business. The newspapers generally predicted the victory of Cox, but for once the shrewdest observors were fooled. Not even Theodore Roosevelt loves a fight better than Walter S. Glidden. Glidden put a ticket in every ward in the district, with two or three exceptions concerning which he had inside information that the regulars would be for him, and fought Cox even in his own bailiwick. Mr. Cox maintained confidence and courage almost to the last, but met his Waterloo. Even Ward 11, Boston, went for "the marketmen's candidate."

Since that prodigious victory, nobody has been anxious to enter into a contest with Mr. Glidden. It is probable that his constituents would nominate him by acclamation for even a fifth term.

But it is in the air that higher political honors await Councillor Glidden. As a candidate either for lieutenant-governor, in line for the chief magistracy of the commonwealth, or as a candidate for congress he would certainly poll a big vote.

The commonwealth has been fortunate, these three years, in having at its disposal a talent which directs one business alone of $11,000,000 a year, besides controlling four other large wholesale and retail businesses, and acting as a director in numerous other big enterprises. It was natural that in his first entrance into the executive council he should be appointed to the committee on finance, accounts and warrants, the most important committee, as well as the committee on military and naval affairs, and the committee on state house. He is now the senior member of all these committees, and the state is to be congratulated on having a man of such preeminent business ability to supervise the expenditure of the millions appropriated by the legislature for the various state institutions, and the maintenance of the various departments.

Not a few members of the executive council in years gone by have accepted office therein as a sort of honorariam in recognition of prominence in the business or social world, or both, but without much idea of being obliged to do any hard work in the office. Not so with Councillor Glidden. He has always loved hard work and for this new kind, in public office, he has developed new affection, ever ready to give of his time, at no matter what sacrifice of personanl business or pleasure.

He has been of especial value to the governor by his acumen and his ability to penetrate to the heart of matters quickly. He abhors circumlocution, and is ever the first to cut a Gordian knot. One instance of the sort occurred during the past year at the hearing on the petition aimed at the Chelsea board of control, when his questions were so pointed and well-framed that much of the veil of confusion, misunderstanding, and misapprehension, was early cleared away, and it became possible to abbreviate the hearing, for even the opponents of the board of control were compelled to admit that the board had done well and accomplished much.

Councillor Glidden has a hearty, wholesouled manner, and genial smile, and air of comradeship which never desert him even under the most trying circumstances. He gives "the glad hand" to everybody, not alone to his constituents as so many politicians do, but to all whom he meets, without regard to station in life. He is a democrat of democrats, in the true sense of the word. the same to all men, and when he promises to do a thing he carries out that promise if it is possible.

His employees in five wholesale and retail establishments find in him a model employer. They know that if they have a grievance, he will adjust it. He makes them feel that he is one of them—and he is.

Walter S. Glidden was born in Pittston, Kennebec county, Me., April 30, 1856. On his mother's side he was descended from Thomas Dudley, three times governor of the Massachusetts Bay colony. He was educated in the common schools, the high school of Gardiner, Me., and the Augusta Dirigo business college. His early ambition lay in the direction of the printer's trade. He went to work on the Kennebec Reporter, and it was not long before he was getting out the paper himself on an old Franklin press. He stayed two years and a half with the Reporter, or until he was 19, and then sought larger fields of opportunity in Boston. With all his worldly possessions in a carpet bag, he walked up Washington street and entered the first printing office he came to. There he worked for a fortnight at $12 a week. Then he got a job in the market district and has remained there ever since with the exception of six years in which he conducted a retail meat business in Chelsea. On giving up the retail business, he went to work for N. E. Hollis & Co., and has been with N. E. Hollis & Co. these 30 years since, till now he is in fact N. E. Hollis & Co.

The tremendous business of that concern, however, does not offer sufficient outlet for his tireless energy. J. H. Whiton & Co., teamsters; Sands, Furber & Co., fruit dealers; L. A. Johnson & Co., retail provision dealers; they are all Walter S. Glidden, and his personality is stamped all over their business. He is president of the Hinckley Rendering company and a director of the New England Dressed Meat and Wool company.

He is a director and member of the executive committee of the Beacon Trust company, a director and member of the board of investment of the Somerville Trust company, vice-president and a member of the finance committee of the Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank, a member of the board of investment of the Winter Hill Co-operative Bank, president of the Contractors' Mutual Liability Insurance Co., director of the Massachusetts Fire and Marine Insurance Co., and vice-president of the Mutual Protective Fire Insurance company. And he is a director who directs. But with his manifold duties he finds time to devote to charitable projects, as may be seen from the fact that he is president of the Winchester Home for Aged Women, a member of the finance committee of the Hunt Home for Destitute Children, a member of the board of managers of the Home for Aged Couples in Somerville, and a member of the finance committee of the Somerville hospital.

Mr. Glidden is also somewhat of a "joiner." He is a member of Faith Lodge, A. F. A. M. of Charlestown, Coeur De Lion Commandery, the Royal Arch Chapter, and is a Shriner of the 32d degree. His Masonic degrees from the 18th to the 22d degree, were conferred by Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr. Besides his Masonic affiliations he is a member of the Olive Branch Lodge of Odd Fellows of Charlestown, where he made his home before moving to Somerville. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange.

The Good That Men Do.

The close of A. J. Cassatt's life was shadowed by an exposure of graft in the great railroad of which he was head. A number of subordinates were caught taking money and other valuable things from certain shippers to whom they granted favors at the expense of the road. It was just a case of till-tapping on an extended scale, and some half-dozen men, we believe, were implicated. No doubt the ensuing storms of criticism told heavily upon Mr. Cassatt.

The other day, at the new Pennsylvania terminal in New York, there was unveiled a bronze statue of Pres. Cassatt, "whose foresight, courage and ability," as the inscription justly says, "achieved the extension of the Pennsylvania system into New York city." That extension involved building two tunnels under the Hudson and four under the East river; piercing Manhattan island from side to side beneath the heart of the city; the erection of a splendid station, and equipment of the whole extension, capable of handling a thousand trains a day, for electrical operation. The outlay exceeds $100,000,000, and the project is one that would have staggered any Cheops, Caesar or Louis.

This immense and highly useful work is a monument to Pres. Cassatt, and a reminder that we ought not to lose a certain sense of proportion. Graft is sometimes only the one mildewed ear in a measure of good corn.—Saturday Evening Post.



WALTER S. GLIDDEN

COUNCR. J. STEARNS CUSHING

Through His Own Ability Has Attained Front Rank of Text Book Printers —His Public Service a Distinct Asset of State and Party— Strong Man in Remarkably Strong Council.

One of the greatest assets of the republican party in Massachusetts is its ability to secure astute advisers for the men it elects to responsible office and the readiness with which it avails itself of their services.

This is almost invariably the case, as a glance over the names of successful Massachusetts men who have served in the executive council, the governor's advisory board, will demonstrate. That the standard, even of councillors, is growing higher year by year, is also shown, and the council of 1910 will compare favorably with that of any previous year or with any similar body in the United States.

There are several men in it who are not merely successful, in the sense that they have conducted their personal business at a profit, but who, in addition to that very necessary condition, have also attained a position as leaders in their respective lines. None, though, in this respect, can claim a greater distinction than Councr. J. Stearns Cushing of Norwood, the republican representative from the 2d councillor district. He is a master printer, whose plant, the Norwood Press, ranks about first in size among the printing offices of the United States. In the matter of its output it holds about the same position, but in the character of the latter it holds the first place, not only of the United States, but of the world.

It is devoted almost exclusively to the making of school and college text books, and produces about 5,000,000 books annually.

To produce this enormous output, the services of 200 compositors are necessary, to say nothing of the monotype machines and operators, the electrotypers, pressmen, bookbinders, the helpers of each, and the proofreaders and copy-holders that are permanently employed. In addition to this large number of skilled workmen, the plant furnishes work for the usual number of shippers, clerks, bookkeepers, machinists, truck men and others incidental to any large business.

The master mind in this great concern is Counc. Cushing; but, as he himself would say, "that's nothing." In a way, it isn't, since there was a demand for such an institution as the one he presides over and if he had not discovered it some one else would. It is the fact that, through his own ability, he has managed to attain the front rank among the world's text book printers, which gives the true index of the man.

That is but one chapter in the history of the man, although it is the one most commonly thought of by his neighbors and by men who give little heed to the technicalities of typography. Many of these, some of them who are more or less intimately acquainted with the councillor, would be astounded to know that, from the artistic viewpoint of his calling, he ranks among the great printers of the world; that he is one of the galaxy of masters headed by Gutenberg, the inventor of printing, and includes the names of Caxton and Caslon and America's own Theodore L. De Vinne.

The printing offices of America, the small printeries of the backwoods as well as the large, specializing plants of the cities, all pay tribute to his name every time they issue an artistic bit of work, for few establishments can be found that do not possess at least one series of type faces that bears the name of Cushing. There are numbers of them—Cushing old-style, Cushing monotone, Cushing italic, Cushing antique and Cushing, to name a few only—and they rank among the most beautiful faces in use today. Few men have attained the honor of having type faces named for them: only the leaders in the craft have reached that high pinnacle of fame. In this connection it must be remembered that every different kind of type on the printed page has a name that differentiates it from all other kinds. A type is designed, placed on the market, and either becomes famous or dies a lingering death after divers attempts to popularize it. Suddenly the new face of type becomes popular, it is used everywhere and the designer is hailed by his fellows as an artist.

Such a man is J. Stearns Cushing of Norwood. Among printers his name is familiar in England, in France, in Australia, in America—everywhere that the Roman alphabet is used. It required a great deal besides the usual luck, or the more unusual pluck, to reach such a place; it required, in fact, the gifts of a great artist. But when, with the artist, is combined the practical mind—the mind capable of grasping the details of the minute while still retaining the beauties of the imagination—a combination is effected that makes for the ideal adviser. When, too, in addition to both these important factors is discovered a great executor, an able administrator and a forceful character, there has also been found the man to cope with any situation, no matter how difficult.

It was no wonder, then, that Gov. Draper should have welcomed Councr. Cushing to his official family, which he did in January, 1910, with much pleasure; and it was understood that when the councillor's candidacy was announced at a meeting of republicans in Young's hotel, the governor would be pleased should the Norwood man succeed in gaining a place in his cabinet.

The history of his efforts in that direction is still so new that everybody who was at all interested knows all about it. For the purposes of this sketch it is sufficient to say that the announcement of his candidacy was all that was necessary to brush aside the opposition that had been threatened up to the moment that he spoke.

He took his place in the council on inauguration day, Jan. 5, and at once became a power in a body that was, measured by several standards, one of the most remarkable elected in years. There were upon it a number of men who are famous in their own lines, men who have proved that for ability in conducting large affairs they rank with those from any part of the country. Councr. Cushing, however, was chosen for a position on the important committee on finance, accounts and warrants, the subdivision of the council which practically takes charge of all the expenditures provided for by lgislative appropriations.

He thus became within a few days after his advent into the state government one of the managing directors of the state of Massachusetts, a corporation expending between $13,000,000 and $14,000,000 annually. The use of this money, a large share of which must come from taxation directly and all of it from the same source either directly or indirectly, is quite a different and a much more complicated matter than the usual expenditures of a business corporation. The basic principle is entirely different, the business concern aiming to reduce expenditures, at the same time increasing the receipts, while the state cannot increase receipts, for the receipts are taxes; neither can it curtail expenditures, for the latter represent the activities and the necessities of the commonwealth. It devolves upon the men responsible for the government, then, to secure the most for a dollar that is possible and to make each dollar they receive do its full share of the work in looking after the interests of the people.

Councr. Cushing early showed that he possessed exceptional ability in that direction, he entering into the spirit of governing the state's institutions with the same enthusiasm he had always displayed in his own business. The fact that the state's energies were diversified to a remarkable degree, including everything from repairing a culvert under a country road to discovering the best method of treating chronic insanity, from overseeing the conduct of its chartered business corporations to supplying serums for dog bite and infectious diseases, from inspecting milk to executing murderers, only added zest to the game, so far as Councr. Cushing was concerned. He shirked nothing, gave to everything he undertook all that was in him, and was, withal, conservative and careful.

In addition to his work on the committee on finance, accounts and warrants, Councr. Cushing was assigned by Gov. Draper to a place on the council committee on military and naval affairs. This latter place accorded well with his inclinations, for he had had considerable experience in the state militia, he having been a captain in the coast artillery and having had since 1872 a tremendous interest in the state soldiery. His connection with the artillery branch of the service had given him an opportunity also to study the matter of equipment in a way that was of great value to him as a councillor, for he had served as quartermaster of the corps and knew its necessities as only a business man in such a place could learn them.

As a result of this experience Councr. Cushing was a most valuable man in the council, but not more so than he was to the militia itself, whose needs and desires he knew so well. He took an active interest in all that appertained to it and its equipment and was a good friend of the soldiers at court.

Councr. Cushing was the first man in Massachusetts to specialize in the printing of school text books, he having entered business in 1878, he and a boy comprising his entire force at that time. Later his business grew to such an extent that it was later reorganized into J. S. Cushing & Co. Still later this concern was united with Berwick & Smith, and E. Fleming & Co. in the big Estes Press Building on Summer street, opposite the South Station, which was built for the new concern, which began its existence in what was believed to be quarters sufficiently large to house any printing office Boston might ever see. The business continued to grow, however, and it was not many years before lack of room made it necessary for another move, it going this time to Norwood, where it erected the Norwood Press, the mammoth business concern of to-day.

Councr. Cushing never held political office until he was elected to the council, although he had been a library trustee of Norwood for five years and was president of the Norwood board of trade. He had always taken a great interest in his home town since moving there, and is one of the leading spirits in most of the enterprises that promise success for it. Aside from that loyalty to Norwood, his next greatest hobby is the printer's art and he has been for years connected with about every organization that makes for the advancement of it. He was president of the Boston Typothetae for nine years and a member of it a great deal longer than that. He is also a prominent member of the United Typothetae of America and the Aldine club of New York. The former is the most prominent master printers' organization in the United States. In addition he is a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company, and was commander of it in 1902 and 1903. He is a 32d degree Mason and a member of the Boston Athletic Association. He was born in Bedford on May 3, 1854, his family having been one of the oldest in New England. His first ancestor in this country, Mathew Cushing of Hingham, England, came here in 1638 and settled, with several others from the same part of the old country, at what is now known as Hingham, Mass. The family has always been prominent, and Luther Stearns Cushing, author of Cushing's Manual, was an uncle of Councr. Cushing. The latter's father was a school teacher and Unitarian minister, and the present councillor was born while his father was filling a pastorate at Bedford, Mass.

MIGHT REFER TO MR. TAFT.

Spake the Contributing Editor and Circulator at Buffalo:

I will help you in every way that I can. I have done it in the past. I will do it just as we did in connection with the Sugar Trust.

Who's "we?" Kindly refer, with Philadelphia especially in mind, to Charles J. Bonaparte, late attorney-general of the United States under the administration of Roosevelt and a fellow-elocutionist.—Baltimore Manufacturers' Record.

"One at a Time," But Which?

"One schedule at a time," says Mr. Taft. "One schedule at a time," says the insurgents. Everybody being agreed shall we begin, say, with the rubber schedule? Or perhaps gloves and hosiery? It would be a pity to have a quarrel over preference, though in such event the customary compromise might be reached by according right of way to violin, rosin, grindstones, eel-grass, or some such commodity the scientific consideration of which would be little embarrassed by casual political agitation.—Providence Journal.



J. STEARNS CUSHING

COUNCR. CHARLES O. BRIGHTMAN

Little Opposition Apparent to Fourth Term For New Bedford Councillor—Long a Worker For Others Before He Sought Office Himself—Strong on Advice and Consent.

There is nothing in the political sky that promises to eclipse the fourth term of Charles . O. Brightman of New Bedford as councillor from the first district. There have been one or two threats, promising opposition in the caucuses, but it is not an easy fight to undertake as the district is a big one, and only a capitalist would think of making a contest in the whole district.

When Mr. Brightman was nominated for the office three years ago, the republicans in the rest of the district stood aside and said, "We'll let New Bedford decide who is wanted," and the caucus fight was left to New Bedford. It was one of the liveliest little scraps that the republicans since both Greene and Slade wanted the republican nomination as representative in congress from the 13th district, and Mr. Brightman won by a margin of one delegate in the entire city.

Mr. Brightman's campaign was directed principally by David L. Parker, chairman of the republican city committee, and an old chum of the councillor's with Frank Vera, Jr., clerk of the district court, as lieutenant. Abbott P. Smith was the opposing candidate, and it was always supposed that the anti-Parker republicans, headed by Postmaster John Duff, pushed the Smith craft.

Mr. Brightman's supporters studied the delegations carefully, and discovered that the city had 27 delegates, 14 of whom were to be chosen from the three south wards of the city. So they made what the umpires in the war manoeuvres call a feint at the three north wards, and used the sinews of war in the south wards, coming off victorious.

Immediately after the council heard the Vera charges this spring, and dismissed them, promise was made by the anti-Vera forces that Counc. Brightman should have opposition, and there was a suggestion that ex-Sen. Keith of the Cape was to have the nomination by agreement this year. It was declared that William P. Covell, acting for Mr. Brightman, had made such a promise a year ago, but this suddenly faded away, and there is small prospect of Mr. Keith coming into the field. This was threat number one.

More recently, according to the current rumor, the Kenney forces have indicated that Mr. Brightman might have trouble in the caucuses if the situation with regard to the nomination of Mr. Kenney as candidate for district attorney did not clear up. One would hardly expect that Mr. Parker, as chairman of the republican city committee, would be a very strong Kenney man, particularly as Mr. Kenney is son-in-law of Mr. Duff, and the selection of Kenney would be handing the postmaster a big stick to hold over the Parker men. But to keep Mr. Parker quiet it was deemed best to make a show of opposition to Counc. Brightman, and this is said to have been quite effective in stopping certain Hathaway talk. Now the Kenney men smile and allow that it was only a "svank" as the English term a bluff.

If there had been any real opposition, it ought to have been easy for the Brightman men to have snubbed any opposition from this quarter, for Mr. Vera represents a bond of friendship between the Parker and Kenney forces. He certainly ought to have a friendly feeling for the councillor and he is also counted among the original Kenney men.

The present councillor had seen long service in the republican party before he was chosen to grace the chair of the councillor from the first district. He began to dabble in municipal politics in New Bedford about a quarter of a century ago. He was in the common council in 1887, and a member of the board of public works, appointed by Mayor David L. Parker, from 1895 until Mayor Ashley, on one of his return trips to the mayor's chair, removed him in 1898. He was in the fold when the famous Triangle—David L. Parker, Edmund Wood and William H. Matthews—ran New Bedford, and for many years he served as secretary of the republican city committee, after which he became a member of the state central committee.

The nearest he came to holding office during a long period of service preceding his selection as councillor was when he was appointed one of three commissioners to approve the plans of the Fall River jail. He has a long and enviable record as a booster for others, and there is no real good reason now why he should not be kept in a seat in the executive council about as long as he wants it, and there is no good reason why some other aspirant should be encouraged. There are a good many New Bedford people who expect to see him land on some good state commission when he ceases to occupy a councillor's chair.

Counc. Brightman was born in New Bedford March 28, 1853. After graduating from the New Bedford high school he spent five years in Providence learning his trade as a carpenter. After three years of employment in Hartford, Conn., he returned to New Bedford and established himself in business. He is a good carpenter and has been eminently successful in business. There may be never erected to the memory of Charles O. Brightman any enduring monuments of bronze or marble but he himself has erected some pretty substantial ones. Ask a native what Brightman has ever done and he will point out some of the buildings which he erected. The Columbia, Bennett, Howland and Rotch mills will be pointed out; also the New Bedford Five Cents Savings bank building St. Luke's hospital and New Bedford house of correction.

The Globe yarn mills in Fall River were built by him and the United States Fish commission buildings at Woods Hole, the Tabitha Inn, a hotel at Fairhaven of the kind which you would hardly expect to find there and wouldn't find there if it wasn't for the late Henry H. Rogers, was likewise built by the New Bedford councillor. The Madison street primary school in New Bedford is another Brightman monument. Mr. Brightman being in politics has naturally done considerable city work and he always did it well although some people on the other side of the political fence have criticised the cost in some instances. City hall was renovated by Mr. Brightman at a cost of $22,000 and the cost was made an issue in one campaign, but Horatio Hathaway, the richest man in town, stood on the platform in city hall at a rally and remarked: "They say that this hall has been prepared at a ridiculous expense. I don't know what it cost but it looks good to me from where I stand." And in fact everything that Mr. Brightman ever builit looks good and is good.

Councr. Brightman is a joiner as well as a builder. He belongs to the Dartmouth and Wamsutta clubs, the New Bedford Yacht club, Adinoram chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and Sutton commandery. He is a 32d degree Mason, an Elk and a member of the Quequechan club of Fall River.

His characteristic attitude has been summed as "alert, watchful, but silent," and by some he has been called an undertaker politician because of his mild solemnity. A councillor is expected to advise and consent, and Mr. Brightman is long on both advice and consent.

POLITICAL CALENDAR
Relating to the
STATE ELECTION

1910

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

In Boston Central Office.

Sept. 6 to Sept. 20, inclusive, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. and 6 p. m. to 10 p. m. Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. and 6 p. m. to 10 p. m.

Sept. 20.—Registration for the state primaries ceases at 10 p. m.

Sept. 21 to Oct. 1, inclusive, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Saturday, Sept. 24, 9 to 12. Saturday, Oct. 1, 9 to 1.

Oct. 3 to Oct. 19, inclusive, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. and 6 p. m. to 10 p. m. Saturdays 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 6 p. m. to 10 p. m.

Oct. 19.—9 a. m. to 10 p. m. when registration for the state election "shall cease."

In Boston, Ward Registration.

Oct. 7 to Oct. 19, inclusive, 6 p. m. to 10 p. m.

No registration Sundays or holidays.

In Other Cities and Towns.

"Registrars shall hold such sessions as the town by by-law or the . . . city by ordinance shall prescribe."

Oct. 19.—"In every city registrars shall hold a continuous session from 12 noon till 10 o'clock . . . when registration shall cease."

Oct. 29.—In every town a like continuous session shall be held.

CAUCUSES.

All caucuses for the choice of delegates to conventions, and the nomination of candidates to be voted for at the state election, must be held as follows:

Sept. 27.—All caucuses of political parties in Boston and cities and towns which have adopted the provisions of the joint caucus act, (must be held at the same time and place); all caucuses of political parties in Suffolk county and all caucuses of the democratic party in cities and towns, which have not adopted the provisions of the joint caucus act.

Sept. 28.—All caucuses of the republican party in cities and towns, which have not adopted the provisions of the joint caucus act.

CONVENTIONS.

Oct. 2.—Earliest day for calling and holding republican and democratic conventions except representative conventions, of delegates chosen September 27.

Oct. 3.—Earliest day for calling and holding republican conventions, except representative conventions, of delegates chosen September 28.

Oct. 5.—Earliest day for calling and holding republican and democratic representative conventions of delegates chosen September 27.

Essex county republican convention, Town Hall, Danvers.

Eastern District Atorney (Essex county) convention, Town Hall, Danvers.

Oct. 6.—Earliest day for calling and holding republican representative conventions of delegates chosen September 28.

Oct. 6.—Republican state convention at Tremont Temple at 10.30 a. m.

Democratic state convention at Faneuil hall, 11 a m.

Oct. 8.—Latest date for calling or holding conventions for the nomination of candidates for office to be filled at a state election by all the voters of the commonwealth.

Oct. 18.—Latest date for calling or holding conventions for the nomination of candidates for offices to be filled at a state election other than those to be filled by all the voters of the commonwealth. Must be called and held before 5 p. m.

Certificates of Nomination and Nomination Papers.

Oct. 10.—Certificates of Nomination for offices to be filled by all of the voters of the commonwealth must be filed.

Oct. 17.—Nomination Papers for the same must be filed.

Oct. 20.—Certificates of Nomination for all other offices to be filled at a state election must be filed.

Oct. 21.—Nomination Papers for the same must be filed.

All of these papers must be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth before 5 p. m. on the dates specified.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Oct. 14.—Last day for posting copies of voting lists in Boston.

Oct. 17.—Canvassing boards of Suffolk senatorial districts meet in Boston at office of election commissioners at 10 a. m.

Oct. 8.—Last day for designation of polling places in cities and towns divided into voting precincts.

Oct. 17.—Last day for petitioning for appointment of supervisors of election.

Oct. 24.—Last day in cities for filing complaints against incorrect and illegal registration.

Nov. 3.—Last day in towns for filing such complaints.

Nov. 8, STATE ELECTION. (Tuesday next after the first Monday in November.)

*Objections to or withdrawals from nominations must be made within the seventy-two week-day hours succeeding 5 o'clock of the last day fixed for the filing of nomination papers for such offices.



CHARLES O. BRIGHTMAN

COUNCR. HERBERT E. FLETCHER

Business Man of Large Interests, Has Been Valuable Member of Council Made Notable Record as Member of State Legislature—Well Equipped For Present Office.

Several essentials enter into the making of a good public official. The first of these is common sense, by which is known the uncommon ability of applying surrounding circumstances to unusual situations. Next, and it is generally a corollary of the first, comes honesty, while, of equal importance with the other two, is earnestness. A combination of these three marks all men of ability, and, adding good health and opportunity, the strong man and the ideal official have been discovered.

It is the first of these requisites which distinguishes Herbert E. Fletcher of Westford, the member of the executive council from the 6th district, although his sterling honesty and his great earnestness are predominating traits in a character that is strong in its every fibre. For Mr. Fletcher, though, it may be said that he has one other attribute that is not always found in men who make claims to practicability, that being his keen sense of justice. Many men of the successful type, such as he, come to believe in themselves so implicitly that they leave upon strangers the impression of being merely narrow when they would be practical. He, however, was tutored in the school of bitter experience when a young man, and there he learned that no man is infallible and that no one is so apt to make mistakes as the man who is firmly convinced that he is absolutely and irrevocably right.

Counc. Fletcher has always worked upon that principle in his public life. He has held pronounced views upon most matters of state concern, but there has been no time when he was not amenable to argument nor when he was not seeking further light.

He is a business man of large interests, primarily concerned with the production of granite, but with investments in many other directions. Politics to him is but a diversion, offering, as it does, an opportunity not only to secure a change of atmosphere for a few months each year, but to enlarge an acquaintance already extensive and to make friends in places where congeniality counts most. At bottom, though, he is actuated by an intense desire to serve the people of his state and to place at their disposal the large store of practical knowledge that has come to him in a business career of 30 years.

He demonstrated more than a decade ago that he had an aptitude for public questions, having served in the house in 1900 and having become a leader in his first term. This fact was due partly to circumstances and partly to natural ability.

He was appointed by Speaker Myers on the committee on street railways, one of the most important committee assignments in the gift of the speaker; and, as a member of the legislative subdivision, he took an active part in redrafting the general street railway law, which has been termed one of the most perfect, as it certainly has been one of the most satisfactory, statutes in the Massachusetts code.

He served two years in the house and was afterward sent to the senate, where he remained three years, during all of which he was chairman of the committee on street railways.

As a member of the house Mr. Fletcher always maintained a commanding position, while in the senate he was one of the strong men during his entire three years. He was a conservative, as all successful business men are, but with his conservatism there was a spirit of progressiveness that made him one of the most valuable members of his time.

He retired from public life after the session of 1903 to devote himself to his private affairs, which then required all his time. In the fall of 1906 his name was frequently mentioned among those of possible candidates for the executive council. He himself was inclined to favor the proposition, but when it later developed that Seward W. Jones of Newton sought to serve in the council under Lieut.-Gov. Draper, whose campaign he had managed, Mr. Fletcher, with that spirit of generosity that is characteristic of him, at once withdrew from the contest, notified his friends that they were wasting their time and volunteered to do everything in his power to assist the Newton candidate.

The result was apparent in the vote accorded Mr. Jones, for all through the northeastern section of the district he ran strong and was sent to the council by what has been termed "an old-fashioned republican majority." Again the result of that withdrawal was apparent in the fall of 1909, when Councillor Jones had decided he had had enough. Mr. Fletcher was one of the first men to learn that there was to be a vacancy in the councillorship and was advised that if Newton could help him any all he had to do was to say the word. He said it, and the man who gave the glad tidings to the world was former Rep. William F. Garcelon of Newton, a close friend of Councr. Jones and one of the most astute politicians in Massachusetts. Under those circumstances there was nothing to the election for councillor that year and in January, 1910, Mr. Fletcher took his seat among the advisers of Gov. Draper.

As a councillor he was as active as he had been while in the two other branches of the state government. He worked early and late on the problems he was called upon to face, formed opinions without bias, took the broad, liberal ground as to the conduct of the various institutions and was looked upon by the governor as one of the most valuable men in the body.

The work of the governor's council is probably less understood by the people of the state than that of any other branch of the government. There is a reason for this, for it is practically the only branch where those who do the work get none of the credit. There is no blare of trumpets, no seeking of individual notoriety—the members are part of the executive branch and all their work becomes merged with that of the executive. This does not mean, by a long way, that a councillor does no work—on the contrary, he is obliged to give more of his time to the state than any others of the administration except the governor himself.

He must visit all the institutions, pass upon all applications for pardons, keep one eye on the appropriations provided by the legislature and another on the department that is spending the money—in fact, when all is said and done, the work of the council is reflected in the success or failure of the administration and in the state tax.

Councillor Fletcher was appointed to the committees on pardons, charitable institutions and prisons, that on the state house and that on harbors, public lands and railroads—three very important sub-divisions whose work, in the course of the year, represents a large proportion of the state's expenditures.

With his experience as a member of the legislature to guide him Councr. Fletcher was well-equipped to become an important member of the governor's official family.

The same energy that characterized Mr. Fletcher's method of grappling with public questions when he was a member of the house and senate was brought by him to the council, with the result that when a problem of government was presented he advocated its settlement promptly and in the right way, regardless of whether or not others might consider that course politics. A good politician, he has been unalterably opposed to playing politics with public questions; a tactician of considerable ability, he has refused to make the people's interests political pawns merely that he or his friends, or even his party, might reap a temporary advantage. His argument has been that the republican organization has won its great victories because of the merit that is inherent to its principles; not because it has taken advantage of its opportunity to utilize the demands of the voters for its own ends. He claims also that when the republicans sacrifice that merit and adopt in its stead the policy of playing petty politics with the people's rights it will at that moment forfeit its place as the great political party and will soon thereafter become the prey of grafters and others who will use it simply for their own ends.

It is this broad-minded view of politics that makes Mr. Fletcher strong among the voters at home and that also that has made of him one of the safest men in Massachusetts public life today.

Mr. Fletcher is not one of those who was born to luxury. He has earned all he has through his own ability as a worker, his own energy, the broadness of intellect which has permitted him to look in to the future and the fearlessness which has rendered him unafraid to tread unbeaten tracks of business. He began life as a farmer's boy in Westford, having been born there on May 10, 1862. His education was secured in the public schools of Westford, and ceased, at least the purely academic portion of it did, when he was 17 years of age. He left school to take upon the traditional occupation of all the generations of Westford Fletchers—farming. A year later, however, he quit the farm and became a half owner in a granite business, his partner being a man 47 years his senior. The latter's conservatism was too much for the ardent youth of 18, and after one year young Fletcher purchased the entire business. That was in 1880, and in the 30 years that has elapsed since then the business has grown until today it supplies granite for all sorts of purposes to all parts of the United States east of Kansas City. Several years ago Mr. Fletcher acquired an interest in the Lovejoy Granite company at Milford, N. H., and now owns two-thirds of that business, which, with the H. E. Fletcher Co., incorporated, is engaged in doing monumental building work. The First National Bank building, at Franklin, Federal and Congress streets, is a product of the Fletcher quarries, as is also the east front of the United States treasury building at Washington. Several years ago Mr. Fletcher and Thomas Lahey, the latter a big granite producer of Haverhill, formed the Fletcher-Lahey company, devoted to heavy masonry construction. Mr. Fletcher is treasurer of that concern, besides which he is connected with numerous other smaller enterprises.

Mr. Fletcher, in 1887, was married to Miss Carrie Hill of Sunderland, Vt., and his family, one of the most interesting in Middlesex county, consists of his wife and three children, two boys and a girl. It is with them that Mr. Fletcher gets most of his enjoyment out of life, for he is a family man first, a business man next and a politician last of all—except when he is called upon to solve some problem where his experience can be placed at the disposal of the whole people to the advantage of the latter.

SKILFUL USE OF A PLATITUDE.

Col. Roosevelt's political skill has rarely had finer illustration than in the success with which, in his Osawatomie speech, he solved the difficult problem of speaking in a border state about John Brown in a way to offend neither the North nor the South. For while the North, with reason, has a great admiration for John Brown, and regards him as a heroic martyr to liberty and righteousness, the South, for reasons no less good, sees in him the inciter of a servile rebellion, and loathes him with a bitterness proportioned to the fear and horror which the thought of armed and risen slaves naturally created in the '50s.

Considering the place and the occasion, Col. Roosevelt said amazingly—or amusingly—little about John Brown, but he did not dodge the issue, which would have been a fatal mistake, and he did not offend anybody, which also, according to some not unplausible theories as to the colonel's plans or hopes, would have been disastrous. Instead he formulated a truth that everybody knows, including those who never thought of it before, and expressed it in the balanced, antithetical way of which he is so fond.

"It was a heroic struggle," he said, "and, as in all such struggles, it had also a dark and horrible side. Very much was done of good, and much also of evil; and, as was inevitable in such a period of revolution, often the same men did both good and evil."

And there was the problem, neatly solved! The North was not shocked and the South was not angered. They were skilfully brought together under the soothing influences of a fine, big, noble—platitude. And platitudes are among the most useful things in the world, for those who know how to use them. Why they are so often spoken of with disrespect and derision is hard to understand, for truth is not the worse for being obvious, undeniable and familiar.—New York Times.



HERBERT E. FLETCHER

COUNCR. J. LOVELL JOHNSON

Possesses Ideal Equipment For Service in Even Higher Public Office—Has Had Valuable Training in Large Business Affairs—Broad Experience in State and Municpal Matters.

One of the most hopeful signs of the times politically is the ever-increasing number of young business men, versed in the intricacies of large affairs, who are willing to devote their time and their ability to solving the problems of the state. Of these there is no better illustration in connection with the present administration than J. Lovell Johnson of Fitchburg, a member of the governor's council and one of the most progressive young men in public life to-day.

Counc. Johnson, who is actively connected with the Iver Johnson's Arms & Cycle Works has secured an exceptional training in state affairs through a two-years' service in the senate, followed by an equal length of time in the executive council. During this apprenticeship he has served on many of the most important committees of the legislature—the committees, that is, which deal with the live affairs of the day and which solve actual problems of the moment, yet must do it in a manner that provides for the future.

There are those who believe that the training Counc. Johnson has secured should be utilized by the people of his district in the halls of congress, and there are many of the republican leaders outside the district who feel the same way on that subject.

Even though he has refused at this time, to enter the lists to succeed the late statesman from Natick, there is no doubt that his training and ability will be considered of too much value by the voters of Massachusetts to be lost and it is only a question of time before he will be called upon to fill higher posts than he has yet sought.

There is every reason, in fact, why this should be so, for the economists of the present day, without exception, declare that the problem of the present and of the near future is to be the readjustment of governmental policies to the business situation. By this they do not mean the mere commercializing of government, or the diversion of governmental interest to the sordid affairs at the bookkeeping end of enterprise. Rather it will be the encompassing of the greatest good to all, since by commerce the prosperity of the entire nation is affected—that of the artisan in the factory, the salesman on the road, the inventor in his study and the capitalist in his office. The interests of all these, in the economic scheme, constitute the "business" of today, and it is in the solution of problems based on that broad interpretation of the word that men like J. Lovell Johnson are destined in the present generation to play an important part.

To reduce the general proposition to an individual case, there is none better equipped to enter the arena than he. His entire life, from boyhood to the present time, has been passed in an atmosphere of endeavor. His family has been a leader in its own field for generations. That the immediate ancestors were progressive is revealed by the fact that they found no difficulty in adjusting the methods of yesterday to the manners of today and emerging into the broad field that followed the era of concentration, one of the largest and most influential concerns of its kind in the world. It grew with the times, took advantage of every change and came down to the present well able to cope with the most powerful and to give battle to the most hostile.

Counc. Johnson was familiar with the details of the changing times, and he entered Worcester Polytechnic Institute at the very moment when the demand for trained artisans was beginning to be heard. At that institution he absorbed the principles of mechanics and was taught how to apply them. At the Iver Johnson factory he kept in touch with all the mechanocal improvements incident to the line of endeavor he himself was to take up on graduation. Later in his career, when he had entered maturity, his own intellect supplied ideas destined to have an important bearing on the excellency of his company's output, but at the same time he was learning the other branches of the business. Salesmanship and credits, the art of making a dollar do its full part in the work of the manufactory, the introduction of those little economics here and there that mark the difference between excellence and mediocrity—all of these were studied and mastered by him. In the end was produced a first-class mechanician and a high-grade business man, a combination met but seldom.

It was about that time that he was called to public life, his first office being as a member of the Fitchburg board of aldermen, where he served three years, two of which he was chairman of the board. He attracted the attention of his constituents at once, as was only natural, for it is only once in a great while men are found to serve in minor municipal offices who realize the general ground upon which the demands of the poorer classes of the community was founded while at the same time possessing actual knowledge of the points at which these demands conflict with the interests of the manufacturers and more wealthy investing class. Each of these classes is prone to consider that it only is right, whereas there is generally some justice on both sides.

J. Lovell Johnson knew both viewpoints thoroughly, for as a mechanic he had come in contact with mechanics. He had learned how their ideas are formed, knew the basic complaint that was behind them and realized the necessity of meeting their wishes up to the place where they conflicted with the rights of the other class. During his three years as an alderman he acted upon that knowledge, acquiring power and prestige in doing so.

When, in the fall of 1906, he became a candidate for the state senate, the reputation he made in the city government stood him in good stead and he was elected for the session of 1907 by a large majority.

President Chapple of the senate was quick to see the advantage of a man so equipped by experience and education having a place in that body. As a result of the president's foresight, the new senator from Fitchburg was put in a position to acquire a greater knowledge of the problems of government than almost any other man that has served on Beacon Hill in a generation.

There are committees and committees in the legislature. There are those, for instance, which deal with the immediate problems of the day and those which deal with the fantastical philosophies of dreamers; those that solve tremendous problems and those which attempt only the trivial and the commonplace.

Chief among the former, omitting those like judiciary and legal affairs, which deal only in points of law, may be reckoned banks and banking, cities and public lighting. Everything that affects the savings of the people passes through the hands of those who serve on the former; all the great problems of the municipalities that come to the legislature are first passed upon by those who sit on the second, while the province of the last is to stand between the rapacity of the lighting corporations and the public—to right the wrongs of the latter and to protect the former from unjust or ill-advised action by the people of its community.

Service on any one of these committees would be equal to a liberal education in the branch of government with which it deals. J. Lovell Johnson, however, was assigned to al three, and he was one of the most attentive senators during the session when his committee work was laid out. His previous training was of great moment, but, in the making of a fully-equipped publicist, the things, the principles, he was able to master as a member of these three committees, were invaluable.

That was one phase of public life into which the Fitchburg man was forced that brought him face to face with many practical problems of government, but in his second year as a senator he was given an opportunity to study another side of it. He was assigned by President Chapple to constitutional amendments and federal relations, both of which deal with the technical questions of governmental ethics and offer exceptional opportunity for the student of civil government to increase his store of knowledge, to differentiate between theory and practice, and to acquire an accurate idea of the questions that enter into the many problems that confront administrators.

For the last two years Mr. Johnson has been a member of the executive council, the governor's advisory board, and there he has had great opportunity, as every member of the council has, of studying the institutions, the methods of conducting them, the needs they serve, the end they accomplish and the important part they play in the economy of the state.

He has made an excellent councillor, too, having taken an important part in all the important matters considered by the council during his membership of it. The chief place filled by the board in the government of the state, is that of advising the governor. Few matters are acted upon by the chief executive without the advice of his council, and for that reason a man who serves upon it will in the course of a year come into contact with about every phase of the state government as it is viewed from the governor's department. The varied interests that have a part in the life of the state, and whose welfare might be affected, either beneficially or harmfully by any given action, are always ready to present their sides of the controversy in question at a particular time, and from this source the student of government may learn much. He sees, in time, where the point of contact comes between the interests that are clamoring and the interests that are saying nothing, and he comes to understand that the various sides of a problem are only a part of the whole answer to a man who wishes to form a just verdict.

Counc. Johnson has been a student of government from the beginning, and the opportunities he has had, coupled with his business training, his mechanical education and his experience in the Fitchburg board of aldermen and on the various committees of the legislature, make him peculiarly fitted to fill a high niche in congress should he at any future time be called upon by the voters of the 4th district to serve them in the halls of national legislation. His social connections would assure him of a prominent place in Washington from the beginning, while his native ability would render him an influential member of the Massachusetts delegation and give him a standing as a legislator that any new man would be long in acquiring.

In this respect, it is only fair to say that no man who has served on Beacon hill in years has been more popular among his colleagues, whether in the senate or the council, than the gentleman from Fitchburg. One point in his favor has always been his willingness to assist others in their efforts to secure things which they, unaided, would be unable to get. He has a reputation for going out of his way to assist a friend, and it was this trait which enabled him to secure for his district, when he served in the senate, many of the legislative acts that were of great benefit to its people.

Councr. Johnson was born in Worcester June 26, 1876, and was educated in Worcester grammar and Fitchburg high schools and Worcester Polytechnic Institute. He is a member of the firm of Iver Johnson's Arms & Cycle Works of Fitchburg; secretary of Iver Johnson Sporting Goods company of Fitchburg, Worcester and Boston, and of Hunt Leather Goods company of Westboro. He is a director of the Merchants National bank of Worcester; vice-president of the Fitchburg National bank, trustee and member of board of investment of the Fitchburg Savings bank, and a director of the Fitchburg Co-operative bank and a member of its finance committee.

He is a member of Charles W. Moore lodge of Masons (past master), Thomas Royal Arch chapter and Jerusalem commandery, Knights Templar, all of Fitchburg; Hiram council of royal and select masters of Worcester; 32 degree Scottish Rite Mason and member Aleppo Temple of Mystic Shrine of Boston. He is a trustee of Fitchburg lodge of Elks.

Councr. Johnson holds membership in the Boston Athletic association, Boston City club, Republican club of Massachusetts, Worcester County Republican club, Worcester County Mechanics association, Tatassit and Up-Town clubs of Worcester, Fitchburg board of trade and Merchants association, Manufacturers, Park, Alpine and Sportsman's clubs of Fitchburg, Country club of Leominister, Watatic club of Ashburnham, Bungalow club of Whalom and is a member of the Fitchburg republican city committee.



J. LOVELL JOHNSON

COUNCR. AUGUST H. GOETTING

Has Attained High Position in Business and Political Life of State—Brilliant Record as Chairman of Republican State Committee —Will Be Returned For Third Term.

There is no branch of the state government where the business is so essential as it is in the executive council. In a large measure the success or failure of the administration is dependent on the mental calibre of the men who are given the governor as advisers, a detail of government in which Gov. Draper has been remarkably fortunate. During both years in which he has served the people of the state as chief executive he has been surrounded by men trained to meet crises and to grapple with large financial propositions. Among them has been Col. August H. Goetting of Springfield, who, long before he became a public official, had attained to a high position in the business life of Massachusetts.

As a matter of fact, it was as a business man that his reputation was made, he having had little desire for public office, although ardently interested in politics for years, especially republican politics. Several times in the past Col. Goetting has been a candidate for honors at the hands of his party, but aways he has showed himself a loyal republican and sacrificed his own ambitions in the interests of organization harmony. A love of home and loyalty to his family had more to do in these instances, however, than did the dislike of a contest, for there is no better fighter in the party than the same Col. Goetting when a fight is desirable.

This is shown in his whole career as an influential party man, he having been chairman of the republican state committee from 1897 to 1902—years, at least some of them were, when it was necessary for the state chairman to put his back to the wall and contest every point, often times with factions in the organizations as well as with the common enemy, the democracy, after the nominations had been made.

It is results that count in politics, and Col. Goetting got results up and down the line. He pulled the head of the ticket through in each of six years by pluralities that spoke eloquently of the cohesion characteristic of the republicans, but also told, to politicians, at any rate, of the remarkable gift for organization possessed by the party leader. His successes did not stop at the head of the ticket, though, a detail which many of the uninitiated would say was to be expected, since the republicans always won. Col. Goetting has shown, however, that, besides his political sagacity, he possesses other qualifications that render him of particular service to his party and the state, and more especially in his present position in the council.

The chief duty of a good councillor is to offer sound advice to the governor, who, of course, is held responsible by the voters for the record of his administration. The voters, though, labor under the disadvantage of hearing only half the story, for after election day it is doubtful if one percent of them realize that there is such a thing as a council, while a good proportion of that one percent would be surprised to learn that it, if it were given its due, should receive credit for much that is good and should be called upon to shoulder some of the odium for that which is bad.

Thus, in actual government, the executive council is rather an important adjunct to the administration, and it was here that Col. Goetting, with a business career of 30 successful years behind him, during which he had taken a place among the leaders of his calling—that of a wholesale music dealer—became in his first term one of the most dependable advisers upon whom Gov. Draper relied. In that year he was appointed to the committee on harbors, public lands and railroads, the body which has charge of all the expenditures of the harbor and land commission and of the railroad commission. All the small harbors of the coast, those of them which are so unimportant that they can find no place in the congressional appropriations, as well as all the state reservations come directly under the charge of that committee. Much of the work in the western part of the state has been arranged under his direction. The state highway over Jacob's Ladder was provided for under Col. Goetting's incumbency. In that year he was also on the committee on military and naval affairs, of which he is now chairman, and in that position had supervision with two others, of all the expenditures for the militia and the naval brigade. The extreme generosity of Massachusetts where its citizen soldiery is concerned is proverbial throughout the country, but it is safe to say that the affairs of either branch were never better looked after than since Col. Goetting has been in the council. He is an ardent believer in the militia and intensely interested in all that concerns it, a detail that was of great importance when it became a matter of expending appropriations judiciously and wisely, for in the latter matter Col. Goetting is as ardent as he is in his love for the private soldier.

In the last year he has served on the committee on pardons, charitable institutions and prisons, which is the most important of all the committees in the state government. It is the men who serve on that body who have supervision over all the institutions of the state, charitable and penal, and the total sum expended by Massachusetts on its wards amounts every year into the millions. It was in the latter position that Col. Goetting proved his value as an adviser to the governor, for it is there that advice is needed more than in any other place.

It was the record he made in this matter that has made it practically certain that he will be returned for a third term in the council. Under ordinary circumstances Hampden county is entitled to two years and Col. Goetting has already served the allotted time and a trifle more, for he succeeded the late Franklin W. Russell of Pittsfield, who died in November, 1908, six weeks before his term would have expired. As a result, though, of Col. Goetting's great value as an adviser and of the great business sense he has displayed throughout his career as a councillor, the party leaders have put it up to him to seek a third term. He acquiesced to the proposition only after successive importunities on their part, for no man in the republican party is more loyal to the traditions of the local organizations that give the party all the strength it possesses. The party leaders pointed out that Hampden county polls more than twice as many republican votes as Berkshire, and either Franklin or Hampshire combined, and, because of that fact, backed by the further one that this is a year when the welfare of the party, rather than the ambitions of the politicians, should be taken into account, they urged Col. Goetting to stand again. It was because of the leaders' insistence that Col. Goetting at length consented to accept a third term. The result of his determination, though, has been that he now has the field practically to himself and the chances are that he will be nominated in the convention without opposition.

There are reasons why this should be so, according to the men who are doing the heavy work for the organization. The most important of these is the fact that the Walker budget law becomes operative this year and the task of making the drastic change in the state's financial policy, in the opinion of Gov. Draper, requires that men of experience be chosen for the task. The success or failure of that law will depend wholly upon the council, and, should the former outcome be the result it will be one of the greatest achievements in a long line of republican successes.

Under that law the executive department becomes absolutely responsible for the conduct of every other state department. Heretofore, each of them has gone along in a haphazard manner, catering to its own wants, regardless of the necessities of the other units in the government. Had it not been for a persistent policy of log-rolling practised by the department heads—this not being confined to any single state division—the legislative ways and means committee could have handled the financial situation without difficulty. Each item in the appropriation bill has, however, been acted upon separately, with the result that after the ways and means committee has done its work with an eye single to the state's resources, the departments have got busy with individual legislators and more often than not overturned the report. In the end it has always happened that the legislature appropriated several million dollars more than the state could actually afford to expend and the state tax has mounted up by leaps and bounds. Hereafter, though, under the Walker bill every department must submit its estimates of expenses for the succeeding year to the governor. He and the council are charged with the task of paring these down so as to secure, as nearly as may be, the equitable division of the funds, with due regard for the importance of the department itself, but also with the total ability of the state to pay always in mind. The budget, when it goes to the legislature will be a single bill, and the department which exceeds its appropriation will be answerable directly to the governor, who possesses, it should be remembered, the power of removing officials as well as of sanctioning expenditures.

Col. Goetting's business training, and his knowledge of how to secure a dollar's worth of work or material for each dollar expended is expected to be of great benefit to Gov. Draper and the state government generally when the new law gets working to its full capacity.

Col. Goetting, besides being an excellent councillor, has been for years one of the most unique figures in republican politics in Massachusets. He was born in New York and was one of Seth Low's stanchest adherents and advisers when the latter ran for mayor of Brooklyn. It was in the campaign of 1880, when Grant, Blaine, Edmunds and Sherman were contesting for the presidential nomination, that Col. Goetting entered national politics. He was a delegate from New York to the Chicago convention and was pledged to Grant and the unit rule.

A few years later he moved to Springfield, bringing with him his wholesale music business, even then one of the largest of its kind in the country. He began his political service in Massachusetts as a member of the Springfield city committee, later representing the Springfield senatorial district on the state committee. His first political place in this state was as a member of Gov. J. Q. A. Brackett's staff, upon which he served as assistant quartermaster general and in 1894 he served upon the staff of Gov. Greenhalge as assistant adjutant general.

His service as the chairman of the republican state committee is part and parcel of republican history in Massachusetts. In 1905 he was a candidate for lieutenant-governor, his platform being "no succession" to the governorship. He announced that, should he be chosen he would not be a candidate for re-election, his one idea being to break the line of succession, which many republicans contend is the rock on which republican solidarity is likely eventually to split. He was nominated, however, for the reason that the men who make lieutenant-governors were loath to break the line of succession.

His success as a councillor, however, and the great aptitude he has manifested for government render it likely, though, that he will be chosen within a very few years for the post should he still desire it. His strength as a vote getter will make him a formidable candidate, should he again enter the lists, while his remarkable ability as an organizer will probably, sooner or later, be in demand by his party for that or some other high office.

Col. Goetting is connected with numerous activities in Springfield, and he is also a prominent member of the Massachusetts club, the Republican club of Massachusetts, and also of the Middlesex club.

It might be interesting to note here, in view of the "Safe and Sane Fourth" act of the last legislature, that Col. Goetting has been one of the foremost workers in the commonwealth for a rational observance of the natal day of the country's independence. He was one of the initiators of Springfield's "safe and sane" Independence day, which has been held up as a model all over the country since its adoption. Col. Goetting has been chairman of the Independence day committee of the business men's association of Springfield for the past five years and has taken a keen interest in making the celebrations instructive instead of desecrative.



JAMES H. VAHEY

Rescued Democratic Party When It Had Been Scuttled and Left a Wreck —Built Up Strong Organization and Won Back Respect For Party —Clean, Honest, Manly Man and True Democrat.

One of the really interesting figures in American politics today is the Hon. James H. Vahey of Watertown, the democratic leader of the last two years and the probable nominee of his party for governor this year. Also, it might be said, he is the most misunderstood man in Massachusetts, although possibly the most frank among the politicians either of the democratic or the republican parties. The latter fact, however, has little to do with Vahey himself, although it has much to do with his enemies, who for their own purposes have hired newspaper men to create false impressions both as to the man and his candidacy for governor.

Vahey, it may be said, arrived on the horizon of democratic politics at a most opportune time. The organization itself had been seized absolutely by grafters, great and small; honest men had been driven from it to such a degree that to announce oneself a democrat in many sections of the state meant that one incurred only the ridicule of your neighbors. The party's prominent men were the political riff-raff of most of the communities and once they found themselves in the saddle, without the opposition of honest men, they proceeded to inaugurate the reign of political piracy that marks the lowest ebb to which any party in Massachusetts has ever sunk. The democracy in those days existed simply and solely as a bludgeon for holdup men, beings who demanded money at election time and traded in the cheapest and most menial of public jobs at other times—work that would have been handed to those who wanted it anyway, but which was made a political asset by the leaders merely to hold a few misguided laborers to the latter's standards.

Then came the notorious Springfield convention, when, in an upheaval of disgust, the democracy, so far as Massachusetts was concerned, was wiped out of existence. The most lamentable part of that story has never been told, for so little interested were the people of the state in what might happen to the organization after that degrading exhibition of party perfidy, that they forgot to watch for the results of it. The latter were not long in coming. The first was the utter destruction of the party. This found its most vociferous expression in the court cases instituted to hold the democracy in its place as the second political party—suits carried on entirely in the interests of a thousand or so of election officers scattered all over the state, most of them family relations of ward and precinct leaders whose hands were outstretched at all times. The efforts of these men to hang on to their two-day-a-year jobs excited only laughter. But in the laughter was overlooked the fact that the men who had scuttled the party fled from it, leaving it wrecked and dismantled, a floating hulk on a sea of ridicule. Unlike the pirates of old, they lacked the courage of their calling, and, in the time of need, they scurried for cover much like the rats and other vermin that infest the lower holds and other dark places even of pirate ships. The crew, the few misguided laborers whom the so-called leaders had placed in "jobs" during their reign of graft, together with some who believed that politics is a matter of principle, were left standing on the deck exposed to the galling fire of laughter that was trained on them from all sections of the state and from many sections of the country.

That was the condition of the democracy even so late as the fall of 1907. It was without leaders; it had small membership. Graft and grafters had done their work; there was not enough left of it even for the republican leaders to dicker with or for—its chief excuse for being, it may be remarked here, during the reign of the graft contingent, having been to trade its support to weak men for high office so that the republican organization might win with anybody it saw fit to endorse and with as little expense as need be. So-called democrats lived high on republican money in those days—but, as a matter of strict history, the democracy had ceased to be a live party, even before the Springfield convention.

That the final cataclysm at Springfield was to prove a tonic, though, instead of the disaster its enemies hoped it would be, became manifest in the following year. In the fall of 1906 the voters of the 1st Middlesex senatorial district had elected to the state senate a young man who had by accepting the democratic nomination for the place, made his debut in state politics. That young man was James H. Vahey of Watertown. He had won the esteem of his neighbors long before—to such a degree that at 21 years of age he had been elected to the Watertown school board and had held the position continuously. The town is normally republican, as is the senatorial district. Young Vahey's uprightness of character, his sterling disregard of expediency where principle is at stake, his forceful manner of pushing the cause of honesty, and his fearlesss, courageous and unflinching method of overcoming opposition made him then, as it has since, in a wider field, an opponent to be feared. His great ability, his analytical mind, his knowledge of men and his quickness of perception were all attributes that attracted the attention of his neighbors and they were assets of great moment in the senatorial contest, as they had been before in the more restricted arena of local affairs in Watertown. As a result of the respect in which he was held by these among whom he grew to manhood, he succeeded in overcoming the normal republican plurality of the 1st Middlesex district and in January, 1907, he took his place in the state senate. In that session of the legislature he made his mark, and, after the shoe machinery battle had been won by the shoe manufacturers, he stood forth, the minority leader of the senate, with the right to claim the absolute leadership of the body had it not been for the little detail of party which would have made such a claim useless, probably in the next contest. At any rate, the outcome of the shoe machinery fight was that it stamped Sen. Vahey as the master mind of the senate, the most astute tactician and the hardest fighter. He won the respect of republicans and democrats alike and thereafter no one was more sought on matters of legislation than he. No man in a generation has had more inducements to go wrong than had Sen. Vahey at that time. All the great interests that were demanding legislation made strenuous efforts to reach him. Some of his closest friends were enlisted in the effort to enroll him on the side of corporation wealth—he could have retired after his first year in the senate with a list of corporations added to his law practice that would have satisfied older lawyers after a lifetime of endeavor. The fact that he turned down one and all of them is the strongest commentary on his honesty that can be advanced.

Then came the remarkable and disgusting affair at Springfield and the desertion of weak-kneed democrats all over the state. Also, in the same campaign, despite the destruction of his party, come the re-election of Sen. Vahey in the strong republican 1st Middlesex district by a larger plurality than he had received the year before. His career on Beacon Hill in that second term is one of the memorable bits of legislative history in Massachusetts. From the beginning he was the dominating force in the senate. There were only a handful of democrats in that body—nine, to be exact, out of a total membership of 40. There were three, though, who stood out from all the others of the senate as mentally remarkable. The three were James H. Vahey of Watertown, Frank J. Linehan of South Boston and John J. Mitchell of Marlboro. Of these, the former was the leader. Between them they kept that senate on its beam ends all session, forced roll-calls right and left, often compelled the republican leaders to publicly apologize for their attitude on bits of corporation legislation, and came through with a record of more bad legislation killed and more good legislation passed than any other senate of years—for the senate, be it known, is called the graveyard or the morgue on Beacon hill, and, among legislators, is regarded only as an instrument of the public service corporations in their efforts to steal special privileges from the people.

As things had turned out, with the party practically destroyed, and no one willing to publicly announce his connection with it, as a result of the grafters' revel at Springfield in the fall before, Sen. Vahey's efforts had made him the first prominent democrat of Massachusetts. His unflagging, unflinching honesty were well known. He was a man who had never been connected with any of the factions that had made for the party's weakness in the past and which had served first to drive honest men from it, thus presenting the grafters their opportunity. He was a fighter in all that the word implies, with never a streak of the quitter; he would fight for a principle as quickly as he would for an advantage and a great deal harder, for when principle was at stake he knew then and he knows now no compromise.

As a result of all these conditions democrats turned to him as the candidate for governor in the fall of 1908. The matter was first broached to Sen. Vahey in the senate reading room and he incontinently refused to consider it. Sen. Mitchell was asked to reason with him—and he did. Others endeavored to induce him to forego his own plans and lend himself to a last effort to rebuild the democratic party along lines of political principle, instead of, as it had been built before, along lines of petty and inconsequential graft and as a purchased adjunct of the republican state organization.

He at length gave his consent to accept the leadership, and the faith of the man is shown in the fact that he attempted to exact no promises of any kind from the men for whom he was making the sacrifice—a sacrifice which he knew then, even as he knows now, meant the loss of his business, the expenditure of his money, the surrender of his home life, and the donation of his time. But he made the sacrifice, and, with his own honesty as his greatest asset, as well as the only posesssion of his party, he managed, with an expenditure of only a few dollars, comparatively, to poll more than 168,000 votes in the state election, thus placing the democracy, in the very year it was thought to have been annihilated, once and for all, back on the pinnacle from which it had been thrown, and demonstrating as it had never been demonstrated before in Massachusetts, that the people will flock to an honest man. He had taken the democracy at a time when it was nothing but a name, and he left it, a few months later, a political power and in a position to go forth and battle for the retention by the people of those rights and privileges which had been won for them in the Magna Charta wrested from King John, emphasized and extended by the American revolution and later clinched by the war of the rebellion.

Having accomplished that great work he was not content. His experience had showed him what was wrong with the party. Indeed, he found things in such a deplorable condition that long before that first campaign ended he had begun to believe that he was the all there was left of the organization. The state committee was useless—just how useless can be shown when it is said that he himself, the candidate for governor, had occasion at one time to have a convention credential signed by the officers, but was obliged, before he could secure the signature, to pay $5 to the official whose business it was to do the work. It was not as a gratuity, either, but it was shamelessly demanded as the price for the service. He felt himself abandoned in that campaign and, in the end, confided to his friends that he was more concerned in escaping a veritable slaughter than he was in carrying to a conclusion the great work of rehabilitation he had originally set out to accomplish. No one but his intimates ever knew that, though, for he went about the state as courageously as if he expected to be elected governor. He carried hope everywhere and he left confidence. Did one-quarter of those who listened to him know the real feeling in the breast of the man who labored with them the democracy would have been sloughed under so completely that the Springfield crime would have worked its miserable intent, and would have been vindicated, at least as a successful attempt at party wrecking.

Mr. Vahey's rare courage, however, and his determination, now that he had bared his back to the blow, to receive it with what bravery he might, had its full effect on the returns. The voters themselves were his salvation. They, paying no attention whatever to the meannesses nor the perfidy of the politicians, probably not knowing that there were any, went to the polls in con-



JAMES H. VAHEY

spicuously large numbers, and Vahey, far from being slaughtered, as he expected to be toward the end, was rewarded with the second largest vote ever accorded a losing candidate of the party for governor.

He began at once after that to build up the democracy from the right end—the inside of the organization itself. It was he who secured the consent of Frederick J. Macleod of Cambridge to accept the chairmanship of the state committee; it was he who prevailed upon John F. McDonald of Ward 23, Boston, to become chairman of the executive committee. Both of these men are powerful, dominating—and they are absolutely honest, actuated in every case by principle, ardent democrats and more than ordinarily able. The entire year of 1909 was devoted to cleaning house and to preparing for the state campaign of that year.

The result of that contest is part of Massachusetts' political history. Mr. Vahey came within 8000 of beating Eben S. Draper and threw such a scare into the republican organization that it has not been able to recover from the blow. He put the republicans on the run and they are scurrying about yet, hoping against hope that they may yet split the democracy as they have done many times in the past. Vahey's success has been made the instrument of republican expediency in its present extremity and it has found the same willing tools it has always worked with in the past. It is doubtful, though, if they are successful, for the courage of Mr. Vahey has so far been proof against their machinations. He has held his head when he was expected to lose it; he has remained firm when he was supposed to be vacillating; he has stayed honest when he could have been venal, has remained poor when he might have secured for himself, by sacrificing his party, a fortune such as he will be many years accumulating as a practicing lawyer.

He will be a candidate for governor when the convention opens, despite all the predictions of the corporation democrats, and the chances are large that the people of Massachusetts will take a greater interest in that event than they have for years and that they themselves—and not the so-called leaders—will name the delegates to it. For Vahey is somewhat of a politician himself, can play the game with any of those whose chief desire is to annex corporation money for campaign expenses and has besides the great quality of making friends. Personally he is magnetic, sincere and able, a good stump speaker and a vote getter of remarkable ability.

He was born in Watertown Dec. 29, 1871, attended the public schools there and graduated from Watertown high school. Later he went to work in a grocery store, studying at home evenings, and in that way laid the foundation for the education which later permitted him to enter Boston university law school and to graduate from that institution with high honors. He is essentially a family man, is devoted to his home in Watertown, where he has a wife and five children, each of whom believes that he is one of the great men of Massachusetts, but concerned chiefly with politics because it has taken their father from them for a time.

Roosevelt and the Machine.

What does Roosevelt represent that the machine does not represent? The machine has repeatedly declared its unhesitating loyalty to the Roosevelt policies. For seven years Pres. Roosevelt allowed the corruption in politics and in the custom house and in finance which is now charged as a crime to the machine. Neither Roosevelt nor the machine tried to check waste or extravagance in New York or the nation; neither Roosevelt nor the machine tried to punish the men who raised or the men who spent the great insurance boodle funds; both Roosevelt and the machine invited contributions from the malefactors of great wealth, and both entered into what Platt called "understandings to consider" those who subscribed to campaign funds. In nothing is the practice of the machine worse than the practice of Roosevelt as an official, and the proofs against Roosevelt rest on papers bearing his own signature.—Florida Times-Union.

Still Trailing After Bryan.

"I am for men and not for property," says Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Bryan said it much better in putting "the man above the dollar."—Springfield Republican.

COUNCR. WILLIAM H. GOVE

Legal and Business Training Make Him Ideal Man For Executive Council —Had Hard Fight to Land There But Has Made Good— Will Be Renominated by Acclamation.

Counc. William H. Gove of Salem will find the road to his seat in the board of gentlemen who advise the governor a much smoother one than last year, when he figured in a decidedly warm contest for the republican nomination with Hon. E. G. Frothingham of Haverhill. Contesting delegations occupied a place on the caucus tickets in many cities and towns and it was absolutely impossible to tell who had won until decided by the convention. The convention was by all odds the hottest that has ever been held in the 5th district. The first ballot was a tie and a roll-call was demanded, on which Mr. Gove was the winner by a narrow margin.

This year, however, there is no opposition and Mr. Gove will be renominated by acclamation. Following a number of years in public service in other capacities, he has in the language of the day "made good" as councillor. In this district the republican nomination is equivalent to the election, and Mr. Gove will therefore be the next councillor from the 5th Essex. His immediate predecessor was Hon. Samuel Cole of Beverly, who is now an Essex county deputy sheriff.

Mr. Gove, although a lawyer in active practice for a period of over 23 years, covering the time from 1877 to 1900, is a business man of proven ability, and while a member of the council has demonstrated his worth in many ways. Although a resident of Salem for many years, during which he was often called upon to give of his valuable time in service in the city government and later in the legislature, he is equally well known in Lynn, where he is the head of the enormous business of the Lydia Pinkham Medicine company, and where he resided for several years before making Salem his home.

He was born in South Berwick, Me., Sept. 4, 1851, his parents being Quakers, of old New Hampshire families of that faith, the record running back to the very earliest records in that state. When he was a boy of 15 his parents removed to Lynn and he completed his education in the public schools of the Shoe city, graduating from the High school in the class of 1869. During the next few years he devoted his time to the study of law and in 1872 he passed the examination and was admitted to the Essex bar. He later entered Harvard college and graduated with high honors in the class of 1876, ranking second in his class. He next took a course in the Harvard law school, from which he graduated with the degree of LL.B.

He began his legal practice in 1877 and was actively engaged in that field until 1900, during which time his experience covered all the various phases encountered by the legal fraternity. After an active practice of 23 years, he forsook the legal field in 1900 for a business career, in which he has been eminently successful. Since 1900 he has been president and business manager, having full control, of the great business of the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine company, whose product is advertised in every section of the world where newspapers and magazines are circulated. The company has an extensive laboratory on Western avenue, Lynn, and employs a very large force.

Although the greater part of Mr. Gove's political experience has been attained while a resident of Salem, his entry into the political field was made in Lynn in 1878. Elected to the school board of Lynn in that year he made himself so valuable that he was reelected and served on the board in 1879, 1880 and the greater part of 1881. The next year he removed to Salem and Lynn has had to be content with claiming him as one of her most successful business men.

Salem gained him as a citizen early in 1882 and he has been prominently identified with the affairs of the city ever since, politically and otherwise. For over a score of years he has been prominent in the republican party, both as a party worker and a candidate for office. He has been a member of the republican city committee practically all of that ime and for a period of seven years he served acceptably as secretary and for three years as chairman. His attention was not confined to local politics and for some years he has taken an active part in county affairs.

In 1894 he was elected to the Salem board of aldermen and reelected in 1895 and 1896, the last two years serving as its president.

In the Salem city government Mr. Gove was very active and prominent, filling satisfactorily many positions. Among these were that of chairman of the committee that found work for the unemployed in the dark days following the panic of 1893; chairman of the committee on public property, and chairman of the board of health. As a member of the finance committee he displayed his ability to grasp and successfully meet the financial problems that confronted the municipality, and as chairman of the retrenchment committee, so called, he further displayed a rare business ability, directing an exhaustive analysis and report upon the city's receipts and expenditures.

In 1904 Mr. Gove was elected to the legislature from the 17th Essex district, and was reelected in 1905. In the legislature Mr. Gove pursued an enlightened and progressive policy. While opposing all ill-considered and vicious bills, he did careful constructive work, originating and supporting wise and carefully-guarded measures for the betterment of the laws. He was particularly interested in matters of legal import, and took an active part in discussions of the weightier matters before the house. During his two years he was a member of the most important committee in the general court—the committee on judiciary—in which his legal training and experience made his services of especial value.

In 1905 he was a candidate for the republican nomination for senator from the Second Essex district, but was defeated at the caucuses by William D. Chapple, who afterwards became president of that body.

In 1898 he went to Chicago as one of the alternate delegates to the national republican convention from the 6th congressional district. Mr. Gove belongs to various social and fraternal organizations. When in Lynn he was active in the well known debating societies formed by the young men of the times—the Webster club and the Everett Debating society.

He has long been a member of the Essex Republican club. He is a member of the Salem and Colonial clubs, a Knight Templar and 32nd degree Mason, a member of Bay State lodge of Odd Fellows of Lynn, which he joined while still a resident of that city; also of Naumkeag Encampment of Salem. At the present time he is president of an association of Masons holding real estate in the centre of Salem, where they intend some time to build a Masonic temple. He is also president of the Second Unitarian church of Salem.

Mr. Gove married the only daughter and only surviving child of Isaac and Lydia E. Pinkham of Lynn, and has a family of four children, two of whom are college graduates. On the death of his wife's eldest brother in 1900, the care of the immense business of the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine company of Lynn came into his hands. Since that time he has been president and general manager of the company and has introduced many improvements in the business and administered it with marked success and ability.

That he has been a valued member of the governor's council goes without saying, his combined legal knowledge and business acumen making his advice on weighty matters of superlative importance. The voters of his district have confidence in him and find him ever ready to lend a willing ear to their complaints and a ready compliance with their wishes, and it is not too much to expect that he will be returned this year by a largely increased vote.

On the Way; More Next Day.

O, Sunny day;
O, Oyster Bay;
O, Utica;
O, H—l to pay.
—Rochester Herald.



WILLIAM H. GOVE

COL. WILLIAM A. GASTON

Head of Largest Bank in New England and One of Largest in Country—Holds Warm Place in Hearts of Large Body of Citizens—Democratic in Politics and Spirit.

When a man of middle age has risen to the position of president of the biggest national bank in New England, and one of the biggest in the country, it is a fair presumption that he has something in him as well as back of him. Any fool board of directors, as the saying runs in the banking world, can pick out a president for their institution but the real president is the man who is able to pick out his board of directors.

Somehow there is an impression generally current that this is just what William A. Gaston has done at the Shawmut National bank. When he was elected to the position of president it was quite an institution. It did not make much of a show in the building line at the corner of Congress and Water streets, where the Hornblower & Weeks building now is, and the clerks had to work up in the garret and down in the basement, but it was doing some business.

Then he took hold, and somehow—perhaps that is the secret of the manner in which he was elected in the first instance—the deposits began to go up by leaps and bounds, and besides taking in individual customers, it began to take in other banks. There has been some criticism of the consolidations which have been brought about in banking Boston and there has been not a little talk about business opportunities being crippled by reason of this centralization. It is intereting talk. The truth is that until this absorption program was put under way Boston's banking business was of a decidedly country character. There were a number of small, dignified banks and they were doing good business and fighting not a little over that. The real big matters were being handled over in New York for the reason that the resources of the individual Boston banks were either not available or sizable enough. By reason of consolidations in which Pres. Gaton and his bank have had a large part no special odds are now asked of New York, and the city is competent to finance about any size undertaking, with natural improvement in the financial position of the city as a whole.

But it took a man with grit and courage and a complete understanding of the city to do all this. It was a task to which but few men would be equal for it called for knowledge, not only of financial, but of real estate and manufacturing and commercial Boston as well. It called not only for a big executive head but a man who had courage and faith in the city and its future and in the advancement of the commonwealth—a man with enthusiasm.

All these attributes Mr. Gaston brought into the office with him and that is why a man the other day was hitting well at the nub when he said he regarded Gaston as the ideal bank man of Boston. "This feeling," he said, "is based on my opinion that he is not a man who is afraid that his heart will get ahead of his head."

But he has done even more than build up an enormous institution of extraordinary resources and connections. He has preserved a democratic bank, a bank whose doors are as wide open to the small depositer as to the big one. When the Shawmut bank began advertising for the small depositers there was some smiling, but when the returns began to come in and the small man found that somehow the same cordiality was being extended to him and the same favors in proportion as to the big man, it was impossible but that the record should grow.

The president knew what he was doing for it is only a question of time when the small account either lapses of itself or else grows into a big one and he was willing to take his chances. Even in making himself accessible there are few bank officials who have gone further than he has. In the corner of the banking rooms at the junction of Water and Devonshire streets, there is a very beautiful private office dedicated to his use and equipped with all conveniences so he could, if he so willed, shut himself up from day to day there, safe from any intrusion. It is panelled with rare woods, has rugs on the floor and is the last word in comfort, but for the great part of the time that he is in the banking rooms he is more likely to be found outside in full view of those who may call and almost within touch of the depositors. That is the spirit which helps to make a bank not a mere depository for funds but a living, breathing part of the active life of a city.

Pres. Gaston of the National Shawmut bank today is just the same man as has been known familiarly for years as Col. "Billy" Gaston. Hardly a day passes but those who have known him best by the former title appear to greet him. They are not always prosperous or the tide has perhaps begun to set against them but there is little evidence of his appreciation of that fact in his greeting them. That is another of his ecrets. A good turn he holds as life everlasting and no one has ever been able to say that he does not live up to what he preaches.

Today, throughout the state there are thousands of men whose one hope is that some day they will be able to help him into the gubernatorial chair which his father once occupied. They would leave all to advance his cause and they are constantly urging him to allow them to make the first step for him in this direction. Once already this year it looked for a time as if the call was ready to come did he not of himself practically stamp it down, but, though he refused to allow it to be considered then, it is only a question of time when, with or without his sanction, the movement will be put under way and he will be nominated out of hand.

When that time comes he will be getting only his just return for it was the real work which he did for the democratic party—the work of organization and drilling and combining the democrats of the state into an orderly compact body—which made possible the Douglas victory when it came and the near victories which have since been noted. His was a statistical, painstaking campaign handled in a business manner, but it was of wonderful effect. The party owes him a great big debt for what he did in laying the foundations of a real democratic organization in this state.

William Alexander Gaston is Roxbury born and bred. He first saw the light of day in 1859 in an old estate which has since vanished before the onward march of improvements. A descendant of an old Huguenot family which landed here after a preliminary stay in Scotland and Connecticut, somehow an early association of friendship was built up between the early generations ahead of Mr. Gaston and the newer emigrants who were settling the country. As a result today throughout the old Roxbury district, will be found old Irish families which swear by the Gaston family and by old Gov. Gaston, the father of the subject of the sketch, for the many favors extended. Judging from all reports the old governor was the guiding financial angel of a great body of the emigrants who trusted their all into his hands and depended on him for its safeguarding and safe investment.

Young William was brought up in just this atmosphere and while he started in private schools, he completed his preparatory course in the old Roxbury Latin school which was a town institution, and where rank and wealth meant but little to the healthy boys on the school roll. From this school he went to Harvard, where after his graduation, he turned to the law school, being admitted to the bar in 1883, and entering his father's office. The firm name at the time was Gaston & Whitney but shortly after his entry Mr. Whitney retired and Frederick Snow was taken into the firm. In 1891 Gov. Gaston retired and the firm name became Gaston & Snow, and later Gaston, Snow & Saltonstall. Early authorities on real estate matters because of large holdings, it was natural that other business matters should center in the hands of the firm and the result was that it became chiefly a firm for the handling of large corporation matters and trusteeship.

Yet—and this is the same spirit which has made the bank a success—at all times the old style clients, who built up the prosperity of his father's firm for him, found that no day was too busy for time to be spared for any trouble which might befall them. Today on the books of the firm are being carried the names of old clients and the descendants of old clients whose business is perhaps of small moment compared with other matters being handled, but it would be a sorry day for any of the attaches of the office if Col. Gaston detected the slightest lapse in punctilious attention to the requests or needs of these visitors.

It was natural with his ancestry and training that he should gravitate towards a political life. His first adventures in politics were made early in his life and his interest steadily increased. Within a short time, from the position of advisor to those directing the party, he gravitated into that of leader, and an able leader he was in every way. The whole democratic party was trembling on the edge of socialism, there were times when it threatened to fall headlong into that division, but he helped to check the tide, and in such a way that the salvation of the party was assured.

Chairman of the state committee and national committeeman, he naturally gravitated into the position of candidate for governor. The campaigns which he made will be ever memorable. For the once the republicans, whose machine was then at the zenith of its power, were brought to a position of abject terror. Their strongest men were called from Washington to help stem the tide and every man whose popularity was in any way an asset was persuaded to take up the cudgels.

Col. Gaston in his first run increased the vote of 1902 for his party's candidate by over 45,000. The next year he added 4000 to that. It is conceded that if he had run a third time it would have been Gov. Gaston instead of Gov. Douglas.

At all times he showed that it was possible for a business man to make some sacrifice and participate in politics. That more business men have not followed his example is the most serious present evil in the entire country.

His first adventure in the banking world, apart from the large trust holdings which had for years centered in his hands, was as director of the Manufacturers' National bank of Boston. His step forward from that point was one of quick advancement. He passed to other banks and when it came to the point of recasting the Shawmut National bank, not only with Boston money but with a real Boston man at the head of it, he was the natural selection.

His title of colonel, which is not heard as much as in the earlier days, was acquired as assistant adjutant general on the staff of Gov. William E. Russell, his close friend. Mr. Gaston formerly spent his summers down in Maine, but he has acquired a country place at Barre, Mass., where he refreshes himself now with week-end vacations.

His directorhips would fill a page in themselves. He is affiliated with substantially all the larger industries of the city and state.

A Leader.

Uncle Joe Cannon was playing golf and talking to a companion. This was about a year ago, and he was discussing plans for the future. Referring to this summer and the approaching autumn, he said: "I shall have to be looking after my fences or that damned La Follette will get me." La Follette had not been mentioned, and the speaker's identification of him with the movement threatening Cannonism was therefore the most striking testimonial. Cannon recognized in his arch-opponent the dynamo which has done a very large part of the work of keeping public opinion stimulated. The amount La Follette has accomplished in the way of guiding and instigating general thought on modern methods of government it would be difficult to estimate. He has been a great power in the United States.—Collier's Weekly.

He'll Over-ride It.

Give a lie a start of a minute and a half and you can never catch it.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Fiddlesticks! Ever seen the colonel after one of 'em?—Rochester Herald.



William A. Gaston

CHARLES S. HAMLIN

One of Most Valuable Assets of Democratic Party in Massachusetts Today —Has Served as Arbitrator in Many Important Labor Disputes —Held in High Regard by Organized Labor.

One of the big assets the democratic party has in Massachusetts today is Charles Sumner Hamlin of Boston and Mattapoisett. Charles S. Hamlin represents the none too plenty type of the American democrat, clean-cut in appearance, eloquent in speech and pleasing in manner. Whenever the democracy needs a man of this build to run for office they inevitably turn to Mr. Hamlin. He has probably been mentioned for more offices in this state which he didn't want and wouldn't take than any man in either party for at least a generation. Charles S. Hamlin is no pettifogging politician, seeking every office which becomes vacant, nor is he a limelight seeker anxious to be "mentioned" for places he had no idea of running for. He has ambitions, it is true, but they are legitimate and honorable. He believes thoroughly in the office seeking the man but he interprets the word "office" as meaning the people at large and not a group of small-calibred politicians who want to use the name of some man of standing merely to further their own selfish ends. Acting upon this theory Mr. Hamlin has successfully resisted the various attempts made to push himself into fights where a democrat could not win but where the use of his name could be capitalized by certain political leaders. Twice within a year has Mr. Hamlin refused nominations which were tendered him honestly and where victory was much more than a possibility but which for various reasons he did not feel in a position to accept. So that when Charles S. Hamlin is again a candidate for public office he cannot be accused of being a perpetual candidate for something political.

Mr. Hamlin has had a career of more than ordinary activity. Just a summary of his career will give an idea of how he has used his time:

Charles Sumner Hamlin, born in Boston, Aug. 30, 1861; graduated from Harvard 1883 (A. M. 1886); Harvard Law school, 1886 (LL. D. Washington and Lee university 1897); candidate for Massachusetts senate, 1887-8, and for secretary of state, 1892; alternate to democratic national convention, 1892; assistant secretary of the treasury, 1893-7; special commissioner to Japan, 1897; commissioner at convention between Russia, Japan and the United States, 1897; commissioner at convention between Great Britain and the United States to determine fur-seal fishery controversy, 1897; member of board of commissioners to Paris exposition from Massachusetts, 1898; delegate to democratic national convention at St. Louis, 1904; member executive committee of civic federation of New England, 1905; member of council of Boston Bar association, 1899-1907; delegate from American Bar association to International arbitration convention at New York, 1907; lecturer on government at Harvard university, 1902-3; author of Digest of Interstate Commerce Laws as well as several pamphlets on statistics and financial subjects.

Thus it was 23 years ago that Charles S. Hamlin entered politics as the democratic candidate for the senate in the old 9th district, which included Wards 21, 23 and 24. Mr. Hamlin received 2591 votes to 5098 for his opponent. This was a very good showing considering the fact that the district was overwhelmingly republican, and that Halsey J. Boardman was the republican candidate. The rapid growth politically of Mr. Hamlin was shown by the figures the following year. Then Daniel Gunn was the opposition candidate. He received 6945 votes while Mr. Hamlin polled 4327 or almost double his vote of the previous year.

In 1892 Mr. Hamlin first appeared as figure in state politics when he was his party's candidate for secretary of state. He had as his opponent the present secretary of state, Col. William M. Olin and while the democrats only carried through William E. Russell, who headed the ticket, Mr. Hamlin was the third highest candidate on the democratic ticket, only Gov. Russell and James B. Carroll of Springfield, candidate for lieutenant governor, leading him. That summer he had served as an alternative delegate to the party's national convention. By this time Mr. Hamlin began to be known outside of Massachusetts as the leading spirit in the Young Men's Democratic club and as the prime mover in organizing the Tariff Reform club of Massachusetts. In connection with the latter organization he made frequent trips to Washington to appear before the ways and means committee to urge the placing of iron on the free list in the soon-to-be-enacted McKinley tariff bill. In this he wasn't successful as the republicans were not then ready for such a step. But he attracted the attention of the late John G. Carlisle, who died this summer and at whose funeral Mr. Hamlin was a pallbearer, and then was formed a strong friendship between the two men. Mr. Carlisle was then senator from Kentucky. Mr. Carlisle found Mr. Hamlin admirably posted on financial subjects and also learned that the views of the Massachusetts man coincided fully with his own. At that time he also made the acquaintance of Grover Cleveland, then re-elected for his second term. Mr. Carlisle was picked for the treasury portfolio and at once recommended Mr. Hamlin for the post of assistant secretary. This was agreeable to Mr. Hamlin who felt that in the treasury department he could perhaps be of the most service to the incoming administration.

His services at Washington were so highly regarded that Pres. McKinley in 1897 sent him to Japan on a special mission and also named him to settle the differences then existing between Russia, Japan and this country regarding the fisheries. The same year he represented this country at the convention to adjust the dispute between the United States and Great Britain over the seal fisheries in the Pacific. In 1901 he was an aspirant first for gubernatorial honors, but withdrew in favor of Josiah Quincy. In 1902 Col. Gaston defeated Hamlin and secured the nomination but was not elected. It was in that campaign that Mr. Hamlin developed the remarkable strength in western Massachusetts which he has held to this day.

Some of his views upon public questions were then considered extreme even by democrats. Among the planks in his platform were these:

A just apportionment of legislative and senatorial districts.

The referendum as a popular check upon representative government.

Home-rule and increased legislative powers for cities and towns.

Prohibition by law under heavy penalties any interference with legislation by corporations whether by campaign contributions or appointments to office.

Rigid municipal control of public utilities with a view to ultimate public ownership.

Concentration of executive power in the hands of the governor.

In this campaign there was a strong sentiment for Hamlin in such places as Springfield, Pittsfield, Holyoke and Chicopee. The following year Mr. Hamlin showed that the contest had not soured him by making the speech placing Col. Gaston in nomination. In 1904 Mr. Hamlin was again mentioned as the democratic candidate but when William L. Douglas made it known that he would accept the honor Mr. Hamlin gracefully withdrew to lose a chance to realize his ambition as without doubt he could have been elected that year. On June 5, 1905, he resigned from the state committee. He had but a few days before stated emphatically that he was not a candidate for the democratic nomination. He favored Gov. Douglas and in a public statement urged the democrats to appeal to him to run, saying all he wanted was the privilege of making a few speeches during the campaign. Gen. Charles W. Bartlett was the candidate and he was easily beaten by Curtis Guild, Jr.

During Gov. Douglas' term Mr. Hamlin was one of his most loyal supporters. The governor made a recommendation in his inaugural that congress be asked to remove the duties on hides and coal. It was generally believed at this time that Mr. Hamlin had suggested this action to Gov. Douglas. He appeared during the session of the legislature before the committee on federal relations in favor of this suggestion which the republicans turned down on the ground that the revision of the tariff was a matter for congress alone and that if Massachusetts had any demands they should be made through the members of the congressional delegation. Another feature in Gov. Douglas' message in which Mr. Hamlin was said to have a hand was the recommendation for the appointment of an industrial commission to handle labor problems. This also met the fate of the other scheme. When Mr. Hamlin withdrew for William L. Douglas as a candidate for governor a movement was started to induce him to take second place. Ex-Cong. John R. Thayer of Worcester was strongly in favor of Douglas and Hamlin as he felt that Mr. Hamlin would add strength to the ticket. This sentiment found a ready response in such cities as Worcester, Fitchburg, New Bedford, Lawrence, Springfield, Fall River and Westfield. But Mr. Hamlin thought he could do better service to the party on the stump and so declined to give the scheme any favor.

During the last municipal campaign, Mr. Hamlin accepted a place on the committee of 100 which was to head the citizens' movement in selecting a candidate. Previously he had favored the Boston charter amendment which did away with party designations, although he was in favor of a referendum in connection therewith. While an ardent partisan in state and national politics Mr. Hamlin felt that municipal campaigns should be run free from party lines and that Boston especially was in need of a change in its selection of chief executive. He was named as one of the committee of nine to recommend a candidate for mayor and was the unanimous choice of his eight associates for chairman. To serve on this committee was no desirable place. From the first there was criticism both from members of both parties and from the press that the committee was stacked, that it had made up its mind as to its choice and that for it to send for prospective candidates was little better than a farce. But Mr. Hamlin and his fellow-members ignored the harpings of certain self-appointed dictators and went about their work conscientiously and with open minds. They decided upon James J. Storrow because of those available they felt honestly that he was the strongest candidate who could be put into the field. Their report met with unanimous approval of the larger committee and their choice was generally commended at that time as an excellent one. Early in the year 1905 Mr. Hamlin was himself mentioned as a candidate in case Gen. Collins decided to retire but he knew that at that time Mayor Collins was likely to be a candidate for another term and he promptly stopped all such suggestions. For Mr. Hamlin was an ardent admirer of Mayor Collins. When he was first elected mayor, Mr. Hamlin gave a dinner at his home in the Back Bay in honor of Gen. Collins at which prominent democrats were present and in every way wished him the fullest measure of success in his administration.

It was last fall that Mr. Hamlin had the closest call from being drafted by the democrats. It was at the state convention at Faneuil Hall. Mr. Hamlin was in the chair as the unanimous choice of the convention. Nominating speeches had been made for James H. Vahey and John T. Coughlin, and acting upon the suggestion that both candidates present their positions to the convention. Mr. Vahey took the platform. He closed a eulogy of the chairman with the remark: "Some day I hope to have the pleasure of nominating for governor of Massachusetts. Charles S. Hamlin." Quick as a flash came a voice from the gallery: "Why don't you do it now?" Immediately pandemonium broke loose and from all sides of the hall came cries of "Hamlin! We want Hamlin!" But with grace which never fails him Mr. Hamlin stepped to the front of the platform and waved the crowd into order. Mr. Vahey was nominated for his second run. It was a great chance and many men could not have resisted the chance but he had too much regard for his political reputation to break faith with his party. Still another instance of the unselfishness of Charles S. Hamlin was this spring when the democrats of the 14th district named him unanimously as their choice for the seat held by the late William C. Lovering. But after carefully considering the offer, which he knew was almost as good as an election, he felt compelled for business reasons to decline. For a man of political ambitions it must have been a very trying sit-



CHARLES S. HAMLIN

uation to face. But Charles S. Hamlin has much of his political career still before him. Singularly gifted by nature with an attractive personality and a charm of manner which invariably attracts men he has a clear brain, the ability to grasp easily great public questions and a pleasing oratory.

Mr. Hamlin, although a lawyer by vocation, has always taken a great interest in agriculture. He has a small farm in Mattapoisett and is a member of the Mattapoisett branch of the Farmers Grange of Massachusetts.

He has also devoted much time to industrial questions having served for years on the conciliation committee of the New England Civic Federation.

During the past few years he has been frequently chosen to arbitrate differences between employers and employees as to wages.

In 1907 a dispute over wages arose between the boiler makers and their employees in Boston and the members of local lodge No. 9 of the United Boiler Makers went out on strike. Finally both sides chose Mr. Hamlin as sole arbitrator with full power to fix the rate of wages and he ordered an increase of nine and a half percent applicable both to regular and overtime work.

Again in 1908 he was chosen chairman of a board of arbitrators to fix the wages of the 3000 men employed on the Boston & Northern and Old Colony Street Railway systems. After hearing the evidence an increase in wages of between four and five percent was ordered for the Boston & Northern system. The next day the employers and the employees agreed that the scale so fixed should apply to the Old Colony system without any evidence or hearings.

Mr. Hamlin within a month also served as chairman of a board of arbitration to fix the wages of the street railway employees of the Springfield Street Railway system, the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway company, and other lines owned by the New England Investment company, covering railways in Springfield, Worcester, Fitchburg, Gardner, Palmer and many other towns in Massachusetts, involving over 1200 employees. Ex-Mayor Hayes of Springfield was also a member of the board. After an extended series of hearings and after three days deliberation of the arbitrators, the wages were finally ordered increased by from seven to seven and a half percent. The wages thus fixed are the highest wages paid in New England for street railway employees and with a few exceptions, the highest in the country.

The Springfield Republican, in commenting on the result of the arbitration, in its issue of August 14th, stated:—

> "The arbitration settlement will undoubtedly have an important and widespread effect. It will probably cause a general lifting of trolleymen's wages throughout New England, for the new scale is higher than that of any other road in this section * * * But the biggest result ought to be the driving of the last nail into the coffin of the traction strike. It has been a big victory for the pacific settlement of labor troubles and it ought to make it impossible hereafter in New England for any difficulty whatever to develop into a strike."

As a result of these arbitration decisions there are today in the commonwealth between 4000 and 5000 men receiving higher wages.

Mr. Hamlin values as among his most cherished possessions many letters and resolutions from the employees thanking him for his efforts in increasing the wages of organized labor throughout the commonwealth.

Among others he has letters from the secretary of the boiler makers union conveying in behalf of the union "their sincere thanks and heartfelt gratitude for the very satisfactory decision designating nine and a half percent as the amount of the increase in wages" and further expressing the belief that "your efficient conduct of the difficult task allotted to you will tend in the future towards a better understanding between capital and labor," and finally adding, —"the great good that has been accomplished by you acting as referee for Local No. 9 in their hardest battle thus far, will ever be held in grateful remembrance by the men of Local No. 9 who, if the occasion shall ever present itself shall not forget their best friend in their day of desperate struggle."

After the decision increasing wages in the Boston & Northern and Old Colony Street Railway systems the employees presented to Mrs. Hamlin a beautiful salad bowl on which is the following inscription:—

> "Presented to Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin as a token of appreciation of the offices of her husband in behalf of the organized street railway men of the Boston and Northern and Old Colony systems. January, 1909."

JOSEPH T. KENNEY

Brilliant Young New Bedford Lawyer Should Make Worthy Successor of James M. Swift—Choice as District Attorney of Southern District Practically Assured.

Everything is looking rosy for the selection of Joseph T. Kenney of New Bedford as the republican candidate for district attorney in the Southern district to succeed James M. Swift of Fall River, who proposes to break through the line this fall as the republican candidate for attorney general.

Six months ago, the contest for the district attorney nomination promised to be an old fashioned fight, with candidates from all quarters of the district—Fall River, Taunton, New Bedford, and Cape Cod—but all have been eliminated except one, Harold F. Hathaway of Taunton, who has been scratched from the card once but later restored as the result of a telegram from Nova Scotia way stating that he meant to stay in the fight until the finish. Mr. Hathaway's friends, however, are not so sure that he means it. They cannot understand why Mr. Hathaway skirted the Maine coast on his yachting cruise. There are ports all along Buzzards Bay and Cape Cod that are in the district attorney district, and they do not understand why he did not spend his vacation making an attack by water, while Mr. Kenney was driving about the district on the land side in his automobile.

Hence, it is argued, Mr. Hathaway may be sincere about sticking in, but his actions do not make it look like a strenuous campaign. In the meantime, Mr. Kenney has been invading the enemy's territory. He has visited Taunton, and the towns in the northern part of the district, and by the time Mr. Hathaway returned, the New Bedford candidate had captured enough towns right in the enemy's district to take the wind out of his sails. Some of the politicians here look for Mr. Hathaway to withdraw in spite of his telegram promising to stay in the contest, which he has confirmed since he returned.

It rather looks as if some of the older politicians will have to take off their hats to Mr. Kenney. It wasn't much more than two months ago that he announced his intention of being a candidate for the position he now seeks, although he had been quietly paving the way for some time before the public announcement. Since then two candidates who looked rather formidable have stepped aside, and joined the Kenney ranks. Edward A. Thurston of Fall River was the first to retire in the interest of harmony, and next Henry H. Baker of Hyannis unbelted his armor. Some of the politicians predicted that these two men could have controlled the largest body of pledged delegates in the convention, and by swapping them could have controlled things. Be that as it may, for good and sufficient reasons they withdrew. Mr. Baker said that he found, with Mr. Thurston out, he would have to make a fight in Fall River. Mr. Thurston canvassed the situation before he retired, and many reasons have been ascribed to his withdrawal.

Very early in the year, Mr. Kenney began to show his skill as a peacemaking politician. One of the first of the local politicians to rally under his standard was Frank Vera, Jr., clerk of the district court. This was before the removal of the clerk was sought on a petition to Gov. Draper, and before and since he has done some good work in the Kenney cause.

That Mr. Kenney and Mr. Vera should be associated in a political battle on the same side was a little more than some of the citizens who heard about it could comprehend, but it is only another instance of the strange bed fellows the game makes.

The same thing has happened in Fall River. For a good many years Cong. Greene has met Edward A. Thurston in opposition at every turn of the road, and now relations are so pleasant that they rode together in the same automobile at Sheriff Evans' clambake down on the Cape a few weeks ago. Whether the Kenney campaign patched this breach is not known positively, but it is said to have been one of the things that did it.

Mr. Kenney is considered one of the most successful young attorneys in New Bedford. He was born in Abington, Mass., May 26, 1877, graduating from the high school in that town in 1895. He graduated from the Boston University Law school in 1898, being admitted to the bar in June of that year, a few days after his 21st birthday. His first year of practice was in the office of Charles F. Jenney in Boston, now a justice of the superior court, and in October, 1899, he opened an office in New Bedford, and he has applied himself diligently to his practice. He has appeared in many criminal cases, and among the difficult civil cases in which he has been counsel were the suits resulting from the collapse of St. Anthony's church during the early stages of the erection of that structure. He was retained as counsel for the church.

James M. Swift has set a high standard as district attorney for the Southern district for the past eight years and there is no fear that the standard will suffer any during the incumbency of Mr. Kenney. Mr. Swift was a very young man when he assumed office—30 years old to be exact. Mr. Kenney is but 33 and is full of the virility and vigor of youth. He is the type of young man that the general public likes to see go ahead and delights in honoring.

A few years ago he appeared as a large purchaser of real estate, one of the tracts that he purchased from the New England Cotton Yarn company, located in the south west part of the city, being selected as a site for the new Sharp mill, now being erected. Mr. Kenney is president of this corporation, and with a few exceptions, he is the wealthiest lawyer in the city.

Mr. Kenney is president of the Plymouth club, a past exacted ruler of New Bedford Lodge of Elks, a member of the Red Men, and of McMahon council, Knights of Columbus.

What a Retired President Does.

In an article that Mr. Roosevelt wrote for the Youth's Companion in 1902, when he was filling out the unexpired term of President McKinley, he said: "Perhaps the two most striking things in the presidency are the immense power of the president in the first place; and in the second place, the fact that as soon as he has ceased being president he goes right back into the body of the people and becomes just like any other American citizen. . . When he goes out of office he takes up his regular round of duties like any other citizen. . . During the president's actual incumbency of his office, the tendency is, perhaps, to exaggerate not only his virtues, but his faults. When he goes out he is simply one of the ordinary citizens, and perhaps for a time the importance of the role he has played is not recognized. True perspective is rarely gained till years have gone by."

Mr. Roosevelt's conception of a retired president, we are constrained to believe, was entirely wrong, and if he were to write on the subject again he would, no doubt, express himself differently. A retired president does not go "right back into the body of the people and become just like any other American citizen." Instead, he goes to Africa to shoot man-eating lions, hippopotami and white rhinos. Then he tours Europe; gets points on divine rights from the kaiser and reads the British a lesson on colonial government. Returning home, he takes 55 newspaper correspondents with him and sets out to regain the office that he formerly held. The man that he left temporarily on the job is supposed to have no feelings in the matter and to surrender with entire willingness the keys to the White House, possibly being appointed to the supreme court as a reward for his stewardship.—Springfield Union.



JOSEPH T. KENNEY

EX-GOV. WILLIAM L. DOUGLAS

An Ideal American Citizen Who Has Added to Real Value of the Country — Public Has Shared in Savings He Has Made in Making Shoes —Gave State Non-Partisan, Business Administration It Redounded to Credit of His Party

There was a time not so very long ago when to be rich was a distinction in itself. That was when the millionaires were not so many and when the traditions of Astor and his furtrapping and Vanderbilt and his ferry boats stood large in the public eye. All that was required then for a man to secure a certain amount of attention was the possession of a large amount of money. Whether the start was made by a lucky drawing of a lottery number, by agility on the stock exchange, or even a lucky placing of a pick which might open up a placer mine, made but little difference. The mere possession of wealth was sufficient to accomplish all desired.

But the world of today has grown a little more critical. The mere erection of a monstrosity in the mansion line in New York or Washington or the purchase of an estate abroad does not provoke more than a ripple. Plunging in either society or sporting circles gives only a meretricious notoriety. The whole American world at least has got down to the point of a study of the pedigree of fortunes. To achieve distinction now, it is not enough to make money but in making it one must have done something in the tangible way of increasing the assets of the whole world or the people therein. The big men of today are not merely those who have money, but those who in the making of it, have done things.

That is why William L. Douglas, former governor of Massachusetts and a man who today is spoken of as a possible candidate for the vice-presidency of the United States, is in the big man class. That is why within a few weeks every large paper in the country carried a two-column interview with him on the present regime of high prices and displayed it on the first page. That is why day after day at his summer home at Monument beach and at his office in Brockton some of the biggest thinkers in the country call after travels of thousands of miles for conferences on conditions, and listen with attention to his views.

For William L. Douglas has done something besides amass money. He has given, not only to the state, but to the whole country, a great industry, an ideal manufacturing machine which will go on for years—long after he has passed away and which will be a model then as it is now for countless duplicates. He has added to the real value of the country as an abiding place for humans.

It is not alone that he makes high grade shoes for that would be after all a matter of rounding up certain groups of careful mechanics and up-to-date machines and it would last only as long as he preserved those conditions. His great offering is in making good shoes, at the lowest possible price for general consumption so that the consumer has been made a party to the savings which he has accomplished.

When the conditions under which all this has been done are studied the success he has acquired becomes all the more wonderful. New England is full of men who have had to fight their way up from the bottom of the ladder but in his case his start was even miles away from the ladder itself. Born in Plymouth town he lost his father when he was under five years of age and when he was six he had entered on the battle of life. His mother with other children in hand was making a hard fight for existence and the lessening of mouths to be fed was a step worth considering. Accordingly while he was under seven he was bound out to his uncle who was a shoe maker in the town.

This early was the die cast for him. The early years he spent in that care were hard ones. In the little shop he was set to work pegging shoes and doing the general shop errands. Not only was he thus working at the most monotonous possible task but such respite as he had from it was given over to building and keeping up the shop fires and sweeping, cleaning and jobbing around. At rare and infrequent intervals, presumably when business lagged, he had opportunities to make hurried grasps at schooling in the village. For four long years he kept at this task, his services being given entirely for his keep.

It was a feeling on his own part that he was not even learning the shoe making business which caused him to break away and return to his own little roof tree which his mother was keeping. This break, by the way, operated to bring his uncle to terms so that a money proposition was made for his return and he went back with an actual money wage of $6 a month. By the time he was 15 years of age, though, he was restive again at his lack of progress and left his uncle to go into a mill in the neighborhood where he would get some 50 cents more a week. His weaving adventure was brought to a climax by an accident which befell him and he returned home again for a spell of sickness which made serious inroads on the tiny resources of the family. When he finally got round again he was determined to stick to shoe making, and, according to the custom of the times, he began the peregrinations around the various shops seeking work where it could be found and learning the various tricks of the trade. Attempts have been made to picture this part of his career as evidencing his ambition to learn, but it was instead a mere hunt for bread and butter. Gradually he began to go further afield and finally at a time when all were thinking of the west he started for Colorado. When he arrived in Denver, though, he found that the visions which had caught him were only visions and he had to get down to laborer's work before he was able to get enough even to live on. It was not pleasant and when finally he had the chance to go to work for one of the shoe makers in that territory, a man who found that the opulent west not only knew good work but was willing to pay for it, he threw himself heartily into the tasks of his new master. He readily absorbed all the man could teach him in actual fine shoe construction. Then he went a step further and started a shoe shop of his own, a systematic little affair with a flourishing trade.

When at the close of all these experiences he started back east he was not only a finished workman but he also had had his spell at the merchandising of goods and he had learned what things about boots pleases the man who wears them and incidentally what displeases him.

He started in at home, though, in the manufacturing end, anew working round in various shops in various capacities and reaching the position of foreman. Compensation in those days was hardly heavy enough to allow a man to save much of anything and so when finally, in 1876, he felt confident enough to start in shoemaking on his own line, he did it with $800 of borrowed capital.

There were 1800 square feet in that first factory and three men. Not only was he the proprietor but he was the chief workman and foreman and business manager. There were a good many dark days in this preliminary period when his tiny venture was struggling in the balance, but it was saved by his own skill as a finished workman. He knew a good shoe and he was trying to make one. But what worried him was that a middleman whose hands were always soft should be getting from the consumer part of the money which he felt should come to him direct. It was a study of this problem and his experience as a shoe salesman in the west that brought him up to the point where he worked out his plan of selling direct to the customer.

But it was easier to think of this than to put it in execution. No manufacturer had ever attempted anything of the sort before. The custom maker of course did it and in every factory there were a few special lasts made for friends of the owners on which a few special pairs of shoes were built. It was plain to him that if he was going to put his plan into operation he must educate the people up to the point that they would buy their shoes direct of him.

Accordingly in 1883, seven years after he started, he began his first newspaper advertising campaign about the Douglas shoes. It was a very small campaign in the newspapers in the neighborhood, but it took. Men in the trade, of course, are always interested to know that the 1800 square feet of the original factory has increased to 300,000 square feet. Newspaper publishers of course are always interested in the fact that his original advertising appropriation of $300 has expanded to over $250,000 a year and that he spends now about $2,000,000 every ten years with a prospect of going still higher. The builders of statistics also are always interested in the fact that over 25,000 pairs of shoes are turned out a day and that factories have been started in other sections because of the demands.

The one great feature of it all, though, is that a better shoe is being made yearly and at a lower price to the consumer, considering trade conditions, than would be possible without the marvelous organization which he has created.

But there is another William L. Douglas besides the great shoe manufacturer. There is the Douglas, the financier, who invited the public to become share holders in his property and who without any underwriting help floated a sale of $1,000,000 of his shoe company stock. There is the Douglas, the great shop keeper, who with hundreds of stores in all parts of the country has devised so perfect a system of cost accounts and general accounting that at the central office they can balance the earnings of the shop in Alaska almost to the day of date. Lastly three is the great public servant who has given time and energy and money to the working out of problems of general interest.

This was the motive which led him into running as a candidate for governor of the state. As a business man he had a feeling that the citizen in general was not getting all that he was entitled to, all that he was paying for, out of the state government. The idea of a democrat carrying the state seemed ridiculous, but with the same energy with which he has had systematized his shoe business he went into that campaign and was elected governor, and the administration which he gave will long stand as model. Not only did he force reduced expenses and the trimming off of waste but he set before the state employees the need of work. Dry rot had set in and he curbed that; the state debt was going up and he checked that. His was a non-partisan business administration genuine in every way and the state credit responded accordingly. With the democrats of the time thirsting for public office his administration was not popular. They expected jobs and spoils and they got but little of either but the democrats of today viewing it in retrospection all give him credit for having set a standard in administration which will always redound to the benefit of the party as a whole.

With his hand at the wheel today, coupled with his ability to meet financial problems as they arise, there would be but little of a state debt question to be solved, and but little in a general administrative way which could not be faced with equanimity. The regret at his failure to stand for re-election is certain to grow more poignant as time goes on.

That other offices can be his has been made evident again and again. William L. Douglas is particularly the type of democratic candidate more desired by the party as a whole. A rich man, he has never gotten away from the plain people. He has no hobbies except the general advancement of the prosperity of the country and the ability to always keep in touch with the rank and file of the citizenship. His business record is unrivalled. Today there can be found stalwarts of the party who believe that success again can only be achieved by the democrats when they draft him for the governorship anew and send him back to complete the work which he started.

CANADA'S PLACE.

Canada can hold no higher position or rise to no nobler dignity than this to which she seems destined; a free nation within the circle of the greatest empire of the world, next neighbor to the world's greatest republic, herself a vital bond of unity and co-operation between these two, pledging each to the other and both to the peace and progress of the world. That is Canada's place among the nations.—Toronto Globe.



W. L. Douglas.

ASST. U. S. TREAS. GEORGE H. DOTY

New Sub-Treasury Head Has Done Yeoman Service For Republican Party —Subordinated Personal Desire to Party Good in 4th District Situation—Successful in Business and Politics.

George H. Doty would undoubtedly be the next congressman representing the 4th district had the death of Cong. Tirrell occurred in 1909 instead of in 1910. Col. Doty has an active, aggressive, sanguine temperament, much after the Roosevelt type, and thrives amid scenes of legislative debate and battle. Since the entirely amiable essay of 1904, when he gracefully retired from a contest against Cong. Tirrell for the republican nomination to congress with honors pretty nearly even and no hard feelings on either side, it had been pretty well understood among the leading republicans of that district that whenever Cong. Tirrell should choose to retire his seat would go to Col. Doty by general consent of the organization republicans of the district. The reasons for that general and strong sentiment are not hard to find.

First, he was a good loser. Nobody ever heard him say anything but pleasant words concerning Cong. Tirrell, and when the latter was victorious over Col. Doty, the loser blamed nobody and criticised nobody. Unlike Achilles he did not sulk in his tent, but gave of himself freely and of his goods, but to the cause of the party.

His great services as chairman of the republican state committee in the year when so almost unprecedented a plurality was rolled up for Gov. Draper and Lieut.-Gov. Frothingham would clinch the reasons why his party would be glad to honor him in the direction in which he is known to have especial talent, and toward which his ambition led him. But since he has been in his new office as assistant-treasurer of the United States only since January last he has felt that he is bound at this time to keep out of the congressional lists. For him to resign to run for congress would seriously embarrass Sens. Lodge and Crane. The senators already have their hands full in the endeavor to decide who shall be chosen to succeed Surveyor McCarthy next spring. Moreover, when Col. Doty accepted the assistant treasurership, it was generally looked on all through the district as tantamount to a retirement as a candidate for congress, and a general opening up of the field to other candidates for Tirrell's seat.

Treasurer Doty therefore resolved, on the sudden decease of Cong. Tirrell, to sacrifice his natural inclinations and remain in his present position. That he has made good there, already, hardly needs to be said. Always industrious and labor-loving, he speedily mastered his new duties and responsibilities, and Massachusetts has known no more distinguished or efficient official in the history of the government.

Col. Doty has ever been one of the wheelhorses in the republican party. For many years, the senior United States senator, and and in more recent years the junior senator as well, have found their strongest assurances of the continuance of party organization and the continuance of progress and general uplift in such men as Col. Doty. His word was as good as his bond. His faithfulness never wavered. He was never a self-seeker.

George H. Doty was born in New York, May 9, 1861. He inherited from his father, Capt. George W. Doty, U. S. N., a love of the sea, and an eager, daring, aggressive spirit. On his graduation from St. Paul's school, Concord, N. H., he could not endure the thought of a college grind, and entered the United States revenue cutter service. His four years of cadetship ended with honor and in 1881 he was graduated and commissioned third lieutenant. Five years later he was promoted to be second lieutenant and then junior lieutenant in the regular service. He retired in 1889 with the rank of lieutenant.

As lieutenant in the revenue cutter service Col. Doty was a member of the expedition sent out by the national government in search of the ill-fated Jeannette expedition to the North Pole, serving on the Corwin, and being in the Arctic region for the major part of the years 1881, 1882, and 1883. Of that period in his life Col. Doty could tell many thrilling tales, and he has often been urged to write the history of those years for publication, but he has ever been overmodest. The Rogers, which accompanied the Corwin, was burned at Plover bay, Siberia, in March, 1882, and the Corwin effected the rescue of the crew, bringing back every member in safety to San Francisco.

Upon Col. Doty's retirement from the navy in 1889, he settled in Waltham, and after two years experience in the cotton mills there he entered the office of his father-in-law, the late Augustus Flagg, and eventually took charge of the latter's many and varied interests, and is now trustee of several estates. He is also a director of the Waltham National bank, the Newton and Watertown Gaslight company, and other corporations. For some years he has had an office with Little Brown & Co., the publishers. He spent considerable time in Washington, winters, until his active interest in state politics engrossed so much of his time. In business he has always been as successful as in other spheres of life. In the panic year he was a large buyer of gilt-edged stocks and bonds, when they were near nock-bottom prices and today he is possessed of a large fortune.

In Waltham, Mr. Doty's natural capacity for leadership was early recognized. He was elected to the board of aldermen in 1896, 1897 and 1898. He was elected president of the board in the last-named year, and the people would have kept on electing him as long as he was willing to serve, but a joint convention of the aldermen and school committee insisted on selecting Mr. Doty as the fittest man to fill a vacancy in the school board in 1899. In the next year, 1900, Mr. Doty was prevailed on to accept another nomination to the board of aldermen, being assured of election to the presidency as well as to the board, if he would consent to stand. He was thus given the unusual honor of a new election both to the board and to the presidency.

He has served as a member of the republican city committee for nearly a decade, two of the years being secretary and eight years president. The general appreciation of his ability is shown by the fact that the Waltham city committee insisted on continuing to elect him their president even after he had become chairman of the state committee, and compelled to give so much of his time to the business of the larger organization.

It was in November, 1902, that Mr. Doty was first elected to the legislature, and he was re-elected in November, 1903. In his very first year he was given two committee appointments—on metropolitan affairs and on state house, and his popularity and industry were recognized by his election as clerk of the latter committee. In his second year he was appointed to the chairmanship of the important committee on taxation, was retained on the committee on state house, and was also appointed a member of the special committee on the dedication of the Lowell Textile school. His leadership in the house, his general popularity, and the promptings of many republicans in the 4th congressional district who were not satisfied with Cong. Tirrell, led Rep. Doty to retire from the legislature to run for the congressional nomination.

After his defeat by Tirrell, he was the same cheerful, active, industrious party-worker as before, good friends with everybody and enemy to nobody. In the very next year, 1905, he accepted an election to the republican state committee, and then entered upon a new career of usefulness that approached a climax when in January, 1907, he was elected chairman, on the retirement of Col. Talbot. The post is no sinecure. Instead of carrying a salary it requires continual expenditures of money as well as of time and energy. It was said at the time of Talbot's retirement that he had contributed $1,000 a year for five years towards the expenses of the office. There is no reason to doubt that Mr. Doty was as generous if not, indeed, more so.

Chairman Doty was fortunate in his first year at the head of the state committee because of the Bartlett-Whitney split in the democratic party which resulted in two democratic candidates running for governor. In the next year, 1908, however, he had to elect a new governor, the proposition being to promote Lieut.-Gov. Draper to the seat of the chief magistrate. He also had a new candidate for lieutenant-governor, Louis A. Frothingham having won his nomination only after a hard and prolonged contest against John N. Cole and Robert Luce, a contest which the democrats declared had left such scars that would result in democratic victory.

Chairman Doty, with that signal capacity for leadership which had already distinguished him, mapped out an early campaign of a novel sort. All that summer preceding the November election of 1908, Chairman Doty, despite the intense heat, worked like a Trojan, visiting every section of the state and conferring with the various county, city and town committees, mobilizing the party workers, learning the particular weaknesses in each locality, harmonizing differences, infusing all with his spirit of self-sacrifice and the single purpose of uniting the party and getting out the vote.

The consequence was that tremendous plurality of over 60,000 for Draper and a plurality for Taft that looked enormous when it is remembered that the democratic party was united for the first time in years. At least a gain of ten percent in the republican vote was shown in every town and city in the commonwealth, and generally it was over 40 percent, while some communities ran up over 85 percent. Best of all, the work of organization lasted beyond the year, and the Doty plan of summer campaigning is a fixture so far as the republican state committee is concerned.

Three days before the election, in that year of 1908, so well had Chairman Doty done his work, the result could be predicted with remarkable assurance. Mr. Draper said to the writer: "I shall be elected by over 60,000. The preliminary returns to the state committee warrant the prediction." And they not only warranted the prediction but they eventuated in actual fact.

It was as a member of Gov. Guild's staff that Mr. Doty obtained his military title, being appointed lieutenant-colonel and inspector-general during the years 1906 and 1907, and retiring amid the general regret of his associates to give his entire time to his political duties. Gov. Guild adopted the rule of appointing to his staff none but those who had actually served in the militia, and Col. Doty had earned his title by service on the staff of the 2nd brigade for four years as provost sergeant.

Treasurer Doty has a fine estate in Waltham, and a charming family, consisting of his wife and daughter, Katherine, the latter having just made her debut in society, and one son, Augustus, who will soon enter college from St. Paul's school. Mr. Doty takes an ardent interest in outdoor sports, and is a fine golf-player and yachtsman. He is also expert in the handling of a canoe, and has spent much time navigating the streams of the wilder regions of Canada and Maine, accompanied by his son. He is a member of the Somerset, the Country, Exchange, Oakley and Eastern Yacht clubs, and a member of the Loyal Legion, and is a royal good fellow generally.

He carries on a flourishing farm, raising all his own vegetables, etc.. He owns some superb Jerseys, blooded horses, etc., and several automobiles. This last summer his family were away much of the time, spending some weeks in Maine, but Treasurer Doty continued on his job, it being his first year, and he being anxious to keep up his record as a worker.

The Crushing of the Post.

The superlative modesty and the logical mind of the man whose harangues are delighting the cowpunchers, bronco busters and reformed cattle rustlers of the Wild and Woolly West are well illustrated by the reply they dictated to a criticism indulged in by one of the most thoughtful and conservative of American newspapers.

"Nothing," exclaims Theodore, the heaven endowed, "that the Evening Post could say about me would be worthy of serious attention. What could be expected of a journal which supported Parker against ME?"

That settles the hash of the Post for all time to come. For self-deprecation and invincibility of argument who can hold a rushlight to our gentle and gifted Teddy!—Norfolk Virginian Pilot.



GEORGE H. DOTY

EX-GOV. CURTIS GUILD, JR.

Remarkable Grasp on Wide Range of Public Questions Makes Him Power in His Retirement—Early Advocate of Many Reforms Now Popular—Man of Many and Varied Interests.

Of late the number of you-must-show-me voters has increased alarmingly right here in Massachusetts. The old days when a liberal distribution of campaign handbooks and franked copies of speeches by Sen. So-and-So and Rep. What's-His-Name would do to brush away any lingering doubts in the minds of liberal-minded republicans, have passed. They must have some positive declarations from republicans, in whom they believe, that everything is all right.

For many years Ex-Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr., or Gen. Guild to give him his military title, has taken a stand for a revision of the tariff along progressive lines. He doesn't believe in turning over this job to a crowd of bloodthirsty democrats armed with scalpels, axes and broadswords, intent upon merely ripping things wide open regardless of the effect upon business and the vested interests of the country. He would have the task done by republicans, "it's friends," as the party orators are so fond of saying, but he insists that when the work is done it should be done honestly, fearlessly and thoroughly. This doesn't mean that he is any less of a protectionist than ever, for as he said at Worcester at that memorable rally last fall, "The republican party does not fear to defend its steady defense of the principle of protection." So that he is soundly committed to the ancient and honorable policy of the party and cannot be accused of backsliding.

But while he stands fast for the principle he has no hesitancy in pointing out the weaknesses in the application of that policy by members of his own party. In referring at Worcester to the admission by Pres. Taft that the Payne tariff was not wholly satisfactory to him, Gen. Guild went on to say: "It can be no treason, therefore, for me to declare as a private citizen that it certainly has fallen far short of my expectations, and that I, for one, do not propose to cease agitation for its further amendment."

He would have a tariff on "impartial business lines." There isn't the slightest question but that the republican leaders in this state ignored far too much the tariff question last fall and that their dismissal of the subject as outside of a state campaign cost them many votes.

Curtis Guild, Jr., has been fortunate in his political career in from the first winning the confidence of the voters. Bringing into politics a business training, he realized that the application of that wise saying of the immortal Lincoln was just as good today as a half century ago and he made it the guiding rule of his public life. He has seen politicians fool the people but he had also observed that none of them succeeded in it for any length of time. The demagogue was abroad in his heyday when he entered politics and he took a prominent part in puncturing some of his fallacies during the memorable silver fight of 1896. In that campaign he first proved his worth as a campaigner and many times since he has been called upon by his party to take the stump and turn the minds of the people from the ways of wildcatism into the narrower but straighter paths of sound public policy.

As president of the American Forestry association he tackled the conservation problem without gloves and did not hesitate to score its enemies who have endangered the agricultural life of New England by their vicious attacks on the Appalachian reserve bill. It was only last winter that he called forest conservation a question of life and death to New England and in this connection he scored Speaker Cannon, "stand-patter and reactionary, unprogressive and opposed to every conservative scheme that does not further his own narrow interests" and he termed him "the one great force that has done more than any other to blight the efforts of forestry workers."

He holds, and rightly too, that the maintenance of national forests is a national and not a sectional question. In appealing to the west for support for the measure to save the forests of the east he said. "Is this a time for the west to refuse the east when the east, in her turn, asks national help that stream-flow and water supplies shall be preserved for the east through national forests, as they are being created for the west through national expenditure for irrigation?'

A man of many and varied interests is Curtis Guild, Jr. Recently he discussed exhaustively the subject of child-labor and in advocating a national law he took a little wind out of the sails of some of the uplifters who are fond of pointing with pride at the record of Massachusetts in this kind of legislation by stating that New York, New Jersey and the central western states have far outstripped the Bay State in measures to protect their minor working class and to declare that New England as a section was dropping somewhat behind New York and Illinois in this respect. Massachusetts he held, had been very ready to prescribe remedies for the country as a whole but it might be well to pause a bit and clean up its own front-yards. His labors along humanitarian lines won for him the degree of doctor of theology from the University of Geneva, Switzerland, conferred upon him last fall while on a trip abroad.

Such instances as these with many others show the activity and energy of the man since his retirement from public office. Through the columns of his paper he has commented vigorously and forcefully from time to time on topics of timely interest and always with a clearness and conciseness to command public attention even while sometimes at variance with the views of a majority of his fellow-citizens. His opposition to the scheme of Henry M. Whitney for developing the East Boston waterfront and his suggestion to the Chamber of Commerce that they stand for state control of this valuable property showed his foresight, proved a little later by the action of the legislature. No better example of his courage was ever shown than in his attack upon the New York financial interests in absorbing the railroads of New England and taking from Massachusetts the control of those facilities for transportation which had always been centered here. His scathing arraignment of J. Pierpont Morgan was bitterly criticized in many quarters and some of his friends thought he had gone too far but he stood fiercely by his guns and by unanmious consent Mr. Morgan's attempt to exploit the savings banks was dropped.

The Sugar Trust and its undervaluations were originally exposed by Mr. Guild some 20 years ago and, as a result, undervaluation was stopped for a time. There was also a wholesale discharge of employees in the sugar room of the New York customhouse.

The study thus suggested of the methods of big corporations led Mr. Guild to advocate at that time the national control as opposed to the present state control of all corporations— a policy he has steadily advanced for over 20 years.

He has lived to see his attack on the Sugar Trust more than justified and the editorial articles of 20 years ago become more and more the national policy of both parties. He would have a single form of incorporation to stop stock-watering and to compel corporations to go into business on the same terms as they have to liquidate when they suspend business. Why the United States should go on with a half hundred different systems of carrying on business when every other nation has one law of incorporation has seemed to him utterly absurd as well as highly unbusinesslike and demoralizing.

In the last Boston municipal campaign Ex-Gov. Guild took an active part in supporting the candidacy for mayor of James J. Storrow and against the pretense of republicanism put forward by friends of the late Mayor George A. Hibbard. Ever solicitous for his native city he could see little chance for improvement for her municipally even with a revised charter unless she could free herself from Fitzgeraldism and all that it meant. As a business man he felt that an administration of city affairs along business lines by a man of acknowledged success in the commercial field like Mr. Storrow was what was needed to inspire confidence in the minds of the taxpayers with affairs at city hall. But his invariable optimism prevented his falling into the slough of despond in which so many of Mr. Storrow's followers slumped when the result became known. He could still see bright days ahead for old Boston and he took the position that the people should loyally support Mayor Fitzgerald and encourage him to give the city the best administration it ever had.

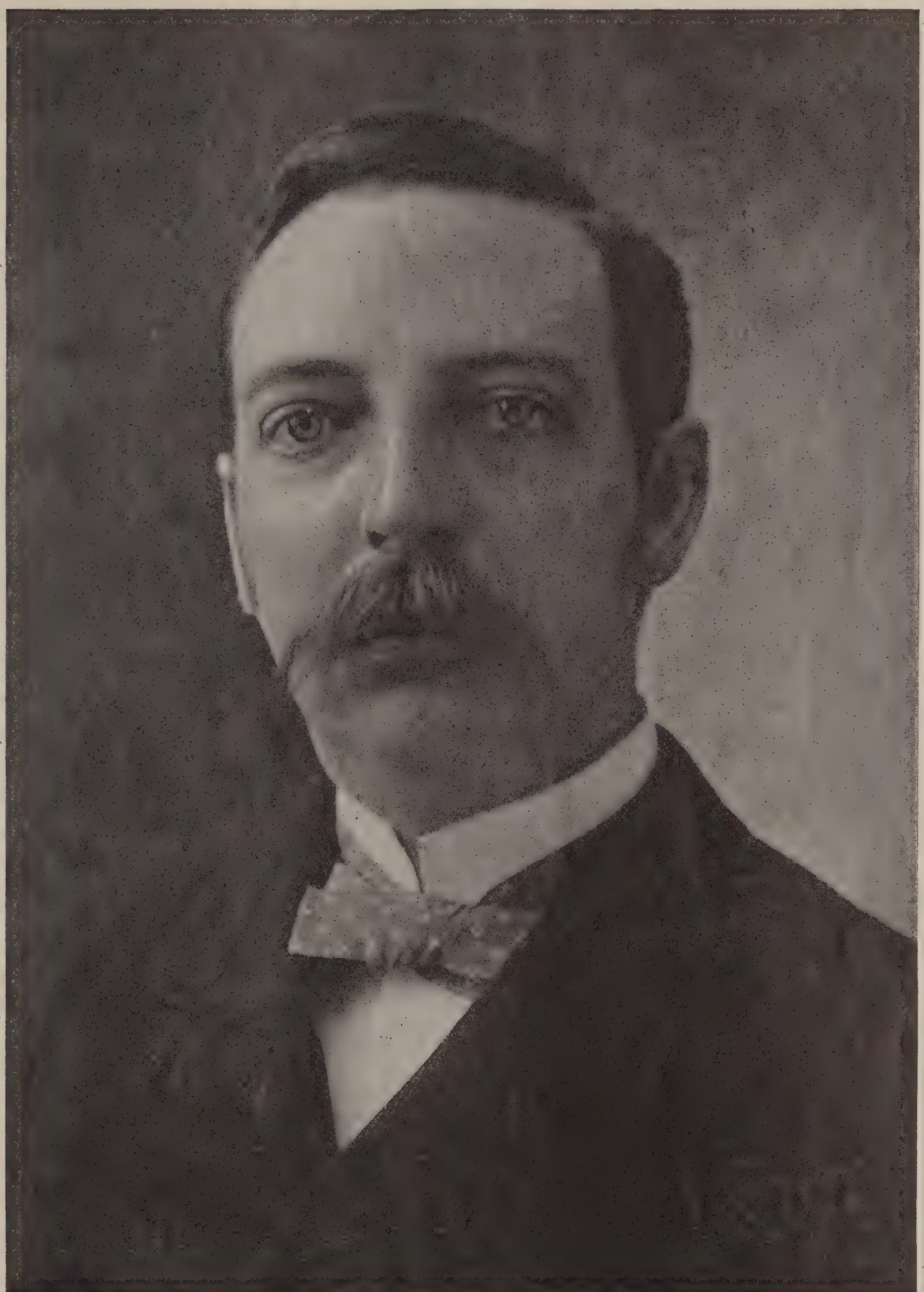
The selection by Pres. Taft of Ex-Gov. Guild to be special ambassador from this country to the centennial of the Mexican nation this month was most gratifying to his friends not only in Massachusetts but all over the country. It was a most fitting choice, too, for there are few men in public life today who so gracefully combine the social qualities with the knowledge of the man of affairs as does Curtis Guild, Jr. Favored with exceptional educational advantages he has been the scholar in politics but with more humanity and sympathy with the plain people than have been shown by most of this class. Courteous to every one his administration as governor was productive of more constructive legislation than can be credited to scarcely any other chief executive who ever sat in the gubernatorial chair. A tireless worker himself he inspired hard work in others by his enthusiasm for everything to which he put his hand. If he made mistakes, and no one escapes them with the fierce glare of the public searchlight beating down upon him, they were not of the heart. For Curtis Guild, Jr., has as big a heart as any man who ever lived. He never turned a deaf ear to the unfortunate and his career has been replete with acts of kindness to the needy, many of them unheralded to the public, which those who know him best love to remember as indicative of the real character of the man.

No act performed by Eben S. Draper as governor of the commonwealth was more deserved than the first, which placed Curtis Guild, Jr., on the retired list of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia with the highest rank possible under the law. It was the crowning event in a long and honorable military career including a fine record in the service of his country in the Spanish war. But today Ex-Gov. Guild, private citizen, is just as great a force for good in the community as when he wore the shoulder straps or occupied public office. Interested in any cause for the uplifting of his fellow men he has ever given freely of his time and his means to any worthy object. Democratic in his ways he cares not what may be a man's religion or his politics or even his color so long as he is a man. That higher public honors are yet in store for Ex-Gov. Guild his friends feel confident. He is yet a young man, having been born Feb. 1, 1860 and like his college-mate and intimate friend of many years, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, he should have many years ahead of him for usefulness in the service of the people.

Like Ex-Pres. Roosevelt his views on all public questions are eagerly sought by the people irrespective of party ties for they know his broad and varied training as editor, politician, orator, statesman, soldier and philanthropist. He can see some good in everything and in everybody and his very presence is a tonic to the depressed and despondent whose faith in human nature has been shattered and who can see nothing ahead but ruin and disaster. He entered public life because he liked it. Politics to him was a simple means of serving his fellow-men without hope or need of reward save the approval of those around him. Should there be a vacancy in the United States senate from Massachusetts there is no man available today who could fill that high office so well as Curtis Guild, Jr., and there is no man whose elevation to the seat held by Webster, Winthrop, Sumner, Wilson, Everett, Boutwell and Hoar who would give greater satisfaction to the people of his native state than Curtis Guild, Jr.

What It Means.

Killing as a protest against political action or even political distinction has become familiar where it was before absolutely unknown. There is the fact. Every one must interpret it for himself. But that it is a symptom of something wholly foreign in the conception and the early progress of our republican government can hardly be denied. It hints a much deeper problem than most of us like to consider, for it is necessarily an arraignment either of our form of government or of our administration of that which we have in theory.—Hartford Times.



Curtis Guild, Jr.

JAMES M. SWIFT OF FALL RIVER CANDIDATE FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL

Brilliant Young District Attorney of Southern District Probably Will Succeed Malone—Selection Will Strengthen Ticket in His Section—Has Had Remarkable Success as Lawyer.

When Atty.-Gen. Malone made public his statement last February that he would not be a candidate for another term, it was no secret that James M. Swift, district attorney of the Southern district, had already covered considerable ground in the erection of his campaign fences to succeed Mr. Malone. Dist. Atty. Swift at once announced his candidacy. He put forth the claim that the southern section of the state had been neglected by the republican party all too long, as there had been no one on the state ticket from that district for over ten years. He also was in a position and is still in a position to claim that the people of his district were solidly behind his candidacy. Along with these things are his seniority in the office of district attorney, his general legal experience and his standing in the profession. All of the foregoing things entitle him to consideration for the high office of attorney-general. The names of five or six other prominent attorneys have been mentioned as probable candidates from time to time, but they have become convinced, apparently, that Mr Swift's campaign had advanced so far and his support had become so strong that it would be futile to enter the field. In addition to the enthusiastic support of his own section, Mr. Swift has secured the backing of many of the strongest and most active workers in the republican party all over the commonwealth. The younger men, especially, are deeply interested in his success. The press in his district has spoken in the highest terms of Mr. Swift's ability and success as district attorney. People who are best acquainted with him and his work are confident that he will make an able attorney-general and will give to the commonwealth an administration that will compare favorably with that of any of his predecessors. If he receives the republican nomination as now appears likely, his many friends claim that the party will make no mistake.

Although born in Michigan, Mr. Swift comes from Cape Cod ancestry, being a direct descendant of William Swyft, who settled in Sandwich in 1636. Both of his parents descended from soldiers of the war of the revolution and his father served in the Union army during the war of the rebellion. Soon after his birth in 1872, Mr. Swift's parents moved to Fall River, the home of his mother's family, and that city has ever since been his residence.

He was educated in the public schools, graduating from the high school at the age of 17. His standing in his class was such that he was appointed as class historian at the commencement exercises, yet his time was further taken up with such activities as school librarian, captain of the high school cadets, member of the football and baseball teams, and a member of the high school orchestra, besides being the best boxer and fencer in the school. Through his father's relatives in Michigan, he was led to enter the state normal school in that state for one year. In three years he received the degree of A. B. from the University of Michigan. Always believing that a sound body was necessary for the full development of a sound mind, during his college course he continued his athletic diversities. He was champion fencer and lightweight boxer of the university during his three years there and also won medals in track athletics and played on his class football eleven. In 1895 he entered the Harvard law school intending to pursue the three years' course. His father, the late Marcus G. B. Swift, himself one of the leading attorneys in Bristol county for many years, and a law partner of Mr. Justice Braley until the latter's appointment to the bench, was taken seriously ill and never fully regained his health. It became necessary for the son to abandon his third year in the law school and enter upon the active practice of the law to assist his father.

He was at once admitted to the bar and began to enter upon trial work in the superior court where he displayed marked ability before juries. In January, 1899, Hon. Lemuel LeBaron Holmes, then taking office as district attorney, appointed Mr. Swift assistant district attorney. He was reappointed to the same office in January, 1902. He served in that capacity until the latter part of May of that year when Mr. Holmes was appointed a justice of the superior court. Mr. Swift was appointed acting district attorney by Judge Braley and conducted alone the June sitting of the court that year. The numerous and important cases of that sitting were so handled by him that it was well nigh the universal sentiment in the district that he was entitled to appointment to succeed Mr. Holmes. However, Gov. Crane appointed L. Elmer Wood, Esq., formerly city solicitor, and a man of high standing at the bar and in the community. Mr. Swift declined the offer of appointment as assistant district attorney under Mr. Wood, and immediately announced that he was a candidate for district attorney at the election in November. Hon. Robert F. Raymond, now a justice of the superior court, also entered the contest from New Bedford. Mr. Swift developed into a brilliant campaigner and the result demonstrated his political sagacity, and the confidence of the people in him. He had so large a majority over the other two candidates that both withdrew before the convention. Mr. Swift was elected by a large majority over his democratic opponent and entered upon his official work, December 1, 1902, by far the youngest man ever elected to that office in the commonwealth.

In 1904 he was renominated without opposition and was overwhelmingly re-elected. In 1907 he was again renominated without opposition by the republican party, and no other party naming a candidate against him, his was the only name on the ballot for that position.

The district-attorney's work alone would have been sufficient to engage the attention of the ordinarily active man, but the intensity and energy of Mr. Swift's make-up has not found that sufficient. Upon the death of Mr. Swift's father in 1902, he continued his father's practice under the firm name of Swift & Grime, now Swift, Grime & Kerns, with Hon. George Grime, then mayor of Fall River. He was elected to the board of investment of the Citizens Savings bank and has been attorney for the Fall River Savings bank, the Pocasset National bank and the National Union bank. He was also attorney for the Troy Co-operative bank and for the Troy Co-operative bank and he also succeeded to his father's attorneyship for the Old Colony Street Railway company. His success in jury trials, both civil and criminal, has been remarkable, and he is today ranked as one of the most skilful trial lawyers in the commonwealth. His connection with savings banks has given him a wide experience in banking and real estate law, and he is seen frequently in the land court. For a number of years he has appeared for the county of Bristol in land damage litigation. He has also taken an active part in matters of savings bank legislation at various times. For some time he was the only master in chancery in Bristol county. He succeeded Hosea M. Knowlton as counsel for the town of Nantucket and for quite a number of years has been counsel for the town of Tisbury.

In the thousands of cases which he has officially handled of extreme local importance, some of them have been of great interest in the commonwealth at large. As assistant district attorney he was associated with Atty.-Gen. Knowlton in the Snow and Hill murder cases in Barnstable county. In June, 1902, as acting district attorney, he completed the case against Jane Toppan, the nurse who killed many patients by poison. In the final stages of the Toppan case, he was associated with Atty.-Gen. Parker. In 1903, he convicted Gallagher, the Taunton murderer, who for four years was pursued all over the United States and Alaska, and was finally apprehended in Seattle and returned to Taunton for trial.

He handled the case of Commonwealth vs. Angles Snell in 1904. This case decided important constitutional questions. In this case he had the association of Atty.-Gen. Parker. Mr. Swift has twice secured convictions for election frauds in New Bedford, one in 1906 for vote buying and one in 1908 for illegal counting of ballots at the municipal election. A New Bedford paper commented upon this latter conviction as follows: "The conviction and sentence for the false counting of votes on the license question shows what can be done about such a crime by an energetic man, who goes at the job in an energetic way instead of lifting up his voice to say 'can't.'"

Before the committee on cities in the legislature when the political affairs of New Bedford were being aired, Editor Hough of the New Bedford Standard took occasion to say in speaking of this case: "I feel it is my duty to speak in praise of the ability and energy shown by James M. Swift, the public prosecutor, in his conduct of this case. His summing up of the evidence was never surpassed in forcefulness and clearness by his most distinguished predecessors in office, Marston and Knowlton, who became attorney-generals of the commonwealth."

In his handling of the so-called "tobacco trust cases" in 1904, Mr. Swift demonstrated his ability to secure practical results. The tobacco trust had been convicted on one indictment in Plymouth county and further prosecutions there had been held up by the defendants raising a constitutional question. They continued to do business in the same manner and the independents were about to be driven to the wall. The illegality of their business in his district was placed before Dist.-Atty. Swift and he secured seven indictments against the agents of the trust for violations in Fall River and New Bedford. The defendants endeavored to have these cases continued until the constitutional question in Plymouth county could be decided. Mr. Swift, however, took the position that they must cease their illegal business and compelled an agreement in court by the trust that they would change the method of doing business and adopt a legal one. The evil was thus corrected without delay and expense.

He brought the first prosecution under the half-fare for school children law in 1904 in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Interstate Street Railway company. The street railway company fought the constitutionality of this law but Mr. Swift won. The United States supreme court later upheld this conviction. He also secured the first conviction under the 56-hour law for women against a mill superintendent for employing women overtime. This case is on its way to the supreme court on constitutional questions.

The most famous case, probably, with which Mr. Swift was connected, and one of the really great murder cases which have been tried in this commonwealth, was disposed of last year by the conviction of William C. Howard, the United States soldier at Fort Rodman, of the murder of his wife near the Padanarum bridge. This case was one of the most dramatic ever presented in the courts and demonstrated to the fullest extent the availability of circumstantial evidence, when handled by one who knows how to bind the strands together.

Notwithstanding the engrossment of his professional work, Mr. Swift has always found time to keep in touch with the civic and social affairs of his home city, and his name is enrolled in the membership of all societies and clubs of importance. He has been president of the high school alumni association and president of the Congregational club. He is a member of the Masonic order, chapter, council and Knights Templar. He is a past chancellor of Star Lodge, Knights of Pythias and a former representative to the grand lodge, and is a member of the Elks. He is also a member of the Boston Athletic association, the Harvard club of New York, a vice-president of the Massachusetts club, a member of the Harvard Law School association, and on the executive committee of the Massachusetts Bar association.

Mr. Swift was married February 26, 1907 to Mrs. Olive U. Sterling of Chicago.

His Reason.

"So you are in favor of the women having the ballot?" we say.

"Yes," he replies. "You see, my wife is one of the suffrage agitators, and if the women get the ballot she will be able to be at home some of the time to run the house and look after the children."—Life.



JAMES M. SWIFT

JUDGE ROBERT O. HARRIS

Tariff Ideas of Progressives of Today Stated by Him Twenty Years Ago —Showed an Active Interest in Public Matters at Early Age— As Judge Has Respect and Confidence of the Bar

Robert Orr Harris was born in Boston, Nov. 8, 1854, but removed as speedily as possible to East Bridgewater which was just before Christmas, 1854. A fond and prejudiced father considered him a good thing for his stocking on Christmas day in his new home. Robert showed no signs of genius at an early age, and did not begin to study Greek and Latin until the normal period, and he was not very good at them then.

He was educated in the primary schools of East Bridgewater until he was old enough to enter the Dwight school in Boston under Master James Page. Then he spent his winters in Boston with his grandfather, Robert Orr, whose name he carried round and still does. From the Dwight school he went to the Boston Latin school, and then to the Chauncey-Hall school.

Young Harris, who began his earthly travels at a very early period, then travelled to Exeter where he fitted for Harvard, entering in June, 1873.

Four years later he was pushed out with his sheepskin and his classmates and began his life's work, not seriously handicapped by the more or less education that he had accumulated during his student days.

He went into his father's office to study law, presumably because his father couldn't well help it, and he took special courses in the Boston University Law school, which helped some. There was still no signs of great genius. He was admitted to the bar in Plymouth county in March, 1879. The examiners said that he had not studied as long as they would have liked, but that as he had passed their examinations and seemed to be a decent sort of a chap, they had got to let him by.

He opened an office in East Bridgewater. He also got a client. He thought he had a good case but got awfully whipped. He was chagrined and seriously considered getting a job in a saw mill. His father laughed and said he had a good nerve to try the case any way. He did better later.

While in college and afterwards young Harris gave a good deal of attention to economics. His father was a republican and he grew up in the faith. Somehow most of us take our religion and our politics from our paternal ancestor. In 1880 he began to take an active interest in public matters, and began the study of public questions. In 1889 he organized the Plymouth county republican campaign committee and was chairman of it for three years which perhaps accounts in part why there is not a democratic town or ward in Plymouth county, and where a democrat is a rarity, unless he is a Foss democrt which kind the woods were full of at the recent spring election. From 1889 to 1902 he was an earnest student of trade and tariff questions, and was much on the stump and in the press upon those questions.

For several years he was active on the executive committee of the Massachusetts Republican club, serving with ex-Gov. Guild, Sec. George von L. Meyer, Elihu B. Hayes, Roger Wolcott and others.

In 1888 he was elected to the legislature and served in the house in 1889. In 1892 he was elected district attorney for the Southeastern district, comprising Plymouth and Norfolk counties. He was twice re-elected, and then declined another nomination, thinking he had served long enough, and that the district needed a change.

In 1901 he ran for attorney general, but not fast enough. In June, 1902, he was appointed by Gov. Winthrop Murray Crane to the superior court bench. And just here be it said dates, chronological and not the eatable kind, seem to have some significance in his career. His father, B. W. Harris, was first elected district attorney on Nov. 8, 1858, Robert's birthday. Robert Orr Harris was first elected district attorney on Nov. 8, 1892. He was appointed to the bench June 4, 1902, which was the 42d anniversary of his father's wedding, and now election this year falls again on Nov. 8, his birthday.

Judge Harris has always been a republican and a protectionist, but he has some notions in regard to it that do not agree with some recent applications of the principle. He has a crazy idea that protection means protection to all, and does not mean governmental guarantee of large dividends to a few!

He is a long way from being a socialist and has no desire to break down industries but does believe that a little less paternalism and a little more competition would be healthy in the long run. In other words he believes that "pap" is poor food for adults, although excellent for infants.

Perhaps no better exposition of Judge Harris's views could be found than he gave utterance to in a speech before the Plymouth county republicans 20 years ago. Speaking of republican protectionists he said, "We start with the belief that the original doctrine of protection was protection and not prohibition of imports or competition. That the original idea was to get our industries out from under the crushing influence of a foreign competition, so strong and overmastering that our manufacturers could not make head against it, thus giving the foreign producer a monopoly and leaving the consumer here in a state of dependence. To bring the foreign and domestic producers of similar articles into somewhat equal conditions for competition in our own markets and then to leave them to work out their own salvation, with the idea that the theory of the 'survival of the fittest' would do the rest.

"That is to say, the original idea was to induce competition and not to prevent it, and that out of that competition the country was to reap the benefit in independence of foreign monopoly, in the employment of home labor at a greater wage rate, and in the decreased cost and improved quality of the product.

"To this theory the main body of the party still clings, and claims that if followed out in its original spirit, the idea of the promoters of the original legisation is adequate to meet all the present conditions, and that if so followed it will prove the protective policy to be a wise and useful one.

"We partake of the high tariff idea to this extent, that if it is necessary as a first step in acquiring a new and useful industry to put on a high duty, we are willing that such duty shall be imposed, if it is so imposed with the idea and understanding that at some future time it shall be reconsidered with reference to the conditions existing after it has been in operation. If it appears that the industry is successful, and under conditions of high absolute wage rate, without regard to the duty, is able to compete with all comers that then the duty should be reduced to nominal rates.

"We think that competition was always intended. That it was always supposed that, after the consumer had paid whatever extra price for goods was caused by the tariff, and when the price of goods was brought to a permanently lower cost by the successful establishment of the industry here, he was then to reap his reward in a permanently lower cost product of better quality. . . .

"The low tariff men do not desire to prohibit importation but do want a duty high enough to cover the difference in labor cost, and also to insure a profit to the manufacturer, thereby stimulating our people to enter into the business."

This speech, bear in mind, was the judgment of Judge Harris 19 years ago, and his views have undergone no radical change since. It was good republican policy then and it is equally good republican policy now.

Judge Harris has been considered a sound lawyer and safe adviser. As a trial lawyer he was successful, his manner being both pleasing before juries and effective with the court. Courteous and genial in manner he has always been popular with his associates and opponents. He is an effective speaker and a good fighter for any cause in which he believes. As a judge he has had the respect and confidence of the bar, and his addresses to the jury in summing up have been models of fairness and impartiality. His associates on the bench regret exceedingly his decision to re-enter political life, for such men as he are needed on the bench. But he feels that in the broader field of legislation he can render better service to the public than by remaining on the bench.

He is of Mayflower and Pilgrim stock. A lifelong resident of the Old Colony he finds the roots of his family tree running to all parts of the district he now aspires to represent in congress. Fourteen years ago, before Mr. Lovering was nominated he was strongly urged to become a candidate for congress. He declined to consider it, stating that he did not then consider himself quite prepared or experienced enough. He and his father personally suggested and urged the nomination of Mr. Lovering as a man well equipped and adequate.

A man little given to show, he is a hard and faithful worker. Among his associates on the bench he is much beloved and his opinion is considered valuable in council.

He was married in Newport, R. I., April 21, 1880, to Josephine D. Gorton. He has five daughters, one of whom is married. He is a man of positive convictions, loyal in his support of his party, a firm friend and a man whose word once given stays placed. No man in Massachusetts is better equipped to do effective and valuable service in Washington than he. When his father was in congress he acted as his secretary and obtained an insight into congressional procedure that will be very valuable to him should he be called upon to succeed Cong. Foss.

Insurance Against Injustice.

The faults of judicial procedure in the United States generally are many and glaring. Men of all shades of authority have long called attention to them, and they may be stated in such a way as to imply that the people of this country do not live under a system of substantial justice. Yet practically nothing is done about it. The bar association speaks of reform, and goes home. Pres. Taft says justice should be speedier and surer. His hearers applaud and wonder why the Cubs don't play better ball. It begins and ends in talk.

New Jersey got so far as to submit a constitutional amendment for the reorganization and reform of the courts. This amendment, with others, was voted upon recently. It—with the others—was lost, because less than a fifth of the electors were sufficiently interested to vote upon the measures at all.

If you lose a leg in a railroad accident your case may be held up many months; appealed again and yet again on some silly point of legal eitquette. A technical irregularity on your lawyer's part may cause you to lose it. But only one among thousands of us ever does lose a leg in a railroad accident. Whatever the faults of the system, they really fall, in a patent way, upon only a small number of the population. The others are indifferent. The system persists because, as a matter of fact, few are harmed by it.

Nevertheless, the penalties of a bad system may at any time fall upon any one of us. It is said that hardly one house in a hundred in England was insured against fire a hundred years ago. Only now and then did a house burn, and the unburned were willing to take their chances. Nowadays nearly all houses are insured. It has been discovered that it is impolitic for the unburned to take their chances. It will surely be discovered, also, that it is unwise for the unscotched to take their chances with bad judical procedure. The late election returns show, however, that that socialized state of mind is still somewhat remote from New Jersey.—Saturday Evening Post.

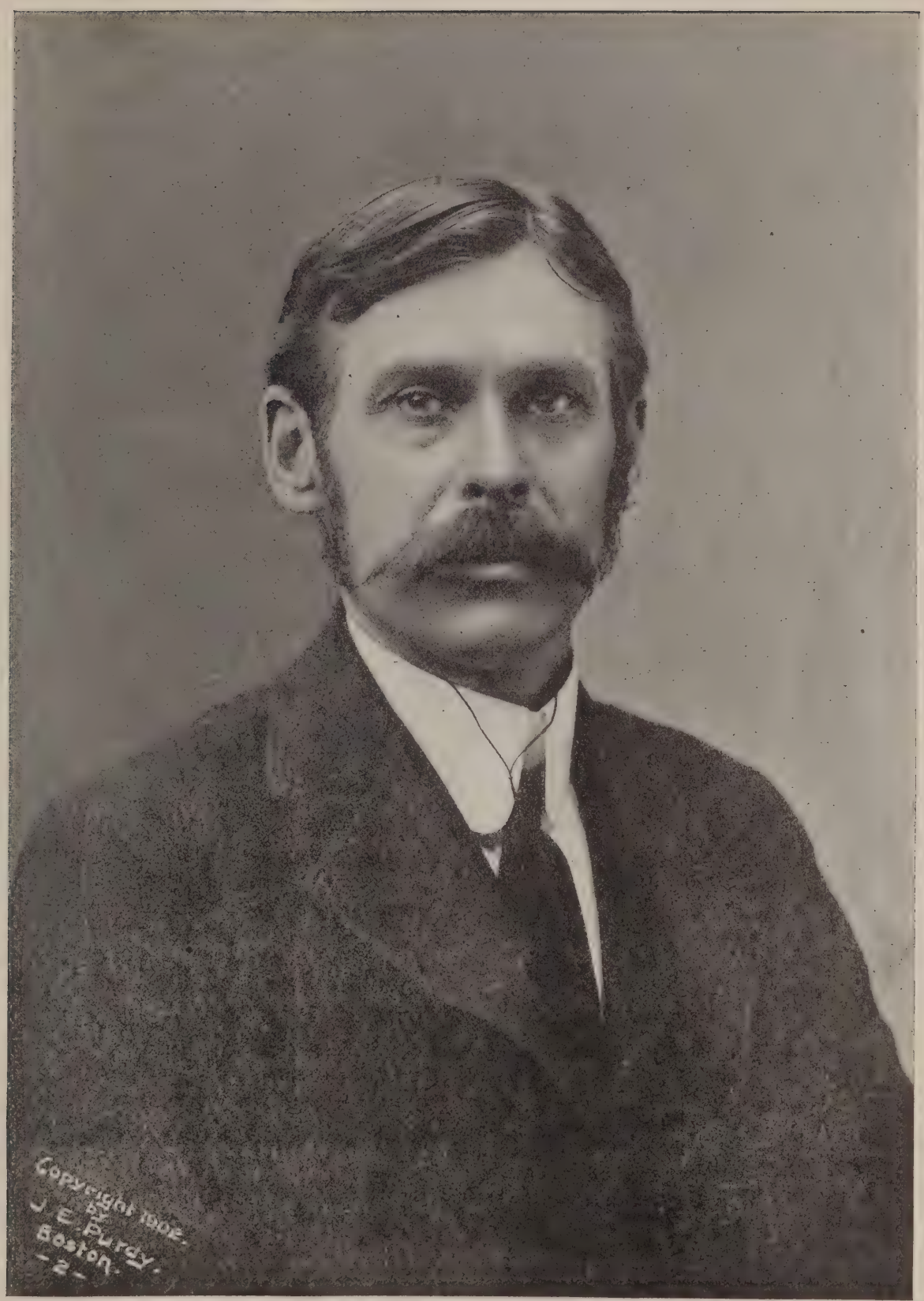
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ROBERT O. HARRIS

SAMUEL J. ELDER

Famous Boston Lawyer Associated With Most Renowned Counsel in World in Trial of Fisheries Dispute Before The Hague Tribunal —Truly a Self-Made Man—Has Always Taken Active Interest in Republican Politics

Samuel J. Elder has been adding new laurels to his fame as one of the counsel for the United States in the presentation of the fisheries dispute between Great Britain and the United States before The Hague international arbitration tribunal. The London Times' special correspondent wrote from The Hague under date of July 24, 1910: "Mr. Samuel J. Elder is a trained speaker with a parliamentary rather than a forensic style, and his humorous and vivacious manner rendered his utterances particularly attractive, though his laudable desire to save the time of the tribunal strained to the utmost the attention of his audience."

Mr. Elder spoke for three and a half days. Sir Robert Finlay, formerly attorney-general of England, had talked 12 days for the other side. Mr. Elder in opening captured attention at once by telling a good story, in his inimitable way, of Lord Brougham, who, addressing a Scotch jury, promised to be brief, but was interrupted by one of the jurors who exclaimed solemnly: "Dinna be brief, Harry, whatever ye are, dinna be brief." Mr. Elder said that he would promise to be brief despite the ill-esteem into which he might fall; and this exclamation was particularly apt, in view of the long-winded utterances of the counsel on the other side. Mr. Elder found himself in company with the most renowned international lawyers of the world, the U. S. counsel being Sen. Elihu Root, George Turner, and himself; and the British counsel being Atty.-Gen. Sir William Robson, K. C., Sir Robert Finlay, Sir H. Erle Richards, K. C., and on the part of Canada and Newfoundland three each of the most learned counsel, including the premier of Newfoundland, the attorney-general, and a former attorney-general.

Mr. Elder crossed the ocean in May, and was followed by his three daughters a month later. In August, after the presentation of the case before the tribunal had been finished, Mr. Elder and his daughters started on a three months' tour of Germany, Austria, and France. He has always been quite fond of European travel, having crossed many times, and being one of the founders of the social club called the "Atlantic Conference," the members of which, or the majority of them, first crossed in the Cephalonia. The club includes among others, A. Shuman, Jerome Jones, and Charles T. Gallagher.

Samuel J. Elder was born in Hope, R. I., Jan. 4, 1850, son of James and Deborah (Keene) Elder and took his A. B. degree at Yale in 1873. Two years ago his Alma Mater honored him with an LL. D.; in recognition of service in the cause of improvement in the United States copyright laws. He was counsel for the International Copyright League, and drew in part the international copyright law of 1891. His address on "Our Archaic Copyright Laws," which was many times reprinted, was one of the first steps in the movement which culminated in the complete revision by congress of the copyright laws, in 1909. He was lecturer on this subject for several years in the Boston University law school, and has been counsel in much important copyright legislation

Mr. Elder's parents were both of pioneer stock, and his ancestors fought in the revolution. If ever there was a "selfmade man" he is one.

In his boyhood days, after the death of his father, young Elder saw hard sledding. He sold papers on the streets, and worked in the mills of Lawrence, Mass., to which the family removed in Samuel's childhood. His mother was married a second time, to Ezra Marvel, the inventor, and after that Samuel was able to get an education.

Mr. Elder has had some practical experience in marine matters. Indeed he might almost lay claim to the title of "old seadog," for he has pulled the cod-lead on Georges banks, sailing in Gloucester fishing vessels, and has been through some of the worst gales on the coast. Mr. Elder's immediate ancestors on both sides were in the merchant marine, and during school vacations he spent several summers on fishing trips with relatives of his mother. During the memorable gale of 1869 he was on the schooner William H. Atwood, of Wellfleet, on Georges. In this storm a number of the fishing fleet were lost with all on board, but the Atwood rode out the gale without the loss of a man. Her crew were called on, however, to aid in the rescue of men from another craft, and Mr. Elder took a leading part in the rescue.

He married Lilla S. Thompson of Hastings on the Hudson, N. Y., May 10, 1876. She died Aug. 13, 1907, leaving four children, the youngest a boy of nine.

Mr. Elder was admitted to the bar in 1875 and formed the firm of Elder and Whitman in 1893. In 1885 he was elected to the house, but his practice has always made such demands upon him that he had but little time for public office. In 1901 he was chosen chairman of the republican state convention, delivering an address on William McKinley, and in 1908 was elected a delegate to the republican national convention, serving on the committee on credentials.

Mr. Elder's invariable good temper, keen wit, and mastery of the art of storytelling always have kept him in the first rank as a post-prandial orator, but he is a good fighter and when he goes into a political contest he is never a halfway man. Although so frequently engaged as corporation counsel in big cases for many years, he did not hesitate to follow Roosevelt when the latter picked Taft for the presidency, and did not hesitate to oppose even Sen. Crane himself when the latter fought so hard to defeat the sending of pledged delegates from Massachusetts to the national convention. Elder and Ex-Speaker Myers won a hot battle in the 8th congressional district for Taft, and although Gen. Champlin himself, as Crane's manager, and as the supposed boss of Cambridge, declared his ability to swing the district for unpledged delegates, Champlin was defeated in the convention by a vote of 58 to 50 and Elder and Myers went as delegates pledged to Taft.

Mr. Elder has always been a warm admirer of Sen. Lodge, and was one of the Lodge delegates to the congressional convention of 1882, at which Deacon Converse was nominated on the 130th ballot. As a member of the Winchester republican town committee in 1883, and president of the Young Republican club, he led the anti-Butler forces. The town gave Robinson for governor more votes than were ever given before to the head of the republican ticket, and 22 percent more than James G. Blaine had. Elder himself, for the house, ran far ahead of his ticket. Blaine's plurality was only 37, while Elder's was 226.

Mr. Elder achieved fame as counsel for the defense, with Gen. Bartlett, in the Eastman murder case, in which the Harvard University instructor was tried for the alleged murder of his brother-in-law, and after a three weeks trial, in the spring of 1901 was acquitted. He was also counsel for the Encyclopedia Britannica in a six year contest, carried on all over the country, which ended in a victory for the company, the defendants being enjoined from violation of copyright. In his early days he was counsel in copyright cases for Mark Twain and Oliver Wendell Holmes.

He has been counsel for Mary Baker G. Eddy for 10 years, representing her in the Woodbury libel case, and the Christian Science church in the "next friend" litigation, and at the statehouse has defended the Christian Scientists against hostile legislation.

Of late years Ex-Gov. Bates and W. M. Morse have been associated with Mr. Elder as junior counsel for the Christian Scientists.

But Mr. Elder has won fame in all branches of the law. As counsel with R. M. Morse for the will of Arioch Wentworth, he fought so doughty a battle that the result was virtually a decision for the will, a compromise being reached by which practically the entire $7,000,000 bequeathed for a trade school will ultimately be expended in accord with the purpose of the testator. The fee of Messrs. Morse and Elder was $500,000, equally divided, said to be the largest fee ever paid to counsel in New England. Mr. Elder was also counsel in the Peabody will case, where about $1,000,000 was left to found an industrial school for girls. This will was also contested by relatives and Mr. Elder was again successful in having the will sustained.

Mr. Elder was one of 30 of the most eminent counsel in New England engaged by the defense in the famous steel cases, brought against steel manufacturers in New England and New York as the result of the investigation of the Boston finance commission, the charge being conspiracy, by the "Boston agreement," to defraud the city by collusive bidding. The court, after consultation with all the counsel, appointed Messrs. Elder, Bartlett, Choate, and Hurlburt to do all the actual examination or cross-examination. In the case of every one of Mr. Elder's six clients the court did not even allow the cases to go to the jury.

He has been counsel for the New York Central R. R. on legislative matters for ten years and has handled some very important matters, like the Springfield water front development, the smoke nuisance, and electrification. At the state house he has been frequently seen as counsel at hearings on matters of consequence. He was counsel for the trustees of the Rutland sanatorium, at the time of the attack on them. He represented the M. I. T. League in opposing the merger of the Institute with Harvard; the Museum of Fine Arts in securing and enforcing legislation to limit the height of buildings in Copley square; and members of the Park Street church in the movement to preserve the Wren spire.

Mr. Elder is a Mason and delivered the oration at the dedication of the present Masonic Temple, Boston. He is a member of the Union, City, Winchester, Country and Middlesex clubs also of the Winchester Canoe club, and the Curtis and Seapuit clubs. He is vice-president of the Boston Bar association, and Middlesex Bar association, and president of the Yale club of Boston. He retains an ardent interest in athletics, having been captain of his class nine at Yale, center field for the varsity nine, and also played football.

He has an elegant $60,000 residence on Myopia hill, Winchester, with a superb view of the Mystic lakes.

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SAMUEL J. ELDER

DISTRICT ATTORNEY JOHN J. HIGGINS

Successful Career, Despite Many Obstacles, Example For Youth of Today—His Record as Prosecuting Officer an Exceptional One—Destined For Higher Political Honors.

There used to be a book for boys called "Against Heavy Odds" which told some of the vicissitudes encountered by a young man in gaining a foothold in life. It seemed as though every time he made a move some evil influence appeared to thwart his efforts and it was only by sheer pluck and the most indomitable pluck that he finally succeeded. The hero was wholly imaginary but some of the incidents in the story find a parallel in the career of John J. Higgins, present district attorney for the Northern district. Mr. Higgins has had an uphill fight almost from the moment of his birth and strangely enough in every field of endeavor he has had to meet heavy opposition of some sort. It is just such a career as his taken from real life that should serve to spur on the youth of today, few of whom ever meet with even a fraction of the troubles which he has met and successfully overcome.

To have to earn one's education is no small undertaking. While it is true that many a boy had done this it is an achievement worthy of the highest commendation at all times. John J. Higgins did this but in the face of a handicap which would dishearten most young men even strongly fortified with real determination. For nature had not been overkind in equipping him physically for the battle of life. He was frail as a boy and his bent being toward study naturally tended to drain a not over-strong physique. So closely did he apply himself to his books that breakdown was narrowly averted more than once. In fact to the present moment he has had to contend with ill-health. Realizing that he owed it to himself to give some attention to his health, as brilliancy of mind was of little value without an adequately formed body, he began to take physical exercise. About this time an affection of the eyes threatened to put a stop entirely to his studies. So he turned to the physical with that same determination which had characterized his search after knowledge. He took up horseback-riding as one means of gaining strength, found it beneficial and still indulges in it whenever time will permit. In a short time he found himself vastly improved in health.

Having made up his mind to secure an education he made it a point to complete it and passing the public schools of Boston he entered Phillips Exeter and from there took a course in the Harvard law school. All this required great sacrifice on his part. It meant depriving himself of most of the pleasures which are so attractive to the young but John J. Higgins set out to succeed and this has ever been his motto in life. Then came a struggle to establish himself in the practice of his profession. But he made friends everywhere and those who retained him as a legal adviser found that not only was he most conscientious in his attention to every case but that he was well grounded in the principles of law. He applied himself very closely and in a comparatively few years had won for himself a name both at the Middlesex and Suffolk bars. Then it was that he found time to turn his attention to politics. He had always been a republican of the staunchest kind but this was not enough in those days in Somerville. It seemed as though opposition followed him everywhere. For Somerville, politically, has always been a pretty close corporation. Any man who could gain the favor of the organization, meaning the republican, for there is but one worth mentioning, found it smooth sailing. But for an outsider it was like beating up Boston harbor with both a head-wind and a head-tide. Many had tried it but the list of wrecks was so imposing as to discourage all but the strongest-hearted. But John Higgins belonged to the last-named class. His earlier victories had stimulated him to attempt the almost impossible and he set out in this field with the expectation of winning. He had built up a clientage in law which served as the nucleus for a political following. It was a thorny road but it led in time to pleasanter ways. Mr. Higgins having made himself a factor in Somerville politics was elected to the board of aldermen. Here he was soon recognized as a man of force of character, of unimpeachable integrity and one who showed a quick and sure grasp of municipal questions. He won a renomination, which meant a re-election and grew in strength until a third term was his. That year there was a hard fight on for the presidency and Mr. Higgins determined to go into it. It was a hard pull but he won out and in that position he made a reputation for clearheadedness and impartiality as a presiding officer which his enemies as well as his friends conceded him.

In 1906 he took his seat in the house as a representative from the 25th Middlesex district. Many men make the mistake in their first year in this body of talking incessantly on the floor. No subject is too complex for them to air their opinions, often to the amusement and nearly always to the annoyance of their long-suffering associates. Many a representative with excellent promise for usefulness has found his career practically blighted by inflicting himself too often upon the patience of a wearied assemblage. This became apparent to John Higgins at the outset. He saw that the men of influence were generally those of the fewest words and that to gain standing it was not necessary to plunge headlong into every debate. He was not looking for notoriety for with all his strength of character he has ever been one of the most modest of men, so he adopted the wiser course of listening and learning. He wanted to feel the way and gain some knowledge of the machinery before embarking upon the often troublous sea of legislative action. Before the end of the session, however, he had found his place and came to be known as a man quick to seize upon the weak points in an undesirable measure. He had too a faculty for expressing himself in the clearest language, which was to be expected perhaps from one of his frank nature, for there is nothing more abhorrent to John Higgins than the political "trimmer," who talks in riddles. This soon gained for him a distinction which he found much to his advantage. The man who can present the salient facts of a question at issue clearly and intelligibly is always a most useful member of a deliberative body. Men whose brains work slowly find it often difficult to get hold of the intricacies of a knotty problem of state. To these John Higgins was a kind of life-raft. They could crawl up from the waters of doubt and hang upon the edge of his intellect and save themselves from ridicule and error. They found his advice sound. They found him reliable and they found his opinions ever at their service. No one ever had any trouble in finding out where John Higgins stood upon any public question. He did all of his own thinking and when he had reached a conclusion he wasn't afraid to allow it to be come known.

So that when he came back for a second term Rep. Higgins took his place as among the leaders of the majority party. He had served on the committee on judiciary during his first year, which is always regarded as a mark for a new man, was a member of the recess committee on insurance and now Speaker Cole made him chairman of constitutional amendments. As a member still of judiciary he handled the fight for the shoe-machinery bill and how well he did it his fellow-members can and will testify. There was no stronger member of the 1907 house than Rep. Higgins of Somerville. That fall there was a vacancy in the office of district attorney for the Northern district. John Higgins announced his candidacy. There were four other candidates in the field including Arnold Scott, then assistant district attorney. This time Somerville stood solidly behind its candidate. It was a terrific battle and will be long remembered in Middlesex county for the scars it left. The convention was in session almost 24 hours and at six o'clock in the morning John Higgins won the nomination on the 24th ballot. Then in order to familiarize himself with his new duties he accepted the place of assistant district attorney which he held for a month before taking charge of the office.

Although Middlesex county contains such strongholds of civic purity as Somerville, Cambridge and Newton, it has been the scene during the past few years of some of the most cold-blooded and dastardly murders in the commonwealth. In his three years in office John Higgins has drawn 28 indictments for first degree murder, many of which were disposed of at a big saving to the county, on pleas, and several on the ground of insanity. He tried six capital cases in 14 months, securing two convictions of first degree murder, three of second and one of manslaughter. Ten cases are pending to be argued before the fall bench in November on exceptions, and he has four capital cases for trial now.

Shortly after assuming the duties of the office Mr. Higgins sprang into the limelight when seven first degree murder cases were disposed of in a single day. John J. Killian, Oscar J. Kelson and George Francis Gilmore charged with brutally beating Charles E. Busbee, an aged Somerville druggist, to death; Ferdinand di Ribasso, of Somerville, charged with shooting and killing his wife; Guisseppi Zeccola, of Watertown, charged with shooting and killing Charles Reed; all pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree and were given life sentences in state prison. Pasqual Colluchiello and Raffaele Reppucce, charged with the murder of Luigi Marro at Newton, pleaded guilty to manslaughter and accessory after the fact, respectively. Colluchiello was given five to seven years in state prison and Reppucce was sentenced to a year in the house of correction. In accepting these pleas, Dist. Atty. Higgins saved Middlesex county between $25,000 and $30,000. His action was approved and commended by the judges of the superior court.

The first murder trial handled by Dist. Atty. Higgins was that of Napoleon J. Rivet, of Lowell, who was recently electrocuted.

The case of Chester Jordan, the Somerville wife slayer, attracted attention all over the country and the securing a conviction in this case against the best legal talent money could produce, backed up by a formidable array of pathologists and alienists, won much fame for Mr. Higgins. In this case the district attorney's closing argument to the jury was a gem and was in a class with the argument of former Atty. Gen. Parker in the famous Tucker trial.

John Wesley Brown, a Cambridge colored boy, indicted for murder in the first degree, in shooting and killing a colored girl in Newton, was allowed to plead guilty to murder in the second degree and was given life imprisonment in state prison.

In the case of James Harmon, son of Sergt. James Harmon of the Somerville police department, who was on trial for shooting and killing Maud Agnes Hartley, his sweetheart, Mr. Higgins was warmly commended for his manliness and ideal fairness, when, after the trial had been going on for a week, and the judge's charge was about to be delivered to the jury, he allowed young Harmon to plead guilty to murder in the second degree. Harmon was sentenced to life imprisonment in state prison. Weeks had been spent in preparing the case, as well as considerable money. The Harmon defense was insanity. Rather than allow a shadow of doubt to remain, the district attorney consented at the eleventh hour to a proposition he had made to Harmon's attorneys several times before the trial had started.

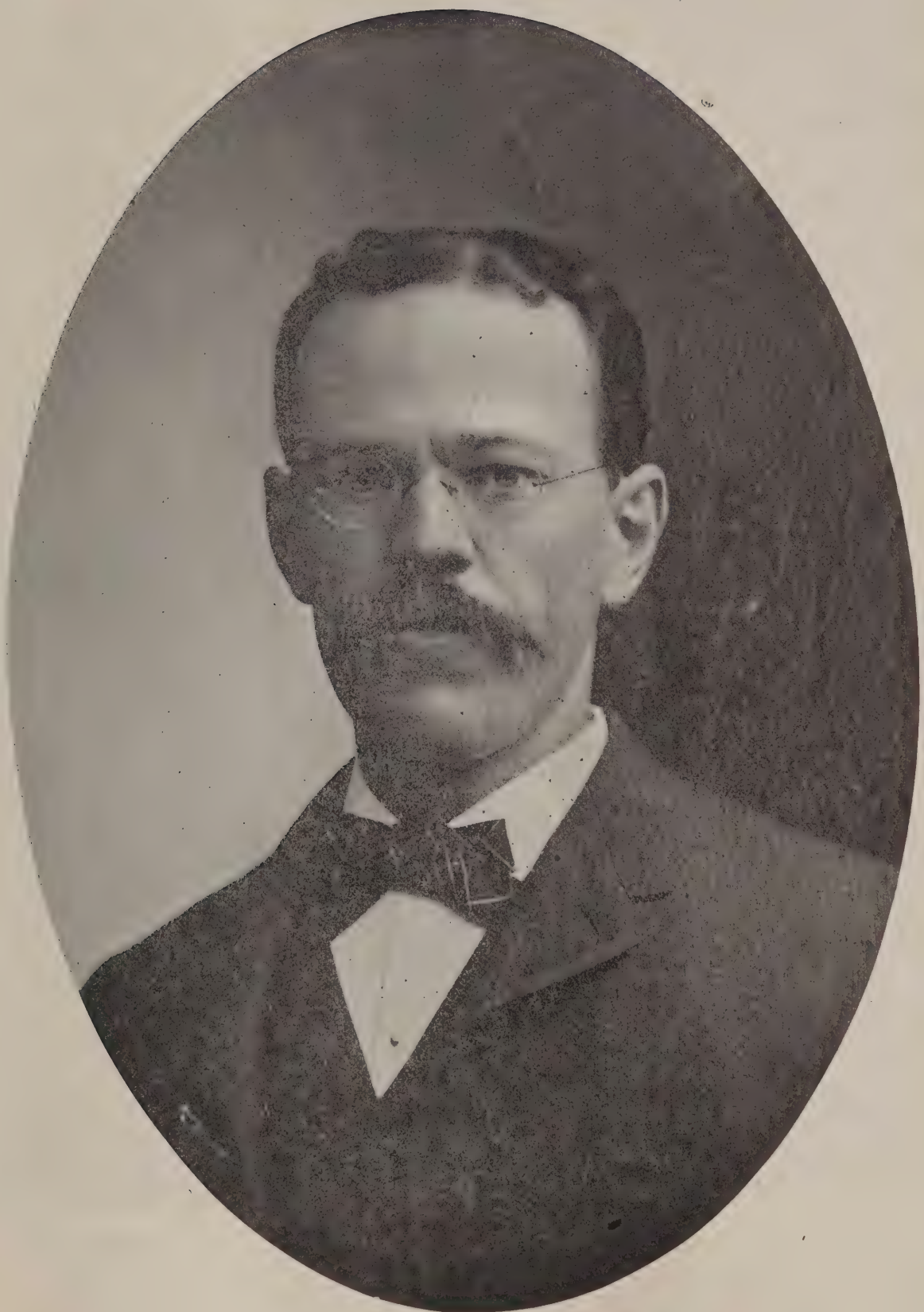
The famous Annie Mullins case, during which about a score of suspects were arrested, resulted in the conviction of James Mantir of murder in the second degree and Peter Delorey of manslaughter.

Mrs. Elizabeth Richmond was convicted of murder in the second degree for the murder of Stewart McTavish at the Hotel Florence, East Cambridge, last summer.

Mrs. Rose Silsby, of Waltham, who was at first charged with murder in the first degree, but was later tried for manslaughter, was sentenced to ten years at the woman's prison at Sherborn.

James and Mary Strozzi were indicted for murder in the first degree, but were later tried for murder in the second degree, for the shooting of Peter Wilson, a Somerville teamster. James Strozzi was found guilty of manslaughter and was sentenced to ten to 12 years in state prison. Mrs. Strozzi was found not guilty.

Three insane murderers, Mrs. Emma Huntley, of Somerville, who drowned her two grandchildren, Hiram F. Badger, of



JOHN J. HIGGINS

Wakefield, who butchered his two children, and John Murphy, the Somerville man who ran amuck at the North Packing company and killed five men with a butcher knife, were all sent to the Bridgewater asylum for the criminal insane.

Mrs. Mary Kelleher, charged with murder in the first degree on six counts for poisoning her children and relatives, was freed after several conferences between Mr. Higgins and counsel for Mrs. Kelleher, the district attorney being satisfied with the explanation of the facts by Mrs. Kelleher's attorneys.

In recognition of hard and brilliant work the recent session of the legislature voted him an increase of $1000 in salary and another assistant.

John J. Higgins was born in Boston, May 17, 1865. Although still a young man public honors have been his in large number through his own efforts. But he still has a brilliant future before him. He has been mentioned for congress several times and he would make a good successor to Samuel W. McCall. But his ambition lies more in following his chosen profession. Some day he will be attorney general of the commonwealth, if, indeed, he does not jump over this office into the lieutenant-governorship next year. Had it not been that for geographical reasons another section of the state had a prior claim he would have this year been named as the successor of Dana Malone. But Middlesex county now has the treasurership and the post of state auditor. Suffolk county also has the lieutenant-governor and secretary of state with the governor usually classed as a Bostonian. So the party leaders decided that to bunch the whole ticket in eastern Massachusetts would be a great mistake in this year of discontent. But today John Higgins stands well in the counsels of his party. It is only by sheer persistence that he has won his present place. But the party managers realize the value of a reputation in candidates for office. Money counts for much but not so much as in the old days. Today it is the man who can gain the confidence of the people who is sure to be called into positions of public trust. The politicians are shrewd enough to see this as they did in the case of Gov. Hughes in New York. It is just such men as John Higgins, Robert Luce and Joseph Walker who must be the standbys of the republican party in Massachusetts in the years to come. Today the demand is for men of independent thought, of honesty of purpose and this fact is slowly but surely impressing itself upon the minds of those who shape the policies of the two great political parties in this state.

HON. SIDNEY O. BIGNEY

Progressive in Business and Politics, Usually Gets What He Goes After—May Be Brought Out Next Year as Business Men's Candidate For Lieutenant-Governor—Has Taken a Lively and Intelligent Concern in Public Affairs.

While he is not to be classed as an "insurgent," in the sense of the latter-day political significance of the term, Col. Sidney O. Bigney of Attleboro can insurge with rare finesse. It can hardly be said that he uses "steam-roller" tactics, but when he gets going the obstacles in the way don't count —they are either shoved aside or gone around —and the obstacle doesn't know how the passing was made. Col. Bigney believes that motion is essential to progress. He has been uniformally successful for his energy not only keeps himself continually on the go but fires his co-workers with zeal and enthusiasm. Apparently always in prime physical condition, ever alert and buoyant, never wanting in cordiality, invariably glad to see you, at all times brimful of optimism, Col. Bigney inspires one with the confidence of victory and the ultimate accomplishment of things.

When Col. Bigney determines to secure a desired end, whatever it may be, either in business or politics he goes at it with a purpose. Take, for example, his election as delegate-at-large to the last national convention of the republican party. When his candidacy was announced, the wise ones smiled, did not object particularly, viewed it with an "Oh-that's-all-right" attitude, and let it go at that. Meanwhile, Bigney was going about with his welcome smile and winning way, meeting workers here and there, displaying a knowledge of men and political practice, and making friends if not always supporters. There were comparatively few who believed for a moment that he could defeat such a formidable combination as that which was arrayed against him. He did not ask permission from the powers that be as to whether he would be accepted or not but went straight to the people and as a result, Ex-Gov. Bates retired from the lists in order that no one should be humiliated.

And now the talk is that Col. Bigney will be brought out next year as the "business men's candidate" for lieutenant-governor. This is being considered seriously by many of the colonel's friends, who point with reasonable pride to the record of the man in business as well as in public affairs. His success in political ventures gives them assurance and his intimate knowledge of state affairs, gained while a member of the governor's council from the 2d district, makes them deem him an admirable candidate for gubernatorial service. He has very substantial commercial connections and interests, has built up a splendid jewelry business in Attleboro, and has gained that essential qualification—the confidence of his associates and the industrial world generally. His advocates also contend that Mr. Bigney would have the support of the labor element, so-called, because as an extensive employer of labor he has treated them with fairness and consideration, and has not infrequently appeared in the interest of the laboring man before committees of the legislature.

A man's right to public service should be measured by what he has accomplished in his own service. The man who has not made good in his own employ will not be bothered with the clamor of the people calling him to public work. By this standard of fitness, Col. Bigney surely has been tested and found worthy. He owns one of the largest jewelry factories in the state and it is eloquent of his own energy and business acumen and not an inheritance from the labor and thought of others. The leading business men of Attleboro have recognized his sterling commercial qualities, his shrewdness and his progressiveness that does not want in conservatism. About a year ago he was elected president of the first board of trade in the history of Attleboro, having a population of about 20,000. This institution in one year has accomplished wonders in erecting new buildings under his guidance.

But, as it is very manifest, Col. Bigney has not circumscribed his life with his own personal commercial interests but has taken a lively and intelligent concern in the problems of the hour and brings into this realm his characteristic zeal. Those who followed the efforts of the Canadian reciprocity apostles to secure legislative action by the Massachusetts general court enjoy the recollection of Col. Bigney's presentation of the question. He not only displayed an intimate kuowledge of the subject, and of what may be termed commercial philosophy, but quite astonished his auditors by the manner of address, which was clear and convincing, and by the freedom of his utterance.

He has been the spokesman of Massachusetts' manufacturers on several occasions when important legislation has been pending, notably when he was sent to Washington to oppose the ratification of the French treaty which threatened to deal a disastrous blow at the jewelry and other industries of New England. The ultimate defeat of the treaty may be taken as an indication of the successful accomplishment of this responsible commission.

This brief sketch of Sidney Osborne Bigney is necessarily incomplete and only gives a passing glimpse of him as business man, politician and statesman. The causes of his success in these walks are readily discovered. In business, he has been punctual, careful, shrewd, progressive, industrious and dependable; in politics, he has been hustling, cordial, democratic, mingling with the people, intimate, executive; in statesmanship, observant, a seeker after knowledge, a student of public concerns; in all these things, energetic and tireless.

Col. Bigney has prepared himself for public service and it is not unlikely that he will be called to further duties.

Defining Hoke Smith.

"Down with the railroads!" "Down with the Negro!" Such was, in effect, the platform upon which Hoke Smith was nominated and elected governor of Georgia in 1906. He then received the enthusiastic support of Tom Watson, at that time a populist. Tom has rejoined the democracy, we believe. He must have found old-fashioned, red-headed populism too conservative. Yet Tom's candidate for congress in the tenth district was beaten at the primaries Tuesday, while Hoke beat Gov. Little Joe Brown, who declines to simulate madness, although he must know how popular it is, how indispensable for a statesman who wants to get or keep a job.

Toward the closing days of his administration Hoke let "the people" amuse themselves with a Georgia railroad system whose ostensible offence was its employment of Negro firemen. In his younger years Hoke's pathetic eloquence won tears and verdicts from many juries in cases against railroads. He obeys the voice that Eve obeyed at prime. Still, railroads and Negroes will be allowed to subsist in Georgia, even under Hoke. He merely wants to be popular. Should common sense lift its head again among the Crackers, no doubt Hoke would burn what he now adores.

Hoke is called a "progressive democrat," which, being interpreted, means a preter-populist.—New York Sun.

The Shining Example of Germany.

All tariff students in every country concede that the German tariff is the simplest, most scientific and most effective in the world. The Germans abandoned the tariff-for-revenue-only theory almost a generation ago, and adopted the American protective theory. At first they built their tariffs just as we do now. But the studious, scientific German mind quickly saw that that was not the way to produce the best and most accurate results. So they invented the idea of a tariff commission to find out the facts. It took the Germans six years to do this work—their tariff commission consulted 2000 trade and technical experts; it examined with scientific accuracy and thoroughness every industry in the empire; it studied and mastered every other tariff in the world.

Under a protective tariff based on the work of the German tariff commission the Germans are selling to the world ten finished manufactured articles where we are selling one, and they are leaving the British far behind in comparative increase of foreign trade. This, too, mind you, although Germany is no larger than Texas, has a poor soil, meager resources and only a little window on the North Sea; whereas we have the most extensive coast line and the most convenient harbors of any nation in the world, the richest soil and the greatest and most varied natural resources. Such is the result of commonsense and common honesty applied to the work of building a tariff. There are other reasons for Germany's commercial progress, but this is the powerful one.

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Surplus - -	4,000,000
Undivided Profits	1,000,000
Total Assets	91,500,000



G. O. Digney

HON. EDWARD SEAVER

Candidate For Congress in 11th District Has Shown Remarkable Ability as a Vote-Getter in Republican Wards—A Genuine Democrat—Three Times Elected to Massachusetts Senate.

An old-time democrat, with principles as adamantine and unswerving as the rock upon which the democracy is founded, is Edward Seaver of Roxbury, candidate for the democratic nomination for congress in the 11th district to succeed Cong. Andrew J. Peters.

In these later days there have been democrats and democrats—in fact, anybody who didn't wish to be anything else could be a democrat and in that role do what he pleased, support whom he pleased and bolt everything he pleased and still be as orthodox in his democracy as his neighbor. Edward Seaver of Ward 21 has never been that kind. He has been a democrat of the clean-cut variety every one of the 365 days in the year, including election day. That is one of the reasons he has been a power in his section for the last generation—his neighbors knew where they were going to find him politically on New Year's day and they knew that on the next 31st of December they would find him in exactly the same place.

The advantage of that sterling quality—steadfastness—has never been illustrated any better in the history of Boston politics than it has been in the career of Edward Seaver. He happens to be a sterling democrat living in a ward overwhelmingly republican. Yet he practically of his own initiative and through his own energy and loyalty has maintained an organization there that has been of inestimable value to the city party in helping make the majorities in democratic wards count to the full limit of their strength. In fact, that has been one of the political axioms of Mr. Seaver. When jokingly taxed by his neighbors with the seeming futility of recording democratic votes in his own district, so strongly republican, he has pointed out that every vote for his party cast in that or any other republican stronghold is just as distinct an asset as a vote in the democratic wards, since it permits the latter to count double when the majorities begin.

One of the present-day school of political writers, every one of whom is "practical" to the extent that they all favor anything and everything that spells expediency, but who cast principle aside as something for highbrows and reformers to advertise themselves with, has recently described Mr. Seaver's unique political position, by declaring that he has "always kept his fences in repair." That, to a certain extent, is absolutely correct, for Mr. Seaver, in addition to subscribing to the tenets of the democracy, is of a practical turn of mind and fully understands the necessity of being prepared to take advantage of a given situation. As a politician he is astute, knows how to marshal his followers and where to place them on the firing line. That, however, while it serves to demonstrate that he knows politics and politicians also illustrates why he has a following available on primary day as well as on election day.

As a result of this capability, often demonstrated during a long career, Mr. Seaver has long been a power in the Roxbury section and one of the most influential men in city politics over a long term of years. Never, however, has he used his position for his own selfish advantage, but always has he placed it at the disposal of his neighbors and of his section. Few of the important municipal improvements secured for the Roxbury-Jamaica Plain end of the city in the last generation that he has not taken a large part in demanding, often in conjunction with others, but a great many times when he was obliged to work alone and when the credit for the improvement was certain to go to others not even remotely connected with the two wards, even through residence there, anyway, or even by familiarity with the needs of either, except as someone related them.

One of the most recent of these occasions was in the demand before the railroad commissioners that the Boston Elevated company fulfil its promises to the residents of Jamaica Plain by establishing an elevated station at Green street. It was argued that the property owners along the route of the Washington Street elevated structure had sacrificed considerable in real estate values to accommodate their neighbors in Forest Hills, Roslindale and West Roxbury and that it was asking comparatively little of the street railway company in return, that it at least accord them the right to use the road. Mr. Seaver, with other residents in the section, interested Mayor Fitzgerald and others, and all moved on the railroad commission to compel the service that the Elevated was indisposed to grant. As a result, the commission agreed with the residents along the line and the station will soon be established in compliance with its dictum.

That is an incident illustrative only of the public spirit which actuates Mr. Seaver where his own section has something at stake, and is important only in that explains why his standing is so high among his neighbors. There is another side to it, though, and this was never better illustrated than when, in 1901, he became a candidate for the state senate. The district was so strongly republican then, as it is now, in fact, that many looked upon his candidacy merely as a perfunctory matter, designed solely to give the democrats an excuse for going to the polls. A party nomination is never regarded in that light by Mr. Seaver, however, and he straightaway began a real campaign to bring about his own election. History records that he was successful; also that he was re-elected in 1902 and again in 1903. History may be silent on one other fact, but the roster of notable events recognized in democratic circles relates that Sen. Seaver, after three years of service in the senate, left the district in such condition that it was possible to choose another democrat as his successor, and that the man he will succeed in congress should he secure the nomination this month—Andrew J. Peters—was his political legatee.

The fact, although of great value to the party, was disastrous in one way, that being that Mr. Seaver became a senator two years too early. For it was during Cong. Peters' second term in the senate that John A. Sullivan announced his intention of no longer being a candidate for congress. Mr. Seaver was mentioned for the place, and for a short time was an avowed candidate. Mr. Peters, however, the immediate possessor of the prestige derived from Mr. Seaver's redemption five years earlier of the senatorial district, was too strong, and to him went the congressional nomination. Peters was elected that year and again two years ago, but events have so shaped themselves in the party that a very earnest effort will be made this year by influential democrats to displace him and this influence is favorable to Mr. Seaver.

In this contingency a review of Mr. Seaver's career in the senate may be interesting, especially since by showing the regard in which he is held by outsiders, it explains in part why the voters at home have considered him worthy to be three times elected to the senate. There were many important matters enacted by the legislature in those three years, most of them of corporation interest, but some general laws, together with the usual demand from divers and numerous persons that the penal code be changed and some sections of it be repealed. Under these circumstances, Sen. Seaver's hard common sense and his ready facility at getting at the meat of any question soon made a place for him among the safe and conservative legislators. This was amply demonstrated when the list of committees was made up, a detail that reveals as nothing else will the regard in which a legislator is held by the men with whom he served. At any rate, Mr. Seaver was placed on the committees on banks and banking and on metropolitan affairs and he served on the first during his entire time in the senate. It is, too, considered one of the most important sub-divisions of the legislature, dealing, as it does with everything connected with the savings bank and cooperative bank policy of the state. Latterly, the affairs of the trust companies have come under its jurisdiction and all the laws dealing with these three kinds of institutions, two of them handling the savings of the working people generally, the latter having charge of the funds of the more prosperous, must first be passed upon by the committee on banks and banking. The committee on metropolitan affairs deals only with matters affecting the metropolitan district, but more particularly with those affecting Boston, since the latter pays more than three-fifths of the expenses of the entire district. Mr. Seaver was a member of that committee in 1902 and 1903. He served with distinction on both these committees, and, in addition, during the first year he had places on the committees on harbors and public lands, labor and state house, during his second on the committee on fisheries and game and during his third on the committee on counties. In all his service he took an important part on the floor of the senate, as well as in the committee on labor, when he was on it, in the effort to secure the passage of the peaceful picketing bill, at that time considered the big piece of labor legislation. Organized labor at that time enthusiastically endorsed Mr. Seaver's stand, and it is a fact that all the workingmen in his district today regard him with great favor.

Mr. Seaver is a member of one of the old Boston families, his ancestors having come here from England early in colonial days to settle in that section of Roxbury where Mr. Seaver now lives. Almost from the beginning of the settlement the Seavers have been prominent, socially as well as otherwise, and the present Edward Seaver is one of a long line of public spirited men and women, each of whom has left locally his or her imprint on the generation in which he or she lived. Seaver street in Roxbury and Dorchester, the thoroughfare that borders Franklin Park on the north, is named after his family, a tribute from the last generation to the worth of those who composed it then.

Edward Seaver himself was born in Roxbury 61 years ago. In his young manhood he learned the grocery business and continued in it in this city until a few years ago, when he retired. The growth of the city in the direction of Roxbury and Jamaica Plain, together with his large real estate holdings, which stood directly in the path of progress, conspired to drive him into the real estate business, which, with insurance as a side line, now engages his attention.

What Is a Government?

A government is an institution established by an entire nation for the purpose of determining what part of the nation shall make money out of the other part.

By tariff schedules and rates the government decides to what extent dealers in protected articles shall prosper.

By franchise and land grands it decides who shall reap the benefit of transporting people and goods.

By patents and copyrights it places itself on the side of the inventor and the writer.

By building battleships it shows a friendly interest in the owners of the steel mines and mills.

By depositing public money in banks it materially reduces the financial difficulties of financiers.

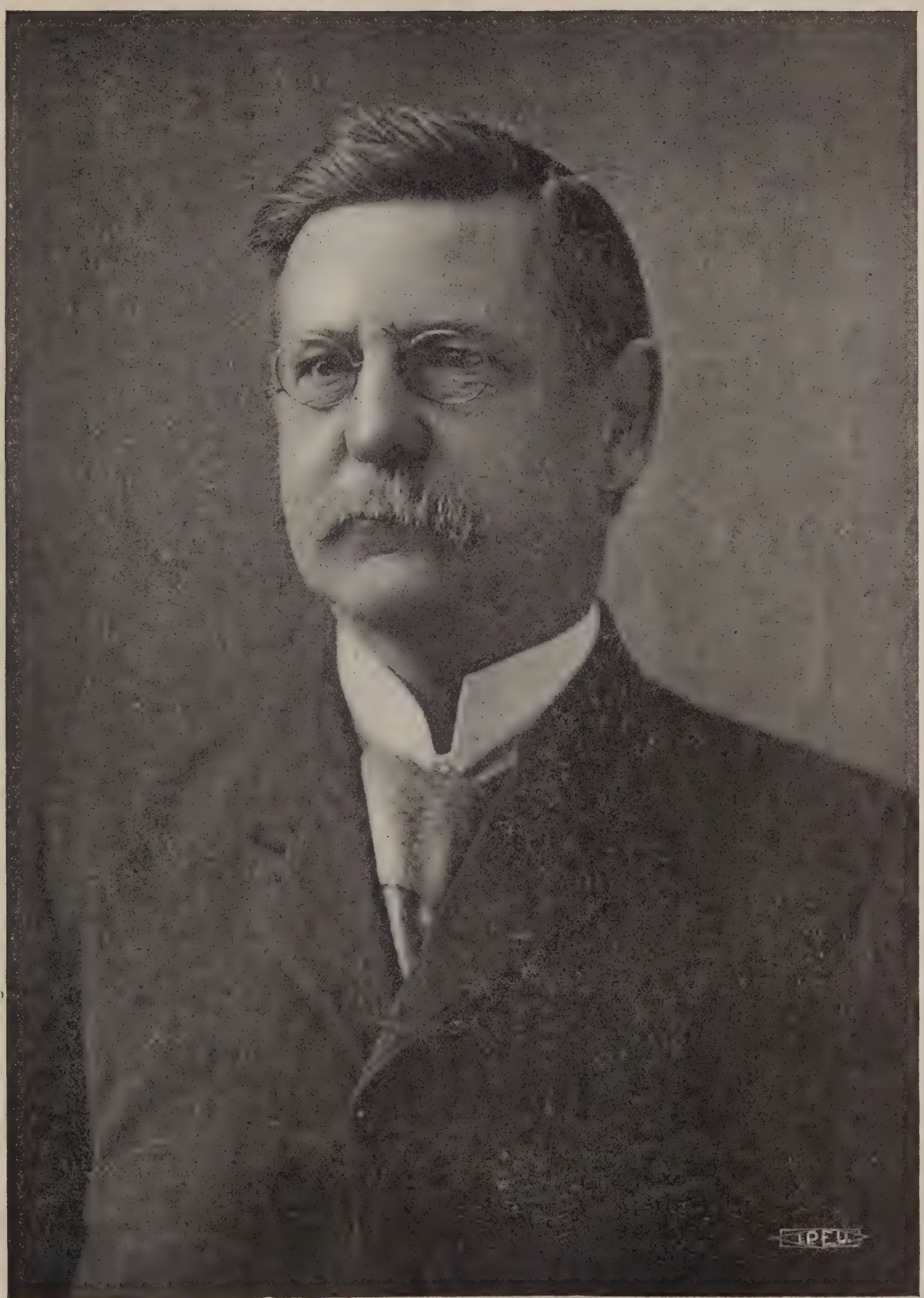
A good government is one which does all these things in such a way as to satisfy both the beneficiaries and the victims.—Life.

Mr. Bryan's Place.

It is understood, of course, that if the Hon. William Jennings Bryan goes over to the republicans it will be to the insurgent branch. Rejected by Nebraska, what is he to do but betake himself to his own kind unless he proposes to chew straw with the $500 calf and patronize the landscape?

The emotions of Battle Bob and the Red Chanticleer of Kansas and all the rest of them are as wide open as the big end of a megaphone. There is a place in those hot ranks for all who want to reform mankind and have a voice to shout with. There is Mr. Bryan's spot. In that multicolored and vociferous company he will find the true theatre for his long discredited gifts. And they will welcome him. An actor of his calibre, alert, resourceful, importunate in the arena of the grotesque and the incoherent, he will fit them like the paper on the wall.

The translation should be achieved if only in the interests of logic.—New York Sun.



EDWARD SEAVER

JOSEPH C. PELLETIER

His Chief Aim in Office Has Been to See That Justice Is Accorded All—Doesn't Regard Number of Convictions as Criterion of Ability—His Work Highly Commended by the Bench.

District Attorney Joseph C. Pelletier of Suffolk county, "the people's counsel," as he has been called, is a Boston boy, born and bred. His election last fall came as a surprise to many of the political wise men, who had not counted on Mr. Pelletier's way of accomplishing that which he makes up his mind to do. When he took office he had little to say about what he intended to do but the people of Suffolk county, whom he represents, will be very well satisfied with his record before his present term expires if he continues to act as he has thus far during his tenure of office, and there is no doubt that he will.

Mr. Pelletier is a young man about 38 years old, a bachelor, of sturdy physical and mental makeup and a good hand at making friends among the men who are worth while. His worst enemy will never seriously state that he is not sincere, for this quality is the most prominent feature of his every act. He has been busy in Boston for many years but up to the beginning of the campaign which resulted in his election, he had never been a candidate for public office. He therefore is of the class which has never met defeat.

If you go digging into his past expecting to find gunpowder plots, Indian war whoops and gore and fail to come across a single smell of powder or spot of gore, don't be disappointed. For the district-attorney has led a very quiet and retiring life. That is one of the secrets of the surprise that suddenly brought him for the first time into the limelight in a big political contest. He is the easiest going, hardest working, result getter in his profession, and goes about his work with no heralds to announce his comings or his goings.

Mr. Pelletier was born in Roxbury and has lived there all his life. Notwithstanding his aggressive fight for the office he now holds, Mr. Pelletier is modest and retiring. Try as strenuously as you will it is impossible to elicit from him any information about his past life other than the routine conventional things which mark any man's career. Born so-and-so, educated so-and-so, a degree, a club or two and work—that's the way he sums up. But if you burrow around among his acquaintances you will find many interesting sidelights that his modesty shunts aside as being trivial.

In the first place he was up near the head of all his classes through his school career. He didn't go in for athletics at all, unlike most of our progressive men, but plugged along at the games of education and work. When he graduated from Boston college he was made assistant superintendent of the Marcella Street home, with about 700 boys and girls and a dozen teachers under his charge. At all times while busy there he was preparing to take the bar examination. As an illustration of his attention to work is the fact that he entered Boston University Law school in the senior year of his class and in the one year he was in attendance at the school he managed to graduate with the class. He was already practising law before he entered the law school, for he was admitted to the bar in November, 1894 and did not win his degree until 1895.

Mr. Pelletier served for several years as a member of the children's institutions trustees of Boston, one of the unpaid boards, having charge of pauper and neglected children, truants and juvenile offenders. He afterward became a member of the Massachusetts civil service commission from which position he resigned to become a candidate for the district attorneyship, after receiving the democratic nomination for that office. He was appointed to the commission by Gov. Douglas in 1905 to succeed Bentley W. Warren, was reappointed by Govs. Guild and Draper, and resigned in October, 1909.

He has been active for years in fraternal circles and has served as president of the Massachusetts Fraternal Beneficiaries Union and is one of the most prominent members of the Knights of Columbus. In 1900 he was elected state deputy of the Knights of Columbus and was re-elected for five consecutive terms, which was an unprecedented length of time for anyone to serve in that capacity. He was offered the election for the sixth time but declined. He was chairman of the committee which had in charge the collecting of $50,000 for the establishment of a chair of secular history in the Catholic university at Washington. He is at present national advocate of the Knights of Columbus.

In October, 1909, Mr. Pelletier was a candidate for the democratic nomination for district attorney of Suffolk county. He received the votes of 148 delegates on the first ballot as against 69 for his principal opponent, Edward P. Barry, of Ward 15. Fourteen votes were cast for Felix McGettrick and one for Alonzo D. Moran. The nomination was made unanimous. Mr. Pelletier's nomination came as a surprise to most of the opposition party and they were confident of their ability to defeat him because of the good work done by the republican incumbent of the office, 9rthur D. Hill. Mr. Pelletier accepted the nomination and at once proceeded to get his campaign under way.

Last year was a year of hard and bitter conflicts and the Pelletier-Hill fight was not very far behind the hardest and most bitterly fought of the fall.

It has been said that the diversity of choice among the voters of Suffolk county has no where been better illustrated than in the selection they have made of the last three district attorneys. The present champion of their interests, is typical of this difference. John B. Moran, openly aggressive; Hill conventional, methodical and earnest in the extreme; Pelletier easy going in manner, secretive in method, quick and decisive in action. Such were the three men who won successfully the honor of being the county's legal prosecutor.

After having been in the district attorney's office for several months, Mr. Pelletier was asked one day what he considered to be his duty towards the people of the county. He replied, "I should strive to get justice for them." Then he continued, "The facts of the cases which are brought to the attention of this office ought to be brought out, however damaging to the contention of the government, if by doing so justice is obtained. The idea that the district attorney should strive only to convict is an old one with which I have little sympathy."

There is a recent case which illustrates precisely what Mr. Pelletier means. The prisoner was a young colored woman, unrepresented by counsel. She was charged with the murder of a man but protested that she had acted in self defense. She had made up her mind to plead "guilty" but, on the advice of the district attorney himself, went into court and pleaded "not guilty." Then, on further suggestion by the district attorney, one of his assistants acted as counsel for the defendant as well as prosecuting officer for the state. He examined the witnesses for and against the defendant and the result was that the jury found that she had acted in self defense and acquitted her.

Here is a significant sentence which the district attorney uttered unconscious of the fact that it would be jotted down:

"The number of convictions which a district attorney makes is not necessarily a criterion of his ability to serve the people. There are times when he should be just as much concerned to secure acquittals as convictions."

"Secure justice and do my work," is his motto. He finds it very difficult to live up to it but, as he says, he is doing the best he can and he flatters himself that everybody gets a fair show. The clerk of the court tells him that the docket is clearer than it has been for 20 years.

Mr. Pelletier impresses one who meets him as an intensely practical man. He defines his office as a practical office in which work should be handled in a practical manner. If it be impractical to spend a large amount of money and time in calling scores of witnesses and making innumerable inquiries, with only slender hope of court action resulting, then the district attorney deprecates initiatory proceedings from his office. On the other hand, if the subject be of great importance and there be an excellent chance of definite court results, it is, he believes, his duty to act.

How to give the citizen his rights and perform the routine duties of his office which arise with unending regularity, is a constant problem with Mr. Pelletier and to solve it he has formulated these rules:—

"Get rid of as many cases as possible by the method of examination.

"Don't go into court improperly prepared.

"Don't try cases unless you are sure of your ground—if you are not reasonably sure of establishing your contention.

"Don't waste time on unimportant matters.

"Concentrate your efforts on the live cases.

"Regard the power of initiatory proceedings, which the district attorney's office has, as a reserve force in the prosecution of crime, to be exercised in important matters only when it has been demonstrated that the ordinary machinery of prosecution, the police, is inefficient, incompetent, or powerless to act."

Dist. Atty. Pelletier has twice been complimented by Judge Wait, of the superior criminal court for the way he has handled the cases which have come before him. He told the jurors to whom he was talking that there had been a very large proportion of convictions in the cases which they and other juries had tried in the nine months during which he had been on the bench. The large proportion of convictions, he said, was due to the wise selection of cases by the district attorney. "If he thought a case was a good one to be tried he presented it to a jury to be passed upon. If he lacked confidence in the evidence he made some disposition of it other than by trial. The results of the trials during the nine months I have been here show that there has been a careful study and preparation of the cases and a careful consideration given to the rights of the defendants by the district attorney, as well as to the rights of the commonwealth. I know that when you are through your service you will feel that Massachusetts is a state where attention is paid to the rights of the defendant and where the rights of the commonwealth are seriously and honestly maintained. I cannot help feeling that you will feel as I do, that there is an honest effort fairly and justly to administer the law."

Judge Charles A. De Courcy, also took occasion to pay tribute to Mr. Pelletier in addressing the jurors whom he was discharging in July. Despite the fact that there was an increased volume of business, Mr. Pelletier's office managed to clean up the jail indictments returned by the jury on Saturday, July 9, by Wednesday, July 13. This was done notwithstanding the fact that the trial of one case took up an entire day. Judge De Courcey said that the despatch with which the business of the court was completed was due largely to the careful examination and investigation of the cases by the district attorney.

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JOSEPH C. PELLETIER

JOHN HAYS HAMMOND

Bosom Friend of Pres. Taft and Greatest Mining Expert in the World—Has Record on Mining Propositions of But One Mistake in Lifetime—Devoting Much Energy to Upbuilding Republican Party Througout Country.

John Hays Hammond, whose fame as a mining expert has made him well known throughout the industrial world and whose personality has appealed to Americans of every walk in life, is one of the most conspicuous figures in the present national administration. "Jack" as the president is wont to call him before everybody, is one of the inner or unofficial cabinet, which probably has more "say so" than the real official cabinet. Massachusetts has been honored by being selected as the home of many men prominent in public life after they have roamed over the world and have at last decided to settle down, but few, if any, of them have brought with them the world wide renown that Mr. Hammond has brought to this state and especially to the little fishing city of Gloucester. When he decided to settle in this part of the country, Mr. Hammond was urged by most of his friends to buy a house in Newport and live there during the summer among the elite of the land where his wealth would give him entree to the most exclusive set in the social world. When they had finished extolling to him the virtues of Newport socially and financially, Mr. Hammond quietly told them that little old Gloucester suited him to a "T" and to Gloucester he went.

There are few men of a voting age in this country who have not heard of the name of John Hays Hammond and there is not one man who has conducted some sort of a financial enterprise in this world who is not familiar with it, for it is synonymous with initiative, success and progress. He was born in San Francisco, Cal., March 31, 1855, and is therefore now 55 years old and in the very prime of his physical and mental vigor.

Mr. Hammond is the son of Richard P. and Sarah E. (Hays) Hammond. His father was born in Maryland and his mother in Tennessee and as he himself is a native of California and was educated in Connecticut, and has engaged in business enterprises which were co-extensive throughout the Union, he may well lay claim to a close personal interest in every section of the country.

He was educated at the Hopkins grammar school at New Haven, Conn.; then he started in at Yale university and in 1876 took his degree as Bachelor of Philosophy in the Sheffield Scientific school. A few years ago the honorary degree of M. A. was conferred upon him by Yale for conspicuous service to his country as a mining engineer. After completing his course at Yale, Mr. Hammond studied for three years in the Royal School of Mines, Frieburg, Saxony.

Returning home he did not have to wait long for a start. His father was an army officer in California and the friendship of the miners was his for the asking. One of Mr. Hammond's first clients was the United States government and his assignment was of corresponding importance. As a special expert on the Geological Survey and Mineral Census he made an examination of the gold fields of the state.

In 1892, 12 years after he had left school, he went to Mexico as the superintendent of the fabulously rich silver mines at Sonora. His success there was great and he subsequently returned to California. He became consulting engineer to many powerful industrial interests, the Southern and Central Pacific railroads among others.

In 1893 Mr. Hammond went to South Africa as consulting engineer for the mines of Barnato brothers of London. The Barnatos had been in dire need of a certain kind of a man and had searched all over the world for one who not only could tell ores and the probable length of a vein, but who also could visualize the geological strata beneath the wide ranges over the breadth of a kingdom. The reports of Mr. Hammond in the California geological records caught their eyes. He was the man they wanted and they were keen enough to see it.

In 1894 he made a trip in company with Cecil Rhodes and Dr. Jameson into a new country since called Rhodesia and largely to his report on its mineral resources does this new country owe its development today. He made this trip for the British South Africa (chartered) company.

He was a firm admirer of Cecil Rhodes and subsequently became consulting engineer to the Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, the British South Africa company and the Randfontien Estates Gold Mining company. He was one of the first to advocate the development of the deeper areas of the Witwatersrand mining district. As consulting engineer of the important mining companies of South Africa, Mr. Hammond gave employment to many American mining engineers and was instrumental in placing orders to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of mining machinery in the United States. Mr. Hammond had made his mark in America, but it was not until he went to the Transvaal and became associated with Cecil Rhodes, as his right hand man, that he attained international prominence in the mining world. The story of how the two men came together is characteristic of both. Mr. Hammond was in South Africa working in private and independent interests and Rhodes soon decided that he wanted the American. He invited Hammond to his house for dinner. After dinner he said abruptly:

"Mr. Hammond, I should like to have you make me a proposition as to the terms under which you will enter the service of the British South Africa company."

"Five thousand dollars a month," was Hammond's quick reply, "with interest in the increased profits made under my management and an absolute free hand in the conduct of operations without interference from the board of directors."

"That is satisfactory to me," said Rhodes and Mr. Hammond went to work for his company. His salary was raised by Rhodes in less than 12 months to $100,000 a year. During the ensuing years Mr. Hammond dictated the outlay of the millions that were poured into the South African gold fields.

Then came the Jameson raid. Mr. Hammond with Lionel Phillips, Col. Frank Rhodes, a brother of Cecil, and George Farrar, were the leaders of the reform committee, at whose invitation Jameson was to make the rush on Johannesburg. Five hundred Americans among others supported the reform club. The invitation was delayed and Jameson, becoming impatient, went across the border and made the raid on his own hook. As Cecil Rhodes ruefully put it, "Jameson upset the apple cart."

To meet Jameson the Boers had left Johannesburg unprotected, at the mercy of the Kaffirs. Millions in gold dust passed through the streets daily and there were white women there. In the emergency the reformers themselves policed the town. A high official in the Boer government expressed himself as pleased with their action, so the advocates of the reformers say, and so appreciative was he that he wished a list of the names of those who led the committee, which was given to him. Thereupon the reformers were ordered to give up their arms, which they had smuggled into the country, or Jameson and his men would be shot. They complied and forthwith every one of them was arrested.

Mrs. Hammond, formerly Miss Natalie Harris, a southern girl, was in Johannesburg at the time and she worked day and night in an endeavor to save her husband from prison. The entire English speaking world was astounded 48 hours after their capture to learn that the four leaders of the movement had been sentenced to death, among them Mr. Hammond. Mrs. Hammond spent $30,000 cabling to the United States and her efforts bore fruit for the state department interfered, and forced the Boers to give Mr. Hammond a fair trial. The Americans in the Transvaal started an agitation for his release and took up the refrain of the Cornishmen's song at the time Trelawney was sentenced to death in the reign of King James II. of England, with Hammond's name substituted for Trelawney's. It ran like this:

"And shall Hays Hammond die, and shall Hays Hammond die?

"Then 30,000 Yankees will know the reason why."

Whether it was the song or not, Hammond, like Trelawney, did not die, but his sentence of death was changed to a fine of $125,000. The general impression that banishment from the Transvaal was part of the sentence is wrong, as Mr. Hammond returned annually to the Transvaal for several years afterwards, even Pres. Kruger appreciating the necessity of having men of his character to assist in the development of the country.

For the next few years Mr. Hammond represented large English syndicates in the United States and Mexico. At this time it was agreed that Mr. Hammond's salary amounted to several thousand dollars a year. In 1902 Mr. Hammond became affiliated with the Guggenheims, founders of the Guggenheim Exploration company.

Mr. Hammond severed his connection with the Guggenheims almost five years ago. He was not connected with any of the Guggenheim smelting interests, nor any of their Alaskan projects, but had charge solely of the mining interests in the Guggenheim Exploration company, in which the Guggenheims held less than 25 percent of the stock, the rest of the stock being held by the public generally here and by capitalists abroad. He had no connection, directly or indirectly, with any of the copper, gold or railroad projects in Alaska, as those were entirely outside of the interests of the exploration company proper, being personal ventures of members of the Guggenheim family.

That his judgment is not infallible is shown by what Wall Street terms the Nipissing episode, in 1905. Much of it is mystery but this much of it is known. Engineers, especially commissioned, spent months in the Cobalt country north of Toronto, Canada. They reported favorably, their reports being approved by Mr. Hammond after a personal survey of the ground. Upon his recommendation, it is said, 100,000 shares, then quoted around $20 a share, were purchased and options were taken on an additional 400,000 shares. The stock of the par value of $5 went to $30. Then suddenly the financial world was electrified by the Guggenheims selling out and pocketing voluntarily, losses estimated at less than $1,000,000. Hammond himself lost upwards of $150,000 in connection with this investment, but inasmuch as he made so many millions in successful investments for the Guggenheims and their associates, his standing with them was not in the least impaired, but they continued to invest very large sums on his recommendations. This is said to be the only mistake that he has ever made in the recommendation of any important mining proposition; but, on the other hand, he has opened up a great number of mineral areas in different parts of the world, all of which have turned out better than his predictions.

This rajah among wage earners knows all mining countries so well that he can pick the one paying proposition out of a thousand that would look good to the average person to unroll his maps before he has his answer. Mr. Hammond does the bulk of his work through his corps of expert assistants. He reports by endorsing their reports and hardly has to say more than "yes" or "no." The word of no other man today, not even Edison, can marshal so many millions to what must essentially be a gambling proposition. This eminence has been won through a long series of tips that have been wonderfully accurate. The glaring publicity of salary of dollars and cents is distasteful to him. But the gauge of dollars and cents is only another way of saying that a safe prophet in the professions is the rarity that comes high, and nowhere quite so high as in the person of John Hays Hammond.

So, until he settled down in Gloucester and took over the leadership of the National League of Republican clubs, Mr. Hammond was known the world over as being a high salaried man and the greatest mining engineer in history. Mr. Hammond was a candidate for the vice-presidency of the United States on the republican ticket with Mr. Taft. He was one of the most sought after and popular men at the republican national convention at Chicago. His rooms at the Auditorium Annex were thronged by leading republicans from all over the country who wished to consult him on his candidacy for the vice-presidency and to offer



JOHN HAYS HAMMOND

him their support and advice. Mr. Hammond entered the contest at the earnest solicitation of his business friends, who believed that he was an ideal man for the place. His candidacy was not in opposition to that of Gov. Guild's, who was already in the field before he entered it, but as was said before, in response to an urgent request from many of the leading republican business men from all over the country who felt that there should be a man on the ticket who would represent the great business interests of the country. Mr. Hammond maintained all along that the republican nominee for the vice-presidency should come from either New York or Massachusetts and when the delegates from the Empire state united on the name of Sherman for vice-president, Mr. Hammond withdrew from the contest and advised his friends to cast their ballots for Mr. Sherman.

Mr. Hammond has been a personal friend of Mr. Taft's for many years and it was at his request that Mr. Hammond took charge of the National League of Republican clubs. He organized republican clubs all over the country and infused into them the same vim and energy that characterizes him in all his enterprises. Mr. Hammond believed that these clubs were an important part of the work of the campaign and the results they showed go far to prove that he had the right idea. He was of the opinion that men could be reached in this way better than by the state and town committees, for they interest men who could not be interested by the ordinary politician. Every member of the clubs, Mr. Hammond claimed, is apt to take a personal interest in the success of the party. Mr. Hammond induced as many college men as he could to join these organizations because he believes that, as a rule, college men take only an abstract interest in political campaigns. By getting them into the clubs he feels that the party will get the benefit of their trained minds and will reap the advantages of their intelligently directed efforts.

Insurgents and Populists.

To say that the insurgency of 1910 is merely a passing recrudescence of the populism of 1892 comforts a good many souls that are sadly needing comfort nowadays. The populist platform described the gold standard as a "vast conspiracy against mankind, organized on two continents"; demanded immediate free and unlimited coinage of silver, and a "speedy" increase of the circulating medium "to not less than fifty dollars per capita," or double what it then was. Since then, without free coinage of silver, the circulating medium has advanced to thirty-five dollars per capita, and the coincidental rise of commodity prices has scarcely proved beneficial to the poor. The populists demanded government ownership of railroad and telegraph lines and indorsed the boycott in labor disputes.

Compare this with the platform of the Insurgents, whose chief demand is that tariff schedules shall no longer be dictated by protected trusts which benefit by high duties. As against government ownership of railroads they want reasonable government regulation. As against the reclamation of lands held by aliens and by corporations in excess of industrial needs, the insurgents want corporations to keep out of politics. On the one hand we have highly imaginative proposals by persons who didn't know what ailed them. On the other hand we have a practical and essentially very conservative protest against certain tangible, remediable abuses.—Saturday Evening Post.

James Would Reform Ward 11.

If James C. Murphy of Ward 11 gets real busy and goes after the control of the Ward 11 democracy, it will be all off with Ben Wells, Harry Frothingham and other scintillating lights of the Back Bay democracy. Mr. Murphy is a Ward 11 insurgent, of the democratic species. He believes that the Ward 11 democracy is not close enough to the common people. He believes that it should rub shoulders with the every-day democracy, and get where it can make new votes, instead of losing old votes and getting no new ones.

Mr. Murphy is a great friend of Leader Lomasney. He believes that the Ward 11 democracy should be conducted along the lines of the Ward 8 Hendricks club and that it should combine politics, sociology and philanthropy.

HON. CHARLES S. ASHLEY

Now Serving His Thirteenth Term as Mayor of New Bedford—A Politician Who Can "Come Back"—Has Never Been Defeated Since He Was First Elected.

Writers of political history who are looking for a politician who can "come back" should consider the career of his honor, the mayor of New Bedford, Charles Sumner Ashley, who is now serving as the chief executive of that city for the 13th time. Never defeated since he was first elected to the office of mayor, Mr. Ashley has laid aside the mantle three times for brief intervals, and he is again at the helm, with a prospect of an indefinite voyage. When the proper time comes, he may crawl up on the shelf again, and stay there, until he hears the voice of the "peepul," which he seems to be able to distinguish.

After a year or two as a councilman, and some experience in the aldermanic chamber, Charles S. Ashley decided he would aspire for the mayor's chair. This was in the fall of 1888, and he was looked upon by many citizens as a wild, young politician, with plenty of enthusiasm and no rudder. He cast his card into the political ring against Walter Clifford, who was selected by the triumvirate as the leader, and Mr. Clifford won. The vote was 2319 for Clifford and 2046 for Ashley, while Jethro C. Brock, candidate of the prohibitionists, had 162 votes.

The next year found the same candidates in the contest, and Ashley gave the conservatives the scare of their lives. He was beaten by 90 votes, Clifford having 2413, and Ashley 2323, while Brock received 265. The following year, Mr. Clifford stepped out, and Charles F. Shaw was selected to meet Mr. Ashley. It was an easy victory for Ashley, as he received nearly 1000 votes more than his leading opponent, the result being 2863 for Ashley and 1885 for Shaw, with 258 for Brock.

In 1891, Mr. Brock was allowed to try out the issue with the mayor, and Ashley's vote dropped to 2315, while Brock had 2079. In the fall of 1892 Mayor Ashley saw the handwriting on the wall, and he left the mayor's chair to become postmaster. New Bedford had one year of Brock, which was sufficient, one year of Stephen A. Brownell, and two years during which David L. Parker occupied the mayor's chair.

Then Mayor Ashley appeared for the first time as a politician who could "come back," for he heard the call and was nominated against Parker. This was one of the hot municipal fights that the younger citizens recall, and Ashley won it by 506 votes. There followed eight successive elections of Ashley, but varying pluralities. The opposition selected a new candidate every year but one. Samuel E. Bentley opposed him twice; Henry Howland, Alva H. Morrill, Charles H. Adams, Andrew P. Doyle, James Franklin Spinnett and Thomas Thompson, each once. Spinnett was the weakest candidate, and Ashley won by 2995 votes in 1903, when he was the candidate. Thompson was the strongest, as the figures show that in 1904, Ashley won by only 431 votes.

In 1905, the Ashley party took a new leader, John McCullough, and the first year of Thompson followed. When this opened there were predictions that the city would have Thompson as often for mayor as it had Ashley, but the following fall, Ashley was again a candidate, and he won, with 75 votes to spare. This was undoubtedly Mayor Ashley's hardest fight. Thompson had been several years building up an organization and preparing for entrance into the municipal contests, and his year in office had given him a chance to control a good many votes that an outsider could hardly expect to get. Then there was the Precinct one "frame-up," which a number of politicians would like to have forgotten, the true story of which will be told some day, which came very near being Ashley's Waterloo.

William J. Bullock was called the following year to lead the Ashley forces, and he defeated Thompson by nearly 2000 votes, and the following fall he trimmed John V. Spare by a larger plurality. Last fall Ashley made his fourth entrance into the municipal campaign, and Mr. Thompson also ran. The politicians were sure that the city would have had another Thompson year if he had opposed Bullock, and it looked very much as if he would meet the former senator until a few weeks before the election. Then Mayor Ashley was brought out again, and after a sharp fight, he won by over 800 votes. The result last fall was: Ashley 5762; Thompson, 4953.

It was pretty hard work, the first time that Mayor Ashley was a participant in a jollification meeting in the old Opera house, for him to say "thank you." He does not now pose as an orator or a platform speaker, in fact he rather dislikes to appear to address an audience, very much as the bather hates to take the first plunge. But after his tongue begins to waggle good, he is a convincing talker, able to present his arguments clearly and plainly, and never at a loss for topics. Some of his friends who have followed his political career from the start say that from the worst speaker that they ever heard he has become one of the best.

Many people have tried to discover the secret of his success. No one thing is responsible for his popularity as a vote getter. He possesses a certain amount of magnetism, he is generous many times when he cannot afford to be, and he is companionable. He makes friends without an effort and he has the faculty of retaining most of them. Some of his political friends do not always stick to him, but the mayor is seldom upset by desertion. He is apt to sit down in his office and figure out why it happened, and usually he can show to his own satisfaction that he has done more for the friend he has lost than any one realizes, and very often, if one waits long enough, the political wind changes so that the long lost friend gets back in the Ashley fold.

Mayor Ashley has had caustic, consistent critics for many years, and he is rather proud of them. "If some of them should announce that they were going to vote for Ashley," he said at one time, "I should feel afraid to run. I should fear that they would bring bad luck with them."

Just now there is nothing big on foot except the intercepting sewer. The city has about all the buildings underway that it will need for a year or two, having finished a bridge, nearly completed a new library, started a high school and a school on the Bowditch street lot, and has a municipal building about half way along. Of near scandals there have been few within the last few months, and with the intercepting sewer looming up, Ashley's opponents hope that there will be issues galore.

Mayor Ashley is 52 years old, born in New Bedford Sept. 5, 1858. He was 32 years old when first elected mayor, and he began to be a politician when he was about 26, so that half of his life has been spent among the politicians. He was a butcher when he first sought votes, and he used to attend meetings of city council committees in the day time in his butcher's frock, which became for a time quite as notable as Thomas Thompson's overalls. He entered the market business when he was 17 years old and for a decade he was engaged at 177 Purchase street, where his brother now conducts a market. Later he established a wholesale pork establishment, and continued as proprietor of this after he gave up the retail business. In 1888 he entered into partnership with the late Stephen D. Peirce in the retail clothing business, and the firm of Ashley & Peirce continued for about ten years.

Mayor Ashley is something of a "jiner," for he is a Mason, Odd Fellow, Pythian, and an Elk. He is a member of the Dartmouth, Wamsutta and County clubs of New Bedford, the Boston City club and the Boston Athletic association. In national politics, which are disregarded in municipal elections in New Bedford, he is a democrat.

He Has One Good Job.

Although Aaron Yaffee of Ward 9 was turned down as an appointee to the position of children's institution trustee, he has one position of which he is very proud and from which he does not intend to separate himself as long as it lasts. Aaron is third or fourth vice-president of the democratic city committee, and although the position carries neither honor nor glory, it permits Aaron to sit in the inner office from sunrise until sunset. He will not be a member of next year's city committee from Ward 9, but he is looking after his duties while they continue. Everybody speaks highly of his fidelity to the position.



Chas S Ashley

HON. EBEN S. S. KEITH

Modest and Unassuming But One of Most Influential Men in Republican Party—His Remarkable Development of Keith Car Company—Higher Political Honors His For the Asking.

The care and responsibility of one of the largest manufacturing industries in the state caused the retirement from political life about a year ago of Hon. Eben S. S. Keith of Bourne. At that time, Mr. Keith had given to the commonwealth three years of valuable service in the state senate, and there is no doubt that he might have continued in that service if he had found it possible to spare the time away from his business. But he had undertaken a gigantic task in developing the Keith Car & Manufacturing company, and only those who are familiar with the progress made in that little Cape Cod town where the ex-senator resides can understand why he passed by the honors attendant upon further service in the Massachusetts legislature. From a small industry, with a plant covering comparatively small acreage, he has built and extended to such an extent that today more than a mile of shops parallel the line of the New Haven railroad and the Cape Cod canal route at a point near the Sagamore station. With the development of the manufacturing plant itself, other great problems were encountered. The housing of workmen and their families has been no small part of the work he has been called upon to do, and as a result of the excellent manner in which matters have been handled the growth of the town has been remarkable. From an ordinary village of an ordinary Cape Cod town, it has grown to be regarded as the largest business centre in southeastern Massachusetts.

Small wonder, then, that he has been obliged to take a respite from the political life, and small wonder, too, in view of the marvellous showing he has made, that the people of that section of Massachusetts regret that he could not find time to serve them longer.

The practical unanimity with which the people of the Cape esteem the ex-senator was strongly manifested last spring, when Hon. William C. Lovering, representative in congress from the 14th Massachusetts district, died. Hardly had the news of the death of the congressman been announced than it was followed by the announcement that everybody expected Eben S. S. Keith to be named as his successor. Candidates anxious to get before the public waited until they heard what the Sagamore man might do. In the Bristol and Plymouth county sections of the district practically the same feeling existed. Plymouth county believed that the nomination belonged there, and the city of Brockton had long been strongly of the opinion that the choice of a candidate to succeed Lovering should be left with her citizens. Yet they waited—until some announcement came from the ex-senator from the Cape. But Mr. Keith did not keep them in suspense long. He would like to go to congress. He was duly appreciative of the favorable comment heard from all directions. But he could not take the time away from his business, and he came out with the flat-footed announcement that he would not accept the place. That left the field open and the battle waged formed part of an interesting chapter in the political history of the state.

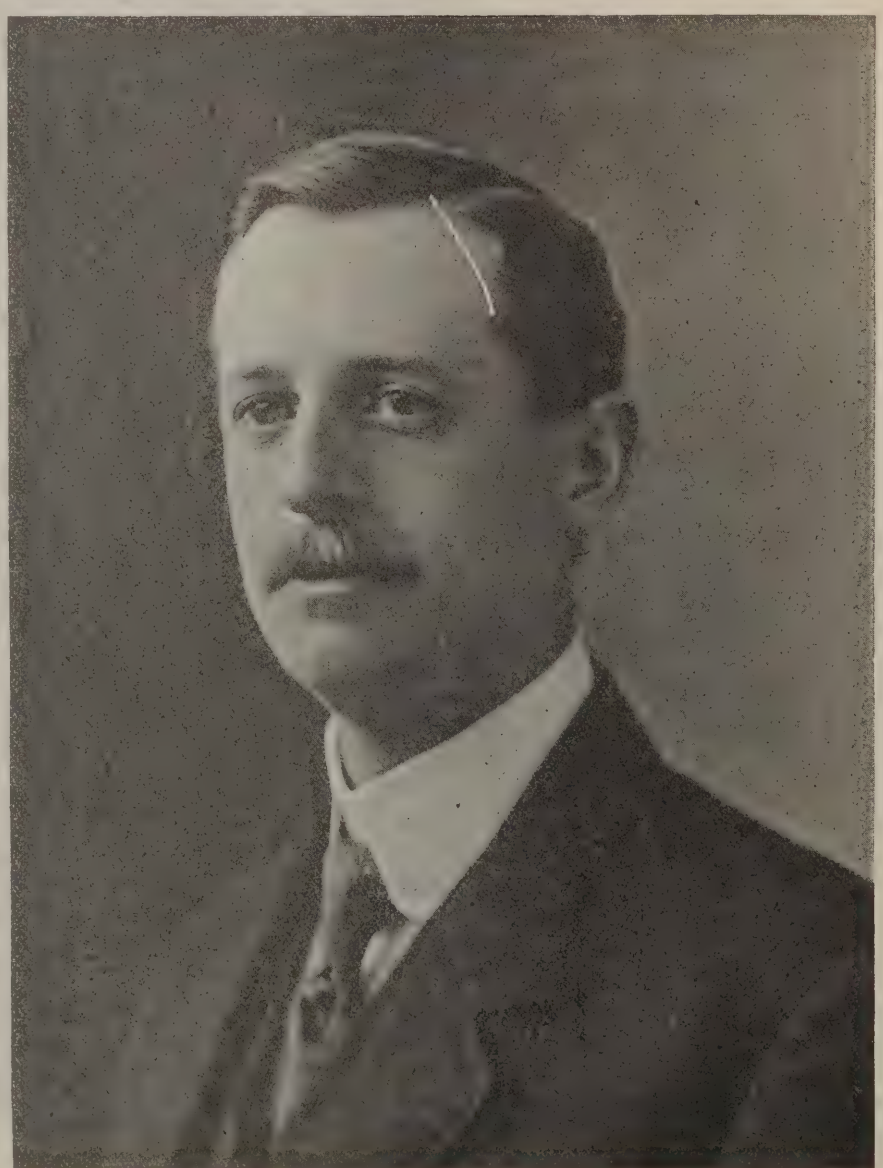
Again through the recent summer, when the campaigns have been going on for the regular nominations, the people have again and again made known their desire that he take up the fight, but he has steadfastly adhered to his original position—that he would like to go to congress, but that he must stick to business.

He has been mentioned also for the executive council from the district, and there is little doubt that he will find time to devote to that office sooner or later. He was mentioned as a candidate for the place last year when he retired from the senate, and again this year his name has been brought forward in connection with the place. Viewing this situation from the Keith standpoint, he would have been justified in going after the place last year. Councillor Brightman had held the office for two years, the customary period of service for a councillor from that district, and might well have expected to be retired. He was anxious for a third term, and Mr. Keith did not attempt to disturb him. Now the man from New Bedford feels that he would like one more year in the executive council, and the indications are that he will be allowed to have it undisturbed. At the present writing, Mr. Keith has not made any formal announcement of his intentions, but his most intimate friends believe that he will again waive his claims to the place this year, and wait until Counc. Brightman has finished one more term.

Sen. Keith, in spite of the fact that he is one of the most influential men in the republican party, in his own section of the state, at least, is nevertheless modest and unassuming. He does a tremendous amount of work each year for the republican party, but he does it for the sake of the party itself and his own personal political ambitions are always secondary to the general good of the whole. Perhaps at some future time, when he has been allowed to give full vent to his vigorous business activities, he may get back into the harness and seek higher political honors. When that time comes it can be safely predicted that the people of the state will find in him an able, unselfish worker, and a man who will lend dignity and honor to whatever station he may be called upon to occupy.

Sen. Keith was born in Sagamore, Oct. 24, 1872, and received his education in the public schools. After leaving high school he took hold with his father in the car manufacturing business at home. He received a thorough schooling in the business, and there is not a phase of the car-building industry which he does not know from beginning to end. Upon the death of his father he assumed full charge of the business, and then began the consolidations and enlargements which resulted in the business taking such high rank today.

Although always taking a lively interest in politics he never aspired to any office until the fall of 1906, when he became a candidate for the senate. He received practically a unanimous nomination, and received an unusually large vote in every town in the Cape senatorial district. He was a member of the senate in 1907-08-09, and was one of the most prominent figures during those three years. During his first and second years he was chairman of counties and was a member of the important ways and means committee all through his service. He was chairman of insurance in his last year. He also saw service on the committees on election laws, public health, libraries and military affairs. He has recently been selected as one of the four members-at-large of the resolutions committee for the coming republisan state convention.



EBEN S. S. KEITH

HON. LOUIS S. COX

Postmaster of Lawrence, Former Senator, and a Lawyer of High Standing—Achieved Success by Close Application to His Duties—Brought City's Postal Service to High Standard.

One of the ablest of the younger attorneys of Essex county, also one who has made a name for himself in the city of Lawrence as a successful and astute political worker and who is noted throughout the city and vicinity for his democratic manners and genial and manly ways, is Hon. Louis Sherburne Cox, postmaster of the city of Lawrence and the towns of North Andover and Methuen, an ex-senator and widely known club man. Not only is Mr. Cox widely and favorably known throughout his own community but he is popular and well liked in the various circles in which he travels and readily mixes. While he has resided in Lawrence but little more than a decade he has far outstripped many who were born there and who had all and more advantages than Mr. Cox. What the latter is he can feel grateful to himself for, and also give a few thanks to fate which at times has been kind but not particularly partial to him. What Mr. Cox is or has he secured through hard work and close application to his duties. He was never known to shirk any task, no matter how distasteful, and in his business he is a persistent fighter and tenacious to the core. No matter how hopeless a legal battle in which he may be engaged appears, he continues to fight and at least has the satisfaction of knowing that the other fellow feels when it is all over that he has been in a fight no matter which side has won.

That has been Mr. Cox's attitude in all his dealings and the result is that he finds plenty to do as he is not satisfied with doing enough. He feels that he must do more and as a result he is interested in various enterprises out of which he secures much compensation and considerable pleasure. For a time past he has been greatly interested in a dairy farm and he has gone into that like in all other projects in which he takes an interest, whole heartedly and with an entire soul. He now possesses an excellent dairy farm of 125 acres in Methuen, that is accounted as the best farm of its kind in that section of the country. He owns an automobile and knows its entire mechanism throughout. He of course can operate it himself which he does frequently and when it refuses to go he gets to the trouble at once. That is characteristic of him. Whatever he has anything to do with he speedily learns all about it. He does not stop half way. He does not say that he has not time. He makes time. Despite the busy way in which his time is occupied by his duties as postmaster and as a farmer and as one of the leading counsellors in Lawrence, Mr. Cox still takes the time to act as captain of Battery C there, a thriving and hustling military organization, connected with the state militia. He also gives a share of his time to social and fraternal bodies and when it is considered that he is in court very frequently and has considerable office clientage it will readily be seen that he is a very busy young man.

His enterprises however are all very profitable and he finds considerable encouragement in that. He is a self-made man, however, being able to state honestly that which he has, came to him through his own well-directed efforts and industry. His very early life was not one of indolence for when able to work he set about to earn spending money and also funds for his tuition at school. He did not wait to choose his employment nor was he particular as to what it was as long as he was allowed to earn an honest dollar at it. He was not afraid of hard work as a growing youth and any such fear is still a stranger to him.

Manchester, N. H., folks saw him as he grew to manhood and it was freely predicted in that city, where he was born Nov. 22, 1874, that he would surely make a success in this life if hard, clean work would do it. It generally does and through the aid of it Mr. Cox is now on the high road to success. In fact he has already accomplished it and bids fair to even do a great deal better in the future. He attended the public schools of his native city and in vacation time when old enough, he did not hesitate to work in the mills of that place in order to secure money to clothe himself and to secure a small treasury for use at college when he desired to buy books.

The year 1896 saw his graduation from Dartmouth college of which he is a loyal son and an excellent type of graduate. Three years later he was graduated from the Boston University law school and was admitted to the bar in Boston.

In 1899 he entered the law office of William M. Butler a former president of the state senate. January, 1900, saw his arrival in Lawrence and he entered the office of Hon. Charles A. DeCourcy, now a justice of the superior court. Two years later he entered the office of Col. John P. Sweeney and Harry R. Dow, the latter now a judge of probate in Essex county. Soon after Mr. Cox's admission to the office, the firm was changed from Sweeney and Dow to Sweeney, Dow and Cox and when Mr. Dow was appointed to the probate court bench in 1908, the firm name became Sweeney and Cox, so apt did the latter become in the law profession and so able had he appeared in the trial of cases and in his office practice. Mr. Cox is now eligible to practice in all the courts of the state and of the United States. He has participated in many important trials and cases and has easily held his own in legal combat with all counsel who have been arrayed against him, great and small. He is always a student and is continually digging into the law books for further knowledge and experience.

He had not been in Lawrence very long before he began to take an active part in the politics of the community and, affiliating himself with the republican party, he made rapid strides and forged quickly to the front. He is a fine talker, having logic and a convincing manner. In his speech there is no hesitation and he keeps his listeners interested all the time. For that reason better than any other he was able to make great headway in a political way and he took advantage of all his opportunities. He became popular quickly and soon had a wide circle of influential friends who assisted him readily in a political manner. He became a member of the republican city committee in 1901 and the next two years saw him chairman of the committee. In one of those years a republican mayor was chosen and the victory was laid to the energetic work of Mr. Cox. In 1904 and 1905 the republican state central committee claimed him as a member and he did good work as a member of that body.

In 1906 he was chosen senator from the Lawrence district by a majority over his democratic opponent of 1830. He carried Lawrence in that election by 231 votes. In the senate he was not a strict party man as on several occasions he voted against the body of the republicans. He voted as he thought best and as he thought the people of the state and particularly of his district would be benefitted by his actions. He dared to oppose party measures if he did not agree with them and he was frequently heard on the floor of the senate using his voice in the furtherance of legislation that he felt would be a benefit and opposing it when he felt that it would injure rather



LOUIS S. COX

than aid the people. He was absent, being busily engaged in superior civil court here, when the senate acted upon the famous overtime bill. He went to the senate the following day, however, and moved to reconsider on the question. He argued in favor of his contention but Pres. Dana ruled against him. He surprised the labor men of his community by his stand on that measure. He was in favor of it, however, as he desired to do anything that would assist the women and minors whom that bill would benefit. He again surprised the labor men of this community by his vote in favor of the peaceful picketing bill. He also voted in favor of the foundry bill, a measure to compel foundry owners to instal proper sanitary arrangements for the employes. He favored that in the face of great and powerful opposition and interests. That too was a democratic measure and labor document. He favored the assignment of wages bill which provided that no man should assign his wages without the written consent of his wife or of those dependent on him. That is a good law and yet he favored it in the face of opposition from some of the labor men of the state. Sen. Cox exercised his best judgment on all legislation that came before him and he was not biased by party affiliation as is shown by his numerous favorable votes on labor legislation and on democratic measures.

While still a member of the senate he was appointed postmaster at Lawrence on April 23, 1906. He finished out his term in the senate and on July 1 assumed the duties of postmaster. He was reappointed for another four years early this year. During his administration he has brought the postal service here up to a very high standard. Many more permanent clerks and letter carriers have been appointed during his administration than during the term of any other of his predecessors. With his assumption of the duties of the office he set about to learn all he could about the business with the result that he knows the work thoroughly today. If any complaint is made to him he can talk intelligently on it and if any one is at fault he generally is able to quickly learn who that is. He has given entertaining and interesting talks on the local postal service before many and various organizations and showed to all what a complicated business that of the postoffice is. He has however mastered it like all of his other duties and today the merchants and residents are greatly pleased with their postal service. Mr. Cox's lodge and club affiliations are as follows: the Home club, the Merrimack Valley Country club, Phoenician lodge of Masons, Monadnock lodge of Odd Fellows, Bethany commandery of Knights Templar, Lawrence lodge of Elks and Battery C., M. V. M. He is married, has a son and a daughter and his home is at 7 Lowell street.

W. SCOTT PETERS OF HAVERHILL

Essex District Attorney and Candidate For Senator a Vigorous Fighter—Has Served County as Prosecuting Officer For Twelve Years —An Orator of More Than Average Ability.

Now that W. Scott Peters of Haverhill, the present district attorney of Essex county, has yielded to the constantly growing importunities of a host of friends all over the 4th Essex senatorial district, and become a candidate for the senatorial nomination at the hands of the republicans of the district against Sen. Arthur L. Nason, the voters of Haverhill and a string of towns from Amesbury all the way to Peabody will witness such a campaign as they have never seen before. No one ever accused Nason of being a "dead one," but in the district attorney he will have a rival who will make him go as he never went before.

Nason is an "insurgent" and Peters a "regular" and the eloquent defence of the grand old party up and down the district by the gifted district attorney will be worth going miles to hear. Peters is an orator of more than the average ability. During his 12 years' incumbency of the office of district attorney of Essex county he has on many occasions demonstrated his ability to talk in a convincing strain to "12 good men and true," even when the odds were against him, and his services on the political platform and in the lecture field have been requisitioned in practically every city and town in Essex county.

His record as district attorney speaks for itself, and since the recent wholesale cleaning up of dishonest city officials in Lawrence, which is directly attributable to the work of his office, there are many who proclaim him in a class with Gov. Folk of Missouri and others who fearlessly give of their best effort to purge the community of dishonesty, graft and corruption on the part of public officials. He is absolutely fearless of reprisals of any nature on the part of the violators of the law, is energetic and thorough in the work of exposure and yet not blinded to a sense of justice by a feeling of vindictiveness.

Although not a native of Haverhill, having been born in Maine, Mr. Peters has resided there since 1875, when he was a boy of 14. His birthplace was Porter, Me., and he received his early education there. Upon removing with his parents to Haverhill he attended the high school of that city and later studied law, graduating from the Boston University law school with the degree of LL. B. He was elected city solicitor of Haverhill in 1894 and was re-elected the following year. While serving in that capacity, he was the attorney for organized labor in the memorable strike of 1894, and it was due largely to his efforts and advice that this prolonged struggle in the principal industry of the city—the manufacture of shoes—ended without being marred by any disturbance of the public peace.

He has been a familiar figure in the courts, not only of Essex county but elsewhere, for many years, giving a great deal of his time to the law practice of his firm, Peters & Cole, which is well known all through the county. During his legal career he has acted as counsel in many important civil and criminal cases. He was assigned by the court as counsel for Little, one of the trio convicted of the killing of Farmer Crosby at Merrimac some years back, and labored so hard for his client that Little escaped the gallows, which would have followed his conviction for murder, and was sent to the state prison for manslaughter.

His incumbency of the important office of district attorney of Essex county dates from 1898, when he defeated Alden P. White of Salem, who was a candidate for renomination, at the republican convention, and was subsequently elected. He was renominated and re-elected without opposition at the close of his first term. Three years later, after a one-sided contest for the nomination in which his opponent was Ulysses Grant Haskell of Beverly, he was re-elected by an increased vote. Three years ago, ex-Sen. Archie N. Frost of Lawrence entered into a contest for the office and made a good run, but was defeated. After a test vote in the convention, which was held in Beverly, Mr. Frost took the platform, pledged his support to Mr. Peters and moved his renomination by acclamation, which was carried out amid cheers. For 12 years he has served his county as its prosecuting attorney with skill and faithfulness. During that time he has handled a number of important cases. His excellent work in a capital case was perhaps best illustrated by his handling of the case of John C. Best, who murdered a man named Bailey at Saugus, enclosed the body in a sack and threw it into the water at Floating bridge in Lynn. After a lengthy trial, featured at the close by incidents of a highly sensational nature, he proved the guilt of Best beyond question, and the latter was executed at the state prison at Charlestown. His latest work, the conviction of Mayor White and several other public officials of Lawrence on charges of bribery and conspiracy, in the Essex county criminal court, is of too recent occurrence to require comment here.

A staunch republican always, Mr. Peters has long been prominent in the councils of the party, and has given freely of his time as a speaker at the rallies, great and small. He is a member of the Essex republican club and the Middlesex republican club, and has spoken before each of these organizations. He is also a member of the Wachusett and Pentucket clubs of Haverhill and the Lawrence Country club. His fraternal relations are wide, including the Haverhill lodge of Elks, the A. O. U. W., the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows. He is a past noble grand of Mizpah lodge, and belongs to both the encampment and the military branch of the order.

He has been prominently mentioned for appointment to the superior court bench and was at one time put forward as a candidate for attorney general of Massachusetts, but it was an inopportune time and his name was withdrawn.

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W. SCOTT PETERS

ALEXANDER McGREGOR

Has Reputation For Remarkable Ability to Conduct Business Affairs—Keeps in Close Touch With and Has Strong Grasp on Public Affairs—Active Worker For Civic Betterment.

One of the best known business men in Boston and one of the most progressive and successful factors in business life in the United States is Alexander MacGregor, treasurer of the Houghton & Dutton company. A few years ago Mr. MacGregor was comparatively unknown, except to a limited number of friends and business acquaintances. He has now made his way to the front, he has established a reputation for remarkable ability to conduct business affairs along progressive lines, and he is doing more than his full share to maintain and enhance the prestige of Boston as a commercial centre.

Alexander MacGregor is not one of those business men who are forever looking backward. He'll admit frankly that Boston has a great and glorious past. He glories in its past, but he does not waste time over it. He is looking ahead, not behind. He knows of no reason why Boston should run behind, and it is not running behind as far as he and the interests which he represents are concerned. It is going ahead. It is growing bigger and busier; it is daily disproving the claims of professional croakers that Boston is lagging behind other cities in the race for supremacy.

Mr. MacGregor is a leader, but he is also a worker. He is a busy man all the time, and he likes to see others busy. He believes in the concentration of energy and in co-operative effort. And yet he is not too busy to do his duty in social circles, in fraternal activities, in all that helps to make for the everyday betterment and enjoyment of his fellow humans. And, with all his activities, he has time to keep in close touch with the affairs of the world and to discuss problems of government that are before the people. That already he has not been called upon to hold elective public office and do public service is due to his own unwillingness rather than to any lack of appreciation by his fellow citizens of his eminent qualifications for representing the voters in places of responsibility and hard work.

Alexander MacGregor today occupies a position in the business world which can be envied by all young men, and if his activity, alertness and aggressiveness in business circles may be cited as any criterion, the young treasurer of the well known and well established house of Houghton & Dutton will speedily jump to the front when he decides to devote some portion of his time to representing the voters in public office. Those who are in close touch with Mr. MacGregor and know his ability to do big things express their utmost confidence in him and look forward to the time when he will be able to devote more attention to solving the problems of government.

Time and again during the past year, Mr. MacGregor's admirers have urged him to allow the use of his name as a candidate for the republican nomination in the 4th councillor district to succeed Councillor Walter S. Glidden of Somerville, but Mr. MacGregor has been unwilling, giving way to Councillor Glidden and enabling the present incumbent to secure the unanimous nomination by his fellow republicans in convention.

Within another year or two Mr. MacGregor's friends hope he will find it convenient to consider the political situation in the 7th congressional district and allow the use of his name as the republican nominee to succeed Cong. Roberts. Mr. MacGregor's home city—Malden—forms a part of Mr. Roberts' congressional district. It is not because Mr. MacGregor lives in a city which has never had a congressman but because the people of that district, democrats as well as republicans, believe that they have in Mr. MacGregor a truly representative citizen, one upon whom they can place explicit confidence and a man who is destined to spread his fame throughout the entire country.

Mr. MacGregor's political make-up may be best judged from his own utterances in a speech he made in June at the City club before a distinguished audience, made up largely of his own countrymen. His address, which was brief and to the point, read:

"If you will allow me I would like to take up a matter that deeply concerns us one and all, and even more so the republican party to which all of us have plighted our troth, and for which all of us love to labor. It seems to me quite in order to draw forth an expression of opinion as to the wisdom of the course announced from the White House by the head of our party of making war on the so-called insurgent republicans in the national congress and the withholding from them of official patronage. Gentlemen, I for one believe it a great mistake and of dire consequence. To be frank, I think each of you are likewise opposed. Massachusetts would stultify her entire record if she approved such a course. The men of this state from the earliest days have stood for freedom of thought and action when engendered by honest convictions and majorities are always majorities with all the obligations that that implies, but they are not always in the right.

"The vital movements of our times—of all times—the very formation and birth of great parties have had their conception and development in just such coteries as this insurgent one that has recently attracted national attention and drawn down fire upon it. Dissenters have been in all times the bane of the powers of the world, and yet, if history is understood, also the world's greatest benefactors. If truth, justice and right, are at stake nothing can suppress them, and persecution or prosecution aids rather than throttles them. A man's love for his country and his party should not be judged by his willingness to conform to party obligations or the snap of the party whip. If the republican party makes mistakes it is for that party to acknowledge the same and rectify them as soon as possible. That may or may not be good politics, but it is right. These western republicans should be credited with sincerity of motives; they are able men; good party men; courageous men. They are neither demagogues nor socialists; and they speak not for themselves so much as for their constituents. All of us must admit that there is great need for party management and control; but when honest difference of opinion arises within the party as to what is advisable or not advisable, and when great principles are at stake, it seems a most unwise and unrighteous thing to attempt to coerce them to vote and speak contrary to their convictions and what they believe to be right. These westerners may be called 'too radical,' but we must remember that we easterners are also accused of being 'too conservative.'

"Why should our national leaders be allowed, without protest, to tempt brother republicans from the west with a mere mess of pottage in return for their blind allegiance? These men have convictions; their votes, or silence, or absence from party councils give offence; but they are honest men; earnest men, thoughtful men, patriotic men; let them be treated as such—honored as such.

"Not long ago there was near war in Nicaragua because the neighboring president ordered to be shot and had shot two Americans taken in arms fighting against that republic. Shall we then stand here silently by and see war declared on men courageously fighting for their country, in the light of their convictions? I say, no! Let the war stop; and if this is not possible let it go on, but conducted by the just rules of war."

Although Mr. MacGregor has not held an elective public office, he has been a power behind the throne for some years and his guiding hand has been a powerful factor in many political contests, which have been marked with success. Gov. Draper realized Mr. MacGregor's worth as an executive when he placed him upon the board of trustees of the Soldiers' home to succeed Col. Harry E. Converse. Upon that board Mr. MacGregor has accomplished remarkably fine work and demonstrated how successfully a state department may be run when affairs are conducted from a purely business standpoint. His advice is continually sought by his colleagues on the board and to them his word is final.

Mr. MacGregor today is a young man with a brilliant future and a successful past. Although he passed his 44th birthday some few months ago, his age is somewhat deceiving. To those not familiar with his age, he looks more like a man in his 30's, due to a remarkable extent to his mode of living, and unlike a man burdened with the cares of one of the largest and most successful business establishments in the country.

He was born in Ontario, April 9, 1866, and began his business career in New York. Later he came to Boston and became associated with large financial institutions. In 1897 he entered the firm of Houghton & Dutton, and within three years the older members of that firm admitted him to partnership.

A close friend of Mr. MacGregor, who admires him for countless reasons and who is himself a minister, says that "if ever a man was destined for the pulpit this live, wide-awake, successful business man was." That same clergyman also makes the claim that if ancestry counts in the making of a man, and there is nothing upon which science is more positive, then Mr. MacGregor owes his forbears a large debt.

Mr. MacGregor's paternal grandfather, the Rev. Dugald MacGregor, was born in Glasgow and had five sons, all of whom became ministers. The oldest son, the Rev. Alexander MacGregor, and father of treasurer of the Houghton & Dutton company, was born in the city of St. Mungo in 1834 and after graduating from Edinburg university in 1858, and teaching school in the Island of Lewis for a year, accepted a call to Ontario, where he preached for 12 years. The Rev. MacGregor, well known and highly respected in Canada and in the New England states, for his exemplary character and pulpit ability, died at Pawtucket, R. I., where for 16 years he was the pastor of the First Congregational church.

Mr. MacGregor is exceptionally proud of his ancestry and points with pride to the fact that he is a Scotchman. Although he is prominent in many organizations, social as well as business, he has a warmer spot in his heart for the Scots' Charitable society of this city—the oldest charitable organization in America—than he has for almost any other association. He became prominent in that organization in 1907 when he was elected president, and during the two years which he served in that capacity for the Scots' Charitable society he gave a wonderful impetus to that organization. It meant for it practically a rejuvenation and its membership increased rapidly. Prominent Scotsmen residing in Boston and throughout the commonwealth were induced to become life members of the organization, and the number added to the annual membership roll was greater than during the six preceding years. The success in the Scots' Charitable society was accomplished by Mr. MacGregor in bringing to task the same qualities that characterize him in his business life—a capacity for work, ability to enthuse others, and a warm, big-hearted generosity.

Following Mr. MacGregor's retirement from the presidency of that organization, he was tendered a banquet at the Hotel Tuileries on May 1, 1909, and presented with a handsome silver loving cup, embossed with thistles and suitably inscribed, the gift of the society.

The popular treasurer of the Houghton & Dutton company is of strong physique and nervous temperament and he combines to an unusual degree mental alertness, strength and efficiency. He sizes up men and situations almost intuitively, is quick in deciding upon a line of action, and carries it out with remarkable shrewdness and persistence. A stranger would easily get an impression that he is a man of intensity, and that, too, would be quite correct. He is more exacting of himself than of any of his employes, although he manages to keep in close touch with these.

Among other business men in the city, he is regarded as a clean, square man, meaning what he says, prompt in meeting his obligations, a man of ideas, and worthy of the utmost confidence. How he finds time for so many outside interests is a conundrum to his friends. In addition to being to a large extent responsible for the business of his concern, he is a trustee of several estates and a bank director, besides being a trustee of the Soldiers' home.

Some weeks ago when the news of the great Campbellton, N. B., fire reached Boston and information came that the entire city had been wiped out, Mr. MacGregor was one of the first to lend his aid in securing funds for the homeless and suffering people. Mayor Fitzgerald appointed him a member of the Boston relief committee to collect funds and it was principally through Mr. MacGregor's efforts that thousands of dollars were raised and sent to that city.



ALEXANDER McGREGOR

HON. EDWIN U. CURTIS

New Collector of Port One of the Sane Counsellors of Republican Party —Believes in Government by Parties and Party Responsibility— His Municipal Administration Best in Long Line.

Edwin Upton Curtis served the city of Boston for one year as mayor and was beaten for re-election by a politico-religious bunco game which those who played it should ever rue. It was a cheap and petty game, calculated to inflame the passions of ignorant men, and the calculations did not go astray. It turned enough votes from Curtis to Quincy to defeat the former and elect the latter, and the city was promptly launched upon a pay-as-you-can policy from which it has not recovered and cannot recover for years. "Spend the money, anyhow, and get it anyhow." That became the rule, the debt mounted by millions, the city borrowed right and left for current expenses, and the interest charges proceeded to be counted by the millions. They are still counted by the millions.

Edwin Upton Curtis never pretended to be a reformer and never trained with reformers. He did not claim, even, to be a sociologist, and he would no more think of using the alleged cause of uplift for the purpose of hiding a purpose to put a fresh gang of political highbinders on the payrolls than he would think of making a long address if he could escape without making any. Edwin Upton Curtis was the mayor who was elected without false pretences, who served as mayor without false pretences, and whose whole conduct in life is as short of false pretence as hades is short of a high-pressure water supply.

Nobody calls him Edwin Upton Curtis except for the purpose of making what is written look impressive. Everybody who knows him calls him "Ned" Curtis, and, of course, that in itself is evidence that he is not and could not be a sociological splatterer or an uplift apostle. "Ned" Curtis, year after year, in city hall and out, has merely clung to a few definite opinions, based on experience as well as hoss sense, and he has stuck by those opinions through thick and thin.

For example, he believes in government by parties and the responsibilities of parties. He believes that, while it is not possible to run a municipal plant as closely to strict business lines as it is possible to run a big commercial establishment, he believes it is possible to run it honestly, efficiently and decently, without "students," without superfluous employes, high and low, and without false pretences.

Curtis has always had a pet aversion to false pretences. He has seen so many of them, under so many labels, and has seen so many political quacks robbing their patients while chloroforming them with large words, that, sometimes, he has seemed to err on the side of plain politics and party rule. And yet his one-year administration at city hall, at a time when the muckrakers and uplifters were only groping their way for words and work, was the best administration that Boston had obtained in years and better, let it be added plainly, than it got afterward for years.

He was and is intensely human. He has strong friends and a number of enemies. He believes in standing by his friends. He does not keep a card index of his enemies, but now and then some one of them is reminded that Curtis is still alive, possessed of a memory and willing to turn the other cheek—but to turn it so far away that it cannot be smitten. He has grown bigger and broader since he left city hall and failed to return, he is accounted one of the sane counsellors of the large men of the party, and he is now collector of the port of Boston because it was felt that, all things considered, it was better to have a politician who could do things and help than to have there a politician who might, or was, or could, be in his own way and that of everybody else.

It was in 1894 that Edwin Upton Curtis, former city clerk, was elected mayor. He was elected largely because the candidate whom Gen. Taylor of the Globe had presented to "Little Pat" Maguire as the right kind of a man to run was not the kind of man that the voters cottoned to. He was a good fellow, moved in the best society, tried hard and painfully to mix with the lower strata, and fell down metaphorically while literally keeping his pins in the mazy dances here and there, leading the grand marches, of course, with Miss Mae Ethyl Macolovits, or some other equally democratic young lady, and wondering why Taylor had ever led him into such a contest.

However, "Ned" Curtis led him out of the contest, and "Ned" took hold of the machinery which had been operated by that political expert, Nathan Matthews, who was not then a reformer and was not even known to have a hankering for reform. In fact, Nathan was known then as a boss on his own account; men rose or fell as they stood by the machine or deserted it; in political campaigns the payrolls were padded with never a loud noise like a foghorn of protest from him and never an inkling that in the gray days ahead he was to be crowned with laurel as a reformer by the versatile but not always accurate Eliot, saluted as a "genuine reformer," to distinguish him from the weak imitations, and passed on to sacred and profane history as the chairman of a finance commission, which appointed by John F. Fitzgerald tried to land him in state prison and failed to do what it tried to do.

When Mayor Curtis was getting his inaugural address together and wishing that there was no such thing as public speaking by a mayor, his friends and some of Mr. Matthews' enemies who were not Mr. Curtis' friends were working hard to induce him to start a grand investigation and pyrotechnical display in connection with the deeds of his immediate predecessor, but none of that for "Ned." He was not much at that kind of entertainment for the unthinking public. What he did was to appoint three modest men to look into financial conditions, to pluck lessons from the past, to avoid attacks on persons and parties, and to make recommendations for safeguarding the city from mayors who might in the future juggle with words and figures and fool the voters under their very eyes.

The mayor got what he asked for, and the recommendations were intensely sound. The report was obtained without any carefully staged public hearings, there was no necessity for employing special counsel to appear in the role of a bullying prosecuting counsel, and if all of the recommendations which the Curtis commission presented had been adopted it would have been impossible for the next administration to plunge the city into debt at a rate never before or since duplicated in this municipality.

However, the mayor had done his duty, the commission did its duty, and the general court did as much of its duty as it saw fit to do. On his own line of official duty Mayor Curtis was, as usual, without false pretences. He appointed his own friends to office and expected them to make good. Some of them did not, but the administration as a whole was the cleanest in years, although the press at that time, with one or two exceptions, was tied to and controlled by the Quincy-Matthews outfit, what they did was right, what everybody else did was wrong, and nobody got a fair chance who did not swear by them. Curtis never got more than half fair play for his administration from those newspapers that were supposed to be unbiased, and Matthews got more than fair play from the same organs of public opinion.

But Curtis was not a winner. It is probable that he found some fault when the democratic city committee, in order to defeat him for re-election induced a minister of the gospel who was noticeably and repulsively anti-Catholic to preach a sermon on the Sunday before election, appealing to all his anti-Catholic friends to vote for Curtis and against Quincy. The politicians knew the game and saw through it, but the people whom it was planned to hit did not. The democratic city committee had a stenographer on hand to take the sermon and hundreds of men who had made up their minds that Mayor Curtis was eminently fair, and especially to the city laborers, turned wrathfully to Quincy, just as it had been planned they should turn. The price of that game was never disclosed, but it must have cost a pot of money.

As mayor Mr. Curtis had asked for a day's work every day from all the city employes and had got it from most of them. After he was defeated some of those who had helped to administer the defeat went out and kicked themselves for doing it. And then, as has been remarked, began an era of extravagance, of waste, of reckless spending for the benefit of big corporations, and of the piling up of a big municipal debt. The gross debt of the city of Boston on January 31, 1896, when Mayor Curtis quit office, was $65,666,774.64, and the net debt was $40,693,-352.71. Four years later, on January 31, 1900, when Mayor Hart was coming in, or had just come in, the gross debt had mounted to $86,996,978.98, and the net debt was up to $58,333,337.59. The net debt had increased by $17,639,984.87 in four years.

What that means may be judged from the fact that in 1874, after fact that in 1874, after the annexation of Charlestown, West Roxbury and Brighton had been annexed and the debts of one city and two towns had been merged in that of Boston, the net debt was a little over $27,-473,000. In 21 years from that time the net debt of that city grew less than it grew during the four years immediately following the administration of Mayor Curtis.

Mr. Curtis was renominated by the republicans in 1907, but by that time Mayor Quincy had a firm grip on certain republicans who were very practical men and who believed in booming Boston by means of playground purchases and other things which could be helpful privately as well as publicly. Thanks to the methods of those republicans, politically as well as otherwise, Mr. Curtis was defeated a second time, and since then has remained out of municipal contests, except as adviser or friend.

He has always been at the service of his party. Moreover, he is a worker. He was brought up to work. As a member of the metropolitan park commission, he brought business ability to his duties, and did them as faithfully as he did all his work, public and private. As sub-treasurer of the United States and now as collector of the port, he has made a record for progress and efficiency.

It goes without saying that he was opposed to the adoption of Plan 2, charter revision, and refused to believe that Dr. Matthews' panacea for municipal ills was all that it was cracked up to be. But the charter revision act was adopted, Plan 2 was accepted by the voters for reasons which need not now be discussed, and the republican party in Boston was given such a blow as it had not received in years. If it survives the blow it will be because of the personal energy, the loyal consistency and the now unfashionable persistency of men like "Ned" Curtis in their support of republican candidates and republican measures.

Harvard

¶ Harvard Beer is the choice of discriminating people because of the quality of the malt, the purity of the water which enters into its composition, the cleanliness with which it is brewed, the care with which it is aged and the perfection with which it is bottled—and last but not least—its perfect flavor.

Harvard Brewing Co.

40 Court Square, Boston, Mass.



EDWIN U. CURTIS

A. SHUMAN

A Big Business Man Who Has Given Freely of His Time to Public Welfare—Prestige of City Hospital Monument to His Devotion to Duty—A Model Boston Citizen.

There is not a citizen of Boston who has done more good in a practical way than A. Shuman, who is one of Boston's leading merchants and who for years has been doing his part in making the city one of the best in the world. Recently there has been a loud and persistent demand that people take a more active and intelligent interest in municipal affairs. Long before this civic awakening of today, Mr. Shuman was giving his time freely to the welfare of the municipality and was doing so because long ago he realized the importance of his duty to the community.

Nor is his work for the city perfunctory. For more than 25 years he has been a trustee of the Boston city hospital; during the greater portion of the time he has been the chairman of the board, and what he has done for that institution and the city of Boston by his conduct of the hospital will stand as a monument to the single-hearted devotion to public duty of one man who could have avoided that duty without difficulty. His own business interests are very large: as years have come and gone he has felt, naturally, the necessity for devoting more time to his own enjoyment and relaxation, but there has never been a day in the year in which he has forgotten the splendid institution that is nearest to his heart. Even when abroad, on vacation trips, he has devoted much time to inspecting the hospitals of Europe, comparing their methods and their resources with those in Boston and returning prepared to aid the city hospital still more effectively as a result of his summer outings.

"Is it worth while?" He has been often asked. And invariably his answer has been this:

"Anything is worth while which rouses man to his sense of duty to his fellow man. Anything is worth while which broadens and elevates. Anything is worth while which awakens in any human being a sense of all or even part of what he owes to his fellows. And little is worth while which does not do that."

It has been well said that the present city hospital is a consolidation of Mr. Shuman's activities and aspirations. It has grown steadily, not primarily as size counts, for that is to be expected in a large city, but it has grown in quality, in resources, in reputation and in prestige. Supported by the city, and being purely a municipal institution, it has been hampered to a large degree by that fact. It has not had large bequests, whatever is obtained for the work is obtained, almost exclusively by direct appeal to the city government and is in the form of loans and appropriations, and at times it has been impossible to obtain all that was needed to do the work that was waiting to be done and to do it in the way that it should be done.

Perhaps no other man could have done as much under such conditions as the chairman of the board of trustees. His well-known reputation as a business man, his ability to make others see what was needed as well as he could see it himself, the confidence reposed in his character and judgment by the executive and legislative branches of the city council—all these have been of inestimable benefit to the hospital in times of scant municipal resources, when demands for appropriations have pressed hard and means for complying with those demands have been limited.

The result speaks for itself in every building and in every room. The Boston city hospital is a magnificent institution conducted along modern lines, for the benefit of all the people. It enjoys the co-operation and services of Boston's best and best-known physicians and surgeons. Indeed, so accustomed have the people become to having such an institution that, perhaps, some of them, for that reason alone, do not fully appreciate it. However, it is appreciated by a vast majority of our citizens, and it is pointed to by other cities as a model of its kind and as a standard for kindred institutions. And to no one man or group of men is due one-half the credit for what the city hospital is and what it daily strives to be as is due to the president of the board of trustees.

That this important fact is fully appreciated by those in a position to know all the facts was made manifest on Monday, May 2, of this year. There was a notable gathering at the Algonquin club when more than 150 of Boston's leading citizens and business men gathered to celebrate the 25th anniversary of Mr. Shuman's connection as trustee with the city hospital. It was an unusual tribute to an unusual man. The anniversary was silver, but the celebration was indeed golden. From beginning to end it was an enthusiastic, spontaneous demonstration in honor of "the man at the helm." John D. Long, former governor of the commonwealth, presided, and in tangible testimony of their esteem for Mr. Shuman those who had gathered to honor him presented to him a beautiful loving cup. The sentiment which inspired it was concisely manifested in the inscription on the cup:

"To Abraham Shuman. Given by his fellow citizens in friendship to him, in recognition of his loyal civic spirit, and especially to commemorate his 25 years' devoted service as trustee of the Boston city hospital."

Those who gathered to congratulate Mr. Shuman as well as to praise him were men holding high positions in public as well as private place. Gov. Draper was there to represent the commonwealth, while Mayor Fitzgerald did honor as chief executive of the city to the public and public-spirited official, whose reappointment by all mayors, no matter what their party ties may be, is a matter of course. Former Gov. Guild, former Mayor Hart, and a host of others, prominent in commerce and the professions, gathered to show by their presence that they appreciated fully the work that Mr. Shuman had done for Boston.

But it must not be supposed that Mr. Shuman is a man of only one side, or that his devotion to the work of the city hospital has prevented him from participating in the progressive activities of his fellow citizens in other directions. He has taken enthusiastic interest in the commemoration of patriotic anniversaries and the celebration of patriotic achievements. Always, when Boston is in gala array, welcoming guests from other parts or celebrating in her own way the anniversary of events that count for the cause of patriotism and progress. Mr. Shuman has been in the very forefront of those who have made such observances successful by the force of their leadership and co-operation. For Mr. Shuman, above all, is intensely American; he believes that the lessons of the past are too precious to be forgotten; he rejoices in the privilege that he shares with every other Bostonian of being a Boston man, with joint ownership in the historic and patriotic shrines for which Boston is famous wherever American history is taught and treasured.

Friends of Ireland who for years have been fighting for home rule and fair play have ample reason to remember the consistent and persistent co-operation of Mr. Shuman in their efforts. That he became interested in the cause of Ireland was due, largely, to the fact that for years he was an intimate personal friend of John Boyle O'Reilly, poet, patriot and journalist. It has been 20 years since the death of O'Rielly, but his friends in Boston, and chief among them Mr. Shuman, have never permitted the friendship which they bore for him to grow dim. Only a few weeks ago, the guests of Mr. Shuman, loving and sincere friends of O'Reilly, gathered at the Exchange club to lay once again upon the altar of his memory their fragrant offerings of love and devotion.

It was indeed a remarkable occasion, and the tributes paid to the lamented patriot were appropriate in a marked degree. Those who knew O'Reilly loved him; those whose privilege it was to meet him as a friend knew that he was as broad as he was brilliant, that there was not the slightest strain of narrowness or bigotry in his composition, and that all who loved freedom and humanity were admitted to his friendship and, best of all, his comradeship. Mr. Shuman presided at the recent anniversary gathering and his tribute to the memory of O'Reilly was singularly sympathetic and timely. Taken all in all, with its offerings of poesy and prose, it was an occasion that is rarely matched for genuine devotion and tender appreciativeness of a life that ended all too soon.

Many times Mr. Shuman has been urged to allow his name to be used as a candidate for mayor, but invariably he has declined. He takes, of course, a keen and intelligent interest in the government of Boston, he has watched its progress under numerous administrations, but he has felt that his duty to his family, to the city hospital and to himself would not permit him to assume still weightier official burdens. He is not a narrow partisan. He believes, just as he believes that the world is steadily growing better, that municipal government is improving through the knowledge gained by experience. He feels, as all students of public affairs, feel, that there is steady gain, here as elsewhere, along the line of scientific and business-like administration, and he does not share the feelings of some others that what is not perfect at this stage of municipal evolution should be assailed violently and with a loud noise. Mr. Shuman, out of his long experience as a successful merchant and as an administrator of a municipal department, believes in constructive reform—in practical uplift, rather than in mud baths or destructive assault.

Nor is he among those who believe that Boston is going to the eternal bow-wows as a business centre. He realizes that Boston must fight to retain its supremacy along certain lines, but he knows that Boston can fight and fight to win. New conditions arise, such conditions must be met, and the city must adjust itself to them. He is in hearty sympathy with every movement having for its object the enlargement of Boston's commerce and the enhancement of its commercial prestige. He has given of his time and money to advance the city along business lines, and in his own business activities has furnished a splendid illustration of what energy, brains and honesty, happily blended with progressiveness, can accomplish in this old city. Shuman Corner is one of the best known trade centres in Boston today, and it is so because the right business methods have been employed in building the business.

Somebody asked one day: "What time does Mr. Shuman have to meet his own family?" The question was not unnatural, but it was easily answered. He has and takes his time, because he adjusts his work in such a manner that the time becomes available. His most enjoyable moments, after his work as merchant, as hospital trustee and as a public-spirited citizen, with daily and pressing engagements, is completed or left where it can be handled by others, are passed with the members of his own household. His home is a delightful one, and it is fragrant with an artistic and literary atmosphere. Mr. Shuman himself is a great reader of good literature and an appreciative critic of that which is best in prose and poetry. He has a delightful summer home on Beverly shore, not far from Pres. Taft's, and there he entertains his business, professional and literary friends.

Living a well-ordered life, seeing the good that there is the world and doing his part to contribute to the world's welfare and comfort, Mr. Shuman has indeed earned the confidence and esteem of all his fellow citizens. He has carved his own fortune out of opportunity; he has aided others in making their way to positions of prominence and success, he has done his duty, wherever he has found it and he enjoys today a distinction than which there is not a prouder one—the distinction of being a model Boston citizen and business man. He has traveled far; he has seen many cities and has met many men of prominence in many lands, but he is, first and last, a citizen of Boston and proud of its pre-eminence as a seat of progress, of culture, of science and of good citizenship.

Here he has contributed his share to the common weal; here he has established a business that ranks among the most substantial in the United States; here he has been the leader in providing a great hospital and a grand hospital, and here he has made his home and has reared his family. Still active, still resourceful, still alert to the needs and opportunities for doing good, Mr. Shuman deserves and has the hearty good-will and profound respect of all who appreciate sterling citizenship and disinterested devotion to public duty.



A. SHUMAN

EX-GOV. JOHN L. BATES

Ranks Today as One of Biggest of Quiescent Leaders in Massachusetts—Never Appears as Legislative Counsel For Cause He Doesn't Believe in—Honest With Himself and the People.

Ex-Gov. John L. Bates today ranks by general consent as one of the biggest of the quiescent leaders there are in Massachusetts politics. This may seem a slightly involved statement to the general reader, but, set forth in another way, it means that his abstinence or participation in political leadership is purely a personal matter and that the reaching forth of his hand would come very near giving him whatever he might desire.

When by a peculiar turn of the political tide a few years ago—a tide influenced by an extraordinary money spending campaign of a multi-millionaire—John L. Bates went down to defeat, it is but little exaggeration to say that the current political opinion was that he had shot his bolt and lost it. For him the best that could be foreseen was a moderate success in his chosen profession of the law, and a friendly haven at certain intervals in the semi-obscurity of presiding officer of various semi-public gatherings.

There were many who appreciated the conditions under which his defeat had been accomplished, the money expenditures mentioned, and the private and treacherous cabal as well, but still it was felt that his doom as a leading figure has sounded. A man of less force of character would himself have taken that judgment as final and governed himself accordingly, with a second portion for the rest of his existence. The other alternative would have been a period of tent-sulking which has marred the career of many another man.

Today on the contrary, owing to the manner in which he met the situation which forced itself on him, John L. Bates has only to reach a decision within himself, as to what honors he may care to seek and they are free to his hand.

This may seem a rather broad statement but it can be justified. One part of the justification was brought to the writer during a recent survey of the state in the present Ames—Lodge contest now going on. In all sections of the state he found but a most indifferent interest in Ames. People did not seem to have but little or any care for him. They were with Lodge because they knew and cared so little about Ames. But again and again in the Berkshires, in Hampden, in Hampshire, and in Franklin counties, and on the Cape, men went out of their way to say that they would be with Lodge in this case, where the other alternative was Ames, but that if John L. Bates was the candidate it would of course be a different matter. This may be only one straw in the wind of popular favor, but it tells the story as well as a hay stack in a cyclone.

The "coming back" of a politician, to graft a word current now because of a recent physical discussion in the western part of the country, is really as rare as that of any other type of a man, and it must have an explanation.

In this case the explanation is the innate honesty of the man himself. John L. Bates is a man whose word is as good as his bond. He carries it even further into the practice of his own profession. When an attorney takes the stand that he will not advocate a case before a legislative body unless he believes in it himself, he starts at once with a fund of attention and with a weight to his words which can be hardly appreciated.

There is little doubt but that the final enactment of the new Boston charter which, notwithstanding its imperfections, is a substantial document, which will come near giving the people what they really want, was owing to his advocacy of it. It is well perhaps now to tell of the conditions under which he took up that burden.

After the Boston charter had been finally drafted and submitted to the legislature, Mayor Hibbard and those with him felt that it was important it should be specially presented, first by a republican, and secondly by a republican of standing. Hardly had this idea become known than a host of candidates for the position descended on the mayor. It was going to be a pretty nice legal distinction to be selected to present it meant affiliations with the "best" people, and promised to be a historic event in part. But Ex-Gov. Bates was not a candidate. Yet he was picked, and it came time for an interview with him. Never for an instant did it enter the minds of those who had the matter in charge that there would be any hesitation on his part. Not only was a fee of $5000 spoken of as the proper compensation but, as has been said it was going to feature a man.

Yet when the tender was made to him the governor said while he felt much pleased with the notice that he must have time to think it over.

"Time," asked one of those present, himself a lawyer of large ability and practice, "what for?"

"Time to make certain that I am in sympathy with the charter and that I believe in it. I have made it a rule," the governor said, very simply, "never to appear before the legislature in advocacy of any matter which I do not personally believe in, in every way."

This was indeed a new note, but its force had to be recognized and time was allowed for—three full days. The governor went over the charter, read the reports of the finance commission, made investigations of various sorts, and then he came forward to say that he was agreeable to the task.

Those who watched and heard him at the hearing could see that the arguments being made had something back of them besides the retainer. They were arguments of a man who believed in what he was saying, and who had a natural confidence and a willingness to meet all inquiries which might be laid upon him.

Identically similar circumstances and conditions attended his appearance before the legislature in the Boston Railroad Holding company matter. There is no need of saying at this time that the opportunity to appear as the chief representative of a great railroad corporation is one which would be seized at once by most attorneys. While people talk of predatory corporations and such matters, one thing is generally admitted—that when a railroad corporation seeks legal advice it always gets the best available. Thus a retainer from such a corporation, in a way independent of the merits of the cause itself, is a hall mark of professional ability.

Yet when this tender was made to him he came very near refusing to consider it at all. He had the feeling the cause was not one he could concientiously advocate, having reached that conclusion from general current discussion. He did finally, though, consent to study the subject and to give a decision later and after such study he came forward agreeable to presenting the cause which he did in a most brilliant manner.

All this may seem a bit finicky and Quixotic in this 20th century but the very fact that it is rare and unusual among attorneys has given a rare value to his services. One may say of course that these preliminaries are matters which never pass outside of the circle of counsel and client but that does not prove anything. In both these instances, not because he told the story, but because those interested in pressing the causes felt a special justification in their position from his decision, the members of the legislature easily learned of his stand. His whole manner of presentation as well, it may be said, spoke of complete confidence.

In a financial way, the governor has also achieved not a little distinction by his handling of the receivership of the National City bank in Cambridge after its unfortunate smash. It is to be doubted if any receiver in recent years has had turned over to him a more complicated and involved wreck than that of the Cambridge bank after the unfortunate young Coleman had wiped out its property by embezzlement. There was apparently on the surface hardly enough to make even a decent pile of debris and doubly unfortunate was the fact that among the depositors were many whose little all was in the possession of the bank.

Taking this situation as its very worst the governor with a mimimum on receivership expense has already brought matters down to such shape that the depositors have already received a large part of their money and there is hope even of a closing out of the claims at par.

Such is the record of the governor in a professional and business way. His one great asset is his honesty to himself and the belief of the people in his honesty to them. That is why it is inevitable that he will be forced again in the end to accept political office from his party, though he will no doubt make strong efforts to resist the demand. It is more than likely, though, that the one thing which will bring him to an answering of the call, will be the prospects of trouble for the party, a situation where the people will turn to him of themselves.

He stands unique in a way as an office-holder who has never forced his altitude very high over those who have given him their support.

He has resisted the blandishments of other and more fashionable sections of the city and lives now where he has lived for years in East Boston, a close friend of the people and the same people whom he has known for years. His services also are given to the lowliest client and each is treated in turn, though a corporation be the next waiter on the list in the ante-room of his law offices in the Tremont building.

One of the most prominent features of it all is the great hold which he has with the democrats in Boston. They are among his most loyal friends and would be only too glad of the opportunity to show their appreciation, not of the political, for he has always been a hard fighter, but the human brotherhood interest which he has shown in their many troubles.

His democracy of action is a part of his own fibre. It has never been a cloak to be assumed and laid off as the occasion might demand.

Reed's Neglected Protest.

In his address at the unveiling of the statue of Thomas B. Reed at Portland, Me., Rep. Samuel W. McCall said that Mr. Reed's retirement from public life was due to the course pursued by the government in annexing Porto Rico and the Philippines. "The idea that America should violate its traditional principle of self-government and enter upon the work of governing subject states, he hated with all the fierce hatred of a vanishing time. He was profoundly stirred by our taking on "the last colonial curse of Spain," but it had been done by a treaty solemnly ratified by the senate, and he had come to the parting of the ways."

It is only 12 years since the annexation of the Philippines by the United States. How many Americans today, if they were given the opportunity to choose again, would follow the imperialists in their reckless adventure instead of Thomas B. Reed in his righteous protests against holding subject colonies? How many Americans have recovered from the first excitement of military conquest and foreign dominion, and in their hearts have learned to regret the hasty departure from sound American principles for which the imperialists are responsible in the Philippines?—N. Y. World.

A Little Odd.

Thomas B. Reed, the famous speaker of the house of representatives, was born in Maine, of course, and so was Frank A. Munsey, the magazine man.

One day, a year or two before his death, Mr. Reed went up to Mr. Munsey's office to call on his friend. Munsey's secretary told Reed that Munsey was busy and could not be seen. Reed waited patiently for half an hour. When Munsey finally appeared at the door of his private office he exclaimed:

"Why, Reed! I didn't know you were here. How long have you been waiting?"

"Half an hour," Reed replied.

Munsey turned to his secretary. "Why did you keep Mr. Reed waiting without announcing him?" he asked.

"Why, Mr. Munsey," exclaimed the secretary, "I didn't know he was Mr. Reed. I thought he was Dr. John Hall."

"Pshaw!" said Munsey; "Dr. John Hall has been dead for two years."

"Yes, sir," assented the secretary; "I knew that, and that is why I thought it was so odd for him to be here."—Saturday Evening Post.

PHILIP HOLLAND OF LAWRENCE

Highly Successful Business Man and a Leading Contractor on Municipal Work—Has Carried Out Large Undertakings For Big Mills of His City—Man of Great Capacity.

An entirely self made man and one whose name is frequently heard among people who discuss big men and great achievements is Contractor Philip Holland of Lawrence who at present is doing the major part of the city's contract work. Mr. Holland's specialties are street and sidewalk building, excavating for cellars and the construction of brick and concrete structures. Mr. Holland does not do work alone for the city—not by a great deal. He has done thousands of dollars worth of work for the great mill corporations of that city and vicinity and is rated as a good workman and successful in his business. He has been really before the public eye for only about a decade but in that time he has made great progress in the contracting business and has put to rout many other competitors who were strongly intrenched in business before he started.

Mr. Holland's push and energy however have sent him up the ladder of success very rapidly and today he occupies a position far above many of his earlier competitors. Contractor Holland seems made up of a great bundle of nerves. He works many hours each day and apparently feels as fresh at the end of the week as he did at the beginning. His imbues those employed by him with the same nervous energy and the result is that his contracts are kept moving and all are finished within the tnme limit. Mr. Holland seems peculiarly and particularly adapted to the work in which he is engaged. He always was impatient when employed by others to do a great deal more and do it faster than was required of him.

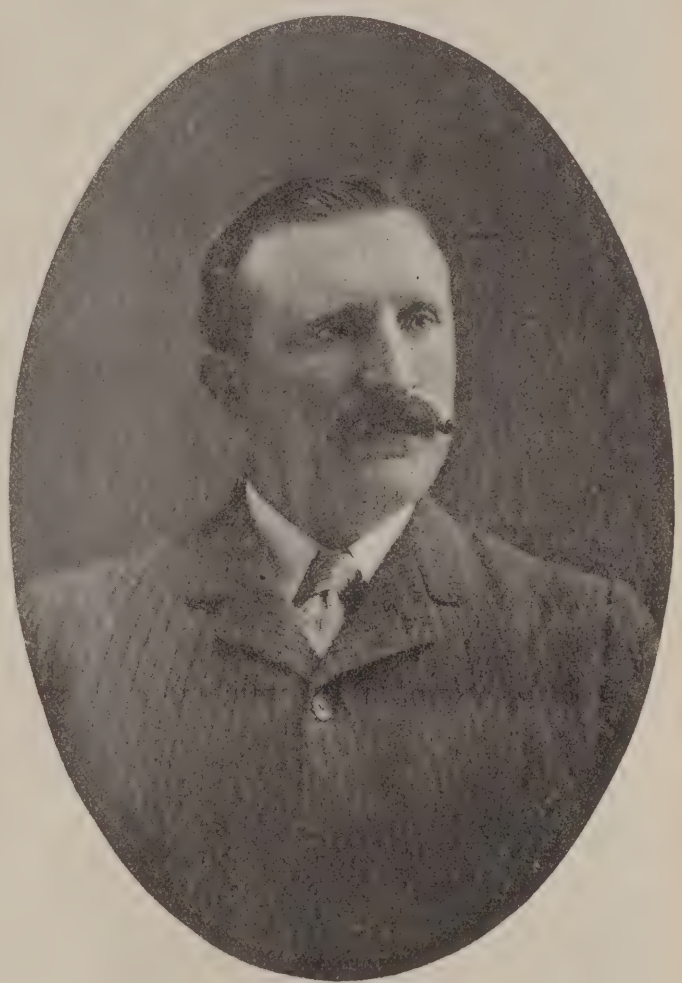
Mr. Holland does seem pleased with the progress that he makes each day now but still he feels that his capacity for turning out contract work is not taxed to its utmost. He has a number of different kinds of contracts on hand and while another man might have an assistant or two, Mr. Holland copes with it all alone. His contracts are in different parts of the city but that does not feaze him. He visits each contract several times a day. He appreciates how much work his men should turn out and how much progress they should make in a given time and as much work is accomplished by his employes in his absence just the same as if he stood over them all day.

His employes are treated in a fair and just manner by Contractor Holland who has not forgotten what it is to work for others as many of his years were spent in the employ of others. The various good things that Mr. Holland posessses in life and his success in the contracting business can be attributed solely to his own great energy, push and enterprise. It could never be said of him that he hesitated and so he has not lost but he continually takes advantage of all his opportunities and he makes the most of all of them. That is perhaps the secret of his phenominal success in the contracting business. That is the secret as to why many people are talking about Mr. Holland and his successful business interests at the present time while it seems only yesterday, so brief is the period, when Mr. Holland was as untalked of and as unknown as the most retiring citizen.

Philip Holland was born in the County of Cork, Ireland, about 42 years ago and almost a score of his years were spent in his native land. Nature endowed him with a good constitution and considerable health and vigor and when he came to this country and settled in Lawrence, he was not afraid of work and showed a willingness to take anything in the line of employment that came his way. Mr. Holland had been used to laboring employment in the old land and when given work as a laborer in a Catholic cemetery in Lawrence by Fr. James T. O'Reilly he gladly accepted the opportunity to earn an honest living. So he started to work as a common laborer, working in and about a cemetery where grass had to be cut and lawns kept in good condition and other work to be done. His next employment was in the capacity of coachman for the priests at St. Mary's parochial residence but Mr. Holland soon tired of that and he started to learn the stone cutting trade with Bartholemew Mahoney. That trade seemed too slow for his nervous makeup and after spending several years at it and becoming a good mechanic, he went in partnership with former Contractor Daniel J. O'Mahoney to work a ledge in Andover and supply material for the construction of common cellars.

It was that business which led him later to enter upon the great contracting enterprises that have characterized him during the past several years. The partnership with Mr. O'Mahoney was successful but its scope was not broad enough to suit Mr. Holland and the firm was dissolved and Mr. Holland went into the business of excavating for buildings great and small, but preferably the former. Many horses and wagons were needed in that business and through business accommodation he secured them and then his enterprises grew rapidly. He soon received contracts to excavate for the foundation for some of the new and large mills and that work gave him an impetus that he could not otherwise have secured. It was then only a step to paving, concreting and taking contracts for great buildings. Today he is the foremost contractor in Lawrence, and bids fair to be even much more successful. He has 30 wagons, 60 horses and 100 men employed. At present he is rushing the contract to pave a mile of Broadway with Hassam blocks, set on a sand cushion placed over a concrete base. He has a large number of men there, also steam concrete mixers and grout machines. The price of that contract is about $100,000. Last year he completed the sidewalks on both sides of Essex street, making about two miles of grand granolithic work. He has done much work recently at the West Andover cemetery, laying considerable granolithic and paving work there. Concrete and polished stone arches were also built there and the cemetery is one of the most beautiful in this section of the country owing to the efforts of Contractor Holland and his employes. Mr. Holland also did considerable work at the Wood mill, it being he who laid all the concrete work in the basement of that huge plant. The paving of Merrimack street, similar work for the Boston & Maine railroad near the new freight sheds and laying a great granolithic sidewalk around the new Ayer mill are other contracts that Mr. Holland has carried out recently. Mr. Holland has also done considerable granolithic work in the town of Andover and he has the contract to excavate for the great Merino yarn mill to be built here shortly. He has done large contracts of various kinds, including excavating, paving and concrete work for the Arlington mills, Washington mills, and Kunhardt mill. Mr. Holland has considerable influence in a political way in Lawrence, and he frequently takes an active interest in the politics of the municipality. He has many influential friends in the city council and in the various city departments and as a result Mr. Holland wields considerable power with the powers that be.

Contractor Holland is a fine type of man and is generous and charitable to many institutions and persons. He is good company and has a wide circle of friends with whom he is looked upon as a splendid man with a large heart in the right place. He is too busy to belong to many organizations but the Lawrence lodge of Elks and St. Mary's council of the order of the Knights of Columbus claim him as an enthusiastic member. He is married and has four boys and two daughters, his home being on Bodwell street.



PHILIP HOLLAND

HON. JAMES D. GILL

Collector of Internal Revenue Has Record of Highest Efficiency in That Office—Has Done Much Work For Party Organization—Choice of W. Murray Crane For His Present Office.

Hon. James D. Gill, collector of United States internal revenue for district of Mass-States internal revenue for district of Massachusetts, was born in Hinsdale, Berkshire county, June 27, 1849, the son of Bartholomew and Mary Dwyer Gill. He was educated in the public schools and Hinsdale academy; occupying the hours during boyhood days, when out of school, with such work as was available about the village and the adjacent farms, and on the blooded stock farm of Mr. George T. Plunkett, a brother-in-law of Sen. Crane. He was a co-worker and roommate of the present U. S. Sen. Francis E. Warren of Wyoming, and the friendship then gained by each for the other has since then been maintained.

In the spring of 1868, through Mr. Plunkett, he met the Hon. Lewis J. Powers of Springfield. He engaged himself as clerk in Mr. Powers' book and stationery business, and later, in 1871, when Mr. Powers' successor to his retail department relinquished it, the firm of Gill & Hayes was formed and continued for several years, during which time the nomination of Rutherford B. Hayes in 1876 by the republican national convention had no sooner been placed on the bulletin board of the Springfield Republican, before which was an interested crowd of people, than an old Irish gentleman sang out: "Why in hell didn't they nominate Gill, he is a damn sight the best man."

While Mr. Gill's father was always a democrat, the son early concluded, in reading the history of parties and in contact with men, that vastly more good had been accomplished for the union of states and the individuals thereof by the republican party than had been or was likely to be by any other, and thereafter early and late in state and national politics he has espoused its cause, registering in caucuses and conventions against candidates for whom apologies were necessary and favoring such only as were qualified by character and fitness for the office aspired to, whether it was municipal, county, state or national, in which he has been often a factor for good, not only toward elections but in defeating as well.

In 1888 at Chicago he attended as a spectator the republican national convention, which nominated Harrison and Morton. He very early predicted their nomination, and on returning home the Harrison & Morton battalion was organized, when he became its president and accompanied them wherever they went, employing for them, through themselves and friends, special trains to and from distant points within and without the county.

In 1889 he organized and was president of the Republican club of Springfield, with 1000 members for several years, during which time the organization was of much benefit to the party; it gave but few dinners and its principal one was in recognition of the man, the services he had rendered his country, and the many courtesies he had shown Springfield and its people, to U. S. Sen. Henry L. Dawes in 1893 on his retirement from the senate, at which he was, in a presentation speech by Chief Justice Marcus P. Knowlton, given a bronze statute of Charles Sumner, on which occasion, the late Gov. George D. Robinson, Wm. H. Haile, W. Murray Crane and other distinguished men were guests of the club. Mr. Gill was chairman of the county committee of Hampden for several years, and during his first year in office caused a 40 percent dividend to be returned to the candidates who had contributed towards expenses, which was received with surprised satisfaction by them.

In 1896, Mr. Gill organized with a large and influential membership of both republicans and democrats the "Hampden County Sound Money League," an organization which by work, their votes, and example did great good and aided materially in the election of Pres. McKinley.

In 1897 he became a candiadte for postmaster at Springfield, with an endorsement of his townspeople, which considered numerically, politically and financially, has never in that vicinity been surpassed, from which candidacy at the solicitation of W. Murray Crane, then lieutenant governor of the state, he withdrew, and at his further request became a candidate for the position which he now holds, and on the 6th day of April, immediately after his withdrawal, he was by Pres. McKinley commissioned collector of internal revenue. In his official duties he has from the start been much interested and early mastered the essentials as to which he had been informed by letter at Springfield, but written in Boston, that without the writer, who had been an employee, and two others who were then employees, it would be impossible for him to run the office, but the writer of that letter was not appointed and the other two did not long remain.

The collector gives prompt and personal interviews on all matters in any way connected with the department, and can generally be found during office hours. His principal characteristic is an openness of mind, square dealing, regardless of persons with whom he comes in contact. He takes his vacation in mid-winter and devotes the time to his annuals of original paintings, collecting, showing and selling the best work of the best of American painters in oil, the last of which was his 33rd, and from this notable unprecedented serials of annuals there have gone into Connecticut Valley homes and those in some 15 other states, something like 1500 fine examples.

In 1908 the 7 1-2 percent discount, which for many years had been allowed on purchases of beer stamps, was by act of congress withdrawn. The breweries were watching out for the time it was likely to be signed by the president, and on the day preceding and on the morning of the day it was signed, gave orders and tendered payment for $360,000 worth, of which the collector supplied but $60,000, thereby saving to the government the sum of $22,500 or the equivalent of his salary for four years. Sec. Lyman J. Gage, upon complaint and consideration of the matter, told the collector that it was perfectly proper and the right way to transact business, as the orders were greatly in excess of immediate needs, and no law compelled their sale, although most collectors honored the requisitions, there having been no known precedent warranting a refusal.

In 1902 the law lowered the tax on tobacco and cigars and dealers were privileged to take stock and file claims for a refund of the difference, and the collector's personal inspection of such claims, after they had been investigated and certified by the division deputies, resulted in his belief that several of the claims had been padded, after which he made personal visits to the premises, which resulted in his refusal to certify to about $10,000 worth of claims, most of which was saved to the department by their rejection.

In 1905, the collector, on giving a cigar manufacturer an interview, concluded that he was dishonest and for several days thereafter he went over the returns made by him and although confident himself that he was right, he had the deputy collector of that division substantiate his belief and acting on this he investigated more than 600 accounts, which resulted in the arrest of 15 different small cigar manufacturers who had for years been defrauding the government, and this discovery resulted in the recovery in Massachusetts of about $10,000, which find and correction produces a like amount yearly in this district, with a much greater amount in other districts, as the department prosecuted and recovered large amounts in other districts, and the greatest value in consequence of the discovery is in its correction, which probably amounts to $50,000 a year in additional taxes throughout the country. Commissioner John W. Yerkes commended Collector Gill for his energetic work in ferretting it out in Massachusetts, and credited him also with giving the department the information which led to a campaign of detection, punishment and recovery of many thousands of dollars in other districts.

On Nov. 14, 1900, the Westfield Times and News Letter said: "In the early and halcyon days of the McKinley administration—happily not altogether a thing of the past—when the hungry and emaciated republican politicians, who had been out shivering in the democratic cold for four long weary years, were on the qui vive, rounding up the Sleek Stock which was browsing in pastures green, the writer had occasion to know somewhat intimately the ins and outs of the then interesting political situation. Among other well known and prominent personalities who figured in the political arena of western Massachusetts was James D. Gill of Springfield. When he was named for the responsible and honorable position of collector of internal revenue for Massachusetts, the writer took occasion to publicly remark, from an intimate acquaintance and close study of the man, that he would not prove to be a lump of official clay in the hands of crafty and designing politicians, to be molded at their sweet will, and we have never had reason to change this estimate of the self-reliant and independent character of the man. His official conduct is squared and made subservient, as it should be, to the interests of the government which he serves. His subordinates can no more monkey with him than can politicians. This is right. While Collector Gill is tolerant and regardful of the rights and privileges of others, he is a bad man to fool with. Mr. Gill is the right man in the right place."

Collector Gill is on the best of terms with his entire force, of upwards of 60 employees, with the people of the district, and the department, and in but one examination made of his office during the time he has been collector has it been rated below No. 1 and then it was 1 1-2, caused only by his desire to place the war stamps on July 1, 1898, with the taxpayers, at which time and for some days afterwards he could not, and accomplish it, adhere strictly to business methods, but by his quick distribution he saved the government probably $50,000.

In consequence of increased business, additional room was required by the postoffice department, and the collector was authorized to report on available and suitable quarters, and on visiting the offices of the secretary of the treasury and the commissioner of internal revenue with his report and recommendation, that the fourth floor of the International Trust company building at 45 Milk street be secured, it was readily agreed to in every single particular, and thereupon he was authorized to effect a lease, which he did, and on June 15, 1909, at 12 o'clock the office in the Federal building was vacated, and on Monday morning at 9 o'clock it opened in the present quarters with no interruption whatever to business.

Several changes have been made in the personnel of his force but no separation has ever been made for reasons other than improvement of the service. Promotions are by merit, and the personnel of the office is to a person, courteous, capable and attentive, and the listing of the corporations doing business in the state, and collection of $1,409,000 was made at an additional expense of but about $600.

The collector retains his voting residence at Springfield, resides at Brookline through the fall and winter, and Beverly in the summer. He is a member of the Nayasset club of Springfield, the Home Market, Essex, Middlesex and Massachusetts clubs, Springfield lodge of Masons and De Soto lodge of Odd Fellows.

On Nov. 16, 1874, he married Evelyn, daughter of the late Milton A. Clyde of Springfield, and has one son, James Milton Gill, treasurer and manager of the Springfield Consolidated Ice Co.

Another Infamous Slander.

James M. Beck has earned the execration of all right-thinking men by his wicked and infamous suggestion that the United States supreme court "knows as much about the true meaning of the federal constitution as Mr. Roosevelt."

This is a deliberate and unqualified falsehood which by right should be characterized by a shorter and uglier word. No court ever knew or ever can know so much about the federal constitution as does Mr. Roosevelt. He is the constitution, just as he is the magna charta and the bill of rights and the declaration of independence and the ordinance of 1787 and the emancipation proclamation.

This Beck person should be promptly indicted and prosecuted for libelling the government of the United States.—N. Y. World.



JAMES D. GILL

CHARLES E. HATFIELD

Stepped Into Chairmanship of Republican State Committee at Critical Time—Will Make Good If Enthusiasm and Hard Work Count—A Human Dynamo of Energy.

They are trying a brand new method of running things down at republican state headquarters this year and up to the present time it is working well. A branch of the Sunshine society has been organized with his honor, Charles E. Hatfield, mayor of Newton, as president and general manager. Mayor Hatfield happens to be chairman of the state committee which accounts for the Sunlight club, for if there hadn't been any Hatfield there surely wouldn't have been any such organization. For far be it from any members of the "Old Guard" to break up party traditions by starting anything so politically frivolous. But when Chairman Hatfield took office he insisted upon several changes in the interior furnishings of the state organization. He didn't see any reason why the window shades shouldn't be kept pushed up all day and he said so. It was rather trying to the eyes of some of the veterans to see so much illumination but "the boys" liked it as the chairman knew they would.

Speaking of boys, Charles E. Hatfield is a good deal of a boy today although he was born almost 48 years ago. There are men who seem to forget early in life that they were ever boys but not so with Chairman Hatfield. He is very much grown up when it comes to handling a political campaign but he has all the enthusiasm and energy of a youngster. He is the champion heavyweight enthuser in Massachusetts politics. That may not have been the reason he was placed in his present position but it is big asset for the republican state machine to have in these days of discontent and grumbling. Some people have said there has been too much of the stand-off-and-look-at-me way of doing business down on the fourth floor of the Kimball building. That may or may not be true but one thing is certain there won't be any of it while Charlie Hatfield is in charge. When he took hold he saw a change was needed to get rid of this notion in the minds of the rank and file and he bought a new broom and proceeded to sweep away all of the cobwebs which had collected in the corners of the various rooms. The reason for these accumulations was the feeling of gloom which had settled down on everything and nearly everybody. There was a cause for all this. You could almost read on every wall something which looked like:

Draper's plurality—7934.

But it is all changed now and the walls are bare save for the numerous portraits of predecessors of the present chairman and those circus-posters of Big William and Sunny James which still dazzle the eye of the visitor as he enters the corridor. All this done the chairman proceeded to get down to work. He found among the 40 members of the 1910 committee several good specimens of the "insurgent," an animal not very common in Massachusetts but none the less troublesome by reason of scarcity of numbers. He didn't start in by calling them harsh names, he didn't abuse them as had some of his predecessors, neither did he ignore them. He listened to their grievances and they had a large and varied stock to pour into his ears. He heard them prate about "slate-making," "star-chamber sessions," "unauthorized interference with legislation at the state house," and the like. When they were in the wrong he reasoned with them tactfully but firmly to show them why their demands were unreasonable. If they were right, and they happened to be in several of their contentions, he admitted the justice of their claims. They said the rules needed amending. He said "All right boys, we'll appoint a sub-committee to see what is really necessary to be done."

The protestants were given representation upon the committee which met, listened to the complaints of the fault-finders, recommended several important changes in the way of bringing the policy of open-play more into the game and their suggestions were adopted. Then came the regular midsummer meeting of the whole committee when it had been customary to complete plans for the state convention. It had been the rule for somebody to fix up a slate for officials for the convention and then have the executive committee get together and give the list an O. K. Then the full committee would be called into session and they would write the word "approved" across the slate so the up-state members could catch their late afternoon trains without bothering to listen to a lot of unnecessary talk. But Chairman Hatfield suggested that "in view of the great importance of the coming state convention" it might be just as well to leave the choice of officers this year to a later date and merely fix the date and place of the convention. This was entirely agreeable to the independents and the stand-parters couldn't very well object when their chairman proposed it so they murmured their consent and the thing was done.

Things were at a crisis when Charles E. Hatfield took the helm. Dissatisfaction with the state organization had been growing for several years and after the close call of last fall the kickers took heart and growled all the louder. They said they were tired of one-man rule in running the party and believed it about time that these who were not politicians had a chance to say something about what should be done. They predicted that unless this was done the party was fast drifting on the rocks of defeat. The leaders didn't like to admit any such condition but they knew it was very true and that unless some concessions were made Eben S. Draper would follow John L. Bates and have to give way to a democrat after two years as governor. It was a time when a cool, determined, but politic man was wanted for the chairmanship and that is what the state machine got when it engaged Charles E. Hatfield as engineer.

During the recent session of the legislature, regardless of the advice of certain of the old-line republicans, Chairman Hatfield insisted upon a conciliatory course with regard to legislation of a political nature. Together with that other political "oil-cup," William F. Garcelon, also of Newton, the most accomplished "whip" who ever handled the ribbons on Beacon hill, he advised not only no opposition but a frank endorsement of the Walker direct nomination bill. The astute chairman was just wise enough to see that the people want direct nominations. Few of them know what they mean but just now they are popular and the head of the state organization realized that when the public makes up his mind, if you don't give them what they want they will proceed to take it and in the taking some one may get hurt.

But while Chairman Hatfield has been diffusing good cheer in carload lots in all parts of the state he hasn't allowed anybody to get away with the idea that anything but the hardest kind of work can win the state fight this fall. With so much fault-finding all around together with a general air of discouragement it has been an uphill job. "You know it's much easier to enthuse people when you have a majority of 100,000 behind you than when you haven't but 7000," he puts it and it's all very true. But he was never discouraged and he buckled down to work. Charlie Hatfield is one of the few men who seem to thrive on hard work. His friends joke him about how he is growing fat holding down two big political jobs besides practicing law and looking after a number of trust estates, and he admits it. He is as tireless as is John F. Fitzgerald and he has all the get-there quality which has made the "Little General" so successful in politics. He took up the plan of having heart-to-heart talks with the various local committeemen started by Chairman George H. Doty but he has carried it out more completely than was done last year. He is a great believer in personal contact with the voter. He likes to meet people and that merry twinkle of those black eyes seldom fails to turn casual acquaintance into a firm friend.

While Charlie Hatfield had been in politics in his city for a score of years and had been a member of the state committee and chairman of the finance committee it was the three-cornered fight for the lieutenantship two years ago that introduced him to the republicans of Massachusetts so that when Col. Doty retired in January to become a federal official he was the logical choice for the place. When Louis A. Frothingham found out what a contest he was up against for second place on the state ticket he looked about for some one to take hold of his campaign and put some life into it. Hatfield was given the task and he threw all his energy into it. It isn't necessary at this time to go into any story of how that battle was won. But it was won and the chief credit for the success of the Boston man is due to his manager. He hardly slept during those months which preceded the state convention. He didn't talk much about what was going to happen. He left prediction to others. His business was to get the votes. He raced up and down the state from Cape Cod to the Berkshires not once or twice but just as often as he could find time. He doesn't believe in running political campaigns from a nicely furnished headquarters. He knows that the only way to get the voter is to go after him, run him down and tag him. He took hold of a campaign which seemed to be fading away into thin air and he soon made the politicians sit up and take notice. The name of Hatfield began to be talked in political circles as that of a man who did things himself and didn't leave work for others.

Charles E. Hatfield is a native of Medford, where he was born Sept. 30, 1862, the son of Charles and Ann L. Hatfield. He attended the Allen school and finished his education at Dean academy, Franklin. Deciding upon law as a profession he removed to Newton and at once began to dabble in politics. He interested himself in the work of the republican city committee and showed such zeal and hustle that he soon worked his way into the chairmanship which he held so long that many of the older residents couldn't remember who preceded him in the job. He made the city organization a smooth running machine and it has continued to move with but few jars from that time until now. His first real public office was councilman which he held in 1894-5 and he got a familiarity with municipal affairs while in the city government which made the job of mayor an easy one for one of his temperament. Last fall he was nominated for mayor and such was the unanimity of sentiment for him that he got the democratic endorsement and was saved the trouble of making even a pretence of a fight. The term is for two years and there isn't the remotest shadow of a doubt but that he can have another term if he wants it. As Mr. Hatfield has a faculty of running things with so little friction there isn't any reason why he shouldn't continue as chief executive and at the same time keep things moving in the state organization. He has had the misfortune, or it would be to most mayors, of seeing his tax rate climb up 40 cents this year but even that doesn't worry him. He knows that it is due chiefly to the new corporation franchise tax which robs Peter to Paul and Newton happens to be Peter this time. As a non-manufacturing place but the home of much invested capital the city of Newton has had to sit calmly by and see the industrial centres take away a good share of the tax levy.

Usually the men who are willing to take the chairmanship of the republican state committee have been those whose time was their own. It isn't so with Charlie Hatfield. Where he finds a minute in the day to give to his family is too deep a problem for friends. He is ever at the beck and call of others and never grumbles about doing a man a favor even when he knows he ought to be devoting his time to his own business. Here is another trait in the make-up of the mayor-chairman which has made him friends everywhere. He is the most cheerful of men about doing things for others. He naturally favors his friends when he can but he doesn't stop there. He helps those who have no claim upon his services and does it as though he was the one being favored. Outside of public matters and business interest Mr. Hatfield has interested himself in social circles. He was president of the old Northgate club and did much to bring the Newton club up to its high-water mark of success a few years ago. He has always been active in the affairs of the Neighborhood club. He is a former president of the Allen School Alumni association and is a member of such organizations as the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and the Knights of Honor.

The fact that he is president of the First National bank of West Newton, president of the West Newton Co-operative bank and a director in the big Samson Cordage Works and the Lewis Wharf company shows where he stands in the business and financial world.



CHARLES E. HATFIELD

JOHN F. FITZGERALD

Most Powerful Factor in the Democratic Party in Massachusetts Today Survived Unsmirched Attacks of Professional and Vindictive Reformers —A Shatterer of Traditions and Majorities —Has Broken All Speed Records in Politics.

Three years ago the political prophets said that the public career of John F. Fitzgerald was closed forever. Today those prophets are wondering if, after all, his career has but just begun. He is now mayor of Boston, elected for a term of four years, and with the first year of that term to be completed, he is being urged to run for governor of the commonwealth as one who can arouse genuine enthusiasm on the part of the democratic rank and file; he holds, admittedly, the balance of power in the choice of any other candidate, and wherever he goes he is the central figure of the gathering and of the occasion. All of which goes to show that the most accurate prophets are those who do not prophesy.

Boston has developed large men and men of great prominence in affairs, but in the development of John F. Fitzgerald she has given ample evidence of the fact that the old order of things has passed away and that new blood is in control. She has as her chief executive one who was born in the North End, who was born in lowly circumstances, who has simply pushed his way to the front by the force of his own personality, who has made places for himself when places for him would or could not be found by others, who has undergone the most sweeping and personally bitter inquisition that was ever brought against any chief executive in any American city, and who today is bigger than ever, has more prestige than ever before and has firm friends among those who, formerly, were his most determined and relentless opponents.

John F. Fitzgerald is a self-made man, but he does not look the part. You have heard of self-made men all your life, and you picture them as unctuous, conservative, proud of their own handiwork and so deep in self-contemplation that they have little time to contribute to the world's welfare and progress. Fitzgerald, as a self-made man, used different materials. Also, as before stated, he had to push, and he has been pushing ever since. He has made enemies, at times he has had enemies to spare, but he has made friendships as he has conquered enmities. Some of those who have been loudest in their denunciations of his methods have not been entirely infallible in their own methods, the chief difference between them and Mr. Fitzgerald, whom they have opposed, being the fact that Mr. Fitzgerald has advanced while they have stood still or gone back.

As about everybody knows, John F. Fitzgerald was born in the North End in 1865. He lost his mother when he was 13 years of age. There were nine sons, and John was the third in age, but it was due largely to his efforts that the family was kept together. John became known to everybody as the right hand man of his father in looking after the other youngsters. He himself graduated from the Eliot grammar and Boston Latin schools and attended the Harvard medical school for one year. Then his father died, he was forced to forego his ambition to enter the medical profession and upon him fell the large responsibility of acting practically as the head of the family. Those who can't forgive him for his politics and his successes admit that in his family relations he has done a little more than his whole duty from the very beginning.

In school he was an athlete. He has always lived a temperate life, and as manager and member of the Boston Latin football team he manifested clear-headedness, activity and endurance. He has not lost those qualities. They are his chief assets. Clear-headedness, activity and endurance have taken him over the goal line in more than one hot fight, and those who are close to him say that his condition in that respect is as good today as it ever was.

He built the foundation of his personal popularity and prestige in the family home on Unity street. The roof was always sheltering for a longer or shorter time some friendless person down a little on his luck. Those who were thus aided never forgot it; few of them were ever ungrateful. Being a North End boy he entered into the political game with a good deal of earnestness as early as it was possible for him to do so, but he had no thought of making that a primary occupation until he was compelled to abandon his studies in the medical school. His first place of employment was the Boston custom house, where, undoubtedly, he met some men who knew something of politics and who did nothing, probably, to distract his own attention from the great game. Then he decided to be his own business boss, quit the custom house, went into the real estate business and ran for the common council. In other words he began where a great many began and where a great many left off. He won his fight for the common council, and he has won his fights ever since, with one exception. It was in 1892 tha he went to the common council. The next fall he was chosen to the state senate, where he served two years, in 1893 and 1894.

It did not take Mr. Fitzgerald very long to find his footing in the senate. He led, of course, because it is not his specialty or habit to follow. He started after the stock-waterers when stock watering was as popular in financial circles as in farming circles. He pushed along the rapid transit bill and his vote carried it through committee. As a result of that measure Boston has today the present elevated railway system, the subway and the tunnels.

As a great many people are aware, Mr. Fitzgerald has no desire to linger too long in one place. In 1894 he decided, and some of his friends said that his decision was opportune, that he would like to represent the 9th district in congress. That district was then represented by Joseph H. O'Neil, who was backed by the democratic organization for renomination and re-election. Indeed, the machine laughed at the idea of John F. Fitzgerald as a serious candidate against Mr. O'Neil, who had made a good record, who was close to the leaders of the national organization, and against whom older and more experienced democrats had no thought of making a contest.

Sen. Fitzgerald believed that he could win, and imparted his belief to his personal and political lieutenants. Some of them thought that he was undertaking a larger task than he could complete, but they stood by him. The organization laughed. It continued to laugh. Finally it began to dawn on some of the leaders that they were devoting time to laughter which would have to be employed otherwise if it was planned to knock out Mr. Fitzgerald.

When the organization finally aroused itself to its danger, it was too late. John F. Fitzgerald had the delegates in hand and he took the nomination. Then it was that the democratic leaders in Boston took, for the first time, the full measure of John F. Fitzgerald's ability to play politics, and they hardly knew what to make of it. Without asking their permission, without saying "by your leave," he had shattered traditions and majorities. He has been doing it ever since.

He went to Washington as "the boy congressman" and the only democratic congressman from New England. That helped some, for it drew attention to the young fellow who had broken into congress from a district that was supposed to be owned and controlled by a hard-and-fast organization. He soon made himself at home in the national house, and when he had anything to say on national topics he managed to say it. Also, he began to be known around the departments as a young man who wanted things for his district and for the people in his district and who would not take "no" for an answer. By and by there were rumors in congressional circles that Fitzgerald of Massachusetts could be in three departments at once while making a formal address to his fellow members. He was breaking all speed records as far back as those days.

He took hold of all the big issues that were worth taking hold of, and in justice to the records of those days—he does not need it—let it be said that they show him always on the side of the people against the trusts, of the Indians against the robbers of the Indians, of the common people against the predatory rich. In other words he was using issues as staple ammunition ten years before the professional friends of the common people had learned that such issues were at hand.

When the Spanish war broke out, Cong. Fitzgerald was so close to the break that he heard the snap. He didn't enlist, but he did everything else but that. He started the boys off to war, he visited them in their fever camps, and he was on hand to welcome them home. He went to Camp Alger and Montauk Point during the dread days of typhoid fever, and his work in behalf of the stricken volunteers was genuine and sympathetic. His political opponents said that he was doing it for political effect. The fact that they did nothing emphasized his own work, which, whatever may have been the motive, resulted in incalculable good for the sufferers.

Having served six years in congress he returned to Boston and bought the Boston Republic, a weekly paper which had been founded by the late Patrick Maguire and which, after his death, had been permitted to founder. He promptly made it a successful newspaper proposition, showing that he had business ability as well as political sagacity. He is still the controlling power of the Republic and his views on men and things, but mainly men, as expressed in that paper, are eagerly read by newspaper men and others.

In 1905 Mayor Collins died in office, Chairman Whelton of the board of aldermen succeeded him as acting mayor, and the subject of the succession began to loom large in the minds of the politicians. Mr. Fitzgerald in due season announced his candidacy, and soon afterward one of the finest contests for a nomination that the city has ever seen was in progress. It was won by Mr. Fitzgerald, as all of his contests up to that time had been won. His next task was to defeat Louis A. Frothingham, the republican nominee, at the polls, and he did so with gracefulness and ease.

His first term of two years was one of action, by him and against him. For years the city had been going from bad to worse financially. Debt had been piling up, interest charges were growing, and it was impossible to meet the needs and demands of the city by business-like financing under the old charter. The responsibility for such conditions did not belong to either party in particular or to any one mayor. The city had been sliding along easily, getting what it needed or wanted in the best way that it could, and paying extravagantly because buying unscientifically.

Mayor Fitzgerald took office as others had taken office and he did in that office what had been a habit of successive administrations. But his election had aroused intense opposition and anger, inside of his party as well as outside, and there was a stern demand on the part of men suddenly become virtuous that conditions in city hall be "exposed" to the public. Mayor Fitzgerald took away the breath of his opponents by meeting the demand a great deal more than half way. He at once took steps to obtain the appointment of a finance commission selected by the business organizations, and he fairly whipped the city council into passing the necessary orders. He was willing to meet an honest, fair and impartial investigation. The response to this was the selection as an investigator of at least one man, a bitter political opponent of the mayor, and of two others who were outspoken and radical in their opposition to him.

The finance commission thus constituted was accepted by the mayor with a grim smile, for he knew what its work would be, and they began to dig and burrow. The one object of the leaders was to obtain evidence of misdeeds on the part of Mayor Fitzgerald, and they worked early and late with that end in view, incidentally doing other things, as minor work, which they were chosen to do primarily. Some instances of petty graft were uncovered, but in no case were there such cases of big graft as had prevailed under some other administrations without comment or investigation.

In spite of their earnest efforts, not a stain was found on Mayor Fitzgerald's garments. But the commissioners had stirred much mud, they had befouled city hall with the result of their labors, and through their efforts, largely, it was possible for the combined democratic and republican opposition to Mayor Fitzgerald to defeat him for a second term. At that time, mind you, there was a loud shout that Mr. Fitzgerald was down and out politically forever. In other words, it was gleefully assumed that the



JOHN F. FITZGERALD

finance commission had succeeded in doing the work which it had started out to do.

But still the opponents of Mr. Fitzgerald were not quite satisfied than he would "stay dead," as the saying is. Therefore, in their plan for charter revision they did what they could to make it impossible for any man of influence politically to exert that influence as against any man without political influence and prestige, but having immense financial resources. The finance commission determined to do away with primaries, to do away with party designations, to do away with everything that would aid the voters in their efforts to stand by party or to stand by men who represented party. On top of that they demanded of a republican legislature that a genuine referendum be withheld, and the republican legislature complied with the demand.

The result was what the finance commission wanted, but it was not what the republican leaders had figured on. The voters accepted the smaller of two evils, accepted Plan 2, so-called, as against Plan 1, and it was jubilantly proclaimed by the professional reformers that thenceforth nobody but a professional reformer, or a barrel of money backed by professional reformers, could be elected mayor of Boston.

Mayor Fitzgerald accepted the challenge. It was the least that he could do. So confident were the professional reformers that thereafter their men, or their barrels, would be chosen, that they had made a term of four years for the mayor, with an alleged recall which is still a joke to everybody except George A. O. Ernst, who cannot see the joke. Mr. Fitzgerald went out to fight as a non-partisan candidate and won against an admitted expenditure of $100,000 by his chief opponent and against, probably, a real expenditure of more than twice that amount.

Meantime a permanent finance commission had been established, with John A. Sullivan as chairman. Mr. Sullivan was selected for the place first, because he is a bitter opponent of the mayor, and, second, because there is a salary of $5000 attached to the position. That caused trouble. George A. O. Ernst, another earnest reformer, wanted the job which Sullivan got. In order to satisfy him and make his work in the cause of reform something more than self-rewarding, he gets a position as head of an alleged bureau of municipal research, at $5000 a year. The fact that he was not qualified to fill it and could not have passed the civil service commission's test if the commission's approval had been necessary, shows nothing except that the professional reformer likes nothing better than real money for being a reformer.

Mr. Fitzgerald is in office on his second term for less than a year. He is doing good work, he is moving along progressively, and he is larger today than he was when Nathan Matthews, John A. Sullivan and other doubly distilled and very aromatic reformers started out to decorate him with stripes. Behind him he has a majority of the citizens of Boston who believe in him and would vote to give him even higher honors if he would but say the word. And it is the silent mockery of fate that neither of the convert-reformers just referred to, if the old common council were still in existence, could be elected to it from his own ward or any other ward in Boston!

Which shows, dear reader, that, though the fruits of professional and vindictive reform may be glorious from the monetary standpoint, they do not contribute to the esteem in which professional and vindictive reformers are held by their fellow citizens.

Lucid and Pointed.

The least we feel called upon to say, after reading the able paper which Mr. Taft read at St. Paul, is that he has heavily augmented the national legacy bequeathed to him by his predecessor. Mr. Roosevelt is accustomed to deal in more or less glittering generalities with all vital questions of national government. There is no such haziness in Mr. Taft's consideration of his topic.

Therein is no catch phrase about the "twilight zone" between federal and state authority. There is a precise and thorough discussion of the federal responsibility, which he is eager to meet, and of the share which the states must assume in discharging the governmental obligation to prevent our enormous natural wealth from falling into the hands of greedy exploitation.—New York Press.

RICHARD E. WARNER

Bristol County Commissioner Famous Country Over as Stove Manufacturer—Served With Credit on State Board of Arbitration—Has Been Doing Things All His Life.

A man who can do not one but many things at once and do them all well is not an average find, but that seems to best describe a Taunton or rather a Bristol county public official. He can't help it. He's been doing things ever since he was born, and will keep on until the end of the chapter. This describes Richard E. Warner, county commissioner, a resident of Taunton, and a business man with places of business in half a dozen places, but whose chief activity is as head of the big White-Warner Co., manufacturers of the Household and Quaker ranges, stoves and furnaces.

Richard Everett Warner was born in New Bedford, Oct. 6, 1861, son of Joseph B. and Lucy E. (Pierce) Warner. His early education was obtained in the Taunton public schools and Bristol academy, that famous old institution of learning in Taunton whose graduates have so many of them occupied prominent positions in business, professional and political life. "Dick" Warner is certainly strong on the business and political life, and he lets his son carry off the honors in the professional life in the county, and at the rate he is doing it his father may be considered to have shown great good judgment, for the young man is making an enviable reputation at the bar, is one of the nine councilmen of Taunton, and is getting ready to annex a job as representative to the general court this fall.

But to get back to Dick Warner, and some few facts in his life's history. In 1876 he went to work in the Dighton Stove Lining Works to learn the business, remaining there until 1881, when he went to Providence, R. I., as manager of the Somerset Pottery Co. In July, 1882, he left them and returned to Taunton, where he engaged with the firm, White, Walker & Co., and when Mr. Walker retired in 1886 the firm was changed to White, Warner & Co., remaining so until 1897, when it was incorporated as the White-Warner Co., with Richard E. Warner as treasurer. They manufacture stoves, ranges and furnaces and now have two big foundries in Taunton, and the firm's products are seen all over the United States.

In 1894 Gov. William E. Russell appointed Mr. Warner a member of the state board of arbitration and conciliation and his work as a member was marked by his eminent fairness and his practical way of looking at things. As a manufacturer he knew how brother manufacturers felt and through his intimate association with his own employes he also knew the men's way of looking at things. There isn't and never has been a man in the employ of the White-Warner Co. who hasn't at all times felt that he could sit down and talk things over with "Dick" and be sure of a square deal. And that helped out a whole lot on the board of arbitration. Mr. Warner was a democrat in those days and a leader among them.

He couldn't go the Bryan proposition and so became a republican and a good one. He served on the board of aldermen in 1893 and 1894, the latter year being chosen chairman of the board. At that time the licenses were granted by the board of aldermen and as a result when the legislature gave to Taunton a board of license commissioners he was appointed a member of that board, but resigned when Benjamin Morris became mayor, the resignation of the board being asked for by Mr. Morris, who had ideas of his own and friends to reward.

Mr. Warner was shortly after elected mayor of the city and for three terms he held the office until he was succeeded by John H. Eldridge. The next year he ran against John B. Tracy and was defeated after one of the fightingest fights that was ever fit in that section. It was a knockdown and dragout argument in which everybody took sides, and some got pretty badly scarred up and a few of the scars still show red. But he could no more keep out of politics than he could stop breathing, and he breathes pretty regularly every minute of the day. Capt. William R. Black had been Taunton's representative on the county board for nine years and was anxious to get rid of the care and responsibility and enjoy the quiet of private life. So Richard E. Warner was ready and willing, and before any one was aware of the fact Capt. Black was out and Dick Warner was in, and is still in to stay in until he gets tired of playing the game which will be the day after the funeral.

Mr. Warner is not only the head of his White-Warner Co., and the active head, but he has big furniture stores in Dock square in Boston and stores scattered around where they will do the most good and bring in the best returns, for he isn't doing business for his health.

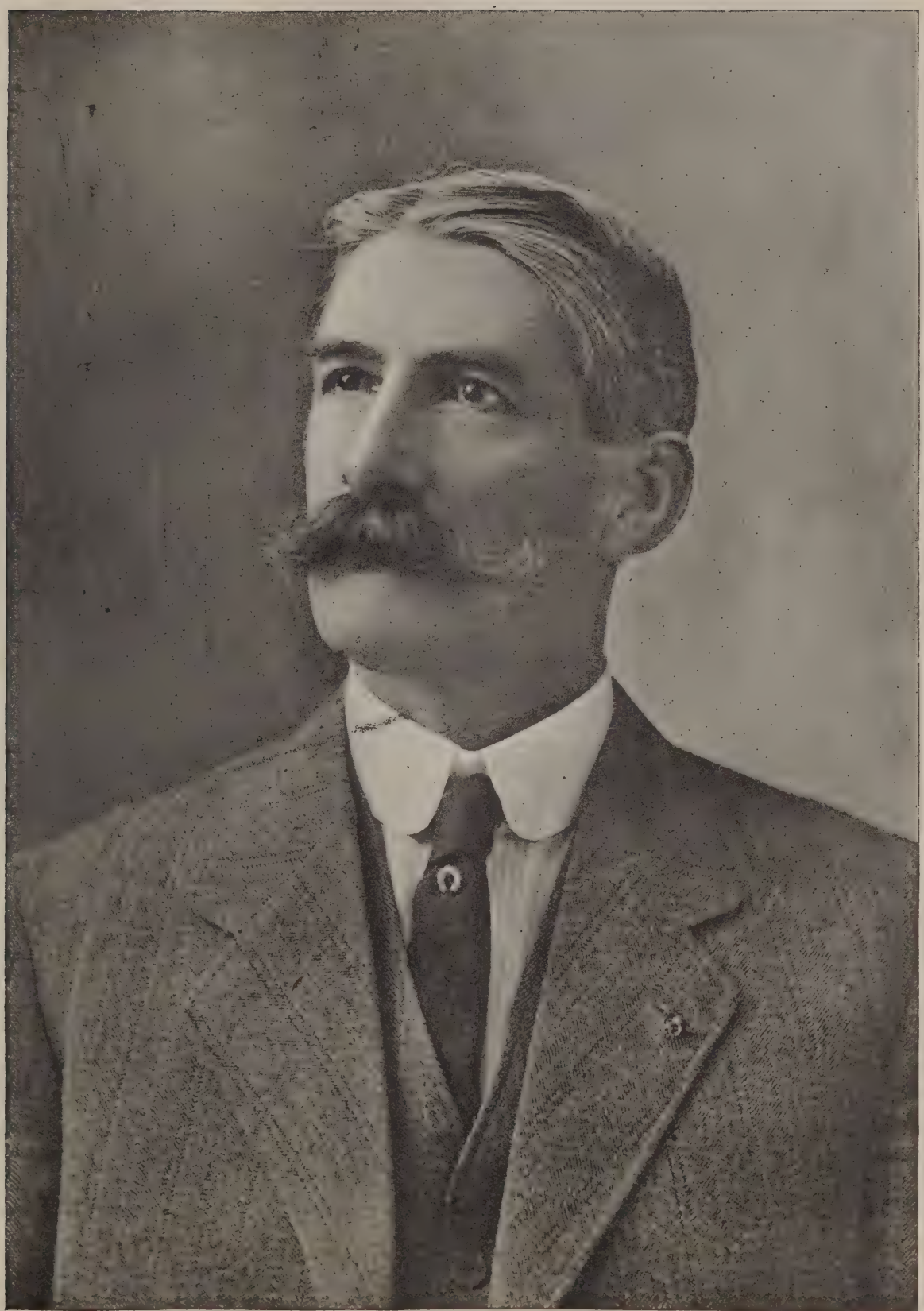
There's a lot of talk about a "Warner machine" and to the superficial observer it might seem as though there was such a machine, but there isn't outside the big benzine buggy that he uses, which touches only the high places, and only a few of them, for he is a speed devil when he takes a notion and mostly he takes a notion. He took his partner, Howard Tinkham, out one day and when they were starting the latter said, "Look here, Dick, now I don't want to ride fast and you can let me out if you want to go fast."

They gave a good imitation of the bearers' carriage at a funeral until they got well out of town, and came to a bit of road that was some smooth. Just behind them came the noise of a machine that seemed desirous of passing the procession. "Dick" never looked up, nor turned his head, but out of the tail of his eye he cast a glance at his partner, and down went his foot on the speed lever and the big car took one jump and when it came down its wheels were going round 2500 revolutions a minute or more and the car shot ahead with the speedometer showing 65 miles an hour and by no means standing still at that. The partner turned a sad and reproachful gaze on the driver, gripped the seat hard, bit down on his cigar and looked the things he couldn't say for lack of breath. Suddenly the pointer dropped back to 40 miles and, "I guess that chap won't pass us now," was the sole comment of the driver. But when Tinkham goes riding now he first gets a bond and then insures his life and takes his chances.

But the Warner political machine that has been talked of doesn't exist. It is true that Richard E. Warner was county commissioner, his bookkeeper was mayor, his son was in the city council, his intimate friend was city solicitor and one of the court house staff was in the state senate, and all that, but those were simply coincidences and Dick will tell you so, and if anybody knows he does. Mr. Warner is dark complected, with a mustache that is a thing of beauty and a joy forever, and he stands as straight as an arrow and is as hard as nails. He doesn't carry any surplus weight around as excess baggage but since he joined the Society of Those Who Have Had Their Appendixes Removed, he's felt fit most of the time.

He is a good talker, and while his language at times is picturesque and contains many religious words he sometimes doesn't string 'em out right, so that if you didn't know you'd think perhaps he was cussing, but far be it from such.

A genial, hearty, hail-fellow-well-met, his cheery "How's the boy" and his firm handclasp are two of his best political assets. And then he clings to his friends, and fights? Well, say: Why, it wouldn't be worth while if things came along easy. However Bristol county has seen and had many clever politicians but few who can give him the go by. He's been trimmed at times good and hard and the knowing ones have said: "Oh, he never can come back," but unlike Jeffries, he has come back good and strong, and he's not only come back himself but he's brought his friends along with him. Mr. Warner is married, has three children, two daughters and the son referred to and of whom he is very proud. The young man is as independent as his father and they say Dick walked alone when he was two weeks old, and has kept on his two feet ever since. Some one suggested to the county commissioner that he might control his son's vote on a certain measure before the city council. "Control Joe's vote? Tell him how I want him to vote? Go try it. Guess you don't know Joe," and the snort of disdain that followed was conclusive evidence that the father recognized the fact that the son had a mind of his own which somewhere and somehow the father had encountered and sized up in the years that had gone by.



RICHARD E. WARNER

HARRY L. PIERCE

Candidate For Congress in 4th District Is a "Man Who Does Things" —Has Grappled With Big Problems For Years and Won Success —Experience Fits Him For Duties of Congressman —Possessed of Ideas and Magnetism.

"A man who does things." That is what his friends say about Harry L. Pierce of Leominster, candidate for the republican congressional nomination in the 4th Massachusetts district. And this sums up the history of this candidate in a few words; he does things, does them in a right way, does them honestly, does them in the face of obstacles and discouragements that would make the average man abandon them and excuse himself for doing so. But not so with Harry L. Pierce. He does things and wins success, not because of a blind determination to succeed, not because of a stubborn riding over of difficulties in a rough heedless way, but because he knows before he starts out that he can succeed, because he first makes sure and then goes ahead. It is because he is gifted with an unusual insight into business affairs, a gift that can hardly be acquired and which is given to but few men. He sees opportunities where other men overlook them. He gets at the fundamentals. If it is a street railway proposition he first sizes up the community to be served, its possibilities of growth, the region it can successfully serve at a cost that will bring a profit. He sizes up its present needs, he calculates the needs of the future, and when he has the situation well in hand he goes ahead. And if his proposals seem rash, as they have to the ultra-conservative at times, the results invariably demonstrate the wisdom and foresight of Mr. Pierce, and it is seen that his "rashness" was really conservatism, that his fair treatment of municipalities granting franchises was most excellent business judgment, and contained the essence of fair play. It is that love of fairness, that desire to treat the public fairly, to do even more than most others would do, which has endeared Mr. Pierce to his friends and his fellow townsmen and to all with whom he has had business relations. A man sprung from the people, who has earned all that he has by his own endeavors, who has won success honestly, he is the living exponent of the Square Deal, and he brings to bear on all the questions of life that sturdy sound common sense, the inheritance of generations of New England ancestors, God-fearing, law abiding folk who have played their part like men, and contributed their share towards the development and upbuilding that has gone on around them. Years of grappling with big problems, intimate business connections with banks, railroads, with construction companies, with development work, with phosphate mines, have given him a wide range of experience in business affairs that peculiarly fits him for the duties of a congressman, to help in the solution of business questions in a business way.

Mr. Pierce doesn't pretend to oratorical ability, but he can state his political beliefs in a plain, sound way, he speaks readily and thinks quickly on his feet, he can discuss the issues of the campaign in a thoughtful and convincing manner, and he has ideas. He has a personal magnetism that wins him friendship wherever he goes, because he secures the confidence and respect of all with whom he comes in contact. At a time like the present when the public mind is confused by public utterances, when plausible theories impossible of being carried into legislative enactment are advanced with cunningness by holding out possible panaceas of present difficulties, it is a relief to find a man who, by his straightforward presentation of facts can clarify the situation and expose the hollowness of these professions of seeking the public good, by making plain the motives underlying them. He talks out of his experiences as a business man, doing business in a dozen states, in a variety of enterprises. He speaks out of the experiences of a man who has labored with his hands as well as his brains and who is not ashamed of it, and who looks on all questions in a broad way, as a worker who has won his way up to be the head of big companies, successful companies.

He is a republican and always has been. He recognizes that the 4th congressional district is essentially a manufacturing district with prosperous cities and towns, owing their existence to these industries that give employment to so many thousands. A part of the district is agricultural and this also owes much of its success to the manufacturing section which furnishes its products with an immediate market. It is a district that owes much to the protective policy of the republican party. Its people are naturally interested in the continuance of that policy, hence they are largely republican. They may or may not, and presumably many of them do not, agree that the ultra high protection of the Aldrich bill is in line with the real protective theory, but they do realize that the success of the business enterprises which afford them an opportunity to earn their living depends absolutely upon the continuance of the protective policy, and they will hesitate a long while before they will vote to send a man to congress who will cut and slash at that policy until little remains of its vitality, and place in jeopardy those industries which mean so much to them.

He is a great believer in the conservation of our natural and national resources. He advocates it because he knows from out of his own experience with the phosphate beds of Florida the necessity of such conservation. He believes that the republican party must be the party of progress. He believes that the policies of the present administration are sound and must be supported, and he does not believe that the way to secure betterment of conditions admittedly burdensome can best be secured by turning to those who have never yet demonstrated any ability to make such improvement possible.

When a poor boy, forced to leave his father's farm at the age of 14 to go out into the world to battle for himself because of necessity of relieving his parents of the burden of his support and 31 years later, unaided by anything but his own ability and bulldog determination to succeed, has become recognized as a successful man of affairs, dealing with things in a big way, and recognized as a man of influence in a dozen states, he has a right to feel that he is entitled to the respect and confidence of the community.

And when you find such a man and find that after a residence of 22 years in the same town he possesses the respect, confidence and loyal friendship of the best men in every walk in life in that town, when you find his neighbors endorsing him to the highest degree it is fairly safe to say that here is a man to be trusted.

A man who at 45 years of age has built street railways by the score, all good and substantial properties—who has secured valuable franchises because he has been liberal and fair with the communities giving them—who has always kept every promise made even when older roads declared it impossible to carry them out, and whose roads stand today on solid, firm financial foundation, has done things quite worth while.

A man who at 45 years of age has developed a great phosphate business in another state and has been largely instrumental in sending out millions of tons of this valuable fertilizer annually to enrich the farms of this country and make them literally produce two blades of grass where only one grew before, who has invested his profits in his home town, who has made wealth for his friends, who has cut transportation fares in town in the face of bitter opposition and has won out, who has been identified with diverse other business enterprises in no small way, can hardly be looked upon as not worth considering when he turns to politics and does so because he feels a desire to render service to his fellow citizens and to his party.

Mr. Pierce last year for the first time went in for politics and won a place in the Massachusetts house of representatives. He served on the important committee of mercantile affairs and was very faithful in attendance upon most every meeting of that committee. It so happened that during his term of office, very unexpectedly to him, matters of great business importance to himself and his friends arose, involving millions of dollars, and necessitated his being absent from the state during a part of the legislative session, but his district in no way suffered, and in fact will be tremendously the gainer thereby within a few weeks, but that's another story.

Because of that unavoidable absence his political opponents are endeavoring to bring charges that he was unfaithful or rather neglectful of the interests of his constituents. But his constituents do not feel that way, and any fair man knowing the reasons will heartily approve of his course. Had he foreseen these business conditions he would not have gone to the legislature.

He is now a candidate for congress in the 4th congressional district, and he is being supported by many of the very best men in the district and every hour brings new recruits to his forces. He is going very shortly to retire from his active business affairs and will be able to attend without being trammelled by business matters to his duties as congressman.

He is seeking the republican nomination in a fair way. He offers no criticism of his opponents, he recognizes that it is an honorable and laudable purpose to desire to represent this district with its big business enterprises, so widely diversified, in congress, and he will use all honorable means to secure the nomination.

Harry L. Pierce was born in Somerville, Mass., June 6, 1865, son of William H. and Emma H. Pierce. He was one of a family of seven children. He attended the public schools of Somervile until he was ten years old, at which time he moved to Lynnfield, Mass., where his father purchased a farm. He attended the public schools of Lynnfield and worked on the farm until he was 14 years old, at which time on account of his father's ill health, he felt it necessary to leave home and earn his own living. For the next two years he was employed as a farm hand in the town of Lynnfield after which he moved to Lynn, and worked in a meat and provision store for a year, and at the end of that time opened a market for himself. After being engaged in the meat and provision business for a short time, his father was obliged to leave for Florida in search of health, and Mr. Pierce disposed of his interest and went with the family to Florida, staying there in the winter and working north in the summer.

At the age of 20 Mr. Pierce started in the milk and dairy business on his own account operating what was then known as the Mudge Farm, Swampscott, Mass., keeping about 25 cows and operating two milk routes, one in Swampscott and the other in Lynn.

When he became 21 he married Stella Parker, youngest daughter of Henry Parker of Weston, Mass., and sold out his business in Lynn and moved to Cortland, N. Y., Mrs. Pierce's birthplace. He remained there until the spring that he was 23 years old, and he then came to Leominster, Mass., and worked in the factories of W. S. Reed, the Richardson Carriage Co., and the Smith Piano Co.

In 1889 Mr. Pierce patented an electric railway device for supporting trolley wires and immediately started to manufacture them in a very small way.

In 1891 the company entered into the electric railway construction business in connection with the manufacturing and their first contract was the electric line construction of the Worcester, Leicester & Spencer Street Railway. During this year they also had the contract for the electric line construction for the Worcester Street Railway company running to Lake Quinsigamond.

In 1892 they had the contract for the electric line construction of the Worcester & Millbury Street Railway, the Natick & Cochituate Street Railway, the New London, Conn., Street Railway company and the Fitchburg & Leominster Street Railway. They also had the contract for the electric line construction of the Austin, Texas, Street Railway. Mr. Pierce went to Texas with his family and personally superintended the construction work on this road.

In 1893 they had the contract for the electric line construction of the extension to the New London, Conn., Street Railway, the Nantasket Beach Street Railway, the Bath, Me., Street Railway, the Wakefield & Lynn Street Railway, and the Dedham & Hyde Park Street Railway companies.

In 1894 the company was changed to the Pierce Construction company. Some of the



Harry L. Pierce

contracts entered into by this company were the full construction and equipment of the Pawtucket Valley Street Railway, Westerly, R. I., and also the line between Ashland and Hopkinton. In 1895 they had the contract for the full equipment and construction of the Greenfield and Turners Fall Street Railway, Greenfield, Mass. They also had contracts for the track and electric line construction of the North Adams and Williamstown, Reading & Lowell and Haverhill, Georgetown & Danvers Street Railway companies.

In 1896, 1897, 1898 and 1899 they had the contract for the full construction and equipment of the Leominster and Clinton Street Railway company, Leominster, Mass., the Bradford Street Railway company, Bradford, Pa., the Olean, Rock City & Bradford Street Railway company of Olean, N. Y., the extension of both track and line construction for the Fitchburg & Suburban Street Railway, and also the contract for the full equipment and line construction of the Laconia Street Railway of Laconia, N. H.

In 1900 they had the contract for the extension to the Olean, Rock City & Bradford Street Railway, Olean, N. Y.

Of the above mentioned electric railways Mr. Pierce organized and assisted in financing the following:

The Pawtucket Valley, the Greenfield & Turners Falls, the Haverhill, Georgetown and Danvers, the Leominster & Clinton, the Bradford, the Olean, Rock City & Bradford, the Fitchburg & Suburban, and the Laconia street railways.

In 1899 Mr. Pierce became interested in the phosphate business in Florida, forming with others, the Electric Phospnate company, with a capital of $300,000, operating the same until the fall of 1906, at which time it was sold to the Praire Pebble Phosphate company. In the spring of 1906 he organized and financed the Pierce Phosphate company with a capital of $500,000, which company was later sold.

In the spring of 1907 he organized and financed the Florida Mining company, with a capital of $500,000, in which company he holds the controlling interest.

Mr. Pierce is a member of the Leominster club, Leominster board of trade, the Monoosnock Country club of Leominster, the Watatic club and the Boston Athletic association.

He is also a 32nd degree Mason, Knight Templar, member of Aleppo Temple, Mystic Shrine, past master workman of the O. U. A. W., and a member of the Fitchburg lodge of Elks.

He was the organizer and first president of the Leominster Country club.

If Taft Were a Democrat.

What Mr. Taft ought to have done and might have done if he had been well supplied with knowledge and candor, was to have pointed out that, without a congress democratic in both branches, there is hardly even a slight prospect that his scheme of revising the tariff one schedule at a time will ever be adopted. In the senate only one republican senator's opposition is necessary to block such a plan, and there are 30 or 40 senators who will make it their personal and particular business to see that no such tariff revision scheme shall obtain any headway. In the house of representatives the Cannon rules, which make legislation possible are to be swept away when the next congress assembles (so we are told by the progressives), and it will then become possible for any single representative to exercise the same veto on legislative action that is now exercised by individual senators.

A log-rolled tariff is the only tariff that can be made until such time as the country shall declare clearly for a revolution in our whole tariff system, and shall elect a president and congress pledged to carry out such a policy. It is by no means certain that a government democratic in all its branches would do what Mr. Taft recommends now, for the protective doctrine has made great headway in the southern states in recent years. But it is on record that the only attempt that has been made in the last 50 years to inaugurate such a method was made by the democrats in the house of representatives which was elected after the passage of the McKinley bill in 1890.—Hartford Times.

WINFIELD S. SCHUSTER

Candidate For Executive Council in 7th District Capable Business Man —One of Most Successful Woolen Manufacturers in State —Served Three Years in House and Senate.

If there is one office in this commonwealth where the business man has a real opportunity to use his commercial training it is as member of the executive council. Much is written these days of the business man in politics. It has become too often a catch phrase and has come to be applied to every $3 per week clerk who has aspirations to go into politics. Any little country storekeeper who wants to run for something is heralded broadcast as the business man in politics and the voters are told that it is about time to keep out the lawyers, who used to have first mortgage on all public offices, and have positions of trust filled by men who have made their way in business. But there are real business men in politics. In many offices the really experienced man of business finds little opportunity to bring his business principles into play. The familiar game of give-and-take isn't played always according to business rules. Winfield Scott Schuster of Douglass found that out when he was in the legislature. He accomplished much in his three years but he saw only too plainly that legislation and the Golden Rule don't always hitch up well. This year the vacancy in the 7th councillor district due to the retirement of J. Lovell Johnson of Fitchburg has opened the way to the election of some man from the southern end of the district. Counc. Johnson is a business man and naturally the voters of an industrial district turn to another who has had a similar training.

Winfield S. Schuster is one of the most successful woolen manufacturers in the state. He grew up in the business which is one of the chief industries of the Bay State. He has accumulated wealth to considerable amount by his sagacity and excellent judgment. He is a man of mature years. He is conservative in business and consequently a conservative in politics. The splendid record made on Beacon hill by Ex-Sen. Schuster has commended itself to the voters of his district and in large numbers they have come to him and urged him to run for the executive council. A man of large affairs with his time fully occupied with varied interests, it will mean a sacrifice to again actively enter the field of politics. Service in the executive council means real work to the man who is conscientious and zealous of the interests of the taxpayers.

There is no show or noise to Winfield S. Schuster. He is too solid and substantial a man to need the blare of the trumpets or the glare of the limelight to emphasize his virtues or to show off his good points. Notoriety is distasteful to him because it is contrary to his nature. He is in many respects like that pre-eminent example of the B. M. in P., the Hon. Winthrop Murray Crane of Dalton. Neither man is an orator. Neither man makes any pretensions as a public speaker. Neither seeks publicity in the newspapers. In fact, both loathe it. But both are workers and workers in their own quiet way. They can accomplish more by employing their own methods than they could by following the example of statesmen who are always talked about and who never miss an opportunity to have their achievements proclaimed from the housetops. Like Sen. Crane, Mr. Schuster is first of all an ardent republican. He is a republican because as a business man he believes in its principles. He is a protectionist because he has seen the workings of democratic care for American industries and that fostering of the business of the country which the republican party has stood for and practiced. He holds that the administration of state affairs by such men as Crane, John L. Bates, Curtis Guild, Jr., and Eben S. Draper is along the principles which the leaders in the commercial world employ in their own affairs.

In was in 1902 that Winfield S. Schuster entered politics as a representative from his town in the general court. He was instantly recognized as a man of sound, solid, common sense and he was assigned to the committee on public lighting which in those days had some pretty problems to solve. He instantly made an impression in the house as a safe man, whose opinions on matters of state were formed carefully and after full deliberation. He could never be accused of forming snap judgment on any question which came up. But the rotation-in-office custom so rigidly adhered to in the country districts cut him off with but a single year and the district lost the services of one of the most capable men who ever served it. He didn't sulk, however, but continued his interest in his party, gave freely of his money and time to further its success and gained an influence and the building up of a following which has ever remained staunch and loyal. In 1907 he was sent to the senate from the 4th Worcester district which has a record for sending strong men to represent it.

It was a hard first year which Sen. Schuster had cut for him with the chairmanship of public service, as well as places on three such active committees as insurance, harbors and public lands and drainage. To head public service is about the least desirable chairmanship in the senate unless you except ways and means. This is the committee to which all the bills seeking to raise salaries go. It is pretty hard sometimes to refuse to raise the salary of some capable official in the service of the state or county when he can bring all kinds of precedents and show you where other men doing similar work are getting more compensation. But as most of the legislation emanating from public service means the expenditure of money such bills have to be carefully considered, not only upon their merits as individual cases but also with regard to the state's finances. Here was where Sen. Schuster proved himself a valuable man to the commonwealth. He wasn't niggardly or narrow, far from that, but he was conservative. You couldn't sweep him off his feet with any hard-luck story if it didn't hold water. He was at all times keenly alive to the responsibilities of his office.

Returned for 1908 he was given the chairmanship of mercantile affairs and places on military affairs and taxation. If there is one committee of the general court where alertness is always demonstrated and where the work is always exacting it is the committee on mercantile affairs. But Sen. Schuster tackled the job and disposed of the little bills as cheerfully as he handled the big ones.

It was during this year that the agitation began in earnest as to the safety of the moving-picture theatres and a swarm of bills poured in from all sides. After hearing all the evidence from both sides it was decided to turn the inspection over to the state police who now have full and arbitrary power to regulate the construction of these places of amusement. This law, which came from the committee on mercantile affairs, has stopped the wrangling over the control of the picture shows and has worked out admirably in safe-guarding the public from being exposed to danger from fire in improperly constructed buildings. Had Sen. Schuster intimated a desire to return it is practically certain that he would have received a third term although the district usually frowns on any suspension of the two-year rule. But he found that his business required his attention and he was willing to retire.

On both sides of the chamber he was held in the highest esteem as a man of generous impulses and one whose loyalty to his friends could never be questioned. Many members of that year's senate have reason to gratefully remember Winfield S. Schuster for favors done them in times of need and done cheerfully and willingly For a man who kept in the background it is difficult to think of a member of the senate for many years who was so generally liked. There have been many shining examples of the business men in the executive council and if Winfield S. Schuster is elected to that body there will be no more useful member during the next year.



WINFIELD S. SCHUSTER

GEN. WILLIAM A. BANCROFT

Street Railway President, Lawyer, Soldier and Public Spirited Citizen—Is Giving Greater Boston Best Car Service in Country—Model Head of a Model Transportation System.

It takes more positive qualites to make the ideal chief of a public service corporation than to fill almost any other calling on the face of this earth and the last word in public service is when the man so called is to head a street railway corporation. The prosperity of a community nowadays rests on its transportation facilities more than on almost anything else.

A town or city which has to live upon itself, or depend on indifferent methods of transportation is either going to slump or else settle down into a dry rot period. A main street in a community only becomes of value from a real estate standpoint when the traffic to and fro over it becomes sizable. The best dressed store windows never yet sold goods, unless there were people put in a position to see them. The only way to accomplish this is to provide proper transportation.

This is the size of the gift which Gen. William A. Bancroft—lawyer, political economist, soldier by training and heredity, street railway official, and Boston Elevated president—has brought to the city of Boston and the whole surrounding territory known as Greater Boston.

Some captious one may say that it is well to remember at this time that the Boston Elevated does not control all the lines around Boston and that there are systems to the north and south beyond its jurisdiction. Very true, but it is the high standard of service which Gen. Bancroft has made normal on the Boston Elevated that has jacked up the service of the otherwise owned lines to a height they never would have reached but for what was set before them.

Not long ago at a street railway dinner given in honor of a big street railway engineering man the toasts of the evening all ran to his great credit for his constructive work in planning and building a system. It was all very laudatory and yet there was not a man present but who felt that not one bit too much credit had been given to the engineering guest of honor. But when it came his time to rise and answer to the congratulations of the evening he went on in a very simple way to tell them they had overestimated the real ratio which should exist between a great undertaking in the street railway line and the man who had handled the construction work.

"The real honor," he says, "does not belong to the man who builds a road, for even the hardest problems can be met with a certain amount of engineering and construction study in which he meets certain fixed demands and conditions.

"Gentlemen," he said, "it is not the man who builds the road, but the man who successfully operates it with the full confidence of the people, and in a way to give satisfaction, say to a riding population of millions, that is the man who is the hero.'

If Gen. Bancroft were so inclined, he might easily take that distinction to himself. When in 1899 he was made president of the Boston Elevated Railway company it is true that he had a good start with a very fine plant in hand and an equipment worthy of commendation, but the task given to him was to make certain the proper utilization of the plant, so that not only would the best possible returns be made to those who had put their money into the venture in the first instance but so the great public would be kept at a point of satisfaction.

The wholesaler who meets jobbers and disposes of his goods in bulk often times thinks that he has a task which is not equalled by any other man for hardness. No doubt the official of a great department store selling at retail feels that at times he is at the end of his resources in dealing with the public.

Contrast, though, the head of the largest of these insttutions with a man who retails his entire stock in trade at five cents a customer and yet runs up to a total of millions and the position which Gen. Bancroft has occupied is better understood. When again it is remembered that the public which he has to deal with is often times cranky and hysterical in its demands the complications increase a thousand fold.

Three or so years ago a delegation of citizens called on Gen. Bancroft asking for additional accommodations in a certain district. They wanted an extension of tracks which would easily involve an expenditure of $150,000. They felt rather aggrieved when he showed them how it would be very doubtful if this required extension would have earnings enough to balance accounts in any way. They felt that a corporation which dealt in millions of dollars could easily afford to do that. When he told them that if in three years the growth of the territory increased he felt the corporation might do it, they figured he was simply putting them off in a diplomatic way. Yet within three years the new line was started and put in operation. It was made possible because during that interval he had so husbanded his resources and increased the earning capacity of his entire plant that it was possible to do this.

That is the lesson he is trying to teach the people from day to day—that they are really all stockholders in the system even though the dividends may not come in quarterly allowances, drawable at a bank or trust company. But the dividend to the public comes in every improvement or saving, increased car service in point of time, cars with better springs and wheels and seats, cars that are better built to resist a possible accident and more comfortable for riding purposes.

And it also means better service from the employees themselves. That the Boston Elevated under his control is giving the most courteous car service of any city in the country is admitted by all. The first comment of the visitor from Chicago, New York, St. Louis or any of the large cities is as to the great contrast between the Boston street railway employees and those in their own cities. The Boston type—clean, healthy, gentlemanly men—is distinct by-itself and noted the country over.

The finest car equipment in the country in the way of well built vehicles and a smooth road bed can be spoilt by an indifferent $2 a day conductor if he so wills. He can drive people away from the service so that the mother with children or even the father and his family will walk rather than run the risk of meeting a brusque "hurry-up-there" car employee, who gives a bell before he is settled. Thus the short haul traffic, which really maintains the whole system, may be entirely spoilt.

Gen. Bancroft has met that whole situation by training his men in the real methods. He has not asked the men to give it all or without hope. Watch the daily papers for the almost semi-annual distributions of ask about the increased wages paid to the employees for their civility and then look down the list of grizzled five bar veterans, every stripe counting for five full years of service, and the story is told.

Yes, the railroad engineer in his own gracious way told the real story. The building of a road is incidental. It is the running of it which counts, for unless the road is run in such a way as to secure the confidence of the whole people the fine plant will slowly depreciate and there will be no money for replacement and the car service will drop from a five to a ten, and from a ten to a 15 minute schedule and then all hope is gone.

From his boyhood Gen. Bancroft has made one particular study—boys and men—and it has stood him in good stead. Back of that he has had a fine New England ancestry to furnish stamina. Born in Groton, Mass., in 1855, the eighth in line from the original Bancrofts who landed in the Massachusetts Bay colony in 1640, he was not allowed any early day dreaming about his genealogical tree. He was sent to the public school of his native town, and then on to Phillips Exeter academy, from which he was graduated in 1874. He entered Harvard the same year and began to display almost at once his power over men and his understanding of their nature. With a good country life behind him he threw himself heartily into undergraduate sport, specializing as it were on rowing. The acquatic history of his time was not very brilliant for Harvard and he took hold in man fashion to correct it and by force of his will and ability to handle things he was the captain and stroke of victorious Harvard crews for three years—1877, 1878, 1879. He had graduated from Harvard in 1878 and his last victory was won during his first year in the Harvard law school.

He had decided to make his try at the law, and carried on his studies not only there but in the office of William B. Stevens, afterwards a justice of the superior court. It was in 1881 that he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law. It was in the fall of that year that he was elected to his first political office, that of councilman in Cambridge, and in the following year he was sent to the legislature, where he served for three years. They were important years in every way for the young attorney. Not only was he getting a training in the actual making of laws but in the judging of men and during his time of service he became noted for his clear headedness and his ability to meet situations as they developed.

The following year he made his formal entry into street railroading as the superintendent of the Cambridge railroad which was then run in competition with the Charles River street railway. There were some lively times while the competition lasted but after one year, when the young superintendent gave every sign of being in the position where he had his second wind, and was about to begin a real fight, a consolidation was effected and he was made superintendent of both lines.

Few even of the younger street railway men can appreciate what it meant to be the chief official of a horse railway in those days. There were winter storms then as now and summer floods and there were heavy excursion days then as now, but there were no enormous electric snow plows to fight storms with, nor inexhaustible equipment with which to meet sudden demands. It was nip and tuck all the time. There were strikes as well in those days and in 1887 when he was carrying his heaviest load, in the evening, his men struck and he was left with 1600 horses and six men. Why they struck is of small moment now but it is of interest to know that save for two small interruptions he kept his cars going and that the men afterwards admitted that the fault was more on their side than on the young superintendent's.

It was only natural after such a general showing on the financial and operating sheets that when the West End consolidation was brought about he should be made road master of the entire service, superintending the installation of the electric system. But he was anxious to get back to the law and in 1890 he quit the street railway business, as he believed, for good, turning back to his law books and opening an office on State street. That same year, for they always seemed anxious to keep him busy, he was elected to the Cambridge board of aldermen, re-elected the next year and served as president of the board and chairman of the finance committee.

In 1892 came his election as mayor of the city, a step almost inevitable, and he occupied the office for four successive terms. Praise of what he accomplished as chief executive of the city has been sounded again and again. It is admitted by all that he reduced expenses without impairing the character of the service, he stopped the use of borrowed money for current expenses and left a debt which was a real and genuine city debt—one incurred solely for permanent improvements. Long before the pay-as-you-go policy had been adopted as a slogan by political reformers Mayor Bancroft has put it into actual operation in the city across the Charles. In 1893 also he was picked to act as chairman of the republican state convention—the year that Frederick T. Greenhalge was nominated for governor.

The call of the rails was insistent, however, and in 1896 he was called back as counsel for the Boston Elevated railroad and in 1897 was elected director and in 1899 president and chairman of the executive committee.

In 1898 came the Spanish American War. There were many reasons why he should not leave the city, temptations they can be properly called. He was headed for a position which meant a great deal to himself and his family, and others would take his place. The Spanish war today seems puerile but to those who stepped out in 1898 it was full of all sorts of possibilities. The metal of the foe was not known and, equally important, it was to be a campaign in a tropical country, which of itself promised to be fraught with danger.



Wm. A. Bancroft

But Gen. Bancroft all his life had preached the need of citizen soldiery. When an undergraduate he had enlisted and all these years he had been training himself in this school and his decision to go was early made and rigidly held to. Pres. McKinley, appreciating the spirit which moved him, tendered him a commission as brigadier general of volunteers and he went to the front, serving until the declaration of peace.

Fortunately his honors at home were not even delayed by his military service for in 1899 he was elected president of the Elevated company, which position he now holds. At the present time he is also a director in several corporations, and yet with all he keeps in touch with local interests in Cambridge and is affiliated with various local bodies for general good citizenship. He was married in 1878 to Mary Shaw, daughter of Joseph and Catherine Perry Shaw of Peabody.

What Free Hides Have Done.

Since the transfer of hides to the free list the imports of that commodity have more than doubled. Returns are at hand for the first eight months of the current fiscal year and comparison with the returns for corresponding terms of earlier years is possible. Hide imports for the first eight months of fiscal years have been as follows:

1905	$8,491,555
1906	14,032,445
1907	13,719,892
1908	8,156,029
1909	15,030,652
1910	38,355,299

The cause of this enormous increase would be plain enough if the effect of removing the duty had been a reduction in prices or even had prices remained at their former level, but the figures show an average of 14 3-4 cents a pound for imports since the removal of the duty and 12 1-4 cents for imports during the corresponding term a year ago. The condition is explainable only on the ground of need of the goods. Some increase appears in the purchases of hides and skins other than cattle hides. Calfskins, goatskins, sheepskins and the skins of asses and horses were on the free list under the Dingley law. The record of these stands:

1905	$30,769,109
1906	37,896,544
1907	38,536,397
1908	38,484,305
1909	33,437,708
1910	40,731,176

Reference to the export list shows some reflection of this increase in imports, although there is nothing in price changes to account for an increased foreign sale. For the eight months of the fiscal year 1910 exports of leather show a gain of $4,000,000 over sales of a year ago, exports of boots and shoes increased $1,500,000, and harness and other leather goods increased $350,000, a total of nearly $6,000,000 in sales of leather and manufactures thereof. This little experiment in free hides has not yet excited any audible wail of ruin or even of injury to American interests. Chicago prices for hides show their usual fluctuation, the quotations of February being somewhat below those of last August, but the average for imported hides is well above Chicago quotations. The inference from the experience thus far is that free hides have either filled a want or stimulated an industry. The eight months of the current fiscal year show the importation of 430,000,000 pounds of hides and skins, as compared with 277,000,000 pounds a year ago. The handling and treatment of that additional 150,000,000 pounds means work and wages for many people. Nowhere along the line is there visible any interference with domestic supply. The poor cattle raiser whose industry was said to be greatly endangered by free hides is getting a higher price than he got a year ago, and there has been no reduction in the price of boots and shoes.—New York Sun.

In the Path of the Storm.

Gentlemen of the supreme court of the United States had better remain in their cyclone cellars until the Devastation has run its course.—Rochester Herald.

GEORGE J. RAYMOND

Merchant Prince of Boston Who Has Fought His Way Up From the Bottom —Likely to Be the Next Senator From the Cambridge District —Progressiveness Bounded by Conservatism.

"From boot clerk to merchant prince."

Sounds like the title of a story about some poor kid badly handicapped at the start but who finishes ahead of the bunch in life's race. The title is just what it sounds like, and the future biographer of George J. Raymond will find no more comprehensive headline.

It was somewhere along in 1869 that several brothers of the Raymond family came to Boston from New Brunswick. What about it? Why, just this; one of them has become a pronounced figure in the mercantile life of a great city and it looks as if he would sit in the next senate of the state of Massachusetts. Somebody told George (he was young then and was called George) that Sam Walker down on Water street paid his clerks $50 a week. That seemed a reasonably good salary for a lad fresh from New Brunswick, so George applied for a job. In those days, there were big wholesale boot and shoe places on Water street, and big among them was that of Samuel Walker & Co. George was a likely looking lad and tall withal (he is now 6 ft. 4 in.) and could easily reach the top shelves without the aid of dead wood. It was his long reach that got him the job, but Mr. Walker estimated the length and stretch of it at just $4 per without keep. This "keep" business worried George some because the salary was exactly $46 less than he had expected. But Raymond found a way,—a characteristic to be displayed throughout his life.

Now doesn't this beginning warrant the use of the title for the story. It is becoming an oft-told tale in this country but somehow or other the flavor is never lost in the story even if the telling be faulty. The spice of the story isn't that a boy starts in lowly circumstances—the great majority do; but the relish is found in the victory over circumstance, the revelation of character in the boy. The overcoming in early days was an earnest of the promise of the future days.

A recounting of the struggles and efforts of the young man from the period of his coming to Boston until the time when his name become known throughout the city would not be without interest. There is a peculiar fascination to the life of a man who succeeds in spite of apparent insurmountable obstacles, and one takes a kind of personal glory in the achievements of another—a glad-to-know feeling that somebody has made good. That's the way one takes to Raymond, particularly after you have seen him. The average five-feet-seven-and-a-half man likes to look at a six-feet-four fellow, especially when there is nothing overbearing about the big chap. There is something peculiarly winning about Raymond's personality. In repose, you are somehow impressed with the childlikeness of his manner. In action and when aroused, the man is seemingly transformed; he becomes combative and his very size appears to give emphasis to his words.

The impression that Raymond is a routing radical in business or in politics is an erroneous one. It is true that he may not have followed any given beaten path, but the new path may not be classified as insurgent or radical simply because it has been a departure. He has been shrewd and progressive but his progressiveness has been bounded by conservatism. He himself said the other day: "No man can succeed in business unless he is conservative, but the timid soul often fails to distinguish the difference between careful venture and radicalism."

There is a sign at one of the ball parks that suggests something of the secret of Raymond's success:—"Before the lawyers get it all sell out to Raymond." Raymond early learned the value of advertising, and "Sold out to Raymond" has become a bye-word. (Perhaps that had better be written "buy" word). With keen business discrimination, Raymond saw in the financial difficulty of another an opportunity for mutual advantage, both to the insolvent and himself. Where one had not made a success of business, Raymond comes along, offers relief to the unfortunate, removes the stock to his Boston stores and finds a ready market. One of his first big ventures in this line was the purchase of Weeks & Potter drug store on Washington street. Raymond had to borrow to do this and the faith reposed in him at that time was not misplaced. He made good then and has continued so to do despite the opposition that he has been forced to encounter at every turn.

An interesting episode of a few years ago is characteristic and worth at least passing note, and it is intimated that his action at that time and subsequently had something to do with the general reduction of the price of illuminating electricity in the city. Raymond was apparently not satisfied with the rates he was receiving from the Edison company, so he undertook to do his own lighting and, indeed, offered to light the whole of the city at greatly reduced cost. A lighting plant of the old Suburban Electric Lighting company was located in a building on Hawley street, opposite the rear of Raymond's Washington street stores. Raymond leased the building. There was a tunnel under the street connecting the two buildings. Wires were run through this tunnel; the wire inspector approved the mechanical connections, the juice so-called, was turned on and Raymond began his own lighting, much to the chagrin of the Edison company. Raymond then commenced operations to extend his system to light other buildings, proposing to run a tunnel under Washington street for his wires. His single-handed battle against the mercantile agencies in the courts and legislature is a matter of record-breaking, a feature of interest for several years in the public prints. Its results were acknowledged of great benefit to the business world in that some of the worse evils of these agencies were by his efforts greatly reformed.

Like not a few other successful business men, Mr. Raymond takes keen delight in an entirely different occupation 'tween times. A few years ago he purchased a farm out Sudbury way and has added to it until he now has a beautiful place of nearly 500 acres, on which he spends his summers. In fact, Mr. Raymond blushingly declares that his is the most beautifully located farm in all New England. No, he doesn't go in for fancy stock, but is satisfied in making the fertile acres produce to the utmost of the things of the earth.

And now the voters of the 2nd Middlesex senatorial district are after him to represent them in the next legislature. This district includes all the Cambridge wards with the exception of Wards 1, 2, 3 and 4. It has been represented for the past three years by Thorndike Spalding, who died during the last session. This was the district which, at the last redistricting, was gerrymandered to defeat Fred J. Macleod, the present chairman of the democratic state committee. Mr. Macleod won by a margin of 385 votes, but since then it has been represented by a republican. It is probable that former Rep. Harry Stearns will receive the republican nomination and that the contest for election will be between Stearns and Raymond.

Mr. Raymond will not seek or make a fight for the democratic nomination but he will doubtless receive it, and the political prognosticators are of the opinion that he will win at the polls. If the nomination comes to Mr. Raymond without a contest, he will take it. He would like to go to the senate and if he goes, some folks will have to sit up and take notice. Although Mr. Raymond has not occupied public office previously, he is not a stranger at the state house, where his voice has been heard before committees and not without effect. He is a fearless fighter and does not hesitate to express himself as he thinks.

Mr. Raymond is a member of the Ancients, De Molay commandery, Knights Templar, Boston lodge of Elks, the Massachusetts Fish and Game association, the Press club and other organizations.



GEORGE J. RAYMOND

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

Allen T. Treadway Never Forgets He Is Senator For His Own District—Leader From the Beginning in Berkshire Trolleys Fight—Western Massachusetts Wants Him to Go Higher.

When Gov. Eben S. Draper affixed his signature to the Berkshire trolleys bill last June he used three pens in signing his name and he gave the pen which wrote the principal part of the signature to Allen Towner Treadway of Stockbridge, president of the Massachusetts senate.

Pres. Treadway got the most important pen because he had been a leader in the fight for the bill for three years. In 1908 he and Sen. Clinton Q. Richmond of North Adams succeeded in getting practically the same measure through the senate, only to have it killed in the house. Last year the fight for the bill was renewed but in deference to the wishes of Gov. Draper, who wanted the New Haven-Boston & Maine controversy first settled, the bill was referred to the general court of 1910. The story of this year's memorable battle which resulted in the gratification of the wishes of all Berkshire is too recent to require review here. Allen T. Treadway's part in the success of the battle is well-known on Beacon hill and probably just as well-known in his beloved Berkshires. Suffice to say that he worked zealously for the bill from the day the legislature convened to the day when finally it was enacted in the senate and sent to Gov. Draper. Wherever there was trouble to smooth out the diplomatic Treadway was on the job. If the news was brought that any prominent member of either branch was inclined to balk Pres. Treadway in person visited the recalcitrant member, argued with him and persuaded him that the passage of this bill was vitally essential to the Berkshires. He was prepared to point out to those who insisted that the desired development should be made by private capital the numerous instances where attempts had been made to develop this great territory by both steam and trolley and how each and every one of them had failed through inability to enlist the aid of private capital.

The battle which finally resulted in the enactment of the Berkshire trolleys bill into law was one of the greatest ever waged in the Massachusetts legislature and it was one of those where the result was accomplished by the individual arguments of the Berkshire representatives in both branches. It was a gruelling and nerve racking fight and in its final success no man had a more important part than Allen T. Treadway.

At Speaker Walker's annual dinner to the house committee chairmen at the Country club in Brookline the speaker called on Pres. Treadway to speak, "only on condition that he wouldn't talk on the Berkshire bill." Pres. Treadway responded by saying that as the Berkshire bill had then been enacted into law he wouldn't talk on it except to thank those who had helped in its passage. This he proceeded to do from the bottom of his heart and then he told them what their kindness meant to the people of the Berkshires. Pres. Treadway may have been trying to live up to Speaker Walker's injunction, but his whole system was so saturated with Berkshire trolleys that he couldn't discuss anything else.

Everywhere he spoke during the session —at public gatherings in all parts of the state, at dinners of political clubs and gatherings of legislators from different counties—Pres. Treadway talked Berkshire trolleys. It was a foregone conclusion what he would talk about when called upon. It became a standing joke but it was one which everybody took good-naturedly for everybody knew how much Allen Treadway's heart was in the success of this measure, which meant the spending of $2,000,000 to open up the vast undeveloped Berkshire country. And it was the fact that he impressed everybody with how heartfelt his interest was in the measure that convinced a large number of the legislators of its real importance to the Berkshires.

Pres. Treadway treated the legislature to a little something of the unusual as president of the senate. Beacon hill has been accustomed to witness the accession of a lot of dignity along with the presidency of the senate. But Allen T. Treadway didn't go in much for the dignity game. Of course he presided with that dignity which is inherent in him but he seemed always, when out of the chair, to be trying to be Sen. Treadway of Berkshire-Hampshire-Hampden, rather than Pres. Treadway. No president, probably, ever surrendered the chair to a colleague as often as he. Rarely a day passed that he did not please a fellow senator by calling him to the chair for a few minutes to wield the gavel. He was sure to call up a senator that had a wife or friends visiting the senate. It was a little courtesy that naturally pleased the senator called upon and pleased those close to him who were on hand to witness the honoring of one dear to them.

The senate never had a president who attended committee hearing the way Pres. Treadway did. Rarely a day passed that he was not in attendance upon some committee hearing, either to speak in advocacy of or in opposition to some measure affecting his constituents or to familiarize himself with some important matter of legislation of general interest. Not a hearing on a matter in which Western Massachusetts had even the remotest interest saw Pres. Treadway absent during the past two years. He did not think it beneath the dignity of the president of the senate to take part in hearings before committee, although it was an unusual thing. The fact that he occupied the most exalted office within the gift of the legislature did not make any difference to him. He was the same Allen T. Treadway that he was when plain Rep. Treadway and afterwards Sen. Treadway—never forgetting that he had the interests of a large senatorial district to look after.

Early in the year Pres. Treadway offered a solution of the many vexatious problems confronting the milk producers of the commonwealth. He proposed the creating of a special commission to thoroughly investigate the whole milk question from the standpoints of production, transportation and consumption, together with the slaughtering business, which commission should report to the next general court its recommendations and bills providing for inspection of milk and cattle, the standard of milk and its transportation. Immediately a howl went up from Worcester county, the centre of much of the disgruntlement over existing conditions. The kickers wanted immediate action by the legislature. Pres. Treadway amended his bill to have the report made to the same legislature which was to create the commission. But this would not do. The Worcester county people had come to regard Pres. Treadway as their enemy. They would have no commission. They wanted action by the legislature and they got it.

The legislature enacted a milk standard bill which helps the farmers materially and for which Pres. Treadway was an ardent worker. They gave the producers just the transportation bill the farmers had been demanding and the new law had not been put into operation before the farmers were demanding that Gov. Draper annul it, something, of course, which he had no power to do. Now it looks as though they would have to put up with it until the next legislature can grapple with the question.

Thus the chief of the milk producers troubles, the question of cost of transportation, will come before the legislature to which the Treadway commission undoubtedly would have reported a satisfactory and comprehensive bill. Now the legislature will have to go ahead with no report of experts to work on and do the best it can. Probably the farmers realize by this time that they had, without knowing it, a very good friend in Allen T. Treadway. Pres. Treadway had never been other than a firm friend of the agricultural interests of the state and everybody who has followed his legislative career knows it.

A great accomplishment of Pres. Treadway's this year was the passage of the bill, drafted by him, providing that 20 percent of the fees received from automobile registrations shall go to the small towns of the state to repair damages caused to town highways by automobiles. Last year's act gave the whole of these fees, which this year amount to over $300,000, to the maintenance of state highways. Many towns which suffer heavily from automobile traffic have no state highways, or only very short stretches of them, and it was for the benefit of these towns that Pres. Treadway and Rep. Haigis collaborated on the bill which is now law. Mayor Fitzgerald had an opposition bill which provided that 50 percent of the fees should go to state highways, 25 percent to metropolitan parks and 25 percent to Boston parkways, but the small towns, backed by Pres. Treadway and Rep. Haigis, won out after a desperate fight.

Pres. Treadway has always evinced a warm interest in good roads for the towns of the commonwealth and particularly for his own section of the commonwealth, which is quite natural. It was he who, in 1908, succeeded in securing the appropriation of $50,000 for the state highway over the Jacob's Ladder route to the Berkshires and the next year he followed this up by securing, with the aid of Rep. Tytus, an additional appropriation of $25,000 to build the highway from Lee to Becket. He also secured an increase of the state highway allotment from five to ten percent in small towns. He is the father of the annual appropriation of $10,000 for reforestration which will prove of incalculable value to the Berkshires in preserving its immense water power until such time as the trolley extensions will make it available for manufacturing purposes.

In 1908, as chairman of the committee on taxation, he was instrumental in securing the passage of the act which gave one-half of the taxes from domestic business and manufacturing corporations to the places where the corporations have their places of business instead of having it all go to the residences of the stockholders. This year's act, in which he also took a deep interest, gives the whole of the tax to the place where the corporation has its place of business.

Next January Pres. Treadway will step into the president's chair for a third term without opposition. No other president of the senate in a decade has been accorded more than two terms. Only six men since 1835 have served three terms as president of the Massachusetts senate.

Pres. Treadway is likely to be returned to the senate without any serious opposition from the democrats. Last year, led by the Northampton democrats, who felt particularly grateful to him for the work he had done for that city in the Holyoke-Northampton boundary fight, the democratic convention gave him its nomination and on election day he received all but three of the votes cast for senator in the district. This year he may not get the democratic nomination but he is sure of receiving lots of democratic votes for the voters of his district recognize that in him they have a senator who represents all the people of the district.

A year from this fall Pres. Treadway will be in a position to play an important part in the selection of a successor to Lieut.-Gov. Frothingham on the state ticket. He is bound to be a formidable candidate for that office with his own record and personality and the geographical argument strong factors in his behalf.

Worthy Workmen.

The charge that has been made against American labor is that it has not increased in efficiency to meet the improvements of shorter hours, more sanitary surroundings, and better wages. Employers of labor state that what workingmen need is a creed to do work well for the work's sake, and that until this is brought about, men will continue to shirk when not watched and will begrudgingly give what ought to be labor cheerfully rendered.

One need not name particular trades in asking whether this is true. Every man who receives a salary of a day's wage comes under a common law that applies to all if it applies to one. Each of us has his labor to sell, whether it be skilled or unskilled, and by this he lives, and if he be prudent, puts something aside against a rainy day. We condemn the grocer who sells under weight, and the peddler who gives us short measure; yet we are doing this identical thing every time we give a shortened day's work and exact a full price for it. Full and cheerful service, pride in work for the work's sake, satisfaction in the achievement of a task within a limited time, these are the qualities that will dignify labor above drudgery, and make the workman really worthy of his hire.—Lowell Courier-Citizen.



ALLEN T. TREADWAY

Massachusetts Senate 1910

Gideon B. Abbott.

May 4, 1874....April 2, 1910.

In the death of Gideon B. Abbott, who died on the morning of April 2, the state lost a conservative legislator and the senate one of its most valuable members. For one so young—he was not quite 36 when he died—Sen. Abbott had enjoyed unusually high political honors. He had served three years in the common council of Boston before he was elected to the house of 1906 from the 24th Suffolk district. He was re-elected to the house in 1907 and in the fall of that year defeated the then senator from the 9th Suffolk district, Edward J. Bromberg of Ward 23, for the republican senatorial nomination. He was re-elected to the senate of 1909 and 1910 without opposition in his own party and probably would have been re-elected this coming election had he lived.

For five years he was a member of the committee on street railways, both of his years in the house and all three years of his service in the senate. This year he was named as chairman of the committee and conducted its sessions up to within a few days of his sudden death from heart disease.



In his first year in the senate he was also a member of the committee on harbors and public lands and chairman of the committee on fisheries and game. In 1909 he was chairman of the committee on counties and held membership on public lighting.

His most notable achievement as senator probably, was in securing the passage of the act by which the state took over the Boston insane hospital through which the city received $1,000,000 and effected a saving, according to the computation of the finance commission, of $116,000 a year.

Sen. Abbott was born in Boston, May 4, 1874, and was graduated from Harvard in 1897. He was a wire manufacturer's agent and enjoyed a lucrative business.

Frank P. Bennett, Jr.

Frank P. Bennett, Jr., of Saugus has won his spurs rapidly in the senate as a leader in debate. A resourceful speaker, with pleasing delivery, as a wielder of cogent argument he has no superior in the upper chamber. It is Sen. Bennett's first year and coming from the district he does—the 7th Middlesex—stretching from Ward 6 down in Lynn, through Saugus to Ward 9 up north in Lowell, it is anticipated that there can be no question of his return. As in the case of every other forceful man he has his friends and his opponents, but has won more of the former by his sturdy independence in dealing with every public question that has come before him. Sen. Bnnett's personality is attractive; young, lithe and active, he is the soul of energy and perseverance, thus naturally putting forth a magnetism that draws men to him. Mr. Bennett has not yet reached middle life; he was born in Palermo, Maine, in 1878, but since his graduation from Harvard in the class of 1900 he has gone forward by long strides. He was first a publisher and then one of the proprietors of one of the finest dairies in Old Essex. As a student of milk he has achieved great success and the products of his cows are widely sought and bring good prices. He is a director of the Oaklandvale Farm, Inc., as well as director of Frank P. Bennett & Co., Inc. This is Sen. Bennett's second tour of duty under the



gilded dome. In 1904-'05-'06 he was a member of the house, from the Saugus district, and was elected to the senate last year to succeed Sen. Grimes of Reading. Pres. Treadway gave him the chairmanship of counties at the start and on that commitee he went actively to work. He was also given places on street railways and senate ways and means. With the passing of the late Sen. Gideon B. Abbott, Mr. Bennett was brought more prominently into the lime light by his promotion to the chairmanship of street railways.

The towns of his district have found Sen. Bennett very active in matters where they have desired his aid. In behalf of Saugus and Lynnfield he has obtained from the highway commissioners assurances that something will very soon be done to improve the old Newburyport turnpike, in which no legislator has ever before succeeded in arousing the interest of the state in any way. For his Wilmington constituents he obtained the passage of an act authorizing towns and cities to prohibit any one renting boats or bathing suits for use in the waters of a great pond unless they have obtained a license from the selectmen or aldermen. He was of great assistance to Tewksbury, North Reading and Acton in obtaining the passage of the law which will cause those towns to be reimbursed for their loss of taxes on land taken for state institutions. This bill would almost certainly have failed of passage if Sen. Bennett had not been on the senate ways and means committee. The farmers of his district remember with satisfaction his votes and efforts in their behalf on milk questions.

Sen. Bennett also accomplished for his constituency what a man of lesser popularity among his fellows might have found impossible, the report favorable of senate ways and means on the great Lynn proposition of deepening its harbor, reclaiming its flats and making of the Shoe City a port of call for European steamships. This bill involving a grand work estimated to cost in the end $11,000,000, was given its first great boost by senate ways and means with a safeguarding amendment that the harbor and land commission shall decide what is a substantial filling of the flats before the commonwealth parts with them and was sent along through the senate without debate or division to engrossment. Sen. Bennett has also been jealously watchful of his own district and his little home community. He has taken an active interest with the farmers of the 15 towns which comprise his district. He has worked for the Middlesex County bills before his committee—the act to complete the probate court-house at Cambridge; the highway between Middlesex and Essex counties in which Lowell was deeply interested, leading from Dracut through Methuen into Lawrence. Organized labor can find little complaint for he has steered an even course on every measure voting conscientiously and is on record for bills that labor has been strongly interested, notably the eight-hour bill, and against others on which he has fearlessly given his reasons. As a very useful and earnest member of the senate all of those who have been associated with him wish him as successful a second year as his first has proved. Sen. Bennett has served during three years in the legislature on ways and means, first in the house and then in the senate, which makes him especially valuable to his constituents; on agriculture, counties and street railways.

Charles V. Blanchard.

Affable, suave, keen of discernment and sound of judgment, Sen. Charles V. Blanchard of Somerville, representing the 3d Middle district for the first year, as was to be



expected made the same excellent impression as a member of the senate that he left in the lower branch and easily was an important factor in legislation there. One thing that has distinguished Sen. Blanchard on Beacon hill has been his adaptability. In his very first year in the house he achieved a place of importance in legislation that few men achieve in two or three years service and some never. It was so in the senate. He needed no year of experience to familiarize himself with how things are done in that body but immediately swung into stride with the bearing of a veteran.

Always abhorrent of pyrotechnics Sen. Blanchard has grown steadily in influence as a legislator from the day five years ago that he first came to the hill as a representative. In the house he easily ranked as one of the dozen men who influence the thought and shape the legislation in that branch. Coming to Beacon hill in the first year of the regime of Speaker Cole, that brilliant and capable speaker was immediately attracted to the quiet member from Somerville who, without any noise, was impressing himself strongly on the house. Afterwards Rep. Blanchard came to be recognized as the speaker's representative on the floor, and he was made a member of the speaker's cabinet—the committee on rules. Speaker Walker, recognizing his influence with the house, was quick to draft him into service when the house of 1909 seemed at its outset to be running wild on radical legislation.

His reputation was firmly established when he became a senator and Pres. Treadway, anxious to get the best possible material for the committee on railroads which was to be the most important committee of the

year, at once picked Sen. Blanchard for the enviable distinction of membership on this committee. Furthermore he named him for the committee on public lighting, another committee of large importance on Beacon hill, places on which are widely sought. In the house Sen. Blanchard had made an enviable record as chairman of the committee on public charitable institutions and it was this fact, undoubtedly, which moved Pres. Treadway to make him chairman of the committee on prisons which has a similar line of work to do.

Sen. Blanchard was an important influence in blending the varied minds in the committee on railroads into agreement on legislation in regard to the Boston & Maine and New Haven railroads which would carry out the ambitious program of Gov. Draper and lay the foundation for making Boston the largest railroad centre in the country and restoring the city to its former proud position commercially. The work of the committee on railroads of 1910 has never been excelled on Beacon hill. It brought forth the bill which by allowing the Boston Railroad Holding company to issue preferred stock, which stock is exempt from taxation, will enable that company to find a ready market for its securities and raise the $50,000,000 which is to be spent in the next few years in Greater Boston in electrifying the suburban routes of the Boston & Maine and making a physical connection between that road and the New Haven by an undergriund tunnel between the two terminals in Boston.

The committee saw another of its great measures sent along to success—the bill to provide for an investigation of the New Haven road and the validation of such of its securities as the assets are found to warrant, thus settling for all time the question of illegal issuance of stock and bonds by that corporation, which is the child of two states, each working under different railroad laws.

In conjunction with the committee on street railways his committee handled the Berkshire trolleys bill which by allowing the New Haven to take over the Berkshire Street Railway company provides for trolley extensions in that vast undeveloped part of Massachusetts at a cost of $2,000,000.

Sen. Blanchard made a strong fight for the Somerville bathhouse bill which had the opposition not only of the Boston finance commission but also of the Boston newspapers, although neither the newspapers or the finance commission opposed the bill when it was before the house. So strong a place had Sen. Blanchard won for himself in the hearts of his colleagues that under almost any other circumstances he would have had their support but public sentiment was too strong for them to withstand and the bill had to die. He showed his strength when he defeated the important agricultural faction in the senate in their efforts to put through a bill which, admittedly, was intended to wipe out the condensed milk business. Sen. Blanchard opposed it in behalf of the small dealers who handle condensed milk and, more important, in behalf of the general public which has come to rely largely on condensed and evaporated milk to save it from the extortions of the milk trust.

Sen. Blanchard was born in Cambridge 44 years ago and was educated in the public schools and at Bryant & Stratton's business college. He is the financial manager of one of Boston's large business houses and in his home city is prominent in the board of trade and the republican city committee. He is affiliated fraternally with the Masons, Odd Fellows and the Royal Arcanum. As a legislator he is a conspicuous example of that type which has preserved Massachusetts from the onslaughts of the propagandists of socialistic legislation and given it so many careful, conservative laws which have caused it to be held up as a model to the rest of the country.

Clifford B. Bray.

Sen. Clifford B. Bray of the 2nd Essex district is one of the members of the senate, who will be missed next year. Mr. Bray having served his two years stewardship is to step down and out and hand the toga to Marblehead, whose turn, under the agreement with the district committee, it is to send the senator for the next two years. Whether it will be Rep. Arthur S. Adams or Ex-Rep. Frank W. Goodwin of the old rock girt town will be decided at the caucuses. Both have done yeoman service for Marblehead. Sen. Bray succeeded Hon. William D. Chapple of Salem whose luck it was to get the last two years of the old apportionment and the first two years under the present redistricting, but before that the exceptions have been rare when a sentor got more than his two years from the 2nd Essex. In parting with his companions Sen. Bray looks back upon two very pleasant years to which his own good fellowship has contributed not a little. He came to the senate with no previous legislative experience but has made good and has accomplished much for his city of Beverly of which he was an alderman before his election to the general court. Taking what came to him cheerfully in his first year of 1909, he served as chairman of the committee on libraries which was given something to do by Rep. Norman H. White of Brookline, through whose attempt at revolution in the state



library Sen. Bray carried a cool head and brought about the needed addition of the legislative reference library. Mr. Bray was also upon mercantile affairs, chairman of printing and on state house. This year he won his promotion to chairman of harbors and public lands, on which committee he inaugurated a new deal and brought about the prompt reporting of bills which were not permitted to become sequestered in the pocket of anybody. His committee this year has reported the big Lynn Harbor bill carrying an expenditure to amount as estimated, in the end, to $11,000,000. It has reported the East Boston water front improvement with the dredging out to Bird Island Flats and the taking of Apple Island, involving millions more; the South Boston waterfront appropriation for $1,250,000, the Island End River bill to prevent further disastrous floods in Chelsea and it has put a quietus on the Lechmere canal proposition by granting leave to withdraw. Sen. Bray was born in Turner, Maine, January 5, 1857, but has long resided in Beverly where he is a popular and successful shoe manufacturer. He is a Mason of high degree, 32d, and has been active in politics since 1884. He returns to his leadership with the consciousness of faithful service well performed for his constituency.

George Bunting.

Lawrence and the 5th Essex senatorial district have not had a more faithful or loyal representative in the senate chamber than since Sen. George Bunting donned the toga. He is the first candidate in many moons to succeed himself in that district, which seesawed back and forth with great regularity between the two party candidates annually, until Mr. Bunting's star rose to its political zenith. But for his diplomacy, tact and good judgment uniting to him the support of his constituents without regard to party he might not have done it, and he has carried those attributes with him into the senate, making him as popular there as he is at home. If for nothing else Lawrence should not forget him for his active work on the new law for the distribution of the corporate franchise tax, by which cities and towns instead of getting half get the whole of the revenue from the tax collected upon domestic corporations which do business within their limits, or which have their goods, wares and merchandise stored within their limits. That means to Lawrence an increase of more than $80,000 in the amount accredited to it by the state. Formerly the corporation tax assessed on the big mills of the spindle city went to the cities or towns where the majority of the shareholders live, and but very small part of it was credited to the city which furnished fire and police protection to those great manufacturing concerns located in its midst. Then last year the law was changed to make the amount returned one-half and now the act is approved by the governor to give the whole over to the cities and towns where the business of domestic corporations is located. To Sen. George Bunting of Methuen, who worked indefatigably for it, is due as much as to any other one man, if not more, the placing of this just law on the statute book.

It is possible that this additional credit may pretty nearly wipe out the state tax which Lawrence has to pay, but if not it will very materially reduce it. Brookline can no longer grow plethorically wealthy at the expense of the hustling mill city as she has done in the past because of the many shareholders who live within her borders. Beside this Sen. Bunting has been deeply interested in the Middlesex and Essex highway from Dracut through Methuen into Lawrence, he deserving much of the credit of putting that through. He was also interested in the improvement of the sanitary condition of the Merrimac to see that Lawrence was fully protected. His experience as chairman of the committee on drainage last year made him of great value to Lawrence this year. He has been chairman of both towns and counties and a member of the committee on taxation. Sen. Bunting also had the rules suspended to put through the bill to permit the Essex county commissioners to purchase more land for the Essex County Training school at Lawrence. This year as last Sen. Bunting voted for the 54-hour bill, the 8-hour bill and for every labor measure that has come to the senate as well as the bill to permit trade unions to impose fines on their members to enforce strikes which was supported by Chief Justice Marcus Knowlton in his



minority opinion on the Willcutt case before the supreme judical court. He is a candidate for re-election and there is reason to believe that his constituents recognize faithful, conscientious work as they showed by their votes last year.

Lewis Burnham.

Hon. Lewis Burnham of East Boston retires from the senate after two years service therein with the consciousness of a career of conservatism. He was entitled, without much doubt, to the title once held by Elmer Stevens of Somerville,—"watchdog of the treasury." Whenever any proposision came up for the expenditure of the state's money he "was from Mizzoura."

He was a firm friend of the bar and bottle bill, believing in it as a temperance measure, even though it might cost the city of Boston considerable in the way of reduced revenue. He opposed the Columbus Day bill as likely to cost the city and state thousands of dollars in ab-

stention from work, and moved alone in his opposition however. He opposed the firemen's and police pension bills, the general bills as well as those relating to his own district. He voted for the co-operative pension bills. He voted against all the radical labor bills, and was especially depended on by Gov. Draper for his opposition to the eight-hour bill.

Sen. Burnham showed, however that he could on occasion vote for advanced pro-



gressive measures when he voted for the Nason bill to provide for the direct nomination of county officers and against the Bennett amendment to the Walker direct primary bill. He stuck to the Walker bill as originally drawn despite the efforts of administration republicans, as well as the state committee, to bring about some amendment.

As chairman of the committee on cities, Sen. Burnham had one of the important posts of the year. Sen. Burnham stood firm for the "pay-as-you-go policy." One of the most notable examples was in the case when the Boston school committee and Mayor Fitzgerald came into collision on the question whether the city should borrow additional money for new school buildings. The school committee voted that the money should be taken from the special 40 cents on the thousand of the tax levy, rather than from a new loan, but Mayor Fitzgerald's party in the senate strove to put through the loan bill and it failed by only a narrow margin, the vote in favor being 13 to 14 against. Sen. Burnham was one of the 14. Not a frequent speaker, he spoke tersely and to the point when he did take the floor. He could always be depended on to be present both at committee meetings and at sessions of the senate, no matter at what personal inconvenience.

Sen. Burnham is one of East Boston's successful business men. He is a director in the Columbia Trust company and trustee of the Sumner Savings bank, two of the leading financial institutions of Noddle Island, and president of the Suffolk Coal company. He was born in Essex, April 23, 1844, and educated in the public schools. He has long been in politics, having served in the city council, and in the house of representatives in 1892 and 1893. Sen. Burnham served in Company E, 48th Massachusetts Vols., in the Civil war, and has always been active in Joe Hooker Post, G. A. R. He is also a member of Baalbec Lodge Masons, and the K. T.

John J. Butler.

John J. Butler, senator from the 7th Suffolk district, voluntarily retires from the senate this year after having served three terms from a district which seldom gives a senator more than one. It is a fighting district, taking in, as it does, those democratic strongholds, Wards 18 and 19, and Ward 22. John Butler has served three years in the house and three years in the senate and all of his political honors have been won by fighting. His unusual record of success is proof of the regard in which he is held by his constituents. They know that he is always on the job in their interest. He never had a college education but that hasn't prevented him from putting over a good, live speech when he believed the interests of the common people were in jeopardy or when he was seeking legislation to benefit the conditions surrounding the toilers. He showed this in his fights for his bill to provide for a two weeks' vacation, with pay, for city employes, and his bill to provide that employes of the city of Boston, incapacitated in the performance of duty, should receive their pay while their incapacity continued instead of for only 30 days as now. Both bills were turned down by the committee on cities but the reports were not accepted by the senate until Sen. Butler had put up a hard fight for the bills. It is likely that he would have succeeded in putting the bills through were it not for the fact that Sen. Lomasney, as a member of the committee on cities and speaking for the mayor of Boston, objected to the imposition of any new financial burdens upon Boston.

Sen. Butler's experience as a legislator has been broad and his wide experience has redounded to the benefit of his city and his district. In the house in 1904-'05-'06 he served on the committees on relations between employer and employes, constitutional amendments, libraries and liquor law. In the senate he has served on engrossed bills, liquor law, metropolitan affairs, constitutional amendments, parishes and religious societies, public service, state house and public charitable institutions. In all of his service he has been among the most faithful in his attendance upon committee hearings and the sessions of the legislature.

As one who knows himself what hard labor means Sen. Butler has always been



among the foremost in support of bills sought by organized labor. The eight-hour bill, the 54-hour bill, the bill to permit labor unions to impose fines to enforce strikes, the initiative and referendum, workingmen's compensation legislation, the peaceful picketing bill and the anti-injunction bills had no firmer advocate than Sen. Butler.

Although a firm believer in temperance, Sen. Butler does not believe in the enactment of drastic sumptuary legislation, and as a member of the committees on constitutional amendments and liquor law he did much to prevent the passage of legislation which, sought with the plea that it would promote temperance, would only destroy the licensed liquor business and throw thousands of men out of employment and reduce property valuations. He vigorously opposed the pernicious bar and bottle bill.

Sen. Butler was born in Ireland and lives in Roxbury and is loyal to both. He is 45 years old and is in the employ of the Boston Elevated Railway company, having worked his way up from driver of a horse car to station master and collector. He is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Elks and the nights of Columbus. Although he retires from the senate Sen. Butler is not likely to be long retired from private life. Already his constituents are talking of sending him to the city council next year.

J. Howell Crosby.

The 6th Middlesex senatorial district would confer a benefit on the whole state if it would break up that ridiculous system in vogue among the republicans there by which a senator is allowed only two terms, and return Sen. J. Howell Crosby of Arlington for a third year. Not only would it confer a benefit on the commonwealth at large but it would do itself inestimable benefit, for it will have to search a long time before it finds another man of Sen. Crosby's calibre to send to the senate. But if Sen. Crosby does retire to private life this year it is certain that his retirement will not be permament, for the leaders of his party fully realize what a valuable asset he is to the party in public life. How he is regarded among



his fellow legislators was shown when, almost unanimously, they indorsed him for appointment as surveyor of the port of Boston when it was expected that the present surveyor was to retire a few months ago.

Sen. Crosby was widely discussed for state auditor when Auditor Turner's illness was believed to be so serious that the Malden man would not be able to stand for re-election and if Auditor Turner were not a candidate again it is certain that Sen. Crosby would be a most formidable candidate.

And all that Sen. Crosby has done to advance his political fortunes has been to devote himself assiduously to his work as a legislator. Beacon hill never saw a harder worker. Few men would undertake the burden of the chairmanships of two such highly important committees as ways and means and metropolitan affairs but Sen. Crosby willingly assumed those duties this year and he fulfilled them in every detail. The fact that the state tax was kept down to this year's figures when the most conservative estimate was an increase of $1,000,000.00 more is a high tribute to the painstaking delving done by Sen. Crosby into the state's finances.

On the committee on metropolitan affairs he was a prodigious worker. Year after year commissions have reported various plans for restoring Boston to its former proud position as a commercial centre of the first order and year after year the reports have been filed away and nothing done. But this year, with Howell Crosby at the helm of metropolitan affairs, and the Boston charter out of the way, things were different. As a result of his work and the enthusiasm with which he led his associates we now have $3,000,000 available for enormous waterfront improvements in East Boston and $700,000 for South Boston. Best of all the wharves and docks are to be owned by the commonwealth. These appropriations are big steps towards making Boston "bigger, better and busier," but to supplement them Sen. Crosby's committee provided for the report of a definite route for the construction of a railroad tunnel between the North and South stations and for a study of the question of electrification of the railroad lines in the metropolitan district with the fixing of a definite date when such electrification shall be completed. It took the first definite steps towards the construction of a subway from Park street to Dorchester by providing for an appropriation by the Boston city council to enable the transit commission to study the subject and fix a route and report to the next general court.

Reported by Sen. Crosby's committee, the Boston & Eastern tunnel bill probably would have fallen by the wayside but for Sen. Crosby, who met the strategy of the enemy by

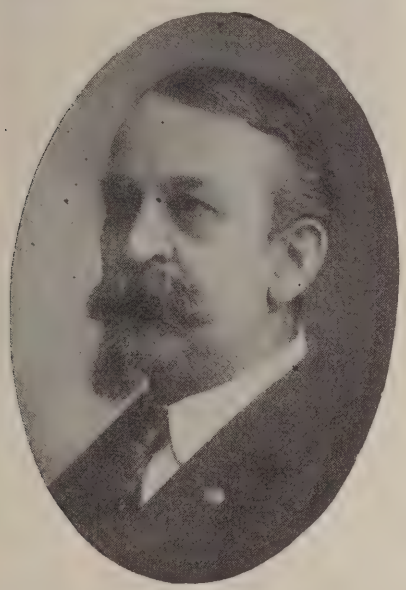
frankness and routed the opposition. No committee on metropolitan affairs in the memory of the present generation has to its credit a greater amount of constructive legislation than the committee of 1910, and there is no member of that committee but will give the lion's share of the credit to the modest, kindly, quiet worker from Arlington.

Sen. Crosby has had wide experience as a legislator. He was in the house in 1899-'01-'02 and served on the committees on ways and means, taxation, banks and banking and public service. In last year's senate he was on agriculture and ways and means and was chairman of the committee on metropolitan affairs which gave us the present Boston charter. This year, besides the chairmanships of ways and means and metropolitan affairs, he served on the committee on bills in third reading.

Sen. Crosby is still a young man having been born in Belmont Dec. 30, 1867. He is a market gardener and a successful one.

Daniel E. Denny.

Sen. Daniel E. Denny of Worcester, who succeeded Sen. Cowee in the 2d Worcester district, in his first year in the senate chiefly signalized himself as an advocate of turning the Worcester hospital sewage into the city sewers in order to ged rid of the burden of purifying the Blackstone river. As chairman of the committee on military af-



fairs he advocated the bill, vetoed by Gov. Draper, to give the city employes, who are members of the militia, double pay; that is to provide that such employes should receive their regular salary from the city while absent as members of the militia on military duty for which they would also receive pay as officers or soldiers. Sen. Denny also urged an amendment to the bill to pension officers of the district police that no pension should exceed $800 as in the interests of economy. This bill also met with the governor's veto. He has also advocated the bill for the repeal of the act fixing the tenure of the Worcester police and opposed the bill to change the charter provision for license commissioners for the city of Worcester. Sen. Denny was born in Worcester 65 years ago, and was educated at Worcester academy. He was president of the common council and served four years in the house before coming to the senate. He is in the real estate and insurance business.

Wilmot R. Evans, Jr.

Wilmot R. Evans, Jr., of Everett, senator from the 4th Middlesex district is a son of Wilmot R. Evans, as might be inferred from the "junior" after his name. Wilmot R. Evans, Sr., is president of the Boston Five Cent Savings bank and a power in the financial and business world, and it is due to his wealth and influence that the son has achieved what honors have come to him in politics.

Young Mr. Evans has served on Beacon hill for four years, in the house in 1905 and '06 and in the senate last year and this. He is a candidate for re-election this year and if successful will be a candidate again next year. He expects to succeed Allen T. Treadway as president of the senate when the latter retires but no one else expects him to. No man has ever been elected president of the senate, no matter how pliant a tool he was of the corporate interests, who did not possess some degree of popularity and young Mr. Evans doesn't possess the slightest degree of that valuable commodity.

Young Mr. Evans is a warm friend of temperance, particularly as exemplified by the bar and bottle bill. Being a warm friend of temperance is a profession with some legislators. By hitting it up for the water wagon route strong enough they can get by in some districts on a record that smells to



the heavens in other respects. There are indications, however, that the advocates of the bar and bottle bill do not appreciate the friendship of Sen. Evans. They had a chance to see how unpopular he is with his colleagues and probably realize that the temperance cause is a bigger help to him than he is to the temperance cause.

Sen Evans really distinguished himself this year and surprised everybody at the state house. He voted for the bill to permit labor unions to impose fines to enforce strikes, the first and only labor bill he has ever favored, it is believed, in his four years in the legislature.

He was born in Everett, March 18, 1878, and has been thanking his lucky stars ever since that he was not born a day earlier for that would have made his birthday fall on St. Patrick's day which would have been very distasteful to young Mr. Evans.

Dennis E. Farley.

Sen. Dennis E. Farley of Erving retires from a four years' legislative career with honors to a degree unusual, coming as he did from the small town of Erving. He won his spurs in the house, when he put through the bill to allow the taking over of Conway street railway by the Fitchburg R. R. This was the first occasion when a street railway merger with a steam road was sanctioned. Opponents of the proposition declared it "revolutionary," and "overturning the established policy of the state." No evil effects followed, however, and Sen. Farley found himself the most popular citizen of his district. Promotion to the senate was the natural order of things, and but for the stern rule of rotation, Sen. Farley would undoubtedly be given a third term. He has continued to achieve results, in the way of remedial legislation in cases where struggling corporations were hampered by rigid laws, resulting in damage to the whole community. Following the putting through of the bill to allow the Connecticut Valley Street Railway company to refund its outstanding bonds, and bond its floating debt, the senator during the past session succeeded in securing similar legislation for the benefit of the Colrain Street Railway. Thus the senator has set on their feet the only three street railways of which Franklin county can boast. Without such help they would certainly have had hard sledding, the law forbidding them to issue more bonds than total stock capitalization, and the capitalization in each case having been too low.

As the head of the committee on federal relations, Sen. Farley was called on to deal with the biggest problems which that committee has handled for many a year—the income tax, to put railroads under the U. S. post office department, for national laws on the employment of children, and to remove the tariff on food products, etc.

The senator guided his committee so skilfully that the reports were almost always either completely unanimous or else with few dissenters, and remarkable to relate, there was but a single instance when the commitee report was overturned; and that was not on a matter of importance. After reporting the resolve memorializing congress to pass resolutions for international peace and arbitration, the committee thought that it was asking a little too much to load on congress still further resolutions against increasing territory by conquest. Sen. Farley remembered that there would be today no United States territory on the Pacific nor even on the Gulf of Mexico if such resolutions had been adopted early in the history of the nation, and he opposed the adoption, but both branches had been lobbied in favor, early in the year, and the well-meaning saw no harm in passing what they regarded as meaningless resolves. So in this case the committee met defeat. Their notable victories were on the income tax, and election of U. S. senators.

Sen. Farley showed that he is quite able to rise superior to narrow partisanship, reporting favorably the resolve of Mayor Fitzger-



ald of Boston calling on congress to establish a free port at Boston.

Sen. Farley is a notable example of a self-made man. Born in Colrain, June 12, 1852, and educated at Shelburne Falls academy, he worked as a laborer in Sen. Crane's paper mills in Westfield, 35 years ago, and started his own business without a dollar. His credit was as good as any, however, for all knew that his word was as good as his bond. He has spent over $50,000 in interest money, and was never refused credit.

Today he is a manufacturer of both paper and textile goods, having mills at Shelburne Falls and Erving. In the latter town is the village and postoffice of Farley, named after the senator, where nearly every building was constructed by the senator or the firm of himself and brother. They have never known such a thing as labor troubles, most of their workmen having been with them since boyhood. Sen. Farley has a fine residence on Charlotte street, Dorchester, the property being assessed for $12,500, where he lives winters with his wife and three children who are in Boston schools.

That the future will see Sen. Farley in the governor's council is very likely, and already there is a movement in that direction in his district.

Levi H. Greenwood.

The services of Sen. Levi H. Greenwood of Gardner on three of the most important committees,—taxation, of which he was chairman, ways and means, and railroads—have proved him to be among the most efficient legislators in the upper branch.

Sen. Greenwood's chief laurels this year were won as chairman of the committee on taxation. He dissented on several mat-

ters from the committee report, and although sometimes the solitary dissenter, it was his opinion that ultimately carried the day, and when the bill was reached in the branch of which he is a member it was invariably defeated. This was notably the case in regard to the state income tax which he opposed not because he was averse to a tax on incomes, but because he believed the bill to be poorly drawn and unconstitutional. Sen. Greenwood was the solitary dissenter to the report in favor of this bill, and the senate rejected the bill by a majority of one.

Another of the taxation bills which he defeated in the senate, in the closing hours of the session, was that to allow the imposition of an inheritance tax on personal property in another state. This bill he regarded as an iniquitous measure, permitting in some cases triple taxation.

Although from a district that contains



many milk producers Sen. Greenwood last year felt obliged to vote against the bill modifying the standard, being of the opinion that the bill would practically effect the abolition of the standard. This year the committee on agriculture reported a similar bill which, although less radical, Sen. Greenwood felt he could not conscientiously support. With characteristic energy, he interviewed officials of the state board of health, representatives of the milk producers and others and finally succeeded in getting up an amendment satisfactory to all parties at interest. The bill, as amended, was passed and is now a law.

Sen. Greenwood also proved his worth on the ways and means committee which had fewer reports reversed than for many years. Every measure affecting the finances of the state must pass this committee and the duty of "turning down" the demands is not always a pleasant one. The committee was given strong support this year, however, and received the commendation of many senators for its independent and fearless work.

No review of Sen. Greenwood's work in the legislature of 1910 would be complete, however, without special mention of what he accomplished as a member of the special committee to investigate the Southbridge Savings bank defalcation. The work cut out for this committee was arduous in the extreme. It involved prolonged hearings, in Southbridge as well as at the state house, and much careful and intricate study. The temper of the people generally was greatly aroused, and there was a strong demand for radical and drastic action in reforming the savings bank laws so as to put heavy burdens on the savings bank officials and trustees, and the bank commissioner's department as well, so as to prevent any such bank-looting in the future. To bring in a bill which would be satisfactory—for naturally the bank people objected to new burdens and the bank commissioner did not see his way clear to taking on new responsibilities without additional appropriations—was a distinct achievement; and to bring such a bill clear through to enactment was still another achievement of even greater glory. The bill went on the statute book as reported by the committee although an attempt to put on two amendments seriously modifying the bill had to be fought in the upper branch by Sen. Greenwood.

Because of the extra duties imposed by the Southbridge investigation and the large number of important matters before the committee on taxation, Sen. Greenwood was able to devote but little time to the committee on railroads, but he attended the executive sessions of the committee so far as possible. He opposed the continued "baiting" of the railroad corporations and favored the Berkshire bill, designed to give relief to the districts of western Massachusetts that now suffer from inadequate transportation facilities.

There has been a good deal of talk about putting Greenwood into the field for congress, many of his friends urging him to allow the use of his name, but he finally decided that another year in the upper branch of the legislature would be more congenial to him.

There is every prospect that his desire will be gratified. His work is appreciated by his constituents as is also the fact that as ranking man on two of the most important committees he will be in line for higher honors the coming year.

Sen. Greenwood was born in Gardner, Mass., Dec. 22, 1872, and was educated in the Gardner public schools, at St. Paul's school, Concord, N. H., and at Harvard university. He is president of the Gardner News Co., director of the Heywood Brothers and Wakefield Rattan Co., director also in the First National bank of Gardner and trustee of the Gardner Savings bank. He is a member of the St. Botolph club of Boston and the Harvard club of New York. He possesses a fine summer home at Plymouth, where members of the legislature have frequently enjoyed his hospitality.

John L. Harvey.

Sen. John L. Harvey, of Waltham, finishes his second year of stewardship for his constituents of the 5th Middlesex district, even more strongly than he did his first, and will be a strong factor for the succession this coming fall. The senator has continued at the head of the committee on legal affairs, which post was given to him on first coming to the senate last year. It is one of the hardest-worked committees on the hill, and this year has considered 130 legislative matters, being tied with joint judiciary with its record of 130. It has been work, work, with Sen. Harvey, and he had the satisfaction of again this session carrying off the plume for being the first committee to report, carrying equal weight of responsibility.

Sen. Harvey has stood this year as he did last, for universal peace among the nations, and had the gratification of having his resolutions for international peace and arbitration adopted by both houses. He has taken a consistent stand on all liquor legislation in the interest of temperance, and was an earnest advocate of the "bar and bottle" bill. His committee on legal affairs takes all of the olla podrida of the session, and this year was no exception. Chairman Harvey had to glean out of it the gold from the trash, and that he achieved success is manifest by the number of bills that the committee reported which got by. One of the largest hearings at the state house this year was conducted by Chairman Harvey on the bill to make October 12, Columbus Day, a legal holiday. Reported by the committee the bill was passed by both houses. Gov. Draper signed that act without delay. His committee also got after the money sharks, and Sen. Harvey reported the bill that requires assignments of wages to secure small loans to be accepted by employers, signed by the wife and recorded with the city or town clerk. One of the most interesting matters that came before his committee was the very important report of the commission on old age pensions, annuities and insurance. To this report Sen. Harvey gave close attention and became convinced that the conclusions of the commission were wise. He advocated vigorously the contributory retirement system, and reported for his committee three bills to enable public employees to form such systems. As a member of the committee on insurance he aided in getting into law a bill to enable private employers and employees to form such retirement associations. This is likely to be regarded in the future as his most important line of work this session. Mr. Harvey has worked consistently for the interests of his district as well as of his home city of Waltham. He took an active interest in the bill for the completion of the Charles River road at Watertown and on the bill for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the Charles between Newton and Waltham by dredging. For four years Sen. Harvey was mayor of Waltham, which gave him an intimate knowledge of municipal questions. His has been a very varied experience, as chairman of the water commissioners of his home city, as its city solicitor, on the committees on legal affairs, on liquor law, on metropolitan affairs, on insurance, and on parishes and religious societies. It has made him of great value as a legislator. In the committee on metropolitan affairs this year he has been deeply interested in all of Boston's great tunnel propositions—especially the tunnel from the South to the North station, and the Boston Electric Railroad tunnel. He is a native of Ohio, where he was born



52 years ago, and a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan University and of Boston University Law school. As one of the conservatives of the senate he has pursued a conscientious and consistent course, and has always the respectful attention of his opponents.

Joseph H. Hibbard.

It looks as though Sen. Joseph H. Hibbard of Lowell would secure a fourth term in the senate without any formidable opposition, at least in his own party. This is an unusual honor for any senator and particularly for one from the 8th Middlesex district where Sen. Hibbard's election last year for a third term was regarded as upsetting precedent. But "Joe" Hibbard is a deservedly popular senator, with his colleagues and with his constituents.

He has shown an ability to do things when Lowell, or any of the towns in his district want anything done, and in all of his five years on Beacon hill, two in the house and three in the senate, he has been a consistent supporter of legislation demanded in behalf of labor, and his district primarily is a labor district.

His most notable piece of work this year was in securing the passage by the senate of the bill providing that the corporate franchise tax on domestic business and manufacturing corporations shall go wholly to the cities and towns where the corporations have their places of business. In the senate of 1908, Sen. Hibbard was an important factor in securing the passage of the bill, which went into effect last year, by which one-half of this tax was given to the manufacturing cities and towns and, under that law, Lowell last year saw its receipts from such taxes jump from $33,000 to $69,000. Formerly all such taxes went to the places where the stockholders lived.

The blow by which one-half of the taxes were taken away from the residential communities was a bitter blow to them and they vigorously opposed the attempt to take away the other half. The house passed the bill this year by a big majority but few expected it to get by the senate. No one did, in fact, until Sen. Hibbard, a day or two before the bill came up in the upper branch, showed some people his figures on the re-

sult. He had secured 22 pledged votes for the bill and every one of those pledged stuck. The opposition woke up too late. Sen. Hibbard had made a careful computation of the results of the working of the proposed distribution and then went to those senators whose districts would benefit. He showed the figures, which surprised many of his colleagues, and after that it was easy work getting their votes. It was a remarkable piece of work and everybody at the state house gave "Joe" Hibbard the entire credit for the ultimate success of the bill.

As senate chairman of the committee on roads and bridges he has done invaluable work for the improvement of the highways



of Massachusetts. Last year he handled the recommendation of Gov. Draper that the fee for automobile registration be graded according to the horse power of the machine and the fees expended for the maintenance of state highways. His committee worked out the fees satisfactorily to all parties concerned and as a result of that law the receipts this year were over $300,000, all of which was, or will be, expended in caring for the state highways. This year he brought forth from his committee the bill by which, hereafter, one-fifth of this amount will go to small towns for the repair of town highways injured by automobile traffic. The towns in his own district will benefit materially by the working of this act.

This year, despite the growing opposition to further appropriations for textile schools unless a sum of money equal to the appropriation by the state is raised by the city where the school is located, he successfully handled the bill appropriating $37,500 for the Lowell school with the proviso that the city should be compelled to raise only $8,000. He again secured permission for Lowell and Tyngsborough to close the highways for a week in September for the big automobile tournament which brings a large revenue to the city. For Dracut he secured the passage of a bill allowing Lowell to supply the inhabitants of part of that town with water.

Sen. Hibbard was one of the few members of the committee on street railways who favored the bill to reduce the hours of motormen and conductors from 10 in 12 to 9 in 11.

It is only necessary to look over the accomplishments of Sen. Hibbard to find the reason why his district is willing to allow him the unprecedented honor of a fourth term.

Eugene C. Hultman.

Sen. Eugene C. Hultman of Quincy has made an exceptional record in his five years service in the Massachusetts legislature and it is because of this exceptional record that the 1st Norfolk district seems likely to accord him the unusual honor of a third term in the senate. The 1st Norfolk district, at least that part of it embraced in Quincy and Milton, will need an exceptional man in the senate next year if the desire of Quincy and Milton to get into a congressional district where their republican votes will count is to be fulfilled. Both Quincy and Milton are republican strongholds in national politics and yet so far as having any influence in the election of members of congress is concerned the republican voters might just as well vote in the 9th district.

Next year's legislature will reapportion the state into congressional districts. By the new census and apportionment of the congressmen among the states by congress Massachusetts will gain at least one new congressmen. Every man in the legislature with political ambitions of his own, or who represents the political ambitions of others, will desire to have the redistricting done in his own interests of that of his friends. That influential section of the republican party which lives in Wards 10 and 11 of Boston is anxious to see the 11th district made republican. So are the party leaders in the state. The best judges believe that it will be necessary to allow the democrats another district in Boston. All sorts of plans will be proposed and it will require men of influence and prestige in the legislature to take care of the interests of their own section.

It is partly because of the recognized influence and prestige of Sen. Hultman that the proposal was made to allow him to return for a third term. The big leaders of the party unquestionably want him there to protect the interests of the party as a whole for astute men are required to cope with the democrats who play the game of politics all the time. Sen. Hultman enjoys the confidence and esteem of the big men of his party as have few legislators in recent years. But he never allows this close association with them to interfere with his own independence of thought and action.

His action on the Walker direct nominations bill showed this. It is a well known fact that the big leaders did not want the Walker bill. They were back of the at-



tempts to amend it in the senate so that instead of providing for the extension of direct nominations it would have really been a preventative against extension of the system. But they did not secure the aid of Sen. Hultman in these efforts. He stood firmly by the Walker bill as it came from the house because he believed that an opportunity should be given the people to say whether or not they desire to nominate their senators and representatives by direct plurality vote in party caucuses. It was largely because of his stand and the influence he wielded that the Walker bill was saved and became law.

His independence was again exemplified on the eight-hour bill. He voted against all amendments to the bill and in favor of passing it to be enacted in the only form that organized labor wanted an eight-hour bill. His friendship to organized labor was further shown when he voted for the bill which would allow labor unions to impose fines to enforce strikes, a right they had always enjoyed up to the supreme court decision of 1907 which by a four to three vote decided that they had no such right.

A believer in an income tax he held that the revenue from this tax should go to the state to reduce the taxes on the poor and moderately situated here rather than to the national government to be expended on waterways and irrigation projects in the west. He opposed, for this reason, the federal income tax but stood with his own committee on taxation for a state income tax.

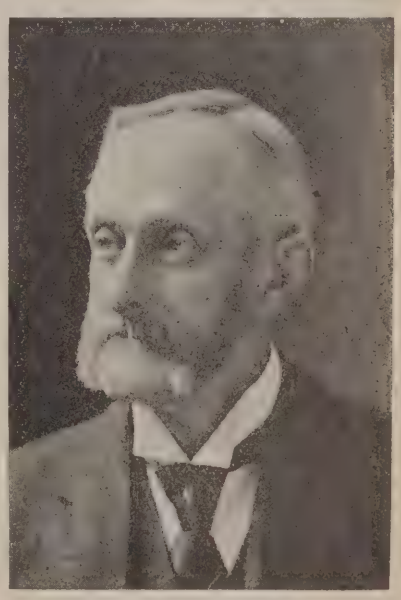
Sen. Hultman won the high regard of the temperance workers of the commonwealth for his work on the bar and bottle bill. When it looked as though it would fail in the senate through the antagonisms which the methods of the young senator from Everett, who originally took charge of the bill, were arousing, he stepped into the breach and saved the bill. He also won the respect of the liquor people for his fairness in agreeing that action should not be taken on the bill until the licenses for 1909 had all been granted. Part had been granted and it would have been manifestly unfair to make the bill operative in some localities this year and not in others until next year. Besides it was not absolutely certain that the bill could have been passed had action been taken on it before May 1. It was good generalship and fairmindedness combined.

Sen. Hultman has had a varied and valuable experience as a legislator. In the house, where he served in 1906-'07-'08, he saw service on the committees on election laws, water supply and public lighting and taxation. He was clerk of election laws and served as chairman of water supply. In the senate of 1909 he was chairman of public lighting and a member of taxation and harbors and public lands. This year he was also chairman of public lighting and a member of taxation and in addition was appointed to the important committee on ways and means where his painstaking work was a big factor in keeping the state tax down to $1,000,000 below the figure which it was generally predicted it would be.

Pres. Treadway named him for his personal cabinet, the committee on rules. Were Sen. Treadway not to return next year it is practically certain that Sen. Hultman would be the choice of his fellows for president of the senate.

Roland M. Keith.

Hon. Roland M. Keith made so good a record in the senate of 1910 that the outlook at prorogation was strongly in favor of his return for a third term. He served on an unusual number of important committees—fisheries and game, of which he was chairman, street railways, prisons, and agriculture. On the death of Sen. Abbott he was appointed to the chairmanship of street railways, but was obliged to decline it owing to the pressure of work on the other committees. As a member of the committee on prisons for three successive years (one while in the house) he paid especial attention to the conditions that prevail in all the penal institutions of the state, with desire to ameliorate them, and has



made it a practice to interview inmates as well as officials.

He was appointed to the committee on agriculture on the death of Sen. Walsh and was largely instrumental, as a member of this committee, in securing the passage of the bill providing for an experiment station in the propagation of cranberries. The measure carries an appropriation of $15,000, and is perhaps the best piece of legislation for Sen. Keith's district this year, in view of the fact that so many of his constituents depend on the industry for their daily bread, and in view also of the fact that it has suffered much from various causes Sen.

Keith received encomiums from all the newspapers of his district for his work in securing the passage of the cranberry bill, and the opinion was expressed that the experiment station will so develop the industry that it will become of great commercial value to the entire southeastern district of the state. Already it has caused a large increase in the value of land formerly regarded as worthless. The station was planned to be located in Wareham, in charge of two professors of the state agricultural college, Prof. Franklin to have oversight of the fruit aspects of the enterprise, and Prof. Fernald to protect the berries from the inroads of insects.

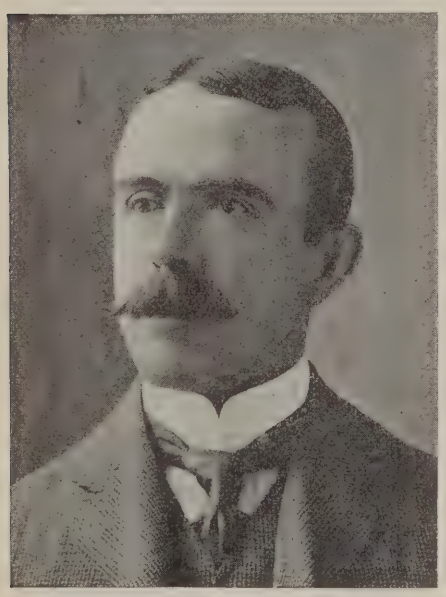
As chairman of the committee on fisheries and game he was vigilant in standing guard against any measures to permit the use of pounds and traps in Buzzards bay. He was diligent in his endeavor to obtain remedial legislation for the mollusc industry now so near exhaustion. He made a strenuous essay to put through some kind of a lobster bill, but it proved very difficult to obtain agreement on the part of all the varying interests.

Sen. Keith did a notable piece of work in securing an appropriation of $175,000 for the construction of a dormitory and power plant at the Bridgewater Normal school.

In the senate this year, as last, Sen. Keith has been a consistent supporter of organized labor.

Joseph P. Lomasney.

While a majority of the civil service commission refused to certify that Joseph P. Lomasney was qualified by "education,



training, or experience" to serve as a member of the health board of the city of Boston it would be pretty hard to convince his colleagues in the senate of 1910 that Sen. Lomasney isn't qualified for about anything he would undertake. Although the matter is ancient history now, it might be said in passing that there is little doubt in the minds of those who know him that Joseph P. Lomasney would make an excellent health commissioner and one who could be depended upon to put a little life and law enforcement into that lethargic branch of the municipal service.

"Joe" Lomasney made a decidedly good impression on the senate of 1910. Those who expected that he was going to play politics about all the time and indulge in a lot of oratory were disappointed. Sen. Lomasney applied himself to his legislative duties with a diligence exceeded by none of his fellows. He was a strict attendant upon committee hearings and upon the sessions of the senate and gave careful attention to every matter which came before either. On the committee on cities his work was especially valuable.

A number of matters went this year to the committee on cities which ordinarily go to metropolitan affairs. They were strictly Boston matters. On several of these there was an excellent opportunity to play politics, particularly those bills aimed at the police and licensing departments by a Boston newspaper. These departments being under state control have long furnished a subject for much oratory on the part of some eminent politicians of Boston. But when they were attacked before the committee on cities they had no defender so staunch as Joseph P. Lomasney of Ward 8. Probably he would, if he had his way, have these departments under the control of the mayor of Boston, for he is a great believer in home rule, but he would not for one instant, see them made the subject of undeserved assault and remain quiet.

Sen. Lomasney furthermore showed the senate that he would rather be right than be popular. A strong fight was made in the upper branch for the bill to give city employes of Boston two weeks vacation. It was popular to advocate this but "Joe" Lomasney promptly told his fellow senators that while he believed in vacations for laborers and everybody else he was sure that the city of Boston was in no condition to have this additional financial burden imposed upon it. And the senate took him at his word. It was the same with the bill providing that employes incapacitated in the performance of duty should receive wages so long as the incapacity continued instead of for only 30 days as now. Sen. Lomasney killed this attempt to pile more expense upon Boston and he also was able to prove to the senate, by reason of his experience as a department head in the city of Boston, that there was really little fear of injured employes not receiving fair treatment from the city through the committee on claims of the city council, the law department and the mayor.

Sen. Lomasney also led the fight for the bill which would have allowed the school committee to borrow for schoolhouse extension instead of taking the money out of the tax levy. He was not willing to give the school committee all it wanted, but advocated a bill providing for all it needed for a year at least. The bill was defeated by one vote and that vote came from a senator from Boston. As a result the tax rate of the city is 40 cents higher than it would have been had Sen. Lomasney's bill prevailed.

Sen. Lomasney also served on the committees on fisheries and game and bills in third reading and did valuable work on each. His former legislative experience was of great value to him and to many of his colleagues, for Sen. Lomasney had served in the house in 1890 and 1891 and in 1900 and 1901. Before coming to the legislature he was a member of the Boston common council for one year. He was deputy superintendent of bridges under the late Mayor Collins and assistant water commissioner under Mayor Quincy.

Sen. Lomasney was born in Boston, March 10, 1863, and was educated in the public schools

Daniel D. Mahoney.

To Sen. Daniel D. Mahoney, as senior member, fell the honor of calling the senate of 1910 to order and presiding until a permanent organization was effected. Sen. Mahoney has now been in the senate for five years, longer than any senator in recent years. Each year of that time has seen an increase in the influence he has exerted on the affairs of legislation for party cuts little ice in the Massachusetts senate. Sen. Mahoney has served on such important committees as engrossed bills, agriculture, prisons, public health, labor, railroads, mercantile affairs and on the recess committee on Sunday laws of 1906. This year he served on railroads, mercantile affairs and constitutional amendments.

Pres. Treadway gave him the unusual honor of a committee chairmanship. It was the first time since 1903 that a democrat had been made chairman of a committee of the Massachusetts legislature, the late Michael J. Sullivan, the famous baseball player, serving as senate chairman of the committee on probate and chancery in that year. There was some criticism of Pres. Treadway for naming a democrat to head such an important committee as the committee on constitutional amendments but Pres. Treadway had good grounds for his action. Sen. Mahoney had received both the republican and democratic nominations last fall, he was the senior member of the senate and he enjoyed the full confidence of the president.

The whole republican machine began to howl, however, when Sen. Mahoney's committee brought in a favorable report on the resolve to provide for an amendment to the constitution to permit direct legislation by the people through the initiative and referendum. That report gave the machine one of the worst two weeks it had ever experienced before it succeeded in killing it. At that it got a majority report in the house, failing because of lack of the two-thirds vote necessary to amend the constitution.

Sen. Mahoney may rightfully claim the honor of being the father of the "Safe and Sane Fourth" in Massachusetts. The petitioner for the present law, which prevents the sale of blank carttridge pistols and any firecrackers, fireworks or torpedos containing high explosives, bad withdraw his petition and was leaving the committee room of the committee on mercantile affairs when Sen. Mahoney called him back and put him through a hard half-hour's grilling. The petitioner said his bill was imperfect. "Leave it here then," said Sen. Mahoney, "it looks good to me and we'll perfect it." It was perfected, went through both branches with flying colors, despite the opposition of the fireworks manufacturers, and was signed by Gov. Draper.

This year as last Sen. Mahoney fought his committee on railroads on the bill to provide that the expense of abolishing grade crossings shall be borne by the railroads, wholly, and he succeeded in getting the bill ordered to a third reading on a rollcall. It was killed in its final stage by only two votes. It was the biggest advance this measure had ever made.

Sen. Mahoney led the fight against the bar and bottle bill in the senate and put up such a fillibuster that its advocates were glad to agree to postpone consideration of enactment until after May 1 so that it would not take effect this year. As usual he took the lead in the fight for the measures advocated by organized labor and again had



the satisfaction of seeing the eight-hour bill put up to Gov. Draper.

On every measure affecting the city of Holyoke he had the rules of the senate suspended so that no measure was held there over a single day. He did some effective work for the bill by which the state surrendered control of Ashley's and Wright's ponds to the city of Holyoke. Sen. "Dan" Mahoney is a fighter and fights to the last ditch. Furthermore he knows how to accomplish things. Holyoke had felt on many occasions the beneficial results of that knowledge of his, notably on the Holyoke-Northampton bill last year. He has been a valuable senator for the commonwealth, zealously guarding the interests of his district and the rights of organized labor, but absolutely fair in all things.

John F. Malley.

It isn't very often that the city of Springfield sends a democrat to the senate but so long as she can find democrats of the ability of Sen. John F. Malley to serve her she is not likely to be bound by narrow party ties in the election of senators. Springfield has not had in a generation at least an abler senator than Sen. Malley. That is saying a good deal, for Springfield has sent some very able men to the upper branch of the state legislature, just as she has sent some very weak men to both branches.

Free from offensive partisanship, John F. Malley has in his short service in the state senate achieved an enviable position. He has won the absolute confidence and re-

spect of Pres. Treadway and every one of his colleagues of both parties. With his democratic colleague, Sen. Meaney, he has shared the oratorical honors in the upper branch. But Sen. Malley never speaks because he has the gift of eloquence. He talks when he has something to say and not otherwise.

His argument on the income tax was the best heard in either branch of the state legislature and a more comprehensive one we haven't read in any of the accounts of the debates before other legislative bodies. Sen. Malley didn't attempt to evade the real question by advocating the giving of this power to congress for use in cases of great emergencies. He advocated the income tax as an established part of our national fiscal policy so that the burdens of taxation might be placed on the shoulders of those best able to bear them. He frankly stated that he believed the proponents of the legislation had lessened the force of their argument



by not frankly admitting that they wanted the income tax, not as an emergency measure, but as a regular, powerful and easily controlled source of national revenue.

He gave the best answer that we have heard to the argument of Gov. Hughes that the proposed amendment would permit the taxing of the instrumentalities of states, stating that in his belief the contention of Gov. Hughes was correct. Sen. Malley held that the imposition of an income tax on state and municipal bonds would not impair the value of these securities because the income tax would be a general one and there would be no other securities which a person could invest in and escape taxation on the income derived therefrom. His argument was an unanswerable one and was readily conceded by his colleagues to be one of the best ever made in the Massachusetts senate. Likewise he entertained the senate with a brilliant argument in favor of direct election of United States senators.

On the milk question Sen. Malley fought a vigorous fight in the interests of the consumers and with Sens. Tinkham and Meaney succeeded in sending the Tinkham bill for compulsory inspection to the house where the farmers killed it. He successfully fought the efforts of the farmer element to put the condensed and concentrated milk trade out of business in Massachusetts.

His intense interest and strong advocacy of the Berkshire trolleys bill, with his explanations of the benefits which would accrue to the tradesmen of Springfield through connections with western Massachusetts, won for that bill practically the unanimous support of the minority party in the senate.

He has the remarkable record of having every Springfield bill put through the senate under suspension of the rules, every single measure affecting that city being given all its readings in one day.

He saved $18,000 to the city of Springfield, and indirectly a good deal more, when he succeeded in killing the bill reported by the committee on counties for a $35,000 district courthouse at Westfield, Sen. Malley told the senate that Hampden county had just spent $250,000 for an addition to the county courthouse, of which Springfield would have to pay 51 percent, and consequently she didn't want to be called upon to pay 51 percent of the cost of constructing a courthouse in Westfield. Such legislation, he told his colleagues, would pave the way for similar demands on the part of Holyoke, Chicopee and Palmer. The senate, being used to taking John Malley's words at their face value, promptly killed the bill despite the efforts of the veteran master of politics, Sen. Mahoney.

He fought vigorously for the protection of the merchants of his city against the bill which would prevent the use of cane sugar in maple syrup, maple sugar and similar products, insisting that it, at least, should be amended so as not to take effect until an opportunity had been given the merchants to dispose of stock on hand. His amendment was killed at first but Gov. Draper took his view of it and the bill was recalled and amended so that it will not take effect until April 1, 1911. This will also give an opportunity for further consideration by next year's legislature which, Sen. Malley believes when it fully understands the question, will repeal the act.

Springfield did well by herself and by the commonwealth when she sent this clean, able attorney to represent her in the senate. She will do better if she returns him next fall.

John. F. Meaney.

Sen. John F. Meaney of Blackstone in the 4th Worcester district, has in his one year in the senate achieved enough things for a man of 60 to be proud of, much less one who is only 30. Not only did he battle the sage republicans all over the chamber as in the debate on the income tax but he gave to the legislative milk probe committee a virility which it otherwise would not have had.

There is but little of the sky rocket about this young man who made his bow to the senate the first time this year but no man has been more earnest for the good of his district and the state at large than has he during his service.

Sen. Meaney made a strong fight for the income tax advocated by Pres. Taft as one of the foremost policies of his administration. The debate which was had on that will long be memorable. And when it happened those republicans who originally advocated it as a party measure, because they felt the party must have something of this sort, began to work away from it because they thought it might affect their personal fortunes he was in his element.

The hardest question he put up to them was how it happened that the Massachusetts republican delegation at Washington had voted for it. In an unwitting moment one of the republicans said the two U. S. senators had been bluffing and that they voted for it for political purposes. No men could have uttered a finer tribute to them than did Mr. Meaney when he said he was convinced they were not that type of men and he would be the last one to attribute so base a motive to them. When he had finished Pres. Treadway congratulated him on his speech and another republican senator said feelingly that he would swop his entire session for the opportunity to have spoken as he did.

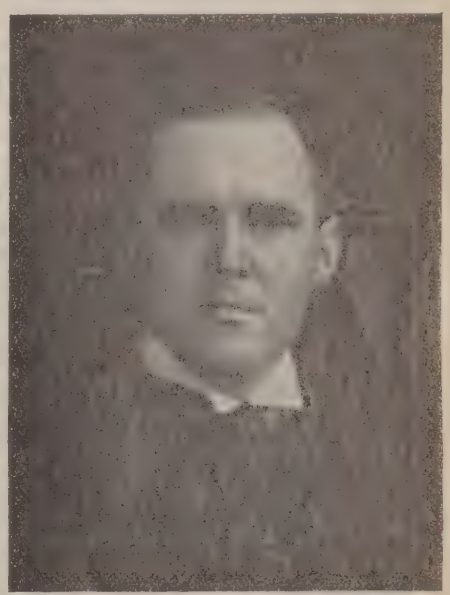
On the question of direct election of United States senator he also paid a glowing tribute to Sens. Lodge and Crane but he argued that if these men could not stand to have judgment passed upon them by the people they had no place in the senate of the United States.

He showed the same spirit on the milk agitation. He had interpreted the desire of his constituents and the farmers in general for immediate action. As he read the inaugural of the governor immediate action was promised first of all and the feature of this was to be a lessening of the troubles which the farmers are now having to get their milk properly transported and on reasonable terms. All during the hearings he developed the line of discrimination at very considerable length and when it came to making up the report he was ready to take a stand.

The committee voted to pass the question again to the railroad commissioners for them to act on. It was true, it was admitted, that the commissioners had had opportunities for some months to have done something and that they had shown no special desire in that direction but yet that was the idea of majority of the committee.

It was in opposition to that idea he took a stand. He said he felt the time had come when, instead of the legislature waiting for the railroad commissioners to move along a path they seemed far from inclined to follow, that the course be laid down and they be ordered to follow it.

To that end he demanded affirmative legislation of a most positive nature the adoption of statutes which would specially say what the commission could do. He had to stand alone on this but the legislature turned down the majority report and the bill based on it reported by the committee on railroads, and adopted a bill based on Sen. Meaney's report which demanded a law which would give the small producer the same rates and same conditions as are enjoyed by the contractor. Had not some one else hurriedly jumped this bill in—seeing the popular note which Sen. Meaney struck in his report—the farmers probably would have got a law, the spirit of which could not be evaded by the railroads as Sen. Meaney was drafting a bill which, say the



railroad lawyers, would accomplish what was aimed at in the Saunders bill.

He also joined with Sen. Tinkham for a better inspection of Boston milk supply and fought for a bill that would give the farmers genuine relief from the present arbitrary milk standard.

John F. Meaney has certainly made good as a senator. He has become one of the big figures of that body and much of his influence has been due to the fact htat he has never been an offensive partisan. He stood by labor and by the small towns, which were attacked at various times during the session. Of the small towns and yet not wholly absorbed in them he was a tower of strength for them at all times.

Sen. Meaney has talked of not returning another year. From. Pres. Treadway down every one of his colleagues has urged him to change his decision. His retirement would be a loss not only to the 4th Worcester district but to the whole commonwealth.

Walter B. Mellen.

Now and then it happens a country man comes to the state house. who without making much of a show rather puts it over his city associates. Such a man is Sen. Walter B. Mellen of Brookfield the chairman of the committee on agriculture. Sen. Mellen believes in the farmer. While he is not the sort of a man to hurt any one's feelings he is rather inclined to the belief that if only one set of workers was to be left on the face of the earth it had better be the farmers. They could help to smooth off the corners and make things a little better all round.

The one other idea which he has is that the farmer has not been getting a fair show. If he is selling berries somebody always wants to regulate the exact size of the baskets which he uses. If it is oats why they want to weigh instead of measure them. They measure his bales of hay at every turn and his turnips and potatoes are made subject to all sorts of inspection.

It is when it comes to milk through that the legislature has been busiest. The laws on milk are as numerous as partridges in a cover and as soon as the farmer tries to accommodate himself to one set of rules an-

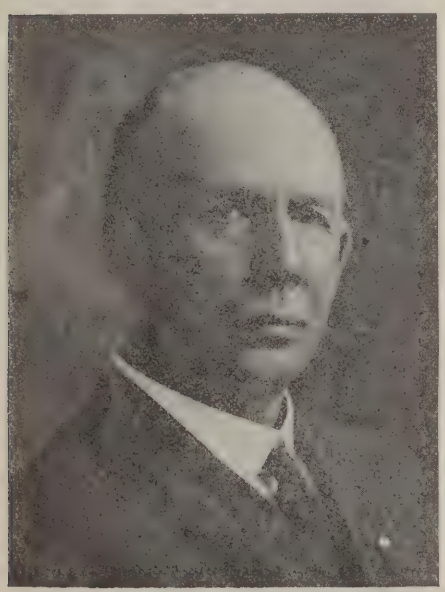
other is sprung on him. Meanwhile each election time the air is full of promises of what will be done for the farmer, promises which somehow always vanish about as soon as the votes have been counted.

After going through all these experiences Sen. Mellen this year decided that about the only way the farmer could hope to go any distance would be to have a special commission or committee which should sit in judgment on his various troubles and bring in some real legislation. He did not reach this conclusion until he had got a fair insight of the general legislative mind and found it as blank of real helpful farmer legislation as ever.

Then he gathered Speaker Walker and Pres. Treadway together in a small room and made his proposition for a special committee on farm matters in general. Then a howl arose. He was charged with being an arch enemy of the rural folks, he was in a conspiracy to save the governor, he had sold out, he was a traitor and everything else.

"All right," said the senator, "I have no special pride of authorship but I think it is right, yet if you will not go my way I will go yours. And he manfully went to work." First he promised a report by May 15 but they would have none of that and he got more abuse.

Then along came the very thing he had in mind—the milk strike. The legislature which



was lying prone and indifferent suddenly got very much alive. Here was the milk strike, it needed special action and quick action and before the house knew it it had approved the idea which Mr. Mellen had proposed weeks before. There was this very striking difference. When he suggested a commission he wanted to go into a number of farm abuses and if he had gotten quick authorization for the work it could have got well under way and made a study of a lot of things. The legislature kicked that plan out though and when it got round to the point again there was only time for a committee to study milk. It studied milk and it did a mighty good job. There was nothing very "hifalutin" about the report but Sen. Mellen said that was the finest compliment which could be given it.

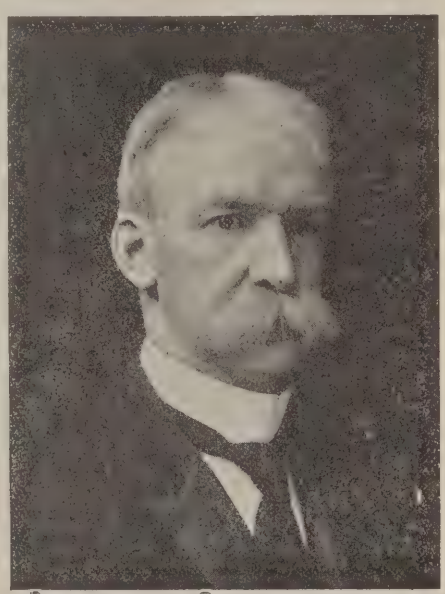
. The Mellen commission recommended a law giving the railroad commission the power to fix rates for milk shipments but the farmers in the house substituted the Saunders bill, against the operation of which they have been kicking so loudly. Another result is that the dairy bureau is considering the whole subject of milk inspection and next year the farmer is likely to get a set of regulations that he can understand and live up to.

Another instance of the kind of work he did is the bill which gives the farmer 20 days' notice to bring his milk up to the standard after it has been found to be below the standard. This is the kind of work Sen. Mellen did. While his interests are first with the farmers, there was no man in the senate who had more tact for getting the city people into line. It was an ideal combination which he controlled and his constituents profited immensely by it.

Henry C. Mulligan.

Judge Henry C. Mulligan, trial justice of the Natick police court since 1892, was as distinguished a representative of the bench in the upper branch of the legislature as Rev. Melvin S. Nash was of the cloth.

In the senate of 1910 he had even more work assigned to him than in the previous year. As chairman of the committee on election laws he came near being ground between the upper millstone of the Treadway-Bennett-Evans amendments to the Walker direct nomination bill demanded by the ultra conservatives, backed by the administration both at Washington and on Beacon hill, and the popular Walker bill itself. He



showed his independence by voting for the Walker bill, and against the amendments.

He voted for the eight hour bill, in accord with the demand of his constituents, but against the 54 hour bill, believing that the reduction in hours from 58 to 56 for women and minors had been so recent that it might be well to wait a year or two before compelling a second reduction, especially when Massachusetts mills are feeling the results of the keen competition of southern mills.

Sen. Mulligan found himself unable to agree with the opinion of the attorney general that the supreme court might decide that normal schools were not public schools and he voted for the bill to compel street railway companies to carry normal school pupils at half-rates as they now carry pupils of the public day and evening schools.

Sen. Mulligan was also a member of the committee on banks and banking and also the judiciary. The judiciary committee is of course almost always the committee with the longest docket and thus requiring the greatest amount of work. Sen. Mulligan, during the sickness and after the death of Sen. Spalding, the senate chairman, found all the greater responsibility devolving upon him, and he discharged it in an able manner.

Sen. Mulligan served on a number of subcommittees charged with drawing up bills of importance. It would require a large amount of space to describe his work on the judiciary committee. Perhaps the bill on which he labored hardest was the anti-lobby bill. He strove diligently to bring about some harmony between the demands of the Nason-Norman White faction, who wanted to exclude all political committeemen from appearing as legislative counsel or agents, and the judgment of the majority of the judiciary committee, who thought that too drastic. He finally submitted a carefully drawn bill which went through the house, but was killed in the senate, which would have restricted the activity of such political committeemen from appearing except to argue in committee hearings. The vote in the senate was 6 to 14, about half the senate not voting, and a roll-call was refused.

Sen. Mulligan will without much doubt be returned for a third term. He has been very successful in harmonizing the discordant elements among the republicans which previous to his advent in politics resulted in the election of a democrat—James H. Vahey—for two. It would be unfortunate if a new rivalry among republicans should result in again losing the district.

Sen. Mulligan was born in Natick March 6, 1854, and educated in the public schools and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1879 from the college and in 1882 from the law school. He has always been held in high esteem in his native town, serving 24 years on the school committee, 16 of which he was chairman. He has been a library trustee 20 years, and chairman 18 years. He has also been elected selectman. He is president of the Natick Five Cents Savings Bank, president of the Natick Commercial club, a Mason, a Knight Templar, and member of the Loyal Legion and Sons of Veterans.

Melvin S. Nash.

Sen. Melvin S. Nash was regarded as the orator par excellence of the senate. His three greatest speeches were undoubtedly:—for the bar and bottle bill, for the anti-conquest memorial to congress, and against the bill to modify the laws against child labor so as to permit children under 15 to go on the stage. He was the greatest leader in the cause of temperance that the senate has seen for many years, just as he was the first clergyman in many years to be elected to the upper branch. Once during the year he was called on the same day to serve as chaplain of both the senate and the house, the regular chaplain in each branch being absent. Sen. Nash during the year,



however, resigned the pastorate of the North Weymouth Universalist church, which he had held ten years, and the pastorate also of the Universalist church at Weymouth Landing to become the general manager of the Universalist Publishing House, with headquarters in Boston and Chicago.

Sen. Nash was urged to stand for congress both before and after the death of Cong. Lovering; but he took the ground that the city of Brockton ought to have the naming of the candidate. Since the overwhelming defeat of the Brockton candidate, W. R. Buchanan, Sen. Nash has again been approached with the suggestion that he consent to allow the use of his name as a compromise candidate, the reported intention of Judge Harris to enter the arena again being regarded by the Buchanan party as waving the red flag in the face of a bull. The senator is not a rich man, however, and has not the means to enter a contest. That he will be given a third term in the senate seems to be generally agreed. He received a unanimous nomination for his scond term, and he has been a phenomenal vote-getter all through his district.

Martin M. Lomasney, the "boss" of Ward 8, Boston, once paid a remarkable tribute to Sen. Nash, Lomasney having been with him in the lower branch of the legislature. Lomasney rarely talks for publication, and still more rarely says a word of personal praise. This is what he said of Nash—"He is one of God's noblemen. He is the best man in the legislature." Lomasney never had much use for Universalist clergymen—or any other kind—and he was surprised when he found Nash, who sat near him in the house, voting for popular, and even radical measures. His tribute to Nash was delivered after the latter had made

a powerful plea for the bill to require streetcars to carry lifting jacks, for use in case of accident.

Some expected that when Nash got to the senate he would become a "conservative," which being translated usually means a corporation man; but Nash retained just the same warmhearted interest in the laboring man and measures for the amelioration of the conditions of living among those who have little of the comforts of this world as he showed in the lower branch. He favored reduction of the hours of women and children in factories, and the bill to make the eight-hour law effective, also the bill to give the trade unions the right to impose fines on their members, the bill to give the sailors the same right as other workmen to organize and listen to arguments for better conditions; and he was a strong supporter of the Walker direct nomination bill.

As chairman of the committee on insurance Sen. Nash was potent in putting on the statute books three of the best pension measures ever enacted, setting Massachusetts in the front rank of wise philanthropy; one bill providing for co-operative pensions for state employes, one for cities and towns, and one for private employers and employes. These bills provide that for every doller laid by on the part of the workman there shall be a dollar contributed by his employer. Thus while no such burden is laid upon the taxpayers as is the case in Great Britain, provision is made for the superannuated, and better service will result for they will be retired to give place to the ablebodied. Hand in hand with these measures went the bill for the compulsory teaching of thrift in the public schools, a measure which Sen. Nash as a member of the committee on education heartily supported.

Sen. Nash took a deep interest in all matters affecting the farmer, especially the milk question. He sided with the farmers against the contractors, and was a factor in the movement which resulted in the passage of the bill to relieve the farmer of unjust prosecution in the case of milk falling below standard on a single test, the bill providing that the farmer shall be given a second chance to bring his product up to the mark.

From the recounting of the support given by Sen. Nash of the foregoing bills it may be seen that he is a progressive republican, and quite the opposite of a "machine man." It was because of many of his attractive qualities, of mind, and heart, and his general ability that he came so near being put forward as the compromise candidate in the last contest for the presidency of the senate. Although a man of peace the Hanover senator can make a redhot speech when aroused. Such a one it was, by him, that settled the nomination of Elmer Stevens for state treasurer, when because of the vacancy caused by the resignation of Treas. Chapin it became necessary for the legislature to elect a successor.

Sen. Nash had in this year's senate a unique record and one of which he may well be proud, in the fact that every measure which he advocated on the floor passed and every one which he opposed was killed.

Melvin S. Nash was born in Abington August 3, 1857, and it is he who is generally credited in Boston with being responsible for the comfirmation by the civil service commission of that excellent product of Abington, Louis K. Rourke, as superintendent of streets of Boston. Sen. Nash made a powerful plea for Rourke and as usual his words carried conviction. Sen. Nash was educated in public and private schools. He has been honored locally in Hanover by election to various local offices like library trustee and school committee. He was in the house in 1894 and in 1907 and 1908 and served on various important committees. He belongs to the Masons, R. A. C., K. T., I. O. O. F. and other fraternal organizations.

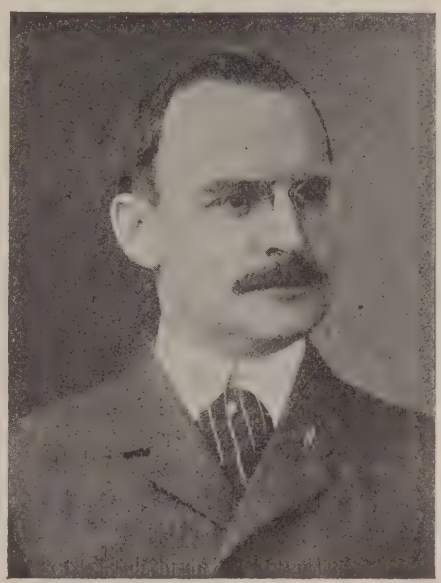
Arthur L. Nason.

One of the best types of the "independent" in politics—at least one of the best types seen on Beacon Hill in a long time—is Sen. Arthur L. Nason of Haverhill. The reason is not far to seek, when one watches the Essex senator at work, for, although he is in some respects a progressive, so much so that the corridor workers whose stock in trade is the manipulation of members be-

All his progressiveness has been along the line his party is to travel henceforth, and the fact that he was slightly in advance of lieve that he is "unsafe," he is at all times a republican.

either the party or the times is evidence only of the fact that his judgment is sound and that he is a little closer to the people than is the ordinary republican politician.

Nason's name will be connected always with the direct nomination crusade, of which he was the leader in the legislature. The bill which in the end has been adopted has attached to it two names not before known in the struggle except as opponents of the principle. While both Speaker Walker and Rep. Cushing were doing their utmsot to prevent the adoption of direct nominations by the people Sen. Nason was waging his fight for the right of the voters to choose their own candidates. It was argued in 1908 and 1909, in both of which years he led the house fight, that his interest was wholly selfish—that he was seeking to overthrow conventions merely to make his own path to senate easy to travel. Some of the opponents of the plan, on the floor of the house, declared that without direct nomina-



tions Nason could never become a senator. That others are coming around rapidly to his way of thinking was shown when he failed by only one vote to substitute his direct nomination bill for county officers in the senate.

Later he showed them, in one of the shrewdest and most sensational campaigns Massachusetts has ever seen waged for a legislative position, that he not only could go to the senate by the convention route, but that he could also crush the powers that maintained the convention system, and which, before his advent into the bigger field had carried delegates and policies in their pockets as souvenirs.

His progressive republicanism was shown again when he earnestly supported the federal income tax and direct election of U. S. senators, both measures indorsed by Pres. Taft.

Sen. Nason, however, has other claims to distinction than his connection with the direct nomination fight. As a member of the committee on roads and bridges, of which in 1909 he was house chairman and to which he was reassigned by Pres. Treadway when he had become a senator, he did excellent work in amending the automobile law of the year before—a measure that he himself drafted originally and which he was largely instrumental in having passed.

As chairman of the committee on water supply this year, Sen. Nason had a number of matters of great interest to Essex county before him. Among these were the filtration plans of the city of Lynn and the struggle of the town of Peabody for justice in the fight with Lynnfield over the waters of Suntaug lake. Were it not for Sen. Nason in the latter case, Peabody would have been whipped to a fare-you-well, for the interests behind Lynnfield's complaints were influential and numerous. Sen. Nason exposed the weakness of their cause in the committee by adroit questioning, after which he worked for weeks to hold the committee together for exact justice.

Sen. Nason was the leader on the floor of the senate against the effort to kill the Boston & Eastern railroad bill and his successful effort endeared him to an important section of his district which the bill will benefit.

George H. Newhall.

Sen. George H. Newhall of Lynn demonstrates the advisability of keeping a good man, when you have got him, at the helm in the state house, The senator is easily the strong leader of the Shoe City delegation this year. When Lynn lost two of its representatives in the house, it was Sen. Newhall to whom she turned as her mainstay under the dome. Always a progressive, virile community, she has had during the session just closed the most important and ambitious legislation of her history, and all of it was sent through safely by the good leadership of Senator Newhall, backed by a hard-working if not oratorical delegation in the house. For five years that he has served in house and senate, Mr. Newhall has been on the committee on cities, and there has been able to obtain for Lynn two $100,000 schoolhouse loans; a $150,000 high school loan; a $100,000 municipal stable loan; an addition of $1 per $1000 on its tax levy for streets and sidewalks, and much other useful legislation. This year the senator has had on his hands the new Lynn city charter bill, which submits to the voters really a choice of two charters, with the right to decide whether it will repeal the existing city charter. No other city has had such a triple proposition put up to it in a charter bill, and it is conceded to be the fairest measure of its kind ever passed by any legislature. The bill covers 74 pages. Beside this there is the grand scheme of developing Lynn as a port of call for European steamers by the development of its harbor. It proposes the deepening of the harbor to 35 feet at mean low water, that is, going to 20 feet below the present depth; the building of a great bulkhead and the filling of flats which the commonwealth releases to the city under restrictions, with the reclamation of 320 acres of land for manufacturing purposes directly upon the water front. The city is to finance this work, which in the end involves the estimated expenditure of $11,000,000. As a member of the committee on harbors and public lands, upon which he was well placed for Lynn, Sen. Newhall has carefully steered this bill through all the quicksands of harbor and land commission



objections, and got it safely reported to the senate, and sent along through that branch without division or debate. Then came, almost at the end of the session, the admission of a water supply bill to permit Lynn to establish a system of mechanical filtration at a cost of $250,000. On that there has been a four years' controversy with the state board of health. It was admitted by the senate, and when the matter came up before house rules, Speaker Walker sent personally for Sen. Newhall to come before that committee to explain the features of the situation before he approved of its admission in the house. But after that, the bill had to be nursed and tended, and the entire Lynn delegation headed by its leader in the senate worked indefatigably for it. The new East Lynn grammar schoolhouse, as well as the West Lynn grammar schoolhouse, will be enduring monuments to the good work put in by Sen. Newhall the latter building was provided for during

the senator's last year in the house. Sen. Newhall succeeded former Sen. William R. Salter from the 1st Essex district. On his first try for the senate, Salter beat him by only one delegate in the convention, and that after 57 ballots had been taken. Last year, the district having been granted direct nominations, Sen. Newhall proved himself a wonderful vote getter, and won out by a large majority. Beside the legislation already enumerated he has put through this year a general bill for all cities, but which Lynn especially wanted, that is, a bill to permit the apportionment of sewer assessments in the same way as a former act, also introduced by the senator, permits the apportionment of sidewalk assessments with the least burden to the taxpayer.

It permits the total cost to be divided into ten equal parts, and the real estate owner pays one-tenth each year of the total assessment until the whole is paid. Collector Babb wanted that act for Lynn before April 1, and in 48 hours after it had been reported in the senate it was put through both branches, enacted, and signed by the governor. That is believed to be the quickest time on record for any bill, and it was accomplished by Sen. Newhall pushing for the suspension of the rules in each branch. The senator is a Lynn boy, born there in 1850; was educated in her schools, and graduated at Wesleyan. He is a Mason and secret fraternity man; president of the Lynn board of underwriters, and a real estate man. He was two years in the common council, four years in the aldermen, and five years in the house before coming to the senate. As chairman of public service, to which position he was drafted by Pres. Treadway this year, he has reported much useful legislation. There is no occasion to doubt of his successful return for a second year, with practically no opposition in his party caucuses.

Patrick H. O'Connor.

Sen. Patrick H. O'Connor of South Boston performed a remarkable feat in this year's legislature when he succeeded in having October 12th made a legal holiday to be known as "Columbus Day" in commemoration of the discovery of America by that great Genoese, Christopher Columbus. Sen. O'Connor surprised the legislature and he surprised the public in general when his bill went through both branches by an overwhelming vote in favor. Most of all he surprised the A. P. A. element which had vigorously opposed the bill before the committee on legal affairs and which flooded the state house with anti-Catholic literature against the bill. When the bill passed the senate in its final stage the A. P. A.'s—and there are a good many of them left in Massachusetts—prepared to make a demonstration before Gov. Draper and have him kill the bill by a veto. But "Pat," always on the job, had attended to that. Gov. Draper signed the bill within an hour after it had been enacted by the senate and there was no time for an A. P. A. demonstration. The Transcript and Record, representing the "uplift" movement couldn't understand how a bill creating a new holiday, especially a holiday in honor of a Roman Catholic, had got by so quietly, but they didn't know "Pat"



O'Connor. He worked on the committee on legal affairs from the time the bill was referred to that committee until it was reported out. He also worked on the house and senate, interviewing practically every one of the 280 members in behalf of his bill. The result was seen when the Columbus Day bill went through the house by a vote of 135 to 45 and in the senate there wasn't even a roll-call on it.

Busy as he was with the Columbus Day bill, Sen. O'Connor never for one moment neglected his work on the committee on labor where he did great service for the cause of organized labor. How evenly divided the committee was may be seen in the fact that all the big labor bills were reported out with five of the eleven members dissenting. The committee reported the eight-hour bill for public employees, the 54-hour bill for women and children employed in factories and mercantile houses, the bill to compel employers advertising for help during a strike or lockout to state in the advertisement that such a strike or lockout is in progress, and the bill to authorize labor unions to impose fines to enforce strikes.

All these bills were carried through the senate, too, except the 54-hour bill which was killed on a tie vote, and Sen. O'Connor was instrumental in securing the necessary votes from republican members to put them through. Having served on the committee on liquor law in the house he was especially qualified to discuss the bar and bottle bill, which had been before the committee for several years, and he attacked it intelligently and vigorously. The resolve giving Annie J., widow of the late John J. Nagle of the 9th regiment, $240 a year for ten years, although it had to overcome an adverse report from the house ways and means committee, was reported favorably by senate ways and means, largely through the instrumentality of Sen. O'Connor. Sen. O'Connor was on the job every minute for his constituents.

W. Prentiss Parker.

While W. Prentiss Parker of the 8th Suffolk district is not likely to return to the senate next year, having enjoyed the customary two years accorded senators in that district, Beacon hill is extremely apt to see him again in 1912 as he is the man principally talked of as the successor of Councr. J. Stearns Cushing in the 2d councillor district. This district takes in four of the large Boston wards and it is many years since the Boston end of the district has furnished a councillor. It is generally agreed that the nomination should come Boston way next year and Sen. Parker seems likely to be the choice of the Boston wards.

Prentiss Parker, although well known in business circles and always having a deep interest in civic movements, was little known to politics until 1907 when he became a candidate for the Boston board of aldermen. He probably might never have been a candidate for elective office had it not been for the unfortunate quarrel of Mayor Fitzgerald with the board of trustees of pauper institutions, of which Sen. Parker was chairman. The mayor removed the board because it refused to do his bidding and Sen. Parker sought vindication as a candidate for public office. If he needed any vindication, he got it for he beat the republican machine in his own ward for the nomination and was elected at the polls by a handsome vote. A Good Government alderman, he never took orders from that association, exhibiting then an independence of thought and action which he carried to the state senate the next year and which he maintained, sometimes in a striking manner, in his two years in the state senate.

In the senate he has been chairman of the committee on public health in both of his years of service and has been a power for good in that office. Public health is a hobby of his and his deep interest in it has been a barrier to the many attempts to lower the standards for milk and food products in Massachusetts, attempts annually made by the producing interests. In 1909 and this year he also was a member of the committee on metropolitan affairs. His service as an unpaid trustee and as an alderman of Boston made him an especially valuable member of this committee, especially in the consideration of the charter bills last year.

His connection of over a quarter of a century with the banking house of Kidder, Peabody & Co., probably moved Pres. Treadway to appoint him to the committee on banks and banking last year. He performed efficient service there but it was not an active enough committee to furnish outlet for his energies and this year Pres. Treadway put him on the busier committee on mercantile affairs where he played an important part in the building of the "Safe and Sane Fourth" act. In all his committee work Sen. Parker was unusually attentive to duty, probably holding the record for attendance upon committee hearings.

He is of the conservative type necessary in the upper branch to give balance to the more radical house. Expediency never determined his votes. He simply made up his mind as to the merits of a proposition, often spoke it, and voted always strictly as his own judgment dictated.

Sen. Parker was born in the house where he now resides on Seaver street, Roxbury,



Dec. 11, 1857. He was educated in the public schools and entered the employment of Kidder, Peabody & Co., when little more than a boy. He has remained with that great financial institution ever since. He was appointed to the board of trustees of pauper institutions by Mayor Collins and served, part of the time as chairman, until, with the rest of the board, he was removed by Mayor Fitzgerald. He is treasurer of the Fellows Athenaeum, a director of the Old Ladies' Home of Roxbury and served as treasurer of the Boston City club in 1908-'09. He was appointed by Mayor Hibbard as a member of the board of sinking funds commissioners of the city of Boston under the new charter.

John H. Pickford.

Sen. John H. Pickford of Worcester was in the public eye during the past session of the legislature principally through his chairmanship of the committee on liquor law which considered the bar and bottle bill and reported against it with but two dissenters out of the 11 members on the committee. None of the anti-saloon agitators found any fault with Sen. Pickford's position, although he vigorously opposed the measure, for they realized that the sincerity of his attitude was beyond question. While Sen. Pickford did not believe in the bill as a temperance measure his opposition to it was based principally on the ground that it was unnecessary legislation and an unwarranted interference with home rule. He contended with truth that if the alleged evils in connection with the sale of liquor over the bar and by the bottle on the same premises really did exist, which none really acquainted with conditions admitted, ample remedy was already in the hands of the local licensing boards who can refuse to grant more than one license to a premise if they are so disposed.

Sen. Pickford won quite a victory in securing the passage of the bill allowing the Worcester state hospital to empty its sewage into the city's sewers, compensating the city to the extent of $900 a year for the privilege. The bill was vigorously opposed by the towns along the Blackstone river who wanted the city to be compelled to construct a large number of additional filter beds to purify the present city sewage and the additional sewage from the hospital before it enters the Blackstone river. This phase of the matter was put up to the state board of health for investigation and report to the next general court.

Sen. Pickford also handled the fight

against the Millbury water bill as reported by the committee on water supply. The bill provided that the price to be paid the town by the Millbury Water company should be fixed by a jury instead of by the usual commission appointed by the court and it is a historical fact that when juries have decided such awards the corporations have been "soaked." Worcester interests control the Millbury company and Sen. Pickford for their protection succeeded in having the bill amended, after a hard fight, so that the award shall be determined by a commission.

Sen. Pickford in his first year in the senate was much less of a "labor man" than when in the house but he made a careful, conservative representative of the interests of his district. As in the house he did notable work as a member of the committee on public charitable institutions. He is, probably, the best posted man in the state on this subject, having made a careful study of it and having served for four years as a member of the house committee. Besides his chairmanship of the committee on liquor law and his membership on the committee on public charitable institutions he was also a member of the committee on counties this year, on which committee he



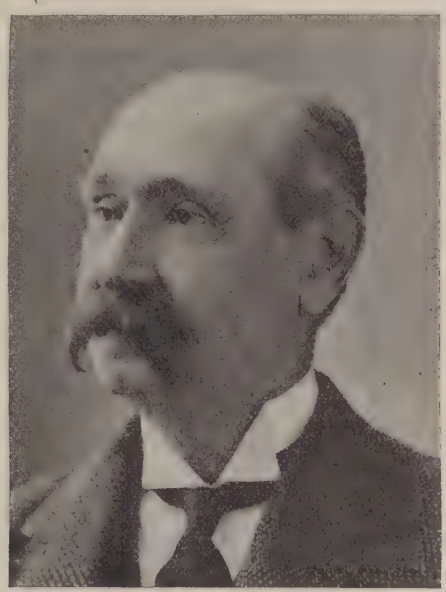
also saw service in the house. On the committee on counties he successfully handled the bill allowing the register of probate and insolvency of Worcester county $700 additional for clerical assistance, and also the bill amending the law of last year providing for the sale of all sets of standard weights and measures furnished by the commonwealth, so that the treasurer of Worcester county will be allowed to retain those in his custody.

Sen. Pickford was born in Manville, R. I., Sept. 9, 1849, and was educated in the public schools. His business is that of a building contractor, which experience has given additional value to his services on the committee on public charitable institutions. He is the father of the law which requires the filing of plans and specifications, with at least one reliable estimate of the cost, of any proposed construction work, or repairs in excess of $2000, on state institutions, a valuable and businesslike piece of legislation.

Sen. Pickford served in the houses of 1906-'07-'08-'09.

John L. Rankin.

At the close of his first session in the senate, Sen. John L. Rankin may look back with pleasure to a record of general usefulness to all his constituents. He has stood for the rights of the workingman and voted consistently with every labor measure. Especially was he interested in the proposition of the fish and game commission to establish a new fish hatchery at an expenditure of $25,000. It was not through lack of any endeavor on his part that senate ways and means turned this down, but had Sen. Rankin been listened to the fish and game commission might at an expenditure of not over $10,000 been in possession of a first class hatchery in Bristol county this year. He was made chairman of the committee on engrossed bills by Pres. Treadway and was also given place on the committees on harbors and lands and fisheries and game. He has been the mouth-piece of Bristol county in the legislature. He put through the bill to pay for the $100,000 Attleboro court house. He handled the bill under which the county commissioners of Bristol secured an increase of salaries from $3900 to $4500 which gave a raise of about $200 apiece. Sen. Rankin also gave his personal attention to the bill to permit Taunton to supply the town of Berkeley with water from its main, which bill the governor signed. He also was with the bill to provide that the names of each candidate nominated by caucus in Taunton



for the city election should appear with the designation "caucus nominee," which act was also approved by the governor. On the Taunton license commission that the governor should appoint the commissioners, Sen. Rankin stood with his constituents for home rule and took a conservative course. The petitioners for that measure were given leave to withdraw. The senator was equally conservative on the bill for unlimited license in Taunton which shared a like fate. John L. Rankin was born in Taunton 60 years ago and was educated in its public schools. He is custodian of the county buildings. He served in the house in 1902 and 1903 and was then on harbors and public lands and on the committee on state house. He succeeded Sen. William M. Dean, who held the seat last year, after a spirited contest with Rep. Davol.

Bradley M. Rockwood.

If Bradley M. Rockwood of Franklin is not returned to the senate for a third term the upper branch will lose one of its most valued members, and yet the chances are against his return, and the senator himself has not lifted his hand. It is a two-year district, the only man whoever held the seat for three years, Frank A. Fales of Norwood, being returned through a peculiar combination of circumstances.

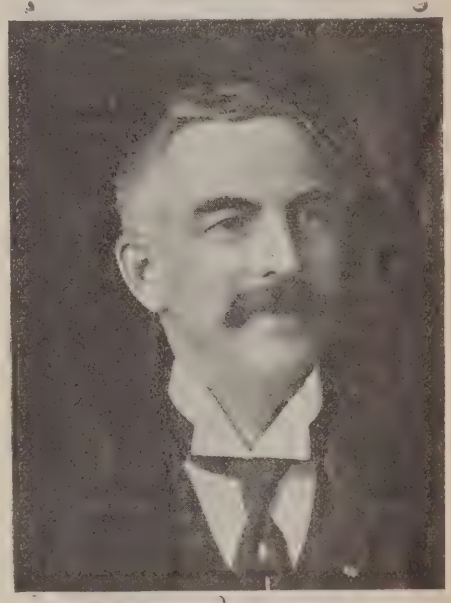
Sen. Rockwood will be remembered as the father of the "safe and sane Fourth of July." It was his bill, abolishing the dangerous blank cartridge toy pistol, which has caused more cases of lockjaw than any war, and the giant firecracker, which was finally carried through both branches, against the opposition of many fireworks manufacturers and dealers in holiday goods. The drafting and redrafting of the bill cost Sen. Rockwood long hours of conference and conflict. He held protracted conference with Chief Whitney and Deputy Chief Neal of the district police, and with representatives of manufacturers, and of patriotic and other societies. The passage of the bill was a remarkable achievement, it being openly predicted that the bill would be killed in the senate or loaded with amendments in the house.

An interesting sidelight on the senator's powers of diplomacy, and generally sound judgment, is found in the history of his committee on mercantile affairs. It had 82 matters referred to it, an unusually large number, and yet not a single report of the committee was reversed.

Among some of the important matters were land company charters and it was prophesied that some of the unfavorable reports on these would certainly be overturned but every report stood fast.

Sen. Rockwood also served on federal relations, which had to do with unusually important matters this year—the income tax; for a free port at Boston; for election of U. S. senators by direct vote; etc., on all of which the senator took a conservative position. He was relieved at his own request from the committee on election laws, and the history of the session showed that he could hardly have worked harder, so much time did he put in.

Sen. Rockwood's amiability and kindly temperatment made him many friends, and he will retire with the enviable reputation of no enemies. He could hardly afford the time of another year in the service of the state, for in order to keep his mills running he has been obliged to labor nights, Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. Born in Franklin May 24, 1862, Bradley M. Rockwood was educated in the public schools, and in Bryant and Stratton's commercial college. He early took interest in public affairs, serving on the republican town committee, also as registrar of voters, selectman (three years), and as chairman of the local water board. He was in the house in 1906 and 1907, and



was elected to the senate in 1909 after a contest with no less formidable a rival for the republican nomination than Joseph Soliday, who had been floor leader of the house, as chairman of the judiciary. It was a perfectly good-tempered contest however, and they came out of it as good friends as at first.

Sen. Rockwood is treasurer of the Ray Fabric Mills, and director of the Norfolk Woolen company; director of the Franklin National bank, trustee of the Ben. Franklin Savings bank; vice-president of the Business Men's association, member of the Home Market club, Massachusetts Republican club, Norfolk club, De Molay commandery K. T. and Massachusetts consistory 32nd degree.

Samuel Ross.

Given a bare majority of one to work with on this year's committee on labor, Sen. Samuel Ross succeeded in getting reported out of that committee every measure that organized labor wanted and in killing those two bills which labor was strongly opposed to—the Luce and Hugo bills which provided for 30 days' notice before a strike and practically compulsory arbitration.

Again he demonstrated his strength and the high regard he is held in by his colleagues of both parties by sending the eight-hour bill along to Gov. Draper for a second time. Not only this but he performed the unparalleled feat of splitting the senate on the 54-hour bill, it being killed by a tie vote only and reconsideration being defeated by the same vote. It is due to Sen. Ross to say that, had the president of the state branch of the American Federation of Labor not interfered and insisted on advancing the 54-hour bill without amendment, he could undoubtedly have pushed the bill through the senate. Sen. Ross desired to amend the bill to make it a 55-hour bill for the present and a 54-hour bill after Jan. 1, 1912, and he was assured of the necessary votes

for the bill with these amendments. But the president of the state branch interfered and lined up some of the labor senators against any amendments at all. Later he would have been glad to accept them but the friendship for the bill in the senate was not strong enough to grant a second opportunity for the offering of the amendments.

Sen. Ross performed another notable feat in getting through the senate the bill to permit labor unions to impose fines to enforce strikes, but the bill was killed later in the house. Offered a milk and water substitute for the anti-injunction bill demanded by organized labor, Sen. Ross refused to accept any bill that did not provide for a trial by jury in cases growing out of the violation of injunctions and when the senate killed such an amendment offered by him he joined in killing the bill, knowing that its acceptance would prevent labor from securing a genuine anti-injunction bill later.

No member of either branch is held in higher regard than "Sam" Ross, organized labor's leader in the legislature for years and a man who has secured more for it than



any ten others sent to Beacon hill. With the exception of two years he has served continuously as a member of the general court from 1892 to the present time. For seven years consecutively, he was house chairman of the committee on labor and upon his promotion to the upper branch last year he was immediately made senate chairman of the committee.

He was first elected to the house in November, 1891, and sat in the lower branch until the close of the session of 1899. He came back in 1902 and served continuously to the close of the session of 1908, being elected to the senate in the fall of the latter year and re-elected last year with the nominations of both the democratic and republican parties. Besides his chairmanship of the committee on labor in the house he served on the committees on libraries, state house, constitutional amendments and on the recess committee on Sunday laws in 1906 and on the recess committee on labor in 1907. In the senate last year he was chairman of labor and a member of public health, libraries and printing. This year in addition to the chairmanship of labor he served on public health and prisons. For length of service as a legislator his record is excelled only by that of Rep. James H. Mellen who has served 18 years to Sen. Ross's 16.

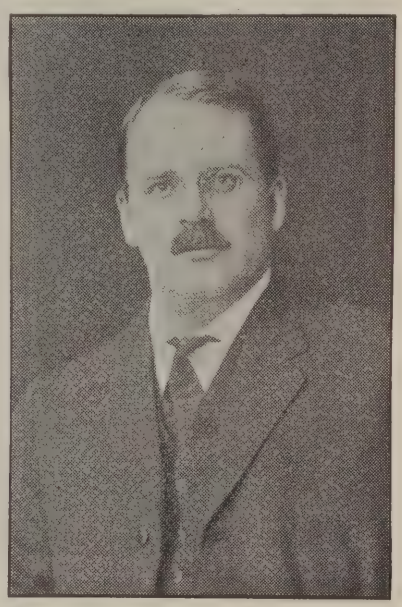
Thorndike Spalding.

Nov. 1, 1871——May 4, 1910.

In the death of Sen. Thorndike Spalding of Cambridge, who was the third member of this year's senate to pass away, the state lost a valuable legislator and the republican party an earnest worker.

In his two years of active service as a senator he had made a solid reputation for himself as an able, sound and conscientious legislator. He had been ill with valvular disease of the heart for some time, it becoming serious a year ago. Later he again suffered a bad attack which confined him to his home so that he was not able to be present and take the oath on the day the general court of 1910 convened. Subsequently the oath was administered to him at his home in Cambridge. During the session he made only two visits to the state house and it was while at his office on his way home from the state house that he suffered the attack which proved final.

He was born in Boston, Nov. 1, 1871, and was educated at Harvard and the Harvard law school. Before coming to the senate he had served for four years as a member of the Cambridge common council. He was always active in republican politics, serving as secretary of the Middlesex club, as secretary of the republican state committee, as chairman of the executive committee of the Republican Club of Massachusetts and as president of the republican city committee



of Cambridge. In and outside the state house he was always a rabid partisan in politics but in his partisanship never showed the least personal feeling or discourtesy. He was one of the candidates for president of the senate two years ago and was the first to withdraw in favor of Sen. Treadway. In the senate of 1908 he served on the committees on bills in third reading, judiciary and legal affairs (chairman). In 1909, Pres. Treadway made him chairman of judiciary and made him a member of election laws and insurance. This year he was reappointed as chairman of judiciary and given places on rules and election laws.

Richard S. Teeling.

If Sen. Richard S. Teeling of the Charlestown district of Boston carries out his expressed intention of retiring from the senate this year his district and the commonwealth will suffer a distinct loss. He is a type of young man in public life that is a credit to his race, faith and party. In his four years' service on Beacon hill he has made an enviable record and one that has not been excelled by a senator from his district in many years, if ever. His successor will have a hard task to equal it. In the house in 1906 and 1907 Sen. Teeling served on such important committees as rules, insurance and probate and chancery. In 1906 he was appointed to the special recess committee on insurance laws and in 1907 was appointed a member of the recess taxation commission upon whose recommendation was enacted the law of this year which gives to cities and towns where business and manufacturing corporations have their places of business the whole of the taxes of such corporations. Formerly the taxes went to the residences of the stockholders. Under the new law the revenue of Boston will be increased approximately $400,000. This means about 40 cents difference in the tax rate.

In the senate he has enjoyed even larger commitee honors. Last year he served on the committees on rules, judiciary and liquor law and this year was on the same committees. He was the only democrat on any of these commitees. As a member of the committee on liquor law he was one of the leaders in the fight against the bar and bottle bill and as minority member of the committee on judiciary led several fights in the senate against the majority reports of the committee, some of them successfully. He was one of the leaders in the debate on the ratification of the income tax amendment to the federal constitution and the Riley resolutions in favor of direct election of United States senators.

His most notable achievement this year which concerned particularly his own district was the passage of the resolve directing the railroad commissioners to proceed with all despatch to procure the abolition of the Sullivan square grade crossing in Charlestown. This crossing was named in the report of the commission of 1899, with three others, to be abolished but through technicalities the decree of the court was never carried out in regard to this particular crossing and efforts to secure new legislation always failed until this year. The resolve was beaten once in this year's senate but Sen. Teeling secured reconsideration and favorable action through personal appeal to his fellow members.

He was the chosen representative of the Knights of Columbus in the successful effort of that influential organization to have October 12 the anniversary of the birth of Columbus, made a legal holiday under the designation of "Columbus Day" and the



success of that effort was largely due to the tact and influence of Sen. Teeling.

With all these legislative honors behind him Sen. Teeling is only 31 years old, the date of his birth being Dec. 26, 1878, and the place Charlestown. He graduated from Boston college in 1899 and from the Boston University law school in 1904. His law offices are at 30 Court street and in the comparatively few years he has been practicing he has built up an excellent clientage. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters, the Catholic Alumni Sodality and the Elks.

He has been prominently mentioned for congress in the 9th district. In whatever direction his future political aspirations lie the fulfilment of them means additional honors to himself and credit to his district.

James E. Tolman.

As was prophesied of him "Jimmie" Tolman of Gloucester has made good in the senate this year, carrying the same popularity which has followed him ever since he started in politics in Gloucester a dozen years ago, as president of the common council and then mayor of the city. Few members of the legislature have progressed so fast, for it is not every day that a man can take one year in the house and then jump squarely into the senate. As one of the younger members of the upper branch Sen. Tolman was made chairman of the committee on bills in third reading this year, and was given places on mercantile affairs, legal affairs, and constitutional amendments. Next year it is a ten to one shot that he will get something much better. On the committee on mercantile affairs he took an interest in the pilots and saw that they were not burdened by the bill to regulate non-compulsory pilot rates in Boston harbor. He was also actively interested for the "Fire-Cracker" bill which was sent through both branches and which will give to Massachusetts a safer and a saner Fourth of July. He also stood for the bill to regulate the sale of coal, coke and charcoal

that the people should get a square deal on weights. He also was with the bill to govern the leasing of theatres and public halls which was approved by the governor and which penalizes managers and proprietors who violate the regulations made by the chief of the district police.

It was practically the bill drafted by Sen. Tolman that was reported by the ways and means committee and is now law which requires the registration of municipal and town notes with the bureau of statistics. Such a law should effectively bar a repetition of the Framingham and similar disasters.

Sen. Tolman's district, the 3d Essex comprises the fishing communities of Gloucester, Manchester, Rockport, Newburyport and Ipswich and he has taken an active interest in the protection of the lobster and clam fishermen against the efforts of the fish and game commission to restrict them. He was instrumental in the defeat of the clam bill which would have brought sorrow to the clam diggers of "Joppa" had it become law because it would have taken from them their birth given right to harvest clams from the great beds of Ipswich and Newburyport and enabled the commission to lease those flats to private individuals to the exclusion of the natives. Sen. Tolman supplemented in the senate the work of "Capt." Fogg in the house in killing this obnoxious bill. On the lobster bills to compel the marking of packages and to permit an inspection of lobsters at any point of shipment, to the death of the crustaceans,



as well as on the bill for a body measurement of the lobster thus cunningly increasing the length back to the old 10 1-2 inches, Sen. Tolman was with the under dog, the fisherman, every time and those bills shared the fate of the clam bill in house and senate.

Sen. Tolman led the fight on the floor of the senate for the bill, reported by his committee on legal affairs, to make October 12 a legal holiday to be known as Columbus Day, and it was due to his steering it safely through the senate that it was enacted into law and immediately signed by Gov. Draper. Sen. Tolman also led the fight in the senate for Rep. Quinn's bill which prohibits cities and towns from publishing the names in the annual reports of persons who receive aid from the town, one of the best humanitarian measures ever passed by the legislature. He also piloted Capt. Fogg's bill to repeal the law relative to the enticement of seamen safely through the senate. He won the everlasting gratitude of the labor men on Beacon hill when wtihout any solicitation from them he voted for the eight-hour law and against all amendments to it.

It was his keenness as a member of the committee on bills in third reading that discovered the joker in the Boston & Eastern railroad bill which would have made the charter worthless.

Everybody on Beacon hill likes "Jimmie" Tolman, which fact accounts largely for his success, for there is no place where friendship counts for more than in the senate of Massachusetts. He expects to come back next year and is sure to be a very important factor in legislation with many of the older men retiring.

Joseph Turner.

Sen. "Joe" Turner is in the hands of his friends and it is not a bit too much to say that if his fellow senators, who have come within the warmth of his merry smile that is always there, had the votes they would re-elect him hands down. It is because the senator wears well with everybody that he is so cordially liked by all those privileged to know him. This has been Sen. Turner's third year in the senate and it has been a year of great usefulness both to the commonwealth and his constituents of the 2d Bristol district. Certain it is that he has been of great value to the city of Fall River. If there is one thing more than another that Sen. Turner looks back upon with satisfaction it is the work that he put in on the "54-



hour bill," which of all the labor measures he worked the hardest for and no man in the legislature felt more genuine sorrow than he did when that bill came so close to enactment during the session just closed, only to fail. Still looking back upon the history of that measure in previous legislatures it was a wonderful gain this year to get a tie vote in the senate; "too bad that we didn't win" says Sen. "Joe." Then there was the nine hour in eleven bill for the street railway men, Sen. Turner was heartily with that bill, too. "Nine hours is enough for any man to handle the motor on the front end of a car," said the senator and he bent all his energy toward pushing that bill, also, but there was the committee on street railways to buck and this year it proved a stone wall. Sen. Turner believed as did others that this bill was properly a labor measure, as did others, and should have gone to the labor committee.

This year Sen. Turner was placed at the head of the committee on public charitable institutions and a happier choice could not have been made by Pres. Treadway of the senate for the chairmanship of that committee, because "Joe" Turner is a man of large heart, and when he went through the crowded hospitals and wards of the institutions for the poor and found the inmates sleeping in the corridors, the senator said, "this thing has got to stop; the commonwealth is big enough and rich enough to take care of its unfortunates."

So Sen. "Joe" bent his energies in that direction, too. with the result that while there is a larger expenditure on building account of public charities for next year still every bit of it is justified by the demands of the institutions and "thank God we'll have 'em all out of the corridors by another year," as the senator says. With it all he has had to exercise his hard headed horse sense to keep these expenditures within bounds and not let them run beyond reason. So with sanatoriums—four of them for consumptives—the new acute mania hospital for victims of delirium tremens, the new boys' school at Shirley, and all the rest, Senate Chairman Turner has had to pass upon a round million of expenditure.

Of the Fall River bills Sen. Turner has been with all of them especially the big bill coming just at the end of the session for the direct line between Fall River and Providence, the combination bridge over Taunton Great river and the tunnel under the city. He was born in Lancashire, England, 58 years ago and came to this country with his people to work in the mills. By his thrift and energy he became a successful farmer, then a provision dealer and now a prosperous business man. His experience in the legislature has been widely varied. He has served on committees on public health, taxation, fisheries and game, harbors and public lands, insurance and public service. He resides in Fall River.

Thomas S. Walsh.

Oct. 28, 1859—Feb. 4, 1910.

Thomas S. Walsh of Springfield, the first of the three members of the 1910 senate to be struck down by the Grim Reaper, saw no active service as a member of the upper branch. Taking ill during his campaign for election it was with extreme difficulty that he maanged to get down to Boston on inauguration day to take the oath of office. It was evident at that time that death was rapidly approaching. Recognizing that the end was near he bore up with Christian fortitude, almost cheerfully bade his fellows good-bye, went home and awaited the final summons with calmness and humility.

Sen. Walsh was a kindly, lovable man and unquestionably would have proved the same zealous, conscientious legislator in the upper branch that he had shown himself in his two years service in the house. In the house, where he served in 1908 and 1909,



he was a member of the committees on water supply and election laws, serving as chairman of water supply in his second year. Pres. Treadway had named him as chairman of the same committee and also as a member of the committees on liquor law and agriculture.

John E. White.

A man who is a national bank president at 36 must be possessed of a little more than ordinary ability. When in addition he can leave his island home, cross over to the Cape and running as an independent candidate for the senate defeat such a veteran campaigner as Capt. "Tom" Pattison, he must be a good deal out of the ordinary. Such a man is Sen. John E. White of Tisbury, president of the Martha's Vineyard National bank, who has just completed his first year in the state senate. Just to give an idea of the impression that John E. White has made on Beacon hill it might be said that just now he is the most likely successor of Allen T. Treadway as president of the senate in 1912 if the people of the Cape possess the wisdom to return him for two more years and we believe the Cape will do that for the sake of having a president of the senate if for nothing else. But John E. White is apt to have a good many more things by the end of next year to commend him for a third term. He certainly has enough now to commend him for a second.

Sen. White has a right to lay a particular claim to fame for the manner in which he handled the Southbridge Savings bank probe.

When he was named as chairman of the

special committee there were plenty of odd winks. There was talk of a whitewash and of covering up. "That's all right," it was said, "this man is a national bank man and the money devils have him. He has been put on for a purpose. Now watch and see." They were right in one thing, Sen. White was put on for a purpose, the purpose being to find out just who was to blame, which he did, and also to see what could be done to straighten out the savings banks laws, and he did that.

The savings bank occupies so modest a place in the community that few people outside of those who scan the annual report of the bank commissioner appreciate how much it belongs to the people. The savings banks themselves have total deposits in excess of national banks and the yearly five mill tax on savings bank deposits brings in over $2,000,000 a year to the state. Mass-



achusetts is primarily a savings bank state and this trust was too big and serious to be played with and Chairman White appreciated that fact.

His committee went at the investigation and every man in sight was called to the stand. "Never mind," said the croakers, "wait until the report comes out. It will be full of rhetoric and short of facts. There will be a number of pages of regrets over the sad happenings and but few suggestions."

Then the report came out. Some of those who were hit by it are still trying to recover. Words were not minced and the whole truth was told. The bank commissioner's office, the trustees, and others were held responsible for what happened. Inasmuch as Arthur B. Chapin had been only nine months in office as bank commissioner he was not specifically criticised as this manifestly would have been unfair but for his nine months in connection with the months of his predecessor the blame was apportioned. Mr. White was one of the three men who wrote the section on the responsibility of the bank officials and the trustees and by virtue of his position as a national bank man he was able to draw the line exactly between real and fake supervision.

The suggestions made for the amendment of the savings bank laws were also sharp and to the point. They made some enemies for him and he has learned it but this man from the island, the quiet man who dodges skyrockets and has but little care for publicity, has put the entire state and the great savings bank population of the state under a great big debt of obligation to him. He has performed an extraordinary service for which he will never get all the credit really due him.

Meantime he has been keeping his eyes open for his district. He fought the way Bourne people wanted on the Cape Cod canal and while they were unduly excited he must be credited with having made a game fight which there was no disgrace in losing. He fought for certain fish and game bills and he also put through personally a bill to check the forays of the maurauding foreigners who have been going through Cape woods setting the forest afire and causing all sorts of damage. The bill was a bit extraordinary, it is true, in its reading and it is a wonder it got by without a point of order being raised against it but it went through and he is entitled to all sorts of credit because of it.

As a member of the committee on ways and means, on which he also served in the house when he was there in 1905, he played an important part in keeping the state tax down to $5,500,000 when everybody was predicting that it would be from $500,000 to $1,000,000 above that figure.

With such a record as this behind him John E. White should have little trouble in securing a unanimous renomination.

SENATES OF THE NATIONS.

How They Are Composed and the Manner of Election of Members.

Now that the reconstruction of the British House of Lords will actually take place and the method of electing our United States senators is a moot question, it is interesting to compare these upper chambers of legislation with those of other nations.

The French senate is composed of 300 members, elected for nine years, members to be 40 years old, one-third retiring every third year. The election of senators is indirect, and is made by an electoral body composed of delegates chosen by the municipal council of each commune in proportion to population. The princes of deposed dynasties are precluded from sitting in either the upper or lower chamber. The senators are paid 15,000 francs a year.

The senators of Brazil, 60 in number, are chosen by direct vote and hold office for three years.

The senate of Chile is composed of members popularly elected by provinces for a term of six years in the proportion of one senator for every three deputies.

The Setanerath, or state council, of Switzerland consists of 44 members, elected by the cantons of the confederation.

The Herrenhaus of Austria consists of 160 members, including 15 princes of the blood royal, 66 nobles in whose families the dignity is hereditary, nine archbishops, eight bishops, and life members nominated by the emperor for services rendered to the state. The Forendihaz of Hungary has 254 hereditary princes, counts and barons, 42 archbishops and bishops of the Roman Catholic and Greek churches; 13 representatives of the Protestant churches, 50 life peers appointed by the Crown, and 19 ex-officio state dignitaries.

The Italian senate is composed of the princes of the blood royal and an unlimited number of members nominated by the king for life for services rendered to the state. They number about 360.

The House of Peers of Japan consists of the princes of the blood royal, 35 marquesses, 90 counts, 362 viscounts and 290 barons, certain persons who have rendered important service to the state nominated by the emperor, and individuals elected by provinces to serve in the upper chamber.

The First Chamber of the Netherlands is composed of 50 members elected by the people.

The senate of Belgium consists of 110 members elected by the people for eight years, and all the adult members of the royal family.

The senate of Spain has these classes of senators; hereditary nobles, 100 life members nominated by the king, 180 senators elected by the corporations of state, and archbishops, generals, admirals and other officers of distinction.

The Camara dos Pares, or House of Peers, of Portugal consists of the royal princes, 12 bishops, and 90 life peers nominated by the king.

The Landsthing of Denmark is made up of 66 members, 12 of whom are nominated by the king and 54 elected by the people.

The First Chamber of Sweden has 150 members, who are elected by the direct vote of the people for a term of nine years.

Norway has only one assembly of legislation, the Storthing, which consists of 123 members, elected by the people every third year. But when the Storthing assembles it divides itself into two chambers, the Lagthing and Odelsthing. All new laws must be first laid before the Odelsthing, from which they pass to the Lagthing.

In Greece the legislative power is vested in only one chamber, which is called the Bule. It consists of 235 members, elected by the people.

The British House of Lords at the present time consists of two princes of royal blood, two archbishops, 22 dukes, 23 marquesses, 24 earls, 40 viscounts, 24 bishops, 344 barons, 28 Scottish peers, and 24 Irish peers. They are all hereditaary except the archbishops and the bishops and four Lords of Appeal, who are life members.

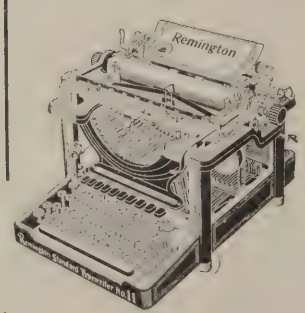
A Priceless Dinner.

Marse Henry Watterson tells of a dinner he attended in Washington long ago at which two of the guests were Roscoe Conkling and a mathematician named Price, who was most expert with figures, but much given to long speeches about himself and his skill.

Price made one of his speeches and was followed by Conkling, who began:

"The pleasures of life in Washington are manifold. Now, take a dinner such as this. My idea of complete happiness would be to attend a dinner like this every night in the year, where one could enjoy himself without money and without Price."—Saturday Evening Post.

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GEORGE L. BARNES OF WEYMOUTH

Candidate For Senator in 1st Norfolk District Experienced Legislator—Chairman of Public Lighting in Year of Sliding Scale Bill—Represents the New Type in Republican Party.

When George L. Barnes of Weymouth first entered the house in 1904 he had the honor of being one of the youngest members of the legislature. Born in 1879 there were but few who could follow him very closely for the honor. The knowing ones skimming over the preliminary sketches of the incoming legislators of the time heaved a sigh of dismay when they came across his birthday note, for the very young man is usually quite a nuisance in the legislature. He is first of all immature, and again he is very apt to have himself surrounded with a certain element of freshness.

The real George L. Barnes who appeared in January, however, to take the oath of office was far wide of the specifications which they had outlined for him. A modest, conservative chap with good ears and an ability to listen with attention, he had a tongue which refused to wag at each temptation. Before he was a month in the house, men who had made solemn compacts that he at least was one of the men they would avoid found themselves getting in touch with him, and trying even to secure opinions from him. That was the legislative beginning of this young man, and it can be said now, that George Barnes has with him as friends, every man whom he met during that breaking-in period. They have tested him out and found him not wanting.

George Barnes represents the new type in the republican party, the type of men who are doing things for the party, who refuse to wear blinders and who have no special social or other drags on which to depend for advancement. He believes in the square deal principle in politics without being one who feels obliged to keep talking about it all the time. He is also a very firm believer that the real republican machine or organization or party is one which is chuck full of genuine democracy.

That the republican organization has a need of men of this type is now admitted by all. While in a way he would perhaps object to being lined up with the insurgents who are making history within the republican party in other parts of the country, yet he has a little of that element in him, inasmuch as he believes the party first of all must be composed of all the people, and that in one way or another they must have a chance to make their desires known.

There is but little use attempting to deny that up to within a very few years, up to in fact the successful entry of Barnes himself, that the real republican machine was a pretty close corporation. It consisted primarily of two classes of men, those able to do favors and those looking for favors. In order to pass from one class to the other, there had to be social conditions and associations, or else a man would indefinitely be in the dependent class. The inside leaders rather prided themselves that in their group there were none but men with soft hands and a talcum powder smell who existed in offices and never in shops and rode rather than walked. It was very delightful of course while it lasted and it would have lasted until a grand climaxing crash came, had not Barnes decided to break through.

He had on his own account an ancestry which went back just about as far historically as any one cared to hunt but his family had never been at the point where they were overburdened with wealth. He was in the position where, in fact, people would assume naturally he was to be patronized. Then he broke through the ranks and into the legislature and after doing it one year he repeated it and promised to keep it up for an indefinite period. Having broken into the legislature he began to attract attention in that body. On his committee, which handled public lighting matters, he started in putting motions instead of merely voting on them, making studies of the problems, instead of swallowing whole the solutions as presented. The next move was when he began to put up solutions of his own and the legislature as a whole got to know that George Barnes was the real leading spirit in his committee and that he had other men with him. Then when it came to the question of swinging that section they knew that he must be consulted.

The next and natural step was when men the house over, who found they were in danger of getting into tight places, began to see the wisdom of trying to interest him if possible in their view point. When a speakership election came round Barnes was a very prominent figure in it and his advice was most important. After his career had developed to this point it was discovered in the state committee that here was a man who had better be looked after.

Accordingly a very strange thing happened. The state organization made overtures towards him and without abating one jot of his own independence, but because of love for the party itself, he took hold. He was one of the first in the procession of young and active men, who now fill in the party strength, who are anxious to do things and who are doing them. His relationship was recognized early in the house and his importance and strength waxed accordingly. Not only on public lighting matters did he steer the legislature into a conservative course for a proper readjustment, but on railroad matters he also displayed his power and ability. He introduced a new element into the discussion of corporation legislation—an element which decided that in all disputes between the people and the corporations that the rights of the people must come first, and that if the corporations are not agreeable to viewing things in that way that they had better be educated to the point.

There were times when the rub on this course was a little hard. A young attorney struggling with a new practice and with many demands on him meets temptation in many and tempting forms, but to his credit he resisted them all. Thus, having convinced the corporations that he was a man who was not to be had and won their respect, his ability to do things was more quickly recognized.

There is but little use disguising the fact that the first impression of the corporation men when any restrictive or blocking measure is proposed is that they are being made the subject of a little hold-up and they govern themselves accordingly. With this possibility eliminated in the case of Barnes, when it got to a point of actual compromise they appreciated that here was a man who really was working for the people and who yet had common sense and could be trusted to act fairly.

The introduction of the London sliding scale for adjusting the price of gas in Boston was due to no one man more than to George L. Barnes, who was made house chairman of the committee on public lighting in 1906, when the special commission's report, or reports, were to come before the legislature for action. Rep. Barnes from the first firmly advocated the adoption of the recommendation of the minority commissioners—James E. Cotter and Charles P. Hall—in favor of the sliding scale. The three other members of the commission, who were the gas and electric light commissioners, reported against the sliding scale. The sliding scale bill was put through, with the standard price of gas fixed at 90 cents and the standard dividend at seven percent, the company being allowed to increase the divided one percent for every five cent reduction in price. Under that legislation the price of gas in Boston has been reduced to 80 cents, the lowest price in any of the leading cities of the country at the time it was made.



GEORGE L. BARNES

SEN. JAMES H. DOYLE

Loyalty to Friends Striking Characteristic of Popular Boston Senator—Zealous Guardian of Interests of the Plain People—Influential Factor in Legislation

The best beloved man that ever sat in the Massachusetts senate. That's the way an old-timer at the state house who has seen legislatures come and go for 40 years or more described James H. Doyle last winter. And that description comes pretty near hitting the mark. Everybody is his friend that anyone would want to call a friend and he is the friend of everybody, even those he fights, provided they fight fair. Naturally he is not the friend of the young senator who forced a vote on the bar and bottle bill while he was seriously ill in the South last winter but neither is anyone else that young senator's friend, not even those who were obliged, against their will, to support the bar and bottle bill.

Clean, manly and above board, "Jim" Doyle cares not how hard anyone hits in a fight so long as the blows are aimed above the belt. For the contemptible methods of the dark-alley fighters he has nothing but scorn and the senate had the pleasure of hearing one or two forcible dissertations from him on the subject of that kind of opponents last winter. He made the objects of them and the big financial interests back of them sit up suddenly and that they were pained beyond expression is putting it mildly. The fact is that he created a small-size panic in certain quarters which now have a largely increased respect for the fighting senator. He spoke his little piece and warned them of what they might expect if they continued their tactics or allowed their servants to continue them. Suffice to say that Sen. Doyle need have no fear of further trouble from that quarter.

Loyalty to friends is a striking characteristic of Sen. James H. Doyle. He loves his friends just as fervently as he hates his enemies. And he is intensely loyal to the plain, everyday people from among whom he sprung. Their interests are his interests. It was not because he was under any obligations to John F. Fitzgerald that he stood by the latter in the mayoralty fight of last year and not because he was imbued with any particularly deep love for the Little General. It was simply because Fitzgerald, in his opinion, was the choice of the plain people, particularly those of Irish extraction, and it was to these people that "Jim" Doyle owed every honor that had come to him in political life. He never got his votes from the Storrows, the Minots, the Paines and the Williamses, but from the Murphys, the Sullivans and the McCarthys, and he stood where the Murphys, the Sullivans and the McCarthys stood. That may not have been an ideal view but it was a thoroughly human view and "Jim" Doyle is very human. There was no factor more important in the success of the Fitzgerald candidacy than the aid of Sen. Doyle, for there is no man in the city who can command a larger personal support than he—a stronger and more loyal support than money could purchase—for it is a following gained by kindnesses done and favors granted without asking or accepting anything in return.

Similarly no man had a more important part than James H. Doyle in bringing about the first election of Mayor Fitzgerald in 1905. Late in the hot primary struggle between Fitzgerald and Edward J. Donovan, when the result hung in tthe balance on the stand taken by certain strong leaders, those leaders—Doyle, Harry P. Nawn, John H. Lee and Charles H. Slattery—declared for Fitzgerald and turned the tide of battle. Doyle is generally given the credit for swinging this strong faction of leaders to Fitzgerald and in that case he probably was animated by a desire to "get even" with Martin M. Lomasney, Donovan's principal backer. Doyle had gone into the street commissioner contest a year before with a very good understanding on his own part that he would have the support of Lomasney but when primary day came he found that Lomasney was with Salem D. Charles, his opponent, and had been from the beginuning. Doyle "got even" all right, for the result of the mayoralty fight in 1905 settled once and for all time whatever aspirations Martin M. Lomasney had to be the leader of the Boston democracy. "Getting even" may not be a very ideal practice but it is an eminently practical one and a very human one, and, as we said before, "Jim" Doyle is very human. Incidentally he demonstrated his own power as a city-wide factor in politics.

Doyle had been an alderman for six years and Mayor Fitzgerald made him superintendent of streets. Had he been like some men who have held that job "Jim" Doyle could have become a wealthy man but he came out of office at the end of two years poorer than when he went in.

Sen. Doyle was in the house of representatives from Ward 12 away back in 1893 and '94 and served on the committees on leave of absence, drainage and public service. He came back to Beacon hill in 1909 as a member of the upper branch from the 4th Suffolk district, composed of Wards 9, 12 and 17, and was appointed by Pres. Treadway to the committees on federal relations, public health and taxation.

He early distinguished himself on Beacon hill by starting out to smash the money sharks and he smashed the biggest shark concern of all—the Chattel Loan company—by having it put under real supervision by the bank commissioner. It has a special charter and had escaped any genuine supervision. Also it had escaped the law 1908 which provided that no assignment of wages should be legal unless assented to by a man's employer and by his wife, if married. A "joker" was worked into the act of 1908 which exempted chartered loan companies from its provisions and, as it happened, the Chattel Loan company was the only chartered company in the state engaged in loaning money on assignments of wages. Sen. Doyle led the successful fight to include the Chattel company under the provisions of this act. It was a hard fight and one of the nastiest ever waged at the state house but the Chattel company, with all its powerful connections, was unable to silence the fighting senator from the South End of Boston.

He led the fight against the Boston charter in the senate. He told the republican majority that it was making a big mistake in forcing it down the throat of Boston and warned them they were not going to accomplish what they sought to accomplish, which should, he said, be evident to them from the failure of past attempts to make Boston a republican city by legislative enactment. About last January the republican leaders awoke to a realization that Sen. Doyle had told them some plain truths.

This year Pres. Treadway reappointed Sen. Doyle to the committees on taxation and public health and appointed him to the committee on military affairs instead of again placing him on federal relations. To the latter committee was entrusted the duty of putting a quietus on the income tax amendment to the federal constitution and it was realized that the republican majority on the committee might not be able to do a workmanlike job if they had Sen. Doyle to contend with.

They killed the national income tax and gave as their excuse that the state should have this immense revenue. That was the only argument they had against the income tax. They said the state should have it, so Sen. Doyle put it up to his committee on taxation to report a bill providing for a state income tax, Rep. Dean having filed such a bill. It had been held back to await the result on the national income tax. The state income tax bill was promptly reported after the other had been killed and it went through the house. In the senate, however, some of the gentlemen who had said that they believed in an income tax, but that it should be a state income tax, swallowed their words and the bill was killed by a narrow margin. Nobody expected that it would pass but it was clearly a case of getting the goods on the republican party.

Thanks to Sen. Doyle and a few other fighters on the committee on taxation that important committee was split almost in two on nearly every imporant question this year and the fighting minority carried their fights onto the floors of the house and senate on every question where there was a division. On the bill to give the cities and towns where business and manufacturing corporations have their plants the whole of the tax on such corporations the minority beat the majority in both the house and senate and the bill is now law. Under it Boston will receive over $200,000 in additional taxes this year.

Despite the fact that they had a majority of their committee against them, Sen. Doyle and six other members managed to carry to its last stage in the senate the bill to provide that the property of a deceased resident of Massachusetts, located outside of this state, should be subject to an inheritance tax here. The bill would have meant an increased revenue of thousands of dollars annually to this state but it was quietly killed on the last day of the session by the senate ways and means committee.

This same minority of the committee on taxation fought hard but unsuccessfully to put through a bill giving the tax commissioner the power to examine safety deposit boxes upon the death of the persons who hired them. The safety deposit box has become quite fashionable among the wealthy in late years, enabling them to dodge taxes during life time and to escape even having an inheritance tax assessed on their property after death.

Upon the death of Sen. Abbott, which created a vacancy on the committee on street railways, Pres. Treadway named Sen. Doyle to fill this highly important place and he took part in all the large matters before that committee, particularly the Berkshire trolley bill, unanimously demanded by the people of the Berkshires and opposed chiefly by a small clique of New Haven railroad baiters.

Single handed Sen. Doyle fought the majority report of his committee on the bill providing that normal school pupils should be carried at half-fare on street railways, the committee reporting against the bill. Sen. Doyle's argument on this bill was declared by many to be one of the best ever heard in the senate and it was the argument of a layman discussing legal points, it being claimed that the bill was unconstitutional. The result was that the bill, which no one figured had the ghost of a show, was defeated by only two votes.

He spoke his mind plainly on the bar and bottle bill and told some wholesome truths concerning the methods used to further that legislation. As a liquor dealer himself he knew what evils surrounded the business and he knew just how much and how little the mass of legislation annually proposed would do to cure the admitted evils. The fight against the bar and bottle bill was hopeless, handled as it was, but in the opinion of those with an intimate knowledge of legislative affairs, it would not have been hopeless but would have been successful had the whole fight been put into the hands of James H. Doyle at the start.

"Jim" Doyle has shown himself to be a power in the Massachusetts senate, one of the most influential members the democratic party has sent to the senate in many years. Every question involving party principles has had a firm advocate in him and the labor interests never had a more powerful ally.

On every measure sought by organized labor—the eight-hour and 54-hour bills, the anti-injunction bills, the initiative and referendum, the peaceful picketing bill, the labor unions fines bill and workingmen's compensation legislation—the labor leaders at the state house could depend on him to closely watch their interests in the senate.

He and Sen. Nason successfully carried the Walker direct nomination bill through the senate and they startled the county rings of Massachusetts by coming within one vote of putting through a direct nomination bill for county officers, which the friends of direct nominations did not have the courage to fight for in the house.

His long experience in municipal affairs in Boston especially equipped him to deal with the many problems of legislation affecting the metropolis of the commonwealth. There has been little legislation of importance at the state house in the past two years that he was not a prominent factor in. He is a senator of and for the people.



JAMES H. DOYLE

SEN. GEORGE HOLDEN TINKHAM

Fulfilled Highest Expectations of Friends as Member of Senate of 1910—Initiated Several Important and Beneficial Measures—Vigorous and Pertinacious Fighter and Remarkable Vote-Getter.

Sen. George Holden Tinkham of the 5th Suffolk district fulfilled the highest expectations of his friends as a member of the senate of 1910. He simply lived up to the record he had made as a member of the Boston city government as a consistent and outspoken opponent of what he believed to be prejudicial to the best interests of the people and a warm and vigorous advocate of measures which he believed to be proper and just. More than that, he was an initiator of much important and beneficial legislation. Those who expected that George Holden Tinkham would do nothing to offend "the interests" as a member of the senate did not know the man. Such an attitude on his part would have necessitated a complete change in the course he has always pursued in politics—a course based on honesty to himself and to the people.

Sen. Tinkham did more in his first year in the senate than many men do in several years there. He will be best remembered probably for his vigorous fights in behalf of the milk consumers and against the Boston Elevated Holding company bill. Appointed to the special committee to investigate the whole milk question at the time of the strike he took his stand as the representative of the consuming public of Boston, at a time when it looked as though the interests of the general public would be ground between the upper and nether millstones of the contractors side and the producers side of the question. While bending every energy to adjust the differences between the contractors and the producers he made it his special effort to secure out of the trouble some legislation which would guarantee to the men, women and children of Boston a milk supply that was pure and safe. He had to contend from the beginning with the powerful agricultural interests which dominated the committee and which dominated the legislature, in fact, because of the desire of the republican organization to pacify the farmer vote which had been "off" at last year's election.

To secure the best results he made, on his own initiative and at his own expense, an elaborate investigation of the milk inspection system in New York—a system based on the fundamental principle that to secure pure, safe milk, inspection must begin at the cow. His bill, based on the result of his investigations in New York, and with only himself and Sen. Meaney of the special committee to back it, was passed by nine mapority in the senate after a vigorous contest and after it had once been rejected by two votes. It provided for the making of regulations by the Boston board of health which would prevent the receiving, keeping or sale of any milk in Boston without a permit from the Boston board of health. Although beaten by the milk interests in the house, Sen. Tinkham accomplished the result he was aiming at, for the agitation he started, backed as it was by an aroused public sentiment, compelled the Boston board of health to devise an elaborate scheme of inspection which is practically the same as the system in vogue in New York. Sen. Tinkham, personally and publicly, appealed to Mayor Fitzgerald to adopt the recommendations of the health board. The maintenance of the system will cost several thousand dollars annually but the expense is infinitesimal when the results are taken into consideration. It means protection of the men, women and children of the city from the death destroying germs of impure milk. More than that it ensures the preservation of the lives of the future men and women of Boston—the helpless infants of today.

Sen. Tinkham's pertinacious fight against the Boston Elevated Holding company bill brought down on his head the wrath of many and powerful interests but he never wavered. There was a great difference of opinion as to whether the rights of the city were amply protected in the clause providing that upon the expiration of the present tunnel and subway leases the contracts should be renewed to dates when the bonds issued by the city for the construction of the tunnels and subway become due, at a rental to be determined within ten months from the passage of the act by the railroad and transit commissioners. Sen. Tinkham insisted that the matter was of too great moment to the city to be passed upon without careful deliberation, which, he asserted, had not been given to the matter. His attitude was that of Rep. Wolcott, house chairman of the committee on street railways, but Sen. Tinkham was obliged to wage the fight alone in the senate. Whether he was unduly cautious or not, the Elevated, recognizing that public sentiment was on the side of Sen. Tinkham, assented to the whole question going over to next year, the transit and the railroad commissioners to study it in the meantime and report to the next general court.

These two incidents of the milk question and the holding bill would indicate that Sen. Tinkham somehow keeps a finger on the public pulse. This is absolutely true and has been true of him from the first day he entered politics. He is enabled to keep himself in touch with public sentiment because he makes the fullest investigation of a subject before assuming an attitude on it. The bar and bottle bill was an example. Sen. Tinkham, recognizing that this bill was one of the most important likely to come before the legislature, personally investigated the conduct of saloons in Boston under the double license system which the bill sought to abolish. He visited no less than 50 saloons in various parts of the city. His visits were made at different hours of the day and night so that he might secure an accurate view of conditions. The result convinced him that there was no especial evil attached to the sale of liquor by the bottle and over the bar in the same establishment—at least no evil that would be remedied by providing for the separation of the licenses. Consequently he took his stand in opposition to the bill, fully convinced that its only result would be the deprivation of the city of $200,000 in license fees without any gain to the public welfare—a loss which the city can ill afford to stand in its present financial condition.

Sen. Tinkham enjoys the distinction of having been the first man that was ever successful in inducing the senate to pass a "peaceful picketing" bill. Organized labor has fought annually to secure the passage of such a measure to protect what it believes to be its rights in labor disputes and this year as usual presented a drastic bill to restrain the issue of injunctions. Sen. Tinkham recognizing that there was some justice in the demands of the laboring people took up the study of the question. He finally became convinced that the most reasonable measure that could be drawn, and the only one which possibly might be passed, was the bill reported by the recess committee on labor to the legislature of 1908, which was killed in the senate that year. He put in that bill, which provided that:

"It shall not be unlawful for any person to reason with, talk with, argue with, and by arguments persuade any other person, for the purpose of inducing such other person to do any act or thing or pursue any line of conduct which is not the commission of an offence under the laws of this commonwealth, and against the doing of which or pursuing of which by such other person an injunction will not lie or be granted by the courts; and no injunction shall issue out of any court, restraining such reasoning, talking, arguing or persuading."

The only rollcall in the senate on the Tinkham bill showed the surprisingly large vote of 24 in favor to 13 against. Similarly Sen. Tinkham advocated and supported the bill to permit labor unions to impose fines to enforce strikes. Other organizations are allowed to enforce their rules by fining members and Sen. Tinkham believed that labor unions should enjoy the same right—a right they had enjoyed up to the four to three decision of the supreme court in the Willcutts vs. Bricklayers case in 1908.

The state payroll book, to be issued shortly, was provided for in a bill introduced by him. It will contain, like the city of Boston payroll book, for which he was also the first mover, the name, address, date of appointment and salary of every official and employe of the commonwealth.

His wide popularity and remarkable ability as a vote-getter led to his being requested in 1907 to allow the use of his name as the candidate for mayor of the republican organization. Although he was practically sure to receive the endorsement of the Good Government association he declined the honor. Similarly he was urgently requested to allow the use of his name at the coming primaries as the candidate of his party for congress in the 11th district. Indicative of his ability as a vote-getter, last November as the senatorial candidate in the 5th Suffolk district he carried the district by 3761 votes over his democratic opponent, receiving 509 more votes than Gov. Draper in the district and 612 more than his neighbor in Ward 11, Lieut. Gov. Frothingham.

Sen. Tinkham has seen twelve years of service on the republican city committee, two in the Boston common council and three in the Boston board of aldermen. He is still on the sunny side of 40, but has crowded a lot of activity into the 18 years since he became a voter. He comes from an old Plymouth family and was educated at Prince, Chauncey Hall and Hopkinson's schools and Harvard, graduating from the rhetoric foundry in Cambridge in 1894. Then he attended the law school and was admitted to the bar. His first public service was on the republican ward committee of Ward 11. He served in the common council in 1897 and 1898 and was a constant source of trouble while there to that astute politician, Mayor Josiah Quincy. He attacked Quincy freely and incessantly and occasionally moved that usually imperturbable gentleman to reply. In 1899 when the district system of electing aldermen went into effect he was elected as the first alderman from Wards 11 and 25 and was re-elected in 1900 and 1901 with little or no fighting. In the aldermen he maintained his reputation for wide-awake opposition to graft, large and small, and was as much trouble to Mayor Hart as he had been as councilman to Mayor Quincy.

As has been said he introduced an ordinance providing for the publication of a list of officials and employes of the city, together with their salaries, date of appointment and residence. He fought for it two years in the board of aldermen, but each year, after getting it through, saw it killed in the common council. It was regarded by department heads and smaller politicians as a body blow at padded payrolls. Such an ordinance did not become operative until 1904. He was an early agitator for a board of public works to combine the powers and duties of the present street department, water department, engineering department and board of street commissioners. He succeeded in having the Northern avenue act accepted by the city council but failed on the widening of India, Commercial and Cross streets to make a broad business thoroughfare across the city. Always he was an insistent advocate of the promotion of the industrial and commercial life of the city.

Politically Sen. Tinkham is one of the best informed men in Boston and he knows the game from start to finish. He demonstrated that on Beacon hill this year.

A Runaway Calaboose.

"Big Bill" Edwards, who is boss of the whitewings in New York and a most efficient street-cleaner, was born in Lisle, an upstate town in New York.

When big Bill was little Bill, a village character ran amuck through the place one afternoon and the village constable arrested him. There was no calaboose in Lisle and the constable locked his prisoner in a convenient freight car that stood on the siding.

When the man awoke next morning he was halfway through Pennsylvania on his way to New York. It was a through freight and he never did get out until he landed in the yards in Jersey City; nor did he ever return to Lisle.

The incident made a deep impression on Bill's mind, and he decided to travel himself some day. He did and eventually he landed as boss of the street-cleaning department in New York. The first man who applied to him for a job was the hero of the freight car adventure.

"Hello, Bill!" said he. "How did you get away from Lisle? Did they lock you in a freight car too?"—Saturday Evening Post.



GEORGE HOLDEN TINKHAM

SEN. WILLIAM TURTLE

An Invaluable Legislator Whose Aim Always Has Been the Public Interest—Labor Has Come to Recognize Him As a Genuine Friend—Bulwark Against Pernicious Legislation

It will be a matter of sincere regret if Sen. William Turtle decides to retire from public life. William Turtle has been the sheet anchor of the commonwealth. He stood in the senate as a bulwark against evil legislation. Often assailed, his value to the commonwealth as a legislator is almost incalculable. Very often he has been one of the best friends of those interests which assailed him as their enemy. Where the senate would have gone many times without Sen. Turtle to guide it is not problematical. It is an absolute certainty that many times it would have run on the rocks of disaster and carried the republican party with it had it not been for Sen. Turtle. It is almost impossible to write dispassionately of William Turtle. One sees him either as a great legislator or as the pliant agent of corporate interests. But no honest, keen observer, intimately acquainted with legislative affairs and gifted with the ability to see a little deeper than the ordinary observer of events, will say other of William Turtle than that he is an invaluable public agent always having in mind a desire to serve the best interests of all the people. It is because of the very depth of his vision that Sen. Turtle is often misjudged. His ability to see farther than the common or garden variety of statesmen and the shallow critics has been a blessing to the commonwealth and to the republican party. He has prevented the latter from committing many errors and he has saved the former from much pernicious legislation which looked very good on the surface.

It was not many years ago that Sen. Turtle was bitterly assailed as an enemy of organized labor but organized labor learned afterwards that the Berkshire man was only working to save organized labor from itself and trying to accomplish something of real benefit to it. As house chairman of the special recess committee on labor in 1907 he reported back to the legislature the only peaceful picketing bill which has ever passed the Massachusetts senate. It didn't pass then, probably because no one with intimate knowledge of the subject was there to answer the attacks of those who consistently oppose everything that labor asks, whether labor is right or wrong, and it is sometimes right. The bill did pass the senate this year however, and it was a genuine pleasure to even a layman to hear William Turtle discuss the rights of labor. This year also it was he who put through the senate the bill to allow labor unions to impose fines upon members to enforce union rules. It would allow a union to fine a member who refused to strike when ordered to do so, which the supreme court two years ago decided by a vote of four to three that it could not legally do. Sen. Turtle's argument in favor of this bill was unanswerable. Both of these measures fell in the house but they would not have fallen had the house been able to hear Sen. Turtle's arguments in favor of them.

The labor men can't blame Sen. Turtle for trying to amend their eight-hour bill, because their bill went through unamended and was killed by Gov. Draper. Sen. Turtle in that instance was trying to do something for organized labor and organized labor has got to know him so well that it probably is willing to concede that he was actuated by a sincere desire to help it. He had voted for the eight-hour bill last year, but, when Gov. Draper had said that he would veto the bill if it came to him in the same form this year, Sen. Turtle tried to amend it to remove the objections of the governor, so that it would be up to the governor to sign the bill. He was not one of those senators who were trying to help themselves politically. Sen. Turtle was trying to help organized labor.

It took some courage for the intellectual giant from the Berkshires to lead the fight against the bar and bottle bill but nobody ever accused William Turtle of lacking the courage of his convictions. Had a few more senators possessed the courage of their convictions this pernicious piece of legislation never would have become law. He also displayed his courage in opposing the milk producers' transportation bill—the Saunders bill, so-called—favoring the substitution of a bill reported by his own committee on railroads. He told the senate the farmers were asking for a gold brick and events have proved the justification of his assertion, for before the bill had become effective the farmers found they did not want what they thought they wanted. Sen. Turtle had warned them that the railroads would not display such poor business judgment as to give retail shippers the wholesale rate and that the enforcement of a flat rate would simply result in the wholesalers having the retail rate inflicted upon them. That is exactly what happened and under the law as passed the railroad commissioners have no power to change the rates. If the bill advocated by Sen. Turtle had been substituted the railroad commissioners would have had the authority to recommend rates to the railroads and their recommendations in other matters have always had the force of a command.

While there was nothing important in legislation on Beacon hill in which Sen. Turtle was not a leading factor, and almost always the leading factor, it was the settlement of the Berkshire street railway question that brought more genuine satisfaction to him, probably, than all the other matters in which he played a part. It was particularly fitting that he—a Berkshire man—should be at the head of the committee on railroads this year when all Berkshire was looking for a satisfactory adjudication of its transportation difficulties. They were satisfactorily adjudicated and no man played a more important part in their adjudication than William Turtle. Then with the magnanimity which is characteristic of him he told Gov Draper that he waived his rights to any of the quills with which the bill was signed. Others were looking for them and Sen. Turtle wanted everybody satisfied. He was satisfied in having accomplished something of real importance for his beloved Berkshires.

His was the guiding hand which safely steered through the shoals of legislation the governor's bill to allow the Boston Railroad Holding company to issue preferred stock which, because it will be tax free, will allow the company to find a ready market for it and thus enable it to finance the large improvements which are contemplated in the Boston & Maine system. He also had charge of the bill—in fact he framed it—providing for a complete investigation of the New Haven road and the validation of such of its securities as are warranted by its assets.

From this necessarily brief sketch it may be partially realized how much of a force William Turtle has been Beacon hill and how panic stricken the republican leaders were when it was given out that he was not to return next year.

He has given many of the best years of his life to his state and his party and if he finally decides to retire now and devote his attention to his law practice he will have in his retirement the sincere good wishes of his party's leaders much as they desire him to remain in public life.

Death of Whig Party.

The national whig convention which met in Baltimore in 1852 nominated Winfield Scott for president. It showed the great sagacity and keen intelligence of Webster, that he said at once, "That kills the Whig party." And sure enough it did, although they had elected the previous president. Scott got a very small vote. What would have happened if Webster had been nominated and had lived? Scott stood for nothing. The Webster whigs would have nothing to do with Scott, and in Massachusetts they put up a Webster electorial ticket. It would have carried the state, but Webster died in 1852 in October. The writer, then a boy of eight years old, can remember the great Webster funeral in Boston, never equalled before or since. The sentiment seemed to be: "Daniel Webster, the world will seem lonesume without you."

In the whig convention Webster's friends made great efforts to bring about his nomination. Two or three Massachusetts men stood out against it, with an emphasis, so William Hayden, a Webster manager, said, that told plainly that they cared less that their votes counted for Scott than that they counted against Webster.

It was decided to run Webster in Massachusetts anyway. Some merriment was caused by an official dispatch of Winfield Scott's which began with the words: "after a hasty plate of soup." This was referred to in a Webster campaign song written by William Hayden, editor of the Atlas, which began:

"Dan Webster lets his chowder cool
Before he eats it,—he's no fool;
But oh, alas for Winfield Scott,
He always takes his soup too hot."

Also Scott used the phrase: "that rich Irish brogue" and thereby increased the gayety of nations no doubt.

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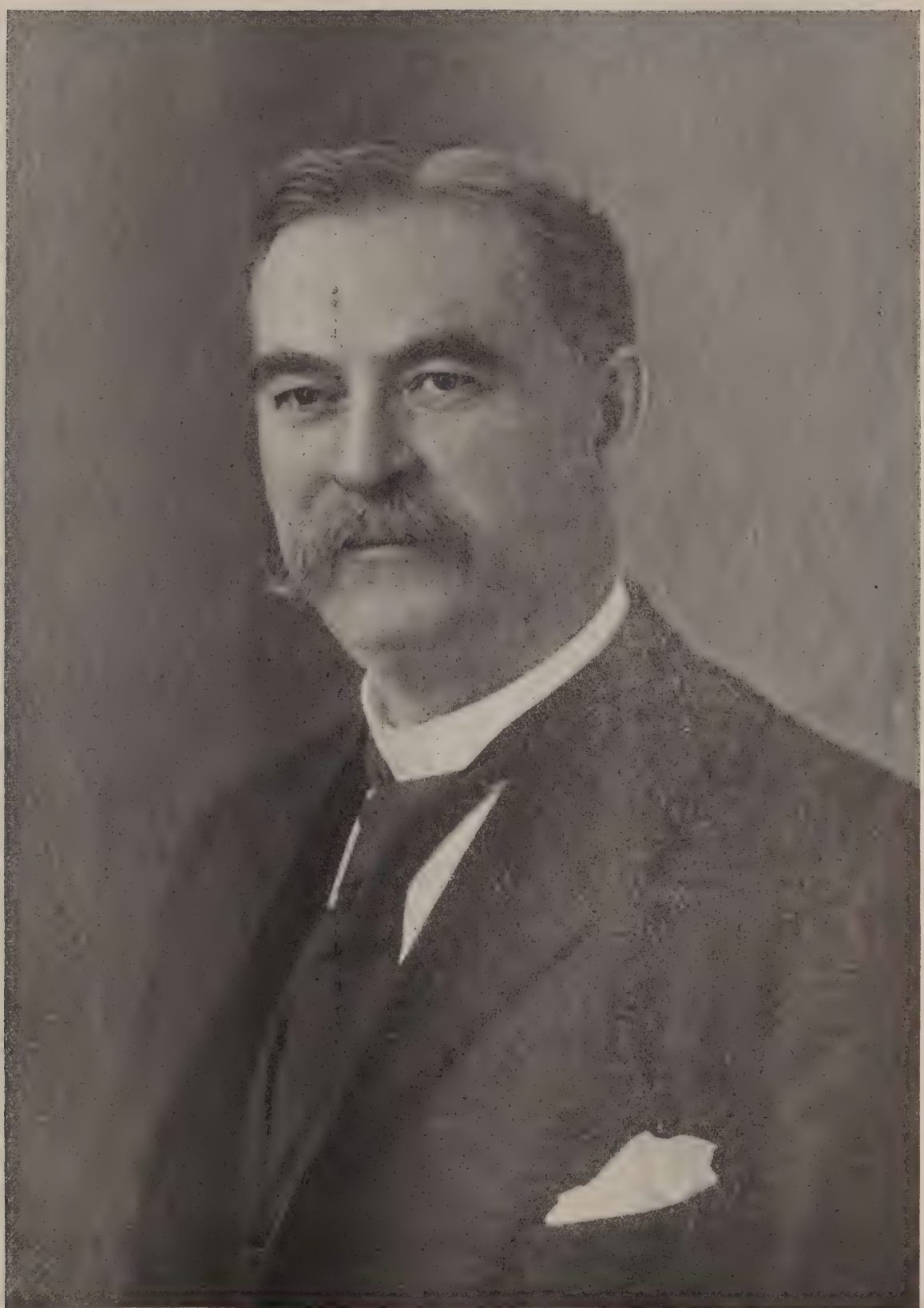
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WILLIAM TURTLE

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE

Joseph Walker Leading Exponent in Massachusetts of New Republicanism Exemplifies Leadership Towards Which People Are Now Turning—Constructive Legislator of Great Capacity.

"Statesman, yet friend to truth! of soul
sincere,
In action faithful, and in honor clear;
Who broke no promise, serv'd no private
end,
Who gain'd no title, and who lost no friend."

This verse from Pope's address to Addison, a favorite of Speaker Joseph Walker of the Massachusetts house of representatives, and which he has used in public addresses as expressing the ideal legislator, might well be applied to Speaker Walker himself, except in so far as it refers to gaining a title, for Speaker Walker, already possessed of the honored title of speaker of the house, seems destined for the highest title the people of Massachusetts can confer upon him.

Speaker Walker is in truth the ideal legislator. He is more than that. He is the ideal citizen who would make an ideal public servant in any capacity, legislative or executive. Unswerving in his allegiance to the right, unfettered by pernicious corporate ties, abhorring everything mean or deceitful, endowed with a remarkable keenness of vision and soundness of judgment, he is the type of man towards whom the people of the country are turning in this time of general unrest and dissatisfaction with the old order of things political. Although born into this world with his future assured he has never been other than one of the people. The aims and aspirations of the plain, everyday people have always been close to his heart. It is natural, therefore, that in the great movement which is agitating the country to bring the government closer to the people he should be the first of his party's leaders in this state to openly champion the new doctrine of "progressive" republicanism.

It is no secret that his views, freely and frankly stated, have not met with the enthusiastic support of those who have led the republican party of Massachusetts for the past score of years. That his views do not meet the approval of the older republican leaders is not, however, any proof that they are not good republican doctrine, but instead furnish proof to those who make it a business to keep closely in touch with the sentiment of "the man on the street" that the old leaders have allowed themselves to get too far away from the people and out of touch with public sentiment.

There is no disputing the place that Joseph Walker holds in the hearts of the people of Massachusetts, irrespective of party. His fame has spread from one end of the commonwealth to the other as the champion of government by the people and for the people. They like his views, and they like the boldness with which he expresses them. It should be apparent to the leaders of the republican party that if that party is to maintain its supremacy in Massachusetts it must adapt itself to the new conditions so clearly enunciated by Speaker Walker on many occasions during the past year.

He was the first among the "big" men, so-called, of his party to discern the widespread sentiment in favor of direct nominations. Better than any of the dictators of the party machine he read the handwriting in the returns of last November and a fortnight after election he publicly declared himself as the champion of direct nominations. Instantly he fell into deep disfavor with his party's leaders. And mind you he did not ask that direct nominations be put into operation throughout Massachusetts. He merely stated his belief that the people should have an opportunity to say whether or not they wanted to nominate by direct vote in those districts where direct nominations are not in force, and announced his intention of introducing a measure to give the people this opportunity which he believed was their right.

The opposition soon learned that the speaker had the popular end of the argument and so instead of fighting him openly the attempt to defeat his bill was begun by indirection. A bill was introduced, ostensibly to protect the interests of the small towns, but in reality to kill all opportunity of extension of the system. It provided for a petition of ten percent of the voters of a majority of the towns or wards of a district before the question could be put on the ballot. Its acceptance required an affirmative vote of a majority of the wards or towns of a district. An attempt was made to get some representative from a small town to introduce this bill but, none being found who would do it, it was filed by Rep. Cushing of Boston.

Promptly Speaker Walker issued a statement to the press in which he charged that the opposition to his bill came from those who were opposed to the extension of direct nominations "and yet who have not the courage to come out of the underbrush and fight." He asked: "Why don't they come out frankly and say what they mean, viz.: that they will have nothing to do with direct nominations nor allow the people in these districts to say what they want?"

"The advocates of the Cushing bill say there is no sentiment for direct nominations in the country districts, and then they present a bill which would not allow a district to have them, even though a majority voted for them. If this bill came from these small town districts and was a sincere attempt by their representatives to protect the interests of the small town, although I might oppose it, I should have nothing to criticise.

"This is notoriously not the case, however. It is rather an attempt by those who oppose direct nominations to use the small towns for their own purposes. I don't like this method of fighting. If we're going to have a fight let's fight in the open."

The Walker statement was a veritable bombshell among the republican leaders. It was apparent that public sentiment was with him and against the machine, so a compromise was sought. Speaker Walker would compromise on only one point. He agreed that the question should go on the ballot only on petition, not a petition of ten percent of the voters of a majority of the towns or wards of a district, however, as the Cushing bill provided, but a petition of ten percent of the vote of the district cast for governor in the last election. He had no desire to force the question on the people if not enough interest was shown in a district to the extent of securing the comparatively small number of names required on a petition. The most important provision of the Cushing bill—that it should require the affirmative vote of a majority of the towns or wards of a district to accept direct nominations—was dropped.

Even then there were indications that the fight against the bill had not been dropped and that an attempt would be made to kill it in the senate. Speaker Walker then issued a unique appeal to the voters—unique because it had not been the custom to appeal directly to the people to secure legislation. The fight against his bill practically died then and it collapsed absolutely when the house passed the bill with only two dissenting votes.

The Walker direct nominations bill is the most important political reform secured in Massachusetts in years and it was secured only through the courage and pertinacity of Joseph Walker. As this was the most important political measure passed in years, so was the Walker bill relative to the state finances the most important administrative measure put on the statute books in years. There was no opposition to this latter bill for its worth commended itself to everybody who knew anything of the state's finances. No one else had thought of it, but Joseph Walker thought of it because he had been a student not only of legislation but of administration during all of his seven years in the house.

The bill gives the governor, who has always been held responsible for the expenditures of the commonwealth, although in reality exercising very little power over them, effective control of all appropriations of the state's money. It provides that, instead of submitting estimates to the legislature, departments and commissions shall submit their annual estimates to the governor. He may shave any of them down or cut any of them out entirely before submitting them to the legislature. It does away with the antiquated and haphazard methods of state financing whereby each department throws its requests and recommendations at the legislature without regard and without correlation to the demands of other departments. It gives the governor of the commonwealth power over appropriations when proposed instead of merely the power to veto them in toto when they get to him after passing both branches of the legislature. It will enable the governor, the legislature and the municipalities of the commonwealth to know approximately at the beginning of a given year what the state tax for that year should be.

Speaker Walker again engendered the antagonism of the machine when he espoused direct election of United States senators but that his view is the popular one was seen when the house on two occasions affirmed its belief in the Riley resolutions for direct election of United States senators and it further proof is needed of the strength of this reform it is furnished in the records of congress which show that 28 states, 19 of them republican states, have demanded the calling of a constitutional convention to submit an amendment to the constitution to the states providing for this reform.

Speaker Walker's views on the tariff are "progressive" although he believes in protection, but a genuine protection which shall equal the difference in the cost of production here and abroad, and to secure authentic information on this difference in cost he early advocated a tariff commission.

He has no disillusions as to how the machine regards him and publicly declared at the Brown alumni banquet last winter, when boomed for governor, that any future honors to him would come from the people, that he wanted none at the hands of the bosses. Of the machine, he said at the legislative banquet at the American house:

"We cannot afford to have the party candidates chosen and the party policies outlined by a few men in private consultation. The candidates and the policies must be discussed and decided upon in the open. Every republican must be made to feel that he is wanted and that he is welcome—that he is free to speak and free to exercise such influence as he may have in the councils of the party. Too much management, however good such management may be, does not tend to stir interest and enthusiasm."

A great constructive legislator, a man closely in sympathy with the great masses of the people, there is every reason to believe that the future of Joseph Walker will prove as brilliant and honored as his past has been.

LAWS BY PERMATURE BIRTH.

Mayor Gaynor Has Views on Forced Extra Sessions of Legislatures.

Gov. Shafroth, democrat, of Colorado, called a special session of the legislature "to fulfil democratic platform pledges and pass a direct primary law, initiative and referendum, the bank guarantee, the headless ballot law and the public service commission law."

The editor of the Denver Times telegraphed to New York for interviews on the subject with Gov. Hughes, Col. Roosevelt and Mayor Gaynor. The governor and the colonel didn't respond, but the mayor sent this reply:

"I do not know enough concerning local conditions in Colorado to know whether the period of gestation is complete and the natural time arrived for the birth of the things you mention. This I do know, however, that premature birth should not be forced by means of extra sessions of the legislature or otherwise. This is as true of laws as of all living creatures.

"William J. Gaynor."

With Reason.

One of the briefest and no doubt one of the most sincere addresses ever delivered on the subject of capital punishment was made in Worcester county more than two generations ago.

A notorious character by the name of Charley James, standing on the gallows with the noose properly adjusted, was asked before the cap was drawn over his face if he would like to say a few words.

"Ladies and gentlemen—beg pardon, gentlemen," he said. "Standing where I do, I am unalterably opposed to capital punishment."

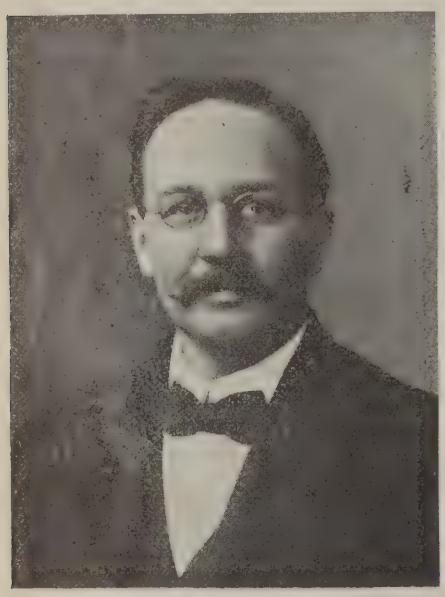


JOSEPH WALKER

House of Representatives 1910

Arthur S. Adams.

If possession of the saddle is nine points in the game Rep. Arthur S. Adams of Marblehead should land in the senate next year from the 2d Essex district to succeed Sen. Clifford B. Bray of Beverly. He may have as a pacemaker Ex-Rep. Frank W. Goodwin, his fellow townsman, who made a good score when he was in the house before Adams, but the latter has all the prestige and advantage of stepping into the toga direct from the house and withal has proved himself one of the best fellows that ever lived. In his two years in the legislature Rep. Adams has always been a hard worker for his constituents, beside putting in some good work for the commonwealth. One of his best monuments and a matter into which he put his whole soul is the new $50,000 causeway and state highway from Marblehead town to the Neck which will become an assured fact before the end of the year. Mr. Adams showed conclusively that the commonwealth of Massachusetts



uses this causeway and road far more than do the people of Marblehead themselves; that it is absolutely essential to the yachtsmen from Boston to New York that this causeway should be rebuilt if the fine old harbor is to be maintained. Marblehead having loyally borne the burden for generations cannot of herself bear the expense of replacing the great breaches made by the furious storms of last winter in the causeway. Senate and house saw the force of the argument and without a dissenting voice suspended the rules and put this bill through to enactment. Beside this Rep. Adams has devoted himself to the protection of the lobstermen of his town and vicinity against the drastic propositions of the fish and game commission to compel the emptying of a barrel of lobsters in transit because some inspector desired to see if there were any "shorts," which if done would mean sure death to the entire contents of the barrel. He was also right on deck when it was craftily proposed to put back the old 10 1-2 inch measurement which the legislature had reduced to nine inches some years ago, by introducing a new measurement from the tip of the nose to the end of the body, leaving out the tail, of four and three-quarters inches. Mr. Adams this year has been house chairman of the committee on towns and has reported a bill that towns may make by-laws on advisory or finance committees; and has been of material assistance to his neighbor. Swampscott, by reporting the bill for the consolidation of its sewerage board with the water board, and a like bill for consolidation of similar boards in Wakefield, both of which have gone through. His vote has been steadily with the man who toils with his hands on all labor legislation. Arthur S. Adams was born to the soil of old Marblehead 41 years ago. He is a railroad man, freight cashier for the Boston & Maine railroad, and has completed his third year in the house which should give him a good stepping stone to the senate.

David C. Ahearn.

It was truly marvellous, the way traditions were upset and enterprising young democrats elected to the legislature last fall in districts where the ballots were supposed to mark themselves automatically for the republican candidates. And in no district was this upsetting of traditions more surprising than in the 7th Middlesex, where a young lawyer by the name of David C. Ahearn walked away with the election to the house. That is, it was surprising unless you happened to live in the district yourself and also happened to know how popular a young man this same David C. Ahearn is. But to the members of last year's legislature the change was almost unbelievable. The district had been represented for two years by Rep. Fred Hilton, who made such a high mark for himself on Beacon hill that it was naturally supposed the district would let the same party that nominated Hilton continue to name the representative from the district till the end of time.

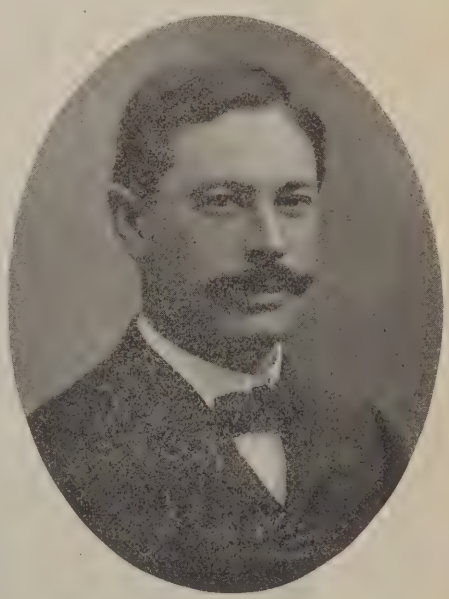
The astonishment of the old-time legislators vanished when the house of 1910 met for its first session and the old-timers had a chance to cast their eyes on Rep. Ahearn. The latter made good from the drop of the hat and can count every man who sat with him in the house during the recent session not only as an acquaintance but as a fast friend. The regard in which he was held was shown by Speaker Walker's picking him for a place on the committee which investigated the affairs of the Lyman school. Of



the host of first-year democrats who sought appointment to that body, Rep. Ahearn was the only one to be selected. His other committee assignments were to counties and bills in third reading, two of the busiest as well as most important sub-bodies of the general court. In the house chamber he was also a busy man. His principal work was for such measures as the income tax, direct nominations, direct election of United States senators, eight-hour bill for public employes, initiative and referendum and labor bills and public opinion bills in general. Rep. Ahearn was born in Rotherham, England. His birthday is November 4th, so a re-election would be a seasonable birthday present. His folks moved to this country when he was a youngster and he received his early education in the public grammar and high schools at Framingham. Later he attended Boston university law school. He has been practicing law some four years.

Raymond C. Allen.

Among the younger members of the house who has won his way to popularity this season is Rep. Raymond C. Allen of Manchester. It has been some years since the 21st Essex district has been represented by a resident of the lovely old town on the North Shore, the three wards of Gloucester having monopolized the representation heretofore. But Manchester got her turn this session and the district has been ably represented. Assigned to the committees on counties and water supply, Mr. Allen has had an opportunity to handle some large matters and to prove his usefulness notably in the contest between the towns of Lynnfield and Peabody as to the lowering of Suntaug lake by the latter town and the repeal of the act under which for nearly 30 years Peabody has held the right to take its water from the lake. In that controversy Mr. Allen stood by the last named town in the interest of fair play although the wealthy summer resident interest of Lynnfield brought tremendous pressure to bear against Peabody. Rep. Allen pursued a middle course and in the end Lynnfield acknowledged its justice. He also has been conservative in the controversy between the city of Lynn and the state board of health on the proposition to permit the Shoe city to expend $250,000 for mechanical filtration which the state board opposed. On counties he had a part in the framing of the bill to apportion the



cost of Suffolk institutions on Boston, Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop which was signed by the governor. Coming late into the session because of illness which prevented his qualification until after the general court had started he has lost no time in making a record for himself. He lent his influence to the successful passage of the act to enlarge the Magnolia Wharf Corporation's facilities at Gloucester. Mr. Allen was born in Manchester in 1877 and is a graduate of Brown University. He is a civil engineer by profession and a Mason of high degree.

William M. Armstrong.

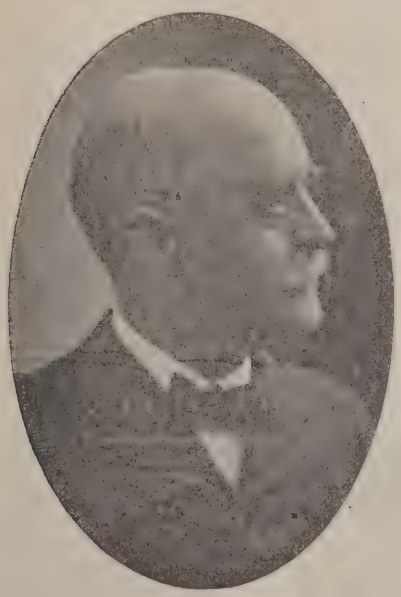
To vote against the Walker direct nomination bill as a republican and hailing from that stronghold of direct primary sentiment, the city of Somerville, required some courage. But Rep. William M. Armstrong of the 25th Middlesex district has more than once shown his independence during his two years in the house. A man of strong convictions, he has naturally done his own thinking at all times although he yields to no man in loyalty to his party.

As he explains his vote against the Walker bill, the only republican and one of the two solitary votes cast against that measure in the lower branch, he fears that in a senatorial or representative district comprising several towns the direct primary will practically nullify the vote of these minority towns. As to direct nominations as a principle he firmly believes and he holds that in a large city like Somerville such a method of choosing candidates for office is fair and right.

The creation or re-creation of the state board of education last year, in which Rep. Armstrong had a prominent part, relieved the committee on education from much legislation this year but as chairman of that committee he found many important measures to consider. One of these was the teachers' pension bill which, at the request of the Boston teachers, was finally limited

to a maximum of $600 although the committee would have gladly increased the greatest amount possible under it. As a firm believer in and a member of the committee on the liquor law Rep. Armstrong took an active part in securing the passage of the "bar and bottle" bill in the house.

Rep. Armstrong was born in Mechanics Falls, Me., August 17, 1850 and is cooperage manufacturer and dealer. He is a former



president and a director of the Somerville Y. M. C. A., ex-president of the Somerville board of trade as well as a member of the Republican club of Massachusetts, Masons, Royal Arcanum, United Workmen and an associate member of W. C. Kinsley Post, G. A. R. For three years he served in the Somerville board of aldermen.

Seth F. Arnold.

Some of the ablest men who have graced the house of representatives have been graduates of the Boston common council. The abolition of that body under the new charter has broken that chain but there were many promoted last year who have been up to the old standards. Among them was Seth F. Arnold of Ward 12, a physician, who has been serving as clerk of the public health committee.

As a member of the common council Dr. Arnold was distinguished for his constructive work and as might be expected he has carried that same line of action on the hill.



On all Boston measures he has given his best energy to the real accomplishment of things. He devoted not a little time to the efforts to advance the school funds bills until they were lost in the senate and he has also spent time on the teachers' pensions.

Because of his professional training his work has been chiefly along the line of public health. He has been a frank and outspoken critic of the state board of medicine. Laymen do not appreciate it but throughout the state in all public undertakings of a medical nature a great battle is always going on between the Harvard medical school men and all comers. This desire to shut out all others in favor of the Harvard crowd is responsible for the use of the Brigham Hospital fund for the providing of an additional hospital to add the medical school group, which was fought by the Boston city council.

It is a fight which goes on in every public hospital for control. Dr. Arnold has every appreciation of the ability which marks that school and all connected with it but he holds that no one branch of medical though has a right to pre-empt a field and that the Tufts and other schools deserve attention. He is most fortunately able to carry on this criticism for the reason that while he was admitted to the Harvard Medical school and could have continued his course with honor and with the full approval of the faculty, he continued at Tufts because he felt the spirit there was freer from cliques and would mean more to him. That course has brought down on him certain antipathies from the Harvard men but it has won for him a number of friends and his position has never been challenged. He has during the year waged a consistent campaign for the breaking down of these exclusive lines.

Dr. Arnold is a man of considerable ability and if the type of man who is needed to oversee certain of the state institutions. That opportunity could come to him today before tomorrow if he would give over certain of his ideas but he is content to hold his own and await results. His return to the house from Ward 12 is one of the certainties of the fall election.

Alfred Arseneault.

As one of the two democratic members of the committee on federal relations this



year, Rep. Alfred Arseneault of Spencer, found himself prominently in the public eye. With the income tax amendment and the direct election of United States senators resolutions to handle the committee on federal relations was a much watched committee this year. It had also before it those other measures of large importance, the Macleod resolutions for closer trade relations with Canada and the Dean memorial to congress for the repeal of the duties on all food products.

The committee did what it was expected to do—reported adversely on all these propositions. Rep. Arseneault, however, paved the way for fights on all of them by dissenting from every report and on the direct election of United States senators he had the pleasure of seeing the house sustain his position by a decisive vote and turn down the majority of the committee. Although compelled to journey a long distance daily to and from the state house Rep. Arseneault was excelled by no member in his record of attendance upon rollcalls and upon committee work. On every labor measure he was recorded on the side of the workingman and if some of representatives who lived within ten minutes' ride of the state house were as regular in their attendance as was the Spencer man some of the labor measures which failed for lack of a few votes would have gone through.

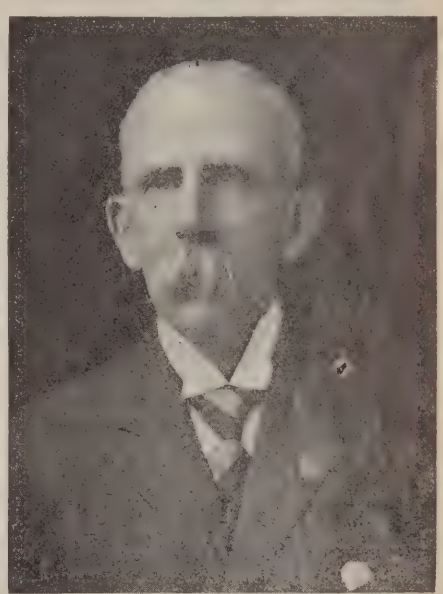
For his own district he handled with success the bill for the incorporation of a water district for supplying with water the villages of Cherry Valley and Rochdale in the town of Leicester.

At the close of the session Rep. Arseneault was honored with selection as a member of the democratic legislative committee appointed to assist in the conduct of the state campaign next fall, considerable of an honor from his party's leaders for a first year man.

Rep. Arseneault was born in Spencer, Jan. 3, 1869, and was educated at the public schools, Holy Cross college, West Farnham, Quebec, and Hinman's business school, Worcester. He is a grocery and provision clerk and had been a member of the democratic town committee of Spencer for 15 years and of the board of registrars of voters for 12 years. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and Foresters of America.

Horace H. Atherton.

Rep. Horace H. Atherton of Saugus renewed his youth in the recent legislature. Having served two years in the house, two years in the senate and two in the governor's council, Mr. Atherton had laid aside the affairs of state and was devoting himself strictly to business when the call came



to take up the work which the late Rep. James A. Halliday laid down. By the passing of Mr. Halliday Saugus stood the risk of losing its representative before the session was fully underway. The appeal came to Mr. Atherton from his townsmen and the republicans of his district, the 15th Essex, that he was the one man who could stem the democratic tide at a by-election; more than that Saugus was entitled to the representative at least to the end of the year. Duty seemed plain and Mr. Atherton proved the confidence of his fellow republicans by winning handily over his democratic opponent, but such is the red tape involved that he did not take his seat in the house until March was waning, so that he has had but brief experience as a legislator. That little, however, has proved him to be a man of parts, well balanced and entirely fulfilled the expectations of his constituents. Horace H. Atherton was born in Saugus, Oct. 23, 1847, was educated in the public schools and graduated from the Lynn high school in the class of '64. He began his business career in the Oliver Breed Lumber company and is now at the head of the Atherton, Guilford Lumber company. He was town auditor of Saugus and a selectman for a number of years. His first legislative experience was as a member of the house of 1888 and '89. When his turn came he was sent to the senate in 1895 and '96; after that he served in the governor's council in 1898 and 1899 under Gov. Roger Wolcott, in the Spanish war period. Mr. Atherton's committee work was widely comprehensive. In the house he had place on harbors and lands, on charitable institutions, and in the senate was chairman of street railways and on the committee on prisons. He was a member of the republican state committee in 1893 and '94. He is a

director of the Saugus Mutual Fire Insurance company. Coming to the house this time Mr. Atherton succeeded to the committee on which Mr. Halliday served, "roads and bridges." On that committee he took a very active interest in the bill to make the Newburyport turnpike a state highway and agreed to the compromise by which the Massachusetts highway commission agrees to expend a portion of the $50,000 or $60,000 which it gets from the act allowing 20 percent of the revenue from automobile licenses to be expended in small towns, in the towns of Saugus, Lynnfield and Peabody.

Charles W. Atkins.

One of the many bright men who have come to the legislature from the hustling city of Everett has just completed his second year in the house, a year so full of usefulness to his constituents that the return of Rep. Charles W. Atkins is anticipated at the election this fall.

Everett has reason to appreciate the work of Rep. Atkins in a dollars and cents way for it was his work with the governor and council which was chiefly instrumental in having the Everett armory taken over by the state.

He had a good schooling before coming to the general court in both branches of the

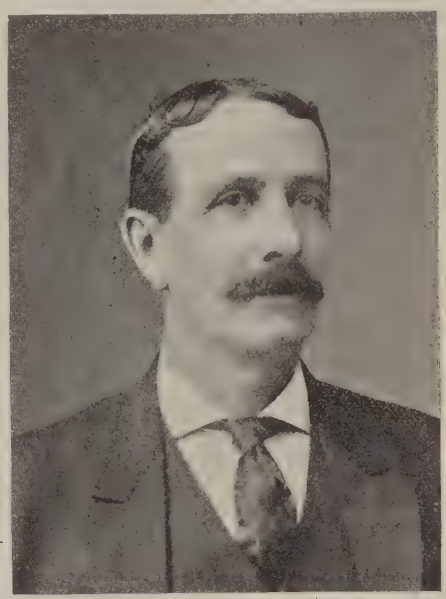


city council of his home city and last year was given a place on taxation, on which committee he did so well on the recodification of the laws for taxation, as well as on the resolve to amend the constitution to permit the legislature to classify property for taxation, that this year, Speaker Walker picked him for the committee on banks and banking which had a heap of important business to attend to. The act to prohibit unauthorized foreign banking associations or corporations from transacting business in Massachusetts which Gov. Draper signed and which his committee evolved from the report of the bank commissioner is one of the proofs of Rep. Atkins' handiwork. The act to require the bank commissioner to report to the legislature the condition of every incorporated bank and its method of conduct, which was approved by governor, is another. Then with the committee on railroads sitting jointly with his committee Rep. Atkins had the consideration of the bill to legalize the bonds and securities of the Boston Railroad Holding company as investments for savings banks based upon the message of Gov. Draper, a measure calling for the exercise of conservative judgment. Rep. Atkins was actively interested in the passage of the bills to permit Everett to borrow $200,000 for constructing, equipping and furnishing school buildings and also to borrow $100,000 for sewers, both of which were signed by the governor. Rep. Atkins was born in Canaan, Me., 56 years ago, but has long been a citizen of Everett where he is engaged in the real estate and building business.

William B. Avery.

The great, big, overshadowing issue in the last legislative session can be stated in four letters—M-I-L-K. All through the state house, from early winter until late spring, the word milk could be heard rumbling ominously in the corridors, about the committee rooms and all around Gov. Draper's offices. Never in the history of the legislature had the farmer become so portentous an issue, nor had his product assumed so great importance.

It was the opportunity for those who understood the agriculturist, who knew his labor, its reward and the injustices from which he suffered. Among the latter was William B. Avery of Charlemont, a farmer



himself, serving his second year in the house. He was assigned to the committee on agriculture, the one committee of the legislature where trouble, in the last session, seemed to camp outside the door. His coolness of vision, his clearness of perception, his knowledge of the case and his ideal of justice, Speaker Walker declared, made him eminently fitted for a place on that important body in such a momentous hour.

The speaker's choice was afterward justified, for in all the turmoil that ensued through the winter Rep. Avery kept a clear head. He was one of the first to sign the resolutions for the milk producers in the late fight for relief from the exactions of the grasping contractors. He was chosen by Speaker Walker to serve on the special committee to consider the milk question.

Again his judgment was vindicated, for to Rep. Avery is due no small amount of the credit for the great fight waged by the committee for the producers and the consumers, whose interests, he declares, are identical and should not be separated.

Much good will eventually come from the work of that committee and much that is good has already been secured as a result of it. In the legislature Rep. Avery is popular with the members and has, during his two years wielded considerable influence.

Erson B. Barlow.

To have been one of the petitioners for the legislation by which the taxes of domestic business and manufacturing corporations now go wholly to the places where these corporations have their places of business ought to be fame enough for one man. That's what Rep. Erson B. Barlow of Lowell achieved in his second year, but it isn't all the fame he is entitled to. He wrung the admission from the insurance commissioner of the commonwealth that there ought to be a change in our insurance laws by which all life insurance policies which have been carried for three years should have a cash surrender value. All ordinary policies have this cash surrender value now but the out-of-state companies which do business here do not, with one or two exceptions, give a cash surrender value on industrial policies. Consequently the poor person carrying insurance in the Prudential or some of the other foreign companies lose all they have paid in if they are compelled to drop the insurance, even if they have paid for three, four or five years.

Rep. Barlow last year and this introduced a bill to put the foreign companies doing business here under the laws of Massachusetts so that they, like the local companies, should have to pay a cash surrender value. Commissioner Hardison admitted this year that this would be desirable in respect to the payment of a cash surrender value but wouldn't be possible in other respects, so the matter had to go over for a year to permit the introduction of a bill covering this particular phase. Its enactment into law will be of inestimable benefit to the small industrial policy holders.

The corporation franchise tax bill was another fight which Rep. Barlow took up this year and he was largely instrumental in getting the bill substituted in the house for the adverse report of the committee on taxation. The enactment of this bill into law means a great deal financially to the city of Lowell and consequently its citizens are grateful to the young representative whose efforts were so largely responsible for the successful conclusion of this fight. He also put in some good "licks" in the house for the extra appropriation of $37,500 for the Lowell Textile school.

Rep. Barlow was a consistent supporter of every measure asked for by organized labor and of direct election of United States senators.

Last year Rep. Barlow served on the committee on insurance. This year Speaker Walker named him for two committees—public service and payroll. On the committee on public service which annually has many difficult problems to deal with con-



cerning innumerable requests for increases in salary, Rep. Barlow did notable work. He was a not infrequent speaker on the floor of the house and always commanded attention when he addressed his fellows. With all of his work in committee and for the special measures in which he was interested he found time to put in a lot of work for the senatorial candidacy of Cong. Butler Ames of Lowell, being regarded in the house as one of the leaders in the fight of the young Lowell congressman to succeed Sen. Lodge.

Although he won't be 27 until next October, Rep. Barlow has been boomed quite strongly in his own city for senator, but will come back to the lower branch next year.

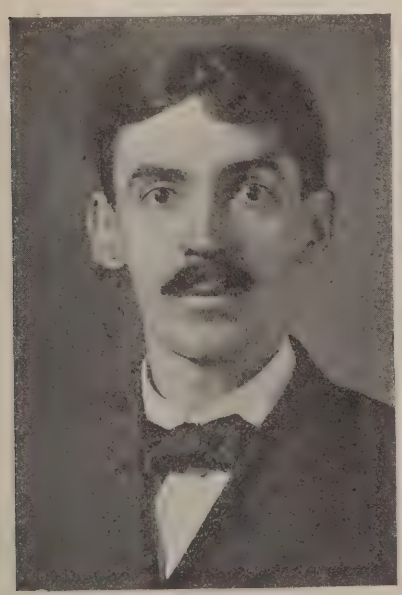
John J. Barry.

John J. Barry of Chicopee won distinction this year as the only representative from western Massachusetts who voted against the bill to allow the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad company to acquire the Berkshire Street Railway company. His action, however, didn't hurt him with the Berkshire members because they knew John Barry well enough to realize that he voted according to his honest convictions.

As last year Rep. Barry was clerk of the committee on education, which was no small job, his committee having 66 matters referred to it. One matter reported out of that committee which Rep. Barry has cause to feel pride in was the bill incorporating the trustees of the Massachusetts college. This project, designed to give ambitious persons a four years' college course at an expense of $138 was referred last year to the state board of education to report on, although Rep. Barry fought earnestly to get it through at that time. The state board reported to this year's legislature emphatically in favor of the proposed college and its establishment will not now be long

delayed. Rep. Barry had one local matter before his committee and he saw that a favorable report was made on it without delay. It was the bill to reimburse Chicopee for the expense of the Chicopee Evening Industrial school.

In both of his two years in the house John Barry has been faithful in his attendance upon his duties. If all the men supposed to be as friendly to labor as he were



as faithful in their attendance we wouldn't have the record of several important labor bills defeated for lack of a dozen or less votes.

B. Fred Bates.

One of the most active workers in either branch of the state legislature, Rep. B. Fred Bates of Ward 2, East Boston, is unquestionably one of the most valuable members East Boston has sent to Beacon hill in years. The improvement of the East Boston waterfront has been one of Rep. Bates' hobby. In fact it has been his special hobby. He was always prepared to prove to anyone at any time and in any place that the East Boston waterfront should be improved by the commonwealth and that the docks and wharves should be owned by the commonwealth. The $3,000,000 appropriation for improving the East Boston waterfront came pretty near being the biggest piece of legislation on Beacon hill this year. It was the biggest thing done for Boston in many years. There were strong objections to the state going into the dock building business, the narrow argument being advanced that the whole state should not be assessed for the benefit of Boston. Rep. Bates was prepared to quickly and thoroughly demonstrate that the improvement of the East Boston waterfront was not a local improvement but would benefit the whole commonwealth and promote its commerce and industry.

It is no exaggeration to say that there was not a single member of either branch who was not solicited by Rep. Bates in behalf of this important measure and to him is due a large share of the credit for the passage of this immense appropriation which enables East Boston to realize a long cherished dream. Last year he succeeded in getting through bills appropriating $10,000 for dredging a channel at Harbor View, $7,000 for dredging a channel at Orient Heights, but while working for these measures he never lost sight of the ultimate object—the improving of the whole waterfront by a system of wharves and docks that will make Boston second to no port in the world.

Last year he served on the committees on banks and banking and insurance. This year he retained his place on banks and banking and was further honored by a place on the very important committee on public lighting. As a member of the banking committee this year and last he was instrumental in securing laws which greatly restrict the pernicious activities of the big money lending concerns which, through the fact that they operated under special charters, had been able to defy the regulations under which the smaller companies were compelled to operate.

The independence of Rep. Bates has at various times been a source of deep annoyance to some of the so-called leaders of the house but Rep. Bates has replied to them that he was there to represent all of his constituents, not merely the republican voters of Ward 1, and he doubted even that the majority of the republicans in Ward 1 objected to his staunch support of labor legislation. In a body where popularity figures to such a large degree in a member's success the unbounded popularity of Fred Bates has been an invaluable asset to his district.

Rep. Bates is a native of Cambridge and is a graduate of the Boston Latin school. He started in business life in the First Ward National bank and later was employed in a Boston banking house. For several years

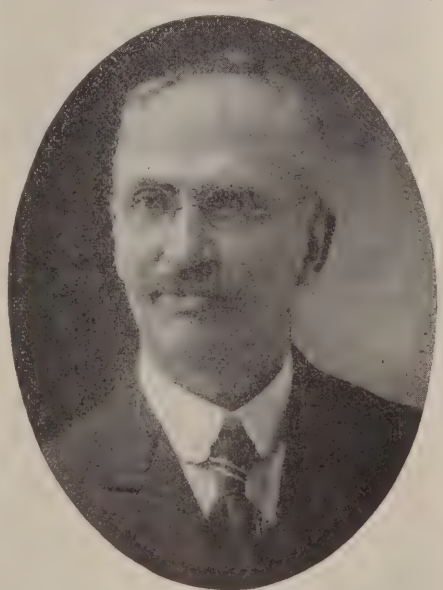


he has been in the brokerage business on his own account.

Rep. Bates is prominent in the Masons, the Republican club of Massachusetts, the Lincoln Republican club and the Orient Heights Yacht club.

Albert Batley.

Rep. Albert Batley of Maynard, representing the 10th Middlesex district, is an example of quiet persistency, and "get-there" ability.



Defeated in his first attempt to get to the house by a democrat, he ran again, and this time triumphed.

Rep. Batley was appointed to the committee on prisons, and with the other members of that committee visited all the penal and reformatory institutions of the commonwealth, studying them, and the system, giving careful attention to every detail. He had charge of the bill providing for the Concord reformatory sewage, and although it was held up at various stages he finally saw it go through without being obliged to take the floor to speak for it.

He introduced and carried to enactment the bill which requires motor-boats on inland waters to carry lights at night. The multiplication of the use of power-boats brought to public attention the fact the old law contained no provision for this new invention. In Rep. Batley's own town there were serious consequences. On Lake Boone there are no less than 32 motor-boats, and the coming summer was expected to see this number increased.

Rep. Batley also carried through the bill to permit the town of Hudson to borrow money for sewerage purposes.

Rep. Batley was a conservative republican, voting against most of the labor measures, and against the propositions for the direct nomination and election of United States senators, etc.

Rep. Batley was born in Morley, England, Jan. 16, 1856, and was educated in private schools. He came to this country at an early age however, and in a woolen mill worked his way up to be a foreman. Here he remained 20 years, but in 1892 he started in business as florist, and today possesses one of the most flourishing businesses in that line in his section. Rep. Batley has long been prominent in public affairs in Maynard. He has been a member of the board of health for six years, and on the republican town committee for eight years. He is now chairman of that committee. He has been a steward of the Methodist church since he was 21, and a trustee for 15 years. He is a member of the American Carnation society, and the Boston Gardeners and Florists club.

Edwin A. Bayley.

The retirement, even though it be only temporary, of Rep. Edwin A. Bayley of Lexington from the legislature would be an extremely serious loss to the commonwealth. In his two years of service in the house Rep. Bayley has won for himself an enviable reputation as one of the really power-



ful men in the affairs of state legislation. Achieving unusual honors last year by reason of his exhaustive and compelling argument in favor of Gov. Draper's position as to the settlement of the much entangled railroad situation, this year has served to greatly enhance his reputation as a constructive legislator.

It is not too much to say that no man in either branch of the general court has shown a more thorough knowledge of the intricacies of the railroad question than has the learned legal member from Lexington. Not only did Rep. Bayley show himself to be thoroughly versed in all the knotty details of this big question but he demonstrated that as an all-round debater he had no superior in the house. A man who can meet Reps. White and Washburn on their own ground and at their own special forte and completely rout those two brilliant and bitter fighters, as did Rep. Bayley both last year and this year, needs no printed encomium to establish his reputation on Beacon hill. Just as he was the strong right arm of Gov. Draper last year in the fight for the incorporation of the Boston Railroad Holding company, so was Rep. Bayley the governor's strongest support this year in the fight for the bill to allow the company to issue preferred stock which, be-

ing tax free, will enable the holding company to finance on reasonable terms the immense undertakings which it has in view for the improvement of the Boston & Maine system.

Not only will this bill, which Rep. Bayley had so much to do with putting on the statute books, enable the holding company to raise the necessary money for the contemplated improvements to the Boston & Maine, including electrification within the metropolitan district, but it will also furnish the money for the construction of a cross-city railroad tunnel to connect the North and South stations. This latter is a project to which Rep. Bayley has given a great deal of time and attention and it will be unfortunate if he is not in the legislature next year to aid in the fruition of his endeavors. Recommended in the reports of the metropolitan improvements commission and the Big Four commission it remained for Rep. Bayley to place the proposition before the legislature in a concrete form through a carefully detailed bill. As a result of his work the railroad commission and the Boston transit commission are now at work studying the project with instructions to report to the next legislature a bill providing the exact route of the tunnel and determining the question whether it shall be constructed and owned by the railroad companies, the city of Boston or the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and if state or municipally owned upon what terms it shall be rented.

While Rep. Bayley did notable work on the tunnel project, the governor's holding company bill and the Berkshire trolleys bill, he was by no means a one idea legislator. He was a large factor in all the important legislation of the year and found time to look after everything directly or remotely affecting his own district. His speech for the bar and bottle bill was a splendid argument from the temperance standpoint and his speech against woman suffrage completely demolished the arguments of those who held that suffrage was a right of citizenship. Rep. Bayley clearly showed that the ballot is a privilege and not a right and is not necessarily correlated with citizenship.

Besides retaining him on the committee on railroads this year Speaker Walker honored Rep. Bayley with the chairmanship of the highly important committee on mercantile affairs and a place of the committee on elections. This latter place, however, Rep. Bayley asked to be relieved from as there were three contested election cases which would take much of his time from his other committees which could ill be spared. The committee on mercantile affairs is a committee where it is more important, almost, to see that bad bills are killed, than that good ones are reported. Most of the bad bills manage by reason of their nature to gravitate to the committee on mercantile affairs. The men who want to strike at, annoy and bleed corporations usually have to appear before this committee. The chairmanship of such a committee requires a fine discernment and a nicety of judgment.

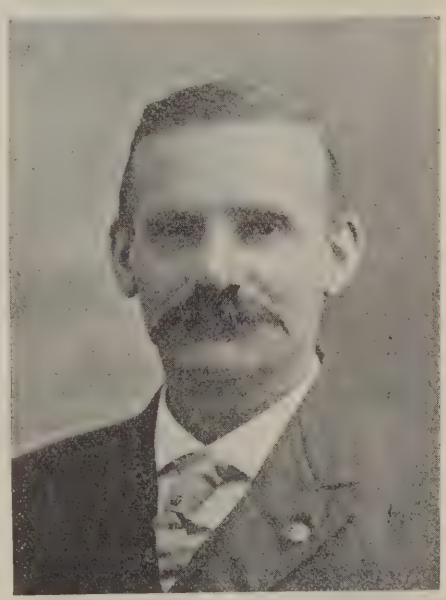
No more important proposition came before that committee this year than the bill for "a safe and sane Fourth.' How the bill happened to be filed is not a question for discussion here. Nevertheless it would have been withdrawn if the petitioner was allowed his own way. Rep. Bayley, however, saw in it the germ of a law that would safeguard human life and put an end to the innumerable deaths occurring annually from tetanus as a result of the insane manner in which the young have been allowed to celebrate the Fourth. He refused to allow the bill to be withdrawn, compelled the petitioner to aid the committee in correcting defects in the bill and himself drafted a bill that was finally enacted into law despite the powerful influences of the fireworks manufacturers. As the foster-father of this highly humane and safe legislation he was presented by Gov. Draper with one of the two quills with which the measure was signed, the other going to Sen. Rockwood, senate chairman of the committee.

Rep. Bayley is in the prime of life and is a splendid speciment of virile physical manhood. Born in Boston, July 30, 1862. he was educated at St. Johnsbury (Vt.) academy, Dartmouth college and Boston university law school. In practice in Boston for the past 19 years he has built up an excellent law business and a splendid reputation at the bar. He is of a class of men too rarely found willing, unfortunately, to give their time and their splendid talents to the services of their fellows in public office. The public of Middlesex county should impose upon Rep. Bayley by insisting that he serve them longer and in higher office.

Charles S. Beal.

Rep. Charles S. Beal of Rockland, serving his first year from the 4th Plymouth district, seemed to breathe of that spirit of independence which characterized his county when it gave Eugene N. Foss an overwhelming majority for congress. Mr. Beal represented the district which sent Rev. M. S. Nash to the house and the Rockland man as a legislator exemplified many of the traits which distinguished his illustrious predecessor from Hanover. Although a republican Rep. Beal never felt himself bound to jump at the snap of the party whip. He voted as his own best judgment dictated and always could be found on the side of the plain people. He voted for the eight-hour bill and voted to pass it over the governor's veto. The 54-hour bill found a staunch champion in the man from Rockland as did the bills to provide for a jury trial in cases growing out of the violation of injunctions in labor disputes.

Rep. Beal does not believe there is any danger in bringing the government closer to the people. On the contrary he believes the danger lies in not giving the people a larger share in the government. He voted for the Oregon plan of election of United States senators which would allow the people to say to the legislature who it should elect, and when that was defeated by a narrow margin voted for the Riley resolu-



tions to amend the constitution of the United States to provide for direct election of senators. Another measure to give the people more power in the affairs of government, the initiative and referendum, found a warm advocate in Rep. Beal. His record was an ideal one from the labor standpoint and from the standpoint of the plain people.

It was probably natural that Rep. Beal shaped his course as he did for he has been for years in close contact with those that toil as foreman of the tannery of the William L. Douglas company. Mr. Beal was born in Abington, August 14, 1856. As a small boy he saw his father march off to war and ever since he has displayed a warm interest in everything designed to help the veterans. He himself is a member of the Sons of Veterans and is also high in Masonry, being a past master and a past commander of the Knights Templar. He belongs to the 32d degree Massachusetts consistory, the past masters' association of the 24th Masonic district and the Massachusetts and Rhode Island association of Knigths Templar commanders.

Mr. Beal has served his own town as park commissioner. Speaker Walker placed him on the committee on drainage and there he did valuable work on the many intricate sewerage problems before that committee.

George F. Bean.

Speaker Walker rarely gets an ex-mayor among his first year men, and when he does he rejoices, and puts him on important committees. This was the case when ex-Mayor George F. Bean of Woburn came up to represent the 20th Middlesex district, along with Joseph D. Gowing of North Reading, this being a double district comprising the towns of Burlington, North Reading, Reading and Wilmington as well as the city of Woburn; so Rep. Bean, although a first year man, was put on railroads and federal relations. On the latter committee he was put at the head of the new members, and seconded Chairman Brown in the latter's speech against the income tax. Bean's argument was one of the longest if not the longest, and made a strong impression. Rep. Bean proved himself a conservative republican,



voting against the income tax, and the proposition to choose United States senators by direct election, also for the three mills tax amendment to the constitution. He was always ready to vote for local interests, even if introduced by a democrat, however, as was instanced when he voted for the resolve fathered by Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston memorializing congress for a free port at Boston.

As a member of the commitee on railroads he sacrificed much valuable time from his legal practice to attend to the important bills relating to the Boston R. R. Holding Company, and the New Haven situation generally. He took a prominent part in the debate on the bill to place more of the burden on the railroads in connection with the abolition of grade crossings, taking the ground that the enormous amount already paid by the railroads ought to be taken into consideration, and that to drive them near to bankruptcy would ultimately only injure the community. The railroad employes opposed this bill, which was defeated in the senate, and the head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, after listening to the speech of Rep. Bean, expressed the opinion that it was the best that he had heard, in force of argument and strength of statistics.

Rep. Bean was born in Bradford, N. H., March 24, 1857, and graduated from Colby academy, New London, N. H., in 1877. He took his degree from Brown university in 1881, with Gov. Hughes of New York, his close personal friend, the same year that his future wife, Miss E. M. Blodgett of Watertown, graduated from Wellesley. They have two children, a daughter who graduated from Wellesley in 1909, and a son just entering Brown university.

Rep. Bean graduated from Boston university Law school in 1885 and on his admission to the bar entered upon practice in Boston, where he still continues his profession. He early took an interest in public affairs, and has been a member of the Woburn school committee for 12 years. He was elected mayor on the independent ticket in 1891. He is president of the N. E. Association of Brown Alumni, of which Speaker Walker is vice-president, and chairman of the advisory council of the alumni. He is a member of the Republican club of Massachusetts, the Towanda club, Woburn, and chairman of the ways and means committee of Choate hospital, the principal charity in Woburn.

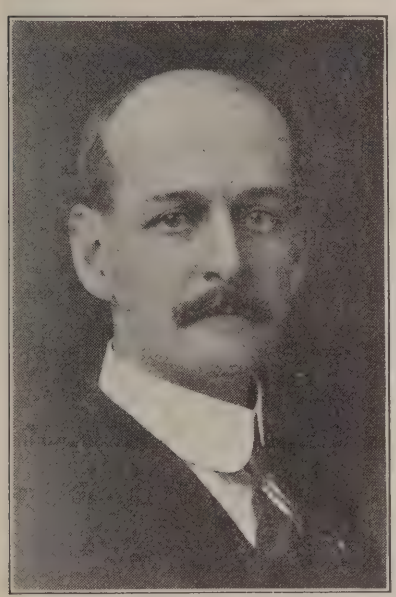
Although it means considerable sacrifice, for Rep. Bean is a busy lawyer, he will probably stand for a second term, and seems assured of re-election in that case.

James W. Bean.

One of Chairman Norman White's best supporters in the work of the ways and means committee was Rep. James W. Bean of Cambridge, ranking man since the death of Rep. Arthur B. Breed of Lynn. Two years' service had given him a thorough knowledge of the routine work of this busiest of committees and his attention to his duties is shown by the fact that he attended every one of the 215 meetings. He also had the proud record of attending every session of the house excepting when away with his committee and of missing but one roll-call during the whole session.

Rep. Bean handled some 50 reports for his committee this year very successfully. One of his pet measures was the transfer of the Cambridge River front parkway to the Metropolitan Park Commission and in this he had to fight the committee on metropolitan affairs and while it went over until next year the agitation given it promises well for success another year. With the other Cambridge representatives he opposed the Somerville bathhouse "grab" both in committee and on the floor.

There is little of the spectacular and much of the real grind in ways and means but as Rep. Bean was vitally interested in the state's finances he considered himself amply rewarded by his labors on appropriation bills. In addition to his work on ways and means and on rules he was a member of the special



committee which investigated the milk question and was one of the signers of the majority report.

Rep. Bean was born in Somerville, May 11, 1866, and after graduating from the Somerville high school entered newspaper work. He served his apprenticeship as a reporter and is now proprietor of the Cambridge Chronicle. He served in the Somerville common council in 1890-91 and came to the house from Cambridge in 1909. He is a Mason, Elk and belongs to the Citizens' Trade association.

William A. Bellamy.

Able, conscientious, energetic and independent, Rep. William A. Bellamy of Taunton made a highly favorable impression upon the house of 1910. Rep. Bellamy succeeded Michael J. Kenney, who had served three terms in the house and sought a fourth. Rep. Bellamy defeated Kenney in the caucuses and then again at the polls, Kenney running as an independent. If Kenney was entitled to three terms then Bellamy on one year's record is entitled to half a dozen terms. The young Taunton representative has been on the job all the time, looking closely after matters that affected Taunton in particular and voting right on all the big questions that affected Taunton along with the rest of the state.

Speaker Walker placed him on the committee on education, his choice being inspired perhaps by the keen efforts the young Taunton man has made to secure an education for himself. Employed in the big Reed & Barton silverware works daily he has journeyed up to Boston evenings for four years to equip himself to practice law, studying at the Y. M. C. A. evening law school from which he received his degree this year. On the committee on education he performed quite a feat for his own city, succeeding in getting a bill reported providing that the state should pay half the cost of maintenance of a dressmaking school at Taunton. The commonwealth has not been in the habit of maintaining dressmaking schools but the personal popularity of the Taunton representative succeeded in securing a favorable report on the bill. He will be remembered for his vigorous fight on the floor of the house to compel the Worcester



Polytechnic Institute to maintain ten additional free scholarships there in return for the additional appropriation asked from the state this year. In all the state had given the school up to this year, $285,000, and this year the annual appropriation was raised from $10,000 to $15,000. He made an excellent argument but Rep. Washburn of Worcester had the votes.

On labor matters he had a perfect record from a labor standpoint. He voted for the eight-hour bill and to pass the same over the veto of the governor; he supported the 54-hour bill, the bill to permit labor unions to impose fines to enforce strikes, the peaceful picketing bill, the bill to provide for a jury trial in cases growing out of the violation of injunctions, the resolve for an amendment to the constitution to permit of direct legislation by the people through the initiative and referendum, and the bill to make nine hours in eleven, instead of ten in twelve a day's work for employes on the cars of street railway companies.

He worked and voted for the income tax amendment to the federal constitution and the Riley resolutions for an amendment to the constitution to provide for direct election of United States senators. He was also an earnest support of Rep. Mellen's homestead bill.

It will be seen from his votes that Rep. Bellamy was an out and out progressive, uncontrolled by the machine in his votes. He saw service for two years in the Taunton common council and for one year on the sewer commission before coming to Beacon hill. He is destined to go higher.

Alvin E. Bliss.

In his first year as a legislator Rep. Alvin E. Bliss made a reputation for himself that will, in all probability, stand for some time on Beacon hill. It is that of the most efficient clerk of a committee that the legislature has ever known. Considering that his clerkship was that of the committee on cities everybody acquainted with the work of the legislature will realize what this tribute to Rep. Bliss means. The committee on cities is unquestionably the hardest worked commttee of the legislature, year in and year out. It generally has more matters to consider than any other committee. Once in a while the matters referred to the committee on the judiciary exceed by a few those referred to the committee on cities, but the work of the judiciary committee, being confined principally to the hearing of members of the legal profession, is much pleasanter than the work of the committee on cities, which is up against the game of politics all the time, and not always the cleanest politics.

As clerk of the committee this year Rep. Bliss inaugurated the practice of notifying the members of hearings on all matters affecting their city. Each received a personal notice. It was an innovation and one that was highly appreciated. Furthermore he kept a transcript of the testimony at each hearing. This he summarized and furnished each member of the committee with a typewritten copy. When it came to a decision on the matter, every member of the committee, whether or not he had been present at the hearing, had all the evidence before him to guide him in reaching a correct decision. This practice of Rep. Bliss' made for better committee work as it enabled the committees to reach the proper decision if the desire existed and generally the desire does exist to arrive at a correct conclusion. How correct the conclusions of the committee on cities must have been is seen in the fact that of the 121 matters referred to the committee the committee's reports were sustained with but a single exception. Truly this was a remarkable record.

The appreciation of the committee for Rep. Bliss' invaluable work as clerk was shown when it tendered him a banquet at the Bellevue on June 2 at which every member had his turn in paying tribute to Clerk Bliss. At the dinner Rep. Bliss surprised each member by presenting him with a complete record of his individual work for



the year on the committtee. Rep. Bliss himself was represented with a handsomely framed and highly eulogistic set of resolutions in appreciation of his unusual work as clerk of the committee.

"Al" Bliss seems destined to be a power in legislation on Beacon hill and principally because of his faculty for making friends. He achieved a large degree of popularity in his first year. The importance of friendship as a factor in legislation is recognized by everybody at all conversant with affairs on Beacon hill and it is this important place that friendship occupies that made Rep. Bliss a recognized force in his first year.

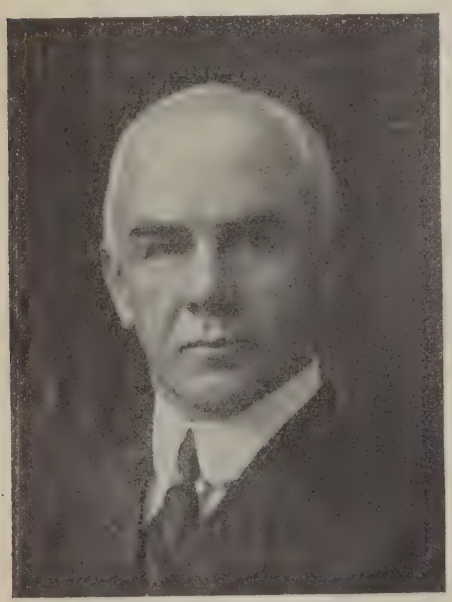
Rep. Bliss was born in Brookline, Sept. 16, 1858, and educated in the public schools. He is general superintendent of the Suburban Gas and Electric company, the Malden Electric company, the Malden and Melrose Gas Light company and the Haverhill Electric company. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows, Masons, Elks and Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the Middlesex club, the Kernwood club of Malden and the Melrose Athletic club. He served in the Malden city council in 1887 and 1888 and has seen long service on the republican city committee and the 4th councillor district committee.

Henry Bond.

Possessed of a virile personality that made itself strongly felt by his fellow members, Rep. Henry Bond of Greenfield has been picked as a man bound to rise higher in the service of the commonwealth. He was one of the few first year men to make a marked impression on the house. Mr. Bond is a retired manufacturer and is a director of the American Radiator company. He was formerly connected with that concern in a managerial capacity and before

that was purchasing agent of the American Waltham Watch company. His experience in the large affairs of business made him an invaluable member of the committee on ways and means.

It is saying a good deal, we know, considering the veterans on that important committee of the legislature, to say that no member of it had a stronger influence with the house on committee matters than Rep. Bond, but it can be said truthfully. He did not speak frequently and that fact may have given his remarks greater weight, but his strength was due mostly, to his ability to express himself with clarity and terseness. It was a delight to listen to him. He gave information when he talked and his remarks were followed with a closeness that was flattering. His speech in behalf of the appropriation for the Massachusetts agricultural college at Amherst was a notable example of clear explanation of a large appropriation and strong argument in its be-



half. When he had finished the seemingly strong arguments put up by the three dissenting members of his own committee had been smashed to fragments.

It is little wonder that Rep. Bond, after the house had heard him once or twice, began to be pointed out as one of the big men of this year's house and one of the coming leaders in affairs of legislation. He is the kind of a man, as someone once remarked, who, if you met him under a tree by the roadside in a rainstorm, would impress you as a really big man.

His speech in favor of direct election of United States senators was unquestionably, as Rep. Callahan of Boston declared on the floor, one of the best three minute speeches ever heard in the Massachusetts house. He summed the whole question up in those three minutes and his argument clinched the victory for the advocates of the proposition. Rep. Bond was a strong supporter of the federal income tax although he was one of the few men in the house who would have to contribute under it.

For his own town Rep. Bond had the distinction of putting through all its reading in both branches in one day a bill to confirm the acts of the annual town meeting, the warrant calling the meeting failing to state the time of opening and closing the polls as required by law. He also put through the bill to permit fire district No. 1 of Greenfield to take additional sources of water supply in neighboring towns.

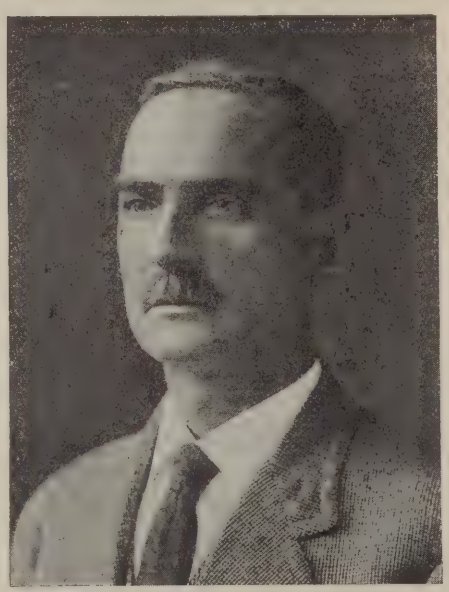
Rep. Bond has been a resident of Greenfield but a very few years and Greenfield should be proud that he chose that town for a residence and that it had an opportunity to draft such a capable man of affairs to serve it in the legislature.

Mr. Bond is a native of Ware, being born there July 7, 1856. He graduated from the Massachusetts agricultural college in 1876. For several years he was engaged in the hardware business at Waltham and later became purchasing agent for the American Waltham Watch company. In 1890 he went to Buffalo where he took an interest in the Pierce Steam Heating company which was later consolidated with the American Radiator company of Chicago. Upon the consolidation Mr. Bond became a director of the latter company and is today. For nine years he managed one of the company's largest plants. Later an operating board was organized for the company and Mr. Bond was made chairman of it. In 1905 he retired from active business and settled in Greenfield.

Mr. Bond is president of the Massachusetts Baptist Missionary society which administers a fund of $500,000 for needy Baptist churches, and during his residence in Chicago he was president of the Baptist Social union, an organization including the members of the Baptist churches of Chicago and vicinity. While a resident of Waltham Mr. Bond served three years in the board of aldermen and two years on the school committee.

Henry E. Bothfeld.

Rep. Henry E. Bothfeld was one of an entirely new trinity of legislators which Newton sent to the house this year. Newton has always had the distinction of having men of strong personality and ability in her membership in the legislature and naturally there was much interest in her three new men. Rep. Bothfeld demonstrated before the session was over that he was in every way an entirely worthy successor of such men as Dana, Lowell, Warren, Bishop and Garcelon. Not as an orator, as in the case of some of Newton's other distinguished representatives, did Mr. Bothfeld shine, although when the occasion demanded he showed that he could make a very effective speech. It was in the work of sifting the



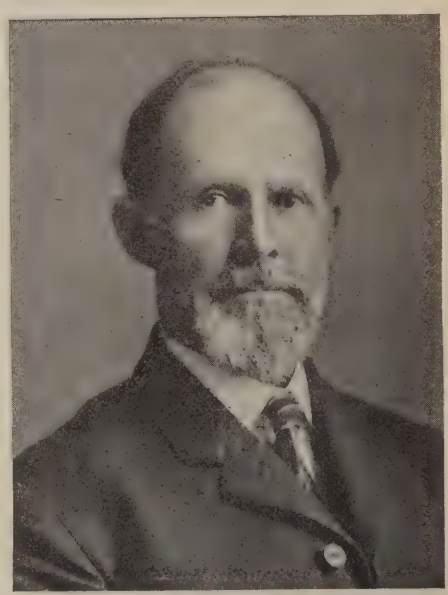
wheat from the chaff in the many measures before his committee on metropolitan affairs that Rep. Bothfeld displayed his ability as a legisiator and in that committee he was an extremely effective worker. He had had wide experience in municipal affairs as a member of the old common council of Newton, president of its board of aldermen, chairman of the school committee and mayor, and this experience, coupled with a deep study, which it was evident he must have made of the subject of metropolitan expenditures, gave his work on the committee on metropolitan affairs such high value. Early he came to be looked upon by Sen. Crosby and Rep. Cushing, respectively senate and house chairmen of the committee, as one of the dependable men on that important sub-division of the legisla-. ture.

The session was still very young when he attracted the attention of the house by overturning, practically single-handed, the adverse report of the committee on federal relations on the "international peace" resolutions which had been before the legislature for several years. These resolutions asked congress to give a pledge to other nations that the United States would never seek to extend its territory by conquest and Rep. Bothfeld delivered an excellent argument in their favor and against the expenditures of billions of dollars by the governments of the world in armament. He carried the house with him, it being the second time in the session that a committee report had been turned down, and the resolutions went through the senate, were signed by Gov. Draper and sent to Washington.

Rep. Bothfeld was born in New York city, March 4, 1859, but moved to Newton when very young and received his education in the public schools of that city which had given him all the honors within its gift before sending him to the legislature. He is a member of the Boston and Newton Unitarian clubs, a trustee of the Newton hospital, and holds membership in the Boston Real Estate Exchange and the Chamber of Commerce. For 20 years he was engaged in the importing and manufacturing business but retired to devote himself to the management and development of real estate.

Samuel H. Boutwell.

Though not its oldest member, Samuel H. Boutwell of Andover, sat in the Massachusetts house of representatives 36 years ago and as dean of the popular branch called its



members to order for the present session, thus wresting his laurels from sturdy "Jim" Mellen of Worcester. Though younger by ten years than Rep. John Carr of Boston, Boutwell and Carr make a sturdy team and one might go far to match 'em. Rep. Boutwell finds many things different from what they used to be way back in '74. When he was in the house before he was on the committee on public lands. They didn't have harbors added on then. This time Speaker Walker picked him for a place on agriculture for which he was eminently fitted. He has been a selectman of Andover for 23 years to say nothing of having been on the school board of the town for 15 years. As coming from Speaker John N. Cole's district Rep. Boutwell's course in the house has been watched with interest. The farmers have had no complaint to make regarding the way in which he has handled their interests. This year as in former years milk and the cow have given his committee all that they wanted to do. In fact when the producers and contractors war reached a white heat milk just boiled over and the work of the committee on agriculture had to be supplemented by the milk investigation committee. When it was proposed to unload the duty and responsibility of agriculture upon a commission to report to the next general court, Rep. Boutwell proved himself no shirker. He came to the legislature to do his part and the committee on agriculture did not turn over its burden for the next legislature to take on. His committee has had 34 matters before it. Mr. Boutwell has stood for the bills to relieve the farmer from unjust prosecution on the milk standard. He was interested in the bill to require the state board of education to investigate the advisability of establishing agricultural schools in the state. He is a member of the Grange, a farmer by pursuit and a graduate of Phillips academy.

Israel Brayton.

Rep. Israel Brayton's second year in the house, representing the 11th Bristol district, saw him devoting long hours to the sessions of the judiciary committee, continuing his good work of the previous year. He was also a member of the committee on libraries. Again, too, he was right on deck to attend to every matter affecting the interests of

his constituents. He appeared before the different committees to favor generous appropriations for the Bradford Durfee Textile School, the bill for a park loan for Fall River, the bill for a loan for school purposes, and similar special measures affecting Fall River. He also went before the different committees to favor the incorporation of the Somerset Water Co., to supply the town of Somerset with water. He followed vigilantly the course of these bills through the original committees of reference, and through the ways and means committee of each branch, as well as standing guard over them when they came up for debate on the floor. He was in charge of several bills and reports from the judiciary committee, including the bill to provide for a single justice sitting in the superior court, in order to facilitate the progress of the business of the court, the bill providing for extension of the terms of sheriffs, and the bill relative to procedure in the courts, all of which were enacted into law. He spoke and worked for the bill to return the whole of the domestic corporation franchise tax to the cities and towns where the business is located—a bill which will inure greatly to the profit of Rep. Brayton's constituents and other bills of practical importance.

He has always taken a warm interest in all matters affecting the public welfare in his native city. His family was well known before Fall River became a city. One of the few genuine Yankees in a delegation from a city that more and more is sending



Irish-American, French-Canadian, or those of English birth, Rep. Brayton has succeeded in holding the high esteem and respect of the fellow-members of his delegation even when his conservatism forbade him to follow them in supporting some bills which he regarded as radical.

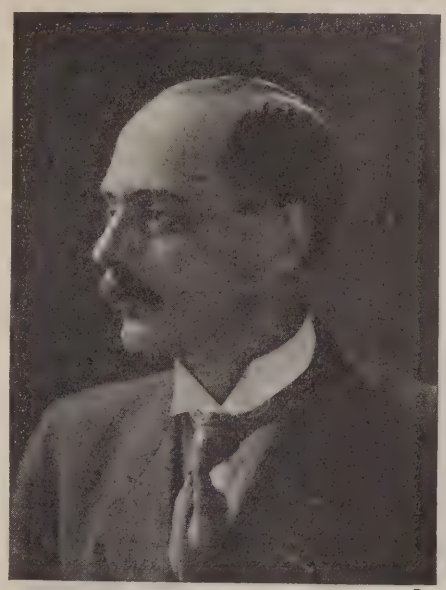
Lincoln Breckenridge.

Rep. Lincoln Brockenridge of North Adams won out in the 1st Berkshire district last fall mainly because two republicans were running and in the second place because the people of the district had confidence in his ability to give the district proper representation. To say that Rep. Breckenridge has justified that confidence is only to repeat what everybody on Beacon hill knows.

He came down last January for his term as a legislator, knowing, like a true son of Berkshire, that the thing most wanted by the folks out home was the passage of the Berkshire trolley bill. He took off his coat, fell into line with his fellows from the west and worked like a Trojan for the trolley bill. And when western Massachusetts looks at the glorious trolley roads that it's going to have one of these fine days, it mustn't forget to name the little man from North Adams as one of those to whom great praise must be given for the blessing.

But Rep. Breckenridge, despite the fact that he was a first year man in the legislature, wasn't merely a lieutenant in legislative affairs. One of his chief bits of work this year was for a bill to prohibit gas and electric light companies from charging for meters. That bill would help the people of all Massachusetts, but North Adams had a particular grievance. The measure was reported adversely by the committee on public lighting because the North Adams question was already before the gas and electric light commission. But Rep. Breckenbridge, on guard against any possible nigger in the woodpile, had the committee's adverse report called back and succeeded in having the measure put up to next year's legislature for action in case no relief is afforded by the gas and electric light commission.

Rep. Breckenbridge was born in Becket.



His folks moved to Pittsfield when he was just a little shaver, and he was educated in the public schools of that city. Since reaching man's estate, his life has been spent in North Adams. He served on the local fire department for 14 years, and was a member of the city council for five years. Recently he has been employed in the counting room of the North Adams Transcript. In social life he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Masons, Elks and the veteran firemen's association.

Arthur B. Breed.

June 30, 1857....Jan. 25, 1910.

Lynn was called upon to suffer serious loss to her legislative delegation by the sad visitation which befell the session of 1910



when seven of the members of the legislature were summoned to the great beyond; two of the four members of the house who passed being her representatives.

Especially was she stricken by the passing of Arthur B. Breed who returned last year after an absence of 20 years since his previous service in house, senate and council. Of pleasing address and fluent delivery, Mr. Breed was easily the leader of his delegation as a debator in the lower branch. He was versatile, resourceful and ready on any subject and had planned a number of progressive measures to be carried through this year, notably the abolition of sinking funds in cities and the meeting of municipal expenditures by serial bonds. He was the author of the act requiring the state board of agriculture to investigate and report the number of farms no longer cultivated with a view to their disposal to purchasers who would make them again productive. Twenty years before he had secured the passage of the "abandoned farms" act which resulted in the sale of a large amount of farming land that had gone to waste with the decadence of the families originally owning them. He also worked for the passage of his bill to make parents pecuniarily responsible for the mischief of their minor children in actions of tort to recover for damage done. He worked hard for the extension of Lynn's water supply, her harbor development bill and the Essex County agricultural school. His illness from pneumonia covered barely a week and he passed away on January 25, 1910, in the 52d year of his age, the first member of the house to go.

Francis J. Brennan.

Francis J. Brennan of the 17th Suffolk district didn't come to the state house unheralded and unsung this year for his first term as a member of the house of representatives. He had served during the years 1908 and 1909 in the Boston common council.

Rep. Brennan is a democrat, and to that



extent labored under the disadvantage of being an opponent of the dominant machine. But, regardless of that fact, he soon became one of the popular members of the lower branch. Speaker Walker did the young Ward 17 man a favor by assigning him to the committee on libraries, which is a committee in name only. Its work is nil. There were many hustling young democrats who aspired to a place on this committee because membership there gave a chance to labor for some of the popular measures with more zeal. Freedom from arduous committee work gave Rep. Brennan plenty of time for work on labor bills, and other measures such as direct nominations for all elective offices, direct elections for United States senators, the income tax, the initiative and referendum and other popular matters that needed aid.

Rep. Brennan was born in Boston a trifle less than 31 years ago. His book learning was acquired in the public schools, and his political knowledge under the tuition of Counc. James M. Curley. He is a clerk by occupation. He is a member of the Hibernians, Knights of Columbus, and is treasurer of the Ward 17 Tammany club. He has served as a member of the democratic city committee for three years.

George A. Brigham.

The name of Rep. George A. Brigham of Northboro, representative from the 10th Worcester district, is indissolubly linked with two of the big pieces of legislation of the past session. Rep. Brigham's district is a double one, taking in the towns of Berlin, Bolton, Boylston, Clinton, Northboro, Southboro, West Boylston and Westboro. Naturally it was intensely interested

in the milk standard question and kindred milk questions. From the beginning of the session Rep. Brigham was an insistent and strong advocate of legislation to give the milk producers some relief from the arbitrary standard which made the producer liable to prosecution without notice if a sample of his milk showed itself to be lower than the arithmetical standard. He played an important part in securing the passage of the new law which provides that no prosecution shall ensue until the



farmer has had 20 days in which to bring his milk up to the standard after he has received notice that it is below the standard. He spoke and worked for this bill in the house and followed it over to the senate where he did good educational work for it.

Another matter that claimed Rep. Brigham's attention from the beginning of the session was the report of the tax commissioners, made under the resolve of Ex-Rep. Gates, relating to the taxation of land taken for public institutions. Northboro has within its confines 200 acres of such land. Westboro 808 acres, Berlin 100 acres and Bolton 80 acres. Thus it may be seen how vitally important this question was to Rep. Brigham's district. He appeared before the committee on taxation in favor of the commissioner's report which recommended that the state pay the taxes on such property. Taxation reported the bill but the committee on ways and means reported against it. After a stiff fight in the house in which Rep. Brigham and his colleague from the 10th Worcester district were the leaders, the house substituted the bill. It went through the senate and is now law.

Rep. Brigham was appointed to membership on the important committee on public lighting.

Rep. Brigham is 50 years old, a native of Boylston and a market gardener by profession.

Michael J. Brophy.

Rep. Michael J. Brophy. Write him down first as a legislator who didn't miss a single roll-call during the entire session of 1910. Then write him down as a man who not always voted but always voted right from the standpoint of a laboring constituency. To size him up briefly, let us quote something from the Boston American of Sunday, July 17:—"East Boston hasn't sent a worthier legislator than Rep. Brophy to Beacon hill in many years." That tribute is worth a whole lot. Printed in a newspaper which watches the doings at the state house like a hawk, and which is slow to boost but quick to knock, it signifies that the young East Boston man measured up to the highest standards. The above quotation is from a copy of the American which was printed after the legislature of 1910 had closed its doors. During the session, the same newspaper devoted a good part of a column to a generous boost for Rep. Brophy, lamenting the fact that the much-abused common council couldn't have been allowed to exist for the training of more men like him for legislative duties.

There were a few members of the last legislature who were on the job from the time the doors were opened in the morning until long after the speaker had sounded the gavel for adjournment. Some of these men were on the job for the corporations. A few of them were watching out for the interests of the plain voters,—and one of these latter was Rep. Brophy. A survey of his roll-call record ought to be enough to win the vote of any wise man. There were nearly a dozen men who answered on every roll-call during the last session. Some of these constant attendants would be obliged if their constitutents would not peruse their records too closely. They would simply like to have it said that they were recorded on every vote.

Not so with the little chap from Noddle Island. He has a record that few men have ever equalled, and considering the fact that he was a first-year member and that first-year members usually make a lot of blunders unconsciously, his record is remarkable.

Name any popular measure that was before the last legislature and bet any amount of money that Rep. Brophy was recorded in favor of it. Name any measure that was backed by the political machines or the vested interests and you can wager that the East Boston man was recorded against it.



Show your betting opponent the journal of the house for this year, and the money is yours.

Direct nominations, the direct election of United States senators, the income tax, initiative and referendum and other popular measures always had Rep. Brophy a supporter. On labor bills his record is without a flaw. He covered himself with glory during the last session.

Rep. Brophy was born in England about 28 years ago. He moved, or was moved by his parents, to this country, before he was out of kilts and was educated in the parochial schools. By occupation he is a coal weigher. His politics? Well, he was elected from East Boston, so there's no need of saying that he's a democrat, and a good one. He served in the Boston common council of 1909. He is affiliated with the Assumption Catholic association and the Jeffries Point rowing association.

Charles H. Brown.

Rep. Charles H. Brown of Medford, who is to be a candidate to succeed Sen. J. Howell Crosby this fall, has been for four years one of the strong men of the house of representatives. He was a leader in more ways than one, piloted his committee through many precarious positions, and always taking a leading part in most of the big legislation.

It was as an anti-mergerite that Rep. Brown came first into prominence, but so forceful was he in his conduct of the fight against permitting the Boston & Maine to be swallowed by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad that he attained a position from which he was never afterward displaced. It was upon him that the opponents of Gov. Draper's holding company in the legislature relied to beat that measure a year ago and in the last session it was he who made the most effective speeches against the acquirement of the Berkshire Street Railway company by the New York, New Haven & Hartford. It was his claim that the railroad trust did not want the privilege for itself, but merely because it tore down all Massachusetts laws and policies and established a condition that will result in one control of steam and electric railways.

Rep. Brown was a leader in other ways, he having, as chairman of the committee on constitutional amendments a year ago, reported the bill providing for constitutional prohibition. He defended it ably on the floor of the house. He worked again for it this year, in the face of an adverse committee report. He worked for the bar and bot-



tle bill and made one of the chief speeches in its favor.

At the beginning of the last session of the legislature, it was known that the chief bit of republican legislation during the year, and the one measure that would affect most vitally the republican party, was the ratification of the income tax amendment submitted to the legislatures by congress. The task of finding a chairman for the committee on federal relations was one of the matters that worried Speaker Walker. What was needed was a man strong enough to be not influenced by political considerations, by any desire to make himself strong or any fear that he would render his own position weak. It required a man at once intelligent enough to master the subject of taxation, but also courageous enough to stand by his own convictions, which were bound to be assailed, regardless of whether the report were favorable or adverse. In this case Speaker Walker turned to the representative from Medford.

Rep. Brown went at the matter as he did all other legislation in which he was interested. He studied the question thoroughly, decided he was against the income tax amendment, in that respect agreeing with the other members of his committee, with two exceptions, both of the latter being democrats.

He made the fight for an adverse committee report in the house, met and defeated all the advocates of income taxes, and retired with a record of having guided the most important bill of the session through as his committee had reported it. Similarly he ably defended the adverse report of his committee on the resolve for an amendment to the federal constitution to provide for direct election of United States senators, denouncing it as ridiculous legislation in a state represented by such men as Lodge and Crane, chosen by vote of the legislature. This amendment carried in the house but got no further.

Rep. Brown was born in Vermont in 1879 and attended the public schools and Andover academy. He is in the metal furniture business, traveling over most of the eastern section of the country, a fact that makes him familiar with the railroad situation. He has served in the Medford board of aldermen and is a member of the Medford club and also of the South Medford Republican club.

Besides serving on the committee on federal relations he was a member in the three last sessions of the committee on metropolitan affairs and was instrumental on the latter committee in putting through an appropriation of $5000 for the reconstruction of Bear Hill tower in Stoneham, despite the

opposition of the ways and means committee.

Joseph B. Brown.

Rep. "Joe" Brown of Ward 25, Boston, was the kind of a republican that delighted the heart of leader "Charlie" Underhill. There was nothing of the insurgent about "Joe." He was on the job for the grandoldrepublicanparty of the grandoldcommonwealth of Massachusetts all the time. "Joe" wasn't an insurgent republican nor a pro-



gressive republican. He was just a republican. It didn't require any adjective to qualify his republicanism.

Rep. Brown's course required some courage, too, for his district isn't a safe republican district and he knew he was taking a good many chances in consistently voting against the measures asked for by organized labor and such progressive legislation as the direct election of United States senators and the income tax amendment to the constitution. He voted against the eight-hour bill, the anti-injunctions bills, the initiative and referendum, the public opinion bill, the Tinkham peaceful picketing bill and the labor unions fines bill. He voted against both the resolutions for direct election of United States senators.

Just to show his independence Rep. Brown voted against the railroad legislation of Gov. Draper—the Berkshire trolleys bill and the bill to permit the Boston Railroad Holding company to issue preferred stock instead of bonds. He served on the committee on education.

Rep. Brown was born in Boston, Feb. 13, 1857 and is engaged in the real estate business. He was a member of the common council in 1903 and has served some years as a member of the republican ward committee of the Brighton ward.

Robert F. Brown.

There are some men who go to the state legislature, make a lot of noise and do nothing. There are some others who go to the legislature, make no noise at all and meet with success on every measure in which they are interested. One of this latter type is Rep. Robert F. Brown, whom the voters of the 8th Worcester district sent down to the house this year. When one stops for a moment to consider that Rep. Brown is a democrat and that the 8th Worcester district is a republican district, it is in order to raise one's eye-brows and ask how it happened. We don't know how Mr. Brown did it, but if his manner of campaigning for election is anything like his manner of campaigning for legislative bills in which his district is interested, then his opponents didn't know he was running until they woke up the morning after election and read the election returns. The Millbury man doesn't use a brass band to advertise what he's doing. His method is the old reliable button-hole method,—get a fellow legislator in a corner, tell him how much your district is interested in this matter or that one, and don't let him get away till he's promised to vote for you. Take, for instance, the Millbury water supply bill. This bill went galloping through the committee on water supply and through the house of representatives before those who felt disposed to oppose it knew where they were at. The senate did tack on an objectionable amendment which had to be accepted to save the bill. When the size of his district is considered, it is to be wondered how he managed to satisfy its needs on Beacon hill so well and find time for any sleep. Millbury, Douglas, Grafton, Shrewsbury, Sutton and Uxbridge and even the town of Blackstone, which was represented in person by "Sam" Crane, had no need to worry about their interests at the state house with Rep. Brown on the scene. He successfully fought in the house to save the Blackstone river from pollution by the Worcester insane hospital's sewage. Rep. Brown's roll-call record can be summed up in two words: Right, always. The income tax, direct election and direct nomination bills, labor bills, public opinion bills and all other popular measures always had him as their loyal supporter.

Before Rep. Brown was elected, it was five years since the 8th Worcester district had sent a democrat to the house. The district would make no mistake if it continued to send the same democrat to the house for five years more. Rep. Brown knows the district's needs. He was born in Sutton, which is in his district, something over 45 years ago, and was educated in the public schools. He has rubbed elbows with the farmers, ever since he was born. That accounts, no doubt, for the manner in which he was able to help solve the milk problem before the



committee on agriculture of which he was a member. For his part in this work, the people of the whole state as well as the farmers and consumers of his district, owe him their hearty thanks. Away from the legislature, Mr. Brown is in the meat and provision business. He has figured in his town's affairs for many years. He has been a leader of the democratic town committee and is now its treasurer and secretary. He also served on the board of fire engineers. In social life he is affiliated with the A. O. H., Foresters of America and Red Men.

Alfred J. Burckel.

Rep. Alfred J. Burckel of Lawrence did one pretty good job in the house of 1910 when he, with the aid of Rep. Holt, killed Rep. Graham's bill for a division of Ward 6, Lawrence, into two wards. Rep. Graham succeeded in getting the bill reported by the committee on cities but it didn't have a chance after Reps. Burckel and Holt had got at it and explained to the house that it was unnecessary legislation as the city council would have the authority to divide the ward in 1911 or 1912.

As a member of the committee on roads and bridges Rep. Burckel did effective work in behalf of the bill to provide for the construction by the counties of Essex and Middlesex of a road along the line of the Boston & Northern Street Railway on the north side of the Merrimac river from the Lowell-Dracut line to Lowell street, Methuen, the road to be accepted by the state and maintained as a state highway when completed.

He also succeeded in getting a unanimous report from his committee on the bill to provide for the construction of a bridge across the Merrimac east of the Duck bridge in Lawrence and saw to it that the street railway company was assessed $25,000 of the cost. He also put a bill through his committee and through the legislature putting the Duck and Falls bridges under control of the county of Essex, saving 40 percent of the cost of maintenance to the city.

In his votes in the house Rep. Burckel showed himself to be a thorough-going independent. He supported the Oregon plan of electing United States senators, under



which the voters are allowed to express their preference, and supported the Riley resolutions for direct election of United States senators. He voted for the eight-hour bill, the 54-hour bill, the labor union fines bill, the initiative and referendum and the various anti-injunction bills.

Rep. Burckel was born in Peacedale, R. I., August 7, 1860, and received a public school education. He is engaged in the cigar manufacturing business in Lawrence. This is his second year in the house and before coming to the legislature he served in the Lawrence common council, in 1903 and 1904. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and the Turn Verein.

Wiliam R. Burke.

In his second year in the house, as in his first, Rep. "Billy" Brke of Milford made



good in every respect and left no lingering doubts as to how he happened to be chosen twice to represent a normally republican district.

Rep. Burke had a hard constituency to represent, it being composed of manufacturing and farming interests, each of whom may be injured considerably by adverse legislation, while the latter class was demanding relief from obnoxious laws. Rep. Burke worked hard during the milk strike to bring

order out of chaos and to discover the remedy that would meet the situation. It was here his influence with the members counted, and day by day he argued with them and won many votes for the farmers' cause.

Speaker Walker selected him for a place on the important committee on cities and also on prisons, the latter of which has to do with the maintenance of the penal and reformatory institutions, including the state prison at Charlestown and the reformatory at Concord. With this committee he worked all through the session, and, as a result of suggestions by him, a number of administration reforms were adopted by the prison commissioners.

The Milford First Church came before the legislature of which he was a member seeking an abatement on land owned by it, a measure that was coupled up with several others, each of which was subject to attack by some of the members. Rep. Burke worked hard in the house to stand off the opposition, and finally was enabled to do it without resorting to a roll-call.

Rep. Burke was born in Milford in 1870, graduated from the public schools and is a salesman by profession. He is president of the Milford Catholic Temperance association and also of the local aerie of Eagles. In addition to these he is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Certus club.

Timothy F. Callahan.

Next to the need for charter revision, the need for improvement in transportation facilities is the chief subject of agitation in and around Boston. Individual citizens and citizens banded together in improvement societies are clamoring morning, noon and



night for another north-and-south tunnel and for at least one east-and-west subway. And it may not be amiss to remind these agitators that when they're riding from Park street to the South station in a subway a few years from now they can thank a quiet young man from Boston's South end for being able to make the trip quickly in a subsurface train instead of in the slow and inconvenient present-day manner. The young man mentioned above is Rep. Timothy F. Callahan of Ward 9, Boston. He has served in the legislature for four years, and has been in the front rank of leaders whenever a measure to help the "plain people" of the state was up for discussion. But, being a democrat, his lot, so far as real victories are concerned, has not been what it would be if he were a member of the majority party. You know, of course, that there have been fights in the legislature for an income tax, for direct nominations for all elective officers, for direct election of United States senators and for various measures calculated to help the lot of the laboring classes. In every one of these fights, Rep. Callahan has been a standard bearer. But you also know, if you know anything at all about Beacon hill, that those measures were usually given the hook. This year, however, the young man from Ward 9 picked out Boston's transportation tangle as a good field for work on his part. He filed, in the first days of the session, a bill for a subway from Park street to the South station. Further than being filed by him, the measure bore his name as petitioner. Bear in mind that legislative leaders in both of the big parties had been fighting for similar measures for years without success. Then consider that Rep. Callahan's bill was favorably considered by the legislative committee on metropolitan affairs, that a resolve advancing the project was reported by this committee without a dissenting vote, and that the measure went through the house and senate without a word of protest, and was signed by the governor almost as soon as it reached him. Consider all these things and you'll either conclude at once that Rep. Callahan is one of the big men on Beacon hill or else you know so little about state house doings and how they are done that you ought to go way back and sit down, politically. Also, while you're considering the above events, ask yourself how Rep. Callahan could find time to get so important a measure passed by the legislature and yet be a leader in the fight for the income tax, for direct nominations, for direct election of United States senators, for civil service changes in the Boston charter bill and for the mountain of labor bills which were discussed this session. You'll conclude that Rep. Callahan is a pretty valuable man at the state house for his constituents and for the city and the state at large. Then you'll regret, especially if you're a Ward 9 voter, that Rep. Callahan has decided to tear himself away from the scene of recent victories and take a shy at higher office. When the session of 1910 ended, there was considerable doubt as to whether he would run for congress in the ninth district or for the senate in the 4th Suffolk. But you can take it from the men who have watched his course in the house of representatives for the last four years that there isn't an office in the giving of the people too big for that same Rep. Callahan.

Robert B. Campbell.

Robert B. Campbell of Hyde Park, if he adheres to his expressed intention of not seeking a third term, will be seriously missed in the house of 1911. In his two years of service he has won the respect and regard of all the members with whom he came in contact, from Speaker Walker down. The speaker this year named him as chairman of the committee on drainage on which committee he also served last year. His business is that of water works and concrete construction and his experience in that line eminently qualified him to deal with the



many perplexing problems which always confront the committee on drainage.

The most important piece of legislation reported by Chairman Campbell's committee this year, from the viewpoint of the general public, is the act which permits sewer boards to apportion sewer assessments into ten equal parts to be divided among as many years, without compelling the property owners to request such an apportionment. Twelve new acts affecting sewage disposal of cities and towns of the commonwealth were placed on the statute books as the result of the labors of this year's committee on drainage. When it is considered that no other question that comes before the legislature, except, possibly water supply, involves as much work as does the question of sewage disposal, an idea may be obtained of the amount of work that Rep. Campbell's committee put in. It is doubtful if the question of water supply even is as difficult as sewerage for in the latter question the interests of numberless localities, almost, are involved in the sewage disposal of one.

Rep. Campbell was as conscientious in his work in the house as he was in committee work, which is saying all that could be said for anyone. He was one of the most conservative of the republican members, although a supporter of the 54-hour bill for women and children and the resolve for an amendment to the constitution to permit direct legislation by means of the initiative and referendum.

Rep. Campbell was born in Hyde Park 30 years ago and was educated in the public schools and at a commercial college. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Knights of Kohrassom and is a water commissioner of Hyde Park.

Ignatius J. Carleton.

There's an old saying over in Chelsea:—"If you want to find out about anything, ask a policeman." Wherefore, if you're anxious to know who should be elected to the house of representatives from Chelsea next year and why he should be elected, ask a policeman. You can become inquisitive along this line at any point in Chelsea from the Mystic river bridge down to the Revere line and you can ask any policeman from the head of the department down to the newest recruit. The answer will be the same in any event:—" 'Aggie' Carleton. He gut us our day off in 15."

Perhaps, if you're very nice to the police-



man he may take you up to the station in Chelsea square and show you a quill pen, mounted on cardboard and framed, hanging in the office. That is the pen with which Gov. Draper signed the day-off-in-15 bill, the pen he gave to Carleton, and the pen Carleton presented to the Chelsea policemen. And if you'd like to know how much the Chelsea police treasure the pen, why, just ask a policeman again. He'll tell you.

Rep. Carleton was one of the leaders in the fight for the so-called McCarthy-Haigis bill which divided for the franchise taxes on business corporations among the cities and towns in which they do business.. By the passage of the bill, Chelsea profits to the tune of about $18,000 a year.

There was a measure before this year's legislature by which, if it had gone through, Chelsea would have been annually separated from about $28,000 of its wealth. But it didn't go through. Why? Because Rep. Carleton had his eyes open. The measure was before the committee on metropolitan affairs. Diplomat Carleton, before anybody tumbled to what he was about, had it taken away from that committee and referred to the committee on counties. The advantage that came to Chelsea through this change can readily be seen when it is said that Rep. Carleton was a member of the committee on counties. Result:—The measure was side-tracked to a commission, and Chelsea is $28,000 to the good.

One might naturally imagine that with the above achievements to his credit, Rep.

Carleton could afford to lie back and take things easy for the rest of the session. Did he do it? Not he. Ask any member of last year's house about his work for the eight-hour bill for employes on public works and for the rest of the bills that were backed by organized labor. Ask anyone who sat in the house with him about the way he defied the republican bosses and voted for the income tax amendment because he knew that the people wanted him to vote for it. Ask about the fight that he made—and the speech, too—for the anti-compact insurance bill that would abolish combinations on rates. Ask about his speech and fight for the valued policy bill which would compel insurance companies to pay the full amount of policies in cases of total loss. Ask about his work on Island End river bill.

Rep. Carleton represents Wards 1 and 2 of Chelsea. The district is strongly democratic. No one who has watched his course in the legislature needs to be told how he, a republican, is elected there. Rep. Carleton is 44 years old, and a product of the public schools. He was born in East Boston. He was well-known as a professional baseball player for several years, and later was engaged in manufacture of preserves. In social life he is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus.

Cornelius J. Carmody.

Rep. Cornelius J. Carmody of Worcester is not only organized labor's leader in the house of representatives, but he is the leader for every measure designed to help the under dog. The fact that the initiative and referendum amendment to the constitution did the unprecedented thing of receiving a majority vote in the house this year was due to no one more than to Rep. Carmody. It was due principally to his efforts that "Jim" Mellen's homestead bill received enough votes to send it along to the upper branch. Rep. Carmody can command more republican votes for a measure, probably,



than any other democrat in the house and it is because the house has absolute faith in his honesty, sincerity and judgment.

He was in the thick of every battle for the rights of organized labor waged in the house. The subject of injunctions is one that he can hold his own on in a discussion with able lawyers, he demonstrated. He can make a logical appeal for a measure and, as a workingman himself, he can make a powerful sentimental appeal.

The fact that so many labor measures commanded from 40 to 50 republican votes was due largely to the feeling expressed by a prominent republican member from a conservative Essex county district, when he said: "I'd follow 'Con' Carmody quicker than I would any man in the house." And the speaker followed him generally as did many other republicans.

A veteran of three years on the committee on railroads Rep. Carmody, as last year, administered an overwhelming defeat to his committee when he had substituted for the adverse report of the committee the bill to compel railroads to pay all the cost of grade crossing abolitions unless a city or town is the petitioner, and then to reduce the city or town's share of the cost from ten percent to five. That this bill, maybe in a modified form, is destined to become law was shown when the senate, which last year killed it without a roll call, this year ordered it to a third reading on a roll call and finally killed it by only two votes in the engrossment stage.

A staunch advocate of the referendum on all measures to which it may properly be applied Rep. Carmody strenuously and successfully fought the attempt to attack it to the Berkshire trolley's bill. It was an attempt made by people who had always consistently opposed the referendum, but who sought to use it to kill a meritorious measure and Rep. Carmody denounced it as such an attempt.

He was a strong and valuable advocate of Rep. Henebery's bill to provide that cities should have the authority to grant trolley freight franchises for a definite term of years without the approval of the board of railroad commissioners as to terms. Likewise he made a strong fight for ex-Rep. Hugh O'Rourke's bill to compel street railway companies to equip their cars with lifting jacks for use in case of acccident.

Rep. Carmody has served three years in the house and his district couldn't find any two men who would be together as valuable as he has shown himself to be. He has served on the committee on railroads, one of the most important of the legislature, and the most important in late years, during all three years. Last year and this Speaker Walker made him a member of the speaker's cabinet, the committee on rules, which has only two democratic members. The speaker again showed his confidence in him when he made him a member of the special committee appointed during the closing days of the last session to investigate alleged abuses at the Lyman school for boys at Westboro.

Charles L. Carr.

In the house of 1910, Rep. Charles L. Carr of Dorchester continued the same good record which he had already achieved as a Good Government councilman and alderman of the city of Boston. He was appointed to the metropolitan affairs committee, and his capacity for work and his natural diligence were recognized by the committee in electing him clerk. He had charge of several matters, and when he spoke was listened to with attention.

The matters nearest to the hearts of his constituents were given enthusiastic support by Rep. Carr. He introduced a bill to require the metropolitan park commissioners to preserve the Blue Hills reservation in their natural state. Complaints had multiplied, during the preceding year, of such drastic stripping and thinning of woodland and coverts that all trace of the primitive wildness and the picturesque features of the reservation were being rapidly blotted out. Rep. Carr's bill did not pass, but the agitation accomplished the desired result. Metropolitan Park Commissioner Whitney and a landscape architect drove over the reservation with Rep. Carr and it is improbable that thinning out will be done in any such ruthless fashion in the future.

Another matter in which Rep. Carr bestirred himself actively, and in which, too, he showed himself gifted with prescience was the Dorchester subway. The Boston Elevated company has been averse to extending its system of subways and tunnels except in a very slow fashion, on the plea of economy. When the metropolitan affairs committee of 1910 found themselves confronted with the unwillingness of the Boston Elevated to accept any more subways this year, and when on the other hand being fortified by the report of the transit commission in favor of a new subway to connect the Park street station with the South Terminal they decided to report a resolve looking to complete plans next year, Rep. Carr seized the opportunity, and proved his prescience and alertness by securing the reporting of another resolve for an investigation and report as to a continuation of this new South Terminal subway to South Boston and Dorchester. This piece of legislation thus gives promise of the beginning of a subway to Dorchester within a few years.

He handled these subway resolves in the house and also the resolve providing for an investigation of the subject of the electrification of the railroad lines in the metropolitan district and the fixing of a definite time when such electrification shall be completed.

Rep. Carr took up a position in opposition to some other leading Boston members in opposing the attempt to amend the smoke nuisance bill, so as to prohibit prosecution until after a complaint had been lodged before the gas commission and a public hearing given. This amendment found favor with Chamber of Commerce interests, but Rep. Carr believed that the amendment had not been sufficiently well-considered in its practical effects, foreseeing himself that it would probably nullify the bill, since prosecution would be so remote. He opposed the amendment on the floor of the house and had the satisfaction of seeing it defeated.

He fought earnestly for a new bridge over the Neponset river between Boston and Quincy but the fight unfortunately came on the last day of the session and the bill went over to next year.

Rep. Carr was born in Boston, Dec. 25, 1876, and educated in the public schools and at Harvard, graduating both from the college and from the law school. He is a practising lawyer. He was a member of the republican city committee in 1906, and 1907, and of the common council in 1908, and of the aldermanic board in 1909. While in the city government he was an advocate of the first Boston teachers' pension bill. In the



aldermen he was chairman of the committee on claims, one of the most hardworking committees. His record in opposing graft measures and extravagant loan bills was such that the Good Government Association endorsed him with high eulogy. He is a member of the Republican club of Massachusetts, the Republican club of Ward 24, the Boston City club, the Dorchester Yacht club, and the Masons.

John Carr.

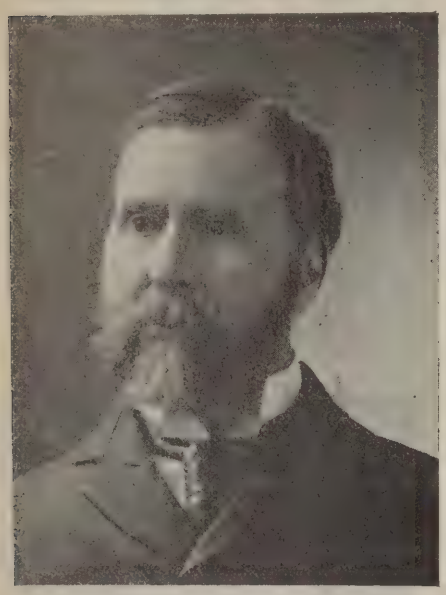
John Carr was the senior member of the hiuse, so far as age is concerned, for he was born in Antrim, N. H., Aug. 19, 1828. Yet this octogenarian does not look his age by a decade and a half. The rugged strength of the hills of the Granite state is his, and his faithfulness in attendance on committees and on sessions of the house became proverbial. Occupying a seat well down in front, in the second division, that seat was rarely vacant. He was always on guard against motions to reconsider, and on that account won the soubriquet of "The Great Objector." As a business man and banker he early learned the value of minutes, and he steadfastly opposed what he regarded as endeavors to set the clock backward. He rejoiced when Speaker Walker allowed it to be known that the speaker's influence would be thrown against reconsideration.

Mr. Carr was put on the committees on banks and banking and on federal relations. On each he made an excellent record, and on every bill he "stayed put," after he had once registered his decision. There was a notable example of this in the case of the bill on petition of Frederic W. Rugg for legislation relative to the taxation of deposits in the savings departments of trust companies. At the beginning a majority of the committee were with him in favor of the bill, but ultimately all but Mr. Carr and House Chairman Dow yielded to the great pressure exerted by the trust companies and reported reference to the general court.

On the floor of the house Mr. Carr made

a strenuous and successful effort to have the bill substituted, but it was killed in the senate in the last days of the session. His best speech was on this proposition, although he also made a forceful argument against the income tax.

He voted with the conservative republi-



cans on every measure, and could always be relied on.

James F. Cavanagh.

It is given to few first year members of the house to win such enviable distinction as that won by James F. Cavanagh of Everett. In one brief session Rep. Cavanagh made a reputation that few veterans achieve in all their service. Better than a reputation for mere activity, Rep. Cavanagh gained a reputation as a conscentious legislator of unusual ability, unswerving in his devotion to the highest principles of legislation, unyielding in his opposition to any effort which he believed would transgress those principles and ever an uncompromising opponent of special privilege.

Honored by Speaker Walker with places on two such important committees as taxation and insurance—an exceptional honor for a first year man—Rep. Cavanagh devoted himself steadfastly to the work of those committees, joining in the majority reports when he believed the majority to be right but never hesitating to dissent from the position of the majority when he believed them to be wrong. He did not merely record himself as a dissenter but always fought vigorously to sustain his position on the floor of the house, and with unusual success. Practically single-handed he fought the majority of his committee in its adverse report on the bill which would allow Massachusetts to lay an inheritance tax on property left by a deceased citizen of Massachusetts but located outside the commonwealth. Massachusetts is one of the few states which exempts such property from an inheritance tax and has lost millions through its peculiar attitude. Rep. Cavanagh saw no reason why this state should surrender its rights to other states and the house agreed with him, substituting the bill and supporting it through all its stages. That its opponents were able to kill it in the senate in the closing days of the session detracts not one iota from the credit due Rep. Cavanagh for his splendid fight against his own committee on taxation and the committee on ways and means.

Single handed he overturned the adverse reports of these same committees on the bill which would prohibit a safe deposit company, trust company or any person or corporation from turning over securities in their possession, belonging to a deceased person, without ten days' notice to the tax-commission that he might be on hand to make an inventory of the property. This bill, an identical copy of the law of New York, would have closed the largest opportunity in the state for tax dodging and would have saved to the state thousands of dollars annually to which it is rightfully entitled. Alone, Rep. Cavanagh carried it along to its final stage in the house but the special interests whom it would have affected were at last able to muster sufficient strength to kill it after one of the most thorough lobbies of the house in the whole session.

Similarly he fought several insurance bills which conferred special privileges. It never mattered to the brilliant young attorney from Everett whether he fought single handed or with strong forces behind him. He determined what was right and followed the right to the end.

Rep. Cavanagh was the man of the hour when Treas. Hall of the Southbridge Savings bank defaulted to the extent of $600,000. Rep. Cavanagh immediately introduced an order in the house for an investigation by a special legislative committee to examine into and find correctives for a condition that allowed such a breach of trust in an institution that was a child of the commonwealth. There was timidity at first over the possible effect of such an investigation on the republican party but Rep. Cavanagh convinced the party leaders that if house cleaning was necessary—and it evidently was—it were better that it be done by the party in power than to have the democrats come in and do it. The investigation resulted in safeguards being thrown around our savings banks that should effectually prevent any such happening in the future and in the investigation of which he was the parent, Rep.



Cavanagh played a conspicuous part as a member of the special committee.

The Everett representative was a consistent supporter of legislation sought by organized labor and his natural conservatism made him an invaluable aid in measures which have generally been handicapped by having thorough-going radicals as their chief supporters. He supported the federal income tax amendment and when that was defeated joined with his committee on taxation in reporting a bill for a state income tax. He strongly opposed the bill for direct election of United States senators. He frankly stated that Massachusetts had plenty of house cleaning to do at home before trying to improve the method of choosing United States senators, especially when it was so obvious that no improvement could be made in the high quality of the senators from this state.

Rep. Cavanagh won for himself in his first year the high esteem of Speaker Walker and the leading republicans of the house. He also gained the respect and confidence of the democratic minority for his absolute independence. He is destined to become one of the leaders of the Massachusetts legislature. A tireless student of legislation and a strong and effective debater he is the kind of man needed in the halls of legislation.

Rep. Cavanagh was born in Chelsea, June 19, 1872 and was educated in the public schools, the Boston Y. M. C. A. Evening Law school and at the law school of Boston University. His law studies were conducted while he was engaged in the life insurance business in which he won marked success, having served as Boston manager of the New York Life and state manager of the Washington Life Insurance company.

Fred P. Chapman.

Rep. Fred P. Chapman, of Franklin, representing the 12th Norfolk district was assigned to an unusually important committee for a first year man—the committee on railroads; but he was a valued man on that committee having had experience in the engineering department of the Gulf, Colorado, and Santa Fe R. R., beside being



one of the most practical business men in Norfolk county.

Rep. Chapman made an excellent speech for the Berkshire trolley bill, and another for the Worcester and Southbridge. On the latter, his answer to Kane of Whitman, who attacked the New Haven trolley service in Connecticut, was regarded as particularly apt and convincing. In reply to the charge that the New Haven had allowed the service on its Connecticut lines to deteriorate, Rep. Chapman presented facts and figures showing that the New Haven had improved the service, and that its trolley service generally was far superior to that on Massachusetts trolley lines. In reply to the statement that the New Haven had built practically no trolley lines in Connecticut, Rep. Chapman showed that the New Haven has built no less than 178 miles in that state as compared with 65 in Massachusetts, or at a ratio of nearly three to one. Rep. Chapman said he spoke not as any special champion of the New Haven R. R., but simply in the interest of fair play.

Rep. Chapman also spoke and worked for the grade-crossing bill. This measure was intended to relieve the towns of some of the burden of expense of abolishing grade crossings. While it is true that only 10 percent can be levied on the town, Rep. Chapman had a concrete example right in his own section of what appeared to him as occasional injustice. This was in the case of the main line of the New Haven through Foxboro, where the New Haven contemplated four-tracking, but where it passed through the outskirts of the town, where it was of no particular value to the town itself. Rep. Chapman expected, moreover, that Rep. Carmody would offer an amendment placing more of the burden on the state rather than on the railroads, which he recognized were already staggering under 65 percent of the cost. When the amendment was not forthcoming, Rep. Chapman took no further interest in the measure.

Rep. Chapman's attitude was that of a conservative republican throughout the session. He was one of 32 who voted against the street-railways employees bill, to reduce the hours of labor from ten in twelve to nine in eleven. He belives that no man should be prevented from working as many hours as he wishes, and regards bills to limit the hours of labor as interfering with man's natural rights. He voted against the eight-hour bill, the 54-hour bill, and the radical labor measures generally; against the federal income tax. He also voted against the resolves, providing for amendments to the federal constitution, looking to the direct nomination and election of United States senators.

Rep. Chapman was born in Franklin, Feb. 1, 1866, and educated at Dean academy, and Tufts college, graduating from the latter in 1886. From 1886 to 1888 he was a transit man on the Gulf, Colorado, and Santa Fe

R. R., and then returned east to become paymaster of the Ray Woolen company, which position he held four years, when he was promoted to be superintendent of the mill. In 1900 he was again promoted, becoming agent of the Ray Mill of the American Woolen company, after the consolidation had been accomplished. Since 1902 he has been president of the Franklin Yarn company.

He has been honored frequently with local office, having been a member of the Franklin school committee 12 years, and now serving on the sewer and water commission. He is a Mason, and a member of the Home Market, and Norfolk County clubs, also of the Franklin Country club, the Franklin Business Men's club, the Tufts Alumni and other college clubs.

Arthur P. Chase.

A good man who will be missed next year from his seat in the house is Major A. Preston Chase, who represents Danvers in the 20th Essex district. By the inexorable decree of the district committee, Danvers having had her two years, Beverly will get both representatives instead of one from the district next session. The militia of the state will lose a strong friend at court in the retirement of Major Chase, who has held place on the committee on military affairs for two years and who, because of his long, practical experience covering years of service in the mititary arm of the state was able to shape much legislation of benefit to his brothers in arms. He was chief commissary of division with the army of the Blues in the manoeuvres last summer down in Plymouth county and learned there some things which he applied with profit to legislation this year. Among other things Rep. Chase advocated and had put through the bill to provide a regular fund from which payments for injuries to soldiers incurred in the service and for horses disabled or killed can be made without having to come to the legislature every winter for a special appropriation to pay each individual claim. The major was not in favor of giving one privileged class of members of the militia, who happened to be city employes, their regular pay in addition to pay for their military service when their less fortunate fellows who didn't have a city job got only their militia pay. Gov. Draper vetoed that bill. Rep. Chase also was for the bill to provide that where the United States furnishes pay, forage and subsistence to state troops the allowances for pay from the state shall be reduced by the amounts so received from the United States government, but where the allowances from the



government are less than the amounts from the state the commonwealth shall pay the difference

He introduced the bill to give the soldier the difference between the cost of rations and the 45 cents allowed. A bill he specially worked for was that the state should reimburse cities and towns for taxes on land it takes for public institutions. Major Chase was also on the committee on election laws this year. He leaves the house with the good wishes of everybody.

J. Dudley Clark.

Rep. J. Dudley Clark of Sherborn, representing the 8th Middlesex district in the lower branch of the legislature, was one of the most modest and retiring of the few wealthy members of that body. It was his first year, and he made no attempt to attract attention by rushing into debate.

He was one of the most diligent members, nevertheless, doing wheelhorse work as clerk of the committee on street railways. He took particular interest in the bills relating to refunding operations, where his experience as a financier was particularly valuable. Rep. Clark proved himself a conservative, voting against the income tax, and all attempts at radical legislation.

A banker himself he nevertheless voted against the resolve to amend the constitution, advocated by large banking interests, which would have permitted the levying of a three-mill tax on stocks and bonds by the legislature, shifting more of the burdens of taxation onto real estate.

It is unfortunate that his is a one year district, where the rotation system is so rigidly enforced that even in the case of so able a representative as Rep. Clark the other towns always insist on their turn to the nomination and take possession of the seat. There can be no doubt that much higher political honors await him in the future. Although he has been a resident of Sherburn only three years that town recognized his



ability very speedily, electing him selectman before sending him to the general court.

Rep. Clark is one of the most noted athletes in the house, having played on the Harvard 'varsity nine as first baseman, and on the eleven as right end. He was born in St. Louis, Mo., July 16, 1880 and educated in public and private schools, preparing for Harvard at Hopkinson school. He took his degree at Harvard in 1903, being vice-president of his class. He was not only prominent in athletics but in society as well, being a member of the Hasty Pudding, the Institute of 1770, the D. K. E. and the Zeta Psi. His nine licked the life out of Yale at baseball, partly recompensating for the defeat of the eleven.

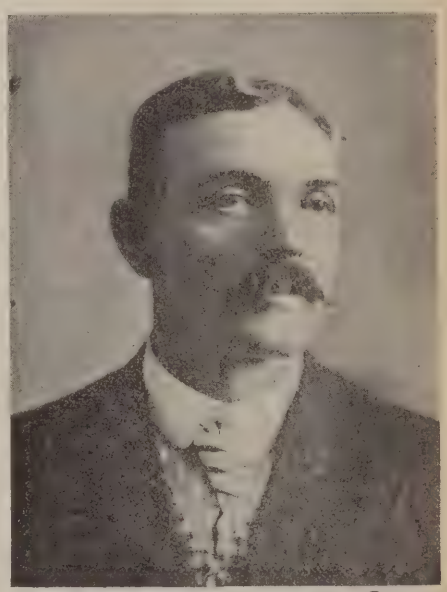
Rep. Clark married the daughter of Cong. John F. Andrew and granddaughter of Massachusetts' war-governor, and the union has been blessed with four children. The winter residence of the family is at 32 Hereford street, Boston.

Following the example of his father, Rep. Clark is engaged in the banking and brokerage business, being a member of the firm of Wainwright & Co. He maintains his ardent interest in out-of-door sports, and every year is called on to act as catcher of the Boston Stock Exchange nine in the annual game with the New York Stock Exchange nine. He is a member of the Tennis and Racquet club, the Norfolk Hunt, the Country club, and the Massachusetts Automobile club, having a fine assortment of cars.

His retirement from the house occasions general regret, for few men of his calibre are willing to serve the state to the neglect of their business or to the sacrifice of personal pleasures.

Zebedee E. Cliff.

Like all of his associates from Somerville Rep. Zebedee E. Cliff of the 26th Middlesex district is a business man. In addition to a wide experience in business he put in several years service in the Somerville city government, which gave him a good groundwork for legislative work. He was assigned to the committee on public charitable institutions which had no big constructive measures before it, but did have some important appro-



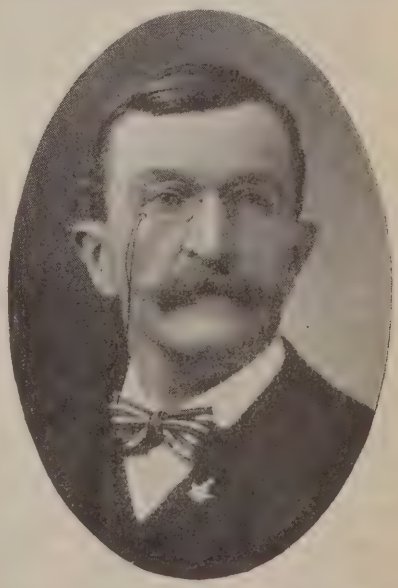
priation bills. Among these was the appropriation for the Boston state hospital, by which the state relieved the city of Boston of the care of its insane, and the maintenance of the School for the Feeble-Minded at Waverley.

Rep. Cliff had charge of both bills and their passage afforded him much satisfaction. While content to be a listener to debate during his first year he was found voting for all progressive measures which his business training led him to believe were for the best interest of the state. Rep. Cliff was born Sept. 23, 1864, and after attending the public schools studied architecture and building. He was president of the West Somerville board of trade in 1902-3, served in the board of aldermen in 1905-6 and was a member of the board of health in 1907-8-9. He is a member of the republican city committee and is a Mason, Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias.

Samuel F. Coffin.

Dec. 27, 1851....March 26, 1910.

The death of Rep. Samuel F. Coffin of



West Newbury last March came as a sudden shock to the state house for the genial member from West Newbury had been in his seat but a few days before his death and few knew that he was ill, let alone seriously ill. "Sam" Coffin held a warm place in the hearts of his fellow legislators. Quiet, but full of dry humor, he made friends of every-

body and these friendships were invaluable to him in promoting legislation in the interests of his district and the farmers in general whose welfare he took a deep interest in. Milk legislation was "Sam's" special hobby and the arithmetical standard he regarded as the most pernicious piece of legislation ever aimed at the farmers of Massachusetts He sought its abolishment entirely. This year's legislature did modify its practice but that was after "Sam" had been called to his fathers.

In the house he had seen service on the committees on agriculture, parishes and religious societies and public lighting. That his district appreciated his genuine worth as a legislator may be realized from the fact that he secured four elections to the house from a strongly republican district. On his first try for the house in 1902 he was declared elected by four votes but was unseated after a recount by the legislature. On his next attempt he lost by 13 votes. His first victory was achieved by two votes, his second by 20 and his third by 82. Then he lost to Claude H. Tarbox in the presidential year of 1908 by 171 votes. Last year he secured a fourth term by 16 votes. He was a quiet and effective campaigner and kept in close touch with the people, not only around election time but while he was in the legislature. Last March West Newbury elected him town collector for the 15th term and town treasurer for the 13th time.

John H. Cogswell.

It was with a good deal of misgiving and some regret that the members of the house of 1909 read last fall that Rep. William E.



Dorman of Lynn had been defeated for renomination and that the man who had displaced him was "a young man just out of law school." Dorman had been one of the oratorical delights of the session. But it would be with much more misgiving and regret that the members of the house of 1910 would read that "the young man just out of law school" had decided to quit the political game and settle down to make money for himself instead of giving his constituency real representation on Beacon hill and getting much fame but little salary in return for it. "The young man just out of law school" has made a hit on Beacon hill. The young man's name is Rep. John H. Cogswell. His service in the house of 1910 has been one blaze of glory—for his district and for himself. It was a queer trick of fate that caused Ex-Rep. Dorman, the man who led the fight in 1909 against the passage of organized labor's eight-hour bill, to be succeeded in the house of 1910 by the man who was to lead the fight for the passage of the same bill. And let it be said right here that for a first-year man to lead the fight for a measure of such importance is no small honor. Rep. Cogswell's oratorical ability is of no mean proportions. It did much to send the eight-hour bil through the house. But oratory wasn't the only thing that the Lynn legislator used to help the measure. It was his skill as a button-hole persuader that succeeded best in winning men usually not friends of labor measures to the support of the eight-hour bill. It was jokingly rumored about the state house while the eight-hour bill was on the gridiron that Rep. Cogswell had to have his shoes tapped twice a week because he wore them out so fast with his numerous trips to the senate chamber to line up the upper branch for the measure. It cannot easily be figured out just how the Lynn man found time to be interested in so many legislative matters, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that some of the oratorical treats of the year were his speeches for the Columbus Day bill, for the bill to investigate employment and intelligence offices, for the income tax, for the direct election of United States senators, for direct nominations of all elective officers, for trial by jury in contempt cases, for the right of labor unions to fine their members for violations of union rules, for public opinion bills and for countless other bills calculated to help the laboring man. Rep. Cogswell was assigned by Speaker Walker to the important committee on legal affairs and his work there and in the chamber of the house has seldom been equalled and never excelled by any first year member and by few veterans.

It ought to be said that "the young man just out of law school" is not of the type that spends years in school at the expense of either a hardworking or a millionaire father.

Rep. Cogswell is a chap who has risen by his own efforts. He was for years a shoecutter, wherefore his ability to talk straight from the shoulder on labor bills. He knows the labor problems from personal experience. Rep. Cogswell was born in Lynn on the 99th anniversary of the declaration of independence, July 4th, 1875, and no one can say that he doesn't deserve such a birthday. His early education was received in the public schools. His law training was acquired in later years at the Boston University law school. In social life he is affiliated with the Heptasophs, Elks, Foresters of America and the American Benefit society. It was mentioned at the beginning of this offering that the members of the house of 1910 would hear with regret that "the young man just out of law school" had decided to quit the political game and not return to the house for the session of 1911. As a matter of fact, they couldn't conceive of any other thing than his own will that could prevent his coming back next year.

Edward D. Collins.

It's a lucky thing for one John Francis Fitzgerald that the voting strength in Boston does not lie with the women school teachers of the city. If it did, there is very good reason to believe that John Francransis might be recalled and the mayor's chair given to a tall, pleasant-faced chap who was one of the representatives from Ward 15, South Boston, in the lower branch of the legislature this year. His name is Rep. Edward D. Collins, and he's "It"—spelled with a capital "I"—in the hearts of the Boston school teachers. And there's a reason. It was Rep. Collins who led the fight for them on the teachers' pension bill and who prevented the measure from being doctored so that the high-salaried mortals who hold soft jobs at big salaries in the school department could receive the lion's share of the pension disbursements to the detriment of the plain teachers. It was the Ward 15 man who first smelled a rat in the measure. He probed it, and exposed the scheme. His work resulted in a square deal for the teachers.

It must not be imagined that Rep. Collins became interested in this matter simply because he wanted to stand in the good favor of the school teachers of Boston. His efforts in this line were only in accord with his general movements in the legislature. He was always on the side of "the little man," guardful of his interests and quick to block any attempt that was made to crush him. The voters of Ward 15 made no mistake when they sent him back to this year's legislature after an absence of one session. He measured up to the highest legislative standard. His speeches were always a treat, those for a square deal for the teachers and in opposition to the bill to allow the tax commissioner to examine safe deposit boxes of deceased persons being among the best heard on Beacoh hill this year.

It would be wasting time to go through the legislative roll-calls of the session and call attention to his support of each and every popular measure. Direct nominations for all elective offices, direct elections for United States senators, the income tax, pure milk legislation, the initiative and referendum, later bills and other popular measures always had him for a supporter. In his previous term in the house, 1908, Rep. Collins was a member of the committee on constitutionl amendments. His work there met with the approval of Speaker Walker, then a plain member of the house, and when the South Boston legislator returned this year, the speaker appointed him to the important committee on banks and banking. This committee was one of the busiest of the session. A mountain of important measures were before it



for action. In all of the discussions, Rep. Collins was a leader.

Rep. Collins was a faithful legislator. He was rarely absent from his seat, and it is safe to predict that his constituents will stand by him in any attempt that he may make to be elected to higher office. Rep. Collins was born in Boston 32 years ago. After attending the public schools, he matriculated at Notre Dame university. He became an active figure in the democratic political affairs of the Peninsular district and its general improvement affairs immediately on his return from college. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Elks, Heptasophs, City Point Catholic association, A. O. H., St. Augustine Lyceum, Madison Social club, South Boston Citizens' association and an honorary member of the Glover club.

Francis L. Colpoys.

Do you want to see a legislative record that would make a labor man jump over the moon with joy? Look at the roll-call rec-



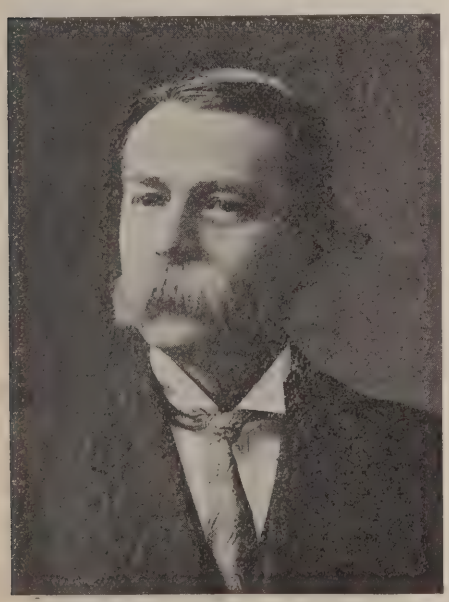
ord of Rep. Francis L. Colpoys, the chirpy little chap who has occupied one of the South Boston seats in the house of representatives for the last two years. Over in Ward 15, when Frank was first elected to the Boston common council, it was said that he had "sung himself into office." The statement wasn't made as a charge. It was made sim-

ply as a matter of fact. It may have been true, but there certainly would be no truth in a charge that his singing ability alone had kept him in office.

Rep. Colpoys worked and voted for direct nominations for all elective offices, for the direct election of Uniuted States senators, for the income tax amendment, for the initiative and referendum and for all the labor bills. One of the bills enacted into law by this year's legislature provided for the publication of a list of state employes, with their salaries and emoluments,—similar to the list which the city of Boston is required by law to publish. Rep. Colpoys was the father of that bill in the legislature of 1909. He had it passed in the house that year, but was unable to ward off the axe for it in the senate. This year the measure was more successful, largely because the republican machine feared that its defeat might be a dangerous issue in the fall campaign. Rep. Colpoys was born in South Boston 26 years ago, and attended the public schools and commercial college. He is a clerk and works at it. In social life he is affiliated with more organizations and societies than one could count on fingers and toes.

Harrison J. Conant.

Rep. Harrison J. Conant of Worcester has completed two years of faithful work for his constituents in the house. Last year his work was confined to the committee on public service which he exchanged in the session just closed for roads and bridges. Yet he has found time to give a great deal of attention to what Worcester county wants on many other matters not confined to his special committee, the disposal of the Worcester hospital sewerage, a hard fought measure for the past four or five years and to milk transportation, distribution and price in which the Worcester county farmers constitute the storm centre of the commonwealth. On the committee on roads and bridges he was interested in the bill which will give to the Massachusetts highway commission the opportunity to expend 20 per-cent of the revenue from automobile licenses in the repair of roads in small towns. Mr. Conant had an active interest in all the automobile legislation which came before his committee, especially in the improvements added to the codification of the automobile laws of last year. Mr. Conant is a Charlton boy by birth though long a resident of Worcester. He finished his education at Nichols academy and then engaged in the hardware business, in which he has achieved success as a merchant. He is prominent in the Masonic fraternity.



Martin F. Conley.

A good man was removed from the house when Mayor John F. Meehan of Lowell made his colleague of other years, Rep. Martin F. Conlty, superintendent of the city farm in his home city.

The duties of his new position were sufficiently pressing to keep him away from Beacon hill during the most of the closing weeks of the session, but even at that he was interested enough to so arrange things that he was kept informed and was always on hand when any legislation affecting Lowell or labor needed a vote.

In both of these subjects Rep. Conley was deeply interested, and his long service in the house rendered him a particularly valuable aid to whatever committee might be considering the subject. He began his legislative career in the house of 1906 and was re-elected to the legislatures of 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1910.

It was early in his public life that the efforts of legislators from the lower end of the Merrimac valley were directed to crusades for various river reforms—most of them more important as campaign issues upon which to seek re-election than from any sanitary or even esthetic changes they might affect.



The great mill interests of Lowell were adversely affected by all of them, however, and it was to Rep. Conley they turned, he represented the district in which many of the textile factories of his city are located. Resultant study of conditions finally made him an expert on conditions prevailing in the valley and also made him familiar with all the details of the manner in which Lowell would be harmed by their adoption.

The part he took in preventing legislation that would be adverse to his home city will probably be regarded by him as the crowning event in his career as a legislator. He was, however, one of the best friends of labor in either branch and both his vote and his voice were recorded time and again in favor of measures sought by the workers of the state.

Representative Conley was born in Ireland, 40 years ago, came to Lowell in childhood and was graduated from the public schools, afterward attending business college. He is a barber by trade and a member of the Foresters, the Royal Arcanum, and the Y. M. C. I. He was a member of the overseers of the poor of Lowell and in the last session was a member of the public charitable institutions committee.

John J. Conway.

Democratic economists are rather rare in the legislature. Rightly or wrongly the members of the minority on Beacon hill have acquired the reputation of being rather free in the spending of the state money. This feeling is based on the knowledge that as members of the minority party one of the party issues is to build up an extravagant tax. But nobody has yet ever dared to accuse Rep. John Conway of the house ways and means committee of being that type of a man. The dollar which his committee wants to spend has to be scanned pretty carefully before he will make a move. Perhaps part of this is because of his environment. John Conway has always been sent to the legislature by a constituency which is more republican than democratic.

The people who live around him believe in him. They do not think of him as a republican or a democrat but as their representative who will look to their interests first in any contests that arises. As a result of this attitude on the part of the young man in question, when he does seek something for his district he always has the whole story worked out and he knows the facts and figures. A good example of this was his efforts which culminated in his committee reporting Rep. Leonard's West Roxbury highway bill.

When Conway made up his mind that the Suffolk county court house commission, which is making an addition to that bilding, were in danger of running out of all bounds in their expenditures he came to the front. John has a slogan of his own for all state undertakings. You can have every cent you really need but not a cent over. Before he had been at it very long it was plain that Conway was right in believing there was a hitch somewhere and that the commission was not fully certain of where it was going. Big work was underway and it was afraid it might be pinched for funds. As a result of his campaign though a fairly positive warning to keep within the appropriation was served on the commission and there are signs now it has had effect and state expenditures will be saved just so much without any appreciable loss in efficiency.

Rep. Conway is an absolute non-partisan and this is going to make him a wonderfully strong candidate for the senate this fall in his district. On labor man matters Conway has never attempted to conceal his sympathy with the labor men. He is conservative and solid enough on this score that he is able to win to his side men who otherwise would never think of voting for an ordinary labor measure. As witness of this one has only to review his remarkable campaign for the street railway men and their bill which would provide for nine hours work in consecutive hours. He carried it through the house on his own responsibility with an overwhelming favoring vote. The inside lines which the railroad people had and on which they have depended again and again went to pieces and man after man left then to be recorded in favor of the Conway measure. A member of the third house looking after the railway end retired disgusted from the gallery when the vote was announced remarking that he was willing to work against a man who had labor men or a man who had money backing but this man Conway had all sides with him. It was a pretty little tribute all things considered and Conway deserved it for that represents just his following.



Leon M. Conwell.

An assignment to the committee on ways and means means a busy first year for a new member and that is what Rep. Leon M. Conwell of Somerville has had the past session, but a newspaper man never shrinks from hard work. Rep. Conwell has proven one of the most valued members of the house committee and while by no means an "insurgent" he hasn't agreed with the majority on all occasions. One of these was when the committee turned down Sen. Crosby's bill for an additional elevator on the senate side of the state house. He regarded this as a needed improvement and declined to participate in the rejection of this measure because it originated in the upper branch.

Naturally Rep. Conwell did not assent to the unfavorable report which his committee made on the Somerville bathhouse bill and

he secured three other members to dissent with him. The fact that he was able to split the committee on the bill made the over-riding of the adverse report a less difficult matter.

One of the committee reports which the member from Somerville had in charge was the adverse report on the bill to increase the tuition of children attending schools in places other than where their parents reside and this the house accepted. The bill to pension probation officers who are Civil war veterans was introduced by him. Making no pretences to oratory Rep. Conwell early demonstrated his ability to present his views clearly and concisely.

Rep. Conwell was born in Somerville, April 15, 1870, and is the son of Rev. Russell H. Conwell of Philadelphia. He was educated at the public schools in Newton and in Philadelphia, and was graduated from Princeton in 1892. For several years he has been editor of the Som-



erville Journal. He is a secretary of the Central club of Somerville, has served on the Somerville school committee, and is a member of the Middlesex county republican committee.

Thomas F. Coogan.

Self-made men never fail to make good when they are elected to public office. Rep. Thomas F. Coogan of Ward 14, South Boston, is one of the truly self-made members of the legislature, and the rule about "making good" certainly holds good in his case. There have been other men who were born in foreign lands, who came to this country and who eventually landed in honored offices. But there have been only a few of them whose good fortune wasn't really to be attributed to a streak of good luck. Wherefore the case of "Tom" Coogan stands out as an exceptional one. For a fellow to be born in Ireland, where the school of politics is much different from ours over here, to come to this country, apply his nose to the grindstore and be elected to office through sticking to the grind-stone rather than through chance luck is no small honor. Rep. Coogan "got there" by dint of hard work. He works from early morning till late at night as a grocery clerk. What he possesses of this world's goods he earned by the sweat of his brow.

And, if he possesses no more, he at least possesses the esteem of his friends and the loyalty of the people who elected him to public office. Strange things happen in the world of politics but there could be nothing stranger than for "Tom" Coogan to be turned down for office by his constituents. His work in the legislature, as when he was a member of the old Boston common council, has been of the highest order. He has been one of the quiet, diligent members—one of the kind that seldom speak, but, who, when they do speak, talk common sense and are listened to. It isn't knocking Rep. Coogan to say that his course in the house during the session just closed was not a bit more illustrious than was his course last year and the year before. For it must be remembered that his ten-strike was made in the battle to stop the money-sharks from levying usurious rates of interest on wage assignments and from otherwise playing vulture with the poor. It was Rep. Coogan who amassed the bulk of evidence that finally led to the undoing of the loan sharks. It was he who was clamoring that they be regulated when others neglected to notice their doings. He struck the first blows and the telling blows in the battle against the sharks because he was close to the poor, and he knew of the



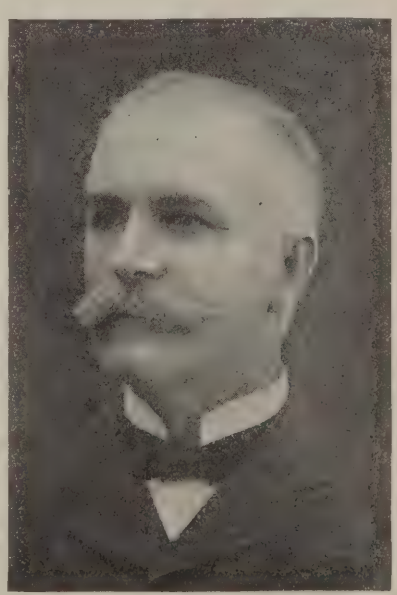
sufferings endured by the unfortunates who came in contact with the sharks as no other legislator did.

Rep. Coogan would have to travel some to beat his old record. But, in the work that was to be done this year, no man did better. He supported direct nominations, direct election of United States senators, the income tax, the initiative and referendum, labor bills and other popular measures. His speeches were few, but his votes were right, and it's the votes that count.

Of course, no one needs to be told that Rep. Coogan is a democrat and that he hails from Ward 14, South Boston. He is a member of the Heptasophs, A. O. H., F. of A., W. E. Russell club of City Point and other Peninsula organizations. His legislative assignment this year was to the important committee on constitutional amendments.

James H. L. Coon.

There wasn't a more bitter fight in the house this year than the battle over the amendment to allow the classification of



property, and to have charge of the committee report and become the target of all kinds of puzzling questions was not a privilege any one would run after. The duty fell to Rep. James H. L. Coon of Watertown and it was his task to open the debate and present the reasons which led the committee on taxation to report the resolve. That the amendment was so disastrously beaten was certainly not due to Rep. Coon, for he labored hard for a measure which he believed honestly was right and just.

Rep. Coon was the only member from a town which would be a gainer to speak against the new distribution of the corporate franchise tax by which the place in which the corporation is located gets the whole amount. But here again he showed his devotion to principle. He felt that it was unjust to towns where for example employes of the manufacturing places send their children to school and in other ways receive benefits to deprive them of all part of this tax.

Rep. Coon was born in Barnstable, Oct. 16, 1853, and is a graduate of the Eastman Business college at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He is an insurance engineer by profession and was state inspector of factories and public buildings from 1885 to 1891. He has been selectman in his town and has served two years in the legislature.

John S. Cormack.

In finishing his third year in the house, Rep. John S. Cormack of Lynn has by his works proved his value to his constituency and gained the high esteem of Speaker Walker as well as his fellow members. It is not often that a member of two years experience with the chairmanship of so important a committee as mercantile affairs almost at his elbow, voluntarily goes to the speaker of the house to tell him that he does not want the post, which as ranking member he might well claim, that his only desire is to relieve the appointing power of any embarrassment he might have and that he is ready to continue in the ranks to do loyal service whoever may be promoted or transferred above him. That is what John Cormack did this year. Modest and unassuming always he has won the strong regard of all who knew him by his diligent and persevering work. Committees have been his strong forte and as a vote getter and good mixer Rep. Cormack has achieved success. Left alone for a time by the passing of his colleague the late Arthur B. Breed of Lynn he took upon his own shoulders not only the duties devolving upon him but the work left unfinished by his colleague for his constituents of the 13th Essex district. To Rep.



Cormack was given the charge in the house of looking after the Lynn city charter bill upon which great hopes rely. He has given it his personal and undivided attention, beside taking a deep interest in the town of Lynnfield's water crisis occasioned by the prodigality with which Peabody was using its supply from Suntaug lake causing the wells in the smaller farming town to run dry. Lynnfield is in Rep. Cormack's district and had he been a resident of the little community he could not have given its need more devoted attention. He did his share in securing for Lynnfield such recognition from Peabody that the latter is bound to relieve the situation within three years. On every measure affecting the working people of his own busy city of Lynn Rep. Cormack's vote and influence has been for the toiler in the shops. He has stood loyally by the city on all its bills, especially upon the $250,000 mechanical filtration proposition for its water supply, and has put in good work for the great scheme to deepen the harbor and re-

claim the flats which in the end will increase the commercial and manufacturing importance of his city. Coming to the committee on mercantile affairs in his first year in the house, 1908, Mr. Cormack has asked for no other, serving his entire three years on that committee. This year it considered nearly ninety matters, many of them of material importance, and on all bills that passed the two houses of the legislature Rep. Cormack had his share of the work of framing them. He joined in reporting the "firecracker" bill for a saner Fourth of July which passed the house with practically no dissenting voice. He took an interest in the bill which the governor approved to hold proprietors of theatres and public halls safe for the public. He was interested in all telephone legislation. Rep. Cormack it is anticipated will be returned, for the city of Lynn when it has a good thing is very apt to hold on to it, and it has had no more useful member than John S. Cormack. Mr. Cormack turns his 35th mile post this summer. He has been active on the republican city committee of Lynn and for three years was its secretary. He is in the grocery and confectionery business.

Channing H. Cox.

Trained in the active school of Ward 10 politics, Rep. Channing H. Cox tackled two big jobs for a first year man in the chairmanship of the committee on bills in third reading and a place on legal affairs, but he showed no signs of fear. Rep. Cox comes of a legislative family, having had two brothers members of the senate to which his friends count upon his promotion not many years distant.

As chairman of the committee on bills in third reading Rep. Cox did the unheard of



thing in asking Atty. Gen. Malone for an opinion as to the constitutionality of the Donovan bill to exclude women from Chinese restaurants, and it was that opinion which sent that measure scurrying to the scrap heap. In legal affairs he had charge of the bill to change the law giving children definite sentences instead of keeping them under the indeterminate rule.

One of his legacies as a representative from Ward 10 was the smoke-nuisance bill which after being defeated for several years was this year enacted into law. He opposed the taxation amendment as inimical to the interests of the taxpayer and was also against the Riley anti-injunction bill to allow jury trials in contempt cases. Other measures which he favored were the Forsyth dental infirmary bill and that to allow agents of the S. P. C. A. to supervise the slaughter of cattle, popularly known as the "anti-bob-veal" bill.

Rep. Cox was born in Manchester, N. H., Feb. 28, 1879, was graduated from Dartmouth in 1901 and from the Harvard Law School four years later. Coming to Boston he was admitted to the bar and is a member of the Boston Bar association and the newly formed State Bar association. He served in the common council in 1908-09. He is a Mason, secretary of the Dartmouth Alumni association of Boston and a member of the Boston City club, University club, Woodland Golf club, Republican club of Massachusetts, and the Intervale Country club.

Russell D. Crane.

Rep. Russell D. Crane of Cambridge who made the principal speech for the committee on railroads in support of the New Haven validation bill in the house won high commendations on all sides for the able manner in which he handled his subject and answered the arguments of Reps. White and Washburn. It had been the general belief that Rep. Bayley of Lexington was the only member of the house able to meet the twin crusaders on their own ground on the railroad question and there was some trepida-



tion when it learned that the railroad committee would have to make the fight on the validation bill without the services of Bayley who was absent in Chicago on private business.

Rep. Crane, who had shown in the battle on the Berkshire bill that he could talk convincingly and well, was selected to do the heavy work on the validation bill because of his Berkshire speech. This first year man from Cambridge showed that the veterans, White and Washburn, had nothing on him in a game at which they were supposed to be adepts, but on the contrary that he had a few things on them.

As a result of the railroad fights Crane ends his first year in the house with his stock well above par and it is the general feeling that he will be one of the big men of next year's house.

Rep. Crane by no means belonged to that party in the house which would vote for nearly everything asked for by corporations. He voted for the bill to give street railway employes nine hours in 11, instead of 10 in 12 as now, believing that the demand for a shorter working day is reasonable. With Rep. Carmody of Worcester he dissented from his committee on the bill to provide a penalty for false returns to the railroad commissioners. He held that the present law is inadequate, and the penalty should be on the individuals, in the nature of jail sentence, instead of fine on the corporation, mulcting innocent stockholders.

As a rule he voted with the conservatives, but he voted for the 54-hour law for women and children, being a staunch upholder of the movement to limit child labor.

On all matters connected with his city Rep. Crane took an intimate interest. He worked hard for the bill of ex-Pres. Eliot of Harvard to take the Brighton abattoir land and authorize the metropolitan park commission to rebuild the bridges over the Charles, thus opening the way to the acceptance of the Larz Anderson offer of a new bridge to the stadium. He was all the more interested in this bill because he is a member of the special citizens committee of Cambridge, to promote the new bridge. One of Rep. Crane's best speeches in the house was that in opposition to the bill to turn the Cambridge park system over to the metropolitan park commissioners without compensation to the city. He showed that the city had laid out $4,000,000 on the system, and that it would be unfair to Cambridge to continue to pay interest and sinking fund requirements besides its share of the cost of maintenance.

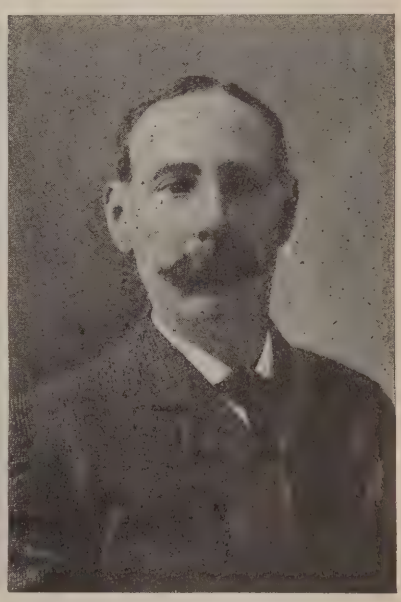
Russell D. Crane was born in Hartford, Conn., May 26, 1877, and was educated in the public schools, and graduated from Harvard university in 1900. In college he was a member of the Theta Delta Chi, and was prominent in a number of debating societies. His election to the legislature followed two years in the Cambridge city council and two years in the aldermen. He is a member of the republican and non-partisan city committees, and has been vice-chairman of the latter. He is vice-president of the Cambridge republican club, and member of the Colonial, Cambridge, Economic, and Boston City clubs, besides the Derryfield of Manchester, N. H., and the Vesper Country club. He is president and general manager of the American Bank-Clock Specialty Co.

Samuel V. Crane.

Blackstone had the distinction, in the last legislature of having had two members on the milk investigating committee, and in the house of representatives Samuel V. Crane was considered by the speaker and most of the members as a tower of strength to the farmers' cause.

He had taken an active part in the milk legislation of the entire session, working before the committee on agriculture in the early days, when the question had resolved itself into one of politics against justice, and later when the producers' strike narrowed it down to a plain case of justice by scaring off the republican politicians. Rep. Crane was one of those who demanded action instead of investigation and later, when everybody had awakened to the importance of the cause, he was one that fought strenuously for immediate investigation and a report and action by the legislature of 1910.

He was in the thick of the milk fight from beginning to end, but that by no means marked the limits of his activity. He was assigned by Speaker Walker to the com-



mittee on drainage, whose work, as it turned out, was of the utmost importance to Worcester county, and also to the important committee on public lighting.

As a member of the former committee he was called upon to take a leading part in providing a method by which the city of Worcester might dispose of the sewage from the Worcester hospital, and, in his work on that matter, with Sen. Meaney, provided for an investigation by the state board of health which insures against the pollution of the Blackstone river.

There was one proposition before the legislature that vitally affected Rep. Crane's home town—Blackstone. It was a plan by which the town might make arrangements with Woonsocket to supply that portion known as Blackstone Village with water. He managed to secure the passage of the measure through the house as it was originally submitted, but it was later recalled from the governor in the senate, the chief executive refusing to sign it unless it were amended. There were two changes suggested, one providing that the state board of health must be recognized before Woonsocket could extend its system beyond what was stipulated in the bill, the other, that if in future Blackstone wished to establish a system itself, it should purchase, according to accepted methods, the equipment of the Woonsocket company in Blackstone.

The bill was at length passed with those amendments.

Another matter upon which Rep. Crane worked hard was the bill to authorize Millbury to install a water system or to purchase the present plant of the Millbury Water company. It was amended on the engrossment stage in the senate to provide that the price to be paid for the water company's works should be fixed by a commission instead of a jury, and finally the workers for the town were obliged to accept the amendment or see the bill fail.

Rep. Crane was born in Worcester in 1855. He was educated in the public schools and Bryant & Stratton's business college. In addition to conducting a farm he is a dealer in coal and wood, is a member of the Grange and also of the A. O. U. W. He served in the houses of 1900 and of 1908.

Courtenay Crocker.

Ward 11 of Boston has the reputation of sending high class men to the house—frequently speakership timber—and in the case of Rep. Courtenay Crocker the rule seems to hold good. Of that well known family which has achieved prominence in so many directions, son of the transit commissioner, George G. Crocker, and cousin of the former city treasurer, George U. Crocker, Rep. Crocker entered the legislature with prestige, and he soon showed that he did not depend on his family name for promotion. He did wheel-horse work on the ways and means committee, accepting the drudgery of the clerkship, and relinquishing his law practice for the year to devote himself wholly to the public service. He did not speak frequently, but when he did take the floor he showed careful preparation and command of the subject.

Rep. Crocker took a particular interest in taxation matters and made a strong speech



for his committee against changing our inheritance tax laws so as to permit an inheritance tax to be laid on personal property of a resident of Massachusetts which is not in Massachusetts at the time of the owner's death. He took the ground that an inheritance tax is a tax on the privilege of inheritance and as that privilege in such a case is not granted by Massachusetts, Massachusetts should not attempt to tax it.

On the same line he fought for the bill to exempt from taxation the shares of stock in foreign corporations, his argument being that the basis of taxation is the protection to property given by the state and not a man's ability to pay.

Rep. Crocker has taken a broad interest also in all matters pertaining to gas and electric light problems and has done a great service to the state in making a carefully compiled index of 24 volumes of the gas and electric light commission reports. The work consumed between four and five months. It has been copyrighted under Rep. Crocker's name but the state gets the benefit gratuitously.

Rep. Crocker has been a diligent student all his life. Born in Boston, Feb. 4, 1881, he was educated at Volkmann's school, and in Harvard university, where he received his A. B. degree in 1901, and his LL. B. from the law school in 1905; but before his graduation from the law school he had already been admitted to the bar, and has been connected with the firm of Burdett, Snow & Wardwell ever since. In college he belonged to the Institute of 1770, and the Hasty Pudding, and was vice-president of the Glee club. In the law school he was prominent in the Kent Law club and in his second year was one of the editors of he Harvard Law Review. He is a member of the Country club, the Exchange club, and the Norfolk Hunt. He will undoubtedly be returned to the house for as many years as he cares to serve, for Ward 11, Boston, has that custom in regard to men of value. Rep. Crocker served a valuable apprenticeship in the common council—the last two years of its existence —1908 and 1909. He was prominent in all fights against waste and extravagance. He took an earnest interest in the new charter, and fought for Plan 2. He is a member of the Massachusetts club, the Lincoln, and Middlesex clubs, and secretary of the Republican club of Massachusetts.

Daniel F. Cronin.

There were several valuable legislators who began their state house careers in 1910, but few of them showed better capabilities or a greater willingness to work hard and



earnestly than Daniel F. Cronin of Ward 18, Boston. Coming from a district where the voting population is made up largely of laboring men, he was particularly interested in the various labor measures. And while organized labor frequently has a real friend on Beacon hill, no one has ever had a better claim to the title than the pleasant-faced young man from the Timilty stronghold.

This is not stating that Rep. Cronin was a one-idea legislator—one who was interested in labor bills only. No statement could be further from the fact. It was because he kept in touch with all legislation, especially the important measures, that he was of such value to the labor cause.

The bill for a genuine eight-hour day for employes on public works, the fifty-four hour bill for women and minors in manufacturing establishments, the initiative and referendum, the income tax, the direct nominations bill, the resolve for the direct election of United States senators and other popular measures all commanded his warm support.

Since he comes from Ward 18, Rep. Cronin doesn't have to be labelled as a democrat. His political training has been under the astute James P. Timilty, who sent him to the common council for the parliamentary schooling necessary to fit him for Beacon hill.

Rep. Cronin is a native of Ireland. He was born Nov. 15, 1879. He attended the public schools, and was a student at Boston college for a time. He is a painter by occupation. Speaker Walker assigned him this year to membership on the committee on fisheries and game.

Thomas S. Cuff.

When one remembers the narrow margin by which the Riley resolutions for the direct election of United States senators and other popular measures passed this year's house of representatives, the plain people are indeed to be congratulated on the manner in which strong republican districts like the 19th Middlesex experienced an overturning and elected live, progressive democrats of the type of Rep. Thomas S. Cuff of Lowell. Rep. Cuff's service this year has been a credit to himself, to his district and to the state. He is one of the men whose kind are much needed in the legislature. He says little and does much. Take, for example, the bill to give the entire franchise tax on business corporations to the cities and towns in which they do business. The measure meant thousands of dollars every year to cities like Lowell, where the mill industries are located. While Lowell and other cities of her kind have been bearing the expense of fire and police protection for the establishments, communities like Brookline and Wellesley have been receiving thousands in taxes just because the stockholders happened to live there. In the newspaper stories of the debates on that bill, Rep. Cuff's name wasn't featured in the head lines. Instead, the names of the legislators who did the orating were featured. He won votes for the bill in another way. Rep. Cuff is strong on making friends. He can count nearly every member of this year's house as his friend. And he got their votes. For another example, take the bill to restrict the sale of morphine and other depraving drugs. The passage of that bill meant much to the whole community. Rep. Cuff was a member of the legislative committee on public health, which considered the measure, and his work for the passage of a law to spare drug inebriates from further degradation merits great praise. A good part of Rep. Cuff's time during the session was devoted to working for the passage of a bil to reimburse cities and towns for taxes lost through the establishment of



public institutions. This bill, like the corporation tax distribution bill meant thousands of dollars to his district. His speech for this bill on the floor of the house did much to procure votes for it. On the income tax, direct election and direct nomination bills, labor bills, public opinion bills—in short, on all measures—Rep. Cuff's vote was always on the side of the plain people.

Rep. Cuff was educated in the public grammar and high schools of Lowell. He is a druggist. In social life he is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, Y. M. C. I., and U. S. Bunting C. C. & A. A. If he seeks re-election, he can present no stronger argument than his legislative record for 1910.

Harry R. Cumming.

One of the most earnest workers in the house for the "bar and bottle" bill was Rep. Harry R. Cumming of Ward 20, who is a first year man. Coming from the Dorchester district he naturally had to favor the big temperance measure but believing in it himself on principle he entered into the campaign with the more zest.

One of the measures which especially interested Rep. Cumming was his own bill to license real estate agents. Having spent several years in the business he came to see the evil of allowing irresponsible persons to engage in it and to deceive their patrons. The bill went over until next year but Rep. Cumming will continue the fight if he is returned as his friends expect.

As a member of the committee on federal relations Rep. Cumming had to face the

vaxatious question of the federal income tax. A believer in an income tax in theory he was inclined to favor the amendment, but after a full consideration of it he made up his mind that as drawn the amendment was not just or right, so he voted with the majority in bringing in the adverse report. He led the fight in the house for Sen. Harvey's resolve to have all international disputes referred to the Hague tribunal and did much to carry that measure through to enactment.

Rep. Cumming was born in London, Eng.,



40 years ago, and coming to this country settled in Quincy. For several years he has been engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Dorchester. He was a member of the Boston common council in 1908-09, of the republican city committee in 1906-07 and of the republican state committee in 1909.

John B. Cummings.

John B. Cummings of Pittsfield began to be mentioned quite promiscuously near the close of the session as the probable successor of Sen. William Turtle in the upper branch. It was the consensus of opinion of those who served with the Pittsfield man in the lower branch that his district could not make a better selection for senator than Mr. Cummings. Few first year men make much of a mark in the house. Mr. Cummings, however, made an indelible impress upon his associates and upon the newspaper men who cover state house affairs, as a young man of a high order of ability, soundness of judgment, ability to express himself clearly and concisely and of great earnestness of purpose. Always ready to fight to the limit for what he believed to be right but never displaying bitter partisanship he won the friendship of all with whom he came in contact and the respect of every member with whom he served.

Picked by Speaker Walker for membership on the most important committee of the legislature, the committee on the judiciary, he never hesitated to dissent from the report of that committee when it did not concur with his judgment. On four occasions he was instrumental in overturning the committee's report in the house, viz., when it reported a bill to allow judges to charge juries on questions of fact in relation to expert opinion evidence, a bill that would set the opinion of one judge above that of 12 jurors on matters that they could as well judge of as he; when the committee turned down the Hisgen anti-discrimination bill, when it reported against the bill to provide for trial by jury in cases growing out of violations of injunctions, and when it reported against the bill providing for an investigation of voluntary associations which control the stock of public service corporations. In the discussion of all these measures on the floor of the house Rep. Cummings showed himself to be possessed of a sound legal training and an ability to explain legal technicalities in a manner that all could understand.

From the beginning of the session he was an ardent worker for the bill to permit the development of the Berkshire trolley system by the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad and as the one man picked to express the local sentiment on that bill in the debate in the house he had an important part in the ultimate success of this highly beneficial piece of legislation. Another local measure that commanded his attention was the bill appropriating $5000 for the completion of the Mt. Everett reservation. He succeeded in getting a favorable report on this bill from the committee on harbors and public lands but the committee on ways and means, in its desire to retrench on state expenditures, recommended that this measure with many similar ones be referred to the next general court. Rep. Cummings' ability as a fighter on the floor was again displayed when he came within a narrow margin of overturning the adverse report.

His own committee showed the esteem it had for his ability by turning over to him and another member the report of the commission on the cost of living to evolve from that lengthy document some specific legislation for the consideration of the whole committee.

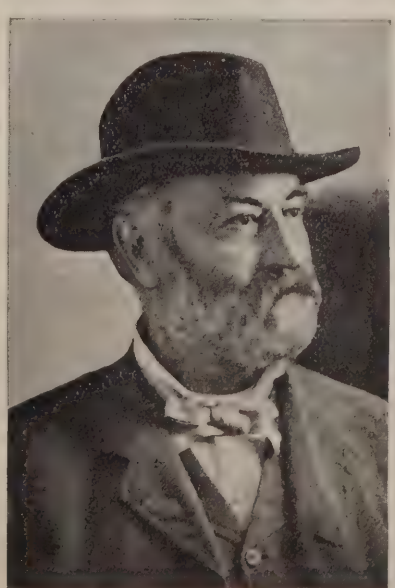
On every labor measure he fought insistently for the rights of the working man.



Rep. Cummings in his first year in the house won for himself a position that any member might well be proud of. He demonstrated that he would make a fitting representative of old Berkshire in the upper branch and if his aspirations point in the direction of the senate he will have no warmer well-wishers than the men who served with him in the house and learned to appreciate his as a fearless, conscientious and hardworking legislator.

Frank Curtiss.

The object nearest his heart—the absorption of the Berkshire Street Railway com-



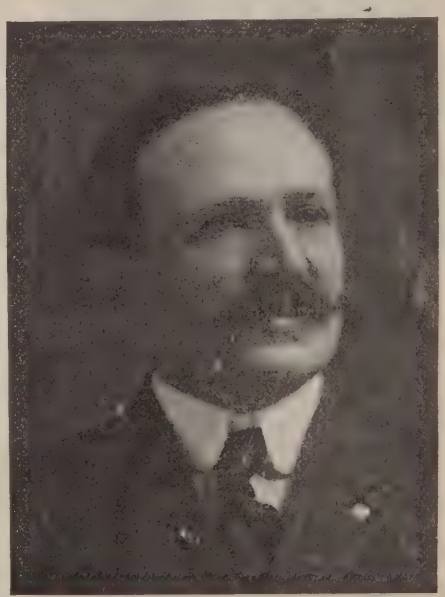
pany by the New Haven railroad—having been achieved, Frank Curtiss doesn't care about returning to the legislature. It won't bother the democrats in the house any if he doesn't return and a republican comes down in his place, for they would rather have a republican under a republican label than a democrat who generally voted with the republicans. But Frank Curtiss wouldn't admit that he isn't a good democrat. He would probably insist that he is a genuine one while the rest of the democrats in the house with him were populists. Mr. Curtiss is an "old-fashioned democrat," one of those whom the civil war didn't knock the doctrine of state's rights out of.

Rep. Curtiss may not be a good democrat as democrats go today but he must have been a good legislator if the republicans in the house were good legislators, for he almost always voted with them, or with the majority of them.

Rep. Curtiss has served his district for two years and he probably did as much for the success of the Berkshire bill as could have any man that it might have sent in his stead. At least no one could have worked harder than did he for the success of that legislation. He had standing enough to draw a place on the committee on street railways both years and that's a committee that some who would like it couldn't get. Mr. Curtiss was born in Sheffield, where he now lives, 72 years ago next December. For many years he was in the street railway business in New York and now has large business interests in Great Barrington.

John H. Curtiss.

John H. Curtiss of Springfield, representative from the 3d Hampden district, was elected by a majority of only 66 votes over his democratic opponent last November, but next fall is likely to tell a different story, although the 3d Hampden is a close district. Rep. Curtiss voted consistently with that coalition of democrats and unbossed, liberal minded republicans who were responsible for putting many progressive measures through the house. If more republicans would display the same independence that characterized Rep. Curtiss we would hear less talk of probable republican



defeat next fall in the state campaign. Rep. Curtiss does not hold to any foolish idea that the republican party can command continued success by pointing to its glorious past. He believes it has got to keep up with the spirit of the times, and the trend of the times unquestionably is to bring the government into closer contact with the people and provide for better conditions for those that toil, who, after all, make up the great majority of the people.

Rep. Curtiss supported both the Oregon plan of electing United States senators, which would allow a vote of preference by the people, and the Riley resolutions for an amendment to the federal constitution to provide for direct election of senators. He supported the initiative and referendum which would allow the people to initiate legislation and would give them a referendum on any measure when a sufficient number demanded it. He worked and voted for the income tax amendment to the federal constitution. He voted for the eight-hour bill and then voted to pass it over

the governor's veto. He likewise supported the 54-hour bill for women and minors employed in factories. He voted for all the bills to allow a jury trial in cases growing out of the violation of injunctions. Rep. Curtiss in all his votes showed himself a firm friend of the rights of the everyday citizen.

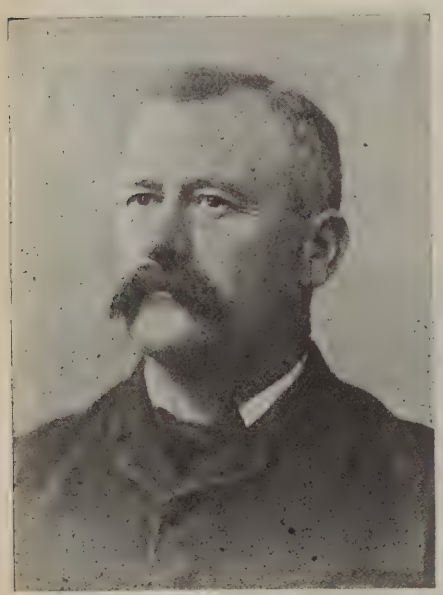
On the committee on water supply he had many measures to look after affecting western Massachusetts, notably the bill to give the city of Holyoke absolute control over Ashley's and Wright's ponds, the two great ponds of the state from which the city draws its water. It was the first time that the commonwealth ever surrendered control of a great pond. His three years' experience in the Springfield city government enabled him to intelligently advocate the bill to revise the Springfield building laws which went through this year after defeat a year ago. All Springfield matters commanded his close attention.

Born and brought up in Cheshire he knew conditions in regard to transportation in the Berkshires and knew also the benefit the trolley extensions proposed for that section would be to Springfield merchants. His knowledge of conditions was invaluable in securing support for the trolley bill.

Rep. Curtiss was on the job all the time and no first year man gained a wider circle of friends than he. And it is friends that count in legislation.

Alfred W. Cushman.

No little of the great success attached to the dedication of the Cape Cod Pilgrim Mem-



orial monument at Provincetown last month was due to the able and popular member of the house from that town—Alfred W. Cushman. Mr. Cushman came to Beacon hill a new man this year but he started right in making friends. He sought the men of influence and put the case of Provincetown and the dedication of the Pilgrim monument up to them. The ultimate result was the passage of a resolve appropriating $3000 towards the expense of the dedication. It was no small job getting that resolve reported by the ways and means committee and Rep. Cushman's genial personality had much to do with his success. Besides he had the argument on his side and knew how to present it. The objection was raised by the economists that the dedication was a strictly local affair but Mr. Cushman convinced them that it was no more of a local affair than were the Pilgrims themselves.

When a clique of politicians in Bourne tried to saddle several bridges on the Cape Cod canal and render it useless to ships, Rep. Cushman, as a member of the committee on harbors and public lands, stood out against the proposition. He held that since a commission was to be created to determine the number of bridges which should be constructed it was ridiculous to provide in the bill that the number should be "not less than three." His idea won out and the bill came from the committee with no mention of the number of bridges.

On the committee on roads and bridges, of which he was also a member, Rep. Cushman did good work for the bill which provided that 20 percent of the fees from auto licenses should go to small towns for the repair of town ways injured by auto traffic. The bill is now law and the amount available this year will be $60,000. Cape Cod will get material benefit from this legislation.

That Rep. Cushman was no "machine" republican was shown in his votes for the income tax, the direct election of United States senators, the 54-hour bill, the labor unions fines bill and the nine hours in eleven bill for conductors and motormen.

Rep. Cushman was born in Duxbury, Aug. 18, 1842, and was educated in the public schools and Partridge academy of that town. He is a conductor on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad and is affiliated with the Masons, Odd Fellows and Order of Railway Conductors.

Edward D. Cushman.

Edward D. Cushman of Monson, the successor of that exceptionally able young legislator, Ernest E. Hobson of Palmer, was picked for unusual honors for a first year man by Speaker Walker, being placed by



Speaker Walker on the committee on street railways. This committee had before it the Boston Elevated holding company bill and jointly with street railways considered the celebrated Berkshire trolleys matter. Naturally Mr. Cushman was a strong advocate of the Berkshire bill and as one of the three western Massachusetts men on the committee on street railways he played an important part in securing for the Berkshire bill a practically unanimous endorsement by the joint committees.

On the Boston Elevated proposition he, with House Chairman Wolcott, left the majority of the committee, being in favor of further investigation of the subject of allowing the Elevated to secure control of any and all connecting and intersecting lines before enacting any positive legislation. He had the satisfaction of seeing Pres. Bancroft of the Elevated come around to his view of the situation and the matter disposed of as he and Rep. Wolcott advocated from the start.

Rep. Cushman put in several weeks of earnest work trying to straighten out the license tangle in Palmer and, with the aid of Rep. Haigis of Montague, was finally successful in securing the necessary legislation to ratify the illegal acts of the town in connection with the creation of the new license commission.

Rep. Cushman was one of the solid members of the house of 1910. His place on the committee on labor, for which he was drafted by Speaker Walker, he did not find as congenial as street railways but he gave his best efforts to the consideration of the many difficult questions before that committee and while he rarely agreed with the labor representatives he won their respect and confidence for his absolute fairness from the standpoint of a business man.

Rep. Cushman was born in Monson,, but not Monson, Mass. Monson, Me., was where he first saw the light of day, but he was only three years old when he moved to the town of the same name in this commonwealth. He was educated in the public schools there and in Monson academy. In 1871, when he was 18 years old, he entered the office of the Monson Woolen company, as bookkeeper, and in 1877 became a member of the firm of S. F. Cushman & Sons, woolen manufacturers, in which firm he continued until 1901, when he retired from active business. Mr. Cushman served Monson as town treasurer for 19 years. He is president of the Monson Savings bank and a director of the Monson National bank.

Francis L. Daly.

No man came back to Beacon hill last January with a greater host of friends to meet him than did Rep. Francis L. Daly of Ward 17, Boston. Thtre is hardly a member of the house who is not acquainted with "Frankie" Daly and his ever present glad hand and kindly smile.

Returned to the house by a record-breaking vote, Rep. Daly was honored by Speaker Walker with an appointment to the legislative committee on constitutional amendments, one of the busiest bodies on Beacon hill.

Rep. Daly took a leading part in the campaign for the several labor measures that were presented to this year's legislature. The bill for an eight-hour day for employes on public works, the 54-hour bill for women and minors and other bills endorsed by the state branch of the American federation of labor attracted his support.

Usually the measure for which he pleaded was one to help the condition of the workingman. But labor bills were not the only ones that occupied his time. He was busy in the campaign for direct nominations for



all elective offices, for the direct election of United States senators, for the income tax and for other bills of a popular nature. In the fight on the bar-and-bottle bill he offered an amendment to wipe the liquor business out of grocery stores, but the amendment had to be ruled out on technical grounds.

Rep. Daly was born in Boston 28 years ago. He attended the public schools. He is president of a concern that deals in plumbers' supplies. He trained for the legislature with two years' service in the Boston common council, and prior to that served for one year as a member of the democratic city committee. He is a leader in Ward 17 political, social and charitable affairs. In social life he is affiliated with the Tammany club, Foresters, Hibernians, Red Men, Knights of Columus, and St. Patrick's total abstinence and literary society.

Thomas Davies.

There are many legislators of many kinds come to Beacon hill year after year, but it is seldom that one comes from the upper counties who combines so many good qualities as does Thomas Davies of Holyoke, the popular representative from the 10th Hampden district.

He is the "good fellow" par excellence, exceedingly popular in the lobby, yet, different from most who attain to that distinction, he is also a worker. His visits to the lobby have invariably been after the work of the house has ended, and generally for the purpose of securing votes

for measures in which his constituents were interested.

Thus it was that he was responsible for some of the votes that were recorded on the measure giving the Holyoke water commissioners sole authority over its water supply.

As a member of the committee on elections laws he had a prominent part in the framing and passage of the direct nominations bill, while on all labor legislation he was one of the hardest workers in the legis-



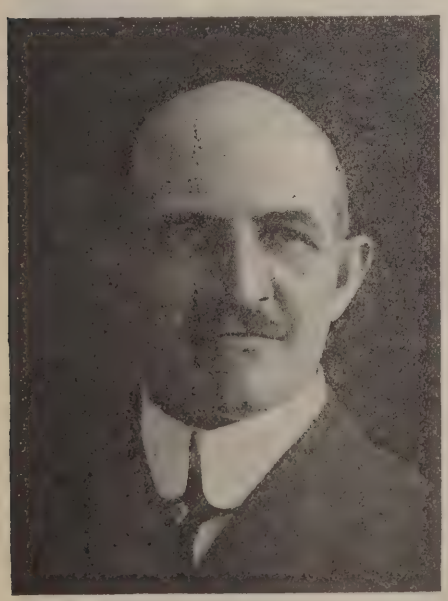
lature. This is particularly true of the eight-hour bill and of the bills to shorten the hours of women and children.

He fathered the resolve, reported by ways and means, appropriating $500 for an investigation of the advisability of the state's establishing a sanitorium for persons suffering from nervous breakdown.

Rep. Davies was serving his second year in the last session. He is a democrat politically, having served on the Holyoke democratic city committee. By occupation, when at home, he is a hotel clerk, but in his earlier years he worked in the paper mills of his adopted city. Mr. Davies was born in Didsbury, England, on Feb. 11, 1875, and his only fraternal connection is the Manchester Unity, I. O. O. F.

Arthur S. Davis.

Arthur S. Davis of Melrose was one of the new members of the house this year who made an excellent impression as a careful, painstaking legislator who gave his



best services in the interest of his constituency. Coming from such a republican stronghold as Melrose it was expected by many at the beginning of the year that the Melrose man would be one of the general run of legislators from such communities who stultify themselves and subordinate their personal judgment to the dictates of the party machine. The Melrose attorney soon proved the contrary. He was not an ultra-radical or an ultra-conservative. Rep. Davis followed a safe middle ground, supporting those progressive measures which he believed were truly progressive and opposing those which he believed to be ultra-radical and without any well formed public sentiment behind them. Always he acted according to the dictates of his own conscience.

Rep. Davis was a consistent supporter of such measures as the Riley resolutions for direct election of United States senators, the Oregon plan for a vote of preference by the people on United States senators, the income tax and the eight-hour bill, voting for all of them in all their stages and voting to pass the eight-hour bill over the governor's veto.

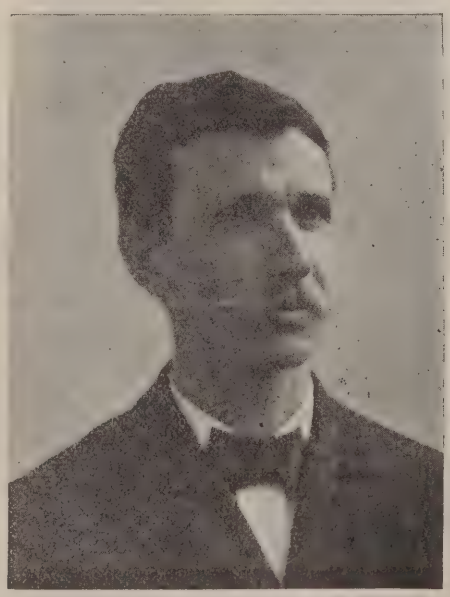
While he believes in direct elections Rep. Davis does not believe in direct legislation and opposed the public opinion bill and the initiative and referendum amendment to the constitution. Also he was opposed to the various bills which would take from the judges of the courts the right to punish violations of orders of the courts.

Anti-saloon legislation had a staunch supporter in the Melrose representative. Rep. Davis was a strong supporter of the bar and bottle bill, the prohibitory amendment to the constitution and the Cavanagh bill to prevent the sale of liquor to women in saloons.

He was appointed by Speaker Walker to the committee on election laws and was a valued supporter of the speaker in the fight for the latter's direct nomination bill. He was also honored by appointment to the committee on bills in third reading, a position in which his legal ability proved of value in picking flaws in bills. Rep. Davis first saw the light of day in the city by the Golden Gate, March 30, 1867. He was educated in the public schools of Chelsea and in Boston University law school. He is a practising lawyer with offices at 53 State street, Boston. He is a Mason, an Odd Fellow and an Elk, and before coming to the house served three years in the Melrose board of aldermen.

Parker S. Davis.

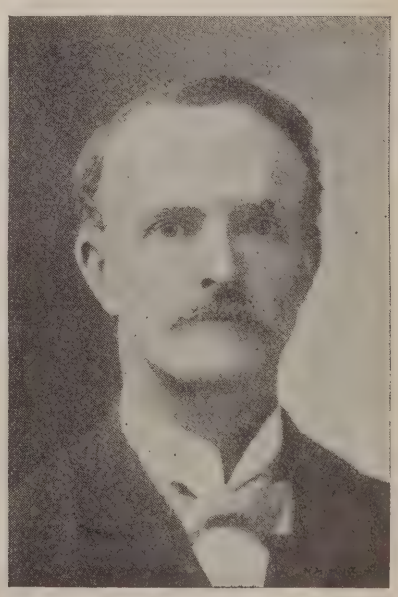
Beverly has sent more than one clever represenative to the lower branch but never



one who has been more painstaking or who has held the respectful attention of the house better than Ex-Mayor Parker S. Davis who has just completed his first session. No new member could have more valuable training than Rep. Davis—first in the common council, then as alderman three years and then mayor for two years. That was sufficient for Speaker Walker to place him on the committee on cities where his services have been of great value in settling many knotty problems. Beside his own city charter which went through this year he has had the Lynn charter bill with its three charters in one legislative act; the Cambridge city charter; the New Bedford charter and about 112 or 115 other matters of similar legislation. His experience was everything to his associates on the committee and no member of the house has been so critical and searching in his inquiries regarding every municipal measure whether for license commissioners, or pensioning firemen and policemen or the assessment of betterments or sewers. He will make a strong candidate for house chairman of cities next year. As Beverly has both representatives from its district next year there is not the smallest reason to doubt that Parker S. Davis will be one of them. He put through the bill to validate Beverly's park bonds and also got $493 for the Beverly industrial school. No member of the house has been more prompt or punctual in his attendance at every session in the house. Mr. Davis is a Boston boy by birth, born there 47 years ago. He was educated in the Beverly public schools and has been a successful real estate operator in Beverly for a number of years. He is prominent in the Beverly Republican club and in the order of United American Mechanics.

Charles A. Dean.

The town of Wakefield has sent Charles A. Dean to the house now for nine years and if she knows where her best interests lie she will continue to send him as long as he will consent to serve. His service has not been consecutive, having been interrupted on two or three occasions by the election of republicans. It was well, probably, that those interruptions occurred for they served to impress upon Wakefield, or that part of it which watches Beacon hill, that when you have a tried public servant it is better to keep him in office than to try experiments. None of the men whom Wakefield sent to the house in Rep. Dean's place made so much as even a dent in the records of the house, whereas Charles A. Dean



has been one of the big figures of the legislature for practically all the time he has served in it. He is the taxation expert on Beacon hill and the inheritance tax law of Massachusetts, with its enormous revenue to the commonwealth, will ever stand as a monument to the sagacity and statesmanship of the modest member from the town of Wakefield.

This year he introduced a state income tax bill which would have been another enormous revenue producer and would have wiped out the state tax entirely, in all probability. It went through the house by an overwhelming majority, but in the senate it was killed by the same influences which killed the federal income tax in the lower branch.

He also sought this year to strengthen his inheritance tax law by providing that the property of a deceased resident of Massachusetts, located outside of the state, should be subject to an inheritance tax here. It passed the house after being bitterly fought in every stage but was killed in the senate on almost the last day of the session. What it would have meant to Massachusetts can be seen in the fact that the holdings in the fabulously rich Calumet and Hecla mine of Michigan, owned almost wholly by Boston people, escape entirely the inheritance tax law of Massachusetts. One Boston citizen

died last year leaving $4,000,000 in this mining stock and Massachusetts could not collect a cent on it.

This year's committee on taxation had many big tax reform measures before it and the committee was generally split eight to seven, the eight being against the reforms. "Charlie" Dean was almost always against the majority of his committee. The corporation franchise tax bill was a notable exception. This bill, which takes away entirely from the residences of stockholders, all the franchise tax of the corporations in which they are interested, he believed to be unfair. His own town was hit by it but her loss is slight compared with what some of the towns and cities lose.

Rep. Dean knows almost as much about the railroad situation in Massachusetts as he does about taxation and was a strong supporter of Gov. Draper's program for settling the transportation question here and making Boston one of the biggest railroad centres in the United States—the second largest in fact. No stronger speeches on the railroad subject were made than those of Rep. Dean. They were exceeded in brilliancy only, if exceeded at all, by his speeches in favor of the federal income tax and the removal of the tariff on foodstuffs. He is one of the few speakers who make votes when they speak. He makes them for his side of the question, it might be well to explain in view of the fact that some speakers turn votes from themselves by their speeches.

Rep. Dean's standing in the house is shown by the committees to which he has been appointed by various speakers. He has served on railroads, taxation, insurance, rules, and on the special committees on revision of the corporation laws and insurance.

Louis N. M. DesChenes.

One of the most faithful members of last year's legislature, in point of strict attention to duty, was Rep. Louis N. M. DesChenes of Fitchburg, member from the 12th Worcester district. He was on the job every day, and, although he was not known as a "good mixer," he managed to exert considerable influence in the committee on taxation, to which he was assigned.



It was a hard assignment, as Rep. DesChenes and some of the other members discovered soon after it began its sessions. For some years a small clique had been in the habit of running the committee about as they saw fit. The result was apparent early in the session of 1910, when a revolt against out-worn methods was inaugurated by some of the other members, with the result that taxation, during most of the session, was in a position of trying to find out what it intended to do on most of the matters that came before it.

The committee held the record for sending bils to the next legislature and was a negative body almost entirely. Of the matters before it nine were sent over for a year, 11 were given leave to withdraw, five were reported no legislation necessary, two "ought not to pass" and ten were reported favorably. One of the "leave to withdraw" measures was that which gave to the cities and towns where the business is located the franchise taxes collected from business corporations. It was one of the big fights of the legislature and the report was overthrown.

Rep. DesChenes acted with his party all through the session and was a tower of strength on the income tax amendment, against which he was lined up. He was also recorded against the eight-hour bill for employes on public works, the measure which Gov. Draper vetoed two years in succession. Another matter on which he showed his party regularity was on the bill for nine hours' work in 11 for street railway employes, he being against it on all its readings.

Rep. DesChenes is a druggist, now engaged in the real estate and insurance business, and was born at Lindsay, Ont., in 1872. He is a member of the Elks, the Eagles, Fitchburg Merchants' association and the Fitchburg board of trade. He has served in the Fitchburg city government since 1901 with the exception of 1905. In 1908 and 1909 he was chairman of the board of aldermen, and retired from the municipal government to run for the house last year.

Clifford H. Dickson.

One of the best assets any legislature can have is the member who has specialized in any particular branch of the public service.



Once in awhile such a man is sent from one of the districts, and two years ago the voters of the 6th Berkshire district sent one of them, Clifford H. Dickson. His specialty was the civil service, and, as it happened, the Berkshire men chose the most opportune time possible to send to Beacon hill a legislator who understands that intricate subject and knows its limitations as well as its possibilities.

That Rep. Dickson brought to his study of the question a broad, intelligence that was not misled by specious claims of fanatical advocates of the policy nor daunted by the untoward exaggerations of its opponents was shown first in the discussion on the Boston charter bill in 1909. It was next apparent during the last session, when a very important measure, involving an extension of the service by another state department was under consideration.

This bill provided that the state board of education should keep a list of normal school graduates who are candidates for suitations as school teachers. School committees throughout the state were to send to that board for teachers, rather than to the agencies, where the favoritism is alleged to be as important a factor as ability.

Rep. Dickson's speech on the measure was one of the masterpieces of the session and had much to do with the passage of the bill, since it wiped out the opposition completely and left it not an argument to fall back on. He also worked hard for the bill to allow employes in departments who have made good in a six months' probationery period to hold their jobs.

On the Berkshire street railway bill, Rep. Dickson's work was conspicuous. Altogether Rep. Dickson was one of the influential members of the last two legislatures. His first year was devoted to the work that came before the public service committee, where he had plenty of opportunity to put into practice his knowledge of civil service. In January of this year Speaker Walker assigned him to public lighting, one of the most important committees of the legislature.

Rep. Dickson is a republican, was born in Middlefield in 1875 and has worked for 15 years in the Pittsfield postoffice. He is a Mason, an Odd Fellow and a member of the A. O. U. W. He has served on the Pittsfield school committee for two years, graduating from that board to the legislature in 1909.

George E. Doane.

Middleboro and the 7th Plymouth district have had no occasion to find fault with their Rep. George E. Doane during the session just closed. He has been energetically active upon every measure affecting his constituents as well as Plymouth county. Placed by Speaker Walker on the committees on banks and banking and insurance he has found a number of weighty matters to occupy his mind, among which was the "savings bank" bill that the bonds of the Boston Railroad Holding company should be legalized investments for the savings banks of the state. On that measure which was finally abandoned because of the strenuous opposition of the savings banks Mr. Doane pursued a conservative course to safeguard the deposits of the working people. He was also interested in framing the bill that savings banks, with the approval of the bank commissioner may loan on notes of responsible borrowers, with a pledge as collateral of policies issued by life insurance companies, but not exceeding 90 percent of the cash surrender value of the policies assigned as security. Gov. Draper signed that bill. He also bore his part in the framing of the act which is now law by the governor's signature that extraordinary alterations or additions to a bank building owned



by a savings bank and involving an expense exceeding $10,000 shall not be made without the approval of the bank commissioner.

Rep. Doane has consistently opposed the attempts to secure legislation to permit trust companies to establish branch offices. He killed the bill last year and this year it died in the committee.

He took an active interest in the act to give Plymouth county an assistant clerk of the courts, which Gov. Draper signed, and also in the bill to allow Plymouth county to borrow $50,000 for the purpose of completing and furnishing the jail and house of correction and to build two houses for the master and officers thereof. That bill carries the provision that the county shall raise $5,000 each year beginning with 1913 to pay off the indebtedness so incurred until the whole is paid. Mr. Doane also looked after the farmers of Halifax, Plympton and his district in obtaining an appropriation of $1500 in reimbursing them for damages sustained by the manoeuvres of the militia last summer for which they might not have obtained anything from the United States. In all things he has been a progressive and useful legislator. Mr. Doane is 46 years of age and engaged in the hardware business in Middleboro.

Charles E. Dow.

One of the most potent influences on Beacon hill during the days following the looting of the Southbridge Savings bank was Rep. Charles E. Dow of Jamaica Plain, a second-year member. He was assigned to the legislative committee on banks and banking by Speaker Walker and took an active part in probing the state banking department, which, it was held by many, was responsible in no little degree for the fact that the robberies which resulted in wrecking the Southbridge institution could extend over a period of 16 years and not be discovered.

As a result of his efforts the banking law was amended so that trustees of savings banks are now obliged to assume a greater degree of responsibility, while the bank commissioner is obliged to secure an audit at least once a year of the accounts of every savings bank in the state and to compare the assets and liabilities with the deposits.

That was only one of Rep. Dow's activities in the last session, though, he having been one of the hardest workers in either branch and one of the speakers who was listened to with great attention when he spoke. That he had courage was demonstrated when he voted in favor of the income tax amendment which was submitted to the legislatures by



congress, and this in the face of the fact that every influence in the republican party, including the congressmen and United States senators who voted for submission, were working to prevent ratification by the legislature.

On all matters affecting Boston Rep. Dow knew no political division. He was with Mayor Fitzgerald's measures when he thought they were honest and when it became a matter of upholding Boston's right to local self-government. He voted and worked against the Somerville bathhouse scheme, by which Boston would be obliged to pay 62 percent of the cost of building and an equal amount for maintenance. Several other measures of the same kind found him working against them, while he was also opposed to the Boston Elevated scheme for getting control of the subways and tunnels by tacking what amounted to a perpetual franchise onto a bill intended to secure better street railway service for Boston.

Rep. Dow was born in Machiasport, Me., in 1875, is a graduate of Colby academy and also of the Boston University law school. He is president of the Ward 22 republican club and a member of the Boston Yacht club. He served on the republican city committee for two years.

George L. Dow.

Rep. George L. Dow was born in Cambridge, Dec. 9, 1878, and is a graduate of Dartmouth college. He has been for several years engaged in the real estate business. He is president of the Cambridge Republican club and a member of the Middlesex Republican club, Cambridge Economy club, Cambridge Colonial club, and is a Mason. He is also a member of the republican city committee and in 1909 was chairman of the Non-Partisan committee of Cambridge. He served on the committee on cities during the past session where his knowledge of city affairs was of such value in deciding the many important questions which came before that committee. Rep. Dow was for several years a member of the Cambridge city government as councilman and alderman.



Cambridge is indeed fortunate in having such an excellent representative as Mr. Dow. His return to the house seems assured.

John L. Donovan.

They say of Rep. John L. Donovan of Ward 7, Boston:—"His heart is as big as his voice is loud." That is saying a whole lot, but it doesn't overstep the mark of truth. No one who has attended a session of the house of representatives or of the old Boston common council and heard Donovan speak needs to be told about the volume of his voice. Nor does anyone who has ever had occasion to go to him in time of trouble need to be told about the size of his heart.

The Donovan voice and the Donovan heart were valuable in this year's legislature for the old Cove district. The district was vitally interested in Donovan's bill to prohibit young girls from visiting Chinese cafes. The



proximity of Chinatown has been one of the sleep-disturbers of the fathers and mothers of the ward. The measure was substituted in the house for an adverse committee report by so overwhelming a vote that even the most rabid anti-Chino legislators were amazed. The measure would probably be on the statute books today but for the discovery by the attorney-general of a technical flaw which required it to be rejected on the ground of unconstitutionality.

It doesn't need to be said, perhaps, that besides working for the regulation of the Chinese restaurants, Rep. Donovan worked also for every labor bill that was presented. He was one of the staunchest supporters of the bill for an eight-hour day for employes on public works and for the bill to prohibit more than 54 hours work in one week by women and children in manufacturing establishments. He voted also for the income tax, direct nominations, the direct election of United States senators and other measures which had the stamp of popular approval.

Rep. Donovan was born in Boston June 3, 1876. He is a product of the public schools. He served in the Boston common council in 1898 and 1899, and was sent to the house of representatives by his constituents for the two succeeding years. He was out of elective office afterwards until 1908 when he returned to the common council. He served in the council again in 1909. He served this year on the important committee on harbors and public lands and higher committee honors are in store for him next year.

Andrew P. Doyle.

While it was in connection with the memorable fight on the bar and bottle bill that Rep. Andrew P. Doyle of New Bedford was chiefly in the limelight this year, some of his best work—the kind of constructive work that he usually is found doing—was done quietly and away from the glare of the limelight, the way he generaly works. For "Andy" Doyle never seeks the limelight. One of the most effective legislators on Beacon



hill, the almost absolute quiet which marks his work is what gives it a large part of its effectiveness.

He is constantly doing things that few other men could do, things that few other would have the courage to attempt. A large circle of friends—the kind of friends that really count—coupled with an ability to make an argument excelled by few men in the house and excelled by none in the force of sincerity which it carries, make "Andy" Doyle a real power in legislation.

This year he put through a firemen's pension bill for New Bedford. Not many knew much about it until it had gone through. Probably no other man in the house could have got a favorable report on such a bill, but the bill was handled by the committee on cities on which "Andy" has been a power for years and the bill went through flying. No other city in the state but Boston has a law allowing it to retire its firemen. Besides allowing the city to retire any fireman permanently disabled in the performance of his duty the act allows the retirement of any fireman who has reached the age of 60 and has served 20 years continuously. Retirement is on half pay. The passage of that bill was a big coup for Rep. Doyle and undoubtedly it is fully appreciated in New Bedford.

No member had more to do than he with the success of the resolve providing an appropriation of $65,000 for the New Bedford textile school. A bitter fight was waged to cut the appropriation to $40,000 and compel the city to raise $25,000 but it failed and no other man lined up as many votes in favor of the original resolve as did Rep. Doyle. In fact few men in the house can line up as many votes as he. He has the support of every labor vote and at the same time is ace high in the regard of the organization republicans. Even the so-called tem-

perance men, who fought him so bitterly on the bar and bottle bill, are his friends, for they appreciated the sincerity of his position and probably a good many of them believed he was right. One thing is certain and that is, that if the members of the house had voted as they believed, the bar and bottle bill never would have become law. That it did become law is no fault of Rep. Doyle who led the fight against it for the committee on liquor law. He fought as hard as man could fight and fought with extremely poor support. But he was up against a campaign which had been in progress two years and which had tied up its votes before the last legislature was elected. That the bar and bottle bill passed was due wholly to the lack of sane campaigning on the part of the interests most affected by the bill.

Rep. Doyle again put the 54-hour bill through the house this year. After that brilliant and finished argument which he made for it a year ago it was realized that opposition to it was futile in the lower branch. Its enemies killed it in the senate, but only by a tie vote. It has got to come and when it does come it will be a monument to the work of "Andy" Doyle.

After a fight which he has waged insistently almost from the time when he first came to the house in 1906, Rep. Doyle this year succeeded in placing on the statute books a law to protect business men from shyster collection agencies. It provides that such agencies shall keep a bond of $5000 on file with the treasurer of the commonwealth which may be proceeded against when such an agency refuses or neglects to turn over the proceeds of a bill given it for collection under the terms on which it took the bill.

Rep. Doyle has been in the house now for five years—1906, '07, '08, '09, '10. In 1906 and '07 he served on the committee on insurance and in 1906 was appointed by Speaker Cole to the special recess committee on insurance. For the past three years he has been a member of the committees on liquor law and cities and has been a power on both. The city of New Bedford is fortunate in being represented by such a powerful legislator.

Francis M. Ducey.

Charlestown has never suffered from a shortage of young men in politics, and in almost every instance her young men in public life have measured up to the highest standards. It would be difficult, however, to



find one of them who could surpass the record of Rep. Francis M. Ducey of Ward 4. During the short time that he has figured actively in public life, his career has been meteoric. His recent appointment to a place in the city collector's department is apt to make him forget elective office for a while, but it is doubtful if his district will allow so popular a young man to remain in a life that is only quasi-public. The reason is that Charlestown is not inclined to forget the men who have done things for her people. And when it comes to "doing things," just consider that the Sullivan square railroad grade crossing had the death sentence pronounced on it largely because of Rep. Ducey's efforts. The abolition of the Sullivan square grade crossing will make the name of Ducey a revered one for years to come in the Charlestown district.

The young man from Ward 4 didn't content himself with working for only one measure this session. He was hard at work also for the movement to establish a playground in Ward 5, a part of his district. He spoke for this measure before the committee on cities and before the full house.

Rep. Ducey made his maiden speech on Beacon hill during the debate on the bar and bottle bill. He sided with his party associates in the view that a big city like Boston should not be made to suffer financially when no real benefit was to be gained by the proposed change.

Rep. Ducey was born in Boston 25 years ago. He was educated in the parochial schools and at Charlestown high school. He was one of the political lights of his district long before he was old enough to cast his own ballot, and as soon as he was old enough to hold elective office his neighbors sent him to the common council. He stayed there two years, being a prominent candidate for the presidency of the body in his second year. When the common council was legislated out of existence, he entered the race for the legislature in his district, and won easily. He was the youngest member of this year's legislature. He was assigned by Speaker Walker to the important committee on insurance.

Lawrence J. Dugan.

You can lead a horse to water, but can't make him drink. Also—you can nominate a democrat for the legislature in a republican district, but you can't make him



win,—that is, unless he happens to be a chap of the type of Rep. Lawrence J. Dugan of Webster. Now that we've referred to him as "Rep." Dugan, of course you know the answer. He was nominated as a democrat in a strong republican district, and he did win the election. Further than that, he has made good in great big bunches as a member of the general court of Massachusetts and it won't be wondered at if the republican 7th Worcester district continues to send him down to Beacon hill for just as long as he cares to fill the job. Rep. Dugan was honored by Speaker Walker with an appointment to the important committee on roads and bridges, being one of two democrats so honored. His fellow democrat on the committee was Rep. Robb de Peyster Tytus, the prominent young millionaire from Tyringham, so Rep. Dugan had the distinction of being the only democrat on either the senate or house side of the committee who wasn't a millionaire. And further,—Rep. Dugan was the man whom the petitioner of small means could always count upon as his friend when he argued before the committee. His record in this committee was no different from what it was in the house. He was always aligned on the side of the working man. He voted consistently for labor measures, for direct nominations, for direct election of United States senators, for the initiative and referendum and in general for all measures of the public opinion sort. Rep. Dugan was born in Webster, November 17, 1874. He reecived his early education in the parochial schools and Webster high school and later attended the Jefferson medical college at Philadelphia. He is a druggist by profession. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and Ancient Order of Hibernians.

John F. Dwyer.

John F. Dwyer of Weymouth has voted "yes" or "no" on 179 roll-calls during his two years' service on Beacon hill. He missed one roll-call out of 74 in 1909 and two out of 108 during the past session. It was because John F. Dwyer was always "on the job" that Speaker Walker named him as one of the monitors of the house this year. As a monitor he never had his count of a vote questioned which is in itself quite a distinc-



tion. He is a type of legislator none too plentiful. To have a cleaner record than John F. Dwyer would be impossible. Absolutely nothing can swerve him from what he believes to be right. It might be said that what he believes to be right is never very far from being right for John Dwyer is one of those level-headed citizens who weighs all sides of a question carefully before making up his mind.

He didn't consistently support all the measures of organized labor and such progressive measures as the income tax and direct election of United States senators simply because he was a democrat. Party cuts no figure whatever with this conscientious public servant from the republican town of Weymouth. He voted with organized labor because he believes that labor has been getting altogether too little out of the grist of legislation turned out annually, and too little in a good many other ways. The majority of the house took his view regarding direct election of United States senators while Pres. Taft himself was one of the most insistent advocates of ratification of the income tax amendment.

Rep. Dwyer served in 1909 on the committee on banks and banking and was largely responsible for the corrective legislation applied to the Chattel Loan company, the big money lending house which was practicing usury on the unfortunate. He stood out for a square deal for the petitioners when it seemed as if the committee was disposed to give the influential people behind the Chattel company every advantage at the hearings. This year he was transferred to the more active committee on towns where his knowledge of town affairs was of incalcuable value to that committee.

If he has any hobby it is temperance legislation. Personally he never drinks, never uses tobacco and never swears. That is something of a record in the line of exemplary habits. Needless to say he supported the bar and bottle bill and, unlike many, supported it because he believed in it. The legislature needs more men like John F. Dwyer. Weymouth showed its good judgment by refusing to play politics and refuse him a second term. It will show excellent judgment if it sends him back for a third.

Rep. Dwyer was born in Weymouth 48 years ago and has been an active business man there all his life. He has been postmaster of the town, selectman, overseer of

the poor, assessor and library trustee. He is a director of the South Shore Co-operative bank, a vice-president and director of the Weymouth Agricultural society and a trustee of the Weymouth Hospital association.

Charles E. Ebsen.

Whether "Charlie" Ebsen is returned for another year depends somewhat on what the two wards of his district may do, but if he is a candidate, as he may be, there is reason to believe that he can pull off a third year in the house where, for the past two years, he has accomplished some useful work for old Salem. The fact that Ward 1, for nine years, held the representative in the late "Tom" Davis is offered as a reason why, as the district is well served, Ward 2 should have its turn for at least more than a couple of years. Mr. Ebsen is a popular member of the Now and Then association, a strong factor in Ward 2, which leads to the strong belief that he will be his own successor next year. In all that he has done Rep. Ebsen has never yielded his independence of thought and action to any man. His intimates in the house know that and

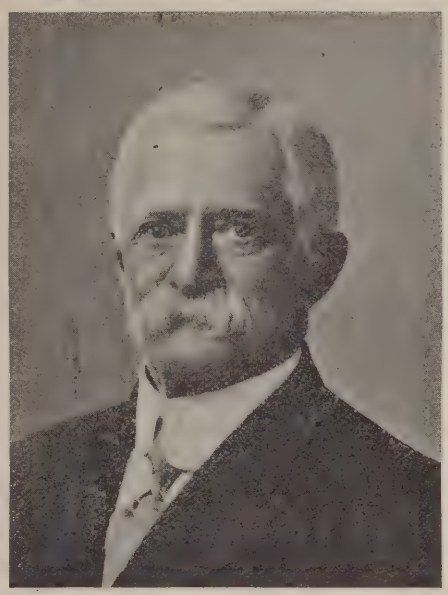


appreciate him for it. His crowning work of the session this year was the safe passage of the bill for the burial of electrical wires in Salem which was signed by the governor and which accomplishes an improvement for which the people of the old Witch City have long been clamoring. With her narrow streets and wooden construction the wires have been a constant menace. Yet it required the utmost cleverness and tact to get that bill out of committee and through the legislature, because in it lay precedents affecting the gigantic gas and electric interests of the commonwealth. It was a fortunate thing for Salem that its wire bill went to mercantile affairs and that "Charlie Ebsen was a whole team on that committee. He introduced the bill, nursed it through all its stages in committee and in house and senate, for Salem had no voice in the latter body and by his personal popularity and good sense got the bill by all dangerous shoals and sand bars; never leaving the bill until the governor handed him the quill with which he signed it.

Having served on the republican city committee for four years, upon the passing of the late "Tom" Davis, Mr. Ebsen was elected to the house of 1909 and was at once assigned on mercantile affairs. He has held that committee for two consecutive years, and this year was given place also on liquor law. He brought to his committee work the training of a manager in a large department store, and his business knowledge and experience have been not only of value to him but to his associates. Mercantile affairs was exactly as it proved, the place for him. He has been greatly interested in all of its nearly 90 matters on which it has reported —telephones, short weights, the size of a loaf of bread, the sale of coal, coke and charcoal. On liquor law he voted conscientiously on every measure brought before it. Mr. Ebsen has just turned his 36th year and has reached the stage where he is most useful to his constituents. It is believed that they will send him back.

Charles N. Edgell.

A good type of the sturdy New Englander is Rep. Charles N. Edgell of Gardner who represents the 2nd Worcester district and represents it well. A republican of the old school is Rep. Edgell, who says with some pride that he has tried to vote according to the principles of that party as he understands them. A service of some years in the M. V. M. led to his being placed on the com-



mittee on military affairs and while that committee had no big things this year Chairman Denny had no more faithful co-worker than Rep. Edgell.

Rep. Edgell is a native of Gardner and was born there Jan. 29, 1843. He attended the public schools and finished his education at the Barre, Vt., and the New Ipswich academies. For many years he has been engaged in the fire insurance business. He has been honored by his fellow citizens by election to the board of selectmen, board of overseers of the poor, board of health and as chief of the fire department. He is a member of Hope lodge, F. and A. M., Ivanhoe commandery, K. T., Aleppo temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Hiram council, R. and S. M., and holds membership in the Order of the Eastern Star, Odd Fellows, United Workmen, Gardner Boat club and Ridgeley club, is on the retired list of the M. V. M. as a captain.

George H. Ellis.

George H. Ellis of Newton represented the fourth Middlesex district, and had the distinction of being the most powerful factor in pushing through the only labor bill that was enacted during the session of 1910. This was the "strike ad" bill. Introduced by Morrill of Haverhill, the only socialist in the house, it was practically foredoomed to defeat, but for the powerful support given it by Rep. Ellis. Although the former president of the United Typothetae of America when it went through the big strike, and although he opposed practically every other labor measure of the year, he spoke, and wrote, and worked for the "strike ad" bill, and his support of it decided a large number of members to follow suit for they thought that if a conservative like Ellis could support it, it must be an excellent measure.

He wrote a letter to The Boston Transcript that staggered that publication, in which he said, following out the lines of his speech in the house:

"Your editorial entitled 'Bidding for Radical Favor' in issue of April 15 hardly does justice to the members of the house or senate in the matter of bill relating to advertising for help in case of strikes. This bill was reported favorably in the house over my name, as a member of the committee on labor. I was led to give the bill favorable consideration from my own experience during the so-called 'Typographical Union strike,' in 1906, when, as president of the United Typothetae of America, the association of employing printers, I saw what seemed to me the gross injustice of bringing to our cities, through advertising, scores of young men in search of work, who, while not being union men, were unwilling to take the place of strikers with all that that implies. Many of these men spent their last cent in getting to the city where they were hoping to find work; not a few of them having left their families almost penniless and depending upon the money to be sent to them from the wages to be earned. There was then only one of two things for these men to do—either go to work against their will, or for the union, or organization, engineering the strike to get hold of them and get them to join the union and furnish them with money enough to get back home. This latter course was usually followed and I am not friend enough of the 'closed shop' proposition of trade unions to feel greatly hurt over the cost to the union, but in such case it is making union men against their will and adding to the already large army of employed who feel that employers do not, and do not propose to, treat them fairly.

"I realize that this bill may in some cases increase the difficulties of the employer during a strike, but the bill does not prohibit the employer from advertising for help, except to take the place of strikers; it does not affect his advertising for help in any department in which there is no strike, and



is in the interest of justice and fair dealing. Of course, it will be said by many employers that it is the business of the man seeking employment to learn the conditions under which he is to be employed. Theoretically this is true, but practically there are few trades in which the men are better educated, or greater readers, than in the printing trade, and yet I know, as stated above, from my own experience of the large number of men who are misled and suffer great hardship if no statement as to trouble is made. Radical as the measure may seem I believe it to be fair and just and have no apology to make for advocating it.'

He was one of the few new members to be given places on two important committees—labor and street railways. He found that to give conscientious attention to the exhaustive work of these committees demanded so much of his time that he felt extreme reluctance about standing for re-election, but at last accounts it was reported that he would probably accept a renomination, his district being one that usually sends a man for several years, if he has demonstrated ability.

Rep. Ellis was born in Medfield, Oct. 3, 1848. He went to Boston in 1865 and has been publisher of the Christian Register ever since. From 1883 to 1886 he was publisher of The Boston Advertiser, and founded the Boston Record, the first successful penny evening newspaper in Boston. He is treasurer of the George H. Ellis Co., printers and publishers. Besides his publishing interests he is the largest dairy farmer in New England, having farms at West Newton, Kendall Green, and Barre, with herds numbering 550 cows, and selling 3300 quarts of milk per day at 11 cents per quart. Naturally he took deep interest in the various milk bills in the legislature, and was finally converted so far to the Saunders bill that he said that he hoped it would accomplish what was desired, although he believed that the special committee proposition to allow the railroad commission full power would solve the transportation problem.

He spoke against the eight-hour law bill, and made an excellent speech in favor of the Berkshire trolley bill. He took a deep interest in the Luce and Hugo bills looking to prevention of strikes by arbitration and conciliation, but regretfully reached the conclusion that neither bill satisfied either the employers or the employes in all particulars. He was a member of the Newton board of aldermen three years; is a member of the Braeburn and Neighborhood clubs, the Boston City club, and the Unitarian club, is chairman of the farm committee and trustee of the state agricultural college, a trustee of Simmons college, and chairman of the committee of agriculture of the Chamber of Commerce. He was appointed by Gov. Draper recently as a member of the special commission to draft a milk inspection law and report to the next legislature.

Henry A. Ellis.

Rep. Henry A. Ellis of Yarmouth, after two years of service in the lower branch of the state legislature, will not be a candidate for re-election. A lawyer by profession, he has undoubtedly found that proper attention to his law business compels him to give over



the work of laboring for the state to look after his own personal welfare. He will find plenty to do in that line down in his own district, where he has shown his ability as a lawyer on more than one occasion, and his two years of service at the state house have given him a prominence beyond the limits of Cape Cod which will be of value to him in the future. There will be an election of a new district attorney to succeed James M. Swift of Fall River this fall, and the lines in that contest have already become sufficiently defined to give basis to the common talk in the Cape section that Ellis will find himself appointed assistant to the new prosecuting officer when the latter takes up the duties.

The Yarmouth representative's two years on Beacon hill have been years of activity. He has been foremost in many of the contests in the halls of legislation during that time, and can take credit to himself for having done his part well. During his first year he was a member of the committee on legal affairs. This committee, in recent years at any rate, has had work to do which was practically as important as that of the other committee so eagerly sought after by members of the legal profession—the judiciary. This year his position as chairman of the committee on fisheries and game must be regarded as evidence of appreciation by the speaker of the house. Long before the session opened it was apparent that this committee would have more to do than in years. Several knotty problems were to be threshed out relating to the fisheries question in its different phases, and all sorts of trouble was anticipated. Ellis proved himself an able presiding officer, and no committee worked harder than did his during the session recently closed. Nor were the interests of the people of his own locality neglected meantime. One of the best pieces of work which any Cape man ever accomplished for his people was that by which Ellis secured an appropriation of $15,000 for the establishment of an experiment station for cranberry growers at Wareham. Rep. Ellis was born in Yarmouth, November 5, 1879, was educated at the Hyannis Normal School and at the University of Maine.

Charles E. Elwell.

One of the active first year men in the house who deserves well of his constituents is Rep. Charles E. Elwell of the 23d Essex district, who, although a Rockport boy, represents also a share of Old Gloucester. Mr. Elwell is withal one of the younger members of the lower branch this session, since he did not reach his 28th mile post in life's journey until June 20 of the current year. He is a fish glue manufacturer, and therefore naturally interested in everything that pertains to the advancement of the great fishing interests of his district. He fitted readily therefore into the position to which Speaker Walker assigned him on the committee on harbors and public lands. There Mr. Elwell has taken a deep personal interest in the Boston, Cape Cod and New York Canal bill, which thoroughfare when opened for traffic will enable the Gloucester men to avoid the risks of "Peaked Hill" bars and the stormy passage round the Cape. He also took an active share for the bill, which the governor signed, for extending the Magnolia wharf property at Gloucesster. He introduced the bill to authorize the harbor and land commissioners to expend $8000 for the dredging and improvement of Rockport harbor, and although the report of the committee was adverse it was only because this matter will come in under the blanket appropriation given the harbor and land commissioners last year of $200,000 to be expended in improving of small harbors along the coast, so that in the end Rockport will



get her share through the efforts of Rep. Elwell in calling attention to the necessity of this work being completed. The same is true as to the $5000 asked for dredging Mill river at Gloucester. On the big bills for the development of the East Boston water front involving millions, the Lynn harbor development, Island End river and others, Mr. Elwell was progressive in his attitude. He will be in position to be of even greater value to his district next year.

Freeman O. Emerson.

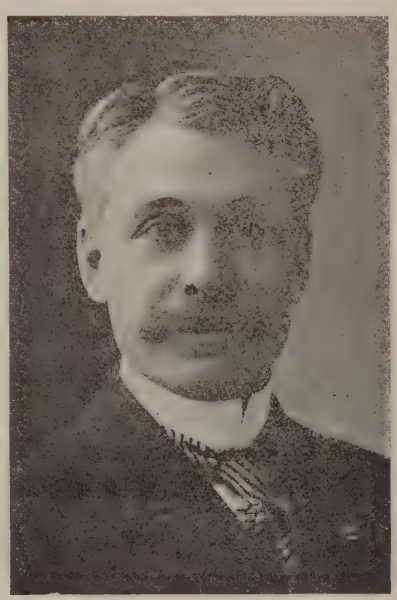
For two years Ward 12 has been represented by one of the most popular legislators of the entire city bunch in Rep. Freeman O. Emerson.

Rep. Emerson was not one of the blatant orators of the house, whose voice is raised on all occasions and who are forever demanding that the "common people" be handed everything they may happen to express a wish for. Among the departments at the state house, though, there was none who stood higher than he, and many a young man now drawing a steady salary weekly owes his advancement and his opportunity to the representative from Ward 12 and the readiness of the latter to go out of his way to do a favor.

At the beginning of last session Speaker Walker appointed Mr. Emerson to the important committee on cities, which has more work to do in the course of a legislative year than any other committee of the legislature. As a member of that body, he took an important part in much of the legislation of the session, as it affected the various cities.

Rep. Emerson was born in Gorham, N. H., in 1857, and was graduated from Hebron academy in Maine. He has been a successful business man in Boston for many years, having first been engaged in the gentlemen's furnishing business, but is now a real estate operator and insurance man in the financial district. He has been prominent politically for a long time and is a member of the Republican Club of Massachusetts and also the Ward 12 Republican club.

Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows and also with the Knights of Pythias, in both of which he is prominent locally. He is a director of the Boston Industrial Home and the Hillside School for the Education of Poor Boys at Greenwich Village, Mass. He has served five years in the house, his terms extending over 14 years, he having first arrived on Beacon Hill as a legislator in 1897. He was back again in 1900 and 1901, and again in 1909 and 1910. He served in the old common council in 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895. As the trend of the times is towards



keeping valuable men in office, especially in the legislature where a one-year man has little or no influence, Rep. Emerson's return should be assured.

Winthrop H. Fairbank.

Winthrop H. Fairbank of Sudbury, representing the 13th Middlesex district, was a democrat from a republican stronghold. Last year Rep. Fairbank was elected because of disaffection in the republican ranks. This year there is no reason why Rep. Fairbank's record should not strongly appeal to the republican voters of independent proclivities. He made a capable, conscientious legislator and did yeoman work for the farmers trying to settle the milk question. As a member of the committee on agriculture he was indefatigable in his efforts in securing votes for the bill reported by that committee which relieves a producer from prosecution for selling milk below the standard until he has had 20 days' notice to bring the product of his cows up to the standard. This is the first legislation the farmers have been able to secure which lessens the severity of the Massachusetts milk standard law and much of the credit is due to the efforts of the member from Sudbury.

There has been some criticism of Rep. Fairbanks for voting against the eight-hour bill. There are good arguments against this bill and Rep. Fairbank undoubtedly can successfully defend his attitude. That and the peaceful picketing bills were the only labor measures which he did vote against while he voted for the public opinion bill, the initiative and referendum amendment to the constitution, the 54-hour bill for women and children, the bill to compel the marking of prison made goods, the various bills to restrict the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes, the bill to permit labor unions to impose fines to enforce strikes and the homestead bill. He was also recorded in favor of both the Riley bills on election of United States senators, the first to allow

an expression of preference by the voters and the second providing for election by the voters. He did not vote on the income tax amendment to the constitution but his absence was unavoidable.

Rep. Fairbanks is a native of Sudbury, having been born there March 13, 1857. He was educated in the public schools and at the Bryant & Stratton commercial college. He is a farmer, specializing in the production of fruit and milk. He is a member of the New England Cattle Dealers' association, the Holstein association of America, the Grange and the Young Men's Democratic club of Massachusetts, which was a power back in



the Russell days. He has served his town as a selectman and overseer of the poor for six years and as a member of the school committee.

Wilton B. Fay.

As one of the powers in the republican state committee Rep. Wilton B. Fay of Medford was a much watched man on Beacon hill this year. But if the party whip was applied on any measures on the "hill" this year there was no evidence of Rep. Fay's handling it. Appointed by Speaker Walker to



the important committee on ways and means he doubtless felt that he had work enough to do in looking after the finances of the state without playing politics. There is little likelihood, however, that Rep. Fay would play the political boss even if he had the time. Forcing men to vote against their will and their best judgment would hardly appeal to Rep. Fay's ideal of public service, which is pretty high.

On the ways and means committee he was one of the hardest workers and one of the most valuable members. Norman White's dictatorial manner didn't make a hit with the Medford man and there were frequent clashes between the two, both in committee and on the floor of the house. The principal one was over the $5000 appropriation for the reconstruction of Bear hill tower in Stoneham which Rep. Fay finally succeeded in having attached to the metropolitan park appropriation, but not until Rep. White had exhausted almost every means to defeat it. It was Rep. Fay who was chiefly responsible for the increase in the pay of the metropolitan park policemen which was the subject of much discussion in the committee. Against the objection of Chairman White he also put through the $15,000 appropriation for dredging the Mystic river in Medford.

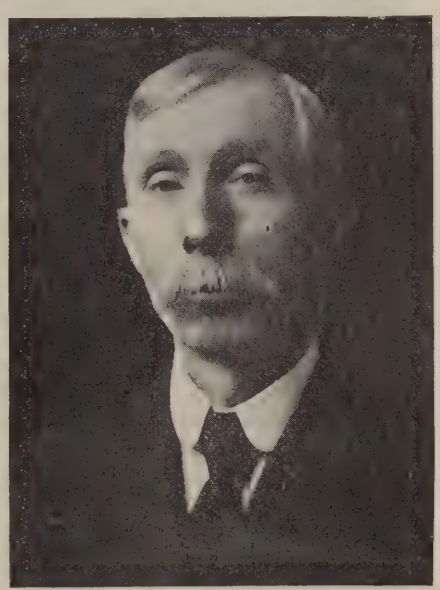
Rep. Fay has long been prominent in republican politics. He is a member of that useful adjunct of the state organization, the Republican club of Massachusetts, and is now serving his third year on the state committee. He is also a member of the finance committees of the state committee and has been treasurer of the 8th congressional district committee since 1901. He is a member of the republican city committee of Medford and was its chairman from 1901 to 1906. He was an alternate to the republican national convention in 1908.

Rep Fay also holds membership in the Massachusetts Horticultural society, the Middlesex club, the Medford Historical society, and the Medford, Neighborhood and Medford Boat clubs. He has been a member of the Medford park commission since 1903 and is now its chairman.

Rep. Fay was born in Hyde Park, Oct 3, 1865, and is an accountant by occupation.

William F. Fletcher.

The 2d Hampden or "shoestring" district, represented in part this year by Wil-



liam F. Fletcher of Southwick comprises 14 towns. It will be seven years in the ordinary course of events before the town of Southwick is again allowed to name a republican candidate. Hence Mr. Fletcher cannot come back next year. The republican leaders would be pleased to see Mr. Fletcher return, for he was one who could generally be counted on to line up with the organization on the fighting measures. That he could be independent when in his judgment the organization was in the wrong he showed when he supported the resolve for an amendment to the state constitution to permit direct legislation by the initiative and referendum. On labor measures he pursued a conservative course, supporting the 54-hour bill for women and minors employed in factories and the 9 hours in 11 bill for motormen and conductors, but voting against the eight-hour bill for public employes and all other labor measures.

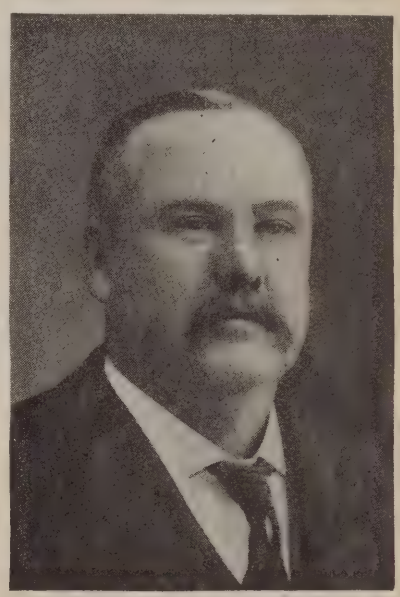
Through a mistake of the Harvard Political club the daily papers got Mr. Fletcher down as one of those who broke their pledges on the income tax amendment. Developments showed that Mr. Fletcher had never pledged himself to vote for it. He had merely stated that that he was "inclined" to vote for it, but desired to consider it more thoroughly before making up his mind definitely. He made up his mind that he could not support it.

That Mr. Fletcher could speak when the occasion demanded he showed when he vigorously opposed on the floor of the house the bill to compel all vehicles to carry lights at night. He made a very good impression. His committee was drainage which affords very little chance for display but lots of opportunity for hard work.

Mr. Fletcher was born in Granby, August 1, 1851, and educated in the public schools of Granby and Chicopee. He owns a prosperous milling and grain business and has served Southwick as town clerk for four years and as a member of the board of selectmen, assessors and overseers of the poor for two years, being chairman one year.

Clarence J. Fogg.

As the watch dog of the county treasury Capt. Fogg of Newburyport takes the bis-



cuit. He has been house chairman of the committee on counties for the past four years and as the saying goes down in Old Essex when referring to the captain he's "got 'em al skun a mile" in managing the ribbons. A deep sea sailor, with that hearty bluff way that stamps the trim of the genuine, Rep. Fogg generally gets what he wants from his committee without any of his associates feeling the braces when he hauls them up sharp as he sometimes does. Thus it happened last year when his committee had voted twice in favor of a $400,000 courthouse down his way, which the captain knew they didn't want any more than the fifth wheel of a coach, somehow that bill didn't get reported, and when the proper time came their chairman showed them that they were way off the course. It didn't take that committee long to "about ship" and give that bill reference to the next general court.

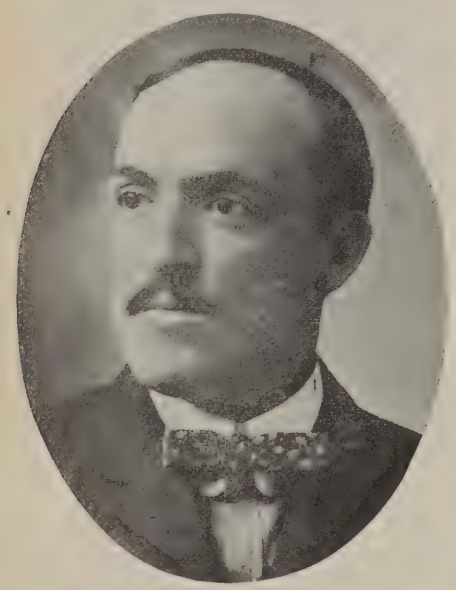
Clarence J. Fogg of Newburyport has completed his fifth consecutive term in the house and has proved not only a valuable man to his constituents of the 25th Essex, but to the entire county and the commonwealth as well. It is just probable that the county commissioners would not know how on earth to get along without him when some phantasmas are presented by idealists who do not stop to count the cost or reckon where the money is to come from. This year Capt. Fogg has won a great battle for his clammers of Joppa in the defeat of the bill by which the fish and game commissioners would take from the people their right to dig their "six bushels" anywhere on the flats of the Ipswich and lease them to one individual. It was the Newburyport representative who kept the lines up to their work without breaking in senate and house and in the end won out in as notable a fight as has been fought in many a day.

Then, too, Rep. Fogg put through the "seamen's union" bill, which makes it lawful to induce a sailor to leave a vessel in port, where the regular crew is on strike for higher wages, and Gov. Draper has allowed that bill to become law, wherein after all Massachusetts is only following a long way behind other seacoast states which have had the same law on their books for many years. He introduced the bill to spend $150,000 in dredging Plum Island river in Rowley, Newbury and Newburyport as recommended by the harbor and land commission-

ers two years ago which ways and means cut down, but which will secure a commencement at least very soon upon a project too long delayed. No measure has left the committee on counties without the stamp of his approval and his vigilant supervision. Mr. Fogg was born in Newburyport 57 years ago. He was in early life a sailor; was in the steamship service in China and on his return took up the shoe trade until he entered politics. He has seen a varied committee service in the legislature on liquor law, taxation and counties, and was a member of the special commission to codify the tax laws of the commonwealth. Whenever the cry goes up through the corridors "Foggy" it always bring a merry smile and never a frown. Capt. Fogg has the best wishes of everybody for his return.

Fred W. Ford.

A new member who has forged rapidly to the front this session is Rep. Fred W. Ford of Lynn, one of the bright, active men of the Lynn delegation. In his first year he has caused the house to sit up and take notice. He succeeded to the mantle of the redoubtable Matthew McCann, who has now retired to the farm up in New Hampshire. Like his predecessor Ford has been a good vote getter. His most recent achievement was the defeat of the Island End river proposition which saved 14 acres of Chelsea territory from being thrown to Everett and possibly a million dollar steel plant along with it.



Rep. Ford fought this in committee as a member of harbors and public lands, dissented from the decision of the sub-committee which framed the bill and finally before the house laid bare the history of the proposition on which showing the bill was laid to rest. Mr. Ford was born in Lowell 37 years ago but came early to Lynn where he is a foreman of shoe cutters. He naturally drifted into politics, being an able chess player, in which he has played so good a game that after one year in the Lynn common council he was uplifted to the house last November. His first committee was public service, but there being a vacancy unfilled on harbors and public lands, Speaker Walker selected him for it, which greatly strengthened Lynn on that committee, giving it three members in a year when its big $11,000,000 harbor improvement bill was pending. His companions, Sen. Newhall and Rep. Quinn of Swampscott, found in him a good running mate and the three succeeded in pulling out the bill and getting it started through the legislature. Rep. Ford introduced the bill to allow Lynn to appropriate $100,000 for a new school-house in the eastern section of that city and put it through the house. He gave personal attention to the bill to permit the city of Lynn to borrow $250,000 to establish a mechanical filtration plant as well as to the city charter bill. It was he who insisted that the only fair deal was to give the people of Lynn the right to say first whether they wanted any change in the charter and then to decide at the polls which form of charter they desired of the two submitted, this was the occasion of there being three charters really comprehended in one bill, the first time it is said that has ever occurred in a municipal charter measure enacted by the legislature. Mr. Ford was made clerk of the committee on public service and with Sen. Newhall of Lynn, the pair made a great team. On all bills for retirement Rep. Ford's sympathies have always been with the under dog, the official of small salary. He is a product of the public schools of Haverhill and is prominent in all the fraternities; an active member of the Lynn yacht club and Associated Chess league, beside being affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, K. of P. and Red Men. Rep. Ford it is anticipated will be returned by his constituents for another year. His predecessor had six terms in the house.

Charles M. Gardner.

The success of Charles M. Gardner of Westfield as a legislator, and he has achieved no small degree of success in his two years' service, has been due to his ability and to



the fact that the house has been strongly impressed with the sincerity of the man. While the interests of the farmer, particularly the milk producers, have been uppermost in Rep. Gardner's mind, he has been no legislator for special interests. The best interests of the whole commonwealth have actuated him in his work. On all questions of legislation he has taken the broad-minded view. Labor has had few better friends than the leader of the grangers of Massachusetts and in return labor men have rallied to the support of the Westfield man on many occasions. Despite the fact that he has been highly honored by Gov. Draper with appointment to the state board of agriculture and membership on the dairy board this has not influenced his independence of thought and action on matters of legislation as witnessed by his support of the income tax and direct election of United States senators.

In the house of 1909 Rep. Gardner won an enviable reputation for a first year man, being especially prominent in the fight to consolidate the educational boards, he favoring the governor's recommendation which was ultimately carried out. Likewise he was a strong supporter, on the committee on education, of the proposed Massachusetts college designed to give the needy youth of the state a four years' college training at a cost of $138. This year he had the pleasure of seeing this college incorporated.

Last year he served on the committee on agriculture as well as education and this year Speaker Walker made him chairman of the farmers' committee. When the special committee was appointed to deal with the milk situation rising out of the strike of the producers on the contractors, Rep. Gardner was made a member of that committee. He had charge of the big appropriation bill for improvements at the Amherst agricultural college and carried it to success despite the vigorous fight against it. The fact that the farmers of Massachusetts will no longer be prosecuted for violation of the arbitrary arithmetical standard until they have had 20 days in which to bring their milk up to the standard they owe to no man more than to the able master of the state grange who represents them in the halls of legislation.

William H. Gifford.

The poet of the last two legislatures was Wiliam H. Gifford of Westport, a stalwart democrat whose fund of good humor and facetious manner of sizing up a situation made him one of the most popular men in either branch.

Mr. Gifford was not always joking and he never made the mistake of becoming known as a debater who furnished the fun by substituting it for argument. On the other hand, when the debate was earnest there was no more earnest man in the house than he. When, however, the opposition endeavored to "get by" with a lot of buncombe, a trick not unknown in the legislature, "Pop" Gifford was generally on hand to explode the bubble and put the matter once more on a proper basis.

In all matters pertaining to the fisheries he was an active participant. He worked harder than anybody else in the legislature to secure the repeal of the bill that prohibits spring shooting on the marshes along the coast. He fought for it in the committee on fisheries and game, of which he is a member, and he led the battle in the house.

So near to being successful was he that the friends of the law passed a year ago were obliged to drag out the heavy artillery, and all the speeches against Rep. Gifford were by the acknowledged leaders, from an oratorical standpoint at least, of the lower chamber of the legislature.

Rep. Gifford was one of the most attentive



members of the legislature, he being in his seat every legislative day, while when his committee was holding hearings, he was generally the first to arrive and the last to leave.

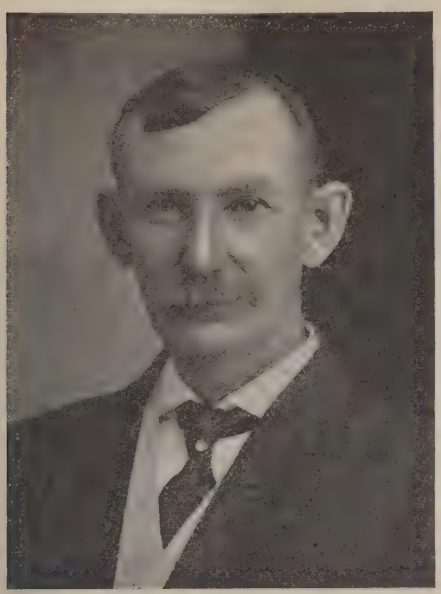
A democrat, coming from a district normally republican and sending a republican as a colleague, he had his work cut out for him from the beginning, and the fact that he was returned for a second term shows that he did not disappoint his constituents.

Rep. Gifford was born in Dartmouth in 1851 and secured his education in the public schools there. He is a merchant and a farmer in Westport and has served his county as a deputy sheriff for six years. He is a Mason.

Ellery L. Goff.

A new member, who has made good this year is Rep. Ellery L. Goff of Rehoboth, who by his personal energy during the session just closed secured from the Massachusetts highway commission an apportionment of $1000 towards the construction of a state highway from Rehoboth to Dighton. This road cuts off a very circuitous route both in Taunton and Providence and thus brings Rehoboth still nearer to the marts of trade and the world's civilization. The saving in miles when this new road is completed will be very great indeed and should insure to Mr. Goff the cordial support of his constituency for another year. On all the Bristol county legislation he has done his part this year. A farmer and granger himself he has taken a deep interest in all measures pertaining to milk and agriculture. He was given place this year on the committee on towns which has had between thirty and forty matters to pass upon. Berkeley being in his dis-

trict he especially interested himself in obtaining the passage of the act signed by Gov. Draper, to give that town a supply of pure water for domestic and fire purposes from the Taunton mains. At home he is interested in insurance and for sixteen years



he has been tax collector of his town. He is secretary of the Rehoboth Antiquarian society. Mr. Goff was born in Taunton 42 years ago but has resided in Rehoboth for many years.

Joseph J. Goode.

Everybody in the house of 1910 knew "Joe" Goode of Ward 19, Boston. He wasn't very widely known until the papers blossomed forth with an account of an attack on him and the young lady who tended the state house candy counter by Mr. Goode's wife on Boston common just because Rep. Goode happened to be crossing the common at the



same time the young lady was. The result of that incident was that Rep. Goode became quite a celebrity while "Tom" Meagher had to get a new girl to tend the candy counter.

This was Rep. Goode's first year in the house and it is understood that he will seek re-election as a "vindication." Although he was a member of the committee on military affairs he was not half as martial as was his wife on that memorable afternoon. Rep. Goode was born in Boston, July 20, 1876, and educated in the public and parochial schools. By occupation he is a plasterer.

Joseph D. Gowing.

Forty years a town officeholder is a pretty long service in these days of rotation in office but that is the recommendation which Rep. Joseph D. Gowing brought to the state house this year from the town of North Reading. Some of the offices which Rep. Gowing has filled in his town are treasurer, collector, selectman, assessor and overseer of the poor. It indicates pretty well that Rep. Gowing is regarded by his fellow townsmen as a reliable, conscientious public servant.

Rep. Gowing served on the committee on counties during the past session and there was no more faithful member in the consideration of the various measures which were considered, many of them purely routine and having little to interest the average legislator. A native of North Reading,



Rep. Gowing was born there Sept. 17, 1843, and has followed farming there since he was a boy.

William J. Graham.

Serving his fifth year on the committee on cities, Rep. William J. Graham of the 8th Essex district was of especial value to the city of Lawrence in a session when that municipality sought much legislation. All the matters of a strictly municipal nature went to his committee and his was the voice which generally determined what the report on a bill affecting Lawrence should be. His long experience and his popularity enabled him to do things for his city which a less experienced man would find impossible. The fact that there seemed to be a great difference of opinion among Lawrence citizens on almost every matter before the committee made his task all the more difficult. Many times the committee would have thrown bills out bodily, so disgusted were



they with the wrangling, had it not been for Rep. Graham.

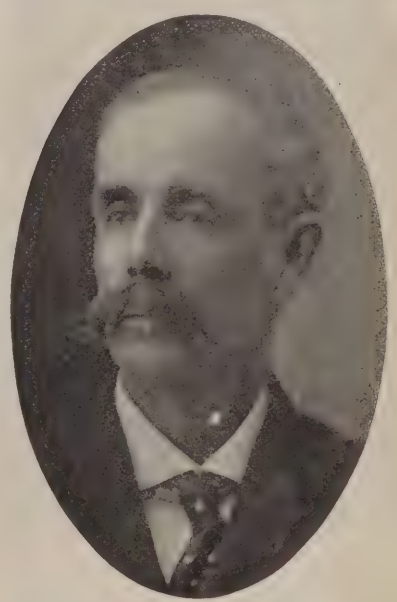
As it was he successfully brought out and put through both branches bills allowing the city to incur indebtedness to the extent of $90,000 for a new grammar school in Ward 6 and $70,000 for a trunk sewer in Ward 5, and providing that the county of Essex shall hereafter pay 40 percent of the cost of maintaining the Duck and Falls bridges over the Merrimac at Lawrence. He got a favorable report on his bill to divide Ward 6 into two wards but in the house the debate became a partisan one and the republican majority turned to and killed it.

Rep. Graham led the fight for years for the "Essex boom," so-called, and every year he put that bill through the house only to have it killed in the senate. This year, with the boom matter settled between the city and the Essex company by agreement, Rep. Graham had all the more time for other Lawrence matters and he handled them with the success which always characterized his handling of the "boom bill" in the house.

Rep. Graham came to the house first in 1904 and in that year served on the committee on fisheries and game. In 1905 he was on federal relations but in every session since has been on cities. He was born in Lawrence, Oct. 2, 1873 and was educated at Phillips Andover and the Tufts Medical school.

Hamilton J. Greene.

Last year Rep. Hamilton J. Greene of Oak Bluffs was on harbors and public lands. This year Speaker Walker transferred him to fisheries and game, of which committee he has been the faithful and painstaking clerk. He was able to do much for his constituency on the bills for the protection of game birds and water fowl against shooting



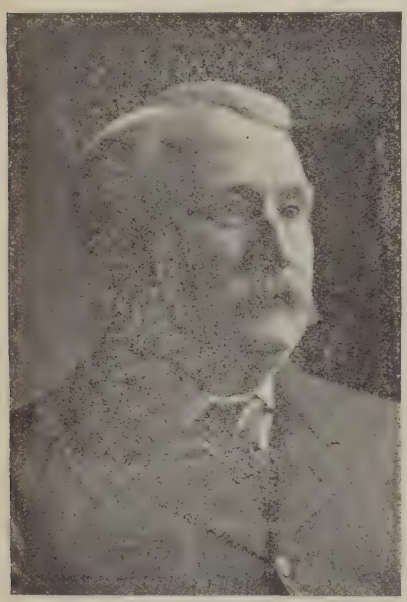
by artificial light, or hunting with power boats not at anchor; to permit the search by deputies of the fish and game commission and the seizure of fish and game, provided that they shall not enter a dwelling house without warrant and that the act shall not apply to fish and game passing through the commonwealth under authority of the United States, which bills were signed by Gov. Draper. He was a friend at court for the fishermen who desired to remove restrictions as to the taking of fish on Nantucket sound.

On the question of leasing Tisbury Great Pond, Rep. Greene gave his personal attention to seeing that the act was properly safeguarded before it was permitted to go through the house and senate. While the fish and game commissioners are permitted under it to lease the pond from time to time until January 1, 1920, they cannot lease it for a term exceeding five years and nothing shall prevent the right of any citizen to take fish in said pond or any water connected therewith by hook and line.

Mr. Greene was especially interested in the protection of the heath hen on Martha's Vineyard. He was born in Mansfield 60 years ago, but has lived on the island of Martha's Vineyard for many years and has held the responsible position of superintendent of water works of Oak Bluffs for 20 years, as well as treasurer of the Vineyard Grove company. For years he served as selectman and assessor.

Julius Guild.

Rep. Julius Guild of Walpole, representing the 10th Norfolk district for his second year, lived up to the reputation he made in the session of 1909 as a careful, conscientious legislator and a republican who believed in sticking by his party on questions where party lines were drawn. Speaker Walker reassigned Rep. Guild to the committee on water supply and the experience he had gained in his first year on that committee was of much value to him and to some of his new associates. To enhance the value given him by his previous experience on the committee, Rep. Guild had behind him 19 years of experience as a selectman of Walpole. His thorough knowledge of town affairs and conditions served him in good stead in solving the many intricate



problems of water supply before his committee.

Water supply had intricate measures, indeed, before it this year, notably the big Lynn bill, long wrangled over but finally satisfactorily settled, and the Millbury bill which was not settled so satisfactorily to the citizens of the town of Millbury. Rep. Guild's committee provided that a jury should fix the price which the town should pay the company for the water plant but the senate amended the bill to provide that the price should be fixed by a commission and it had to be accepted by the house to save the bill. It was the only thing to do but it seriously grieved Rep. Guild and those of his associates from towns who knew the injustice small towns suffer through having to share the generally exorbitant fee of the special commissioners in the face of an unsatisfactory award to boot.

Rep. Guild has had the two years allotted to his town and the nomination in his district goes to Norwood next year. The district will be fortunate if it gets such a conscientious legislator as Rep. Guild in his place. Mr. Guild was born in Walpole, March 30, 1850, and is a milk producer, which business he turned over to his son on coming to the legislature that he might give all his time to serving his constituents. He belongs to the Grange, Masons, Odd Fellows, Royal Arcanum and Workmen.

John W. Haigis.

Rep. John W. Haigis of Montague recalls to one's mind the days when Western Massachusetts largely dominated legislative affairs through the brainy men she used to send down. Last year, as a first year man, he was generally recognized as a leading figure among the men from the western part of the state—the leading one, in fact, with the exception of Madsen of Holyoke. This year Speaker Walker formally recognized him as the Western Massachusetts leader by placing him on the committee on rules, the "speaker's cabinet." Necessarily he was the man who had to be sought when Western Massachusetts wanted the rules of the house suspended to admit a late petition for legislation or for anything else. But he was sought not only by Western Massachusetts but by a majority of the members who wanted special favors, for John Haigis was the man on the committee who was considered the friend of every member of the house and the one who could be depended to disregard ridiculous precedents when he realized that what was asked was vital to the man who asked and generally to his district, also.

He had a chance to do a good turn for his neighbor, Greenfield, when that town was in the position of having called its annual meeting illegally through an omission in the warrant of the opening and closing time of the polls. He not only had that bill admitted but greased the ways for it to slide through the house in record time. Just previously he had done an act which won him praise from members from all parts of the state. An act of 1909 changed the time for filing certificates of nomination and nomination papers from the second Saturday and second Thursday, respectively, before election, to the second Wednesday and second Thursday. This of course necessitated earlier caucuses but practically every town in the state overlooked or was ignorant of the new law and most of them had called their caucuses for a later date than the last day for filing papers. Just in the nick of time Rep. Haigis rushed in with a bill to correct the error. He had it admitted, heard by the committee on election laws, given its several readings and engrossed by the house, put through the same performance in the senate and enacted in the house, all within three hours. The senate had adjourned before it got back there on the same afternoon for enactment but it was promptly enacted by the senate and signed by the governor the next day. The act legalized all the caucuses called under the old law. Had



it not been put through there would have been no way to elect town officers except by writing in the names.

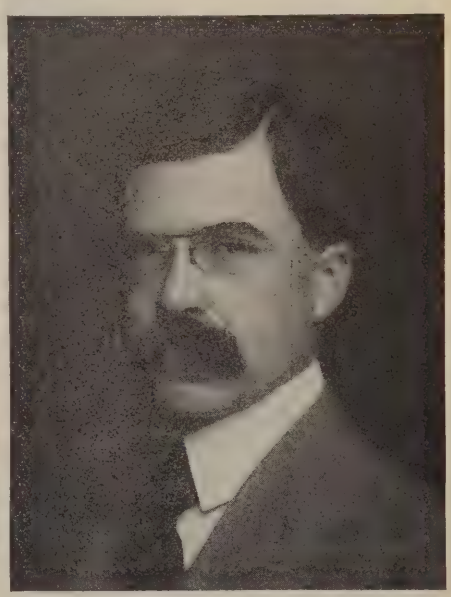
The Palmer licensing board trouble, caused by the illegal acceptance of the act creating the board, was another case where Rep. Haigis did an excellent piece of work. The act having been accepted illegally, the election of the commissioners was illegal and, although it had voted license, the town was "dry." It was a bad situation for a large town with a number of hotels but the town had mixed things so badly that there was opposition by a majority of the committee on rules to the admission of the bill. Rep. Haigis, however, finally won the majority over and in June the legjislature enacted the necessary legislation to ratify the illegal acceptance of the act and to legalize the illegal election of the commissioners.

But Rep. Haigis' biggest stunts this year were the passage of the act which gives 20 percent of the fees from auto registration to the towns for the repair of town ways injured by auto traffic, and the act which gives the whole of the corporate franchise tax on domestic business corporations to the places where the corporations have their places of business. By the first the small towns will receive $60,000 this year for road maintenance. The second not only largely benefits a number of Franklin and Hampshire county towns, but enormously benefits the big manufacturing cities of the state, giving to them the taxes which formerly went to the wealthy residential towns.

Few legislators have ever achieved in two years the reputation of the young man from Turners Falls. On the committee on railroads in his first year, clerk of both railroads and rules in his second, author of some of the biggest legislation of the session, an important factor in the success of the Berkshire trolleys bill and the only Western Massachusetts man called upon to preside over the house during the session, it is small wonder that he is being seriously discussed as a candidate to succeed Speaker Walker. Born in Montague only 29 years ago the 31st day of last July he has a brilliant future before him in public life.

Richard W. Hale.

In Rep. Richard W. Hale of Dover representing the 11th Norfolk district, the legislature of 1910 drew a prize. For a small town, in a district made up of several, to send a legislator of such calibre is unusual.



All the greater is the regret that owing the fact that it is a rotation district Rep. Hale will not stand again.

Speaker Walker was glad of the opportunity to put on the judiciary committee a former United States commissioner, and lawyer of the standing of Mr. Hale, and also appointed him to the committee on libraries.

Rep. Hale gave freely of his time, and thought and energy, sacrificing his practice to attend on the multitudinous meetings of the judiciary committee, and was rarely absent from the house sessions except at the time of his illness.

The great work of Richard Hale, and for which he will long be remembered was the drafting of the Boston Railroad Holding company preferred stock bill. He came to the rescue of Gov. Draper just at the time when it appeared that the governor's far-reaching plans for railroad development in New England had met with a severe check, owing to the appearance of Speaker Walker and numerous savings bank men in opposition to the governor's proposal to make the bonds of the holding company legal investment for savings banks, and the decision of the attorney-general that they could not be exempted from taxation. The bill which ultimately went on the statute books was drafted by Hale. Gov. Draper publicly accorded Rep. Hale full credit for satisfactorily solving the problem.

Rep. Hale was peculiarly fitted by his long study both of taxation problems and of the railroad situation, as well as by his legal acumen to solve the railroad problem. His bill was therefore no lucky guess. It provided a better security, from a financial standpoint than the original bonds, because the preferred stock issue being authorized by especial act of the legislature, is regarded as possessed of greater prestige, and the issuance accomplished everything desired both by the governor and the New Haven, namely a way of escape from double taxation, and the formal stamp of approval of the state of Massachusetts on the security. Henceforth there was an absolutely clear road for financing the merger.

Another act placed on the statute book in 1910 was drawn by him to correct an error which had occurred through the repeal of the law requiring three judges on the bench in cases against the commonwealth. The repeal act had gone too far in that it wiped out the power of the court to send a case to a master.

Rep. Hale had charge of a large number of bills for his committee, his excellent equipment as a forensic debater being early recognized, and resulting in his being frequently drafted to speak for the committee.

Rep. Hale made a great fight for the clean streets bill, and handsomely routed the dissenters of the judiciary committee and some of the heavyweight orators of the house by his lucid argument disposing of all the technical points raised in opposition.

Rep. Hale had charge before the tax commissioner, and before the different committees, of the bill to provide for reimbursing cities and towns for loss of taxes in those cases where real estate is occupied by public institutions.

He succeeded in having substituted, for the adverse report of the committee on liquor law, his bill providing that in the enumeration of inhabitants to determine the number of liquor licenses inmates of insane and charitable institutions should not be counted. This bill affected the town of Medfield in his district but Medfield changed over to "dry" while the bill was under consideration and Rep. Hale then agreed to let it go over to the next general court.

Richard W. Hale was born in Milton, June 30, 1871, and comes naturally by legal ability, for his father and paternal grandfather were both lawyers. Graduating from Harvard college in 1892 and Harvard law school in 1895, he took both degrees with distinction, and for some years has been known to the profession and to the business world as the author of able articles in leading journals, mainly legal and financial—the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, Century Magazine, American Law Review, Harvard Law Review, and editorial work on legal and financial subjects for the Boston Transcript. "The Surplus Income of Lunatic" in the Harvard Law Review of 1895; "The Apportionment of Income" in the same journal, 1903; "The Standard Oil Anti-Trust Complaint," in the American Law Review January-February, 1907; "The Twenty-Nine Million Dollar Fine," in the November-December, 1907, issue of the same journal; and his book "The Dreyfus Story," published in 1899, and running through three editions, are among the most notable of his writings. The curious reader will find in Mr. Hale's article in the March, 1904, Century Magazine entitled "Mary Had a Little Lamb," an entertaining brief in support of the proposition that the well known authoress, Mrs. Sarah Josepha Hale, wrote that poem.

Mr. Hale is treasurer and director in several important business enterprises. He was United States commissioner at Boston in the United States district court for several years, or until the demands of his general practice increased to such an extent that he was obliged to resign. Many cases under the Chinese exclusion law were tried before him.

He is the senior member of the active law firm of Hale and Grinnell, 60 State street, and his rare combination of financial with legal knowledge, training and ability make him a valued counsellor.

Homer A. Hall.

One of the hard-working legislators on Beacon Hill during the last three years—and one of the most popular, as well—has been Rep. Homer A. Hall of North Adams. In the three legislatures of which he has been a member there has been very little big legislation in which he has not played a prominent part, and there has been none that affected, even in a remote degree, the destinies of the Berkshire region that he has not been "on the job" early and late to advance.

A good illustration of this was the Berkshre trolley bill of the present session. Every one from the western section of the state was vitally interested in that bit of plain justice. Scores of influential men from various cities and towns in that region visited the state house for days at a time in its interest. Yet, when it came to a question of shaping legislation and lining up the members, it was to men like Rep. Hall that the work fell. Without them all the good work of the others would have been utterly lost. Among these, Rep. Hall was as the general to an army, for the reason that his popularity with the members from other parts of Massachusetts made it easy for him to secure the votes. And the way he responded to the call won for him the admiration of the other Berkshire members without regard to party.

During his entire career as a legislator, Rep. Hall has served on the committees on labor and public health, two of the important subdivisions of the house. As a member of the former he was instrumental in reporting the eight-hour bill that was vetoed by Gov. Draper. As a member of the latter he took an important part in framing the homestead bill, one of the most progressive bits of legislation considered by the Massachusets legislature for years and one that eventually is bound to become a law



and establish a policy that will be widely copied by other states. In addition to his committee assignment Speaker Walker further honored him with an oppointment as monitor of his division.

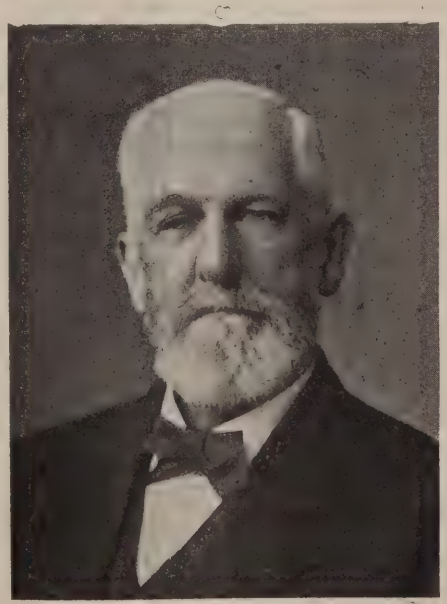
In all the work of his committees Rep. Hall's influence was felt, since he was one of the hard workers of the session, was seldom absent from committee meeting and never absent from the legislature when any matter of importance was being considered.

Rep. Hall, whose district is known politically as the 2d Berkshire, was born in North Adams on Nov. 24, 1871. He is a shoe cutter by trade, and is prominent in the labor movement of his native city. He is also an Elk and a member of the republican city committee.

James A. Halliday.

Dec. 28, 1836....Feb. 3, 1910.

Rep. James A. Halliday of Saugus, whose passing on February 3, 1910, made the second break in the house membership while the session was yet young, had but just entered upon his second year as a legislator. Though born in Nova Scotia, Mr. Halliday was thoroughly American in all his ideas. His memory in the lower branch of the legislature is chiefly associated with his indefatigable efforts to obtain an act that should convert the old Newburyport turnpike, crossing his town, from the dangerous high-



way it had become into an up-to-date modern state road. When he found that it was impossible to put the proposition through the committee on roads and bridges last year, Mr. Halliday himself put in a substitute bill and worked and spoke for it on the floor. It was not his fault that it did not carry, but it was made the basis of the Bennett bill having the same object this year and it would have gratified him greatly had he lived to see the winning over of the Massachusetts highway commission to an agreement to devote a good share of the revenue from automobile licenses this year to the improvement of the middle section of the old pike, the rebuilding of that portion which runs from Melrose across Saugus and Lynnfield to Peabody. Rep. Halliday served faithfully on the committee on towns last year and this year had been transferred by Speaker Walker to roads and bridges with the intent to make an active and strenuous campaign for the Newburyport turnpike state highway. He was 63 years old when his final summons came but still in the vigor of his powers. For many years he was on the Saugus republican town committee and was the publisher of the Saugus Herald. His last illness was not prolonged and he closed an active and a useful life.

William Halliday.

Rep. William Halliday of North Andover, who took his seat last year as a result of a by-election to fill the vacancy occasioned by the passing of the late Thomas P. Wills, his brother-in-law, has just com-



pleted one full term. It was really his third in the lower branch for Mr. Halliday was a member of the Massachusetts house of 1896 and he then was as this year and last a member of the committee on towns. His long experience made him an exceptionally valuable member this year. That committee had 31 matters for its consideration and on the act which Gov. Draper approved, that towns may make by-laws for advisory or finance committees Mr. Halliday did his part. He also helped Swampscott and Wakefield to consolidate their water and sewer boards. He was also much interested for his town of North Andover in the act to improve the sanitary condition of the Merrimac river and the Haverhill bridge bill, the latter for the operation of the bridge over the Merrimac. In all county matters Rep. Halliday has taken a very active interest, among them the Middlesex and Essex highway bill for a road from Dracut through Methuen into Lawrence. For many years he was paymaster of the Davis & Furber works. He is a native of Andover, but has long resided in the North parish, where he has been selectman and overseer of the poor, serving in 1889, 1900 to 1909. A man of quiet reserve and good balance Rep. Halliday has proved himself well chosen by his constituents. He has been active and elert on every proposition which in any way affected their interests. Beside being chairman of the board of selectmen he was an assessor of North Andover in 1909. He is an affiliated Mason, Royal Arch Chapter and Knight Templar. Mr. Halliday has won many friends during

his second visit to the legislature, among his associates. He is married and resides in North Andover. In all things he has asserted his independence in thought and action.

By mutual agreement of the republican town committees of the different towns comprising the 10th Essex district North Andover is entitled to the representative for another year and it is generally understood that Mr. Halliday will be a candidate for re-election.

Harry H. Ham.

Of all the investigations instituted by the 1910 general court the most troublesome was that relative to the suicide of 14-year-old James Newman at the Lyman school. That the special committee handled the



question with so much tact was due largely to the efforts of the chairman, Rep. Harry H. Ham of Ward 20. He went at the subject with an open mind, unbiased either way and determined to get at all the facts connected with this unfortunate affair.

The committee on legal affairs had this year a number of knotty problems to solve including the question of excluding women from Chinese restaurants and as chairman of that committee Rep. Ham dug deep into the legal questions involved. It was at his suggestion that an opinion was secured from Attorney. Gen. Malone as to its constitutionality and that decision, which upheld the contention made by Rep. Ham, led to the defeat of the Donovan bill in the house after it had been substituted for the adverse committee.

Another achievement for Rep. Ham was the killing of the "joker" in last year's labor codification which neatly disposed of the law of two years ago requiring a wife's consent to an assignment of wages by her husband. With Rep. Warren of Chelsea, Rep. Ham framed a bill to re-enact the old law and the loan sharks didn't dare oppose it. He did considerable work on the "bar and bottle" bill and was also interested in the pensioning of aged municipal employes.

After four years creditable service in the house Rep. Ham will be a candidate this fall for the senate from the Dorchester-Roxbury district. He was born in Boston March 16, 1883, and graduated from Dartmouth in 1905. He is an attorney, a member of the Sons of Veterans, Masons and United Workmen.

Oscar C. Hammarstrom.

Rep. Oscar C. Hammarstrom, of the 18th Worcester district, was one of the best examples of the liberal, progressive republicans in the house. Never a "rainbow chaser," he gave support to bills which he believed were in the interest of the laboring man, and which would give the republican party the right to the title of a party of progress. In this his third year in the house he again demonstrated his diligence and cheerful willingness to perform hard work. After a year as clerk of the insurance committee he pursued with the same devotion the duties of clerk of the committee on counties, and also was an efficient member of the committee on prisons. Until the last week of the session when he was obliged to be absent for his wedding, he was exemplary in attendance both in the house and at meetings of both of his committees.

On all matters affecting the city of Worcester Rep. Hammarstrom was ever on the alert, and could always be relied to promote the best interests of the city.

Rep. Hammarstrom's labor record is without a flaw. He voted for the eight-hour bill, and the 54-hour bill for women and children. He voted for the bill to permit trade unions to impose fines to enforce strikes, and supported it with a speech in which he pointed out pungently the unreasonableness of refusing to allow an organization of workingmen to manage its own affairs. He urged the reduction of the hours of labor of women and children in factories, declaring that Massachusetts has fallen behind the record of other states, although she was once a pioneer. He voted for the most reasonable of the anti-injunction bills, and worked for it with the argument that so great a leader as Pres. Taft himself has urged the need of some legislation on the subject. He was a supporter of the peaceful picketing bill, and the bill to give seamen the same rights as labor unions on land. He favored the direct primary, and the extension of the system to the nomination and election of



United States senators. He supported the income tax bills on the ground that taxes should be imposed according to the ability to pay.

Oscar C. Hammarstrom was born in Worcester Oct. 18, 1877, and was educated in the public schools. He has been 14 years with the American Steel and Wire company as one of their most valued and trusted employes. Before his election to the house he was twice elected to the Worcester city council. He is a member of the Worcester County Republican club, the Masons, and Odd Fellows.

Portus B. Hancock.

Rep. Portus B. Hancock of Brockton, an old-fashioned democrat of the uncompromising school, had the distinction of having been the second oldest member of the last legislature, and, in point of continuous service the very oldest.

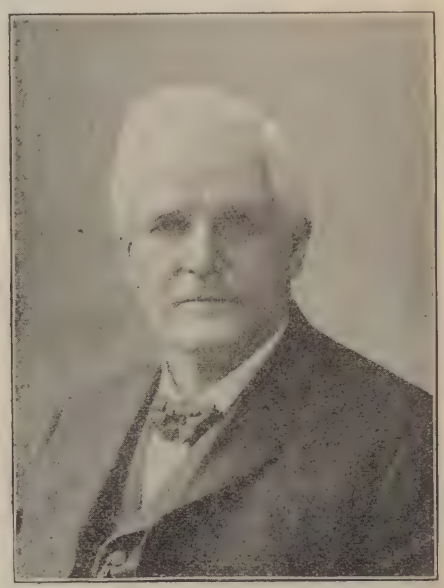
His long years in the house, during most of which he has had a place on the committee on public charitable institutions, have made him very familiar with conditions prevailing in the various state institutions. He has learned so much, in fact, that he was loud last winter in demanding that the committee institute an investigation of the administrative methods prevailing at them. He believes that there are many things in connection with all the institutions that demand a change and he produced evidence to the committee that such was the case.

Some of the other members of the body, however, refused to look at his evidence and refused also to order or begin an investigation. There is no doubt, though, that sooner or later the crusade began by Rep. Hancock will bear fruit and that there will be a sweeping investigation made by the state. In connection with the Lyman school investigation it is interesting to recall that Rep. Hancock has steadily advocated the abolition of corporal punishment.

Rep. Hancock was also deeply interested in most of the labor legislation, he working hard for both the eight-hour bill and the 54-hour bill for women and children in the textile factories. The measure asking for nine-hours' work in eleven for employes of street railways also was supported by him very earnestly. He was deeply interested in everything that affected his home city of Brockton and devoted many hours to working for the bills relating to it.

A firm friend of the old soldier, Rep. Hancock has put through more bills providing for the payment of back bounties than, probably, all the legislators of recent years combined. This year's act exempting $1000 of the property of a soldier's widow from taxation, provided her whole property is not valued at over $5,000, was put through by the grand old man from Brockton.

Rep. Hancock was born on Feb. 19, 1836, at



Coventry, Vt., and is in the produce, real estate and insurance business. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows, the Red Men and is an honorary member of the Grand Army. He has served 11 years in the house, having been elected first to the legislature of 1899 and to those of 1900, 1901, 1902. In 1903 he failed of election, but was successful in 1904 and has been elected to each succeeding house since.

Frank O. Hardy.

No member of the legislature this year did harder or better work than Rep. Frank O. Hardy of Fitchburg, who represented the 12th Worcester district, serving his second year as a member of the lower branch. Placed by the speaker at the head of the committee on labor, the most arduous committee chairmanship, especially for one who looks upon labor questions from the standpoint of the business man rather than that of the agitator, and made the ranking member of the railroad committee, with its many vexing and complicated problems, Mr Hardy found little time for other than his legislative duties; that he sacrificed private business interests on many occasions in order that his duties as a representative of his city might be properly performed speaks volumes for his conception of the meaning of representative government and the obligations of a public official.

It has been said at times that Rep. Hardy is a foe of organized labor, but no statement could be farther from the truth. While it is true that on many occasions he has refused to obey the crack of the labor whip, and in fact during the past session has personally led the fight against many of the most popular of the so-called labor measures, his action has been due not to any antagonism to organized labor, but rather to an absolute knowledge gained from many years of business experience, that the laboring man himself would be the greatest sufferer from the passage of much of the legislation which he so strenuously demands. It has always been his contention that any burden placed upon capital must ultimately be borne by the laborer, either in his capacity of laborer or his capacity of consumer, and although experience has always shown this argument to be correct, it is still unrecognized by labor agitators. Perhaps the best example of the attitude of Rep. Hardy toward the laboring man is the fact that the William A. Hardy & Sons Company,

of which he is treasurer, has had no strike or labor dispute of any kind in the 50 years during which it has been doing business in Fitchburg; in all that time no man has ever left the employ of the company because of dissatisfaction with his wages, and even in times of the greatest business depression wages have never been reduced.

Although nominally ranking member of the committee on railroads, Rep. Hardy as a matter of fact became practically the head of that committee because of the opposition of Chairman Washburn to all of the larger measures which the majority of the committees supported. Rep. Hardy led the fight on the floor for the bill authorizing the Boston Railroad Holding company to issue preferred stock in the same manner as other business corporations—a bill which meant, in effect, that the securities of this great corporation may be sold to Massachusetts citizens, and that the control of this corporation and of the Boston & Maine railroad shall be in the hands of Massachusetts citizens, rather than those of "aliens," as an ex-governor was wont to call them.

The bill authorizing the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad company to own the securities of the Berkshire Street Railway company was another matter which came into the house in charge of Rep. Hardy, as



did the bill providing for a validation of the outstanding securities of the New Haven company, and the overwhelming vote with which both of these measures were passed was due in no small measure to the clearness with which he presented the issue to the house.

Rep. Hardy is as prominent in club life as in politics and business, being a member of the Republican club of Massachusetts, the Massachusetts club, the Boston Athletic association, the Brae-Burn Country club, Tatnuck Country club, Alpine Golf club, Fitchburg Rifle and Gun club, Camp Fire club of New York, the Fitchburg Merchants' association, and a director of the Fitchburg Safe Deposit and Trust company. He is a native of Fitchburg, having been born there 40 years ago.

Leonard F. Hardy.

It is the experience of those who closely watch legislation that rarely do more than three or four first year men make much of an impression on the house and the number is apt to be less rather than more. Therefore, as a legislator who made a strongly favorable impression upon the house, Rep. Leonard F. Hardy of Huntington, representing the 2d Hampshire district for the first time, began to be noticed considerably along towards the end of the session. Brilliant things were predicted for him another year. Unquestionably Rep. Hardy is bound to occupy a leading position in the house next year. The qualifications he has shown this year stamp him as one of the men who will be looked upon to shape and guide important legislation another year.

Rep. Hardy has shown himself to be safe, sane and conservative. But he is not reactionary. He believes in progress. He believes in giving the people a greater share in the government and for that reason advocated the Riley resolutions for direct elections of United States senators in a strong speech. He believes that wealth is not bearing its proportionate share of the government whose protection has created the opportunities for it. Therefore he supported the federal income tax amendment. A good deal of pressure was brought to bear on the republican legislators on these measures but it had no effect on Rep. Hardy unless it was to make him more determined in his advocacy of them. The attorney from Huntington did his own thinking and voted on his own judgment. He was no satellite of self-constituted party leaders.

Speaker Walker picked him for a place



on the highly important committee on street railways, especially important this year with the great Berkshire trolleys question and the Boston Elevated holding bill before it. Rep. Hardy did most effective work for the Berkshire bill, in committee, among the members individually, and in a brilliant speech on the day the bill was passed to be engrossed. If anything were needed to complement Rep. Hardy's reputation as a speaker on the floor of the house that speech would have furnished it. But his reputation had been firmly established. Prior to that debate, he did not speak often, in which he showed great wisdom. He made, probably, five speeches during the session, but each one was of the kind that won for him the attention of the house and made it desire to hear him again. It is generally admitted that the bill to compel all vehicles to carry lights at night was originally killed on a fluke, it meeting its death on a Friday when the attendance was small and when the house seemed inclined to kill everything. The rejection of it would have been reconsidered but for a brief speech that Rep. Hardy made. That is generally admitted, also. Mr. Hardy vigorously and tersely pointed out to the house the viciousness of the bill in that it would prevent the driver of a wagon from recovering damages for injuries in an automobile accident, even if the automobile were recklessly driven, if the lights on the wagon had been accidently extinguished, as the driver of the vehicle would be held to be guilty of contributory negligence. There was no hope for the bill after that speech and Rep. Hardy had won his spurs.

In all matters affecting western Massachusetts interests Rep. Hardy showed a strong interest and as the western Massachusetts member on the committee on street railways had several street railway bills to look after. The bill to give all the corporate franchise tax of domestic business and manufacturing corporations to the cities and towns where the corporations are located had material aid from him in getting onto the statute books.

Although it doesn't affect any town in his own district he made a strong speech in behalf of the bill, now law, to reimburse cities and towns for loss of taxes on land taken for public institutions. The passage of the bill means relief to Northampton, the county seat of Hampshire county, where a state insane hospital is located. For the town of Cummington he put through a resolve for an appropriation to complete the Deer Hill reservation.

Rep. Hardy won't be 36 years old until the 24th day of next October, so it is seen that he has prospects for a long and useful career in public life. That his own town of Huntington delights to honor him is evident from the fact that he has been chairman of the selectmen, assessors and overseers of the poor there for a dozen years. His district made a wise selection in sending him to the house and those who have watched his course expect higher honors for him.

Edward F. Harrington.

Fall River has always been fortunate in the character of the men she sends to the legislature, and among the galaxy of bright ones who have been proud to acknowledge her motherhood, none stands higher in the estimation of his colleagues than Edward F. Harrington.

Rep. Harrington, who served in 1909 and 1910 as a democrat from the 10th Bristol district, was one of the quiet workers, who could be depended on to muster his friends for any good cause and who had enough friends to make his support of a measure well worth while. The worth of his efforts was tested many times during the session,



especially when the Fall River tunnel at Slade's Ferry was demanding all the votes and all the assistance it could get. He was an important factor in the successful fight for the bill to give the manufacturing cities and towns the whole of the corporate franchise tax on the corporations within their borders, a bill that meant much to Fall River financially. On labor legislation he was a tower of strength also, his work for the bill to provide more efficient factory inspection outside of the state police being one of the factors that compelled the powerful lobby that eventually killed it to work as they were not called upon before to work during the late session. On the 8-hour bill he also did efficient labor, while on the bill to make 54-hours a week's work for women and minors in manufacturing and mercantile establishments he was openly complimented by his colleagues for the untiring manner in which he tried to make converts.

There were a number of Fall River bills that deserve mention, chief among them being the measure to allow Fall River to borrow money for a park and also the two bills to permit it to do the same for school purposes.

In addition to these measures, a glance at the house journal will reveal that Rep. Harrington always voted and that he always voted "right."

He was born in Fall River on August 10, 1878, and is in the grocery business. His political career covers service in the common council of his home, besides six years in the board of aldermen. During his first year in the house he was made clerk of the committee on libraries, while in the last session he served on the committee on water supply.

He is a member of the Sacred Heart Christian Doctrine Society of Fall River, as well as the Clover club and the Ancient Order Of Hibernians.

Edward R. Hathaway.

The popularity of big Ed Hathaway, the jovial representative from the 8th Bristol district, was one of New Bedford's assets in the legislatures of 1909 and 1910. Not that he was all jollity, at that, for there was not a harder worker in the legislature when it came to steering things New Bedford's way.

He was assigned by Speaker Walker to the important committee on public service, which practically has supervision over all the state departments except those organized for charity. It was he, from his commanding position in this committee, who was responsible in a greater degree than any other single person, for killing off the attempt to abolish the district court at Wareham to the end that a smooth politician in Plymouth might secure a raise in salary as clerk of the court there. It would have meant thousands of dollars extra expense to those who use the Wareham court and Rep.



Hathaway made this so plain that Wareham was unmolested.

He had the further honor of a place on the committee on constitutional amendments, a committee that is growing in importance each year.

He took an important part in the passage of the bill for the New Bedford Textile School appropriation, which was being fought hard by influential members of the ways and means committee. He also debated long and strenuously against the abolition of the license commission and the establishment of a state police board, while he was also prominent in all Bristol county matters.

Another bill for which he worked during the last session was Rep. Doyle's bill granting pensions to the firemen of New Bedford.

Rep. Hathaway was born in New Bedford in 1874, attended the public schools there and on completing his education engaged in the clothing business. He was a member of the school board for two years, and belongs to the Dartmouth club and the Elks.

James A. Hatton.

Rep. James A. Hatton of the 4th Suffolk district is the only Boston democrat who had the honor of helping to draft the direct nominations bill which was put on this year's book of statutes. It was his committee, the committee on election laws, which whipped the so-called Walker-Cushing direct nominations bill into shape and which handled the measure in its passage through the two branches of the legislature. It looked for a time as though the republican powers-that-be might succeed in making the Walker-Cushing bill a bit of a lemon for the plain voters. But whatever plans they may have had in mind were not put into play. If any dark moves had been attempted, it is safe to say that the dapper little fellow from Charlestown would have spiked them. Of course, the Walker-Cushing bill doesn't throw direct nominations at the heads of the voters. But it does give the voters a chance to say whether or not they want direct nominations. The clause in the bill requiring a petition of ten percent of the voters in a district before the question can be placed on the ballot is perhaps one of its least attractive provisions. But without that provision the measure would never have reached the governor's office. Rep. Hatton took the unassailable position that when a mile of progress can't be made, a half mile is better than no progress at all. By allowing the ten percent clause to be inserted, he not only prevented the absolute defeat of the direct nominatious movement this year, but gained a few concessions from the republicans who were opposed to the movement.



But the citizens of Rep. Hatton's district need not look alone to this state-wide improvement as an excuse for praising him. They can look right about their own doorsteps and find improvements for which he must receive credit. One notable improvement that he helped to gain for his district is the abolition of the Boston and Maine railroad grade crossing at Sullivan square, Charlestown.

Rep. Hatton was born in Boston Oct. 22, 1883. He attended the parochial and public schools and later acquired a legal education at Boston University law school, from which he graduated in 1905. He was a member of the Boston common council in 1907 and 1908. He was elected to the house of representatives of 1909 and re-elected for the year 1910. Besides serving on the committee on election laws this year, he also was a member of the committee on engrossed bills, one of the busiest sub-bodies of the legislature. In 1909, his first year, he was a member of engrossed bills and of constitutional amendments. A double committee appointment is an unusual honor for a first-year member, especially for a democratic one. Rep. Hatton is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, Father Mathew temperance society, Hibernians, Foresters and Catholic literary union.

John J. Hayes.



Rep. John J. Hayes of the 4th Suffolk district is a product of the public schools and of Boston College. He took his law degree at Boston University law school. In politics he is a democrat. In social life he is affiliated with the Bunker Hill democratic club, Catholic literary union, Knights of Columbus and the Father Mathew T. A. and L. society. Before coming to the legislature he served for two years in the Boston common council. His committee assignments in the legislature have been on the committees on education and legal affairs. He has been in charge of his committees' reports on many important measures.

Rep. Hayes is not a candidate for re-election, but will try instead for the governor's council.

Martin Hays.

The Brighton-Allston district chose to make itself heard in the legislature of 1910 through Martin Hays, a young lawyer who previously had not dabbled very much in



politics. But, though not a dabbler, Mr. Hays had been a keen observer, and his record in the house this year was one of the most brilliant ever made by a first-year member. And, when Allston and Brighton chose him to make themselves heard they made no mistake. Rep. Hays has a voice that could be heard on a battlefield. He is one of the few men who have served on Beacon hill without having to look imploringly at the presiding officer to sound the gavel and restore quiet so that he may have his arguments heard.

Logic, force and lung-power were not the only characteristics, however, that made a speech from Rep. Hays worth hearing. The Brighton man had, in addition, a fund of wit that could send the house into side-splitting laughter and drive his opponents in debate to cover. His speech on the so-called "nude statue" bill was one of the best humorous treats that has ever been heard in the halls of the legislature. Rep. Hays is a republican, but broad-minded. He was assigned by Speaker Walker to the committee on legal favors.

Rep. Hays was born in New York city October 14, 1876. His early training was acquired in the public schools. He is a lawyer by profession. He is a mtmber of the Masons, O. E. S., Heptaspohs, A. O. U. W., Neighborhood club, and Faneuil Improvement association.

Michael A. Henebery.

Rep. Michael A. Henebery's appearance alone made a good impression on the house of 1910. And this first impression of the young representative from the 17th Worcester district only grew stronger as the session progressed. In a nutshell, Rep. Henebery has vote-getting ability stamped all over him. His general appearance invites confidence the first time one meets him. The confidence grows as one converses with him. If this confidence doesn't mount to the highest pitch during conversation, then it reaches that summit after one has heard Rep. Henebery in debate on the floor of the house. It was Rep. Henebery who led the fight for the bill to give cities the right to say whether or not the trolley roads which use their streets shall enjoy freight and express privileges. The bill to es-

tablish this right was filed by Henebery himself. The bill didn't become law. Neither were the resolutions for the direct election of United States senators adopted. But that doesn't say that the people didn't want both measures passed, nor does it say that any credit is to be taken from Rep. Henebery for the fight that he made for each. It would be difficult to describe the Worcester man's efforts for the various measures in which he and the people of his district were interested. Direct nominations, the income tax, lifting jacks for street cars, old age pensions, the 9 hours in 11 bill for motormen and conductors, the eight-hour bill and every other bill that had organized labor's tag on it, protection for county employes under civil service, putting the Worcester insane hospital's sewage into the city's sewerage system—one could go on all night telling of the measures for which he fought and still not be half through. His efforts on every measure



were just those that one would expect from a self-made man. And Rep. Henebery is a self-made man of the first water. Born in Worcester something like 33 years ago, he was educated in the public schools, and went out into the world to earn his livelihood. He made good in bunches, and before long was a superintendent of railroad construction. His bent, however, was towards the law, and he studied nights and Sundays to fit himself for his chosen vocation. He stepped out of railroad construction work into a position under the board of health, and continued his plugging at the law. He is now a lawyer, and stands forth as a shining recommendation of the work of the Boston Y. M. C. A. law school. In social life he is affiliated with the K. of C., K. A., Fulton club and city employes' union. He was assigned by Speaker Walker this year to the committee on insurance, an unusual honor for a first year member. Next year? Well, if his associates in this year's house are correct, he'll be back winning more honors for himself and more distinction for his district.

William A. Hester.

Among the quiet men in the last two legislatures—and it is an open secret on Beacon hill that the quiet men are the ones who accomplish results—was Rep. William A. Hester of Lawrence, democrat, but it is a question whether or not he has not as many scalps dangling at his belt as any man from his section.

Rep. Hester began his legislative career in the house of 1909 and began it by studying the methods of those who "got things" for their constituents. That he made good use of his time was developed early in the session of 1910, when he lined up his friends and their friends for about everything Lawrence was interested in. Among some of the measures upon which organizing ability was made plain was the bridge across the Merrimac at his city. Another was that seeking reimbursement by the city for expenses it had incurred at the industrial school there, which partly through Rep. Hester's efforts drew a favorable report from the committee on education and went later to ways and means. There were a number of other Lawrence bills for which Rep. Hester worked hard and successfully. Among them were those permitting the city to incur debt for a new schoolhouse, and another to do the same thing for a trunk sewer.

Rep. Hester did not rank as one of the orators of the legislature, but he was a faithful legislator and did his best at all times for those who sent him to represent them.

He was born in Lowell on Oct. 24, 1873,



and secured his education at private and in the public schools. He is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, is a Spanish War veteran and a member of the Eagles. During the last session of the legislature he served on the committee on water supply, one of the important assignments, and in 1909 was placed by Speaker Walker on the committee on libraries.

William P. Hickey.

The first requirement for one to be a good swimmer is to have full confidence in one's own self. That, probably, is the reason why Rep. William P. Hickey of Ward 14, Boston, has been able to do things on Beacon hill. Rep. Hickey is an expert swimmer, and those who know him will understand what is meant when it is said that he's as much at



home on Beacon hill as he is in the water.

Rep. Hickey will be best remembered on Beacon hill for his success in putting through the resolve in favor of the widow and children of John J. Nagle, the militiaman who died during the war manoeuvres last year, as a result, it was claimed, of the strain upon an already weakened stomach caused by tent raising. It was a hard fight which finally resulted in Mrs. Nagle getting an award of $240 a year for ten years. Expert medical testimony figured on both sides of the case and the ways and committee split on the question. Final success in the house was due to Rep. Hickey's personal arguments with members as much as to any other cause.

Rep. Hickey was born in Boston, November 17, 1871, and received his education in the public schools. Lovers of swimming remember him as a former superintendent at the L-street baths. He trained for his legislative duties with three terms in the Boston common council. He is affiliated with the Warren club, City Point Catholic association, New England Order of Protection and Ancient Order of Hibernians.

Clarence W. Hobbs, Jr.

One of the leading figures in the big fight over Columbus day was Rep. Clarence W. Hobbs, Jr., of Worcester, who presented the views entertained by B. B. Alling and other survivors of the old A. P. A. movement in Massachusetts, and sustained an overwhelming defeat. He won for himself, how-



ever, the high regard of those who still are A. P. A.'s although the organization is dead, for he died hard.

In addition to fighting his committee report on Columbus day Rep. Hobbs had charge of the adverse report from legal affairs in the Doyle bill to compel collection agencies to bond themselves on which he also was licked. He opposed the Berkshire trolley bill as well as the other railroad measures, being a consistent loser. He was also on the committee on engrossed bills.

Rep. Hobbs was born in Woodfords, Me., Oct. 1, 1878. He was educated in the public schools and high school in Worcester, was graduated from Harvard university in 1902 and from the Harvard law school in 1904. Since then he has practiced law in Worcester. He served in the Worcester common council in 1909 and was a member of the Republican city committee the previous year. He is a member of the Worcester County Republican club, Economic club Worcester board of trade, Commonwealth club and the Worcester continentals.

Henry E. Holbrook.

The popularity that Rep. Henry E. Holbrook of Stoughton has achieved in his two years' service in the house is best illustrated by the passage of the resolve instructing the railroad commissioners to investigate the advisability of requiring railroads issuing quarterly tickets to issue monthly tickets at proportionate or more equitable rates and, if they deem it advisable, to so recommend to the railroads and report the results of their investigation to the next general court. Coming at a time when railroads generally were raising their rates it was no easy task to get this resolve out of the committee on railroads, but it was reported unanimously, owing principally to the popularity of the Stoughton representative. It was due to his popularity, too, that it went through both branches without a fight. Most everybody expected to see it killed in the senate but Rep. Holbrook had done his work there and it went to the governor with colors flying. His excellency signed and presented the quill to Rep. Holbrook who has assurances that the purpose of his resolve

will be carried out by the railroad commissioners, conferring a long felt need upon the travelling public.

That Rep. Holbrook can go some was also demonstrated on the bill relative to the pollution of the Neponset river. Although the committee on public health had reported against it and its report had been accepted by the senate Rep. Holbrook secured substitution of the bill on a rising



vote in the house. His bill would have amended the act of 1906 by providing that prosecutions under it should be made by the attorney general, only, upon request of the state board of health. As the state board leaned to the Stoughton side of the controversy, as against the Milton side, seeing no objection to allowing sewage to enter the river, the Holbrook bill would have nullified the act of 1906. Rep. Wolcott, representing Milton, and the Dorchester representatives were panic stricken when Rep. Holbrook had the bill substituted. But the house machine came to their support on the ground that committees' reports should be upheld and the bill was defeated by a very narrow margin on a rollcall.

Rep. Holbrook was one of the two or three Speaker Walker spared in using the axe on last year's committee on insurance and upon him as an old member fell the burden of many of the fights of this year. His hardest fight came in defending the adverse report on the bill to compel insurance companies to pay the face value of a policy in case of total loss by fire. This bill which would make fires a profitable business was badly defeated after Rep. Holbrook had explained to the house the full meaning of the measure and the fact that its principal result would be to enormously raise insurance rates: On the face of this bill it looks good and always attracts a large following but the Stoughton man showed that it is one of the most pernicious pieces of legislation ever proposed.

Rep. Holbrook belonged to the unbossed flock of republicans in the house who were responsible with democratic aid for sending many pieces of popular legislation over to the senate. He supported the income tax, direct election of United States senators, the initiative and referendum, the bill to permit labor unions to impose fines to enforce strikes, the 54-hour bill for women and minors, the bill to provide that no injunction shall issue in a labor dispute to prevent anything that is not the commission of an offence under the law, the bill to provide for a trial by jury in cases arising out of the violation of injunctions, and the eight-hour bill for employes on public works. As last year he was a strong advocate of the latter bill from first to last and as last year he voted for its passage over the governor's veto.

Rep. Holbrook was urged by his colleagues in the Norfolk county delegation to run for the senate, notwithstanding the fact that Stoughton only recently had a senator, and he would have been sure of the strongest kind of support had he announced his candidacy.

Joseph W. Holden.

One of the most popular members of the house of either party is Rep. "Joe" Holden of Stoneham who has just completed his second year. He has been foremost in the fight against the injustice of haling the farmer into court because his cow didn't produce the lacteal fluid to fit an artificial standard. Rep. Holden led the recent fight in the house in the session just closed and had the gratification of finding the big majority of his associates shoulder to shoulder with him in the stand he took, and of seeing the new milk standard bill pass the lower branch and sent to the senate with the strongest backing that the house has given any milk bill in years past. It was a form of oppression that "Joe," built on the lines he is, just couldn't stand. He knows all about it for Mr. Holden is a successful and popular milk dealer himself. Speaker Walker picked him for public lighting last year and kept him upon that committee for the session just closed. As a member of that committee Rep. Holden was placed in charge of the adverse report of his committee on Rep. Morrill's municipal lighting plant bill that cities may establish lighting plants by majority vote of the city council and voters. But milk has more greatly interested him than any other one topic and he has taken active interest in the report of the committee on the milk investigation. Mr. Holden is in line to continue as a legislator because of the good work he has accomplished. He has been watchful of all legislation that will benefit Stoneham as well as the 31st Middlesex district. In his two years service he has missed but six rollcalls. Rep. Holden was born to the soil of that town, 43 years ago in October and was educated in its public schools. He has



served on its board of public works and as a selectman before coming to the house. He is an Odd Fellow, United Workman and a Pythian.

Samuel M. Holman.

"Sam" Holman of Attleboro quits the house this year after four years consecutive service. They have been joyful years for "Sam" and fruitful years for the town which "Sid" Bigney had made famous; joyful for "Sam" because they gave his classic features and Apollo-like form their proper setting, and fruitful for Attleboro because, ornamental though he is, "Sam" is useful as a getter of "pork" for his district. So useful is he that it has been said that Attleboro got more out of the commonwealth during his four years' service than it had in all the 150 years previous or since its incorporation. It got the first courthouse built outside of a shire town. "Sam" and Frank Coombs put that over when only $70,000 was asked for, which was going some.

"Sam" served on the committees on elections and towns in his first year in the house, which was 1907. In 1908 the speaker, who admired and appreciated real beauty and merit, especially in combination, promoted "Sam" to the chairmanship of harbors and public lands. Speaker Walker in 1909 kept him in that place and also placed him on constitutional amendments. Harbors and public lands was the big "pork" committee of the house until last year's legislature gave most of its powers over appropriations to the harbor and land commission. There was no joy thereafter for "Sam" on that committee so this year Speaker Walker made him chairman of public charitable institutions, a committee of some little importantance and much sought after because it is the leading "junket" committee of the house. He was also reappointed to constitutional amendments. This committee was really the ideal one for "Sam" for, being the committee which hears the suffragettes and prohi-



bitionists, "Sam's" noble brow and beauty of face and form there had a chance to display themselves before an appreciative audience. Cunning Samuel further augmented his fame among the fair sex by always standing up and talking up for woman suffrage and prohibition.

The town of Norton claims the honor of furnishing the light by which "Sam" first saw the day. He was born there Jan. 1, 1862. "Sam" was educated at the Amherst agricultural college, Boston university and the Harvard medical school. His occupations have been as varied as was his schooling. Real estate, coal and wood and photography are some of them, but the best one he has followed has been that of tax collector of Attleboro. He has held that job down for going on 13 years and it is a snug berth. That cap you see abaft "Sam's" noble brow signifies that he is commodore of the Edgewood Yacht club which, despite its name, does not put forth to sea in a bowl.

John P. Holmgren.

John P. Holmgren "made good' as a progressive republican in his second year repre-



senting the 14th Worcester district. He voted for—The eight hour bill; the 54 hour bill; the trade union fines bill; the initiative and referendum; the direct nomination and the direct election of United States senators; the income tax (both federal and state); against the three mills tax.

The only labor bill that he opposed was

the picketing bill. He saw something of the effects of picketing in his personal experience once and he regards any half-way measure as of no value.

Rep. Holmgren was born in Sweden, May 1, 1873, and was brought to this country when a child, receiving a good education here which did not terminate till he had graduated from the high school.

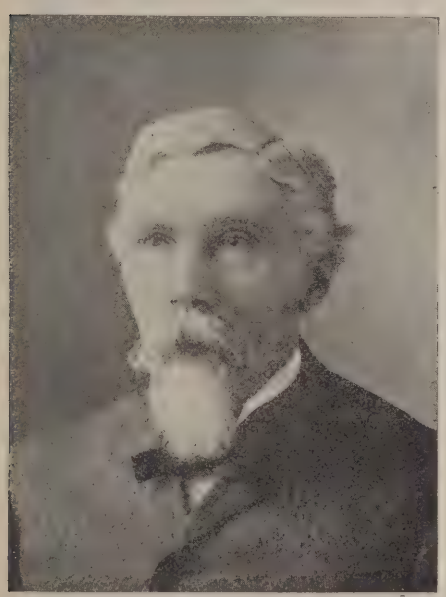
Rep. Holmgren was a member of the committee on cities and worked energetically for many measures, especially all those affecting the interest of his own city. He had charge of the bills to provide for extending the term of office of the mayor and the aldermen of Worcester to two years, and had the satisfaction of seeing the bills enacted.

Another bill which Rep. Holmgren carried successfully to enactment extended the protection provided in the present law over the money sent "to the old folks at home" through small bankers so that whoever goes into the business of forwarding money abroad must file a bond except express companies and trust companies and such banking firms as Lee, Higginson & Co.

Rep. Holmgren was a member of the city council two years and then elected to the aldermen for two years. He is in the newspaper business and a member of the Masons, the I. O. O. F. and the K. H.

Charles T. Holt.

Rep. Charles T. Holt of Springfield again headed the insurance committee this year and also served on the military affairs committee. This was his fourth consecutive year in the house, his city having the custom of continuing valued men in the public ser-



vice. The insurance committee put on the statute book an unusual amount of legislation.

Rep. Holt also took a profound interest in the three bills which mark the first step on the part of Massachusetts in establishing the system of co-operative pensions—between the state and its employees, between the cities and towns and their employees; and between private concerns and their employees. It has taken years to arrive at a satisfactory measure, but the wisdom of the bills that were finally introduced was so evident that there was practically no opposition to them.

Rep. Holt also took a prominent part in securing legislation for a memorial at Petersburg, Va., to be erected by the state of Massachusetts to her soldiers who served in the Army of the Potomac during the Civil War.

Rep. Holt was a clergyman for 12 years, and has always been known for his support of temperance measures, including the prohibition amendment to the constitution; but he did not believe that the bar and bottle bill was really in the interest of temperance, and had no hope that it would accomplish what its friends claimed in the way of reducing intemperance; therefore he opposed the bill, and his attitude made a considerable impression on those who were in doubt; but the organization of the promoters of the bill had been accomplished so early in the year that it was practically certain to go through.

Rep. Holt was born in Petersham, August 1, 1845, and was educated in the public schools and in Newton Theological Seminary. After he retired from the pulpit he was in the coal business for eight years and is now in the insurance business. He was honored by local office before being sent to the general court, having been water commissioner, public library trustee, and on the republican town committee. He is a Mason, and as the result of his Civil War record is a valued member of the G. A. R.

Edgar G. Holt.

Essex county in general, and the 5th Essex district in particular, are extremely fortunate in having as a representative, Edgar G. Holt, for the Methuen man is ranked as one of the dozen most influential men in the house. What Speaker Walker thinks of him was shown when he promoted him this year from the committee on roads and bridges, where he had done particularly meritorious work, to the speaker's own cabinet, the committee on rules, and to the ways and means committee, the big finance committee of the house, which has the last word on projects involving the state's money.



Rep. Holt had a hand in most of the big general propositions of legislation during the year, but the things of most importance to his constituents probably was his advocacy of the bill to change the distribution of the corporate franchise tax and his bill for the construction of a new highway along the north bank of the Merrimac between Lowell and Lawrence. His set-to with Rep. Norman White of Brookline on the franchise tax bill was one of the really interesting debates of the session and the house was with Rep. Holt when he charged that Brookline was enjoying luxuries at the expense of the city of Lawrence, the latter city furnishing the police and fire protection for the mills and educating the children of the mill-hands, while Brookline, which is merely a sleeping place for many of the stockholders, got half the corporate franchise tax. Rep. Holt bore the burden of the debate for the advocates of this measure and Lawrence owes him a large debt of gratitude for the $65,000 additional which it will receive in corporation taxes this year.

On the highway bill Rep. Holt had the active opposition of Chairman Harold Parker of the state highway commission but that didn't phase him a bit. Mr. Parker didn't like the provision that the state should take over the road when it was completed and maintain it as a state highway but it went through with that provision in it and is now law.

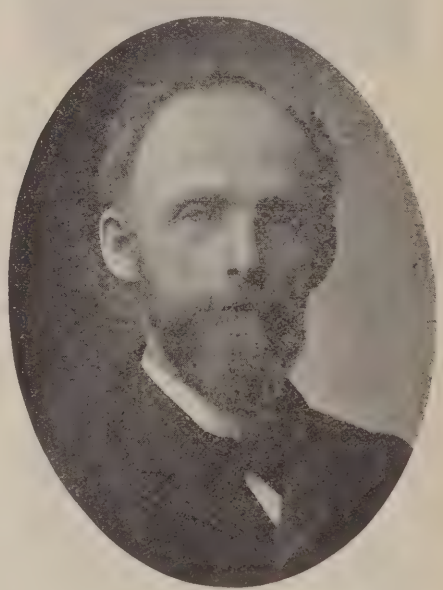
As a former member of the committee on roads and bridges Rep. Holt exerted no little influence in securing favorable reports on Mayor White's two bridge bills—one for a new bridge over the Merrimac east of the Duck bridge and the other to provide that the county should take over the Falls and Duck bridges, relieving the city of 40 percent of the cost of maintenance. The big representative went after Rep. Graham's bill for a division of Ward 6 into two wards, with an axe, and it never had a chance from the moment he started after it.

Rep. Holt has been frequently boomed for senator from the Lawrence district, but will not stand in the way of Sen. Bunting's return for a third term. On his record it would seem as though Rep. Holt is entitled to all the honors Lawrence can give him. She has never had a more efficent representative. He supported the eight-hour bill, the 54-hour bill, the bill to permit labor unions to impose fines to enforce strikes and the bill to provide that no injunction shall issue in a labor dispute to prevent anything that in not the commission of an offence under the law—all measures sought by organized labor.

Next year Lawrence and Methuen may expect for Rep. Holt one of the best committee chairmanships in the house.

Frank E. Holt.

Rep. Frank E. Holt of Lynn, who succeeded Rep. Charles H. Mansfield from the 15th Essex district, has finished his first session of active work for his constituency and expects to return for his second year. Mr. Holt has proved himself a conscientious and faithful legislator and has taken his share in debate on measures of interest to his district. He served a valuable apprenticeship for the house, six years as an assessor, two years in the common council and three years as an alderman of his native city. Mr. Holt's chief interest this year has been on the committee on water supply, where he took the place of Rep. Matt McCann of the Shoe City. This year the committee started out to do something for Lynn in connection with the improvement of its water supply, a vexed question involving a controversy with the state board of health, conainuing for the past four years. Lynn stood



for mechanical filtration, and the state board for slow sand filters. The situation had arrived at a stage where it seemed impossible to get together. To this issue Rep. Holt addressed himself with such good success that he brought about a hearing by the committee at which Mayor Rich and representatives of the Lynn city council were present and that resulted in the putting in of a new bill to carry out the ideas of Lynn, allowing it to borrow $250,000 for the purpose of putting in a modern treatment of its water and to raise the deadlock which has existed for the past four years. The rules were suspended to admit this bill. Mr. Holt worked indefatigably to bring that about. He took a conscientious and positive position on the "bar and bottle" bill and has interested himself in highway matters especially the Newburyport turnpike bill which affects his constituency in Saugus. Rep. Holt was born in Lynn 55 years ago. He is in the machine business and affiliated with the Royal Arch chapter of the Masonic fraternity as well as prominent in the Odd Fellows. He resides at West Lynn.

Harry R. Holt.

One of the safe and conservative men of the legislature which adjourned in June was Rep. Harry R. Holt of Taunton, who as a member of the committee on constitutional amendments had an important part to play in much of the big work of the year.

In this budget of matter of the utmost importance to the state were the prohibitory amendment that would establish state wide

prohibition for the present successful local option plan. It was a place where conservative and wise legislators were necessary, since the importunities of the so-called "temperance" people were continuous and forceful. Rep. Holt wisely decided in favor of the present system. He also considered the woman's suffrage proposition and voted for retaining the word "male" in the constitution.

As for local legislation he worked hard for



Taunton all the time. He also took a prominent part in the measure which sought to have the Taunton license commission appointed by the governor and the legislature wisely concluded that Taunton was as well able to look after her own interests as any other city in Massachusetts.

Rep. Holt, whose district is technically known as the 4th Bristol, was born in Taunton on July 27, 1877, and was educated in the public schools there and at Comer's Business college. At home he is a clothier and has for years been intensely interested in politics.

For nine years he was a member of the republican city committee of Taunton and in 1904, 1905 and 1906, was a member of the common council there. In 1909 he was a member of the house, where he served on the committees on libraries and on printing. During the session just closed he had but one committee assignment, the committee on constitutional amendments.

William N. Howard.

With Charles M. Gardner, master of the state grange, and William N. Howard , secre-



tary of the state grange, as chairman and secretary, respectively, of the committee on agriculture, and every other member of the committee engaged in milk production, it was to be expected that the milk producers would get everything they wanted out of the legislature this year. But the one-sidedness of the committee was its weakness. It saw nothing but the farmer's side of the milk question. The only criticism that could be made of Rep. Howard was that he was overzealous in the interests of the farmers and that is a criticism that could be made of every other member of his committee.

The committee did get a bill through modifying the penalty clause of the milk standard law so that a farmer will not be subject to prosecution without notice. Several other bills it reported seemed to be conceived in a narrow spirit. They were aimed at driving evaporated milk out of the market, apparently. That Rep. Howard had the handling of these bills was his misfortune. That none of them got through showed the good judgment of the legislature. Mr. Howard was born in Easton, Sept. 23, 1871, and was educated in the public schools. He is engaged in farming and the fire insurance business. Besides his connection with the Grange he is affiliated with the Masons.

John J. Hughes.

It is so seldom that the 3d Berkshire district sends a democratic representative to the legislature that there is a natural curiosity on the part of the state house old-timers to find out "what manner of man is this?" when they read in the newspapers that some democrat has tipped over the established custom of the district and de-



feated the republican candidate. When John J. Hughes of Adams walked away with election to the house from the district last fall, there was a good deal of surprise on the part of legislators who had come to look on the district as one of those sewed-up-tight republican strongholds. But this surprise faded away on the opening day of the session of 1910 when the old-timers met Rep. Hughes in the course of their introductions to the newcomers. After they had chatted with him for a while they told themselves confidentially that here, indeed, was a chap worth knowing. Rep. Hughes immediately proceeded to buttonhole every representative and senator, big and little, and ask them all to help the Berkshire bill. Again, of course, and then more. Berkshire was extremely fortunate in the legislature just prorogued,—more fortunate than she has been in several years. And for that good fortune the Berkshire district can thank itself and pat itself on the back for picking out good fellows of the John J. Hughes type who don't let the grass grow under their feet but who work from the moment the state house doors are opened until long after the senate and house have adjourned every day drumming up votes for bills to help their district. That's why the Berkshire trolley bill was passed. That's why all the other Berkshire bills fared so well in the legislature. As a matter of fact, Rep. Hughes ought to find it easy cutting into legislative popularity. We are informed that his trade is that of a granite cutter, and a man who can chisel into granite should'nt find it difficult getting to legislators' hearts. Rep. Hughes was born in Alford 43 years ago. His occupation has kept him in close touch with workingmen in all lines, and his intimate knowledge of the wants of trade unionists has been a wonderful help to organized labor in its legislative battles—this year. Rep. Hughes, besides being a standpat labor man, supported all measures designed to benefit the farmers. Rep. Hughes is also an ardent worker for the alleviation and prevention of tuberculosis. Tuberculosis is one of the dangers which lurk in the granite cutting business, and Rep. Hughes, for that reason, is an especial enemy of the plague. His committee assignment this year was to the committee on prisons, where he was honored with election as clerk.

Lyman E. Hurd.

Though a Lynn boy by birth, Rep. Lyman E. Hurd early gravitated naturally to Salem, from whence he went to Harvard university and thence through the law school to take his place as a member of the historic Essex bar. Speaker Walker had selected him for place on that exclusive committee, the judiciary. He seemed naturally to fit into it and is one of those men so peculiarly fitted that his appointment caused no heart burnings, nor was it questioned for a moment by his fellows. Rep. Hurd has also shown that he is possessed of forensic ability. He has not spoke often on the floor, but always with effect. It has been said of him that he said more in three minutes against the Island End river Chelsea bill, in giving his reasons why that bill ought to be defeated, than any other debater who spoke upon it. His delivery is pleasing and he never fails to catch the ear of the house. The committee on judiciary had more matters referred to it than any other committee of the legislature. They considered in all between 130 and 140 matters and many of weighty importance to which Rep. Hurd contributed his share.

He did not hesitate to dissent from his committee's reports when he believed the majority were in the wrong and was a strong factor in overturning its report of the bill which the big public service corporations have sought for three years to put through —to allow judges to charge juries on questions of fact relating to expert testimony, a measure which would strike an irreparable blow at our jury system. On all the Essex county and Salem bills he has stood loyally by his constituents. Rep. Hurd succeeded Rep. Robert Pollock. He was the leader in the fight against the Cape membres who sought to let down the bars against



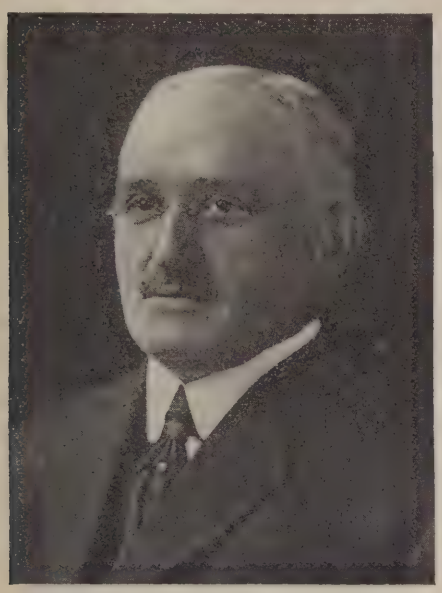
spring shooting. He resides in the conservative and select quarter of Salem and represented it for four years in the common council before coming to the house. He was president of the council. There is no reason to doubt tht Mr. Hurd will be returned without opposition as he was last year, when his name stood alone upon the ballot in the 18th Essex district.

Maurice Kane.

Practical Politics remarked during the session that although a salesman for undertakers' supplies Rep. Maurice Kane of Whitman was very much of a "live one." Rep. Kane just then had administered an overwhelming defeat to the committee on street railways

which had reported against his bill to provide that pupils of normal schools and business colleges should enjoy the half-fare on street cars granted to public school pupils.

The attorney-general had given his opinion to the committee that there was no doubt commercial colleges were not public schools and that therefore a law to compel street railway companies to transport business college pupils at half-fare would be unconstitutional, and he was of the opinion, though not so certain, that normal schools would be held not to be public schools in the meaning of the law and that



therefore a bill would be unconstitutional that provided normal school pupils should be carried at half-fare.

This opinion was read to the house and Rep. Kane struck out business colleges from his bill, but said that inasmuch as the attorney-general was in doubt about normal schools the question should be put up to the supreme court. The house took his view of the matter and licked the committee by a decisive vote. Subsequently the bill was defeated in the senate by two votes and it was due only to the personad efforts of Rep. Kane that a fight was made for it in that branch.

Rep. Kane's fight for that bill made his reputation as a speaker in the house and Reps. Washburn and White were glad to enlist his support against the Berkshire trolleys bill and against two other bills which would allow street railways controlled by the New Haven road to take over street railways in the state of Connecticut. These two latter bills were defeated and on all three measures Rep. Kane furnished the house not only with oratory but with information. As a travelling man he was able to tell the house what he had seen of the effect of trolley development when carried on by steam roads. What he had to say, and he convinced the house that he knew what he was talking about, did not speak well for the control of trolleys by steam roads.

Rep. Kane is a progressive republican. He supported the income tax, the direct election of United States senators, the initiative and referendum, the 54-hour bill, the bill to provide that no injunction should issue in a labor dispute to prevent anything that is not the commission of an offence under the law, the bill to provide for a trial by jury in cases growing out of the violation of injunctions and the eight-hour bill. He also voted to pass the latter bill over the governor's veto.

As a member of the committee on water supply, of which he was clerk, he always could be depended upon to protect the rights of the municipalities as against the water companies.

Rep. Kane was born in Montague, Nov. 6, 1860. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Elks, the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters, and the Plymouth County Republican club. He was chairman of the building committee when Whitman built its new town hall and is a member of the republican town committee.

John E. Kearns.

To follow in the footsteps of Mayor John Meehan of Lowell and do it well is a task that not every man can perform. But Rep. John E. Kearns of the 15th Middlesex district performed it so well that those who have watched his course in the house of 1910 expect to see him step right along after neighbor Meehan and succeed him one of these fine days as chief magistrate in the city of his birth. Rep. Kearns has achieved a legislative success that any first-year member might well be proud of. From the day the legislature of 1910 convened to the week of prorogation he did not miss a single roll-call. That in itself is a distinction of which few legislators, either past or present, can boast. Rep. Kearns was assigned by Speaker Walker to the committee on military affairs, which proved to be one of the busiest sub-bodies of the general court this year. His membership on this committee gave him an excellent opportunity to lead in the movement for a pension for the widow of Sergt. Nagle, the Massachusetts militiaman who died in the war manoeuvres a year ago. The bill, as originally drafted, was not generally satisfactory, but Rep. Kearns succeeded in having substituted a bill satisfactory to all. His membership on the committee on military affairs also gave him an opportunity to show his consideration for the old soldier. He spoke in the house for the veterans' bounty bill and was one of the most active of the members who button-holed their associates to vote for the measure. He also assisted in the fight for the bill to investigate school teachers' employment agencies, and it is



safe to say that if the women school teachers of Lowell had the right of suffrage every one of them would cast her vote to elect Rep. Kearns to any office he wanted. On measures in which organized labor was interested, Rep. Kearns has a record that is without a blemish. The same is true in such measures as the income tax, direct election of United States senators, direct nominations for all elective officers, the initiative and referendum and in general all measures of the "public opinion" sort.

Rep. Kearns was born in Lowell something less than 29 years ago. He was educated in the public schools, and is engaged in the laundry supply business. In politics he is a democrat. In social life he is affiliated with the Celtic associates, C. L. M. L., and Knights of Equity. Before his election to the legislature he served for two years in the Lowell common council.

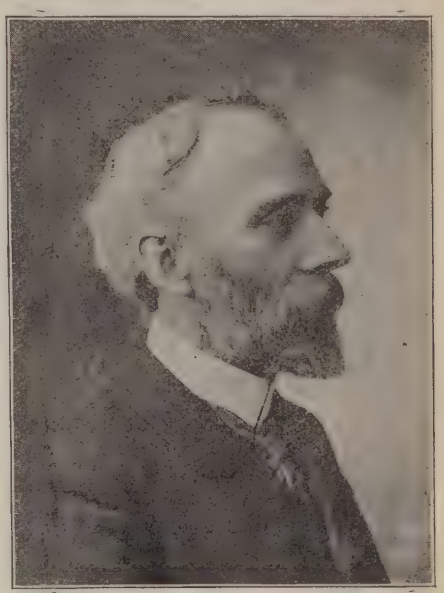
David P. Keefe.

David P. Keefe of Fall River is evidently designed to be one of the fixtures of the house of representatives. True, like Halley's comet he makes his appearance after certain intervals, but they are vastly shorter than those of the celestial visitor. The house likes Dave Keefe. It has its joke with him, but Dave Keefe has yet to ask anything very seriously of the house and fail to get it. He has an earnest sort of a way about him that catches even the man who may be opposed to him.

This has been most valuable in his work on the committee on public charitable institutions. This is one the particudar committees where a sympathy with the unfortunates should be the first requisite and where a man who has the sympathy of the house should bring things forward, Keefe is able to accomplish both. In his own quiet way he has done a great amount of good in securing quiet reforms in the conduct of the various institutions.

The establishment in Bristol county of a consumptive hospital is the result of seed which Keefe sowed during his past appearances, and while he is in the legislature it is a fair guess that the district will never suffer in this regard.

While a republican and a man strict in his following, Keefe has been openly a friend of labor and labor measures. In the contests which have developed he has nev-



er allowed party allegiance to interfere or rule over his allegiance to the people who work in the mills and shops and make a living by the sweat of their brow.

Michael S. Keenan.

Coming late to the house because of his election to succeed the late Hon. Arthur B. Breed of Lynn, Rep. Michael S. Keenan has hardly had his opportunity yet to shine as a solon, but give him his opportunity again next year and he is bound to show the stuff of which he is made. It is not every man who, forced to run at the polls on "stickers" in a by-election, can win out so notable a victory as did Mr. Keenan this



spring. One needs only to study the lines of determination in his face to recognize that he is a sturdy fighter. He found his place on the committee on election laws on the very last day of their executive sessions, in season to join in reporting the Walker-Cushing direct nominations bill, for which Rep. Keenan voted in the house. Lynnfield being a constituency in his district, the 13th Essex, Mr. Keenan sympathized with the residents of that pretty town in the efforts to save their wells from the draining of Suntaug lake by the prodigality of Peabody in the use of its water. While the measure

has gone over to the next general court Rep. Keenan had the satisfaction of sharing in the compromise which the town of Peabody was forced to make in an agreement that it will within three years obtain a further supply and restore Suntaug lake to its former natural beauty by using it as a storage basin. Being a toiler himself Rep. Keenan has given his support to all progressive labor measures in the interest of working men and women, while at the same time standing by the business interests of Lynn in his vote for the resolve to strike the word "proportional" from the constitution and thereby give the legislature the right to classify property for purposes of taxation. He supported the Lynn charter and other "Shoe City" bills. Mr. Keenan was born in Liverpool, England, May 12, 1855; was educated in Boston public schools and came to Lynn in 1875. He is a cordwainer by occupation; a member of the Foresters and A. O. H.

Sidney B. Keene.

Rep. Sidney B. Keene retired from the house after four years continuous service, to run for mayor of Somerville. Next to Robert Luce, Somerville had honored him, as worthy of prolonged service. Rep. Keene was elected from the 25th Middlesex district for four consecutive terms. Prior to that he was elected to the board of aldermen from 1904 to 1906 and to the school committee. He was president of the board of aldermen one year, president of the board of trade, treasurer of the republican city committee for five years, chairman of ward committee five years, and member of the



republican city committee 12 years.

Always indefatigable in his labors for the good of Somerville, perhaps his most notable achievement in his last year in the house was the overturn of the ways and means committee, the most powerful committee in the house in many ways, and the triumphant substitution, by the house, of Keene's bill for the construction by the metropolitan park commission of a public bathhouse on the Mystic river in the city of Somerville. He fought hard also for Somerville against the attempt to run an elevated railroad through the city. This contest was carried on for several years. When the interurban bill came up in the house, to compel interurban roads to give up their charters if they fail to do any construction work within two years of incorporation, the substitution of Keene's bill, providing for a subway through cities of 30,000 or more unless the voters should decide otherwise, failed by only a narrow margin.

Perhaps Rep. Keene will be remembered best by his prolonged fight for a reciprocal demurrage law. Being in the wholesale hay business he appreciated to the full all the damage from delays. His efforts in the direction of remedial legislation did have this effect—that for a time local shippers were greatly benefited by increased diligence on the part of the railroads, but eventually things fell into the same old rut. In his last year in the house Rep. Keene had the satirical pleasure of telling a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce "I told you so," when he was invited before them to address them on the menace resulting from the report of the association of railroad commissioners to the effect that the four day interval allowed shippers in New England should be abolished. He told the meeting plainly and bluntly that if they had backed up his efforts for a reciprocal demurrage law such as some states like Minnesota enjoy, they would not now be worried by a new danger.

In his last year in the house, Rep. Keene served on two of the most important committees, the public service committee, of which he was chairman, and the metropolitan affairs committee. As chairman of the former committee he showed a wise discrimination against extravagance in raising salaries. One of his achievements was the defeat of the endeavor to jump the salaries of the gas commissioners from $4,000 for the chairman and $3,500 for the members, to $6,000 and $5,500 respectively. Chairman Keene was willing to endorse an increase of $1,000 apiece but that was his limit, although he found himself in a minority in his committee, but the governor backed him up and so did the house, ultimately.

On the metropolitan affairs committee, Rep. Keene continued his good work of the previous year, especially in regard to the Boston charter, setting his face strongly against any tinkering with it by the uplifters who last year said it was perfect.

Here are a few of the things he has secured for Somerville, in his public career —secured without expense to the city the privilege of using the Mt. Benedict property for baseball grounds; transformed the idle water works plant into an incinerator at an expense of 10 percent what it cost a neighboring city for an incinerator; pushed through the proposition for constructing Mystic avenue as a state highway, on which the state laid out $290,000; took a leading part in the passage of the water meter bill which saved thousands to Somerville; drew a demurrage bill which was so good that merchant associations of other states secured copies of it, and invited Rep. Keene to deliver addresses upon the subject; drew a comprehensive bill for the completion of the boulevard system and secured its adoption by the committee on metropolitan affairs, was one of the champions for the bill for the relief and control of the market district in Boston.

Rep. Keene was born in Appleton, Me., Jan. 10, 1861. He is vice-president of Sons of Maine club, also of the Appleton Associates; and a director of the Winter Hill co-operative bank.

James H. Kelly.

Rep. James H. Kelly of Ward 16 was one of the Boston members of the legislature of 1910 whose first duty was to his constituents



and who always acted on that principle. As a result, it is safe to say that he has as many friends in the departments at the state house as any member of the house.

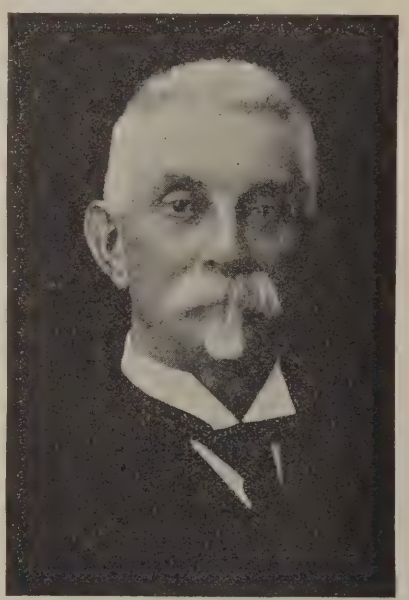
He was essentially a good legislator, and, early in the session, was assigned by Speaker Walker to the important committee on mercantile affairs. It was that committee which grappled with the safe and sane Fourth of July and which reported the bill, afterward adopted without amendment, which provides that no person for the sake of a few dollars may sell to children for playthings deadly implements made of dynamite, nitro-glycerine and picric acid. No better illustration of the need there was for such legislation could be given than the fact that on the last Fourth most of the very popular fireworks were driven from the corner stores, showing that they were made of materials which the children's fathers would handle carefully and only when they were obliged to.

On all of Mayor Fitzgerald's measures before the legislature Rep. Kelly was a tower of strength, he working hard to secure the passage of the measure by which the city should secure a portion of the automobile registration fees and fines to repair damage done to local streets by automobiles. He also was prominent in the mayor's attempt to secure justice from the civil service commission, but the republican majority in the committee on rules was too strong. In the fight against permitting young girls to loiter about Chinese restaurants Rep. Kelly took an active part, as he did in the passage of the Columbus Day bill and the Lyman school investigation measure.

Rep. Kelly is a printer by trade and was born in Boston in 1870. He was a member of the common council in 1907 and 1908 and of the house in 1909. He is a candidate for re-election.

Daniel W. Kendrick.

Daniel W. Kendrick retires from the house after two years service, representing the 6th Bristol district—retires owing to the rotation system; and the house will thus lose



one of its most conservative men. He voted against the direct election of U. S. senators, regarding the proposition as a reflection on Sens. Lodge and Crane and the long line of distinguished men of Massachusetts who have served the commonwealth in the United States senate. He took the same position against the income tax, seeing no reason why Massachusetts should be called on for large sums to be spent in western communities.

He maintained the same record for faithful attendance on committee functions as a member of the committee on agriculture as he had as a member of the labor committee the previous year. He himself, as a farmer, sympathized with the producers in the milk war, and believes that some remedial legislation for the farmer should be attempted. He favored liberal appropriations for the state agricultural college, holding that the hope of the Massachusetts farmer is in scientific farming. Rep. Kendrick made a hard fight for the bill to secure a reapportionment of the cost of maintenance of the bridge between New Bedford and Fairhaven. This bridge was built many years ago, and at that time the share of Fairhaven was set at 20 percent, but New Bedford has grown so much more rapidly since that all Fairhaven and many outsiders regard the proportion as unfair. He found, however, that the weight of numbers in the New Bedford delegation was too strong for him.

Rep. Kendrick was secretary of the republican town committee for years and is a member of the Fairhaven school committee. He was born in Fairhaven, July 7,

1849 and has always been a leader in the community. He has a family of wife and three grown children, the daughter a school teacher.

Charles T. Killpartrick.

To Rep. Charles T. Killpartrick of Lowell, a republican representing the 18th Middlesex district, is due as much as to any man, the fact that Massachusetts has joined the list of states which provide by statute for a safe and sane Fourth of July.

Rep. Killpartrick was active in many other matters and was one of the conservative republicans of the last legislature, but he deserves great credit for his part in the safe and sane Fourth bill. That measure was attacked by amendment at its crucial stage in the house. It was sought to nullify its good intent by providing that it should not go into effect for a year—a purely commercial attack by which the dealers sought to make money from the misery of the children for one more year. Rep. Killpartrick, as a dealer in fireworks, led the attack against the amendment, and it was his speech which finally settled the whole matter and resulted in the passage of the measure.

As a member of the committee on drainage he was in a commanding position to take Lowell's part in the annual attack of the Newburyport and Haverhill members on what they have termed the pollution of the Merrimac. Despite the fact that the river is now under the jurisdiction of the state board of health the attack was made as per custom, with no thought of Lowell's industrial needs. Killpartrick was on hand to prevent it becoming popular, though, and



he argued for Lowell's industries and finally had the entire house with him, or at least a majority of it.

On all the Lowell legislation he was an influence, he being one of the republicans who knew no politics when his home town or county was being considered.

Rep. Killpartrick was born in England in 1852 and was educated in the public schools. He is in the confectionary and periodical business in Lowell and was formerly a member of the common council in that city. Fraternally he is affiliated with only one organization, the Odd Fellows.

James L. Kimball.

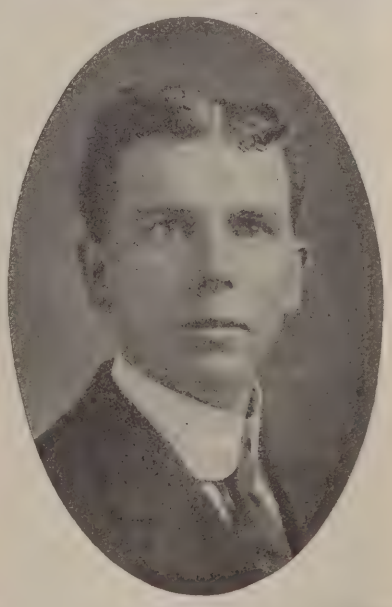
A first year member who has made so good a record that his constituents of the Witch City propose to send him back for another is Rep. James L. Kimball of the 19th Essex district. He is one of the "Northfield Pigeons," and they are a flock that always hang together. It is sometime since they have had a member of the general court and they propose to make the most of it. Mr. Kimball has won his way as a practical machinist and draughtsman and now holds a responsible position as superintendent of the Locke Regulator company of Salem. He comes of sturdy Yankee stock. His birthplace was Wells, Me., but he came to Salem early and matured rapidly. Mr. Kimball was given place by Speaker Walker on the committee on constitutional amendments. There he cheerfully took up what his hands found to do. He took strong ground on the proposed amendment to the constitution to strike out the word "male" as a qualification for voting and led the fight in the house that resulted in the defeat of equal suffrage for women. He was a consistent advocate of all temperance measures in the house and stood conscientiously on the resolve before his committee to amend the constitution to prohibit the making and selling of liquor. On



the Salem electric wire bill for the burial of all wires except the trolley Rep. Kimball did his share for his constituency and aided in the successful passage of the measure. He was also instrumental in the passage of the bill to amend the charter of the old Salem East India Marine society by which the trustees of that famous organization can perpetuate it now that the supply of ancient mariners is diminishing. Mr. Kimball has supported by his vote and influence all measures to uplift and assist the workingman. He did active work for the act providing state aid for Spanish war veterans. Next year he will be in better position to aid his constituents. He is active in the order of United Workmen and served in the common council three years before coming to the house. Mr. Kimball has just entered upon his 41st year.

Orvis F. Kinney.

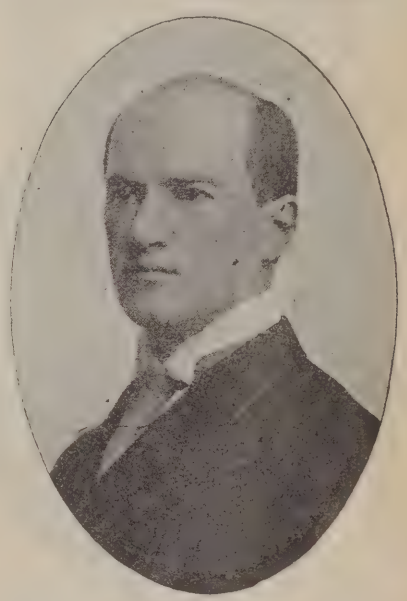
One has but to look in the face of Rep. Orvis F. Kinney of West Bridgewater to



note the active energy, vigor and determination of its lines, that stamp him as he is, one of the progressive young members of the house. Mr. Kinney has completed his second session. Last year he was a member of the committee on agriculture and this year Speaker Walker put him on the committee on public charitable institutions. A market gardener by occupation, although his energies have been diverted in another direction, Mr. Kinney has not lost sight of the interests of the farmer and as a member of the grange he has taken a deep interest in the milk question and the investigation which brought forth the resolve for an inspection and report by the dairy bureau on the condition of the dairies and sources of milk supply as well as the milk producers' liability, and milk transportation bills. In his own committee this year he has had the study of conditions in the public institutions of Massachusetts and he has a great deal to do with improving the situation for the unfortunate wards of the state as well as in framing the acts for expanding the usefulness of the new boys' school at Shirley. The new hospital for acute mental cases which may not be found to be incurable is another big work of public charities this year. The largest appropriation by the state is for public institutions and on that Mr. Kinney has had the opportunity to aid in keeping it within bounds. He put through the house the act which Gov. Draper signed that West Bridgewater shall supply itself with water to be obtained from Brockton and may build works and lay pipes. The town is permitted to borrow $20,000 for the work. Rep. Kinney also stood with the veterans, Willis and Warren, on their bounty bills, spoke on the floor for the bill appropriating $175,000 for improvements at the Bridgewater normal school. He was born in Barford, P. Q., just 30 years ago, and has been long identified with local politics in West Bridgewater.

James H. Knight.

A study of the record of Rep. James H. Knight of Ward 22, Boston, shows clearly why it was that in the face of his announced



retirement from the legislature his constituents demanded that he return for another year, and made their call so insistent that he has been obliged to postpone for another year his return to the active practice of the law.

The "call of the people" is so frequently used to bolster up a weak candidacy that it is really refreshing to learn of an instance in which the call is legitimate as in this case. Rep. Knight announced at the close of the session that he should not return for another year, not because he had not found the work congenial, but because he felt that in his district no man had the right to ask his constituents for more than three terms on Beacon hill. The announcement was made in terms so positive as to leave no doubt of its sincerity, and it was with universal regret that legislators made up their minds that "Jim" Knight would be seen no more as a member of the house. But the good people of Ward 22 decided that legislators of the able and fearless type are too scarce to be cast aside for any such reason, and firmly and positively informed Rep. Knight that he must return for at least one more term.

As chairman of the house committee on the judiciary, Rep. Knight has been, officially, the "titular" leader of the house; in the interest of historical accuracy, however, the "titular" should be omitted. It has been written that no one could lead the house of 1910, but certain it is that no one approached so near to being its leader as Knight. Courteous and fair in the extreme, never taking the time of the house unless

he had something to say, the house early in the session learned that he was a man worth listening to, and having heard the forceful manner with which he drove his arguments home the house usually followed him.

As indicative of his independence, Rep. Knight this year treated the political world to the very unusual spectacle of the leader of the dominant party opposing his party on such an important question as that of the direct election of United States senators and although every effort was made by persons high in the councils of the party to get him to change his attitude, or at least to refrain from speaking on the question, Rep. Knight showed his colors by making one of the best speeches delivered in that contest. Likewise he supported the income tax, although the majority of his party in the house was against it.

One of his most noteworthy achievements of the present session was the passage by the house of his resolve providing for an investigation of the effect of holding companies and voluntary trusts upon the public service corporations which they control; this matter was fought tooth and nail by all of the public service corporations, but after a strenuous fight it passed the house, only to meet its death in the senate.

Rep. Knight was born in Boston, Oct. 11, 1876, and received his education in its public schools. He is a member of the Suffolk bar, the Republican club of Ward 22, the Jamaica Plain Citizens' association and the Veteran Firemen's association.

Wilfred J. Lamoureux.

Every man in time has an opportunity but it is not always that he is able or competent to grasp it. Wilfred J. Lamoureux of



Southbridge, a first year man, can go on the rolls as one equal to his chance and the emergency. Lamoureux, who is a quiet man with little of the red fire about him, was not inclined to do much sounding of his own horn when he took the oath of office. When later on he found that his committee assignment was on drainage, a committee which had a field of activity slightly east of his own locality, he made no comment but went to work on the stunt before him. The result was that in a very short time he was the one authoritative man on that committee. By reason of that he found that every member of the legislature who had anything before his committee was anxious indeed to keep in touch with him and he acquired a standing which he otherwise would not have had.

Then came the emergency. The Southbridge bank went down with a crash. There was talk of political and other conditions surrounding it. There was a naturally hysterical grouping of depositors who were clamoring for information, and there was also a republican party spirit which was timorous of what might happen if the probe was applied.

There is but little use disguising that the early disposition of those in authority was to hush the matter up, as easily and as quickly as possible.

There is also little use attempting to disguise that this would have succeeded after a fashion at least were it not for the young French Canadian, Rep. Lamoureux. He said he represented the people in the territory of the bank and he was charged by them with a special mission; first, to make certain that their rights were protected to the last dollar, second that those guilty be punished, third that the probe be run right through the whole affair so the story might be known, and lastly that he had a commission from all savings bank depositors to see that steps were taken so this could not happen again.

A man with so definite a program as this could not be ignored and he was made a member of the special Southbridge committee. Once there the same program which he had clearly outlined made it impossible to shunt him to one side, and he was forwarded on the committee and became a leading figure.

The net result of all this was that this first year man assisted at the most complete and thorough legislative investigation which was ever held in this state. It was an investigation which went from top to bottom of the whole unfortunate affair. Position nor politics saved no one, all were examined under oath and the whole story was laid bare.

At a result, the blame was laid, the whole condition in the bank department was exposed, and corrective steps are now underway. For the once no cry of whitewash could be raised against an investigating committee. The benefit of his work will be felt for years. It has made the dollar of every workman in the state safer. Between times the representative has found opportunity to forward matters in which his district was interested and labor matters in which the workers had a care. He retires from the session this year with a record of which a dean of the house might be proud, and which it is certain another year will enhance.

Louis. F R. Langelier.

In recognition of the efficient work of Rep. Louis F. R. Langelier as clerk of the committee on harbors and public lands last year, Speaker Walker this year promoted the energetic young representative from Quincy to the chairmanship of that important subdivision of the legislature He also made him a member of the committee on banks and banking and Rep. Langelier made good in both positions. There wasn't much for him to do for his home city on the com-



mittee as last year he and Sen. Hultman had secured $10,000 for dredging the shoals in the Fore River channel and $7500 for enlarging the Wollaston beach channel to 60 feet width, but there were innumerable important projects affecting other localities and the finances of the state as a whole. These Rep. Langelier handled with rare good judgment, especially the big Lynn harbor project involving an ultimate expenditure of $11,000,000. He also stood out against his committee in its original attitude on the Cape Cod canal bill and compelled it to amend the bill which it had first voted to report and which would have compelled the construction of at least three bridges over the canal, rendering it practically useless to ships.

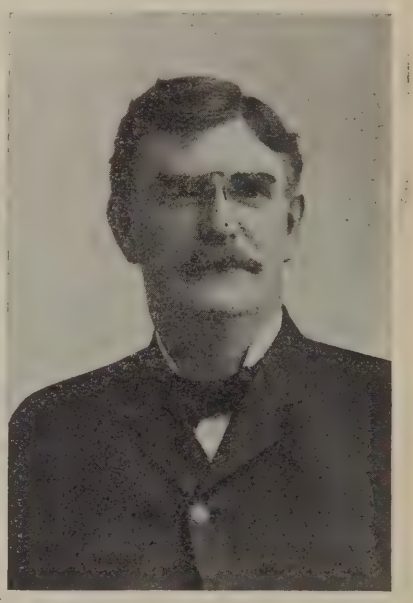
He scored a decisive defeat of the committee on ways and means when the house accepted his amendment to the metropolitan reservations appropriation bill, tacking on $5000 for the construction of a sanitary at the Quincy Shore reservation.

Rep. Langelier stood squarely by organized labor on its various bills, supporting the eight-hour bill for employees on public works and voting to pass it over the governor's veto, the 54-hour bill for women and minors, the nine hours in 11 bill for conductors and motormen, the various anti-injunction bills, the labor unions fines bill, the initiative and referendum and the public opinion bill. He also was recorded in favor of the Riley resolutions for direct election of United States senators.

Rep. Langelier was born in Boston, Nov. 29, 1873, and was educated in the public schools. He is manager of a large book publishing concern in Boston and is secretary of the N. E. Trade Press association, and holds membership in the Squantum Yacht club and the Wollaston club. He has served his city as a member of the city council for four years and as a trustee of the public library. He is secretary of the republican city committee of Quincy.

Albert P. Langtry.

Having criticized legislators and legislation for years in his capacity as editor and publisher of the Springfield Union, Albert P. Langtry came down this year to represent the 5th Hampden district and get a closer perspective of affairs on Beacon hill. Those who expected that he was going to put a dent in the republican machine were disappointed. While he had severely criticised the machine editorially and still reads it a lesson once in a while through the columns of his paper, as a legislator he was always found running with the machine Rep. Lang-



try's "insurgency" was, perhaps, misunderstood. He was an insurgent on the subject of direct nominations, principally, and, as the machine decided to allow a milk and water direct nomination bill to pass this year, there wasn't much of a field in that line for Rep. Langtry. He vigorously opposed the Riley resolutions in favor of direct election of United States senators but it is unfair to suggest that his attitude may have been influenced by a desire for a place on the republican state ticket, where places are generally supposed to be disposed of according to the wishes of a distinguished senator of the United States from Massachusetts.

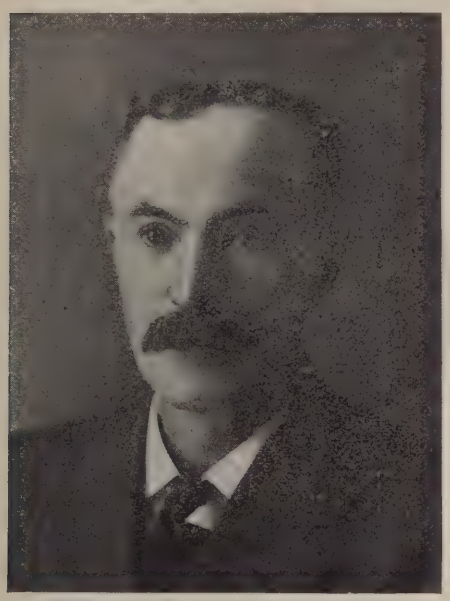
Speaker Walker placed Rep. Langtry on the committee on mercantile affairs and none of the many "strike" bills which came before the committee as usual, escaped the eagle eye of the Springfield editor. As one who had much experience with the "safe and sane" Fourth of July in Springfield he did much valuable work in whipping into shape legislation which this year gave to the whole commonwealth a "safe and sane" Fourth.

Rep. Langtry was born in Wakefield, July 27, 1860, and was educated in the public schools, and in that greaest school of all—the newspaper office. He is a member of the Masons, the Middlesex club and the Republican club of Massachusetts. He has has been a member of the republican state committee and was its secretary, resigning the latter place in 1909 when he was a can-

didate for state treasurer before the legislature.

Frank H. Lanman.

If there was any popular legislation proposed during the recent session of the legisture—legislation designed to secure better protection for those that toil and a larger share in the affairs of government for the great masses of the people—that Rep. Frank H. Lanman of Plymouth didn't support with vigor, the rollcall record doesn't show it. He succeeded a democrat in the house but the chances aren't bright for any democrat to succeed him next year. He ought to come pretty near getting both nominations in his district. He voted for the federal income tax, he supported the eight-hour bill from first to last, he voted to let the people vote directly for United States senators, he voted for the initiative and referendum, he was with the 54-hour bill for women and minors in textile establishments, and he supported all bills to provide for trial by jury



in cases of contempt of court growing out of the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes.

People imbued with the idea that they have the necessary intelligence to pass on questions of government can't find any fault with Rep. Lanman's record. He took orders from nobody but voted at all times as he believed his people would have him vote. It is a safe bet that they will vote to send him back again.

That he can speak when the occasion demands was shown when he handled the bill reported by his committee, the committee on public health, providing for the registration of optometrists. He opened the debate one afternoon and spoke until adjournment and then went on again in the morning. It was a high-class speech, too, and commanded the attention of the house every minute taken in its delivery.

Mr. Lanman is a market gardener in Plymouth. He never held any local offices except as chief of the fire department and chairman of a committee on harbor improvements. To watch him in the legislature, however, one would think he was an old hand. Mr. Lanman is a native of the town he represents, having been born there 49 years ago.

J. Henry Leonard.

Rep. J. Henry Leonard of the 23d Suffolk district, after three years experience in the house, will be a candidate for the republican nomination for senator in the 9th Suffolk district at the primaries this month. Always a strong vote-getter in Ward 23—a doubtful ward, politically—he should make a strong run for the nomination which, in that district, has always meant a comparatively easy election. His ward had the senatorship the first year after the district was created but hasn't had it since. As that was in 1907 the ward feels pretty strongly that it is about time it was again recognized and has put forward Rep. Leonard as its choice. He should be especially strong with the labor and temperance people. While not a radical on either subject he has been a consistent supporter of the measures sought by organized labor, and of the bills which appealed to him as genuine temperance measures. He is accounted a "progressive" republican and was recorded in favor of direct election of United States senators and the income tax.

He performed a noteworthy feat this year in putting through his bill appropriating $70,000 for the construction of a state highway on Washington street, West Roxbury, from La Grange street to Metropolitan av-



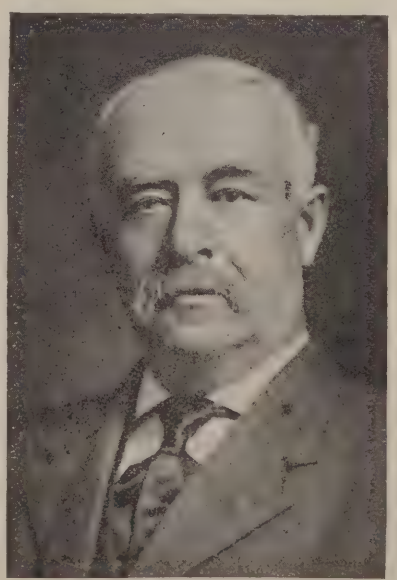
enue, which will complete to Roslindale the highway begun at the Dedham line two years ago. This is the only piece of state highway in the city of Boston.

In the house of 1908 Rep. Leonard served on the committee on state house and was on this same committee in 1909, also being clerk of the committee on drainage the latter year. As a member of the committee on state house he was instrumental in securing the new press room for the state house reporters. This year Speaker Walker promoted him to the important committee on public lighting. Before coming to the legislature he served for two years in the Boston common council.

Rep. Leonard was born in Boston, Sept. 18, 1879, and was educated in the public schools. He is a salesman by occupation.

Louis Leland.

A faithful and hard-working member of the committee on prisons this year was Rep. Louis Leland of Templeton. He showed that same attention to committee work as he did last year while serving on the now defunct committee on parishes and religious socie-



ties and the committee on roads and bridges. The rotation system made this the last year for Rep. Leland who will retire to private life after a public service covering nearly a quarter of a century.

Rep. Leland was born in Templeton Oct. 17, 1844, and after attending the public schools entered business in his native town. He served as selectman from 1886 to 1892 and as town treasurer in 1894. He is a Mason, Odd Fellow and member of the United Workmen and the Narragansett club.

Charles Lewin.

Robert Marion La Follette, Thomas P. Gore and those other eminent statesmen who have made records for conductisng filbusters in the senate of the United States have nothing on Rep. Charles Lewin of New Bedford when it comes to talking, either in length of speech or volume of sound. No tuberculosis sanitorium will ever get "Charlie" Lewin, for there isn't a better pair of lungs in the commonwealth than those encased in the breast of the New Bedford man. Organized labor needs more votes in the legislature but it doesn't need any more talkers while "Charlie" Lewin is on the job. No labor measure has come up in two years that he didn't have his say on and what he said was generally plenty. He was right on the job for labor all the time. He didn't



confine all his vocal efforts to labor bills, however. A notable exception in which his own city figured was on the bill appropriating $65,000 for the New Bedford textile school. Some of the members of the committee on ways and means tried to slice this and the roar that went up from Rep. Lewin shook some of the gilt from the state house dome which, by the way, was put on by scab labor, according to the late John B. Moran and the Boston American But no job of gilding, by whomsoever done, could withstand the shocks that go reverberating through the state house when Lewin talks. Be it said for him that he always talks for the plain people.

Rep. Lewin is one of the plain people himself. He was a mill operative for 42 years before he went into the newsdealing business at which he has been eminently successful. He was born in Lancaster, Eng., May 20, 1852, and began to talk right away. He was the founder of the New Bedford local and the national organization of the loomfixers, and is president of the North End Merchants' association and a member of the republican city committee.

Paul I. Lombard.

Among the first year men in the house of representatives there was no closer student of events than Paul I. Lombard of Springfield, representing the 5th Hampden district. As a member of the committee on cities Rep. Lombard maintained the same record for punctual attendance, and careful attention that he had in the house. Several matters were entrusted to his charge for report.

Rep. Lombard took rank as a progressive republican. He voted for the income tax, in company with three other members of the Springfield delegation—Curtiss, Holt, and Scully, while Witt and Langtry were against. He also voted for the direct election of United States senators, sympathizing warmly with the progressive republicanism of Speaker Walker. He had the company of Curtiss and Scully of his delegation on this. The delegation were solid for the Berkshire trolley merger. Rep. Lombard voted for the eight-hour bill, but after the governor's veto he regarded it as his duty as a republican to sustain the administration,

and he so voted. He also voted for the 54-hour bill for women and children. He voted against the fines bill, against the anti-injunction bills, and against the three-mills tax. His roll-call record was really an excellent one.

Rep. Lombard took particular pains to promote the legislation in which his city was especially interested. Thus he worked diligently for the bill to allow the city to raise its tax limit from $12 to $13, which was

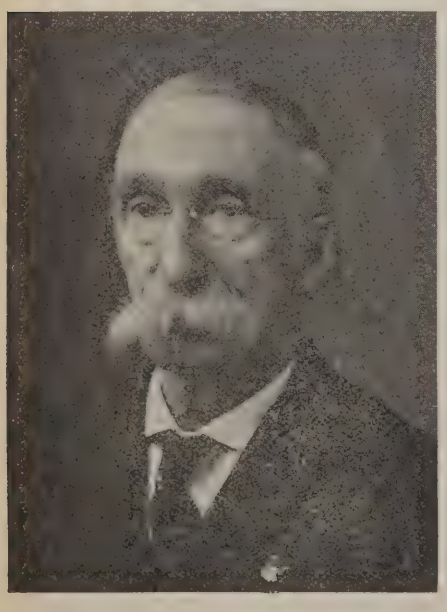


enacted; and to allow the park commissioners to grant rights in park lands for the location of gas and sewer mains.

Rep. Lombard is a great admirer of Sen. Lodge, despite his voting for direct election of U. S. senators and will undoubtedly vote for Lodge's re-election, at the next session of the legislature. There is little question of Rep. Lombard's return for Springfield continues to retain able men in the house for three or four years and some times longer. Rep. Lombard was born in Springfield July 16, 1875 and educated in the public schools, and Boston University Law school, whence he graduated in 1901. He has always taken an interest in public affairs, and for five years was a member of the republican city committee and for two years its chairman. In the campaigns of 1907 and 1908, especially the city campaigns, he took a prominent part, and went on the stump. He is a member of the Winthrop club of Springfield, and the Springfield Republican club.

Savillion W. Longley.

Savillion W. Longley of Shirley, representing the 12th Middlesex district, is an-



other victim of the rotation system, and his town and the general court will both be losers as the result of the agreement of the towns in his district by which Shirley gets the seat twice in ten years, but never two years in succession. Rep. Longley has been one of the most conservative members of the house, voting against the income tax, and the direct election of U. S. senators.

Rep. Longley voted for the direct nomination bill believing that Speaker Walker's plan had much to commend it. For one thing, the direct nomination system would probably break up the rotation system, under which a man must retire even if he has proved his worth and is just becoming really useful. Rep. Longley served on the committee on towns, a committee which maintained an excellent record, going off on no junkets, and indeed costing the state nothing for travel, except in the single case of the visit to Swampscott to investigate the question of consolidateing the water and sewerage boards.

Rep. Longley was born in Leominster July, 1841, and graduated from the high school. He has always been a hardworker—station agent five years, salesman ten years, book-keeper 20 yers, and is now in the insurance and fire extinguisher business. His father was in the house of 1859, the first year of the present district system of representation, and Savillion Longley is the fourth Longley to serve in the general court. He has always been prominent in local affairs, having been elected assessor ten years, trustee of the public library six years, chief fire engineer three years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and other fraternal organizations. In the house he was ever diligent, missing but one roll call, and he was present at every meeting of his committee. His committee was sustained on every report.

David Mancovitz.

There weren't many measures at the state house this year vitally affecting Ward 8 and, with Leader Martin Lomasney resting and spending much of his time in driving, that ward was not so conspicuous in the deliberations of the house at least. But Rep. David Mancovitz was there on guard, for David is nowadays one of the few men on



whom Martin M. relies. So that when the proposition came along for the second time for the amendment of the constitution to allow property to be classified for the purpose of taxation the danger signal was sounded and Rep. Mancovitz jumped in.

The scheme to classify property looks down in Ward 8 about as meritorious as those land-grabbing deals which Martin likes to expose, so all the strength that Rep. Mancovitz could muster was directed to kill the bill, which fell with such a dull, sickening thud as a "three mill tax." Rep. Mancovitz was heard on the floor on this measure as well as several minor matters from the committees upon which he served.

Elections was one committee which really had some business this year with the contests from Malden and Fall River and Rep. Mancovitz took an active part in deciding both of these. He also served on the committee on legal affairs which takes care of the minor legal measures which judiciary finds no time to handle. But frequently some very interesting and important bills come to this committee as was the case this year.

Rep. Mancovitz is a graduate of the Boston common council, where he served in 1903-4-5, and has finished three years in the house. He was born in Poland, but coming to this country fitted himself for law at Boston University Law school.

George E. Marchand.

If you were a regular follower of the doings on Beacon hill from one end of the legislative session to the other, and you chanced to be down Lowell way, and somebody slapped you on the back and asked you right off the reel "What kind of a legislator is George E. Marchand, who represented us this year?" you could give no better answer than to recite a story that was told some time ago in Practical Politics. Of course you know that a "machine" man at the state house is one who follows blindly the orders of those politically higher up, while an "anti-machine" man is just the opposite. It seems that two members of the house were having an argument as to whether Marchand was a machine man or an anti. And, as Practical Politics told the story, says "A" to "B":—Marchand a machine man! Why you're crazy. George has voted for direct nominations, for the direct



election of United States senators, and for every manner of a labor bill and public opinion bill that was presented. He's anti-machine if ever a man was." But "B" was insistent, and he offered to bet "A" that Rep. Marchand was a "machine" man and that he could prove it. The prize was fixed at three cigars—it was about mid-way between pay-days, and they didn't feel like going any higher—and "A" tackled his side of the argument. He hauled out the journals of the house of representatives and showed "B" that Marchand, on every roll-call, was recorded on the side of the plain people and against the political machines and the vested interests. After "A" got through, "B" went at it. "Now I'm going to prove to you," he said, "that Rep. Marchand is not only a machine man but that he rides on the front seat of the machine and that he helps to keep it oiled and running smoothly." (In state house jargon, that meant that Marchand was one of the errand boys for the political machine.) "A" was well nigh furious by this time, but "B" kept right on. He dipped into his coat pocket and brought forth a little book known as "Who's Who in State Politics." Opening it to the page where Rep. Marchand's picture was printed —same picture that you see here—he bade "A" to read what was inscribed beneath the photo. And "A" read as follows:—"Marchand, George E., 17th Middlesex, republican, Lowell. Born there Dec. 22, 1877; educated in public schools. CHAUFFEUR.—" There was more of it, but "A" stopped reading right there and went out and bought the cigars. When he handed over the smokes, he offered to bet "B" anything up to a million dollars that he couldn't prove that George Marchand was a machine man in any other sense. "B" answered that if "A" could find anybody foolish enough to take such a bet, he'd be tickled to death to take half of "A's" end of it.

One might write till the cows come home all the good things that Marchand deserves to have said about him for his service at the state house this year. But what's the use? If the voters of the 17th district don't know enough to follow the doings of their

representative and appreciate him, why waste time telling them here? It might interest them, however, to know that Rep. Marchand's untiring work as a member of this year's committee on prisons has caused him to be slated for even higher committee honors next year. It might also interest them to know that after he had been misinformed by one of the republican machine whips about the merits of the voluntary association bill this year, he had the independence to stand up and change his vote from the corporation to the anti-corporation side of the question. This was after the real condition of affairs had been explained to him by one of the independent leaders. It was a question that puzzled even the deep-thought laywer members of the legislature, but Rep. Marchand knew what was what and what wasn't as soon as he had heard both sides of the argument. The folks in the 17th Middlesex might also be interested to know that the members of the house of 1910, who know what sort of a legislator Rep. Marchand is, will be greatly surprised if he doesn't walk away next fall with both the nomination of his own party and the democratic nomination as well.

Charles F. McCarthy.

The record of Rep. Charles McCarthy of Marlboro is one that insures his election to public office just as long as his constituency is solicitous for its own welfare. And if the city of Marlboro ever becomes so forgetful



of what Rep. McCarthy has done for it that it should fail to accord him the highest honors possible, there are several dozens of communities that would await his coming with open arms and send him to Beacon hill or elsewhere to conserve their interests. Go to any one of the manufacturing settlements in Massachusetts and ask the taxpayers their opinion of the McCarthy tax bill. Ask any of the plain people in these towns, to whom the McCarthy bill means reduced rents because of reduced taxes, how much they think of the Marlboro man. These factory communities hitherto have had to bear the expense of fire and police protection for the corporations established in their midst. The franchise taxes collected on the corporations went not to their city or town treasury but to the localities in which the stockholders reside. The result was that Brookline, Dover, Milton, Nahant and other homes of the great and wealthy enjoyed a low tax rate for which the manufacturing communities paid the freight. That was before Marlboro sent Charlie McCarthy to the legislature. Almost his first act was to file a bill to give the franchise taxes on business and manufacturing corporations to the cities and towns in which the corporations did business. The stockholder element, recognizing that they were whipped, agreed to a bill giving half the tax to the manufacturing communities and the other half to the stockholders' residences. The city of Marlboro gained $2000 in one year by the passage of this act. Waltham gained $29,000. Other cities and towns where factories are established made enormous gains in receipts. This year, Rep. McCarthy succeeded in having the entire tax distributed among the manufacturing districts. Marlboro, by the passage of this bill, gains about $4000 additional revenue each year.

Lest it be imagined that the young man from Marlboro has a monomania for tax reform and allows other popular movements to go to the bow-wows, let it be said that his campaign for an investigation of school teachers' employment agencies has at last resulted in a putting on the statute books a resolve for such an investigation. Teachers who have suffered from the practices of certain employment agencies can tell of benefits that will accrue from this law. Labor measures always found in Rep. McCarthy an ardent supporter. He has received the thanks of organized labor's accredited delegates at the state house for his work in behalf of the measures endorsed by the state branch of the American federation of labor. Some of the popular measures for which he fought this year were the bill for direct nominations for senators and representatives in every district, for the direct election of United States senators, for the income tax, for the initiative and referendum and for the 54-hour bill for women and minors. Rep. McCarthy was born in Marlboro 34 years ago. If it weren't for the Spanish war veterans' button that he wears in his coat lapel, he could knock ten years off his age, and be believed. He received his education in the public schools and in that best of all colleges, the newspaper office. He is a reporter for a leading central Massachusetts daily. During his first two terms in the house, Rep. McCarthy served on the important committees on public service and military affairs. This year he was promoted to the committee on mercantile affairs, which handles some of the deepest legislative problems. He is a member of several fraternal organizations, among them the Knights of Columbus, Hibernians, Spanish war veterans, Sons of Veterans, and Pastime Boat club.

Daniel J. McCarthy.

Making friends and keeping them is the speciality of Rep. Daniel J. McCarthy of Ward 19, Boston. That is one reason why the various measures endorsed by organized



labor fared so well in this year's house of representatives. The Ward 19 man was one of organized labor's staunchest supporters. He consistently supported the bills, backed by organized labor and always opposed bills aimed at the workingman's rights. Some of the popular measures he supported were the bill to provide for direct nominations for senators and representatives, the resolutions for direct election of United States senators, the income tax, the initiative and referendum, the bill to prohibit more than eight hours' work in one day by employees on public works and the bill to limit the hours of work for women and minors in manufacturing establishments to fifty-four hours in one week.

The session just ended was Rep. McCarthy's third term in the legislature. He served in 1907 and again in 1909. His earnest efforts during his previous terms attracted the attention of Speaker Walker, and the Speaker assigned him this year to the important committee on banks and banking, and also to the committee on payroll. A double committee appointment is an unusual honor for a democratic member. As a member of the committee on banks and banking, Rep. McCarthy took part in the framing of laws which have made the banking institutions of Massachusetts sounder than they ever previously have been.

Rep. McCarthy was born in Boston March 6, 1875. He was educated in the public schools. He is in the fruit and confectionery business. In politics he is a democrat. His three elections to the house of representatives are an indication of the esteem in which he is held by his constituents of Ward 19, which usually has so many aspirants for public office that it is difficult for a man to hold on more than one year. Rep. McCarthy is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and the St. Alphonsus association.

Thomas F. McCullough.

To whip a capable, energetic legislator with the standing of Jens Madsen in a community as live as the city of Holyoke, one has got to be more than a mere politician. He must be a real marvel at vote-getting. It doesn't need to be said, therefore, that Rep. Thomas F. McCullough, the man who defeated Madsen, is a marvel at vote-getting. The best part of his time during the legislative session just closed was spent in rounding up votes for the Holyoke water bill and for an appropriation for fish hatcheries, one of which he tried to have established in his district. Rep. McCullough could be counted on



every time to vote and work for any measure designed to help the plain people of the whole state. His special hobby was labor bills. He was assigned by Speaker Walker to the committee on labor, where his intimate knowledge of the needs of labor was of inestimable benefit to his committee associates. His chief work in the labor line last session was for the eight-hour bill, workingmen's compensation, peaceful picketing, trial by jury in contempt cases, right of labor unions to fine their members for violations of union rules and the initiative and referendum. Measures not so intimately allied with the cause of labor for which he worked were the income tax, direct election of United States senators, direct nomination of all elective officers and the public opinion bill. Rep. McCullough is a native of Palmer, but nearly all his life has been spent in Holyoke. He was educated in the public schools and has followed the cigar making industry since he was old enough to earn his living. He is secretary of the local cigarmakers' union and is also a delegate to the Holyoke central labor union. In social life he is affiliated with the Park Lyceum social club.

Michael F. McGrath.

From what we know about Natick, and we pride ourselves that we know something about that town, Michael F. McGrath came as near to representing in his votes in the house the views of a majority of its citizens as any single man could. He won that town back to the democratic column last fall and it wasn't difficult for those that met him on Beacon hill to understand why Natick sent McGrath to the house. Natick used to be a hustling town once and it still retains a lingering fondness for "live

ones." Once and awhile she sends a man to the house who might just as well stay at home and discuss legislation on the curbstone in front of Clark's block for all the use he is in the house. But in Michael F. McGrath she picked a "live one." Mr. McGrath hadn't been in the house more than a month before he was putting over some ringing speeches.

The house sat up and took notice one day when a modest, unassuming appearing fellow in the first division got up and made an eloquent argument for Roger Sherman Hoar's bill to prevent the transfer of credentials to a political convention. It was a bitter arraignment of the manipulation of conventions and a powerful plea for a better tone in politics. Inquiries revealed the fact that the new orator was McGrath of Natick and thereafter whenever the Natick man arose to speak he was sure of the close attention of the house. He made a



strong fight for the bill to compel the labelling of convict-made goods as such but, as in previous years, the bill was defeated by a narrow margin.

He was a powerful and insistent advocate of every measure designed to ameliorate the conditions of the working people. No member was more conscientious in his attendance upon committee work and at the sessions of the house. Naturally he was a warm supporter of the income tax and direct elections of United States senators.

Mr. McGrath was born in Natick, Oct. 26, 1861, and has always lived there. He was formerly a shoe worker and shoe manufacturer, but is now engaged in the real estate and insurance business. He served his native town for five years on the board of selectmen which especially qualified him for a place on the committee on towns where he was placed by Speaker Walker. He is a member of the Foresters of America, the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters, the Eagles, Knights of Sherwood Forest, the Knights of Columbus and Boot and Shoe Workers' union.

Robert K. McKirdy.

Rep. Robert K. McKirdy of Ward 8, Boston, is a living refutation of the popular saying that "they never come back." After serving three terms in the house of representatives from a district where every man is a politician and nearly every man a would-be officeholder, he retired for two years and then "came back." Those who know Ward 8 don't need to be enlightened as to the size of such an achievement. "Bob" McKirdy was no stranger to the leaders of the legislature when he returned last January. He had served with Speaker Walker when the latter was a plain member from Brookline. The speaker appointed him to the committee on public charitable institutions which gave "Bob" opportunities for several nice little junkets around the state. The best thing about "Bob" McKirdy is that he doesn't take himself or his fellow legislators too seriously. He knows he is there to do what Martin M. Lomasney tells him and is sure that Martin wouldn't tell him anything that isn't right.

"Bob" never makes speeches and doesn't listen to them if he can help it. Being from Ward 8 he always votes to help the underdog which is an estimable trait in all Ward 8 politicians. Whether he will come back next year depends on what Martin says. What he says goes with "Bob" as with all Ward 8.

Rep. McKirdy was born in Boston Oct. 4, 1870. He was educated in St. Mary's paro-



chial school, and is engaged in the publishing business.

Timothy J. Meade.

Brockton has long had the reputation of sending progressive men to the legislature and during the last three years it has sent as one of its brightest representatives, Timothy J. Meade, a democrat, and a hustler where Brockton is concerned.

Mayor Clifford had several bills of importance to the taxpayers in the last legislature and he managed to get them all through except one, and that was embodied in a general bill afterward drafted by the committee.

The first measure, and one in which Mayor Clifford and the city government were greatly interested, was a proposition to extend for five more years the provisions of the act of 1904 by which Brockton may assess taxes



upon a $15 basis instead of on a $12, as other cities of the state are obliged to do.

Another important bill was that by which the city is permitted to issue bonds to perfect a system of surface drainage. In Brockton drainage is a very important matter, for, unlike most other cities of the state, there is no river to carry off the surplus water.

Another was to secure reimbursement for money expended in industrial education. The latter was later embodied in a general bill, a number of places throughout the state having made the same request.

Rep. Meade was a great advocate of labor measures and worked hard for all the bills of that kind in the legislature.

He served on the important committee on cities, the hardest-worked body in the legislature, a fact that showed that he had the confidence of Speaker Walker.

It was his third term as a legislator, he having been elected first to the house of 1908. He is a shoemaker by trade, 34 years old, and served for some years in the Brockton city council. He has also been secretary of the democratic city committee.

Charles C. Mellen.

Rep. C. C. Mellen of Braintree, representing the 8th Norfolk district, unlike the Worcester Mellen, was not a frequent speaker, but when he did speak his remarks were terse and pointed. He is regarded as the special champion of constitutional rights and personal liberty, and one of the best speeches he made in the house was on this very text. As a member of the committee on judiciary he had dissented from the fav-



orable report on the bill to authorize the arrest without a warrant and detention of offenders against the "clean streets act." Mr. Mellen argued that if a man from Springfield, for instance, happened to throw a banana peel on a Boston street, it would be a hardship to arrest him and demand proofs of his identity which he might not have at the moment. He pointed out that outside of Boston there appeared to be no demand for the bill, "and not much of a demand from Boston. It would be a great hardship to a man to be locked up 24 hours for lack of ability to establish his identity. To commit even a little wrong for the sake of a great good is sometimes a dangerous maxim." On this bill the two Mellens were at one—almost the only instance in the entire session. The bill was carefully amended before it finally went on the statute book.

Rep. Charles C. Mellen was ever a conservative republican. He voted against the eight-hour bill, and voted against it a second time when it came back from the governor, vetoed. He voted against the income tax proposition, both federal and state; against the measures to provide for the direct nomination and for the direct election of United States senators. He opposed the 54-hour bill, the labor union fines bill, the street railway shorter hours bill, and all the radical tax measures.

As a member of the committee on judiciary he dissented from the favorable report on the bill to allow judges to charge juries on expert evidence, and was delighted to see the bill buried, despite the fact that the titular leader of the house championed it. Rep. Mellen held that while the judges should be protected against attempts to take away their power in regard to injunctions, they have now power enough, and he would not vote to give them any more. He was ready to continue to trust the juries.

As in his preceding year in the house, Rep. Mellen was appointed on the judiciary committee, and was given two other committees besides—elections and libraries. He was faithful and conscientious in discharging the new duties imposed upon him, and kept a sharp lookout on all matters affecting his section. Norfolk county had no more able and efficient legislator.

Charles C. Mellen was born in Wrentham,

December 15, 1857, and educated in the public schools. He worked his way to admission to the bar, and to a comfortable practice. He has long resided in Braintree, and has frequently been honored with local public office. He has been town counsel 15 years, member of the board of registrars of votes 10 years, and chairman of the republican town committee many years. He is prominent in the Masons, Odd Fellows and other fraternal societies.

James H. Mellen.

Nov. 7, 1845....June 16, 1910.

Rep. James H. Mellen of Worcester will, from his long service in the Massachusetts house of representatives go down into political history as one of the historic figures of the state. It was fitting that his crowning triumph was the passage by the house of the homestead bill that bore his name

As an example of the constructive legislation that has given Massachusetts a place at the head of the sisterhood of states it was well worth all the years and all the study of the people's needs that Rep. Mellen gave to it.

Briefly stated the bill provided that the state should appropriate $100,000 for the purchase of arable lands and that it should build upon them small houses. These were to be purchased by homesteaders on a rental plan, something akin to the co-operative



bank scheme, except that the state's credit was loaned to the homesteader.

For an entire year, Rep. Mellen devoted all his efforts to this measure, fighting it before a special commission that was almost unanimously unfriendly, later fighting the matter before the committee on public health of this year's legislature and later fighting the powerful house ways and means committee. He beat them all and had the bill substituted and sent on its way through all its readings in the house, one of the greatest personal triumphs any legislator has had in years. It is a measure that sooner or later will be enacted, and it outlines a a policy that will sooner or later be adopted by Massachusetts and copied by every state and every land in the world where industrial conditions become onerous, as they are here.

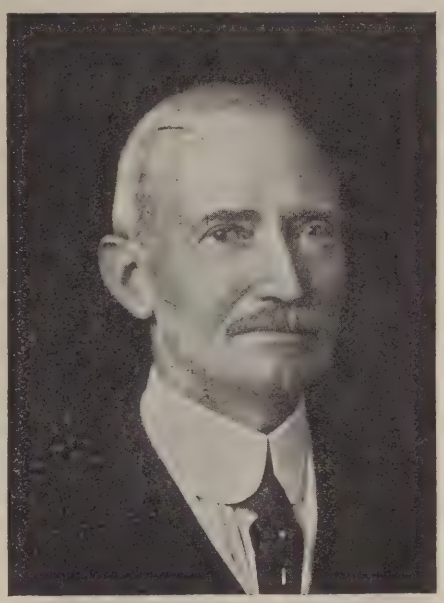
Rep. Mellen had the distinction of having served longer than any other citizen of Massachusetts in the house of representatives. In fact, out of 33 years he had served in 18 legislatures, and during the last two years he had been one of the most indefatigable and important members of the committee on education. As such he fought hard in both sessions to secure the law doing away with the teachers' agencies graft, by which candidates for positions in the public schools were mulcted out of considerable sums of money.

On the floor of the legislature his voice was always raised in the interests of the down-trodden portion of the community, and he was one of the most rigid objectionists to anything which looked like legislative chicanery, either in the so-called floor leaders or the speaker. As a strategist he was without a peer and many a hard-fought battle on a meritorious bill was pushed to enactment because of his ability as a a tactician, while likewise many unwise measures were killed because of it.

Rep. Mellen was born in Worcester on Nov. 7, 1845, and was educated in the public schools there. By profession he was editor and for years had united that calling with the business of publishing. In that respect also he was as fearless as on the floor of the house and between his voice and his pen it can be said with safety that few men in Massachusetts have done more for the welfare of the common people than James H. Mellen of Worcester.

Adin A. Messinger.

Rep. Adin A. Messinger of Hopedale was dubbed "Gov. Draper's special representative" being in the press department of the Draper Co.; but Rep. Messinger as a member of the election laws committee, favored and voted for the Walker direct nomination bill,



although he knew that the governor has never shown any enthusiasm for the extension of the system. Rep. Messinger opposed and voted against the resolve in amendment to the constitution to provide for the direct election of U. S. senators, also against the income tax, against all labor bills, except the 54-hour bill for women and children. Always faithful in attendance on the house and at committee meetings he never missed a session of either, and was recorded on every roll-call.

Rep. Messinger will not return because the republicans got their signals crossed, in 1909, and elected a democrat from his district, Burke of Milford, instead of Westcott of Hopedale, the republican nominee. Under the rotation agreement Hopedale could have the seat only two years, and this is the second. The district is the 9th Worcester, and comprises five towns,—Milford, Mendon, and Northbridge, besides Hopedale. The town of Northbridge is entitled to the seat next year.

Rep. Messinger was born in Milford in the part now set off as Hopedale Sept. 13, 1853. He was educated in the public schools and has been in the employ of the Draper company for many years. His high reputation for integrity and accuracy has been recognized by his fellowtownsmen in choosing him town auditor every year since 1895. He is the commander of the local post Sons of Veterans, and prominent in the Royal Arcanum, and Men's clubs of the Unitarian and union churches.

Julius Meyers.

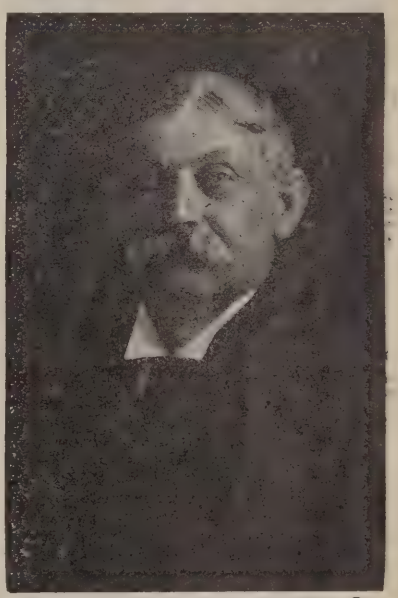
Julius Meyers seems destined to continue to represent the 2d Middlesex district so long as his constituents in the University city continue to regard the problem of college taxation as unsettled. Rep. Meyers has now served his fifth consecutive year in the house and remains a doughty and undaunted fighter for some relief to taxpayers in a city where so much of the best property is exempt because belonging to Harvard college.

Rep. Meyers some time ago broke the record as a veteran member from Cambridge, the usual term being two years. He has joined forces with those members of the legislature from other college communities who also suffer from a high tax rate because of the best land being tax exempt, and while he has not yet succeeded in getting a bill through, it is possible that continual hammering will wear away the opposition, at least to the extent that partial relief will be obtained in some way.

The tax commissioner could not see his way clear to recommend any legislation looking to modification of the statute which exempts from taxation the property of educational institutions, and said that no form of reimbursement to the cities and towns need now be undertaken by the commonwealth; but he did recommend a bill to reimburse cities and towns in which the commonwealth owns land for the purpose of a public institution.

Rep. Meyers regards the principle involved as the same, and but for the tremendous influence wielded by the university would no doubt gain more votes. If no relief is to be obtained from the state he would at least relieve the city of Cambridge from further losses by further takings by the college.

Another issue on which Rep. Meyers has waged a prolonged battle is that against the theatre ticket speculator. Rep. Meyers also made a gallant fight for his bill to raise the maximum sum for state aid to indigent soldiers or sailors from the present sum of $6 a month to $9. He maintains that with the increased cost of living it is harder for the



civil war veteran to exist than a few years ago, and the $9 month maximum is little enough.

Rep. Meyers is one of the best known members of the house and one of the most popular. Beloved for the same social qualities that have given him such a hold on his constituents it is always agreed that no gathering of members of the legislature is complete without him. He was urged as a candidate for mayor of Cambridge during the past year, but finally withdrew in the interests of the good government candidate. Since the death of Thorndike Spalding there has been a strong movement to elect Rep. Meyers to the senate.

Rep. Meyers was one of the leading members of the street railway committee. He was born in Posen, Germany, Dec. 6, 1854, and educated in the public schools. He conducts a prosperous cigar business, and is prominent in fraternal organizations, being a member of the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Red Men. Before his election to the legislature he served in the Cambridge city council three years.

Samuel H. Mildram.

Any man who serves for three years as chairman of the important committee on taxation must necessarily be one of the big men of the house. There is no more important committee of the legislature from the standpoint of the taxpayer than this committee whose duty it is to see, to the best of its ability, that the burdens of taxation are equitably distributed. Rep. Samuel H. Mildram of Ward 24, Boston, has not only been chairman of this committee for three years but he was made chairman in his second year of service in the legislature and upon the committee, which is indicative of the calibre of legislator he is. There

is no man in the legislature and few outside of it who are so well posted upon the great subject of taxation as the Dorchester man. The city of Boston and its taxpayers well may congratulate themselves that they have such a man on Beacon hill to guard their interests from the mass of taxation bills filed annually, all seeking to make Boston the "goat."

Rep. Mildram has been able, not only to protect the interests of Boston, but to put through a piece of legislation of which Boston is the largest beneficiary in the state. This is the act of 1908 which provides that one-half the corporate franchise tax of domestic business and manufacturing corporations shall go to the cities and towns where the corporations have their places of business, intead of all to the places where the stockholders reside. The act took effect last year and this year was the first in which the estimated revenue could be figured in de-



termining the tax rate. Boston received under it $181,000 in additional revenue and the reduction in this year's tax rate, despite additional appropriations, was made possible only by this increased revenue. Few legislators can point to such a concrete example of their value to their constituencies. Rep. Mildram was a member of the taxation commission of 1907 which recommended this act and handled the successful fight in the legislature for its enactment.

Rep. Mildram has ever been an advocate of progressive taxation legislation designed to place the burden of taxation on those best able to bear it. Before the committee on federal relations last winter he made one of the best arguments heard in favor of the ratification of the constitutional amendment for a national income tax and followed this up by a strong speech in its favor on the floor of the house. When the amendment was defeated on the plea that the state should have this revenue, and not the national government, Rep. Mildram's committee immediately reported a bill providing for a state income tax, which went through the house but was defeated in the senate by the votes of those who had advocated a state income tax when the national income tax was before them.

On temperance legislation Rep. Mildram has represented the views of his constituency, voting consistently during all his service for such measures as the bar and bottle bill and district option. Rep. Mildram was a "progressive" republican long before some of the present "progressives" had seen the light. Always an advocate of direct nominations, he was an ardent supporter of the Riley resolutions to provide for direct election of United States senators. He supported the eight-hour bill and voted to pass it over the governor's veto. Likewise he voted for the 54-hour bill, the initiative and referendum, the nine hours in 11 bill for street railway employees, the bill to provide for jury trial in contempt of court cases arising out of the issuance of injunctions and the various other anti-injunction bills, and the homestead bill to provide homes on easy terms for the wage-earners in needy circumstances. With Rep. Norman White he was an earnest worker for legislation to restrict the activity of the lobby.

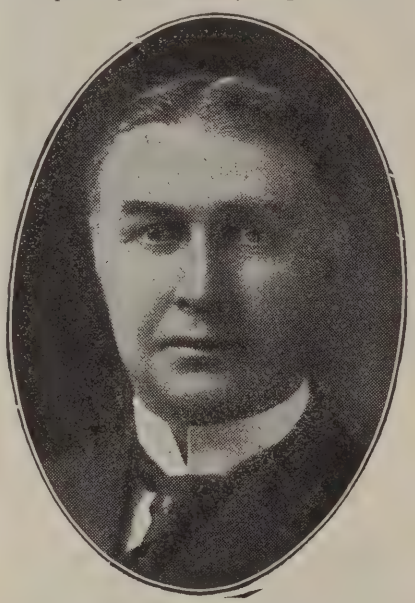
To sum it up: Rep. Mildram represents the plain people on Beacon hill. Furthermore, he represents them well and the people are fortunate in having so influential a representative of their cause. If the republican party is to retain the confidence of the people it will be largely through such men as the able representative from Ward 24.

David T. Montague.

Rep. Montague of Ward 10, Boston, loomed up into still greater prominence in his second year in the house than in his first. On all matters pertaining to his district he proved himself a power.

He was appointed by Speaker Walker to the chairmanship of the committee on cities, and also placed on the committees on elections and on insurance. It was a great compliment to Rep. Montague that Speaker Walker, desiring to reorganize completely so important a committee as that on cities, should have selected Mr. Montague as its head. The Ward 10 man had had no experience on it, but he soon showed that he brought to the new post a thorough knowledge of municipal affairs, a studious disposition, diligence, high ability and absolute integrity.

One of the pieces of constructive legislation in which Rep. Montague took pardonable pride, as one of the most important of the year, and as one in which his district was especially interested, fought over as it



had been for years, was the smoke nuisance bill. His constituents for years have been complaining of the smoke from the railroad yards, and from public service corporations generally. The bill which was finally enacted is a scientific measure which it is believed will gradually but completely cure the evil.

Another bill for the success of which Rep. Montague was largely responsible was that to authorize the Boston Mutual Life Insurance company to issue $150,000 guaranty capital. On the face of it the bill contained elements which surprised and deceived some members of the house, so that they opposed it strenuously. It is safe to say that but for the high reputation of Rep. Montague, and the fact that no breath of suspicion had ever touched his good name, the bill would not have gone through, because it was introduced at the eleventh hour, and had to run the gaunlet of the rules committee of each branch, as well as the committee on insurance. Rep. Montague was able to present a perfectly lucid argument, however, which convinced the house, although some of the best debaters were on the other side. The fact was that the company needed the capital immediately because of the death of its chief backer, and the policy holders far from being in any danger of being mulcted were eagerly anxious to have the bill go through so as to get a new backer.

In general Rep. Montague voted and spoke as a conservative republican. He opposed the income tax, both federal and state, and the direct election of United States senators. He was a frequent and interesting speaker. He took a strong interest in the Boston teachers' pension bill, but opposed the amendment to limit pensions to $600 as unjust.

He spoke in opposition to the Carr bill to limit deposits to $2,000 in the savings departments of trust companies arguing that if wealthy men put money into trust deposits to escape taxation the bill under discussion would not prove a remedy. He had the satisfaction of seeing the bill defeated in the senate without a word said in its favor.

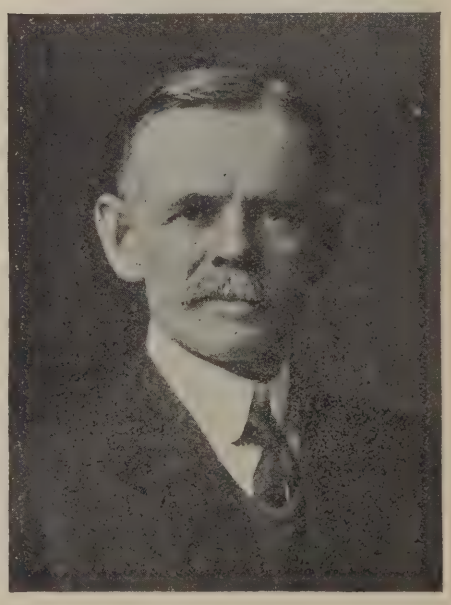
He reported a number of important insurance bills, and pushed them through to enactment, among which was the so-called Standard Provisions bill, which requires standard provisions for accident and health insurance policies, Massachusetts being one of the first states to, in a measure, standardize this kind of insurance policies.

David T. Montague was born in Bridgewater, Vt., April 2, 1864, and received his education in Goddard Seminary, Tufts College, and Boston University law school. He has for years taken an interest in politics, having been elected chairman of his ward committee, and in 1909 president of the republican city committee. He was elected to the common council 1905, 1906 and 1907, and was appointed register of probate in 1907 to fill an unexpired term. He is a 32nd degree Mason, a Knight Templar, an Elk, and member of the B. A. A., Middlesex and Economic clubs, the Vermont association of Boston, the Bostonian society, the Republican club of Massachusetts, Republican league of Ward 10, the Boston City club, and the Public school association.

Charles A. Montgomery.

Rep. Charles A. Montgomery, of Northampton, representing the 1st Hampshire district, was one of the most faithful of the first year men. He could always be depended on to attend the sessions of his committee—public health—and to be in his seat on the floor of the house, even when general interest in debate, especially in the closing days of the session, dwindled to such an extent that matters were decided on a vote of 50 out of the 240 members.

Rep. Montgomery was born in Boothbay, Me., Sept. 9, 1857, and was educated in the public schools and a commercial college. He removed to Northampton 27 years ago, and after 20 years' connection with one hardware store bought it out, and has continued to



prosper. Before his election to the house he had several times been honored with local office. He was on the board of health five or six years, being the agent the major part of the time. He served two terms in the city council, and has been secretary and treasurer seven years of the Hampshire, Franklin, and Hampden Agricultural society. He has been prominent on the republican city committee, and in the I. O. O. F.

His achievement in the house on which he looks back with greatest pride is the putting through of the appropriation of $7,000 for the Smith Agricultural school. The endeavor was made by Rep. Montgomery's predecessor to get the bill through, but without success.

Rep. Montgomery reported several bills for the committee on public health. He was a dissenter to the Mellen bill, providing that the state go into the real estate business and

hand over the title to a homestead to every man that subscribed for a $100 bond. This bill was killed in the senate by an overwhelming vote. Rep. Montgomery proved himself a conservative republican, voting against the eight-hour bill, and other labor legislation, also against the income tax, both federal and state and against the bills for the direct nomination and election of United States senators.

He favored giving more power to the state board of health, believing that it would be far easier for the farmer to get a better price for his milk if the consumer knew that it had been properly inspected.

Rep. Montgomery did not miss a single rollcall, except when he was away with his committee.

Fred Moore.

Rep. Fred Moore of Fall River was one of two members in the last legislature who was seated after a contest with William Booth, the gentleman declared elected by the board of registrars.

As luck would have it Rep. Moore was seated in a year when Fall River had need of experienced legislators on Beacon hill to a greater degree than she has in over a decade.

There was the park loan bill in which the entire city was interested, and it was before the legislature at a time when, as a result of the big state tax and the alleged condition of Boston municipal finances, the members were looking askance at such requests. In addition there was the Fall River-Somerset bridge, but more important still was the Slade's Ferry tunnel.

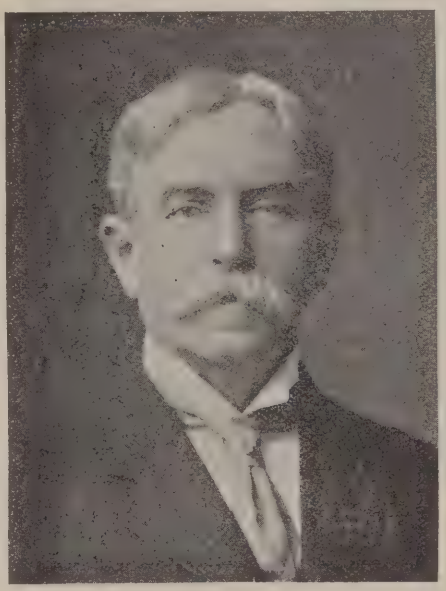
Fall River secured the tunnel bill, it secured the new bridge and it secured permission to authorize a park loan, together with authority to borrow for sewer construction. Rep. Moore, who has always been a good legislator, had much to do with all of them. He was born in Hyde, Cheshire, England,



in 1874, is a shipping clerk and insurance solicitor, has been a member-at-large of the board of aldermen, belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Foresters and is a good fellow generally.

William S. Moore.

Rep. William S. Moore of Duxbury, commodore, U. S. N. (retired), has developed strongly as a legislator in his second year in the house and is one of the most delightful gentlemen of the lower branch to meet. This year he succeeded Sen. Denny of Worcester as chairman of the committee on military affairs and retained his place on the committee on harbors and public lands to which he was transferred by Speaker Joseph Walker from the committee on labor in 1909, his first year. On military affairs he was instrumental in securing the passage of the resolve for the erection of a Massachusetts memorial to her patriot dead who fell before Petersburg, Va., in the closing battles of the Civil War. He put in a great amount of personal work on the Duxbury and Plymouth harbor bill to regulate the torching for herring and other fish within the limits of those towns. He was especially active in obtaining harbor appropriations for the improvement of the small inlets, havens and bays of the South shore and Cape Cod. It can be said of him that he has been even more painstaking and watchful on all matters pertaining to Plymouth county and his own constituency of Duxbury, if that were possible, than he was last year. The commodore has allowed nothing affecting their interests to slip by without favorable action being taken regarding them if it was a possibility to secure it and Rep. Moore has that attractive magnetism which rarely failed to win friendly votes for his measures. Naturally from his years of service in the navy he is conservative, which led him to scan with careful eye the Lynn harbor development bill involving the release of lands and flats belonging to the



commonwealth, nor did it pass finally until it had been essentially modified in committee to accord with Commodore Moore's view. He was born in Duxbury, 64 years ago. He was graduated from Lawrence Scientific school (Harvard) in 1866 and from the naval academy in 1868, rising in rank in the navy to captain and retiring with the rank of commodore. He is the town auditor of Duxbury.

Charles H. Morrill.

Rep. Charles H. Morrill of Haverhill, the only socialist in the legislature of 1910, and the first of his party to be elected in Mas-



sachusetts for half a dozen years, was one of the few who made good.

In fact, his genial nature and his facility for making friends, coupled with his unassuming manner and insight into legislation, made him not only a good socialist, but a good legislator as well. He scored the first victory a socialist ever did in the Massachusetts legislature, when he secured the passage through both branches of the bill requiring that advertisements for help in shops where a strike or lockout exists must state that fact. The measure went through the house with a good majority and passed by the senate with a safe margin in its favor. It was signed by Gov. Draper a day or two afterward and stands on the statute books today as the first bit of socialist legislation to become law.

Rep. Morrill filed a number of bills embodying socialist ideas, and fought valiantly for all of them, registering, too, good votes on each of them, although he was unsuccessful in securing the passage of but one. On other matters affecting the city of Haverhill he was far more successful, and, in that respect, was one of the most influential legislators Haverhill has sent to Beacon hill for years.

He was assigned to the committee on taxation by Speaker Walker, and this in itself is an earnest of the esteem in which he was held, for the committee is one of the most important in the legislature. As such, he had an opportunity to take an important part in the big work of the legislature, and was always on the popular side of every question, often dissenting from the work of his committee when he believed the wealthy tax-dodgers were being favored to the detriment of the man who owns a small home.

Rep. Morrill was born in Haverhill on Oct. 6, 1874, was graduated from the public schools there, is a member of the socialist state committee and has served his city as an assistant assessor from 1902 until he was elected to the legislature. He is a shoemaker by trade, is a member of the Central Socialist club of Haverhill and also of the Men's club of the First Universalist church of that city. He is a candidate for re-election from the 4th Essex district.

William G. Moseley.

Equipped with the always to be desired, but rarely to be found, combination of a business and legal training, Rep. William G. Moseley of the 1st Norfolk district has



made an enviable reputation on Beacon hill as a careful, conscientious and always sound legislator. With that reputation made in two years' service in the lower branch behind him he will be a candidate for the republican senatorial nomination in the 2d Norfolk district at the coming caucuses. The 2d Norfolk district has always been noted for having a constituency that demanded a high type of man to represent them—men fitted by training and experience to legislate for its interests Rep. Moseley came to the house with an experience of 20 years as a business man and several years as town official of his home town of Needham. Adding to this a sound knowledge of the law and several years of practice at the bar he was amply fitted to take his place at once in the front rank of the lawmakers under the gilded dome.

He was not long in the house before he was recognized as a man of rare and conservative judgment upon questions of legislation. Speaker Walker selected him in his first year for the important committee on taxation and he assumed the added burden of the clerkship of that hard-worked subdivision of the legislature. On taxation matters there was, probably, no better posted man in the house, and he stood always as

a barrier against socialistic taxation schemes and bills aimed to raid the well-to-do communities for the benefit of the poorer cities and towns. He stood for an equitable distribution of the burdens of taxation and an equitable distribution of the revenues from taxation. He was a vigorous opponent, both last year and this, of the bill, passed at the recent session, which takes from the residential towns all of the corporate franchise tax of domestic business corporations and gives it to the places where the corporations have their places of business. This year, realizing that defeat faced the residential towns, he offered a compromise measure which, if it had been adopted by those who were making the fight with him for the residential communities, would have saved to those places the larger proportion of that which it was proposed to take away from them and which finally was taken away. But a straight fight was insisted upon until too late and then, when the representatives of the residential sections were willing to adopt Rep. Moseley's compromise, the other side was beyond the compromising stage.

This year, as a member of the committee on railroads, Rep. Moseley was an important factor in the fight which resulted in the passage of Gov. Draper's Boston Railroad Holding company preferred stock bill, the Berkshire trolleys bill and the bill for an investigation of the New Haven road and the validation of its illegally issued securities, so far as they were warranted by the assets.

His speeches in behalf of these measures, like all his speeches in the house, were models of concise statement of facts. In debate Rep. Moseley is clear, vigorous, logical and concise. He never talked unless he had something to say and what he had to say was always to the point. A stalwart republican he was ever found lined up with the majority of his party against the efforts of the democrats in the legislature to put through legislature designed to embarrass the governor—efforts which on many occasions were seconded by a large faction of the majority party.

Rep. Moseley was born in Brookline, Oct. 31, 1858, and was educated in the public schools of Needham, to which town his parents removed when he was very young. With his brother he was engaged for 20 years in the knit goods manufacturing business in the firm of Moseley & Co., one of the leading concerns in its line in the East. Several years ago he retired from the manufacturing business to study law, and was admitted to the bar. Since then he has practiced his profession with offices in Needham and Boston. He has served his town as auditor for four years, as a member of the board of selectmen for two years, as moderator of town meetings for nine years and has been a member of the school board since 1904. He has served as chairman of both the school board and the board of selectmen. He was one of the incorporators of the Needham Co-operative bank, one of the leading co-operative banks of the state, and has been secretary and treasurer of the institution since its incorporation in 1892.

Neither Rep. Moseley's town nor his section of the district has had a senator for over 20 years. They could not offer a better qualified man for the place than Mr. Moseley.

W. F. Munroe.

As the first republican member of the house coming from Peabody for the past three years, and the man who beat "Jim" Carbrey, Rep. W. Fred Munroe of that hustling town has won the recognition of all of his associates in the house. As a clear headed business man he has been of great assistance to Peabody during the session just closed in its water controversy with Lynnfield. The great tanning industry of his growing constituency, for Peabody confidently looks forward to a population of 16,000 as a result of the new census, uses vast quantities of water. It has become a very serious question as to future supply and when Lynnfield made its onslaught with the intent if possible to take Suntaug lake from the Peabody supply, Rep. Munroe proved the right man in the proper place for his district. His committees this year have been street railways and labor. He stood with the majority of his committee on the Boston Elevated Holding Co. bill, the most important measure of the year. He was with the bill which Gov. Draper signed making street railway companies liable for personal injuries to passengers carried upon the running boards or in the front vestibules of cars equally with those passengers who may be injured while inside a car. He also had his share in the framing of the street railway acts, also signed by Gov. Draper, for the supervision of street railway bonds by the railroad commissioners and that street railway companies may buy "foreign" roads. A measure which will conduce much to domestic economy of Peabody, is the act to consolidate the water, sewer and highway departments to which Rep. Munroe has given



his personal attention. He was born in Peabody 46 years ago and is the president of the Munroe & Arnold-Merritt Express Co., the largest concern of its character east of Boston, and one of the largest in the state. Mr. Munroe holds many positions of trust; has been a member of the Peabody republican town committee for ten years; chairman of the school committee, and a trustee of the Peabody Institute for six years.

William J. Murray.

William J. Murray of Ward 3, Charlestown, didn't come to the state house unheralded and unsung last January for his first term as a member of the house of representatives. Rep. Murray had been a member for one year of the Boston common council. Of course, it would be overlapping the facts to say that legislature of 1909 passed the abused Boston charter bill with its clause wiping out the common council just to get Murray among them sooner. But



it so happens that if the clause abolishing the common council hadn't been inserted, Rep. Murray would probably still be doing the comparatively monotonous work of a common councilman instead of covering himself with glory up at the state house.

Rep. Murray is one of the plain people. He comes from a district which is inhabited almost exclusively by the laboring element, and his work on Beacon hill has been always in the interest of that class. He worked hard for the passage of the bill to prohibit more than eight hours work in one day by employees on public works, and also for the bill to limit the hours of labor for women and children in manufacturing establishments to 54 hours in a week. Other measures endorsed by organized labor always had him for a supporter. He was enlisted also among the supporters of the bill for direct nominations for senators and representatives in districts which now have the convention system, for the direct election of United States senators for the income tax fer the initiative and referendum and for all other measures of a popular nature.

Rep. Murray was born in Boston October 7, 1885, and received his education in the public schools. He is a teamster by occupation, and one of the leaders in the labor union of his craft. He is a member of the Mystic social club. He was assigned by Speaker Walker this year to the committee on drainage.

Clarence V. Nickerson.

Rep. Clarence V. Nickerson of Hull determined to remain in the background during his first year and try to find out how the wheels go round, but an assignment to the committee on metropolitan affairs threw him into the consideration of some of the most intricate measures of the session.

Of those measures Rep. Nickerson interested himself, especially in the North and South station question and the Boston & Eastern bill, both of which measures found favor in the committee, although the diffi-



culties met with on the tunnel led to its going over another year. The income tax amendment which appealed to so many republicans led Rep. Nickerson to devote some time to a study of this complicated question and he made up his mind that it was not good policy for Massachusetts and so opposed it.

Rep. Nickerson was born in Barnstable Jan. 5, 1876, and after a course in the public schools attended the Bridgewater normal school to fit himself for teaching. He has been secretary of the republican town committee, moderator and town treasurer and belongs to the Odd Fellows.

Edward T. J. Noonan.

Edward T. J. Noonan of Ward 13, South Boston, came to Beacon hill for his first term in the house of representatives last January, equipped for his new duties with two years of service in the old Boston common council. His coming to Beacon hill suffered a set-back of a year after he had won the democratic nomination in the fall of 1908. Ex-Rep. McDavitt, whom he defeated for renomination, ran on election day as an independent democrat, and won a seat in the house of 1909.

Some men not of Rep. Noonan's calibre might have soured and remained political kickers for the rest of their days. But Noonan calmly and quietly went to work laying his lines for the succeeding campaign. The cheerfulness with which he took his defeat, after having fairly earned an election even by such rules as are observed in Ward 13, attracted the votes of hundreds

who had not previously supported him and he won easily in the campaign of 1909.

Rep. Noonan was born in Boston about 30 years ago. He was educated in the public schools and is a shipper by occupation. He



was assigned by Speaker Walker to the committee on libraries.

Albin F. Nordbeck.

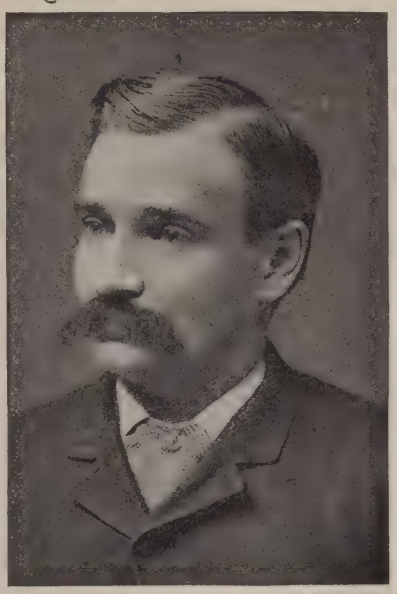
Although Rep. Albin F. Nordbeck of Brockton comes from a community where the labor element is powerful, he has always refused to play politics in the legislature. He doesn't believe in climbing on the bandwagon for labor bills which haven't a ghost of a show of being passed, but when some worthy measure that does stand a chance of being passed is presented he can always be found at the front fighting for it. It was the same way in the matter of direct nomination bills and similar measures. He never wasted time and energy shouting for hopeless measures when that same time and energy might be employed to advantage in securing some favor from the legislature for his district. It was forecasted in these columns when Rep. Nordbeck was a candidate for re-election a year ago that if he was sent back to Beacon hill he was due for higher honors in the matter of committee assignments. The re-election came, and he was appointed to the chairmanship of the committee on water supply. His previous service as chairman of the Brockton sewerage commission had fitted him admirably for this legislative office and his knowledge of questions that came before his committee



proved to be of inestimable benefit to the legislature. Rep. Nordbeck is 38 years old, and a native of Stockholm, Sweden. He was educated in the public schools, and is a building contractor. His two terms in the lower branch of the legislature have been a credit to himself and to the community which elected him. The ease with which he shoulders his legislative responsibilities is probably accounted for by the fact that he has been in public life in Brockton for many years and has held several elective offices. He has served as a member of the Brockton common council and the board of aldermen, as chairman of the sewerage commission, as a plain member of the republican city committee and later as its treasurer. He has also held the highest offices in the giving of the Scandanavian republican club.

James M. Noyes.

One member who pursues the even tenor of his way undisturbed by threats, uncajoled by promises and votes as his conscience dictates, is Rep. "Jimmie" Noyes of Lynn, who has just completed his second year of service for the 14th Essex district. Mr. Noyes is not given to talking much, adhering steadfastly to the old adage that "speech is silver but silence is golden," but is not the less an effective member for his constituency. Last year Mr. Noyes went through the troublous days of the White campaign against the state library unshaken. As a veteran of the old "Fighting 12th" New Hampshire, who went up the hill at Fred-



ericksburg, Va., it would take more than a little thing like that to ruffle him, but from that disturbance he aided his committee in bringing forth the legislative reference library which has proved its value during the session that has just closed. This year Rep. Noyes has devoted himself to the committee on public charitable institutions on which Speaker Joseph Walker placed him. That committee has carried the burden of keeping within bounds the heaviest expenditures of the commonwealth, which are for its public institutions. This year the new boys' school at Shirley has been opened and Mr. Noyes has taken a great interest in that. Having lived a life of strict economy himself, he has been a valuable man to the state on this committee in preventing extravagance, while at the same time looking out that the institutions are kept at that standard which it has been the pride of this commonwealth to maintain. The committee on public charitable institutions has had 35 matters referred to it. Rep. James M. Noyes was born in Warren, N. H., 68 years ago. He is a comrade of Col. Bowers Post, G. A. R., of Warren, N. H., and is a confectioner in Lynn.

Michael F. O'Brien.

Rep. Michael F. O'Brien of Ward 18, Boston, is probably the first member of the legislature who ever looked so much like one of the common people that the state house messengers stopped him from going into the house chamber almost every day of the session. To be mistaken for one of the common people is no mean distinction for a member of the general court.

If one were to look over the roll-call record of this same Michael F. O'Brien, one would again be tempted to label him as one of the common people. His votes were always on the side of the workingman, and his record on labor bills would make a labor unionist leap with joy and a trust magnate shiver in his shoes and thank his stars that there are not 280 men like Rep. O'Brien on Beacon hill.

The eight-hour bill for employes on public works, the fifty-four hour bill for women and minors in manufacturing estab-



lishments, the initiative and referendum, the income tax, the bill providing for the direct election of senators and representatives in districts where the convention system is now in vogue, the resolve for the direct election of United States senators and all other measures that were in popular favor received his support. Measures calculated to help the city of Boston and its citizens he voted for, while those which sought to add to Boston's tax burdens he vigorously opposed.

Rep. O'Brien was born in Boston, Sept. 18, 1878. He received his education in the public schools and is a painter by occupation. In Ward 18 politics he is a stand pat Timilty man. He was a member of the Boston common council during 1908 and 1909. His legislative assignment this year was to the important committee on federal relations. It was before this committee that the income tax amendment was considered. In the committee deliberations, Rep. O'Brien was the leader in the fight for the measure. When a majority of the committee reported against it, he signed a minority report and prepared the way for the fight to the floor of the house.

William H. O'Brien.

One of the most fearless democrats in the house, and the only one who was a democrat every day, including organization day



and during the distribution of committee assignments, was William H. O'Brien of Ward 16.

His fearlessness was his distinguishing trait, and time and again he rushed to the defence of democratic measures when some

of those who talk most about their democracy were looking for a place to duck for fear they might offend some republican. Next to his democracy Rep. O'Brien placed his fealty to organized labor, and in all contests on the floor of the house during the three terms he served in that body he was the leading labor man and had charge of most of the labor bills.

It may have been that he brought an intelligence to the legislature that the leaders have ceased to look for among the Boston men, but the fact remains that when the committee appointments were being distributed he fared better than any of those who truckled to the speaker and shrouded their democracy in gloom that it might be hidden. During the session that came to an end in June he had a place on ways and means, the biggest committee berth in the legislature and one where only the most influential democrats are recognized. In the executive officers he wielded a greater influence than any other democrat, a fact that was made manifest when he sought to have Gov. Draper sign the bill reinstating Michael A. Murphy, president of the Central Labor Union, in the fire department. He was disposed to withhold his signature, after consultation with the head of the fire department. He changed his mind after talking with Rep. O'Brien. Another bill that the governor signed out of respect for the Ward 16 man was that granting an annuity to the family of the unfortunate John Gorham who was drowned in the Moon Island sewer last spring, Rep. O'Brien pushing the bill through in record-breaking speed.

Rep. O'Brien's courage was never shown to better advantage than when he, as an ardent direct nominationist, was one of two men in the house to vote against the Walker-Cushing bill. He declared on the floor it was a "bluff," and the outcome of it since its enactment showed that he was right. He claimed that it entailed an expenditure of hundreds of dollars on private citizens before it could go on the ballot. Many people are finding out now that it does and that it has postponed direct nominations instead of making them easy as some of its advocates claimed it would, but as some others of them knew that it wouldn't.

Rep. O'Brien was one of the chief workers in the legislature for the adoption of an anti-injunction law, for the bill for the 54-hour law for women and children in textile establishments, for the nine-hour-in-eleven bill for street railway employes and for the eight-hour bill for laborers on public works.

It was he who presented the bill for and demanded an investigation of the high cost of living, which was afterward mutilated by the republican majority striking out the word "high." It was his objection to the bill of the republican majority which resulted in organized labor securing representation on the commission, although it was intended in the beginning that the Payne-Aldrich tariff should be exonerated of all blame for conditions. Rep. O'Brien almost alone killed the bill for a bathhouse at Boston's expense in Somerville and he worked as hard even as Mayor Fitzgerald to secure for the latter a portion of the automobile fines and fees for the local parkways.

One of the most notable achievements of the session was the successful fight Rep. O'Brien made against pairing in the early days of the session. He was fought by the lobby, the organization men in the house and by the republican leaders, but, with the record of good bills killed through the opportunity presented cowardly legislators by the pairing rule to "duck," he finally won out. He also worked hard for the school teachers' pension bill, attending the night hearing and speaking for it.

Rep. O'Brien is a candidate for the senate. He was born in Gloucester in 1864, attended the public schools and then became an expert telegrapher. He is a member of the Ward 16 Democratic club, the Knights of Columbus, Elks and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. He has served three years in the house, two of them on the committee on ways and means, the most important committee of the legislature.

Francis D. O'Donnell.

No one needs to be told that with John F. Fitzgerald as mayor of Boston, the job of being a member of the legislature from Ward 6 is a strenuous one. Francis D. O'Donnell was one of the two who were elected to the house of representatives from the dear old North End for the session just ended and the job was none too strenuous for him. He has always been one of the Ward 6 hustlers, and the task of looking out for the interests of his constituents was not new to him. For years he has chased here and there, fixing up this matter and that matter for the "dearos" who like to have things done for them. Probably the best work done by Rep. O'Donnell this year was for the bill to make Columbus Day a legal holiday in Massachusetts. It was a bill that needed work of the hardest kind. Rep. O'Donnell employed the old reliable button-hole method of winning votes. He sought out every member of the house and argued with him until he had secured a promise of support or at least a promise to do no work against the measure. He worked hard also for the several labor bills that were presented to this year's general court. On the eight-hour bill for employees on public works and on the fifty-four hour bill for women and minors he was one of the most ardent workers. Bills affecting the city of Boston attracted his interest. He was one of the chief protestors against the tactics of the civil service commission in the matter of approving and rejecting appointees of Mayor Fitzgerald. Rep. O'Donnell was a member this year of the important committee on liquor law. He took a position against the bar-and-bottle bill on the ground that it took much away from Boston and gave nothing.

In this stand he received the earnest support of his party associates. Rep. O'Donnell was born in Cambridge Dec. 30, 1873. He re-



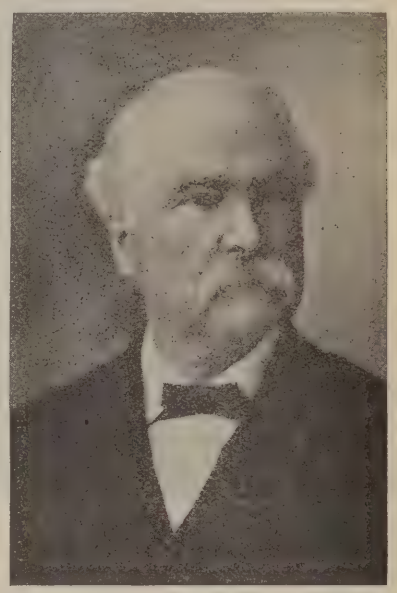
ceived his education in the public schools, and is employed by the New England telephone and telegraph company as a cable worker. Before coimng to the legislature he served in the common council for one year. He is affiliated with the Jefferson club, Knights of Columbus and Halcyon associates.

James Oliver.

One of the veterans who will be missed next year is Rep. James Oliver of Athol, who having completed four years of honorable service, will retire with the highest respect of his constituents as well as his fellow associates on Beacon hill. As a member of the committee on public health during his entire term and its chairman for the past two years Dr. Oliver has come to be regarded as a sort of watchdog of the public's health, ready to work for progressive measures on one hand and equally ready to kill off vicious and dangerous legislation on the other.

The present year has seen some very important legislation on health lines and Dr. Oliver has been in the forefront for everything that was best for the public interest. The milk agitation was a matter of deep concern to him and while he saw the milk distribution station bill ruthlessly killed by the senate he had a hand in passing other measures such as the bill to stop the sale of "swill-milk."

Another question carefully considered by this committee was the matter of improved drainage and to this end bills were reported looking to better conditions in the Merrimac and Neponset rivers. Dr. Oliver has a large share of the work in getting through the bill giving agents of the S. P. C. A. the right to inspect the slaughter of cattle, better known as the "anti-bob-veal" bill. Other measures which came from his committee were the very stringent law to restrict the sale of cocaine, to stop the sale of impure ice, to restrict the use of the common drinking cup, to allow nurses to be registered and to investigate epileptics and degenerates



and an adverse report on optometry. Dr. Oliver was also on the committee on military affairs.

Rep. Oliver was born in Athol, June 28, 1836, and received his medical training at the Harvard Medical school. He served during the Civil War and has since practiced medicine in his native town. He was for ten years a member of the school committee and has been medial examiner. He is a Mason and a member of the Grange and Grand Army.

Dennis A. O'Neil.

Rep. Dennis A. O'Neil of Ward 2, East Boston, is a clean-cut type of young democrat who is a credit to his party and district. His winning of the democratic nomination in his district last fall was a surprise to some of the alleged leaders in politics, but it ought to awaken them to the fact that the day of the too-practical politician is gone and that the time has arrived for the advancement of the young man of brains, integrity and hon-



esty. Ward 2 has usually sent excellent men to Beacon hill and her legislators this year were as good as the best she has ever elected. They were on the watch always for the interests of their district and of the workingman as a class. The finest-toothed comb cannot find a flaw in their records.

Rep. O'Neil was assigned by Speaker Walker to the important committee on liquor law. Some men have sought a place on this

committee and been rejected. Others have been asked to take a place on it and declined on the ground that no matter what position they took they would get into trouble with some element. In the case of Rep. O'Neil's appointment, the office sought the man. He did not shirk the responsibility. His record as a member of that body cannot attract anything but kind words from his eminent fairness to all sides. Naturally he vigorously opposed the bar and bottle bill.

Like a true representative of a labor community, Rep. O'Neil took a deep interest in various measures backed by the state branch of the American Federation of Labor. Probably his best work of the session was done on the 54-hour bill for women and minors. And when it is said "best work," it must not be understood that his work on the labor measures was one whit better than his work for the bills for big developments at East Boston. The state is going to spend $3,000,000 in the near future in developing the East Boston water front. Any East Boston citizen who doesn't appreciate what that will mean for him and for his district isn't worthy of a residence on the island. Rep. O'Neil found time,—somehow,—for the work on popular measures like direct nominations bills, direct election of United States senators, the income tax and the initiative and referendum.

Rep. O'Neil was born in Boston, June 16, 1882. He is a product of the public schools and a credit to them. In business private life he is a coal dealer. Before coming to Beacon hill he served for two years as a member of the Boston common council. He is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, Elks and Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters.

Joseph A. Parks.

Although organized labor received but little at the hands of the general court of 1910, it can attach no blame to its leading representative in the lower branch, Rep. Joseph A. Parks of Fall River. All that any man



could have done in the interest of the working classes was done by Rep. Parks, and no member of the house in recent years upon whom the mantle of labor leader has fallen has been able to command such a distinctly personal following as he. Always courteous and fair in debate, with a complete knowledge of mill conditions obtained in the great school of actual experience, he makes the ideal man to fight labor's battle, and because he knows the hardships of the laboring men in the textile cities he is ever ready to support any measure intended for their relief.

Serving his seventh year as a member of the house, Rep. Parks was returned by Speaker Walker to his old committees on labor and street railways, both these appointments being at his own request. Because of his remarkable speech last year in favor of the holding company bill, the speaker desired to place Rep. Parks on railroads this year, but the Fall River man felt that he could be of more service on the committee of which he has so long been a member, and the speaker allowed him to remain. It has become an annual custom to elect him clerk of the labor committee and this year proved no exception to the rule, and although a democrat, he was always chosen to preside over that committee whenever it happened that both the senate and house chairmen were absent.

His best fights of the year, although ultimately losing ones, were made in favor of the eight-hour bill for public employes, and the 54-hour bill for women and minors in textile factories. He handled these questions from every angle, and surprised even his friends by his intimate knowledge of the legal aspects of the 8-hour bill. Another matter on which he made a splendid effort was that to further restrict the hours of street railway employes. This he carried through the house but the senate killed it by two majority.

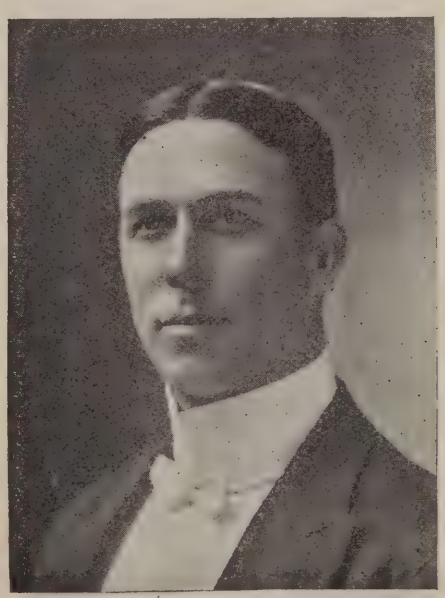
Rep. Parks had a large part in the fight for the only labor bill of any importance which was put on the statute books this year, the bill providing that advertisements for help in time of industrial trouble shall state that a strike or lockout is on.

The appointment of Rep. Parks on the workingmen's compensation commission by Gov. Draper was a very pretty tribute to his worth, particularly in view of the fact that such an appointment could be made only through a suspension of the state law, which provides that no member of the legislature shall fill any office created by the legislature of which he is a member. His colleagues, however, believed that his long fight in favor of a system of compensating workingmen merited his having a place on what it is hoped will be the final commission on this subject, and suspended the law in order that the governor might be free to submit his name to the council, a privilege of which his excellency was very glad to avail himself.

Rep. Parks this year completed seven years of service in the lower branch and has practically agreed to allow his friends to send him back for another.

Asa L. Pattee.

With membership on the committee on fisheries and game as well as on the committee on liquor law, Rep. Asa L. Pattee of Falmouth was very fortunate during his first year. It is doubtful if the doctor would regard his liquor law appointment as a particularly pleasant one. His one request was that he be placed on the committee on fisheries and game, and having been given that he would have been content to let all others pass. It is more than probable that if his own personal wishes had been carried out to the letter he would never have taken a place on the other committee. The liquor law committee is one not well calculated to

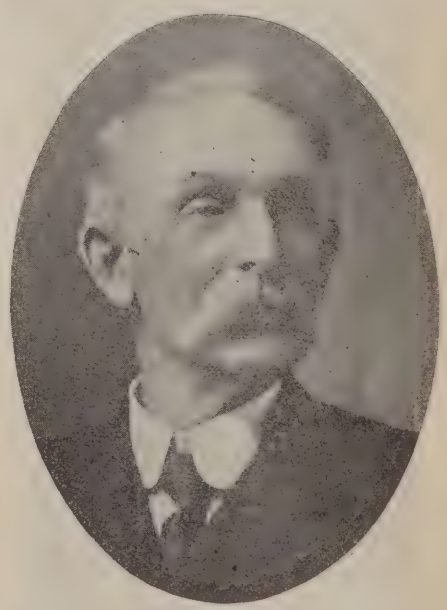


bring honor and glory to any man who comes to the hill from the Cape section. Its ramifications are troublesome at all times, but to the man who lives in a part of the country where licenses for the sale of liquor are not popular, excise problems are always distasteful. Nevertheless the doctor took up his burden cheerfully and with a determination to do his full duty by the state and the liquor people as well. But his chief work, as stated above, was in connection with the fisheries question, and while he did not accomplish all that he might have desired, perhaps, he succeeded in bringing the fisheries problems to the front where they will receive proper recognition from the legislature in the future. The doctor is very well known in the Cape section, and is decidedly popular there. He was born in Thornton, N. H., in 1870, was educated at the public schools, Potomac University and the Cincinnati Medical college. He has practiced medline in Falmouth for years, and has taken a prominent part in the social and civic life there. He is a member of the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Red Men, and the Succannesset club. He has also served for 10 years on the Falmouth board of health.

William E. Payson.

It is not often that a small town like Norton sends to the house a man of large affairs like William E. Payson and the 1st Bristol district should congratulate itself upon being able to command the services of a man of his calibre. Mr. Payson showed that he possessed the equipment to deal with the broad questions of legislation as well as the patience to look after the matters affecting individual communities. A frequent speaker on the floor of the house his pleasing manner of delivery and the complete grasp of his subject which he always showed was sure to command for him the close attention of the house.

Rep. Payson will best be remembered for the way he jumped into the fight to save the anti-compact bill, so-called, which the committee on insurance turned down. This bill would practically wipe out insurance exchanges which are nothing more or less than combinations of insurance companies organized to maintain rates. The exchanges have killed all competition in the business so that now all the companies charge the same rates, which are unduly high as the recent commission on the cost of living declared and as the Chamber of Commerce declared when considering the anti-compact bill. The companies take in more than twice as much in premiums as they pay out in losses. Rep. Payson didn't win his fight for the bill as the big insurance interests had too much of a start on



him but he laid the foundation for a winning fight another year because he started everybody thinking on the subject.

Mr. Payson's business is the care of real estate. He has charge of the Hotel Vendome property and other large interests and consequently knew what he was talking about when he discussed insurance cost. The Norton man made another excellent fight. This was on the bill to provide that the railroads should bear all the cost of the abolition of grade crossings except where a city or town is the petitioner and then the city or town would have to pay five percent instead of ten percent as now. The Mansfield board of trade was back of the fight for this bill. Rep. Payson appeared before the committee on railroads in behalf of it and when the committee reported against it he was instrumental in overturning the committee's report in the house. The bill was finally killed in the senate but it showed more vitality this year than ever before.

On the committee on towns Rep. Payson performed valuable work, his experience in numerous town offices in Norton standing him in good stead. Mr. Payson was born in Salem, Feb. 14, 1842. He was educated in

a private school in Salem and at the Abbott Family school, Farmington, Me. He served all through the civil war as assistant paymaster in the army. In Norton he has served as selectman, assessor and overseer of the poor for ten years and as chairman of the board for seven; as a member of the school committee, and as president of the board of directors of the public library for 17 years. He is a member of the Masons, Grange, Golden Star, Golden Cross, Norton Veteran association and the G. A. R.

Waldo H. Peirce.

His experience of two years in the lower branch of the legislature made Waldo H. Peirce of Prescott, one of the valuable men for the farmers when the milk legislature came to a head along toward the last of the session.

There were various other matters that he was interested in and matters that were of interest to his constituents. One of the most important of these, so far as the farmers of the state, and particularly those of Hampshire county, were concerned was the bill providing for an open season of deer during six days each fall. Gov. Draper was so impressed with Mr. Peirce's efforts for that measure that he presented him with the quill with which the law was signed.

It was on the milk legislation, however that the efforts of all who knew the situation from the farmers' standpoint were demanded and few who were not in the legislature of 1910 will ever realize the hard work that was necessary to keep the contractors of Boston and the railroads from securing even greater advantages than they had before enjoyed at the expense of the farmers. In the vanguard of those who fought for justice was Rep. Peirce, and he, with his associates, demanded fair play both from those who were tied up to the interests and those who sought to play politics and hold the matter over until next year so that



it would not figure in any way in the republican gubernatorial campaign this fall. He demanded that his party recognize the claims of the farmers for just treatment in their hour of need and much of what was secured was due entirely to him and men of like calibre.

On the Berkshire street railway bill Mr. Peirce was also found working for the people of his section, and altogether he has made, during his two years of service, what has come to be known of Beacon hill, a "good legislator."

He has represented the 4th Hampshire district from Prescott, where he was born in 1859. His education was secured at New Salem and Monson academies and he is a farmer by profession, being connected with the grange and being also a Mason. He has served his townsmen as chairman of the board of selectmen, has served on the board of assessors and has been an overseer of the poor for 15 years. In 1909 he served on the committee on libraries, but during the first session was a member of the committee on fisheries and game.

Harry A. Penniman.

Rep. Harry A. Penniman of the 2d Middlesex district, which takes in part of Cambridge, was conspicuous in this year's house only by his absence. Out of 108 rollcalls he was recorded on but 35, being absent on 73. Quite a record for a representative from the classic shades of Harvard university! Rep. Penniman achieved some fame, or notoriety, by filing that hardy annual—the bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in grocery stores. He likewise filed it in 1909 and this year, as in 1909, no one appeared to speak for it, not even Rep. Penniman. The genuine advocates of temperance legislation no longer bother with this bill. The only effect of it



is to cause the large grocery stores in Boston considerable expense for counsel fees—and in other ways.

Rep. Penniman was on the committee on mercantile affairs this year as he was last but the committee did not see him as often as did the house, and how often the house saw him the rollcall record shows. Rep. Penniman is a republican and was born in Cambridge March 26, 1867. He is engaged in the carriage manufacturing business which, presumably, takes all of his time.

Laurence S. Perry.

As a member of the legislative committee on education, Rep. Laurence S. Perry of New Bedford had a hand in some of the most important legislation of the last session. The Massachusetts college, the greatest and most extensive plan for university extension ever devised, owes much to his efforts on



that committee. By it a college education—a full four-years' course—may within a few years be secured for less than $400, while the student may live at home while attending college or may work during the day if necessary and take his lessons at night. It will probably be regarded in after years as the greatest monument to the legislative career of all members who took part in making it possible, but more especially to those who served on the committee that reported it.

Rep. Perry had a local reason also for being thankful that he was on the committee on education, since the ways and means committee had made of the appropriation for the New Bedford textile school an excuse for attacking what certain members of it were pleased to term the "niggardliness" of New Bedford manufacturers. They would have prevented the appropriation if possible, but the work of Rep. Perry, in the committee and on the floor, resulted in the school getting what belonged to it.

An attempt was made during the session to abolish the license commission and to supplant it by a license and police board, similar to those in Lowell, Fall River and Boston. It was a distinct interference with local self-government and Rep. Perry, with the other New Bedford men, did their utmost to kill it, being successful eventually in securing a leave to withdraw from the committee on cities.

Rep. Perry also took a prominent part in the passage or the death of all the other legislation that would have affected his city, while as a legislator generally he was regarded as one of the strong men of the house.

He was a member of the house of 1909, as well as that of 1910, and served on the committee on libraries in his first year. He is New Bedford boy, having been born there in 1883, graduating from the public schools, afterward studying law at the University of Maine. He practices law in New Bedford and is a member of the Signa Beta Pi and Phi Kappa Phi.

Walter K. Perry.

Rep. Walter K. Perry comes from a district where they pass the republican nomination around every year—the 6th Plymouth district—but if the district is looking for results and not merely for an opportunity to



honor certain of its citizens it will let Marion have the nomination for another year that Rep. Walter K. Perry may come back. The 6th Plymouth district includes the towns of Carver, Lakeville, Marion, Mattapoisett, Rochester and Wareham. A glance at Rep. Perry's record shows that he did things for his whole district as well as for all southeastern Massachusetts and the Cape. Few first year men ever met with the success which characterized Rep. Perry's efforts. He showed himself to be a diplomat and a fighter and an exceptionally able debater. What he couldn't get by diplomacy he went out and fought for and the house on two occasions witnessed this first year member from the Cape defeat the whole ways and means committee.

That was when they fought him twice on the bill to appropriate $25,000 for the establishment of a fish hatchery. He put the bill through the house and it was not his fault that the senate referred it to the next general court. If he could have taken the floor of the senate it is a safe wager that he would have prevailed there as he did in the lower branch. For Wareham he succeeded in putting through a bill appropriating $15,000 for the establishment of a cranberry experimental station and again on this bill

he had to meet the stiffest kind of a fight from the committee on ways and means.

For Carver he preserved the right which it now has to go to either Wareham or Plymouth for court proceedings, the bill to put that town completely within the jurisdiction of the Plymouth court being referred to the next general court. Rochester objecting to the bill which would have given Marion the right to go there for additional source of water supply, he secured the assent of the selectmen of Marion, of whom he is one, to have the matter referred to the next legislature so that it may be definitely determined whether the town really needs the additional supply.

He stopped the scheme to sell Benson's lake, between Lakeville and Middleboro, to a cranberry concern for conversion into a bog, having the matter referred to the harbor and land commissioners for report to the next general court.

Although unsuccessful in the big fight to prolong the open season on brant, coot, shelldrake and whistlers, the powerful opposition of the Audubon society being too much too overcome, he did succeed in killing the bill to allow traps in Buzzards Bay, and put through a bill allowing game wardens and police officers to search boats and all buildings, except houses, and seize fish and game taken in violation of the law.

The same fearlessness which he displayed in fighting on the floor of the house Rep. Perry showed in his vote. He was controlled by no one. He supported direct election of United States senators and the income tax, the 54-hour bill for women and minors and voted to pass the eight-hour bill notwithstanding the veto of his excellency the governor.

In his first year Rep. Perry showed that he knew more about the practical side of the fish and game question than any man in the house and if he returns for another year is certain of the chairmanship of the committee. He has been moderator of Marion town meetings for five years and a member of the selectmen, assessors and overseers of the poor for four years.

Harry L. Pierce.

Rep. Harry L. Pierce, elected to represent the 11th Worcester district along with Frank Pope, like the latter hails from Leominster, but was born in Somerville, June 6, 1865.

He is a hustler. When he sets out to get



a thing he gets it. The news that he will be a candidate for congress came as an electric shock. What Rep. Pierce can accomplish in politics is shown by the results in the very first year in which he has ever held any public office either local or state. His district is a double district—the 11th Worcester, composed of Ward 6, Fitchburg, and the towns of Harvard, Lancaster, Leominster, and Lunenburg. The district is strongly republican on a normal vote, but Frank Pope, democrat, of Leominster, has been sent down for one of the seats three years running. Leominster being the largest community it is entitled to both seats once in 10 years. For the house of 1908, Ward 6, Fitchburg, had the right to make one nomination, and nominated Cowdery, who was defeated. The following year the Fitchburg ward still having the right to name one man, gave it up as a bad job, so long as Frank Pope was running on the democratic end and passed the right along to Lunenburg, which town nominated ex-Rep. Wooldridge. Although supposed to be a strong candidate, he too went down to defeat. In the fall of 1909 it came Leominster's turn to nominate two men and Pierce was nominated along with Rep. Whitney. The latter had made a good record on the railroad committee and was supposed to be sure of re-election. All the republicans believed that at last the district would be redeemed; but when the votes were counted Pope was again elected; and to cap the climax, it was not Whitney but Pierce, the new man, who led the poll, with a plurality of 1250, Pope's being 729.

It was personal work on the part of Pierce that carried the day. He made himself personally known to almost every voter in the district. Therefore when it became known that he would be a candidate for congress it was at once realized that he would be a most formidable one.

In the house Pierce had a place on the mercantile affairs committee, and his work as a conservative republican early met with recognition. When Rep. Pierce went to Leominster some 15 or 20 years ago one of the first things that he did which stamped him a man of affairs and potentiality was the putting through of a suburban electric line from Fitchburg to Clinton. Prior to that he had been foreman for the Richardson Carriage Co. When he went into street railways he immediately found his true field of usefulness, and since then has developed a large number of street railway properties. About a decade ago he took up the Florida phosphate mines, and soon demonstrated vast possibilities. Four years ago he sold out interests that brought him between $400,000 and $500,000. He has put through various street railway projects of importance, including one in Laconia, N. H. He owns a magnificent mansion in Leominster, one of the finest in the county, which he erected a few years ago at an expense of over $140,000. He is a member of the Leominster Board of Trade, and the Leominster club. He is also a 32d degree Mason, Knight Templar, member of Aleppo Temple, Mystic Shrine, an Elk, past master workman of the A. O. U. W., and organizer and first president of the Worcester Country club.

Frank H. Pope.

The democratic party, the 11th Worcester district and the commonwealth are fortunate in the possession of the services of Frank H. Pope of Leominster as a member of the general court. The democratic party is fortunate because it has not had in years in the legislature a better exponent of sound democratic doctrine than Frank H. Pope or one who has done more to increase respect in the majority for the minority. The 11th Worcester district is fortunate in having Frank Pope as its representative because he not only reflects credit upon his district but has accomplished things for his district. The commonwealth is fortunate because Frank Pope is one of those legislators, altogether too rare, who legislate for the whole commonwealth. As a former speaker of the house aptly put it: Massachusetts has plenty of men who capably represent their districts but too few who represent the old commonwealth itself.

As an example of what he has done for his district, the passage of the bill creating a separate judicial district of the town of Leominster stands out. His prestige alone was responsible for the favorable report on this bill by the committee on judiciary and its enactment by the legislature. It substitutes for the antiquated trial justice system a district court with a judge, two special justices and a clerk. The act of this year directing the city of Fitchburg to proceed "forthwith" with the construction of the sewerage system authorized by the legislature of 1901 is directly traceable to the vigorous fight waged by Rep. Pope in 1909 for the abatement of the nuisance caused by the city's sewage emptying into the north branch of the Nashua river. No action was taken then but notice was served on Fitchburg that it must move, with the result that the city itself presented a bill this year providing for the creation of the board of sewer commissioners to undertake the work.

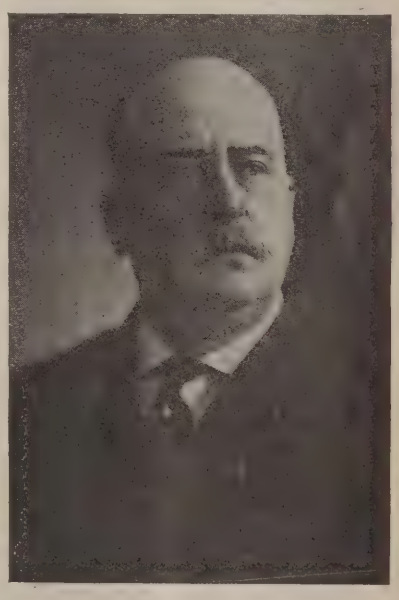
The present law, enacted in 1909, providing for the registration of plumbers with a state board of plumbing examiners is the child of Rep. Pope. It safeguards the public from inexperienced plumbers and protects competent plumbers from competition with incompetent ones.

The bill was vigorously opposed right up to the executive office but Gov. Draper signed it on the word of Frank H. Pope. This year Rep. Pope put through a perfecting amendment to the bill to protect many plumbers whose local certificates were rendered void by the act and who, through lack of knowledge of the law, had neglected to re-register with the state board. The amendment extended the time for re-registering to the first day of the present month whereas the time expired under last year's act on Dec. 23, 1909. The amendment also provided for notification of those plumbers holding local certificates of the time when they would expire.

The small expressmen of Massachusetts owe Rep. Pope a large debt of gratitude for his work, as a member of the ways and means committee, in killing the bill, reported by the committee on taxation, providing for a tax of five percent on the gross receipts of express companies. This bill, if enacted, would have put 52 small express companies in Massachusetts out of business.

As an orator Rep. Pope is without a peer in the house. His speech against the federal income tax was the best exposition of the democratic doctrine of state's rights ever heard in the Massachusetts legislature and was pronounced by Speaker Walker as the best speech he had heard delivered in that body in seven year's experience. A believer in an income tax, Rep. Pope voted for the state income tax bill, but would not vote for a bill which took from the states that which, according to his political creed, was an inherent right of the states. Of an opposite character, but fully as effective, was his plea against the bill which would have permitted the shooting of brant, coot, shelldrake and whistler during the mating and breeding season. Rep. Pope's deep study and wide knowledge were shown well in his magnificent argument in behalf of the memorial to congress for the repeal of the duty on foodstuffs. His speech against the senate bill for an additional senate elevator was generally regarded as the one thing that killed that bill and saved $12,000 to the state in a year when Gov. Draper wanted every cent possible saved.

A deep student of industrial and transportation questions as they affect Massachusetts, he was an effective advocate of the



Boston Railroad holding company bill last year and the Berkshire trolleys, New Haven validation and holding company preferred stock bills this year.

Rep. Pope has been a member of the ways and means committee for three years and for the last two years has also been on the committee on rules—the "speaker's cabinet." In 1909 he served on the committee on elections. He was born in Sandwich, March 7, 1854, and was educated in the public schools and at Dean academy. He has been a correspondent of the Boston Globe for years. In 1897 he was secretary of the democratic state committee and in the special election last March was an effective campaigner in behalf of Cong. Foss. He holds membership in the Odd Fellows, the Leominster club and the Union club of Marlboro.

James F. Powers.

Rep. James F. Powers once suggested to a group of legislators in the house reading room that it wouldn't be a bad idea to have moving pictures taken of the legislature in action. "What for?" asked one of his hearers. "So you exhibit the pictures over in your theatre and show your constituents what a busy fellow you are?" There's no denying that a series of films of the legislature in action would show more of Rep. Powers than they would of many of his Beacon hill associates. As a hustler he is in a class by himself. From the time the state house doors are opened in the morning until long after the presiding officers in the two branches have sounded the gavels for adjournment, the Ward 13 man is on one continuous round of work for his district. He is probably better known to the legislature as a whole than any othtr member, baring the presiding officers, of course. There is not a man who served on Beacon hill at any time within the last four years who hasn't been approached by him,—not once, but many times,—and asked for a vote in behalf of some measure in which either South Boston or organized labor was interested.

The legislator who undertakes to represent Ward 13 and satisfy the demands of its people has a pretty big task on his hands. Rep. Powers found time, however, to assume a leading role in the fights for the measures presented by organized labor. The eight-hour bill for employes on public works and the 54-hour bill for women and children in manufacturing establishments were those which received the biggest part of his attention during the last session. His membership on the committee on street railways, one of the most important sub-bodies of the legislature, made valuable acquaintances for him and for measures in which he was interested. It also gave him a standing in the eyes of republican legislators from upstate as a man who had the confidence of the republican presiding officer.



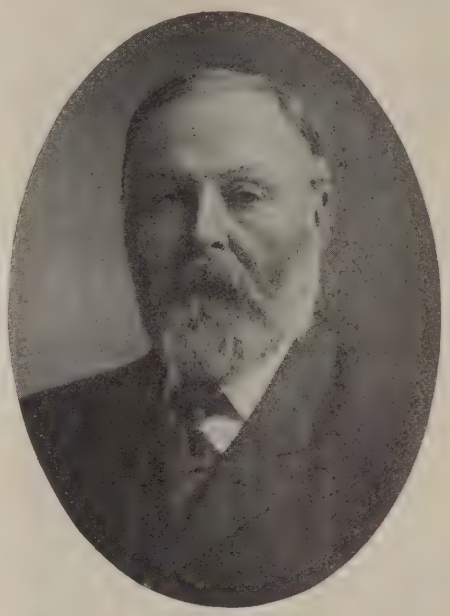
Rep. Powers' speech against the bar and bottle bill was one of the treats of the session. It was the strongest and most practical argument on either side of the question.

Rep. Powers was born in St. John's, Newfoundland, Oct. 1, 1872. He came to South Boston at an early age and received his education in the Lawrence Grammar school, which has sent forth many men who are leaders in Boston's affairs today. Rep. Powers is a theatrical manager. He has been identified with political affairs in Ward 13 for several years. He was for three years a member of the ward committee.

At the close of this year's session, it was said that he aspired to membership in the upper branch of the legislature. If his associates of three years in the house had the say of the matter, Rep. Powers would be overwhelmingly elected.

Joel L. Powers.

Having garnered all the honors that were in sight locally, Joel Lysander Powers of Hardwick came down to Beacon hill this year to represent the 4th Worcester district in the house. Having passed his 76th birthday on the 17th day of last November Mr. Powers is naturally somewhat conservative in his views. Brought up on a farm as boys were brought up on farms 60 years ago naturally he couldn't understand why anyone should want to restrict the hours of labor and voted against all measures with that end in view. In fact he was a conservative of conservatives in all his votes, and he was about always found voting when votes were needed by the grand old republican party of the grand old commonwealth of Massachusetts. His committee assignment was to the committee on towns.



In his own town Mr. Powers has been a member of the board of selectmen for 25 years, superintendent of streets for 20 years, tax collector for ten years, member of the board of assessors for 30 years, chairman of the republican town committee for 20 years and chairman of the cemetery commission. He is a church deacon as his looks indicate and has been treasurer of the Congregational church for 20 years. It would seem from this that Brother Powers is about the whole show in Hardwick.

He was born in that town and was educated in the public schools and Wilbraham academy. He is engaged in farming and the meat business.

A. Franklin Priest.

An ability to do hard work in behalf of his constituents and a willingness to respond to any demand on his time on behalf of those he represented was one of the distinguishing traits of Rep. A. Franklin Priest of Haverhill. His influence on legislation was great throughout the last session of the legislature, and the interest he displayed in the work of the committee on legal affairs, to which he was assigned by Speaker Walker, made him one of the important members of the house.



When one serves on legal affairs he has little time for play, as lots of the big legislation is handled and whipped into shape by that committee. To it went, during the last sesson, all of the loan shark bills, the bills affecting the standing of debtors, the measure forbidding the publication of the names of those who are unfortunate enough to need assistance and numerous others of the same kind. On all of these Rep. Priest took an important part, not only in perfecting the bills, but in securing their passage through the house.

The fact that Rep. Priest was accorded a place on this important committee is, in itself, an evidence of his standing in the legislature, for he is one of the youngest men ever named to serve on it. He was elected first in 1909 from the 2d Essex district, and was returned last fall because of good work he had done in his first year.

He was born in Haverhill on Sept. 13, 1885. He graduated from the public schools, afterward attending the law school at the University of Alabama. He is a practicing lawyer, with an office at 15 Milk street, Boston, and another at Haverhill.

In the house of 1909 he served on the committee on engrossed bills and constitutional amendments, he having been one of the dissenters on the prohibition amendment that came from the latter body.

Frank X. Quigley.

A live wire of high voltage is Frank X. Quigley of Holyoke. Although he won't he 28 years old until the 20th day of next November he has represented part of Holyoke in the house for three years now.



When we say he has represented part of Holyoke we simply mean that his district—the 9th Hampden—takes in Wards 1, 2 and 4 of Holyoke. Far be from us to convey the impression that Frank Quigley has represented only those three wards in the legislature. He has represented the democratic party, organized labor and has been on the job all the time for the whole city of Holyok.

Holyoke needs men like Quigley to represent her and the democratic party needs them. So does the commonwealth. The democrats would show up much better in the legislature if they had a few more live wires like the young Holyoke man there. He doesn't simply cast his vote for democratic and labor measures but he influences others to vote for them. More important still, he holds the votes in line when a victory is won to prevent it from being taken away. It was the kind of work which he does which prevented reconsideration of the favorable vote for direct election of United States senators in the last session. Many a time it has happened that the democracy or labor has won a victory one day only to lose it the next because some of their supporters weren't on the job. It never happened, however, when Frank Quigley could help it.

With all of his activity as a democrat and a worker for organized labor it hasn't hurt his popularity with republicans any. Few democrats that have come to the legislature in recent years have been able to wield the influence that Rep. Quigley has wielded. Everybody remembers the excellent job he and

Rep. Madsen did in the house last year in getting the Holyoke-Northampton boundary bill through the house with a compensation of only $18,000 to Northampton for the Smith's Ferry territory. Subsequently the senate raised the amount to $45,000 but that wasn't Rep. Quigley's fault. He wasn't in the senate. Besides Northampton wasn't satisfied even with $45,000, so it was a big Holyoke victory.

Rep. Quigley did some of the same kind of work this year on the bill which he filed himself, by which the state relinquished its authority over Ashley's and Wright's ponds in the city of Holyoke to the city. Never but once before in the history of Massachusetts has the state given over control of a great pond, and that once was away back in the days before Massachusetts was a state, and when the Indians had wigwams on Boston common.

He injected a little life into the committee on taxation, to which he was transferred this year from cities where he had done wheelhorse work as clerk for two years. He had that committee split wide open all the time and on every bill where the rights of the people were in conflict with the desires of the wealthy interests he saw to it that there was a fight for the rights of the people in the committee and on the floor of the house. On the bill to give the whole of the corporate franchise tax of domestic business and manufacturing corporations to the places where the corporations have their places of business he was obliged to stand as the lone dissenter in the house from the "leave to withdraw" report of the committee, but his dissent laid the foundation for the successful fight which was made for the bill, which is now law. Holyoke and Chicopee gain materially by it but their gain is nothing compared to what New Bedford and other manufacturing cities gain, New Bedford's gain being over $80,000 a year. It was a fight for principle that Rep. Quigley was waging—the principle that the places that furnish the fire and police protection for these concerns and educate the children of the employes, should get the taxes, not Brookline, Nahant and other places where the stockholders live.

Although a young man Frank Quigley is one of the big men on Beacon hill and one who is growing all the time.

Martin L. Quinn.

Martin Lewis Quinn has made so good in his two years in the house that his constituents propose to give him another try. Swampscott has never had a more loyal, or the district a more painstaking representative. The 12th Essex district, which Martin has so faithfully served, comprises Ward 3, Lynn, and Swampscott. That he will get every vote of his town there is no shadow

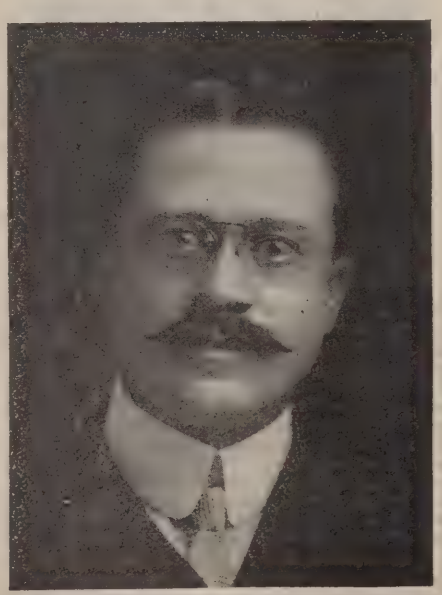


of doubt and in Ward 3 he will develop strength at the caucuses, among those who recognize merit and good work, that his friends believe will assure him the nomination. It used to be the rule that the man who came out of Swampscott should have but two years and Ward 3 should get four but all that was changed when Hon. George H. Newhall was the Ward 3 representative, who having had his four years looked to Swampscott to give him a fifth, and the town, recognizing the work Mr. Newhall had given the district, said cheerfully: "We'll waive our right and support you." So present Sen. Newhall got his five years and now Swampscott only is asking the quid pro quo. Having as conscientious and good a man as had Ward 3 in Mr. Newhall's time she says, "Rep. Quinn has served you well and we ask a third year for him," and it looks as if Martin would land, too, for he is getting assurances of strong support in Ward 3.

Rep. Quinn has served on the committee on harbors and public lands during both of his years on the "hill" and this year was on constitutional amendments. On every Lynn bill, and Lynn had some very important ones this year, the Shoe City has had a sturdy advocate in Martin Lewis Quinn. On harbors and public lands his work told in favor of the ambitious harbor development bill. His speech on the Lynn water filtration bill did more to harmonize the differences concerning the state board of health and to ensure the ultimate successful passage of that bill than any other that was delivered during the debate. Four enacted bills, originally introduced by himself for the benefit of his district, his town and the commonwealth, were Rep. Quinn's achievements of the session of 1910. One of these, with the pen with which Gov. Draper attached his signature making it law, now hangs in the hall of James L. Bates Post 118, G. A. R., at Swampscott. It is directly for the old soldier and prevents the selectmen or board of any town distributing orders in lieu of money for military aid, from playing politics and compelling the veteran to fill his order at the store of any particular grocer or provision dealer, with whom he does not care to trade. Martin has a forcible way of putting his argument which always appeals to the house whenever he takes the floor. He is an all-round honest good fellow. Born in Lynn, 46 years ago, he has resided nearly all of his life in Swampscott, of which town he was selectman for four years and a member of the overseers of the poor.

George A. Reed.

George A. Reed, representing the 21st Worcester district in the lower branch of the legislature, although always active in politics is for the first time holding public of-



fice. Born in Worcester, Aug. 5, 1869, he graduated from the English High school in that city and at once began to study law. He is a graduate of Boston University Law school, and practices in his native city.

As a member of the public service committee he never missed a session of the committee and was absent at few roll-calls in the house. Rep. Reed took particular interest in three pieces of legislation. The first was the bill to allow an extra appropriation of $700 for the Worcester probate court for extra clerical assistance. This bill Rep. Reed had the satisfaction of seeing enacted into law.

The second measure provided for jury trial on appeal from the decision of local boards of health. Rep. Reed believed that in many cases local prejudices or favoritism cut a considerable figure in the rulings of local boards of health and regarded the good old Anglo-Saxon custom of jury-trial as the best way to settle things, as a court of last resort. He had in mind a case which had been brought to his own attention, where a man had put up an $8,000 stable, and has been obliged to see it stand idle for years as the result of a decision of the local board of health on a technicality. It would cost almost as much to alter the building in accord with the demands of the board as to erect an entire new structure. The bill failed but Rep. Reed believes that it has much merit in it.

A third measure would have made permanent the office of two Worcester court officers. The services of Rep. Reed became enlisted in the bill by the argument that it would increase the efficiency of the court, and it appeared reasonable to put the officers on a salary instead of a per diem basis. The committee on public service reported the bill, but the committee on counties acted adversely upon it. Rep. Reed himself did not especially regret this when he found that the increase in pay would mean a rise from $1350 to $1700 with $100 for uniforms. This he regarded as excessive.

Joseph J. Reed.

Nobody in the legislature of 1910 will allow anybody else to say that Rep. Joseph J. Reed of Cambridge, the member from the 1st Middlesex district, is a mollycoddle and get away with it. He wasn't. On the other hand he was one of the most virile of all the members, and when he spoke it was with vehemence and force, with regard only for the facts and none whatever for whomsoever they might hit.

He was there all the time, but it was not until the Lyman school investigation order was before the house that he blossomed into his rightful place. He was largely responsible for the passagt of that measure, the opponents of the investigation, led by Grafton Cushing of Ward 11, Boston, having had the situation well in hand up to that time. Rep. Reed took the floor at exactly the proper moment, told the members a few facts, and there was nothing to it after that. The investigation order went through with practically no chance of being beaten.

When the investigation was held he was before the committee early and late, and it was he who, in the opinion of most legislators, forced Chairman Ham and the other probers to stick to their job and attempt no whitewash of the Lyman school authorities during the closing hours of the legislature.

Rep. Reed served on the committee on public service, where he secured a knowledge of the manner in which the state departments are conducted that was more or less of a revelation to him. What he learned did



not increase his regard for the men employed in the public service, but it furnished facts enough upon which to fight a whitewash report from the investigating committee.

He was also a hard worker for all matters that effected Cambridge, being partly responsible for sending the new Cambridge charter to the next legislature and assisting in securing authority for the city to

make new street improvement loans and to incur extra debt for its water service. He also worked hard to secure reimbursement for his city for money expended in industrial education, the special bill having been later merged into a general one, so that a number of communities secured a return of the money expended.

Rep. Reed was born in Brookline in 1867, was educated at the public and parochial schools and is a fruit and produce dealer. He has lived in the district which he represents since he was three years old.

George A. Ricker.

Having completed a year of good work in the house, Rep. George A. Ricker of Gloucester will be a candidate for the endorsement of his constituents of the 22d Essex district for another term. While old Cape Ann has been a hotbed of local politics for many years she has never failed to appreciate conscientious effort and persistent endeavor. Mr. Ricker was president of the common council, in which body he served five years before coming to the house, laying the foundation for a good legislator. Speaker Walker picked him for place on the committee on public lighting and there he has had plenty to occupy his attention.



He took an active interest on the bill to limit the powers of gas and electric light companies which the governor signed and under which if a company is incorporated to make and distribute electricity for heat, light and power, it shall not engage in the manufacture of gas for heating, cooking and mechanical purposes. He also worked for the bill also approved by the governor to fix the dates when stock rights in gas companies shall accrue. Another bill in the framing of which Rep. Ricker had his share, which is also now law by Gov. Draper's signature, is the act which gives to the gas and electric light commissioners the right to authorize a company making and selling gas and electricity to do business in a city or town which is not named in its agreement or charter. As superintendent of streets in Gloucester in 1908, in which position Rep. Ricker achieved decided success, he obtained an excellent practical knowledge which has served him good stead in dealing with gas and electric light companies and measures to regulate the opening of streets. On all harbor and land bills affecting Gloucester Mr. Ricker has looked jealously after the interests of his constituents as well as on bills affecting the fisheries. He is a granite contractor and builder and was born 33 years ago in the city which he represents.

Thomas P. Riley.

Even a partial recital of the accomplishments of Thomas P. Riley of Malden as a member of the house for the past three years would fill several pages of this number of Practical Politics. A Boston newspaper remarked some time during the past session of the legislature that: "Tom Riley is the biggest man in the Massachusetts legislature. That goes both ways." There can be found few who have served with Tom Riley who will dispute that statement, even among those with whom he was always in conflict. In his first year in the house Tom Riley early came to be looked upon as a force in legislation; in his second year he was easily one of the leaders of the house and in this, his third year, he was the leader of the house so far as anyone could be called its leader. Some of the papers are in the habit of referring to Rep. Riley as "the democratic leader of the house." This is true in so far that the democrats usually follow him, but he has never attempted to pose as the democratic leader.

Rep. Riley has always disparaged attempts to draw party lines in legislation. When some well-intentioned people wanted to nominate him as the democratic candidate for speaker last January he quickly came out with a statement that he, himself, intended to vote for Joseph Walker for re-election and that he wanted to see no one named to oppose Speaker Walker, whom he characterized as the fairest speaker the house had ever had. This was a statesmanlike utterance and it was also good politics, for if party lines were drawn on Beacon hill much of the success which has met Rep. Riley's efforts for progressive legislation could not have been attained.

The Malden's man great success has been due largely to the fact that he has never stood as a partisan on Beacon hill. He held aloft the banner of the people and invited all to follow whatsoever their politics. By making his fights in this manner, free from partisanship, he was always sure of from 30 to 40 republican votes on every bill that he advocated and sometimes from 50 to 60.

The democratic party has become so formidable and has increased public respect for it largely through Rep. Riley's conduct on Beacon hill during the past year. The demo-



cratic party gained prestige from those magnificent battles he waged because, while he did not fight as a democrat on the floor of the house, he was fighting for principles long associated with the democratic party and in which that party had reiterated its belief in Faneuil hall last October. As a fulfilment of the pledges of that platform bills were filed covering every one of its planks and a determined fight was waged for each one, led by the big leader from Malden. For labor measures, direct legislation, direct election of United States senators and the income tax, Rep. Riley led a determined battle and enhanced not only his own reputation but the prestige of his party. A big man, mentally and physically, possessed of a voice in proportion to his physical development, he is one of the most powerful speakers ever heard in the Massachusetts legislature. In debate he can use the broad axe and the rapier with equal skill, although preferring the broad axe. He killed the optometry bill by ridicule and he put the resolve for direct election of United States senators through the house by fierce, powerful argument.

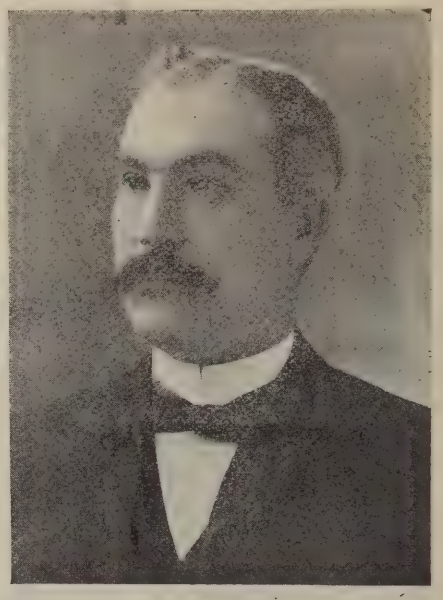
His mind is a marvelous storehouse of knowledge. Few men in the country, probably, can so ably discuss such a wide range of public questions as he. His wide knowledge of public affairs and oratorical ability have caused a constant demand for him from all parts of the commonwealth as a public speaker. The demand upon him for the past two years has been such that none but a man of his powerful physique could stand. He had no sooner laid down his legislative duties last June than he commenced the campaign which he is now waging with vigor for the election of more democratic members of the next legislature. That he is broad enough and unselfish enough to look beyond mere party is seen in the fact that he has advocated the endorsement of those progressive republicans who voted consistently in the last session for popular legislation.

If the democratic party selects Rep. Riley as its candidate for lieutenant-governor it will honor itself fully as much as it honors him. It will be a recognition of a faithful public servant and an appreciation of one who is waging the people's fight every hour of the day every day in the year. At the same time the party will secure on the state ticket the ablest campaigner in the state.

Rep. Riley was born in Medford, Mass., July 11, 1875, and was educated at the public schools, Seton Hall college and Boston University law school.

Leonard G. Roberts.

Rep. Leonard G. Roberts of Ward 24, Boston, came to the house this year with a reputation of high standing at the bar of the



Massachusetts and federal courts. It was but natural that Speaker Walker should select him for a place on the important committee on the judiciary. On that committee he was the firm opponent of the many bills which would upset the established legal procedure of the commonwealth. His preference for things as they are over things as some of the progressives would make them was also shown in his votes and speeches in the house. He was a firm opponent of the various bills sought by organized labor, of the income tax, of direct election of United States senators, and, in fact of all the so-called "progressive" measures. He was an earnest advocate of the bar and bottle bill and was one of the leaders of the fight which placed that measure on the statute books.

Rep. Roberts was born in Sherman, Me., Sept. 13, 1862. He graduated from Bates college in 1887 and from the Boston University law school in 1890. He has long been engaged in the practice of law in Boston and is a member of the Boston Bar association. He holds membership in the Young Men's republican club of Dorchester, the Ward 24 Republican club and the Dirigo, Congregational, Park St. Men's, and Colonial clubs. He is a past master of St. John's lodge of Masons.

George B. Robinson.

George B. Robinson, republican, was one of the two representatives from the 2d Hampden, or "shoestring" district, which comprises 14 towns. Mr. Robinson's town of East Longmeadow only gets the nomination once in 14 years and one sometimes wonders why they let it have it at all. Mr. Robinson was absent on 37 rollcalls this year and on the others he generally voted as the majority voted. It was always possible to tell by the time his name was reached which side the majority was on. Rep. Robinson served

on the committee on water supply. At least he was appointed to that committee.

He was born in East Longmeadow, Oct. 7, 1866, and was educated in the public schools and at Child's business college, Springfield. his business is that of a stone dealer. He



has served his town as selectman, assessor, overseer of the poor and tax collector.

William M. Robinson.

"Billy" Robinson was one of the most popular members of the house of 1910. The member from Chelsea was serving his fourth consecutive year, in the legislature, and his eighth in politics, for he was a member of the Chelsea board of aldermen from 1903 till his election to the house. Because of this long career, his prominence, and ability, it was early gossiped that he would be a formidable candidate for the senate if he decided to run. While both the other Chelsea members of the house— Carleton and Warren—were regarded as in the running it was generally declared that Robinson certainly had the pole as the senior so far as public service was conecrned.

For years, Chelsea citizens of both high and low degree have come to "Billy" Robinson with their troubles, finding in him an attentive ear, and a sympathetic heart. He was one of the pioneers in maping out the new system of government which became necessary as the result of the conflagration, in Chelsea, and when signs of seeming wear and tear in the new system cropped out the voters went to Robinson with their grievance, and he and Carleton put it up to the executive council to settle. One of the most serious questions was the distribution of the relief funds. Before the executive council Rep. Robinson conducted the case for the petitioners with admirable diplomacy. He is not a lawyer, but he gave points to legal minds as to the able presentation of a case, and while he was not lacking in zeal, it was always tempered with discretion.

In the house Rep. Robinson was everybody's friend, not even manifesting any jealosy of his colleagues as possible rivals for senatorial honors.

As a member of the committee on federal relations he took a bold step in dissenting from the report of the committee against the income tax. He explained his position on the floor of the house in an admirably lucid manner, declaring himself to be a Taft republican, standing with the president, and believing that it was a case where the welfare of the whole nation was involved.

He was clerk of the committee on federal relations, and on the street railway committee he was one of the leading members. When the counsel for the Boston Elevated were questioned by Rep. Robinson as to what they intended to do for Chelsea if the merger bill went through they promptly recognized the fact that if they expected the majority of the committee to be with the bill they would have to have some regard for Chelsea, and they at once promised specifically that if the merger went through the five cent fare limit should be extended through that city.

Rep. Robinson showed himself to be a progressive republican by voting for the resolve for an amendment to the U. S. constitution providing for the direct election of United States senators. He was an enthusiastic worker for the Walker direct nomination bill, believing that the republican party should show signs of progress, not depending on past glory.

On every bill affecting his native city Rep. Robinson was sure to take a strong stand, and his ability as a vote-getter was phenomenal. On the bills to give the police one day off in 15, and the various retirement bills Rep. Robinson was ever foremost in the fight. He always carried on the contest in the upper branch as well, alas, and so strong was his influence there that he was sure to win victory even against the efforts of the senator from his district.

Rep. Robinson is a clear and convincing speaker. His voice and manner are alike pleasing. He never wastes his energies in long speeches, and therefore is always given attention. In his long career in the house his native city has much to be thankful for, because many special appropriation



bills, bills to refund the city's special loans, bills benefiting the fire, police, and militia service might well have lacked enactment but for his energetic action and persuasive tongue.

William M. Robinson was born in Chelsea, July 21, 1875. He made a record as an athlete in school and in Worcester academy, holding the interscholastic record for several years as a sprinter. He is a Mason, and a member of the Alter Ego and Cosmopolitan clubs of his native city. He is in the furniture business, but always prominent in public affairs, and no political campaign is complete without him. He is always leaned on heavily by the republican organization of the city and county, and although Chelsea has suffered from many local feuds his happy disposition and judical temperament have always carried him along on the top wave of popularity. He takes pains to learn how be can benefit people. That is the secret of his ascending fame.

John E. Rousmaniere.

Scattered at intervals through the house and not any too frequent by any means, are certain men whose stability of purpose and general disinterestedness acts as a sheet anchor for the legislature in emergencies. John E. Rousmaniere of Ward 21 has the honor to belong in this selected list. His legislative course is always directed along lines of what he believes is right, rather than because it is popular. More than once he has happily been able to combine the two in his work, but if a time came for a selection of courses there was no question as to the position he would take. Rousmaniere a year ago distinguished himself particularly for his work on the Boston charter bill. He is the last man in the world to maintain that measure is perfect, but he says, and this be admitted by all, that through it the city has secured a more perfect document than it ever enjoyed before, and there is no doubt now that not one too many safeguards were added.

He also is the man who can properly claim in a large part the honor of having made legislatively possible the high school of commerce. When the question of procuring funds for it seemed to be in danger of collapsing he came to the front. The standards which he set a year ago have been held during the session recently closed. On the metropolitan affairs committee he gave



special attention to the saving of Boston from burdens incurred for the benefit of communities outside the corporate limits, a task worthy of considerable praise. At the same time with a clear eye to the future, he gave a most attentive hearing to the propositions looking towards a co-ordination of the various Greater Boston communities so that joint action and responsibility would be possible.

His one particular ambition, and he is frank to make it plain is to secure if possible some advancement of the commercial position of his home city. To that end he was a hard worker for the various propositions presented by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and such allied bodies, not only for the improvement of present business conditions but also for the elimination of the smoke nuisance.

All in all he has been one of the real men of the house. Clear cut, straightforward in all his actions, an easy speaker upon the floor, and yet modestly diffident of making any pretence of being an orator, he has been in the position where his words have been listened to with attention and have always carried weight.

With 50 such men willing to work and study and figure, there would never be any fear of the character of the legislation which would come from the general court. It would outrank that of any state legislature.

Thomas Ryan.

Born in Ireland, lives in Cambridge, and is true to both. That's Thomas Ryan, one of the two men whom the 1st Middlesex representative district sent to look out for its interests in the lower branch of the legislature of 1910. And he certainly did look out for his district's interests. Speaker Walker, who had heard of Rep. Ryan's achievements as a member of the Cambridge common council, appointed him to the important committee on metropolitan affairs. Metropolitan affairs, in the eyes of Beacon hill folks, is an important body. In the eyes of Cambridge folks, it is even of greater importance, since about all of the measures affecting that city's welfare go before it for consideration. The biggest work done by this year's legislature came to it by way of the metropolitan affairs committee. Mammoth improvements for the Boston waterfront, all of which mean much to the sister city of Cambridge, were provided for. About $4,000,000 was appropriated for the development of the East Boston and South Boston water front. Rep. Ryan is a teamster by occupation, and the importance of these developments to the teaming craft and to workingmen in general were understood by him. His intimate knowledge of the points best suited for development were of inestimable value to his committee associates and to the legislature as a whole.

Despite the ardor of his duties as a member of the committee on metropolitan affairs, Rep. Ryan found time to take a hand

in the campaign for the several legislative measures presented by organized labor. He was one of the leaders in the fight for the eight-hour bill for employees on public works, and also in the fight for the 54-hour bill for women and children in manufacturing establishments. He also supported popular measures like the income tax, the direct election of United States senators, direct



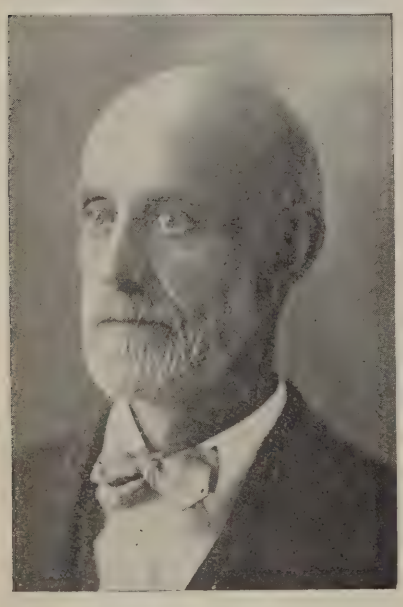
nominations for representatives and senators in all districts and the initiative and referendum.

Rep. Ryan is about 33 years of age. In politics he is a democrat.

Ralph Sargent.

An asset of distinct value to the state of Massachusetts is the calm, ripe judgment of the older members of its legislature, especially when the conservatism bred of years is tempered by a broad liberality that sees merit in new things and can discern the new conditions.

Such a legislator is Rep. Ralph Sargent of Merrimac, who for two years has represented



the 1st Essex district as a republican in the house. He has viewed all matters with that liberality which has prevented him from becoming a "clique" man in any sense. He has been in favor of corporation legislation when his commonsense told thim it was for the best and concealed no ulterior motive behind a cloak of simple language. On the other hand, he has been anti-corporation whenever his judgment has told him that the welfare of the people was about to be exploited for private gain on the part of someone.

During his two years Rep. Sargent has served on the committee on prisons, where he has been a power for good in advancing the interests of the state's correctional and penal institutions.

He has been one of the faithful attendants at all sessions of the branch of which he was a member and has been throughout his career on Beacon Hill one of the most consistent legislative workers sent from any section of the state. During the last session, when the milk situation demanded calmness and deliberation, Rep. Sargent was one of the members who exerted every influence to secure justice for the producer and to assure the consumers that their interests and those of the farmer were identical. His good work in this direction was attested by many of his colleagues in the legislature, who were loud in their praises of him and his efforts in all discussions in the lobby.

Rep. Sargent was born in Merrimac in December, 1848, and was educated in the public schools there. He is in the ice business in his home town and has served his neighbors as selectman, assessor and overseers years, and has been superintendent of streets for two years. He is a Mason.

Amos T. Saunders.

The brilliant record which Rep. Amos T. Saunders of Clinton established during his first term of service in the house was lived up to and even surpassed during the recent session. Beginning where he left off the year before, he has steadily advanced as one of the leaders of the house, until in the closing days of the session it was left for him to draft a bill to solve the milk situation, after others who were supposed to know all about the question had failed. He presented a bill which, had it been interpreted fairly by the railroad companies, would have brought



about a situation under which all sides to the milk controversy could have lived in peace. The attitude of the railroad companies, however, has brought about another disagreeable situation with which the next legislature will have to deal, and it is a safe bet that Rep. Saunders will be on hand with another bill which will not permit of any such action.

If one were asked to point out the chief characteristic of Rep. Saunders during the last session, he would promptly answer "independence." On the great question of the direct election of United States senators he believed hs party was headed in the wrong direction, and he showed no hesitation whatever in leaving it, his action being largely responsible for the passage of the direct election resolutions through the house. On the question of the federal income tax, also, he preferred to follow Pres. Taft rather than the leaders of his party in this state.

Although ranking high on the committee on the judiciary, Rep. Saunders' services were also required by the speaker as chairman of the committee on the liquor law, and the house followed his advice on every measure referred to the committee, although he was a dissenter from the committee's report on one occasion, the "bar and bottle bill" report. He led the debate for this bill, and shares with Rep. Turner of Waltham the credit for its passage through the house.

If re-elected this year, and this is no doubt of his return, Rep. Saunders is likely to become chairman of the committee on the judiciary on the part of the house, and titular leader of the house, a position for which he is eminently fitted, both by training, experience and temperament. Thirty-six years of age, he is a native of the old Pine Tree state, a graduate of Bridgton (Me.) academy, and of the law school of Boston university in the class of 1900. He follows the practice of the law in Clinton, where he has taken a prominent part in town affairs, having been town solicitor for three years, moderator of town meetings, and a member of the republican town committee for six years, three of which he was chairman. He is also a member of the Massachusets and Worcester County republican clubs.

Alfred Scigliano.

It isn't so many years since the late George Scigliano was a member of the legislature from Ward 6, Boston, and when brother Alfred came along to fill a seat in



the house of representatives last January there were plenty of old-timers left to extend the glad hand and promise him help for his brother's sake. Alfred was soon able to prove, however, that he didn't need to travel on his lamented brother's reputation. He is an enetrprising chap who knows how to make friends and keep them, and before the session of 1910 prorogued he was on intimate terms with almost every one of the 240 representatives and the 40 senators.

Rep. Scigliano was no stranger to the duties of a legislator when he came to Beacon hill. He had been trained, like his brother before him, in the great school of Ward 6 politics, and had served one year in the old Boston common council. Speaker Walker appointed him to the committee on harbors and public lands. As a member of this committee, he was able to form valuable friendships with members from the water-front districts and to secure their support for bills in which his own city of Boston was interested.

He found time, too, to do an earnest work for the eight-hour bill for employees on public works, for the 54-hour bill for women and children in manufacturing establishments and for the rest of the measures backed by organized labor; also for the income tax, the direct nomination of senators and representatives in every district, the direct election of United States senators, the initiative and referendum and the Columbus day bill for which he was one of the petitioners.

Rep. Scigliano was born in Boston, June 3, 1876, and received his education in the public schools. He has always been prominent in North End affairs. He is affiliated with the Eagles, Jefferson club, Columbus society and Mediterranean fishing club.

Michael J. Scully.

A good many people pricked up their ears when the Washburn-White-Brown Rainbow club, so-called, allowed to go through the house without a contest the bill to allow a street railway company to operate cars over the tracks of a railroad company, by agreement between the two companies and with the approval of the board of railroad commissioners, provided such railroad tracks are equipped for operation by the electric system of motive power. Although general

in its terms everyone knew that it was a special bill applying to the use of the tracks of the Highland division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad company by the Springfield Street Railway company. In fact the Springfield Railway company was the petitioner for the legislation. If there is anything that will get a rise out of the Rainbow club quicker than the name of Charles S. Mellen it is the name of L. S. Storrs, president of the Springfield Street Railway company. It was quite a bitter pill for the anti-New Havenites to swallow, this combination of Storrs and the Springfield company and Mellen and the New Haven, and it surprised a good many people, especially in view of the tragic fate that met



a much simpler bill later at the hands of White, Washburn and Brown—the bill to allow the Springfield Street Railway company to operate six miles of street railway in Suffield, Conn.

The answer to the lack of opposition to the Springfield bill was S-c-u-l-l-y. That spells, Scully, Michael J. Scully, democratic representative from the 4th Hampden district, one of the best representatives and best fellows Springfield ever sent down to the state house, a man that can do things and do them without much noise or fireworks. Rep. Scully took the Springfield bill to report for his committee on railroads and House Chairman "Bob" Washburn looked sad and said: "Mike, if it was anybody else I wouldn't do a thing to that bill in the house." Rep. Washburn not only didn't dissent from the report but he didn't fight the bill. Neither did his side partners in the anti-New Haven crusade, Reps. White and Brown. And it is a fact that if it wasn't "Mike" Scully that had charge of the bill it would be an even chance that it wouldn't be on the statute books today.

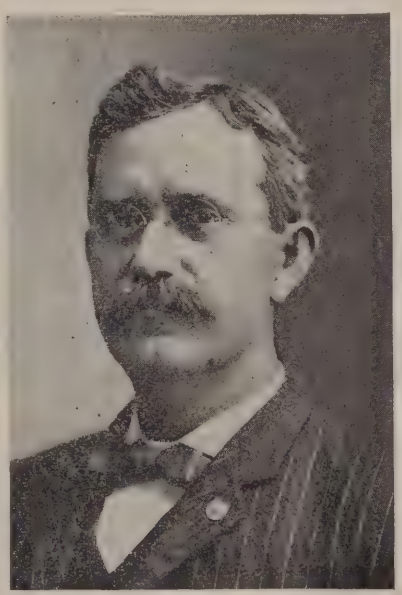
Rep. Scully last year as a member of the committee on railroads opposed the Boston Railroad Holding company bill but when it became law he accepted the inevitable and ardently supported the legislation of this year to furnish a market for the holding company's securities and the bill for the validation of the securities of the New Haven road. Likewise he was an ardent advocate of the Berkshire trolleys bill because of the great benefits it meant in a business way for Springfield to secure connections by trolley with the towns west of Huntington where the present trolley line ends.

Rep. Scully has made good with a vengeance in the house and down on Beacon hill they expect some day, not a great distance in the future to see Springfield send him to the upper branch to continue his good work.

Samuel A. Segee.

Rep. Samuel A. Segee, Revere's strong pillar in the house, is in the hands of his friends as to his return for another year. It goes without saying that Mr. Segee has been so actively useful on all progressive legislation in the lower branch that he would be one of the men who would be missed in the house did he not take his seat again as usual next year. The bill on which Rep. Segee especially prides himself is the Boston & Eastern Electric Railroad bill to which he bent all his personal effort and energy. This bill he has had the gratification of seeing reported in the house and sent along through the lower branch and the senate with practically no opposition. The new road if built will give Revere a direct fast line into Post-office square and be of great benefit in developing a large portion of that town which is not now directly benefitted by any one of the existing lines, as the plan puts the railroad right through it thus greatly increasing real estate values. Mr. Segee was also deeply interested in the classification of personal property by the legislature and when it became a question whether the resolve to amend the constitution to cut out the word "proportional" would pass he devised a bill to oblige the assessed taxpayer to make oath to all his personal at the outset without waiting until "doomed" by the board of assessors. This bill was, however, deemed unconstitutional by the attorney-general and was therefore not put in.

Mr. Segee has been an assessor of Revere for the past 15 years. In the interest of his constituents he opposed the bill to apportion the expenditures of Suffolk county upon Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop beside Boston. The governor stated that there was reason to doubt whether it was constitutional though he permitted it to become



law without his signature. Rep. Segee also stood for Chelsea against the land grab of 14 acres of her territory by Everett in the Island End River bill which was killed in the house. In all things he has been the progressive legislator. He was born in Swampscott 57 years ago and is engaged in the real estate business in Revere.

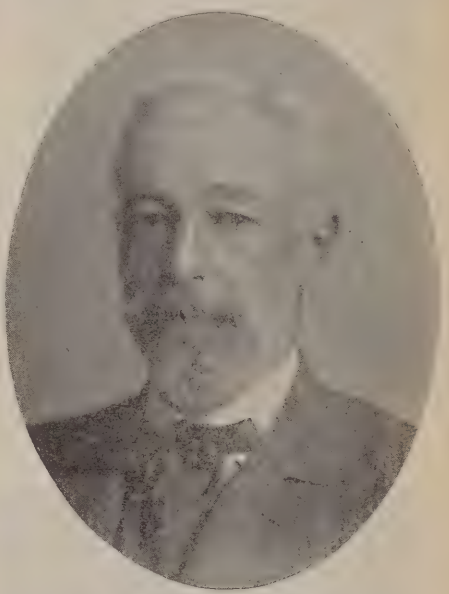
Benjamin Sharp.

Dr. Benjamin Sharp of Nantucket was to the house of 1910 like a refreshing breeze from his adopted Nantucket. Possessed of wide information on an inexhaustible range of subjects he always contributed information when he discussed a subject, not mere words. His reputation commanded the attention of the house at first and when the house had once heard him it was eager to hear him again. Honored by Speaker Walker with a committee chairmanship, something extremely unusual for a first year man, he did not confine his talents to the consideration of questions involving libraries, although that was the committee over which he presided, nor to his specialty, fish and game, upon which committee Speaker Walker also gave him a place. He was an excellent all-round speaker and all-round legislator and Nantucket conferred a favor upon the general court by sending him to the lower branch as its representative.

Dr. Sharp's discussion of direct election of United States senators, which he favored, was one of the most illuminating essays upon that subject ever heard on Beacon hill. As a former Philadelphian he was able to give at first hand innumerable instances of the gross travesty on representative government in the Quay elections in the legislature of Pennsylvania.

Although his relations with the subject of fish and game have been those of a student of the subject, and one of the leading students of the country, his advocacy of several fish and game bills sought by the Cape and Island residents, who are interested in fish from the practical standpoint of food supply, lent material weight to their side of the question and he was an important factor in securing the passage through the house of bills providing for the propogation of fish and their study as a source of food supply.

Dr. Sharp was born in Philadelphia 51 years ago but always has claimed to have been born in Nantucket at the age of 12 when he went there to the Coffin school. From there he went to Swarthmore college and in 1879 graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania. He then studied abroad for four years at the Universities of Berlin and Leipsic and in 1883 graduated in philosophy from the University of Wuerz-



burg, Bavaria, which place is best known in the United States as the birthplace of a famous brew of hops.

In 1887 Dr. Sharp was engaged in scientific experiments for the United States fish commission at the biological station at Woods Hole and in 1888-1889 was sent to the West Indies to collect natural history specimens for the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia. In 1889 he was again placed at Woods Hole and in 1891 when Dr. Cook's friend, Robert E. Peary, made his first expedition to Greenland Dr. Sharp was sent along as zoologist to the expedition and obtained much valuable data in the Arctic regions. In 1893 he was sent to the Sandwich islands to collect specimens for the Academy of Natural Sciences and in 1894 was again sent north, this time in the United States revenue cutter Bear, on a cruise through the Behring sea and to Alaska and Siberia.

In 1904 Dr. Sharp was selected by the Academy of Natural Sciences as delegate to the International Zoological congress at Zurich, Switzerland, and while in England later in the year he spent some time in Hull studying the fisheries of that port, taking a cruise with the steam trawling fleet into the North sea, thereby adding greatly to his knowledge of the world's fishing industries, and obtaining data and information which has proven very valuable to him and to his native country.

Dr. Sharp served as delegate to the International Zoological congress when it convened in Boston in 1907, having previous to that time taken up his permanent residence in Nantucket, where he had for many years maintained a summer home, and having, through his deep interest in everything pertaining to the island, become as well known as though he could in reality claim to have been of Nantucket birth.

At different times, Dr. Sharp was professor of zoology at the University of Pennsylvania, the Academy of Natural Sciences and the Boys' Central school of Philadelphia. He is a member of the National Geographical Society of Washington, D. C., of the Boston Society of Natural History, the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, is vice-president of the Nantucket Historical association, a member of the Nantucket Athletic club, one of the directors of the Coffin School association, a member of the Nantucket County Teachers' association, and has served on the school committee since 1908.

Besides being a member of the Academy of

Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Dr. Sharp was for eleven years corresponding secretary and a member of the council of the same. He has published a number of scientific works, among them being a treatise on the "Fisheries of Nantucket," and numerous papers on travel, history, whaling and sea fishing, his articles appearing in the proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences, in Scribner's Magazine, the Atlantic Monthly, Scientific American and other well known publications. He has written for the New York Sun, New York Herald, Philadelphia Ledger, Boston Transcript and other leading and misleading newspapers, and through his writings and his scientific research, has gained prominence throughout the United States, having lectured in many of the larger cities of the country upon scientific subjects, travels, etc.

David B. Shaw.

Whenever there was doubt in the minds of legislators, during the last session, as to what effect this bill or that bill would have on the city of Boston and its interests, Rep. David B. Shaw of Ward 3, in the Charlestown section of Boston, was always the man who was appealed to. So far as knowledge of the municipal affairs of the Hub is concerned, Rep. Shaw did not have a peer in either branch of the legislature. The safeguarding of Boston's interests was the task laid out for him, not by himself but by conditions. His standing with the Boston members and with the democrats as a whole caused republican members to request him frequently to say a good word for measures in which thty were interested. In the same way, democratic members, recognizing his popularity with the republicans, frequently



appealed to him to support measures the passage of which would help them with their constituents.

Rep. Shaw is one of that type seldom met—always doing something for somebody else. Unconsciously, however, he has been adding to his own strength, for gratitude is a stronger tie than plain friendship. Before the session of 1910 was ended, it was generally known about the state house that he aspired to a seat in congress. It goes without saying that if his fellow legislators were voters, he would win out easily.

Membership on the important committee on metropolitan affairs this year as well as last gave the Charlestown man an opportunity to use his knowledge of Boston's municipal affairs to advantage for himself, for his committee associates and for the city itself. That committee had as one of the biggest problems before it this year the various proposed developments for Boston's water front and for her transportation systems. The Charlestown legislator was a leader in all of the discussions both in committee session and on the floor of the house. He found time, too, to wage a fight for the eight-hour bill for employes on public works, the 54-hour bill for women and children in manufacturing establishments, and other measures presented by organized labor,—also for the income tax, the initiative and referendum, the bill for direct nominations for senators and representatives in districts which are now convention-ridden, the resolutions for the direct election of United States senators and other measures which bore the stamp of public approval. He was a leader in the fight for abolishing the Boston & Maine grade crossing at Sullivan square, Charlestown.

Probably his biggest feat of the session was his killing of the bill reported by his own committee on metropolitan affairs providing for the placing of the collecting, treasury and penal institutions departments of Boston under civil service. Grafton Cushing was his chief opponent in this fight but Shaw's logic got enough republican votes to put the bill to death, whereupon the uplifters were greatly downcast.

Rep. Shaw was born in Boston August 20, 1870. He was educated in the public schools and at Boston University, and is a lawyer by profession. He is a member of the Catholic literary union and Knights of Columbus. In political affairs in his district and in Boston at-large he has been a leader for many years. He first came to the house in 1896, was returned in 1897, and in 1898 was elected to fill a vacancy in the senate. He was elected to the senate of 1901 and served on its most important committees. He was a member of the last congressional redistricting committee. After leaving the senate, he was a member for six years of the Boston board of election commissioners. He came back to the house in 1909, being elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Jeremiah F. McCarthy.

Frank H. Smith.

Dr. Frank H. Smith was one of the few physicians in the house of 1910, and the only representative of the Smith family. As one of the best educated men in the legislature he was a valued member of the committee on public health, and looked up to as an authority on matters pertaining to that subject. He appeared before the house rules committee in company with some of the most prominent physicians in the state to assist them in advocating the admission to the house of a resolve memorializing congress to establish the new seat in



the cabinet—secretary of public health.

Dr. Smith made a strong argument in favor of the proposition, bringing out the fact that at present the all-important subject of the public health is dealt with by several different departments—the treasury, commerce and labor, and the interior.

Unfortunately the matter came up so late in the session that it could not be considered on its merits, and as the rules committee had practically agreed to admit nothing except something that vitally and immediately affected the particular interests of the state or some part thereof they felt obliged to deny it admission.

Dr. Smith was a strong advocate of all bills to improve the public health and to give the state board of health the much needed powers which it has been struggling to obtain for so many years.

Dr. Smith was born in North Hadley, Dec. 15, 1871. He graduated from Hopkins Academy, and from Amherst College (1893) with the degree of A. B., and received his M. D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania. In the historic town of Hadley he is one of the most prominent citizens, having held many public offices. For nine years he has been one of the school committee and a member of the board of trustees of Hopkins Academy, serving each year on its executive committee.

In 1902 he helped to organize a small gas company, and has been its managing director since, until during his service in the legislature he has seen it become incorporated with a charter to do both gas and electric lighting.

In 1905 he was chairman of the special committee to investigate the question of a public water supply for Hadley and the following year was chairman of the first board of commissioners who constructed the present water system, and established a volunteer fire department. In 1907 he was chairman of the executive committee in charge of the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the town.

Dr. Smith's ability to explain a matter lucidly and forcefully comes in part from his experience as a teacher. He taught school before entering the University of Pennsylvania, and after taking his M.D. degree he was assigned to a minor teaching position in the University hospital. Thence he began practice in Philadelphia, but after about two years he was invited to succeed to the work of the oldest practioner in his native town. This practice Dr. Smith has now held for ten years.

Theodore L. Sorenson.

Rep. Theodore L. Sorenson of Ward 1, East Boston, is the young man who forced the Boston Elevated railway company to tear down the fence at the Devonshire street



station of the East Boston tunnel. The fence used to take a lot of extra nickels out of Noddle island residents. They demanded that the structure be torn down. The company allowed that it would stay. Then Rep. Sorenson entered into the matter, and the fence was short-lived thereafter.

Rep. Sorenson's service on Beacon hill has been one continuous round of work in behalf of the folks in East Boston. There was no measure which affected their interests in the slightest degree that he did not become interested in. He is a young man of pleasing personality and a past master in the art of making friends and keeping them. His appointment by Speaker Walker to the committee on railroads, always an important body and this year more important than ever, was an unusual honor for a first-year member and especially for a first-year Boston democrat. His membership on this committee gave him an opportunity to form acquaintances which were valuable for himself and for his district.

Some of his best work was done on the measure appropriating $3,000,000 for the development of the East Boston water front. The expenditure of this money means much for the future welfare of East Boston and its people. He was an ardent advocate of labor measures, especially of the eight-hour bill for employees on public works and of the 54-hour bill for women and children in manufacturing establishments. He also supported popular measures like the income tax, the bill providing for direct nominations for

senators and representatives in all districts, the resolutions in favor of the direct election of United States senators and the initiative and referendum.

Rep. Sorenson was born in Boston 31 years ago, and was educated in the public schools. He is a cornice maker and professional singer. He is prominently identified with the sheet iron workers' union. Before coming to Beacon hill he trained for his legislative duties by serving in the Boston common councils of 1907 and 1908. In politics he is a democrat.—one of the few who have ever been able to win an election in the far East Boston district.

George H. Stevens.

George H. Stevens of Dracut has completed his second year in the lower branch in a period of five years, his first term being in 1905, and he has certainly made good this year. He introduced the bill to give to the inhabitants on Mammoth road in Dracut, south of Ledge hill, and on streets leading from said road, an abundant supply of pure water and fountains and hydrants for an efficient fire service from Lowell mains. Gov. Draper approved the bill and now there need be no fear of a water famine or of fire as soon as the pipes are in to the dwellers of Ledge Hill. Mr. Stevens also lent his efforts to the passage of the bill to give the Lowell textile school



$37,500 from the state treasury which became law without the governor's signature and also on the bill which Gov. Draper signed, to give the same school more floor space. He has proved himself an all round useful and efficient legislator, his return will not be seriously opposed. Mr. Stevens was born in Norwich, Conn., 42 years ago. He is a successful grocer.

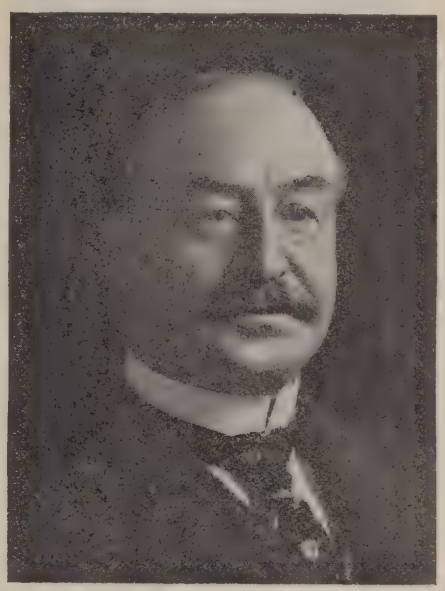
He has taken great interest in securing street railway privileges for Dracut. In January he presented a petition to the railroad commission for the transportation of coal, freight and express in Dracut over the lines of the Boston & Northern. This has been vigorously pushed by Rep. Stevens and success is partially assured. It will mean the saving of many thousand dollars by the corporations in Dracut. His valuable influence was also used in securing an extension of the street railway line through Hildreth street, Lowell, to Hovey square, Dracut.

Arthur M. Stone.

Rep. Arthur M. Stone, representing the 20th Worcester district, is one of the leading business men of Worcester, or rather has been, for he has practically retired now. Born in Spencer Oct. 31, 1844, he was educated in the public schools, and left school in 1862 to enlist in the 34th regiment, Massachusetts volunteers. This regiment, in which he served till the end of the war, saw much hard fighting, and when the boys came marching home, Rep. Stone was discharged with a high record for courage and fidelity. He entered the Leicester National bank, and almost immediately developed such natural ability that in 1866 he was made teller, and held the position eight years, when he resigned to become cashier of the First National bank of Worcester. Here he remained five years, or until he became partner with Goddard, Fay and Stone, subsequently Goddard, Stone & Co., a manufacturing concern employing 600 men, with whom he remained 14 years.

In 1894 he organized the firm of Isaac Prouty & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers of Spencer, a $300,000 corporation. He filled the position of treasurer of this concern, and subsequently for five years was second vice-president and treasurer of the Crompton and Knowles Loom Works. In 1908 he became president of the Boston & Worcester Footwear company. He was a director of the City National bank for 24 years, and is a director of the Mechanics National bank.

He was president of the Worcester board of trade three years, a member of the Piedmont church 35 years, president of the Wor-



cester Congregational club three years, and prominent in the Morning Star lodge of Masons, and the G. A. R.

On the solitary occasion when he went into politics prior to his election to the house, in 1884, when he went to the common council, his pre-eminence was recognized by election to the presidency of that board, in his second year.

In the house he proved himself a conservative republican voting against the eight hour bill, and all radical legislation, including the income tax (both federal and state) the direct nomination and the direct election of United States senators.

He was appointed to the committee on mercantile affairs, one of the hardworking committees of the legislature, and was one of the most zealously faithful members of that committee, not missing a session. He reported six measures for his committee, and every one had the good fortune to go along as reported. A measure for which he fought was that to provide a $5,000 monument at Petersburg to the Massachusetts men who gave up their lives there in the Civil War. This proved to be a two days' fight, but the bill was put on the statute books despite the fact that the ways and means committee had reported against it on the ground that one monument a year was enough and one had already been provided for—at Valley Forge.

Elisha D. Stone.

One of the victims of the rotation system is Rep. Elisha D. Stone of Ayer who must retire this year and give way to the claims of another town in the 11th Middlesex district. It is just such men as Rep. Stone who add strength to a legislative body and give the electorate at large confidence in the representative form of government. For 20 years town treasurer, 15 years chairman of the republican town committee, seven years a member of the board of selectmen and three years its chairman, Rep. Stone had a fine training in political life before he came to the house a year ago.

Last year he was clerk of the committee on towns but this year he was transferred to the committee on insurance where he made the record of attending every meeting and from which he brought in reports on several of its important measures. This committee has a rather remarkable record this year in sending in a unanimous report on each of its measures excepting the Boston Mutual Life Insurance company bill upon which there was one dissenter.

Rep. Stone was born in Harvard, May 6, 1852, and attended the Lawrence academy. For many years he has been engaged in the



fire insurance business. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow.

Arthur D. Story.

Tall as a Maine sycamore, keen as a briar, a true type of the old genuine Yankee stock indigenous to the Essex soil is Rep. Arthur D. Story of the 24th Essex district, comprising seven towns including his own home borough of old Essex. He was born in that town 54 years ago and finished his education at Phillips Andover Academy. Fond of his joke always, ready to give and take, an admirable story teller as one might expect to look in his genial face, Story has a fund of wit and repartee that made him one of the most popular men in the house. In his business, that of a shipbuilder he has sent forth some of the speediest and best of the Essex schooner fleet, models which are the



pride of the fishermen of Boston and Gloucester. The session just closed marked his second year in the house, the first having been back in 1896 when he served on the committee on harbors and public lands. This year Speaker Walker knowing his shrewdness picked him for the committee on taxation where he measured wits with "Commodore" Fogg, "Sam" Segee and other taxation sharps. His committee this year has had to wrestle with the income tax, and the proposed amendment to the constitution to strike out the word "proportional" with reference to taxes thereby permiting the legislature to classify property for the purposes of taxation. Mr. Story was against this radical move and was one of those who desired to record his dissent, but was not per-

mitted to do so. The house buried this proposition by a heavy adverse vote and Rep. Story had the satisfaction of having his position supported by his associates. He was with the bill to equalize taxes on property held in trust which his committee reported and took a conservative position on the income tax. Mr. Story has long been a stalwart in county politics; has been sent to national conventions of his party and in 1900 was a member of the Massachusetts Electoral College. He resides in Essex village.

Franklin Sturgis, Jr.

Rep. Franklin Sturgis, Jr., of Lanesboro, representing the 4th Berkshire district for the first time, voted consistently for all labor measures before the legislature. Consequently it was not surprising when labor men voted in large numbers for the Berkshire trolleys bill. They had a friendly feeling for Rep. Sturgis and were glad to return his many favors to them. It would be an injustice to Rep. Sturgis, however, to say that he voted with the labor men to get their votes on the Berkshire bill, deeply interested though he was in the trolleys



question. He undoubtedly voted as he believed to be right and the fact that it won him a lot of warm friends among the labor representatives was a secondary consideration.

Rep. Sturgis' district takes in the town of Dalton. U. S. Sen. W. Murray Crane comes pretty near being the whole town of Dalton but although he was a constituent of Rep. Sturgis it didn't prevent the latter from voting for the Riley resolutions for an amendment to the constitution to permit the people to elect United States senators by direct vote. Rep. Sturgis said that Murray Crane wasn't afraid to go before the people, no matter how much afraid some other senators might be. Rep. Sturgis was an independent of independents. No influence could make him change his mind on a question when he had made up his mind after careful consideration. He voted for the eight-hour bill and voted to pass it over the governor's veto. No veto message could make him change his vote as he had voted with the reasons Gov. Draper gave for his last year's veto in mind.

Rep. Sturgis served on the important committee on mercantile affairs, an unusually good committee for a first year man, and especially for one as young as Rep. Sturgis. He won't be 27 until Oct. 18th next, having been born in Lanesboro in 1883.

If the direct nomination system were in force in the 4th Berkshire district Rep. Sturbis would undoubtedly be send back by the voters on his record. As it is now it would not be surprising if he were to receive another term. His district ought to be appreciative of a "live one."

Daniel L. Sullivan.

The voters of Ward 9 don't need to have Rep. Daniel L. Sullivan described to them. He is one of them, and he lives in the ward 365 days in the year. The legislative session of 1910 marked his third term as a member of the house of representatives. He served during 1907 and 1908, but was defeated for the 1909 term because the regular machine lent too much strength to another candidate from his end of the ward who was supposed to be weak.

While Rep. Sullivan is not one of the leaders in debates in the legislature, he nevertheless has many friends whom he can rally to the support of any measure in which his district is interested. He works along quiet and unpretentious lines, but his work is effective. Coming from a community made up largely of laboring men, he has naturally been concerned with the welfare of bills backed by organized labor.

Rep. Sullivan was born in Boston a little less than 32 years ago, and is a product of the public schools. He is employed as a re-



ceiving clerk. In politics he has always been aligned with the Donovan faction in Ward 9. Before coming to the legislature for his first term he served for three years in the Boston common council. He was a member this year of the important committee on insurance. In his previous terms he served on the committees on libraries and state house.

Lynde Sullivan.

Lynde Sullivan, or "Lindy" Sullivan as he was known on Beacon hill, was elected to the house last year by two votes over Charles E. Dennett. Mr. Dennett contested the election before the committee on elections, but



that committee was forced to decide against him. If the members of the committee had known his successor as well as they grew to know him later it is quite probable that they would have found some excuse for seating Mr. Dennett.

Rep. Sullivan was recorded against every measure presented in behalf of organized labor. He was one of those who voted for the eight-hour bill in full knowledge of the objections the governor had to the bill and then voted against the bill after the governor's objections had been read to the house.

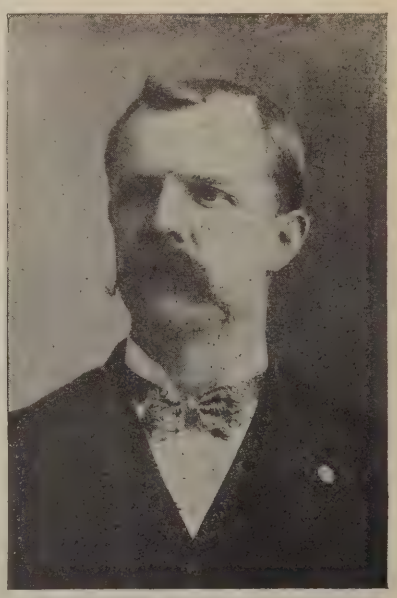
Speaker Walker placed him on the committee on education where he distinguished himself chiefly by trying to kill the bill which was designed to protect school teachers from the extortion of teachers' agencies. His speech against the bill was generally regarded as being largely responsible for the emphatic vote of the house in favor of it.

Rep. Sullivan was not born in Ireland. He isn't that kind of a Sullivan. He was born in Malden, Oct. 24, 1865, and attended various German schools, Harvard university and the Harvard Law school. He graduated from Harvard in the class of 1888. He served in the Malden common council for four years before coming to the house.

George Swann.

An expert fisherman, a good shot with the rifle and a cricket player of considerable ability, George Swann, the republican member of the house from the 11th Plymouth district, which is part of Brockton, developed a fine sense of things governmental and was a distinct asset of the last three legislatures.

Like all the Brockton members he was deeply interested in labor legislation, adding



to his activities in the last session by doing much to secure the passage of the bar and bottle bill, the greatest piece of temperance legislation enacted in recent years.

Moreover, Rep. Swann worked long and hard for the Brockton bills before the last legislature, he doing his utmost to secure favorable reports on each of Mayor Clifford's propositions. To this end he and the other Brockton men devoted considerable energy and that they were successful in every case shows that the Brockton delegation in the last house was more than ordinarily influentil.

Rep. Swann had two important committee assignments, something unusual, especially since Speaker Walker assumed the task of making up committees. A number of men had two assignments, but few of them had two important ones. Rep. Swann, however, was given a berth on the committee on harbors and public lands, which takes as active a part in outlining the policy of shore front improvement as any other body in the state.

As a member of that committee he was called upon to visit most of the small harbors along the coast, to pass upon petitions for seawalls and dredging and to study some fairly large propositions. Among them was the Lynn harbor improvement, which will eventually develop into a $10,000,000 job. He was also on public charitable institutions, a body that has practical control of all the state institutions, including the hospitals and insane asylums. On both of these Rep. Swann was an influential member.

He was born in Derby, England, in 1859, is an elastic goring weaver by trade and is a member of many organizations, including the Brockton republican club. He has served in both the common council and board of aldermen of Brockton and has been a member of the house since the session of 1908.

J. Robert Tetler.

Some men shine on Beacon Hill as orators, while some, who fortunately never learned oratory, get out and corral the ber-

ries. In the latter category is placed Rep. James R. Tetler, from the 7th Essex district, Lawrence.

As a republican in the strong democratic city of Lawrence he had acquired a good reputation as a hustler, and when he appeared on Beacon hill as a member of the house of 1909 his reputation in this regard had preceded him. Speaker Walker assigned him to the important committee on federal relations, and there he did such good work that he was reappointed at the last session. As a member of that he was called upon to pass judgment on the federal income tax proposition and concluded that it were better to have the state have the benefit of taxes upon its citizens than that the federal government should.

On all the Lawrence bills he was a tower of strength, especially on that for a bridge across the Merrimac and for securing reimbursement from the state for money expended by the city on the industrial school there. On labor bills he voted as one would



naturally expect a Lawrence representative to vote.

Rep. Tetler was born in Lawrence and graduated from the public schools there. He is a master plumber and fraternally a Mason. He served in the Lawrence city council of 1902 and 1903, that being his last public office until he was elected to the house in 1909.

William R. Thomas.

Rep. William R. Thomas of Quincy has demonstrated an ability to accomplish things equalled by few if any members of the legislature and excelled by none. The quill with which Gov. Draper signed the bill for an $80,000 courthouse at Quincy for the Eastern Norfolk district court and the probate court is one positive proof in the possession of Rep. Thomas of his ability to do things. It will be the only courthouse in Norfolk county outside the shire town.

He showed that he could fight when he overturned the report of the committee on ways and means on the bill for a new bridge across the Neponset river between Quincy and Boston, the bill providing that Quincy should pay 15 percent of the estimated cost of $250,000, Norfolk county 10 percent, the metropolitan district 15 percent, the Old Colony Street Railway ompany 10 percent and the city of Boston 50 percent. Then the committee on counties reported adversely on the bill in the last day of the session and it was killed because the members were in no mood to seriously consider anything. With Rep. Langelier he administered another defeat to the committee on metropolitan affairs in tacking an appropriation of $5,000 for a sanitary at the Quincy shore reservation onto the appropriation bill for metropolitan reservations.

He secured the passage of a resolve instructing the metropolitan park commission to investigate the cost of completing the Furnace Brook parkway in Quincy, consider the advisability of immediate construction and report the result of their investigation to the next general court. With this report and with Rep. Thomas again on the committee on metropolitan affairs Quincy is very likely next year to see this beautiful piece of parkway completed.

Rep. Thomas did a good thing for the people of Quincy in killing Rep. Carr's bill for the preservation of the Blue Hills reservation in its natural state. This would have meant no paths through the woods, no camping grounds and the practical exclusion of the working people from a favorite recreation ground. Both Reps. Carr and Thomas were on the committee on metropolitan affairs but Rep. Thomas won out in the committee and on the floor of the house.

Rep. Thomas, as last year, was a strong supporter of the eight-hour bill and, as last



year, voted to pass it over the governor's veto. He likewise supported all the other measures asked for by organized labor, and was an ardent advocate of the income tax and the bill to shorten the hours of employees on the cars of street railway companies.

Rep. Thomas was born in Quincy, Sept. 24, 1871, and was educated in the public schools and at Boston University law school. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, the Elks, the Ancients and the Norfolk, Quincy Yacht and Granite City clubs and the Quincy Citizens' association.

Nathan A. Tufts.

Rep. Nathan A. Tufts of Waltham, with Robert N. Turner of Waltham, represented the 5th Middlesex district, in the house of



1910, each in his first year, and they voted together almost always. On some of the biggest propositions of the year it was a pretty safe bet that they would be found on the same side. They both voted for the eight-hour bill, when it went through the legislature, but, on its return, vetoed by the governor, they stood by the administration. They showed independence of machine dictation on several occasions, notably when they voted for the federal income tax. They both voted against the Berkshire trolley merger and both voted for the governor's preferred stock device to put the Boston Railroad Holding company on its feet. They were among 37 who voted against the street railway employees bill, to make the hours nine in eleven, instead of 10 in 12, the vote against them being 164. They split on the question of allowing trade unions to enforce strikes by fines, Tufts voting against and Turner for.

Rep. Tufts was not only chairman of the committee on engrossed bills but was also appointed to the committee on election laws, thus having an unusual degree of work assigned to him for a first year man. Speaker Walker knew his man, however. Rep. Tufts had already had excellent experience in the Waltham board of aldermen, where he had served three years, being chairman of the finance committee the last year. His work on both legislative committees was careful and thorough. Those committee reports entrusted to him he carried through without difficulty.

Nathan A. Tufts was born in Fitchburg, April 15, 1879. He graduated from the Fitchburg high school in 1896, from Brown university in 1900, and from Boston university law school in 1903, since which time he has been rapidly building up an excellent law practice. He achieved quite a reputation in athletics while in college, playing on the varsity eleven, and since his graduation has served as coach of the Waltham high school football team for eight years.

He is a member of the Republican club of Waltham, D. U. fraternity, Elks (P. E. R.), the Odd Fellows, and the Masons.

Robert N. Turner.

Rep. Turner of Waltham, representing with Nathan A. Tufts the 5th Middlesex district, was one of the most popular and able young lawyers in the house of 1910.

Rep. Turner was one of the foremost temperance advocates in the house and perhaps to him more than to any other single legislator should go the credit for the passage



of the bar and bottle bill over all the shoals and through the numerous storms which made its days so strenuous. If it had rested with him, he would not have consented to the final compromise by which the bar and bottle bill did not go into effect till May 1, 1911.

Rep. Turner showed much interest in labor measures, and on several occasions broke with the conservatives, voting for the eight-hour bill (although not to pass it over the governor's veto) and for the bill to permit trade unions to enforce strikes by imposing fines. This latter measure appeared to him only a reasonable authorization to labor unions to carry on their own personal government, and without such a permit it seemed to him that the trade union was rendered a mockery. But he was one of 37 who voted against the bill to reduce the hours of street railway employees from the 10 in 12 schedule to nine in eleven. According to the information he received from his

constituents, the employees themselves did not care for the bill.

While Turner usually voted with his colleague, Tufts, there was one particularly notable occasion when he parted company with him. That was on the occasion of the vote on the proposition for the direct election of United States senators. Turner favored it, standing with Speaker Walker in believing that if put into effect it would only bring out with stronger emphasis the popularity of Sens. Lodge and Crane.

Rep. Turner supported the federal income tax, arguing that since Pres. Taft and Elihu Root and other eminent republican authorities and high judicial minds favored it, it was reasonable.

Rep. Turner was one of the hardest working members of the committee on judiciary, rarely missing a meeting of this heavily burdened committee and serving on several important subcommittees. Out of one of the latter came the bill providing for the special commission to investigate the workingmen's compensation law of this and other countries. He was chairman of the sub-committee which handled the high cost of living report, out of which were evolved several resolves which may result in some beneficial legislation. He was chosen clerk of the judiciary committee and gave excellent satisfaction.

Robert N. Turner was born in Waltham, March 6, 1882, and educated in the public schools, in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in Boston University, and in B. U. law school. He is a member of the Waltham Republican club, of the Waltham republican city committee, and of the Beta Theta Pi and Phi Delta Phi fraternities. Before his election to the house he served in the Waltham board of aldermen.

Robb De P. Tytus.

It is indeed unfortunae for Berkshire county that Rep. Robb De Peyster Tytus has



decided to retire, temporarily at least, from the political game, for in this gifted gentleman from "the placid jungles of Tyringham," as his friend Washburn is won't to satirize, Berkshire has for two years had a representative in the front rank of those who get things.

Coming to Beacon hill as a democrat who had beaten a popular republican candidate in a district supposed to be safely republican, he naturally began his legislative career under a handicap, but this bothered him little, for he at once began mixing in with his co-legislators and at the end of the last session there was no more popular man in the general court than "Bob" Tytus.

The passage of the Berkshire trolley bill during the closing days of the session will ever be a monument to the energy and perseverance of "Bob" Tytus. Knowing the Berkshire situation from every angle, he made up his mind that the only thing which would bring that section permanent relief from existing conditions was the construction of a trolley; but capital to finance the project could be obtained from only one source, and unfortunately this source was in disfavor with certain admirers of the alleged policy of Massachusetts. Rep. Tytus's task therefore was to show that this policy was standing in the way of progress and his success is a matter of too recent history to require extended comment here. But it must ever stand as an example of remarkable ability on the part of a member allied with the minority party.

Another hard fight made by Rep. Tytus during the last session was for the bill requiring all vehicles using the highway at night to carry lights, but the opposition of the country members, based upon an absolute lack of knowledge of the purpose of the bill, was too strong for him to overcome in the short space of time at his disposal.

As clerk of the committee on roads and bridges he was brought into close contact with the automobilists of the state, and has received much praise from them because of the very efficient manner in which he performed his duties. He worked very hard on the bill passed this year amending the automobile law of a year ago by cutting out unnecessary blowing of horns at street crossings and unreasonable noises in all places, and it was largely due to his work that the senate and house adjusted their differences on the bill. He was also placed by Speaker Walker this year on the important committee on mercantile affairs.

Rep. Tytus is a native of Asheville, North Carolina, 35 years of age, and an archaeologist of considerable note, having devoted several years of study to it in Egypt and southern Asia.

Charles L. Underhill.

Rep. Charles L. Underhill of Somerville is the "goat" on Beacon hill for all the attacks



on the republican machine. Some one has to take it, especially since "Billy" Garcelon quit the house, and as Rep. Underhill is the recognized whip of the majority he is always "it." It isn't a very pleasant position to occupy but "Charlie" Underhill takes it with wonderful good nature. Some one has got to make an attempt to keep the majority party lined up on measures for which the majority are responsible and that job devolves upon Rep. Underhill. If it wasn't for the kind of work he does the minority party would be in control of legislation in Massachusetts instead of the majority. As a matter of fact the minority party was in control quite a few times during the last session but that wasn't "Charlie" Underhill's fault. It was noticeable that others of the so-called "big" republicans of the house didn't do much to help the Somerville man in his thankless task. They were too busy trying to be popular and weren't going to let party principles interfere with their personal popularity.

Let it not be understood that "Charlie" Underhill tried to boss the house. He simply did his best to hold republicans in line on measures where it was evident party lines were being drawn. Rep. Underhill is himself just as much of a "progressive" as some of the "progressives" we hear so much about now. He stood out for direct nominations of senators and representatives when that issue wasn't as popular as it is now, and he was one of those republican who didn't somersault on the question in that memorable fight of 1909.

Rep. Underhill was born in Richmond, Va., July 20, 1867, and was educated in the public schools. He is a prosperous hardware dealer in Somerville and has represented that city in the legislature for five years—1901 and '03 and 1908-'09-'10. He managed Speaker Walker's successful campaign for the speakership in the fall of 1908 and as the closest man to the speaker in the house is recognized as speaker's spokesman on the floor, although he and the speaker often find themselves in disagreement on questions of legislation. He has been a member of the speaker's cabinet—the committee on rules—the past two years and has also been chairman of the committee on public lighting during the same period. He is prominently mentioned as a candidate to succeed Speaker Walker in 1912.

Alton A. Upton.

Rep. Alton A. Upton of Orange maintained in his second year in the house the reputation which he made in 1909 as a conservative and painstaking legislator. He was one of the dependable republicans of the house who could be relied upon by the party leaders to vote against the various measures demanded by organized labor and the progressive section of the republican party, such as the eight-hour bill, the initiative and referendum, the income tax and direct election of United States senators. Rep. Upton did, however, support the 54-hour bill for women and minors employed in factories.

Speaker Walker this year placed Rep. Upton on the committee on education as well as keeping him on counties, his committee of last year. For the committee on counties he handled several reports and was fortunate enough to get all of them by without a contest. On the committee on education he was deeply interested in the bill providing that the state should reimburse citise and towns to the extent of 75 cents a week instead of 50 for the tuition of minor wards of the state. The bill was turned down, however, on the recommendation of



the committee on ways and means. Rep. Upton was much interested also in the bill for the incorporation of the Massachusetts college through which it is proposed to furnish a four years college course at a cost of $138.

Rep. Upton was born in Templeton, Nov. 21, 1864, and was educated in the public schools. By occupation he is a mechanic. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Odd Fellows, Red Men and Sons of Veterans.

Thomas M. Vinson.

Although a young man Rep. Thomas M. Vinson of Ward 20 is one of the veterans of the house, having served there with credit to himself and his district in 1902-3-4 with assignment to such committees as ways and means, metropolitan affairs, mercantile affairs and the chairmanship of public health. He signalized his return this year by offering a resolve to limit the time in which food might be kept in cold storage. While the committee on rules refused to admit the bill, the time for filing new business having expired, Rep. Vinson had the satisfaction of seeing his bill incorporated into the report of the commission on the cost of living as one of their findings.

As a member of the committee on labor

Rep. Vinson opposed the eight-hour bill, the 54 hour bill and the fines bill and made speeches in opposition to all these measures which he believed were inimical to the best interests of the commonwealth. He also served on the committee on insurance. One of his most telling speeches was made in opposition to the so-called "three mill tax" amendment. Rep. Vinson has strong hopes of being promoted to the senate to succeed W. Prentiss Parker, as Ward 20 is entitled



to the place next year under the agreement existing between Wards 20 and 21. He was born in Boston, April 27, 1868, and after attending the public schools graduated from the Boston University law school in 1892.

Clarence A. Warren.

The second year of Rep. Clarence A. Warren in the house, representing the 27th Suffolk district, brought him more into the limelight than in his first year because of his notable attainments as a debater, and because of the important responsibilities laid upon him as a member of the committee on judiciary, the rules committee (the speaker's "cabinet"), and as chairman of the committee on elections, and as a member of two special committees, that on the Southbridge savings bank, and that on the milk war.

He was compelled to take up the cudgels against the loan-sharks again on account of the "joker" in the codification of the labor laws. He had virtually all his work of the previous year to do over again, on account of the mistake (?) by which the assignment of wages act was rendered virtually futile. However, having measured weapons with Rep. Warren once, the money sharks realized that even if they engaged so redoubtable legislative counsel as ex-Senator Buttrick, they could not hope to defeat Rep. Warren, so in sulky silence they saw the new bill go through which restores the assignment of wages act to its proper form.

As a member of the committee on judiciary Rep. Warren had some of the most difficult and technical bills to handle. He was given charge of the adverse report on the Rackemann bill relative to the quieting of land titles, and although there were three dissenters he carried the report through to victory. He also had charge of the adverse report on the bill for an investigation of voluntary associations, and although he had the chairman of his committee against him be very nearly prevented the substitution of the bill. As it was the senate killed the bill by a unanimous vote.

One of the most powerful speeches of the year was that of Rep. Warren against the bill to change the boundary line between Chelsea and Everett, in Island End river, so that a considerable area of flats would be taken from Chelsea and given to Everett. The bill was in the interest of the N. E. Gas & Coke Co., which was ready to dredge a new channel, and erect an iron foundry, which would afford employment to many, but Rep. Warren insisted that his city ought to have compensation for loss of taxes. He figured that Chelsea would lose annually $19,000 in taxes. He did not wish to stand in the way of progress, but he felt it his duty to prevent his constituents from being robbed of property. Rep. Cavanagh of Everett was the champion for the other side, and it was a battle of giants. The Warren amendment to provide compensation to Chelsea was lost, but after the referendum had been added, the bill was rejected by an overwhelming vote.

Rep. Warren also made an eloquent speech against the federal income tax.

It was perhaps as a member of the special committee to investigate the looting of the Southbridge Savings bank that Rep. Warren performed most diligent and exhaustive work. The time required for the investigation and for the subsequent report demanded a great sacrifice of Rep. Warren's law practice, but he gave it without a murmur, and the bill which was reported, as a result of the investigation, reforming the savings bank laws, and extending more safeguards around the money of the people, which despite opposition from various sources was enacted into law, was a superb example of statesmanlike work, and will reflect much credit on Rep. Warren and all the



members of the committee. That the bill was unanimously reported, after protracted sittings, is all the more noteworthy.

As a member of the special committee to investigate the milk war, Rep. Warren also labored hard. During all the painful scenes in which milk contractors and producers were involved, he preserved equanimity. The hearings afforded a safety value for pent-up steam on both sides, and there is no doubt that they were largely instrumental in bringing about that era of compromise which ended in satisfactory settlement.

Rep. Warren is a law partner of Hon. Willard Howland, chairman of the state board of conciliation and arbitration, and is one of the most gifted members of the Suffolk bar as a pleader. Born in Durham, N. H., July 9, 1882, he was educated in the public schools, coming to Chelsea at an early age. He was honored unusually, while still a very young man. He is a director in the Chelsea board of trade, a director of the Y. M. C. A., and a member of the County Savings Bank corporation. He was thrice elected to the Chelsea board of aldermen prior to his first election to the house of 1909, in which year he sprung into prominence very soon, as a member of the judiciary committee. He belongs to the Masons and other fraternal organizations.

Robert M. Washburn.

Robert M. Washburn of Worcester, master of the arts of satire and ridicule, is easily the most brilliant member of the house of representatives. Coupled with an exceedingly able mind, working with lightning-like rapidity, his scintillating wit and brilliant oratory early in the session indicated him to be the foremost orator of the house, and an audience was never lacking when a speech from "Napoleon" was reasonably to be expected.

Throughout his three years of service in the house Rep. Washburn has had to put up with that greatest of all misfortunes, being misunderstood, but as time goes on he is coming to be better known, and the antagonism which he formerly aroused with his fiery and cutting sarcasm is gradually wearing away as members begin to learn that his seeming ire is but a cloak to a nature as lovable as it would be possible to find.

Most of the time during the past session was taken up with matters of railroad legislation, Speaker Walker having again placed him at the head of that most important committee. His course on the large problems of the year was exactly the same as in the previous year, he taking the ground that



there should be no extension of the activities of the New Haven road until the actual financial condition of that company has been adequately established. This policy he followed consistently throughout the session, opposing the holding company preferred stock bill and the Berkshire trolley bill; the validation bill he also opposed in the form in which the committee finally drafted it, because he considered that it delegated to a commission a function which properly belonged to the legislature.

It cannot be said, however, that Rep. Washburn was an anti-railroad legislator. He opposed the bill which would relieve cities and towns of all participation in the expense of abolishing grade crossings, because he felt that such a change in our present system would put upon the railroad companies such a burden that the work of abolition would progress even more slowly than at present.

Of his popularity with his fellow members there can be no doubt; when plans were made for the annual prorogation dinner "Bob" Washburn's name was the first and only one mentioned for roast-master, and his performance of the duties devolving upon him in that capacity is even now a source of merriment, even to those most roasted.

Rep. Washburn was also a member of the committee on rules, where he did very efficient service as a member of the speaker's cabinet. During the closing days of the session he distinguished himself by whipping into workable shape a very crude bill providing for the construction of a railroad bridge and a tunnel beneath the city of Fall River, a stupendous proposition calling for the expenditure of upwards of $6,000,000.

Wickliffe H. Waterhouse.

There was no proposition before the legislature of 1910 that was of more importance to farmers generally than that which had to do with milk and there was no one who appreciated that condition better than did Rep. W. H. Waterhouse of Westminster. He represented the 3d Worcester district, made up of a number of towns in the western part of Worcester county.

Speaker Walker assigned him to the committee on agriculture, and from the beginning of the session that body had its work cut out for it. At first the position of the legislative leaders was to evade the question for a year by providing an investigation, such as the farmers have been having for these many years. It didn't work, principally because Rep. Waterhouse and other members of the committee balked.

He was essentially a good legislator, having been faithful to his duty, in his seat

every day and punctual in attending committee hearings.

Rep. Waterhouse was born in Roxbury in 1857 and attended the public schools of that town until 11 years later it became part of Boston. He is engaged in the farming and lumbering business in Westminster, where he has been a member of the republican town committee for 20 years. He has also been a member of the board of selectmen of the



town and has served on the board of assessors and also as superintendent of streets. He is an Odd Fellow and a member of the Grange.

William L. Waugh.

If faithful service in the discharge of public duty merits recognition then the friends of Rep. William L. Waugh of Somerville say no more man better deserves advancement to the upper branch and the fact that he generously stepped aside last year they believe still further entitles him to the place at the next vacancy.

Rev. Waugh has completed a four year term in the house with credit to himself and to his city. The fact that Speaker Walker entrusted four members from Somerville with important committee chairmanships indicates well the quality of representatives which that city sends to the state house. Rep. Waugh this year headed the committee on prisons and while few measures of sensational interest come before it there are many questions to be handled of vital importance to the taxpayers. That "hardy annual," the marking of prison-made goods, was on hand this year and Rep. Waugh had charge of the adverse report from the committee.

A native of Waugh's River, Nova Scotia, Rep. Waugh has for many years been en-

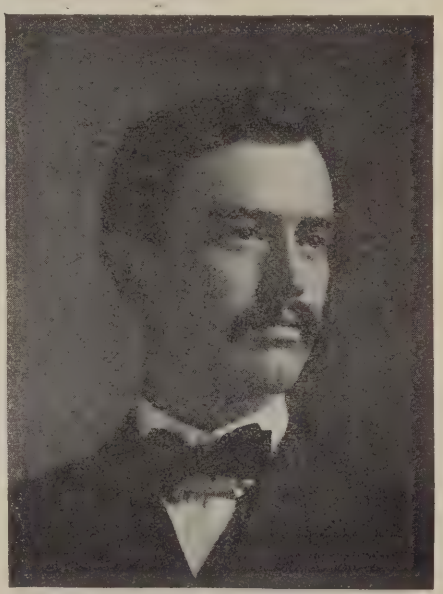


gaged in the carpentering business in Somerville. He is a director of the Winter Hill Co-operative bank, and a member of the Somerville Board of Trade, Somerville Associates, N. E. O. P., Red Men, Odd Fellows, Masons and Knights Templars.

Henry G. Wells.

One of the most promising of the large crop of first-year men in the legislature of 1910 was Henry G. Wells of Haverhill, a republican of the broad-gauge pattern many believe is absolutely essential to the continued life and prosperity of the party.

Among other things he demonstrated, without displaying any of the conceit that has spoiled the career of many a first-year man, that he can take rank among the best as a debater. Before committees he has made a very favorable impression, and, in the early session, when committee work was the important part of legislation, he was indefatigable. He worked hard for the measure to secure remuneration for the school committee of his city, was one of the most insistent among the Haverhill members who turned out to help the city council in the matter of securing a city landing and was



on the job every minute on the bill to secure a better approach on the Bradford side of the River street bridge.

In the big matters of legislation he was always on the "right side," voting always with the interests of the people in view, rather than those of any selfish interest. On direct nominations he was with Speaker Walker, although he presented an amendment to extend the measure to county officials. On the anti-discrimination bill, the eight-hour bill and other labor measures he refused to take orders from the "machine" and stayed with all them through to the end. He was honored with appointment and election as clerk of the important committee on insurance. He was one of six members recorded on every roll-call in the house.

Mr. Wells is a candidate for re-election in the 3d Essex district. He is 31 years old and was born in Bridgeport, Conn., on Oct. 12, 1879, being one of the very few members of any legislature who has had an opportunity to vote for a bill making his own birthday a legal holiday which he did at the present session. He is a graduate of Tilton (N. H.) Seminary and Wesleyan University. After graduation from the latter he took a course at the Harvard law school and is a practicing lawyer in Haverhill. He served in the common council of that city before it was abolished and served during the last session on the committee on insurance.

Norman H. White.

No man in recent years has quit the chairmanship of the house committee on ways and means with so few enemies, within and without the legislature, as Rep. Norman H. White of Brookline, who presided over the destinies of that committee during the last session. Norman's friends say his greatest fault is that he is not a politician, but his refusal to play the political game as chairman of ways and means is what enabled him to make the success he did in that position. Persons with bills before that committee knew it would be of no avail to attempt to reach him through political channels, and therefore were forced to depend wholly upon a presentation of the merits of their case, the result being that the ways and means committee had a splendid grasp of every question when it came before the house. True the committee was beaten with regularity, almost, but this was nothing unusual in a ways and means committee.

This session saw the enactment into law of a measure which Rep. White has ad-



vocated throughout his legislative service, this being the bill providing for the registration of nurses. Impressed by a personal experience with the necessity for legislation of this sort, in order that competent nurses may reap the benefit of their training and that the public may be protected against incompetent ones, he annually presented a bill for their registration, and this year so it passed with practical unanimity.

Throughout the year he has lived up to his reputation as an insurgent and as a lover of a fight. His entrance into a debate is always a signal that a pretty scrap is coming, and is usually followed by a rapid marshalling of forces on the other side.

On matters of railroad legislation Mr. White showed his consistency by opposing every law asked for by the New Haven road.

Rep. White was born in Montclair, New Jersey, on Christmas day, 1871, and received his early education in the public schools of that place, later graduating from the University of the City of New York and from Harvard college. He is treasurer of the Boston Bookbinding company and a director of the Brookline National bank.

Thomas W. White.

In a single session of the legislature Rep. Thomas W. White of Newton has demonstrat-



ed that he is a capable successor of the long line of able legislators who have represented Newton in the past. The city which has sent

Dana, Warren, Lowell, Garcelon and Bishop to the legislature need have no fear that the standard will ever be lowered by Rep. White. Rep. White stepped easily and gracefully into a position as one of the influential members of the house. Possessing many of the traits which made "Billy" Garcelon so popular on Beacon hill, Rep. White bids fair to outrival even Garcelon's popularity. He was one of the few first year men who became really well known during the session. He became acquainted with the members individually and he made himself known on the floor in debate. An easy speaker who never wastes words, but always talks to the point, he was always listened to with attention and his words usually carried conviction with them.

Placed on the important committee on ways and means by Speaker Walker he was one of the hardest working members of that always hard-worked committee. When he agreed with the majority of the committee he could be depended upon always to vigorously defend the committee's report on the floor of the house, and the committee needed defenders, for it is a committee that is regularly assailed. But when he did not agree with the majority he never hesitated to dissent from the committee's report and was always able to defend his position on the floor.

Rep. White bids fair to achieve a position in the house equal to that achieved by any of his distinguished predecessors. Some of them achieved enviable positions, it is true, but none of them, unless memory errs, gave greater promise in his first year than Rep. White gave. Mr. White came to the house fresh from six years' experience in the Newton board of aldermen. He is engaged in the drug business at Newton Upper Falls and is a member of the Massachusetts Pharmaceutical association, the Middlesex, Newton Players' and Boston City clubs, and the Odd Fellows, Masons, Knights Templar and Shriners. He was born in Newton, January 10, 1876.

Isaac E. Willetts.

Big, jolly and conscientious, filled with energy and a determination to give the state the best government it could secure, Rep. Isaac E. Willetts of Fall Raver, one of the



three legislators from the 11th Bristol district, finished the session of 1910 with a reputation of being among the best legislators in that body.

His work was not confined to any single line, but a glance at the roll calls of the legislature wil' reveal that he was active on many subjects, that he always voted in the interests of the common people—of the sturdy men who have few representatives, but who are neverthless the bone and sinew of the nation. On every measure affecting the laboring man he lent not only his voice and his vote to further its interests, but his influence as well, and that was worth a great deal more than either of the other two factors. This was especially true of the eight-hour bill and the measure to reduce the hours of women and minors in manufacturing and mercantile establishments. The bill that tended to remove factory inspection from the jurisdiction of the state police was also another that enlisted a great deal of his time.

It was as house chairman of the committee on roads and bridges, one of the most important committee assignments that Speaker Walker had to make, that Rep. Willetts showed his ability for constructive legislation. Convinced that the automobilists had much to complain of in the law of 1909 he early in the session set about remedying the defects of the act. He is the author of the reciprocity section which permits autoists from other states to run their machines in Massachusets for 10 days without registering. Rep. Willetts framed and had inserted in the law a clause by which that boon may be taken advantage of only by autoists from states which permit Massachusetts men a like privilege. It was Rep. Willetts also who had the law modified in regard to the blowing of horns and it was he who stood between the enemies of the bill in the senate and the automobilists, to prevent it from being made more drastic still.

On all legislation that was purely local to Fall River, Rep. Willetts was a tower of strength to the men of his home city. This was especially so when the bill for the $5,000,000 tunnel at Slade's Ferry was under consideration. He filed the petition, had the rules suspended to admit the bill, and the manner in which he lined up the house members for Fall River's interests on that particular matter can well be regarded by him and his constituents as one of the triumphs of the session.

Rep. Willetts was no yearling, but one of those experienced legislators every city and district should have—one who knows legislation and the men who make it—who have a clear idea of the manner in which their minds work. He had served in the houses of 1905 and 1906. He was then sent back in 1908 and served in the houses of 1909 and 1910. During that time he has served on most of the important committees, but last year was chosen as chairman of the important roads and bridges committee.

Rep. Willetts was born in Boston on Nov. 8, 1879, and was graduated from the public schools. He has held important offices in home city and is deputy sheriff of Bristol county.

Ernest A. Witt.

Rep. Ernest A. Witt of Springfield was one of the quiet, effective members of the house of 1910. Speaker Walker honored him with two committees—military affairs and liquor law—both of which had plenty or arduous work to do and to add to this he had the extra burden of the clerkship of military affairs. His committee on liquor law was sustained in all of its reports but one and that one was on the bar and bottle bill. On the evidence presented to the committee no other report could have been



made but "leave to withdraw" and it was freely admitted by the majority of those who voted to substitute the bill for the committee's adverse report that they were voting against their own best judgment.

Rep. Witt was one of the most valuable men in the house when questions of military affairs came up. On that committee he did wheel-horse work, his 12 years' experience in the naval brigade serving him in good stead. Probably his most notable effort was in securing the passage by the house of the bill, to give $12 a month to the widow of the late John J. Nagle of the 9th regiment, who died after a day's work in camp last year, from injuries received in the performance of duty, and $4 a month to each of the two children until they shall reach the age of 16. The original bill provided for an unconditional payment of $500 to the widow. Rep. Witt drafted a new bill providing for the monthly payments which, as anyone who stops to reflect may see, are much better than would be the payment of a lump sum. It was quite a tribute to Rep. Witt that the committee on ways and means reported the bill in the exact form he had drafted it in the committee on military affairs.

Another bill which he drafted, and which is now law, prohibits, under penalty of fine, any town or city officer having to do with the payment of state, military aid or soldiers' relief from attempting to influence the payee to cash the orders at certain stores. The bill as originally submitted contained no penalty clause and would have been worthless. Another bill that Rep. Witt put through was one appropriating $700 for new pea jackets for the naval brigade. He was also largely instrumental in the passage of the bills providing for state aid for Spanish war nurses, and allowing militia members the difference in the cost of rations and 45 cents, the state's allowance.

Rep. Witt made no noise about his work but he did lots of it and all of it was effective. Of Springfield matters he kept a close watch.

Roger Wolcott.

Roger Wolcott of Milton, as chairman of the committee on street railways, made an unusual record. As a corporation attorney, he had been expected to favor corporations as the natural bent of mind, temperament, and associations; but early in the year it began to be said—"Roger Wolcott is so honest that he leans oer backward." The surprise was somewhat less great than it would otherwise have been therefore when he was recorded as the solitary dissenter of



his committee against the Boston Elevated street railway merger bill. Rep. Wolcott recommended that the problem be put up to the railroad and transit commissions which eventually was done.

The street railways comittee suffered one heavy defeat—a defeat that had been unexpected, on the bill to give the street railway employes nine hours in eleven; but the senate promptly rejected the bill over the merits of which the street railway men themselves were split.

Chairman Wolcott was "right on the job" when the bill to take away "promoters'" charters from interurban roads that fail after two years to lay a single rail, come up in the house, and led the fight for the bill in gallant style.

Owing to the illness and death of Sen. Abbott, the duty of presiding over the street railway committee hearings, and of leading the committee in executive session fell

upon Wolcott's shoulders during a considerable part of the session, and he bore the responsibility with grace, force, and diplomacy.

Rep Wolcott gave up all his time to the street railways committee this year and found it fully occupied, what with the trolley merger questions which the committee was called on to consider jointly with railroads.

The pressure upon his time in committee, however, did not prevent him from leaving his committee one afternoon when it was busy considering the Berkshire trolleys matter and securing the floor of the house through the grace of Rep. Riley of Malden he entered into a vigorous and logical advocacy of the resolve for an investigation of voluntary associations which hold the stock of public service corporations, a device by which the laws of the commonwealth in regard to the supervision and regulation of public utilities is quite commonly evaded in these days. The house, although the opposition was strong, substituted the resolve for the adverse report of the committee on judiciary by a margin of nine votes on a rollcall and Rep. Wolcott's attitude was generally conceded to have swayed the house to this decision.

The talented, high-minded son of Massachusett's late beloved governor is generally regarded as a logical candidate for the speaker's chair when Rep. Walker completes his services.

Roger Wolcott was born in Milton July 25, 1877 and was educated in private schools and Harvard University, where he was given his LL. B. degree in 1902, following the A. B. degree in 1899. He early took an interest in the militia, and served in the 1st Mass. Heavy Artillery, and in the Spanish war was mustered in to the U. S. Vols., serving as a private from April 25 to Nov. 14, 1898, when his regiment was mustered out. He is now lieutenant-colonel and inspector general. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, and of the Cincinnati. In his first year in the house he was a member of the committee on railroads and was elected clerk. He is active as a lawyer, also in directorates of textile corporations and banking institutions, and prominent locally in the republican town committee. He is a member of the executive committee and was for three years chairman of the election committee of the Republican club of Massachusetts.

Russell A. Wood.

In his second year in the house, Rep. Russell A. Wood, of the 3d Middlesex district, showed himself a progressive republican of the first rank. Nobody could give him points on "insurgency." He favored the initiative and referendum; the constitutional convention to provide for an amendment to the United States constitution so that United States senators may be nominated by popular vote, also the kindred proposition for the direct election of United States senators; also the amendment to the state constitution to provide for the classification of property. For all these measures, the most important of the year, Rep. Wood spoke and worked. He was also the leader on the floor of the house for woman suffrage, and for prohibition. He also labored and spoke for the anti-lobby bill, and the O'Brien order to abolish logrolling. He had charge of the resolve for the amendment to the state constitution to allow the use of voting machines at all elections.

He was chairman of the committee on constitutional amendments and one of the leading members of the committee on taxation.

Although one of the youngest men in the house he was much in demand as a speaker and there was always great pressure to enlist him as an advocate. There were a number of important taxation matters before the committee on taxation, and Rep. Wood could always be depended on to uphold the recommendations of the tax-commissioner in endeavor to make practicable the laws already on the statute book, and to obtain more revenue by their proper enforcement.

Rep. Wood was born in Cambridge, March 25, 1880, and graduated from Harvard college in 1903. Since that time he has been engaged in newspaper work. He went into politics young and was elected to the Cambridge city council in 1904, 1905 and 1906, the first two years on the non-partisan ticket, but the last year without any label, the first and only man so elected to date. He had left



the non-partisan organization because of his advocacy of putting the city into the metropolitan water system. Later they were glad to take him back, and he has been vice-chairman 1907, '08, '09, and '10. In the legislature of 1909 he served on the committee on taxation and took an active interest in all matters pertaining to his native city especially. His record showed such ability that Speaker Walker rewarded him with two committee appointments in his second year, one a chairmanship.

WHEN CARLISLE WAS INSULTED.

A Distinction He Received at the Hands of the Bryanites—He survived to See Bryan Discredited in His Own Household.

In the presidential campaign of 1896 the late John G. Carlisle had the honor to be publicly insulted by partisans of Mr. Bryan. At the time, Mr. Carlisle was secretary of the treasury in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet, and he was anathema to followers of the financial genius whom the democrats had nominated for president because Mr. Carlisle shared with Mr. Cleveland the odium of procuring the repeal of the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman act.

The scene of Mr. Carlisle's unpleasant experience, but not of his discomfiture, was Covington, where on October 22 he appeared to protest against the policy of repudiation involved in the declaration of the Bryan platform in the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 and the acceptance of the standard silver dollar as full legal tender equally with gold for all debts.

Mr. Carlisle stood up for more than two hours against a demonstration inside and outside the hall to break up the meeting called in the interests of Palmer and Buckner, the sound money candidates of the national democrats, and he had his say vociferously. Eggs were thrown at the secretary of the treasury by hoodlums hired for the purpose. The police, evidently in sympathy with them, were numerous in the hall, but made no arrests. The police did, however, surround Mr. Carlisle at the conclusion of the disgraceful episode and protect him from mob violence until he could reach his home. At that meeting in Covington Mr. Carlisle dealt with the financial question that was convulsing the nation with the perspicuity, soundness and vigor for which he was distinguished, but passion ruled the hour. He talked to the ignorant, the crazed and the hypnotized. They regarded him only as a traitor and a "tool of the money power." The free coinage of silver "without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation" was not a question of power or of national independence, he told his baiters, but it was a question of national prosperity and national honor. So the people decided when election day came.

Mr. Carlisle went out of political life with the passing of the second Cleveland administration. He was one of the leaders of a forlorn hope so far as the fortunes of the national democracy were concerned, but his vindication was sure; indeed he did not have long to wait for it. For him there was never more hope of political preferment from his own party, and he was too good a democrat of the old school to accept office from the republican party. He registered his protest of principle and passed from the scene. For a number of years Mr. Bryan's influence was so potent in Kentucky that it may be doubted whether John G. Carlise, ex-speaker of the house of representatives, ex-United States senator and ex-secretary of the treasury, one of the ablest men in the democratic party, could have been elected to any office in the gift of the people.

But Mr. Carlisle lived long enough to see Mr. Bryan discredited even in his intimate political household by those who used to follow him fatuously. Mr. Carlisle survived to witness the return of sanity to the councils of the democratic party and to behold the prospect of union in its ranks with the purpose to name a conservative candidate for president without waiting for the aid or consent of Mr. Bryan.—New York Sun.

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MASSACHUSETTS HIGHWAY COMMISSION

In Its Present Makeup Adheres to High Standard For Which It Is Noted—As Court of Judgment on Auto Travel Has Won Respect of All—Its Gigantic Task in Regulating Phone Rates—Has Promoted Tree Growth on Highways.

The one best advertisement of the commonwealth of Massachusetts today is its system of state roads. Over all parts of this country the action of the state in building such roads is held up as an example to be followed by other communities, and the character of the roads as built by the state highway commission of Massachusetts, is held forth as a model. When those who come into the state also learn that not only has the state the best roads in the country but that they have been built within 16 years without even a suggestion of graft and that their original construction as well as their annual maintenance figures are the lowest the marvel increases.

In summing up the assets of the state there is but little room for doubt but that the state road system is one of the most substantial. Furthermore this is a producing asset. States, cities and towns all acquire during their existence a variety of assets. They have schools, public buildings, almshouses, and institutions in general. When the state balance sheet is being struck these are always set down opposite the liabilities and a valuation fixed upon them. The theory is that if such an event ever took place as the selling out of a state for its debts the buildings, etc., would be worth so much money. This, of course, is a delightful fiction as many of the buildings would be useless except for the exact purposes to which they are being put.

The good roads assets though are of a different nature. The $7,000,000 which has been put into them represents an investment which is producing returns to the state—returns in the shape of the enormous summer travel which has been attracted by reason of the roads and which promises to grow to the extent that Maine and New Hampshire may be rivalled. This is a worthy ambition when it is remembered that in Maine the income from summer travel runs well into the millions and means money actually left in the state by non-residents.

The state more directly is receiving returns in the enormous automobile registration. The auto car has caased to be a novelty. It is a feature of general domestic economy and people are more and more inclined to spend their vacation period in that territory which offers the best opportunities for the use of their machines. The state road system alone is responsible for the high figure of registration and also for the fact that by the system of fees the time is not far distant when the whole maintenance of cost of these roads will be met without any burden on the general taxpayer.

The fine thing about it all, though, apart from the money earnings and the building of the roads themselves, is that in these days when public officials somehow are all supposed to be good while they are being watched that the State Highway Commission with unlimited powers has been able to spend over $7,000,000 without a suggestion that a cent has in any case gone wrong.

The legislature, normally suspicious of state commissions, has again and again started its probe on other bodies and has made its doubts known in resolutions even though no investigation culminated, but the records of the legislature will be searched in vain for any intimation or breath of suspicion against the highway commission. Today it stands as one of the bodies absolutely above suspicion.

Massachusetts made a very modest beginning into the state road project. When some 16 years ago the commission was first created the main idea of those who forwarded the plan, was rather to create a body which should give to the small towns and to the counties expert advice in road building. This afterwards went a little further to the extent of building certain stretches of road as models for the communities to follow.

Fortunately for the state at large the commissioners early saw that this method would be far from satisfactory. In many cases the roads on which samples were being built were through trunk roads and compelling a small community to pay a heavy cost for the privilege of being between two larger communities would lead to trouble and injustice.

Accordingly with a full understanding of the problem and with judgment worthy of commendation it was finally decided that the wise move would be for the commission to take up the actual construction of the through trunk roads, roads used by large sections of the state and properly a state charge, and the gains which have been made in this state in providing safe and convenient highways took a bound from that date.

This past summer some 50 miles of these roads was completed and by the end of the season the state will have over 800 miles of road extending the length and breadth of the state. Two great arteries descend through Cape Cod where already the towns have actually begun to reap rewards in the way of being able to increase valuations by reason of proximity to the roads in question. There has also been a marvelous increase in Cape summer travel. On the Woods Hole section for example there are from 200 to 300 automobiles seen daily where formerly farm wagons and a few pleasure vehicles made their way with slow progress. Two other trunk lines are well on their way to completion to Rhode Island. There are also two routes, one a northerly and the other a southerly, running to New York state line. There are also lines now running up and down the Connecticut river valley.

It was the state highway commission which made possible the abolition of Jacob's ladder in the Berkshires, an almost impassable thoroughfare which cost thousands of dollars annually by reason of the travel which it deflected. The commission is now engaged in eliminating a grade in the town of Harvard which, while not as bad as Jacob's ladder, is yet a serious detriment to improvement plans.

But while the commission is generally thought of as a road construction division it has other important function. As a court of judgment on automobile driving it has won the respect of all. It was a small instance perhaps but it is worthy of note that only a few weeks ago under the rules of the commission the license of the son of the president of the United States was held up just as the license of a most ordinary citizen would be until the commission was certain that he was exempt from blame in a deplorable accident which happened.

The commission also has taken over the control of the telephone companies of the state and its recent handling of the new-rate tariff was such as to win it the regard of all who appreciated how monumental that problem was.

The make up of the commission at this time is one to give every promise of continued confidence in the body as a whole. Chairman Harold Parker of Lancaster is first of all a man with rural sympathies. He knows the farmer and his needs, the burden which poor roads put upon the agriculturist, and has a fine fund of common sense for meeting such disputes as arise between rural communities seeking one piece of road. No better man could have been selected to make the callers feel at home in the discussions which arise, and there is no better man to meet the claims of city communities which would ignore the farming end.

There is very little of the politician in the chairman, and more than once the man who tried to bring that issue forward has found to his cost that he gets but small attention. The chairman has set forth that the object of the commission is to build the best road possible for the largest number of users and at the lowest possible cost and with his business acumen the contractor who tries to turn a short corner on him finds himself out in the marshes in short order.

Col. William D. Sohier, the second ranking man on the commission, has also proved a revelation to those who had a casual acquaintance with him. Col. Sohier has been a politician, and a very clever one. He is also reputed to be a very rich man, and under the conditions there was perhaps a little feeling that his would be an exclusive attitude. The automobile people also were just a little fearsome for the reason that Col. Sohier in his own territory on the North Shore was reputed as not being a very ardent admirer of the gas wagons.

All these forebodings, though, have been set to one side. Col. Sohier has one particular hobby, and that is system, and he has improved what he found in the commission when he took hold. The man or the community which now files a petition for the laying out of a state road knows absolutely that it will be taken up in due time and that on its merits a decision will be reached. The old idea that one way to get a piece of state road was to keep on filing petitons has been eliminated. The best evidence of this is that the number of petitions for state highways is steadily decreasing because the people who have filed original petitions know very well that nothing is to be gained by adding to the originals. Tree lovers also owe a special debt of gratitude to the colonel for he has taken up specially the matter of planting and caring for shade trees along the highways. An expert himself in this matter and in the battles with the pests under his guidance the state highway trees are really in a better shape than in many private estates.

The lattest addition to the board was Ex-Rep. Frank D. Kemp of Springfield. This appointment was made originally to give to the western part of the state proper representation to balance the board geographically as it were. Mr. Kemp succeeded the late John H. Manning, one of the earliest members, a man whose loyalty to the western part of the state was one of the fine things of his character. When he passed away it seemed as if his exact place would be hard to fill but Mr. Kemp can be credited with having made a very notable start. Exceedingly popular with the legislature, a man who showed by his work on the ways and means committee his ability to handle state finances, while appointed to meet a geographical need he has welded into a position as part of the whole board. He knows the communities which are most insistent on roads and he also has his fingers on the pulse of the legislature.

He has brought to his position as well a knowledge of road building conditions and a sanity of judgment which is most important where petitioners, strong with their own needs, oftentimes forget actual facts in their ambition to secure what they are after.

Formerly a member of the city government of Springfield, he also has full appreciation of the position of the larger communities which in the main have to meet the expenses entailed beyond construction.

All in all the board is exceedingly well balanced and the one hope for the sake of the state which can be expressed is that its unity will not be broken for many years to come.

"HOORAY" CAMPAIGNS.

(From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Dem.)

The Courier-Journal has never taken much stock in the "hooray." Mindful of what happened to Clay and Douglas and Blaine, the three popular heroes of our historic politics—and it might add Bryan—it conceives that when the most highly favored personality is spread over the continent, it is likely to spread very thin. In the midsummer of 1872 it looked as though Horace Greeley would sweep the country. In October of that year he "swung around the circle." Immense crowds greeted him everywhere. He made a series of wondrous speeches. When the returns came in he had carried but six states by greatly reduced majorities.

Mr. Roosevelt may succeed in splitting the republican party wide open. Judge Douglas did that for the democrats. In another way, so did Mr. Cleveland. Parties are not immortal. They are made of flesh and blood and what has happened may happen. The crying need of the time is a change of parties. If Theodore Roosevelt secures us this, he will have done a good thing, and deserve well of his country and his countrymen.

In short and in fine, we do not believe he can catch the republican ferryboat—even with two jumps—but if he should, it is our opinion that he, and those who rally about him with such unthinking enthusiasm, would sink her before she could get across the stream of republican sentiment, which is still wide and deep, and well within the banks of the constitution and the law.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

REP. GRAFTON D. CUSHING

Veteran of Five Legislatures in Direct Line of Succession to Speaker Walker - Bulwark in House Against Radical Legislation —Has Confidence of Party Leaders.

When the Massachusetts legislature of 1910 was prorogued, there was pretty strong sentiment to the effect that only one more milestone lay between Grafton D. Cushing and the goal of his ambition—the speakership. Of course Joseph Walker will be re-elected, once more, but after that comes a new speaker, for Walker will go higher. Then will come also Cushing's chance. He has had one experience in a campaign for the speakership—that against Walker in 1908—and it was invaluable to him. He had never been a "practical politician," and it was in his preliminary campaign of that year that he was shown the ropes. He interviewed members of the legislature all over the state and the expressions of friendship and esteem which he received must have assured him that he was in direct line of succession to Walker whenever the latter should decide to retire. When the day of the caucus arrived, in 1908, it was Cushing who gracefully presented Walker's name.

Ward 11, Boston, will continue to send Cushing to the house as many years as he wishes to come. If he is chosen speaker of the house a year from the coming January, and the generally understood plan of promotion is carried out, he will be in line for the lieutenant-governorship when Walker gets through, three years thereafter.

There is no man that stands higher in the esteem of the party leaders, from both Sens. Lodge and Crane, Gov. Draper, Lieut.-Gov. Frothingham, and Chairman Hatfield of the state committee, down to the heads of minor committees, than Grafton Cushing. If Walker is a radical, Cushing is a conservative, and the party prophets look forward to a well balanced ticket—Walker and Cushing, to succeed Frothingham and Walker.

There is no doubt that among the old-line party men, Cushing is looked upon as a better party man than Walker. In the last days of the last legislature it was Cushing who was the mainspring of the movement to form a campaign committee of members of the legislature to bulwark the administration. In fact it was from Cushing that Walker first heard of it.

From the outset of the year it was Cushing who was really the representative of the state committee in the legislature. He was recognized as the mouthpiece of the organization. When Speaker Walker prepared his direct primary bill it was only after frequent conferences with Mr. Cushing that the final draft, known as the Walker-Cushing bill was introduced into the house. That bill was the darling of Speaker Walker's heart, and he has been firmly opposed to any compromise on the question of a straight, simple referendum to the voters.

And yet in the end, after those conferences with Cushing he did accept a compromise, which provided that the question should not go on the ballot except after petition in any particular senatorial or representative district by ten percent of the vote cast for governor at the previous state election. This compromise was fiercely attacked by the progressives, and Speaker Walker realized that in the senate his bill would have to run the gauntlet of the Nason radicals on the one side and the Treadway conservatives on the other side. But he pinned his faith to Cushing, and to the latter's power to swing the state organization for the compromise, and Walker's faith was not in vain.

There were all sorts of attempted combinations, on various amendments to cripple the bill; to restrict its scope; to increase the percentage of vote required to get the question on the ballot and to befuddle the voters by a complex referendum; but Rep. Cushing proved that his word was as good as his bond. In the end, when all the machinations in the senate failed through the uncompromising attitude of Grafton Cushing, even conservative republicans tumbled over themselves to get aboard the band wagon, and vote for the bill unamended.

Cushing made no attempt to obtain any credit for his work. He was never known in his life to ask any newspaperman to set forth any bit of news in such a way that any lustre would fall on the name of Cushing. He has ever been modesty itself.

In his speech on the bill Rep. Cushing frankly explained that he himself would favor a system whereby each party would nominate candidates by whichever method it preferred but he realized that such a plan was not practical. He said that evils are already beginning to appear in the system of direct nominations. He insisted on the provision requiring a petition from ten percent of the voters because he had learned that the rural voters do not want direct nominations. Eventually the people will return, he believes, to the representative form of government. This speech exemplifies Mr. Cushing's natural tendencies and shows how apt a student he is of Sen. Lodge.

All through the year he was recognized in the house as the leader of the Old Guard, to be depended on to fight to the last any wave of radicalism. He made one of the most finished speeches of the year against the proposition to elect United States senators by direct vote. In this he was on the opposite side to Speaker Walker, and was defeated in the house when it came to a vote, but only by six votes, the division being 116 to 110, and of course the proposition was overwhelmingly defeated in the senate. It was unusually popular in the house, doubtless because of Speaker Walker's tacit approval, and Cushing's work against it was all the more appreciated by Sen. Lodge.

Rep. Cushing spoke less frequently than in the previous year but when he did speak was accorded the most flattering attention. He showed himself a diplomat by refraining from entering upon personal disagreements, and even when nagged by Norman White he invariably kept his temper and replied with admirable self restraint. At the end of the year his personal following had largely increased, because of his tact, as well as because of his ability.

He did enter upon all the debates in which the civil service was attacked, defending it warmly and did good work for the bill to increase the salaries of the civil service commission.

On all matters pertaining to Boston he was earnestly interested. He introduced the resolve on petition of Mayor Fitzgerald for an amendment to the constitution providing that the city may take land on both sides of the proposed new highway and tunnel from the North to the South Stations. This went through both branches. It was one of the most important pieces of legislation of the year, for without it no development of the congested districts of the city of Boston could be expected, on account of the expense. Its passage by another legislature and approval by the voters will mean the open sesame to broadening the arteries of trade and commerce, for under it the city will be enabled to take land on each side of a new or broadened street, and sell it, properly divided up, so as to make marketable parcels. The amendment while primarily in the interest of this one special thoroughfare is of course, a general one.

Rep. Cushing gained a notable victory over Norman White when the latter sought to amend the $3,000,000 appropriation for the development of the East Boston water front. White sought to strike out the powers for large initiative by the commission in charge, so as to authorize the governor and council to spend only "a reasonable amount." That, said White, would surely be less than $3,000,000. White attacked the resolve as altogether too far-reaching. The opposition of the chairman of the powerful ways and means committee had not been expected, but Cushing showed himself as well prepared as usual, and with lucid and vigorous argument proved that no piecemeal work would be satisfactory. The port has long languished for lack of proper development of the water front. His speech was so effective that after a second battle White was finally overwhelmingly defeated.

He also made effective speeches against the income tax (both national and state) and against other tax propositions which he denounced as in the nature of double taxation.

Rep. Cushing was naturally much in the eye of the house not only as chairman of the committee on metroplitan affairs but as a member of the committee on rules, the "speaker's cabinet." He was one of the most tactful members of the latter committee.

The metropolitan affairs committee under his guidance maintained an adamantine front against attempts to change the Boston charter, and there were not a few such attempts.

Among the notable pieces of statesmanlike legislation in which Chairman Cushing was largely responsible were—the smoke nuisance act; the bill which provides for the ultimate electrification of railroads within metropolitan Boston; the bill for a subway from Park street to the South station, with ultimate extensions to Dorchester and South Boston; the bill to permit the Boston & Eastern Electric R. R. to build a tunnel under the harbor from East Boston to Postoffice square; the bill for a physical connection between the N. Y., N. H. & H. railroad and the B. & M. by means of a cross-city tunnel in Boston; the $50,000 appropriation to provide for the purchase of the abattoir land and the acceptance of Larz Anderson's offer of a $200,000 bridge to the stadium; the bill to re-open the question of the westerly terminus of the Riverbank subway, so as to provide that it may be moved to the intersection of the three roads; and the bill to increase the pay of the metropolitan park employes.

Grafton D. Cushing has long been a prominent figure in city and state politics, and for some time it has been evident that he was being groomed for high honors. For four years he was a member of the Boston school board, being president one year, in the days that were strenuous, when membership entailed personal abuse. But he came out of the fire serene and unruffled, with a high reputation not only for absolute integrity, but for a remarkably judicial firmness and unswerving equity. He has now served five consecutive years in the house, and has made his mark each year, first at the head of the education committee for which he was particularly well qualified, and later at the head of the metropolitan affairs committee, where in 1909 he had so much to do with framing Boston's new charter. His election to the presidency of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, a few years ago, recorded the seal of approval of the party leaders.

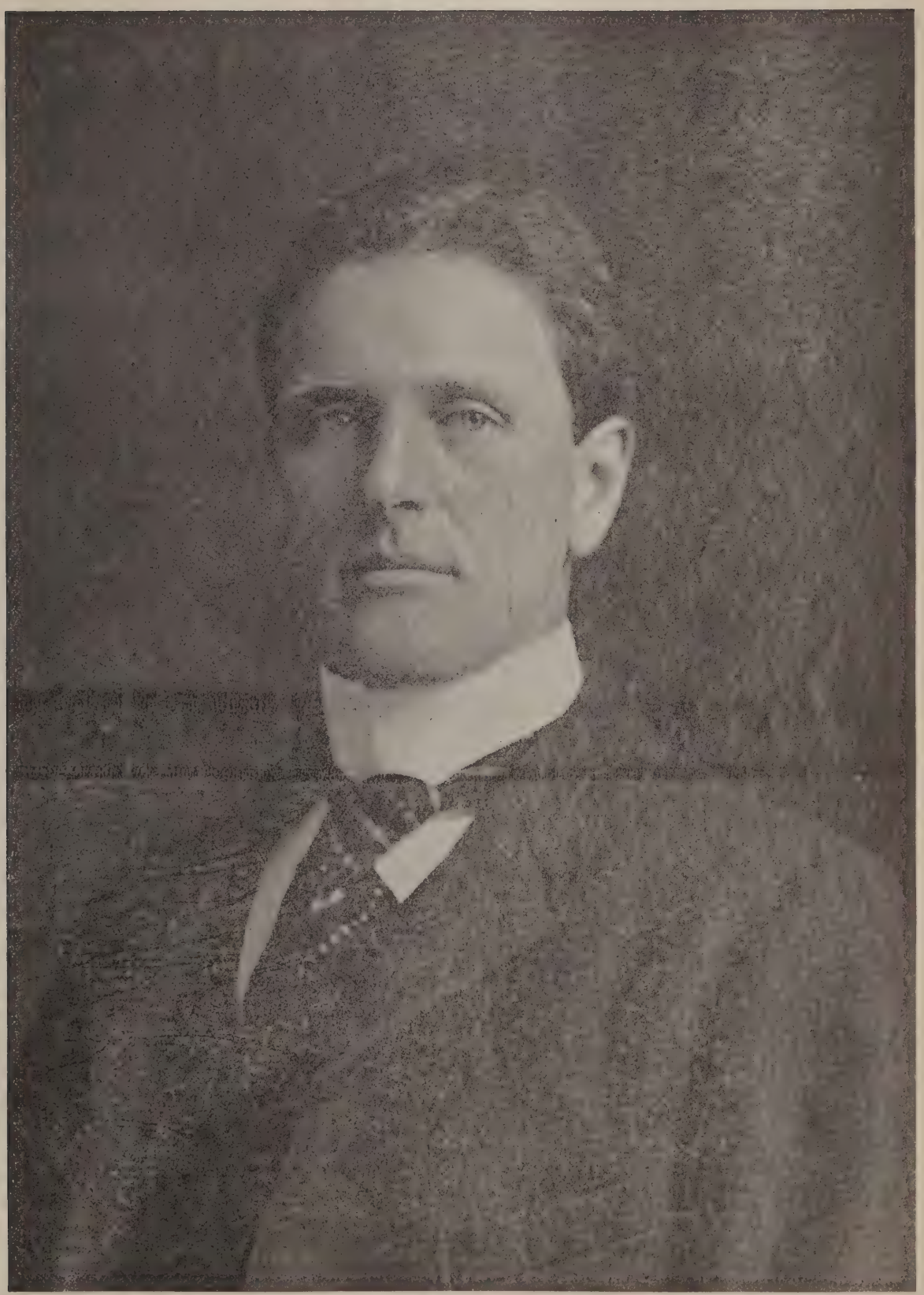
Grafton D. Cushing was born in Boston, Aug. 4, 1864, and educated at Nobles School and at Harvard. After being admitted to the bar he did not choose to practice, but instead followed his natural predilections and became a teacher at Groton school. This excited considerable newspaper comment at the time, because he was a member of a very wealthy Beacon street family, and his name frequently appeared as cotillion leader at Newport. However, he liked his work and stuck to it, till the demands upon his time as a member of the legislature compelled him to resign. Mr. Cushing is a bachelor. He has always been a close friend of the Roosevelt family.

Mr. Cushing comes of a family long prominent in Boston, and no doubt inherits from Luther Cushing, author of Cushing's manual, his ability as a parliamentarian.

ROLL-CALLS OF 1910.

The issue of Practical Politics on July 2, 1910, contained the Complete Roll-Call Record of every Senator and Representative in this year's session of the Great and General Court.

The edition is limited, but copies of this Roll-Call number may be obtained until further notice at $2 apiece. New subscribers during the current month will be furnished with a copy of the Roll-Call number without extra charge. The subscription price of Practical Politics is $5 per year.



GRAFTON D CUSHING

GEORGE H. LYMAN

Public Service Suffered Genuine Loss in His Retirement as Collector of Port—Commanded Confidence and Respect of Merchants—Notable Administration of Responsible Office.

It was with genuine regret that the public service should lose so conscientious and faithful an officer; so courteous and genial a gentleman as George H. Lyman, that his associates at the custom house and all who came in contact with him parted with Mr. Lyman at the close of 12 years of devoted service in his official capacity as collector of the port of Boston. Appointed first by the late Pres. McKinley he entered upon the duties of that office April 1, 1898, and it was a surprise to both Sen. Lodge and Crane last December that he wished to retire from the position which he had honored for so long a term of service and in which he might have broken the record for length of years.

As in everything else Mr. Lyman, so in this voluntary withdrawal on his part, the collector manifested his inherent modesty and unassuming consideration of the great work he had performed in the management of the custom of the city and grand old port which he loved. He simply said that he had come to the opinion that his own best interests and the best interests of the republican party of Massachusetts would be subserved by his retirement. His friends would have insisted that he should remain and his reappointment had been an assured fact for weeks before his decision was made known. But Mr. Lyman having satisfied himself was not to be swerved from the line of duty that he had marked out.

The dean of Massachusetts surviving governors, Hon. John D. Long best expressed the deep appreciation of Mr. Lyman's administration of the responsibilities of his office when he said at a dinner given to the collector at the Algoquin club by the leading citizens of Boston—business men, railroad magnates and political associates.

"The old custom house of Boston pursues the even tenor of its way undisturbed and beyond criticism, and thereby exemplifies the equipoise, the efficiency, the high character, the firm but just hand of the man who, for the past 12 years has governed it and could have governed it for 12 years more if he would only say the word—the man who by his fair dealing and considerate treatment of the merchants of Boston has won their confidence and commanded their respect."

There were a hundred of the most representative citizens of Boston there present who acclaimed Ex-Gov. Long's eulogistic words of their honored guest. Lieut. Gov. Frothingham for the commonwealth, Lucius Tuttle, president of the Boston & Maine railroad, for the great railway interests, Samuel W. McCall, congressman, and others equally prominent extended their felicitations and endorsed every word that Mr. Long had uttered concerning George H. Lyman.

Certainly no successor to the high and responsible office which he has so worthily and honestly filled can surpass the record of Collector Lyman for untiring devotion to duty, for conservation of harmony between superior and subordinates and between his office and the public transacting business with it, and in absolute freedom from stain of graft. Other custom-houses in the great cities of the country have been brought into the limelight by revelations of graft, but no investigation aside from the regular visits of the government inspectors was ever ordered or required for the Boston custom-house during Mr. Lyman's long connection. Never a case of dishonesty occurred in the Boston custom house in the 12 years that the collector was at the head of it and that speaks volumes for the administration as well as for the more than 500 men under him in the subordinate positions.

Proud as he well might be of the manifestation of regard and confidence in him by those with whom he had been associated for 12 years in business, still more reason has Collector Lyman to feel proud of the affection and esteem won by steady persistenice of the "square deal" in his relations with all of those who served under him while he held the office. It was because every man was assured absolute justice from his superior that they worked so faithfully for one whom they felt was a friend who had a regard for their well being; it was that which added to the strength and success of his notable administration of a most responsible office. George H. Lyman was just the same to every man, dealing squarely with the importers as with his own force, and at the end of his service he found ample justification for his policy in a record that any man might well be proud of, a record that the men responsible for his original appointment may well be proud of and a record that Boston itself may well feel a thrill of pride in.

Few realize the immense responsibility resting upon the collector of the port of Boston. During his long service George H. Lyman had been personally responsible to the government of the United States for nearly $300,000,000. He has seen the value of imports into Boston grown in his term, from $85,688,179 in 1897 to $125,906,278, in 1909, an increase of imports under his administration of 47 percent.

The year before he took up the burden of the collectorship the total of duties collected at Boston was $11,181,183.63. That was in 1897. Eleven years later, 1908, under George H. Lyman's administration the total of duties collected had risen to $30,596,386.73, an increase of 174 percent. This increase in imports and in collections was accompanied by an increase of force in the customs service at Boston of only 37 percent, or from 425 to 581 men. That alone speaks volumes for the capacity of Collector Lyman for developing an esprit du corps unequalled at any custom house in the country. He got more work and better work out of his subordinates because they were seized by a spirit of emulation for his own efficiency and business-like methods. Any man could work cheerfully under a superior like George H. Lyman.

Every man worked for the Boston custom house because he had pride in it. That is why it has been so absolutely free from any possible stain of dishonesty. By his executive ability as well as his judgment of men and thoughtfulness in dealing with them he cultivated so high a sense of honor among his six hundred employes that no one of them would be the first to cast a stain upon the record of the Boston customs service by making a single false step and a scandal upon the republican administration that retained him in that service.

No custom house in the country has been so singularly free from corrupt politics as has that at Boston through the personal efforts of Mr. Lyman who bent his efforts to divorcing it as far as he possibly could from political influence. Faithful, honest efficient work was what counted with him far more than the political faith of a man. His own private secretary, Daniel S. Knowlton, was an appointee of his democratic predecessor, Hon. Winslow Warren.

Modest and unassuming himself, always, he had no need for a press agent and he abhorred any trumpeting of his movements; in his work he always avoided the "head lines" from the time he entered upon the duties of his high office until he left it. He was more devoted to keeping his own name out of the public print if possible than to getting it in. Public functions were not congenial to him if they could be avoided, yet George H. Lyman was always a welcome and an honored guest whenever and wherever his presence could be obtained. No man achieved greater or more deserved poularity among all who knew him while in office.

The Canadian wilderness lured him when the opportunity came to lay down the cares of his office for needed rest. A true Waltonian, his rod and his gun furnished real delight to him. The further he could get into the woods away from all publicity the better was he pleased. Yet Mr. Lyman never shrank from his social duty when his official position demanded his presence at reception or dinner. He is naturally a pleasing and ready speaker with a fund of information which few possess to draw upon. Though his native modesty led him to disclaim any gift of oratory, he yet has demonstrated his power to impress men with the nobility of his thought and his ability to give it voice in a way to attract instant attention. It is recalled of him that at the dinner given the officers of the Greek naval cruiser Miaoulis at Hotel Buckminster, October 13, 1900, George H. Lyman's tribute to the glory of the nation which the Greek flag emblematized was so eloquent, his address so scholarly, that on being informed of it, King George of Greece himself, to the great surprise of Mr. Lyman personally, honored him with the decoration of Knighthood of the Silver Cross of the Redeemer. This order, founded by King Otho in 1833 to commemorate the deliverance of Greece from the Turkish yoke, is the most patriotic of the brave little kingdom, and the king of Greece is himself its Grand Master.

The decoration consists of an octagonal white enamelled cross pendant from a royal crown. The arms of the cross are entwined by a wreath of oak and laurel leaves, enclosing the arms of Greece with the motto in Greek: "Thy rights, O Lord, are glorified in thy power." The reverse bears the bust of King Otho above his name.

Some of Mr. Lyman's most notable speeches were those at the dinner of republican members of the legislature, November 27, 1895; at Music Hall, July 15, 1896; at the republican state convention, Oct. 2, 1896; before the British Charitable society, May 25, 1898; at the banquet given to Admiral Sampson, Feb. 7, 1899; address at Merchants' association banquet, Feb. 20, 1900; at the Essex club dinner, June 24, 1900; at the dinner to John D. Long, Dec. 29, 1900; at the complimentary banquet given to himself, Feb. 8, 1901, and at the banquet to Prince Henry of Germany, March 7, 1902.

Collector Lyman is a direct descendant of Richard Lyman who emigrated to Charlestown and was one of the pioneer settlers of Connecticut. He was "a man of considerable estate, keeping two servants," by the colonial record. In Mr. Lyman's veins flows also the blood of the Bradstreets, Hinckleys and Dudleys. He is a lineal descendant of Govs. Thomas Hinckley of the Plymouth colony and of Thomas Dudley and Simon Bradstreet of the Massachusetts Bay colony under the charter. Richard Lyman, the first to emigrate, landed at Boston in November, 1631, in the company of Eliot, the apostle to the Indians, and Martha Winthrop, who was the third wife of Governor Winthrop. The Lyman family seat was long located at Northampton, Mass.

The father of the collector, George H. Lyman, senior, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1843 and located in Boston in 1845, becoming one of the city's most distinguished physicians. In the Civil War he was senior brigade surgeon with the United States volunteers of 1861 by appointment of Pres. Abraham Lincoln and in 1863 he was appointed medical inspector in the regular army with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

ROOSEVELT'S "MORALS."

In the rapid conversion of Mr. Roosevelt to beliefs which he used to denounce, nothing is more astonishing than his coming over to the idea that the tariff is a moral issue. In his Saturday's address at Sioux Falls he spoke with vehemence of "the scramble of the selfish interests" which goes to the making of a protective tariff—the Dingley law as well as the Payne-Aldrich bill—and said that when "we get a crooked deal" in the tariff, as he admitted that the people had, "then it becomes very emphatically a moral issue." But this is what Roosevelt when candidate and Roosevelt when president could never be got to concede. The tariff then was a mere fiscal measure, with a lot of wearisome details, in which he could not be induced to take any interest because it was not a moral question. During all the seven years of his presidency he never once lifted a finger to remove the burdens and scandals of the then tariff in which, as he now confesses, the "general interest of the public" was "subordinated" to "the profit of the special interests." In the light of this experience, it is clear that, in Mr. Roosevelt's case, we need a new definition of what is "moral." A thing is evidently moral when votes and popularity can be won by advocating it, but is abysmally immoral if a man like Cannon goes to the White House and tells the president that he will hurt himself and his party by taking it up.—New York Evening Post.



George A. Lyman

FRED C. GILPATRIC

Candidate For Senator in 9th Suffolk District Served Four Years in House—Chairman Committee on Street Railways Three Years —Led Fight Against Tremont Street Tracks.

Ex-Rep. Fred C. Gilpatric of Ward 24, who in the eight years since he retired from the legislature has managed more political campaigns for "big men" for political office, and been a delegate to more political conventions than you can shake a stick at, has decided that it is about time for him to seek office for himself, and is therefore a candidate for the republican nomination for the senate in the 9th Suffolk district. This district comprises Wards 23 and 24, and as Ward 24 had been sending the late "Gid" Abbott for several years, the cry was raised this year that Ward 23 should be given a chance, and Rep. J. Henry Leonard was put forward. But the republican leaders were not satisfied that a man from the smaller ward could hold the district safe in this "democratic year," and Rep. Mildram and Mr. Gilpatric were both urged to enter the lists to succeed Sen. Abbott. As Mildram finally declined to run, Gilpatric yielded to persuasion. With his usual energy, Mr. Gilpatric has already mapped out an active campaign, and is about to enter upon it.

"I shall hold neighborhood rallies," he says, "and let the district judge between Mr. Leonard and myself. No personalities will be indulged in by me. My opponent is an estimable young man. Which of us is the more fit to represent the district in the upper branch of the legislature it is for the voters to decide. As for the geographical argument urged by Ward 23, it seems to me a mistake. The man chosen should represent the district as a whole. He should have no bias for the section in which he himself lives. It is my belief that the republican voters will nominate the man whom they regard as the most fit, regardless of what neighborhood he resides in."

In recent years Fred C. Gilpatric has won fame by the sagacity and good judgment, and executive ability, with which he has managed the political campaigns of such prominent men as: Hon. Herbert Parker for attorney-general; Hon. Louis A. Frothingham for mayor of Boston, and ex-Rep. Arthur P. Russell for the executive council.

When he was in the house, a decade ago, he leaped into public notice by bucking the Boston Elevated railway company.

Fred C. Gilpatric was born in Biddeford, Me., Aug. 22, 1865, the son of Joseph and Sarah Josephine (Cook) Gilpatric. Eight generations of his family, on his father's side, have been born in this country, and one of his ancestors was an officer in the Revolutionary army. The Cooks were Scotch, but his maternal grandmother was a Hamilton, of an English family, numbering many distinguished soldiers, jurists and statesmen. Fred's father was a mechanic, in modest circumstances. Of Fred's brothers and sisters only Frank E. Gilpatric, with the Pepperell Manufacturing Co., Biddeford, and Mrs. Daniel W. Staffeld of Pawtucket, R. I., are now alive. The family moved to Hyde Park in 1874, and Fred graduated from the Greenwood grammar school, and from the Hyde Park high school in 1882, having fitted for college. But he was obliged to go to work. In school days he went in for football, and being even then strong and heavy, weighing 160 pounds, he was put in the line, and no opposing team ever broke through at his position. Always a good ground-gainer, he bucked the opposing line with the same force and tenacity with which years afterward in the legislature he bucked the Elevated.

On leaving school he became a travelling salesman for a hardware concern, and later tried various vocations until he finally chose the law, entering Boston university law school in 1886, and graduating in three years. His father paid his board, but Fred had to meet all other bills—tuition, books, clothes, etc., and he took any odd job that came along, from a janitorship to the position of sexton of a church, while working his way through the law school.

On graduation, in 1889, he entered the law office of John F. Cronan, 23 Court street, and after a year there took offices with W. C. Coggswell of Newton, with whom he still maintains association in Barristers Hall.

Fred's mother died when he was only nine years old. The family moved to Richmond street, North Dorchester, in 1891. On Dec. 23 in that year, Fred married Flora M., daughter of James Frank and Loantha C. Warren of Hollis, Me.

Fred C. Gilpatric, Jr., aged 13, is the fruit of that union. He is an enterprising youngster and enters the Boston Latin school this autumn.

Ex-Rep. Gilpatric became actively interested in politics some 16 or 17 years ago. Always a stalwart republican, he served on the Ward 24 committee for years, holding the chairmanship four years.

He was elected to the house of 1899, 1900, 1901 and 1902. He served on the committee on street railways all four years, being chosen clerk the first year, and appointed chairman each of the last three. He was also appointed on a number of special committees, and on the rules committee, "the speaker's cabinet," in his last year. Those were the years of big street railway combinations, construction and extension, when the matters referred to the commitee on street railways outnumbered those referred to any other committee. There were fights over "merger," only that word had not been coined then, and over the enactment of general statutes to govern street railways, and over any number of special problems.

Chairman Gitpatric led the minority, both in the committee, and in the house against the proposition to allow the Elevated to put back the tracks on Tremont street. The bill passed both branches, but Chairman Gilpatric had the satisfaction of reading Gov. Wolcott's ultimatum: that the gubernatorial approval would not be affixed unless the referendum was attached. The legislature made haste to add the referendum, and the people overwhelmingly rejected the bill, not even a single Boston ward registering a majority in favor.

Chairman Gilpatric may fairly lay claim to being the father of the vestibuled car law, for with Sen. H. C. Attwill of Lynn he constituted the sub-committee that drafted the bill which was enacted, resulting in the compulsory equipment of every closed street car in the commonwealth with vestibules. In the last year of Speaker John L. Bates, Rep. Gilpatric pushed through an appropriation bill carrying several hundred thousand dollars for a boulevard connecting Dorchester Lower Mills with Forest Hills. Josiah Quincy was mayor then, and the boulevard was never built. The authority given to borrow outside the debt limit was used, but the money was spent by being transferred to projects in other parts of the city.



FRED C. GILPATRIC

A part of his strength as a phenomenal vote-getter lies in the fact that he is very popular and prominent in so many fraternal organizations. He is a 32nd degree Mason, belonging to Macedonia lodge, Dorchester chapter, Roxbury council, St. Omar commandery, Aleppo temple, and all the Scottish rites bodies. In the Odd Fellows he is also highly esteemed, being past grand of Dorchester lodge 158, and past district deputy. As a member of the Boston lodge of Elks he has a wide acquaintance in still another field.

Always good-natured, with "the smile that doesn't come off," and which has disarmed many an adversary, with abounding health, with a record open to all, and with unusual ability to win votes, he would make the district republican beyond a peradventure in this "democratic year."

EDWARD M. GALLAGHER

Young Broker-Chairman Has Placed Pauper Institutions Department on Sane Basis—Common Sense Has Succeeded Sociology—Wars of the Trustees Have Ceased.

Not for years—not, in fact, since the pauper institutions of the city of Boston were made a separate municipal department have they been administered with as little friction and as little noise as at the present time. For almost ten years the pauper institutions department was almost as interesting to the public as a rattling bout at the Armory Athletic Association, but the effect was bad. The trustees were very good people and they had very high ideals, but there was so much trouble that the mayors of the city had to intervene every little while and kick out that part of the board which would not resign. Then there would be a clean start by more good people, with high ideals, and everything would go along like a side show in the circus until the next clean-up by executive interference.

All that is changed now. One hears so little about the pauper institutions that one begins to wonder whether the paupers have become millionaires and the institutions have been converted into roadhouses for the very wealthy users of automombiles and motor boats. As a matter of fact, there are no pauper institutions now. The name was changed by statute a few years ago, and about that time the noise stopped. But the change of name had nothing to do with the stopping of the noise. That was merely coincidental.

A lot of the very good people thought it would be a fine idea to stop calling the institutions "pauper" institutions and to call them the infirmary department. Their ideas prevailed, but that would not have made a nickel's worth of difference concerning the friction had not one of the irregular but not infrequent changes of trustees resulted in placing in control of the department a board headed by Edward M. Gallagher as chairman. Mr. Gallagher was selected, as about all trustees are selected, because he knew nothing about the infirmary department, or the pauper institutions department, or whatever you want to call it.

But that is where he fooled the appointing power and the people and the paupers, or the infirm, if you don't like to call them paupers, and don't understand that some of them are not quite as infirm as they are pauperized. However, that is a sociological phase of the matter which should be discussed in evening dress, and the discussion can be deferred. The fact is that Chairman Gallagher, who is a great student of war literature, had been reading of the Seven Years' Wars of the Trustees, and decided that something different ought to be done if the cause of universal peace was to be helped along by the city of Boston.

And he did something. He has been doing something ever since. He has been doing it, as before remarked, without any training for doing it. There is now smoothness where once there was friction. Smoothness is not an infallible sign of perfection, but in this case it is not only a municipal miracle but it means that the infirmary institutions are being conducted in a safe and sane manner, that the affairs of the department are being directed on a business basis, that the department is no longer devoted to the exploitation of fads, and that the city is treating its unfortunate wards in a manner creditable to itself and to those directly responsible for the treatment.

That is because the board of trustees works together and because the chairman of the board knows what is needed and obtains it. He got his experience in that kind of work in a broker's office, and if anybody can see the connection he has a right to look at it as long as he cares to. The fact is that Mr. Gallagher is and has been in the stock brokerage business ever since he left school. That certainly made him wide-awake, and the necessity for wakefulness on the part of unpaid boards was long ago conceded, but it is rarely heeded. Mr. Gallagher is connected with the stock exchange house of Hornblower & Weeks, and knows that line of business as well as he knows how to handle the infirmary department without friction.

Mr. Gallagher is a Charlestown boy. They used to say that all municipal officeholders were Charlestown boys, but that is not so at this time. Other sections are recognized, as the Charlestown boys drop out, through no fault of their own, and the Charlestown boys who remain have a habit of putting the old saying this way:

"All good municipal officeholders are Charlestown boys."

That's modest of course, but as far as Chairman Gallagher is concerned it's true. He does not say it, for he is modest, being in the stock brokerage business, but those who do say it know what they are talking about. Much might be said concerning the fact that Mr. Gallagher was born under the shade of Bunker Hill, that being the only historic eminence which casts a shadow in all directions at all hours of the day and night during all seasons. Much might be said about his triumphs at school, and, probably, nobody would take the trouble to prove the statements false, but there is no necessity for manufacturing fiction concerning unimportant details when substantial facts are at hand concerning genuine achievement.

Some day Mr. Gallagher may be mayor of Boston, having moved from Charlestown to Dorchester, where candidates for mayor flourish best and run fastest, but he won't ever get any more credit from anybody as mayor than he is getting now for the manner in which he has placed the Boston infirmary department where it should be. That is glory enough for him, from a municipal standpoint. And, mind you, he does not hog all the honor. He frankly admits that there are other members of the board; he and they are team workers, they have a splendid superintendent in Dr. Donlan, and the work is being done better and better every day.

That's quite a contrast between the old methods, not so many years ago, when the pauper institutions were a one-woman concern, when no mayor could induce the trustees to live within their appropriations, when laws and ordinances were blithely ignored, when sociology took the place of common sense, and when those who objected were bad men who should be watched lest they do something dangerous. It required years for the department to get out of that dangerous course, but it is out and it is out to stay. It is admitted now that not all of the ability to deal with unfortunates rests with faddists, and that the best men and women to do that kind of work are the men and women who every day of their lives are in wholesome, sympathetic contact with their fellow creatures of high and low degree.

It is understood that Mayor Fitzgerald claims some credit for the discovery and selection of Mr. Gallagher. He is entitled to it. It is a pity that there are not more like Gallagher waiting around somewhere for the purpose of being found.



EDWARD M. GALLAGHER

HON. JOHN T. CAHILL OF LAWRENCE

Chosen Mayor at Critical Time, Seems to Be Right Man For Emergency—Member of One of Pioneer Families of Queen City—A Physician, Politics Is His Recreation.

Dr. John Thomas Cahill, mayor of Lawrence, was born in the Queen city, Dec. 6, 1868. His early education was acquired in the public schools. At the age of 15 he entered the preparatory school at Holy Cross and continued on through the college course, graduating in 1890 with the degree A. B. He was for a second time honored by his alma mater in 1895, receiving the degree of Master of Arts. His medical education was received at Harvard, he graduating in 1896 with the degree of M. D.

Then followed extensive travel to round out the well trained college man, after which Dr. Cahill began his professional career in Lawrence, as a general practitioner. For the past 12 years he has practiced continuously, seldom taking a vacation of even a few days. The longest time he has been absent from practice was when he went to Denver in 1908, to attend the democratic national convention, where he represented the 9th congressional district as delegate, and the 5th, 8th and 14th as alternate, which seems to indicate that he is well known and well thought of outside of his home town. Such is the fact. Dr. Cahill is well known throughout the state, and where he is well known he is well liked, being courteous, genial, and possessed of a personality which attracts friends.

Dr. Cahill is secretary of the New England Democratic league and has done good work in the interests of the democracy since he cast his first vote. He has seldom missed a state convention and never failed to vote at a caucus, believing it to be of the utmost importance to attend primaries.

To sum up he is well schooled, brainy, and resourceful, a gentle diplomat, or a rough fighter, according to circumstances. He speaks well and writes better, and can be depended upon to ably defend any cause which he espouses. He is a member of one of the pioneer families of Lawrence. His grandfather, James Cahill, a sturdy Jacksonian democrat, came to Lawrence from old Salem in 1847. He was offered the nomination for mayor on the republican ticket in the early 60's if he would change his political faith. His reply to the committee which tendered him the support of their constituency was as follows:—

"Gentlemen, I thank you; but some day I must die, and I would never dare face Andrew Jackson on the other side if I ever voted the republican ticket."

The old gentleman died during the first Cleveland administration, well pleased that his party was returned to power. His mother's people came from Boston, from the old Fort Hill district, and were of sturdy Milesian stock.

Politics is Dr. Cahill's recreation, and he plays the game with all the intensity of a chess expert, and there are few points of the play with which he is not familiar. He perhaps knows more about the needs and desires of the community than any of the professional politicians, being close to the people all the time, and greatly interested in social problems, not as a theorist, but as a practicer.

No city in the country affords a better opportunity for sociological studies than Lawrence, with its cosmopolitan population. There are 54 different nationalities within the walls, many of them from the world's oldest settlements. The doctor is well thought of by the different peoples and is well drilled in the history of their respective countries. He tells an interesting story of a talk he had one evening in a Syrian coffee house. He addressed a native of Damascus as follows: "I think your people learn our language and assimulate our customs with greater facility than any of the other new comers."

"Nothing remarkable about that," replied the representative of the world's oldest city, "if you will recall the fact that we are 20 centuries ahead of you in civilization."

"Then I remembered," said the doctor, "that according to the good book the Ark landed on Mt. Ararat in Armenia, and I began to realize that 1620 was but yesterday."

Recent events in Lawrence have set the people thinking, and there is considerable talk as to the advisability of seeking a new charter. It is doubtful if any change will be made for a year or two at least, notwithstanding the present agitation. Dr. Cahill leans somewhat towards the commission form of government, but is not yet quite satisfied that it would be best for Lawrence. On one point he is insistent, that no matter what form may be deemed best for the municipality, it should embody the initiative, recall and referendum.

A charter built up around this trinity would be approved by the electorate, and be it known that the electorate which elects in Lawrence is that of the wage earners. The professional and merchant classes are of little consequence on election day as compared with the keen, practical employes who toil in the factories by day, read considerable and discuss economics at night. The wage earners of Lawrence are far above the average, notwithstanding contrary opinions held by some superficial observers.

Last year Mayor White, republican, was undoubtedly elected by democratic votes, while Dr. Cahill, democrat, received fully 1500 republican votes. This clearly proves that party lines are broken up and the question arises, is the socialistic idea getting a hold on the minds of the people of Lawrence? Perhaps so, but the name socialist is assumed by but few of the voters.

The idea, however, seems to be taking deep root, and perhaps the peculiar conditions which have existed for the past few years are due to impending political change. Something political, not at present clearly defined is going on in Lawrence, and unless better times come soon, there is no telling what may happen. There has been some talk of a bankrupt municipality and a strong demand for a benevolent financier to straighten out matters. The source from which this rot comes and the burning desire to save the fair city from financial ruin is enough to make a sphynx wink.

The very men who have been clamoring for good government and rigid economy are the same identical individuals who moved heaven and earth to bring about the conditions now existing. They profess great solicitude for the city's welfare, and yet they took no steps to secure for the city a better rate of interest than the 5 1-2 percent agreed upon the $150,000 loan negotiated recently.

One thing is quite plain and well understood by the people. Dr. Cahill is sincere, active, and possessed of a well trained intellect. There is no question as to his ability to successfully handle municipal affairs; no question as to his honesty and integrity; no question as to his fitness for any office within the gift of the people of Lawrence. He is married and resides in the best residential section of the city.



JOHN T. CAHILL

C. AUGUSTUS NORWOOD OF HAMILTON

Practically Unanimous Choice of Town to Represent 24th Essex District—. Bright Young Lawyer Experienced in Town Affairs— Enjoys Wide Popularity.

C. Augustus Norwood of Hamilton, to whom all indications point as the next representative from the 24th Essex district, is an excellent example of the type of young man much needed but too rarely found in public life. It is a type the careful observers can always pick out from outward appearances and in every case the facts will be found to back up the judgment formed. The Massachusetts legislature almost always possesses a few of this type and their course as legislators makes the followers of legislation long for more of them. They are the alert, clean-minded young men of education who unselfishly plunge themselves into the hard work of legislation, bearing always in mind that their's is a solemn duty and applying to every question that comes up the trained mind of the thinker with a sincere desire to reach an accurate conclusion. They are the kind of men that both the corporate interests and the people respect, for they never forget that each has rights which should never be allowed to encroach on the rights of the other.

Mr. Norwood is a practicing lawyer in Boston where he established an office upon his graduation from the Harvard law school in 1905. He was admitted to the bar in the February previous to his graduation from the law school. His law school course was preceded by the regular academic course at Harvard, for which he prepared at the Ipswich high school.

Mr. Norwood is a native of Hamilton, having been born there Aug. 21, 1880. His father, Caleb J. Norwood, is one of the honored and respected citizens of that town. He represented the old 9th Essex district in the house of 1888, being elected as a democrat, although the district was strongly republican. The old 9th district included Rowley, Ipswich, Hamilton and Wenham, all of which towns are included in the present 24th district together with Essex, Middleton and Topsfield. Mr. Norwood, senior, was a democrat of the old school, and left that party in 1896, when it deserted its old time principles to follow false gods. In the fall of 1888 the elder Mr. Norwood was the democratic candidate for senator in the 3d Essex district and came within a very few votes of carrying the district which then was supposed to be as strongly republican as it is now.

Young Mr. Norwood has always been a staunch republican, and is a member of the republican town committee of Hamilton. Of course he is a member of "Joe" Peterson's Essex county republican club, for to be a republican in Essex county and not belong to "Joe's" club is to class yourself as of little account politically. He is also a member of the Old Town Country club of Newbury, the Salem club and the Harvard clubs of Boston and Newburyport.

Although just past 30 years Mr. Norwood is now serving his third term on the board of selectmen of Hamilton, receiving last March the highest vote cast for any of the candidates. In the first year of his election, 1908, he was the only candidate of the local political party with which he was associated who was successful at the polls. This would seem to mark him as a popular young man in Hamilton and further evidence of this is given by the fact that his name as Hamilton's candidate for the house this year meets with practical unanimity of approval among the republicans of the town. His popularity is not hard to understand for he is a frank, hearty and cheerful young man, the kind that make friends anywhere, and keep them.

For a young attorney Mr. Norwood has had unusual success at the bar and has built up an excellent practice. His offices in Boston are at 70 State street. He is special justice of the third district court of Essex which sits at Ipswich. He is also vice-president of the First National bank of Ipswich.

The 24th Essex district is strongly republican so that Mr. Norwood's nomination will assure him election. It probably would anyway, for his popularity is not confined to citizens of any one political persuasion.



C. AUGUSTUS NORWOOD

Poindexter for Senator.

Just as in California the victory of Johnson, Kent, and others was won on a frank campaign against government by railroads, or other big corporations, so in the state of Washington the same issue is predominant. Cong. Poindexter, who is the only candidate for senator not put forward by "the interests," analyzes the situation boldly. His platform is the equal protection of the law for all citizens, equal opportunity for all classes, and a check to those interests which seize public agencies. He declares that certain individuals in the United States, through the colossal magnitude of their fortunes, control the industries and financial power of the nation. He does not object to wealth legitimately accumulated, but he does see an evil in the Standard Oil fortunes, built up out of rebates and special favors; in sugar trusts or steel trusts, built up under the shelter of the tariff constructed especially for them; in the Harriman estate, created largely by stock jobbing; in the Weyerhaeuser and Guggenheim fortunes, made possible by unlawful acquisitions of the public domain. He points out that while the Sugar Trust has been taxing the American people for the amount of the tariff, it has at the same time been robbing the government by false weights, and that the Steel Trust purchased the Carnegie Steel Works, estimated by Carnegie as worth $85,000,000, for $435,000,000, depending upon its influence with the machine in the senate and the house so to protect it by tariff that it could force the public to pay dividends upon five times its actual value. As he says, with perfect truth, the republican party promised a tariff based on cost of production. but actually called in experts of the Steel Trust and Sugar Trust, and cotton and wool manufacturers, to decide what tariff should be placed on their productions. The insurgents stood for a tariff commission, with full powers, such as those commissions which laid the basis for the tariff laws of Germany and France. The regulars opposed the measure and cut down the powers of the commission as much as they were able. The state of Washington has before it, in a clear form, exactly the issue which California, Kansas, and Iowa have recently decided.—Collier's Weekly.

THE DAY OF THE DUUMVIRS.

It may be that we shall in time become accustomed to two presidents, but the country will never really like it.—Rochester Herald.

JAMES A. LOWELL

Chairman of Workingmen's Compensation Commission Ideally Equipped For Place —An Able Lawyer With Broad Experience as Legislator —Commission Sure to Evolve Something Beneficial

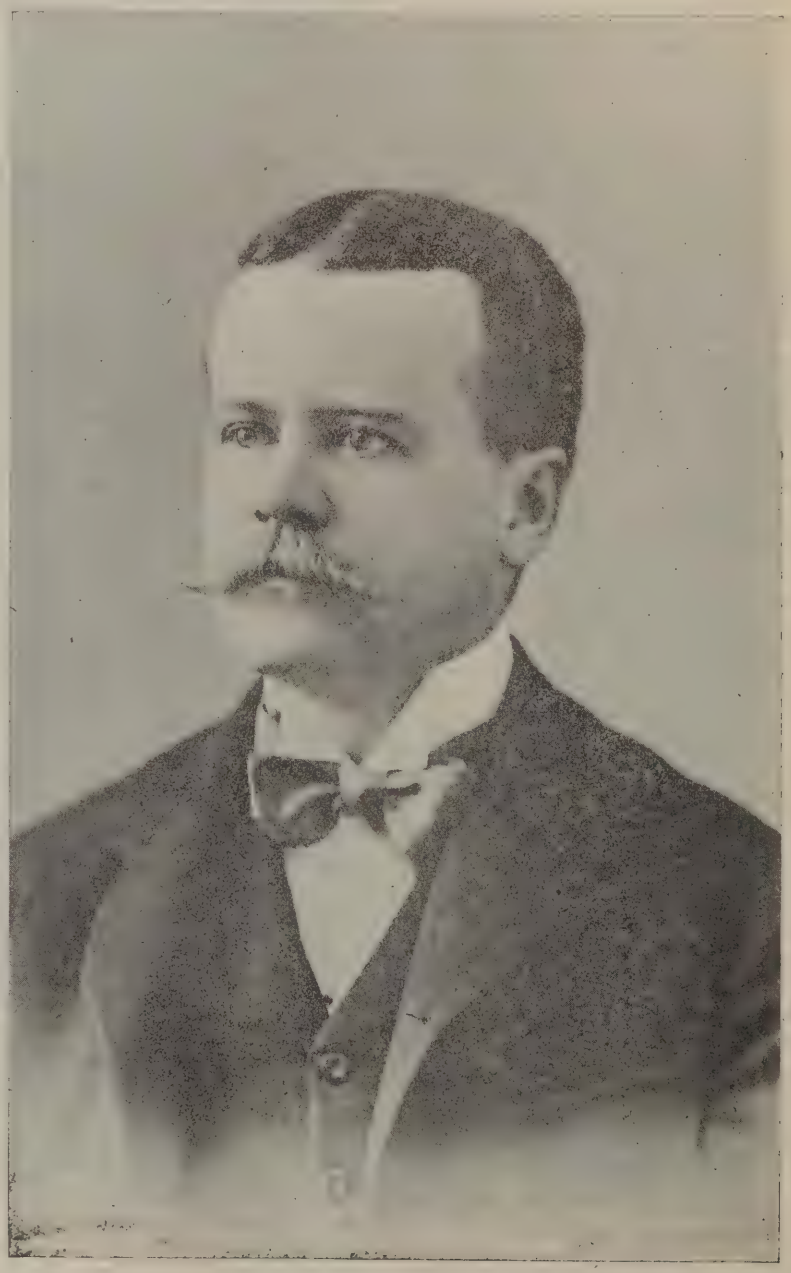
When Gov. Draper had to select the members of the commission to investigate the question of workingmen's compensation he decided that the chairmanship should be filled by a man who had had legislative experience and who was also a lawyer. This led him to choose Ex-Rep. James A. Lowell of Newton and a better choice could not have been made. If there is one question which has vexed legislatures for years it is that of more adequately protecting employes who may be injured in the course of employment. This year's general court expressed the general feeling when it "resolved that the public good requires a change in the present system of determining the compensation of employes for injuries sustained in industrial accidents, and that the commonwealth ought to provide different and more suitable relief."

For several years the labor unions have clamored for some legislation which would give them a fair show where employers were inclined to be selfish and mean. The question of who is to blame in case of industrial accidents has for years been one of the most bitterly fought issues between capital and labor. The federal government has taken a hand at it. State legislatures have patched up old laws all with the express purpose of safeguarding the employe and yet the trouble still exists. Too often the clever attorneys for the corporations will pick flaws in a law honestly framed and intended to afford labor some relief. So things have gone for years. One legislature has either passed it on to another or put on another little patch and the cry is still going up that the employe has the small end of the argument when the question of liability is being considered. This year several bills were referred to the committee on judiciary which happened to be a very conscientious body. They discussed the matter from early in the session with a real determination to do something. All sorts of legal snags were run into and the question was laid over until very late in the session. In fact it was the last matter this committee had on its docket. It was finally decided that nothing lasting could be done until the whole subject was investigated so that the legislature might get a comprehensive knowledge of existing legislation and so go ahead intelligently and pass proper laws. This recommendation satisfied everybody and the commission was appointed and is now at work.

James A. Lowell, its chairman, was born, bred and has always resided in Newton, fitted for Harvard at Hopkinson and took his degree across the Charles in 1891. Deciding upon law as a profession he went into it heart and soul and has won his way to high rank in his profession. He had the advantage of family and social connections, it is true, but hard work did more than either to make Mr. Lowell a prominent figure at the bar as well as in politics. It was in 1904 that he was sent to the legislature and he made the committee on judiciary his first year, which was doing very well.

Newton always sends strong men to the legislature and James A. Lowell stands as one of the most useful in a long list of able legislators and good fellows. He took hold of the knotty problems which fell to his committee with the ease of an old-timer and his associates found in him a man of capacity as well as willingness. His second year he retained his place on judiciary and was made chairman of constitutional amendments. During this session he built up a reputation as one of the readiest and keenest debaters in the house. Gifted with uncommon powers of speech he showed a full knowledge of any subject upon which he took the floor. When an opponent tried to trip him with some puzzling question he found Rep. Lowell more than able to meet him and frequently the would-be-tormenter was put to flight in confusion.

He was returned for a third term after his name had been mentioned for speaker to succeed Louis A. Frothingham, who had retired to make the run for mayor of Boston



JAMES A. LOWELL

But Mr. Lowell promptly discouraged any movement in his behalf. He gave his friends to understand that he was with Joseph Walker of Brookline to the finish. The present speaker had no more loyal or zealous supporter in that contest than Rep. Lowell of Newton. They were men of similar ideals and like purposes in public life and they naturally were attracted to each other. But when the smoke had cleared away and John N. Cole had won he very generously bestowed upon Mr. Lowell the chairmanship of judiciary which carries with it the nominal floor leadership as well as a place on rules. It was a fitting thing to do as Mr. Lowell was the logical man for the place, but many a man would have allowed his feelings to sway his judgment. It did much to bring together the two factions who had opposed each other so bitterly in the race for the speakership.

After his three years in the legislature Mr. Lowell resumed his practice and public office lost its attractions for him. But his interest in constitutional law led him to accept the tender of the chairmanship of the special commission to examine into the employers' liability laws of this and other states. It is a well-balanced board upon which organized labor is well represented but the investigation will be guided by the judgment of its chairman, and one good safe bet right here is that his commission will evolve something which will go very far toward relieving the present unsatisfactory conditions if they don't get out something which will satisfy everybody.

FRANK M. CHACE

Genial County Commissioner of Bristol Has No Opposition to Re-Election —In Politics For Years Has Met with Unvarying Success— Indefatigable Worker For Welfare of People.

County Commr Frank M. Chace of Bristol county comes up for re-election this fall to the position of honor and trust which he now holds and it is a foregone conclusion that he will be returned to that high political station without any opposition at all. From the first time that County Commr. Chace launched himself into the political swirl, he has met with unvarying success. Honors after honors have been easy for him, seemingly, but the fact is that "Frank," as he is almost universally called, is an indefatigable worker. Ever since he was first elected to office he has worked night and day for the welfare of the whole people whom he was elected to represent, irrespective of their party affiliation. The result of this has been that at the present time, although County Commr. Chace is proud of the fact that he is an honored member of the republican party, he can boast if he wants to, and that is not his forte by any means, of the support of many voters in the opposing party. In County Commr. Chace there is not a better exemplification of the man who is popular alike with and well liked by members of two dominant parties in the political arena in Massachusetts.

Following a successful business career, Mr. Chace has been able to bring business principles into his political life. When it comes right down to a question of party principles County Commr. Chace can be as partisan as the most partisan that ever lived, but during his career he has realized just where to draw the line in his partisanship. That in a large measure accounts for the fact that he is one of the most popular officials that has ever sought the suffrages of the voters of Fall River and surrounding towns.

County Commr. Chace is a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., but he comes from native stock. He was born April 16, 1856, in the City of Churches, the son of C. Frederick Chace, a native of Swansea, and Mary E. Tobery of Freetown. His early boyhood days were spent in the city of his birth and it was there that he secured his education. He graduated from the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn and went from his graduation into business. In 1872 he was employed in the office of the Erie railroad under James Fiske, Jr. Following that he engaged in the oil business with a partner named H. B. Cooper, continuing in that line of business in Brooklyn until 1879 when he moved to Fall River. At that time his father was paymaster in the Slade mills, one of the oldest cotton manufacturing corporations in the town, now known as the Ancona mills. When he came to Fall River he continued in the oil business, representing the Vacuum Oil company in Fall River from 1879 until 1882. In 1882 he became manager of a branch office of J. A. Foster & Co., a jewelry concern of Providence. They had a branch store in Fall River and when Mr. Chace took hold of the business, the books of the concern showed transactions amounting to $12,000 worth for a year. During his first 12 months of management, he doubled the amount of the business and when he retired from the management of the concern, the amount of transactions for the last year of his management was $67,000.

It was while he was manager of the Foster concern that he became interested in local politics. He was an active worker for many years and gradually worked himself into the good graces of the voters because of his pleasing personality and always cheery disposition. His first public office was that of common councilman, when in 1899, he was elected to serve in the lower branch of the municipal government from Ward 7. So creditable was his service in his first year, that he was re-elected in 1899 without any trouble. He was chosen for a third successive term in 1900. During his three years in the city government he laid the foundation for his future political success. The result was that in 1900 he was elected to the lower branch of the Massachusetts legislature to represent the 11th Bristol district. He was re-elected in 1902 and 1903 to the same branch of the state legislature. In his first year in the house of representatives he was appointed on the important committee on cities and in his last two years in the lower branch he served on the committees of street railways and banks and banking.

In was in 1904 that the first test of his wonderful popularity was made. In that year he was named by the republican party as the candidate for the state senate in opposition to a democrat, who had in 1903 defeated the republican candidate by a majority of 900 votes. Mr. Chace not only went out and covered that 900 majority of 1903 but he transformed the 2d Bristol senatorial district into a strong republican district by a majority of 1100 and it has since remained in the republican column. In his first year in the state senate he was a member of the committees on public



FRANK M. CHACE.

charitable institutions, banks and banking, and chairman of the committee on printing.

So well did he represent the 2d Bristol district in his first term in the state senate, that it was no trouble for him to get a re-election in 1905 and 1906. It was in his final year in the legislature that he became chairman of the committee on public charitable institutions. As chairman of this committee he was able to accomplish a great deal for the people of his district. He was particularly active in the securing of an appropriation for the erection of state consumptive hospitals. When he first went on the committee, Rep. Googins of Cambridge was particularly active in this matter. Mr. Chace became very much interested in the subject of tuberculosis and the ravages that it was making among the people of the commonwealth, particularly so among people of mill towns like his own, Fall River. Rep. Googins put in a bill calling for an appropriation of $100,000 for an institution similar to the one at Rutland, to be placed in some other part of the state. Rep. Googins went out of the legislature in 1903 before anything was accomplished in his fight, but he left a worthy successor in Sen. Chace. He continued the fight for this cause and while senate chairman of the committee on public charitable institutions in 1907, he secured an appropriation, calling for the erection of three such hospitals in the state, one of which it was stipulated should be erected in the southeastern part of the state and convenient to the mill towns of that section. All three of these hospitals have been erected since and are now doing excellent work to repel the ravages of consumption.

It was following his last term as state senator that he was called to the position which he now holds, that of county commissioner. He had completed his legislative duties for the year and was preparing to lay his plans for the fall of that year, when a surprising turn of political events came. George A. Ballard, who had been postmaster, sent in his resignation and after a little while, Cong. Greene offered the position to George T. Durfee, then county commissioner. After due deliberation, Mr. Durfee decided to accept the vacant postmastership and that of course left a vacancy in the county commission. That was filled according to law, by the election of Sen. Chace, by the commission and the clerk of the superior court, to the remainder of Mr. Durfee's unexpired term. The length of the unexpired term was not very long but it gave Mr. Chace a chance to demonstrate his fitness for the position and in the fall of that year when he came up for election to a full term, he received the united endorsement of both the republican and democratic parties. His first full term of three years will expire with the close of 1910 and hence he comes up for re-election in November. There is not the least question of his re-election. He will go back as county commissioner for a second full term of three years.

Personally, County Commr. Chace is a warm-hearted, humane, affable, obliging and unassuming man. He is equally popular with the man in the overalls as with the man in the full dress. He is a great "mixer," in fact one of the best "mixers" that could be found anywhere. He is strong on the society and fraternal feature of life also. He is a member of the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Elks, Eagles, American Order of Workmen, Fall River Bowling Green club, Fall River Veteran Firemen's association and the Boston City club.

County Commr. Chace was married when he was 18 years of age to Amanda L. Dubois of Flushing, Long Island. Their union was blessed with 12 children, of whom six are living, three boys and three girls.

"Before," or "After" Funds.

At Ossawatomie it was roundly declared: "It is particularly important that all moneys received or expended for campaign purposes should be publicly accounted for not only after election, but before election, as well." Excellent! The political moralist has spoken. But can he be the same Theodore Roosevelt who, less than two years ago, took directly the opposite ground? From a letter to Mr. Bryan dated at Washingtn, Sept. 27, 1908, and signed "Theodore Roosevelt," we learned at the time that it would be highly improper to make public campaign contributions before elections. That there may be no mistake about the matter we print the two opinions in parallel columns:

Roosevelt, Aug. 31, 1910:

It is particularly important that all moneys received or expended for campaign purposes should be publicly accounted for not only after election but before election as well.

Roosevelt, Aug. 31, 1910:

It is particularly important that all moneys received or expended for campaign purposes should be publicly accounted for not only after election but before election as well.

Roosevelt Sept. 27, 1908:

I emphatically approve of the publication of campaign expenses after the election. . . You have shown by this letter of yours that if Mr. Harriman's contribution to the campaign fund of 1904 had been known before the election, you and your supporters would have endeavored to use the fact of its having been made as an insincere and untruthful argument. . . . No stronger argument against your proposion (i. e., for publication before election) has yet been advanced than this that you have unconsciously advanced.

There is evidently something wrong with this, we will not be so rash as to say what; but we beg to observe that if there is any "liar" at work in the above parallel, he is not in this office, for the only words quoted are Roosevelt's own.—New York Evening Post.

HUMPHREY O'SULLIVAN

Man of Live Rubber and Live Wires Has Again Elect ified His Home City —Recent Big Parade Made Him Most Popular Hibernian in State—Makes Succes s of Everything He Undertakes.

Once again has Humphrey O'Sullivan, the man of live rubber and live wires electrified Lowell, which he himself hath christened "the city that does things," by running a Hibernian parade a few weeks back of which all Lowell is still talking, while there is no question about him being the most popular Hibernian in Massachusetts as the result of the great celebration conducted under his auspices. On several occasions has Mr. O'Sullivan brought thousands of people and thousands of dollars to Lowell as the result of his public spirit and generosity and whatever he does in this line is done in a manner that brings pleasure and profit to rich and poor alike, and the genial promoter foots all the bills without a murmur, satisfied that the money is well spent if it booms the city and enriches her business men.

Some few years ago a St. Patrick's day convention heard the pros and cons of many enthusiastic delegates as to how the day should be observed. Among the delegates was Mr. O'Sullivan and he suggested that it would be a nice thing to have a first class parade in honor of the day. Immediately there were objections. Some thought the weather would be unpropitious and that it would be impossible to get out more than a corporal's guard. Others balked on the expense and during the discussion Mr. O'Sullivan expressed the opinion that a successful parade could be pulled off if properly managed, whereupon some one asked him if he would undertake to run the parade as chief marshal. Mr. O'Sullivan replied affirmatively, the parade was voted and Humphrey O'Sullivan was the unanimous choice as chief marshal. Mr. O'Sullivan got busy at once. He appointed a committee of hustlers to assist him. He offered prizes to military and Irish organizations, and prizes that were worth going after. He advertised the show far and near as only The O'Sullivan can. St. Patrick's day came and with it some 50,000 or more strangers into Lowell and the finest St. Patrick's day parade ever held was presented without a hitch, led by military companies from Massachusetts and New Hampshire. The visiting companies and societies were royally entertained after the parade at Mr. O'Sullivan's expense. The staff and invited guests sat down to a grand banquet while the storekeepers and business men of Lowell reckoned that Lowell was richer by about $100,000 as the result. When all bills were paid it was found that the show cost Mr. O'Sullivan in the vicinity of $8000, but he didn't care as long as it was a success, and his fellow-citizens got both money and a good time.

Some time later when the city council refused to vote money for a Fourth of July celebration, Mr. O'Sullivan observed that it was a shame not to have a celebration as people would go to other cities on the holiday and take so much money away from Lowell. "Let me see," said Mr. O'Sullivan, "How would a celebration by popular subscription go?" Somebody ventured the remark that Lowell citizens wouldn't subscribe for a ticket to heaven whereupon Br. O'Sullivan said:

"Let's try it; it won't do any harm to try."

A subscription list was started in one of the daily papers by Mr. O'Sullivan himself and he appointed a committee to assist him and notified the public that there would be a Fourth of July celebration good enough for any city and that all the bills would be paid regardless of what the subscription list might bring forth. The list brought in about $1000. The Fourth came and with it one of the best $5000 celebrations in the history of the city with a parade, band concerts, fireworks, children's entertainment, etc. Everyone pronounced it a grand success and it cost the city nary a cent, Mr. O'Sullivan making good.

One other great event for which Mr. O'Sullivan footed the bills and which brought thousands of people and dollars to Lowell was the state muster of the veteran firemen a few years go. Mr. O'Sullivan as a delegate to the firemen's convention, representing the Gen. Butler Vets of Lowell, invited the organization to hold its annual muster at Lowell, promising it the time of its life. They came and with them thousands of people from all around. They were used like kings, money poured into the coffers of the local store-keepers and Mr. O'Sullivan paid the bills.

When it became a fact that the Hibernians would hold their state convention here the central council decided to hold a monster parade in connection therewith. They then considered the matter of selecting a chief marshal. A longheaded member suggested Humphrey O'Sullivan and he was asked to accept the position. Being a most enthusiastic Hibernian Mr. O'Sullivan promptly accepted the position and said to the central council:

"You take care of the convention and the visiting delegates and I'll look after the parade." The parade has come and gone and with it the biggest day in Lowell's history, for "O'Sullivan" and "Success" are synonymous. It was the greatest ever and as a local wag put it "A. O. H." meant "All on Humphrey.

And this same Humphrey O'Sullivan, who has made countless thousands happy through his liberality and public-spiritedness arrived in Lowell some 35 years ago with only his health, ambition and a printer's travelling card.

Humphrey O'Sullivan was born in the town of Skibbereen, near the city of Cork, of humble parentage as far as the world's goods went, but descended upon the father's side from Donald Coum O'Sullivan whose deeds of valor at the Battle of Dunboy form a bright page in Irish history. He attended the schools of his native place and showed such marked ability that upon leaving school he was offered a position as teacher. But his ambition was not in that direction and he went to Cork and apprenticed himself in the printing business. He had hardly finished his apprenticeship when he became manager of the Cork Daily Telegram. There was little money and not much glory in newspaper work in Cork and being noted among his colleagues as an orator and debater he went to Dublin and entered an oratorical contest in which a cash prize was offered. He won the prize and with it and what little money he had saved he set sail for the world of promise on July 25, 1874. Before leaving he took out a printers' travelling card and upon his arrival in New York went to the typographical union and applied for a job. But jobs weren't going fast to a "greenhorn" and as he waited for the job to come his little pile grew alarmingly low and finally he decided to come to Lowell where he had relatives who gave him a warm greeting upon his arrival. He worked at the printing trade in Lowell and Lawrence and went into the shoe business with his brother, James O'Sullivan, in the firm of O'Sullivan Bros., which for many years has been Lowell's largest retail shoe establishment. It was while in the shoe business that Mr. O'Sullivan found the "open sesame" to fortune, in the invention of the rubber heel.

He possessed the ingenuity not only to invent the rubber heel but the business tact and capacity to hold it in his own hands and to put it on the market so as to derive whatever profit it might bring. His leading characteristics as a busineuss man are shrewdness and ability to see and grasp an opportunity. As an advertiser Mr. O'Sullivan has no superior and he thinks out his own "ads." The O'Sullivan heel is known not only from the top to the bottom of the American continent but in Europe, Australia, South Africa, China, Japan and the Philippines. In 1898 the company was incorporated with J. Munn Andrews as business manager but no stock has ever been offered for sale to anyone. Mr. O'Sullivan is a director of the Lowell Trust company, trustee of a savings bank and treasurer of three other companies of which he is a member. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the A. O. H., the Celtics, Right Hand club, American-Irish historical society, the Foresters and the Lowell typographical union. He has ever kept up his membership in the typographical union and although he has not had a "stick" in his hand for nearly 30 years he pays his weekly dues as an active member.

At the time of the printers' strike in Lowell he started a subscription list with $500 and subsequently practically financed the entire affair. While the cynically-inclined have often been heard to remark that Mr. O'Sullivan's lavish expenditure of money to promote public events was another evidence of his skill as an advertiser, every charity in Lowell and hundreds of poor families in Lowell bless the name of Humphrey O'Sullivan for countless acts of charity of which the outside world knows absolutely nothing, and never will as far as the benefactor is concerned. There has been no more liberal contributor to the Irish cause in all New England than Mr. O'Sullivan from the days of the old Land League to the present United Irish League.

Mr. O'Sullivan in politics is a democrat and takes a deep interest in the game although he has never sought office at the polls, though he has been frequently mentioned for mayor and congress. His interest in politics is to help his friends along and he has financed many a campaign for a friend and none but the candidate and the donor ever knew who put up the money.

Mr. O'Sullivan is married but has no children and resides in a modest home in Butterfield street, Lowell.

ROOSEVELT'S MARVELLOUS MODESTY.

Col. Roosevelt's modesty is only exceeded by his respect for law. A few days ago the Southern Commercial Congress invited him to deliver an address at its session at Atlanta in the spring of 1911. It would not be just to such a modest man to give his answer except in his own words. After writing "My Dear Sir," he proceeds:

"It is not possible as yet for me to answer definitely, but I believe that on my trip to California next March I shall pass through the southern states, and I hope that it can be arranged that the Southern Commercial Congress then hold its meeting in one of the cities through which I am able to pass. If so, it will be a real pleasure to me to be present and say all that I can in behalf of this admirable movement."

And then he proceeded to talk about the blue and the gray, former misunderstandings, present good will and such things that are old and pleasant, but are not illustrative of the modesty of the man.

Col. Roosevelt's modesty is shown in the fact that, while he agrees to deliver an address if the Southern Commercial Congress will go after it—that is, will meet at the place where he is at the time he is there—he gave an idea that the place will be somewhre in the south. This will be much more convenient to that body of southern business men than if he had required them to meet at Oyster Bay. Oyster Bay has not sufficient hotel accommodations, but the members of this congress could have carried a snack with them. In not requiring them to do this Col. Roosevelt showed a courtesy that is equal to his patriotism.

Col. Roosevelt would have been letting the members of the Commercial Congress down light if he had only required them to meet in Oyster Bay to hear his address. Everybody knows how busy he is, what a traveler he is and how he is in the habit of making speeches from the rear platforms of trains. He might have required them to charter a train and chase him. If he had decided to deliver a speech from the rear platform of one train while the members of the Southern Commercial Congress occupied the rear platform, windows and roof of another train backing after it with equal speed he would have proposed something novel and would have lost no time. Or it would have served his purpose as well if he had required them to charter a train and run it to the place where he was going while he addressed them from the cowcatcher of a train following behind.

When we see how much more strenuous Col. Roosevelt's requirements might have been we realize that, in merely requiring the Southern Commercial Congrss to come to him, he showed a modesty as high as the ocean, as deep as the Washington Monument, as solid as a spider's web.—Jacksonville, Florida, Times Union.



Humphrey D. Sullivan

CHARLES S. BAXTER

Medford's Ex-Mayor Good Fighter Who Fights Hardest When Opposition Is Strongest—His Notable Battle in Behalf of Boston and Eastern Road—Astute and Energetic Politician.

If there is one quality to be commended in these days of political trimming it is the politician and who can and will put up a hard fight when he runs hard into opposition. Such a man is Ex-Mayor Charles S. Baxter of Medford, whose whole career in politics is a series of battles. A very recent instance of his never-say-die spirit was when the railroad commission broke all precedents in throwing down the legislature and refusing the Boston & Eastern road a certificate of exigency. Many of the promoters of the company were so surprised that they were disposed to sit down and cry over their hard luck. Not so with Mr. Baxter. He was on the job that same day framing up a petition to the board to re-open the case on certain legal grounds which he named and which he insisted justified another hearing on the case. It was the persistence of the company's attorney that broke through the determination of the commission to close up the case and won for them another chance.

Like his close political chum, Chairman Charles E. Hatfield of the republican state committee, Mr. Baxter is an enthusiast. When he goes in for anything he goes in all over. There is nothing half-hearted about Charles S. Baxter. He showed that when he was learning to play politics and he has continued it since he became an expert at the game. He took hold of the Boston & Eastern project in the first place because he believed in it. He saw the possibilities in the scheme of giving Essex county easy and rapid transportation into Boston. He believed it entirely feasible as a business as well as an engineering proposition. Then he agreed to push the fight in the legislature for a charter to enter Boston. There was opposition right away naturally. Certain interests connected with certain other railroad interests who make it a business to smother any project which looks like a rival began to get very busy,

These same public-spirited gentlemen decided that the idea of a high speed line into Boston from the northeast was not practicable. So they told the legislature, but curiously enough the general court didn't believe their statements were inspired wholly by a desire to look out for the best interests of the commonwealth. So they passed a resolution requesting the railroad commission and the Boston Transit Commission to sit jointly as a "Big Two," hear the parties at interest and report to the 1910 general court "whether or not, in their opinion, it is advisable, expedient and in the public interest to grant the petition." The joint board did meet and after a full consideration of the problem submitted a report advising further delay. But the legislature was insistent and the commissioners, by request, submitted a draft of a bill giving the company substantially all they asked for but imposing certain restrictions which they felt were needed. This year the opposing interests continued their fight and so did Atty. Baxter. In fact he fought all the harder when he saw victory so close at hand. The opposition made little impression at the state house and the bill went through giving the company its rights but dependent on the certificate from the railroad commission. What they did is a matter of recent history. Whether the Boston & Eastern finally wins out, which seems more than likely, the backers of that scheme can rest assured of one thing and that is that no one could have done any better work for them than did Charles S. Baxter.

Mr. Baxter prepared for politics and law at Harvard, taking his degree there in 1892. The next three years were spent in studying law so that he was admitted to practice in 1895. He got a good grounding in corporation law by his four years from 1898 to 1902 as head of the claim department of the Boston Elevated. During this time he also learned some things which came in very handy in the recent fight for the Boston & Eastern franchise. About this time Mr. Baxter began to interest himself in politics in the city of Medford. He served two years in the common council, the last of which he was president of that body. He served the same length of time in the board of aldermen and completed his work there as president of that body. By this time Mr. Baxter had come to be recognized as one of the leading figures in republican politics in his city, so that it was natural he should aspire to be mayor.

But he had to fight for this honor although both times he ran he carried every ward in the city, democrat as well as republican. Both of his terms were characterized by a progressive spirit and an earnest attempt to make Medford one of the real centres in the metropolitan district. He was responsible for the Brooks playstead and he rebuilt the Middlesex avenue bridge. But his opportunity came during the big coal strike. The poor were suffering beyond description and their condition appealed to his sympathies. On his own responsibility he conceived the daring scheme of buying a whole shipload of coal, bringing it up the Mystic river and dispensing it to the poor people of the city at cost price. He came in for a storm of denunciation for having exceeded his authority but it was then time to act and not to talk and action has always been Mr. Baxter's style in dealing with a great crisis. It made him friends among the needy portion of his constituency and they have always sworn by "Charlie" Baxter as the man who met a trying situation manfully and did the humane if not the politic thing.

From mayor Mr. Baxter began to participate in state politics. He handled the first Guild campaign in Middlesex county and proved himself an excellent organizer. Then came the campaign of Herbert Parker for attorney general and Mr. Baxter was given the responsibility of looking out for Middlesex county for the Lancaster man. He did his work well, too, without any noise, but accomplishing results, which are what count in political battles. As a presiding officer, he proved the same success and on several occasions he was called to act as chairman of senatorial and county conventions.

Then came the big lieutenant governorship fight in 1908. Mr. Baxter allied himself with the forces behind Louis A. Frothingham and with his friend, Charles E. Hatfield of Newton, he took hold of the whole campaign. This gave him a chance to try his skill at campaigning from Cape Cod to the Berkshires, as Col. Sid Bigney delights to say, and he made good, so good in fact that when the convention came the forces of John N. Cole and Robert Luce were easily routed in the first round. The Frothingham campaign, like all those with which Mr. Baxter had been associated, was one of work and not of making loud claims. It was lucky for Louis Frothingham that he could get two live-wires like Baxter and Hatfield. They took hold of things when the opposition was making great headway and things were looking bad for the Boston man. Immediately the campaign took new life all along the line and there were no blunders from that time on.

With all his work in politics and law Mr. Baxter has found time to devote to other things. He served his time in the First Corps of Cadets as a member of B company. He organized and was the first president of the Medford Boat club. He was active for many years in the Medford Golf club. He was the first member initiated in Medford Lodge of Elks and has been very active in the various Masonic bodies. Takes him all in all there isn't a shrewder man in politics today than Charles S. Baxter of Medford and if he hasn't a bright future it will be because real merit is no longer recognized by politicians.

NATHAN G. NICKERSON

Candidate For House in 6th Norfolk District One of Quincy's Best Known Business Men—Of Rounded Experience and Mature Judgment—Has Done Much to Develop Wollaston.

Nathan G. Nickerson of Wollaston is one of the best known business men in Quincy and is one of its most public spirited citizens. He is a man independent in thought and plain of speech and is moreover, not backward in expressing his opinions. He has been asked by his friends to be a candidate for the house of representatives for the 6th Norfolk district and it has not been necessary to woo his consent. As is his fashion, he promptly said "yes" and forthwith announced that his rivals would know that they had been in a fight for the nomination.



NATHAN G. NICKERSON.

Nathan G. Nickerson is a business man of rounded experience and of mature judgment as is evidenced in that he has been chairman of the finance, street and building committees in the Quincy city council. He has been one of the pioneers in developing Wollaston, having handled a great deal of property and having built over 100 houses there. He was one of the incorporators of the Wollaston Co-operative bank over 20 years ago and still serves on its board of trustees. He is treasurer of the Quincy city hospital and prominent in all movements designed to better the interests of his adopted city.

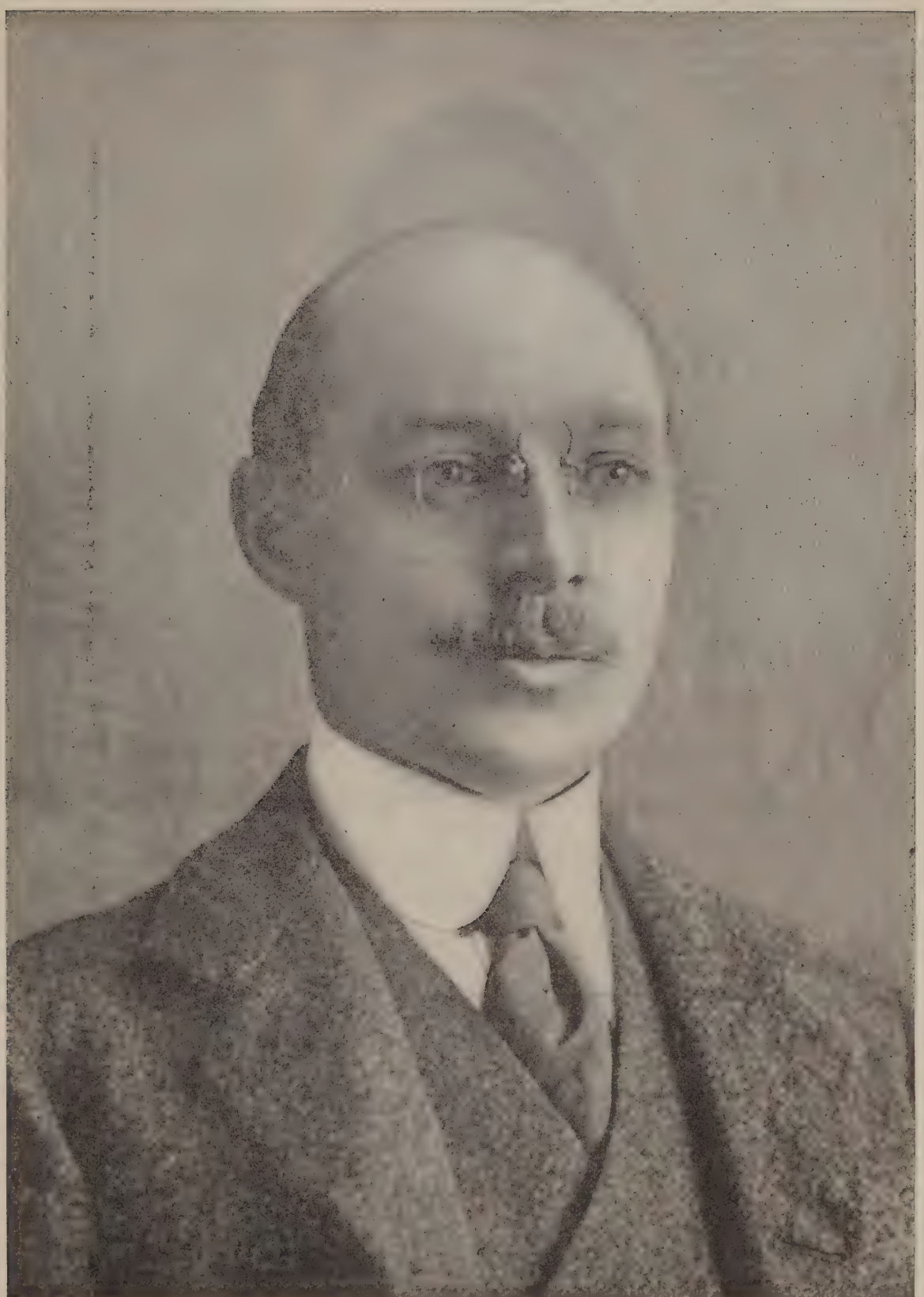
Mr. Nickerson was born at South Dennis in 1852 and came to Boston as a lad to enter the employment of ex-Mayor Hart. He remained with the firm after Mayor Hart's retirement, resigning to enter the firm of Dyer, Taylor & Co. Fifteen years ago he started in the real estate business on his own account, making a specialty of Quincy and Wollaston property.

Mr. Nickerson is a stalwart republican with decided opinions and the faculty for expressing them. A man of unquestioned integrity and with a large personal following, he should make an exceptionally strong candidate. The house needs men of his character, experience and ability.

DEMOCRATIC STAND-PATTERS.

We pledge our senators and representatives to vote for a joint resolution that will promote the revision of the tariff one schedule at a time. (Kansas Republican platform.)

That hits the nail of republican tariff reform as formulated by Pres. Taft on the head. All republican platforms should contain a similar plank. But the democrats in congress may be counted on to join the stand-patters in opposing the change of rule asked for by the president. They want a general revision, not a change in certain schedules whenever they are shown to be excessive.—Buffalo Commercial.



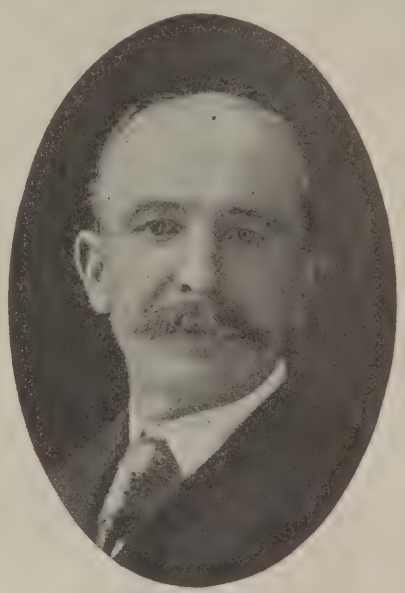
CHARLES S. BAXTER

JOSEPH J. SHEPHERD

Former Representative Is Candidate For Plymouth County Commissioner —Committee Work in House Especially Qualified Him For Place— Highway Surveyor Twelve Years.

Genial "Joe" Shepherd of Pembroke, as everybody knew him in the houses of 1907 and 1908, is a candidate for the republican nomination for county commissioner of Plymouth county this year. To get it he will have to defeat that old warhorse of Plymouth county politics, Walter H. Faunce of Kingston. Shepherd's friends, and a great many others, expected that he would have a clear field this year but, as in a great many other cases, the man that is in hates to let go. Mr. Shepherd was urged to become a candidate three years ago and his supporters were ready to go out and make the fight for him. But Commr. Faunce said that he wanted one more term to complete 25 years of service and Rep. Shepherd decided not to stand in the way of the fulfilment of that desire. He expected, as did his friends, that Mr. Faunce, having completed his quarter century on the commission, would stand aside this year and let Mr. Shepherd have the nomination that goes to their section of the county. But Mr. Faunce is not standing aside. He wants another term, and Mr. Shepherd, satisfied that if he ever is to secure a place on the board, must fight for it, is ready to battle against Mr. Faunce for the republican nomination.

It will be a clean fight. Ex-Rep. Shepherd isn't the kind of a man that would wage anything but a clean fight. "Joe" Shepherd is clean right through to the backbone as those who served with him in the house well know. And, speaking of backbone, it might be said in passing that Mr. Shepherd has his share of that essential part of the anatomy. His platform will be his own clean, vigorous personality; his eminent fitness for the place, and the desirability of the infusion of new blood into the commission. That's an honest, straightforward platform that any good man and good republican might well stand upon. A fight waged with that kind of a platform cannot



JOSEPH J. SHEPHERD.

hurt anybody's feelings and can't possibly injure the republican party.

If Ex-Rep. Shepherd needs any corroborating evidence as to his fitness for the office there are any number of representatives and ex-representatives who would willingly go down into Plymouth county and tell the voters there that "Joe" Shepherd possesses the highest qualifications to serve them in the office of county commissioner. His service in the house gave him special training in county matters which supplemented a valuable experience of 12 years as highway surveyor of Pembroke. During that period he had charge of 68 miles of road and secured a thorough training in one important branch of a county commissioner's duties.

In the house in both years he was the Plymouth county member of the committee on counties. In his second term he was also named as chairman of the committee on drainage, despite the fact that he was a new man to the committee. In 1907 he successfully handled the bill appropriating $75,000 for enlarging and improving the jail and house of correction in his own county. He achieved considerable fame by defeating, practically single-handed, the entire Lynn delegation when they attacked the bill reported by him providing that Lynn should pay 60 percent of the cost of maintenance of the bridge between that city and Saugus, and Essex county 40 percent. Lynn's limit, set by herself, was 50 percent, but Rep. Shepherd won a victory and a notable one. In 1908 he put through the bill appropriating $60,000 for a house of correction in the town of Plymouth. The various intricate sewerage problems which came before his committee on drainage he handled with rare tact and success.

Mr. Shepherd was born in Pembroke, Feb. 5, 1855. He has been an active party worker, although never an offensive partisan, since he reached voting age. He has served on the republican town committee for ten years. He was postmaster of the town from 1888 to 1903, when he resigned. During his service as highway surveyor of his town he was openly complimented by the state highway commission for having constructed "the best gravel road in the state." Mr. Shepherd is a member of Phoenix lodge of Masons, Pilgrim royal arch chapter and Old Colony commandery, Knights Templar. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows, belonging to North River lodge of Hanover, and is an associate member of Post 111, G. A. R. of Pembroke.

G. O. BLAKE
WHISKY

The Leading Brand in
New England

MASSACHUSETTS RAILROAD COMMISSION

Noted for High Character, Probity and Honor of the Personnel of Board —Powers Recommendatory, Its Decisions Are Accepted as Final —Far Ahead of Similar Commissions in Other States

If there is one commission in which Massachusetts has especial pride it is its railroad board now entered upon the 42d year of its usefulness. Away back in 1845 the legislature attempted to start a railroad commission, but the act creating it was repealed the next year. That provided for a commission of five persons who together were to constitute "the board of railroad commissioners" to consider petitions for railroad charters, give hearings upon such petitions, examine plans, surveys and estimates and report in detail to the legislature upon each case examined by them. Gov. Briggs got as far as appointing the five commissioners, but before they got to their first report they were legislated out of existence.

The railroad commission, which all the world knows today as the Massachusetts commission, began work July 1, 1869, and for more than 40 continuous years without a break it has performed it to the acceptance of the people and of the railroads as well.

It has purview not only of questions of construction, traffic and public convenience, but of finance and capitalization. Never has it been a political body. It stands far and away head of the other railroad commissions of the country and ranks well up to an ideal type. It has blocked schemes of railroad inflation, has been the terror of "would-be promoters," and has demonstrated itself as the "high railroad court" of the commonwealth, for although endowed with large power and responsibility, those powers have been recommendatory almost wholly, and yet its recommendations have been given the full force and effect of decisions final, by the prompt acquiescence of the railroad companies themselves.

It has been said that no railroad company in this commonwealth has been known to refuse to accept the recommendation of the railroad commission upon any matter passed upon by that board. It has enforced the statutes consistently. Its annual reports are full, accurate and intelligent, expressing the results of announced policy carried out. It is said that Massachusetts is the only state in the union which makes a real effort to restrict the capitalization of electric railroads to a sum representing their "fair replacement value," and it is a densely populated state with a large electric mileage in city streets, where it is expensive to lay track.

Railroad problems have received careful attention, and it has been written that no state in the Union has tried harder, with more intelligence and with greater success, to reconcile on a basis of justice the conflicting claims of the corporation and the public than has Massachusetts through its railroad commission, which speaks for the high character, probity and honor of the personnel of the board.

At the time the present board began its duties, July 1, 1869, the total length of steam railroad in Massachusetts was 1,241.48 miles. There were then 47 railroad corporations of the commonwealth with a total paid in capital of $83,377,088.11 and an indebtedness of $49,418,141.46. Today there are 36 railroad corporations with an aggregate capital of $238,900,815.70 and with an aggregate floating debt of $403,995,620. Forty-one years ago the original commission had also under its supervision 22 horse railroads operated in Massachusetts with a paid in capital of $4,649,930 and indebtedness of $962,572.99. Today the total capital of Massachusetts street railway companies is $80,728,880 while their total funded and floating debt is $87,899,270.28.

The distinctive feature of the Massachusetts railroad law is the great authority given to its railroad commission; giving that body the same power as to freights and fares over steamship carriers between ports of the commonwealth as the commission has over steam railroads and street railways. These powers include pretty sweeping authority as to persons and papers, operation, rates, capitalization; indeed, reaching through the whole limbo of railroad finance and administration under the statutes. Other states have laws similar to some of those in force in Massachusetts, but few of them have the statutes in such amplitude, and in none are the law and its enforcement so closely interwoven as in Massachusetts.

The ability and integrity of the board is well recognized in all parts of the country, and the demand for its annual reports comes from every part of the United States and many remote sections of the civilized globe. The solons on the "hill," especially those from the interior, have the deep-seated conviction that if the railroad commissioners have to do with any new project the interests of the public will be safe-guarded and that grafting will be impossible. It is this absolute confidence in the integrity and thoroughness of the practices of the commission that increases its burdens and extends its field of operation beyond the limitation of transportation matters.

Among other matters the Massachusetts commission acts as a board of arbitration. It holds also an advisory position toward both the executive and the legislature in all railroad matters. Bills proposing legislation are referred to this board for a report, and the board also suggests legislation where its experience has proven it necessary. It prepares statistical information of value to all parties interested in railroads, and its reports are standard authorities on the subject.

Here is high tribute from the report of the Royal Commission on London Traffic: "The commonwealth of Massachusetts has probably been more successful than any other state in America or any country in Europe in solving the question of public control of private companies owning and operating public franchises for the transportation of goods and passengers."

One very beneficial result that has attended upon the labors of the Massachusetts commission is the effect which their public hearing of complaints has had in removing erroneous impressions which people frequently entertain of injustice done them by the action of the railroads. The latter have in many instances been proved to the entire satisfaction of the complainants to be justifiable in pursuing the course complained of, hence a better feeling between the different interests has resulted.

Very early in the history of the board the question of the transportation of milk upon railroads became an acute issue, and in 1879, a statute was passed placing upon the board the duty of fixing rates for milk transportation. This has remained the only absolute rate-fixing power possessed by the board.

That which has made for the great success achieved by the railroad commission has been its personnel. The first commission appointed by Gov. William Claflin had James C. Converse, Edward Appleton and Albert Briggs as its members. Its chairmen since Converse have been Charles Francis Adams, Thomas Russell, George G. Crocker, John E. Sanford, James F. Jackson and Walter Perley Hall, names that stand for the highest citizenship in the commonwealth.

The present railroad commission has fully sustained its prestige of the past. It has had to deal with constantly expanding problems of transportation and rapid transit, some of which were hardly dreamed of 40 years ago, but the Massachusetts commission has kept step with the progress of the age. In nothing more striking has it shown its progressiveness than in its treatment of the electric interurban railroad question. It has shown that it recognized the demand of the public for rapid transit in the matter of the Boston & Providence and the Boston & Western electric railroads in declaring that public exigency, necessity and convenience demanded their construction. It has taken a conservative position in connection with the proposed Boston & Eastern railroad.

Chairman Walter Perley Hall of Fitchburg is the youngest member in point of service upon the present railroad commission, having been first appointed by Gov. Curtis Guild, December 23, 1907. Mr. Hall was taken from the staff of Atty.-Gen. Malone, on which he was first assistant attorney-general, to succeed James F. Jackson who had held the chairmanship of the railroad board since 1899. He has shown great adaptability to the requirements of his new position. Chairman Hall has shown himself to be one of the most progressive men on the board especially in his treatment of the electric interurban question on which he has been a strong friend of the new companies, especially the Boston & Eastern. Mr. Hall was born in Manchester, N. H., May 9, 1867, fitted for college in Worcester public schools, was graduated at Brown university and the Harvard law school, from which he was admitted to the bar in 1891, and put forth his first shingle in Clinton, subsequently removing to Fitchburg, where he was chosen to the office of city solicitor. He was also assistant district attorney of Worcester county, leaving that office to become Atty-Gen. Malone's right hand man as assistant attorney-general in January, 1906. While holding that position he was given exclusive charge of the abolition of grade crossings matters. He made a careful study of railroad problems and proved himself a forcible pleader. He was especially distinguished for the careful trying of his cases. He is a popular clubman, a member of the Fitchburg Rifle club, Fitchburg Bar association, board of trade and other organizations.

Commissioner George W. Bishop of Newton, the senior member in point of service of the present railroad commission, was appointed by Gov. Greenhalge, July 18, 1895, to succeed Everett A. Stevens deceased. His appointment was in pursuance of the precedent, established by Gov. Benjamin F. Butler in 1883, of placing on the railroad commission a representative of the railroad employes. Before coming to the board, Mr. Bishop had risen through his own ability and unaided effort to the responsible position of roadmaster of the Vermont & Massachusetts division of the Fitchburg railroad in charge of 153 miles of track. He was born in West Burke, Vt., Oct. 4, 1849, and was educated in the common schools and at St. Johnsbury academy. At the age of seventeen he entered the railroad service at the bottom of the ladder as brakeman and was afterwards a fireman. Then he went to the track department and in 1870 was section foreman of the Vermont & Massachusetts railroad until, upon the lease of that line by the Fitchburg, he was appointed road master of that entire division. His nomination was endorsed by the leading railroad men in the state, presidents, directors and general managers. Mr. Bishop resides in Newtonville.

Commissioner Clinton White of Melrose, was taken from the harbor and land commission by Gov. Crane, March 14, 1901, to succeed Hersey B. Goodwin of Cambridge, who had resigned because of ill health, as a member of the railroad commission. He had been one of the strong members of the harbor board and before that had served the commonwealth well as a member of the state board of health. He was appointed to the harbor and land commission to succeed the "blue-eyed philosopher" of Beverly, John I. Baker in 1897. In 1895 and '96 he had been connected with the Boston dock commission. He had also served in the Boston board of aldermen, living then in Charlestown, and being engaged in the teaming business in Boston. He was chairman of the transportation committee of the Chamber of Commerce. At the time Commissioner Goodwin was appointed to the railroad commission. Mr. White had been considered for the position. As a commissioner he has been a consistent advocate of the development of the steam railroads of the state. On the question of electric interurban railroads, Mr. White has taken a conservative ground. He did not sign the original interlocutory decree of November, 1908, that public convenience and necessity had been shown for the construction of the Boston & Eastern electric railroad, but he would not disturb the harmony which has always existed in the railroad commission by a dissenting report. He adhered to his position in regard to this road by signing the majority statement by the railroad commission that there should be no certificate of exigency granted until after the general court of 1911 had passed upon the electrification of existing railroad lines and the cross-town tunnel between the two great Boston terminals. Naturally reserved, Commissioner White is slow of speech but a diligent investigator and thoroughly practical.

CAN'T "BUFFALO" THE DEMOCRATS.

The American people are not going to be fooled by any new bunko game that makes the cowboy population shout. They are onto the protection-to-labor tariff swindle at last, and will swat it by electing a democratic congress and following that up by electing a democratic president in 1912.—Philadelphia Record.

CHARLES H. PEARSON

Candidate for Senate in 2d Norfolk District Business Man of Large Affairs—Active Participant in Town Affairs of Brookline—Long Prominent in Republican Politics

Charles H. Pearson of Brookline, candidate for the republican nomination for senator in the 2d Norfolk senatorial district, was born in Portland, Maine, January 7, 1849, the son of Samuel and Mary P. (Small) Pearson, and when he was less than a year old his family moved to Roxbury, Mass. His paternal ancestors came from Newburyport, Portsmouth and Portland, and for several immediate generations were ropemakers, his grandfather owning and operating one of the largest ropewalks at that time in Portland, Maine.

On finishing his studies at the Roxbury grammar, Roxbury high school and Chauncy Hall school, he was given the choice of going to Harvard college or entering the rope mill established by his father in Roxbury. His ambition to enter business and willingness to "work overtime" in further pursuing studies, caused him to decide on the latter. Starting as a bobbin boy he quickly gained a complete mastery of the manufacturing end of the business, and by successive steps, from the mill to the office, as salesman, as general manager, he gained prominence not often found by so young a man, for, before he was 21 years old he had a full power of attorney to act for the firm and as soon as he was 21 years old was admitted as a member of the firm.

With almost unlimited capacity for hard continuons work and excellent judgment, he rapidly forged to the front. In 1884 he organized and owned the controlling interest in the Standard Cordage Co., running it night and day, and it was well known as being one of the most successful cordage companies in the country. In 1890 it was consolidated with the Boston Cordage Co., with capital of $1,500,000, in which consolidated company Mr. Pearson was one of the chief owners and occupied a leading position.

Disposing of his cordage interests in 1891, he fully intended retiring from active business, but his ceaseless energy and push could not be restrained and he immediately began operating and investing in high class real estate, always successfully. Subsequently, taking up the manufacture of clocks, his judgment made a success of what had been a failure in the hands of several preceding concerns. Without any practical knowledge of the business, a walk through the factory caused it to dawn intuitively upon Mr. Pearson's keen and alert mind that his predecessors had been using methods better adapted for making wheel barrows than what he believed necessary for making high grade clocks. He immediately changed radically the method of manufacture then in vogue; and the result was the famous Chelsea clock which now has a world-wide reputation, and includes many of the largest and highest class jewelry houses in the country as the chief customers for its fine product.

Mr. Pearson has many times been honored by Brookline, for aside from serving as park commissioner for two years and selectman for three years, he has served on many of her most important committees, notably many of the committees of 30 on appropriations, the committee on revision of her charter, the 1903 committee on revision of her building laws and the 1910 committee to consider and report amendments to avoid risk of congestion and conflagration and to correct abuses in housing in the so-called tenement section—being chairman of the last two named committees. He has served as delegate to many of the state and other conventions, and at the state convention of 1909 was a member of the important committee on resolutions. He has served on the town, senatorial and county republican committees, and for several years has been chairman of the Norfolk county republican committee. On announcing his candidacy for the republican nomination for senator in the 2d Norfolk district, he resigned his membership in the Brookline republican town committee and also from the 2d Norfolk senatorial commitee, in each of which he was a member.

Mr. Pearson is in vigorous, robust health, has lived in Brookline for upwards of 20 years, and has a host of friends, not only in Brookline, but all over the district, who recognize his ability and exceptional fitness for the office. He is a member of the Boston Athletic association, the Boston Art club, the Exchange club, the Boston Yacht club, is the president of the Norfolk club, and has that personal and convincing way which enables a man to make friends quickly and also to retain them. His friends express great confidence that, if elected, he will make an able senator and advance and protect the interests of the state. Always a manufacturer and engaged in active business, Mr. Pearson believes that Massachusetts should do everything reasonable and proper to encourage thrift and enterprise and the further development of her great opportunities along safe and broad gauge lines. He is a life long republican, believes that the republican party has always been the party of achievements and of constructive and progressive legislation and has unlimited confidence that it can successfully and rightly solve all the problems, large and small, which may arise in the nation or state.

A STRIKING CONTRAST.

Consciously or unconsciously Mr. Taft has rendered an important service to respectable public opinion in the Middle West by going thither at the height of Col. Roosevelt's performances. The president has brought into direct contrast with the principal feature of the Outlook's advertising expedition a personality dignified and modest in demeanor, temperate in utterance, conscientious in statement, preaching government by law and the old nationalism of the constitution.

The contrast is striking, and few there are in the Middle West who cannot understand its significance. It must be apparent even to the other sort of man, the agitator who goes yelling and pushing his noisy way through delighted multitudes of sight gazers, bawling revolution for the sake of the advertisement, and measuring his popularity by the superficial sensations he is able to excite.

If Col. Roosevelt is sensitive to shades of difference there has been an excoriated spot on the surface of his self-sensibility since Pres. Taft's tranquil course crossed his orbit.—New York Sun.

J. H. MacAlman

Stearns and Columbia

Motor Cars

96 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston



CHARLES H. PEARSON

EDWARD C. MANSFIELD

Very Busy Being Postmaster, Has Neither Time Nor Use for Press Agents—Made Good as Executive Secretary of Republican State Committee and Still is Making Good

Edward C. Mansfield, postmaster of Boston, does not seek the limelight. He believes that postmasters should make their work speak for them. As many as two new routes have been established in the Boston postal district in one day without anybody being asked to print a tribute to the rare executive ability of Postmaster Mansfield. Which means that there are postmasters and postmasters, and that some postmasters are different from others. Mr. Mansfield is very busy being postmaster. He has little time to devote to the task of telling other people that he is postmaster. He is willing to let them take it for granted.

And yet he is a very good postmaster. Alone and unaided, he could not take the early morning mail from New York, carry it through its various channels and deliver it to those who were entitled to receive it, but he does not have to. He is not postmaster for the purpose of being that. He is postmaster for two reasons. They are these:

First, he is a republican.

Second, he is competent to be postmaster.

Mr. Mansfield, by the way, was born in Maine. A lot of people run away with the delusion that, in order for a non-native to make good in Boston, he must be born in New Hampshire and have a Dartmouth career—good or bad, it does not make much difference which, as long as it is a Dartmouth career. But that is not true. "Ned" Mansfield was born in Camden, Me., and he can hold down a federal office as well as any son of the Granite State that ever quit raising rocks for fodder and came to Boston to earn easy money on his drawl.

"Ned" did not strike Boston till 1875, which was nine years after he first saw the light of day in Camden, but after he got here he began to go some and steadily. He is a graduate of the East Boston high school. After he quit school he became a reporter and joined the staff of the Boston Journal. By the way, the number of people in high life who at one time or other joined the staff of the Boston Journal is only exceeded by the number of those who quit it as soon as they could better themselves. Even Stephen O'Meara quit it when he could better himself—considerably.

If "Ned" ever achieved glory by any particular newspaper stunt he has never said anything about it. Being a modest man, he did modest work and his expense bills were modest. Finally he decided that there might be glory in newspaper work, but glory was not filling. He quit. He had become assistant secretary of the Republican club of Massachusetts, and the assistant secretary of that club, while he may not be in the hurly burly of life and may not come in contact with as many human interest stories as the average newspaper man, is right under the eyes of the serious men who finance the republican party in this commonwealth and have something to say about who shall shake the plum tree. They liked Mansfield, as did about everybody. Therefore, it was no surprise when late in 1899 it was announced that Mr. Mansfield had been appointed assistant postmaster of Boston at $3,000 a year.

As assistant postmaster, Mr. Mansfield became popular with those who came in contact with him. That is hackneyed, but it's true. The men liked him, and those of the public who saw him liked him. And he got along real well with Sen. Lodge, which is something more than half the battle of life, if the battle of life happens to be political, or even semi-political, and is fought in Massachusetts. It looked as if Mr. Mansfield's position as assistant postmaster would be a permanent one. But the looks were not according to the fact.

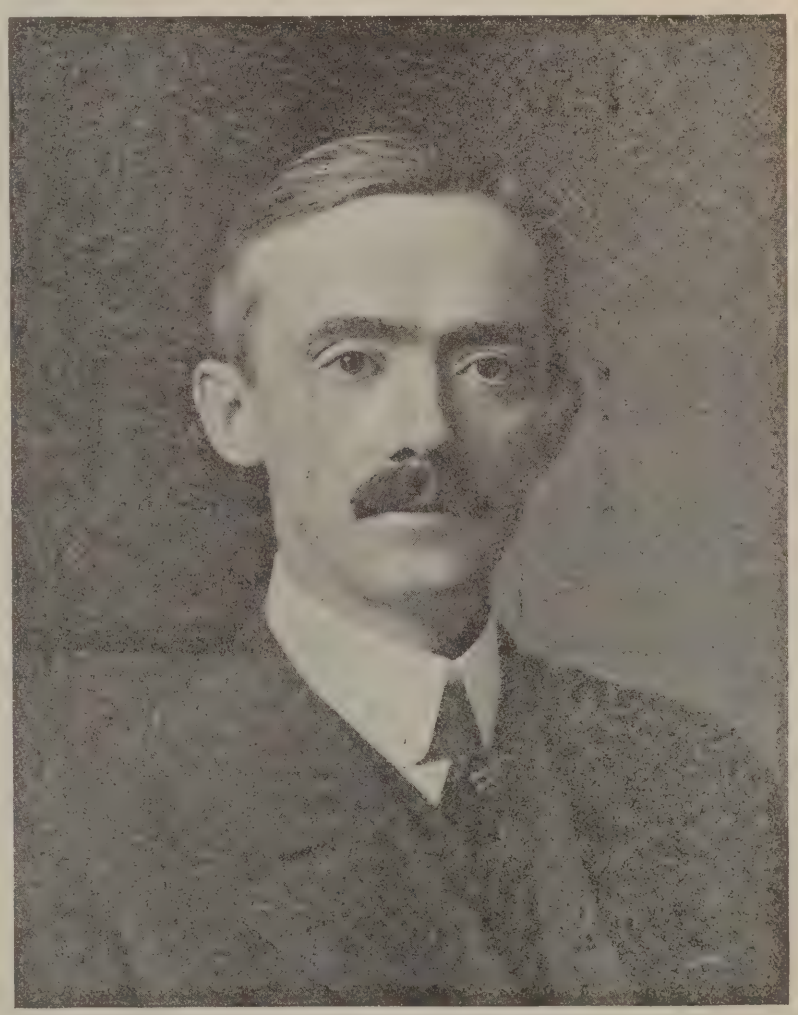
In 1905 it became necessary to choose a successor to that accomplished and famous diplomat, James B. Reynolds, executive secretary of the republican state committee. Mr. Reynolds had made the duties of executive secretary more important and more essential than the duties of the chairman and of the secretary who was not executive. He had acquired for the position a prestige wider than that of the vice-president of the United States and then wider still. He had brought to the office an ability to analyze rainbows and rebuff bluffers that had been arduously acquired as a newspaper man. No; not on The Journal. On the Record and Advertiser, where he had become acquainted with the lamented William E. Barrett.

It was his place that Mr. Mansfield was asked to take. He took it. Coming as it did from those who had a right to ask, he didn't kick. He looked almost happy, which showed his control of his emotions. Moreover, he went into the position and made good there. He had a fair working acquaintance with politicians of both kinds—the real and the all-but. Moreover, he had never been one to hang his heart on his sleeve and his opinions of men and things on the outer walls of his business office. He did good work in a position where nothing but good work is permissible and sat right down to be the chairman de facto of the republican state committee. This is said with all due deference to a number of estimable chairmen of the republican state committee who imagined that they were chairmen de facto, but were not. They were merely chairmen de jure. Times have changed, of course, since then.

In the winter of 1907-8 Mr. Mansfield moved. The late Geoorge A. Hibbard decided to accept a nomination for mayor which some statesmen of larger reputation as wise men and prophets had turned down because they did not believe that it was worth taking. Mr. Hibbard not only took the nomination but also took the election. And it left a large and juicy plum in the form of a postmastership which promptly fell into Mr. Mansfield's lap. It should be said that he did not make any long and ornate speech, saying that the appointment came to him as a great surprise, because, as has been remarked, he is not very strong when it comes to superheating the atmosphere. There is a suspicion that he must have told somebody that he would like the postmastership, and that he did not have to speak very loud. Be that as it may, he was appointed postmaster, he is postmaster, and he is boss of more men in and out of uniform than any other postmaster that Boston ever had. As has been said earlier in the course of this article, he is postmaster without much press agency work. He does not take to it very kindly. Perhaps that is because he once worked on a newspaper, where he considered the ways of the press agent and became wise.

There won't be any change of postmaster in Boston, in all probability, until there is change of the federal administration at Washington and then, probably, not for some considerable time after that. It may be that, should the democrats win the next national election, the Boston democratic leaders would insist that the present postmaster be retained. It may be, indeed, that they are so filled and even charged with the spirit of Plan 2 and municipal non-partisanship that they would insist upon introducing the essence of Plan 2, without a referendum, into the consideration of federal offices.

It may be, let us repeat, but then, again, it may not be. However, 1912 is some distance away, and those who look too far ahead waste time. For the present let it be remarked that Edward C. Mansfield continues to be postmaster, that he does his work without a brass band, that in time of stress and trouble he can lean on the stalwart frame of Frank H. Haynes, assistant postmaster, and if anybody desires to kick personally to the postmaster himself he will find in Mr. Mansfield one of the most sympathetic and receptive receivers of kicks that ever drew down a salary. And that is saying a good deal. Moreover, he will do what he can to see that the cause of the kick is promptly removed. And that is saying a great deal more.



EDWARD C. MANSFIELD

ALBION F. BEMIS

Has Served in House, Senate and Executive Council—Higher Honors in Store for Him—Did Effective Work on Homestead and Cost of Living Commissions—His Hobby is Gov. Draper.

There isn't a more thoroughly loyal friend of Gov. Draper in the entire commonwealth than Albion F. Bemis of Brookline. The sun rises and sets in Eben S. Draper in the mind of Albion Bemis. Eben S. Draper never did a wrong thing and never can depart from the right in the opinion of Ex-Counc. Bemis. Massachusetts never had a greater governor than the man from Hopedale according to the man from Brookline. In fact it is doubtful if Massachusetts ever had as great a governor as Eben S. Draper, says Mr. Bemis on second thought. And then he goes even further and is willing to predict that Massachusetts will never have an abler, more just and better equipped governor than the same Eben S. Draper.

You can start Albion to talking Draper at any time. It's easy if you happen to meet him on some street corner, but if you should happen to interrupt him at dinner he wouldn't feel at all bad to allow his meal to grow cold while he told you of the glories of Draper. He will tell you of the courage of Gov. Draper, how he never fails to look a man straight in the eye and tell him just what he thinks when asked an embarassing question, how he never quibbles over an appointment and never leads three or four men to believe each one is to get the place, how even an eight-hour bill never causes him to falter in the discharge of what he considers his duty, how he always keeps a promise (and here Albion will expatiate a bit on the merits of honesty and square-dealing in politics), how he can be conciliatory and still remain firm and many other desirable qualities about the present chief executive. With Bemis, Gov. Draper is a hobby. It's a good safe bet that if you should meet him any morning and ask him what he dreamed of the night before the reply would be "Draper."

But seriously the admiration of Citizen Bemis for the governor is sincere and real. It isn't inspired by the sordid motives which lead some of our most prominent politicians to throw up their hats and especially to lead the cheering at political gatherings or perhaps get up an occasional banquet in honor of some distinguished public man. Bemis really believes in Draper. He has known the governor for many years and he finds in his makeup just those qualities which appeal to him, which he admires in a man in public life. It is true that he has received some favors at the hands of the governor but they were temporary honors which he could assume by reason of having the time and they were given him because Gov. Draper regarded him as the man he wanted. There are some traits which can be found in both Eben S. Draper and Albion F. Bemis and perhaps it is because of this that the two men are such close personal and political friends.

Both men have high ideals in politics. Both are republicans but while they stand up at all times for their party's principles they insist that the leaders of that party shall be men of principle, or character and of standing. As business men they look at public questions with a broad view and see beyond the narrow visions of the ordinary politician. Both men have been highly honored by their party but both have worn those honors modestly and with dignity believing with that greatest of latter-day democrats that "public office is a public trust." Albion F. Bemis has won his way in Massachusetts politics by a combination of shrewdness, good-nature and the ability to meet men and to take their measures accurately. It was in the town of Foxboro that he began his political career some ten years ago and before he removed from there to Brookline he had taken his place as one of its leading citizens. He went to the legislature in 1901 and at once gained recognition as a man of sound judgment and clear perception. He made no pretence at public speaking, but expresses himself so clearly that he frequently succeeded in enlightening the house upon intricate and complicated questions when other speakers had failed. A sense of humor is essential to most successful politicians. Albion Bemis has it strong. It is only another evidence of his humanity. You meet him casually and you are instantly impressed with the fact that here is a man who looks at life as though there was something in it worth while after all.

Two years in the lower branch were followed by his election to the senate where he served during 1903 and 1904. He served on such important committees as public lighting, rules, and mercantile affairs, and was chairman during his first of the committee on constitutional amendments. In his last year he was made chairman of the committee on metropolitan affairs and brought to this important post just the business training needed to solve the big questions which the legislature must decide as affecting metropolitan Boston. He was also a member during his second year of the committee on relations between employers and employes. Here his business training was again brought into play and his advice upon labor matters proved invaluable in the consideration of the vexatious labor problems which the committee had to face.

Having removed to Brookline upon retiring from active business, Ex-Sen. Bemis was again called into the service of the public. There was a vacancy in the executive council from the second district and the republicans of the district turned to a new man, but one whose worth had been shown in the handling of affairs of state. They nominated Albion Bemis and in 1907 he took his seat in that body of eight which has to pass upon the governor's appointments as well as to keep a watchful eye on all the state institutions. It was in this latter capacity that Counc. Bemis at once took his place. He gave the same attention to the affairs of the commonwealth that he had devoted to his own interests. No detail of the management of the various state institutions was too small for him to look into. He insisted that the state should get the value of every dollar but on the other hand he was far from niggardly. He felt that the state owed its public charges proper care and he believed that these unfortunates were entitled to every comfort that the commonwealth could afford to give them. As a member of the committee on finance and accounts he exercised a watchful eye on all appropriations for the various departments. During his second year he served on the committee on charitable institutions.

The various petitions for pardon were another phase of the council work which appealed to Counc. Bemis. A most perplexing case was that of the Chinaman Warry Charles, convicted of complicity in the murder in Chinatown some years ago and to the consideration of this Counc. Bemis devoted much study. The conflicting testimony was enough to puzzle an experienced lawyer and to a layman it was almost hopeless to try and sift out the truth from the colored evidence. But Counc. Bemis tackled it conscientiously and his judgment had much to do with the final decision reached by the council and confirmed by Gov. Draper.

So well did Counc. Bemis serve his district that he was honored by a third term, an unusual thing in most districts. But in the 2d district the value of a man has always entered largely into his tenure of office and it was so in the case of Mr. Bemis. What complicated the situation was that two other candidates were in the field, Ex-Rep. Arthur P. Russell of Quincy, an active young republican, and Ex-Ald. Franklin P. Codman of Dorchester, which district claimed the right to name the man by virtue of the rotation-in-office theory. So that Counc. Bemis found himself up against a hard fight in the other end of the district.



ALBION F. BEMIS

But as is frequently the case in a three-cornered fight the man in beat out the fellows on the outside. Counc. Bemis was re-nominated and took office this time under his friend, Gov. Draper. During his third term he came to be regarded as the right hand man of the governor in the executive council. It is certain that he upheld the governor in everything not, however, from blind devotion to him but because he believed that Gov. Draper's opinion of matters of state was right. Both stood for the interests of the state at large. Both were above mere party ties although Mr. Bemis is as rabid a republican as any one can rightfully accuse Eben S. Draper of being.

Then came the investigation into the problem of the establishment by the commonwealth of homesteads for the laboring classes. For some years the question had been agitated and various measures had been introduced into the legislature looking toward some step being taken by the state to better the condition of the poorer classes now huddled into the tenements of the larger cities. It was claimed that it would be beneficial to the state as a whole if the surroundings of these people could be improved. It was thought they could bring up their families in some sort of proper environment if they could get away from the larger centres and find homes in the rural sections which could be obtained at a reasonable rate. A commission was appointed a year ago and Ex-Counc. Bemis was named as its chairman. They held public hearings, they sought all possible information on the subject from other states and even from abroad. They heard interested persons both in favor and opposed and after carefully looking over the ground they made a report in which they commended many features of the scheme but found that it lacked practicability. They were frank to admit the justice of the claim that such a plan if worked out successfully would result in great advantages to the class of people it was designed to help. But they were compelled to admit that the state was not in a position at that time to embark on any such venture the outcome of which was extremely problematical and the expense of which could be warranted by the facts in possession of the commission. Strong attempts were made to overthrow the majority report and substitute a minority report but they all failed.

All through the winter the question of the cost of living had been talked much in the papers and especially by the democrats who wanted some object lesson with which to whale the tariff. The movement in congress for a federal investigation prompted the democrats in Massachusetts to start something here. At first the republicans were inclined to smother it and had it not been for the advice of such men as Gov. Draper and Speaker Walker the scheme would have been opposed and killed on political lines. But they realized that there was some considerable public sentiment favorable to lifting the cover from the dealings in the necessities in life and their judgment prevailing against some of the narrower minded partisans the republicans appropriated the plan for their own. A bill was drafted for a commission and the republican party was enabled to make some capital out of it as their own measure. In the selection of the five members of the commission Gov. Draper was besought on every hand to name men who for this reason or that had some interest in the subject and whose viewpoint would thereby naturally be biased. One of the first suggested to Gov. Draper was that of Albion Bemis as a former business man but retired and not affiliated with any of the interests involved, having unquestioned judgment and furthermore having the time to devote to the work. The delay in bringing in and passing the act creating the commission cut down the time in which they had to complete their report to about six weeks. It was fortunate for the commission that it had on it men like Mr. Bemis who could devote all their time to the many-sided work. He was content to leave the theoretical end of the problem to others and spend his time with the practical side of the question of why living has so increased in the past decade. It was largely due to his efforts that the voluminous report finally whipped into shape contained such a mass of valuable statistics and information regarding the retail trade which will make it a reference mine for many years to come wholly aside from the conclusions which the commission reached.

HENRY C. ATTWILL

Brilliant Young Assistant District Attorney to Succeed W. Scott Peters —Starting Young in Politics Has Unbroken Record of Successes — Six Years in Legislature and Six in Present Office.

Lynn is to have a district attorney next year, and for two years thereafter at least. That is, a Lynn man is to be named for district attorney of Essex county. This is an honor that the city has not had before for more than a score of years, and there is great satisfaction that at last the city is to hold one of the most important places in county affairs, and it is fortunate in having groomed a young attorney so thoroughly that he can readily fit into the place so long held by W. Scott Peters of Haverhill. The new district attorney, to be nominated Sept. 28 and elected in November, will be Hon. Henry C. Attwill, whose political career has so far covered nearly one-third of his years of life. Few men start so early in the game and fewer still are able to hold on to public office, where the voters are the arbiters of a man's fate, for so many years.



HENRY C. ATTWILL.

At the age of 23, Henry C. Attwill, fresh from college and just admitted to the bar, decided he would like to go to the legislature from the Ward 4, Ward 2 and Nahant district, then the 13th Essex. He pretended no knowledge of the game of politics, but he had plenty of friends and the family was one of the best and most favorably known in the city. He hustled, he rallied his old schoolmates, and the business associates of his father did their part, and he won out handsomely in the caucus and was triumphant at the polls. In the house of 1896 he was the youngest member. For three years he continued in the lower branch, gaining in standing so rapidly that he was recognized as a leader in shaping legislation and served upon the most important committees in the speaker's gift. At the close of his third year there was a remarkable contest for senator, considerable dissatisfaction having manifested itself over the Lynn senator who was at the time serving his first term—Hon. J. C. Bennett. Mr. Attwill entered the lists, as did ex-Rep. E. W. Pinkham. At the subsequent convention Mr. Attwill won out, later getting a handsome endorsement at the polls.

In the senate of 1899 Mr. Attwill was at once recognized as a leader and his course reflected credit not only upon himself, but also upon his constituency. He was re-elected for 1900 by a greater majority than the year previous, and at the end of his two years in the senate there was so strong a demand for him to continue that he yielded to importunities, breaking the traditional custom of only two years for a senator, and again took his seat with "the 40 immortals."

The six years in house and senate made an impress upon the minds of the voters of Lynn, who, like all other bodies of voters, are exceedingly fickle, but Henry C. Attwill's services were of a character not to be lightly weighed or easily overlooked. His legislative committees were of such a nature as to be of peculiar benefit in many instances to Lynn projects prominent at the time of his services.

In the house of 1896 he was on elections (clerk) and probate and insolvency; in 1897 on judiciary (clerk), and in 1898, on the same; in the senate of 1899, on judiciary, constitutional amendments (chairman) and drainage (chairman); in 1900, on drainage (chairman), judiciary, street railways and on the special committee on investigation of metropolitan water board; in 1901, on judiciary (chairman), drainage, probate and chancery and on the special committee on revision of the public statutes.

In 1904, after a spirited contest for district attorney, that official decided upon a change of his assistant, a place that had been filled for six years by the son of Judge Sherman, Roland H. Sherman of Lawrence. His choice was Mr. Attwill, and for six years the capable young man, who knew how to make laws, has been diligently enforcing the law, until even the capable Mr. Peters came to rely upon his assistant as the one man for the place. Many an intricate problem has Mr. Attwill confronted and many have been his successes before juries and judges.

For a long time it has been known that Dist. Atty. Peters, after 12 years incumbency, was to relinquish his position. At each of his re-elections he had encountered more or less opposition, and it was felt that when the time did come that he had had enough there would be such a scramble for the place as would make even Essex county voters sit up and take notice. Early this year such a condition of affairs seemed imminent. Lawrence had a prospective candidate or two, Ipswich had one, so did Salem and Gloucester. It was conceded that Lynn was in it at whatever cost to the others' political desires, with the capable assistant district attorney, Henry C. Attwill. One by one the opposition disappeared, not because of any sharp political work or trades by Mr. Attwill, but because there was a general public demand that the mantle fall upon the man who had been so diligent in his duties and who had treated all whom he was brought into contact with so fairly and courteously.

And now, instead of one of Essex county's political clashing bees, there is to be a harmonious nomination tendered the man from Lynn, who will measure up to the standard set by such men as Justice Moody and others who have so well filled this important place. Henry C. Attwill was born in Lynn, March 11, 1872, the son of Isaac M. Attwill. He was educated in the public schools of that city, being a particularly brilliant scholar. He studied law at the Boston University Law school and after being admitted to the bar, associated himself with William D. Turner, who was attorney for the metropolitan sewerage commission. Retaining his Boston office he, in company with J. Joseph Doherty, has a Lynn office where a large legal business is transacted. Mr. Attwill is married, his wife being the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Harris, of Everett. They reside on Ocean avenue, Lynn, in the ward that first gave him political prominence and to which he always is proud to acknowledge his allegiance.

With all his legal work, Mr. Attwill has found time to devote to the cause of republicanism, serving for years on the city committee and for two years as its chairman. His services in that capacity were singularly successful, for his honesty of purpose and fidelity to the principles and tenets of the party was in keeping with all his public effort. The people trust Henry C. Attwill. They know his worth in Lynn and in the county and his administration of his high office during the next three years will but add to the reputation he has earned and so fully deserves in the other positions of trust he has so capably held.

EDWIN T. McKNIGHT OF MEDFORD

Young Lawyer Has Made His Mark as Specialist in the Organization of Banking Institutions—Served in House With High Credit—Candidate for Republican State Committee.

It isn't so unusual nowadays as to excite any special comment when a man achieves success in his chosen line entirely through his own efforts. Self-made men are as common now as improvement associations. Some of them don't amount to much more than most of the improvement associations. In other words, they didn't do a very good job in the making. It is only when a self-made man does a really excellent job—when he achieves success over unusual difficulties—that special interest is excited. Every young man who starts out with only his hands and brains—perhaps that order should be reversed—as his capital has to overcome the usual difficulties. Boston is full of any number of successful professional and business men who were born in the humblest circumstances. But—and this is important—most of them were Boston born. They knew Boston as boys from top to bottom. They were Boston educated. Most of the successful self-made business men started in with the concerns with which they are now identified.

Taking into consideration these facts, the case of Edwin T. McKnight, lawyer, ex-representative and organizer of banks and trust companies, is worthy of special mention. Mr. McKnight has achieved an enviable position in the legal and financial world. This latter achievement alone entitles him to unusual credit. The Boston financial world, it long has been bruited about, is circumscribed by an imaginary line over which no one without aristocratic connections is permitted to pass. But Edwin T. McKnight has crossed it and is rapidly forging to a leading position in banking circles.

Mr. McKnight was not even born in the United States, to say nothing of Boston, and the Back Bay especially, which section is supposed to possess a monopoly of financial genius. Neither did he have any Boston training in his youth. He was born in New Brunswick 41 years ago and didn't come to Boston until he was 25 years old. He came here to study law at Harvard law school. He had graduated from the normal school at Fredericton, N. B., and from the University of New Brunswick in 1894. He paid for his education while in college by teaching school and paid his way through the Harvard law school with his earnings as a tutor and as a teacher in the Shepard evening school at North Cambridge. He was a good teacher and a good student, just as he is now a good lawyer. In 1896 and 1897 he was principal of the evening school.

He became a citizen of the United States just as soon as he could under the law. He was elected to the Boston common council from Ward 21 in 1902, so that it may be seen that he wasn't a citizen very long before he was taking an active interest in public affairs. He has kept up that interest ever since, despite his growing legal business and his large undertakings, and although he has been out of public office for three years. Always independent in thought and action he was obliged to fight the strong republican machine in his own ward to secure his first nomination for the council. He served in the councils of 1903, '04 and '05. The organization adopted him, —rather he became a part of it—after he had defeated it, and his other elections came easy. His services as a member of the common council were commended by the Good Government association because of his consistent opposition to the practice of raising money for such current expenses as street repairs by long time loans—money that properly should be charged to current expenses.

In the fall of 1905 he was elected to the house of representatives and was re-elected in 1906. He made his mark in the house in his first year by securing the passage of a law that put a stop to the nefarious practice of giving straw bonds for the dissolution of mechanics' liens. Prior to the passage of that act artisans and laborers were cheated out of their pay with regularity. The law which Rep. McKnight fathered provides that the person against whose property the lien is filed must give notice of the surety which he intends to supply and the property upon which he proposes to qualify, and give 24 hours' times for these to be looked up. In 1907 he secured the passage of a similar law to apply to attachments.

In the latter year he also secured the passage through the house of a bill aimed to stop indiscriminate liquor selling on Sundays in cheap hotels, by requiring a special permit for Sunday selling. Although it received a large majority in the house it was defeated in the senate by two votes.

He was interested in the passage of the bill to allow trust companies to organize with a minimum capital stock of $200,000 instead of $500,000. Long a student of financial and banking affairs he realized that the $500,000 requirement was an absolute prohibition against banking facilities in many sections which were actually suffering for them. When the new law was passed he was instrumental in organizing the Dorchester Trust company. That first step in banking and the high success which it met with led him into a deeper study of the banking facilities available for the ordinary depositor and the average communities. His investigations convinced him that the wholesale consolidations of the banking institutions in Boston left an inviting field for new institutions which would cater to the wants of the average business man rather than to the big corporations. He also discovered a field outside of Boston for new banking institutions. In some of these places there were no local facilities. In others national banks were struggling along where trust companies, with the opportunity for a less restricted field which their charters give, might be highly successful.

It is no stretch of language to say that Edwin T. McKnight's entrance into the banking field has given that line of endeavor the greatest impetus that it has ever had in Greater Boston. This New Brunswick boy, who came to Boston an absolute stranger 16 years ago, has now reached the proud position where his very name will command the necessary capital for any banking enterprise with which he identifies himself. In a narrower sphere his name has the same weight, attached to a banking proposition, that the name of John Hays Hammond has, attached to a mining venture.

He has organized six important financial institutions within a few years. A seventh —the Charlestown Trust company—is only awaiting the necessary certificate from the board of bank incorporation to open for business. The Dorchester Trust company was followed by the Lincoln Trust company, located on Summer street, Boston, and one of the most flourishing of the younger banking institutions of the city. He was the progenitor of the Everett Trust company which has met with success from the first day it opened its doors. In Hyde Park he organized a national bank which fills a long felt want in that bustling and rapidly growing manufacturing centre. He had a



EDWIN T. McKNIGHT

prominent part in the organization and financing of the Framingham Trust company which opened for business less than a month ago. His firm of Eaton & McKnight of the International Trust company building is counsel for all these and several other banking institutions. Mr. McKnight is a director or stockholder in all the institutions which he organized and is president of the Medford Trust company which he converted from a national bank.

Medford is now his home city and has been for the past three years. Following his retirement from the house he was urged to become a candidate for senator from the 8th Suffolk district but his removal to Medford prevented this and his change of residence and new activity in the banking field removed him temporarily from the political limelight.

Just now, at the solicitation of prominent republicans, inside and outside the 6th Middlesex district, he is a candidate for the republican state committee from that district. His services, unquestionably, would be of extremely high value in that capacity, especially at a time when the democratic party is specializing in an effort to capture the British-American vote in Massachusetts. That he, busy as he always is, has consented to his name being put forward for this purely honorary position, which carries with it an immense amount of hard work on the part of anyone who does his full duty as a state committeeman, typifies the kind of citizen and kind of republican he is.

FRANCIS A. CAMPBELL

Clerk of Superior Civil Court of Suffolk County Has Carried Out His Original Campaign Promises—Office Raised to High Degree of Efficiency—Praised by Finance Commission.

During his campaign for the office of clerk of courts, Francis A. Campbell promised the people of Suffolk county that if he was the choice of the voters he would raise the office to a high state of efficiency. He was the choice of the voters and at once put his campaign promises into effect. He discarded the old system and started in afresh at the beginning of his term with a new one of his own which he has continually improved.

Shortly after he had taken hold of his office, his department was forced to undergo a searching examination by the Boston finance commission. His new arrangement of things had not been perfected by any means but the results he was obtaining from it satisfied even exacting reformers. The commission in its report said that Mr. Campbell was giving patrons of his office better service at a less cost than had before been possible and that the work on the books of the different courts was more nearly up to date than during the term of office of his predecessors.

Among the improvements which the finance commission found had been made in the conduct of the office by Mr. Campbell were:

"The present clerk has made several changes. The work has been distributed on a new plan. One clerk has been placed in charge of the outer office, and is held responsible by his superior for its management, and each employe has been given definite duties to perform.

"The stationery for the office and the several sessions of the superior court is purchased upon requisitions signed by the clerk or the chief office clerk, and deliveries are checked from a book in which such requisitions are recorded. The amount necessary for a year is estimated, and bids for the entire quantity of each kind are obtained without public advertisement.

"The printing has been transferred to two private concerns. The clerk states that formerly he procured estimates from the municipal printing plant, but that these were in such form that he could not compare them with estimates received from the four establishments which also submitted bids. The work is done promptly and well and at lower prices than were previously paid. The amount of printing done is more and the cost is less.

"The records have been brought more nearly up to date. The equity records for 1894, 1895, 1896 and 1897, the divorce records for 1900, 1901 and 1902 and the law records for 1901, 1902 and 1903 have been completed; and the equity records for 1898 and 1899 are nearly finished. None of the records, however, are yet up to date.

"Bulletins are displayed in the office which give all verdicts and findings, the name of the case on trial in each session, notices of decisions of the supreme judicial court and other useful information.

"New indexes have been made of pending actions; of commissions to take depositions; of naturalization cases; of all blanks and forms and of all bonds filed. The latter are no longer kept with the other papers in the case, and liability of loss is thus avoided.

"Better forms of dockets have been adopted and an improved system of bookkeeping has been installed.

"Records are kept of all orders for executions; receipts are required when executions are delivered or papers are taken from the files for use in the sessions, and attorneys are no longer permitted to take papers from the office.

"The results of these changes are a more scientific distribution of labor; better discipline and higher efficiency in the force as a whole; an adequate system of keeping books, accounts and records; increased receipts; more economical methods of procuring supplies and printing; greater convenience to the bar and an improved service to the public."

The improvement has been continued since that time so that now those who opposed him when he was first a candidate are among his most enthusiastic eulogists.

In August of this year the assistant examiner in the department of public records of New York county in the state of New York came to Boston and made a thorough examination of the system employed here and in an interview with the newspaper men said: "The fame of the up-to-date methods of the office of the clerk of the superior court had travelled to New York," and he was commissioned to make an exhaustive investigation of the system. "I do not see how the system is to be improved," was his comment at the finish of his investigation.

Francis A. Campbell was born in South Boston 43 years ago and received his early education in the grammar schools of that district. He entered the Boston Latin school but left in his third year and subsequently attended Mt. St. Mary's college at Emmetsburg, Maryland. He graduated from Mt. St. Mary's in June, 1886, and at the mid-year term of 1887 was enrolled at Harvard law school. He was admitted to the bar in 1896 and began the active practice of law in that year. He was subsequently admitted to the district and circuit courts of the United States and in 1908 to the supreme judicial court of the United States at Washington, D. C.

In June, 1909, the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by his alma mater. On this occasion he delivered the address to the graduating class of that year which was favorably commented upon by the southern papers. His advice on reform movements was particularly good and was in part as follows:

"See to it that the so-called movement of reform, which seeks your sympathy and support, whether it has for its object the purification of politics, the uplifting of society or the establishment of recently discovered truths, is not only in itself founded upon principles of justice and necessity, but also that its sponsors are free from prejudice and not actuated by the sinister motives of circumvention."

During his career at Harvard Mr. Campbell established a record for himself as being a "world-beater" as an al round baseball player and was presented with two silver cups by the Harvard university baseball club, one inscribed "Best General Player" and the other "Best Batting Average." He was also a wonderful fast base runner. He frequently stole from third base to home while the ball was going from catcher to pitcher and back again. A feat which few ball players can accomplish. It is related that in a game against Bowdoin college he was on first when the captain of the Harvard team, Willard, bet him he could not reach third base starting with the ball in the opposing pitcher's hand. Campbell took the bet and not only reached third base but scored. The whole Bowdoin team chased him up and down between bases to the amusement of the spectators.

He is a member of the Hasty Pudding club, the D. K. E., Harvard club, Harvard Graduates association, life member of Harvard Law School association, Catholic Union, Catholic Alumni association, Boston Athletic association, Boston City club, New England Catholic Historical society and other organizations.

Mr. Campbell made his debut in politics in 1898 and served on the Boston school board during the years of 1899, 1900 and 1901. In the school board Mr. Campbell was numbered always with the progressive element and did much to better scholastic conditions in this city. The board had many important measures to consider during his tenure of office and Mr. Campbell was called upon many times by his associates for his assistance, which was ever at their service.

In the Concy-Keliher contest over the election in the 9th congressional district, Mr. Campbell acted as counsel for Cong. Keliher. At the hearings of the case in this city he made a decided impression on the minds of those who followed the case by his keen questioning of witnesses and his ability as a pleader.

Mr. Campbell was nominated by the democratic party as its candidate for the office he now holds in the fall of 1904 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Clerk Willard. After a hard campaign in which he was attacked by the Good Government association and the Boston Bar association, the latter for the first and only time in its history soliciting contributions for his opponent, the old saying that a good man can not be downed was again proved for Mr. Campbell was returned a winner in the county by 331 votes. His total vote was 46,166, that of his opponent was 45,835.

In 1906 Clerk Campbell was renominated by the democrats, this time for the full term, and so general was the satisfaction that he had given that the republicans gave him their nomination also and at the polls he received 74,540 votes.

If Mr. Campbell should at any time seek other honors he would be a formidable candidate for any office within the gift of the people.

It Will Be Judge Meaney.

It was with sincere regret that Sen. Meaney's colleagues in the last senate both democratic and republican, learned that his appointment as special justice of the Southern Worcester district court means his retirement from politics. Gov. Draper recognized a young man of brains and ability when he named Sen. Meaney for this position on Wednesday. The fact of his appointment to this judicial position, however, isn't necessarily a bar against further legislative service. Sen. Mulligan is judge of the Natick district court and there have been innumerable instances of special justices serving in the legislature. One, at least, is a candidate this year for the house with his election assured. Sen. Meaney, though, said on the stump last year that if elected he would not seek a second term. Everybody recognized his right to change his mind and most everybody wanted him to, but he decided to stick to his word.

ROLL-CALLS OF 1910.

The issue of Practical Politics on July 2, 1910, contained the Complete Roll-Call Record of every Senator and Representative in this year's session of the Great and General Court.

The edition is limited, but copies of this Roll-Call number may be obtained until further notice at $2 apiece. New subscribers during the current month will be furnished with a copy of the Roll-Call number without extra charge. The subscription price of Practical Politics is $5 per year.



FRANCIS A. CAMBPELL

CHESTER B. WILLIAMS

Chosen to Fill Vacancy on Middlesex County Commission, is Unopposed for Nomination—Services Have Been of High Value—Business Man, Lawyer and Ex-Senator

County Commissioner Chester B. Williams of Wayland is the youngest of the Middlesex county commissioners, but his sagacity and sound business judgment, which have raised him and his to such prosperity in private affairs, make him invaluable to the county.

County Commissioner Samuel O. Upham died last December, after he had just been re-elected for another term beginning Jan. 5, 1910. To fill the vacancy caused by his death, Hon. Frank A. Patch, of Littleton, was chosen by the remaining commissioners, C. H. Richardson of Lowell and Levi S. Gould of Somerville joined with Clerk of Courts T. C. Hurd, for the remaining 13 days of the short term, and Hon. Chester B. Williams was chosen for the term beginning Jan. 5, to serve until the next state election should give the voters opportunity to make choice for themselves. Commissioner Williams has given such general satisfaction that no rival has appeared against him for the republican nomination and election. It is generally believed that he will be nominated by acclamation, and that nomination of course, is equivalent to an election. The Middlesex county ticket is of especial importance this year, because not only are two county commissioners to be elected (Commissioner Richardson coming up for re-election) but Dist. Atty. Higgins and Sheriff Fairbairn also come up for re-election.

Commissioner Williams comes of sturdy stock, and is the personification of virility. He was born in Easton, Oct. 10, 1870. The son of James F. and Hannah J. (Allen) Williams. His father fought bravely in the Civil War, but was captured by Mosby's guerillas, on the Weldon R. R., and held in captivity for months, till the end of the war, when he returned home completely broken in health. Chester B. Williams has seven brothers and three sisters, all in vigorous health. As he was one of the first to demonstrate his ability to earn more than a livelihood, the care of some of his brothers and sisters fell in part on him, and he is now gratified with the remembrance that it was partly through his aid that his brother Arthur, now the rich man of the family, and head of the Williams Shoe Co. of Holliston (although only 27 years old), was sent to a business college, afterward being taken into Chester's employ as stenographer; gratified also with the remembrance it was partly through his aid that his brother Walter, now a Congregationalist minister, was sent through the University of Vermont, and Andover Theological Seminary, and given a post graduate course at Harvard, achieving fame as a Greek scholar. Another brother, Harry, was president of the Brockton common council.

Chester B. Williams has been obliged to work hard for every bit of his own education. Brought up in Brockton, whither the family moved in his babyhood, he was obliged to go to work in a shoe factory as soon as he graduated from the grammar school, which was before he was 14. But he applied himself diligently to learning the business, just as he applies himself to everything, and his ability was quickly recognized. Before he was 16 he was sent on the road selling box toes for Smith & Perkins, Brockton. At the age of 19 he had so completely mastered the business that he started in for himself, in a small way, making his own machinery in Cochituate, which is within the town of Wayland. This was in 1888, and he carried on business under the style of the Cochituate Box Toe company for three years. Then he discontinued this to start the Cochituate Oil Proof company, having compounded a number of preparations and dressings which soon found a ready sale in shoe factories. This business proved so profitable that he carried it on till 1909, although he had taken up the law, and became a member of the bar.

Now that he has sold out his factory he devotes his whole time to the business of Middlesex county, and to his law practice, having returned to the office he once before occupied, with Charles Cottrell, Charles R. Saunders, Howard Whitmore, W. W. Walkfamily still reside, and also goes fishing er and the late Thorndike Spalding, 92 State street. It was in 1902 that he took up law, entering Boston University Law school, and graduating with a magna cum laude. That he was able to turn from business to a profession, take up close, hard study again, after 16 years absence from school, and take his degree with such high honor, affords new proof of his power of application and concentration of thought.

Mr. Williams was early honored by his community. He has served on the Wayland board of library trustees, on the school committee, and is now chairman of the sinking fund commission. He was elected a member of the republican state committee in 1896, 1897 and 1898. He attended the national republican conventions of 1896 and 1900, and has been a delegate to many conventions. For a number of years he has served on the Wayland republican town committee. When on the state committee, under Chairman Goetting and under Chairman Lyman he was a much valued member.

He was elected to the senate of 1901, to represent the old "Shoestring district," being nominated on the 169th ballot, after probably the most exciting and protracted convention ever held in this section of the state. The other candidates were: J. Gilman Waite of Medford, Fred Joy of Winchester, C. F. A. Smith of Waltham and J. W. Hutchinson of Lexington. The convention opened at 1 p. m. on a Saturday, and sat till 11 p. m., when it adjourned to the following Saturday at 7 p. m., and sat till 11 p. m., when it adjourned to the following Monday at 7 p. m., and reached a choice just before 11 p. m. It was the last possible day, and the contest had been so long-drawn-out that the opinion was becoming general that all the candidates would have to run on nomination papers. The convention was held in the American House, and probably no political convention in the annals of the state saw more members of the "Third House" on hand to furnish counsel, comfort and contention. Thomas W. Lawson was a bright particular star of the event. His candidate was Fred Joy, and Lawson was never more disappointed than when Joy proved a misnomer. Waite and Smith were the leaders on the majority of the ballots, and the political prophets said early that it was a case of "Wait and see." The total number of delegates was 74, necessary for a choice 37. No less than five ballots were declared invalid because more votes were cast than could lawfully be thrown. On one of these five, Waite had 38.

Chester B. Williams started with only three votes, and gradually loomed up as the "dark horse," and only possible compromise candidate. He hardly expected to win, however, and said afterward that he attributed his victory largely to the fact that he was the "Johnny on the Spot," having his headquarters nearest to the convention, just across the corridor, so that he knew the result of each ballot before any of his rivals knew it, and was able to direct his forces quickest.

In his second term, Sen. Williams was nominated by acclamation. In the senate Chester B. Williams is best remembered for his fight against the Boston Elevated railroad's unlimited franchise bill, in which he stood shoulder to shoulder with Gov. Crane, speaking and voting against the bill, and to sustain the veto. He served on the committees of public lighting (chairman second year), drainage, engrossed bills (chairman) and public health.

Commissioner Williams has always been very patriotic, of a social disposition and fond of outdoor sport. When he was in his 'teens he joined the militia, serving in I company, Brockton, of the 1st Heavy Artillery regiment for six or seven years. He very soon qualified as a marksman, and wore the company badge. One year he was the crack shot of the company. His all-around record, throughout his term of service, was excellent. He has ever been a disciple of Izaak Walton and spends some time every summer on the cape, at Eastham, where his wife was born, and her and gunning in the Maine woods later in the year.

Commissioner Williams married Miss Hattie C. Smith of Brockton, and they have three children, two girls and a boy. The elder girl, Miss Rosalthe C., is now in Lasell Seminary, and the younger, Miss Ethelyn C., is in Howard Seminary, Bridgewater. Mr. Williams is a member of Meridian lodge of Masons, Odd Fellows, Natick Royal Arch chapter Masons, also Natick Commandery Knights Templar, Scottish Rite, Massachusetts Consistory and Mystic Shrine. He is a leader everywhere—a 32nd degree Mason, past master of the Cochituate grange and now on Charles M. Gardner's staff as deputy master. He had the unusual honor, after being elected the first master of Cochituate grange, and being elected to a second term, of being elected a third time after an interim.

COLOSSUS OF ROADS.

Sen. "Joe" Hibbard's Cognomen Particularly Fitting.

That was a very apt appellation that Alexander Sedgwick of Stockbridge tied to Sen. "Joe" Hibbard of Lowell when the big senator was up in the Berkshires last spring with his committee on roads and bridges listening to the complaints about Pres. Treadway's Red Lion Inn signs and Squire Morrisey's garage ads. Mr. Sedgwick complained particularly. The Red Lion Inn, he said, was advertised like a pile cure. As for Mr. Morrisey's garage, he said there were no need of signs as you could find it by exercising any one of three senses—smell, sound or sight. After hearing and seeing Sen. "Joe" conduct the hearing, Mr. Sedgwick dubbed him the "Colossus of Roads."

"Joe" Hibbard really is the "Colossus of Roads"—the committee on roads and bridges. As chairman of that committee for the past



JOSEPH H. HIBBARD.

three years he has done more, probably, for the small towns of Massachusetts than any other man in the legislature in that time. He did a particularly good job this year when he saved Rep. Holt's bill for a new highway between Lowell and Lawrence to be built by the counties of Essex and Middlesex and maintained as a state highway. The highway commissioners didn't want the road as they had started on another, known as the Black Marsh road, but Sen. Hibbard won out. The governor didn't sign the bill, but he would have vetoed it probably if Sen. Hibbard hadn't put the matter up to him as strongly as he did. The road is now under construction and will furnish a much needed artery of travel between those two busy cities.

It was Sen. Hibbard who was instrumental in having the Haigis bill reported out of his committee. This bill, now law, gives 20 percent of the auto registration fees to small towns for repairs on highways injured by auto travel. This year $60,000 will be available for this purpose.



CHESTER B. WILLIAMS

BOSTON LICENSING BOARD

No City in Country Has Better System of Regulating Liquor Traffic—Commissioners Give General Satisfaction in Handling of Difficult Problem—Men of Exceptional Standing.

When the legislature of 1906 was considering the proposition of separating the police and excise powers of the city of Boston, which for upward of 20 years had been vested in one commission, those who find political significance in every legislative act became alarmed and raised the hue and cry that here was another attempt to saddle republican rule upon a democratic city and that it was a shockingly unwise political move on the part of Beacon hill. These opponents of the measure could see nothing but party politics in the movement a result of which was to make Boston more democratic than ever. Happily, the opposition was ineffective; the bill became a part of the statute law, and the system has been in operation for four years.

The success of this—shall we call it probational?—period has vindicated the change. Instead of injecting party politics into administrative branches of the government of the city, it has removed them from this unhappy influence, and it has operated for greater efficiency and greater satisfaction in both the police and licensing departments. Under the former system of undivided authority of police and excise power, unfortunate conditions, to say the least, were continually presenting themselves for adjudication by a board exercising both functions, while complaints of connivance were not infrequent. In fairness to those who served the city in the former days, the ground may well be taken that the system rather than the men were at fault.

Under the new regime, now satisfactorily tested, it is said that probably no city in the country has better system of control. Mayor Fitzgerald in a recent speech paid high compliment to the licensing board, referring particularly to its handling of the liquor problem. One of the staunchest advocates of prohibition and one who took active part in stimulating the wave that recently effected so many of the southern states has been quoted in the public prints as stating that had all the cities of the country such an admirable administrative board and such a sense of the fitness of things, there would have been little need for a prohibition crusade such as that recently witnessed.

The handling of the liquor problem is not an easy one. People will, doubtless, always disagree as to the use of intoxicants, while there is none, not even those in the business, who defends its abuse. The citizens of Boston have determined that the best way to control its use is by licensing its sale and placing that sale under given restrictions. It is not the purpose here to argue the question, although it may not be out of place to recall that Massachusetts tried prohibition with disastrous results and returned to the local option system.

The Boston Licensing board is a semi-judicial tribunal before whom the people may come and be heard. They may object to the granting of a license and they may complain as to the operation of a license. The desires of the citizens are heeded by the board, whenever in the opinion of the board such desires are reasonable. This is noticeable in the policy of the board in refusing to grant saloon licenses in certain localities, particularly where these localities are purely residential. It is impossible for such a board to accede to the desires or demands of all citizens; nevertheless, the acts of the board have given general satisfaction and have been as generally commended. A striking feature of the work of the board has been the unanimity of its conclusions. Its determinations have been reached always after due deliberation and with care for all interests concerned. Nor is the task an easy one as the ramifications of the action of the license law are manifold and quite bewildering to the uninitiated.

The personnel of the board is an interesting one and happily selected. One is a financier by training, one a lawyer, the third a former active worker in party politics; one brings to the board a knowledge of the value of things, one an understanding of the law, the other a knowledge of men. It is a splendidly balanced tribunal and one concerned about the welfare of Boston rather than any personal interests. The men were appointed by Gov. Guild and, despite all the mutterings of the politicians, but one, Mr. Emery, was known to politicians.

The chairman of the board, Ezra H. Baker, was practically unknown outside his financial and social circles until his appointment, but during his four years service he has demonstrated the value of the confidence placed in him. He is a keen observer of men and of affairs and has ruled impartially. The governor, however, knew the man, for Guild and Baker had been classmates at Harvard and the associations of college days are lasting. Mr. Baker's time and thought had been given to finance in the house of Lee, Higginson & Co., and it took no small persuasion to induce him to assume a public service. Mr. Baker is president of the Mattapan Deposit and Trust company, so-called, as some one has written, because it is located in South Boston and not in Mattapan, but what's in a name anyway—a trustee of the South Boston Savings bank, a director of the Central Vermont railroad, the Second National bank and various large corporations and treasurer of Radcliffe college.

While Mr. Baker's activities up to the time of his appointment to the licensing board had been devoted to financial affairs, he had not been unmindful of civic matters and kept himself pretty well posted in the doings of the day. He is a republican in politics. There is nothing particularly complimentary in saying he is a believer in good government, for no one will admit the contrary. He has shown himself to be not only a believer but a doer. That which has dominated him as license commissioner has been a desire to administer the affairs of the office in the interest of all the people, to see that the law is strictly observed and to conserve the rights of invested capital in accordance with the law and the regulations.

The attorney of the board is Samuel H. Hudson, and a good lawyer, too, by the way. He is a Dartmouth man and round here that means a whole lot. Somehow or other, and this is not a Dartmouth ad., the spirit of the granite hills gets into the college men from New Hampshire and the Dartmouth man who doesn't show it in after life has missed the mark of the institution. "Sam" Hudson's got it in full measure. He's one of those rugged, earnest, virile chaps who goes in to win. Remember when he was a member of the Boston law department? You don't! Then you must be a newcomer. Well, the time was not so long ago, we're told, that the law department held no terrors to the other side of the case and there were those who held it as a pretty easy mark. That was before they encountered Hudson at the bar. "Sam"—this is not the familiarity of personal acquaintance, just a Dartmouth habit—"Sam" glories in a fight and he always enters a contest purposed to win, as evidenced the real estate cases he handled for the city.

The story has been told before but it is worth repeating just as it was told four years ago, when Mr. Hudson was appointed a member of the licensing board. The real estate cases referred to grew out of awards for the damages caused by the widening of Rutherford avenue in Charlestown. For years, whenever a street was to be widened certain real estate sharks, having close communication with the street commissioners' office, would trot out their stenographers and other dummies as alleged owners of property on the streets widened or otherwise changed. The real estate promoters themselves owned the property, and stood behind the dummies. Of course, large damages were always called for, and up to a few years ago large damages were awarded by the street commissioners. Before the Rutherford avenue cases could be settled, there was a sweeping out of the street commissioners' office, and the real estate promoters had to fight in court for what they wanted. "Sam" Hudson handled the cases for the city; he brought out the fact that the alleged owners were stool pigeons, and so resistless was his attack that at least one promoter fled from the court room where he was watching the proceedings.

That is the sort of man who, four years ago, was called to serve the city in the capacity of license commissioner, and he has brought to the work the same energy and determination that has characterized him elsewhere. When "Sam" Hudson is sitting on the bench in the hearing room down in Pemberton square there is little use in telling anything but the facts in the case. He has a way of looking at you that compels the truth and you determine right away that that is the best policy, even if you had forgotten the trite adage. And he is eminently fair. Needn't fear that you won't get a square deal in return for a square deal, but woe betide you if you attempt to monkey with the cards. "Sam" Hudson has served the people of the city well and he will continue so to do.

Fred A. Emery, reappointed by Gov. Draper this year for a term of six years, was the most widely known member of the board at its creation. Emery is a technically trained man, went to Tech to get the knowledge, and has been for a number of years a designer for the Roxbury Carpet company. Now Fred may not look like the proverbial artist; his hair isn't long and tawny and he doesn't wear veils for ties, but he is some artist. His carpet designs may be very rare, but the chiefest of his artistry has been woven into the warp and woof of the politics of the republican party in Boston. While leaning over his drawing desk, he was making designs on the common councillorship from Ward 21. His designs carried and he represented the ward in the old councils of 1899 and 1900. Fred's forbears are traceable to just this side of Plymouth Rock by about five years, and there has been transmitted some of the characteristics of the doughty Pilgrims. Not that Fred is narrow or bigoted, far be it from such, but he is sometimes adamantine—that is to say he refuses to budge when he thinks he shouldn't move. He demonstrated this emphatically when in the council of the period aforesaid his gracious obstinacy prevented the consummation of the attempt to divert the Franklin fund from its original purpose to objects that would have boosted the local popularity of certain other members. It was due in large measure to Emery's stand that the fund was reserved for the Franklin Union.

His service in the common council, his ability to handle men, his control of affairs in Ward 21, attracted the attention of the leaders of the party and he was soon numbered among the counsellors. He was an acknowledged power in the house of representatives of 1902 and 1903. Nor did this power come from the gift of public utterance, although he is not wanting there, but from something more potent. He makes himself thoroughly conversant with the matter in hand, of whatever nature, and impressed his fellows with that knowledge. He knew how and when to approach men, whether ally or opponent. He has the Crane faculty of impressing others that he knows what is going on and what is the right thing to be done. He is also physically a big man and that helps the impressive business some, too.

It has been said that Fred Emery was appointed to the board because of his ten or more years activity in republican politics. Perhaps that is the reason, and if it is the reason, it wasn't merely that Emery was a politician but that he was a master. It must not be presumed that he was nothing more than a professional politician, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, for Emery did not make his living out of politics. He just naturally loved having an active participation in public affairs, and he gave himself to it with heart and brain. And it would be a good thing for the people if more men of Emery's stamp would give serious thought to public things. Emery's success as a politician was simply the result of ability well directed.

A knowledge of the people, their wants and their needs, is essential to success in political life. Emery had this knowledge in large measure and it has been a valuable asset to the board of license commissioners. He knows the city thoroughly and his reappointment was well merited.

With such a board there is little wonder that Boston is held up as the model license community.

"BILL" NYE OF BOURNE

Ex-Senator From Cape District Candidate For County Commissioner—Knows More Voters on Cape Cod Than Any Other Man Who Ever Fought There—Three Times State Senator.

Down on Cape Cod the people have a faculty for talking politics about 12 hours a day throughout the entire period of 365 days. They like political fights and make the most of them when they are on, but in off seasons, when there is nothing doing in the way of real activities, they delight in telling of wonderful fights of the past and possible contests for the future. If you should talk with almost any man from Buzzards Bay to Provincetown and ask him about some of the real scraps the Cape has seen in years gone by, he will surely remind you of the contests waged by "Bill" Nye of Bourne. "Bill," whose full name is William A. Nye, "had an itching" for politics about the time he began to cut his first teeth, and once he got started he cut those teeth pretty rapidly. He



WILLIAM A. NYE

has been mixed up in practically every political struggle the Cape has seen from the time he was 16 years old until the present, and he probably knows more individual voters on Cape Cod than any other man who ever fought there. Bill ran for the senate several times. His first few efforts were in vain, but he always bobbed up serenely and came back looking for more. He made strong fights against such powerful men as the late John Simpkins, afterwards congressman from that section, and William A. Morse, but he was always just a few behind when the delegates were counted. But it was the fierceness and aggressiveness of these campaigns which made them so remarkable. Families were divided, men shifted from one party to another and the Cape was stirred from top to bottom. In those days there was no opportunity for being lukewarm. Bill himself was largely responsible for that situation. You were either a good loyal, hard-working friend of "Bill," or you were a relentless enemy. But that had its advantages, perhaps, for "Bill" knew just where you were at.

In this connection it might not be amiss to relate a story concerning that famous Nye-Simpkins senatorial contest. In one of the towns at that time two men, closely allied socially and politically, came to the parting of the ways. One of them declared for Nye and another for Simpkins. On the day of the caucuses they were taunting each other. "I've got you licked down in the eastern part of the town," said the Simpkins man. "I've hired Mr. So-and-So down there to bring up a team load of Simpkins voters."

"The devil you have," replied the Nye man. "I hired that fellow to bring up a load of Nye voters."

Then their eyes were opened to the depths to which the contest had gone and they decided that for their own protection, if for no other reason, they should get together. They decided that they would allow the man from the eastern part of the town to bring up his own crowd, and that the agents of Nye and Simpkins would take their chances on them when they arrived at the polling places. They did so, and on the following day, the two drove down together to pay the man whose team had been hired.

"I called to pay you for the load of Simpkins voters you brought up last night," said the Simpkins man. At the same time, the Nye man, reaching into his pocket told Mr. So-and-So that he wished to pay him for bringing up that load of Nye voters.

Mr. So-and-So was in bad and he knew it. He eyed the two "conspirators" closely for a second, and replied: "Go to h..... You fellows are a pair of d....d crooks."

Volumes might be written concerning the political experiences of the Nye campaigns, but it is probably sufficient to say that Nye had a most interesting career up to and including the Nye-Luscombe senatorial fight. That was the turning-point in his political life. Luscombe had had three years in the senate and was a candidate for a fourth term—something never before allowed any man in that district. The contest for the nomination was a bitter one. Luscombe secured the delegates and was nominated. But his primary contest had left many scars. People all over the district voted for his nomination still believing that he was hogging the plums. As a result "Bill" Nye was urged to run as an independent candidate. He did so, and in probably the greatest campaign on the Cape won an overwhelming victory, even defeating Luscombe in his own town. Nye served three years in the senate and then retired. During his service in the senate he was on the committees on ways and means, federal relations, drainage (chairman), public charitable institutions (chairman), election laws (chairman), and probate and chancery.

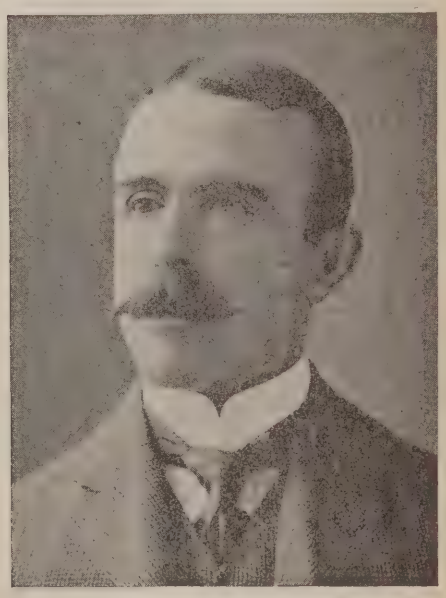
This year he is a candidate for the county commissionership of Barnstable county. Last year he tried for the place, lost the nomination, ran as an independent and was defeated at the polls by seven votes. He believed that the town of Bourne, through which the Cape Cod canal will pass, has much at stake and should have representation on the board of county commissioners. He will oppose one of the present commissioners who is a candidate for re-election, and already the fight promises to be an interesting one.

Mr. Nye was born in Sandwich, May 16, 1850, was educated in the New Bedford public schools, and his business career was that of an iron founder and insurance. He is a member of Masonic fraternity, having taken the Knight Templar degree.

Easy for Sen. Lomasney.

It isn't everybody that gets a renomination and re-election as easy as Sen. Joseph P. Lomasney is going to get his. It isn't everybody who deserves as well of his constituents as does the popular senator from the West End of Boston. "Joe" has no opposition in his own party and his party casts about 80 percent of the votes in the district.

Everybody that met "Joe" on Beacon hill last year was sorry that he didn't land on the Boston health board. Everybody that



JOSEPH P. LOMASNEY.

knows him believes he would have made a first rate health commissioner, despite the opinion of the civil service commission that he didn't fit the new charter requirements as to "training, education or experience."

Sen. Lomasney doesn't have to worry, however. With his brother, Martin M., he conducts a highly successful real estate business and has been making money in it for 15 years. "Joe," of course, gives most of his leisure time to the Hendricks club, but he is also a Knight of Columbus, and just now is grand knight of West End council. Being chairman of the Ward 8 committee, grand knight of his council and president of the Hendricks club keeps him pretty busy, but he finds a little time to devote to the Thomas Francis Meagher Literary association and Division 44, A. O. H.

The issue of Practical Politics on July 2, 1910, contained the Complete Roll-Call Record of every Senator and Representative in this year's session of the Great and General Court.

The edition is limited, but copies of this Roll-Call number may be obtained until further notice at $2 apiece. New subscribers during the current month will be furnished with a copy of the Roll-Call number without extra charge. The subscription price of Practical Politics is $5 per year.

MASSACHUSETTS GAS COMMISSION

Established Qurrter of Century Ago, Its Reputation Extends Throughout Country—Its Rulings and Decisions Cited Even Abroad—Highly Respected as Composed at Present

Twenty-five years ago this summer Massachusetts established her gas and electric light commission, appointed originally under special act of the legislature by Gov. George D. Robinson; a board with a reputation extending today far beyond the confines of the commonwealth; its rulings and decisions being cited not only in this country, but even across the seas in ancient London and mother England. Its chairman, Forrest E. Barker of Worcester, has faithfully served the state and the consumer throughout the entire period, first as a member of the original commission and for the last 16 years as chairman.

The first gas company in Massachusetts, the Boston Gaslight company, was instituted in 1823 and of the 61 companies in existence in 1885, at the time the gas commision entered upon its duties, 35 were chartered under special acts between the years 1845 and 1855, the general law for the organization of gas companies by ten or more persons being enacted in the latter year. These companies continued to be formed until J. Edward Addicks came into the public eye in this state and Bay State gas first took prominence in the Massachusetts field. That company was organized Feb. 16, 1885, and its advent was quickly followed by the enactment by the legislature of the same year, of the law creating a Gas and Electric Light Commission, approved by the governor, June 11. The original members of the board—Forrest E. Barker of Worcester, Edward T. Rowell of Lowell and Starkes Whiton of Hingham—were appointed for one, two and three years respectively and confirmed July 16. The full term of office by the provision of the act was three years. This board began the discharge of its duties, August 1, 1885. Of its original members Mr. Barker, as stated, alone continues.

Electricity was first introduced in Massachusetts for lighting purposes about the year 1880. By 1887 there were 48 companies organized for the distribution of electricity for light, heat and power. Twenty years later their number was increased to 146, of which 50 were engaged in the supply of both gas and electricity and 22 municipalities were conducting their own plants. There are now more than 150 electric light companies.

The powers granted by the general court to the Gas and Electric Light Commission give to the board the general supervision of all this great field. It is the only commission in this state that has power to fix a rate. Every company engaged in the manufacture and sale of gas or electricity for light, heat or power is directly under its restrictive control. The commissioners are required to ascertain the degree of purity of the gas manufactured and to fix a standard for the same, to which they may compel the companies to rigidly adhere. They may make their own regulations which the various corporations and municipalities operating their own plants must live up to.

In case of any refusal or neglect to comply with those regulations it is obligatory upon the commission to report to the attorney general any corporation or company which violates or neglects to comply with the statute which gives to the regulations of the gas commission the force of law. The commissioners are also required to report annually to the legislature the names of all companies in Massachusetts engaged in the manufacture and distribution of gas and electricity, a statement of their condition and business and such recommendations in regard to gas and electric light legislation as the board may consider necessary.

They may authorize a gas company to engage in the business of generating gas, electricity and heat. Publicity is one of the most important requirements of the Massachusetts policy of supervision and regulating the business of supplying gas and electricity and in conforming with that policy the Gas and Electric Light Commission holds public hearings and publicly investigates all complaints against gas and electric companies as to the amount furnished, the price charged and the quality.

The questions that the board have to deal with are fundamental and have covered the ground which other commissions, both national and state, are now entering upon for the determination of the relations of the corporations to the public. In 1894 certain anti-stock watering laws were enacted, limiting all issues of stocks and bonds to such amounts as the Gas and Electric Light Commission shall deem requisite. Not only does the board do this but it also fixes the price at which new issues of stock shall be sold by the companies.

In its dealings with them the Massachusetts commission has had some momentous cases in which it has had to safeguard the public interest and the consumer against the rapacity of the capitalist. When J. Edward Addicks came to Boston with his Bay State Gas there followed the great struggle over the reduction in the price of gas furnished the people which resulted finally in reducing it to $1 to the consumer.

The struggle went on with Addicks until Rogers entered the field with the Brookline Gas company and then, when they gave way to Whitney and the Massachusetts Pipe Line company, another big phase of the gas situation in this commonwealth presented itself and the contest went on with the commission steadfastly adhering to the policy of the commonwealth and refusing to be swerved from it no matter how powerful the interest arrayed against it in influence or capital.

With the coming of the New England Gas and Coke company still another serious phase was put upon the gas situation in Massachusetts which the commission had to face and meet, which it did courageously and firmly. With the disruption of that scheme the whole situation fell into the hands of the Massachusetts Gas Companies association and then came the struggle for a recapitalization of all of the interests which involved a great many millions of dollars and ended in the capitalization being kept down and the sliding scale established.

The Boston Consolidated Gas company has published an itemized balance sheet of its assets and liabilities since 1886 and in 1906 came the sliding scale. Prior to that Morgan attempted a consolidation of the electric light companies which the Massachusetts Gas and Electric Light Commission was instrumental in heading off; forcing the consolidation of the companies on an equitable basis.

Now an additional field has been added to that hitherto covered by the Gas and Electric Light Commission and that is the smoke nuisance, which, under the act of 1910, has been placed under the jurisdiction of the board. It is going ahead with its accustomed energy and diligence and, will, as soon as the Civil Service Commission supplies it, put on inspectors to thoroughly nvestigate the situation.

Massachusetts has been fortunate in the high personnel of its Gas and Electric Light Commission. Probably no man in the country has had so long and varied experience in the gas and electric light field as has Chairman Forrest Edson Barker. He is 57 years of age and still in the prime of his activities. Born in Exeter, September 29, 1853, he was graduated at Wesleyan university in 1874 and took a course in the Boston University law school, locating for his practice at the bar in Worcester, from which city he was chosen to the Massachusetts house in 1883 and 1884.

Those were in the memorable days of Butler and Robinson when the race for the governorship was hot. Upon the accession of the lawyer from Chicopee he picked Mr. Barker for the new gas commission and results have shown that the governor judged well his man for the position which he has filled with so great acceptance for a quarter of a century. For nine years Commissioner Barker served faithfully as a member, until in 1894 he was made chairman of the board upon which he had achieved an enviable reputation. In that year he went to Europe, studying there everything pertaining to the making of gas and electricity in England and the great cities of the continent. In 1896 he again crossed the water by order of the general court to continue his studies of the municipal lighting problems in Europe and to learn wherein our methods in Massachusetts could be improved. It is doubtful if another could be found possessed of such a vast store of information regarding the gas situation in the old and the new world.

He has demonstrated that he is a perfect walking compendium as to everything and anything pertaining to the subject with which he has to deal. Coming back to Boston he has applied his knowledge to the many and varied problems presented to him as chairman of one of the most important boards in the commonwealth and it is to his powers of intuition and his keen analysis very largely that the reputation which our Gas and Electric Light Commission has achieved in other states and abroad is due. Mr. Barker attained high rank in his collegiate days as a student. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and a member of the Masonic fraternity of the highest degree; a life member of the grand council of the United States and all other grand bodies except the grand commandery, K. T.

Gen. Morris Schaff, next in seniority of service, was appointed from Pittsfield by Gov. William E. Russell, July 3, 1893, to succeed Charles A. Towne of Orange, and thus has entered upon his 18th year of service in handling gas questions. He has contributed in very great degree to the standing which the Massachusetts board has obtained among kindred commissions of the state. Of inflexible honesty of intent and purpose the general has been a keen investigator and has shown great ability in digging beneath the surface and laying bare the roots of a proposition coming before the board for its consideration. He is one of the most plain spoken members of the commission, naturally, for by early training he was a soldier and obtained his education at the military academy of the United States at West Point, from which he graduated when the civil war was on and the nation needed soldiers to command. Born in Licking county, Ohio, in 1840, the general entered West Point at 18 and graduated four years later, to take the field at once as a lieutenant of ordinance. It was in the field artillery that he won his spurs. Brevetted a captain on the field for gallantry in the battle of the Wilderness he was commissioned full captain in 1867. Promotions were slow in the regular service after the civil war and Gen. Schaff resigned to enter civil life. He served on the staff of Gov. Long and was inspector general of militia with the rank of brigadier general from 1881 to 1883. He was also a member of the state board of health prior to going upon the gas commission to which he has since devoted his energies and powers, rendering loyal and able service.

Alonzo R. Weed, the third and youngest member, was appointed by Gov. Guild July 6, 1906, to succeed Samuel George of Haverhill. He is a native and resident of Newton, of which city he was mayor in 1904 and '05. He by his personal efforts secured the reduction of 15 cents per thousand on the price of gas in Newton and he also worked indefatigably until he obtained the legislation which obliged the electric light companies to bury their wires underground in the city streets. Mr. Weed owed his selection by Gov. Guild for gas commissioner, not only to his native ability and the desire of the governor to infuse new blood into the board, as he stated, but because of the attitude of Commissioner George on the sliding scale, a bill which the governor had but recently signed at the time. Mr. Weed brought to his new position the skill and acumen of a successful lawyer of the modern school. He has worked harmoniously with his associates on the board and has fitted into his place as though made for it. Commissioner Weed is a native of Newton where he resides. He was the chief factor in the settlement of the difficulties of the Prudential association of the Methodist church following the defalcation and flight of Willard Allen and stands high as a member of the Suffolk and Middlesex bars.

THE VACANT EDITOR'S CHAIR.

Will the Outlook please inform us as to when T. R. finds time for his literary duties?—Cleveland Leader.

CHARLES H. INNES

Astute Lawyer Rapidly Becoming Leading Legislative Counsel of State —Head of Only Ward Organization Worthy of Name in Boston —Political Leader Who Can Deliver the Goods.

One of the most popular and successful schoolmasters in the city of Boston is Charles H. Innes of Ward 10, attorney, politician and former senator, and rapidly becoming the leading legislative counsel in Massachusetts. You won't find his name in the directory as an educator, he isn't usually associated with the birch-rod, blackboard or black-covered book. He doesn't look forbidding or ferocious, even when he puts on a pair of rubber-tired spectacles. Yet he teaches in two institutions of a wholly different nature, and in both of which he constitutes the entire board of management as well as the whole staff of instructors. Perhaps the best known of these schools is what some of his friends up in Ward 10 have dubbed "The Innes School of Practical and Applied Politics." In the first place it might be well to state that Mr. Innes is head of the only ward organization worthy of the name which the republicans can boast of in Boston. He has retained that leadership since that memorable fight eleven years ago when he ousted the lamented Isaac P. Hutchinson from the chair.

There are 25 socalled ward organizations in the city which make up the city committee. They all have their chairman, secretary and treasurer and vary in numbers according to the republican voting strength in the ward. Some are in wards which the party controls and others are in hopelessly democratic strongholds. But there isn't today and hasn't been for many years a ward organization which "can deliver the goods," and the politicians term it, with such certainty as Ward 10. It wasn't so before Charles H. Innes took charge there. In the old days it was the scene of many bitter party fights in which first one faction and then another triumphed. It wasn't dependable when the city machine wanted votes. But today it is the only machine worthy to be classed as a working organization with such democratic committees as can be found in Ward 8 and Ward 17.

Ward 10 is a peculiar ward. It forms the heart of the boarding house district of Boston and as such has a shifting population of nomads. When Mr. Innes took hold of the republican machine there the democrats were strong as they usually are in a "floating" section of the city. But he wasn't discouraged. He immediately set to work to cripple the opposition by the Philadelphia method which is to take your enemy into camp and convert him. The Innes revivals became so popular in Ward 10 that many of the young democrats found it far more attractive to march under the Innes colors than to carry the banner for Hugh Montague and the democratic "leaders." In a very few years Innes became known as one of the cleverest and most resourceful ward leaders in the city.

Since that first contest Schoolmaster Innes has brought out many a real politician from among his followers. Quick to recognize political ability he has recruited his ward committee from the bright young republicans trained according to the Innes principles, sent them on to the common council, advanced them to the house and finally promoted them to the senate. All this has meant hard work, but Charlie Innes hasn't been afraid of work since he mastered law without the aid of a college education. Nearly every night he could be found somewhere in the ward talking with his lieutenants, meeting the young voters and keeping in the closest touch with politics. From a mere ward leader he soon took his place as one of the big men in the city organization. As chairman of his ward committee for most of a decade he has been a member of the executive committee of the city committee. Here his judgment was from the first sought even by men many years his senior and for the past four or five years he has been regarded as one of the most far sighted and shrewd republicans in Boston. In a contest involving the city at large one of the first men to go to support has invariably been Charlie Innes, both from the number of votes he could deliver as well as the influence his backing would command.

It was in 1894 that Mr. Innes first became known in the ward when he was chosen a member of the ward committee. Two years later he was made treasurer and from this position he stepped into the chairmanship. In 1896 he went to the common council from the then new Ward 10. He was then but 26 years old but at once took his place as an aggressive young man with a taste for municipal affairs and whose a taste for municipau affairs and whose opinions commanded respect. The next year he was sent to the house with the endorsement of the Business Men's Good Government club of his ward, numbering among its members such men as the late John C. Haynes, Henry O. Aldrich, Albert Pitts, Rabbi Charles Fleischer, ex-Sen. George P. Sanger, D. S. McDonald and Walter I. Rand. Two years in the lower branch, during which time he served on such committees as railroads and judiciary, were followed by two terms in the senate. During his first year he served as chairman of the committee on election laws and was a member of the committees on taxation, probate and insolvency and libraries. He at once became a recognized authority on the laws governing elections. In that year he introduced the bill providing for a normal school for Boston, at the request of the school committee. He was also a supporter of the bill providing for a school teachers' retirement fund which may have been due to his unofficial connection with educational matters. He reported the bill for an inheritance tax.

An ugly fight developed when he announced himself a candidate for a second term. Maj. Perlie A. Dyar, who was then something of a factor in the ward politics, announced his candidacy and bitterly arraigned Sen. Innes' record, especially on election legislation. He was charged with having favored laws intended to break down the safeguards thrown around the ballot with the intention of "abolishing the republican organization and destroying the influence of the republican party." Dyar was joined by Isaac F. Paul who denounced Innes as an instigator of law-breaking and the assault was general all along the line. Having won a renomination he then faced a fight at the polls in which his enemies took a hand. But he routed them and was reelected by a majority of some 200. It was the Bates-Guild contest for the lieutenant governorship, which brought on this dissension. Mr. Innes had espoused the cause of John L. Bates and the followers of Curtis Guild, Jr., were after his scalp. Leader Innes has had numerous other fights on his hands but the most dangerous one was two years ago in the three-cornered contest between Louis A. Frothingham, John N. Cole and Robert Luce for the nomination for lieutenant governor. Mr. Innes took sides with Cole and after the campaign opened took charge of the Boston end of the fight. This drew the fire from the opposition, especially the supporters of the present lieutenant governor. They concentrated their efforts on the Innes forces and came within hardly more than a score of votes of electing their delegates. The anti-Innes crowd in Ward 10 immediately swelled up with pride, but those on the inside knew that the credit for their showing belonged outside of the ward.

In the state convention ex-Sen. Innes was made chairman of the committee on credentials much to the disgust of the followers of Louis Frothingham. But he gave them no cause to find fault for the "steam roller" worked all right that day and the Cole and Luce forces were ironed out so thin they could scarcely be seen without a telescope.

For several years Mr. Innes has represented his district on the republican state committee. He is now a member of the finance committee of that organization and served this year as chairman of the sub-committee which revised the rules when certain "insurgents" started out to make trouble. Since his retirement from the senate Mr. Innes has refused to run for any elective office. He has several times been mentioned for congress in the 11th district and could undoubtedly win by a comfortable margin, but his other interests have been paramount and he has resisted the importunings of the republican machine, both city and state. A year ago he did seriously consider a run for district attorney, but when Arthur D. Hill decided to go in for the republican nomination he threw his support cheerfully to the Ward 11 man. He has attended national conventions for many years, several times as a delegate. As a presiding officer his services have been in demand frequently and in that place he has shown both tact and firmness. A memorable occasion was the contest for the chairmanship of the city committee a year ago when Edward G. Graves was declared elected, but later counted out by the courts to whom his enemies had appealed on the ground that he was not a member of the committee. When Charles R. Saunders retired from the election board he was prominently mentioned for that place and he had the support of then Cong. John A. Sullivan and other influential democrats.

When the republican city committee was casting about for a candidate with whom to beat John F. Fitzgerald for a second term they submitted to the Good Government association the names of George A. Hibbard and George Holden Tinkham. But Pres. Larry Minot thought Dr. Morton Prince about the type of a man who could beat "The Little General" and he rejected both Hibbard and Tinkham. Then the republicans turned to Charlie Innes, who had an idea he could beat Fitzgerald with the united party behind him. But Water Commissioner William E. Hannan was in the field and wouldn't quit for anybody. Innes was importuned from all sides, but he realized that the Goo-Goos, having always failed to endorse any of his candidates for office in Ward 10, would hardly give him their O. K. and with Hannan in it looked bad. The result is well known. Dr. Prince didn't run as the republicans refused to support any democrat. George Hibbard agreed to stand without the G. G. A. certificate, Hannan was routed in confusion at the primaries and Hibbard became mayor of Boston by means of a campaign in which there was a plentiful supply of hot air but sometimes annoying shortage of real money.

The other educational field in which Charles H. Innes has won a reputation has been that of legal training. After graduating from Boston University Law school at the head of the class of 1892 with a "summa cum laude," which had not been conferred for three years before that year, he at once gained admission to the Suffolk bar. For a few years he practiced by himself but later associated himself with James H. Vahey and Thomas F. Vahey, under the firm name of Vahey, Innes and Vahey. His keen mind soon made him one of the most sought attorneys at the Boston bar and his court practice has continually grown. He found time to aid in the editing of such law works as "Oliver's Precedents," "Forms of Practice" and "Merwin's Principles of Equity," all standard books in their respective fields. Then it was that he was urged to take up legal instruction. At first he hesitated because of the demand it would make upon his time but he agreed to take a few students. From this his class gradually grew until he has a record in 16 years or graduating more than 1000 who have passed the bar examinations. When he started his classes he did so partly that he might keep the various intricacies of law fresh in his own mind. While he has successfully combined law and politics he has always advised the young student of Blackstone to keep out of politics. "Politics is the most fascinating pursuit a man can follow," he used to tell his students, "but it demands of a man so much time and thought that the danger is that he will make all other matters secondary. Don't ry to play politics while you are studying law. If you do your legal studies will surely suffer. Politics by its very workings unfits a man for close study. The politician gets over the ground quickly without very much study. But the law student must learn to apply himself closely in order to grasp the problems he has to face in his profession." As a law tutor Mr. Innes has striven to show his pupils how to work rather than to do their studying for them. He puts an enthusiasm into his lectures which seldom fails to inspire the same quality in the members of his classes. But he has never allowed his tutoring to interfere with his growing practice.

Charles H. Innes was born in Boston, Aug. 6, 1870. He has served in the First Corps of Cadets, was for some years speaker of the Young Men's congress, had been treasurer of the Lincoln Republican club and held the same office in the Young Men's Republican club.

GUY MURCHIE

U. S. Marshal Was Athlete at Harvard and Rough Rider With Roosevelt —Shows Practical Interest in Affairs of Republican Party— Holds Prominent Position at Bar.

Guy Murchie is winning golden opinions as United States marshal. He is the same modest, kindly, strong, young man of whom Col. Roosevelt wrote in his book on the Rough Riders, "He saw all the fighting and did his duty with the utmost gallantry." His appointment, April 18, 1908, was of the personal sort, by Pres. Roosevelt, who was godfather, in 1906, to the eldest of Mr. Murchie's four children, Donald, christening him on one of those rare Rooseveltian visits to Boston.

It was said that both the Massachusetts senators would have preferred to wait till after the fall elections before suggesting a candidacy to succeed Gen. Darling, and that both were asked by Pres. Roosevelt to acquiesce in the appointment of Murchie, instead of being allowed the initiative. However, that may be, it is certain that Murchie himself was taken by surprise, and there is the best of authority for the statement that it was William H. Moody, then secretary of the navy, who first mentioned Murchie's name to Roosevelt for the post, although Moody had but slight acquaintance with Murchie.

Guy Murchie was born in Calais, Me., Dec. 5, 1872, the son of William Murchie and Ella (Todd) Murchie. His ancestry on his father's side fought for the Stuarts, and his great grandfather, who was an Isle of Arran (Ayrshire man, spoke only Gaelic. His mother's family were New Hampshire people, and numbered noted school teachers among them.

Guy Murchie entered Harvard in 1891, having prepared at Phillips Exeter for Yale, but changing his mind after graduation. He went through Exeter in a year, being known as a "grind," but in Harvard took to athletics at once. He "made" his class football team in his freshman year, and also rowed as substitute in the freshman crew. Next year he rowed No. 3 in the varsity crew, but was early eliminated from the crew because the coaches in those days had peculiar ideas as to the proper build for an oarsman.

The disappointment gave Murchie a suggestion which he gradually worked out and which in later years was substituted as the general policy in athletics—that both the field and the choice of candidates for athletics should be broadened, and that every student should be encouraged, and given instruction, in any or all branches of sport. This is a great contrast to the old idea of early elimination, and narrowing down instruction in athletics to a few "stars." Murchie raised a fund for a handball court, and inculcated the idea that general rather than special sport and exercise should be preferred. Handball courts multiplied in subsequent years. Likewise in his studies he showed initiative, going outside his regular course to take up with a friend special courses in literature, which although they did not count toward a degree, broadened and developed his mind. He was a member of the D. K. E., Institute, Hasty Pudding and Alpha Delta Phi. He took an active interest in mission work all through his college course, teaching geography, history, and English different years in the Prospect Union, and in the Triangle club, the latter containing many colored boys.

His mother's brother had been a physician, graduating at Edinboro, and Murchie's father was anxious that he should be a physician, so to please him he took a summer school medical course in his junior year at Harvard, and on graduation, in 1896, he made use of a little legacy to go to Paris, where he undertook to enter the Sorbonne medical school, presenting a letter of introduction to the minister of the colonies.

But the French official, examining Murchie's Harvard diploma, which of course was in Latin, translated it stupidly, saying, "This is only a college, or high school degree. You must spend a year in the provinces before entering here." So the young American went to Montpellier, but his disgust deepened, and on the day he was to have paid his tuition decided finally not to be a doctor. A week later he received a telegram from the minister of the colonies authorizing his admission to the Sorbonne, but the die had been cast. He had resolved to enter the Harvard law school. After some months of travel he returned home. From April to September, 1896, he prospected in the pyrites mines on the western coast of Newfoundland. Standard Oil uses pyrites to make sulphur. Murchie prospected in open boats, along the coast, the land being very difficult to traverse, owing to the frequent crevices in the volcanic soil, and he built roads to the mines, and helped to fit out for prospecting. Roughing it agreed with him, and he returned in improved health. He went through the Harvard law school, graduating in 1899.

But it was in 1898 that the great event of his life occurred. On a visit to a college friend, Fred Alger, son of the secretary of war in Washington, during the Easter vacation, he met Dr. Wood, and Theodore Roosevelt, then assistant secretary of the navy. Murchie speedily caught the war fever, and was sent to Harvard to pick out 12 athletes for the Rough Rider regiment. Mustered in May 1, at San Antonio, Murchie was a member of Capt. "Bucky" O'Neil's Troop A, and stood within 20 feet of the gallant captain when he was killed at San Juan.

On being mustered out in September, he was offered a commission in the regulars to go to the Philippines, but preferred to stick to the law. He coached the victorious Harvard freshman eleven of 1900 which beat Pennsylvania 52 to 0, and that of 1901, which beat Yale 34 to 0, and in 1902 aided in coaching the varsity eleven which beat Yale 17 to 0. In 1900 he accepted a chance (through Mott Hallowell) to enter the Boston Elevated Railway's law department and a year later entered the law office of William M. Butler, subsequently forming a partnership with him, organizing the general street railway business of the office, especially that of the Boston & Worcester. He has also engaged in general corporation practice.

Atty. Gen. Malone, on taking office, offered Mr. Murchie the position of assistant attorney-general, but the offer was declined, as had been the prior offer, by Pres. Eliot of Harvard, of the secretaryship to the corporation.

In 1900 he stumped the Cape for McKinley and Roosevelt, and in 1902, at the solicitation of Gov. Guild he accepted the position of treasurer to Boston republican city committee, which position he held till 1908. In 1906 he organized the Hibbard campaign committee, and for some time after Mayor Hibbard's election was his confidential adviser. He declined the offer of the fire commissionership because it would interfere with his law practice, and recommended S. D. Parker for the post. He was secretary of the Taft League which fought Sen. Crane's move for unpledged delegates in the 1908 republican national convention. On April 16, 1904, he married Miss Agnes Donald, daughter of the late rector of Trinity church.

He has a farm at Ipswich, but has recently sold his house on Mt. Vernon street, Boston.

WILLIAM F. FITZGERALD

Started as Boy in "The Street"—Now Head of a Leading Brokerage House—One of Most Active Men in Financial District —An Authority on "Coppers."

It has been truly said that in this country and in this era the young man who desires to get ahead must rely upon push rather than pull, and that he must not make the mistake of depending upon somebody else for the pushing. This community has more than its fair share of intelligent men who waited too long for somebody to give them a start. As a melancholy result they never started.

William F. Fitzgerald of the firm of Fitzgerald, Hubbard & Co., stock brokers, is a fine type of the business man, who, as a boy, fixed his eye on the goal and kept it there until he could substitute his foot for his eye. He began as a broker's clerk, but he had not the slightest purpose of remaining a broker's clerk. He devoted his leisure hours to familiarizing himself with copper mining, to taking a course in metallurgy, to visiting the copper mines, and, in fact, to making himself thoroughly acquainted with all of the details of copper mining and the copper industry. Thus he had become an expert on coppers before others realized what his purpose was, and as a younger man than he now is his opinion was sought by veterans of the Street. Today he is reckoned among the Boston "copper kings," is one of the most active men in the Boston financial district, and only a few weeks ago accepted from Mayor Fitzgerald a responsible if unremunerative position as member of the Boston sinking fund commission.

William F. Fitzgerald was born in Charlestown and attended the Charlestown schools. When he got ready to begin work he entered the office of J. P. Brewer, who was a leading copper broker on State street. There he laid the strong foundation of his business training, and upon the death of Mr. Brewer he took charge of the business. He was active, wide-awake and enthusiastic, and his progress was characterized by unusual celerity. At a very early age he was an active operator in the market, and by fortunate investments he laid the foundation for his remarkable upward career. Mr. Fitzgerald's work in the copper boom of 1895 was marked by great ability and nerve and gave him the reputation of being one of the leaders of the Street.

Personally he is a most agreeable man to meet. He has the dash, the vim and the good judgment necessary to make a successful broker. His work during the time of panics as well as booms has shown excellent judgment and an immense amount of nerve. They have both been severely tested in his many battles with the different leaders of the stock exchange. No matter how severe the fights have been, Mr. Fitzgerald has demonstrated time after time that he is a clean, hard and fair fighter and the result is that his standing on the Street is A1.

More than 10 years ago Mr. Fitzgerald bade good-by to the Street as an operator. This year he became the senior member of a new stock exchange firm of Fitzgerald, Hubard & Co., which promptly took a leading place among the staunch houses of the Street. Mr. Fitzgerald now devotes his time to the business of a commission broker. He is a great lover of farming for the fun of it, and of horses for the joy of them. On his beautiful country estate in Effingham, N. H., he has some of the finest specimens of equine blood that ever were fortunate enough to have an appreciative owner. Mr. Fitzgerald makes his winter home in Brookline.

In addition to his copper investments, Mr. Fitzgerald has large real estate holdings in Charlestown. He has never given much time to politics, but he has his views on public men and measures and is capable of expressing them concisely and clearly. Gov. Guild appointed him a trustee of the Massachusetts Hospital school in 1908. When Mayor Fitzgerald appointed him sinking funds commissioner this year, his name had to go to the civil service commission for approval. The commission has a reputation for being very particular in the discharge of its duties, and its approval of Mr. Fitzgerald's appointment showed that he measured up to its own very high standard.

At one time when Mr. Fitzgerald was a very young man, employed in a broker's office, there were those who feared that he would make the mistake of entering jonrnalism. H was the Boston correspondent of a Lake region mining paper, but he never took the fatal leap into the business as an occupation. As had been said, he is a very keen man and he made no mistake in his goal.

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EARLY CAMPAIGN FOR MAYOR

May Culminate Next January, or Not Until Two Years Later—Highbrows Grooming Fire Commr. Daly—Cong. Curley Active Candidate

There is a campaign for mayor under way. It is visible every day at city hall. It is a campaign which may culminate next January, or not until two years later, but it is being fought, although with indirection. That the campaign is on was demonstrated on Monday during the session of the board, when Curley attacked Daly, when Kenny attacked Curley, and when Curley for a moment lost his temper and called Kenny a liar.

From the standpoint of entertainment, there was nothing lacking. The debate over the Arlington street extension was interesting and in spots illuminating, but the red hot feature was Counc. Curley's attack on Commr. Daly. It is not yet determined whether the attack was planned after consultation with the mayor, but it is very well known that the mayor would accept the commissioner's resignation at any time. But it showed that the fight for mayor is now under way.

The fire commissioner is between two stools. If he is not careful he will fall, as those usually fall who are between two stools. He is being praised—"slobbered over" would best express it—by newspapers that would like to promote a fight with the mayor over the fire department and who would like to use the fire commissioner for that purpose. It remains to be seen whether young Mr. Daly will consent to be the goat.

Grooming Him for Mayor.

Daly is being groomed for mayor by some of the eminent highbrows who can't see more than a yard and a half ahead of their noses. They are already plastering him with attributes which he never had. If he had them, he would have resigned long ago. The fact that he has not resigned, shows that the editors who are searching their vocabularies for new words of praise, are overdoing it. Daly could command no strength as a candidate for mayor except among certain highbrows whose votes carry no other votes with them.

But still it is insisted in certain circles that, if Daly could be induced to stand up for right and justice against the mayor and against all of the mayor's underlings, he would be martyred officially by the mayor and would then be in a position to lead the anti-Fitzgerald host. The trouble with Mr. Daly is that, although he is a West Point graduate, he could not lead a political army on a practical hike. He hasn't got the prestige that appeals to the average man. A false prestige is being laboriously built for him in the Transcript and the Herald, but it won't stand wear and tear.

The Mayor Is Too Foxy.

Moreover, although the mayor has nothing to fear from Daly politically, he is too foxy to martyr him at this time. The mayor has decided that it pays to keep his opponents as long as possible where they can and will do little harm, rather than to turn them loose and allow them to devote their whole time to attacking him. Be it known, that the mayor is not as much unconcerned as to the recall as has been thought. His every move just now is made with the recall issue in full view.

He is doing what he can to aid Tim Callahan to win his fight for the senate in Wards 9, 12 and 17 against Tom Joyce of Ward 17. He has been warned by Sen. Doyle and others to keep his hands off but he will not keep his hands off. He feels that, if Joyce should be nominated over Callahan, the democracy of Boston and the voters generally would hail it as a victory for Donovan, Doyle and Kelliher over the mayor and Curley. It would be, in the opinion of the mayor and of the congressman-councilman, a blow at both of them. It would give substance to a demand for a recall.

That Is Why the Machine Is Operating.

That is why the city hall machine is being operated as effectively as possible in favor of Callahan. That is why the nominal friendship of the mayor and Doyle is as good as fractured eternally. Doyle has been a good friend of the mayor, but the mayor feels that his prestige is at stake, and although there has been a lot of hot air at city hall concerning neutrality, there is no neutrality. The Ward 9 insurgents claim to have received promises that certain heads will be cut off, and that is probably true, as far as the promises go.

There isn't any doubt that Counc. Curley tried to make a deal with the Ward 9 machine before he took up with Callahan. He and Keliher had more than one meeting. The original proposition was to give the senatorial nomination to Brennan of Ward 17 for one year, and then turn it over to Ward 9, but Ward 9 held off from a decisive answer until the last moment, and then the proposition was turned down. Curley induced Callahan to run, and at once Ward 9 became active and aggessive in behalf of Joyce.

Curley Can't Afford to Lose.

Cong. and Counc. Curley is fighting for his own future. Privately there is no love lost between him and the mayor. But at the present time both have a common object, and that is to prevent Donovan and Doyle and Keliher from destroying their prestige. Curley makes public announcement that he intends to be a candidate for mayor in two more years. If he should be beaten now, in backing a candidate for the state senate, with the successful nominee a man in Curley's own ward who has fought Curley on the stump and off, it would be an impairment of his prestige in his own home. And it would not help him in a fight for mayor.

Doyle takes the ground that it is not a fight over the mayorality, and that the mayor has no business to insist that he must intervene because it is a fight by Donovan and Keliher. Doyle says that it is his fight for Joyce, that Donovan and Keliher are not issues and that they would, in all probability, have kept their hands off the contest for Joyce if Curley had not selected Callahan and made it imperative that the Ward 9 leaders do what they can to put a crimp into Callahan's ambitions.

Curley Must Use His Remaining Time.

Curley as a candidate for mayor, has only a short time in which to conduct his campaign from the city council chamber. It may be said that he is doing it a long time ahead, but there is no better place in which to reach the public than from the council chamber in a red hot speech. He will have to quit the council chamber in a little over four months, and he will use his time to advantage.

That was seen on Monday. He tried to force through the veteran employes' retirement act, although he knew that it could not be done that day, because the council was waiting for overdue information, but he compelled some of the members to explain laboriously that they were heartily in favor of the measure and were only waiting until the information was received. As a matter of fact, the act cannot possibly go into effect until next March, and the council has all the time before December 31 in which to make its formal decision. There is no doubt what the decision will be, but even in the face of the facts Curley scored a point, probably, by posing as the friend of the laborers. He knows how to score such points. He knows that the average voter does not always go deep into details.

He Lost His Temper for a Second.

As a candidate for mayor and as the manager of the Callahan campaign for the senate, Curley has overworked himself. He is not strong physically, and the leader of a district like Ward 17, who is also a congressman and a councilman, has to keep his eyes open. There are a thousand and one details which he and he alone can attend to. Curley attends to all of them, for if the truth must be told, he has not at his command a squad of lieutenants who can be trusted to do things that require unusual brain effort. Many of them have brawn and are not afraid to exert it on occasion, but of gray matter there is no surplus. Curley must direct, must order and must in most cases execute.

He Must Watch the Mayor.

Moreover, as a candidate for mayor, Mr. Curley knows that he must watch the mayor. Just now they are working together, but not voluntarily, as far as the mayor is concerned. Mr. Curley knows that, if the mayor can have his way, he will select the next mayor of Boston, and that, although his name may begin with C, it won't be Curley. It might be Corbett. Mr. Curley is not the kind of a man who, as mayor, would call in his immediate predecessor for advice. It is probable that he would call for very little advice. There would be no power behind the throne.

While Curley, who is one of the best vote getters in the city, is fighting for his future, and the mayor is fighting for his prestige, it is nauseating to see a certain band of perfumed reformers getting their amazing noodles together and trying to make a hero and an idol out of Daly. They figure it, or some of them figure it, as follows: Daly is a Harvard man, and that counts. Daly is an Irish-American, and that counts very much. Daly is a Catholic, and this is a vital point. Daly once played football and was at West Point, and that counts.

It doesn't count and it won't count. The man who runs for mayor against Fitzgerald next year (possibly but improbably) or two years later, against Curley, must be a fighter and a genuine fighter. The Hawwawd influence counted with the civil

service commission in the approval of an untrained man for fire commissioner who lacked the education, training or experience that qualified him for the job, but it wouldn't count for a cent's worth outside of Ward 11 in a fight for mayor, and any man would have Ward 11's support who could obtain credentials from the Transcript.

Two Are Disposed Of.

Two candidates for mayor have been effectively disposed of. They are Counc. Hale and Smith. They committed political suicide. Counc. Hale is now trying to prove that he didn't but Smith accepts the facts. Hale turned and run, on the Arlington street extension, and he did it solely because certain powerful interests intervened. Smith has not run, but he is preparing to row for shore as hard as he ever rowed in his life. He has gone on record as saying that, if the cost of the improvement is to be as large as it will be, or words to that effect, he will vote against the measure. But there will be no measure to vote against.

Kenny remains in the field as a candidate. He has courage, and although he sometimes shows lack of tact, he never dodges the issue. Councr. Ballantyne is a candidate, and he would like very much to run if he could obtain as favorable notices and earnest support from the newspapers as his friend McGregor, is receiving. But it is hardly probable that Ward 17 will have rival candidates for mayor next time.

Meanwhile, it is well to watch the fight for the senate in the fourth Suffolk district. The recall movement depends largely upon the issue. Moreover, there is nothing if a recall should be had, to prevent Curley from running for mayor next January against the present mayor. It is conceivable that he would do so should Joyce beat Callahan, which, however, seems unlikely, and if Curley should decide that the mayor actually had not done what everybody believes he will do and is doing for Callahan.

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COMMONWEALTH AVE. IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION'S WEEKLY MEETING

Great Enthusiasm for Tom Hisgen as Candidate for Governor—Fitz for Salve, Hisgen for Oil—Botanical Effect of Arlington Street Extension Discussed

To the Editor of Practical Politics:

There was a very lively meeting of the Commonwealth Avenue Improvement association on Thursday evening, and at one time it looked as if blows would be struck. Saltonstall Wigglesworth Copley, the oldest member of the association in point of years, and a member of no less than three of the very first Boston families, lost a dime while he was entering the association rooms and made a speech declaring his opinion that conditions in Boston, from a standpoint of good citizenship, were deplorable.

Mr. Copley is worth not less than $5,000,000 and he owns some of the most profitable firetraps in the business section but he is very businesslike in his methods, and he made the loss of his dime the subject of an animated lecture. Vice-Pres. Shannon was presiding, and he bore patiently with the old gentleman, as Mr. Copley has a son, Herford Parkman Saltonstall, who would rather buy stocks than bet on the horses.

No Pikers Present.

Finally, the old gentleman subsided because his breath was exhausted and the despicable McGillicuddy addressed the chair.

The chair did not recognize him, but that did not jar the despicable McGillicuddy. He remarked:

"I trust our good friend and fellow philanthropist, Mr. Copley, does not believe that there is any one here who would steal money from him in a small way. I think I know practically every member, and I don't believe that there are more than half a dozen who would steal less than a dollar at a time, and none of them is present this evening. As for our worthy vice-president and chairman, I think I may say to Mr. Copley and all of our fellow philanthropists that never in the past ten years has there been a time when he would take a dime or a dollar from a man while there was hope of extracting bundles of yellowbacks by means of variations on the familiar gold brick scheme, originally used by the Assyrians."

The despicable McGillicuddy had been drinking. There was not the slightest doubt of that, and the vice-president was righteously indignant. He rapped repeatedly for order, but the despicable McGillicuddy continued:

Mr. Homans' Botanical Argument.

Referring now to the matter in hand, I may say that the city council did a wise thing last Monday when it refused to take any further steps in the proposition to extend Arlington street from the esplanade to the Castle Square hotel and then overland to South Boston. It is a magnificent scheme, but it is not such a one as we of the Back Bay can afford to father. To me as a capitalist it appealed for a short time, until, after careful study under the direction of that eminent botanist, Bob Homans, I learned that a cold wind blowing over the Public Garden would destroy the vegetation and turn the tulip bulbs from Holland into briquettes of coal from Rhode Island.

"That, to those of us who feel that when the Public Garden dies, the vegetation of the entire world will be destroyed, was an appealing argument. But my opposition to the measure goes deeper than the reason so convincingly presented by my learned friend, Homans, and accepted for adoption by my changeable friend, Hale. I believe that I am one of the original friends of the Public Garden. To me it has been the referendum and the recall in municipal adornment, but a still greater point in this matter is the attempt to construct a magnificent boulevard which will connect South Boston with Ward 8.

"Blest be the tie that binds two districts brave and true, but ties that bind with cords of gold for us will hardly do."

The Approximate Cost.

"Do not mistake me, fellow philanthropists and tax experts. I believe in improvements for Ward 11, but not for other sections under the pretence of helping Ward 11. I am not surprised that Hale fell for it once and that Smith fell for it twice. Indeed my surprise is due to the fact that both of them did not fall harder and further.

"It is an alluring proposition, and I am told by experts who have studied into the matter that it will cost not less than one dollar and not more than a million. Of course those figures are only approximate, and they may be one dollar or a million out of the way, but, at the same time, we must put our foot down.

"Why must we put our foot down? Because it is cloven? No; that is not the answer. The Ward 11 foot is not necessarily cloven, although the Ward 11 breath may be, but we must put our foot down because we are being tricked. This is a proposition, as I understand it, to give the poor children from the slums of City Point and Bay View an opportunity to come by way of a splendid boulevard to the Charles river basin for their first glimpse and smell and feel of salt water.

No Children Wanted.

"I realize that to children who have lived at City Poiut and Bay View all their lives, a chance to see the salt water of Charles river basin and the Stony brook sewer outlet must appeal strongly, and I do not blame my friend, Smith, for painting the glorious picture in as vivid colors as he did. But we do not want the children of South Boston on the Charles river basin. We do not want the children of South Boston in Ward 11. We do not want the children of any section in Ward 11. We do not want children in Ward 11."

Saltonstall Wigglesworth Copley rose excitedly to his feet.

"Mr. Chairman," he shouted. He was recognized by the chair while the despicable McGillicuddy was getting his breath and trying to make up a new train of thoughts. Mr. Copley proceeded:

"Mr. Chairman—I demand that the doors be locked, the police summoned, and every man in this room be searched. I find that it was a quarter which was stolen from my pocket, instead of a dime, and I believe that the thief is still in the room."

He did not look at anybody in particular, but everybody felt that he was meant. The despicable McGillicuddy beamed on Mr. Copley and remarked:

McGillicuddy Offers Stock.

"I know that all of us feel for Mr. Copley and would do what we can to take the cup of sorrow from his lips. I can do little myself to lift the burden of financial loss from his heart, for I am now engaged in organizing a copper mining company that will compete with some of the enterprises which my good friend, the chairman, is putting forth for the uplifting of this community. I have with me this evening, for distribution, preferred and common stock in the Vitoria Regina Copper Mining company of New Mexico. We own outright 10,000 square miles of land, rich in copper, in rubber, in orange groves and briquettes. Purchasers of one share of preferred stock at one dollar will receive 10,000 shares of common."

The chairman called the despicable McGillicuddy to order, just as the despicable McGillicuddy was preparing to compare his stock with that of other philanthropists who had achieved large fortunes by means of vivid imaginations, job printers and steel engravers. The chair proceeded to ignore the despicable McGillicuddy, who took it good naturedly, by that time being drowsy. As Saltonstall Wigglesworth Copley still showed signs of agitation, the chair announced before Mr. Copley could speak that he would appoint a committee of three to examine into Mr. Copley's deplorable loss and to take such measures as might be deemed necessary. Mr. Copley tried to express his thanks, but he was so agitated that he almost swallowed his false teeth, gasped noisily and could not frame suitable utterances.

"Our business this evening," remarked the chair, after Saltonstall Wigglesworth Copley had been pounded on the back until you could hear the second mortgages creak, "is to take action upon the endorsement of a candidate for governor. I have no hesitation," continued the chair, "in stating that I believe this association should take a stand in favor of broadminded, true Americanism. Let us endorse the best man in sight."

Has Examined Their Photographs.

Percival Ogden Crash, who is chairman of the association's committee on unfair taxation, was recognized by the chair. He said, or read:

"Fellow members: I believe that the chair has struck the keynote in his brief remarks. I believe, as he does, in nominating the best man, regardless of race or color. I have studied the situation carefully. I have read all about the candidates. I have examined their pictures carefully. One who is an expert in such matters can tell a man's chaarcter and qualifications from that man's photograph. In looking at the various photographs I have been impressed by the fact that one of the most prominent candidates is a man of stern determination, of genial benevolence, of musical tastes and of unswerving fidelity to the cause of anti-monopoly.

"The candidate to whom I refer has been a candidate for president of the United States under the personal guidance of William Randolph Hearst. He was not elected, but that was not the fault of the candidate or of his party. He would have been elected if those who know him best and have heard him talk could have communicated their impressions of him to their fellow citizens throughout the country.

"I refer, gentlemen, to Honest Tom Hisgen, the Giant Killer. He is the one man in this country who year in and year out has fought the Standard Oil trust and painted impressionist pictures of the venerable Mr. Rockefeller, who, I am told, in many ways resembles our good friend, Saltonstall Wigglesworth Copley."

Mr. Copley cackled heartily, feeling at the same time of his pockets to see that no other hand than his own was in them, and feebly proposed three cheers for Honest John Rockefeller. The proposition was unheeded.

Has Reduced Price of Gasoline.

Mr. Crash continued: "I have met Mr. Hisgen. He is not now being boomed to any large extent by the Hearst newspapers, and the party of which originally he was a leader in this state has ceased to be, having died of infantile paralysis. But Honest Tom is spared to us—the man who makes the desert blossom with oil wells and who reduces the price of gasoline wherever he is permitted to apply his magic wand.

"Let this association place itself on record for Honest Tom, let it show that it is able to meet the common people at least half way, let it say to the world at large and to the people of the commonwealth:

"We go to Fitz for salve, but we go to Honest Tom for oil and leadership."

With our support he would sweep the commonwealth, and I have no hesitation in saying that should Mr. Hisgen be nominated and elected under our guidance, we would be in a position to demand that we be made directors of the anti-monoplistic company and would be in a splendid position to deal with the Old Trust. What say you gentlemen?"

Cheers rent the air. They were long, loud and genuine. Mr. Copley tried to cheer, but was smitten with sudden shortness of breath and it looked as if he were dying. A doctor was sent for, and it was impossible to resume formal sessions of the association that evening. But it is probable that next Thursday evening the association will indorse Honest Tom Hisgen for governor.

ELLERY THORNDIKE FENN.

"DAN" TOOMEY HAS FIGHT.

Daniel Henry Toomey of Springfield, who has been on the state committee so many years that its roster would look strange without his name and who, unlike many of the members, has always actively participated in the affairs of the committee, is opposed for re-election this year. His opponent is John J. Collins, who was president of the city committee last year. Dan always did dearly love a fight and has gone into this one with the same zest with which he waged many a battle in historic Faneuil Hall. But Dan never enjoyed anything so much as the fight that attended the holding of the first, last and only democratic convention in his own city.

STATE GOVERNMENT

Hessians Disappointed.

Down Rockland way they are saying that the sun has set on the political horizon of the Rev. Melvin S. Nash, the Hanover dominie who has graced the house and senate continuously since 1907. The specific complaint against the parson is that he refused to stand in the path of the road roller that was preparing the way of Eben S. S. Keith of Bourne to the executive council. The Rocklandites who hold it in for Mr. Nash declare that he could have put it all over the Cape aspirant—a frame of mind, by the way, that he himself entertained until he had looked over the situation carefully. Then he changed his mind. It is claimed for him now that he could have carried Fall River, had a chance to take New Bedford, and that he would have swept Plymouth county. Some Fall River men evidently took pains to spread the news of dissatisfaction in their locality, but when it was sifted down there was a suspicion that somebody had circulated some very fanciful tales about the size of Eben's worldly pile.

The dissatisfaction yarn was, they claim, to be used as an asset by the Hessians of the district. Mr. Nash, even though a minister, is "wised up" to several things in politics and he knows a swimming hole from a quagmire. Hence it took him only a short time to size things up about as they were when once he got serious about the councillorship. Then he declined to run, and the aforesaid Hessians, who see the councillorship going to the Bourne man without opposition and a minimum of expense, are greatly sore. Mr. Nash, though, has been in politics too long to invite disaster, and, moreover, he has always played the game on the level, hence his refusal to play the part of a lightning rod for Fall River grafters.

Spiking Harmon.

Having furnished a ward rally in Faneuil hall for "Jud" Harmon it may be that the patched-up organization Joe Maynard and Mayor Fitzgerald jolly themselves into believing is a real machine will make an effort to have Prexy Wilson grace the barbecue to which Harmon was invited when it is finally held next Saturday. At least that is the talk now, and, if it should happen that the governor really comes on, everyone may bet anything from a button up or down that the greeting he will receive will be something quite different from that accorded the Ohio executive. It is no secret that the mayor had Harmon along for the purpose of spiking any Harmon and Foss guns that might be trained this way. It might have been a little different if the rain had not prevented the festivities at Caledonia Grove, but not so much that you could notice it. In any event, the intent was to put Foss, and incidentally Harmon, "in bad," and the rain played right into the hands of the gang. Harmon might have had a few friends among the outsiders when he started to speak; he didn't have one when he finished. But if Wilson comes along for the barbecue when it is really held the scene will be different. He will address the best the democracy has to offer, Josiah Quincy will be the man behind the blowout and Fitz will be producing the goods he intends to deliver. But Harmon at that escaped one thing. He didn't have to watch "the gang" eat barbecue sandwiches—with all that that means—at Caledonia grove. Wilson may have to, whereat many who have seen the aforesaid sandwiches before will say that nothing the gang can do for him is enough.

Organizing Progressive Republicans.

Whitfield Tuck, the surging democratic insurgent from Winchester, who surges and insurges every time he eats, has, like Shakespeare's man in the Seven Ages, played many parts. His friend, William J. Bryan, has cast him for all sorts of them, from the main noise in front of the big show down to distributing Commoners to those who will take them. Now LaFollette has asked him to outline the ingredients of a Progressive Republican organization in this state. That's just meat, though, for the Winchester man and he has shut his eyes to the Republican part of the designation and is going ahead with the Progressive. He has set down William N. Osgood of Lowell, once a Progressive Democrat and later an Independence Leaguer, for first place in the list, with E. Gerry Brown of Brockton and Charlie Lewin of New Bedford running neck and neck for second place. Then he suggests Russell Wood and Russell Crane of Cambridge, John Haigis of Montague, Homer Hall of North Adams, Arthur Nason of Haverhill, Arthur Withington of Newburyport, another one-time democrat, who presumably is in the party still; Eddie Bagley of East Boston and a few others scattered all over the state. Mr. Tuck wanted to include Speaker Walker, but the latter is so hopelessly inoculated with Taftitis that eventually he was left off the list, although his name was sent along to LaFollette as that of a sample insurgent who hadn't yet insurged himself out of the party, but one who might at any time roll out of bed and find himself on the floor. There are one or two other prominent surgers and insurgers in the state whose names are in reserve for the new party, but the Winchester man wants first to see if he can't unload Mayor Fitzgerald on the real simon pure insurgent of them all and then he will complete the list.

Don't imagine Whitfield has quit the democracy. The Progressive Republican movement is the best thing that has happened to the democracy in a long time and Friar Tuck knows what he is doing when he pushes it along.

McNamara's Friends Are Waiting.

Many persons are wondering when Governor Foss is going to send the name of Lott M. McNamara, the Haverhill shoe manufacturer, to the executive council again for place on the board of arbitration and conciliation. It is generally recognized by those who know that no appointment made by the governor this year was more absolutely based on personal merit than that of Mr. McNamara. The latter, moreover, had been promised the place. He has been given the same promise since the executive council turned him down. It looks as if Gov. Foss was holding back the name now for the purpose of creating an issue later on in the campaign, but even at that, Mr. McNamara should be told point blank whether the governor is going to stand by him to a finish or quit after he has made a demonstration, as he did in the Murphy case at Marlboro.

Machines and Direct Primary Law.

The direct primary law has turned things upside down at republican headquarters at 18 Tremont street, and Charlie Hatfield has contracted a new disease of the neck from the incessant twisting to see how things are going. He says that he can't tell anything about the situation and the party leaders agree with him, for they are all guessing, too.

Over at democratic headquarters no such experience is being encountered. The two Mikes—Loring and Leary—sit on the lid at 15 Beacon street, look wise and send out circulars—bushels of them. Chairman John F. McDonald shows up once in awhile—just often enough, in fact to demonstrate that he is still boss. The fountain-head of the democracy, though, is at the state house and its name is Foss. He is running the party as smoothly as ever did Sen. Lodge the republican party in the good old days, when it was decided at state committee headquarters that a thing be done and a hundred volunteers were on hand soon afterward to do it. Foss blamed Lodge for that desirable condition in those days; Lodge ought to take a look in at the Foss methods now. There are those who say that the senior senator, even in his palmiest days, had nothing on the machinery Eugene Noble is manipulating in this progressive year of 1911.

Norman Conducting Real Campaign.

The real live wire of the governorship campaign so far is Rep. Norman H. White, who has gained his second wind, and, reports from the countryside say, is entertaining the great proletariat as it has not been entertained since Eugene N. Foss went about last year spreading pessimism and a few other things anent the high cost of living. Norman may even be tagged as the real simon pure progressive of Massachusetts politics if he doesn't watch out, and that would be sad news in certain other circles. Norman, though, has forgotten his attack of Fossiphobia and is back again on the old trail, hunting the New Haven's scalp, a quest that furnishes a plentitude of topics upon which he can be both entertaining and emphatic, even when wrong. Be that as it may, he is making many speeches a week, going all

the time, and, reports from the front say, really getting the crowds, which is the main thing. Speaker Walker and Lieut. Gov. Frothingham are likewise busy all the time, and their headquarters in this city are visited daily by the faithful and the unconverted from many sections of the state. It is Norman, though, who is conducting the talking campaign, he refusing to open quarters. The others are about the state on speaking tours, but neither of them are taking it as a steady diet.

Tame State Conventions.

Many towns have overlooked the important duty of filing with the secretary of state a list of delegates to the state conventions of the big parties, and will as a result be without representation when it comes time for drafting the party platforms this year. Among the places which have fallen down in this regard are Adams, where the democrats failed to show, and Palmer, where the republicans overlooked a chance.

The oversight may have been accidental in both those cases, but in many places, both parties omitted the state convention delegations deliberately. Members of the local political committees declare they are not at all anxious to travel to Boston for the single purpose of ratifying a party platform that has been written beforehand by men whom they know only by name. The democrats, though, will have the task of naming the at-large members of the state committee, and those towns which have omitted to file delegations to that meeting have simply overlooked a chance to hand to a favorite son something that may or may not be worth anything.

In any event, it looks as if the state conventions this year will be tame affairs. The greatest sufferers of course will be the bars at the American House and the Quincy House, for they certainly did, in years past, reap a silver harvest from the [illegible] to town and thirsty ones that journeyed in[illegible] nually, many of them with thirsts that had been accumulating for the 12-month gone.

All of which means that the famous "night before" is off. It has ceased to be and the men who frame platforms, which is the hardest work now left to the convention delegates, are not the kind that make merry with a foot on a brass rail—that is, most of them do not make merry in that way. And those were the boys that made things go along on the "night before,"—also they are the ones that can create the air of pessimism that gave a cash value to the cheering words that dissipated gloom. Many may miss the "night before," but it won't be the candidates.

Riley's Democratic Club.

Ex-Rep. Tom Riley of Malden has started his campaign for mayor of that city by organizing a democratic club of which he is the president. Cong. Jim Curley went out the other night and addressed the Malden club on organization, a la Tammany. Tom's club is limited to 300 in membership and there is to be a sub-organization for each ward. He proposes to do things up in proper shape.

The big Malden lawyer has some fight on for mayor, but is unopposed in the primaries for membership on the democratic state committee from the fourth Middlesex district. Tom promises to start something when he arrives on the state committee.

Harmon and Foss?

On reaching New Jersey Gov. Harmon seems to have expressed his preference for Gov. Foss for a running mate. That may be going farther than his remarks warrant, but he is quoted as saying that what he learned on his trip into Connecticut and Massachusetts gave him the impression that New England was for Foss for vice-president. Foss has got to carry Massachusetts again this fall before he will stand any show for promotion. Harmon's visit to Connecticut has left no very strong impression and a dispute as to whether he said that he could beat Taft in Ohio, as quoted by a Hartford Courant reporter. What difference does it make what he said? The question is, Can he?—Waterbury American.

Meaney Quits State Committee.

Rep. John F. Meaney of Blackstone steps down and out from the state committee this year after several years of service, during one of which years—1908, in the first Vahey campaign—he was executive chairman.

Dr. Cooke of Milford—no relative to "Old Doc," the pole climber—wanted to go back on the committee but that didn't cause John to quit. He simply has had enough of it.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS

BOSTON.

Why the Mayor Is Supporting Skelton.

The mayor of Boston is doing what he can in a modest way to obtain the democratic nomination for secretary of state for that well known republican, Mr. Skelton, who was obliged not long ago to change his designation from republican to democrat, in order to be eligible for the democratic nomination. The mayor, according to all accounts, has had several reasons for his change of faith, but the latest is the most interesting.

As his Dorchester friends put it, the mayor feels that Mr. Skelton should be nominated because, according to the mayor's information, Mr. Skelton was responsible for Mayor Hibbard's determination to remain a candidate last year and thus enabled Mr. Fitzgerald to win. That, of course, is an expression of true gratitude on the part of the mayor, but is it based on fact?

Nobody ever heard of Skelton as a factor in George A. Hibbard's hopeless candidacy, until the mayor's friends told of it, but they had heard of the mayor as a considerable factor. If the mayor, for example, were a candidate for secretary of state it would be Mr. Skelton's duty, as a friend of Mayor Hibbard, to support Mayor Fitzgerald, because of what the mayor did or tried to do, for Mayor Hibbard.

There Were Many Who Helped.

There were many who helped to keep Mayor Hibbard in the field after it had long been apparent that for him to remain would be worse than useless from the standpoint of his own personal advantage. There were the "Zebras," for example, who held a rousing meeting, endorsed Mayor Hibbard, told him the republicans were be[illegible] and then proceeded to do business with Mr. Fitzgerald. The Zebras will never meet again, as long as the memory of their proceedings shall be treasured, but they did something—far more, indeed, than Mr. Skelton could possibly have done.

And how about Edward G. Richardson—friend of the mayor and friend of Mr. Hibbard? He was one of the chief engineers of the Hibbard movement and had daily consultations with the mayor who was in and the ex-mayor who was trying to get back. Mr. Richardson had genuine influence, and he did more than Mr. Skelton could have done for the Hibbard and the Fitzgerald candidacies.

And is there to be no word of praise for Fred S. Gore, who was penal institutions commissioner under Mayor Hibbard and who is still penal institutions commissioner? He is penal institutions commissioner today because of his great work for Mayor Hibbard as a candidate and of his great work at the same time for Mayor Fitzgerald, also a candidate. He is retained in his present position for no other reason than because of his intense loyalty to both candidates against Storrow, and it is not fair to Mr. Gore, Mr. Richardson and others now holding office in city hall to try to stretch the list of republican officeholders on Beacon hill because of a false assumption that Mr. Skelton and others never before heard of, were responsible for keeping Mayor Hibbard in the fight.

There is a good reason why Mayor Fitzgerald as a democrat is supporting Alexander McGregor, a republican, for councillor, and doing what he can to keep a democrat out of the fight. That reason, however, does not apply to the fight for secretary of state. Mr. Skelton, left to himself, and with no hope of office, would be following in politics the well known Mr. Batchelder, chief of the Minute Men, and the mayor should have permitted Mr. Skelton to follow him.

He Runs an Egg Market.

It is generally believed in court house circles that one of the court house officers runs, or has been running, an egg market somewhere under his own name or that of some one else. He made visits very frequently to the state farm, came back every time loaded down with eggs, and paid for them at such figures that he ought to have made decent profits out of the eggs. Just where his place of business was located is not known, but perhaps new light will be thrown on the state farm's dealings in eggs when the calcium is fairly turned on to the operations of the state farm.

This is a leisurely season for the court officers. Their boss, the sheriff, is out of the fight, having got by before the direct nominations law went into effect, and few of his subordinates are taking much interest in the fights now under way. Some of them, indeed, are understood to be doing what they can in a quiet way to bring about the defeat of Clerk Manning, but few of them have influence politically, being relics of a prior political generation or plain stowaways who never had any political influence.

A Blow at Boston—1915—Plus.

A severe blow has been struck at Boston—1915—Plus by the selection of a Chicago architect to build the new Filene establishment. Just when the movement was doing much to boom Boston by means of boys' games and water sports, word reached Boston that there was not in the entire city an architect big enough to design the Filene building on Washington and Summer streets and that it had been necessary to go to Chicago, which is a famous art centre, in order to get the right kind of a man.

Ever since the announcement was made, those papers which have dared to mention the subject in any way have been trying to explain it, and the explanations are works of art in themselves. However, the 1915 movement is on its last or hind legs, it is gradually closing up the avenues of expenditure, and some day, when nobody is looking, it will stop making itself believe that it is alive and will cease to be a financial burden on its backers. But there is something humorous in the comparison between the Filene devotion to Boston and his decision to go to Chicago for an architect.

He Gets His Man at Last.

Just as the mayor was finding fault because the civil service commission had not [illegible] the appointment of James J. [illegible] Bacigalupo to be a trustee of the [illegible] dren's institutions department, the commission approves the appointment and Mr. Bacigalupo reaches city hall within half an hour and qualifies before the commission can change its mind. According to inside advices, it looked at one time as if he would be rejected by a unanimous vote of the commission, including Chairman Boyle, but the tide changed between Friday and Tuesday. Chairman Boyle is treating all of the appointments of the mayor, it is understood, purely on their merits, and there is an impression that, in any case involving political pull for the purpose of getting an appointee by, the pull would not be enough.

It Will Be Held Next Saturday.

The postponed barbecue of the democratic city committee will be held one week from today, weather permitting. It is believed that the weather will permit. City employes will not be asked to buy a second set of tickets, but those who insist upon chipping in a second time will be allowed to do so. It looks now as if all of the heads of departments will be obliged to make good on a sizable deficiency.

Manus J. Fish, who is the well known superindent of public buildings, claims that, although he was compelled to buy 100 tickets, costing him $50, he did not make his subordinates buy them, but paid the bill like a man and gave the tickets away. The question is, "To whom did he give the tickets?" His chief janitor for city hall, Col. Sheehan, who acts and looks very much like William Jennings Bryan, has been selling tickets to the understrappers at 50 cents a throw. If the colonel got the tickets for nothing, who gets the profits?

Wilson Won't Be There.

It doesn't look as if Gov. Wilson of New Jersey would be present at the barbecue, although his Boston manager, Josiah Quincy, will do what he can to make Wilson an added attraction. The fact is that Wilson is in very great demand for democratic gatherings. Moreover, he is away from New Jersey so much that things are happening to his fences, and his favorite project, the commission form of government, is being swatted wherever an attempt is made to push it through.

This time, it is said, there will be only one presiding officer, and Gov. Foss and Mayor Fitzgerald will not be permitted to conflict with each other in introducing speakers. It is probable that Gov. Plaisted of Maine will be present, and Cong. McGillicuddy of Lewiston is expected to speak upon "Battling with the Curse of Unregulated Rum in the Pine Tree State."

BOSTON LICENSING BOARD

System of Control of Liquor Traffic in Boston Best Ever Devised—Efficiency Due Largely to the Men Who Administer the System

The regulation of the liquor traffic is admittedly a problem. It has been approached in various ways, experts have differed in their views and methods; states and cities have experimented and bungled, and good intentions have been handicapped on the one side by impractical theories and on the other by political prejudice and selfish defiance of law.

Boston, as a metropolitan city, has had practical and sometimes expensive experience in the treatment of this problem. Today she is closer to a final solution than any other city of its class. The matter has been taken out of politics, it has been separated as far as possible from the police power, and it is being handled by three men who do their duty impartially and wholly with reference to the statutes as framed by the lawmakers.

A long time ago farsighted men realized that it would be far better for the people, far better for the police, and far better for the business interests affected if control of the police and control of the liquor



EZRA H. BAKER.

traffic could be separated, but it was only five years ago that such realization was written into law. The police department was placed under the control of a single headed commissioner; a licensing board was created to handle the liquor traffic. The pessimists could see nothing but trouble and failure in the change; the politicians were positive that a plot to use the liquor industry for political purposes had been devised; the opponents of the liquor traffic sat tight on their well known platform that prohibition is the only remedy for existing evils, in Boston as well as Squedunk.

The control of the Boston liquor traffic by a licensing board of three men has passed beyond the experimental stage. It is now an established fact, and the licensing board is an established institution. It is now apparent to a very large majority of the people of Boston that the best method yet devised for tackling a genuine problem is now in force, and the honest and unprejudiced among them are frank to admit that there has been a vast and steady improvement in conditions. Of course there are those, outside of official responsibility and opportunity, who could do still better, but they have not yet demonstrated wherein their views would be more effective in a practical way than those which found expression in the establishment of the Boston licensing board.

When control of the police and the liquor traffic was separated, Gov. Guild made up his mind that the two departments created out of one should have the best possible service obtainable. He determined that the law founding those departments should not be discredited in the slightest degree by poor selections of men in authority. For police commissioner he obtained the services of Stephen O'Meara, and in this connection it is enough to say that Gov. Foss has reappointed Mr. O'Meara for another term of five years.

The governor was equally determined to have a licensing board that would be respected at the outset and could be depended upon to obtain respect for the statutes. He found the kind of men that he was looking for, consulted them, obtained their consent to serve, and left them to their duties. It was brought home to them that their responsibility would be to the statutes and the people for whose benefit those statutes are created. It was made clear to them that they would not be compelled to take orders from any living being or heed advice that conflicted with the laws of the commonwealth. And thus they began their duties.

It is the opinion of every disinterested citizen who has studied the subject that they have done their work well. They have done it without brass bands and fireworks and they have done it without scandal. There is no press agent connected with the office of the licensing board, nor, on the other hand, is there the slightest concealment of any facts which the citizen and the taxpayer should have in his possession.

For chairman of the licensing board Gov. Guild selected Ezra H. Baker. It may be said without reservation that he could have selected no man of equal ability who would have been less familarly known to the politicians and the liquor dealers than Mr. Baker himself. He was not a politician and although he had long been



SAMUEL H. HUDSON.

a power in Boston financial circles, he had not been in the limelight. Gov. Guild knew him as a classmate at Harvard, and believed that he would be an ideal man for chairman of the licensing board. Those who have had business before that board will testify to the fact that the governor's opinion has been fully justified by the facts.

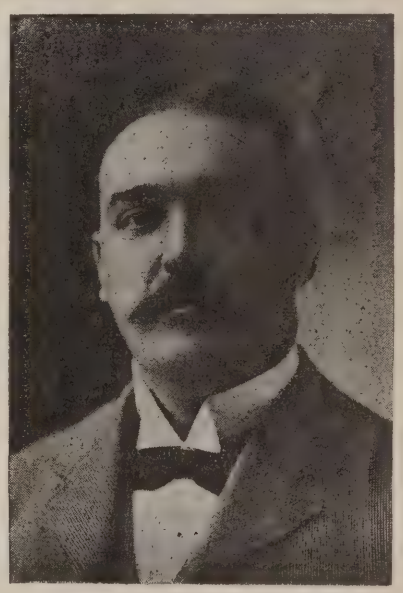
Chairman Baker is president of the Mattapan Trust Deposit company of South Boston, a trustee of the South Boston Savings bank, a director in the Central Vermont railroad, the Second National bank and other large institutions and treasurer of Radcliffe college. He has brought to his duties a common sense, business-like appreciation of what is due to the people and at the same time has not approached his work without bearing in mind always the fact that the liquor business is recognized by the commonwealth and that it has certain rights within the law as well as certain grave responsibilities within the law.

No man, no matter how humble and how uninfluential he may have been, has ever been denied the fullest measure of fair play by Chairman Baker, sitting as the head of a semi-judicial body, listening to complaints, hearing requests for licenses, and digesting explanations of serious charges concerning the methods of dealers. He is a republican in politics, but not a politician by profession or practice. His first purpose as chairman has been to represent the interests of the city as a whole, and in this purpose he has been wonderfully successful.

Samuel H. Hudson is the second member of the board. He is a lawyer and a graduate of Dartmouth college. Dartmouth men will say, of course, that it should have been put in this fashion: He is a Dartmouth man and a lawyer. "Sam" Hudson is not quite as enthusiastic in his Dartmouth adherence as to kick about that, but he enough of a Dartmouth man to accept implicitly this statement by a well known Dartmouth alumnus who, being asked for the names of the six leading colleges in the United States replied:

"Dartmouth and five others."

It must not be inferred, however, that Samuel H. Hudson's mission in life is to boom Dartmouth and do nothing else. He is, on the Boston licensing board, a clear-headed, working member, who wants to know all the facts concerning any matter under consideration and who usually obtains those facts in as brief a time as pos-



FRED A. EMERY.

sible, if there are any to be had. He knows human nature, he can see through shams with remarkable powers of vision, and men who have gone before the licensing board for the purpose of bolstering illegality with falsehood have come away with the impression that it sometimes pays to tell the truth.

Mr. Hudson was once a member of the Boston law department, and on a certain occasion created something of a sensation by compelling a group of professional real estate grafters to carry their claims against the city into court and then showing up the methods of those grafters and their stoolpigeons. After that as long as "Sam" Hudson was part of the law department, it was not considered a good joke to frame up a plot to rob the city and to do it with the aid of city officials.

Mr. Hudson left the law department five years ago and has since been joined in private practice by Philip Nichols, who was associated with him in the city law department. The firm of Hudson & Nichols, with offices in the Kimball building, enjoy a lucrative practice.

The third member of the board is Fred A. Emery, now and for the past 22 years connected with the well known Roxbury Carpet company of Boston. Mr. Emery, sad to say, has been accused at various times, of being a politician. When he was appointed he was called a politician, and about once in so often ever since he has been called a politician. Those who believe that the licensing board of the city should interpret the law relating to the sale of liquor in this commonwealth as the prohibition law would be enforced in Bangor if every citizen of Bangor was a practical prohibitionist, have always passed by Chairman Baker and Commr. Hudson when looking for a horrible example, in connection with the licensing board, and have pounced upon Fred Emery.

It isn't easy to pounce upon him, because he is tall and heavy and strong, but there are times when it looks as if he rather delighted in being pounced upon. That is because he was in the habit of being pounced upon long ago, when he was a plain citizen of Ward 21, running for office, or running somebody else for office or trying in a modest way to trip somebody else who was running for office. If a man was beaten, or elected, or didn't run, or did run, Emery was held responsible by those who were looking for somebody to tie responsibility too. He was "the Emery faction," he was "the Emery machine," he was "the usurpation of the powers of the people." Considering that the Emery usurpation of the powers of the people had only one vote and was not permitted, even if he desired, to cast that vote more than once in one poll of the populace, it can be readily seen that the Emery usurpation of the powers of the people was largely a figment of a very delusive imagination.

However, when the licensing board settled down to business and proceeded to distribute licenses and retribution to those who deserved one or the other, the professional promoters of official integrity who have nothing of that commodity, private or official, to spare, decided that it wouldn't do to attack Baker or Hudson, because there was nothing on which to hang a festoon of epithets, but Emery was right there, and they proceeded to docorate him. Quite regularly he has been decorated ever since. He is one member of a board of three. If he were chairman it might be possible to demonstrate with mathematical certainty that one is greater than two, if it is in the right place, but Emery is not chairman, and even in official life he has only one vote.

But he doesn't find fault with what is said about him, although now and then he expresses regret that, with so much improvement all about him, in the matter of flying machines, tungsten lamps and city charters, it has been impossible for those who make a specialty of denunciation to add something original and interesting to their fund. Incidentally as a member of the licensing board, he has done his duty, has upheld the doctrine of fair play, he has been in harmony with his colleagues, and he has not permitted his political views to warp his judgment in the slightest degree on matters of official duty. And his associates appreciate the fact that he is fair and honest and level-headed.

Perhaps the success of the licensing system in this city is dependent to a very large degree upon the composition of the board that controls the system. Certainly the board and the system form an admirable combination. It should be understood that the board's duties are arduous. Boston is an exceptional city. There are more than a million people in greater Boston. Not one of those dwellers in the towns and cities of greater Boston, except Boston and occasionally Chelsea, can buy liquor legally outside of Boston. Licenses are limited to one in every five hundred of population, but actually, counting the inhabitants of those towns and cities served in Boston, the number of licenses is about one in a thousand. The demands for licenses is great, the temptation to lose sight of their conditions is not a small one, and the frequent amendments of law on Beacon hill by those who believe in the efficacy of legislation, rather than in moral influence, is a factor of no small importance in the work of the licensing board.

It probably isn't generally appreciated that the much advertised bar and bottle act has practically doubled the work of the commission. The changes caused in the physical arrangement of licensed places by the loss of one license or the remodelling to make two separate premises, so the owner might hold two licenses, necessitated that the commission make personal visits to each of these places to see that the law was complied with and there has been an almost unbelievable amount of work involved in the numerous transfers of licenses which have taken place under the act.

From the standpoint of intelligent and unprejudiced citizens of Boston who realize that the licensing board is compelled to face conditions, rather than to develop theories, there is not the slightest doubt that the present method of handling the liquor question in Boston is the best ever devised. And those who know the facts say plainly that the licensing board is a model one and a credit to the city and the commonwealth.

CANDIDATES FOR PUBLIC OFFICE

Following are the names of those who have filed nomination papers as candidates in the joint primaries for nomination for state offices:

Candidates for renomination are starred; double districts are denoted by two stars; triple districts by three.

EXECUTIVE.

GOVERNOR.

Dem.—*Eugene N. Foss, Boston; Thomas L. Hisgen, West Springfield.

Dem. Prog.—*Eugene N. Foss, Boston.

Rep.—Louis A. Frothingham, Boston; Joseph Walker, Brookline; Norman H. White, Brookline.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Dem.—David I. Walsh, Fitchburg.

Dem. Prog.—David I. Walsh, Fitchburg.

Rep.—Robert Luce, Somerville.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Dem.—Frank J. Donahue, Boston, Edward O. Skelton, Boston.

Dem. Prog.—Edward O. Skelton, Boston.

Rep.—*Albert P. Langtry, Springfield; Russell A. Wood, Cambridge.

TREASURER.

Dem.—Augustus L. Thorndike, Brewster.

Dem. Prog.—Augustus L. Thorndike, Brewster.

Rep.—*Elmer A. Stevens, Somerville.

AUDITOR.

Dem.—Charles B. Strecker, Brookline.

Dem. Prog.—Charles B. Strecker, Boston.

Rep.—Herbert W. Burr, Boston; *John E. White, Tisbury.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Dem.—George W. Anderson, Joseph J. Leonard, Boston.

Rep.—*James M. Swift, Fall River.

COUNCILLORS.

1st District.

Dem.—Alfred E. Green, Duxbury.

Rep.—Eben S. S. Keith, Bourne.

2d District.

Dem.—Henry J. Dixon, Boston.

Rep.—*J. Stearns Cushing, Norwood; W. Prentiss Parker, Boston.

3d District.

Dem.—*John Quinn, Jr., Boston.

Rep.—Henry A. Savage, Boston.

4th District.

Rep.—Charles L. Burrill, Boston; Alexander McGregor, Malden.

5th District.

Dem.—Edward J. Carney, Salem; Frank A. Foster, Manchester.

Rep.—Edward G. Frothingham, Haverhill; James H. Walker, Amesbury.

6th District.

Rep.—*Herbert E. Fletcher, Westford.

7th District.

Rep.—*Winfield S. Schuster, Douglas.

8th District.

Dem.—William H. Gross, Lee.

Rep.—*August H. Goetting, Springfield.

LEGISLATIVE.

SENATE.

Berkshire.

Dem.—*John H. Mack, North Adams.

Dem. Prog.—*John H. Mack, North Adams.

Rep.—Walter L. Tower, Dalton.

Berkshire-Hampshire-Hampden.

Dem.—Alfred J. Preece, Northampton.

Rep.—Calvin Coolidge, Northampton.

1st Bristol.

Dem.—William J. Kenney, Attleboro.

Rep.—*Charles S. Chase, Dighton.

2d Bristol.

Dem.—Charles A. MacDonald, Joseph F. Mooney, John L. Shea, Fall River.

Rep.—Walter E. McLane, Fall River.

3d Bristol.

Dem.—James A. Reed, New Bedford.

Rep.—*Samuel Ross, New Bedford.

Cape.

Dem.—Osborn Nickerson, Chatham.

Rep.—Frank W. Chipman, Sandwich; Alfred W. Cushman, Provincetown; Edric Eldridge, Yarmouth; Thomas Pattison, Barnstable.

1st Essex.

Dem.—Francis V. McCarthy, Lynn.

Rep.—*George H. Newhall, Lynn.

2d Essex.

Dem.—William Stopford, Beverly.

Rep.—*Arthur S. Adams, Marblehead.

3d Essex.

Dem.—George A. Schofield, Ipswich.

Rep.—Clarence J. Fogg, Newburyport; *James E. Tolman, Gloucester.

4th Essex.

Dem.—James B. Carbrey, Peabody.

Rep.—*Arthur L. Nason, Haverhill.

5th Essex.

Dem.—William R. Adams, *Dennis E. Halley, William A. Hester, Lawrence.

Rep.—J. Robert Tetler, Lawrence.

Franklin-Hampshire.

Dem.—John C. O'Brien, Greenfield.

Rep.—*John H. Schoonmaker, Ware.

1st Hampden.

Dem.—*John F. Malley, Springfield.

Rep.—Luke S. Stowe, Springfield.

2d Hampden.

Dem.—*Frank X. Quigley, Holyoke.

1st Middlesex.

Dem.—Frederick N. Walsh, Natick.

Rep.—Frederic H. Hilton, Framingham; *Henry C. Mulligan, Natick.

2d Middlesex.

Dem.—James Culhane, Maurice M. Lynch, Cambridge.

Rep.—*Harry N. Stearns, Cambridge.

3d Middlesex.

Dem.—John H. Smith, Somerville.

Rep.—*Charles V. Blanchard, Somerville.

4th Middlesex.

Dem.—Thomas J. Boynton, Everett.

Rep.—Claude L. Allen, Andrew J. Burnett, John Larrabee, Melrose.

5th Middlesex.

Dem.—Charles F. McCarthy, Marlboro.

Rep.—Edward A. Walker, Waltham.

6th Middlesex.

Dem.—Joseph J. Donahue, Medford.

Rep.—*Charles H. Brown, Medford.

7th Middlesex.

Dem.—Philip A. Kiely, Lynn.

Rep.—*Frank P. Bennett, Saugus.

8th Middlesex.

Dem.—Henry J. Draper, Lowell.

Rep.—Erson B. Barlow, Amos B. Best, Dracut; Charles T. Killpartrick, Lowell; George H. Stevens, Dracut.

1st Norfolk.

Rep.—*George L. Barnes, Weymouth.

2d Norfolk.

Dem.—James M. Folan, Norwood.

Rep.—*Charles H. Pearson, Brookline.

1st Plymouth.

Dem.—Alfred S. Burns, Plymouth; Thomas H. Buttimer, Hingham.

Rep.—Frederic M. Hersey, Hingham.

2d Plymouth.

Dem.—John O'Connell, Brockton.

Dem. Prog.—John O'Connell, Brockton.

Rep.—Ezra W. Clark, Albin F. Nordbeck, John J. Whipple, Brockton.

1st Suffolk.
Dem.—*Edward J. Grainger, Winthrop.
Dem. Prog.—Henry G. Hichborn, Revere.
Rep.—William M. Robinson, Chelsea; Ernest W. Woodside, Boston.

2d Suffolk.
Dem.—*James A. Hatton, Boston.
Rep.—Arthur W. Forbush, Boston.

3d Suffolk.
Dem.—*Joseph P. Lomasney, Boston.
Rep.—William C. Lane, John W. Vaughan, Boston.

4th Suffolk.
Dem.—Timothy F. Callahan, Thomas M. Joyce, Boston.
Dem. Prog.—Timothy L. Connolly, Boston.
Rep.—Freeman O. Emerson, Boston.

5th Suffolk.
Rep.—*George Holden Tinkham, Boston.

6th Suffolk.
Dem.—*James F. Powers, Boston.
Rep.—Charles D. Cheney, Boston.

7th Suffolk.
Dem.—John J. O'Hare, *James P. Timilty, Boston.
Rep.—Charles H. Bryant, Boston.

8th Suffolk.
Dem.—Edward W. Burns, Robert P. Clarkson, John J. Cummings, Terence F. Feeley, Pierce J. Grace, Edward H. Pinkham, Charles V. Russell, Boston.
Dem. Prog.—Edward W. Burns, Boston.
Rep.—Thomas M. Vinson, Boston.

9th Suffolk.
Dem.—John J. Hoar, Francis J. Horgan, Boston.
Rep.—Edward W. Brewer, Joseph J. Feely, William E. Hannan, Boston.

1st Worcester.
Dem. Prog.—*John H. Hunt, Worcester.
Rep.—Julius Garst, John H. Pickford, Worcester.

2d Worcester.
Dem.—Cornelius J. Carmody, Worcester.
Rep.—*Daniel E. Denny, John P. Holmgren, Alonzo F. Hoyle, Worcester.

3d Worcester.
Dem.—John H. Coburn, Leominster.
Rep.—*Levi H. Greenwood, Gardner.

4th Worcester.
Dem.—William R. Burke, Milford.
Rep.—*Joseph S. Gates, Westboro.

Worcester-Hampden.
Dem.—Alexis Boyer, Jr., Southbridge.
Dem. Prog.—Alexis Boyer, Jr., Southbridge.
Rep. William H. Wheeler, Hubbardston.

HOUSE.

1st Barnstable.
Dem.—John D. W. Bodfish, James H. McCann, Sandwich; George L. Thatcher, Barnstable.
Dem. Prog.—George L. Thatcher, Barnstable.
Rep.—Charles L. Gifford, Barnstable; Isaac Small, Bourne.

2nd Barnstable.
Dem.—Louis B. F. Raycroft, Dennis.
Rep.—*Benjamin D. Gifford, Chatham; Louis B. F. Raycroft, Dennis.

3d Barnstable.
Dem.—Frank L. Allen, Brewster.
Rep.—Joseph L. Rogers, Orleans; Jerome S. Smith, Provincetown.

1st Berkshire.
Dem.—William W. Pascoe, Savoy.
Dem. Prog.—William W. Pascoe, Savoy.
Rep.—James B. Boland, North Adams; Almiron J. McCulloch, George E. Miller, Savoy.

2nd Berkshire.
Dem.—*William A. O'Hearn, North Adams.
Rep.—Edward Davis, North Adams.

3rd Berkshire.
Dem.—William C. Brague, Hinsdale; Morton H. Burdick, Adams.
Rep.—Edgar A. Deyette, Henry Gardner, Jr., John H. Kenyon, C. Frederick Smith, Adams; Alvin A. Shaw, Windsor.

4th Berkshire.
Dem.—Charles S. French, *Michael Hennessey, Dalton.
Dem. Prog.—*Michael Hennessey, Dalton.
Rep.—Arthur H. Bicknell, John J. Glynn, Dalton.

5th Berkshire.
Dem.—John Fitzgerald, Edward M. Hall, *Michael F. Quinn, Pittsfield.
Dem. Prog.—Edward M. Hall, *Michael F. Quinn, John Fitzgerald, Pittsfield.
Rep.—Robert T. Kent, Pittsfield.

6th Berkshire.
Dem.—*John J. Bastion, Pittsfield.
Dem. Prog.—*John J. Bastion, Pittsfield.
Rep.—James Kittle, Pittsfield.

7th Berkshire.
Dem.—*Norman Shannon, Becket.
Rep.—Albert B. Clark, Lee.

8th Berkshire.
Dem.—Alexander Sedgwick, Stockbridge.
Rep.—Alfred J. Hunt, John S. Stone, Great Barrington; Herbert F. Keith, Mt. Washington; *Frank A. Palmer, Stockbridge.

1st Bristol.
Dem.—Horatio L. Clark, Attleboro; John Devlin, North Attleboro.
Rep.—William C. Hobbs, Joseph W. Martin, Jr., North Attleboro; *Edward A. Sweeney, Attleboro.

2nd Bristol.
Dem.—William P. Burnell, Mansfield.
Dem. Prog.—William P. Burnell, Mansfield.
Rep.—Clarence A. Barnes, L. Leslie Jones, Mansfield.

3d Bristol.
Rep.—*William A. Bellamy, John J. O'Neil, Lewis Swig, Taunton.

4th Bristol.
Dem.—*Clifford L. King, Taunton.
Rep.—Joseph E. Warner, Taunton.

5th Bristol.
Rep.—Ralph Davol, J. Howard O'Keefe, Edward A. Searle, Taunton.

6th Bristol.
Rep.—George A. Brayley, George H. Gibbs, Freetown.

****7th Bristol.**
Dem.—*John J. Purcell, New Bedford.
Rep.—Gerrett Geils, Jr., *Charles Lewin, Simon F. Lynch, Benjamin B. Mills, Lawrence S. Perry, Ernest R. Stone, New Bedford.

****8th Bristol.**
Dem.—Charles A. McAvoy, H. Antonio Rosa, New Bedford.
Rep.—*Andrew P. Doyle, *Edward R. Hathaway, New Bedford.

****9th Bristol.**
Dem.—James F. Doherty, Fall River; *William H. Gifford, 3d., Westport, William Keeley, Fall River.
Rep.—*William Booth, Cyril C. Dupius, James H. Holleran, Jr., Fred Moore, Fall River.

****10th Bristol.**
Dem.—Michael Donovan, Francis J. Fennelly, *Edward F. Harrington, Ambrose F. Ogden, *Joseph A. Parks, Fall River.
Rep.—James Howarth, Fall River.

*****11th Bristol.**
Dem.—Homer Beauregard, Fall River, William J. Hale, Swansea.
Rep.—Mertain E. Elsbree, *David P. Keefe, Francis X. LeBoeuf, *Frank Mulveney, Edward F. Thompson, *Isaac E. Willetts, Fall River; Daniel P. Shove, Somerset.

1st Dukes.
Rep.—*William J. Look, Tisbury.

1st Essex.
Dem.—James W. Kelley, Charles I. Pettingell, Amesbury.
Dem. Prog.—James W. Kelley, Amesbury.
Rep.—*Samuel I. Collins, Amesbury.

2d Essex.
Dem.—*James H. Fitzgerald, Haverhill.
Rep.—Daniel F. Clohecy, Fred M. Knight, A. Franklin Priest, Haverhill.

3d Essex.
Rep.—George Ward Cook, *Henry G. Wells, Haverhill.

4th Essex.
Rep.—Ellius A. Emerson, Haverhill.
Soc.—*Charles H. Morrill, Haverhill.

****5th Essex.**
Dem.—*John C. Sanborn, *Frederick W. Schlapp, Lawrence.
Dem. Prog.—*John C. Sanborn, *Fred W. Schlapp, Lawrence.
Rep.—William H. Russell, Fred W. Stowers, Methuen; Alfred J. Burckel, Frederick Knight, George McLane, Charles E. Moreland, Alvin Ulrich, Lawrence.

6th Essex.
Dem.—Daniel Fitzpatrick, *Eugene A. McCarthy, Jr., Lawrence.

7th Essex.
Dem.—James J. Carney, Lawrence.
Dem. Prog.—James J. Carney, Lawrence.
Rep.—*Charles H. Morgan, Lawrence.

8th Essex.
Dem.—*William J. Graham, Lawrence.
Rep.—Dennis F. Durgin, Lawrence.

9th Essex.
Rep.—*Harry M. Eames, Andover.

10th Essex.
Rep.—Stephen A. Lanen, Frank E. Noyes, Groveland; George P. Webster, Boxford.

11th Essex.
Dem.—*Charles R. O'Connell, Peabody.
Rep.—Daniel C. Manning, Peabody.

****12th Essex.**
Rep.—Roy F. Bergengren, *John H. Cogswell, Lynn; *Martin L. Quinn, Swampscott.

****13th Essex.**
Dem.—*William S. Hoyt, John A. McAuliff, Lynn.
Rep.—Frank R. Austin, Walter P. Chandler, John J. Collins, Charles B. Frothingham, *Francis M. Hill, Michael S. Keenan, Henry M. Williams, Lynn.

****14th Essex.**
Dem.—*Arthur Bogue, Sidney B. Kenyon, Abner S. McLand, Lynn.
Rep.—*Frank W. Atkins, Joseph L. Barry, John W. Capper, William A. Fisher, Fred W. Ford, Thomas F. McDonald, Lynn,

****15th Essex.**
Dem.—*Michael H. Cotter, Peter J. Flaherty, John R. Wallace, Lynn.
Rep.—Albert C. Day, William E. Ludden, James N. Rowse, Saugus; Charles H. Mansfield, Sterling Welch, Lynn.

16th Essex.
Dem.—*John G. Stevens, Marblehead.
Dem. Prog.—*John G. Stevens, Marblehead.
Rep.—Horace L. Broughton, William T. Knight, Marblehead.

17th Essex.
Dem.—*James D. Burns, Salem.
Dem. Prog.—*James D. Burns, Salem.
Rep.—James Coffee, Edward W. Dalton, E. Howard Perley, Salem.

18th Essex.
Dem.—James J. Welch, Salem.
Rep.—William H. Rollins, Chauncey Tepin, Salem.

19th Essex.
Dem.—*Michael Kelly, Angus V. McKay, Salem.
Dem. Prog.—*Michael Kelly, Salem.
Rep.—James L. Kimball, Salem.

****20th Essex.**
Dem.—Richard T. Fennessey, Danvers; Charles W. Marshall, Beverly.
Rep.—Thomas Dougherty, Frank O. Sta-

ples, Danvers; *Herman A. MacDonald, *John L. Saltonstall, Beverly.

21st Essex.

Dem.—Arthur C. Thurston, Gloucester.

Rep.—*H. Bert Knowles, Gloucester.

22d Essex.

Dem.—Charles D. Smith, Gloucester.

Rep.—Clarence W. Cavanaugh, *George A. Ricker, Gloucester.

23d Essex.

Dem.—Simeon B. Hotchkiss, Gloucester.

Rep.—*Charles E. Elwell, Rockport; Henry H. Parons, Gloucester.

24th Essex.

Rep.—Oscar Cram, Hazen Richardson, Middleton; *C. Augustus Norwood, Hamilton, George E. MacArthur, Ipswich.

25th Essex.

Rep.—Charles W. Ayres, Moses Brown, James E. Fowle, Newburyport.

26th Essex.

Dem.—John W. Eaton, Salisbury; George L. Whitmore, Newburyport.

Dem. Prog.—George L. Whitmore, Newburyport.

Rep.—A. Willis Bartlett, Caleb C. Buswell. Horace E. Carlisle, Harry B. Goodridge, Charles W. G. Lamprey, Salisbury; *Albert C. Reed, Georgetown.

1st Franklin.

Rep.—Ernest W. Payne, Heath; Henry D. Wright, Rowe; James W. Thurber, Shelburne.

2d Franklin.

Dem.—Harry E. Ward, Greenfield.

Rep.—*Harold H. Flower, Greenfield.

3d Franklin.

Dem.—Henry B. Barton, Gill.

Rep.—*John W. Haigis, Montague.

4th Franklin.

Dem.—Charles F. Robbins, Orange.

Rep.—N. P. Wood, Northfield.

1st Hampden.

Dem.—John L. McQuaid, Monson.

Rep.—*Henry W. Holbrook, Palmer.

****2d Hampden.**

Dem.—*James F. Barry, Agawam; Fred W. Greene, Wilbraham.

Rep.—William F. Emerson, Longmeadow; Frank P. Sargent, West Springfield.

3d Hampden.

Dem.—*John J. Carmody, Springfield.

Rep.—George C. Gardner, Springfield.

4th Hampden.

Dem.—William H. Grady, William E. Hart, John Mitchell, Terence M. O'Donnell.

Rep.—George W. Hadd, Springfield.

****5th Hampden.**

Rep.—Gurdon W. Gordon, *Paul I. Lombard, Springfield.

6th Hampden.

Rep.—*Charles T. Holt, George E. Sanford, Springfield.

7th Hampden.

Rep.—Merrill E. Streeter, *Ernest A. Witt, Springfield.

8th Hampden.

Dem.—Noe H. Beaulieu, Daniel J. Buckley, Daniel J. O'Connor, Chicopee.

Rep.—Alphonse E. Roberts, Chicopee.

9th Hampden.

Dem.—*George R. Burns, Arthur G. Greancy, John F. Ryan, Holyoke.

10th Hampden.

Dem.—*Thomas Davies, Holyoke.

Rep.—Francis J. McKay, Holyoke.

11th Hampden.

Dem.—Michael J. Clifford, *Thomas F. McCullough, Holyoke.

Rep.—George F. Reardon, Richard P. Reilly, Holyoke.

12th Hampden.

Dem.—Michael C. Keefe, Westfield.

Rep.—*Harry B. Putnam, Westfield.

1st Hampshire.

Dem.—William J. Reilly, Henry W. Warner, Northampton.

Rep.—Albert L. Dyer, Robert W. Grant, Northampton.

2d Hampshire.

Dem.—Austin R. McCarthy, Easthampton.

Rep.—Charles R. Damon, Wiliamsburg; *Leonard F. Hardy, Easthampton.

3rd Hampshire.

Rep.—Francis A. Forward, John E. Lyman, So. Hadley.

4th Hampshire.

Dem.—*Edgar E. Sargent, Belchertown.

Rep.—Almon L. Pratt, Belchertown.

****1st Middlesex.**

Dem.—James F. Black, Frederick H. Burke, James W. Cairns, Michael J. Mahoney, John E. Quinn, *Joseph J. Reed, *Thommas Ryan, Cambridge.

*****2d Middlesex.**

Dem.—Mark R. Delaney, Thomas J. Doris, John T. Lynch, Robert H. Oniel, Cambridge.

Rep.—*James W. Bean, Eben H. Googins, Julius Meyers, Charles H. Millner, George B. Smithers, Clement G. Morgan, Henry J. Winslow, *Charles J. Wood, Cambridge.

*****3d Middlesex.**

Dem.—John P. Brennan, William J. Donovan, Joseph M. Cleary, Hugh Connelly, John L. G. Glynn, Timothy J. Horan, Michael M. O'Connor, Otis T. Russell, Cambridge.

Rep.—Marshal F. Blanchard, *Russell D. Crane, *George L. Dow, Wayne K. Little, C. Burnside Seagrave, Cambridge.

*****4th Middlesex.**

Dem.—Daniel Buckley, John C. Madden, Timothy D. Murphy, Newton.

Rep.—*Henry E. Bothfeld, *George H. Ellis, *Thomas W. White, Newton.

****5th Middlesex.**

Dem.—Martin F. Carney, Patrick J. Dowd, Waltham.

Rep.—George P. Drury, John M. Gibbs, L. Scott Roe, *Nathan A. Tufts, Waltham.

6th Middlesex.

Dem.—Joseph W. Brennan, George W. Saunders, Natick.

Dem. Prog.—John W. Brennan, George W. Saunders, Natick.

Rep.—Charles T. Brooks, William J. Naphen, Natick.

7th Middlesex.

Dem.—William H. Walsh, Framingham.

Rep.—Enos H. Bigelow, James E. McPherson, Maxham E. Nash, Framingham.

8th Middlesex.

Dem.—J. Albert, Holliston.

Rep.—Charles A. Crowley, Henry M. Cutler, Joseph H. Dewing, Charles J. Flagg, Holyoke.

9th Middlesex.

Dem.—James M. Hurley, Marlboro.

Rep.—Emery F. Bemis, A. G. Boudreau, Daniel Hartnett, Marlboro.

10th Middlesex.

Dem.—*Geo. W. W. Edson, Stow; Chas. E. Sherry, Boxboro, Charles P. Tucker, Hudson.

Dem. Prog.—*G. W. W. Edson, Stow; Charles E. Sherry, Boxboro.

Rep.—Francis H. Stevens, Stow.

11th Middlesex.

Dem.—*Edward Fisher, Westford.

Rep.—Samuel H. Taylor, Westford.

12th Middlesex.

Dem.—Alexander Reed, Townsend.

Rep.—Reuben B. Sherburne, Otis L. Wright, Tyngsboro.

13th Middlesex.

Dem.—Warren L. Bishop, Wayland.

Dem. Prog.—Warren Bishop, Wayland.

Rep.—Irving L. Hodgton, Immanuel Pfeiffer, Jr., Bedford; *Waldo L. Stone, Sudbury.

14th Middlesex.

Rep.—Otis W. Butler, Roderick Chisholm, Lowell.

15th Middlesex.

Dem.—John E. Kearns, *Dennis A. Murphy, Lowell.

16th Middlesex.

Dem.—John J. O'Connell, *Eugene F. Toomey, Lowell.

17th Middlesex.

Dem.—Stephen F. Monahan, Hercule A. Toupin, Lowell.

Rep.—Henry Achin, Jr., Frank Gray, Victor F. Jewett, John C. Leggett, James E. Webster, Jr., Lowell.

18th Middlesex.

Rep.—Joseph Craig, George L. Dow, Clarence E. Edwards, Fred O. Lewis, Solomon S. Maberry, Orrin B. Roulett, Caleb L. Smith, Lowell.

19th Middlesex.

Dem.—*Thomas S. Cuff, Lowell.

Rep.—Albert C. Blaisdell, Tewksbury.

****20th Middlesex.**

Dem.—George L. Flint, Reading; James E. Kelley, Wilmington; *Joseph H. Parker, Jr., Woburn.

Rep.—Henry L. Andrews, Charles M. Strout, Woburn; Jesse W. Morton, George L. Pratt, Reading.

21st Middlesex.

Dem.—*Charles A. Dean, Wakefield.

Dem. Prog.—*Charles A. Dean, Wakefield.

Rep.—George E. Walker, Wakefield.

22d Middlesex.

Dem.—John H. Clausen, Melrose.

Rep.—W. J. Bowser, Leslie F. Keene, Fred T. Kimball, George W. Libby, Charles O. Wheeler, Melrose.

*****23d Middlesex.**

Dem.—James A. Armstrong, Harry H. Barrett, Eugene Glennon, Charles A. Sweney, Malden.

Rep.—*Alvin E. Bliss, *Charles M. Blodgett, *Truman R. Hawley, Malden.

****24th Middlesex.**

Dem.—Richard E. Hersom, Michael McNamara, Everett.

Dem. Prog.—Richard E. Hersom, Everett.

Rep.—*James F. Cavanagh, *Fred P. Greenwood, Everett.

*****25th Middlesex.**

Dem.—Joseph T. Cotter, Frederick J. White, Somerville.

Rep.—Guy R. Anderson, *William M. Armstrong, William F. Barker, W. W. Kennard, *Ray R. Rideout, *Charles L. Underhill, Somerville.

*****26th Middlesex.**

Dem.—Alvah E. Dearborn, Henry C. Rowland, Bernard J. Sheridan, Somerville.

Rep.—*Charles W. Eldridge, *Zebedee E. Cliff, *Leon M. Conwell, Somerville.

27th Middlesex.

Dem.—Peter J. Kelly, Medford.

Rep.—Winfield Prime, Winchester; *Wilton B. Fay, Medford.

28th Middlesex.

Dem.—Richard J. Dwyer, Medford.

Rep.—Samuel C. L. Haskell, *Benjamin F. Haines, Medford.

29th Middlesex.

Dem.—Roger W. Homer, Arlington.

Rep.—*John G. Brackett, Arlington.

30th Middlesex.

Dem.—Joseph H. McNally, Watertown.

Dem. Prog.—Joseph H. McNally, Watertown

Rep.—*James H. L. Coon, Watertown.

31st Middlesex.

Dem.—Robert E. Sheridan, Stoneham.

Rep.—George A. Hinchcliffe, Arthur N. Newhall, Henry H. Patten, Stoneham.

1st Nantucket.

Rep.—Edward H. Perry, *Benjamin Sharp, Nantucket.

1st Norfolk.

Dem.—James H. Chisell, Frederic J. Brady, Dedham.

Dem. Prog.—Frederick J. Grady, Dedham.

Rep.—*Horatio Hathaway, Jr., Dedham.

**2d Norfolk.
Dem.—Robert E. Green, George S. Nyhen, Brookline.
Rep.—John A. Curtin, John H. Sherburne, W. Edwin Ulmer, Brookline.
3d Norfolk.
Dem.—*David W. Murray, Hyde Park.
Dem. Prog.—*David W. Murray, Hyde Park.
Rep.—James D. Grant, Hyde Park.
4th Norfolk.
Dem.—James H. Shea, Milton.
Rep.—*Roger Wolcott, Milton.
5th Norfolk.
Dem.—Michael T. Sullivan, Quincy.
Rep.—George A. Bolster, Walter E. Piper, Quincy.
6th Norfolk.
Dem.—John A. Duggan, John J. McDevitt, Quincy.
Rep.—William J. Leslie, Nathan G. Nickerson, Quincy.
7th Norfolk.
Dem.—*John F. Dwyer, Weymouth.
Rep.—William J. Holbrook, Weymouth.
8th Norfolk.
Dem.—James M. Lynch, Avon.
Dem. Prog.—James M. Lynch, Avon.
Rep.—*Henry M. Storm, Braintree.
9th Norfolk.
Dem.—*Jeremiah O'Leary, Sharon.
Dem. Prog.—*Jeremiah O'Leary, Sharon.
Rep.—John V. Beal, Randolph.
10th Norfolk.
Dem.—John B. Rooney, Walpole.
Rep.—*Willie W. Baker, Westwood; F. T. Fuller, Walpole.
11th Norfolk.
Dem.—Edward M. Bent, Medfield.
Rep.—*J. Herbert Baker, Medfield.
12th Norfolk.
Rep.—Herbert E. Thompson, Plainville,
1st Plymouth.
Dem.—*Frederick D. Bartlett, Richmond Talbot, Plymouth.
Dem. Prog.—*Fred D. Bartlett, Richmond Talbot, Plymouth.
Rep.—Frank H. Lanman, Plymouth.
2d Plymouth.
Dem.—*Joseph F. Merritt, Norwell.
Rep.—Joseph C. Otis, Henry J. Tolman, William D. Turner, Norwell.
3d Plymouth.
Dem.—William H. Hennessey, Hingham.
Rep.—Ira G. Hersey, Hingham.
4th Plymouth.
Dem.—George E. Mansfield, Rockland.
Dem. Prog.—George E. Mansfield, Rockland.
Rep.—*George E. Bowker, Oscar Gurney, Hanson.
5th Plymouth.
Dem.—*Clarence W. Harding, Whitman.
Dem. Prog.—*Clarence W. Harding, Whitman.
Rep.—Maurice Kane, Whitman.
6th Plymouth.
Dem.—*Edward C. Bodfish, Wareham.
Rep.—Lester W. Jenney, Mattapoisett; Walter K. Perry, Marion.
7th Plymouth.
Dem.—Edgar D. Wood, Middleboro.
Rep.—*Alexander Holmes, Kingston; Charles M. Hutchinson, James A. Thomas, Middleboro.
8th Plymouth.
Rep.—Cleaveland A. Chandler, *Edward T. Morse, East Bridgewater.
9th Plymouth.
Dem.—Arthur H. Oakley, Thomas B. Hickey, Brockton.
Rep.—Stewart B. McLeod, Brockton.
**10th Plymouth.
Dem.—*Portus B. Hancock, *Timothy J. Meade, Brockton.
Rep.—George P. Johnson, Charles B. Packard, Albert F. Snow, Zimri Thurber, Brockton.
11th Plymouth.
Dem.—*John P. Buckley, Brockton.
Rep.—Frederick Birks, Freeman Hall, William G. Smith, Brockton.
**1st Suffolk.
Dem.—Thomas Carr, Daniel N. Generson, Thomas A. Niland, Thomas J. Giblin, *Theodore L. Sorenson, Benjamin F. Sullivan, John Jackson Walsh, George N. Waters, Boston.
Dem. Prog.—John J. Walsh, Boston.
Rep.—Edward C. R. Bagley, Fred A. Cronin, Francis A. Griffin, 2nd, William B. Jensen, Boston.
**2d Suffolk.
Dem.—*Michael J. Brophy, James J. Collins, John J. Douglass, John J. Kearney, Salvatore Maffei, *Dennis A. O'Neil, Joseph A. Pendergast, Boston.
**3d Suffolk.
Dem.—*James J. Brennan, Michael L. Fahey, John McCormack, Cornelius J. Murphy, *William J. Murray, Boston.
Rep.—Daniel T. Callahan, Francis E. Knight, Boston.
***4th Suffolk.
Dem.—*Patrick B. Carr, *James H. Brennan, *James I. Green, Boston.
Rep.—William H. Brintnall, George E. Staples, Herbert L. Wolff, Boston.
5th Suffolk.
Dem.—*Louis R. Kiernan, Chelsea.
Rep.—James T. McDevitt, Chelsea.
**6th Suffolk.
Dem.—Vincent Brogna, John A. Flaherty, Walter A. McNeil, *Francis D. O'Donnell, Dominick Raggio, Boston.
Rep.—Amos M. DeVito, Roscoe Leone, Boston.
7th Suffolk.
Dem.—*William A. H. Crowley, John L. Donovan, Boston.
Rep.—John E. Gill, Boston.
**8th Suffolk.
Dem.—*Adolphus M. Burroughs, *Martin M. Lomasney, Boston.
Rep.—Eugene G. Smith, John B. Tuttle, Boston.
**9th Suffolk.
Dem.—*Daniel L. Connolly, Isaac Gordon, *Joseph J. Leonard, Boston.
Rep.—Charles S. Boogusch, Nicholas Carofotias, Peter E. Richardson, Boston.
**10th Suffolk.
Dem.—John J. Foley, George A. Perkins, Boston.
Rep.—*Channing H. Cox, William S. Kinney, Boston.
**11th Suffolk.
Rep.—*Courtenay Crocker, *Grafton D. Cushing, Boston.
**12th Suffolk.
Dem.—*George T. Daly, Daniel J. Danahy, James W. Hayes, Thomas F. Jones, *James J. Murphy, Boston.
Rep.—Seth F. Arnold, William Berwin, William E. Chester, Francis J. H. Jones, John B. McGregor, Boston.
**13th Suffolk.
Dem.—Leo McCullough, James F. Moynahan, *William L. V. Newton, *William J. Sullivan, Boston.
**14th Suffolk.
Dem.—*Thomas J. Casey, John F. Hardy, *William P. Hickey, John J. Murphy, John Troy, Robert J. Ware, Boston.
Rep.—Jacob C. Bibber, Fred E. Hanscom, Boston.
**15th Suffolk.
Dem.—John J. Creed, William E. Hickey, John J. Lydon, *Michael J. Reidy, Boston.
**16th Suffolk.
Dem.—John H. Carr, *John F. McCarthy, *John D. McGivern, Stephen W. Plehowicz, Boston.
Rep.—William F. Mulligan, Nathan P. Siprelle, Boston.
**17th Suffolk.
Dem.—William P. Grady, William P. O'Brien, Albert J. Connell, *John D. Connors, Boston.
Rep.—Thomas Grieve, Herbert D. Sterling, Boston.
**18th Suffolk.
Dem.—*Daniel F. Cronin, Edward E. McGrath, *Michael F. O'Brien, Frank J. O'Toole, James A. Watson, Boston.
Rep.—Charles H. Seales, Boston.
**19th Suffolk.
Dem.—*Timothy J. Ahern, Louis I. Lutzio, *James H. McInerney, Joseph McManus, William H. Sullivan, Boston.
Rep.—Charles J. Fox, Boston.
***20th Suffolk.
Dem.—Joseph A. Cahalan, *James F. Eagan, *Louis E. Foley, *James A. McElaney, Jr., Daniel H. McNeil, Boston.
Rep.—Tilton S. Bell, William L. Chase, Luther C. Greenleaf, William J. Kelley, Charles H. Wrigley, Boston.
**21st Suffolk.
Dem.—Joseph B. Aigen, Edward E. Ginsburg, *James T. Kenney, Boston.
Rep.—John Ballantyne, William N. Hackett, Walter R. Meins, Boston.
**22d Suffolk.
Dem.—*James F. Griffin, Hugo Hornig, *James P. Maguire, William J. Miller, Boston
Rep.—Otto E. Butner, Rupert H. Costello, Edwin N. Hill, Carl Meyer, William H. Morgan, Emil S. Schriftgiesser, Joseph H. Wentworth, Boston.
**23d Suffolk.
Dem.—Francis M. Cummings, George L.
Dem.—Francis M. Cummings, John W. McCormack, *William M. McMorrow, Ward D. Prescott, Boston.
Dem. Prog.—George Leo Fleming, John W. Cormack, Boston.
Rep.—Willard N. Poland, Boston.
***24th Suffolk.
Dem.—Jeremiah E. Connor, Frederick L. Corcoran, *Thomas P. Curtin, Cornelius J. Desmond, Frank A. Lawler, William H. O'Brien, John J. Reilly, Boston.
Dem. Prog.—Frank A. Lawler, Boston.
Rep.—Harrison H. Atwood, Sanford Bates, John Henry Burns, *Charles L. Carr, *James A. Hart, G. Philip Wardner, Boston.
**25th Suffolk.
Dem.—*Thomas F. J. Callahan, *Allen Clark, Jr., William H. Woods, Boston.
Rep.—Joseph B. Brown, Martin Hays, Boston.
26th Suffolk.
Dem.—*Melvin B. Breath, Chelsea.
Rep.—*Melvin B. Breath, William I. H. Hayes, Chelsea.
**27th Suffolk.
Dem.—James J. McNamara, Boston.
Rep.—*Hugh M. McKay, Revere, *Alfred Tewksbury, Winthrop.
1st Worcester.
Rep.—Lilley B. Caswell, E. Warren Tyler, Athol.
**2d Worcester.
Dem.—James J. Hunt, Winchendon; Edward N. Sibley, Ashburnham.
Rep.—*Wendell P. Clark, Winchendon; *Charles N. Edgell, Judson I. Wood, Gardner.
3d Worcester.
Rep.—Harry C. Beaman, John C. F. Mirrick, Princeton.
4th Worcester.
Dem.—James Whittemore, North Brookfield.
Rep.—J. Thomas Webb, New Braintree.
5th Worcester.
Dem.—Francis E. Deon, Charlton; Louis O. Rieutord, Southbridge; Clarence P. Silence, Sturbridge.
Rep.—Jonas Bemis, Charlton.

6th Worcester.
Dem.—Edward J. McDermott, Leicester.
Rep.—Myron A. Young, Spencer.
7th Worcester.
Dem.—Patrick Foster, Oxford.
Rep.—George A. Brunnell, Webster.
****8th Worcester.**
Dem.—Robert F. Brown, Millbury; *John F. Meaney, Blackstone.
Dem. Prog.—*John F. Meaney, Blackstone; Robert F. Brown, Millbury.
Rep.—William A. L. Bazeley, Uxbridge; Herman A. Molt, Millbury.
****9th Worcester.**
Dem.—Bartholomew J. Callahan, Northbridge; Matthew J. Carbary, Milford.
Rep.—Leonard T. Gaskill, Mendon, Edwin F. Lilley, Milford.
****10th Worcester.**
Dem.—Charles E Bagley, Southboro; Thomas H. Reilly, Westboro; Hugh Steward, Clinton.
Rep.—S. B. Carter, James D. Tyler, Berlin; William S. Duncan, Clinton.
****11th Worcester.**
Dem.—*Frank H. Pope, Leominster.
Rep.—Samuel J. Emerson, Lunenberg: *Charles H Howe, Leominster.
****12th Worcester.**
Dem.—Frank P. Allen, *Daniel W. Teehan, Fitchburg.
Rep.—William P. Espie, John G. Faxon, John B. Fellows, Fitchburg.
13th Worcester.
Rep.—*Clarence W. Hobbs, Jr., Worcester.
14th Worcester.
Dem.—Charles S. Murphy, Worcester.
Rep.—*Frederick W. Hurlbert, Worcester.
15th Worcester.
Dem.—*John C. Mahoney, Worcester.
Rep.—Henry I. Gareau, Worcester.
16th Worcester.
Dem.—*John T. Flanagan, Worcester.
17th Worcester.
Dem.—Louis B. Glixman, Patrick Griffin, *Michael A. Henebery, Nicholas J. Skerrett, Worcester.
Dem. Prog.—*Michael A. Henebery, Worcester.
Rep.—William Jones, Worcester.
18th Worcester.
Dem.—*Charles A. Orstrom, Worcester.
Rep.—Frederick Midgley, Worcester.
19th Worcester.
Dem.—Thomas J. Bowen, Worcester.
Dem. Prog.—Thomas J. Bowen, Worcester.
Rep.—*Albert H. Silvester, Worcester.
20th Worcester.
Rep.—William R. Helie, Walter L. Mellen, Norman B. Parsons, Worcester.
21st Worcester.
Rep.—*Oscar E. Arkwell, George A. Reed, John H. Schuermann, Worcester.
22d Worcester.
Rep.—*Robert M. Washburn, Worcester.

COUNTY.

BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

Clerk of Courts.
Dem.—John H. Paine, Harwich.
Rep.—*Alfred Crocker, Barnstable.
County Commissioner.
Dem.—George L. Chandler, Orleans.
Rep.—*William H. Tubman, Wellfleet.
Register of Deeds.
Rep.—*John A. Holway, Barnstable.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

Clerk of Courts.
Dem.—James Fallon, Pittsfield.
Rep.—*Frank H. Cande, Louis A. Merchant, Pittsfield.
County Commissioner.
Dem.—Timothy J. Crowley, North Adams.
Rep.—*Arthur W. Plumb, Pittsfield.
Register of Deeds.
Northern District.
Dem.—Lincoln Breckenridge, North Adams; *Arthur W. Stafford, Adams.
Dem. Prog. — Lincoln Breckenridge, North Adams; *Arthur W. Safford, Adams.
Rep.—*Arthur W. Safford, Adams.
Southern District.
Dem.—*Malcolm Douglas, Great Barrington.
Middle District.
Dem.—W. J. Capeless, Pittsfield.
Rep.—*Henry M. Pitt, Pittsfield.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

Clerk of Courts.
Rep.—*Simeon Borden, Fall River.
County Commissioner.
Dem.—Henry F. Burt, Taunton.
Rep.—*Richard E. Warner, Taunton.
Register of Deeds.
Northern District.
Rep.—*Enos D. Williams, Taunton.
Southern District.
Dem.—Charles S. Coombs, John F. McGuiness, New Bedford.
Rep.—*Albert B. Collins, Fairhaven; Charles S. Coombs, New Bedford.
Fall River District.
Dem.—Richard W. McGee, Fall River.
Rep.—*Charles E. Mills, Fall River.

DUKES COUNTY.

Clerk of Courts.
Rep.—*Samuel Keniston, Edgartown.
County Commissioner.
Rep.—George L. Donaldson, West Tisbury; Benjamin F. Mayhew, Chilmark.
Register of Deeds.
Rep.—*Littleton C. Wimpenney, Edgartown.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Clerk of Courts.
Rep.—*Edward B. George, Haverhill.
County Commissioner.
Dem.—Patrick J. Murphy, Peabody.
Rep.—Charles H. Creesy, Beverly; *Moody Kimball, Newburyport; Winslow L. Webber, Gloucester.
Register of Deeds.
Northern District.
Dem.—Thomas F. Delaney, Dennis H. Finn, John P. Mulholland, Lawrence.
Dem. Prog.—Thomas P. Delaney, John P. Mulholland, Lawrence.
Rep.—Benjamin C. Ames, *Moses Marshall, Lawrence.
Southern District.
Dem.—John H. Roberts, Salem.
Rep.—*Willard J. Hale, Newburyport; John H. Roberts, Salem.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Clerk of Courts.
Rep.—*Clifton L. Field, Greenfield.
County Commissioner.
Rep.—*Allen C. Burnham, Montague.
Register of Deeds.
Rep.—*John D. Bouker, Greenfield.

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

Clerk of Courts.
Dem.—*Robert O. Morris, Springfield.
Rep.—*Robert O. Morris, Springfield.
County Commissioner.
Dem.—William H. Ensign, Westfield.
Rep.—*William H. Porter, Agawam.
Register of Deeds.
Dem.—*James R. Wells, Springfield.
Rep.—*James R. Wells, Springfield.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

Clerk of Courts.
Dem.—*Haynes H. Chilson, Northampton.
Rep.—*Haynes H. Chilson, Northampton.
County Commissioner.
Dem.—John Mullen, Amherst.
Rep.—*Frank M. Sibley, Ware.
Register of Deeds.
Dem.—*Robert W. Lyman, Seth S. Warner, Northampton.
Rep.—Charles H. Chase, *Robert W. Lyman, Northampton.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Clerk of Courts.
Dem.—Thomas F. Kearns, Waltham.
Rep.—*William C. Dillingham, Malden.
County Commissioner.
Dem.—Charles J. Barton, Melrose.
Rep.—Charles W. Atkins, Everett; *Levi S. Gould, Melrose.
Register of Deeds.
Northern District.
Dem.—James A. Burns, Lowell; *William C. Purcell, Lowell.
Rep.—Horace S. Bacon, Lowell; Joseph H. Hibbard, Lowell.
Southern District.
Dem.—Charles L. Shea, Somerville.
Rep.—*Edwin O. Childs, Newton.

NANTUCKET COUNTY.

Clerk of Courts.
Rep.—*Josiah F. Murphy, Nantucket.

NORFOLK COUNTY.

Clerk of Courts.
Rep.—*Louis A. Cook, Weymouth.
County Commissioner.
Rep.—*John F. Merrill, Eugene H. Sprague, Quincy; Louis E. Flye, Holbrook.
Register of Deeds.
Rep.—*John H. Burdakin, Dedham.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

Clerk of Courts.
Dem.—Edward Cox, Brockton.
Rep.—*Edward E. Hobart, Plymouth.
County Commissioner.
Dem.—Edward P. Boynton, Abington.
Rep.—*Jere B. Howard, Brockton.
Register of Deeds.
Dem.—John M. Hayes, Abington.
Rep.—*John B. Washburn, Plymouth.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

Clerk of Courts.
Supreme Judicial Court.
Dem.—John F. Cronin, *Walter F. Frederick, Boston.
Dem. Prog.—John F. Cronin, Boston.
Rep.—*Walter F. Frederick, Boston.
Suprerior Court—Civil Business.
Dem.—*Francis A. Campbell, Edward D. Collins, Boston.
Rep.—*Francis A. Campbell, Boston.
Superior Court—Criminal Business.
Dem.—*John P. Manning, James E. O'Connell, Boston.
Dem. Prog.—*John P. Manning, James E. O'Connell, Boston.
Rep.—*John P. Manning, Boston.
Register of Deeds.
Dem.—*William T. A. Fitzgerald, Boston.
Dem. Prog.—*William T. A. Fitzgerald, Boston.
Rep.—*William T. A. Fitzgerald, Boston.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Clerk of Courts.
Dem.—Willard J. Humes, Grafton.
Rep.—*Theodore S. Johnson, Worcester.
County Commissioner.
Rep.—*Warren Goodale, Clinton; Warren E. Tarbell, Brookfield.
Register of Deeds.
Northern District.
Rep.—*David H. Merriam, Fitchburg.
Worcester District.
Rep.—*Daniel Kent, Worcester.

BOSTON.

Mr. McGettrick Quits a "Club."

Considerable has been said and something has been written concerning the resignation of Felix W. McGettrick from membership in the Boston City club, an establishment on Beacon street which long since ceased to be a club and is now a combination of a hotel, saloon and public forum. The resignation of Mr. McGettrick from the "club" was assumed by some of the unthinking to be merely a preliminary to a raid upon the "club" under the auspices of the Law Enforcement League.

That, of course, is untrue and impossible. McGettrick is a gentleman. He has explained why he resigned from the club. His explanation should be accepted as a gospel truth. But there are facts which he did not state and which it was not necessary for him to state. Mr. McGettrick is actively engaged in a work which has for its object consistent enforcement of the laws relating to the sale of liquor. He believes that there must be no discrimination. He does not believe it fair that, when the people of Maine are told that regulation is better than unenforced prohibition, the people of Maine should be told that under license in this commonwealth the law is not enforced, and he would make such tales untrue.

Will Have to Obey.

Mr. McGettrick has been enforcing obedience to law in resorts which do not obey the law. The City club is operated under a club license. It has a right, under certain conditions, to supply wines and liquors to members of the club and to members of the club only. Its license does not give it the right to bid openly for business, entertain large parties of outsiders on a big scale and under bald subterfuge supply those large parties with as much liquor as they can drink.

Mr. McGettrick was an assistant district attorney under John B. Moran and was his personal friend. He remembers what Mr. Moran did, in the matter of a certain club. He realizes of course, that his own position is a peculiar one. He resigns, therefore, from the City club because he is not a club man. But it is probable that the City club, which is controlled by men who constitute a self-ordained better element in this community, will sooner or later be brought to see the necessity for complying with the law in every detail, even though its attempt to break this year its record for profits on rum should be unsuccessful.

The Herald Has Sounded the Slogan.

The Boston Herald has sounded the slogan for the city election. Having announced some time ago that Gov. Foss would be re-elected by 50,000 it sees no occasion for further anxiety over the result of the state election, but it does see the necessity for work on the part of professional reformers in behalf of municipal victory in January next.

It demands organization, and it admits that last year the forces of good government were obliged to pay for obtaining signatures in behalf of their candidates. It concedes that it is not a good way, but it does not find fault with the law. The law requires 5000 signatures for candidates for the city council and mayor, although the candidate for governor may run on 1000 signatures.

Law Must Be Amended.

The law has not worked out just right. The frank purpose of those who promoted the provision for 5000 names was to make it difficult for people to run. Those who have suffered most in that respect are the good men selected by the truly good. The other kind have obtained their signatures early. The Herald refers regretfully to the fact that it won't be possible to obtain nomination papers right away, but it does not go far enough.

The Herald should call for an amendment of the law whereby the election commissioners would be compelled to issue nomination papers to the Good Government association, the Public School association and the Citizens' Municipal League one month in advance of the general circulation of nomination papers. Or, better still, provision might be made for nominating the candidates of those bodies on five signatures instead of 5000. In that way it would be possible to make reform nomination in Boston without making public the fact that very few people in Boston are actively interested in the cause of professional reform.

There Is Reason for Anxiety.

There is reason for anxiety on the part of the professional reformers. They would not have their present strength in the city council had it not been for the very foolish methods of the democratic city machine in selecting candidates to fight the reformers. The machine flew in the face of public opinion and was repulsed. That was done two years ago; it was done last year; it will be done this year if the machine does not mend its ways.

The machine wants next year's city council very much. Should it win all three members of the city council who are chosen next January, it would have only four out of nine, but it is easier to find a fifth man when there are four in sight than it is to find three men with only two in sight. The machine wants a city council that will approve the kind of a garbage and refuse contract that the machine desires to have made, and the machine is postponing final action on such a contract until it can get the right kind of a city council. That is very well known; in fact it is believed that Commr. Rourke is the only man in city hall who does not know it. But the democrats will have to back three men of brains and honesty and decency in order to beat the reformers. Does the machine want to back that kind of men?

There Is Not Even a Keg Opening.

The most melancholy section of Boston, as far as the mixed ale vote is concerned, is that representative district which consists of Wards 4 and 5, Charlestown. It was bad enough when nobody decided to enter the field for the senate in that district against Sen. Hatton, but right on top of that came the disclosure that there were only three representative candidacies for three nominations in a district that is altogether democratic.

There is nobody to touch; there is nothing doing; and there will be a very light vote on primary day. There are very few political clubs in that section of Charlestown this season, and the professional "endorsers" are out of a job. The best that they can do is to stand on street corners, organize Progressive Democratic clubs and then proceed to tackle the candidates for county offices, and at that they are not having very good luck.

LAWRENCE.

Owes $150,000 for Current Expenses.

The city of Lawrence certainly is in bad financially, last Tuesday when it was called upon to meet the monthly draft in addition to the regular weekly payroll. The weekly payroll was paid all right but when that had been disbursed there was not a great deal more than $100 in the city treasury. But for the incoming taxes the payroll could not have been met. All efforts to secure a loan were futile and things looked bad for a few days.

The salaried officials of the city were not paid until Thursday afternoon, they having to give way to the payrolls. Since Tuesday enough money has been received at the city treasury to meet the salaries. The salaries of the officials were included in the monthly draft and the fact that the mayor approved the salaries and not the other bills has caused considerable comment. One argument forwarded was that a business man who sold goods to the city during June, July and August should receive his money in preference to the officials and heads of departments. It is pointed out that the officials give only their time to the city, while a business man who has sold goods to the city has loaned money to the city and will receive no money to pay the one from whom he originally got the goods and that the city is having the use of those goods which contain the money the dealer paid for them. The city owes approximately $150,000 on the June, July and August drafts which have not received the approval of the mayor.

$900,000 in Temporary Loans Due This Fall.

It is being suggested that City Treasurer Kelleher ought not to pay out for current expenses the money received from taxes. It is claimed that the money received from this year's taxes should be kept and stored up to meet the $900,000 in temporary notes that will come due this fall.

There is considerable talk about the business men who are owed money by the city securing an injunction to restrain the city treasurer from paying the current expenses with the receipts from this year's taxes. It is claimed that they should do it for their own safety and to insure the payment of their bills which are held up in the three drafts from June, July and August. While Mayor Cahill did not actually hold up any bills incurred in August neither did he approve them and his non-approval amounts to the same thing as holding them up. They cannot be paid until he approves them.

It is stated authoritatively that if an injunction were served on the city treasurer restraining him from paying current expenses with the taxes of 1911 that the city would have to issue script and it is understood that the mayor is opposed to doing anything like that.

Blame Local Bankers.

It developed at the city hall Wednesday morning that the mayor and the present administration apparently believe that one or more prominent bankers of this city went to Boston and did much to stop the city from securing the loan that it had desired to secure for a few days past. One name mentioned by the officials of the Old Colony Trust company was that of a man who is identified with a prominent banking institution in this city, and enough was said for the delegation to infer that the man whose name was mentioned had done all he could to prevent the city from securing an additional loan.

It was stated in various offices in the city hall that politics has had considerable to do with the inability of the city to secure a loan. It is said in many places that this is a move of the so-called republicans to get back in power. Several men formerly prominent in previous administrations openly state that for the sake of getting in power politically some men have greatly injured the credit of the city.

Corcoran Answered Criticism.

Ex-City Clerk Cornelius J. Corcoran, who is now president of the Lawrence Trust company, took it upon himself to answer the criticism of the banking interests and made the following statement: "The bankers of Lawrence never tried to prevent the city of Lawrence from negotiating a loan. As a matter of fact we would like to see the city negotiate any loan that it can legally negotiate. The Lawrence bankers have not made one single effort to block any loan. We never saw anyone connected with the issuing of a loan. The statement that the bankers have been blocking efforts to secure a loan is absolutely incorrect. There is absolutely nothing in such reports. I assure you that reports that we are blocking the securing of loans is absolutely untrue."

Order for New Loan of $200,000 Passed.

At a meeting of the mayor and board of aldermen Thursday an order for a loan of $200,000 was passed. That action gave City Treas. Kelleher authority to go where he can to secure the loan or any part of it as he may need it. There is a feeling at the city hall that he will not be able to negotiate any part of it as there is nothing in the ordinance that provides for the certification of the notes of the loan and it is felt that no brokers will take the loan under those conditions.

Little Activity Politically.

As yet there has not been much activity politically and as yet Mayor Cahill and Ald. Scanlon are the only two mentioned for the mayoralty contest. This will undoubtedly be a battle royal and will be one of the hardest fought campaigns in the history of the city. The would-be candidates for office are kind of up in the air on account of the agitation for the new charter. Several have already announced their candidacy for alderman with the provision that if the new charter is endorsed they will be candidates for a commissionership. Thomas J. Herlihy of Ward 1 and James R. Menzie of Ward 5 announced their candidacy for alderman this week. The latter is very prominent in labor circles. Rep. Eugene A. McCarthy, Jr., of the sixth representative district will have some opposition but should easily be returned a winner.

Warm Contest for Register of Deeds.

A spirited contest is on for the office of register of deeds in this city and Moses Marshall, the present incumbent, will have a hard fight on his hands. He is a republican. His opponent for the nomination is Atty. Benjamin Ames but the nomination is already conceded to Marshall. John P. Mulholland, and Thomas F. Delaney, who held the office before Marshall, will fight it out for the democratic nomination

and it promises to be a hard fight. Both men are working hard and as it looks now every vote will count. Who ever wins the nomination is looked upon as being a formidable candidate to oppose Marshall.

WORCESTER.

Once Enough for "Web."

Webster Thayer has declined to allow the use of his name as a candidate for the republican nomination for mayor. He could have had the nomination for the saying Yes, as the only other candidate that has expressed a desire for it thus far is chairman of the board of alderman, George F. Brooks, and even in his case there is no eagerness for the nomination.

But Mr. Thayer has had his try as a candidate for mayor and was given such a trimming that when his republican friends tried to hand him the nomination in this a doubtful year he politely but firmly declined the honor.

It was in the early 90's, that "Web" Thayer then, like his namesakes John R. and John Alden Thayer, a democrat, got the democratic nomination for mayor, but was pitted against the Hon. Henry A. Marsh, republican, who was one of the best known bankers in the city and had been not only an earnest advocate of the Irish land League movement of that time but had been the treasurer of the league in Worcester, and associated with such persons as the Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, bishop of Los Angeles, Cal., then a parish priest in Worcester; the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Thomas Griffin and Maria Doherty, the woman who carried to the Irish leaders from this section $20,000, and it was not surprising that many of the then democratic voters of Irish birth or descent were swayed from Thayer to Marsh, who was re-elected the two years following.

This defeat soured "Web" Thayer's disposition, he renounced his party, and joined with the republicans, rendering valiant service all these years without reward, while he has seen his namesakes John R. and John Alden, heaped with honors by the democrats when the conditions changed.

The republicans never thought of offering "Web" Thayer any political honors during all these years of service, though they threw on him the burden of defending the many candidates that came onto the political field. He had, it is said, hoped that some day when things were right and success assured, the republicans would give him an uncontested nomination for mayor and he would thus be rewarded for his long years of service and justified in his desertion of his original political faith.

When it began to look bad for the republicans making a win in the coming municipal campaign, one by one the several candidate in mention for the republican nomination for mayor dropped out of sight.

The self-constituted steering committee began to look around for some candidate, not who could win, but who would put up such a campaign as would keep the party together in a trying year, and this committee waited on "Web" Thayer, after it had been noised around town for a week that "Web" was a possible candidate.

The astute "Web," however, was not caught napping by the self-appointed candidate makers, and dismissed all further talk about the use of his name as a candidate with the statement that he was not a candidate, would not be a candidate, and under no circumstances would he accept the nomination for mayor this year if it were given him.

That settled it and all the other candidates agreed to "Let George do it," this time, and it now looks as if George F. Brooks would be allowed to walk off with an uncontested nomination, and be as happy as he can until the day of municipal election in December, when he will find that he has ended his long term of service in the city council without having fulfilled his ambition of being elected mayor.

Warm House Fight.

Beginning Monday, the battle for the democratic representative nomination in Ward 5 will be on. It is the one storm center in the democratic wards this year. Rep. Henebery is being given a fight for renomination but is apparently favored with so much opposition that it has made him strong. Counc. Louis B. Glixman, Undertaker Patrick Griffin and Lieut. Nicholas J. Skerrett are each after the nomination, and before the campaign is another week old it is predicted they will be paying so much attention to each other that Henebery will be left free to conduct his own style of campaign. But the last few days will be hot ones, for all the candidates will tour the ward in automobiles at night and speak from the crossroads.



The Water Investigation.

The city council will resume its regular sessions Monday night after a five weeks' vacation and it promises to be an interesting last half of a fiscal year for the administration.

There are troubles facing the administration such as no previous administration has ever faced. There are two city departments, namely the water department and the city engineers department, under investigation, and on the executives of the two departments is placed the burden of proving that they are not to blame for the causes that led to the city suffering from a water famine, and being compelled to expend $300,000, to procure a temporary water supply.

It has been hinted that serious engineering blunders have been made in the development of the water shed and the building of the reservoirs, that the capacities of the storage basins were materially reduced from the original specifications and plans, while the estimated cost of construction were very much exceeded, and both facts hid from the city council.

Frederick P. Stearns, consulting engineer of the metropolitan water board has been engaged at a cost of $5000 to be special engineer for the investigating committee, which is to have its first meeting Tuesday night and will start the probe.

There is reason to expect that once the investigators get to probing there will be uncovered some things in connection with the city engineer's department that will antedate the occupancy of the office by the present incumbent, Frederick A. McClure, and may bring no less a personage than Charles A. Allen, former city engineer and at present special consulting engineer in the emergency water matter, unpleasantly into the limelight.

Whatever the faults may have been in the engineer's department, there will still remain for Water Commr. George W. Batchelder to explain to the investigators what has become of the millions of gallons of water that he reported was in storage many months ago and which no meter readings, or estimates of use through unmetered sources, has as yet accounted for.

When both of the officials under investigation have explained to the end, the administration will have to face the public with an explanation why things were allowed to get into such a tangle, and why official action was not taken to prevent the possibility of a water famine that was made a part of the democratic municipal campaign last fall.

That the blundering and floundering about of the administration officials early in the year on the water question only added to the final cost of the procuring of an emergency water supply is conceded, and it has cost the city as much in real money for the temporary relief as it would, if properly expended, have finished the work on the Asnebumskit watershed, and have assured the city against a water famine

were its population to double and the rainfall of a year to be even less than that of the past year.

Ructions in Sight.

The charges of extravagant management of municipal affairs by the administration is borne out by the fact that the borrowings during the first half of the fiscal year have reduced the legal borrowing capacity of the city below the half-million dollar mark. Taxes have been increased, there is dissension in many departments, insubordination is rife in both the police and fire departments, due, it is claimed, to political interferance by the administration. There is open revolt in the city council against the chief executive's interference in administrative matters that the charter says shall be attended to by others, and there is no telling what ructions may be started during this, the last half of the year.

Brooks Up Against It.

George F. Brooks, president of the board of aldermen, is in a tight box. He has for four years been the leader of the administration forces in the city council and now, as president of the board, is chairman of the two special investigating committees that are bound to bring out damaging material against the administration.

There is no way for him to dodge the duty, and as he has ambitions to succeed Mr. Logan as the republican candidate for mayor this year, he may be the instrument by which the material for the democratic campaign will be furnished.

The Policemen's Pay.

A raise of pay for the police department that has been hung up by the finance committee for several months is due to be taken out and dusted early in the fall session, not that it will be granted right away but it will be used as a bait with which to catch the votes of the policemen and their friends who will be seeking nominations in the October caucuses.

Tuberculosis Hospital To Be Built.

The anti-administration forces in the city council will early in the session advocate the bluilding of a special hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis on the land presented as a site for such a hospital by the late Henry Putnam.

In the present state of the finances the administration forces will be inclined to oppost this action, but the antis have the law with them as there was a law passed by the 1911 legislature compelling cities to establish such hospitals or stand subject to a fine for every case that it is unable to provide with such hospital accommodations.

Demand for More Firemen.

The anti-administration forces demand that more firemen be provided to man the apparatus, and the administration claims that the $23,000 a year to meet the added cost is not available. This is met with the answer that there was unlimited money available for playgrounds, for beautification plans, for parks, of which the city has a surfeit, and for making the street department an experimental station for agents of patent road building material, and that it can be raised to give proper fire protection to the public that pay the bills.

Decision on Lighting Price Soon.

The long, drawn out hearings on the question of the price of street arc lights to the city from the electric light company, which was started last fall with the intention of making it a good political card for the administration forces, is about ended.

It got out of bounds on a petition directed to the state board to arbitrate the price, filed by the mayor, and it has been given hearings about once a month since the final arguments were made Thursday and the decision is expected in about 30 days.

Whatever good might have come to Logan because of a win is now past as he is going out of office in December, and it is doubtful if the commission's findings will set the price below the compromise price offered by the company $86.25 per light per year, or a reduction of $5 per light from the old contract price.

TAFT'S DEFEAT PREDICTED.

The defeat of Pres. Taft in 1912, in event that he is renominated, is predicted in a statement made public by the La Follette headquarters in Washington. The statement embraces a forecast of the electoral vote by states under the new apportionment, which gives a majority of 125 for the democratic nominee. This forecast puts those states which were republican but became democratic in 1910 in the democratic column.

The democrats get 328 electoral votes and the republicans 203. It is claimed that although Mr. Taft might swing some of the eastern states back into the republican column, these gains are likely to be offset by losses in the middle western states, where the insurgent movement is strongest, but which did not go democratic last fall.

Among the states conceded to the democratic list next year should Pres. Taft be at the head of the republican ticket are New York, New Jersey, Ohio, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Maine, Indiana, Connecticut, Colorado, Montana and Missouri. Among the states which it is claimed may go democratic to offset republican gains in the east are Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota and Wisconsin.

THE HALL OF FAME.

Tim Coakley is again practicing law in Boston with his health fully recovered recovered. It was just five years ago this fall that Tim was chasing about the state whispering new sensations into the ear of his friend, John B. Moran, as the latter attacked the Guild administration. Tim, also, was the last man from the East to see Moran before the doughty warrior passed away out among the hot sands of Arizona.

* * * * *

Rep. Charles M. Blodgett of Malden, who is a doctor, is a son of the late Justice Blodgett of the superior court.

* * * * *

Speaking of John Moran, the appointment to the supreme court of Arthur Rugg of Worcester, named this week for chief justice of the court, by Gov. Guild, when, it was alleged, the place had been promised to Judge Gaskill, turned no inconsiderable number of republican votes to Moran.

* * * * *

Rep. Hawley of Malden is a son of Deputy State Auditor Hawley.

* * * * *

John F. McDonald is busy these days trying to make a place for Mike Creed on the municipal bench. But neither Judge Forsaith or Judge Ely seems inclined to take advantage of the retirement law put through to get rid of them.

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HENRY CABOT LODGE

Campaign for Re-election Useful in Giving People Clearer, Better View of the Man—Interest in Sound Legislation Sincere and Unceasing

The most important event of the twelvemonth to United States Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge has been his re-election; the most exciting, the campaign preceding that re-election. That a man who had served his state ably and brilliantly in congress for twenty-five years should be compelled to fight for re-election when his capacity for service was greatest is one of the anomalies of political life. But the unexpected usually happens in politics, and the campaign of Mr. Lodge was useful to himself and to Massachusetts in giving the people a clearer, better view of the man. Owing to the inevitable changes time brings to men and things, Sen. Lodge may have lost some of his phenomenal political power in Massachusetts, but he is appreciated by the state as he never has been before. He has grown larger in the merciless perspective of time; his enemies have grown smaller.

It is another anomaly—or the exception which proves the rule of political surprises—that as the veteran statesman almost reaches the top in point of seniority and implied influence in the senate, the prize of supreme power retreats as he advances. A decade ago, or even much less, the ranking senator would have been a supremely important figure in national legislation, provided he was physically and mentally equal to the responsibilities of this unique place. Only the venerable Shelby M. Cullum of Illinois and Jacob H. Gallinger of New Hampshire have seen longer service in the senate than Mr. Lodge. Sen. Cullum is too old and feble to bear the burdens of leadership. Sen. Gallinger, broken with grief, will continue to do his duty toward state and nation, but with no other ambition. Mr. Lodge, a young man by comparison and the intellectual superior of either, is virtually the ranking senator now, as far as active working is concerned. But even were he at the top, it still would be his fate to miss the highest prize. The senate has changed in three years. The insurgent wave has broken it in two. The band of republicans who, under Aldrich and Hale, were invincible for a decade are now a helpless minority of the whole. They outnumber the insurgents and are outnumbered by the democrats; a coalition of insurgent and democrat can overwhelm them at any moment.

Nor will conditions improve with the elections of 1912. Unless a reaction, which no one can now foresee sets in, the senate of the 63d congress will be either democratic or hopelessly in control of the combination. Whoever may be the leader of the regulars, he can head only a minority following. This is the fortune of war. If the event comes as expected, it must be accepted philosophically—as it will be.

The personal record of Sen. Lodge in legislation last year measured up to what Massachusetts requires of a senator. Except as the emergency arises and temporarily forces an act of expediency upon all senators of one way of thinking, Mr. Lodge no longer "plays the game" in the senate. His interest in sound legislation is sincere and unceasing. As chairman of the committee on the Philippines for many years, he played a large part in enacting the constructive legislation which established American civilization in the islands. That work is done and well done. He has surrendered that chairmanship and gone to the head of a committee promising the greatest possibilities for the welfare of the United States—immigration. A working member of the immigration commission, Mr. Lodge knows every phase of this great subject and in the next congress or the one following, at the latest, the immigration laws must be perfected in the light of modern experience. A bill to this end has been introduced by Sen. Dillingham of Vermont, former chairman of the committee, but it does not represent the last word on the subject. Whether to start anew and reorganize the immigration system completely or to perfect the present laws by amendment is a serious question and one Sen. Lodge will be called upon to decide. Some forty volumes represent the labors of the immigration commission in the last few years and all the wisdom they contain must be boiled down until they will spread over only a few sheets of paper and then enacted into law. This is the greatest task ahead of Sen. Lodge.

As ranking and the most active member of the committee on foreign relations, Sen. Lodge has been identified with great questions. He reported and carried through the senate the agreement with Japan which peaceably, yet effectively, settled the menacing school question in California. It has been his duty, unwelcome as it was, to oppose the proposition contained in the arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France that the senate should be deprived of its power to decide what questions are arbitrable. A more embarrassing position could not be imagined; for the country, seizing upon only the main idea and careless of detail, has demanded that the treaties be ratified as written by Pres. Taft. To refuse approval of them is, in the popular view, to spurn peace and invite war. But this view is not a just one, for the senators who, like Mr. Lodge, declined to surrender the senate prerogative are as warm advocates of peace and arbitration as Pres. Taft himself. The report setting forth the senate view in this great controversy was written by Sen. Lodge and bids fair to become an historic document.

As chairman of the special committee to investigate wages and the cost of living, Sen. Lodge presented a report which, economists say, is likely to rank as a classic in the literature of the subject. He was an important factor in framing and passing through the senate the recent bill to abolish the white slave traffic. His persistency and influence finally resulted in a treaty, just ratified, submitting to arbitration certain pecuniary claims of American citizens against Great Britain which have vexed state departments for more than two generations. Massachusetts is largely represented in these claimants and the Bay State, thanks to Sen. Lodge, occupies such a peculiar place in the negotiations that the disputes hardly can be adjudicated unless these claims are allowed.

Sen. Lodge strongly opposed the recall of judges provision in the Arizona constitution, which brought forth from Pres. Taft a veto message of such ability and power that congress thought it well to bow to the wishes of the president and avoid the test of a vote. Incidentally, but of great importance to Massachusets, Sen. Lodge secured, as far as his branch is concerned, a new and adequate immigration station for Boston.

In the field of pure literature the eulogies delivered in the senate by Mr. Lodge to the memories of John C. Calhoun and the late John W. Daniel of Virginia have been pronounced by his colleagues to be among the finest of their kind ever heard in the senate chamber.

On the delicate—for him—question of reciprocity with Canada, Sen. Lodge loyally supported the administration bill, although firmly believing that it worked special injustice to the great fishing interests of his state. In this action the national spirit rose above locality. The vote of Sen. Lodge, which ignored a genuine grievance, stands out in sharp distinction against the action of the insurgent enemies of Massachusetts, who, while their constituents were untouched by the legislation, tried to make of the issue an excuse for their own ambitious advancement. It will be recalled that with all the insurgent shrieks against reciprocity by the western republicans, not a man of them had the fairness or even the intelligence to make so much as a passing reference to the real injustice, the real hardship threatened by the Canadian agreement in placing the free fish of New England against the bounty fed fish of Canada. Only a man of the broadest patriotism could have voted as Sen. Lodge voted on this issue.

Even this brief record may serve to indicate that Henry Cabot Lodge is giving to Massachusetts and to the country every year the best that is in him, as he said in Symphony hall, when for the first time in his life he pleaded his own cause—"Every tradition of our great state is dear to me, every page of her history is to me a household word. To her service I have given the best years of my life and the best that was in me to give. I hope that I have not been an altogether unprofitable servant. I have given my all; no man can give more. Others may serve her with greater ability than I. I fervently hope that there will be many such others in the days to come, when her light will still shine before men as it now shines with such radiance in the pages of history. Others may easily serve her better than I in those days yet to come, but of this I am sure: that no one can ever serve her with a greater love and deeper loyalty."

RUGG'S APPOINTMENT GOOD POLITICS.

However good a judicial appointment was the promotion of Arthur P. Rugg from an associate to the chief justiceship of the supreme court of the commonwealth, unquestionably it was good politics and that consideration moved Gov. Foss more than anything else. Whether or not he promotes Judge De Courcy to the vacancy on the superior bench he has got the Catholic part of the population in a position where not one of them can go out and nail Foss and get away with it before his own people. He realizes this and his realization of the fact may be the undoing of Judge De Courcy's hopes and Prof. Williston may land the place. Some of Foss's advisers have told him he "has done enough for the Irish" and it is now time to take care of the "Yanks." Would Williston take the place? In a minute!

Judge Rugg's promotion will please a lot of verdant republicans to whom it demonstrates beyond contradiction the non-partisanship of Gov. Foss and a laudable desire to give the best he can to the commonwealth. The appointment comes at a particularly opportune time.

"CANDIDATES FOR RENOMINATION."

The ballot law commissioners decide that Candidates White and Langtry may state on the ballot at the primaries that they are "candidates for renomination," notwithstanding that it is the first time either faces the voters of the commonwealth as a candidate for the office he now holds. The interpretation of the law in this respect all depends on the way you read the minds of those who drafted it.

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H. C. Lodge

W. MURRAY CRANE

Junior Senator Eyes and Ears of Administration and Senate—Strength and Reliance of Conservative Republicans—His Activity Distinctively Political

Lounge in the White House offices any morning about 10 o'clock when something real is "on" in congress and you will see an active little man, with a small mustache, brush nervously through and enter the president's quarters. Usually he emerges in about fifteen minutes—which is record time for the White House. He nods genially to the curious reporters but keeps edging toward the door as they shoot questions at him. He is still listening, with no opportunity to answer, when he finds himself outside and makes a dash for his waiting motor car. Sometimes he pauses and chats a moment with some correspondent he knows well and trusts, but only for a moment. He delivers himself in staccato sentences; usually in reply, for he seldom volunteers anything.

While this process is going on, the little man has been busy. You may not have noticed it, but he has signaled to all the statesmen in sight and managed to hook one or two and drag them with him to the automobile, for he is the most sociable man in Washington, and never rides alone on train or car if he can help it. Arriving at the Capitol, Sen. W. Murray Crane again dashes into his office on the ground floor—"again' because he arrived for the first time at half-past eight—and pendulates between his office and the senate chamber for the remainder of the day. He rarely leaves for home before 6.30, thus putting in a good non-union day; and nothing but a ball game or a nervous breakdown can interrupt this daily routine.

Sen. Crane has a unique record in Washington. It is colorless, in one sense, for he introduces only the most perfunctory bills, never speaks and is identified with no legislation. From another point of view, his record is so full of color that the true story of it would look like a kaleidoscope or a bouquet. He is the eyes and ears of the administration and the senate and a good deal of the brains of both. Not that either branch lacks brains, but Sen. Crane's are of the kind that work equally well at either end of the avenue. Pres. Taft has learned to rely on him for honest information and counsel and so have all his colleagues; regular, insurgent, democratic or Martine of New Jersey.

Crane gathers in all secrets and betrays none. Dignified statesmen tiptoe into his office, where he is usually found writing personal letters with his own hand, and weep on his bosum when they would not admit to the outside world that they had a care.

Sometimes the senate drones along for days, doing nothing—unless speech may be called something—and evidently unable to proceed with the public business. They are paralyzed—waiting for something to happen. They are waiting for Crane to size them all up and tell Penrose and Smoot how they are going to vote. When the information is favorable the vote is taken—always provided, of course, that LaFollette is willing.

The Bay State senator's task in the extra session has been easier and yet more hopeless than before. The insurgents hold the balance of power in the 62d congress. Consequently it has been easy for Sen. Crane to trot around and learn what the senate couldn't do and mighty hard to find out what it could. The insurgents are pretty foxy and are not giving away their plan to regulars when a coup is on. Thus it was that neither Sen. Crane nor any other regular knew what was scheduled to be the day the insurgents combined with the democrats and passed the LaFollette wool bill. The regulars, under Penrose, were as much at sea for the three weeks following as if they were not in the senate at all. Then they tried a little mystification on their own account, took a few democrats into their confidence, called out enough of their own number to give the democrats control, passed the Underwood cotton bill, after stealing two insurgent amendments to add to it, and laid LaFollette and his cotton bill away on the shelf. Sen. Crane did not engineer that job, and as a matter of fact, was at home sick when it was hastily framed up. Perhaps because he was away, the operation lacked a few artistic touches that made it seem almost crude.

Sen. Crane is a little tired of legislation, as it is going now, and no doubt would turn to politics with relief. That is his natural element. He is familiar with the measures to come before the senate, but his interest relates rather to men and their attitude toward legislation than to the propositions themselves. His is a distinctively political activity, engaged in sizing up the voting prospects and lining up his colleagues for the vote. He is the great peacemaker of the senate, ever and eternally smoothing down somebody and keeping 90 men good natured. He has been less of a figure during the extra session because the regulars lost control, but in the brief period between his entrance to the senate in 1906 and the close of the Aldrich regime he was, if not a real power, at least the field captain that made it possible for other men to appear powerful.

The talents of Sen. Crane will have full employment in the regular session. The extra session has been a farce and a needless waste of time, money and nervous force. It has cleared the decks of nothing important, except Canadian reciprocity, leaving the great tariff, currency and trust questions to be dealt with on the eve of a presidential election. Three factions exist in the senate, and a union of any two of them can put through any measure on which the two may agree.

Unlike a dozen or more of his republican colleagues, Sen. Crane will sincerely advocate anything in congress that will help the republican party and strengthen William H. Taft with the voters of the country. The influence that the junior senator from Massachusetts possesses will be exerted in behalf of republican harmony. But unfortunately for his efforts, he will have to deal, in the insurgents, with a faction which has no desire for harmony and hates the president with a vigor as intense as it is careless of republican prospects. The insurgent movement has got beyond the control of its original promoters. It either will continue to gain momentum until it overwhelms the republican party in state and nation, as the socialist party would like to overwhelm it; or, giving ear to the reasoning of genuine republicans like Sen. Crane, its leaders pause and ponder and steer the republican ship back to its moorings.

In the presidential campaign of 1908 Sen. Crane was the mainstay of the group of cheerful gentlemen who hoped that some unprophesied turn of political fortune would throw the nomination to one of their number, not to Mr. Taft. Crane was the directing force of the "allies," and most of his advice was to lie low and watch their chance, but under no circumstances to divide the party. He has little or no influence with the leading insurgents like LaFollette, Bourne and Bristow, but he is the strength and reliance of conservative republicans, and some less conservative, who do not believe that the country will progress in wealth and wisdom if turned over to the democrats.

What part Sen. Crane will play in the 1912 campaign cannot now be predicted. The same qualities that have made him useful and popular in the senate will lead men to seek his advice when the battle of the ballots is on. Many would like to see him become chairman of the republican national committee but it is doubtful if he would accept a task demanding so much of his strength, even if no other influences operated to keep him in the ranks. Mr. Crane is not robust and several times within the last year he has been compelled, as the result of overwork, to remain at home. He is abnormally industrious and will keep going until he drops. As long as he remains in the senate he must continue active. If he found himself with little or nothing to do in Washington he would spend most of his time at Dalton, where he could keep happily busy all the time. He just naturally cannot keep out of the presidential campaign but he can avoid assuming the burden of it, and no doubt will.

The junior senator was an earnest and effective worker for the re-election of his colleague. His relations with Mr. Lodge always have been of the most pleasant and cordial character, and should Sen. Crane be a candidate for re-election in 1913 he will have the hearty support of the senior senator from Massachusetts. The constitutional amendment for the direct election of senators, even should the resolution be passed by the next congress, cannot become the law of the land for several years, and, unless the next general court should rush through a senatorial primary law, the legislature of 1913 will be called upon to elect a junior senator. If Sen. Crane decides that he would like a second elective term, no doubt he would obtain it with more ease than did his colleague, who always has stood on the firing line on all public questions and received the scars while the position of the junior senator on the same questions has been unnoted. Each man has been a political power in his own right in Massachusetts, yet they have avoided clashes by the exercise of ordinary gentlemanly courtesy. They are as different temperamentally, intellectually and in point of method as two men can be, yet they pull together as effectively as two fine horses whose only point of distinction is their color. Where they have differed—as in the Taft campaign and the Lorimer case—each has respected the point of view of the other and the efforts of meddlesome friends to make trouble between them invariably have failed.

The campaign for the re-election of Sen. Crane may be an interesting one for a good many reasons, even if the general court continues republican. From all the evidence now at hand, it will result in victory for the wise man of Dalton.

Mr. Storrow for Head of the Dock Boards.

Mayor Fitzgerald was at his best on Thursday when he nominated James J. Storrow for chairman of the new dock commission. Moreover, he did it seriously, and some of the reporters took it as seriously as he delivered it. It is true that the mayor mentioned half a dozen other candidates for the dock board, but James J. Storrow's name led all the rest, and led them with such conspicuousness that the others did not attract much attention except in the columns of the Post, which also took the nominations seriously.

It was somewhat tough on H. C. Long, who had called on the mayor for his endorsement, and who had received liberal treatment in the newspapers concerning his candidacy up to the time that the mayor turned him down and appointed the full board. Still, in the opinion of persons who are very close to Gov. Foss, the mayor should not attempt to appoint the whole board, but should stop talking about the full board and formally select his own appointee. He could do no better, it is felt, than to appoint Michael Donovan, formerly of the mayor's famous dock commission, or Samuel H. Borofsky, who has not yet received an appointment that will stick.

It goes without saying that the mayor's selection of candidates for appointment by the governor caused some discussion in the executive offices. An employe of the commonwealth who is believed to have some intimate relations with the governor, remarked yesterday morning:

"The earth's crust is 90 miles thick, but for crust the earth has absolutely nothing on the mayor of Boston."

He May Select Laurence Minot.

It is understood that the governor is inclined to select Laurence Minot of the Good Government association as one of the four members of the commission whom he is to appoint. Mr. Minot is one of the most prominent of the real estate owners in Boston, and a large section of the business men believe that on such a commission he would unite conservatism with good judgment and creditable desire to advance the welfare of Boston. It is not understood that Mr. Minot is a candidate, but it is believed that his name has been submitted to the governor by men who have no axes to grind.

According to Boston politicians, John C. Cobb's name is also under favorable consideration. Mr. Cobb is very energetic in his support of the business interests, and he was the one prominent man in connection with the buiding of the South station. At that time he was Mayor Quincy's real estate expert, and he was able to do much at city hall in behalf of the tremendous undertaking.

A. Shuman & Co. Boston



Wm. M. Brane

HENRY HORNBLOWER

Growth of Boston as Financial Centre Exemplified in Career of His Firm of Hornblower & Weeks—Selected as Next President of Stock Exchange

The election of Henry Hornblower to the presidency of the Boston Stock Exchange, an event now assured since the unanimous recommendation of the committee on nominations, is the outward sign of the ascendancy of the firm of Hornblower & Weeks to pre-eminence in the New England financial world.

Such pre-eminence, moreover, is correlated to the high standing of the firm in New York, where they have elegant offices at 42 Broadway, and in Chicago, where their fine offices are at 152 Monroe street, and in Detroit where, in the Majestic building, they are similarly well located and furnished. In New Haven, Conn., and in Hartford, and in Providence and Newport, R. I., their large branch offices have been long maintained.

When, on August 20, 1908, the firm of Hornblower & Weeks celebrated the 20th anniversary of the founding of their house by moving into their handsome new building at the corner of Congress and Water streets, the change was notable in that it had more than individual significance, for it marked a broadening out of the financil district toward the Shawmut and First National banks, the two largest financial institutions in the country, east of New York City, rather away from State Street, and leaving even the new stock exchange rather near the northerly edge. The tendency then seemed to be in the direction taken by Hornblower & Weeks, and the trend has been growing stronger ever since. Thus the choice of this admirable location is apparently another evidence of that phenomenal foresight and business sagacity which have established this firm among the very highest rated, not even excepting Boston's oldest and most aristocratic financial houses. The growth of Boston as a financial center has been in no manner better expressed than by so important a change as this inaugurated by Hornblower & Weeks.

Success in the banking business depends to a greater extent perhaps than in any other business upon the character of the men making up the firm. In modern civilization, bankers play a large part in the grouping of the economic factors necessary to progress, and are, therefore, if they would be successful in their undertakings, constantly on the watch to see that nothing happens to disturb the confidence of the public. That the success of Hornblower & Weeks is altogether due to the substantial character, personal integrity, and progressive policy of the individual members of the firm is a fact well known to any one acquainted with the financial history of Boston.

Henry Hornblower, senior partner of the concern, was born in Lawrence, June 8, 1863, the son of Edward Thomas Hornblower and Martha Boyd (Whiting) Hornblower, but the family moved to Arlington, when Henry was a child. He was educated in the public schools and graduated from the Cotting high school, Arlington, in 1878.

Immediately thereafter he entered the employ of the banking and brokerage firm of Hornblower & Page, the senior partner being Henry's father. The firm carried on business in a small way, and for ten years the youth's opportunities for advancement were small. But he was a hard worker always, and assiduous in mastering every detail of the business.

In the spring of 1888 Mr. Page died, and the senior Hornblower being advanced in years was desirous of turning over the business to younger men. Therefore he retired, and his son, who had been a bookkeeper of the old concern, was joined by John W. Weeks, and on Aug. 6, 1888, the new firm of Hornblower & Weeks was organized.

At the start the business of the concern was conducted in a modest fashion with James J. Phelan, now a member of the firm, as clerk, but from the beginning a high standard of conducting the business was adopted. Nobody connected with it in any way was allowed to do any speculating "on the side," and a customer or client once won he was always retained, and always well taken care of, unless because of his own fault. Solid foundations for a stable commission house business were thus early established, and not one of Mr. Hornblower's father's old customers was lost.

When the old Stock Exchange building was torn down the firm moved to the Merchants' Bank building, then on Devonshire street, where it remained for five years. Returning to the new Stock Sxchange building in 1894 it occupied a large suite of offices on the second floor. Business steadily increased, and while other firms stagnated, Hornblower & Weeks grew more and more active, and was obliged to add to its floor space till it occupied a goodly portion of the entire second floor.

The new building which it now occupies deserves a chapter by itself.

Henry Hornblower's great success in life, and his rise to be a multi-millionaire, may be attributed mainly to his excellent judgment of men. This has never been more strikingly illustrated than in his choice of members of his firm. His original partner, John W. Weeks, the congressman, and member of the national monetary commission, under the provisions of the Aldrich-Vreeland bill, has had a public career of such moment as to need no extended remark in this article.

The phenomenal career of James J. Phelan, the third partner, is described in a separate article. The other members of the firm, James H. Wainwright, Edward L. Geary, Andrew S. Woods, Henry N. Sweet, Charles T. Lovering, Jr., and John W. Prentiss, have all contributed brains and ability as well as pecuniary considerations to the concern.

Mr. Wainwright and Mr. Prentiss are the New York members of the firm, and were taken into the firm with Mr. Geary in 1903, at which time Mr. Weeks transferred his seat in the New Yok Stock Exchange to Mr. Wainwright. Messrs. Woods and Prentiss were admitted to the firm Jan. 1, 1906, the tremendous development of the multitudinous interests of the firm rendering it necessary that there should be a still further division of responsibilities.

Mr. Hornblower's manner is always quiet, and he is more of a listener than a talker, but he is a close observer, and a keen student of human nature. His judgment of men is so remarkable that it has turned the scales many a time for or against some new enterprise, and his insight is phenomenal.

Mr. Hornblower has never aspired to public office, despite the brilliant career of his partner, Cong. Weeks, but how the world of finance regards Henry Hornblower is evidenced by his election to be one of the governors of the Stock Exchange, and to be vice-president, and now to be president.

It is evidenced also by the portentous list of big corporations in which he is a director:—

Director of the Atlantic, Gulf and West Indies Steamship Lines, trustee of the Boston Suburban Electric companies, director of the Cape Cod Cranberry company, director of the Converse Rubber company, president and director of the Cross Paper Feeder company, director of the Dorchester Mutual Fire Insurance company, director of the First National bank of Arlington, director of the Harmony Mills, director of the Hoosac Mills, director of the International Trust company, director of the Knickerbocker Portland Cement company, and director of the Sealshipt Oyster System.

In whatever sphere Mr. Hornblower's activities have led him he has demonstrated the qualities of leadership, eminent ability and excellent judgment.

For years he has been a connoisseur in art, and the Boston Art club elected him vice-president. He is a lover of books, possesses a fine library, and was chosen a trustee of the Robbins library fund.

He has ever been a good neighbor, and highly esteemed by his fellow-townsmen, so that they have made him a sinking fund commissioner of the town of Arlington, trustee of the Arlington Five Cents Savings bank, and trustee of the Pratt fund, one of the town's philanthropies, and they would gladly have elected him to other town offices, or sent him to the legislature, could they have induced him to enter the political arena, but he is averse to the limelight.

He loves outdoor life, and has done much to encourage the broadening of interest, on the part of business men, in outdoor sport, and the building up of neighborhood enterprises in the direction of open-air activity and healthful competitive games, etc. The Belmont Spring Country club took pride in electing him president.

Mr. Hornblower's career has been so devoted to business and the ramificatons of his business career have been so widespread that he has not had as much time as he would like to devote to social activities, and he is not much of a club man, but he is a member of these clubs:

Algonquin, Exchange and Boston City clubs, also the Boston Athletic association, Boston Art club, Oakley Country club, Unitarian club, and the Republican club of Massachusetts.

On May 12, 1886, Mr. Hornblower married Miss Hattie Francis Wood of Arlington.

The Hornblower & Weeks building, so notable an addition to the architecture of Boston, deserves description. Who would have dreamed, in 1888, when the firm began business with some 25 or 30 customers, and one clerk, that on its 20th anniversary the firm would employ over 300 people, and number its clients by the thousands, so that a new six story building would be necessary to accommodate all the demands of its banking, brokerage, bond and note business?

The building is a stone structure, with steel frame, and light, Bedford limestone facing. The outside has been treated with simplicity, but its symmetrical lines and corniced top give it dignity and quiet elegance. The distinctive feature, most unusual for an office building, but insisted on by Hornblower & Weeks, is the large amount of natural light pouring in on three sides.

It is doubtful if the main banking room, dccupying the entire first floor, is excelled in area by another in Boston. It is entered, by the main entrance, 60 Congress street, through high old English oak doors, and the decorative scheme of the room is refined, the walls wainscotted in African mahogany, and tinted to the ceiling in French gray. The ceiling is panelled in low relief with straight mouldings. The magohany counter rests on a base of marble, and is a beautiful piece of cabinet work.

Unique in Boston banking houses is the room set aside for the use of customers, for trustees' meetings, or boards of directors. The room is well located, and handsomely fitted, the soft green Turkish carpet harmonizing with the rich mahogany chairs and writing tables, while the metal fixtures add brilliancy.

The board room, on the second floor, the longest in Boston, is finely fitted up with special lighting apparatus, etc., and is replete with conveniences for customers, including specially designed chairs, locke apartments, elephone booths, telegraph news ticker, news service, pneumatic tubes, and, in fact, everything conducive to the comfort of clients.

The telegraph room, the telephone room, the directors' private room, the private bathroom, the dining room, the electric kitchenette, the lunch room for employes, the large vault room, the book lifts, the mailing room, the powerful elevators of the plunger type, the marble staircases, with marbl ewainscotting, and mahogany finish, are all inviting of extended description, and altogether constitute what is no doubt the most elaborate and extensive banking and brokerage establishment anywhere east of New York.

A Simple Answer.

"Where were you born, sir?" inquired the lawyer.

"In England, sir."

"How many times have you crossed the Atlantic?"

"Twenty times."

The lawyer jumped up and addressed the judge: "Your Honor, I impeach the veracity of this witness. He says he was born in England and has crossed the Atlantic 20 times. It would be impossible for him to have crossed the Atlantic that number of times and be on this side now. There is perjury here, your Honor. His visits to this side would make odd numbers and his visits to the other side even numbers, and yet he is here and has the audacity to swear he has crossed the Atlantic 20 times. I impeach him, your Honor."

"How do you explain this, sir?" asked the judge sternly.

"Why," said the witness, "the last time I came to this country I came by way of the Pacific ocean."—Saturday Evening Post.



HENRY HORNBLOWER

LARZ ANDERSON

New Minister to Belgium Ideally Equipped for Diplomatic Service—Invaluable Addition to Foreign Corps—Rich, But Democratic and Open-Hearted

All Massachusetts, and Boston, Brookline and Cambridge especially, rejoiced in the honor paid to him whom the state takes pride in claiming as one of her first citizens, Larz Anderson, when Washington dispatches announced that Pres. Taft had chosen Mr. Anderson for the highly responsible diplomatic post of minister to Belgium.

It was not until Aug. 9 that the nomination was formally made, and sent to the United States senate, but as long before as May 10 it had been foreshadowed, in Washington dispatches. Pres. Taft has found it wisest to sound public opinion in advance both in this country and abroad in making such important appointments, and especially in the case of Berlin. There, it may be recalled, criticism was heard when Pres. Taft appointed Dr. Hill as ambassador. The Berlin embassy is not only of the first rank, but the technical requirements are unusual, largely because of the extremely punctilious etiquette of the Kaiser's court. The Kaiser himself has some rather rigid ideas, but he is almost liberal when comparisons are attempted with the nobility by whom he is surrounded. More pride of birth, more attention to rank and precedence, more pomp and ceremony, more hedging about with formal regulations, cannot be found anywhere in the world. The haute noblesse regard themselves as representatives of the most ancient and most aristocratic families in the world. Moreover, the court at Berlin demands of foreign ambassadors, as a sort of tribute to Germanic pride and power, a display that can be undertaken only by a multi-millionaire. The salaries paid by the United States are so meagre that they are not half sufficient to keep up the expenses of the sort of establishment required. Berlin wants a kind of modern Haroun al Raschid, and Lorenzo, the magnificent, in one, as American ambassador. He must be wise and witty, of ineffable courtesy and refinement, a master of the arts and sciences, and above all of unlimited resources, material as well as mental.

When Pres. Taft realized that Germany was not suited with Dr. Hill he was taken completely by surprise, and at first was inclined to indignation, at the extraordinary character of the demands of the German court. Finally, when Dr. Hill himself requested that he be relieved, the president found himself in a serious predicament to discover the personality who could satisfy all the requirements, and considered himself fortunate when he remembered Larz Anderson.

Mr. Anderson, however, abhors display, and is perhaps the most modest multi-millionaire in America. He could not be persuaded to take the Berlin post. At Brussels he is likely to prove the most distinguished personality the United States government has commissioned as its diplomatic representative there for many a year.

It is from a long line of ancestors noted in military, civil and social spheres that Mr. Anderson derives the acumen that has made him so invaluable an addition to the diplomatic service, the courage and executive ability that distinguished him when in the army, and the last which has endowed him as an admirable host. His great grandfather Richard Clover Anderson was a colonel in the Virginia militia during the Revolution, and an aide de camp of the Marquis de Lafayette. Richard Anderson was afterward surveyor-general of Kentucky and married a sister of Chief Justice Marshall, and after her death married the daughter of William Clarke of Lewis and Clarke expedition fame.

Richard Anderson's son Larz (the first Larz) married a Longworth of Cincinnati, and the Anderson-Longworth family, one of the most potential in Cincinnati for 50 years resulted. Another of Richard's sons was Maj. Gen. Robert Anderson of Fort Sumter fame; another son was Gov. Charles Anderson of Ohio; and a fourth was the first United States minister to the Central American states. The present Larz Anderson's grandfather graduated from Harvard in 1822.

The present Larz Anderson was born in Paris, France, Aug. 18, 1866, his parents being on a tour of Europe. He is a son of Gen. Nicholas Anderson, who served with distinction in the Civil war as colonel of the 6th Ohio infantry, and was made a major-general before he was 27. He is a grandson of the original Nicholas Longworth of Cincinnati, and is a cousin of Cong. Longworth, and cousin also of Mrs. Bellamy Storer.

The first Larz Anderson married Catherine, youngest child of the original Nicholas Longworth, and ten sons resulted, the oldest being Nicholas Anderson, the father of Larz.

Larz Anderson's mother was Miss Kilgour, sister of the street railway magnate who controls all the street railways of Cincinnati. Larz Anderson's inheritance, paternal and maternal, is estimated at $3,000,000. In Cincinnati his family, for almost half a century has been recognized as the real social leaders of the city. Any organization which has the stamp of the approval of this family is of the ultra select. Many of the institutions of that city owe their existence to the munificence of the family. The magnificent art museum was made possible by the liberality of the original Nicholas Longworth and the family has always been famed for its public spirit. Their wealth is mostly in real estate, which was purchased by the original Nicholas when Cincinnati was little more than a trading post, and held until its value multiplied enormously. In one respect the Longworth-Anderson family is like the Astor family, in that they never sell real estate. They are the largest holders in Hamilton county, O., and their rent roll reaches large figures.

A short time after his return from the war, Col. Nicholas Anderson took his family to Europe, and since then they have been in Cincinnati very seldom. It was Larz Anderson's father's desire to train the youth for the diplomatic service and his education tended in that direction. He has been a great traveller, from childhood. Part of his schooling was obtained in Europe.

In 1882 he entered Phillips academy, Exeter, N. H., and when he graduated, among the first in his class, he was chosen class poet. While a student at this academy he was president of the Golden Branch, one of the oldest school literary societies in America, and was also editor of the Exonian. He entered Harvard with honors, in 1884, and graduated with honors in 1888. During his college course he was a member of Alpha Delta, D. K. E., and Hasty Pudding clubs. Mr. Anderson took leading parts in the plays and operettas given by the two latter societies.

No sooner had he graduated then he set out on a tour of the Orient and Occident. After two years of travel he returned to Harvard, entering the law school, but at the end of his first year Pres. Harrison offered and he accepted the post of second secretary of legation at London, serving under Robert Lincoln. When the legation was raised to ambassadorial rank, and Pres. Cleveland sent Bayard as the first ambassador Mr. Anderson was the only member of the staff to be retained through the democratic administration.

In 1894 he was promoted by Cleveland to the first secretaryship of the embassy at Rome under Wayne MacVeagh. In the absence of his chief he was frequently charge d'affaires. When Gen. Draper succeeded MacVeagh, Mr. Anderson remained attached to the embassy. It was in Rome that Mr. Anderson's romance began. He met and became bethrothed to Isabel Weld Perkins, daughter of Commodore George Hamilton Perkins, U. S. N., and granddaughter of William Fletcher Weld. They were married in the Arlington Street church, Boston, June 10, 1897. The bride's grandfather William F. Weld was the head of a shipping firm owning 47 sailing vessels and 10 steamships. He left $30,000,000, the bulk of it to remain intact till the grandchildren grew up. The $17,000,000 which had been actually reckoned as Miss Isabel Perkins' share had accumulated to $20,000,000 when she finally received it in 1902. The wife of the late Cong. Sprague (later Mrs. Brandegee), cousin to Miss Isabel Perkins, inherited an equal share.

Brookline claims the Larz Andersons because in 1899 they purchased the Weld estate (her grandfather's) of 77 acres in the southern part of Brookline, assessed for $300,000 including a palatial residence, and a $100,000 stable. Thousands more have been lavished on the house and grounds until they are now conceded to be the most beautiful of any within a radius of 10 miles of the capitol.

Brookline and Boston both claim the Larz Andersons because of their extensive charities, a large proportion of which are kept secret. Every year a number of poor children are entertained by the Andersons on the Weld estate. The boys enjoy a ball game, athletic contests for prizes, riding horseback on blooded horses and automobiling. Mrs. Anderson gives large sums in aid of settlement work, fresh air homes, etc.

The estate is thrown open to the public annually on a date when it is a mass of bloom, and thousands enjoy the rare sight, especially the famous Italian garden.

Cambridge and Boston both claim the Larz Andersons also because of his gifts to Harvard, and because for several years he has been planning to donate a new $300,000 bridge to the stadium. The plans for the bridge have been thwarted primarily by the mistaken opposition of bureaucrats in the war department at Washington, but mainly by the avarice of certain owners of riparian rights along the Charles river.

Mrs. Larz Anderson pays about $35,000 in taxes in Boston, mainly on the new R. H. Stearns building, 140 Tremont street, valued at over $1,000,000, and on the Weld building, 180 Federal street, assessed at over half a million.

The Larz Andersons have a reputation as travellers. Immediately after their wedding, a $100,000 affair, called the most magnificent Boston had ever seen, they started on a trip to the Orient.

There are not many corners of the world either touching the well-worn tracks of tourists, or out of the way places that Mr. Anderson especially has not visited. Before his marriage he had visited Java and Burmah and crossed India into Egypt and Egypt to Turkey. He had thoroughly explored the Danube and the Balkans. On their wedding journey of 75,000 miles, they toured the wonders of their own country, including the Yellowstone Park, and then the Sandwich Islands; next Japan and China.

On their return they built a $1,000,000 Florentine palace in Washington, one of the largest and most magnificent of Washington's opulent residences, and have entertained sumptuously for a number of winters, but this year the palace was closed.

When the Spanish war broke out, Larz Anderson at once voluntered. He expected to go to Porto Rico, for the 2nd division of the 2nd army corps, to which he was assigned, having been commissioned assistant adjutant general, with the rank of captain, had waiting orders; but it got no further than Camp Alger, where Capt. Anderson served on the staff of Gen. George Davis, later governor of Porto Rico.

When the war closed, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson started on another foreign tour, to India, both northern and southern, and passed a winter in Ceylon. They were in Bombay at the sumptuous festival incident to the arrival of Lord and Lady Curzon, and later they visited Lady Curzon in Calcutta.

The Larz Andersons are democratic, and open-hearted. Minister Anderson goes to Brussels with an exemplary record in whatsoever he has undertaken—in college and in the diplomatic service, and in the army. He has done not a little to show distinguished foreigners the best side of America and Americans. He entertained the Duke of the Abruzzi so royally that in recognition partly of his hospitality and partly of his laurels in the diplomatic service the Italian government made him a commander of the order of S. S. Maurice and Lazare, and grand officer of the Crown of Italy.

Minister Anderson is also a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and of the Order of the Loyal Legion, and of the Order of the Spanish War. He is also a prince of good fellows. Always a stalwart republican, and great admirer of Pres. Taft he contributed $25,000 to the last republican national campaign.

EVERYONE SATISFIED.

A correspondent writes to express the hope that Sen. Joseph Weldon Bailey has no string tied to his announced determination to retire at the close of his present term. The hope is one that is shared by patriotic democrats in all sections of the country.—Virginian Pilot.



LARZ ANDERSON

WILLIAM A. GASTON

Genuine Democrat, Pre-eminent in Party in Massachusetts—Made it a Fit and Proper Fighting Organization Leader in Law and Finance

The probability which is steadily growing into a certainty, that the national election of 1912 will inevitably result in the election of a democrat to the presidency of the United States has operated to focus the high lights upon the sizable democrats the state over. Even were the conditions such as prevailed when Grover Cleveland was first elected this attention would not be misplaced because the governmental machinery is so arranged that the change in the party denomination in the presidency means very considerable responsibilities on the party leaders in the various states. It means a change in the personnel of the federal office holding staff, it means a general change of conditions and it also means new responsibilities in party management.

All over the country at this time the real thinking men, the men who make the business of this great nation, are for the first time in a number of years carefully sizing up the various state democrats on whom these responsibilities are likely to fall, in the endeavor to decide for themselves whether they will be competent to meet the new demand likely to be made on them, and the attitude of the business world in general towards the democratic candidate is certain to be based in part and a very large part on the judgment which those men reach.

The one particular man who in Massachusetts it undergoing this inspection is, without any doubt, William A. Gaston, former state committee chairman, former national committeeman, and twice a candidate for governor and now the president of the National Shawmut bank. As the leading democrat in the state, he is the man in whose hands the responsibilities in the event of democratic victory are likely to rest. For the once at least the rank and file of the democracy can await the inspection with perfect confidence. Whatever the party's fate in other states, the local right to claim William A. Gaston as its party worker makes the judgment secure. He is not only one of the best type of democrats in this commonwealth but he can properly be held up as the kind of a democrat who can be taken as a model the country over.

As to his position as the first democrat of the state there may be some captious ones who will want to see his title proved. The burden is on them to show some other man who is entitled to a higher rank. The only man who possibly might contest his position is William L. Douglas, but in his case he is on the retired list and while he enjoys a rank as one of the accidentally democratic governors of the state his administration meant but little to the democrats as a whole, and was in many ways more republican than that of Gov. Guild who followed him.

No one seriously will attempt to rank Gov. Foss ahead of him, for those who enjoy an intimacy with the present governor appreciate fully that he is prouder of his old republican tenets than his new democratic platforms and in many ways his administration has verged on the socialistic where it has not been frankly republican. While it may have passed temporarily from the minds of some of the people it is worth remembering that for days during the struggle of the famous committee-of-five minus one to pick a candidate last fall that Col. Gaston had the nomination offered to him with a frequency almost tiresome and could have had it by the lifting of only a finger. Foss thus holds office through agreement of Gaston.

It is an extraordinary hold which Mr. Gaston has on the democracy the state over. The term is used advisedly for he is practically the one man who is the friend of the entire rank and file. He is the one democrat against whom no democratic clique prompted by jealousy has arisen. In Springfield, in Pittsfield, in Worcester, in Fall Fiver, in New Bedford, in all the counties of the state he has close friends, loyal to him to the last degree and willing to take his judgment on matters of party policy.

Many of these men are united to him by distinct personal bonds and the expression of the slightest desire on his part for the adoption of a certain course is sufficient to bring it about. Now, if he had for some years been carefully nurturing a machine of his own this might be understandable. True, the men show a sincerity of loyalty which hardly agrees with the characteristics of the paid workers but still it might be reasoned out in some haphazard fashion. There is no man in the state who has made less effort to gather men or hold them subject to his desires. His gubernatorial campaigns were run on honor and he made good sharp fights but since his taking over the presidency of the Shawmut bank he has carefully denied himself political activities in his own behalf and yet the situation continues in which he is the real idol of the democracy.

He took the democratic party of this state at a time when it was almost a byword and made it a fit and proper fighting organization. It was being wrecked by panhandlers and political panderers.

He took the party and literally put it on its feet. He made the organization a real organization and the town committee list became an actuality. The state was dotted with little groups of democrats suspicious of each other and ignoring the central body. All this he changed. It cost money and a lot of it and the larger part came out of his private purse but Fred MacLeod, the chairman of last year, and John F. McDonald, the chairman of this year, both reaped the benefit of the organization work which he did, which was completed so systematically that it has never broken down but has increased from his early start.

He did more because he made the party politically respectable. During the Cleveland regime the party secured a great accession of high brows, though the word was not coined then. The best families made their contributions and a little clique was built up, very blue blooded and very mercenary. They grabbed all the federal offices for themselves and their friends and the great big mass of the democratic voters were left outside the breast works. Col. Gaston cleaned some of them out, brought in new men of as good family standing, if later arrivals in the country, but not quite so grasping, and then helped to bring up the men who for years formed the rank and file, the dominant end of the party. He has watched party platforms, he has been a pilot in troubled waters, and a counsellor in calm ones.

There is but little doubt also that because of his business relations and successes that he has given an air of financial responsibility to the organization which it would not otherwise have enjoyed. And his reward, which any other business man would regard as a rather dubious one, but which he appreciates and enjoys, is that each day brings calls on him for some contribution in advice and counsel, that he is regarded as the first man in the party as it were.

Really the great secret of the Gaston success in his temperment, his general kindliness. He is democratic naturally as well as politically. The head of the largest law offices in the city, the smallest client on his books gets the same degree of careful attention as the largest, and old people who have long ceased to be clients still turn naturally to him and without any fear of a charge for instruction in their times of trouble.

It is this same characteristic which has made the Shawmut bank, of which he is the head, the great success that it is. When he became president of that institution it had a healthy deposit list but it was simply one of a half a dozen banks and apparently was hardly any better or worse. He gave to the bank an individuality. He attracted the big and the little depositers alike. In the great bank building they arranged a very exquisite office for him, with desks and chairs and hanging draperies, in which he was to sit in style and have his guests brought into him. Well the office is there still, but the president spends most of his time outside of it and just inside the rail where he is in full view of the customers of the bank and available to any and all of them. That is the type of man he is and that is why the deposit totals continue to climb and climb up until the city is at last well headed towards the position where it has a bank which is not provincial in its resources and which can take part in great big things.

William Alexander Gaston is Roxbury born and bred. He first saw the light of day in 1859 in an old estate which has since vanished before the onward march of improvements. A descendant of an old Huguenot family which landed here after a preliminary stay in Scotland and Connecticut, somehow an early association of friendship was built up between the early generations ahead of Mr. Gaston and the newer emigrants who were settling the country. As a result today throughout the old Roxbury district, will be found old Irish families which swear by the Gaston family and by old Gov. Gaston, the father of the subject of the sketch, for the many favors extended. Judging from all reports the old governor was the guiding financial agent of a great body of the emigrants who trusted their all into his hands and depended on him for its safeguarding and safe investment.

Young William was brought up in just this atmosphere and while he started in private schools, he completed his preparatory course in the old Roxbury Latin school which was a town institution, and where rank and wealth meant but little to the healthy boys on the school roll. From this school he went to Harvard, where after his graduation, he turned to the law school, being admitted to the bar in 1883, and entering his father's office. The firm name at the time was Gaston & Whitney but shortly after his entry Mr. Whitney retired and Frederick Snow was taken into the firm. In 1891 Gov. Gaston retired and the firm name became Gaston & Snow, and later Gaston, Snow & Saltonstall. Early authorities on real estate matters, because of large holdings, it was natural that other business matters should center in the hands of the firm and the result was that it became chiefly a firm for the handling of large corporation matters and trusteeships.

It was natural with his ancestry and training that he should gravitate towards a political life. His first adventures in politics were made early in his life and his interest steadily increased. Within a short time, from the position of advisor to those directing the party, he gravitated into that of leader, and an able leader he was in every way. The whole democratic party was trembling on the edge of socialism, there were times when it threatened to fall headlong into that division, but he helped to check the tide, and in such a way that the salvation of the party was assured.

Chairman of the state committee and national committeeman, he naturally gravitated into the position of candidate for governor. The campaigns which he made will be ever memorable. For the once the republicans, whose machine was then at the zenith of its power, were brought to a position of abject terror. Their strongest men were called from Washington to help stem the tide and every man whose popularity was in any way an asset was persuaded to take up the cudgels.

Col. Gaston in his first run increased the vote of 1902 for his party's candidate by over 45,000. The next year he added 4000 to that. It is conceded that if he had run a third time it would have been Gov. Gaston instead of Gov. Douglas.

His first adventure in the banking world, apart from the large trust holdings which had for years centered in his hands, was as director of the Manufacturers' National bank of Boston. His step forward from that point was one of quick advancement. He passed to other banks and when it came to the point of recasting the Shawmut National bank, not only with Boston money but with a real Boston man at the head of it, he was the natural selection.

His title of colonel, which is not heard as much as in the earlier days, was acquired as assistant adjutant general on the staff of Gov. William E. Russell, his close friend. Mr. Gaston formerly spent his summers down in Maine, but he has acquired a country place at Barre, Mass., where he refreshes himself now with week-end vacations.

Favorite Fiction.

"What Will He Do With It?"—William Lorimer.

"Barriers Burned Away."—John D. Rockefeller.

"When a Man Marries."—Reed Smoot.

"The Man Without a Country."—Porfirio Diaz.

"A Family Affair."—Eugene Hale.

"In the Midst of Alarms."—William H. Taft.



William A. Gaston

CONG. AUGUSTUS P. GARDNER

Is Held in Highest Regard by Every Member of the House—Always on Firing Line to Protect Home Industries—Responsible for Overthrow of Cannon Rules

In discussing the work of Cong. Augustus P. Gardner in the biographical number issued on September 10, 1910, and with particular reference to the work done by Mr. Gardner in the rules fight, then at its heighth, Practical Politics said:

"The result of this great contest will be far-reaching; but the most important result will undoubtedly be the elimination of Joseph G. Cannon as a candidate for speaker of the 62d congress, however loudly the old gentleman may be declaring today his intention of attempting to hold his old office. His most enthusiastic lieutenants in the last fight have seen the handwriting on the wall and do not hesitate to state that a new deal will be necessary in the next congress."

Not a bad prophecy, that. The deal was a little more thorough than might have been implied from the paragraph as it appeared at that time. In fact the cards were so thoroughly shuffled that when they were dealt out last November the democrats scanned their hand and observed a royal flush, against which the full house of the republicans availed nothing.

A. P. Gardner was the brains of that fight against the rules of the house of representatives. It goes without saying that he would not willingly lend himself to a contest of such a serious nature for the purpose of splitting his party in twain. He has repeatedly stated, both before and after the rules fight, that his quarrel was with the rules and not with Cannon. The mere fact that Cannon administered the rules was a matter of no consequence to Mr. Gardner. He wanted the rules amended; he made his fight with that object in view; the fight was successful, and while one or two insurgents from the west won fame for their prominence in that contest the men who know the inside of transactions in the house of representatives know that had it not been for the brains, ingenuity, knowledge, patience and remarkable energy of Mr. Gardner the fight against the rules would have been lost.

Newspaper correspondents who sat through that tedious session of the house which resulted in breaking the control of the Cannon organization will not soon forget the manner in which Mr. Gardner stood on guard. The house went into session one morning at 12 o'clock. It remained in session continuously until three o'clock the following afternoon. During the wee sma' hours of the morning even some of the most enthusiastic of the insurgents slipped off into quiet committee rooms to snatch a few hours sleep. Not so Mr. Gardner. He was in the midst of a fight in which a great principle was involved. During every one of the twenty-seven hours the house was in session on that occasion Mr. Gardner could be found after a moment's search and most of the time he was in his seat carefully watching each development; on guard for any move on the part of the Cannon forces and ready at a moment's notice to put the enemy to rout in the event that Cannon's friends sprang a surprise.

When the fight was over Mr. Gardner went to his Washington residence. The tax on his nervous energy had been such that he remained in bed for several days and when he was able to get up he found it necessary to go into the Virginia hills to get complete rest and renewed strength.

The manner in which Mr. Gardner participated in the fight which revolutionized the rules of the house is cited for the purpose of illustrating the manner in which he devotes himself to a cause which he believes to be right. Although his fight against the old obnoxious rules of the house was spectacular it merely illustrated the remarkable character of the man and was not by any means an isolated case. When Augustus P. Gardner decides to go into a fight he remains in that fight until it has been finished. He goes into a fight in which the odds are heavily against him just as readily as he goes into one in which the odds are in his favor. As a matter of fact he has been in both kinds.

It was a comparatively simple matter for many of the insurgents to go into the fight against the rules. Once in it, however, they would have found it almost impossible to fight their way out of the parliamentary woods. Hardly a man in the insurgent band knew the intricate procedure of the ordinary, every day rules of the house, to say nothing of meeting the Cannon men at every turn and, most important of all, to present a remedy for the condition against which there was an outcry throughout the country. It was because of this state of affairs that Gardner became invaluable. He knew the rules of the house from A to Z. He knew more than that; he knew the rules of preceding congresses; he knew the interpretations which had been placed on each and every paragraph of the rules by the many predecessors of Cannon. He knew the six volumes of Hinds' Precedents, of 600 pages each, quite as thoroughly as the average boy knows the multiplication table. Had it not been for this wonderful knowledge of parliamentary procedure the insurgents might still be floundering around.

It must not be imagined from the foregoing that Cong. Gardner's efforts are confined to the rules of the house. He makes a specialty of the rules, of course, but he likewise makes a specialty of the things which vitally concern his district as well as of the things which involve the welfare of his party and of the house.

When Mr. Gardner makes a fight for his district he fortifies himself with quite as elaborate an array of facts and figures as in the case of his fight on the rules. Mr. Gardner knows the immigration laws of this country, and is fighting to reform them. He knows the fish industry in his district, and fought manfully, energetically and relentlessly to save it from injury through the enactment of the Canadian reciprocity agreement. He knows the shoe business of his district and fought to keep boots and shoes off the free list. He was recently appointed a member of the special committee to investigate the United States Steel corporation, and the prediction is now made, subject to verification in the next annual biographical number of Practical Politics, that when the investigation is concluded A. P. Gardner, of Massachusetts will have some real remedies to offer concerning the industrial situation in this country, and the prediction is likewise made that some of his suggestions, at least, will find their way on to the statute books of the federal government.

Mr. Gardner is a staunch republican. Because he is a republican, however, does not deprive him of his judgment or his right to do what that judgment dictates. This was illustrated when Pres. Taft dumped the Canadian reciprocity agreement in on congress without a moment's warning. It took Gardner about a minute to discover that the agrement entered into between this government and Canada gave Canada all the best of the argument so far as the fishing industry on the northern Atlantic coast was concerned. The moment he saw the fishing industry of Gloucester menaced Gardner put on his fighting clothes and he kept them on until the agreement was pushed on its weary way through two sessions of two different congresses and was finally made a law by the signature of Pres. Taft.

Gardner fought early and late against reciprocity. He argued with the president; he argued with nearly every member of congress, and particularly the republicans who showed an inclination to favor the pact, and he argued long and earnestly with the members of the ways and means committee of the house which had the bill in charge in the last congress. He brought from Gloucester the hardy seamen whose savings he believed to be more imperiled by the greement than by the stormiest sea they ever encountered off the coast of Nova Scotia. He put these witnesses on the stand before the ways and means committee and acted as counsel to bring out testimony in support of the argument he had previously made.

Capt. Gardner considered himself entitled to a rest after he had lost his fight against reciprocity. He had hardly recovered from his defeat when another battle cry was sounded. The democratic house which passed the agreement knew that it would cost them many farmer votes. In the hope of holding that vote they hit upon the scheme of a free trade bill, which was attractively labelled "The Farmers Free va Scotia. He put these witnesses on the free list. Here again Gardner was confronted with legislation which he believed would be a serious blow to the shoe industry in his district. He dug up his fighting clothes.

In this fight against the farmers free list Gardner demonstrated—as he always does—that he knew what he was talking about. On the day he walked into the house to make his speech against putting boots and shoes on the free list he lugged in many pairs of shoes for the purpose of illustrating his argument. He told how the shoes were made; gave cost prices here and abroad; selling conditions here and abroad, etc. He was up against a hopeless proposition, however. The democrats who had it in their power to amend the bill in accordance with Gardner's well-founded arguments and suggestions were bound hand and foot by their caucus. Had Gardner shown them that the entire shoe industry in the United States would be wiped out of existence they could not have voted to save it until they had walked back into secret caucus and voted to relieve themselves of their previous pledge to vote down all amendments.

The constituents of Capt. Gardner in the sixth congressional district and the people of Massachusetts generally can have no better illustration of the great respect he has earned for himself in Washington than the recital of one of these inside congressional stories which rarely get into print.

When the democratic house came into power it was a dull day indeed in which a resolution for the investigation of some trust was not introduced. One of these resolutions called for the investigation of the United States Steel corporation. An investigating committee of nine members was duly appointed, a little group of democrats selecting the majority members (in violation of the new rules of the house, by the way), and the minority, or republican members of the house were selected by Minority Leader Mann, also in violation of the rules of the house.

The republican insurgents were not pleased when they scanned the list of republican members, for it did not include an insurgent. When Rep. Olmsted, of Pennsylvania, a republican member, resigned from the commitee before its first meeting the insurgents decided to make a fight. They descended on Mann in force. They announced in no uncertain terms that they were not being treated fairly; that they were entitled to a place on the investigating committee and that they proposed to have that place, even if they had to start another factional row in the house. Mann looked the belligerents over very carefully; saw that they meant business; realized the seriousness of weakening at the the first signs of a revolt against his brand new leadership and settled the whole matter by asking one question. The question was:

"How would 'Gus Gardner suit you?'

"Fine," chorused the insurgents and Gardner went on the steel investigating committee.

Lest this story be misunderstood it might be well to define Gardner's position on the republican side of the side. His fight against the rules gave rise to a popular belief that he was an insurgent in the sense that Murdock of Kansas, Norris of Nebraska and LaFollette of Wisconsin are insurgents. Nothing could be further from the truth. Gardner was with the insurgents on the rules fight because he believed the rules were radically wrong and should be amended. The insurgents entertained similar thoughts and so Gardner and the insurgents were thrown together for the time being. When the rules fight was over, however, Gardner and the insurgents parted company, so far as insurgency was concerned. He does not entertain their radical views about tariff revision; he does not go around looking for trouble with the administration without provocation and he is what might reasonably and fairly be termed a good party man.

Mann knew these facts when he proposed Gardner for the place on the steel committee demanded by the insurgents; the insurgents knew them when Mann made his proposal but they accepted the appointment of Gardner as joyfully as though Norris had been selected. The incident is a fair illustration of the high regard in which Gardner is held by every member of the house of representatives. He is one of the really big men of the house. Every speech he makes commands great respect and attention and when his party regains control of the house he is certain to be one of the leaders of the majority.



A. T. Londrum

CONG. JOHN W. WEEKS

One of Hardest Workers Who Ever Represented State at National Capital—Enjoys High Reputation Among Nation's Lawmakers

Representing the 12th congressional district is a man who makes his influence felt at Washington whether he is a member of the majority or the minority party in the national house of representatives. He has also built up for himself a reputation of being one of the hardest workers who ever represented the Bay State at the national capital. There is hardly any need of saying that the gentleman in question is Cong. John W. Weeks of Newton.

A year ago he was chairman of the committee on postoffices and post roads, one of the greatest committees in the house but today, owing to democratic success he has been relegated to a position of minority member of the same committee. Instead of an elaborate suite of offices in the capitol, which goes with the chairmanship of the committee on postoffices and post roads, he has been assigned to a 10x6 room in the house office building. It takes more than that to discourage John W. Weeks and he goes right along on his work as cheerfully as though he was still enjoying the privileges that go with his former position as one of the leaders of the party in power.

Mr. Weeks goes along looking out for his district as it has not been cared for in many years, aiding the postoffice department to improve its service throughout the country and giving to the republican leaders of the house the sound and always reliable advice for which they frequently ask him.

One of the most important pieces of legislation in which Cong. Weeks was a leading figure during his service at Washington was the reorganization of the postal service all over the country. Mr. Weeks and his committee executed the plans which had been laid down for them by Mr. Weeks' predecessor as chairman of the committee, the late Jesse Overstreet of Indiana.

The subject for several reasons had to be approached almost de novo and when the final report was made it showed plainly the clever handiwork of the congressman from the 12th district of this state. Because the postoffice department is still a great political machine which does not refuse to use its influence against an officeholder who refuses to do its bidding, the task was one of enormous proportions. A so-called practical politician is at the head of the gigantic service and although he is one of the most impractical kind of politicians in matters which affect the cabinet, his presence there is proof that the department is still an instrument for politicans to play upon.

With this service reorganized on a business basis, under a "director of posts" as chief executive officer and not subject to change for political reasons, the postal employes, from presidential appointments down the line, may see the good judgment of giving a little less attention to the votes of congressmen and a little more to the transportation of our mail matter. The force is wonderfully efficient as it is; the trouble being not with the personnel of the department but with the antiquated system under which the work is done. It is the belief of those in a position to know that if the service were operated by a corporation instead of by the federal government, it would pay dividends instead of having a net deficit of $17,000,000 per annum.

However that may be, fearful responsibilities faced the body of men who attempted to make the necessary changes in the system. It is now freely admitted that Cong. Weeks took upon himself more than his share of the work and accomplished it in a manner which is being commended by members of both parties in the house and senate. Ordinarily when a man loses a position in which he can command and be promptly obeyed and his word is law, he gets out of the running completely but, as has been seen, this was not the case with the representative from Newton.

As the result of his work, he is known as one of the most brainy, courageous and practical men in the house. He has become known among postal reformers as one of the broadest and most progressive men ever entrusted with great power as a member of the committee on postoffices and post roads, and he is continually adding to his reputation.

As a member of the monetary committee, Mr. Weeks had enough to do to keep an ordinary man busy. He devoted much time to the task of reorganizing the currency system of the country and an inestimable amount of work in this great task. The report which the committee made to the congress on the question embodied the views of America's foremost financiers, and as the result of his work Mr. Weeks has become an authority on matters pertaining to the monetary interests of the country.

What results have been attained by the congressman from the 12th district have come from being his own natural self—by working hard, ably, conscientiously and tactfully always. Mr. Weeks can disagree with a man and make him go away feeling as happy as though he had received a promise of the congressman's vote. His inviolable good nature combined with his ability and his patience have earned for him a respect so great that men like to follow where he leads. He is strong because the house believes that he knows what he is talking about when he rises to address himself to the subject in hand. When he announced after months of herculean committee work that the bill on postal savings banks was in such shape that he could vote for it himself with a clear conscience, he secured, probably, a hundred wavering votes for the bill.

As chairman of the committee on postoffices and post roads during the 61st congress, Mr. Weeks pushed through congress the largest appropriation bill of the year for the maintenance of the department. This great measure, which was nearly all the work of the chairman, was accepted by the senate exactly as it was sent to the house by Mr. Weeks—an unprecedented occurrence. As if this were not enough glory for one man to achieve, the senate swallowed also the Weeks' postal savings bank bill. After the senate had fought for over a month in regard to the adoption of the bill, Cong. Weeks and Cong. Gardner of New Jersey rewrote the bill to suit themselves and the senate passed it and this without batting an eyelash. This was one of the most important pieces of constructive legislation ever passed by congress.

Another notable and conspicuous example of what a popular and courageous man can do with a righteous cause is the passage of the Appalachian forest reserve bill. The object of this legislation is to preserve the forests of the White mountains for the people, the lumber men having skinned all they could off them. Until the advent of Mr. Weeks and his friends nothing of importance had been accomplished because the westeners who were in the house and senate resented the claims of the people of the Appalachian mountains, although they were always to the front urging huge appropriations for waterways and irrigation for their section of the country. Every time a forest reserve bill would be presented. Uncle Joe Cannon would come to the conclusion that it could not be put into operation without ruining the nation or some scientist threw a brick at it and knock it out completely.

After studying the bill from all possible points of view, Cong. Weeks came to the conclusion that it was good financial legislation, as well as good conservation. In the 60th congress, Mr. Weeks and his adherents beat the leaders of the republican party with this bill and then when Mr. Taft was elected to the presidency Cong. Weeks induced that practical conservator to endorse the proposition and then he went out in the next congress and beat the old guard once more. It was during the closing days of the session that the Appalachian forest reserve bill went sailing past Champ Clark and Uncle Joe Cannon and all the rest of its opponents. This was a phenomenal occurrence as it is almost impossible to get anything but an appropriation bill or an act of condolence by congress at this late time of the session.

Theodore E. Burton of Ohio attempted to do the bill up when it reached the senate, but after having been at a standstill for sometime it was found that there were more than enough votes to pass it and Cong. Weeks could point with pride to two of the most important pieces of legislation which were passed by the 61st congress as being the result of his own untiring efforts.

Cong. Weeks was born in Lancaster, N. H., April 11, 1860. He received an appointment to the naval academy at Annapolis when 17 years of age, and completed the four years' course. He subsequently was assigned to the Powhattan and Richmond until he left the naval service in 1883. The next five years he served as assistant land commissioner in the Florida Southern railway.

In August, 1888, he engaged in his present business as junior member of the firm of Hornblower & Weeks, bankers and brokers.

Among the things still talked of on the street is Mr. Weeks' work in extricating the Massachusetts bank from a threatened failure, and incidentally averting what might have been a general crash. It illustrates not only his ability but his jealous regard for his own good name and for the reputation of his firm. Although holding but a small amount of the bank's stock he had been elected one of its board of directors. When the Spanish war broke out he responded to what he considered a call to duty, and volunteered for service with the naval brigade. For more than six months he neglected his business interests, and when he returned to his office he learned that the bank was on the verge of collapse. The failure of the Globe bank had so weakened it that it seemed as if it must succumb, so shaky was public confidence.

A conference of the directors brought little hope. An examination of the bank indicated that it was in bad shape, and the directors were not in condition to strengthen the weak spots. Into the breach Mr. Weeks thrust himself, backed by his partners, who, rather than have the firm's name connected with a failure for which they would not be in the slightest degree responsible, preferred to assume the large personal liability involved in the precarious effort to sustain and revive the bank. Only a half dozen persons know what it cost in the way of effort or money to avert disaster, but it was finally averted, after the stockholders had been assessed $50 per share. Mr. Weeks took personal charge of the concern, giving up for a considerable period of time all other business. He brought order out of chaos, and his presence as the guiding hand restored public confidence, so that the bank was soon in its normal condition.

His administrative capacity and keen business judgment was shown in another incident, that of the sale of the Central Massachusetts road to the Boston & Maine. This railroad was having a hard time of it and was being operated on shares by the Boston & Maine. Upon the good will of the latter road, as manifested by the amount of business it could give the Central, depended the value of the latter's stock.

Then came the suggestion that the Fitchburg road be leased to the Boston & Maine. Weeks, as president of the Central, started to fight the lease. He saw that such an arrangement would transfer to the Fitchburg much of the business which, out of good will, came over the rails of the Central, and he saw that such a transfer of business would virtually cut in two the value of the stock of his road. To oppose the lease was his first thought, and he started out to do so until he found that the sentiment in favor of the lease was so strong that he could not hope to overcome it. Changing his tactics, he suggested a conference with the Boston & Maine representatives, placed all his cards on the table and frankly stated the reason for his opposition. The result was an offer for the stock of the road at a fair price. The holders of preferred stock got $65 per share and of the common stock $21 per share.

Upon the organization of the Massachusetts naval brigade, Mr. Weeks was elected commander of the fourth division, later succeeded to the command to the first battalion and subsequently commanding the brigade for six years. In the Spanish war Capt. Weeks was the third volunteer officer to be commissioned in the navy. He also served on the military advisory board appointed by Pres. Cleveland as a visitor to the naval academy. Cong. Weeks is a member of the Middlesex, University, Newton, Neighborhood and Country clubs, and the societies of Military Order of Foreign Wars, American-Spanish war, and the Sons of the Revolution and War of 1812

Cong. Weeks was elected a member of the board of aldermen in Newton in 1898 and was re-elected twice. He was mayor of Newton during 1901 and 1902 and was sent to congress in 1904. Cong. Weeks has been re-elected ever since. In June, 1907, Mr. Weeks, who retired in 1900, with the rank of captain, was promoted to be a rear admiral on the retired list of the Massachusetts naval militia.



John H. Hicks

CONG. ANDREW J. PETERS

On Ways and Means Committee, He Helped Shape the Tariff Legislation—In Front Rank of Younger Members—Has Taken Place Among House Leaders

Andrew J. Peters of the 11th Massachusetts district was one of the small group of congressmen who were directly responsible for the shaping of tariff legislation during the last session. The turn in the tide of party control which swept the republicans out and the democrats in also carried Peters into the place formerly occupied by Sam McCall on ways and means, the big committee of the house, and gave him the greatest opportunity of his congressional career—a chance to try his hand at the framing of issues upon which his party will go to the country in 1912.

Peters has been tried and not found wanting. He measured up to his opportunity. No member of his committee has been more faithful in the performance of his duty. He labored early and late throughout the long special session, and while theoretically he was well down the list on the democratic side, his industry, his knowledge of tariff schedules and industrial conditions, his absolute integrity and his earnestness in the cause of tariff reform soon raised him above the crowd and brought him side by side with the leaders.

When he began his work on the ways and means committee he was a free wool man. He voted for many weeks with the men who wanted free trade in raw wool, but when the weight of argument against his position seemed to him sufficient, he did not hesitate to desert that portion of the committee which was then in the majority and go over to the minority, which wanted a duty on raw wool. Eventually, as is well known, the minority of the committee became the majority and Peters found himself on the winning side.

His explanation of his change was that he could not afford to deprive the government of the $16,000,000 to be derived from a duty on raw wool, and that was the argument that carried the day in the caucus and on the floor of the house.

Mr. Peters is a living refutation of the provincial idea that no man can be a good congressman and be socially respectable at the same time, that slovenliness and lack of respectability go hand in hand with ability and democracy. He wears good clothes and has the entree to the best society, to be sure, but when it comes to looking after the interests of the 11th Massachusetts district, Peters can see no difference between the man with the dinner pail and the millionaire clubman. He was born in his district and knows what it needs and his chief mission in Washington is to get what his district needs and to get it without any strings attached.

A democrat all his life, Mr. Peters has been state representative, state senator and congressman on the straight democratic ticket by the grace of republican votes, shrewdly united with those of the solid democracy. In the districts he has represented in the general court he has been preceded and followed by republicans, and he has been sent twice to congress because hundreds of republicans preferred him to their own candidate. Nevertheless, Cong. Peters has trained strictly with the democratic party while in Washington. He may be grateful for his republican support, and no doubt he is, but he never has forgotten that he owes his most loyal allegiance to the democratic party.

And that the democrats of his district see it that way is proven conclusively by his re-election last fall in the face of the most bitter opposition on the part of the Boston democratic machine.

During his first session in congress, Mr. Peters was identified with the movement to save the forests and to secure free entrance and lower prices for wood pulp. He also secured the passage of his bill appropriating $25,000 for additional coast artillery equipment, thereby attaining success in his maiden plea, a very unusual performance in congress. His most effective speech in that session, however, was delivered March 6, 1908, in support of the bill appropriating $403,030 for the Catholic church claims in the Philippines.

Mr. Peters made a thorough study of this question, as he does of every question upon which he proposed to speak, directing his attention particularly to the legal aspects of the case. In his speech he made a point of the immense amount of good the Catholic church was doing in the Islands and its great Christianizing influence everywhere, and concluded by declaring vehemently that the United States had occupied the position of a tenant and should not refuse to settle.

This was the congressman's first ambitious attempt at sustaining oratory on the floor of the house, and it was doubly successful, for the appropriation was carried and the democratic congressional committee recognized the excellence of the argument by having it printed as a campaign document. This speech, which attracted notice all over the country, and his work on the committee on insular affairs, made a position for Mr. Peters in the front rank of the younger members.

Mr. Peters was re-elected for a second term entirely upon his record, for an attack of typhoid fever left him unable to take an active part in the campaign. He was opposed by Daniel W. Lane, the republican nominee, who attacked him mainly on his attitude in local politics, but the congressman's fine record and the popularity of his position on the larger issues carried the day. The principal planks in his platform were anti-Cannonism, the tariff, and the passage of the White Mountain forests reserve bill. The margin of votes between Peters and Lane was not large, but it was enough.

Shortly after his re-election, Cong. Peters made a special trip to Washington to voice New England's demands for free lumber, coal, iron and hides before the committee on ways and means, of which he is now a member. When congress met again the first issue on which Peters took the floor was that of children's playgrounds for the district of Columbia. He also spoke for the so-called Children's Bureau, which is designed to investigate the general problem of bettering conditions for the children, and was characterized as the most authoritative utterance on the subject.

Mr. Peters also helped to secure the passage of a bill providing for the promotion and increase in the pay of carriers. Maritime affairs also interested him, and besides renewing his attempts to secure wireless regulations, he introduced a bill to provide for the use of submarines. The wireless bill was recommended by the president. Again, in the same session, he championed the Weeks forest reserve bill. He opened the arguments for it at the hearing which resulted in the favorable report of the committee on agriculture, and scored heavily by his expert knowledge of the subject.

One of the few occasions when the 11th district representative felt warranted in deserting his party on a vote was in the matter of revising the rules, which came up when the special session opened the 61st congress. He was one of the "unterrified 23" democrats who voted for the so-called Fitzgerald amendments to the rules of the house. And while this was a departure from strict regularity, it was one of those occasions when too strict an adherence to regularity would have been the worst kind of tactics. The rules worked well in practice, aiding materially in giving individual members a chance to do something for their constituents.

Late in the 61st congress Peters was placed by Uncle Joe on the committee on interstate and foreign commerce. This is the great railroad committee of the house, and handles also such important subjects as pure food legislation, the white slave traffic and almost every other question of an essentially interstate character. Only lawyers of the most solid legal standing are appointed to this committee, for a mistake in its legislation might entail the most serious consequences upon the country. For years, or until a "progressive" constituency returned him to private life, the famous "Pete" Hepburn of Iowa was chairman of this committee, and Speaker Cannon replaced him with James R. Mann of Chicago, his most trusted lieutenant. This was the committee which reported the Taft railroad bill; and it was the insistent criticism of Chairman Mann and his associates that finally remodeled the bill and made it a measure which gave fully as much advantage to the people as it gave to the railroads.

Because of the fact that railroad conditions in Massachusetts were reasonably satisfactory, and did not demand such radical legislation as was favored by many western states, the New England delegation in congress were natural critics of the Taft bill. Atty.-Gen. Wickersham tossed the bill into the committee room with orders that it be enacted without reading, but between Chairman Mann and Reps. Peters and Washburn of Massachusetts, and a few other critical lawyers, the measure was materially improved from the standpoint of the common people before it left the committee.

Mr. Peters made a carefully prepared speech, in which he pointed out many defects which were later remedied by the conference committee. He particularly objected to the long and short haul clause, which would have turned the business of New England upside down, and showed how the capitalization features of the measure would encroach upon the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts railroad commission. Speaking of the long and short haul clause, Mr. Peters said:

"The state of Massachusetts, which I represent, has built up an enviable trade in manufactured products. It has no raw materials, neither ore, nor cotton, nor wool, nor coal. It is dependent upon its climate and the natural inventive genius and efficiency of its people. Its markets are established throughout this country in places where competition is keenest. It has been able to reach these markets because of the competitive conditions due to water transportation. If its products are to be upon a ton-mileage basis, if we are to have a distance tariff, irrespective of competitive conditions, my state and all of the states east of the Great Lakes will have to seek some other market than the west and, conversely, the western states, which have so long enjoyed the home market of the east for their agricultural products, will have to seek some other market where their products can be water-borne in order to overcome the increased rates due to a distance tariff. I prefer to see my state retain its own markets under our flag rather than go outside our country to seek new ones."

Mr. Peters is one of those congressmen who believe in making full use of the congressional privileges with regard to the free distribution of documents and seeds. He has been especially active in sending material to the schools, where he feels sure they will be utilized and bear fruit in the future. The congressman also has a peculiar notion that he is the servant of his constituents and that he should never be too busy with the big affairs of his office to attend to the smallest request from home. Success in Washington has never led him to forget for a moment that he is there as the representative of the 11th Massachusetts district.

A CONTINUOUS SHOW.

Do you remember what you were much exercised about four years ago this fall? There was a panic, you know, and you couldn't get money at the bank except for some special occasion.

For a year thereafter you couldn't reasonably expect anything worth mentioning would be done about those disturbing happenings because a presidential campaign was on and the tariff was about the only thing discussed. Then came a long extra session of congress which was altogether about the tariff; then a regular session of congress which was mostly about the tariff and the appropriation bills; then another long extra session of congress which was almost wholly occupied with the tariff.

Soon there is to be another regular session of congress and it, too, will be occupied with the tariff. Pres. Taft insured that by vetoing all the tariff legislation of the extra session except the reciprocity bill. Thanks to those vetoes, the whole show will be re-enacted. All the host of threadbare statistics about wool and cotton will once more parade through the Record, and members on both sides will say over again what they said at the first extra session and the regular session and the second extra session.

At the close of the second extra session Sen. Cummins made a brief speech about the Monetary Commission, thereby bringing up in a most incidental way the subject of banking and currency reform and prevention of the untoward happenings of 1907; but we can hardly expect to get anything actually done under that head. We must be forever and ever occupied with the tariff—Saturday Evening Post.



Andrew J. Peters.

GEORGE von L. MEYER

No Man in Public Life Works Harder Than Secretary of Navy—In Both Diplomatic Service and Cabinet Offices He Has Shown Large Executive Ability

Massachusetts men have at all times in the history of the nation played parts more or less important in the government at Washington. Many of them have added lustre to the country's fame by the distinguished services they have rendered, and when the histories of the postoffice and navy departments shall have been written it will be found that one more Bay State man must be added to the roll of honor in token of the excellent work as a cabinet minister performed by George von L. Meyer of Hamilton, Mass.

The secret of Sec. Meyer's success, not only in the navy, over which he now presides, but likewise in the postoffice department, over which he was in Pres. Roosevelt's time is his ability to withstand hard work. No man in public life is a harder worker than the secretary of the navy. He is at his office early and late, actuated by an ambition to make his department ment one of the best in the service.

That he has done so in the past is amply shown by the many reforms he has instituted, all of them recognized as needed, but never made effective because there had been no head of the department prior to Mr. Meyer's arrival with just the right degree of character to enforce them.

Already Sec. Meyer has done wonders in the navy department, but that he intends to do more is evidenced by the persistency with which he sounds public opinion from time to time on the subject of abolishing a few of the surplus navy yards upon which the nation is expending money it might use to better advantage.

Sec. Meyer has, since he took over the affairs of the department, accomplished a number of reforms that were in the beginning fully as difficult as conserving the navy appropriations. His clash with the bureaucracy of the navy department by which he managed to put into effect the policy that the navy department was for the navy and not the navy for the suave and dapper gentlemen who occupied sumptuous offices in Washington, has long since stamped him as one of the strong department heads at the capital. It may be that he can win out on his program of economy, even to the expenditure of funds already appropriated.

It might be supposed the navy yards were primarily established for the purpose of building, repairing and equipping the ships and men of the navy. When a secretary of the navy undertakes to have them operated on a basis of efficiency rather than cost he is soon brought to understand that navy yards are primarily established for the purpose of giving opportunity to disseminate some of Uncle Sam's spare cash—to furnish "jobs," as it were for the members of the gang. "Jobs" may be anything from a quartermaster's order for a mile or two of blue suiting for uniforms to the repairs on a broken steampipe in the engine room of a $10,000,000 battleship.

There are some navy yards where they actually repair ships and outfit them; some of them, that is, that are navy yards first and show places or job-suppliers afterwards. There are others that are kept simply for the purpose of permitting the navy vessels to anchor at the head of the dock occasionally and thus show the people that the navy is not a myth. It is the latter kind that Sec. Meyer desires to abolish, and it is just that kind that the members of congress interested do not wish to have abolished.

The secretary says the duplication of machinery and equipment is a fruitful source of waste. There are others who hint that it is also a fruitful source of graft, but on that subject the secretary has not said anything although the avidity with which congressmen from certain sections of the land rushed to the defense of the more or less useless yards was quite eloquent when the matter was first broached by Sec. Meyer last winter after he had swung around the circle and became acquainted with the navy yards and what they were doing.

Be all that as it may, though, the fact remains that the secretary has grappled with a real abuse, and one which has been recognized as such for years. He has offered the solution and the only solution, and in doing it he has displayed a courage greater than most secretaries of the navy in recent times. Having had the courage to call attention to it, though, he undoubtedly has the courage to carry it to a logical end, and when he does he will have added one more feather to his own cap, besides having accomplished something for the navy department which will give it millions of dollars annually for use in directions where it is actually needed.

Sec. Meyer first demonstrated that he had great diplomatic and executive ability when he filled the posts as ambassador to Italy and afterward to Russia. He was called from the latter place to Pres. Roosevelt's cabinet, becoming postmaster general. When Pres. Taft succeeded Pres. Roosevelt in 1909 the Massachusetts man was offered the position he now holds as secretary of the navy.

He knew the pitfalls of a cabinet officer from his experience in the postoffice department and he and Pres. Taft had a heart-to-heart-talk on the subject of interference with the work of the chief by subordinates in the department. He made it plain that if he became the head of the navy it should be in reality. Pres. Taft agreed with him, hence he accepted the portfolio and has been a real secretary of the navy ever since.

One of the matters that has impaired the efficiency of the navy at all times has been the constant friction between the staff and the line. In naval parlance, those high sounding terms simply distinguish between the men who go to sea on the ships and those who hold fat jobs in Washington and become navy heroes all the way up to admirals through the agency of battling with stuffed chairs in sumptuously-furnished offices. The latter are the staff; the former the line.

The points of disagreement between these two wings of the navy have always been many and acute. The line, recognizing at first hand the needs of the ships and the men, objected to the theoretical seamanship of the men behind the office chairs. Likewise the bureau officials objected at times to the practical seamanship of the tars. The result was that conditions generally made for inefficiency and waste. Sec. Meyer, when he came to the department, had a working knowledge of how matters were, but he realized that he would have a tremendous task on his hands if he were to eradicate even one-half of the evil that this constant jarring of navy factions had brought about. It was his task to find the place where to put his finger and say: "Here is where reform must begin."

Many assumed that he would make the mistake some others before him had made and start right out to make a record by substituting new methods for the old and tried. The fact that he did nothing of the kind rather upset the bureaucrats, who, being on the ground, were prepared to defend their position to the bitter end. Sec. Meyer simply sat back and waited. He first acquainted himself with the details of his own office then with the details of the department. He learned who was who and what was what. He even inquired as to the duties of this bureau and that bureau and the costs of each. He found who was holding the offices and who among them was doing the work.

It required about three months for him to gather all the knowledge he required for the purpose he intended to put it to, but at the end of that time he announced his policy. It embraced a complete reorganization of the department, with the navy itself as its basic principle. He maintained, much to the chagrin of the bureaucrats, that they existed simply to promote the efficiency of the navy and that at no time was the navy created for the purpose of providing them with soft places.

Sec. Meyer even abolished some of the bureaus and consolidated others. There was opposition, much of it. The staff did not intend to yield so easily. But Sec. Meyer forced the fighting by announcing that the time to begin the reforms was immediately. That was a style of infighting that rather staggered the bureaucrats. It forced them to don their war togs and enter into the fight only half prepared. Sec. Meyer had decided to try the experiment for a year, and agreed that the way to secure the best results in the quickest time would be to adjust the navy appropriation bill to the reform basis. It was here that the bureau met him on familiar ground, and the way they fought before the congressional committees would be a revelation to those who imagine that all that is necessary to institute better conditions is to secure a department head who is in sympathy with the purposed changes. Sec. Meyer is somewhat of a fighter himself, however, and although there were times when things seemed rather gloomy, he eventally won out. The Meyer program is now being tried out, and so far it has been declared to be such a success that the original one year has been extended to the whole length of secretary's term at the very least, while there is no doubt that succeeding secretaries of the navy will be rather more jealous of their prerogatives than were earlier ones and will see to it that the bureaus of the department never again attain the ascendency they had before Sec. Meyer took the matter in hand.

The economies he has already practiced have served to put the navy department on the hightest plane of efficiency so far as cost of service is concerned enjoyed by any department of the federal government. A year ago it was announced that he had saved the nation $10,000,000 in expenditures without in the slightest degree impairing the work of the navy. What the saving will be this year has not yet been told, but that it will at least equal last year's is believed by all who have given the matter any thought.

Sec. Meyer's success, though, has not been wholly confined to the navy department, although it is but right to say that the same qualities which made for success there secured it for him in other lines. As speaker of the Massachusetts house of representatives nearly 20 years ago he gave promise of those traits which have since served him in the high stations of his government. As ambassador to Italy he showed himself an able diplomatist. Later, when he had been transferred to St. Petersburg, his name became one of the foremost in the world of diplomacy. It was he who was Pres. Roosevelt's right hand man in bringing the arbitration proceedings between Russia and Japan to a head and this stroke of diplomacy stamped him once and for all as one of the great ambassadors of his day.

Soon after that he was called to the cabinet, being placed by Pres. Roosevelt at the head of the postoffice department. One would imagine that there was small room for great reforms in the postoffice, which most persons are accustomed to see working so smoothly. It carries one's letters and sees that they are delivered. What more can one desire? Well among other things the people of Boston, during the last summer, saw a postal savings bank opened in the Federal building. Residents of other parts of the state have witnessed the same thing at various times within the year before and since. In the near future other places will see it done, until in a short time postal savings banks will have been established in every hamlet and at every crossroad in the United States that has a post office.

Well, that reform belongs almost wholly to Postmaster Gen. Meyer. It required congressional action, to pass the law, of course; but long before that Postmaster Gen. Meyer had made speeches in which he commended the reform and went unequivocally on record in its favor. Postal savings banks as topics of conversation had been heard of long before Mr. Meyer's time, but until he, as head of the great postoffice department, decided that they were not only feasible but desirable, there had been no one in authority in the government who would speak a good word for them.

That they came in the end without a fight must not be supposed for an instant. The banking interests were a unit against them, but Pres. Taft put his shoulder to the wheel and the law for the postoffice savings department was passed. Sec. Meyer also favors the parcels post, and should occasion present itself there is no doubt that he will do his utmost to bring that about.

Just what the future has in store for Sec. Meyer no one can say. He has ambition and he has tremendous ability. The highest offices Massachusetts can give are none to large for him, and there is no doubt that at the proper time the Hamilton man will be honored by his neighbors in the Old Bay State.



GEORGE von L. MEYER

GOV. EUGENE N. FOSS

Most Monumental Bluff in History of Massachusetts Politics —Using His High Office as Stepping Stone to the Goal of an Over-Vaulting Ambition

A high-cost-of-living nightmare and an unreasoning demand for the defeat of a good governor foisted Gov. Eugene N. Foss upon the state of Massachusetts. It is not the first time that nightmares and bugaboos have brought about political disaster in this commonwealth, but if the republicans who bolted last fall were not ashamed to come forward and acknowledge their mistake, it would probably be the last for some time to come.

New phrases have been annexed to the lexicon of politics since that dark day in January when Draper went out and Foss came in. Some have been coined to meet unthought-of exigencies. Others have been borrowed from the under world. It isn't conventional to speak of a governor as one would of a mere stock gambler or confidence man, even if he deserves it. Respect for the office ties the tongue and blunts the pen. If a governor uses his office to advance his private interests, if he uses it as a medium for the promulgation of deliberate falsehoods, if he wastes the public funds on fishing excursions for evidence against his opponents, or if he attacks private business to settle private grudges, he is simply playing politics. Nothing more.

And so, keeping in mind the dead-line of official respect, and leaving the widest latitude beyond for the imagination of the reader, it must be said in all truthfulness that Foss has been playing politics with his office for nine long months. It is to him a mere stepping stone to the goal of an over-vaulting ambition, "where Fame's proud temple shines afar." It is a ready and powerful instrument for the settlement of private accounts, a place to satisfy his lust for power and greatness and his longing for revenge. And they tell us he is "getting away with it." That is the thought in the mind of every man who fears Foss' re-election. It is no doubt the thought in the mind of Foss himself, who knows better than any one else how, in furthering his private ends, he has emulated the "heathen Chinee."

Foss' bluff is the most monumental in the history of Massachusetts politics. To hear him talk one would think he was a sort of political Moses leading the people to the promised land of self-government. But his talk, his protestations of love for the people, come merely from the lips, and the people may rest assured that they will never reach the promised land under his leadership, for the golden calf of self-interest will intervene. He is a master hand at lip-service, and so far he has found it effective. But history will reveal him as one of the most extraordinary political charlatans of the age.

And yet he is "getting away with it." In other words, he is escaping just punishment for his political offences. The people are giving him the benefit of the doubt because they have not yet heard all the evidence and do not know that all doubt has been removed. Foss thinks he is going to prove that Lincoln was wrong in what he said about fooling the people. His re-election will be all the proof necessary. If the voters of Massachusetts stand for Foss again, it will be clear that Abe was in error. The 7th of November will settle the question.

Foss' record is largely one of broken promises, unfulfilled pledges, time-serving protestations, bluff, bluster, braggadocio and deceit. It has been described by a prominent republican as "splendidly negative." "Disgracefully negative" would be a more accurate characterization. The most careful search of the blue book of 1911 will fail to disclose a single piece of constructive legislation for which the governor can claim the credit.

The only thing that can be said in Foss' favor as governor, is that his appointments in the main have been commendable. But even here he is entitled to no particular credit. In appointing good men to office Foss was serving, first of all, himself. He is ready enough to serve the state if, at the same time, his own interests are advanced or unlikely to suffer. But the interests of the state are of secondary consideration. Foss' interests are first. And so his appointees have been selected as much for their effect upon his political fortunes as for their fitness. In certain instances superior men have been turned down by the governor because their appointment would add nothing to his political strength.

But let him have all the credit that anybody is willing to give him for the good appointments he has made. If he has been able to serve the state and himself at the same time, all right. The only question is whether he might not have served the state better, even in the matter of appointments, if he had been acting with an eye single to the faithful performance of his sworn duty as governor.

Apart from his appointments, Foss must be written down not only as a failure, but as a menace to the commonwealth. He began his administration with an assault upon the constitution, and has never since then allowed his mad pursuit of personal aggrandizement to be hampered in the slightest degree by constitutional limitations. Mention the constitution to Foss and he'll reward you with a chuckle and a paternal pat on the back, "Why, old boy," he'll say, "what is the constitution between friends?"

All winter long, while the legislature struggled with important problems, browbeaten and bull-baited by the governor, its burdens increased by reason of his ignorance and perversity, the people heard the beating of the executive tom-toms and flattered themselves that the march of political progrss had begun. If they had kept their ears a little closer to the ground, they would probably have heard the rattle of the bones of the fathers, as they turned over in their graves.

In his fights with the legislators, Foss was actuated solely by desire for political advantage. He wrote them insulting messages at a time when they were sorely tried, and the wonder is not that they lost their tempers and said things they might not have said in cooler moments, but that they did not throw his insulting, undignified and uncalled-for messages back in his face and tell him to read the constitution. But the governor knew he had them at a disadvantage. He knew the sympathy of the people is usually with the executive in such a contest, and that the more the legislators responded to his bull-baiting tactics, the worse it would be for them and the better for him politically.

It would be useless to compare Foss with any of his predecessors in office, for there is no common ground upon which they could be said to meet. Every other governor of Massachusetts, not excepting Butler, had some conception of the dignity of his office and some regard for his word. If Foss ever had anything like a word that would pass muster at its face value, it has not been in evidence since he became governor, and as for dignity, it is doubtful whether he knows the meaning of the word.

Down in State street they have known the value of Foss' word for a long time. Some of his fellow financiers had to pay for their knowledge, too. James H. Vahey had a little experience along the same line. If Foss had not broken his word it would be Gov. Vahey instead of Gov. Foss today. But when he was elected governor, even his enemies thought he would turn over a new leaf. Duplicity and cunning might serve in State street, but would never do in the office of chief executive of Massachusetts.

Foss, however, soon proved that those who figured that way had counted without their host. Duplicity and cunning were among the qualities which he brought to bear upon his self-imposed task of "restoring the government to the hands of the people." He made promises right and left apparently for the fun of breaking them. He developed shortly into a perpetual "jollier," and every day there was a vaudeville performance in his office. He lied to the state house reporters, deceiving them into printing erroneous stories about what he intended to do and then giving them the laugh. Finally the reporters came to depend upon other sources of information, and whenever Foss dropped a hint, in his old Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford way, about what he was likely to do in a certain case, they usually printed the opposite and got it right.

Every state official and all others who have had dealings with the governor at the state house have learned to distrust him. Some have even learned to hate him and none has learned to love him. If all the people of the state could know Foss as do those who have had business with him, he wouldn't get votes enough this fall to keep the democratic party alive. And it isn't that he has a repellent personality. On the contrary, he has a certain Mephistophelian charm about him, and as long as he has no object in trimming you it is a delight to meet and talk with him.

It has been said of Foss that he is incapable of either gratitude or resentment. That is only half true. He is incapable of gratitude, undoubtedly, but there is reason to believe he is not without resentment, as witness his fight against Sen. Lodge, who, in view of what he did to Foss, might be called the St. Patrick of the republican party. And witness, also his attack on the United Shoe Machinery company, in which his motive was simply to get square with Pres. Winslow and his friends for the way they clipped his wings in State street.

But Foss is a most cheerful and artistic dissimulator, a man who, like Richard III., can "frame his face to all occasions." And that is what gives rise to the impression that he is incapable of resentment. He has a disarming smile, a warm handshake and a pat on the back for his most detested enemy. Few men in public life have ever had such perfect self-control. Think what the great national game of poker missed when Foss went in for stock gambling and politics. As a bluffer he would have had old Man Greenhut glued to the table. And as a faro dealer, a three-card monte man, or even a manipulator of the walnut shells and the elusive pea, he would have made his everlasting fortune.

And yet Foss hasn't entirely wasted his talents. There is much of the pea and shell game in the way he conducts his official business. He encourages office seekers even when he knows they haven't got a chance. He has been known to advise applicants to go out and get endorsements for an office for which he had already picked his man. He likes to keep them guessing, to get them into the game and then to trick them out of the prize. One can easily imagine him manipulating the little shells and saying, "Now, boys, watch me closely. Be sure your eyes do not deceive you, for the hand is quicker than the eye."

The governor lies awake nights thinking of the people. His love for them is deep and strong and enduring. He loves them so much that he would double or treble their burden of taxation if the legislature would allow him, and all for the benefit of the wealthy tax-dodger. He loves them so much that he would destroy competition in the manufacture of shoes and compel them to pay $5 for a pair of shoes where they now pay $2 or $3. He loves them as Gloucester loved those who stood between him and the throne—so much, indeed, that he would gladly walk into office over their heads while wearing spiked shoes.

"An open foe may prove a curse,
But a pretended friend is worse."

The probabilities are that Foss never caught a fish in his life, except perhaps a few herrings, but he has been a successful fisher of men. He has landed a lot of them in his day, and some of them even now are rising to his bait and swallowing hook and sinker. And after all is said and done, it must be admitted that Foss is a wonder. He has out-Barnumed Barnum, and will go down in history as the great humbug of the 20th century.

WHY NOT?

Many democrats believe that a 20 percent duty is yet necessary on wool in order that the necessary $15,000,000 revenue may be derived for the benefit of the government. But those same people forget that raw silk and raw rubber are admitted absolutely free to this country, that they are rather luxuries and that a 20 percent duty on those two imports would more than make up for the revenue loss should wool be put on the free list. More people use wool than use silk and rubber, and more people would be benefited by putting wool on the free list while the rich would pay for the silk and rubber. Why the cry?—Papillion (Neb.) Times.



EUGENE N. FOSS

LIEUT.-GOV. LOUIS A. FROTHINGHAM

Fitted by Training and Experience for Highest Office in State—His Career Example of What "The Young Man in Politics" Can Do—Has Never Lost A Caucus Fight

That was a memorable reply, made by Lieut. Gov. Frothingham, to the question asked right after the election of November, 1910,—"Are you going to run for governor?"

Speaker Walker had caused a sensation by his swift declaration of his gubernatorial candidacy. It was natural that the newspapers should ask the lieutenant-governor where he stood, whether he thought such an announcement premature, and whether he would start his own campaign. Lieut. Gov. Frothingham replied—

"A hard campaign has just been completed. Most of us have but one thought uppermost, and that is chagrin at the defeat of Mr. Draper. No man's personal ambition should be allowed to interfere with legislation, or the legislative session, or with the business interests of the commonwealth.

"I have just been re-elected to the office of lieutenant governor, and shall devote myself to the duties of that office. Further than this I have nothing to say at the present time."

There was not a word of censure direct or implied from the lieutenant-governor concerning Speaker Walker. Mr. Frothingham simply took that attitude of simple dignity which is so natural to him. And it won him many new friends and confirmed the loyalty of old ones. Speaker Walker was generally regarded as a republican of eminence, as a man whom the party might well elevate, at some future time, to the chief magistracy. But there were not a few republicans, especially those who had been doing yeoman service for Gov. Draper's re-election, who felt that the Walker announcement came too soon after the funeral of their hopes. Some of them, perhaps, were alienated from Walker by an announcement which they regarded as premature. However that may be, the attitude of Lieut. Gov. Frothingham provoked no criticism. It was regarded, even by the most enthusiastic Walker men, as at least courteous, diplomatic, and tending to avert any open split in the party.

There were some enthusiastic Frothingham men who early in the year regarded Speaker Walker's attitude as too aggressive, and in the legislature they showed their feeling, especially when speaking on the Walker budget act. But no word was uttered by Frothingham which could be construed as criticism of Speaker Walker. Conversely, Speaker Walker never criticised Lieut. Gov. Fothingham, and the relations between the two were always friendly. Indeed, Speaker Walker made this statement—"I have the highest respect for Louis Frothingham and if he wins the republican nomination for governor no one will take off his coat and work more heartily for him than I."

The publication of this statement from Walker did much to heal what at one time threatened a serious breach in the republican party. There had not been lacking elements and personalities quick to push the two leaders further apart.

Then came the Worcester County Republican club incident. This brought in the third candidate for the republican gubernatorial nomination—Norman H. White of Brookline. There was quite an interchange of personalities as regards White and Walker, but the lieutenant governor carefully refrained from entering even remotely into the controversy. Of course he was pleased to read the statement attributed to Speaker Walker that the latter was willing and glad to speak at the same occasion with Frothingham, but owing to some personal animadversions on the part of White, he (Walker) did not see how he could keep his self-respect and accept invitations to speak at functions where White had been invited. The rumpus, if anything, brought Frothingham and Walker nearer together.

All impartial loyal supporters of the republican party in the state rejoiced at this, for the tendency of the times was unmistakeably toward continued democratic control. They were the more glad because the report had got well started that the candidacy of Norman White, coming from Speaker Walker's town was simply a trick on the part of the "machine" to split the Walker strength and redound to the advantage of Frothingham. As the year drew on, more and more evidence of the genuineness of the candidacy of White, and the untruth of any alliance on his part with Frothingham, rejoiced the hearts of the stalwart republicans. Lieut. Gov. Frothingham was careful to lift neither voice nor hand for or against either of his rivals. When the statewide direct nomination bill, Walker's pride, was introduced into the legislature, there were not a few of the old-line republicans who went to Frothingham and pointed out to him how easy it would be for the senate to attach a referendum amendment to the bill, so that it would not take effect till after Speaker Walker had passed off the stage of political life. But Lieut. Gov. Frothingham declined to use his influence for any such purpose. He told his friends that it would be unfair and unwise. It would look too much like a direct blow at Walker. The house would probably refuse to adopt the referendum, and the bill might then fall between the two houses. Of course this, too, might benefit Frothingham, but it would certainly embroil the party worse than ever, and he refused to sanction anything of the sort. The consequence was that the bill went through the senate without the least sign of opposition; although it brought about a revolutionary change in the political system.

Lieut. Gov. Frothingham's relations with Gov. Foss during the year were pleasant; but it was natural that many of Gov. Foss' acts should be regarded by Lieut. Gov. Frothingham as decidedly unwise and open to the severest criticism. The lieutenant governor is a lawyer, and has the legal instinct to examine and then to weigh carefully and judicially. The governor is untrained in the law, and depends entirely on his advisers. The governor also has more of an emotional temperament. As a consequence, one of the first sharp differences between the two occurred over the number of pardons granted by Gov. Foss. In six months he granted more than any predecessor for many a year had granted, if indeed, he did not break the record. It looked as if he might pardon twice as many as any predecessor. Lieut. Gov. Frothingham gave weight to the findings of judge and jury. He is disposed to retain confidence in the jury system. He saw in such a stream of pardons a tendency to break down the authority of the courts, and of law and order. He refused to admit that the governor was any more humane, but he regarded him as swayed by emotionalism. Therefore it was that he refused to vote for a pardon, in several cases. In three cases the majority of the council voted with the lieutenant governor against the governor, and no pardon was issued, for the governor cannot act without the consent of a majority of the council. It required courage for the lieutenant governor to take this stand; for the popular side is apt to be the emotional side; and after a convict has been behind the bars for a series of years it is easy to arouse sympathy for him, especially if he has not been guilty of infraction of the prison rules. It is very likely that, had it not been the first year when the state-wide direct primary was going into effect and that some councillors feared trouble in getting renominations as well as elections, Lieut. Gov. Frothingham would have been backed by the majority of the council every time that he took the stand that he did. Few of the councillors were lawyers.

Louis A. Frothingham has made few enemies, despite his long career in politics, state and city. During the last year he has made many public addresses, but, except for his frank criticism of the governor for what he fairly regarded as unwise acts of administration, he has said nothing that might be construed as a reflection upon any rival or upon any opponent. Indeed he held back much criticism of the governor which he felt ought to be made public, but he deferred it because of his necessarily intimate relations with him as a member of the same official family. But the lieutenant governor early and late labored to protect the best interests of the state, and especially to guard the treasury. The number of bills put in by the governor's "experts" were numerous, and not one of them was approved till after the most searching investigation by the lieutenant governor and council. The lieutenant governor flatly refused to approve partial payments. He insisted that no expert should be paid for "preliminary" reports, and he demanded and obtained vouchers for all items, so that no expert might obtain recompense from the state at the rate of $50 a day when in reality he had farmed out the actual work to some underling. Mr. Frothingham was surprised at the governor's delay in completing the sending in to the legislature the reports and the estimates for the budget. The lieutenant governor himself and the council worked diligently and persistently in the early part of the year over the estimates submitted to them before the "experts" had been called in, and no member of the legislature, of whatever party, ever uttered a word concerning the action of the council and the lieutenant governor save of approbation. If it had been in their power there would have been no extraordinarily long session.

Louis A. Frothingham has had such a successful career that he attracts many to him because there is nothing that succeeds like success. He never lost a caucus fight and was never but once defeated in an election,—when he ran for mayor of the city of Boston, leading what almost all recognized as a forlorn hope. He was born at Jamaica Plain, July 13, 1871, of a family that for generations has been one of the most distinguished in Massachusetts. Preparing for college at the Roxbury Latin school, and later at Adams academy, Quincy, he entered Harvard university in the fall of 1889, graduating in June, 1893. Three years later he took his degree at the Harvard law school, and has practised law ever since, having an office with ex-Atty. Gen. Herbert Parker.

As a boy, in the Roxbury Latin school, he led the boys in sports and laid the foundation for that abounding health and vigor which has been so potent an element in his successful career. In Harvard he "made" the baseball team in his freshman year and was the star second baseman of his time. His pre-eminence as a ball player and his ability as a leader was shown in his junior year when he was chosen captain of the ball team, a position he thenceforth held till his graduation from the academic department. His entry into politics was signalized by a successful contest for a place on the republican ward committee of Ward 11, Boston. A year later, in 1900, he was elected treasurer of the republican city committee. He was elected to the house in 1901, and was re-elected in '02, '03, '04, '05, being speaker the last two years. His victory over such veteran legislators as Robert Luce, H. H. Newton, and Arthur Taft, in the memorable campaign for the republican nomination for the speakership of 1904 showed what "the young man in politics" was capable of. It was a notable victory.

His retirement from the speakership and the house to become the republican candidate for mayor of Boston in the fall campaign of 1905 created surprise, and was generally regarded as a great sacrifice, to lead a forlorn hope. He won the republican caucus nomination, but Boston was too heavily democratic, and the advent of Judge Dewey into the campaign as an independent republican candidate made the victory of John F. Fitzgerald a foregone conclusion. It was his first and, so far, his last defeat.

In 1908 he became a candidate for the republican nomination for lieutenant governor and again won a hot contest, the other candidates being Robert Luce and Speaker John N. Cole. After one ballot in convention both the other candidates withdrew, and the nomination of Frothingham was made unanimous. His three terms as lieutenant governor, abounding in incidents proving his equipment for higher honors, have led a large proportion of the republican voters to the conclusion that Louis A. Frothingham is the logical candidate for governor this year.

Besides carrying on his business, as occasion has served, Mr. Frothingham has several outside interests, being president of the Blackstone Savings bank, and a director of the Frothingham buildings. For three years he was a member of Battery A, and during the Spanish war he was a lieutenant in the United States marine corps and later an ensign in the naval brigade. He has always kept up his interest in outdoor sports. For some years he was head coach of the Harvard 'Varsity ball team. He is a member of the board of overseers of Harvard university and a member of the Country and Puritan clubs, B. A. A. and other clubs and organizations.



L. A. Frothingham

AUDITOR JOHN E. WHITE

Possesses Technical Training, Necessary Experience and Natural Aptitude to Make Ideal Auditor—Choice of Legislature Seems Sure to be Ratified in Primaries

When Henry E. Turner of Malden, auditor of the commonwealth for more than ten years, finally succumbed to a long illness late in the session of the recent legislature, there was but one man seriously thought of by the legislators as Mr. Turner's successor. That man was Sen. John E. White of the Cape district, a man whom everybody recognized as being eminently fitted by training and experience for the position. Sen. White sought the office because he was fitted for it. He could have been elected secretary of state when Mr. Olin died, but he refused to be a candidate for the position. He was not looking for any position for which there was an opening. The position must be one for which he knew he was fitted.

Two other candidates entered the republican caucus but Sen. White was nominated on the first ballot, receiving 89 votes to 24 for his next highest competitor and seven for Ex-Rep. Herbert W. Burr of Boston, who will be his opponent for the nomination in the coming primaries. In contrast with the election of Albert P. Langtry as secretary of state, where an open ballot was necessary to hold the republicans in line for Langtry, Sen. White was elected as auditor by the usual secret ballot and not only held the solid vote of his own party but received many democratic votes. He would not sanction an open ballot nor accept votes not freely given. There is no doubt about his nomination in the primaries and little doubt of his election to a full term.

No other candidate has appeared possessed of the technical training, the necessary experience, and the natural aptitude. The position requires a man with ability as a financier, and with familiarity with great public questions pertaining to finance. He must be somethng more than an expert accountant; he must have a knowledge of political economy. It is about time that the state had a treasurer and an auditor who could be in accord with each other and with the ways and means committee of the house of representatives. That Auditor White can be trusted to advocate sound policies, and that disagreements with coadjutors are unlikely, can be predicated with certainty.

On the other hand, the plain people need have no fear that Auditor White will be too fond of favoring banking or other especial interests. He opened the eyes of a good many people by his report as chairman of the special committee on the investigation of the Southbridge savings bank. He was not at that time chairman of the legislative committee on banks and banking, although a member of it, and there was naturally some exclamation when Pres. Treadway passed over the head of that regular committee and appointed Sen. White as the chairman of the special committee. But those who acridly talked of a "whitewash" were never more mistaken in their lives. The report was about the frankest, bluntest arraignment of bank officials and bank methods that ever came from a legislative committee. Some of those who got hit have hardly recovered from the blow yet. They had little expected anything of the kind, for they had hired about the highest priced legal counsel in the state, and they had influence in so many quarters that to persuade or bulldoze the committee was a course that might well have been expected.

The responsibility devolving upon the committee was tremendous, for not only were a particular bank, and particular people in its vicinity involved, but the whole system of banking by the savings institutions of Massachusetts was under fire, with the bank commissioner's department as well.

The bank commissioner escaped condemnation largely because he had only recently been elected to office, and because his appeal for more funds for better bank supervision had fallen on deaf ears. Even as it was the commissioner's department was sharply criticised. Sen. White was one of the sub-committee who wrote the section of the report of the full committee on the responsibility of the bank officials and trustees, and by virtue of his position as a national bank official he was able to draw the line exactly between real and fake supervision of savings banks.

His suggestions for the amendments of the savings bank laws were sharp and to the point. They made some enemies for him, but this quiet, modest man who never has sought publicity, has put the entire state, and especially every depositor in a savings bank, under a great debt of gratitude to him, for he performed an extraordinary service.

Auditor White's political career has been unusual. His experience in the house was limited to the one year of 1905 but, even though that was his first appearance on Beacon Hill, his ability was at once recognized, and he was put on the ways and means committee. He could have been returned by his district for three years and have attained the chairmanship of the ways and means committee, but he had just removed his bank from Vineyard Haven to Edgartown and it necessitated his surrendering further legislative honors for the time being and the devotion of all his time to the growing business of the bank.

His first nomination and election to the senate in 1910 was the result of a demand from the plain people, the rank and file of the voters of the Cape district. Mr. White ran as an independent against such an adept veteran campaigner as Capt. "Tom" Pattison of Barnstable, yet defeated him easily. That victory furnishes an impressive example of how strong Auditor White is as a vote-getter.

Sen. White has demonstrated in the legislature that he is of the right kind of stuff. He is the kind of man the republican party needs and should recognize.

In the senate of 1910, besides his service as chairman of the special committee which investigated the collapse of the Southbridge Savings bank, Sen. White served on the committee on banks and banking and ways and means and as chairman of the committee on libraries, which was an important committee last year having, as it did, to deal with the establishment of a legislative reference library. This year he served on the committees on mercantile affairs, of which he was chairman, ways and means, and banks and banking. The mercantile affairs committee established the remarkable record of unanimous reports on all bills that came before them, and not one of their reports was overturned. This record was due in no small degree to the tact and good judgment of Chairman White.

The banking committee had to conduct in the last weeks of the session an investigation of loan shark concerns, and Sen. White took an active interest in this matter. As a member of the committee on ways and means he handled some of the biggest and most important financial measures of the year, and again did his part in keeping down the state debt. The Cape district has had no more able or diligent representative in the senate in the history of the state. He worked diligently for every measure, even those of minor importance, benefiting the communities on the Cape, and his tact and good judgment were never better evidenced than in the difficult complications brought out by the quahaug bill. He kept a sharp eye on the Cape Cod canal development and saw to it that the interests of the people were protected. He put through various fish and game bills, and the act to check the forays of marauding aliens, responsible for forest fires of magnitude, creating great damage and even loss of life, was his handiwork entirely.

Sen. White filled the chair of the presiding officer, as president pro tem, with ease and dignity, showing himself to be well equipped as a parliamentarian. He frequently was called on to act as republican whip and marshalled the forces with smoothness and precision. Yet Sen. White never carried partisanship to extremes. At the beginning of the year the air was filled with dire predictions for the administration of Gov. Foss, based on the ability of the republican legislature to make a great deal of trouble for him without having to bear the responsibility, but the senator from the Cape made this statement before a single bill had been passed:

"I, as a republican, am going to treat legislation from the governor's office as a citizen of the commonwealth and I hope that every other republican member of the legislature will vote for measures initiated by the governor's office, and all other legislation, upon which the governor may be called upon to pass, upon the merits of the measures. I trust that there will be no playing of, nor attempt at, cheap party politics."

Sen. White maintained this patriotic, eminently fair, statesmanlike attitude all through the year. On the one hand he never was one of those to enter the executive department to curry favors; on the other hand, he voted on every measure, and on every veto, solely on the merits of the question. He voted against passing over the veto the bill to increase the salaries of Boston elementary school teachers; solely because he regarded the position taken by the governor on the bill was sound, that the bill was contrary to the principle of home rule, and he worked in harmony with Sen. Lomasney to secure a proper bill, which, finally, was enacted into law.

Right, not expediency, is the dominant factor in all of John E. White's acts as a public servant.

NOT THE SAME.

An enthusiastic labor unionist was invited some time ago to a small Pennsylvania mining town to address the local organization, which, as it happened, was composed chiefly of foreigners. On his arrival he was met by a committee of two, which promptly escorted him to the town hall, where the members were then in session. With a minimum of ceremony, the newcomer took up the cudgel in behalf of organized labor and, quickly warming to his subject, delivered an eloquent and lengthy address. When finally he concluded and, with the satisfied air of one who had risen to the occasion, resumed his seat, the first half of the receiving committee took the floor and at once plunged into the vocal intricacies of the Polish language.

"What on earth is he saying?" asked the visitor of his second escort, whose chair adjoined his own.

"He is telling them what you said," the other replied dryly.

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JOHN E. WHITE

ATTY. GEN. JAMES M. SWIFT

In Amount of Work Performed He Has Far Excelled Predecessors—In Character It Has Been Surpassed by None—A Remarkably Strong Vote-Getter

That the people of the commonwealth made no mistake last fall in their selection of James M. Swift of Fall River to be attorney-general is well shown by the record which Mr. Swift has made as the legal officer of the commonwealth; the records of his office show that in the amount of work performed he has far exceeded each and every one of his predecessors, and of its excellence it is entirely within the truth to say that it has been surpassed by none.

Mr. Swift came to the office of attorney general with a splendid equipment, both in education and in actual training for the work. As district attorney for southern Massachusetts he handled many important cases of every conceivable nature and no Massachusetts attorney so young in years has had opportunity to engage in court cases in such great number and of such varied character.

Coming of Cape Cod stock, Mr. Swift early in life displayed that sturdiness of character of which the old Cape has so long been looked upon as a foster mother. He is a direct descendant of William Swift, who settled at Sandwich in 1636; on both sides of his family he is a descendant of active participants in the revolution, while his father served with the union forces in the civil war. After that conflict Mr. Swift's father settled in Michigan, where the present attorney-general first saw the light of day in 1872.

Soon thereafter the family returned to Massachusetts, taking up their home in Fall River, where Mrs. Swift's parents resided, and that city has been the home of the family ever since. James was educated in the public schools of the city, graduating from the high school at the age of 17, although he found time, in addition to that required for his studies, to devote to the position of school librarian, besides which he engaged in such sports as football and baseball, while he was captain of the school cadets, a member of the school orchestra, and the best boxer and fencer in school. Yet his scholarship was of such a high character that he was awarded the position of class historian at graduation.

After leaving high school he was induced by his father's relatives in Michigan to attend the state normal school in that state for a year, after which he entered the University of Michigan, receiving the degree of A. B. Always believing that a sound body is necessary for the development of a sound mind, he continued his athletic activities throughout his college course; he was champion fencer and lightweight boxer during the three years and also won medals in track athletics and played on his class football team.

In 1895 he entered Harvard law school with the intention of taking the three years' course to complete his legal studies, but he was forced to abandon the third year because of a long and serious illness of his father, the late Marcus G. B. Swift, one of the leading attorneys in Bristol county for many years, which made it necessary for the son to assume the father's place in the practice of the law.

He was at once admitted to the bar and immediately showed a marked ability in the trial of cases in the superior court. So signal was his success as a trial lawyer that in January, 1899, Hon. Lemuel LeBaron Holmes, then taking office as district attorney, selected Mr. Swift to be his assistant, and he was reappointed to the same position in 1902, serving in that capacity until Mr. Holmes was elevated to the superior court bench. Judge Braley then designated Mr. Swift to act as district attorney pending an appointment by the governor, and so well did he discharge the duties of the office that it was the universal opinion that he would be selected by the chief executive, but Gov. Crane, for reasons best known to himself, appointed L. Elmer Wood, formerly city solicitor. Mr. Swift declined appointment as assistant under the new district attorney, and immediately announced that he would be a candidate for election by the people in November.

With that campaign he began the career which has made him a powerful factor among members of the bar and in affairs political. He developed into a brilliant campaigner, and although opposing two of the most prominent attorneys of southeastern Massachusetts he established such a lead in the fight for delegates that both withdrew before the convention, and Mr. Swift was given a unanimous nomination, after which he was elected and on December 1, 1902, took up the duties of district attorney, the youngest man by several years ever to hold that position in this commonwealth. Two years later he was again nominated by the republicans of the district, this time without opposition of any sort, and defeated his democratic opponent by an overwhelming majority. In 1907 he was again the unanimous choice of the republicans, and the democrats entered no candidate against him.

It was during his occupancy of the office of district attorney that Mr. Swift received the remarkable training which so well fitted him for the higher office of attorney-general, and especially has this been true of murder cases. As assistant district attorney he assisted Atty.-Gen. Knowlton in the Snow and Hill murder cases in Barnstable county; he completed the case against Jane Toppan, the nurse who was convicted of killing many hospital patients under her care; and in the final stages of the trial of this case he was associated with Atty.-Gen. Parker. In 1903, he convicted Gallagher, the Taunton murderer, whose apprehension was accomplished only after a pursuit which continued for four years and extended all over the United States and Canada. He also handled the case of the Commonwealth vs. Snell in 1904, in which constitutional questions of great importance were involved. In 1906 he secured convictions for vote buying in New Bedford, and in 1908 obtained a conviction for illegal counting of votes in a municipal election in that city, his handling of those cases being complimented by the New Bedford press.

In his handling of the so-called "tobacco trust cases" in 1904 Mr. Swift demonstrated his ability to secure practical results. This combination had been convicted in Plymouth county and had appealed, further prosecutions being held up pending a decision on the appeal. The trust continued its method of business, and was driving the independents to the wall, when the matter was brought to the attention of Dist. Atty. Swift, who promptly secured seven indictments against the agents of the combination for violations of the law in New Bedford and Fall River. He refused to allow the convicted persons to continue in business unless they would agree to abide by the statutes, and finally forced them to bend the knee.

He brought the first prosecution under the half-fare for school children law in 1904 against the Interstate Street Railway company. The defendant fought the law, contending that it was unconstitutional, and finally carried it to the supreme court of the United States, where the district attorney was upheld. He also secured the first conviction under the law prohibiting the employment of women and children for more than 56 hours a week in manufacturing and mercantile establishments.

Perhaps the most widely known case of which Mr. Swift has had personal charge was the trial of William C. Howard, a soldier at Fort Rodman in New Bedford harbor, for murder of his wife. This trial has been considered one of the most important in the history of the commonwealth, because of the problems which it presented. The case of the commonwealth rested almost entirely upon circumstantial evidence, yet a conviction was secured, Mr. Swift demonstrating to the fullest extent the sufficiency of this sort of evidence when handled by one who is adept at making a complete chain of the many links.

With such a preliminary training it is not surprising that when he assumed office as attorney-general of the commonwealth on January 18 last he should at once set about restoring the office to the position it formerly held in the trial of murder cases. His immediate predecessor had departed from the custom of assisting the district attorneys in the preparation and trial of these cases, but Mr. Swift has consulted and advised with the local officials on all such cases when his assistance has been desired, and he is now planning to take an active part in the trial of Bertram G. Spencer of Springfield, now under indictment for alleged murder of a school teacher of that city. In this case attorneys for the accused have made elaborate preparations for a defence of insanity, and it will be Mr. Swift's problem to break it down.

Up to August 1 of this year Mr. Swift as attorney-general had handled no less than 2728 cases, which is only 500 less than the number handled for the whole year in 1910. He has been asked by the legislature and by different state departments for rulings on important questions of law no less than 186 times to date, this being by far the largest number in the history of the state. Such requests from the legislature alone were this year more than twice as many as the average, and almost without exception no important enactments were made by the general court without the subject at some stage being referred to the attorney-general for an opinion as to their constitutionality or concerning some other feature.

He has also been busy in the courts, meeting with great success in his arguments of cases. Many questions arising out of the inheritance tax law have been tried out in the supreme court, and in each and every one Mr. Swift has won for the commonwealth. In the Baltic Mining company case, involving the taxation of a foreign corporation and meaning much to the treasury of the commonwealth, carried to the highest court in the land by the company, Mr. Swift will appear for the commonwealth in the trial at Washington. The appeal of Chester Jordan from his conviction for the murder of his wife will also come before the supreme court of the United States during the winter, and Mr. Swift will personally argue this case.

The Mary Baker Eddy will case, in which the commonwealth is interested to the extent of probably $2,000,000, is also to be argued by Mr. Swift whenever the attorneys for the will are ready to bring it to trial, and for several weeks he has been carrying on a quiet but thorough investigation of the practices of the United Shoe Machinery company, in an effort to ascertain whether it has violated any state statute, and whether it has committed any act for which the federal prosecution now under way cannot reach it.

In view of these many activities, it is not at all surprising that during the session of the legislature Mr. Swift was obliged to devote many evenings to the work of his office, and the records of the watchmen will show that on many occasions he has left the office long after the usual hour of closing. Thus far this summer he has had no vacation, and at present has so much work laid out that the prospects for even a short rest are not good.

He will enter actively into the campaign this fall, to assist the republican candidates for office to redeem the state. Elected last fall by the largest vote given to any republican on the ticket, by the largest plurality given any republican candidate over his opponent, Mr. Swift has little to fear as to the result of his own candidacy for re-election, but he will give to his colleagues on the republican ticket the benefit of that campaigning ability which enabled him to win among his neighbors in southeastern Massachusetts, first, a nomination after a hard fight; later, a unanimous renomination, and finally an uncontested nomination and election.

National Shawmut Bank

40 Water Street

Boston, Mass.

Capital - -	$3,500,000
Surplus - -	4,000,000
Undivided Profits	1,781,000
Total Assets -	97,700,00



JAMES M. SWIFT

EBEN S. S. KEITH

Overwhelming Demand That He Sacrifice Private to Public Duties—Unopposed for Councillor Nomination in First District—Favorite Son of the Cape

One familiar face, always calm and smiling, despite the anxiety depicted on so many countenances, is noted at all the principal poiltical gatherings of the republican party this year, that of Hon. Eben S. S. Keith of Bourne, who is practically as sure of a seat in the executive council of 1912 as the sun is sure to rise tomorrow morning. Ex-Sen. Keith has every reason for remaining calm and smiling. He has been uniformly successful, all his life, in whatever he has undertaken, and he has steadily risen, not by crowding other men down, but on the ladder of his own merits. He has practically no enemies. His kindly smile and ever-ready helping hand have disarmed many a disappointed pessimist who had been almost ready to stab his own party, and go over to the democrats.

At all of the principal republican outings of the summer Eben S. S. Keith has been a prominent figure, and one of the most welcome. The salutation: "Glad to see you," spontaneously breaks forth, and is mutual, for he is geniality personified. Whoever shakes hands with Eben S. S. Keith feels instinctively that Keith is warm of heart, generous in nature, and genuinely devoted to the best interests of his fellow man. Keith's manner and temperament are alike quiet, but stable, and wholly assuring. His is a magnetism like a steady, soft glow, no scintillating effulgence that dazzles momentarily only to disappoint by fading into the crepuscular.

There never has been anything meteoric about him. Though he is rated as a very wealthy man he is the same modest, democratic, neighborly fellow that he was when he entered his father's car and manufacturing company at Sagamore of which the young man is now the head. As a member of the executive council he will carry with him the same gentle, kindly demeanor, and can be depended on to take as warm and human an interest in the misfortunes of the aged mother or father who comes to plead for a pardon for the erring son as now in every member of the families of the more than 600 employes in the car works.

It has been the custom too long to lay greatest stress on the business success of candidates for public office, and the day is at hand when the demand for more of the human and the humane, and less of the hard, cold, calculating money-getter will inevitably prevail. Year by year the laws are made more and more drastic against the excessive expenditure of money to gain public office, and more keen in penetrating the purposes of such expenditure. Councillor-to-be Keith, however, has never needed to worry over such laws, or even the most exacting of "persistent, pitiless publicity," for his elevation to public office has always been the result of public demand, and democrats and socialists as well as republicans have voted for him because of his high character, sincere nature, and eminent ability.

When Eben S. S. Keith was in the senate he was one of that group of leaders who guided legislation so cleverly that they were good-naturedly dubbed "The Big Four." It was predicted then that all would be given seats in the executive council, and the quartet themselves after being joked with about it, began to regard the suggestion with rising regard and hopefulness, to the end, ultimately, that some of the quartet expressed the desire that if the predictions came true then all might be elected the same year to the council. But it looks now as if the only member of "the Big Four" other than ex-Sen. Keith who will sit in the executive council of 1912 will be ex-Sen. Schuster, and the ambitions of the others may be postponed indefinitely.

Eben S. S. Keith will enter the council without a contest for the nomination, and with practically no opposition from any party, mainly because he has subordinated self and has refused to promote his personal ambitions. Urged again and again to enter the field by those who sought to abbreviate the extraordinarily long career of Counc. Brightman, Mr. Keith invariably refused. Unless the office sought the man he would not take any steps towards obtaining it.

So also concerning a congressional nomination. Mr. Keith's numerous friends regard him as of congressional calibre, and all up and down the Cape, as well as in Plymouth and Bristol counties, the word has gone:—"Eben S. S. Keith ought to be nominated for congress." The urgency of the demand increased, as the late Cong. Lovering declined in years and health, and when Lovering died, there can be no question that if Mr. Keith had consented to enter a contest for the nomination, he could have prevailed against all the numerous candidates in the field. But like Cincinnatus at the plough he continued quietly attending to his own business, until now he has been convinced that the public demand for him to sacrifice private to public duties is overwhelming.

There could be no better proof of the overwhelming character of that demand than in the fact that in this first year of the new state-wide direct primary law, he has no opposition for the nomination. In the days of the convention system, even when the choice of the convention was an unanimous one, it was a rare occasion when considerable pulling and hauling behind the scenes was not necessary, and "fence-fixing" for candidates for other offices. Now, on the passage of the new law, more than one doubting Thomas exclaimed that numerous aspirants would spring up, mushroom-like, for every office, and find it easy to obtain the comparatively few names necessary signed to nomination papers in order to get on the ballot. But in all the first councillor district no rival rose to Mr. Keith, except Sen. Nash of Hanover. The latter is very popular, and a noted orator, in the pulpit, and on the temperance platform, and on the stump. Conversely, ex-Sen. Keith has been often likened to U. S. Sen. Crane, in that he like Crane has no fondness nor aptness for speechmaking. Sen. Nash's friends assured him that the rank and file of the voters would be spellbound by his eloquence, and would give him the nomination against even Crane himself. But Nash is longheaded and farsighted. His careful investigations convinced him that the popular demand for Keith was so general, so genuine, and so spontaneous that not even a golden-mouthed Apollo could lead the voters against it. Sen. Nash speedily retired from a contest which he saw could end in but one way, and the republicans of the first councillor district can be heartily congratulated on the wisdom of all in presenting a united front. Complete is their refutation of the assertion that the voters could not be trusted to nominate truly representative men for office, and complete is the proof that the rank and file republicans of the first councillor district show themselves qualified—quite as well qualified as any old fashioned convention—to select the best fitted candidate for the office.

Eben S. S. Keith was born in Sagamore, in the town of Bourne, near where the great car factories now owned and managed by him are located, on Oct. 24, 1872, and was educated in the public schools. Always a lover of toil, he eschewed a college career, and after graduation from the high school entered the modest plant established by his father, the late Hon. Isaac N. Keith, and speedily demonstrated his ability and genius for mastering the business. As to what the young man has accomplished, it is only necessary to point out that when he assumed charge of the business, on the death of his father, not more than 100 hands were employed, and the capacity was very limited. That was no longer ago than 1907. Today the factory buildings stretch along the line of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad for a distance of nearly two miles, and more than 600 employes are on the payrolls. From a sparsely settled, poor village, Sagamore has grown to a thriving community, as the fruits of the labor of one man in building up an enterprise which is one of the largest in this part of the country.

Mr. Keith was never much of a politician, but he served efficiently on the republican town committee of Bourne, and when it came the turn of his part of the senatorial district, in 1906, to name a candidate to succeed Sen. Harding of Chatham, the call for Keith was so strong that several aspirants for the succession who had already begun campaigning appreciated its force and withdrew without making it necessary to take a single ballot in the convention. His election was almost as easy as his nomination had been, for he received one of the largest votes ever given to any man in the district. His re-election to the senate of 1908 and 1909 again furnished evidence of his great success as a vote getter, for he had practically no opposition worthy of the name even in the democratic party.

In those three years in the senate he was one of the most influential members, serving the entire period on the ways and means committee. He also served as chairman of the insurance committee, at a time when the echoes of the Armstrong investigation in New York threatened strong-arm legislation in Massachusetts. But for the conservative arguments of Sen. Keith bills might have gone through closely akin to "strike legislation," which would not only have crippled or hampered insurance business in this state, but would have ultimately injured the policyholders, and the general public. As chairman of the committee on counties, and as a member of the committees on election laws, public health, libraries, and military affairs, Sen. Keith did good work, but he will be chiefly remembered, as a legislator, for his three years on the ways and means committee, and for his general guidance of legislative matters in the quiet style of Sen. Crane. All matters of finance in the legislature must pass the scrutiny of the ways and means committee, and Sen. Keith saved the state large sums by putting the brakes on unwise expenditures. At the same time he always favored judicious appropriations, especially for harbor developments. Evidence of this is found in the number of harbor improvements, dredging, building of breakwaters, and the like, which were provided for, especially along the southeastern coast, during his terms as senator. The Cape has never had a more sagacious legislator, or one more actively interested in every one of its industries. Mr. Keith worked hard for many a fish and game bill of value to his constituents.

But Sen. Keith had a hand also in one great reform—the stopping of "log-rolling" to get appropriation bills through. In 1909, his last legislative year, he was one of Gov. Draper's ablest lieutenants in pushing through to enactment the governor's inaugural recommendation that piecemeal appropriations for harbors and improvements of public lands be stopped, and there be substituted a general appropriation, annually, the money to be expended systematically by the harbors and public lands commission without specific directions from the legislature. The Cape has not suffered under the new plan for the total sum spent has been larger, and it has been more economically administered.

Sen. Keith was chosen a delegate from the 14th congressional district to the republican national convention in Chicago in 1908, and the voters of that district are ready to give him their suffrages at any time for any office he is willing to stand for. In 1910 he was one of the four members-at-large of the committee on resolutions of the republican state convention, and aided materially in drafting the platform which the convention adopted. His election this coming November to the executive council will result in a worthy son following in the footsteps of his father, for the latter, Hon. Isaac N. Keith, was elected to the council in the '80s. The press of the entire southeastern section of the state, and the public generally regard Eben S. S. Keith as an ideal councillor.

WHAT THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM OF WISCONSIN SAID:

The attempt of private monopoly to steal the Alaskan coal fields was defeated for the time being through the efforts of a few courageous officials * * * Failing to secure the coal fields through perjury and fraud, special interests will exploit them through a monopoly of transportation. The title to the coal fields of Alaska should be forever retained by the government, subject to lease under proper regulation. The situation of Alaska is exceptional. Transportation is the basis of control. It is the key to this vast territory of treasure. As exceptional conditions in Panama required the government of the United States to own and operate a railroad on the isthmus in order to protect its interests and the interests of shippers, so we hold that exceptional conditions in Alaska require that the federal government should construct, own and operate the railroads, docks, and steamship lines necessary to the opening of the Alaska coal fields and other natural resources.



EBEN S. S. KEITH

COUNCR. J. STEARNS CUSHING

An Expert in His Own Line of Business, He Makes Valuable Public Servant—Knows No Politics in Discharge of His Duties—Man of Broad Human Sympathies

The people of Massachusetts have every reason to feel proud of the character of the men who are elected to the executive council. That branch of the executive department has always had in it men distinguished for their ability, integrity and love of the old Bay State.

The council of 1911 is no exception to the rule. Indeed, it is made up of men of unusual ability. Some of them could fill the chair of the chief executive and discharge its duties with credit to the state and honor to themselves. The executive council ought to be a training field for future governors, but unfortunately for the state that policy has never been adopted by either political party.

If it had been, the party leaders could have turned to almost every council for its gubernatorial candidate. Most of the members of the executive council serve the state in their capacity as official advisers of the governor at a great sacrifice to themselves of time and money. They are, as a rule, successful business men who are willing to give the state the benefit of their practical experience from patriotic motives. There is, of course, some compensation in the honorable title of councillor and the knowledge that they are doing a service for their fellow citizens.

The state through the executive council gets the advantage of the ripe judgment of some of the most successful business men of the commonwealth. The great majority of Massachusetts governors have recognized that the members of the executive council are the class of men indicated in this introduction and they have valued their services highly.

There is no doubt that the present executive council has saved the people of the commonwealth many thousands of dollars by their work and the advice they have rendered the governor and the heads of the various state departments during the past year.

Most of the members are experts in their line and their opinion on general business propositions is most valuable. Take the case of Councr. J. Stearns Cushing of Norwood, who is serving his second term and is a candidate for re-election. Councr. Cushing is not a politician. He is a successful business man. He is one of the biggest printers in the United States. He is practical. He is a self-made man. He came up from the ranks, setting type in the old days, and he began his business career on a small scale, building up one of the greatest printing establishments in the country.

He knows what it is to labor. He knows what it is to need a helping hand, a kind word of advice and a little genuine sympathy. He comes from an old and respected family. One of his ancestors was a member of the governor's council many years ago. When he finally listened to the pleadings of his friends to enter politics he did so with a feeling that he could be of some practical benefit to his fellow citizens, because of his long and successful business career. Always a republican, a member of a family that offered up three sons on the altar of liberty that the Union might be saved, he naturally acted with the party that supported Lincoln and saved the Union, but he was never a narrow partisan and is not one today.

He is one of those men who sees no reason why there should be politics in the discharge of his official duties as councillor, once he is elected. He looks on the administration of the state of Massachusetts as a big business man would regard a business proposition. He believes that the state is entitled to full value for every dollar that it spends for public purposes and in common with the other members of the executive council he has treated questions submitted to the council by the democratic governor just as he would if they were laid before them by a republican chief executive.

Three years ago Mr. Cushing entered the field as a candidate for the council. So strong did his claims to the place appear to the republicans of the district that his two rivals withdrew from the contest and left him a clear field for a unanimous nomination which he received at the hands of the convention. Last year he was renominated in the same way and this year he expects a nomination at the hands of the republican voters of the district.

Councr. Cushing is a man of broad sympathies. No man is more welcome in the institutions of the state than he is. The poor and the unfortunate that he comes into contact with in the state institutions regard him as a true friend. They like to see him and look forward to his visit with great pleasure. The wayward boys, wards of the state, welcome him with boyish enthusiasm. He goes to them as a friend and as an adviser and many of them have been made better men through his efforts and often times substantial assistance.

He has given freely of his time, his energy and his knowledge of affairs in the administration of state affairs in the past two years. No man has been more punctillious than the member from the second district. He has never charged the state a cent for traveling expenses and innumerable times his automobile has been placed at the service of the members of the council in the performance of their public duties.

Councr. Cushing is most attentive to the wants of his district and his constituents have always found him to be a courteous, painstaking, hard working official, always glad to place himself at their service in any matter that he can be of assistance to them. It is difficult to understand how such an exemplary pubic servant could be turned down if he is willing to serve the state and his friends are confident that he will not be.

Hon. Josiah Stearns Cushing is one of the best and most favorably known printers of the country.

Few men indeed in that industry have shown such activity in business and public life as Mr. Cushing. He was born in Bedford in 1854, was educated in the public schools in true American style and entered the University Press, Cambridge, as an apprentice in May, 1868. He worked as a journeyman compositor for Rockwell & Churchil, Rand, Avery & Co., Alfred Mudge & Son and the Riverside Press, of Cambridge.

Mr. Cushing started in business for himself in 1878 with a net capital of $150 as a "Mathematical Textbook Compositor," and undertook the composition of all sorts of text books, including Greek, Hebrew and most of the modern languages, making radical improvements in the typography of these works. He soon came to be known as a leader in this class of work. The J. S. Cushing Co. today makes the plates for three-quarters of the school and college text books used in the United States, besides many for foreign countries.

Mr. Cushing's name is known to thousands outside the trade, having designed and given his name to a number of type faces, which have become standard and are in constant use throughout the country. Notaby among these are Cushing Old Style, Cushing, Cushing Monotone, Cushing Italic, Cushing Antique, etc.

In 1894, in co-operation with Messrs. Berwick and Smith, pressmen, and E. Fleming & Co., bookbinders, Mr. Cushing built the famous Norwood Press at Norwood, Mass., now one of the largest bookmaking concerns here or abroad, employing more than 200 hand compositors, 40 electrotypers and operates ten Monotype keyboards and eight Monotype casting machines.

Mr. Cushing has ever been prominent in organization affairs and a constant worker for the improvement of the trade. He was president of the Boston Typothetae for nine years, and has been either a delegate to or an officer of every convention of the United Typothetae of America, except the first, and is now its vice-president.

He was chairman of the trustees of Norwood Public Library for five years and chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the School of Printing, North End Union, since its establishment.

It is not strange to those who know Capt. Cushing's genial character that he should be a member of many social and fraternal orders. Being an enthusiastic yachtsman, he was for three years commodore of the Winthrop Yacht club. His often used title of "Captain" came from his service as commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co., of Massachusetts and as captain and quartermaster of the Massachussetts Corps of Coast Artillery. He was president of the Norwood Board of Trade for three years, is a Knight Templar, 32d degree Scottish Rite Mason and Mystic Shriner, as well as an Elk. Other organizations which claim him as a member are the Boston Athletic Association, the Aldine club of New York, and several other clubs, being past president of the Boston club, the oldest dining club in America, and the birthplace of the republican party.

Every one who comes in contact with Capt. Cushing is attracted by his jovial personality, and few men in the printing industry count so many friends in its midst as he.





J. STEARNS CUSHING

COUNCR. AUGUST H. GOETTING

For Years One of Foremost Republican Leaders of Massachusetts—Has Often Subordinated Himself for Good of Party—Did Yeoman Service as State Chairman

To his genial disposition, and sunshiny temper, may be attributed much of Col. August H. Goetting's success in life. Just at present it looks as if he would be given a fourth term in the executive council with no opposition worthy of the name. The republican nomination is his for the taking.

In again returning Col. Goetting to the council the republicans of the eighth district will put the entire party under an obligation to them. With three such republican stalwarts as Councrs. Brightman, Glidden and Gove retiring it is almost necessary that the services of Col. Goetting be retained for another year at least, that the new men may have the benefit of his experience and advice in becoming acquainted with their important duties.

A fourth term from the eighth district, the largest in area in the state, and with the most widely scattered population, is a rare honor, and the man so honored must have a rare combination of endowments. Col. Goetting is an exceptionally able man, but the man of ability, especially in politics, cannot help making enemies, unless he possesses also a tact, a diplomacy of statesmanlike quality. Such gifts are Col. Goetting's. It was a shrewd observer, who gazing on the executive council of 1911, remarked of Col. Goetting—"He is the happiest man in the council, and, I should guess, one of the happiest in the state."

Col. Goetting is a true philosopher. It has been his fortune to be one of the nearest of the "near-governors." among the republican leaders of Massachusetts. But with the truest philosophy he saw without lamentation the lieutenant-governor nomination go in the fall of 1905 to Eben S. Draper. Only three years had intervened since the western part of the state had had the gubernatorial nominee—Hon. W. Murray Crane. It was rather too much to expect that "the tail should wag the dog," that the western part of the state, with the smallest vote, should be allowed to name every alternate governor. Eben S. Draper was an aggressive candidate, and the candidate of the aggressive rich, and populous eastern section of the state. The multitude of Col. Goetting's friends must bide their time. After a fourth term as councillor who knows but the time may then be ripe for higher honors? The political history of the present period appears to be kaleidescopic.

Col. Goetting has sacrificed and subordinated himself more than once, when he deemed it for the best interests of the party. An instance of it occurred in 1904, when he was a candidate for national committeeman from Massachusetts. Then the name of Hon. W. Murray Crane was put forward. It was expected that the mention of his name would cause a collapse of the Goetting strength and no further thought was given to it.

The contrary resulted. The men who were with Goetting called on Gov. Crane in the train and told him that, while they appreciated his merits, they felt obliged to stay with Goetting. The Goetting campaign had in fact forced out George von L. Meyer, and there were all the prospects for a lively campaign. But at the last moment, when this possibility was presented to him, Col. Goetting at the personal request of Sen. Lodge and Murray Crane agreed to withdraw and allow the election to go to Crane for the sake of harmony. For this and other similar incidents the state organization should really have felt under obligation to the man from Springfield.

August H. Goeting has been for years one of the foremost republican leaders of Massachusetts, and in his third year in the executive council he was entrusted with most responsible posts: the chairmanship of the committee on military and naval affairs, the ranking membership next to the lieutenant-governor on the committee on nominations and membership on the committee on pardons, charitable institutions and prisons, and on the committee on state house. Thus Col. Goetting had a place on four out of the total number of six committees of the council, and was the only member of the council thus honored.

It entailed hard work, and plenty of it, for the executive council of 1911 was the first to take on the new duties and responsibilities imposed by the Walker budget act of 1910. Under that law the executive department became absolutely responsible for the conduct of every state department, every board and commission, every state institution,—in fact for every appropriation, for every issue of bonds, and, to sum up, for the financial policy of the state, the increase or decrease of the debt, and of the taxes.

With the majority of the council republican, and the governor a democrat, it was natural that suspicion should be rife, especially under a new law, which nobody fully understood, and concerning which the attorney-general gave an opinion, when requested by the governor, which surprised pretty nearly everybody,—that the governor had no authority under it to employ experts to go through all the departments, institutions, etc. After the legislature, amid considerable partisan wrangling, had passed a special enabling act, giving the governor the authority declared to be needed, the scrutiny of the council was focussed all the more closely on the acts of the governor, and on the acts of his experts.

The councillor's business training proved an invaluable assistance in penetrating the great mass of material and bringing to light numerous contradictions, and many errors, and mis-statements. He was patience and persistency itself, never missing a meeting at either of his numerous committees, or of the council itself, although this entailed a great deal of self-sacrifice.

Col. Goetting has rendered such eminent service in so many different capacities to the republican party of Massachusetts that it will be strange indeed if he is not advanced to higher honor than that of councillor. From 1897 to 1902 he was chairman of the republican state committee. He took the chairmanship at a time when the organization was not in the best of condition, and by devoting unlimited time, money and brains to the cause, built up the organization until it was irresistible, giving those "Crane majorities" so long talked about.

He was a delegate to the republican national convention in 1904 and in 1908 was a presidential elector-at-large with Ex-Gov. John L. Bates.

August H. Goetting was born in New York city, Jan. 2, 1856. A republican by heredity and conviction, he early took a prominent part in politics. He started his political career as a friend and adherent of Seth Low, since mayor of Greater New York, and aided in securing the election of Mr. Low as mayor of Brooklyn, then a separate city. It was in the famous campaign of 1880 when Gen. U. S. Grant, James G. Blaine, George F. Edmunds and John Sherman were contesting, and contesting bitterly, for the presidential nomination of the republican party, that Col. Goetting made his entrance into national politics. He was elected as one of the New York delegation to the republican national convention at Chicago, pledged by the unit rule to vote for Gen. Grant for a third term, and he was one of the men who, under Roscoe Conkling, stood out from first to last for the nomination of the hero of Appomatox—the "Immortal 306."

He moved to Springfield in the 80's, locating his business, one of the largest of its kind in the United States, in that city. In Springfield he began his service by going first on the city committee and afterwards, upon the nomination of William H. Haile as lieutenant-governor, he went on the republican state committee as the representative of the Springfield senatorial district. His service on the state committee continued until 1902 and it was yeoman service. Previously, in 1889, Col. Goetting had served as assistant quartermaster general on the staff of Gov. Brackett and in 1894 was appointed as assistant adjutant general on the staff of Gov. Greenhalge.

His record as chairman of the state committee in 1897-'98-'99-1900-'01-'02 is a constant succession of republican victories. In the last years of Col. Goetting's service, the democratic party under Col. Gaston was organized as it never was before nor has been since and had more money at its command than even in the Douglas campaign when the republicans were overthrown.

They were sad days for all but the colonel, who never allowed his courage to vanish. It may not be amiss to call attention to the fact that at one stage things looked so far to the bad that even William H. Moody, later Mr. Justice Moody of the U. S. supreme court, was discouraged at the prospect. It was Col. Goetting who took him aside, cheered him up and persuaded him to remain on the stump, and it was the colonel who modestly accepted his congratulations when it was all over.

In 1905 as a candidate for lieutenant-governor, his platform being "no succession" to the governorship, he announced that, should he be chosen he would not be a candidate for re-election, his one idea being to break the line of succession, which many republicans contend is the rock on which republican solidarity is likely eventually to split. He was not nominated, however, for the reason that the men who made lieutenant-governors, were loth to break the line of succession.

Col. Goetting is connected with numerous activities in Springfield, and he is also a prominent member of the Massachusetts club, the Republican club of Massachusetts, and also of the Middlesex club.

It might be interesting to note here, in view of the "Safe and Sane Fourth" act of the 1910 legislature, that Col. Goetting has been one of the foremost workers in the commonwealth for a rational observance of the natal day of the country's independence. He was one of the initiators of Springfield's "safe and sane" Independence day, which has been held up as a model all over the country since its adoption. Col. Goetting has been chairman of the Independence day committee of the business men's association of Springfield for the past five years and has taken a keen interest in making the celebrations instructive instead of desecrative.

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W. PRENTISS PARKER

Candidate for Councillor in Second District Man of Convictions—Fought Fitzgerald and Fought for All He Ever Got in Political Honors—Always Stands in the Open

For a politician to have a mind isn't unheard of, in fact is, or has been, common in some localities. But when a politician exercises that opinion continuously, yes, even violently at times, then it becomes a matter for comment by the political writers. To go away to beginnings it is perhaps fairly safe to assume that all politicians had opinions of more or less size and strength once upon a time. Some of these commodities might perhaps be invisible to the naked eye but they could be found if any one tried hard enough. In the cases of some of our eminent statesmen these opinions were no doubt quietly put to death and decently buried long ago, as having outlived their usefulness, if they had any. But with the majority of politicians of the modern school their opinions are comatose, as it were, from lack of exercise. In other words, the owner has some one do his thinking for him.

From the time he entered politics Ex-Sen. W. Prentiss Parker of Roxbury did his own thinking. He didn't get away off in the middle of an open lot either, but he thought audibly, positively, continuously and sometimes picturesquely. His entry in the political field was made in the safe and sane days of Patrick A. Collins, when a Boston democrat had something to be proud of. There are those who say those times have changed and not for the better. However, that is neither here nor there. Suffice it to say that then Prentiss Parker was a democrat. He had always been one and would probably be one today if that party hadn't fallen into the hands of—but this is no place to call names.

To resume, Mr. Parker was made a member of the board of trustees of pauper institutions of the city of Boston and by virtue of his excellent work in that department was advanced to the chairmanship. That was in the days when men and women were appointed on city boards and commissions with regard to their ability and were given a chance to use their brains and discretion in the administration of public affairs. They were supposed to be and actually were something more than messenger boys and puppets. But comparisons are not always pleasant. Sometimes they are not meant to be.

Once more to get back to the subject of this story. Mayor Collins died and in due time John F. Fitzgerald became his successor. What Patrick A. Collins thought of Fitzgerald was pretty well known to the latter and it was not exactly complimentary. So that when the Little General came into office he naturally looked with some disfavor on the appointees of his predecessor. Hints came to the pauper board about what the mayor would like to have done. It was intimated gently at first and later more vigorously, that certain appointments would be pleasing to the chief executive. Neither Chairman Parker nor his associates on the board had been accustomed to such interference and they ignored it. But you can't ignore the Little General. If you don't believe this try it and see. So the board had to refuse to take orders in this way. Chairman Parker informed the mayor courteously but firmly that the board declined once and for all to play the petty brand of politics common to Ward 6, or words to that effect. At all events the mayor understood what the chairman meant as the chairman intended he should.

Things went on for a while but there was no signs of yielding on the part of the board and then the inevitable happened. The mayor removed the board en masse—entire. Chairman Parker told his side of the case in plain English so that that portion of the public which was in receptive mind understood it. It was about this time that Ex-Chairman Parker made the announcement that he should hereafter vote with the republicans and against Fitzgeraldism and all that it meant.

The next fall he told his friends he was going to run for the board of aldermen on the issue of Fitzgerald. He ran and he was easily the feature of the campaign which resulted in the election of George A. Hibbard as mayor and the temporary downfall of John F. Fitzgerald. Mr. Parker's own victory was truly a remarkable one. The ward bosses in his home ward had picked out another for the nomination and the influence of the city organization was cast for Mr. Parker's opponent. Then after he had won the nomination he had to fight not only the democrats but the leaders of his own party. No voter could vote for more than seven candidates and the president of the republican city committee sent a letter to each voter asking him to vote for the first seven republican candidates on the ballot. Mr. Parker's name was not among the first seven, the names of the first seven all commenced with A or B. Men were picked because of the position their names would occupy on the ballot, not because of the position they would occupy on public questions, if elected, or because of any qualifications for the office.

The Good Government association did endorse the Parker candidacy but whether that helped or hurt him he has never yet determined. At any rate, he won by a splendid vote and took his place as one of the influential members of the board of aldermen.

Mayor Hibbard had no more faithful friend and willing counsellor than Ald. Parker. Personally they were good friends and the Roxbury alderman used to talk freely with the mayor about city affairs and point out his faults frankly and for his own good. His advice was followed at times and at others disregarded as was the gratuitous counsel which Mayor Hibbard got from scores of well meaning and sincere friends. However, Ald. Parker upheld the hands of the mayor at all times when he could consistently and did much to help the passage through the board of the administration measures. He served one term and in that time gained a wide reputation for independence, intelligence and devotion to the public interest. He was never dominated by the republican organization and even the G. G. A. found one of their endorsees who wouldn't obey orders.

There was a vacancy in the senatorship in the Eighth Suffolk district and Ald. Parker was urged to run as the place belonged to Ward 21. He was elected after a hard fight. Pres. Treadway picked him for the chairman of the committee on public health the first year and he found plenty of work there. It was the opening of the crusade on bad meat and Sen. Parker jumped right into the fight. It was he who offered the bill to stop the sale of meat infected with tuberculosis. It had been claimed by certain dealers that such meat was fit for food but after certain papers aired the subject at length a clamor arose against such meat, fit or unfit. Sen. Parker was outspoken in the belief that people were entitled to get clean meat and he went about doing what he could to see that they were protected. The milk standard was also on in full force in 1909 and Sen. Parker was active in thwarting the attempts to lower the standard and to expose the public to what he considered a grave danger in the unloading of dirty milk onto Boston and other centres.

This was the year of the Boston charter fight and Sen. Parker was also drafted for metropolitan affairs because of his familiarity with conditions at city hall. While he stood by the majority of the committee, Sen. Parker was outspoken in his criticism of some of the features proposed and it was due to his efforts that several little schemes were blocked. In this discussion as in all others Sen. Parker was at all times frank and positive in his views, which could not be said of all the members of that same committee. He felt honestly that the situation was deplorable and that it was time the legislature came to the aid of the citizens of Boston in giving them the implements for good government.

During his first year Sen. Parker served as a member of the committee on banks and banking where his experience in the banking house of Kidder, Peabody & Company came into play. In his second year he retained the chairmanship of public health and stood up solidly for pure milk and for proper food. One of the most important measures of the session came from this committee in the sanitary drinking cup law which banished the dangerous "common drinking cup" from all public places in the commonwealth. Sen. Parker favored this measure because he saw that it was in line with modern sanitary reform.

He also served in mercantile affairs in his second year and was instrumental in framing the "Safe and Sane Fourth" measure which this year cut down the July 4th accidents in Boston to a bare two. In fact there was hardly a progressive measure during his two years that Sen. Parker was not actively interested in. He was urged last fall to run for congress in the 11th district but with his keen political sense saw that it was not the year to bring that district into the republican column. That Mr. Parker would not object to going to congress is no secret among his friends but he is willing to wait.

It is several years since the Boston end of the Second Councillor district has had a representative in the executive council. For the past five years Norfolk county has held the place and the big Boston wards which are in the district are growing restless. It was in response to this demand that Ex-Sen. Parker announced his candidacy for the council. But his friends are not relying on geography to give their man the nomination. They feel that his legislative experience fits him for the place first of all, and, secondly, as a business man of more than 25 years' training he is the type the office demands. In fact the cry during the last few years has been that the executive council needs business men but more than that, active ones. Prentiss Parker with his grasp of financial problems, his conservative views of public questions and his all around culture would make a very useful member of that body.

THE SEVEN-DAY STEEL WEEK.

At the steel mills some men work 84 hours a week—12 hours for every day including Sunday—and they have the "long shift" involving 24 hours of continuous labor. This, of course, is beastly, as steel men themselves frankly admit. But it is obvious that if you are going to compete you must get as much out of your labor as your competitor does. If he grinds 99 out of his labor and you grind only 89 out of yours he will beat you. Eighty-four hours a week is a logical fruit of unrestricted competition.

The government has grave doubts about the Iron and Steel Institute and the "Gary dinners," suspecting them of being unlawful combinations in restraint of competition. Last October, however, the Institute appointed a committee to work out a plan by which all steel mills might agree to abolish the seven-day week and the long shift. The task is complicated, but has doubtless been rendered somewhat easier by fraternal discussion among the steel men at "Gary dinners." The committee has finally submitted a report, and abolition of the outrageous seven-day week may resonably be expected. To abolish it by law would be difficult, requiring united action by many states. If the steel industry were not already highly organized, with a pretty good understanding among all the important producers, united action to abolish an abuse of labor would be impossible.

When an industry is highly organized—which means when it is pretty much a trust—all the social problems attending it are right under your thumb where you can get action on them.—Saturday Evening Post.

Harvard

¶ Harvard Beer is the choice of discriminating people because of the quality of the malt, the purity of the water which enters into its composition, the cleanliness with which it is brewed, the care with which it is aged and the perfection with which it is bottled—and last but not least—its perfect flavor.

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W. PRENTISS PARKER

COUNCR. WINFIELD S. SCHUSTER

Indefatigable Worker in Hardest Worked Council in History of State—Business Acumen Makes Him Invaluable—Never Seeks the Lime-Light

Winfield Scott Schuster's first year in the executive council was a memorable one because of the fact that Massachusetts had a democratic governor, while the executive council was republican, seven to one, not to speak of the lieutenant-governor. Naturally the democratic governor was playing shrewd politics, and the republican councillor quite as naturally felt it to be his duty to checkmate him. "Experts" and "investigations," became the watchwords of Gov. Foss' administration, and expressions to conjure with. The "experts" failed to uncover a single case of "graft," and frequently gave a clean bill of health. Sometimes, however, they criticised the management of state departments, or institutions, or commissions, as lacking in business acumen, or extravagant, or undertaking an unsound policy. It became the duty of the executive council to investigate the investigators, and see to it that no expert got away with an excessive fee for his services.

It was thus the hardest-worked council ever elected in Massachusetts. Councr. Schuster was on the job early and late. He never missed a meeting either of the council or of any of the important committees of which he was a member—harbors and public lands and railroads, military and naval affairs, and state house. The governor had varied views on all the subjects with which Counc. Schuster's committees had to deal, notably concerning a rearrangement of the departments and rooms in the state house. The governor had novel ideas concerning putting clerks in galleries, making the departments double-decked, reducing the number of cubic feet of space per occupant, so that there would be more resemblance to some of his factories. He wanted to bring back into the state house some of the commissions that had been crowded out—even the railroad commission, though the railroad reimburse the state for the rent of outside quarters. Against all such impracticable suggestions Councr. Schuster held firm, and presented lucid arguments of sound common sense. His experience in both branches of the legislature had endowed him with a knowledge not possessed by the chief executive. Not less a successful business man, far more practical, with nothing of the dreamer or the visionary in his makeup, Winfield Scott Schuster presented much that was absolutely antithetical to the variable, adventurous, and experimental temperament of Eugene N. Foss. There is no doubt that such a sterling character, solid, rock-ribbed, and conservative, as Mr. Schuster's, had an effect on the governor; but the latter had his political future to carve out, and he took counsel of what his imaginations led him to believe would prove popular. That Councr. Schuster was right and the governor wrong there can be no question. Neither can there be any question that the governor was grossly mistaken in his belief that he could appeal to the popular conception of economy by crowding every nook and corner in the state house, so as to pack in all state officials and employes like so many sardines. The people want something more than a factory, or a packed office building for their capitol.

Mr. Schuster on occasion also disagreed with Gov. Foss in regard to certain pardons. No more humane, kindhearted councillor ever sat in the council chamber than Winfield S. Schuster, but he realized profoundly the duty owed to society, as well as to the individual. With Lt.-Gov. Frothingham he set himself firmly against any "wholesale jail delivery."

Councr. Schuster's arguments were effective in not a few cases in leading a majority of the executive council to refuse a pardon, even though the governor desired it. Mr. Schuster also stood strongly against wide-open expenditures for "experts," and with Lt.-Gov. Frothingham and the other republican members of the council set up a firm barrier against the democratic governor's political plans. Mr. Schuster voted for a public hearing, when the "experts" were brought before the council. He believed in giving the governor a dose of his own "persistent, pitiless publicity," and was confident that if the public had revealed to it, through the columns of the press, the actual history of all the doings of the "experts," from "the expert on pigs" to the "expert on finance," and how they were not above a little graft on the side themselves, the public would realize how much of a farce—though an expensive farce—the state had gone through.

There is no doubt that thousands were wasted. The investigation by the executive council brought out that the "experts" as a rule hired cheaper men to do the actual work, and calmly pocketed the "big money" themselves; and it also revealed that Gov. Foss and his "deputy governor," John C. Sherman, were determined that the reports should show what they wished to be shown; and if the experts did not agree with the governor and the "deputy-governor" so much the worse for the experts. The governor and the deputy-governor calmly drew their own conclusions, even if contradictions resulted.

Mr. Schuster's business acumen was invaluable in bringing to light errors and inconsistencies.

Another source of disagreement between Gov. Foss and the executive council was found in the visits to institutions. These are required by law, but the year had not advanced very far before Gov. Foss began to postpone trip after trip. He was "too busy." He could not find the time. Councr. Schuster therefore spoke and voted in favor of waiting till the governor could "find time." The duty was not one that the governor could shirk off on the council, and relieve himself of responsibility.

Councr. Schuster has absolutely no opposition for a renomination, and the democrats, despite all their desperate efforts to put up nominees in every district, under the new state-wide direct nomination law, could find nobody who cared to make the move against a candidate with the prestige of Councr. Schuster.

Winfield Scott Schuster was born in Pittsfield Dec. 28, 1855. Educated in the public schools, he early displayed strength of character, independence, and a determination to succeed. Today he is one of the most successful woolen manufacturers in the state. He grew up in the business, and knows it from A to Z. He has accumulated wealth to a considerable amount by his sagacity and excellent judgment. In many respects he resembles Hon. Winthrop Murray Crane. Neither man is an orator. Neither man makes any pretensions as a public speaker. Neither seeks publicity in the newspapers. In fact, both loathe it. But both are workers and workers in their own quiet way. They can accomplish more by employing their own methods than they could by following the example of statesmen who are always talked about and who never miss an opportunity to have their achievements proclaimed from the housetops. Like Sen. Crane, Mr. Schuster is first of all an ardent republican. He is a republican because as a business man he believes in its principles. He is a protectionist because he has seen the workings of democratic care for American industries and that fostering of the business of the country which the republican party has stood for and practiced.

It was in 1902 that Winfield S. Schuster entered politics as a representative from his town in the general court. He was instantly recognized as a man of sound, solid, common sense and he was assigned to the committee on public lighting which in those days had some pretty problems to solve. He made an impression in the house as a safe man, whose opinions on matters of state were formed carefully and after full deliberation. He could never be accused of forming snap judgment on any question which came up. The rotation-in-office custom, so rigidly adhered to in country districts, was waived at this time and he was offered a renomination, and it was understood the democrats would not put up a candidate to oppose him; but he declined for business reasons. In 1907 he was sent to the senate from the 4th Worcester district which has a record for sending strong men to represent it.

It was a hard first year which Sen. Schuster had cut for him with the chairmanship of public service, as well as places on three such active committees as insurance, harbors and public lands and drainage. To head public service is about the least desirable chairmanship in the senate unless you except ways and means. This is the committee to which all the bills seeking to raise salaries go. It is pretty hard sometimes to refuse to raise the salary of some capable official in the service of the state or county when he can bring all kinds of precedents and show you where other men doing similar work are getting more compensation, but as most of the legislation emanating from public service means the expenditure of money such bills have to be carefully considered, not only upon their merits as individual cases but also with regard to the state's finances. Here was where Sen. Schuster proved himself a valuable man to the commonwealth. He wasn't niggardly or narrow, far from that, but he was conservative. You couldn't sweep him off his feet with any hard-luck story if it didn't hold water. He was at all times keenly alive to the responsibilities of his office.

Returned for 1908 he was given the chairmanship of mercantile affairs and places on military affairs and taxation. If there is one committee of the general court where alertness is always demonstrated and where the work is always exacting it is the committee on mercantile affairs. But Sen. Schuster tackled the job and disposed of the little bills as cheerfully as he handled the big ones.

It was during this year that the agitation began in earnest as to the safety of the moving-picture theatres and a swarm of bills poured in from all sides. After hearing all the evidence from both sides it was decided to turn the inspection over to the state police who now have full and arbitrary power to regulate the construction of these places of amusement. This law, which came from the committee on mercantile affairs, has stopped the wrangling over the control of the picture shows and has worked out admirably in safeguarding the public from being exposed to danger from fire in improperly constructed buildings. Had Sen. Schuster intimated a desire to return it is practically certain that he would have received a third term although the district usually frowns on any suspension of the two-year rule. But he found that his business required his attention and he was willing to retire.

On both sides of the chamber he was held in the highest esteem as a man of generous impulses and one whose loyalty to his friends could never be questioned. Many members of that year's senate have reason to gratefully remember Winfield S. Schuster for favors done them in times of need and done cheerfully and willingly. For a man who kept in the background it is difficult to think of a member of the senate for many years who was so generally liked. In the spring of 1908 Sen. Schuster was elected as one of the four alternate delegates-at-large to the republican national convention, receiving an overwhelming majority in a field of seven candidates. There have been many shining examples of the business men in the executive council and in Winfield S. Schuster there will be no more useful member during the next year.

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WINFIELD S. SCHUSTER

COUNCR. HERBERT E. FLETCHER

His Wide Business Experience Valuable Asset to Commonwealth —Has Sacrificed His Personal Interests for Public Duties—A Real Captain of Industry

Herbert E. Fletcher's second year in the executive council revealed in still clearer outline his bold and rugged character, as solid and strong as the granite, and the granite business in which he has made such a noteworthy success. Councr. Fletcher became known as the independent member of the council." With Councr. Quinn, the solitary democrat in the executive council, he voted in favor of confirming Gov. Foss' nomination of Lott F. McNamara of Haverhill to be a member of the state board of conciliation and arbitration. Councr. Fletcher regarded the opposition to confirmation as based largely on political considerations. If Mr. McNamara should prove a "radical democrat," or even a "socialist," as he was stigmatized in some partisan republican organs, still Mr. Fletcher did not regard that as anybody's lookout but the governor's.

Councr. Fletcher's position was this: That the voters had elected Eugene N. Foss governor by 35,000 plurality, and in that act the citizens had placed on the governor the responsibility for the nomination and choice of certain public officials, and since Foss was elected as a democrat the voters had no reason to doubt that democrats would be chosen for public posts. Councr. Fletcher fully appreciated the fact that a duty also devolved on the council, —that the latter had no business to confirm an unfit nominee. If Mr. McNamara had been proven a liar and a horse-thief, if he had been shown to be destitute of the proper moral or business qualifications, Councr. Fletcher would never have voted for him. But as it was not a scrap of evidence was laid before him of any unfitness, other than political, in Mr. McNamara. Therefore he broke with his republican associates in the council, and with Lt.-Gov. Frothingham, to vote for confirmation. No single act could have been more convincing of Mr. Fletcher's highmindedness, and breadth of character. All through his political career,—his one year in the house, and three in the senate—he had been known as a conservative republican. Therefore his voting with Councr. Quinn was the more noteworthy, and indicated the more strongly his courage and independence of thought. The thoughtful and important observer cannot but ponder whether Councr. Fletcher's course was not after all the wisest and most sagacious. Had Mr. McNamara been confirmed and proved unpopular the consequences would have fallen on the head of Gov. Foss, and the democrats would have had no such weapon as in Russell's day proved potent to elect a democratic governor three successive years: the cry that "the council usurps the powers of the governor and should be abolished."

For the second year Councr. Fletcher was appointed to the committee on pardons, charitable institutions and prisons; harbor and public lands and railroads; and statehouse. While Mr. Fletcher, though a republican, was not afraid to stand with Gov. Foss on a question of nominations, he did not hesitate, on occasion, to oppose the governor in certain pardon cases, and in regard to the curious gubernatorial ideas concerning packing more people into the statehouse.

Tutored in the school of hard experience in youth, Mr. Fletcher had early learned that no man is infallible, and he was always anxious to give a convict "another chance," provided this could be done with safety to society, and provided that the convict's better nature had so awakened that he was in no sense a habitual criminal. Gov. Foss early in his administration began to pardon convicts so fast that some of the newspapers took up the cry—"general jail delivery." Councr. Fletcher was courageous enough to defy any clamor based on mistaken premises: but he did think it looked at one time as if Gov. Foss was going ahead too fast and too far. Mr. Fletcher's humanity is warm. There is none more kindly, or more charitable, but he also is a just man, and he took account of all the aspects of each case presented for pardon, whether the convict was really reformed, whether it would really be safe for society and especially for the relatives of the convict's victim to set him at large again, and whether his offence was expiated.

Mr. Fletcher's vote in more than one case went with Lt. Gov. Frothingham, and against Gov. Foss, withholding a pardon for the present. Councr. Fletcher also disagreed with Gov. Foss in regard to many of the latter's novel and odd schemes for improving or reorganizing boards and commissions, and for changing policies in departments, institutions, etc. As the governor represented the result of an overturn in politics he naturally felt that he must at least recommend changes, but curiously enough he did not always agree even with the experts which he himself picked out to do certain things,—in short, to find fault. These disagreements could hardly impress Councr. Fletcher favorably and he became very skeptical concerning the governor's plans. The statehouse itself Gov. Foss would have remodelled, inside, and crowded more people into it, despite the fact that the rent in outside quarters for such a commission as the railroad commission does not cost the state a penny. Mr. Fletcher examined very carefully into every one of the innovations proposed by each expert, and on the councillor's annual visits to the institutions he carried in mind all these wonderful new ideas of the governor or of his experts, but being a man of sober common sense very few of these appealed to him. He sat down hard on some of the big bills of the experts, and followed with great care and scrutiny the examination of them, and their accounts.

The council of 1911 was the hardest-worked the state of Massachusetts ever elected, largely because of the Walker budget act, which places on the governor with the advice of the council, the responsibility for making up the budget: and the governor was so long in appointing his experts, and so long in sending in the last of these reports that the legislative session was a record-breaker. There never was a year when so many meetings of the council, and so many of the different committees were necessary. Councr. Fletcher without a murmur sacrificed his personal or business interests frequently to do the state's business despite the extraordinary and entirely unforeseen burdens added to the office.

It early became apparent that Mr. Fletcher could have a renomination and re-election to the executive council if he would take it, no rival candidates appearing.

Herbert E. Fletcher was born in Westford, May 10, 1862, and he began life as a farmer's boy. His education was secured in the public schools of Westford, and ceased, at least the purely academic portion of it did, when he was 17 years of age. He left school to take up the traditional occupation of all the generations of Westford Fletchers—farming. A year later, however, he quit the farm and became a half owner in a granite business, his partner being a man 47 years his senior. The latter's conservatism was too much for the ardent youth of 18, and after one year young Fletcher purchased the entire business. That was in 1880, and in the 30 years that have elapsed since then the business has grown until today it supplies granite for all sorts of purposes to all parts of the United States east of Kansas City. Several years ago Mr. Fletcher acquired an interest in the Lovejoy Granite company at Milford, N. H., and now owns two-thirds of that business, which, with the H. E. Fletcher Co., incorporated, is engaged in doing monumental building work. The First National Bank building at Franklin, Federal and Congress streets, is a product of the Fletcher quarries, as is also the east front of the United States treasury building at Washington. Several years ago Mr. Fletcher and Thomas Lahey, the latter a big granite producer of Haverhill, formed the Fletcher-Lahey company, devoted to heavy masonry construction. Mr. Fletcher is treasurer of that concern, besides which he is connected with numerous other smaller enterprises.

Mr. Fletcher, in 1887, was married to Miss Carrie Hill of Sunderland, Vt., and his family, one of the most interesting in Middlesex county, consists of his wife and three children, two boys and a girl. It is with them that Mr. Fletcher gets most of his enjoyment out of life, for he is a family man first, a business man next, and a politician last of all—except when he is called upon to solve some problem where his experience can be placed at the disposal of the whole people to the advantage of the latter.

Mr. Fletcher is a business man of large interests, primarily connected with the production of granite, but also with investments in other directions. In 1900 he was first elected to the house of representatives. He had always taken an interest in public questions, and his ability was early recognized in his legislative career, for Speaker Myers appointed him on the street railway committee, one of the most important committees.

His grasp of the street railway problems was so evident that he was appointed four times to the committee, once as a house member, and three times as a senator. That the little town of Westford, in a representative district made up of five towns, should thus be permitted to hold a seat in the legislature so long is potent testimony to the ability and high standing of Herbert E. Fletcher.

In both houses of the legislature he maintained a commanding position. Known as a conservative, he yet evidenced a spirit of progressiveism that occasionally broke over hard and fast party lines.

He retired from public life after the session of 1903, to devote himself to his private affairs, which then required all his time. In the fall of 1906 his name was frequently mentioned among those of possible candidates for the executive council. He himself was inclined to favor the proposition, but when it later developed that Seward W. Jones of Newton sought to serve in the council under Lieut.-Gov. Draper, whose campaign he had managed. Mr. Fletcher, with that spirit of generosity that is characteristic of him, at once withdrew from the contest, notified his friends that they were wasting their time and volunteered to do everything in his power to assist the Newton candidate.

The result was apparent in the vote accorded Mr. Jones, for all through the northeastern section of the district he ran strong and was sent to the council by what has been termed "an old-fashioned republican majority." Again the result of that withdrawal was apparent in the fall of 1909, when Councr. Jones had decided he had had enough. Mr. Fletcher was one of the first men to learn that there was to be a vacancy in the councillorship and was advised that if Newton could help him any all he had to do was to say the word. He said it, and the man who gave the glad tidings to the world was former Rep. William F. Garcelon of Newton, a close friend of Councr. Jones and one of the most astute politicians in Massachusetts. Under these circumstances there was nothing to the election for councillor that year and in January, 1910, Mr. Fletcher took his seat among the advisers of Gov. Draper.

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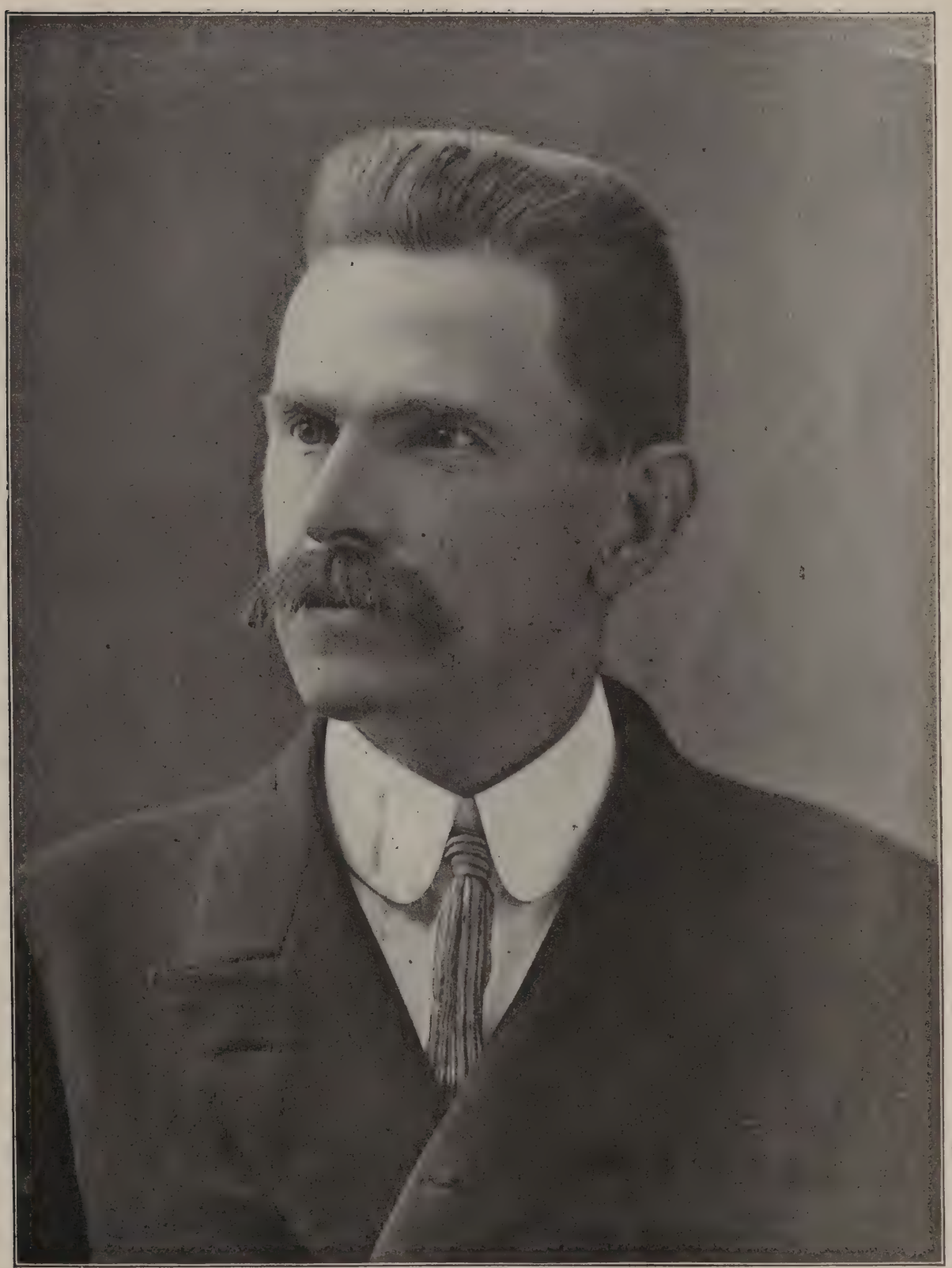
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HERBERT E. FLETCHER

ALEXANDER McGREGOR

Candidacy for Councillor in Fourth District Has Remarkable Endorsement—Worthy Successor to Walter S. Glidden—Progressive in Politics and Business

It is seldom that a candidate for political office comes before the people with a stronger indorsement than that which is recorded in favor of Alexander McGregor of Malden who is out for the republican nomination for the governor's council in the fourth district.

His nomination papers bear the signatures of the leading members of the party in the district, headed by former Gov. John L. Bates and Curtis Guild. His candidacy is also favored by Walter S. Glidden of Somerville, the present councillor, and by the entire membership of the district committee. Practically the entire city committees of Malden, Melrose, Everett, Chelsea, Somerville and Cambridge, the ward committee of Ward 1, Boston, the town committees of Revere and Winthrop and the selectmen of those towns have signed their names to Mr. McGregor's papers.

The four republican senators from the district, Wilmot R. Evans, Jr., of Everett, Charles V. Blanchard of Somerville, Harry N. Stearns of Cambridge and George Holden Tinkham of Boston, are also supporting him, as are such men as State Treas. Elmer A. Stevens, Former Councr. Henry D. Yerxa of Cambridge, E. R. Hoag of Chelsea and Alfred E. Cox of Malden. Former Sen. Albert S. Apsey and Fred W. Dallinger of Cambridge, Joseph B. Maccabe of East Boston and Alfred S. Hall of Revere are also on the list of signers.

Of the members of the lower branch of the legislature Charles L. Underhill of Somerville, Alvin E. Bliss and Truman R. Hawley of Malden, James F. Cavanagh and Fred P. Greenwood of Everett, Edward R. Bagley of Ward 1, East Boston, and Russell D. Crane, Russell A. Wood and James W. Bean of Cambridge have signed Mr. McGregor's papers. Ex-representatives whose names are revealed by a cursory examination of the papers are Frank A. Bayrd, Lynde Sullivan and Charles Shumaker of Malden, Malcolm E. Nichols of Ward 10, Boston, and Fred L. Beunke and George W. Long of Cambridge.

Mayors Charles A. Burns of Somerville, Herbert P. Wasgatt of Everett, George H. Fall of Malden and Eugene H. Moore of Melrose have all given their endorsement to Mr. McGregor's candidacy by signing his nomination papers. The other cities in the district—Boston, Cambridge and Chelsea—don't happen to have republican mayors.

Wilmot R. Evans, president of the Boston Five Cent Savings bank, is a signer, as are Pres. Frank C. Wood of the Columbia Trust company of East Boston and George H. Hargrave, president of the Sumner Savings bank of East Boston.

Ex-mayors galore have signed the McGregor papers. John M. Wood, Edward Glines and Charles A. Grimmons of Somerville, John E. Beck and Edward C. Williams of Chelsea, Charles D. McCarthy of Malden and Walter C. Wardwell of Cambridge are only a few of them.

Other signers whose names will be easily recognized as men of prominence in their respective communities are: Isaac F. Woodbury of the firm of Woodbury & Leighton of Boston, Judge Charles M. Bruce of Malden, Stoughton Bell, C. Burnside Seagrave, George A. Parry, Capt. John Read, M. L. Hannum, Philip B. Dallinger, Gustave E. Carstein, J. Harold Parry and Pres. William R. Davis of the republican city committee, all of Cambridge; Charles R. Elder, William W. Trafton, William H. Hastings, Ernest T. Shackford, Frank M. Sawtell and Carle P. Cubberly of Malden; Alfred R. Shrigley and William S. Kinney of Ward 10, Boston; Edward I. Aldrich of Allston, and Jesse Gove, Carleton U. Crocker, William H. Musgrave, Charles A. Woolley, John A. Campbell, chairman of the councillor district committee, and John Marno, chairman of the Suffolk county republican committee, all of Ward 1.

Beyond the political indorsement which has been given Mr. McGregor, his candidacy appeals to the business men of the community. He is one of the best known business men of Boston himself. As treasurer of the Houghton and Dutton company, he has proved himself one of the most progressive of Boston merchants. When he came to the city not so many years ago, he was comparatively unknown. He started to make his way to the front and has succeeded in establisning a reputation for business ability, clear judgment and remarkable success in conducting his establishment along lines that meant progress in the direction of commercial prestige.

Mr. McGregor believes in Boston. He believes in its past, with its great historical associations. He believes in its present as one of the greatest cities in the country. He believes in its future with all its opportunities for development. Towards this future his eye is always directed. The successes of the past and present are to him but incentives for larger successes in the future. He knows that Boston is going ahead, that it is growing bigger and busier and better every day and he is determined to be at the head of the procession as it hurries along.

An optimist, he is at the same time a leader and a worker in the ranks. Whatever comes to hand to be done is done. He is busy every minute and likes to see others busy. Concentration and cooperation are to him the biggest factors in success. Not only does he apply this principle to his business, but he believes that it applies to all manner of social improvement as well and in these Mr. McGregor is deeply interested. He wants to see his fellow men bettered in every way. He is a practical uplifter. Scientific theories for human improvement appeal to him only when they promise of practical application to present day needs. Although he has never held public elective office, he has found time to study and discuss political and social problems. That he has not been chosen to office long ago is due to his unwillingness and not to any objection on the part of his fellow citizens to honor him by their votes.

Time and time again Mr. McGregor's friends have urged him to become a candidate for office. He was urged to become a candidate for the councillor nomination last year, but refused to interfere with Councr. Glidden's desire for another term. His name has been mentioned often as a candidate for the congressional nomination in the seventh district, now represented by Cong. Ernest W. Roberts of Chelsea. His city has never had representation in the national house and democrats and republicans alike agree that Mr. McGregor would be a truly representative citizen to first represent them.

But although Mr. McGregor has never held elective public office, he has been a powerful factor in making nominations and has been a success in conducting campaigns for others. Gov. Draper recognized his worth to the state when he appointed him a member of the board of trustees of the Soldiers' home to succeed Col. Harry E. Converse. Upon this board he has accomplished many reforms and his advice in matters of administration is sought and followed by his colleagues.

Mr. McGregor is a young man. He is just over 45 and in the very prime of his mental and physical power. He was born in Ontario, April 9, 1866. He began his business career in New York, but soon came to Boston, where he associated himself with several financial institutions before entering the firm of Houghton and Dutton in 1897. Within three years he was admitted as a partner in the firm. When the firm was incorporated he was chosen treasurer.

If there is anything in ancestry, then Mr. McGregor has justified the theory that heredity is a powerful factor in shaping the minds and actions of men. His paternal grandfather, the Rev. Dugald McGregor, was a native of Glasgow. He has five sons, all of whom became ministers of the gospel. The oldest son and father of Alexander, was born in Glasgow in 1834. After being graduated from the University of Edinburgh in 1858, and teaching school on the Island of Lewis for a year, he accepted a call to Ontario, where he preached for 12 years. He was highly respected throughout Upper Canada for his character as a man and a preacher. He died in Pawtucket, R. I., where he had been settled for 16 years as the pastor of the First Congregational church.

Of his Scottish ancestry, Mr. McGregor is exceedingly proud. He glories in the name and fame of the McGregors of old and is never happier than when working for his fellow countrymen and their descendants today. Although he is prominent in many organizations, social and business, the warmest spot in his heart is kept for the Scots' Charitable society of this city—the oldest charitable society in the city. He became president of that organization in 1907 and gave to it and its work a wonderful impetus. He practically rejuvenated it and increased its membership to nearly double what it was when he became its head. It is a fact that more joined during his term of office than in the six preceding years. The same ability that marks his career in business was displayed in the conduct of the society's affairs—capacity for work, ability to enthuse others and warm, big-hearted generosity.

On his retirement from the presidency of the organization, he was tendered a banquet at the Hotel Tuileries on May 1, 1909, and presented with a loving cup, suitably inscribed, the gift of the society.

Mr. McGregor is a man of strong physique and nervous temperament. He combines with mental alertness, strength and efficiency. He sizes up men and situations intuitively, is quick in deciding on a line of action, and carries it out with remarkable shrewdness and persistence. He is intense and exacting. Yet he exacts more from himself than from his subordinates, although he inspires them with his faculty for work and application.

Among his business associates he stands in the highest place. They regard him as a clean, square man, one who means what he says, keeps his word, is prompt in meeting his obligations of whatever character and worthy of the utmost confidence. How he finds time for his many activities outside of his business is puzzling to many. Yet he is an active trustee of several estates and a bank director among other things. When the big fire desolated Campbelltown, N. B., last year, Mr. McGregor was one of the first to lend his aid to the struggling city in obtaining funds for the homeless and suffering people. Mayor Fitzgerald appointed him a member of the city's relief committee and through his efforts many thousands of dollars were raised.

As a member of the governor's council, which is virtually the board of directors of the state, Mr. McGregor would be in a position for which he is amply fitted by business training and ability. The vast financial affairs of the state, the management of its many institutions, are largely under the direction of the council. As an advisor of the governor in matters of appointments, he could be relied upon to bring an acute knowledge of men to aid him in his judgment. His care and conscientiousness would serve the state in good stead in all matters that come before that body each week.

Naturally the candidacy of Mr. McGregor commends itself to men of affairs who have any knowledge of the functions of the executive council and recognize the value of sound business men as advisers to the executive. Mr. McGregor is a big man and conducts a big business. He is progressive both in business and in his political ideas, and he has plenty of the latter. The Malden man will make a worthy successor of Walter S. Glidden in the executive council and when that is said a good deal is said. His endorsers are not content merely with signing his nomination papers but each and every one of them is a strong rooter for his success. With such a body of men behind him the contest seems as good as won now.

THE GREAT UNKNOWN.

In the spring of 1908, when Sen. J. W. Bailey and Cone Johnson, of Texas, were both running for the position of delegate at large to the Denver convention, a planter in the Brazos Valley sent a negro farmhand to get some nails at a store in a town where Bailey happened to be speaking.

The darky remained away all day and returned late at night without the nails.

"Ah cudden get no nails," he told the planter. "De stoahs wuh all shet up."

"Somebody dead?"

"No; dey wuh all at a speakin'."

"Couldn't you get them to leave? Didn't they open up again?"

"No; dey stay dah all evenin'. Wudden come away at all."

"That's odd. Who was it speaking?"

"Well, I cudden zackly luhn de gen'man's name, but he suttinly gev hisself a pow'ful fine reck'mendation."—Saturday Evening Post.



ALEXANDER McGREGOR

JAMES H. WALKER

Candidacy for Executive Council Appeals With Special Favor to Party Workers—Possesses a Strong Personality—Made Excellent Record as Senator

The conviction seems to be general among republicans who are at all well-informed politically that to prevent a democratic landslide next November the republican party must put forward its very strongest candidates, for all offices on the state ticket. For that very reason republicans throughout the state, with commendable sacrifice of personal ambition, in many instances have agreed to the waivure of the rotation agreement among cities and towns of districts in the election of senators and representatives and are uniting upon the strongest candidates that can be chosen. If anything is to save the republican party from wholesale slaughter this fall it is the patriotism that is being exhibited among its working members. Almost without exception they seemed to be possessed of the spirit of party patriotism. The one idea seems to be to pick the man who can win, always, of course, with due regard to the man's qualifications.

Because of the differences which have arisen between Gov. Foss and his republican councillors the democrats have announced their intention of making this an issue in the coming campaign and of fighting to elect a democratic council. It behooves the republican party, therefore, to choose in each of the eight councillor districts the candidate who can put up the most vigorous campaign and whose candidacy promises the best chance of success. Carrying the fight for a candidate instead of selecting a candidate who can carry his own fight is going to weaken the party in all its other contests by withdrawing from them support which otherwise could be devoted to them.

It is these considerations that cause the candidacy of former Sen. James H. Walker of Amesbury to appeal with especial favor to not only the active party men in his own district but republicans of prominence throughout the state. Mr. Walker is young and vigorous. He is, in fact, in the very prime of his physical and mental manhood. Clean, virile and aggressive his is a personality that is sure to appeal to the voters in a campaign of such vigor as the commonwealth now faces. His service in the senate is of such recent date as to be well remembered in Essex county.

Mr. Walker represented the fourth Essex senatorial district with such marked distinction in the senates of 1905 and 1906 that directly after the elevation of Pres. Dana to the superior court bench the name of Sen. Walker was suggested as the former's successor. It was a serious suggestion which the known character and ability of the man easily explained. But the youthful captain of industry had determined that he could not then afford to give further time to the service of the state and though the persistency of friends caused him to waver a bit in this determination he finally insisted and withdrew.

In his two years of service in the senate Mr. Walker made many friends. His frankness, square-dealing and good-fellowship won for him a distinctive influence which he wielded to the advantage of his district. In both sessions he served on the important committee on ways and means. The senate committee on ways and means not only considers all bills relating to the finances of the commonwealth itself but those relating to the finances of the several counties. It considers all bills calling for the expenditure of the state's money and also every measure involving expenditures to be raised by county taxes. Notwithstanding Sen. Walker's important business interests he gave freely of his time and energy to the exacting work of this committee and his business judgment was its most valuable asset.

During the year 1905 he also headed the committee on education and was a member of the committee on towns. In 1906 besides serving on the committee on ways and means he was chairman of both education and towns and served also on the important committee on insurance. This insurance committee sat during the recess of the legislature and revised and consolidated the general insurance laws of the commonwealth. In that great work Sen. Walker played an important part.

As a member of the committee on ways and means Sen. Walker had charge of a number of measures relating to his own county of Essex, among them:—

Bill providing for the construction of a new drawbridge over the canal on Western avenue, Gloucester.

Bill providing for survey and estimate for dredging portion of Saugus river.

Bill to authorize acquisition of land at Salem for the construction of a new registry of deeds building.

Bill directing Essex county commissioners to complete the bridge across the Waters river in Danvers.

Bill relative to cost of maintaining bridge over the Merrimac river between Newburyport and Salisbury.

Resolve providing for survey and estimate for improvement of Newburyport turnpike by the highway commission.

Sen. Walker's activities in Essex county matters were by no means confined to those measures which he had charge of for his committee. There probably was not a bill before the senate affecting Essex county in his two years of service that his voice was not heard upon. He advocated the bill to establish the boundary line between Newbury and Rowley, the bill to authorize Saugus to incur indebtedness for the construction of schoolhouses and the acquisition of land therefor, the bill extending the time in which a new bridge should be constructed over the Merrimac river in Haverhill, a bill to authorize Newburyport to raise money in excess of the debt limit for additional fire protection, a bill to incorporate the Amesbury Park association for the purpose of procuring a suitable park and recreation ground for the inhabitants of the town, a bill to establish the office of clerk of the second district court of Essex, a bill relative to the water supply of Amesbury, a bill providing for the construction of a new bridge across the Merrimac river in Haverhill, and numerous others.

Sen. Walker's friendship for the old soldier was shown in his ardent support of the Schofield soldiers' bounty bill and his vote to pass it over the executive veto.

He won the warm regard of organized labor by his support of the eight-hour bill for employes on public works, which did not become law until this year. He reported and advocated in 1906 the bill relative to the illegal employment of minors and also was a supporter of the bill to regulate the assignment of wages.

In the famous United Shoe Machinery fight of 1907 he was a supporter of the bill to regulate the leasing of shoe machinery.

It was Sen. Walker who had charge of and carried to success the bill which placed telephone and telegraph companies in the same category as other public service corporations, by placing them under the supervision and control of the highway commission.

The Amesbury man, as chairman of the committee on education, advocated the bill providing for state aid for the high schools in the smaller towns of the commonwealth, and advocated the bill which established the commission on industrial education and laid the foundation for the present well-defined policy of the commonwealth by which it bears half the expense of maintenance of industrial schools in the cities and towns. In 1905 he was a warm supporter of the free text book bill.

Sen. Walker has always believed that the commonwealth cannot do too much for the men who went to its and the country's defence when war imperilled the nation. This feeling not only actuated him to vote for the soldier's bounty bill but to support the resolve for a memorial at Valley Forge, which was completed this year, to the memory of the men of Massachusetts who shared in the terrible sufferings of Washington's army there in the winter of 1777-'78. He also voted for the resolve, long fought for by the Spanish war veterans, for a memorial on the state house grounds to the men of Massachusetts who died in the service of the United States in the war with Spain. He also supported the resolve for a moment in the national cemetery, and the resolve for a monument at Winchester, Va., in memory of the Bay State men who lost their lives in Sheridan's campaigns in the Shenandoah.

The humanitarian side always appealed strongly to the young senator from Essex as witness his support of a bill to establish a hospital for prisoners suffering with tuberculosis. He also advocated a resolve for an investigation relative to the commitment of female prisoners convicted of minor offences and is the father of the law which provides for the compensation of persons held in quarantine by orders of the board of health.

The agriculturists never had a warmer friend or more valuable ally on Beacon hill than Sen. Walker. He saw from the first the injury that would come to the milk producing industry by over-regulation on the part of the state and fought against the faddists who would, if they had their way, push the price of milk up to from 15 to 20 cents a quart and drive out of business all the milk producers who could not command that price. Sen. Walker was chiefly responsible in securing increased appropriations for exterminating diseases among horses, cattle and other animals and likewise was successful in securing increased appropriations for the suppression of the gypsy and brown-tail moths. He advocated the bill which restricted the speed at which automobiles might be operated in the public ways.

The above are a few details of Sen. Walker's record. They show him to have been a vigorous and progressive legislator. He never forgot that he represented all the people of his district. He was a friend of the farmer, the working man and the old soldier and, a business man, himself, he never forgot that no community can be successful which does not protect its invested capital.

There are about half a dozen senators in every decade who leave such an impression on Beacon hill as that left by Sen. Walker. Energetic and forceful, but always genial, broadminded, a marvel of capacity and the soul of integrity, he was an insistent and consistent advocate of the interests of his district, yet never for an instant did he ever forget the higher duty that he owed to the commonwealth and all its inhabitants..

The fifth councillor district in him would be assured of a capable and valuable representative in the executive council. The governor would have in him the trained mind of a business man to deal with the essentially business problems which embrace the work of the executive council. It has been pointed out that Mr. Walker's town of Amesbury never has had an executive councillor. But Mr. Walker's supporters do not rest their claim for preferment for him on this ground. They put it upon the higher and broader ground of his record of splendid service to the commonwealth and Essex county, his especial qualifications for service as a councillor to the governor and his strength as a vote-getter in a year when the party needs the best vote-getters it can command.

Lincoln and the Socialists.

In his message to congress in December, 1861. Lincoln said: "Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor and could never have existed if labor had not existed first. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration."

Naturally this would have pleased Karl Marx, who was then an exile in London, engaged in writing capital and in directing the growing socialist-labor movement. Our civil war bore most disastrously upon England's great cotton industry, and well-to-do opinion there sympathized with the south. In a speech at Newcastle-on-Tyne in October, 1862, Gladstone declared that the southern leaders "have made an army; they are making a navy; and they have made what is more than either—they have made a nation," which seemed to foreshadow recognition of the confederacy by the English government. Before the end of the year, indeed, such recognition was deemed imminent. Now Socialist history asserts that this recognition of the confederacy, which would have been a hard blow to the north, was defeated only by the protests of English workingmen in mass meetings at London, Manchester and elsewhere which were astutely instigated by Karl Marx, partly out of admiration for Pres. Lincoln.

Other history may shake its head rather dubiously over this extreme claim; but everybody knows that a great deal of all history is more or less dubious. We like the version that a bold, humane, true word spoken by Lincoln and caroming upon the brain of an exiled enthusiast on the other side of the world—of whose existence perhaps he had never heard—was really what saved the day.—Saturday Evening Post.



JAMES H. WALKER

CLERK WALTER F. FREDERICK OF SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT

Typifies Ideal Clerk—Abundantly Qualified by Training and Experience—Has Worked from Bottom to Top Rung of Ladder—Every Promotion Won on Merit

Ability coupled with popularity make Walter F. Frederick, clerk of the supreme judicial court for Suffolk county, reasonably certain of serving the people in that important office for some time. If the bar were vested with power to fix the tenure of his position, it would keep him there as long as he would stay. Eliminating politics, no one would suggest a change.

Mr. Frederick typifies the ideal clerk—able, amiable, efficient, obliging, courteous. Tempermentally, he is admirably fitted for the place. One never hears him "knocked," an assertion that can be made of few, if any, public officials. In experience and training, he is abundantly qualified. Beginning as a boy in the office of the clerk of the municipal civil court, he worked his way up to the position of assistant clerk. This appointment was made in 1888. He was given a clerkship in the office of Joseph A. Willard, for years clerk of the superior civil court. His work in that office attracted the attention of the judges and when a vacancy occurred, he was appointed an assistant clerk of that court in 1903. A short time afterward Clarence H. Cooper, assistant clerk of the supreme court, was appointed to the office of clerk of the supreme judicial court for the commonwealth. John Noble immediately asked Mr. Frederick, who had been doing equity work in the superior court since he entered the office, to take the position Mr. Cooper had filled. After mature reflection, Mr. Frederick accepted the appointment as assistant clerk of the supreme court. The justices made the appointment on recommendation of Mr. Noble, who was familiar with the capacity and qualifications of his new assistant. Mr. Frederick began his duties in that office in 1904 and in June, 1908, he was appointed clerk of the court by the justices to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Noble. In the fall of that year he obtained the republican nomination and John F. Cronin received the democratic nomination. The election was for the unexpired term of Mr. Noble. The remaining three years of that term end this year, so Mr. Frederick will come up for election to the full five year term. He won the last election by nearly 10,000 majority.

If merit counts, he is not likely to be disturbed by the electorate. He is well informed on every detail of practice and procedure from the simple writ of the municipal court to the extraordinary writs of which the supreme court has exclusive jurisdiction. His ministerial and administrative acts are only a small part of the duties of the office. Custom has thrust a vast amount of work upon the clerk of that court. John Noble once said, before a legislative committee, when asked concerning his duties, that the clerk of the supreme court "was a compendium of practice and an encyclopedia of law." There is little exaggeration in that description judging by the manifold and diverse questions that are constantly being asked of the clerk, not merely by young and inexperienced lawyers, but by the foremost members of the profession.

A splendid tribute to the accuracy and soundness of the judgment of Mr. Frederick in suggesting different forms of proceedings that should be adopted under the circumstances of involved, intricate cases submitted to him by lawyers time and again, is the fact that the highest tribunal in the state never decided adversely any action that he advised by reason of the impropriety of the form of proceeding.

It is such a circumstance that tends to strenghten the confidence of the bar in his judgment and reliability and causes the lawyers to confer with him in nearly every suit, whether in equity, law or probate. All lawyers and laymen are treated alike. Personally he may have his favorites or friends, but in the discharge of his duties he never shows any partiality. One has only to watch him in court or in his office to dispel any doubt that one may entertain as to the correctness of that assertion. He is as quick, ready and willing to give counsel, assistance or suggestion to a strange lawyer from an outside county or practicing in this county, or a newly admitted attorney, as he is to the generally acknowledged leaders of the bar. He seems to enjoy assisting one and makes one feel pleased to seek his aid.

He has a wonderfully retentive memory which the justices of the court have found useful on many occasions. Keeping in touch with every action that is entered, he is able to give the disposition of it and the reason therefor upon mention of the name of the case or a recital of the salient circumstances of it. In an office of this kind such a faculty is remarkable, and yet it is almost essential to the proper discharge of the duties of the office fixed by statute and tradition. More especially is such knowledge on the part of the clerk required when a justice of the court has an action similar to one previously determined by another justice and is desirous of following the precedent of the former case so as to have harmony, rather than conflict, in the decisions of the court.

Frequently justices ask the clerk about the decision of like proceedings and Mr. Frederick is able to get the prior cases whose adjudication formed the precedents to which the court seeks to adhere. Perhaps one or two concrete illustrations of what is expected of the present incumbent by attorneys may serve to give a better idea of the work custom has so firmly established.

Ex-Gov. Bates and others were trying a will contest before the court. At the end of several days the parties came to an understanding. They decided to effect a compromise and as there were some nice questions that had to be overcome, the attorneys went to the bench to talk over the matter with the judge. There was some doubt as to the form the compromise should take and just what the details should be. The judge remarked: "Send for Mr. Frederick, he'll know." Immediately the clerk was called from his office and in a few minutes he straightened out the difficulties and the compromise was effected and approved. The former governor used that illustration one evening in introducing Mr. Frederick to an East Boston audience.

More recently a member of one of the largest law firms in Boston had an important matter relating to a trust. The rights of minors and their mothers were at stake. The mother could not be appointed guardian for she would then have to consent for the children as well as for herself. She would not assent to the appointment of any other guardian. The lawyer was in a quandary as to how he should accomplish the end he had in mind and obviate an embarrassing question about the guardianship. He consulted the clerk. The latter suggested a form of proceeding that would achieve the purpose. The lawyer adopted it; lawyers representing other interests were present. The whole matter that seemed so fraught with intricate, vexatious points of law, was quickly disposed of. Papers were drawn and the case settled in the clerk's office. That lawyer doubtless received a handsome fee for getting his clients out of a hard place, but it was really the clerk; he did the trick.

Under the new corporation law, the attorney general takes action against corporations that have not paid their taxes or are derelict in carrying out the terms of their charters. About 1500 of such proceedings to enforce the statutory provisions relating to such delinquent corporations have been entered. In practically every one of these cases the clerk has been asked numerous questions by counsel representing the respondents. He must know the law, the effect of it, what the court may do under such and such a state of facts, and suggest the course that should be pursued to adjust the matter.

The collateral inheritance tax law has caused many suits by the commonwealth against executors and administrators of estates for failure to comply with the statutory requirements governing their respective offices and in about all these inquiries are made by the defendants regarding their rights or what they ought to do.

When it is realized that all trustees appointed by the court must get their power from the court to do any act, save a purely ministerial or perhaps administrative one, and that before the trustees take any steps toward carrying out some contemplated act they invariably consult the clerk as to what they should do under the conditions that are described to him, one may get a further hint of the requirements of a competent clerk.

On writs of error to the United States supreme court the clerk is consulted as to the practice with which very few are familiar. In the preparation of cases for the consideration of the full bench of the supreme court he is frequently consulted because of the usual intricacy of the record.

A lawyer who never has had any experience in proceedings arising from the extraordinary writs, habeas corpus, mandamus, quo warranto, certiorari, of which the supreme court has exclusive jurisdiction, would hardly think of making a move without consulting with Mr. Frederick. For instance one might be confused as to whether habeas corpus or writ of error lay to get a man out of jail on the ground that he was improperly sentenced. Mr. Frederick would be asked to determine which action should be brought and from his experience and knowledge he is ready to tell immediately.

Perhaps from reading the foregoing paragraphs one may get some idea of the varied, and manifold duties that the clerk of the supreme court is called upon to perform. No clerk in the commonwealth is better informed on the matters mentioned than the efficient, capable incumbent of that office. Mr. Frederick attends the sessions of the court regularly.

For nearly a century the court had only two clerks, George C. Wilde and John Noble. The former held the office about 50 years, the latter about 35. In his spare time while in the municipal court doing clerical work Mr. Frederick studied law and was admitted to the bar. He was born in Belfast, Me., in 1868. He is married and lives at 30 Puritan avenue, Dorchester. His home life is ideal. On January 25, 1908, triplets came to the household. The youngsters have grown to be rugged, healthy, happy children. Nearly every day the clerk finds a spare moment to call up his wife on the 'phone to inquire about the little tots.

Mr. Frederick could easily get a big majority of the members of the bar to endorse his candidacy. At the time he was before the people for election he sent out notices of his intention to run for the office. Within 24 hours he had the endorsement of 1500 lawyers who were familiar with his marked ability and splendid qualifications for the office.

Rebuilt Since.

In the early nineties, when the democratic party was split over Mr. Cleveland's policies, Col. John R. Fellows was one of a party on a coach ride from London to Brighton, in England.

He sat next to an Englishman who had been to nearly all parts of the United States and was boasting of the superiority of English scenery over American. Col. Fellows went into an argument with the Englishman and had him worsted, until the Englishman cried: "Well, even admitting all that, you have no ruins in the United States."

"Good Lord, sir!" shouted Col. Fellows, "have you never heard of the democratic party?"

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WALTER F. FREDERICK

CLERK FRANCIS A. CAMPBELL OF SUPERIOR CIVIL COURT

Lifted Office From Condition of Confusion to One of Efficiency —Bitterest Adversary Never Questioned His Integrity— Even Fin. Com. Commended His Work

No stronger or more forceful character is in public office in this commonwealth than Francis A. Campbell, clerk of the Suffolk superior civil court. Firm in conviction, he adheres rigorously to a purpose fixed definitely in his mind. A stanch friend, a bitter foe, he fearlessly expresses his opinions and one cannot mistake where he stands on any matter affecting either. Active, aggressive, he never quails in a fight. He possesses the attributes of a fighter; physically, robust, rugged, tireless; mentally, strong, nervy, courageous.

Any opposition to him is readily traceable to political enemies. Like all men of his type, his enemies force him into a contest at every opportunty. He must fight to get and fight to retain. All his life he has done so successfully. The recent publication in certain newspapers that the bar association had refused to indorse him as a candidate typically illustrates the extent to which his enemies will go. That assertion was a naked lie. The bar association does not take sides in political contests. A few years ago a very few members of the body attending a meeting, voted to indorse a candidate for county office and the indorsement was given out as that of the association. So vigorous was the protest from the great majority of members, who had not attended the meeting and objected to being bound by any such action of the association, that the policy of the association became clearly and sharply defined and a recurrence of that incident will not be likely. The association has had no recent meeting, so such action in indorsing certain candidates and refusing to indorse Clerk Campbell was not taken. The report calculated to hurt Campbell doubtless will benefit him when it is realized that it was viciously false. With a certain element Campbell never could or would expect support, for he disdains snobbery. He is a good mixer, open and above board in his dealings, and strikes from the shoulder. He does not cajole when asked to do a thing. He tells one whether or not he can do it, or will do it. He means Yes when he says it and is equally firm in a negative reply. His integrity is never questioned even by his bitterest adversary. He sticks to a friend, and pays no heed to an enemy. At times, when engrossed in work, a quick, seemingly sharp answer, may be mistaken for brusqueness to one unfamiliar with him, but to those who know him a quite different view is taken. No man in public life has a bigger heart or is quicker to give succor than he.

He entered the office in 1904 under the most adverse circumstances. If ever one had to employ one's resources to attain success in the administration of his office, Clerk Campbell surely had to. He found himself in a trying position and by tact, ability and determination he lifted his office from a condition of confusion to one of efficency. He had the opportunity to show what was in him and he acquitted himself admirably. At the end of two years, when he came up for re-election to the full five years term, he was unopposed, even his political opponents seeing the folly of any attempt to compass his defeat. Subsequently the finance commission, after a diligent inquiry into the various county offices, lauded him in its report for the improvements he had made and the high standing his office had reached. The only criticism made was the employment of a few friends of men prominent in politics. No animadversion was made upon the work done by those men. The pith of the report, on that aspect of the inquiry, was that the men had figured in politics. The clerk took the view that if a man takes an active part in politics that ought not to disqualify him from working in a public office if he has the ability and is competent. Every man appointed was fully equipped mentally to do the work and each has proved himself a valuable member of the clerical force. They succeeded others who had been opposed to the clerk and had shown a strong dislike and bitter feeling toward him as a result of the acrimonious contest for the office at the first election of Mr. Campbell. To maintain harmony, discipline and efficiency the clerk discontinued the services of those men and put in others friendly to him and likely to work in his interest in the proper administration of the office.

Perhaps a brief recital of the circumstances incident to his entering the office may reflect the condition that really obtained there, and the difficulties he had to overcome. Upon the death of Joseph A. Willard, Francis P. Ewing, then an assistant clerk, was appointed clerk of the court by the justices after a lively contest with Henry E. Bellew, chief equity clerk. At the ensuing election in the fall both were candidates for the nomination of each party. Mr. Bellew obtained the republican nomination and Mr. Campbell was the choice of the democratic convention. Campbell was assailed as a politician and there was a great hue and cry over the effect of the election of one of that type to the position of clerk of the superior court. All the "uplift" associations and 'isms were arrayed against him and united in their support of Bellew. Coming from the ranks of the democratic party as a typical representative of the people, Mr. Campbell had the support of the latter and won in the hottest, bitterest county fight for clerkship ever waged in Suffolk.

The office force was friendly to Bellew or Ewing. They knew Campbell only from what they had learned from the following of Bellew or Ewing, so were inclined to hold aloof from him. Some were attacking him insidiously, others, less discreet, were more outspoken. In brief nearly all were actually against him when he entered the office. Discipline was woefully lacking. There was no head to the office. Assistant clerks had been wont to do as they pleased, come and go as they wished, accounting to no one. Some of them entertained the idea that they were responsible only to the court, that the clerk was a mere figurehead, though the constitution and statutes expressly made the choice of the people the head of the office. Weeding out gradually the bitterest foes, in the office force, the clerk finally succeeded in winning the respect and confidence of the others. He could not remove the assistant clerks, but his objection to their reappointment by the court at the expiration of their three-year terms would be fatal. Eventually he had the entire office force, including the appointees of the court, realize that he was the real, not the titular, head, chosen by the people of the county.

Two years wrought a great transition in the standing of the clerk. The unexpired term of Mr. Willard for which he had been elected in 1904 came to a close, and in 1906 he was up for election for a full five year term. Then his strongest supporters included men who had fought him hardest at the prior election. He had made good in the office and all recognized his ability. Not only was he given the democratic nomination by acclamation but a similar honor was conferred upon him by the republican party. He had no contest. It was a remarkable feat. Newspapers that denounced him two years before sounded his praises editorially. The much abused politician turned out to be one of the best and greatest court clerks in the state. To revert to his entering the office, it will be recalled that shortly after he began his duties quo warranto proceedings were brought by the attorney general at the instance of Mr. Ewing on the ground that the election was invalid since the court had appointed Ewing for the full unexpired period of Willard's term and not merely until the fall election. Campbell won that fight which was fought at every stage of the proceedings. The supreme court held that the election was valid and Campbell properly held office.

Soon after he entered upon his full term, the finance commission began an investigation of county offices. His office was given close attention with the result that the report stands as a monument to his success in administering the office. He has put the office on a strong business basis. Discipline supplanted chaos. The old system has given way to new ideas of an up to date clerk. A few of the things he did may merit mention. Hardy had begun his duties when he found he had $15,000 in the bank belonging to litigants. The records failed to show to whom the money was due. It was deposited in court or with the clerk in many different actions during a period of years. Many of the suits had been disposed of. He had to take steps to find out who owned the money so he advertised for all persons who had deposited funds in court to make that fact known and in time he straitened out the matter. Lack of bookkeeping was the cause for that condition. Mr. Campbell put into effect a system of bookkeeping that would prevent a recurrence of that situation. That was the first improvement he made.
with the astounding result that the records

He found no regular account was kept of money received for certificates, copies and other similar fees. Under the law those fees went into the county treasury, the clerk receiving a salary, without any fees. From the meagre data on hand it was apparent that all fees and moneys received in the office had not been properly accounted for. He adopted a bookkeeping system and placed a cashier in the office show an increase in the receipts of the office of more than 150 percent over what they were prior to his becoming clerk. That was another improvement to the advantage of the county that received the favorable indorsement of the finance commission.

He had advance sheets issued of the general trial list in the fall so that attorneys could get an idea of where their cases stood on the list two or three weeks earlier than usual. That was a change appreciated by the bar.

He provided accommodations for examining dockets and records: furnished a record book for depositions showing whether the commission for the taking of depositions has issued or not, giving all facts formerly unavailable. He stopped the practice of paying out money without receipt or record, provided a special cash account for money paid into court. He had jury lists sent to the entire bar, instead of a favored few as formerly was the custom. He perfected details regarding executions, certificates, card indexes, receipts for papers taken from files so as to find them when wanted, and furnished alphabetical list of attorneys in a card case in the office.

He had a new docket system installed, by which seven dockets replaced 27 bulky books. He was the first to put in the card index system in the court house and soon after other offices followed, having seen the success and wisdom of such a move.

The records of the court were far behind and he set to work to have them brought up to date and his efforts in that line met with the hearty approval of the finance commission. Every facility was afforded to attorneys to find the records of cases and every system that would save time and trouble in getting the desired information was adopted until today no office in the state is more thoroughly systematized with a view to giving information, accurately and speedily. The clerk even improved on his own improvements and lately he had indexed in book form all disposed of cases in law, equity and divorce which may be had at the counter in the main office without the trouble of going into a rear office to look up a card index for such cases. There is one book for plaintiff, one for defendant.

He introduced a system of bulletins in the corridor, giving the case on trial in every court session, the names of the attorneys and the judges presiding; the other one, giving the verdict or finding in every case immediately upon its being rendered. One desiring to find an attorney who is in one of many sessions has only to look at the bulletins to ascertain where he is and one interested as witness or otherwise in a case may find out where the action is being tried by glancing at the bulletins. Supreme court decisions were also on the bulletin. That bulletin system was one of the most useful and helpful acts done by the clerk and was appreciated deeply by lawyers.

The stationery for the office and the several sessions of the court is purchased upon requisitions signed by the clerk or the chief office clerk and deliveries are checked up from a book in which such requisitions are recorded.

He gave the printing to private concerns and regarding the change the finance commission said: "The work is done promptly and well and at lower prices than were previously paid. The amount of printing is more and the cost less."

The records have been brought nearly up to date.

The finance commission enumerated the many improvements in the office, substantially all of which are given in the foregoing paragraphs, and commented thus: "The result of these changes are a more scientific distribution of labor; better discipline and higher efficiency in the force as a



FRANCIS A. CAMPBELL

whole; an adequate system of keeping books, accounts and records; increased receipts; more economical methods of procuring supplies and printing; greater convenience to the bar and an improved service to the public."

Such is the record of the man whom certain political enemies seek to oust. That the scheme prompted by vengeance of political enemies will be thwarted is the confident belief of the friends of the present clerk.

Mr. Campbell was born in South Boston and educated in the public schools there. He was graduated from St. Mary's college, Emmetsburg, Md., in 1886, receiving the degree AB, and later while a student at Harvard law school received the degree AM. On June 17, 1909, his alma mater conferred the degree LLD upon him and on that occasion he was the orator of the day. Cardinal Gibbons presided.

While in Harvard law school he was the star of the baseball team of Harvard. He was one of the greatest all-round players ever on a college nine. The fighting spirit that animated that team in many a victory has remained with him up to the present. He is a member of the Hasty Pudding club, the D. K. E., Harvard club, Harvard Graduates association, life member Harvard Law School association, Catholic Union, Catholic Alumni association, Boston Athletic association, Boston City club and the New England Catholic Historical society. He was a member of the school committee in 1899. 1900 and 1901. In that body he did much to better scholastic conditions, always having been with the progressive element.

The Cloud Upon the Republican Horizon.

Summing up the contest between Pres. Taft and the insurgent republicans, as it stands today, impartial judges will decide that the honors are easy. For a time the president had much the best of it. His bold advocacy of Canadian reciprocity, with the opposition to it of the leading insurgents, undoubtedly did them great damage in the eyes of the country. Even their friends confessed that they had put themselves in a very bad light, and given a rude shock to the belief in their sincerity. But now a test very like that applied to them has been put upon the president, and he has unquestionably suffered from it. His veto of the bill to lower the taxes on clothing and blankets, and his refusal to sign the bill reducing the duties on cotton goods and on steel and iron, have as inevitable an air of inconsistency as had the attacks upon the trade agreement with Canada, on the part of the insurgents. The latter emerge from the session in a better strategic position than they occupied at its beginning. But whatever may be thought of that, what an extraordinary situation it is in which the republican party finds itself one year away from a presidential election! Nearly a third of its senators and about a quarter of its representatives are bitterly hostile to the party management, are openly arrayed against its president, and make no concealment of their hope that he will be beaten if renominated. This cloud upon the republican horizon is many times larger than a man's hand.—New York Evening Post.

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JOHN P. MANNING

No Public Official Works Harder Than Clerk of Criminal Court —His Whole Life a Record of Kindly, Generous Deeds— Has Respect of Every Judge on Bench

A glance at John P. Manning, clerk of the superior criminal court, in his office or in the court room, at any time in the day, will dispel a popular notion that a county berth is a sinecure. No public official works harder than the genial, pleasant clerk of the criminal session. During the sessions of the court it is well into the evening when he leaves his office to go home. Invariably he is the last to go, never thrusting the work upon subordinates; he shoulders the burden of the duties of his office.

He attends the sitting of the court. He never wearies of the tedium of routine. If a prisoner is to be arraigned, he reads the indictment. If one is to go to trial, he impanels the jury, swears the witnesses and sees to every incident of such procedure. During a trial when clerks of other sessions find time for a smoke or a chat in an ante-room he is busy.

He expects interruption in whatever work he is doing, and is ever ready to answer a question or give counsel to attorney or layman. Many and many a favor he has done and seems as pleased in doing it as the recipient is to receive it. On criminal practice and procedure, he is a source of information to which the bar has frequent recourse. His relations with the bench may be seen from a remark Judge Sherman once made, while sitting in the criminal session when a knotty, vexatious point was raised regarding practice, "We always rely upon Mr. Manning as to matters of practice here," and turning to the clerk he asked him what the practice was in the matter under consideration, which information his honor quickly obtained, and that settled the question.

He has the respect of every judge on the bench. While prosecuting attorneys have been at loggerheads with different judges, Clerk Manning's relations with the bench are always the same. Nearly every judge has sought his advice, not only in matters of procedure, but in the disposition of cases. Not infrequently his view of a case up for sentence is sought, especially when a judge is troubled about it by reason of circumstances, that in one instance may be favorable to a man with a very bad record, or adverse to one with a prior exemplary record. A hardened criminal, who has tossed opportunity away, time and again, so as to be obviously incorrigible, finds little sympathy in the clerk when he seeks "one more chance," but an unfortunate—not a real criminal—or a boy will have no better friend in court than the white haired, wholesouled clerk. A kindly word, or suggestion from the clerk has stayed many a pen as it was about to decree a penalty to a prisoner standing in the cage, without counsel or money, dependent upon his own feeble effort to get another chance to become a good citizen.

Many a child and many a man owes his liberty or his renewed start in life to that word or suggestion, so quietly, unostentatiously given at the bench to the judge. Some could see that the clerk had altered the mind of the justice; some never knew the cause of their good fortune, attributing it perhaps to Providence.

Entering the office on merit, Mr. Manning has attained success by worthy effort. In school he was the best writer in his class and still bears an enviable reputation as a penman. It was this accomplishment that gave him his start. He was graduated from the Dwight grammar school in 1868 and his teacher gave him a note, recommending him to Clerk F. H. Underwood, then one of the foremost citizens of the city, to a position as copyist. The clerk gave the boy a chance and he made good. In May, 1874, the copyist was made an assistant clerk. He was admitted to the bar that year. Henry Homer, who had succeeded Mr. Underwood, died shortly after Mr. Manning had been made an assistant clerk. John C. Park was appointed clerk pending the election of a successor to the clerk at the polls in November. Mr. Manning was nominated by the democratic party and William W. Doherty by the republican party. At the time Suffolk county was overwhelmingly republican. The young assistant clerk, then about 23 years old, having been born June 17, 1851, was able and popular. Party ties were ignored and the ability and popularity of young Manning triumphed; he won by 2400 majority.

That election was for the unexpired term of the deceased Clerk Homer, so in 1876 Clerk Manning came up for his first election to a full five year term and received a plurality of 8000. Since then he has been successful at every election. Usually he gets both nominations for when the republicans have sought to seize the office, they found the clerk had lost none of his popularity. His last memorable victory was when "Charlie" Dolan, messenger of the superior court, who is popular, was put up by the republican machine. The latter was crushingly defeated and it will be a long time before any aspirant for that office will seriously consider his chances of defeating the present incumbent, who has the respect and confidence of the community.

Aside from holding the respect and confidence of the judges, Clerk Manning has received in the past and still retains the respect and endorsement of the most eminent members of the bar. Richard Olney, Robert M. Morse, Thomas W. Proctor, Sherman L. Whipple, in fact, all of the attorneys of prominence—whose word is sufficient proof that the individual they endorse measures up to a strict standard—have put the seal of approval on John P. Manning and the manner in which he conducts his office.

Mr. Manning has been 37 years in the office. Rather than obscure that fact, he is proud of it. It may be an issue for those who seek his office merely animated by mercenary motives, but it is a record that all of those who are anxious to see the Suffolk county courts maintain the pre-eminent position which they have held for absence of politics and equity for every citizen, will not spoil by electing an unknown to this important position.

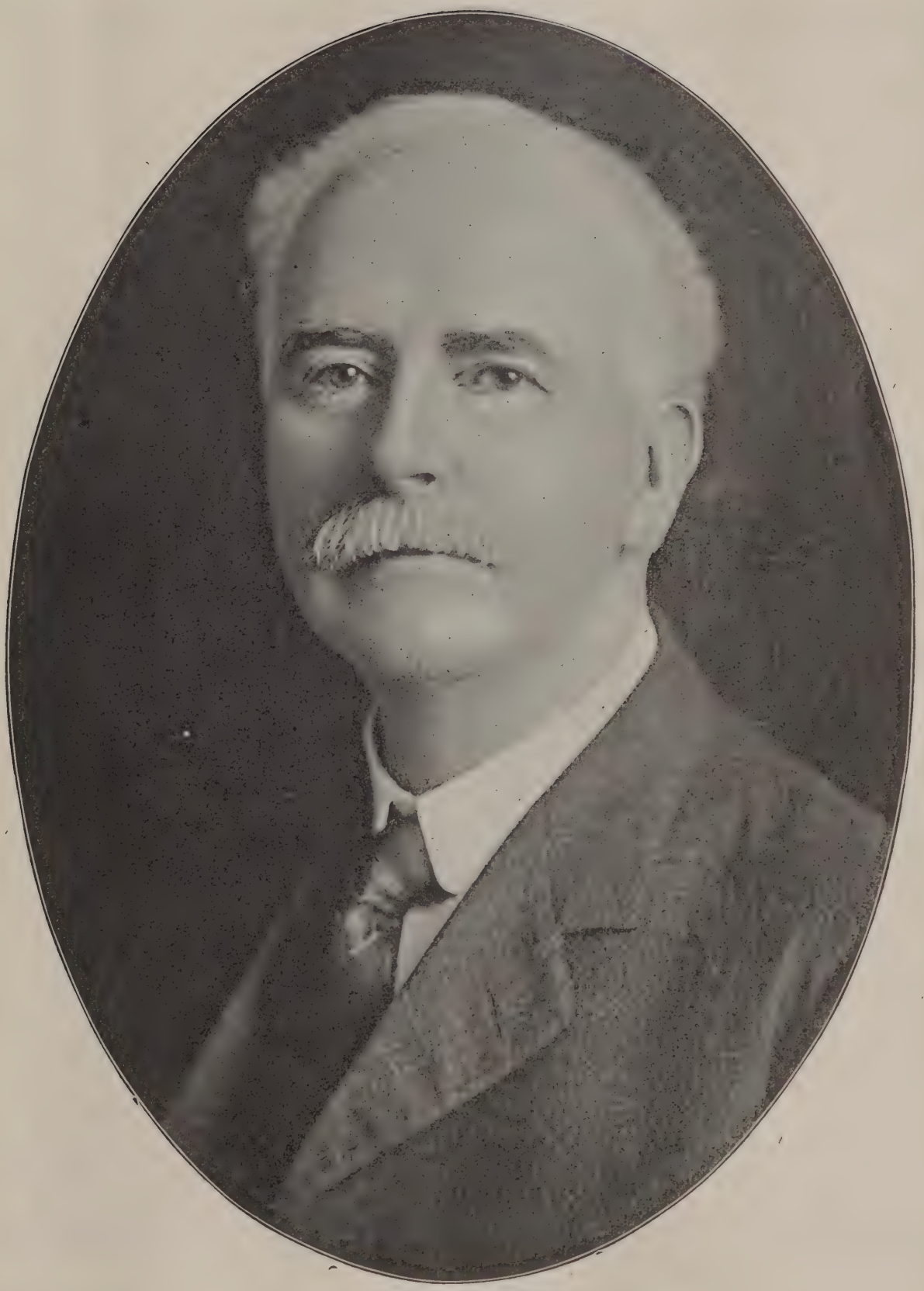
Though his duties are arduous and exacting, the clerk employs most of his spare time in trying to better the condition of poor and unfortunate children, instead of seeking recreation in some diversion or pastime. During the session of the legislature, he is a familiar figure at the state house before the committees having charge of bills relating to charities or unfortunate children and matters pertaining to criminal procedure. The Lyman school had no more bitter foe than Mr. Manning, and year after year he vigorously attacked its system and management respecting the religious training of children, and helped to keep alive the agitation that culminated this year in placing that institution with the Lancaster and Shirley schools under one head. As bail commissioner he was often called upon late at night and in the early morning hours to bail little ones who had been taken from their beds on warrants. He relieved this condition that reflected discreditably upon the judicial system and was the father of the law that prevented the arresting of a child, under 14 years, on a warrant. He was instrumental in having the legislature in 1906 enact a law that required children of that age to be summoned instead of being arrested on a warrant. He further proposed and effected the passage of the law preventing the commitment of children under 14 to cells in police stations or in any institution in default of bail or failure to pay a fine. If a child could not get bail or could not pay a fine, he suffered a hardship, having been placed in a cell or jail. That was a penalty on poverty that the clerk saw was wrong and he had the condition removed by legislative enactment.

His efforts in behalf of Catholic charities are too well known to require further mention. Space will not permit a recital of kindly, generous deeds that the clerk has done. Those who have seen him daily at work at the court house alone really appreciate the work he performs, the good he does and are familiar with those qualities and attributes that have inspired confidence, won effection and obtained the respect of the citizenship, the electorate of the community that he has so well represented in his exalted office.

An Illuminating Item.

While touring abroad a certain citizen of New York found this item in a list of police regulations posted up on a highway in Ireland:

"Until further notice, every vehicle must carry a light when darkness begins. Darkness begins when the lights are lit."



JOHN P. MANNING

WILLIAM T. A. FITZGERALD

As Register of Deeds Has Revolutionized System of Recording—Office Reflects Credit Upon His Executive Ability—Has Greatly Expedited Business

In his first five year term as register of deeds for Suffolk county William T. A. Fitzgerald revolutionized the system of recording. His office reflects creditably upon his executive ability. Every detail of its arrangement was planned by him with a view to give ample accommodations and efficient service to the public. It equals, if it does not surpass, any similar registry in the country. Old time conveyancers are unstinted in their praise of the present incumbent whom they had known before his advent to the office only as a lawyer or public official.

At first skeptical of his fitness for the important trust, they soon became convinced of his aptitude for the position. Today all respect his ability and judgment as a register. His practical training in public life has served him well. He is familiar with all sharp practices of the unscrupulous and is ever alert to discover any trick or artifice intended to defeat or cloud a title or impair an interest vested in a deed or mortgage on file in the registry.

In determining the propriety of a paper or instrument offered for filing he is left to his own resources. Neither the law department of the city nor the commonwealth feels it is called upon to advise him or any county official. Subtle points are constantly being submitted to him, but he seems abundantly fortified with legal lore and sound sense to decide them. Threat of a suit for an adverse decision is made by each of contending parties on a mooted technicality but it has been suggested so often that he accepts it philosophically. After sober, mature reflection, the losing party concludes to abide by his determination, realizing the soundness of his judgment. His rulings have furnished precedents which are followed by other countes. Time and again he is asked by letter or telephone "what Suffolk does" under circumstances explained in the inquiry.

Some time ago a lawyer handed a deed in Italian to a clerk to be filed. The latter refused to file it and the attorney went to the register. The latter declined to accept the instrument. He took the position that he was to pass upon the proper form of instruments offered to be filed, and he did not know what the paper was that the lawyer submitted. He did not think he was required to learn every language in order to determine the contents of an instrument in a foreign tongue. He contended that he was to see that the language of the country which was understood was spread upon the records. There was no statute governing the matter. He consulted the attorney general and while the latter did not feel that he should give counsel to county officials, he upheld the view of the register in this instance and subsequently an opinion was given by the attorney general on the question and sent to the commissioner of records. That opinion sustained the position taken by Mr. Fitzgerald. It was sent to the registers in the various counties.

Further instances of the important duties of the register in preventing the recording of matters that are not entitled to record may be cited. A party who has a tract of land in a suburb agrees with a broker to sell it at auction and the latter is uncertain whether the land owner will carry out the agreement. He tries to record his personal contract and if it were recorded, one examining the title would not recommend it to a purchaser because of the cloud upon it. The effect of filing such a paper would be to use the office as a collection agency to enforce agreements relating to real property. The register refuses to record the papers, though he usually has a wordy warfare with the broker, or attorney for the latter, who offers the paper for recording.

A man brings a receipt dated 40 years ago, reciting that John Smith, for example, has received a deed of land from Thomas Jones which he is to reconvey if Jones pays Smith for legal services. The paper is not sealed or acknowledged. It is simply a receipt for a deed. It is not entitled to record and the register refuses to allow it to be recorded, notwithstanding the protest of the lawyer who admittedly seeks to file it because it will cost less to record such paper than to pursue his remedy in it. Of course if recorded the paper would cloud the title and probably prevent a sale of the estate. It would be merely a club to force the other party to carry out the alleged agreement.

Many personal requests are made of the register that are unreasonable and improper, but he fearlessly denies them. Some are made to help out a lame case.

Early in his term Mr. Fitzgerald perceived defects in the system of recording. With thousands of books open to examination and inspection of the public, he saw the danger of fraud being perpetrated upon property owners or litigants. A fraudulent discharge of an attachment was known to have occurred and while a similar discharge of a mortgage had not happened, so far as ascertainable, still a forgery of the mortgagee's name to a marginal discharge was possible. If an attachment was discharged, the defendant in a suit could sell his property because the one who examined the title would find the attachment dissolved and the plaintiff would lose his security. If a marginal discharge of a mortgage were made fraudulently, a title examiner might be deceived and be led to believe that the mortgage had been discharged. Mr. Fitzgerald explained the situation to the legislature. The force of his suggestion of a law requiring that the discharge of an attachment or a mortgage be witnessed by the register or an assistant was appreciated and two statutes were passed on his petition and recommendation, one relating to attachments, the other to mortgages, so that now the discharge of both must be witnessed and it is not possible to practice a fraud in either instance. In curing these defects Mr. Fitzgerald earned the generous support of honest conveyancers, litigants and property owners. To keep a watchful eye for fraudulent efforts to cloud titles is no easy task when it is considered that last year there were 48,518 transactions in the Suffolk registry.

Lack of room was one of the serious problems Mr. Fitzgerald had to consider when he entered the office January 2, 1906. The registry was on the third floor of the court house. It was cramped and congested. Stacks were in the middle of the room. By rearranging the records and indexes, the register was able to have the stacks removed from the middle of the hall, giving a little more room. He had tables, desks, new lights, and a rearrangement of the cases made. The cramped appearance was removed, but still the floor space was insufficient properly to transact the tremendous volume of business passing through the registry. The court house commission had two additional stories built and arranged for a place for the registry but it was only a little larger than the old hall. Mr. Fitzgerald wanted a large hall but could not get it. That began a series of fights he had with the commission in all of which he was successful. Tenacious of purpose, he insisted that he get more capacious quarters and finally he was given the large, commodious hall on the fifth floor. He wanted fireproof cases for the records and couldn't get them because the commission claimed it didn't have the money. He went over its head and urged the county commissioners, consisting of the city council of Boston, to make an appropriation adequate to provide such cases. He got the money and the cases. More recently he wanted hot water in the registry and the commission said it could not provide it because of the cost to bring pipes up from the basement. Hot water was needed for the scrub women to clean the floors and for the office force. Again Mr. Fitzgeral appealed to the county commissioners and the appropriation was made and the work of installing hot water pipes is now under way. He wanted some fire protection and couldn't get it so he went again to city hall, procured an appropriation and now a number of fire extinguishers are in the registry.

An innovation in recording was the use of the typewriter which Mr. Fitzgerald introduced. After a deed is filed, it is copied and returned to the grantee. Before Mr. Fitzgerald's time, it took six and eight weeks before a deed was returned and one of his first reforms was to expedite the transcribing of instruments and the return of papers. Now a deed is returned within a week or ten days. Looking out for the convenience of the patrons of his office, the register had a telephone exchange put in the office and four booths have been installed so that an attorney may work in the registry and his office can get him by 'phone at any time. That was a greatly needed and much desired improvement that the bar deeply appreciates.

He is assisting the index commission which has been appointed to consolidate the indexes of 100 years from 1800 to 1899 inclusive and he intends to have the indexes brought down to 1911. He obtained an additional appropriation to have this work done.

Mr. Fitzgerald was born in Boston, Dec. 19, 1871. He was educated in the public schools, graduating in 1884 from the Quincy grammar school, and in 1887 from the English high school. In 1897 he was graduated from the Boston University Law school, LL. B., cum laude. He has been appointed by the faculty of the university as a visitor and will give one or two lectures on conveyancing.

His public record and the associations with which he is connected follow:

Common council of Boston, 1897; committee on appropriations and legislative affairs (chairman).

House of representatives, 1898-1899-1900; committees on metropolitan affairs, dedication of Massachusetts monument at Antietam (special), monitor.

Senate, 1901-1902-1903; committees on rules, judiciary, street railways, public charitable institutions, liquor law, revision of public statutes, libraries, special committee on governor's message on street railways.

Member and vice-president democratic state committee.

President democratic city committee of Boston, 1902-1903-1904-1905.

K. of C., A. O. H., Elks, Charitable Irish society (past president), Catholic Union of Boston, Y. M. C. A., Boston college, Boston City club, U. I. L., Quincy School association (past president), Boston Bar association, Massachusetts Bar association, Economic club and Massachusetts Conveyancers' association.

No Ark In Sight.

It is not alone the republican party's tariff record in the present congress that will furnish aid and comfort to the democrats in next year's campaign. The popular mind cannot fail to be impressed by the utter demoralization that has fallen upon the party of constructive statesmanship. Hitherto the great contention has been that the republican party not only does the right thing always, but that it is the only party that can get things done at all. But where are the boasts of yesterday? Quite as fast as the democratic donkey has been shedding its reputation of ineptitude and general cussedness, paralysis and panic have seized upon the lordly elephant. The recent exhibition in the senate suggests the madness that precedes destruction. Wearying of the process of being put in a hole by the insurgents, the republican stalwarts turned about and put the insurgents in a hole. There may have been a great deal of satisfaction in getting even, but that does not do away with the fact that both factions of the erstwhile dominant party are now deeply ensconced in uncomfortable subterranean quarters. With the official majority in the senate, it is now plainly a condition of after me the deluge.—New York Evening Post.

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W. O. A. Fitzgerald.

RICHARD E. WARNER

Has Served With Great Credit as Bristol County Commissioner—Has Had Notable Career in Business and Politics—A Live Wire in Everything He Tackles

A man that dares and does things is Richard E. Warner, one of the three members of the Bristol county commission. He has served with great credit in the board for the past three years and this year he has already started the battle for renomination and re-election to the position for another term. At this stage of the game it looks like a lead pipe cinch for "Dick," as he is familiarly called by even those who have only had the pleasure of his acquaintance for a short time. By the sixth of next October he will have rounded out a half century of active existence on this terrestrial sphere, and he is hale and hearty and active today as many men who are ten years his junior. The subject of this sketch has carved out a notable career for himself in the business, social and political life of Massachusetts. As a business man he is known the country over as a manufacturer of stoves. As to his political activity and success, it only needs to look back over his career to show what a great success he has been. In the social whirl he is classed as a lion every time he puts in an appearance. Mr. Warner has every reason in the world to feel proud of what he has accomplished during his years of activity, but there is not an easier or a more congenial man in the world to approach than this self-same "Dick" Warner. His hail-fellow-well-met style of meeting people has been one of the best keys to the success that he has achieved since he first entered the business and political world.

Mr. Warner has held many political ofces in his time and victory for many of them has come after some of the most grinding battles. His career as county commissioner has been crowned with great achievements and the prospects of an easy victory this fall, while pleasing to his many friends, are rather galling to his fighting proclivities. He has made a most acceptable member of the county commission and has been very active in all of the important doings that that board has to do with. He enjoys the respect and admiration of his fellow members on the board, Frank M. Chace, the chairman, of whom he is a counterpart in his political style, and the old Roman of them all, John I. Bryant, Fairhaven's distinguished representative on the board.

Mr. Warner knows the needs of the county from end to end and because of the habit that he has of going round and looking over things, there is not a better known and better liked public official, who ever held that honorable position. When his papers for the direct primaries under the new act, being tried for the first time this year, were circulated in the cities and towns of the county, there were voters who eagerly pressed forward to make up the required number of signatures in order that his name might go on the ballot. There will be no opposition to him at the primaries in his own party and, as said before, it looks as though he was going to have a walkover.

Richard E. Warner's hailing port at the present time is Taunton, a city in which he has achieved the greatest part of his business and political success. He has business interests in a half a dozen places, but his chief activity in the business way is as head of the White-Warner company, manufacturers of Household and Quaker ranges, stoves and furnaces. In his line of business, the subject of this sketch is as much of a past master as he is in the game of politics. He was born in New Bedford October 6, 1861, son of Joseph B. and Lucy (Pierce) Warner. He did not remain long in the Whaling City, but early in life removed with his parents to Taunton, where he has ever since resided. His early education was secured in the Taunton public schools and at Bristol academy, that famous old institution of learning, whose graduates have so many of them achieved prominence in business, professional and political life.

In 1876 Mr. Warner began his work in life. He went into the shops of the Dighton Stove Lining Works and remained for five years there, acquiring in that time a very thorough knowledge of the stovemaking business. In 1881 he went to Providence as manager of the Somerset Pottery company. He remained there only a little over a year when he returned to Taunton, where he engaged with the firm of White, Walker & Co. Five years after that when Mr. Walker retired from the firm the firm name was changed to White, Warner & Co. This latter firm name was retained until 1897 when it was incorporated as the White-Warner company, with Richard E. Warner as its treasurer and practical head. They manufacture stoves, ranges and furnaces and now have two big foundries in Taunton. Their products are known and sell largely all over the United States.

Despite his business activiites, Mr. Warner early after attaining his majority manifested a great interest in things political. His first affiliations were with the democratic party and it was because of his prominence in the work of the party that in 1894, at the comparatively early age of 33, he was named by the lamented ex-Gov. William E. Russell as a member of the state board of aribtration and conciliation. His work as a member of that board was marked by his eminent fairness and practical way of looking at situations. As a manufacturer he knew how his fellow manufacturers felt and through the close associations that he had always maintained with his own employes, he was able to realize and appreciate the feelings of the workingman. Men who have worked under "Dick" Warner, and that is the way they all have a habit of styling him, swear by him, and say that he is one of the best men they ever knew for being in favor of the square deal all round. This experience and this knowledge helped out Mr. Warner wonderfully while he served as a member of that important board of arbitration and conciliation. When the silver-tongued orator from Lincoln, Nebraska, appeared on the national political firmament and hypnotized the democratic party with his 16 to 1 talk, "Dick" Warner came to the conclusion that it was time for him to quit the democratic party. He did not fancy the political creed of Bryan and he said so in as many plain and forceful words as were needed to let his friends know just where he stood. He was one of the many who were driven out of the democratic party by the political principles that were advanced by Mr. Bryan.

Some of Mr. Warner's most active political life has been put in in fights in the city of Taunton. He first served on the board of aldermen in 1893 and in 1894. In 1894 he served as chairman of the board and the aldermen had the granting of licenses at the time. This fact was a matter of much controversy and finally resulted in the legislature passing an act creating a board of license commissioners. Mr. Warner's prominence won for him an appointment to that board and served on that for a while until the commission got into a controversy with old Ben Morris, the then mayor of the city. Mayor Morris asked for the resignation of the board and Mr. Warner along with the other members acceded to the mayor's request, realizing that there were friends of the mayor to be rewarded and also realizing that the change would give him a chance to come back later on.

He did come back with a vengeance in a short while for after a hot campaign he succeeded in getting elected as mayor of the city and served for three terms, when he was succeeded by John Eldredge. There were great fights in those days. After Mayor Eldredge had served a term "Dick" Warner thought it was about time to take another whack at the thing. He ran against John B. Tracy and went down to defeat after one of the most bitter of the many municipal fights that have been pulled off in the Herring City. There were some scars from that fight and some of them are still visible when the political season rolls around.

The defeat by Tracy did not put him down and out by any means. There is too much red blood in his veins to quit and he stuck like glue to the political last. About that time Capt. William R. Black, who had been Taunton's representative on the county board for nine years, expressed a desire to get rid of the cares and responsibilities of the position. Dick Warner got wise to this situation and he jumped into the game with such alertness that before anybody was aware of the fact, hardly, Capt. Black had been retired to private life and Dick Warner was once more in the political limelight as Taunton's representative on the county board. He has remained there since and the fact that he proposes to hang on a while longer is evidenced by his announcement of his candidacy for renomination and re-election.

A good story is told of "Dick's" determination to make the other fellow go some before he will pass him by is related of him. Had he taken to automobile racing there is no gainsaying the fact that he would have been as great a success at that calling as he has proved himself to be in his business and political callings. He had occasion to take out one of the members of the firm one day in his big machine, which he drives himself most of the time.

"Now, Dick," said the latter, "I don't care about going fast and if you have a desire to burn up the roads, why I will get out and get to my point of destination by some other means of conveyance."

"All right," said Dick, as he cranked up the machine and took his place at the wheel. "I'll give you an imitation of a so-called express train that I once had the misfortune to strike out west when I was in a hurry to get to a certain place to close up a deal," and away they went just as nice and cosily as his partner cared to go. However, it was not long before Dick heard a chug-chug in the rear and looking around he saw a speeder coming down the pike with the evident intention of putting the dust of the road all over himself and his partner. The idea of such a happening was shocking to Dick's sensibilities and he forgot all about the promise that he had made to his partner. Without saying a word to his partner, down went his foot on the speed lever and away jumped the machine. She struck a 65 mile an hour clip right off the reel and the partner looked as though he would like to be nailed to the seat of the machine. However, the speed was gradually slackened and Dick casually remarked to his partner: "I guess that chap won't pass us now."

That has been his policy in his business and political activity. He has been going at top speed all the time until he realized that he had acquired a position where he could not be passed. True it is that he has been licked sometimes in his political battles, but that has only been the means of making him come back the harder the next time.

There has always been talk of a Warner machine in Taunton political circles, but the fact of its existence is questioned by many close observers of things political. It is a fact that Richard E. Warner was a county commissioner, his bookkeeper was mayor, his son a member of the city council, an intimate friend city solicitor and one of the court house staff a member of the senate, and of course that all looked suspicious. But it stated on very good authority that simply happened as coincidence. His son in the common council had a mind of his own, and the senior Warner was heard to remark more than once that he would never attempt to influence him in any action that was up for consideration.

Despite the many battles that he has fought in his business and political career Mr. Warner is still most active and alert. He is there with the hearty hand clasp and hearty greeting and wins his way to the favor of those whom he meets right off the reel. He is married and has three children in whom he takes great pride. There are two daughters and the independent son referred to above, who has all of the get and go to him that his father has displayed and is displaying to this day. Mr. Warner's home life is ideal, but when he gets abroad on his political campaigning he has that breezy style and that congenial way of mixing with the various political strata that the politician has to meet, that he wins out with them all. It is one safe bet that Dick Warner will hold down the county commissionership for three more years.

Upholds Taft.

While the Daily News for many years has fought for scientific tariff revision under the advice of a competent commission of experts, it has never lost sight of the fact that congress should not be chained to the chariot wheels of any commission. It should pass desirable legislation on any subject at any time. It has blundered by trying to force hasty wholesale revision of the tariff at the present session.

If it had contented itself with framing and passing a thoroughly good bill revising schedule K it would have won the approval of the country for its course. As matters now stand, the president has the better of the controversy.—Chicago Daily News.

A Taft Platform.

"Sam" Elder, alias Samuel J. Elder, LL. D., Yale '73, is to be chairman of the committee on resolutions of the next Massachusetts republican convention. If we don't get a splendid Taft platform out of that situation, put the Courant down for a bad guesser.—Hartford Courant.



RICHARD E. WARNER

NORMAN H. WHITE

Record in Legislature of Achievement and Progressiveness—Fearless Advocate of Measures for Public Good—Vigorous and Aggressive Campaigner

No man in the Massachusetts legislature has impressed his personality more forcibly upon that body, nor been brought more prominently into public notice during the last five years than Rep. Norman H. White of Brookline, candidate for the republican nomination for governor and chairman of the house ways and means committee. The countless inaccuracies in the reports of the governor's experts were discovered at the hearings before his committee. There also was discovered the extent to which the governor, in his messages to the legislature, misconstrued his experts' reports in what Mr. White has termed "an ill-starred attempt to further his own political fortunes."

It was Mr. White who was chiefly responsible for the discoveries that resulted from these hearings. He worked early and late investigating and re-investigating experts' reports and gubernatorial messages. From ten in the morning until six in the evening Mr. White could be found in the state house. If he was not in the house chamber he was usually at work in the ways and means committee room. It can safely be said that no man on Beacon hill worked harder during the past session, or tended more strictly to the people's business than the subject of this sketch.

For five years Mr. White has represented Brookline in the lower branch of the Massachusetts legislature, and represented it well. His record is one of achievement and progressiveness, and proves him to have been ever the champion of the people's cause. He has never borne the collar of any man, nor been the tool of any corporation or political machine. He has always stood independent ;a strong and fearless advocate of measures for the public good; four square to every wind that blows, and from first to last has ever placed principle before expediency.

The workingman's compensation act, passed during the past session of the legislature, found a strong advocate in Mr. White. He urged its passage not only on the floor of the house, but also from the public platform in many cities and towns throughout the state. Four other measures that he also strongly advocated had for their purpose the working of a radical improvement in the state's method of combating the dreaded "white plague."

Chiefly through his efforts three of these four measures were enacted into law, and a strict adherence to their provisions cannot fail to accomplish a tremendous improvement in the existing tuberculosis situation. Their enactment also establishes a definite state policy in the campaign Massachusetts is waging against this disease, a policy that although greatly needed has heretofore not existed.

One of these measures requires the establishment and maintenance in every city and town of a tuberculosis hospital upon request of the state board of health. Another provides for a state subsidy to every city and town maintaining such a hospital of $5 per week for every patient treated when such patient, or his relatives bound by law to maintain him, are unable to pay the cost of his treatment. The last of the three measures passed requires the establishment and constant maintenance in every city and town of 10,000 inhabitants or more of a local tuberculosis dispensary.

Mr. White first loomed large upon the political horizon of Massachusetts during the legislative session of 1908, his second year as representative from Brookline. It was then that he forged to the front as the chief opponent of the New Haven railroad in its efforts to acquire the Boston & Maine railroad and various street railways of the state. Mr. White believed that the laws of the commonwealth should be upheld, and contended that the New Haven, in its efforts to control transportation, was proceeding along lines in direct defiance of our laws. And for this contention he had warrant, Massachusetts having enacted a law in 1874 prohibiting any railroad corporation, unless authorized by the legislature, from directly or indirectly, acquiring or holding the stock of any other corporation.

In 1908, Mr. White successfully fought all the wealth, the power and the influence injected by the New Haven into its campaign to accomplish the merger of the Boston & Maine with itself. He fought it on the floor of the house, from the public platform, and circularized the state to such good effect that his fight was crowned with sucess, and the merger bill defeated.

But the following year the New Haven came back stronger than ever before. The secret of that strength, however, it is not necessary to outline here. This time it wanted to secure the passage of a holding company bill and thus accomplish indirectly the merger of the two roads which the year before it had failed to accomplish directly. And this time, despite the most forceful efforts of Mr. White, it was successful in its purpose.

During one of his most able speeches in opposition to this bill, Mr. White gave expression to the following terse statement: "It means complete monopoly of transportation on land and sea, uncontrolled and uncontrollable, a monopoly of all the commerce of New England under a single management. Such a monopoly and management exceeds the limits of greatest efficiency and economy. It involves an increase of power in the hands of a few men over all lines of business. Such a monopoly of transportation and business is dangerous to the political and financial independence of the people of Massachusetts and all New England."

But Mr. White's claim to political preferment rests not solely upon his efforts to prevent a monopoly of transportation in Massachusetts. During his first year in the legislature he forced through the savings bank insurance act despite the strong and unceasing efforts made by the leading industrial insurance companies to prevent its enactment. This act was drafted by Louis D. Brandeis, is the first of its kind in the English speaking world, provides old age and life insurance at cost to working people by savings banks under most rigid state supervision, and has been the means of reducing premiums on such insurance to the wage earners of Massachusetts to a greater extent than $1,000,000 annually.

In 1909, Mr. White, then chairman of the committee on education, led the successful fight for the passage of the bill advocated by Gov. Draper, which reconstructed the entire educational system of the state. That legislation abolished the state board of education, created the commission on industrial education, and consolidated vocational and academic training under one unified department, headed by a state commissioner of education.

Massachusetts owes its legislative reference library to Mr. White's efforts. He believed that the fullest information on legislative matters should be given to members of law-making bodies. He investigated the subject and found that many western states were more progressive in this particular than Massachusetts. He wrote to every librarian in the English speaking world, and also to the members of legislative bodies of states where such libraries were established, for information regarding them. Finally he secured the passage through the house of a bill creating a state reference library here. This bill was killed through a misunderstanding in the senate. Later the governor became interested in the matter, recommended such a library, and it is now in operation.

After a three years' campaign Mr. White finally succeeded in securing the passage of the "nurses' act," which enables trained nurses, if they so desire, to obtain a state examination and certificate of education and good moral character. This act operates as a great protection to the public from unqualified and unreliable nurses as it enables them to secure nurses who are registered and absolutely to be depended upon in every particular.

For the last five years Mr. White has led the opposition to the "optometrists' bill," which if enacted into law would permit "optometrists" so-called, to obtain a state license and a state seal, and under state authority tinker with the eyes of the poor. He has for years been a pronounced adversary of the lobby and the consistent advocate of measures for the public good. His bill forbidding a member of a state committee being a member of the lobby was enacted this year.

He it was who called the state's attention to the deplorable conditions existing at Ludlow at the time of the strikers' eviction late in November of 1909, and urged Gov. Draper to use the blankets and shelter tents of the state militia for the protection of the strikers and their families. He also was greatly instrumental on several occasions in securing passage through the house of the Hisgen anti-discrimination bill.

Three years ago the campaign commenced by Mr. White to protect the shore birds and edible wild fowl of the state resulted in the passage of a bill which placed Massachusetts foremost in its protection of such fowl. He has worked for the establishment of kindergartens in every city and town of 10,000 inhabitants or more, for the passage of a bill providing for the display of the American flag on every public school in the commonwealth, and for the law requiring all vehicles to carry lights at night.

Mr. White recently put through a resolve creating a commission to investigate intelligence offices throughout the state. He advocated and finally secured legislation creating a commission to study the state methods of inspection of factories, workshops and mercantile establishments. This commission's work is expected to have a beneficial result in the employment of woman and minors, the schooling of children, and the protection of employes.

Mr. White greatly assisted in putting through the house a bill providing for the investigation of voluntary associations and trusts, organized to purchase, hold or control the capital stock and securities of public service corporations. His efforts to secure the enactment of a law providing for the punishment of railroad officials who make false returns regarding the financial conditions of their properties was largely responsible for the passage of such a bill through the house on two different occasions. Each time, however, this bill was killed in the senate.

Mr. White has always been an ardent supporter and strong advocate of agricultural education and training. His hearty and able support was given the bill providing for the establishment of an agricultural school in Essex county. One of the most notable achievements in which Mr. White assisted was the creation of a commission on hospitals for consumptives. In his legislative work along lines of public health Mr. White has always endeavored to safeguard the people of the state and to better the sanitary conditions existing in tenement houses, in homes, in schools, in factories and in public places of every kind and nature.

His honesty and integrity are unquestioned; his ability as a campaigner and orator is well known throughout New England. His tireless energy has made him one of the strong leaders of the republican party in this state, and his writings and speeches have been used many times as campaign documents. In his whole legislative career Mr. White has done his utmost to protect and conserve the best interests of all the citizens of the state.

Mr. White is a man with whom it is deemed an honor to be on terms of friendship. He is a man who inspires in the hearts of those in close touch with him the truest sentiments of loyalty, trust and devotion, and in him the people have ever found a champion to defend them from the attacks of their exploiters. Day by day throughout the state his candidacy for the republican nomination for governor has been growing in strength. Onto his band-wagon have been climbing the solid business men, professional men, farmers, workingmen, and men from all walks of life.

Laughed at and reviled, termed erratic and unstable in the past by those in public life who sought to serve the interests rather than the people, Mr. White has steadily grown in strength with the great mass of voters, and today he can point with pride to the fact that a steady adherence to principle brings a greater reward than subseviency to political bosses and special interests.

Sen. Bailey came from the biggest state in the Union and he was the biggest political disappointment of his day.

Nature endowed him with an unusual mind and an eloquent tongue, the people of Texas lavished their confidence on him, and the country at large hopefully hailed him as the progressive leader of the new South.

Mingled with the general satisfaction over his announcement that he will retire at the end of his present term is the regret that such gifts as his and such an opportunity should have been thrown away.—Boston Globe.



NORMAN H. WHITE

CHARLES B. STRECKER

Democratic Candidate for Auditor Qualified in Every Way—Has Made Big Success of Boston Financial News—Of Forceful and Assertive Disposition

When Charles Bren Strecker, candidate for state auditor on the democratic ticket, shakes hands with a dyed-in-the-wool republican of even the deepest dye, said republican, though perhaps against his own will, cannot but feel drawn toward this whole-souled personality before him.

Mr. Strecker bears some slight personal resemblance to Thomas L. Hisgen, who in 1907 polled over 75,000 votes for governor. Mr. Hisgen said he would get over 75,000 and he did. Mr. Strecker says he will get over 175,000, and will be elected.

This sanguine temperament accompanied by a tremendous amount of energy, exceptional ability, and a certain personal magnetism, accounts for the election of many a worthy citizen to public office.

Mr. Strecker, like Mr. Hisgen, is blonde, and healthy looking, stalwart of build, and smiling and amiable. But Mr. Strecker is not fighting Standard Oil or any other "octopus" unless it be Charles W. Barron's. Mr. Strecker is big in every way and when Mr. Strecker goes on the stump it will be observed that he is an orator.

It has not been easy in years gone by to get properly qualified men to run either for state treasurer or state auditor, on the democratic ticket. Generally only a perfunctory nomination has been made.

This year, with the possibility looming up of a democratic landslide, and the election of nearly or quite the whole ticket, the difficulty has been rather to prevent too many candidates from running for the nomination.

It is no secret that prominent democrats went to Mr. Strecker early in the summer and urged him to be a candidate either for state treasurer or auditor, promising to relieve him of all care and trouble in regard to the circulation of his papers, and promising also that certain other talked-of candidates would not run.

After mature deliberation Mr. Strecker finally consented to allow the use of his name. He had never before run for public office, nor taken any active interest in politics. Once he had entered this new sphere of activity, Mr. Strecker soon became enthusiastic in it, and began to put into it the same zeal and intense earnestness which has made him a success in whatever he has undertaken.

Charles Bren Strecker was born in the South End, Boston, Oct. 18, 1863, and educated in the public schools. He had a natural bent toward newspaper work, and his early training was obtained with the New York News Bureau, James Raskover, president, being a friend of the Streckers.

Young Strecker early showed his ability in ferreting out financial news, and the acumen with which he baited the bulls and bears of Wall street soon resulted in promotion until he was in receipt of a large salary.

His father, however, Morris Strecker, wholesale clothing merchant, made so urgent an appeal to the young man to return to Boston, offering him a partnership that the latter finally yielded and came back 16 years ago. Since which time he has remained a Massachusetts voter.

Charles B. Strecker, however, always felt a strong inclination toward the calling he had forsaken, and eight years ago his opportunity came: the chance to take over the Boston Financial News at a merely nominal price, when its real value was taken into consideration.

Mr. Strecker paid a ridiculously low figure for this now invaluable organ of State street, and the business world, because its methods had caused it to fall perilously near bankruptcy.

Mr. Strecker's success in building up the Financial News has been phenomenal, but there is no secret about it. He possesses the rather rare gift of combining business ability with the news instinct. He is naturally straightforward and above-board in all his dealings. Gov. Foss' watchword, "Persistent, pitiless publicity," was no stranger to him, for years ago he had adopted it.

One of his greatest triumphs came when he forced C. W. Barron, his redoubtable rival, to change a policy of 20 years standing and accept advertising openly. Blackmailing tactics he abhors.

"If you say nothing good of a proposition say nothing of it," was one of his earliest maxims, and many a time he refused profitable advertising because he believed the project of doubtful worth.

So Charles Bren Strecker has become known and esteemed of all men for his fair dealing, his strong sense of fair play and his refusal to crowd the weak and struggling to the wall. Nothing succeeds like success.

He has made a success of whatever he has undertaken, and he will undoubtedly revolutionize archaic methods and expurgate dry rot if elected state auditor.

Some people have inquired whether Mr. Strecker's acquaintance, outside the eastern section of the state, is sufficiently wide to give him assurance of election. The answer to that is that Mr. Strecker has 3000 commercial travellers working for him—for he himself was once a bright and shining light among commercial travelers, when he was the active working partner of M. Strecker & Co., and he is still one of the leading members of the New England Commercial Travelers' association.

Moreover, that is not the extent of his membership in fraternal organizations, nor the extent of the volunteer workers fold now engaged in spreading his name and fame.

Mr. Strecker is one of the best known and most highly esteemed members of Aleppo Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and a 32d degree Mason, a life member of the Boston Press club, a member of B. P. O. Elks, the Royal Arcanum, and the United Workmen. He is prominent as a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Economic club of Boston, the Traffic club, the Boston City club and as a director in the Federal Trust Co.

He belongs also to the Elysium club, the Annisquam Yacht club, the Sandy Bay club, and other organizations.

Because he is always so frank, openhearted and open-handed, the soul of generosity and hospitality, broadminded and liberal-spirited, he has a host of friends wherever he goes, and many republicans as well as democrats will vote for him on election day.

There is no doubt that the democratic campaign managers have played good politics in inducing a man of Mr. Strecker's strength and standing to take the nomination.

Mr. Strecker is now the president of the Commercial-Financial Press association, publishers of the Boston Financial News, and he is the managing editor of this organ.

He knows news when he sees it, and he divines how and when to find it. The news service which he has built up is constantly increasing in value, and every year he is obliged to increase his staff of experts.

Not only does every banker and broker take the daily service of 75 to 100 news sheets, with the large eight page newspaper at the close of the day, but more and more merchants and tradesmen of all sorts, as well as professional men, and men of leisure, are finding in the publication information, at first hand, of such importance to them in a pecuniary way that they appreciate it as a summum bonum, and a multum in parvo.

Mr. Strecker is also the president of the Commercial-Financial Printing Co., and the president of the Boston Financial News Advertising Agency.

He is vice-president of the Albert Franklin Co. of New York, which publishes the New York News Bureau, and with James Raskover he controls all the stock of both, so that a great stream of New York financial news comes over direct wires, fresh and quick as it originates, to the Boston Financial News subscribers.

Mr. Strecker is also a stockholder in the London Central News Bureau, Limited, and through this affiliation obtains at the earliest possible moment all the important financial news from London and other foreign capitals.

The readers of the financial columns of the Boston newspapers—the general public—have little idea of how deeply indebted those columns are to Mr. Strecker's agencies and affiliations for the information thus doled out.

Mr. Strecker was married in 1891, and lives with his wife and two children at 127 Thorndike street, Brookline, and owns a charming summer residence at Lands End, Rockport, where he has spent his summers for some half a dozen years, and where he indulges his love for yachting. He owns a fine touring car and prefers to travel by automobile.

To his early devotion to outdoor sports, especially to baseball, of which he is still very fond, Mr. Strecker attributes much of his abounding health. He possesses a fine baritone voice, has sung in high class musical organizations, and when a young man received a superb musical education, so that at one time he was almost persuaded to go on the operatic stage.

Music and books constitute his chief hobby. He is a confirmed opera goer, and possesses one of the finest libraries in Massachusetts.

The success achieved by Mr. Strecker in his business affairs is all the assurance needed of his qualifications for the position of state auditor, and, with his forceful and assertive disposition, the people of the state will not be disappointed in looking for reforms and greater economy in the conduct of the office, should Mr. Strecker be elected.

Fighting the Income Tax.

The history of taxation is largely a record of the efforts of the most powerful classes in society to shift the burden of supporting the government upon the more helpless classes. Hence, this is a pretty safe recipe: To find the most powerful class in society at a given time look for that class that pays the least taxes in proportion to its ability to pay. In the United States this class would comprise people who derive ample incomes from concealable personal property—the class loosely prescribed as "capitalists."

In the last year of the 18th century Pitt first imposed the income tax upon England under dire necessities of war. The city—that is, the leading capitalists—fought the tax with persistent violence during the long struggle with Napoleon and secured its repeal the moment the struggle was ended. Forced by panic and famine Peel reimposed the tax in 1842; and for a generation thereafter, while fiscal necessities compelled the taxing of incomes, it was the dream of English statesmanship to get the exchequer in such a condition that a tax to which wealth was so bitterly opposed might be abolished. In 1874 Gladstone thought he was about to realize that dream but, unfortunately for wealth, he was defeated in that year's elections. Ten years later this tax was described as "detested, denounced and doomed again and again to extinction." Only recently has English wealth resigned itself to a tax based on the theory that every man should conribute to the support of the government according to his ability.

In the United States, among those who are directly taxed at all, the general rule is that a man's taxes are in inverse ratio to his ability to pay them. Real estate, largely in the hands of small proprietors, and unconcealable personal property, such as a farmer's horses and cattle, are taxed; but the capitalist, in the sense of one whose wealth is invested in concealable personal property, pays almost nothing.—Saturday Evening Post.

"Go On With the Game."

Gov. Harmon at Faneuil hall unquestionably exposed the popular sentiment regarding Pres. Taft's charge that in the tariff legislation at the last session the democrats were "playing politics." The people, said the governor, will cry, "Go on with the game."

It is a game—if you please to call it such—that must be played out, and if fairly played the people must be the winners. The one anxiety is lest Mr. Taft's tariff board shall be hindered in presenting its report in season for the extra round to be concluded at the December session. Any factitious delay in producing the single condition upon which the president will permit such legislation to be carried through would be resented.

It is by no means unlikely that the facts presented and some at least of the conclusions reached by the tariff board will be found of value by congress in drafting the promised revision. But this information cannot be withheld under any pretext in order to block the progress of the game. It must go on regularly.—Boston Post.



CHARLES B. STRECKER

STEPHEN O'MEARA

First Police Commissioner Appointed With Sole and Almost Autocratic Power—That Power Has Been Used For the Best Interests of the City

It is difficult sometimes for the average citizen to understand the workings of the public press. The average citizen—and especially the average citizen who reads the newspapers for the purpose of obtaining opinions as well as news—occasionally comes in contact with a journalistic brain storm which makes him wonder whether, after all, the press is infallible. He dislikes, of course, to have his faith shaken, but there are times when the shaking is inevitable.

Take, for example, the Boston police department. It has been taken many times for example, and strange as it may seem, it has been taken simultaneously for a horrible and for an exemplary example, but not, of course, simultaneously by the same public mentor. The Boston police department is very much in the public eye, and not infrequently in the public mouth. There is a trite injunction, attributed to Mark Twain, which runs as follows:

"When in doubt, tell the truth." It need not be said that those who adopt the foregoing injunction as one of their guides in life are not those who have already adopted this as the Eleventh Commandment."

"When in doubt, blame the police."

The police department of Boston is under the control of a single police commissioner. He is appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by the executive council, and he is responsible legally to the governor and only to the governor.

Stephen O'Meara is the police commissioner of Boston. He is the first police commissioner ever appointed with sole and almost autocratic powers. He succeeded a commission of three that had been appointed by the state, but which was compelled to handle the vexatious license problem as well as to administer the police department. When it was decided to separate those duties, it was also decided to make one man directly responsible for the administration of the police department.

Gov. Guild, republican, appointed Stephen O'Meara, a republican, as the first commissioner under the new system to take charge of a police force in the largest democratic city in New England. There was never a doubt of Mr. O'Meara's republicanism. He had been a republican editor, a republican orator, and a republican leader in the best sense. He had never concealed his political views, and he had never stifled his political convictions. And yet his appointment by Gov. Guild was greeted by men and newspapers of both parties as one which reflected as much credit upon the governor as it did upon the appointee.

Commr. O'Meara knew something about the police department from the inside. He had been a police reporter in his salad days, and as the responsible editor of a daily newspaper he knew all about the ins and outs of the police department. He knew wherein it was weak and wherein it was strong. There were those who prophesied that he would revolutionize the department and that there would be an explosion from the inside, but there was nothing of the kind.

He made it clear from the outset that he would play no favorites, as the boys say, and that a man's position in the police department would rest wholly with the man. He made it clear, moreover, that outside pulls and political influence would not avail in protecting a man from punishment or in preventing him from getting his reward if he deserved one. It didn't take more than a few months to convince the rank and file that the police commissioner could be trusted, and the police commissioner, fire commissioner or any commissioner in charge of a large department who can produce that conviction has more than half won his fight for a loyal, effective department.

The commissioner soon impressed upon his men the necessity for doing their duty in accordance with the laws and ordinances. He devoted himself to convincing the officers and men that the police department must be conducted according to statutes and not according to emotions. He made it plain that the policeman who obeyed the law in dealing with law breakers was the kind of policeman who would accomplish most and would meet with the least trouble. He has never relaxed his work along that line. And thereby he "started something," to use the phrase of the street.

There are people in Boston, as in every city, town and village, who believe that the police should do their work in accordance with the emotions of those people. Usually they are well meaning. Sometimes they are professional advocates of a spotless city who feel that, if they could administer the police department, they would make Boston whiter than snow, if not in a single night, at least in a fortnight. Sometimes they are the paid agents of societies formed for worthy purposes but backed by men who are not always conversant with the character and methods of their paid agents.

It has been claimed that Boston has a larger percentage of people who make a specialty of directing the administration of public duties than any other large city in the country. That charge is untrue. It is true, however, that Commr. O'Meara's insistence that the police should not violate the law in their dealings with violators of law soon had the professional critics hot upon his trail. And when such critics once



STEPHEN O'MEARA.

start upon the trail of a man who has not only differed with them but has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the unprejudiced that their premises and conclusions are equally unsubstantial, there is bound to be some noise for a considerable while.

It is hardly more than a year since the people of Boston were being assured in large black and red type that the police commissioner had refused to protect the people, that Boston Common had been given over to criminals of all kinds and both sexes, that the dissolute and disreputable were hurrying to Boston for the purpose of making the Common their home and sharing in the spoils made possible by the determination of the police commissioner to let the crooks run the Common.

You had forgotten that, hadn't you? Seems like a dream, does it, when you come to think it over? And yet women reporters were assigned to parade the Common after dark, without escorts, or without visible escorts, and to write stories of their experiences. It is not necessary to say that the right kind of stories were expected and that the newspapers which resorted to such methods got what they were looking for. Those who are easily influenced by eloquent type and many adjectives naturally believed that Boston had unconditionally surrendered to the people of the underworld.

How long did that last? It lasted longer than it should have lasted, and longer than it would have lasted had there not been a political phase to the matter. That phase was the backbone of the demonstration. Moreover, it was the dull season for newspapers, and some of them, apparently, lost their heads while finding their headlines. Finally something else happened. A flying man came along, or an heiress went away, and the crusade was over. The laws were still on the statute book, and the police were still doing their duty in accordance with the laws of the commonwealth, ordinances of the city of Boston, and the regulations of the department.

The politicians who had never been in earnest soon forgot that they were part of the crusade. The politicians more easily forget their enmities, because they are not controlled in any large degree by their emotions. But the people who believe that a police department should be guided by their emotions did not soon or easily forget. They had rioted in their emotions during the short time that a portion of the press found it timely, and perhaps profitable, to interview those emotions and photograph them for front page exhibits. The newspapers and the politicians went away and left the emotions without even a formal goodby, but the emotionalists did not realize what had happened to them.

They were still belligerent. They were still positive that the police department was incapable, and corrupt, as well as defiant, because the responsible head of that department consulted the revised statutes instead of them. The paid agent of the emotions worked overtime to cater to them. "White slaves" were discovered in the person of every sodden woman of the street; an "international traffic in human bodies" had its headquarters in Boston; the cocaine and opium traffic was known only in this city, and one paper discovered a mysterious drug which was so remarkable that it could not be described and the reporter abandoned the attempt to describe it after saying disparingly that it "looked like a plug of tobacco."

Perhaps it was a plug of tobacco. Who knows? The tobacco industry has thrived under the present police administration, and no attempt has been made to suppress it. But the fact remains that the people of Boston who were carried off their feet for a few dull weeks in the summer of 1911 have nearly all recovered their equilibrium and are not likely to be unprepared next time, for the same method of crusading. The police department continues to be run on a legal basis, the statutes and ordinances are still consulted, and great good, permanent good, is being accomplished without violating the law.

Stephen O'Meara has made good. He has believed in curing the running sores, instead of exhibiting them. He has believed in enforcing all the laws, instead of employing a brass band for the purpose of showing that he is enforcing some of them. And the supreme test of his record as police commissioner, after a full term of five years, was made when this year Gov. Foss was called upon to reappoint Commr. O'Meara or appoint his successor. There was no personal reason why the governor should have reappointed Commr. O'Meara. Politically they had been very wide apart and as editor of the Boston Journal Mr. O'Meara had not hesitated to criticise Mr. Foss' methods and politics, even when they were members of the same party.

Politicians who wanted O'Meara out of the way and one who could be influenced by them put in his place clamored for the commissioner's removal. Certain good people who still insist that their own emotions shall direct the police department opined that O'Meara should be ousted instanter and undertook to name his successor. Clergymen who are not averse to publicity joined the ranks of those who wanted to depose the commissioner and were among those who hastened to inform the world that the governor had promised not to reappoint O'Meara.

And the governor himself? His position was soon made clear. Examining the roster of candidates for the place, he announced his purpose:

"Show me a better man than O'Meara and I will appoint him."

That was all. All he asked for was a better man and a better man could have the place. The people of emotions, the politicians of purposes and plans and the clergymen who help to mould public opinion by secular addresses, had their opportunity. They had plenty of time in which to meet it, and they had the absolute refusal of Commr. O'Meara to take one step in his own behalf.

Commr. O'Meara is now serving his second term, he is serving it without one concession to those who insisted upon his removal, and he is doing his duty as he has always done it—he is enforcing the laws without violating them.

But one can never tell when a new crusade will be started for something or against something—it matters not much which. But no man will face it more calmly or more appreciatively than Stephen O'Meara.



A. SHUMAN

CHARLES S. BAXTER

Astute in Law and Politics, Has Had Large Success in Both—Remarkable Fight for Boston & Eastern Railroad—Manager of Lieut.-Gov. Frothingham's Campaign

His real name is Charles S. Baxter, though his friends and admirers call him Charles Energetic Aggressive Tenacious Win S. Baxter for short, and because he is all of those things and then some. Charley—to use his familiar cognomen—is a bundle of live wires from the tips of his toes to the crown of his head. His last name and fight are synonymous terms, and he never says die. For pure, unadulterated stick-to-it-iveness, he has the proverbial dog and root proposition faded to a shadow. And he always wins. Wherefore, Charles Energetic Aggressive Tenacious Win S. Baxter, ex-mayor of Medford and past master in the art of politics.

Very early in life—which is not so long ago as some might think—Charley promised himself that he would never undertake anything unless he believed in it, and that once he committed himself to a proposition he would carry it through or die fighting. "When I put my hand to the plow," he said, "there must be no turning back." Since then he has put his hand to several unwieldly plows and has trod many a difficult furrow in the field of politics and the law, but there has never been any turning back. He has been true to his promise to himself, though at times the odds against him have seemed overwhelming and nothing but sheer grit has carried him through.

Never was there a more striking illustration of the fighting spirit in a man and what it can accomplish than is to be found in Charley Baxter's record as counsel for the Boston & Eastern interurban railroad. The railroad history of the country contains few more interesting chapters than the story of the fight for the right to build that road, and in the category of notable legal victories must ever remain conspicuous the extraordinary achievement of Mr. Baxter in securing a certificate of exigency over the heads of a hostile railroad commission and in the face of the united opposition of all other railroad and railway interests in eastern Massachusetts.

Charley kept his promise made to himself when he first became identified with the Boston & Eastern project. He believed in it absolutely. The desirability and feasibility of giving the people of Essex county the same easy and rapid transportation facilities into Boston as are enjoyed by the people of Middlesex and Norfolk counties appealed to him from the start. In the first place he regarded it as a right to which the people of Essex were entitled, and in the second place he believed it to be a perfectly sound business proposition. It was with this feeling of confidence that he undertook in 1909 to secure the necessary legislation, and it was this feeling that buoyed him up through three years of the most unexpected and discouraging opposition.

The petition for a charter had scarcely been filed before the mailed fist of the opposing interests made itself felt. The project was denounced as another of the many stock-jobbing electric railroad schemes with which the legislature has been called upon to deal from time to time. The idea of a high-speed electric line from the northeast into Boston was impracticable and ridiculous. To listen to the glib gentlemen representing the would-be transportation monopolists, one would think the promoters of the Boston & Eastern wanted the Massachusetts legislature to aid and abet them in a scheme to defraud.

The members of the general court, however, concurred in the mildly expressed view of Atty. Baxter that it was conceivable that the gentlemen in question were not inspired wholly by philanthropic motives in their opposition to the proposed road. But they did not grant the petition. Instead they passed a resolution requesting the railroad commission and the Boston Transit commission to sit jointly to hear the parties in interest and report to the 1910 legislature whether or not in their opinion it was advisable, expedient and in the public interest to grant the rights asked for by the Boston & Eastern promoters.

The joint board met and after full consideration of the question submitted a report advising further delay. But the legislature was insistent and the commissioners, by request, submitted a draft of a bill giving the company substantially all it asked for, but imposing certain restrictions which they felt were needed. This bill was opposed by the interests as strenuously as they had opposed the original proposition, and the methods used to block its progress were not always the most commendable. With Charley Baxter on the firing line, however, opposition availed not. The bill went through with a sweeping majority, and was signed by the governor.

Everybody interested in the success of the road thought, naturally enough, that the fight was over. Every obstacle apparently had been swept away. It remained only for the railroad commission to issue a certificate of exigency, in accordance with the bill they had drafted for the legislature, and the company could proceed to the execution of its plans. And then, like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky, came the unprecedented act of the commission in reversing its own opinion and declaring that public convenience and necessity did not require the building of the road.

When that blow fell the promoters were almost discouraged, but it was only then that Charley Baxter began to show his real fighting blood. While the promoters were bewailing their ill fortune, Baxter was buckling on his armor and that armor never came off for a single minute until the fight was won. The ink was hardly dry on the adverse decision of the railroad commission before he forced them to give him another hearing. Nothing came of that, but in the meantime the people of Essex county were aroused. They went to Gov. Draper, and after a hearing the governor interviewed one of the commissioners and told him some plain truths.

The matter was made an issue in the state election, and many candidates for the legislature had Boston & Eastern planks in their platforms. It was a popular issue. The people wanted the road. How they were going to get it, however, was not so plain. The prevailing idea was that whoever was elected governor would remove one or perhaps two of the railroad commissioners, and replace them with men who would give the Boston & Eastern company the right to which the legislature said it was entitled. Charley Baxter said nothing, but as subsequent events proved he had been sawing wood all the time.

When the 1911 legislature came in, Charley threw a bomb into the ranks of the opposition by filing a petition asking the legislature either to compel the railroad commissioners to issue a certificate of exigency, or to issue it directly, without reference to that body. The request was unprecedented, and the interests were "astounded at the man's audacity." Then they smiled. It was a good joke. But as the session advanced the smile wore away, and finally, when the smoke of battle cleared and Charley Baxter was seen upon the ramparts waving the flag of victory, there was little feeling left but one of admiration for the man who, without the illegtimitate expenditure of a single dollar, had signally defeated the strongest combination of interests at work on Beacon hill.

When the history of the Boston & Eastern road comes to be written, Charles S. Baxter's name should stand side by side with those of the big men who conceived and planned the project, for whatever others may think, those who are familiar with his work on Beacon hill during the last three years are convinced that to his astuteness as a lawyer, his personal popularity and his bull-dog tenacity the success of the enterprise up to this point is largely due. The task which will face the builders after the dirt begins to fly will be a huge one, but compared with the task which faced Atty. Baxter when he took up the fight three years ago it will dwindle into insignificance.

After a fight like that the average lawyer would have taken a three months' vacation. Not so Charley Baxter. He took a day or two for a little tennis and golf, and then back to his desk. Bonds had to be filed, locations secured and money raised. Under the terms of the bill, various steps preliminary to the building of the road had to be taken within a certain limited time, but such has been the energy and activity displayed by the company's attorney that it is more than a month ahead of the schedule mapped out for it by the legislatpre.

The work involved would tax the capacity of the average attorney, but with Charley it has been merely a side issue. His chief concern since the close of the legislature has been the management of Lieut.-Gov. Frothingham's campaign for the republican gubernatorial nomination. And here again Charley has been true to his promise. He went into the Frothingham fight because he believed in it. He believed Mr. Frothingham was the man to defeat Foss, and believing that he set about the task of organizing and directing his forces to the end that he might win the nomination. He says his work in this connection is about done, that Mr. Frothingham is as good as nominated. Political managers, of course, are given to optimistic predictions, but in Charley's case it is always well to remember that he has never lost a political fight.

It wasn't by chance that Mr. Frothingham secured Charley as his campaign manager, for it was with his aid and that of Charley Hatfield and other young politicians of similar energy and ability that he won the lieutenant-governorship nomination in 1908. In that campaign Baxter went into every city and town of the commonwealth and built up an organization of young men that carried everything before it. The forces of John N. Cole and Robert Luce were routed, horse, foot and dragoons, although when Baxter and Hatfield took hold the chances of victory seemed slim, indeed.

Mr. Baxter was graduated from Harvard in 1892 and was admitted to the bar three years later. In 1898 he became the head of the claim department of the Boston Elevated railroad, an office which he held for four years. About this time he began to interest himself in politics in the city of Medford. He served two years in the common council, the last year as president. Then he served two years in the board of aldermen, becoming president also of that body. Next he was elected mayor, and though he had to fight for the nomination when it came to the election he carried every ward in the city, democratic as well as republican.

During his two terms as mayor Mr. Baxter endeared himself to the people of his city and established a reputation for doing things which has grown with the years. During the coal strike, when the poor of Medford were suffering and no one appeared to know which way to turn for relief, Mayor Baxter conceived and carried out on his own responsibility the daring scheme of buying a whole shipload of coal, bringing it up the Mystic and distributing it among the poor of the city at cost. He came in for a storm of denunciation for having exceeded his authority, but Baxter's reply to his critics was that it was a time to act and not to talk, and subsequent events proved that human lives might have been the forfeit had a less energetic and forceful man occupied the mayor's chair in that crisis.

At the close of his last term as mayor, Mr. Baxter began to participate in a broad way in state politics. He handled the first Guild campaign in Middlesex county and gave evidence at that time of his wonderful ability as an organizer. Then he became responsible for the success of Herbert Parker's campaign in Middlesex, when the Lancaster man was a candidate for attorney-general, and did his work so well that he attracted the attention of the leaders of his party in all parts of the state. The Frothnngham-Luce-Cole fight, before referred to, came the following year.

Mr. Baxter's activity has not been confined to politics and the law, although it might seem, from what he has accomplished, that he had little time for anything else. He served his time in the First Corps of Cadets as a member of B company. He organized and was the first president of the Medford Boat club, and was active for years in the Medford Golf club. He was the first member initiated in Medford lodge of Elks and has been very active in the various Masonic bodies. All in all he has had a busy life so far, and if energy, courage, shrewdness, ability and honesty will win a man honors, Charley Baxter's ought to be many and of the highest.

This may be the last month of the life of one of the twin lights on Thatchers island, as the government has ordered it abandoned. But if it is, this will also be the first month of a long, loud and continuous roar from every seafaring man who has to travel up and down the New England coast.



CHARLES S. BAXTER

SIDNEY O. BIGNEY

Higher Political Honors in Store for Attleboro Manufacturer—Splendid Example of Business Man in Politics—Has Served State and Party Well

A coming man in state politics is Col. Bigney of Attleboro, who carried his business methods, which have achieved for him wonderful and deserved success, into his campaigning and who is therefore a factor always to be reckoned with. It is the colonel's way to get whatever he goes after; his energy is unflagging and as a master of finesse he has few equals and no superiors. Therefore that which might appall a less virile man has no terrors for him, because he is thoroughly in earnest in every move that he makes and with him motion is essential to progress. A progressive in the truest and best sense the colonel certainly is, though not to be classed as "an insurgent" in the applied meaning of that term in latter day politics. He needs no "road roller" to surmount his obstacles—"suaviter in modo, fortiter in re," he finds to work out much better in surmounting obstacles that confront him, and though he does not storm the opposing batteries after the manner of the rough riding dragoon, he accomplishes his aim by spiking their guns in a way peculiarly his own.

Politic in all his dealings the colonel has never lacked a loyal support whenever he called for it. He permeates his forces with his own cheerful optimism, which carries a lot with it as his opponents in the political field can testify whenever Col. Bigney has taken the saddle. Watchful and alert he cloaks his innermost feelings beneath a smiling but impenetrable face, and foils by unfailing courtesy the rapier of his opponent. His hand is always extended in cordial grasp to friend or stranger. It is his endeavor to make everybody feel at once at home with him though it be the first time met. It is this winning charm, so characteristic of the true gentleman in politics or business, that brings the colonel victory and the accomplishment of his ultimate purpose. His uniform success is due to the fact that he never starts without fixed purpose. He keeps continually at it and fires his workers by his own enthusiastic zeal, holding them by a rare personal magnetism all his own.

He desired to participate in the nomination of William Howard Taft for the presidency and he struck boldly for the position of one of the four delegates-at-large to the republican national convention. There were those who smiled at his candidacy but the colonel, having announced himself in the field, made hay while they dallied. He was everywhere among the rank and file winning delegates by his inimitable smile and potent charm of manner in approaching voter and delegate. Col. Bigney demonstrated that he had a knowledge of men and political practice that surprised the wise ones. What was the result? He upset the slate completely. Hon. John L. Bates, ex-governor, who had been in the minds of the convention manipulators gracefully retired that no one be humiliated. Bigney had the votes, as he showed the strong combination arrayed against him who had assayed to dictate who should go to Chicago. He made friends, if not always supporters, with all that he met.

The colonel's friends point with pride to the record that he has made, not only in his business but as a man of affairs, and he has been talked of as a "business man's candidate" for lieutenant governor. That Col. Bigney may be looked for again in the saddle for further advancement in the arena of politics when his business can spare him goes without saying. His political ventures have been so far successful as to give his ardent supporters assurance that he is yet destined for still higher position in the service of the commonwealth to whose interests he has ever been so zealously loyal. As a member of the governor's executive advisers, from the second councilor district, the colonel obtained a knowledge of state affairs that should admirably fit him for gubernatorial office. His fine tact has carried him by the shoals of factious opposition; there is always a fair way and open channel ahead when the colonel once fairly embarks.

Col. Bigney has been an extensive employer of labor and has never failed to hold the regard of his employes because he has treated them with fairness and consideration. There has been that community of regard between employer and working people in his manufacturing business that makes for the best industrial success both for the executive head and for those who labor. He has won by his own personal energy and endeavor very substantial commercial connections and interests, building up a large and successful jewelry business in Attleboro, and has gained not only the confidence of his own associates but of the industrial world generally. The colonel's supporters contend that he will have the votes of the labor element, so called, as he has not infrequently appeared in behalf of the laboring man before legislative committees.

His sterling commercial qualities, his shrewdness and progressiveness that does not lack conservatism, have won the recognition of the leading business men of Attleboro, who have made him president of the first board of trade; the town has a population of about 20,000, and the new board has its monuments already in the new buildings which it has caused to be erected for industrial and commercial purposes under the energetic guidance of Pres. Bigney. It is by that standard of fitness, that a man's right to public service should be measured by what he has accomplished in his own service that Col. Bigney surely has been tested and found worthy. The man who has not made good with those in his own employ will not be bothered with the clamor of people calling him to public work.

His great jewelry factory in Attleboro, one of the largest in the state, speaks of itself most eloquently for his energy and business acumen and did not come to him by inheritance from the labor and thought of others. It is his own; the fruit of his personal efforts and the labor of his hands and brain.

Col. Bigney has followed no rut; no pent-up Utica contracts his powers. His is not a mind of narrow limitations. Mere commercialism gives not sufficient scope for a man of his expansive ideas. The colonel has taken a very lively interest and an intelligent concern in the problems of the day, both state and national. In the efforts of the apostles of Canadian reciprocity to obtain legislative action by the general court of this commonwealth, nothing more enjoyable is recalled than Col Bigney's own inimitable presentation of the perplexing question. Not only did he display an intimate knowledge of the subject, and of what may be termed its commercial philosophy, but by the manner of his clear and convincing address and the boldness and freedom of his utterance he quite astonished those who were privileged to hear him.

As the spokesman of Massachusetts manufacturers on several occasions when important legislation has been pending, his address and his services have been of great value to the industrial world of Massachusetts. This was noticeably the fact when they sent him to Washington to oppose the French treaty which threatened what might have been a disastrous blow at the jewelry manufacturing industry as well as other industries of this commonwealth. Col. Bigney spoke so strongly and convincingly against the proposed ratification of this treaty that its ultimate defeat may be taken as an indication of the successful accomplishment of this responsible mission. Hon. Sidney Osborne Bigney is a man of engaging personality and large presence as the readers or this sketch may well suppose. He has a splendid physique and apparently it is rare with him when he does not enjoy the best of health. His is that rare magnetism among his fellow-men that at once attracts all who come in contact with him, and a sincerity of utterance that makes him friends by the legion. His characteristics are a high sense of honor that his word may never be doubted; industry, punctuality, coupled with shrewdness and reliability in business; a cordiality of manner, thoroughly democratic in mingling with the people, that makes him always approachable; good executive ability, and in statecraft observant, a student of public affairs, always a seeker for knowledge. Added to all these he is energetic and tireless in pursuit of every object he seeks to attain.

In fact Col. Bigney, in the prime of life, is one who it is safe to prophesy will be called to further and higher duties than he has thus far performed for his state.

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G. O. Digney

JAMES M. PRENDERGAST

Immersed in Big Business Affairs, Yet Shows Fine Public Spirit—Has Done Notable Work as Boston Park Commissioner—A Director Who Directs

The Prendergast family have long been deeply interested in the most scientific and humanitarian measures to mitigate the curse of the Great White Plague, and Gov. Foss has been anxious to appoint James M. Prendergast on some of the commissions of the commonwealth engaged in fighting tuberculosis, in public recognition of his philanthropy, his generosity, and his services to his fellowmen.

But James M. Prendergast, though virtually the head of the family, is a most modest man. He abhors prominence before the public, performs his charities in private, and would that even his left hand would not know what his right hand doeth.

So it was that Gov. Foss appointed the cousin of James M. Prendergast, Daniel L., of Brookline, as trustee of the hospital for consumptives when a vacancy on the board of trustees occurred.

This appointment was eminently fit, for Daniel L. has been interested for years in the work for consumptives, especially at the home on Quincy street, Dorchester, but Daniel L. would much have preferred that James M. had taken the appointment.

There is no question of the shining ability, or of the remarkable energy of James M. Prendergast, park commissioner of Boston, and director of the Boston Elevated railway company, and of half a dozen banks.

If ever he entered politics he would achieve much, likewise, in that sphere. Gov. Foss would be glad of his counsel and aid as a member of almost any commission or board, but his time is so fully occupied now that his acceptance of such a post is practically out of the question.

There is no more busy man in Boston today than James M. Prendergast, and he is no longer a young man. He is approaching the period in life when it is one's duty, for the sake of family and friends, no less than for one's own sake, to decline to take on new responsibilities and rather to begin to "grow old gracefuly," entering upon a period of well-earned serenity and tranquillity because of things accomplished, and duty already well done.

Unless, therefore, Mr. Prendergast withdraws from some of those activities, wherein he is now so important a balance-wheel, it is doubtful whether Gov. Foss can prevail on him to come up to the state house and enter the limelight.

Yet there are few men who have had more to do with the upbuilding of the city and its interests, and few whose names have less frequently confronted the public.

The fruition of the Boston park system is due to his activities. The growth of certain banks can be traced directly to the work which he has devoted to them. The ever increasing ramifications of the Boston Elevated railway, and its upbuilding till as a system it far excels in financial soundness that of any other city of the size of Boston, in the entire United States, must be credited in part to his genius.

Yet there is no more retiring man in the city.

When Charles E. Stratton was chairman of the Boston park commission, he was anxious to retire in favor of Mr. Prendergast. Time and again Mr. Stratton urged the honor on Mr. Prendergast, because of the latter's eminent ability, but invariably Mr. Prendergast declined to consider such a suggestion.

Finally Mr. Stratton resigned, creating a vacancy, and the late Mayor George A. Hibbard very warmly urged Mr. Prendergast to take chairmanship, but the latter remained inflexible.

"No," said this quiet, calm man, "I do not want it. You need have no fear, Mr. Mayor. As chairman I could not give any more time than I am now giving to the duties of the office, and I think it would be better if another man had the chairmanship."

So the late Mayor Hibbard made another selection for chairman, but Mr. Prendergast was deferred to as profoundly as before, and as if he were chairman, for his opinions, and his advice, are sagacity itself.

It is one of the unfortunate facts in the history of the city that somehow the character of the science in general which the city has received from unpaid boards has been hardly of the kind which wins complete approval. There always have been men who have given to the city, without price, invaluable service, but they have been the exceptions, and James M. Prendergast is a shining example.

It is the service which such as he has given to the city which again and again has saved the abolition of the whole plan of unpaid commissions.

Of all the unpaid boards of Boston the work of the park commission has been the most onerous, for the members have had the handling of large sums of money, the employment of labor to a large extent, and the burden of reaching decisions on the most important transactions in the development of a great city's pleasure grounds.

The grand inquisitors of the Boston finance commission have never found anything wrong with the Boston park commission. Naturally, it was expected of the finance commission that they should investigate all boards and commissions, paid and unpaid, as well as institutions and departments.

But the park commission remains above reproach, never the faintest whisper of cavilling being heard. Few among the general public are able to appreciate the amount of real dollars and cents time which it has cost Mr. Prendergast and the other commissioners. To take a minor example, for the past few years the commission has been buying land for playgrounds. Now from time immemorial the land purchases of the city have been a matter of suspicion but that has never extended to the park commission. There is a reason. Mr. Prendergast never yet approved the purchase of any site that he had not personally inspected. Sunday after Sunday he has put in his time going through a district looking at sites, sensing out the owners, not for the price they would sell to the city but for the price they expected of private purchasers. He was the man who introduced the system of advertising straight out in the newspapers for bids to furnish land. There was a gasp when he suggested it but now it would not be departed from and the park purchases have been extraordinarily low in price.

What can be accomplished under these conditions was well shown recently when the park commission made purchases in South Boston and East Boston at prices which astonished those who knew of past prices which the city had been obliged to pay. His supervision of the parks is of the same character. He personally looks up the tree or the shrub question in dispute and no one will care to stand and say that in upkeep and general appearance the Boston park system is not ideal. It is the admiration of our visitors and the model for the authorities from other cities.

It would be a fine thing if Mr. Prendergast really could be prevailed upon to prepare a code for the instruction of the members of unpaid boards. That the course he has taken has not been always so smooth is well known. More than once in his own quiet way he has been obliged to take a stand against the chief executives of the city and call their attention to the fact that he, too, had subscribed to an oath to serve the city honestly and fearlessly and for its best interests and that there is no known method by which a chief executive can absolve him from the responsibilities of his oath of office.

It should encourage those weak brothers, who feel obliged to nod at the wish of each new executive, that he has never yet been called to make a direct issue on this point. Once he has taken his stand and given his reasons it has been all sufficient.

To his words in the corporation in which he has a part, James M. Prendergast has brought the same thoroughness, the same punctilious devotion to detail, which made him so much in demand in a day when not a few directors were content to be figureheads.

Never has there been known the slightest defalcation, or aberration in trust, in any of the corporations in which Mr. Prendergast is a director. He has always really directed and he would be the first man at hand—not occasionally but for every meeting of the directors. He met all his obligations in the same manner. Even the improvement in his fortunes made no difference in this characteristic. Within the year again and again when a meeting of the directors of the Elevated has been called for Monday he has left his summer home at Hyannis on Sunday night to make certain he would be present on time. True his Monday morning train would bring him in within a few minutes of the time set for the opening of the meeting but that is not his way and so the Sunday night trip.

That is why he has been eagerly solicited to serve on the directorates not only of banks but of other corporations, to serve on directorates which other men solicit because of the standing which they give to those so honored.

In the bank directorate, Mr. Prendergast has never been satisfied in its superficial examination of securities, or superficial reasoning on investments. He has delved to the roots of things, and has made himself familiar with everything at first hand.

He never took any man's sayso, but always found out for himself by obtaining firsthand information.

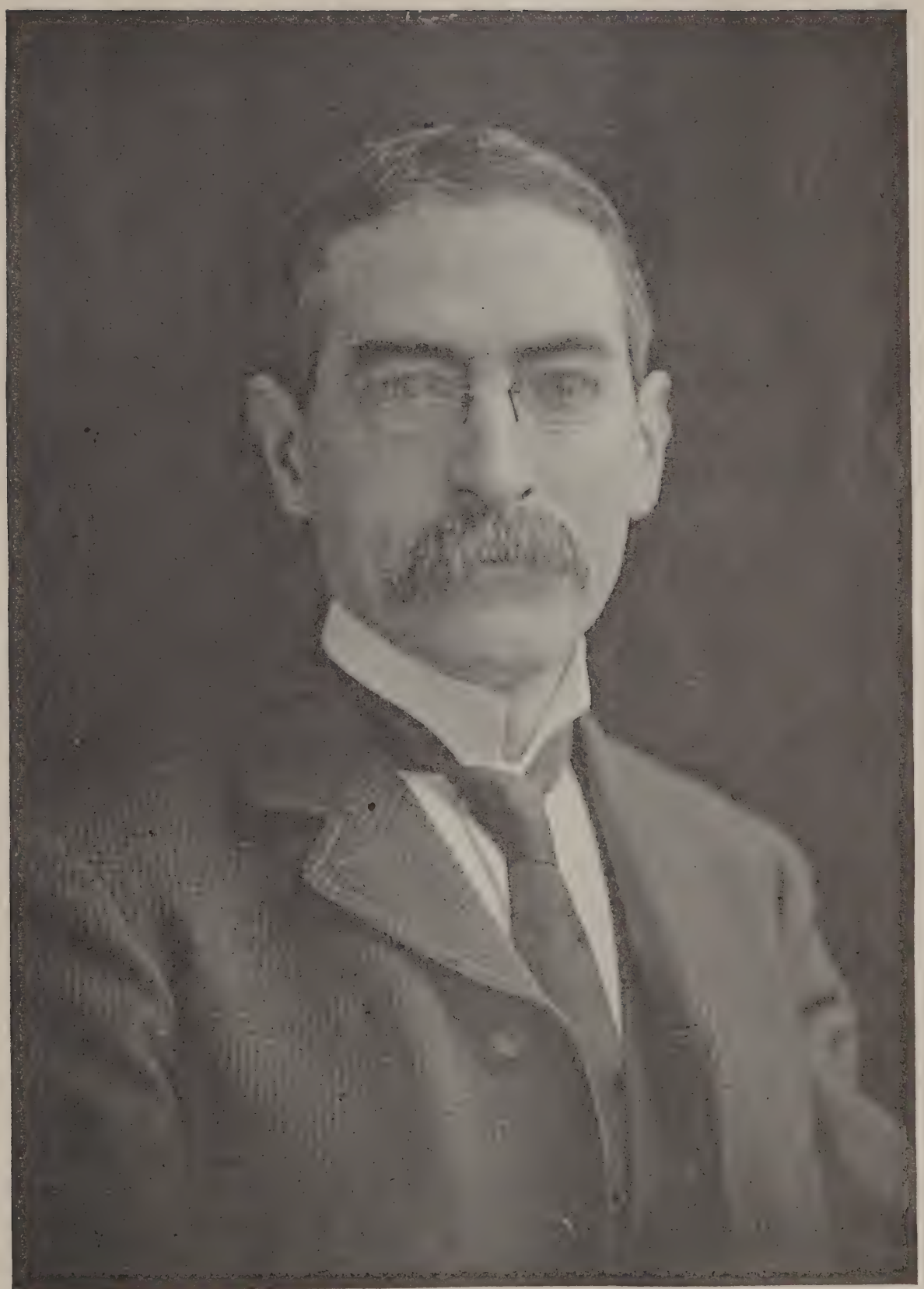
Once a Sunday special writer caught him and wanted him to preach a page lesson to young men on how to get along. The visitor was not rewarded in his desire but when after trying for a page and then trying to compromise on a column, the interviewer finally asked Mr. Prendergast if he wouldn't give him an axiom, he did contribute one: "First make sure you know what you are talking about before you begin to speak." He was under 17 when by reason of family conditions he was called on to shoulder certain family responsibilities and he did it man-fashion. He acquired a silver Franklin medal in both the old Quincy school and in the high school and it was as a level-headed boy he began his battle. The rest came naturally.

It was from this start that he began to work up from the point where from employe he became master, and all the time he was broadening out in the great field of finance which he had entered. Nowadays, though at times efforts are made to stir up race feeling in business matters, when he began his climbing it was very real. The Irish-American was regarded as an irresponsible creature. He was yet a hewer of wood and a drawer of water. His ability to do certain things was questioned, for his path in life was supposed to be well outlined. But James M. Prendergast met all this—met it by his ability to do the right thing at the right time and in such a way that no one else could quite equal him.

Reference has already been made to Mr. Prendergast's profound interest in the endeavors for the cure of tuberculosis. It is an evidence of the great big human side to this man. Those who have built up in their minds the thought that he is a magnificent personification of an absolutely accurate financial machine have lost sight of the finest side of his character. There are few men whose hand has been more freely opened to the assistance of those engaged in trying to help their fellow man. When the Boston Society for the Relief of Tuberculosis was in great distress as to where they would secure the money to purchase a new site for their camp for day workers suffering with the disease, it was Mr. Prendergast who came forward and offered not money but, more important, land sufficient for all the needs, and then was very cranky about allowing it to be called the Prendergast camp. It is the same in a multitude of other charitable efforts, except that his usual provision is that no mention must be made of it.

As for his hobbies, they are books and pictures. He is proud of both his art gallery and his library and there are few men who are better judges of work of the pen and brush. In reviewing his club list one might think that was his hobby as well for he is on the rolls of the Algonquin, the B. A. A., the Country, Eastern Yacht, Puritan, the Catholic Club of New York, and numerous other clubs, but that is about as far as he goes. He has but little time for the clubs, for from his office he goes directly to his home on Bay State road and it is from there he leaves early in the morning.

Yet he is a strong believer in the good effects of clubs and as an instance the story is told of how he brought about the reorganization of the Hyannis golf club. He spent days at a time on the problem of whipping it into a sound financial condition and the joke of it is that after he completed his task he hardly ever went near the club and it is to be questioned whether he ever played a game of golf in his life.



JAMES M. PRENDERGAST

EDWIN U. CURTIS

Collector of Port Has Made Good in Every Position He Has Occupied—Believes in Party Responsibility—Is a Politician and Admits It

Not long ago a Boston newspaper announced with a good deal of positiveness and exclusiveness that the old Custom House was getting ready to fall down. Details were furnished, and it began to look, for at least four hours and until the afternoon papers went to press, as if it would be necessary, upon the completion of the big tower, to erect a Custom House to match it. That, of course, would have been an expensive undertaking.

The story proved to be untrue. The moral is that one cannot believe all one hears concerning Custom Houses or occupants thereof, but one can readily and fully believe that in the position of collector of the port, Edwin Upton Curtis, is maintaining the best traditions of the position. More than that, and better than that, he isn't being too largely and completely hampered by tradition. While he has all due reverence for tradition, as one should have who comes from one of Roxbury's oldest families, the main point is that when tradition and the public convenience conflict, tradition takes the count.

That is as it should be. In the good old days that one often hears tell about, the man who could wind the most red tape about the simplest operation in the federal service was looked upon as the federal official most to be patterned after. There is still considerable red tape connected with the running of the federal machinery, but there is not as much as formerly, and there will be less in the future than in the past. It has been discovered that government service should be what its name implies—service by the government for the people. It took a long time to discover that. There are still men in the Federal service who labor under the delusion that the people were created for the purpose of bowing down to solemn and superannuated heads of government bureaus and wash stands, but the collector of the port of Boston is not one of them. He couldn't be.

Edwin Upton Curtis is a practical business man and has been a practical business man ever since he was old enough to tackle business. He is a business man by heredity, by training and by preference. He is, to be sure, a lawyer by profession, but early in life he began to look after the business affairs of his own family and he has been a busy business man ever since.

Moreover, and the truth might as well be told now as later, he is a politician. But that isn't all. He is a plain politician. Nowadays, if a man is so minded, he may be a politician without admitting it or trotting under that designation. He may be an uplifter, a sociological thinker, or an expert in civics. Those sound like alibis, but they are not. They are disguises. Boston is full of politicians today who won't admit that they are politicians, but who think they are. They are wearing their young lives out trying to do things to and for the city. Some of them call themselves city planners. And they form a very interesting study, if one has time for post graduate courses.

The trouble with "Ned" Curtis is this, but before explaining it let it be understood that as a politician Edwin Upton Curtis' designation has been and always will be "Ned." This shows among other things that he is not a politician of the new, or kindergarten school. To begin again, the trouble with "Ned" is that he has never tried to disguise the fact. With his experience he might have jumped into the uplift movement three years ago with both feet, snatched the banner of city hall reform from "Nate" Matthews, and led the mad rush for a Harvard degree. But he did nothing of the kind. "Ned" is many things, but he can't be some things. He is a politician, and he likes the word. He has never tried to change his spots, and this is said without the slightest intention of reflecting upon those well-known reform leopards, Nathan Matthews and John A. Sullivan, who are believed to be the only white leopards now or ever in captivity.

It would be nice to say that Edwin Upton Curtis was selected for the position of city collector after a careful examination by the civil service commission of more than half a hundred candidates, democratic, republican and progressive democratic republicans, but he was not. He was selected, was Edwin Upton Curtis, because he was "Ned" Curtis and because as a republican politician he had done good work for the republican party. Moreover, in other public positions he had made good. That counts to a considerable extent, even though one be a practical poliitcian. If one be a professional reformer, he need not have made good anywhere.

Mr. Curtis made good in the position of city clerk. They will tell you in city hall today that there was never an occupant of the office who had a firmer grasp upon its duties or who got more out of the people under him in honest, intelligent and loyal work. And then he was elected mayor. He succeeded Nathan Matthews, Jr., the first chairman of the first finance commission, and he succeeded him at a time when the people of Boston in both parties were clamoring for an investigation of municipal conditions. For full particulars see daily papers of 1894.

That was when Mr. Curtis failed to live up to his opportunities. He might have made a record at that time as the first official muckraker and apostle of reform by means of noise. He did nothing of the kind. He decided that it would be better for the city, and better for its reputation, to clean things up without using the spotlight, and he proceeded to do so. In doing so he was denounced as a politician by newspapers that were supposed to be honest and fair, if not over-intelligent. He gave to the city for one brief year as clean and honest an administration as it ever had, before or since. And that goes.

But he made the mistake of doing what he did without employing a press agent or binding the press to him by practical methods. He went ahead and did what he thought was right. Howls went up right and left. He paid no attention to them, but kept on doing his duty. He had to fumigate parts of city hall, but he did not hesitate to fumigate. Incidentally he rewarded his friends and punished his enemies, but he padded no payrolls and was not responsible for graft contracts. Let it be repeated for the benefit of those who don't know the facts, that for one brief year he gave to the city as clean and honest an administration as it ever had, before or since. And the figures prove it, no matter how one may look at them.

He got only one year of service, it is true, because certain professional and incurable grafters in the republican party didn't like his method of doing his duty. Therefore, they conspired for a price with the democratic leaders of that time and sold themselves and their influence to the democracy. Some of them got their reward, and some of them didn't, but those that didn't get their reward got what they should have got. Curtis took his beating with good grace, was beaten again in 1896, and decided that he would quit that field of political activity.

But he has never lost his interest in municipal affairs, and he has a more intelligent knowledge of municipal conditions and municipal necessities than any half dozen of the latter-day municipal saints who grow dizzy thinking how much they are doing for Boston and how much they have to know in order to do it. And he has never hesitated to express his opinion, publicly and flatly, upon certain patent remedies for municipal waste and graft which have been adopted in this city at the behest of the new school of politicians.

But his opinions haven't been followed to any large extent, because the new school of politicians believe that grace comes from Galveston and Des Moines, rather than from one who for years has studied men and methods in Boston and in city hall as well as outside. He fought against Plan 2, charter revision, as hard as he knew how, and he did more than one man's work in that fight, but he could not do what other men ought to have done and did not do. Therefore, Plan 2 was adopted, and the people are getting their fill of Plan 2 without appreciating it.

But don't imagine for a minute that the former mayor has developed into a political misanthrope. And don't imagine that he weeps overtime over Boston and its fate. He is too busy to weep. As a member of the metropolitan park commission he brought to his duties on that board a clear head, a sound business training and a desire to do the right thing that has been invaluable to the board and to the citizens of the metropolitan district. He is still doing his level best on that board for the people of greater Boston and doing it, without money and without price, in addition to his other responsible duties.

As assistant treasurer of the United States he made a fine record, not only in this city, where he is known, but in Washington, where one's work is gauged, not by friendships, but by comparisons with the work of other men, and his promotion to the position of collector of the port, on the retirement of George H. Lyman, was but natural. As collector he has done what he was expected to do—good work, solid work, practical work.

There are officials, federal, state and city, who are content to be figure heads. For them the salary and the bays; for others the work and the responsibility. Edwin Upton Curtis is not that kind of an official. He has been a worker all his life, and he is still a worker. He knows his department. He is the kind of man who is not content to rest upon the assurance and knowledge that his subordinates are responsible and efficient; he wants to know how the wheels go round, and he generally knows. He was trained in the school of hard work, and he has never forgotten his training.

In politics he is intensely partisan. He is a republican and glad of it. He believes in government by parties and in the government of parties by responsible officials. He is not an adherent of the new doctrines that come out of the west, and he believes the time will come when the necessity for responsibility, in parties as well as in any organization, will be recognized and admitted. But, although an intense partisan, he is eminently fair. He has red blood in his veins, makes friends and keeps them, and has an influence in the party councils that is out of all proportion to the space occupied by him in the public prints.

He is not an orator. Gentlemen will kindly refrain from loud applause until the time comes. It is true that Boston has more orators to the acre than any other settlement in the United States, but "Ned" Curtis is not one of them. He would rather go without a dinner than to make a speech, but he seldom has to go without his dinner, for he can buy one and eat it without being called upon to point with pride to Henry Cabot Lodge or to view with alarm the amazing doctrines of William Jennings Bryan. If Edwin Upton Curtis and Winthrop Murray Crane should be pitted against each other in a joint debate, the prize pupil in a deaf and dumb asylum could challenge both and win with one hand tied behind him by merely waving the other vigorously.

And yet it must not be inferred that Collector Curtis cannot talk if he has anything to say. Far from it. He has made some of the plainest and most cogent statements ever contributed to the history of municipal and state politics. But he is not an orator of the kind who can spout words, meaning much or little, without the slightest effort or thought. He would much prefer to do the heavy thinking and allow the trained orators more time against one another.

He is not a Harvard man. Perhaps that is one reason why he doesn't take on faith the prescriptions of those who concoct municipal medicine in the Harvard laboratories. He is a graduate of Bowdoin College and a firm believer in political horse sense. The republican party has sustained some bad blows in this state and city, but there is no one conversant with the facts who will deny that, if "Ned" Curtis' advice had been followed on occasions when it was rejected, the blows that told would have been fewer and the results would have been less hurtful.

However, it is all in the day's work, and just now the collector of the port of Boston is engaged very actively in making an abandoned dry goods store on Tremont street measure up to a yard-wide Custom House and at the same time is viewing with some interest the attempt to obtain better material for state offices by adopting the go-as-you-please primary system. And he does not look half as melancholy as you might think he would.



EDWIN U. CURTIS

JOHN F. FITZGERALD

Will Have Made More Records Than One When He Completes Term—Famous Charter Act Hasn't Worked Out as Expected—Really Has Been Good Thing for Mayor

John F. Fitzgerald is to have a service of six years as mayor. Other mayors of other cities have beaten that record, but it has not been beaten in the city of Boston. Moreover, only one mayor has ever equalled it. That was the first Mayor Quincy, who was the second mayor of Boston and he served just six years. Since then, up to the present time, the best score that any mayor has been able to make is four years. Which shows among other things that more than one kind of modern record is being made at city hall through the operation of the famous Charter Revision Act.

There are those who insist that the aforesaid Act, which should be capitalized, of course, was inspired. They are willing to admit that for clarity and conciseness the Ten Commandments may have a larger reputation, but as between the Charter Revision Act and the Ten Commandments, in the matter of producing perfection in humanity, those people concede nothing to the Commandments. But they are prejudiced. They framed the Act, and they have had nothing to do with framing or enforcing the Commandments.

The Charter Revision Act for this city was framed first of all for the purpose of putting John F. Fitzgerald down and out. He had been mayor of Boston for two years. He had been succeeded by another mayor. The inspired authors of the Charter Revision Act felt that it was their consecrated task to do something, first of all, that would prevent John F. Fitzgerald from being re-elected mayor. Moreover, realizing that he had achieved something of a reputation for obtaining elections in spite of opposition and inspiration, the Act was framed to meet two unwelcome possibilities. By it the promoters of political purity and municipal perfection intended to prevent his election and, in the event of his election, to prevent him from being a mayor.

Briefly, their first purpose was to tie his feet, in order to prevent him from running, and to tie his hands, in order to prevent him from working, if, by accident, he should succeed in his running. The plan was an excellent one, from their standpoint, and the fact that it did not work out according to their purposes does not detract one iota from the splendid genius of those who devised the inspired Act.

It will be remembered that, after looking carefully at the Act, Mr. Fitzgerald decided to run for mayor. Having decided to run he proceeded to run. He gathered so many signatures and gathered them so quickly that the other candidates began to find fault and a protest went up that the inspired Act was not perfect and, therefore, not inspired. Some of the people who had insisted that 5000 signatures for nomination papers be prescribed, in order to keep John F. Fitzgerald from running for mayor, demanded an immediate revision of the act to prohibit John F. Fitzgerald from obtaining and filing 25,000 signatures to the detriment of other candidates.

However, the only other candidate who was running with a prospect of getting far beyond the nomination paper stage succeeded in filling his papers, as about all such papers are filled, by paying the market price for signatures. Meantime Mr. Fitzgerald's campaign for election was under way and going fast when the other candidates for election were striving to complete their nomination papers. Making due allowance for this, Mr. Fitzgerald ran at half speed for a number of days in order to give his opponents, or opponent, a fair start. His opponents, real and nominal, had not intended, it may be repeated, by the way of comparison, to let him start.

"You know the rest; in the books you have read" how the present mayor won his election in spite of the finance commission, the Good Government association, and the Citizens' Municipal league, and in spite of a large number of committees beginning with a total of 150 and divided upon into smaller various committees and sub-committees that were organized, uniformed and drilled for the purpose of helping out the inspired Act. By that time it had begun to dawn upon the promoters of the Act that it was not automatic in its workings, as far the election of a mayor was concerned.

Mr. Fitzgerald was elected by a margin that was big enough for all practical purposes, the authors of the inspired Act having neglected to place in that immortal document a provision that should John F. Fitzgerald be a candidate for mayor, his election would require not less than a majority of all the registered votes, plus 5000, which is the favorite figure of the finance commission in the matter of salaries and nomination papers, to elect him.

After the election was over it began to dawn upon the promoters of the Act—which should still be capitalized—that it was severely dented in at least one place. But they gathered themselves together in the City club and said one to another:

"Let us watch him try to be mayor. He cannot be mayor. The civil service commission and the finance commission will be mayor. Let us chuckle heartily."

And thus they chuckled in a high-bred, high-brow way. Meanwhile the new mayor had taken his place at city hall, and he began his work there after the hired men had spent two days shoveling out the floral tributes in which he had been buried. For by that time the people had awakened to the fact that the Charter Revision Act had been framed for the purpose of handcuffing any ordinary citizen whom the people should see fit to elect as mayor.

But the people had not elected an ordinary citizen. They had elected an extraordinary citizen. He carefully examined the Charter Revision Act, saw that it had points which he himself would have placed there if he could have had his way, and proceeded to be mayor under the Charter Revision Act. He began to make appointments of heads of departments, sending the names of his appointees to the civil service commission in compliance with the act and sitting down, after sending them, to await the inevitable explosions.

The explosions took place on scheduled time. By and by it dawned upon the people who had elected the mayor that the civil service commission was preventing Mayor Fitzgerald from filling responsible positions with men who, in his opinion, were competent. The old soldiers were the first to grrow indignant, but others who were not soldiers, old or young, began to raise their voices in protest whenever an appointee by the mayor was turned down. The republican leaders who had steamrolled the inspired Act through a docile legislation began to hear from Boston republicans. What they heard was something like this:

"Mayor Fitzgerald is making all kinds of political capital out of that Charter Revision Act. For the sake of the party, get hold of the civil service commissioners and make them play the game. They are playing into his hands."

But the civil service commission, believing that the Act was inspired, did not intend to monkey with inspiration. "Theirs not to reason why," or to tell their reasons why; theirs but to hit an appointment when they saw it, if they did not personally approve of it. Good men went down, and some weak men crawled through, but every rejection brought more political strength to the mayor than the appointments had brought. The Act was working wonderfully, though backwards.

But why dwell upon the painful facts? The Act, the one great Act of the times, framed by men who thought they knew all about the wickedness of politicians because of their own work as politicians before they were measured for Harvard haloes, has helped the mayor in his efforts to be mayor, and it has made him stronger politically than he could have been without it. The men who thought they were undoing him when they framed the act have undone themselves. The mayor has been able to make a better record, by and large, than has been made by any other mayor in the recent history of the city. And he has been able to make it without sacrificing his own prestige with the bulk of the people who elected him.

Those are the plain facts. They cannot be gainsaid. The finance commission, which exists for the sole purpose of discrediting the mayor, if possible, has used searchlights in its efforts to obtain something on which to wage political warfare against him, even while it has been obliged to make detours in order to avoid dealing with the school department as it should be dealt with. The republican politicians who thought that they had put Fitzgerald down and out by means of a finance commission, were brought face to face with a demand for a state finance commission, refused to grant it, and transferred to the democracy an issue which, in Boston, at least, will mean many votes against inconsistency in political uplifting.

The present term of Mayor Fitzgerald has given him a chance to demonstrate the fact that he is broader than he was and that he has learned political lessons of inestimable value. In ability, in resources, and in strategy, even, there is hardly his equal in Massachusetts.

He is stronger than he was, and he is stronger conspicuously with people who were opposed to him politically up to and during the Storrow campaign of two years ago. The petty hypocrisy of that campaign, the cheap subterfuges resorted to in order to convince people that a candidate was being hunted for, without prejudice, in order to defeat Mr. Fitzgerald, and the startling revelation, after the campaign, that no human being except Mr. Storrow could have had the so-called reform nomination, disgusted more than a few people who up to that time had taken the professional reformers in this city at their face value.

The new idea in politics is prevailing today and it is an idea of which Mayor Fitzgerald is the beneficiary. No longer will it be possible, by the collection of an enormous compaign fund, to aray one body of citizens, under the leadership of paid reformers, against another body classed by the reformers as grafting politicians and undesirable foreigners. The best men, the brightest men, of all parties will get together hereafter, in this city, and will have a hand in its conduct. Neither the politicians nor the professional reformers,—hired men and employers—will be allowed to direct the policy of the municipality.

The city is going forward, and it will not go backward. The high-toned and low-toned grafting that took place for years under all administrations of all parties will not be a feature of municipal administration in Boston hereafter, no matter who may be the mayor. Graft under the sanctimonious auspices of professional uplifters living in the better sections of the city will have no more standing in Boston than graft under the auspices of plain politicians who support their party and clamor for their reward for supporting it.

Among the first to realize that times have changed and conditions have changed is John F. Fitzgerald. He has risen to the occasion, while some of the most pretentious of his critics have declined to do so. Their business methods are the standard for their political methods, and recent revelations of business methods on a large scale have made it impossible to raise the cry successfully, as it was raised at least once before:

"Conduct the city of Boston's business as the business of a big corporation would be conducted."

If the city of Boston's business should be conducted as the business of some of the biggest corporations, managed by high-toned gentlemen are conducted, Charles Street jail would have to be enlarged.

And yet, in spite of the facts discernible to the average man, there are those so short-sighted as to say, even at the present time, that still another inspired provision of an inspired Act, can be used effectively.

That is the provision for a recall!

What shall be said to those who can believe such stuff?

Facts About Farms.

According to a statement given out by the director of the census, the average number of acres in farms in the United States has decreased from 146 in 1900 to 138 in 1910.

That is wholesome.

The total number of farms operated in 1910 by tenants was 2,349,254, as against 2,024,964 in 1900, an increase of 324,290 tenants.

Which is to be regretted.

The average value of farm land per acre jumped from $15.57 in 1900 to $32.49 in 1910, a gain of $16.92 per acre, or 108.7 percent.

Part of the rise was due to improvements, but after subtracting their cost it would be hard to find an investment equally profitable.



JOHN F. FITZGERALD

LOUIS E. FLYE

Waging Vigorous Campaign for Norfolk County Commissioner —Has Exceptional Record as Legislator and Party Worker—Wide Demand for Lawyer on Board

Ex-Rep. Louis E. Flye of Holbrook, in his campaign for the republican nomination for county commissioner of Norfolk county, has kept County Commr. John Merrill of Quincy and Eugene H. Sprague, also of Quincy, both of whom are rival candidates, very much worried.

Neither of the latter is an up-to-date campaigner. In fact it is so long since Mr. Sprague was in the senate that he has almost forgotten how to campaign, while Mr. Merrill never made any pretensions to oratory.

This is a young man's campaign, and Mr. Flye seems likely to meet with the same phenomenal success that has attended his career from the beginning, as town clerk, town counsel, and member of the legislature, despite the fact that the county commissionership is an office to which few young men have ever dared to aspire.

John Merrill, the present chairman of the county commissioners, has served six years, and because of dissatisfaction with him, in his own city of Quincy, ex-Sen. Sprague was early induced to enter the contest for the republican nomination. It was considered that Mr. Merrill no longer represented even a majority of the republican voters of his own city.

The city of Quincy is badly split between the Merrill and Sprague forces, but the republicans of the remainder of the county cry—"A plague on both your houses," and think it about time a commissioner was picked from somewhere else than the city of Quincy.

But there is a far louder chorus, from the greater part of the county, urging the choice of a lawyer for the board, the present makeup being two farmers, and a real estate man, Mr. Merrill being the latter. From the assessors, all over the county, and from others who have to appear before the board, this demand has spread till it has become well-nigh general, outside Quincy at least. To substitute Sprague for Merrill would not answer this demand, because Sprague is in the provision business.

But Louis E. Flye is a lawyer, and an astonishingly able one for anybody so young. He has had to work hard for all that he has attained, and he has already achieved much. His father was a jeweler, but Louis was not born with the proverbial "gold spoon in his mouth."

Louis E. Flye was born in Holbrook Jan. 18, 1881, and was educated at Thayer Academy, and Boston University law school. He earned his education—every bit of it—never refusing an odd job. When he was in the law school he was still earning money as a grocery clerk, but later, before his graduation in 1902, he secured a better berth as librarian of the law school.

His first political experience was the result of an uprising in his native town against perpetual office holding. The young men chose him as their candidate for town clerk, and he was elected when barely 21, probably the youngest town clerk in the whole state of Massachusetts. His first vote was cast that year.

He was re-elected four times, and after holding the office five years he contended that it was time for him to retire. Indeed he could no longer afford to give the time to the office. He had been elected town counsel, on his admission to the bar, and still retains this latter office, although at some personal sacrifice, because of his large and continually growing law practice. He has also been in demand for legal services to other towns.

In the fall of 1906 he was urged to run for the legislature, and finally consented to stand, in the Braintree-Holbrook-Avon district. But a rival "stole the caucuses," and the result was that Mr. Flye had to run as an independent.

But the way he rolled up a big vote, and won the election, revealed new abilities as a vote-getter, and was one of the early evidences of his uniform success in whatever he undertakes.

There has always been manifest a spirit of independence on the part of the voters of that district, and this year was no exception, for although Louis E. Flye, is one of the stanchest republicans from one end of the state to the other, he is the kind of man who forms his own judgments by his own processes of reasoning; and once he has made a decision—well, it would be better to pair with him. For not only does the Holbrook man take decided stands, but he is generally so well fortified with arguments in favor of his course that it is a pretty hard proposition to change him.

In the legislature of 1907 he served on the committee on public lighting. He was renominated and re-elected to the legislature of 1908 with practically no opposition, and was again appointed by Speaker Cole on an important committee—that of street railways.

Mr. Flye during his service in the legislature was particularly influential in securing better and more comprehensive laws regulating the operation of public lighting and street railways.

Rep. Flye was also deeply interested in the subject of workmen's compensation, and labored diligently to bring about some reasonable legislation, believing Massachusetts to be far behind the times in dealing with this great problem.

During the past eight or nine years Mr. Flye has been actively engaged in the practice of law in Boston, and during that time has been identified with much important litigation. He has an office at 18 Tremont street, being associated with Francis M. Carroll.

When Secretary Olin died Mr. Flye was urged by a number of influential republicans of Norfolk county to allow the use of his name before the legislature as a candidate for secretary of state, but he was unwilling to relinquish his law practice for a political position which would engage all of his time.

One of the Boston papers in commenting upon Mr. Flye's candidacy said as follows: "As a candidate for county commissioner Mr. Flye is sure to command the support of a large number of the most influential republicans of Norfolk county and under direct nominations his oratorical abilities will prove of immense value to him."

Mr. Flye's town has not had any representation in county offices since its incorporation forty years ago, and this fact his friends believe make it an opportune time for his candidacy, as it is generally conceded that the county commissionership is a representative office which should not be held indefinitely by any one man, but should be filled by men from different parts of the county from time to time.

Mr. Flye has long been identified with many important business interests in Norfolk county. He is qualified by education, training and experience for the important duties of a county commissioner. He is a representative of the vigorous republicanism of Norfolk county and if elected he will perform the duties of a county commissioner without fear or favor, and in the best interests of the whole county.

That is the way the young men who are doing vigorous volunteer work for him sum up their reasons for supporting him.

Mr. Flye is prominent in the Masons, the Knight of Pythias, the Norfolk club in which he is on the executive committee, and the City club of Boston. He is a director in the Holbrook Co-operative bank. He has been identified as counsel with a large number of Norfolk county enterprises.

On Oct. 13, 1906, he married Miss Annie L. Snell of Holbrook, and they have two charming children.



LOUIS E. FLYE.

EDWIN T. McKNIGHT

Brilliant Young Lawyer and Former Legislator Seeks Place On Republican State Committee—Makes Success Of Everything He Undertakes

If ever there was a time when the republican organization of Massachusetts needed a new set of hustlers to pull it out of the quagmire of impotency it someway or another seems to have wandered into this is it. That some of the best hustlers in the party are willing to devote their time and energies to the task of rehabilitating it, if they be permitted to do so, argues well for the future of the organization providing it does not make the mistake of turning down the first-class men who offer themselves for places on the state committee.

A case in point is that of Edwin T. McKnight of Medford, who has announced that he will contest the committee place from the Sixth Middlesex district with Wilton B. Fay, who has already held it for four years, and who has been a member of it during all the time it has been getting out of kilter as a machine. Mr. Fay is not disposed to quit, but that does not alter Mr. McKnight's determination to get the place, for he believes, as do many others, that the time has come when a new deal must be had if the party is to be rehabilitated. These men have nothing whatever against Mr. Fay. They realize that he is a hard worker and that he is not in any way responsible for the condition of the republican party in the state. But he is, they say, part of the old order, hence it would be better if he retired. This, so far as Medford is concerned, is believed to be especially true, since he has a stiff contest on his hands in his own representative district. It is true that he will probably be the chairman of the ways and means committee of the house if he can get back, but to do the latter he must break an agreement that Winchester should have the house seat this year. What the effect will be on his standing as a member of the state committee, one who is supposed to deliver votes to the ticket is not so clear, but there are many in the senatorial district who declare it will not redound to the party's advantage to any great extent.

That is one of the reasons that has led Mr. McKnight to declare himself for the place on the state committee. He was a candidate a year ago, but on that occasion he stood aside that Mr. Fay might have another year. Since then, though, it has been borne in upon the party leaders that things have for some reason or another gone to smash and that the time for the Alphonse and Gaston sort of good fellowship has gone.

Mr. McKnight is not without experience politically. He has served two terms in the house from Ward 21 in Boston, and before that had served three terms in the old common council.

He was one of the few members of that scarcely-mourned adjunct to Boston's government whom the Good Government association found cause for commending. That may or may not be cause for congratulation, and there are those in both parties who would say that ordinarily it wasn't. But in Mr. McKnight's case it commended him for his stand against the practice of issuing bonds against current expenses—even the most unlearned in political economy or government will commend the association for commending that. In fact, Mr. McKnight fought that practice so strongly while he was in the common council of the big city that he won general commendation, not only from the members of his own party, but from those of the opposition as well.

He won his way into the common council by fighting the old Ward 21 machine to a standstill, but after he had beaten it and had been acclaimed as a successful councilman the machine made overtures to him. He is a firm believer in party harmony and has always striven to secure it, hence he and the leaders of his ward had no trouble in reaching an agreement, as a result of which Ward 21 was a gainer in many ways.

Mr. McKnight was in the council in 1903, 1904 and 1905, but in the fall of that year he announced himself a candidate for the house of representatives, securing the party nomination, which in the Roxbury ward was equivalent to an election, and served in the houses of 1906 and 1907.

It was to financial matters that he directed most of his attention while in the house, and, among other things, worked hard to secure the passage of a law which allowed trust companies to organize with a minimum capital of $200,000 instead of $500,000 as under the old law. As a result of his efforts in this matter many small cities and large towns in the state now have banking facilities, where previously they were absolutely debarred from them. Another thing that was accomplished by the change was to permit of a number of struggling national banks unfortunately situated to reorganize as trust companies and to become prosperous from the moment almost of the change.



EDWIN T. McKNIGHT

In the business world Mr. McKnight has carved a place for himself that few men of 42 years have been able to attain, for through his insight into financial matters his name today is worth much to any new banking proposition. His study of the subject in connection with his legislative work showed him where lay opportunity. He realized that the $500,000 capitalization restriction practically placed the small business man at the mercy of the banks, who paid attention to his wants and needs only after the large corporations had been attended to. As a result Mr. McKnight figures that the man who could organize a bank whose policy was to cater to the business men of its immediate locality he would have done something the community needed to have done.

Hence after the half million dollar capitalization clause had been removed he devoted his talent to organizing the Dorchester Trust company. The institution was an instant success, and to learn that it is doing a grand work for the business men of Dorchester one has only to inquire of the storekeepers and manufacturers in that section of the city.

Another reorganization he brought about was when he, with others, took over the old Medford National bank, which never had been prosperous, and changed the style into a trust company, of which Mr. McKnight is president. Under the new organization and under the guidance of its president the concern is one of the most prosperous in Middlesex county. It was to take up the duties of the presidency of this institution that Mr. McKnight removed from Roxbury to Medford.

Mr. McKnight was born in New Brunswich, having come to Boston in the fall of 1894 to take up the study of law at the Harvard Law school. Previously he had graduated from the Fredericton Normal school, and in June of the year he came to Boston had secured his diploma from the University of New Brunswick. Armed with that and a determination to win out he invaded the atmosphere of knowledge in Cambridge. In New Brunswick he had taught school to pay his expenses at the university; in Cambridge he taught in the Shepard Evening school at North Cambridge to pay his way through the law school. In 1896 and 1897 he was principal of the evening school.

He became a citizen of the United States the moment the five-year probationary period expired, and a very short time afterward was a candidate for the common council. Now he wants the state committee berth, and with all due respect to his opponent, he has a fateful way of getting whatever he goes after—and for the good of the republican party there are many who hope that he and a number of other like him secure places in the state committee.

REP. JAMES F. CAVANAGH

Everett Man Has Made His Mark in Two Legislatures—Has Given State Some Good Laws and Is One of Strongest Candidates for Speaker Of Next Year's House

One of the really strong men of recent legislatures has been Rep. James F. Cavanagh, the republican progressive from Everett. Mr. Cavanagh is a candidate for re-election and also a very prominent aspirant for the speakership, with a shade better than a good chance of walking off with the prize.

In many ways Mr. Cavanagh is one of the best legislators the state has had in some years. He is progressive in thought, careful in action, conservative in voting and earnest in making out the case of the taxpayer against the exaction of those who by chance or design are in a position to get more than their just share of things. On the other hand, no man has shown less fear in attacking palpable injustices than he. A case in point was during the session of the legislature in 1910, when immediately after the failure of the Southbridge Savings bank, it became plain that there was something wrong with the banking laws. The fact that embezzlements could cover a period of 16 years, during all of which a state examiner, paid well for the work, had periodically visited the institution and, according to the reports, had audited its books well, Rep. Cavanagh insisted that when such a condition existed it could be only the defects of the law regarding bank examinations that could be blamed. Some of the republican leaders were afraid of it. They felt that it would be a reflection on the party that had been in power during the period covered by the embezzlements that would be blamed. Rep. Cavanagh served notice that he didn't care anything about that—that he was going to file a bill correcting the law's defects. And he did so.

Time has demonstrated that his judgment was right and that the people of the state had no thought of the party in power while the Southbridge looting was going on. They did have in view, though, the efforts made by Rep. Cavanagh to bring about reform once the weakness of the statute had become known.

This was shown with considerable emphasis when he came up for renomination at the primaries in Everett last fall and in a field of five candidates he received the largest plurality ever cast for a representative candidate in Everett. In the same election Gov. Foss carried the city, yet Mr. Cavanagh received 600 more votes than did the successful candidate for governor.

There were many reasons why things broke that way for Mr. Cavanagh, but among them was the Southbridge bank investigation, without doubt. It had demonstrated, as have many other things since, that he was not only fearless in going after good government—or even better government—but that he is gifted with the judgment and ability to furnish the proper remedy while he is about it.

In each of the legislatures of which he has been a member he has played an important part in all the big legislation. In some instances he has been the father of the legislation under consideration; in others he has taken up the cudgels for the passage of some good law when the author of the measure lacked the weight to push it along. This is a factor that counts for much in the life of a legislator—the combination of personality and intellect known generally as "influence," but which in reality is nothing more nor less than the quality of inspiring confidence in one's ability on the part of his fellows.

No better illustration of this can be cited than in the fight against a summer investigation of the United Shoe Machinery company. It will be remembered that at the eleventh hour of a legislature that had outlasted all other legislatures but one in the history of the state, Gov. Foss precipitated a demand for an investigation of the hardships suffered by Massachusetts shoe manufacturers, because of the form of contract under which the United Shoe leased its machinery.

It was openly charged that there was more politics than justice in the governor's request. The assertion was made more than once that the purpose of the message was to start a summer committee at work almost at the opening of the fall campaign, when, as a result of it, the state would be harrowed with tales of corporate injustice on the verge of an important election. Other tales and charges were launched, but, regardless of their justice or injustice, the committee on rules of the house voted at an executive session to refuse admission to the bill based on the governor's message. It rightly took the stand that as the United States was investigating the shoe machinery company a state investigation was unnecessary at this time and if conditions were as bad as they had been painted nothing could be accomplished until the next legislature was in session, while if they were not as bad as had been painted a great deal of injustice would be done the company and the shoe industry if a summer recess committee undertook to probe conditions.

That was all right, so far as the committee on rules was concerned—it had done its duty by itself. It was when it came to a matter of doing its duty by the legislature and seeing to it that its report was adopted that it did a most peculiar thing. There were several candidates for the speakership of the next house on the committee on rules, and the report on the Shoe Machinery bill was assigned to Mr. Cavanagh. When the day same he was left to carry the fight all alone, a part he undertook with considerable courage, but with some misgiving as to the outcome.

There was no doubt as to the popularity of measures generally of the kind he was assigned to defeat, but it was a strange fact that not in the entire session had the leaders been able to hold the republican vote together on any matter, great or small. Rep. Cavanagh, however, went at the matter as if he was confident of what the outcome would be and he pleaded with his colleagues, democrats as well as republicans, to use common sense in dealing with a matter so obviously industrial and upon which so much might depend.

If it had been the intention to deposit him in a hole, those members of the committee on rules who shouldered upon him the task of making the fight for the report all alone were sadly mistaken. For he held the republican majority together for the only time it was done in the session and thus established the record of being the only leader in the house whom the rank and file would follow.

It was Rep. Cavanagh who grappled with the loan shark evil after it had been kicking around the legislature for several years, the football of all sorts of radicals with all sorts of panaceas, none of which, it developed, were of any particular benefit when they were put into active operation.

Rep. Cavanagh had in his first session worked as hard as anyone for the passage of a measure which everybody then supposed would do much to bring about a cure. His work in behalf of that act, though, showed him that something more than mere police legislation was necessary to cure the loan shark evils. The more he studied the matter, the more convinced he became that the subject was one that demanded the most drastic and complete supervision, on the part of the state. He therefore framed the bill which afterward became a law and which today is known as the Cavanagh-law.

As a candidate for the speakership next year it is perhaps not without the bounds of propriety to discuss the personality of Mr. Cavanagh and in this the Everett man has an asset fully as great as his commonsense method of dealing with important questions. There is no one in the house who has more friends, and these include not only the members of his own party, but also many democrats. Times without number this popularity has been placed at the disposal of his party, when a reverse, which was feared, might have been disastrous to its prestige. He is an organizer of a high order, too, and it is this fact which makes him a strong candidate for the speakership where ability along that line is as much a necessity as a thorough knowledge of parliamentary law, another department of debate wherein Mr. Cavanagh excels.

As a case in point, tending to show how a man of his calibre can win out on important matters, nothing is of more importance than the manner in which, almost alone, he carried to success the bill which provides for the payment of mileage to non-commissioned officers in the militia when they are attending drills, officiating at various functions of the state soldiery to which they are liable at any time to be summoned by their superior officers.

The measure started with an adverse report from the committee on ways and means, and when Rep. Cavanagh got into the fight to secure justice for the non-commissioned officers he did so all alone. The committee assumed that the expense of maintaining the militia was enough as matters stood, but Rep. Cavanagh soon showed to the house that the argument was specious, in that the law already provided that these non-commissioned officers might be summoned six times a year to those drills, but that only the staff and brigade officers of high degree were securing a privilege it. He showed that the law as it stood on the statute books was decidedly unfair to the officers of low degree or that if the committee's viewpoint were accepted the officers of high degree was securing a privilege that was manifestly unjust. The house agreed with him and voted that the non-commissioned officers should secure travel pay the same as their superiors.

Rep. Cavanagh should have his name attached to another law of considerable importance that passed the last session of the legislature—the law by which savings banks may collect the savings of school children by means of an agreement with the school superintendent. In this way it is hoped that many children will, in the years to come, face the world on graduation, not only with a balance to their credit in the bank, but with the habit of thrift so firmly fixed that their chances of promotion in whatever calling they may elect will be materially enhanced.

Mr. Cavanagh was the author of the district police pension act which was passed over the veto of Gov. Foss as well as many other important and useful pieces of legislation.

Rep. Cavanagh was born in Chelsea on June 19, 1872, and was left fatherless when only 11 years old. He was obliged at that tender age to go to work, securing a position in a drug store. When he had been in the drug store for a year he was given a position as assistant to a janitor of one of the Everett schools and halls. As a result of this fortunate circumstance he was enabled once more to go to school, a boon that he was fully prepared to appreciate after a year at work. During the summer he worked evenings and mornings and during vacation time as a gardener, and by that means managed to pass through the Everett high school.

After graduating from the latter he entered the insurance office of Endicott & Macomber, and rose from one position to another until he became chief clerk. Later he went with the John C. Paige company as a general field man, where he did such good work that he received many offers to better his position. One of these he accepted, it being manager at Boston of the New York Life Insurance company. When he left that concern it was to become a state manager of the Washington Life Insurance company.

For some time, Mr. Cavanagh was seriously prosecuting his studies of law, and he left the Washington company to complete them. He was first a member of the Y. M. C. A. law school, but afterward entered Boston University Law school, where he secured the degrees of LL. B. and LL. M.

He is connected with numerous societies, in some of which, particularly the Knights of Columbus and the Elks, he is very prominent. He has been State Deputy Supreme Knight of the Knights of Columbus and is past exalted ruler B. P. O. E., and a past president of the Order of Owls. He is also a member of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, the Foresters of America, Young Men's Catholic association of Boston, Irish Charitable Society, Boston City club, the Everett board of trade, and an associate member of the Everett Y. M. C. A. and Co. B, 8th regiment.

During his times in the legislature Rep. Cavanagh has served on the important committees on insurance, taxation, Southbridge Savings bank special committee, banks and banking (house chairman), rules and was house chairman of the loan shark investigation at the last session.



JAMES F. CAVANAGH

COL. EVERETT C. BENTON

Prominent Insurance Man and Soldier—Head of the Ancients—He Has Performed Good Work in Republican Politics of the Old Bay State

Notwithstanding the growth of trusts and combinations and the dreary story often times told by the smaller business man of having been crowded out by the stress of the time, the same old delightful story of the young boy who begins business with a firm in a modest way and climbs to the headship is yet going on all the time. It runs in life just as true as in the story books.

One of the best examples of the proof of the old saying that merit will succeed can be marked in the rise of Col. Everett C. Benton, big chief in the inner republican circle of leaders, commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company, fairy godfather of the town of Belmont, where he has a beautiful home, and even more particularly the fairy godfather of masonry in this state and known all over the country for his interest in the craft. Last but not least he is a member of the great insurance firm of John C. Paige & Co.

Everett Benton, as he is more familarly known, has had to make his own success. There may have been a suggestion of a silver spoon at the beginning, but the spoon was so small he couldn't attempt to dig very deep with it. He set forth, as a good many of the young men have always had to do but not always with such success, with only clean hands and a wonderful capacity for work, to make his own way.

The one great saving clause in his favor was that he had no thought that there was any royal short cut to the heights to which he aspired and those who knew the Benton of the early clerky days say that he was one of the most plodding of the little group with whom he became associated. Whether it was entering up business on the books or going after the business, he was not to be flustered, not to be browbeaten and not one to be turned down. He knew his goal and he kept steadily aiming at it all the time and in the end he reached it.

He was born in Guildhall, Vt., in 1862, a son of Judge Charles E. Benton. His family was of revolutionary stock, his grandfather having been a captain in the continental army. He went through the schools in the town and then when he was 20 years of age came to Boston and entered the employ of John C. Paige, the insurance man. From that time on it was a matter of hard work and plenty of it.

It was only to be expected that a man of his temperment would go into politics and Col. Benton went in to the limit. He affiliated himself with the republicans of Belmont and served on the town and congressional district committees and then became a member of the state committee. One year he had charge of the organizations of the towns and the work he did has been talked of ever since. Finally he became chairman of the executive committee of the republican state committee and here also he scored a success.

He was one of the stalwarts in the famous Greenhalge fights and what he did there was of a complete nature. In recognition of the close personal relations which had grown up between himself and the governor, he was named and accepted a position of aide-de-camp on the staff of Gov. Greenhalge, from which distinction his title up to recent times has come.

His affiliations with the inner republican circle were very strong and in 1904 he was named as one of the "big four" to be delegates at-large to the republican national convention. He had against him no less a person than the present Gov Foss and a fight was waged the state over. Benton looked after his own fences and Benjamin Gibby, as optimistic as ever, watched out for Mr. Foss. Mr. Benton gave him the trimming of his life and he went out to the convention, which was itself historic. He has also served as a member of the governor's council.

No better certificate of his character for good fellowship can be had than the fact he is now the commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company of Boston. Boston, under jealous New York urgings, is tempted now and then to take the good men of the Ancients just a little below their real value, but it is only for teasing purposes. Boston well knows that the country over it would be hard to find a group of better comrades, of more earnest and patriotic citizens than those who make up the membership of this historic corps. And the one great thing which has made for the honor of the Ancients is that it is known that this is the one body where pull fails to operate and where a man can only achieve of himself and by his own merits.

Col. Benton's election to the head of the organization is a certificate of his ability as an executive and it is even more a certificate that he has not been found wanting. He follows a distinguished line of men who have carried the honor of the Bay State over seas and he is not only living up to all the traditions of the past, but is making a mark of his own, of which the corps is entitled to feel proud.

Essentially a military man, he aims to make the body still stronger in its work, so that the traditions of the founder who now lies buried in the Kings Chapel burying ground—the man who gave the first contribution for the original town house in Boston—may be lived up to and even surpassed, if that is possible.

His record in Masonry is equally brilliant and once again it is worth calling attention to the fact that the honors which come to him have a particular significance because of the source from which they have come. There are few bodies that are so jealous of their membership as the Masons. The acceptance of a man by the craft even as a candidate means that he is a marked man in a way. But it is made up of picked men from all ranks of life.

The very care which is exercised in allowing men to become affiliated in the first instance means that those who would rise above the rank and file must be men of marked ability. The competition is naturally greater among a selected list than from a general membership, Col. Benton, though, has steadily climbed from his first entrance and he has had honor after honor imposed on him.

He is a 33d degree Mason and grand master of the grand council of Masons, commander -in-chief of the Massachusetts Consistory Scottish Rite Masons and Royal Arch captain in St. Andrews chapter. One of his many gifts to Masons has been a new library and Masonic building which he gave to his native town of Guildhall, Vt.

Col. Benton's struggles in the craft have been unselfish. His service has not consisted in simply doing what was expected of him in the various occasions; he has gone further and outsped the mark. He has worked heart and soul for the advance of the entire organization and he has in time done work for which it was inevitable he would never receive any credit but which he knew would redound to the benefit of the body as a whole. This is what placed him where he now stands and which makes him a leading figure in the great Masonic world. Time and money has been given freely and, best of all, spirit and heart without which addition all the other gifts would become almost useless or at best dull contributions.

His hobby is flowers and his estate at Belmont is a regular fairyland. Because of his taste in this direction his appointment as a member of the metropolitan park commission has been regarded as particularly fitting and appropriate.

As a member of the firm of John C. Paige & Co., he has made that large and historic insurance house the leader in enterprise among all the insurance agencies of Boston. One of his biggest stunts was pulled off only this summer.

For genuine business enterprise and quickness to see and grasp an opportunity, the action of John C. Paige & Co., in preparing the workingmen's compensation act for free public distribution has not been equalled in a long time. The demand for copies of the act was almost overwhelming, which was not remarkable in view of the fact that every employer and employe in Massachusetts has a direct personal interest in this new law which revolutionizes the employers' liability policy of the commonwealth.

The commonwealth's supply of the act was quickly exhausted as it is of every document of even ordinary interest. It should have been apparent to everybody that there would be an enormous demand for the workingmen's compensation act but it happened that Everett C. Benton was the only person who had preception enough to grasp the situation. Although his firm has not an employers' liability insurance department, it advertised in the daily newspapers that it was prepared to furnish, with its compliments, a synopsis of the act and the full text. Its first edition of 50,000 copies was gone in no time. Requests for it came not only from practically every city and town in the commonwealth but from all parts of New England and even from other states. Employers, employes, labor unions and lawyers wanted copies of the act at once. So great was the demand that a second edition of 500,000 copies was prepared and it took all of these more half-million booklets to meet the demand.

This ability to see and grasp a situation gave the firm the widest kind of publicity. Everywhere its sagacity and business enterprise was commended. It "scooped" every daily newspaper and every other insurance firm in the commonwealth. The disposition of its enormous edition fairly swamped the Boston postoffice for days and the postal authorities were obliged to inquire how long it was going to keep up. The reply of John C. Paige & Co., was that it would keep up so long as one person who wanted a copy of the act was unsupplied. That was characteristic of Col. Benton.

Not the least of Col. Benton's achievements has been the accomplishment of wellnigh the impossible—to wit, the creation of a fire insurance company with local capital behind it. Boston had gradually drifted away behind the other large cities of the country as a fire insurance company center, dating from the great fire in '72. The San Francisco fire wiped out two out of the three remaining companies, one being swamped entirely and the other saved only by the grace of St. Louis capital. The third —the Boston Fire & Marine—with its recently organized annex—the Old Colony—were the only purely Boston stock companies remaining when Col. Benton tackled the job of establishing the Massachusetts Fire & Marine Insurance company in the latter part of 1909.

Col. Benton's plan was to secure the capital in small blocks so that each investor would be a potential influence in contributing business. With his own large acquaintance and influence and the prestige of John C. Paige & Co., to boot, it was not long before the company was in shape to start with a capital of $500,000, with assets of over $1,000,000 and a surplus of policyholders of over $1,000,000. He secured in Walter Adlard one of the best underwriters in the country. Despite the fact that the past year has been a trying one to many companies, Col. Benton has successfully steered his company to a point where it bids fair to be one of the city's leading financial institutions.

The President on Wool.

Pres. Tafts' veto of the wool bill belongs in the same class with his celebrated speech at Winona commending the Payne-Aldrich act. This recent bill reduced the duty on raw wool from 44 to 29 percent and on manufactures of wool from 90 to about 49 percent. Mr. Taft fears that these duties may not "equal the difference between cost of production at home and abroad together with a reasonable profit to American industries." We must wait, he says, until an elaborate report by the tariff board furnishes convincing evidence on that point.

The veto message recites that the tariff board, after spending some months in preliminaries, began its actual investigations in October, 1910. A month before that the British Government formally sanctioned negotiations between Canada and the United States, "Pres. Taft"—we quote from a contemporaneous review—"having cordially indorsed the principle of reciprocity." In the January following the president submitted to congress, with an earnest recommendation, the Canadian trade agreement that virtually abrogated protective duties on our chief farm products.

That, it seems, was a simple, clear-cut proposition that almost anybody could figure out for himself. But reducing the duties on woolen manufactures to only 49 percent is an exceedingly complicated and delicate affair, requiring many months of diligent investigation by 50 experts—lest we commit the economic sin of trenching a fraction upon the manufacturers' "reasonable profits."—Saturday Evening Post.



EVERETT C. BENTON

CHARLES E. HATFIELD

As Chairman of Republican State Committee He Has Divorced Individual Preference From His Ideals of Duty to Party—An Excellent Municipal Executive

Whenever the republican party in Massachusetts falls down good and hard, losing the governorship, which has happened only seven times since the civil war, there is a frenzied search for the cause of it all, and lucky is the leader who escapes being seized for a scapegoat. Usually the chairman of the state committee finds his head devoted to vials of wrath. So, after election day, 1910, when Eugene N. Foss defeated Eben S. Draper by some 35,000 plurality, sagacious members of the republican state committee crept out cautiously from their cyclone cellars and began to worry whether the usual clamor would be raised against the man who was supposed to have charge of the campaign. This time, however, the chairman escaped. Not a word of complaint even from the carping has been heard. Gov. Draper had only praise for Chairman Hatfield, even after the disastrous defeat. From all parts of the state was rendered the verdict—Hatfield did all that was possible to save the day.

Certainly nobody could have done more. From early in the spring until election day Chairman Hatfield was diligently at work strengthening the party fences. He visited every section of the state, calling together all local leaders, to hear their reports, to give advice, to plan for strengthening weak points, to hearten the voters, to arrange for getting out the vote, etc., etc. Chairman Hatfield is a great believer in personal contact with the voter. He likes to meet people, and that merry twinkle of those black eyes never fails to turn casual acquaintances into firm friends.

But it was a year when even Orpheus with his lyre could not have led the republican voters from the Hades of despondency and disgust with persisting conditions. High prices was a condition and not a theory. The party in power was held responsible, just as in 1892. Chairman Hatfield recognized the drift, and what was looming up as the inevitable, long before election day. He carried no false reports to Eben S. Draper. Everywhere he found discouragement and fault-finding. Insurgency, not exactly of the same brand as in the west, but quite lively enough, reared itself in various quarters, and, had the chairman of the republican state committee been of a less sagacious or judicious temperament there would have been anything but a steady front to the enemy. As it was, the party went down to defeat with colors flying. The Old Guard died, but never surrendered.

And what has happened since? Charles E. Hatfield was quite ready to resign the chairmanship, if a better leader could be found, but none appeared. At the annual meeting in January, 1911, he was unanimously re-elected. There was absolutely no talk of any other name. Mr. Hatfield's fellow citizens in Newton stand ready to give him a similar expression of absolute confidence, this autumn, by giving him a second term of two years as mayor of Newton.

That the state committee unanimously paid him such a tribute is the more to be remarked upon because of the triple contest for the republican gubernatorial contest, which so far at least as two candidates were concerned, had already opened up, and because Mr. Hatfield, so far as his personal inclinations lay, frankly declared his preference for the promotion of Lt.-Gov. Louis A. Frothingham. As chairman of the state committee, however, he would play no favorites. His word is as good as his bond, and his unanimous re-election shows what trust is reposed in him by all, and how completely he has divorced his individual preferences from his ideals of duty to the party. "It is no business of the state committee," he said, with emphasis, "nor of its chairman, to help nominate somebody for governor, but it is most emphatically their duty, both as individuals and as an organization, to devote their all to the election of the party nominee after the voters have chosen him."

Because of the naturally warm contest for the nomination, Mr. Hatfield has had constant use for that invaluable gift of his—a native tact, combined with frank amiability; but he has steered delicately clear of all snags, and safely navigated all the dangerous rapids. Whatever the outcome, he will continue to be as highly honored.

Perhaps never has the party had a chairman possessed of so many agreeable traits, so amiable, so frank, so open, so broad-minded, so level-headed.

Such an episode as that of the visit of Theodore Roosevelt to Massachusetts, and his speech in the Arena building just before the election in November, 1910, contains a chapter which throws a sidelight on the political sagacity of Charles E. Hatfield. "So this is the redoubtable little chairman of the republican state committee of Massachusetts," said Col. Roosevelt, when introductions were made. "I hear your fame has so spread that you've had a cock-tail named for you," and the colonel showed those renowned teeth. "And I understand," continued Mr. Roosevelt, "that the chairman is a little afraid that I may say something in my speech which would sound too radical to Massachusetts conservatism. You may be sure that I'm not going to. I'm going to say something about Mr. Lodge's services to the nation, and something about the tariff."

Unfortunately Mr. Roosevelt did not stick to his text, and Mr. Hatfield's forebodings were justified, his warning not having been heeded.

"The Hatfield cocktail" is a joke which has been sprung on many a bibulous visitor to the Kimball building. Chairman Hatfield hospitably invites the caller to "come out and take something." Perhaps the thirsty one has heard of the Hatfield cocktail. Nothing loath he accepts the invitation—and finds that the "cocktail" is a rare brewing of coffee, milk, egg, etc., prepared from an official recipe of Mr. Hatfield's at a popular drinking place nearby.

Charles E. Hatfield was born in Medford, Sept. 30, 1862, the son of Charles and Ann L. Hatfield. He attended the Allen school, and finished his education at Dean academy, Franklin. Deciding on law as a profession he removed to Newton, and at once began to dabble in politics. He was chosen a member of the republican city committee and his zeal and enthusiasm soon made him so popular that he was elected chairman, and he held the position so long that old residents could not remember the name of his predecessor. Under his leadership the city organization became the power which has resulted in its naming of senators, councillors and congressmen, not to speak of lieutenant-governors. Once only was "Charley" Hatfield persuaded to take something for himself—in 1894-'95, where he was induced to take a councilman's berth. Not until 1909 could he be prevailed on to run for an office which carried with it higher honor and responsibility. Then the popular demand was irresistible, for the democratic as well as the republican nomination for mayor was bestowed on him, and he could no longer modestly remain in the background. Mayor Hatfields' administration is spoken of as a model. The police department, the highway, and other departments have been raised to a higher plane of excellence, and the city rejoices in an executive who has shown himself well equipped to handle the public business. He makes lieutenant-governors as easy as can be,
For his honor, Louis Frothingham, has had a chance to see.

This couplet formed part of a sonnet to Charles E. Hatfield by Edward W. Baker of Brookline at a complimentary dinner to the man who can be mayor of Newton and chairman of the republican state committee as long as he is willing to be, and the reference was to the fact that Hatfield managed the Frothingham campaign in 1908 so well that he brought victory to a cause that in the beginning was regarded by many as very dubious.

Hatfield is a born optimist. Although 48 his cheeks are as ruddy and round and his smile as spontaneous and his hair as untouched by time as a boy's.

He is the jolliest chairman the state committee has ever had, and this gift of humor, pervasive, infectious and expansive, rare in this strenuous period, proves a big asset in troublous times like this.

When a boy this exuberant spirit of fun was hardly appreciated in the exclusive private schools to which he was sent. Thrice he ran away from one school, and finally was only scared into remaining by the fact that his picture was given to the police.

Charles A. Welch was his guardian and when once the boy was brought into the office and stood under the old clock which since 1838 has been ticking the hours, and implored to tell the truth, he manfully gave the details of the prank, but at the end explained:

"I wouldn't take the licking, but licked the teacher and ran away because it was another boy that did it, and I wouldn't tell on him."

"You did right, my boy," said Mr. Welch.

To stand by his friends has been "Charley" Hatfield's lifelong characteristic.

He spent the winter of 1874 in Minneapolis when water was sold only in solid form—blocks of ice—but next year was back east in a military school, Mowry and Goff's, Providence. Here again he was foremost in athletics, and as a baseball pitcher renewed the laurels that he had won at Dean academy—from which he had run away, but of which he is now a trustee.

He went into Mr. Welch's office on completing his education, and a year of school teaching in Stamford, and now for 25 years has been managing trust property and real estate, banks, wharves, etc., practicing law in the probate court, and also having been prominently connected with the Fitchburg R. R.

Because of his varied interests, especially his connection with the First National bank of Newton and co-operative bank as president, etc., he has never found time to travel, although his wife and daughter are fond of it, and after a three months' tour of the Pacific states and the northwest are again in Europe.

Miss Hatfield, the only child, recently graduated from Smith college. She was the star in the college presentation of "Midsummer Night's Dream," and is gifted with musical talent as well.

He has a fine summer camp on Lake Winnipesaukee, near Centre Harbor, where his family spend the summer, and where in midwinter he usually entertains a stag party for several days, snowshoeing, skating, fishing through the ice, etc. His own vacations, however, are restricted to a few days, with week-ends in summer.

He owns two or three automobiles and a motor boat, and his hospitality is of the sort that makes red-letter days.

In Newton he has a 10-acre place which he jokingly calls his farm, and where he keeps a pair of horses, two Jersey cows, 100 hens, pigeons, pheasants, etc.

Except for the year in the Newton common council, years ago, and now the mayoralty, he has held no public office. In the lines of the tribute at the dinner:

He watches for political plums and picks them when they're ripe;
But what is most phenomenal, and on which you may depend,
He never picks them for himself, but always for some friend.

Which is one reason why he is apparently the unanimous choice of the people of Newton for mayor.

For 20 years he was on the Newton republican city committee, half the time as chairman and half as secretary. He managed the campaign for congress of John W. Weeks.

When once he has given his word he sticks to it, at all hazards. His year of school teaching in Stamford, when a young man, was the result of a joke. While a guest of the Sanfords, at a "sugaring-off" in Williamstown, the suggestion was made that he would make an admirable teacher, and jokingly he accepted the dare. Later it passed from his mind till a letter came informing him of the vacancy and reminding him of his promise.

Outside of public matters and business interests Mr. Hatfield has interested himself in social circles. He was president of the old Northgate club and did much to bring the Newton club up to its high-water mark of success a few years ago. He has always been active in the affairs of the Neighborhood club. He is a former president of the Allen School alumni association, and is a member of such organizations as the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and the Knights of Honor.

The fact that he is president of the First National bank of West Newton, president of the West Newton Co-operative bank and a director in the big Samson Cordage Works and the Lewis Wharf company shows where he stands in the business and financial world.



CHARLES E. HATFIELD

JOHN HAYS HAMMOND

Special Ambassador of United States at Crowning of King George—Type of Man That Builds Up New Countries Represents Real Ability of America

When Pres. Taft wanted a real red-blood, true, typical American to represent the great republic of the United States at the coronation of King George V. he naturally turned to his old friend, John Hays Hammond of Gloucester, Massachusetts.

As special ambassador Hammond reflected great credit on himself and upheld the honor and dignity of the great country he had the honor to represent. Pres. Taft would do the right thing if he would follow up his selection of Mr. Hammond as special ambassador to the Court of St. James and name him as the resident American ambassador to England. Unless Mr. Hammond has changed Practical Politics ventures the bet that if the president should appoint Mr. Hammond to succeed Whitelaw Reid, the new ambassador instead of craving the indulgence of the British king in knee breeches, would typify American life by appearing at court in the dignified simple dress of an American gentleman.

Replying to criticisms of Mr. Hammond's appointment by the class of Americans who hand over their fortunes to the broken down nobility of Europe, that their pampered daughters may sport an empty and oftentimes questionable title, William R. Hearst said in his papers not long ago:

"Hammond is the best possible kind of a representative—since it was decided to send a real American citizen, rather than a dodo and tuft hunter.

"John Hays Hammond is what you may call a producing American. He has taken a good many fortunes out of the ground for himself and for others. He has robbed nobody in the course of his fortune making. On the contrary, at every step he has added to the world's supply of gold and other precious metals—increasing by many tens of millions the existing wealth of the world.

"Hammond is said to be the best mining expert living, and that is probably true. If there is as good a one, he has not been identified.

"He began life with a fine education, plenty of courage and no other assets to speak of.

"He fortunately fell into the company of energetic men, and was keyed up to do his best at the start.

"His original employer, a truly great man of enterprise, courage and genius, made him understand that it is necessary to show results.

"'Well, how are you getting on, Hammond?' the employer asked.

"'I don't think I have made any mistakes so far,' modestly replied Hammond.

"'——!' exclaimed the older man. 'That is nothing. Anybody can keep from making mistakes. Better make a hundred mistakes and DO something. What have you DONE?'

"It is clear that Hammond has taken that statement to heart, for ever since that time he has 'DONE' something all of the time.

"He has worked in every part of the world—and always he has been able to say to other men: 'Dig there and you will find gold. Dig here and you will find silver or copper. Keep digging where you are and you will find nothing.'

"He has shown thousands of workers where to dig and many great capitalists where to sink mines without sinking their money.

"He has found and developed oil wells, he owns and has developed great water power sites, and among other things he was the moving spirit of that famous raid in the Transvaal. That was the raid which in the end wound up the malformed Boer republic, in which a Jew or a Catholic could not hold office—ending one more stupid effort to make religious bigotry control the political affairs of men on earth.

"Hammond is the type of man that builds up new countries—and that eventually will work for the people as a whole, solving problems in the public administration.

"Pres. Taft, who has known Hammond many years, has shown a special aptness in picking out for the people's work men that have proved their ability to find and do work for themselves without waiting for the government to give them a job.

"Some other presidents, governors, mayors, etc., have entrusted the public work to men that could not by any possibility prosper off the public payroll.

"The crowning of King George is rather a foolish performance. He is in reality no king at all—but a well paid person who sits around, does as he is told, and lays cornerstones.

"However, everybody—with nothing in particular to do—will be at the coronation, and it is well to send there a man fit to represent the real ability of his country—and John Hays Hammond is such a man."

There are few men of a voting age in this country who have not heard of the name of John Hays Hammond and there is not one man who has conducted some sort of a financial enterprise in this world who is not familiar with it, for it is synonymous with initiative, success and progress. He was born in San Francisco, Cal., March 31, 1855, and is therefore now 56 years old and in the very prime of his physical and mental vigor.

Mr. Hammond is the son of Richard P. and Sarah E. (Hays) Hammond. His father was born in Maryland and his mother in Tennessee and as he himself is a native of California and was educated in Connecticut, and has engaged in business enterprises which were co-extensive throughout the Union, he may well lay claim to a close personal interest in every section of the country.

He was educated at the Hopkins grammar school at New Haven, Conn.; then he started in at Yale university and in 1876 took his degree as Bachelor of Philosophy in the Sheffield Scientific school. A few years ago the honorary degree of M. A. was conferred upon him by Yale for conspicuous service to his country as a mining engineer. After completing his course at Yale, Mr. Hammond studied for three years in the Royal School of Mines, Frieburg, Saxony.

Returning home he did not have to wait long for a start. His father was an army officer in California and the friendship of the miners was his for the asking. One of Mr. Hammond's first clients was the United States government and his assignment was of corresponding importance. As a special expert on the Geological Survey and Mineral census he made an examination of the gold fields of the state.

In 1892, 12 years after he had left school, he went to Mexico as the superintendent of the fabulously rich silver mines at Sonora. His success there was great and he subsequently returned to California. He became consulting engineer to many powerful industrial interests, the Southern and Central Pacific railroads among others.

In 1893 Mr. Hammond went to South Africa as consulting engineer for the mines of Barnato Brothers of London. The Barnatos had been in dire need of a certain kind of a man and had searched all over the world for one who not only could tell ores and the probable length of a vein, but who also could visualize the geological strata beneath the wide ranges over the breadth of a kingdom. The reports of Mr. Hammond in the California geological records caught their eyes. He was the man they wanted and they were keen enough to see it.

In 1894 he made a trip in company with Cecil Rhodes and Dr. Jameson into a new country since called Rhodesia and largely to his report on its mineral resources does this new country owe its development today. He made this trip for the British South Africa (chartered) company.

He was a firm admirer of Cecil Rhodes and subsequently became consulting engineer to the Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, the British South Africa company and the Randfontien Estates Gold Mining company. He was one of the first to advocate the development of the deeper areas of the Witwatersrand mining district. As consulting engineer of the important mining companies of South Africa, Mr. Hammond gave employment to many American mining engineers and was instrumental in placing orders to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of mining machinery in the United States. Mr. Hammond had made his mark in America, but it was not until he went to the Transvaal and became associated with Cecil Rhodes, as his right hand man, that he attained international prominence in the mining world. His salary was raised by Rhodes in less than 12 months to $100,000 a year. During the ensuing years Mr. Hammond dictated the outlay of the millions that were poured into the South African gold fields.

Then came the Jameson raid. Mr. Hammond with Lionel Phillips, Col. Frank Rhodes, a brother of Cecil, and George Farrar, were the leaders of the reform committee, at whose invitation Jameson was to make the rush on Johannesburg. Five hundred Americans among others supported the reform club. The invitation was delayed and Jameson, becoming impatient, went across the border and made the raid on his own hook. As Cecil Rhodes ruefully put it, "Jameson upset the apple cart."

To meet Jameson the Boers had left oJhannesburg unprotected, at the mercy of the Kaffirs. Millions in gold dust passed through the streets daily and there were white women there. In the emergency the reformers themselves policed the town. A high official in the Boer government expressed himself as pleased with their action, so the advocates of the reformers say, and so appreciative was he that he wished a list of the names of those who led the committee, which was given to him. Thereupon the reformers were ordered to give up their arms, which they had smuggled into the country, or Jameson and his men would be shot. They complied and forthwith every one of them was arrested.

Mrs. Hammond, formerly Miss Natalie Harris, a southern girl, was in Johannesburg at the time and she worked day and night in an endeavor to save her husband from prison. The entire English speaking world was astounded 48 hours after their capture to learn that the four leaders of the movement had been sentenced to death, among them Mr. Hammond. Mrs. Hammond spent $30,000 cabling to the United States and her efforts bore fruit for the state department interfered, and forced the Boers to give Mr. Hammond a fair trial.

Whether it was the song or not, Hammond, like Trelawney, did not die, but his sentence of death was changed to a fine of $125,000. The general impression that banishment from the Transvaal was part of the sentence is wrong, as Mr. Hammond returned annually to the Transvaal for several years afterwards, even Pres. Kruger appreciating the necessity of having men of his character to assist in the development of the country.

Mr. Hammond severed his connection with the Guggenheims almost five years ago. He was not connected with any of the Guggenheim smelting interests, nor any of their Alaskan projects, but had charge solely of the mining interests in the Guggenheim Exploration company, in which the Guggenheims held less than 25 percent of the stock, the rest of the stock being held by the public generally here and by capitalists abroad. He had no connection, directly or indirectly, with any of the copper, gold or railroad projects in Alaska, as those were entirely outside of the interests of the exploration company proper, being personal ventures of members of the Guggenheim family.

Until he settled down in Gloucester and took over the leadership of the National League of Republican clubs, Mr. Hammond was known the world over as being a high salaried man and the greatest mining engineer in history. Mr. Hammond was a candidate for the vice-presidency of the United States on the republican ticket with Mr. Taft, but withdrew in the interest of party harmony.

At Gloucester, where he mixes with the common people, he is known as one of that city's most popular and public spirited citizens, always ready to do anything in his power to help the municipality and its people.

THE RECALL.

"The recall would destroy that independence of character, that firmness of conviction and loyalty to principle so essential to efficient public service. It would convert the public officer into a spineless hireling, stirred by every passing breeze of public opinion, obeying every popular impulse and yielding to every wave of popular passion or prejudice."—Gov. O'Neal of Alabama.

MELLEN'S RESIGNATION.

Evidently not even his press agent knew that Mr. Mellen had a sense of humor.—Providence Bulletin.



JOHN HAYS HAMMOND

EDWARD C. MANSFIELD

Postmaster of Boston Knows His Business and Attends To It—Strong Party Man and Excellent Executive—Republican of the Stalwart Type

The first postmaster of Boston was an indispensable public servant. You may have heard that expression before. It is used commonly when a public servant is to be ousted to make room for another. After the indispensable public servant is finally ousted and his successor takes the place, it is gradually discovered that the successor has become indispensable, and that his predecessor never was. Thus wags the world.

The present postmaster of Boston is an efficient public servant. He has proved that. He knows his business and attends to it. There have been postmasters in the history of the city who made more speeches and elicited greater applause, but the postmaster of Boston is not paid primarily to make speeches. When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for the postmaster to stand on his feet and tell how glad he is to be there, which may or may not be true, and how keenly he appreciates the invitation to be present, which, also, may or may not be true, Postmaster Edward C. Mansfield is there and equal to the emergency, but he does not specialize in oratory. He specializes in postmastering.

And that, after all, is what a postmaster should do. The present postmaster, it may be of interest to note, delivers more letters to more people in a larger and more populous area than any other postmaster that Boston ever had. Think that over. He doesn't do it personally, of course, but he is responsible for the delivery of every letter, every paper and every package, to say nothing of the souvenir postal cards. He has more men under him than any other postmaster of the city ever had. And, let it be added with all due regard for the frozen truth, he is obtaining a larger percentage of efficiency out of his staff than any other postmaster ever did. But he does not brag about it as a personal qualification. He attributes that to the loyalty of his men.

Postmaster Mansfield succeeded the late George A. Hibbard when the latter resigned to become mayor of Boston. There is one curious and unusual feature of Postmaster Mansfield's postmastership. Generally when a man is appointed postmaster of a big city, the appointing power—meaning, possibly, the president of the United States, but meaning, usually, the political leaders of the party for that section of the country—hunt for a candidate everywhere except in the postoffice. For years there was a prejudice against appointing as postmaster of a big city anybody who knew anything about a postoffice. If a man had been in the habit of receiving letters or even circulars through the mails he was supposed to be qualified for postmaster, provided, of course, that his political credentials were all right.

Nobody ever objected to that, of course, except the fellows who were out. They invariably viewed with alarm the use of federal offices for the purpose of paying political debts, and they kept on viewing such use with alarm until, finally, they were able to do the appointing and let the other fellows do the viewing with much alarm, to say nothing of disappointment. It was part of the game.

It happened, however, that when a postmaster was to be selected for the position held by George A. Hibbard, the appointing power went right into the Boston postoffice and promoted the assistant postmaster. It was a daring innovation, of course, but nobody has had any occasion to regret it. Edward C. Mansfield had been assistant postmaster since 1899 and when he took office he did not require an escort to guide him to the postoffice and point out the seat that he was to occupy.

Of course somebody will insist that Edward C. Mansfield might have been assistant postmaster until the cows came home and he would not have been promoted to the postmastership if he had not been all right politically. True, indeed, and very true, but what does that prove? It merely proves that it is better to be right politically as assistant postmaster than to be wrong politically and have a long petition signed by busy business men who would rather sign petitions than to waste time trying to find out what the petitions are for.

It is absolutely true that Edward C. Mansfield was all right politically. He was brought up—nurtured, as one might say—in an atmosphere of political all-rightness. Born in Maine, he early took a deep interest in the welfare of the republican party, and his first physical combat was with a youth of greater age and more pounds who insisted that a democrat was as good as a republican, and entitled to equal privileges. "Ned" was whipped, but he had stood by his principles. He reached East Boston on his way to the postoffice as far back as 1875, and continued to be a republican, having his party zeal strengthened by the glorious fights for pure republicanism waged by Jesse Gove and other Noddle Island leaders.

Graduating from the East Boston high school, he joined the staff of the Boston Journal as a reporter. That paper was then strongly republican every day in the week, instead of only occasionally and accidentally, and young Mansfield not only worked hard as a reporter, but he committed the Journal editorials to memory and recited them to himself in the still watches of the night. But still he felt that he was not doing all that he should do for the party, and when an invitation reached him to become assistant secretary of the Republican club of Massachusetts he accepted the invitation with a considerable degree of alacrity.

The Republican club of Massachusetts was not and is not a mugwump club. It was and is a genuine republican club. It stood and stands by republican principles and republican candidates. The party may now and then desert the candidates, but the club never does. During his service with the club Mansfield fairly revelled in his work for straight party truths and nominees. He felt that there was no middle ground, and he didn't look for any. Now and then somebody received a nomination who didn't look good personally to many of party, as was demonstrated later at the polls, but Ned always silenced criticism, in his presence, at least, by saying:

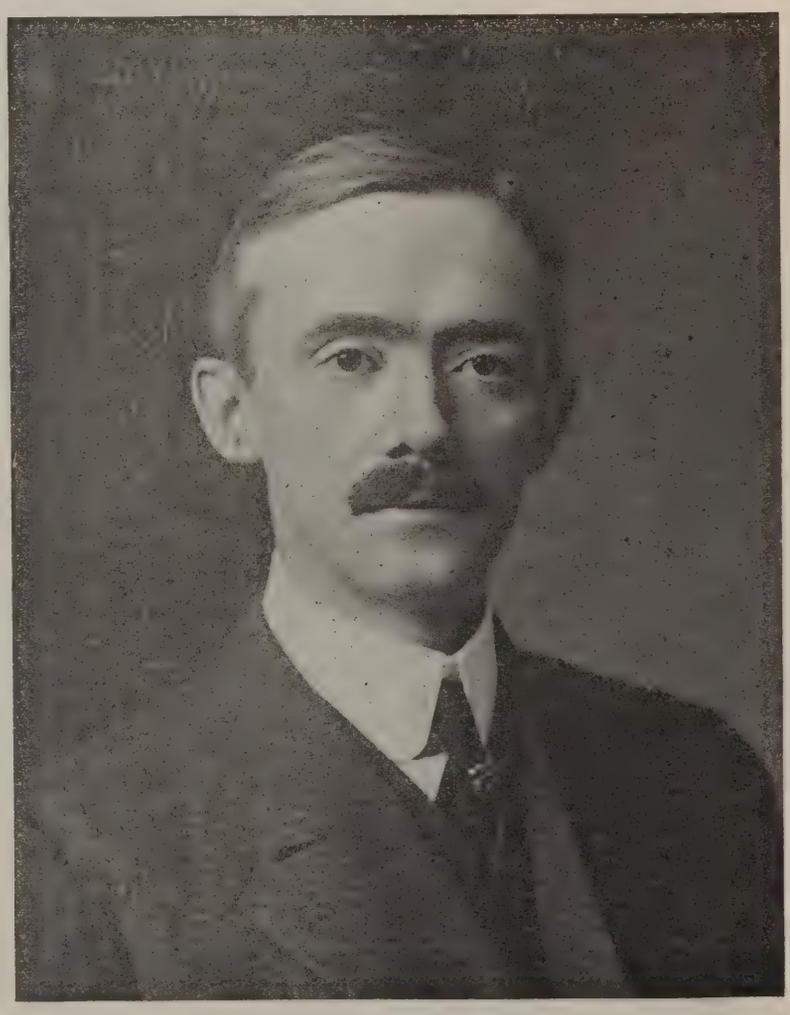
"That's all very true, fellows, but the other man is a democrat and the son of a democrat."

How could one get behind that appalling truth?

In 1889 an assistant postmaster of Boston was to be selected. Mr. Mansfield looked good to the republican leaders, and politically there wasn't an out about him. Moreover, he had demonstrated the possession of executive ability, which is not a bad thing to have, even in the position of assistant postmaster.

In his new position he made good. He was still a republican, of course, and he still had his views on politics, but he soon learned that if a man attended to his work that would come his way as assistant postmaster it would keep him so busy that the republican and democratic parties would have to mix it up occasionally without his assistance. He learned the duties of his office, and in learning them he learned a good deal that he might have gone without learning and still held down his job. But he had acquired the habit of wanting to know things, and he mastered many of the most important details of the Boston postoffice.

Then came the determination of Postmaster Hibbard to make his fight for mayor and the selection of a successor to the postmaster. Mansfield was the inevitable choice of the political powers that be, and no other candidate had a look-in. His ability was admitted, his loyalty to his party unquestioned, and he went into the position with as much unanimity as attends the selection of Henry Cabot Lodge for moderator of the Nahant town meetings.



EDWARD C. MANSFIELD.

Since then he has confined his attention almost exclusively to his official duties. He has made it a non-political office in the best possible sense. He has given every man under him a square deal, and no man has been penalized or unduly preferred on account of politics. The postoffice machinery has been made lighter running, there has been a noticeable decrease in the waste of energy and effort, and the Boston postoffice is today a model establishment. He has the confidence and respect of his men, and whatever he can do in their behalf he has not failed to do.

If the first postmaster of Boston was "an indispensable public servant," as have been many postmasters since his day, what shall be said of the present postmaster? Merely this, and it was said in the beginning:

He is an efficient public servant.

There could be no better credential.

EDRIC ELDRIDGE

Successful Business Man Who Is Striving for Republican Nomination from Stalwart Cape District—Ideally Equipped for Place

Cape Cod always held a distinguished place in the esteem of everybody on Beacon hill, a condition for which, of course, there are a number of reasons. One of them, however, stands out from all the others like the Nausett beacons on a dark night. It is that the people of the Cape insist on sending their best in citizenship to represent them in the halls of legislation. Every man sent to the senate from that section in a generation has made his mark, has left an impress on the affairs of state, and had so established himself in the estimation of the public that he was missed when finally private business or some other reason made it necessary for him to retire.

The last man to represent the senate district, which includes all the Cape and the islands offshore, was so esteemed by his legislative colleagues that when a vacancy occurred in the state auditorship he was regarded as the one among them best fitted to take over the duties so ably done by the late Henry E. Turner. And that this condition is to continue in the future is amply demonstrated by the character of the men who are now out to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of John E. White.

First and foremost among them all, judged from the viewpoint of achievement, is Edric Eldridge of Yarmouth, who perhaps combines, in a greater degree than any other man running for the senate in Massachusetts this year, all of those characteristics that make for the ideal legislator. He is educated, has travelled, he is well-to-do, he is earnest and he is actuated solely by a desire to serve his state. He has, in addition, passed many years of his life as a grocery "drummer," which is equivalent to saying that he is what all influential legislators must be—a good "mixer," one who can meet all sorts of people under any sort of conditions on their own terms and leave a good impression. That is Mr. Eldridge's reputation in the grocery trade, where most of his life has been passed, and it would be extremely hard to find a calling which can provide any more experience in this particular line, nor one which furnishes so many hard tests as to the permanency of the trait. In Mr. Eldridge, though, it is innate, as time has amply demonstrated, hence should he succeed in securing the republican nomination for the senate, as present indications seem to point, the Cape will have scored once more in furnishing a big man for a big job.

Mr. Eldridge is a native of Cape Cod, having been born in the town where he now lives. He has always lived on the Cape, too, except for a few years when he made his home in Boston and Somerville.

His first "job" was secured in Yarmouthport, when, as a youngster he went to work as a clerk for E. D. Payne, who in those days was one of the chief purveyors of "W. I. Goods and Groceries" to be found in that section of the state. It was Mr. Eldridge's task in those early days to sweep out the store, keep the fires going, the lamps trimmed, the stock sorted, do all the errands and chores, take orders, deliver them, care for the horse, wash the wagon and a few dozen other things that at the time seemed hard, but which were all part of the education which made him in after life a valuable man in the trade. So well did he perform his tasks, however, that he was rated high by Mr. Payne as a clerk, and it was with regret on the part of a wide circle of the countryside that he at length left that employ to join the road force of J. C. Frye & Co.

His territory with the Frye concern was the Cape and the islands, so that even during those days he kept in touch with the people of his own section, and, indeed, extended his acquaintance among them. His route took him from Provincetown to Nantucket and several times a year for a number of years Mr. Eldridge went over it, building up a clientele among the grocers that was of inestimable worth to himself later when he became a wholesale grocer on his own account, and establishing a line of friendships that have lasted through many years until the present time.

It was in 1884 that Mr. Eldridge went into business with the dealers and people of his home section "down on the Cape."

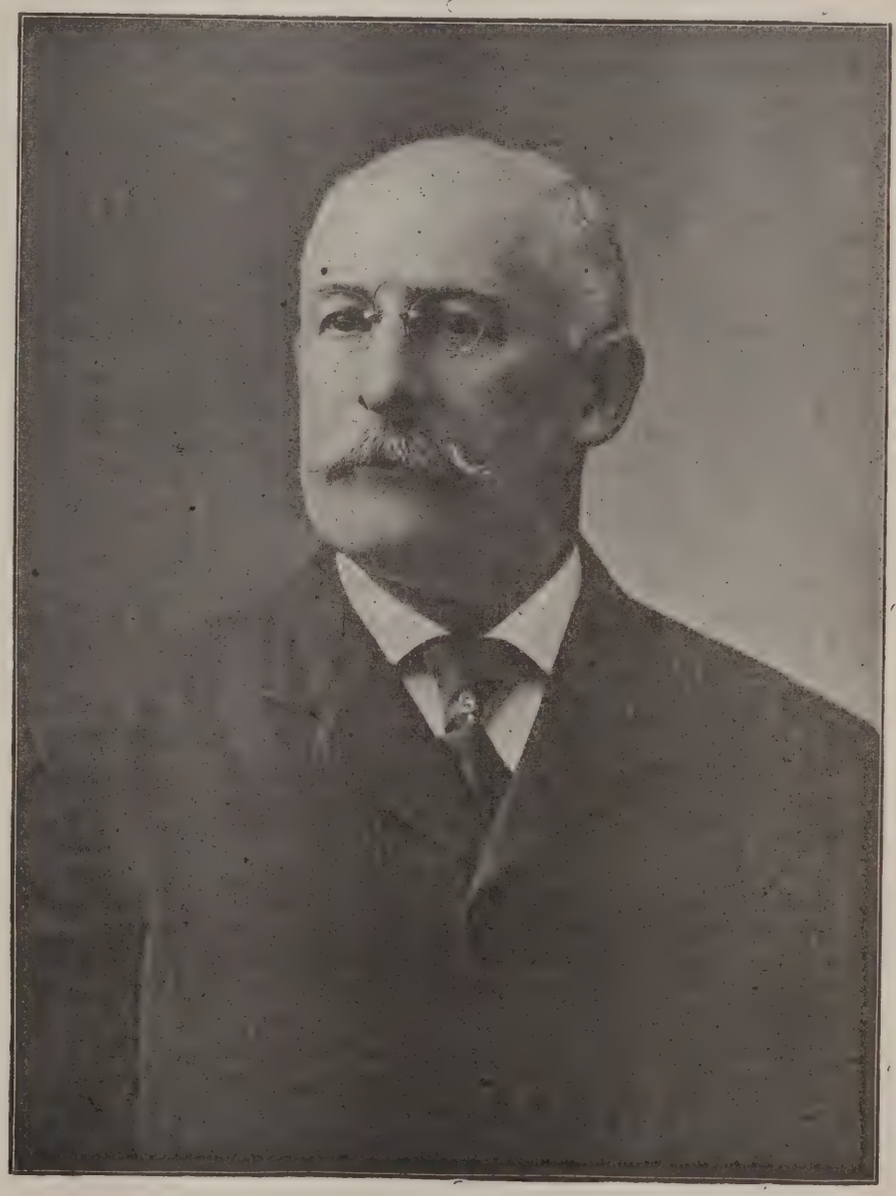
As it happens all the members of Mr. Eldridge's firms have been Cape men, with the result that the interests of the section have always been a little dearer to them than the interests of any other part of Massachusetts. The firms have always had warehouses in Salem and Boston, and from these they have done a good share of the grocery business of eastern Massachusetts and even beyond the borders of the state.

Mr. Eldridge recently retired from active participation in the business, but he still manages to keep in close touch with the details of the enterprise he built up.

The contest for the senatorial nomination in the district promises to be of the usual kind they have down the Cape, where all the candidates go after the places with a vim and earnestness that is scarcely duplicated in other parts of the state. It generally turn out, though, that after the voters have listened to all the arguments, looked over the various candidates and enjoyed themselves arguing the merits of each at the grocery stores and other meeting places of the section, they generally turn around and choose the man who stands upon the firmest bottom of achievement and ability. History has shown that that is the regular Cape procedure—and on any such line-up it would appear to an outsider that Mr. Eldridge's chances were slightly better than those of any one else. From order boy at E. D. Payne's over at Yarmouthport to head of one of the foremost wholesale grocery houses in New England certainly is achievement enough for one lifetime, while the other qualifications possessed by Mr. Eldridge, all of them well known to his neighbors, stamp him as one well fitted for the position he is seeking. It is the first time he has ever sought public office in a long career of usefulness, and this fact will be not without weight to a good many residents of Cape Cod and the islands offshore in the primaries on Sept 26. The Cape is a little sick of professional politicians. stantly seeking office.

Mr. Eldridge was president of the Boston Wholesale Grocers' association in 1901 and 1902 and served for several years on the executive board. He is at present a trustee on the executive board of the Wholesale Grocers of New England.

Mr. Eldridge is a Mason and is connected with the chapter, commandery and the council. He is also a member of the Colonial club at Yarmouthport, the Cape Cod Central at Yarmouth and the Republican club of Massachusetts. In addition he belongs to the Cape Cod Pilgrim Memorial association, the New England Historical Genealogical Society, is a vice-president of the Massachusetts board of trade, has a membership in the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants, the Massachusetts Society of Colonial Wars, Massachusetts Society of Sons of the American Revolution and the National Geographic Society.



EDRIC ELDRIDGE.

JAMES J. PHELAN

Well-Known Banker Often Has Been Urged for High Office—But His Ambitions Do Not Lie in That Direction—Has Carved Out Large Success for Himself

If James J. Phelan had consented to take the democratic nomination for lieutenant-governor, not a few republicans would have been shaking in their shoes today.

The working partner of the banking firm of Hornblower & Weeks would have caused no little uneasiness, politically, to his senior partner, Cong. Weeks, had he been willing to enter the political arena this year.

This is not the first time that this man, who is a power in State street, has been urged to take a nomination for high office, but his ambitions do not lie in that direction.

Conversely, he believes that no man is a good citizen who does not discharge his full duty in the exercise of the franchise, in going to the caucus and casting his ballot, as well as voting on election day. In his public utterances, on various occasions, before various organizations he has expressed himself with emphasis, in condemning the all too prevalent practice among certain business men of neglecting to go to the polls. In an adress which occupied considerable space in the newspapers not long ago, he went still further, setting forth that it is the duty of every man, whatever his private interests, to serve the public if public service demanded him—however humble the office might be which he was called upon to fill.

Mr. Phelan has practiced what he preached by serving as a delegate from Ward 21 to various conventions, but he has modestly refused to believe that the public demand was great enough to warrant his running for major offices, when importuned by men prominent in the financial and commercial world to allow the use of his name.

This year, the pressure upon him was very great, but after giving the matter much consideration he finally decided upon a negative answer, much to the regret of Gov. Foss and other leaders of the democratic party as well as of Mr. Phelan's hosts of friends in business circles.

How much prestige his name would have added to the ticket may be illustrated by a brief summary of the positions and offices he holds. He is the third member of the firm of Hornblower & Weeks, is a member of the Boston stock exchange, member of the Chicago board of trade, president and chairman of the executive committee of the Connecticut Valley Lumber company, director and chairman of the finance committee of the Massachusets Bonding and Insurance company, director of the People's National bank of Roxbury, trustee and member of the executive committee of the Union Institution for Savings, and director of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. He was formerly vice-president and director of the Federal Trust company, but gave up these positions, along with several other directorates, when he assumed the presidency of the great Connecticut Valley Lumber company.

No wonder Gov. Foss was so anxious to get his name on the ticket—the name of a man standing so high among the leaders in the commercial and financial life of Massachusetts, for republicans, as well as democrats, could not question that such a man is eminently fitted for the lieutenant-governorship, and the state would be a great gainer by his services.

Gov. Foss appreciated fully the fact that with the ticket, Foss and Phelan, his own chances of success would be greatly enhanced, for Cong. Weeks' partner would, like Foss, win many republican votes.

All in all, it cannot be questioned that Mr. Phelan as the candidate for lieutenant-governor would have presented elements of strength difficult to find, in combination, in any other name presented.

The Boston democracy, which on occasion, displays only lukewarmness to a candidate from some other city, and on other occasions is driven by rancor over one of its own citizens, would have solidly supported Mr. Phelan. No factions would have divided over his name.

As a modest member of the Boston democracy, taking a healthy interest in the affairs of the party and never actuated by any desire for office for himself, he stands high in the estimation of both the leaders and the rank and file in Boston.

His standing in the business world would commend him to thousands of independent thinking citizens all over the state. In the present state of the public mind the fact that he never had held political office would be a distinct asset. If he had consented to allow the use of his name there is little doubt that the other candidates who had been mentioned would gladly have stepped aside. His would be a candidacy that the whole party would bow before in recognition of the strength and prestige he would give the ticket.

All these considerations have left a profound impression, and they are animadverted on at length here because next year the popular demand for Mr. Phelan to stand for public office will certainly be renewed, and, it is believed by many, will be so overwhelming that he can hardly refuse to acquiesce.

Of course one great reason why he has hitherto declined to listen to promises of support as a candidate for public office is because of the tremendous demands upon his time in connection with his building up the Federal Trust company, of which he was one of the founders, and the Connecticut Lumber company, and other vast new interests of the firm of Hornblower & Weeks, some of them being in the west, Mr. Phelan being a member of the Chicago board of trade.

James J. Phelan is a son of James W. and Catherine Phelan, the father, born in Kilkenny, Ireland, being well known as an expert accountant, from whom his son, doubtless, inherited his talent in the same direction, and his mother was a native of Waterford, also a noted city of the Emerald Isle.

James J. Phelan was born on June 14, 1871, in Toronto, Canada, in which city his parents found their first home in America, but afterwards, when James J. was nine years old, they changed their residence to Boston, Mass., in which city, famous for its excellent educational facilities, young Phelan completed his schooling.

Although evidencing from his earliest days laudable ambition in the mastery of his studies, as well as an earnest desire to make himself a worthy scion of worthy parents, a business career held forth more inducements to him, after his graduation from the public schools, than a continuance of his education beyond the point it had then reached, and so eager was he to make a start in the world that in July, 1887, at the age of 16, he began his career as a messenger on the floor of the Boston stock exchange.

The chances of rising, from so humble a round in the ladder of business, to fortune or fame, or both, are scarcely 1 in 1000. Anybody who takes the trouble to inquire of any Boston stock exchange firm how frequently they feel obliged to hire new boys will find that Mr. Phelan had no easy road to travel.

The great majority of the messenger boys keep their positions hardly a year. A small proportion are retained because of unusual steadiness, and fidelity, and a still smaller proportion get promoted to be board room boys, or even to be clerks or salesmen. But the excitement, or some other influence, seems to sweep the great multitude into the great maelstrom of continual change in business relations.

But when James J. Phelan entered the employ of E. T. Hornblower & Son he came determined to stay—to learn the business, and rise to the top. He was the best messenger, and the best office boy the firm had ever had. He wasted none of his employer's time. He was punctual in attending to his duties. He never objected to working overtime.

From the outset he studied patiently to please, and was always on the watch to pick up any detail of the business and study the whys and wherefores. His energetic temperament, diligence, and intelligence soon began to attract the attention of all with whom he came in contact.

When, in 1888, the firm was succeeded by that of Hornblower & Weeks, young Phelan was retained in the employ of the new concern. For four months he was continued in the same humble capacity as in the old, and then his diligence and efficiency began to receive their natural reward.

He was promoted up round after round of the ladder. In each new position he developed a new degree of intelligence and skill and capacity for business, and so thoroughly did Mr. Phelan familiarize himself with all the details of his surroundings that advancement continued steadily with no regrets on the part of his superiors, until he became a member of the Boston Stock Exchange in 1897, and was finally admitted as a member in January, 1900, of the firm which is now one of the most substantial financial concerns in the country with well-established offices in New York City as well as in Boston, and business affiliations in Chicago and other large cities.

Mr. Phelan's rapid rise seems phenomenal. It sounds like one of the Oliver Optic romances. But it one evidence of the sound basis for the aphorism—"Truth is stranger than fiction."

It is true that James J. Phelan had from the beginning a seeming genius for business, in particular for mastering the rudiments of finance, and that later he appeared to have the Midas touch, so fortunate have all his investmens proved, and so wise has been his direction of enterprises in which the firm, on his advice, have embarked. But James J. Phelan's maxim for getting ahead in this world is —"Hard work and plenty of it."

When the other messenger boys of his period stole time to thumb the pages of dime novels, his thought, and interest and study were on the duty of the moment. To each new position he brought the same love for close application, the same whole-souled concentration of energy—and what energy!

A keen observer, quick to comprehend the possibilities of a business situation, and instant in action, Mr. Phelan has invariably proven a very successful manager of the business interests entrusted to his care, and thus deservedly enjoys the universal confidence and esteem of his business associates.

Mr. Phelan rendered efficient service as one of the founders of the Federal Trust company of Boston, of which institution he was formerly vice-president, and member of the executive committee, positions held by him from the beginning of the enterprise until it was well-established, and he resigned to give more time to building up the great Connecticut Valley Lumber company, another great undertaking of the firm of Hornblower & Weeks.

This concern now occupies its own bulidng, one of the handsomest and most costly in the heart of the financial district of Boston, and the firm is surpassed by no other in high standing and enterprise. Indeed its colossal financial success makes it Boston's pride.

In politics, Mr. Phelan has always been an active democrat, and has freely given his time for the success of the cause he espoused, but he has never looked for or accepted a position of political preferment.

Hs is a member of several literary and social organizations of Boston, among them the Clover club, the Exchange club, and the Boston Athletic association. He is a member also of the Charlestown Catholic Literary union, and is interested in several charitable associations. Giving freely and liberally, he abhors ostentation, and seeks to have his name omitted from lists of donors.

Mr. Phelan was married on June 19, 1899 to Miss Mary E. Meade (now deceased) of Boston, and has three children, named James J. Jr., Katherine and Caroline D.

GOVERNOR CHASED BY PARADE.

Misunderstanding the arrival time of a train at a surburban station almost caused a brass band, a reception committee and an automobile parade which went out to meet Gov. W. R. Stubbs of Kansas, due to make an address at a fair in Kansas City, Kan., today, to miss their guest.

The parade of 50 automobiles and the band reached the station in Argentine in what was believed to be ample time. The band struck up a rousing tune to usher in the train. Tune finished. No train.

"Train in?" somebody finally asked. "Sure," said the station agent. "Fifteen minutes ago."

Away went the parade and the band to catch the governor. A man with hair slightly red was seen sitting on a bridge rail, his feet on his suit case, a straw in his mouth.

"Hey, there!" the man shouted.

The line of automobiles pulled up. It was the governor of Kansas, who, finding no reception committee to greet him, had started unescorted for the city.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.



JAMES J. PHELAN

Massachusetts Senate 1911

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

Allen T. Treadway Retires After Three Years as Presiding Officer—Service of Very Highest Character—Possessed of Abundant Courage

It is with real regret that all his associates on Beacon Hill part with Pres. Allen T. Treadway of the senate. When three years ago at the close of Pres. Chapple's term, the word was passed along, "Keep your eye on Allen Treadway of Stockbridge," he was an altogether untried quantity, having but completed his first year in the senate, but those who had followed him felt that they knew their man and he was handsomely nominated and elected to the presidency, which he has so ably filled for three successive years. Again in 1910 he was the unanimous choice of his fellow-senators to preside over their deliberations and this year was elected by a straight party vote. That his fellows were wise in their selection, the concourse of events since Pres. Treadway took the chair in the upper branch has amply demonstrated. His has been a firm yet sympathetic control of the administration of affairs in the upper chamber at the state house which has made its influence felt not only in the senate but throughout the corridors. From nowhere did he receive more sincere, or deeper sympathy when bereavement fell upon him than from those who had come to know and to esteem him at the state house. So closely was he associated with them all in the brotherhood of the senate of 1911 without regard to party, that there was general regret that the commonwealh would not have him longer in her service because of the enforced change in his personal plans.

It is long since the west, or the county of Berkshire, has had a lieutenant-governor, and Allen T. Treadway of Stockbridge, from his service as president of the senate, was first of all the candidates mentioned or suggested to succeed Lieut.-Gov. Frothingham. He had a following, enthusiastic in his support, which would have made its influence felt throughout the state, but he lays down all this and manfully goes back to his duty as a citizen in private life. There never has been any lack of what men like to term "sand" in Allen Treadway's character and it is that sturdiness of the man that has won him respect and regard even from party opponents, as the presiding officer of the Massachusetts senate.

Pres. Treadway has ever tried to keep his eye single to the path of duty. He has had some close decisions to make; appointments where he might cause disappointment to some of his closest friends. He has by creating or breaking a tie vote now and then done that which was not the popular thing to do, when he might have availed himself of his prerogative, refrained from recording himself and swung along with the tide. But he wasn't that kind of a man. Was it right? was always his measure of the question before the senate; if it did not commend itself to his conviction then the president never hesitated, if by his vote he could prevent its passage. Allen Treadway stood true to his convictions and ever tried to be just. It was this ready courage on his part at all times that appealed to the fairness of the senate and won for their president its lasting respect. However much they might differ at the time, the opposition came to respect him thoroughly, as was manifested by Sen. John F. Malley of Springfield, democratic leader, in the tribute he paid Allen T. Treadway as the president of the whole body without regard to party, on the closing day of the session. Everybody knew what to expect, when the chair said, "The clerk may call the name of the president of the senate."

Pres. Treadway never permitted his position as presiding officer of the senate to deter him from performing what he considered his bounden duty to his constituents of the Berkshire-Hampshire-Hampden district. He courageously showed his loyalty to them last year on taking the floor in a hot fight over the boundary question between Northampton, which is away at the far end of his district from Stockbridge, and Holyoke. Though criticised for so doing when he was president of the senate and was not expected to take part in debate, Sen. Treadway came back with the declaration that his first duty was to the constituents who elected him to the upper branch and thus made it possible for him to be its president and that if he had felt for a moment that by accepting the presidency he would thereby forego his duty to them he would resign the chair which he never would have accepted under any such condition. This year he did the same thing, speaking from the floor for the Deerfield Valley and Berkshire highway bills, over which the committee on ways and means were divided.

Before Pres. Treadway's accession to the chair of the senate, it was the custom of legislative committees to dally along at the beginning of each session and to delay getting down to their reports and to business until everything had been referred. Pres. Treadway joined hands heartily with Speaker Joseph Walker in putting a little dynamite into the committees and in breaking up this practice on their part. For the first time veterans of the two branches realized that they had something to do beside loaf. Pres. Treadway had his committees ready on the day of the inauguration. They organized the next day instead of adjourning over from Thursday till the first of the next week and on Monday morning hearings were started and thereon committees met in the morning and again in the afternoon right after the session and kept the hearings going, in some instances coming back to the state house after supper. The presiding officer of the senate got after his committee chairmen and kept after them, spurring them to continuous activity. Though Pres. Treadway couldn't accomplish the impossible, he nevertheless manifested his executive ability in nothing more strongly than in zealously working out this radical reform in committee methods.

That the present session broke all previous records for length was not the fault of Allen T. Treadway. He was not the author of the budget act passed last year which enabled the governor to tie up the appropriation bills and the state departments. It should not be forgotten either that the people themselves poured in upon the legislative session just closed such an avalanche of petitions and bills that the house record closed with 2201 matters referred and the senate with 616, a total of 2817 as against but little over 1700 house matters and 350 of the senate referred last year. The record this year entailed 2927 readings on the senate calendar. So that in judging of the session and the committee work of the general court of 1911 it is only fair to place some responsibility upon the people who were the petitioners for this mass of legislation. The house broke in upon the work of committees by its morning sessions earlier than ever before, but the senate under Pres. Treadway's guiding hand kept steadily on with its regular session at 1.30 clear up to the very last week of the session. Senate chairmen complained that when, because of this action by the house, an end came to the calendar in the forenoon it was impossible to get their house committee men together and through the efforts of Pres. Treadway in the joint committee on rules Speaker Walker was induced to let up for ten days and to permit the committees to get out their reports.

No man worked harder to shorten the session than did Allen T. Treadway. Time and again he urged upon his senate committee chairmen that with a little more co-operation on their part there was no necessity of prolonging the session. He was all ready to adjourn, if he could have had his way on July 22 and even went so far as to announce that the legislature could be prorogued on that day, and it could have been but for the action of the senate in calling for an opinion by the supreme court on the workingmen's compensation bill, a measure which does not take effect until July 1, 1912, after another legislature has convened. It was Pres. Treadway's unflagging energy however that kept the senate, at least, and thereby to no small extent the legislature as a whole, steadily on the job. In that he showed he is no laggard.

Allen T. Treadway will be held in high regard by the constituents of his Berkshire district for the personal work he put in to secure for them an effective connection with the railroad centres by trolleys. He began his fight for the Berkshire trolley bill during his first year in the senate and, though defeated in the house after the bill had been engrossed in the upper chamber and he had assumed the chair of the senate, he kept it up until the act reached Gov. Draper in 1910; the governor presented to him one of the three quills with which he appended his signature making it law. Now the actual work for the improvement of transportation in the Berkshires by reaching communities which have been for years isolated from any railroad is in progress and advancing rapidly. That was a triumph of diplomacy on the part of the retiring president of the senate of 1911 that will long be remembered on Beacon hill, and one of those victories which Allen T. Treadway may regard with just pride as his personal work in no small degree.

Pres. Treadway during the session just closed took an active interest also in the bill to further the electrification of the Hoosac tunnel; that smoky old bore at the head of the valley in the Berkshire hills that for years has been the dread as well as the fascination of travelers, dread because of its smothering coal gas which compelled the closing of every door and window in the train. When Pres. Mellen desired to forever stop this and to make the air of the tunnel as pure as that on top of its mountain he found no stronger friend and supporter than Allen T. Treadway who gave the bill his personal aid, with the result that an act was passed to permit the Berkshire street railway company to supply the electricity for the operation of Hoosac tunnel, which Gov. Foss promptly signed, so that today with characteristic energy Pres. Mellen is sending his trains through the big bore by the force of the subtle current and the old days of smoke and gas have vanished to become a nightmare only of the past. Throughout his career in the senate as its president, Mr. Treadway has never absented himself from a committee hearing upon anything affecting his constituents. In this he stands forth from the practice of his predecessors in the chair, but it was only the fulfilment of what he regarded as his first duty as a senator.

Coming from a farming district Pres. Treadway has never lost his interest in the milk question. This year there has been a surfeit of it. He started last year the proposition for a commission to investigate the whole subject from the standpoints of production, transportation and consumption, together with the slaughtering business, which commission should report to the general court which has just closed its session. Though beaten on this by the Worcester county men, the legislature did enact a bill creating a milk standard law of such material help to the farmer that Pres. Treadway actively supported it. This year Gov. Foss has vetoed practically every milk bill that has come to him but the Saunders transportation act of 1910 still stands.

Nothing has given Pres. Treadway more gratification than the successful accomplishment and completion of the so called Jacob's Ladder highway for which he was the personal factor in obtaining an appropriation of $50,000 in 1908, adding to it another for $25,000 to build the highway from Lee to Becket. He was the sponsor and personally carried through the act for an annual expenditure of $10,000 for re-forestation in the Berkshires thereby adding immeasurably to the conservation of its water power.

Last year Sen. Treadway drafted the bill, which passed through his and Rep. Haigis' efforts, and which was what is known as the small towns act, as it gives to them 20 percent of the revenue from automobile fees, amounting this year to upwards of $375,000, to be apportioned for the repair of their roads. He was also the chairman of the committee on taxation which reported the bill that was enacted for the distribution of the domestic corporation and franchise tax, that one-half should go to the cities and towns wherein the business of such corporations is located. He also was interested in the subsequent bill to give the whole of this tax to those cities and towns.

With the departure of Pres. Treadway the senate is left at sea to find one equally fitted to take the toga which he has laid down. There is no dearth of material, the thing is to find the timber.



ALLEN T. TREADWAY

SEN. GEORGE L. BARNES

Formidable Candidate for Presidency of Next Year's Senate—Conservatively Inclined But Absolutely Independent—Exceptional Record as Legislator

Sen. George L. Barnes of Weymouth, although in only his first year in the senate, representing the 1st. Norfolk district, was early the cynosure of all eyes, because of the boom for lieutenant-governor that was started for him, and because of widespread report that a chain of newspapers in the southeastern section of the state had been taken over for the purpose among other things of promoting the Frothingham and Barnes ticket. This sounded plausible at first because everybody knew that Lt. Gov. Frothingham and Sen. Barnes have been close friends for years. However, Sen. Barnes promptly put a quietus on it by denying that he had any interest in the papers in any way, except that he gave his legal services because the new promoters in their prospectus declared their intention to do all possible to build up the republican party. Sen. Barnes modestly declined to sanction any boom for himself for lieutenant-governor and early gave his support to Robert Luce.

In the senate, Sen. Barnes was generally looked to as the Frothingham leader, for the declarations of both Joseph Walker and Norman White of their aspirations for the governorship were made early in the year. As a rule Barnes was conservative. He regarded the Walker budget act of 1910 as impracticable and on the verge of unconstitutionality. He believed that the special enabling act of 1911 giving the governor power to send experts wandering over the state trying to find mares nests to complain of, would be used only for partisan purposes, and would plague the legislature in more ways than one. His contentions proved correct in various ways, the session being unduly lengthened the governor's messages being of such unprecedented number and length as to be almost equal in words to the messages of all the preceding governors put together, and the republican legislature and democratic governor being in a continual broil over the proper way to run the state.

As the session progressed, so Sen. Barnes progressed in general esteem. His previous experience in the lower house was of great value to him, and when it became evident that Pres. Treadway's retirement was assured, and the choice of a successor necessary, the young and able Norfolk senator began to be talked of. Barnes' modesty was his most serious burden. While some of the older statesmen were opening vigorous campaigns for the republican caucus nomination to the senate presidency in 1912 and canvassing not only senators sure to come back, but doubtful ones and even possible new candidates, he remained loth to undertake the pushing forward of his own personality.

Nevertheless, the present prospect is that the republican caucus will have a difficult problem before it, and if as now appears the number of candidates will be unusual, Barnes has an excellent opportunity of being chosen for he has made few enemies and, strange to say, each of the other candidates regards Sen. Brown as his most formidable rival.

Although Sen. Barnes was usually found voting with the conservatives he on occasion showed notable independence. The influences at work to sustain Gov. Foss' veto of the teachers' salaries bill were remarkably potent. One member of the Boston school board even made the journey to Weymouth to argue with Sen. Barnes against voting for the bill. With patience the Weymouth senator listened to a long argument from the Boston school committee man; at the end he said—"I'll ask you just this one question: Is it true that the school committee sent the elementary teachers to the statehouse to push the salary bill through?"

"Yes, that is true," admitted the school committeemen, "but we did not suppose that they would butt their heads against a stone wall," he concluded.

Sen. Barnes smiled. "I know just a little about the game of poker, just enough to know that when an adversary is bluffing the best thing to do is to call him;" and Sen. Barnes added—"I shall vote for the bill."

Sen. Barnes led a brave fight for the bills to limit trolley freight franchises. There were two of these,—the Henebery bill, which gave local authorities supreme control over the franchises, with no appeal to the railroad commission, and the Hunt bill which allowed an appeal. Both bills would limit franchises to 20 years. Barnes preferred the Hunt bill for he doubted the wisdom of allowing any local selectmen or aldermen to play dog-in-the manger when an interurban road wanted a franchise over a long line. Both bills were fiercely opposed by the old line conservatives as subversive of the time-honored policy of perpetual franchise. But Sen. Barnes argued forcibly and pungently that it is time Massachusetts took a few steps away from mossgrown tradition and toward the modern doctrine of limited franchises for public service corporations,—and he very nearly carried the senate with him, for a change of one or two votes would have put one or the other of the bills through, the house being overwhelmingly in favor.

Sen. Barnes won a triumph when he pushed through to enactment the bill providing for the taxation of sums above $1000 (principal, with not above $1000 interest) in the savings department of trust companies. This bill places trust companies on a par with savings banks. By an act of 1909 the trust companies escaped taxation, and hundreds of thousands of dollars were transferred to trust companies just prior to April 1, to escape the assessors. The trust companies fought this year's bill strenuously, of course, but were defeated, although they were able to rally enough supporters in the house so as to delay the passage of the bill until after tax day had gone by.

In line with his fight for a limited trolley franchise Sen. Barnes took a position against a 50 year franchise for the Boston Elevated. His attitude on this bill was endorsed by the Boston Chamber of Commerce and prominent business interests generally.

The record of Sen. Barnes' votes shows that while he voted for progressive, humanitarian labor measures, he treated each according to what he regarded was its merit. He voted for the 54-hour bill for women and children, employed in factories, but against the street railway employees bill for nine hours in eleven because many such employees opposed the bill. He voted for the eight-hour bill minus the prima facie evidence clause. The latter clause he declared unconstitutional. He was opposed by some of the best lawyers on the democratic side in the senate, but had the satisfaction of being sustained by the unanimous opinion of the supreme court.

He favors the direct nomination and election of United States senators but opposes the Oregon plan as circumlocuitous. He also opposes the initiative and referendum as socialistic doctrine subversive of representative government.

When Sen. Barnes entered the house in 1904 he had the honor of being one of the youngest members of the legislature. He made a record of ability and progressiveness there, serving three years. He was appointed to a number of important committees and to the chairmanship of public lighting and the chairmanship of engrossed bills. He was also appointed on the special recess committee on insurance in 1906. He is especially remembered for his labors which resulted in the adoption of the London sliding scale system of price and dividends on gas,—the dividends to be allowed to go up as the price to the consumer goes down. He was chairman of the public lighting committee when the special commission reports came before the legislature for action. Rep. Barnes from the first eloquently advocated the recommendation of the minority commissioners—James E. Cotter and Charles P. Hall—in favor of the sliding scale. The sliding scale bill was put through, with the standard price of gas fixed at 90 cents, and the standard dividend at seven percent, the corporation being allowed to increase the dividend one percent for every five cents reduction in the price. Under that legislation the price of gas in Boston has been reduced to 80 cents, the lowest figure in any of the leading cities of the country at the time it was made.

George L. Barnes was born in Weymouth June 27, 1879 and educated in the public schools and in the Boston University Law school, from which latter he graduated in 1900. He has a large growing practice. In the senate of 1911 he was appointed to the chairmanship of the committee on taxation and on the committees on insurance and on legal affairs.

As chairman of the committee on taxation he handled Gov. Fsos' proposition for an amendment to the state constitution providing for taxation of the income from property and permitting property the income of which is taxed to be exempt from other taxation. Believing that such a plan would result in largely increased revenue from property which now escapes taxation almost altogether—such as stocks and bonds of foreign corporations—he advocated the governor's proposition and carried it through the senate without a vote in opposition but it finally fell between the two branches.

Sen. Barnes is now sitting as a member of the recess committee which is to report a bill redividing the state into congressional districts, a committee named only once in a decade and the most important from a political standpoint that the president of the senate has to name. There is not one of the young republicans more highly thought of by both the old line conservative republicans and the progressive wing of the party. Aggressive yet always amiable he has a winning way that accomplishes wonders. He obtained his education by hard work, and has risen from the ranks to high favor.

Hog-Tying as a Political Art.

The constitution adopted by Arizona has been correctly described as "progressive" and that adopted by New Mexico as "conservative" or "reactionary." A large proportion of the inhabitants of New Mexico as "conservative" or "reactionary." A large proportion of the inhabitants of New Mexico are of Spanish descent. Among them Spanish is still the common tongue, and their politics retain a Spanish flavor. Competent witnesses agree that they are a "very conservative people, not much taken with change."

In order to amend this conservative constitution of New Mexico two-thirds of all the members of both houses of the legislature must first adopt the proposed amendment, which is then submitted to the people. To become effective such an amendment must receive a majority of all the votes cast thereon, not only in the whole state but in at least one-half of the separate counties, and this majority must comprise at least 40 percent of all the votes cast at the election. The amendment, that is, might get a unanimous vote in 49 percent of the counties, containing an overwhelming majority of the total population, and still fail.

"That provision was put in there," said Rep. Martin, of Colorado, in a speech attacking this feature, "to hog-tie the American element of New Mexico."

In years to come the American inhabitants, greatly increased by immigration, might wish to adopt some obnoxiously insurgent feature like the recall of judges. It was deemed advisable to hog-tie them.

This is the constitution that Pres. Taft promptly approved, as perfectly "republican in form"—though he withheld his approval from the Progressive Arizona constitution. —Saturday Evening Post.

A Kangaroo Party.

His excellency, Hon. Engene Noble Foss of Massachusetts thus prescribes for the democratic party, to which he has dedicated the remainder of his days:

"The democrats must ally with the progressive republicans or they must put up a candidate who represents the progressive ideas of the day. In order to be effective the progressive republicans must come into the democratic ranks."

The latest alliance of democrats and "progressive republicans" was that amalgamation in the congress which distorted the Underwood wool bill into a thing wonderful to behold and as expressive of principles as a well-developed jellyfish. The alliance was not a success in the estimation of either party to it. It brought to the democrats only weakness and confusion. It did not inspire them to further advances in the same direction. They had gained nothing and had endangered the position they had already won. This is a matter of record and not of theory or hope.

The "progressive republicans" would welcome nothing so gratefully as an arrangement that would put in their hands the balance of power. In spite of Gov. Foss the democrats are unlikely to play into the hands of the La Follette followers to any such purpose hereafter.—New York Sun.



GEORGE L. BARNES

SEN. LEVI H. GREENWOOD

Real Leader of the Senate and An Extremely Able One—Has Strong Ideas as to Party Responsibility Candidate to Succeed Pres. Treadway

Quite a while before the legislative session of 1911 came to a close, shrewd observers said it looked like Greenwood of Gardner for president of the senate, in 1912. Three years in the senate representing the third Worcester district is a term of unusual length, given in recognition only of superior attainments, for the district contains the city of Fitchburg and seven towns besides Gardner, one of them being the large town of Leominster. But Sen. Greenwood has been developing statesmanship in mathematical ratio from the inception of his career in the state house. His first year, in 1909, was also his first year in politics, but from the beginning he demonstrated wisdom, and an ability to grapple quickly and sagaciously with the most abstruse problems.

Probably no senator in a decade has more forcibly reminded the observer of Winthrop Murray Crane than has Levi H. Greenwood. His methods are always quiet. He always remains reticent, even taciturn, rarely making a speech, and then brevity is its leading characteristic. Like Sen. Crane, Greenwood's influence over the senate was like that of the iron hand in the velvet glove, generally hardly perceptible, yet controlling absolutely with a grip that never loosened. At the opening of the session, when Pres. Treadway gave to Greenwood the chairmanship of the committee on ways and means, a position second only to that of chairmanship of the judiciary (and it was understood that Chairman Evans, of the judiciary committee would probably not be a candidate for re-election) all eyes were focussed on Greenwood, for it soon became evident that he was the real leader of the senate, and all the probabilities pointed to his succeeding Pres. Treadway.

It was supposed that Pres. Treadway would run for lieutenant-governor. Indeed he issued a public statement pointing in that direction, and he was very enthusiastic over the Greenwood boom for the presidency of the senate. The death of Pres. Treadway's son of course plunged him in the deepest grief, and he gave up his lieutenant-governor aspirations. But the surprise of the session came in the publication, in mid-June, of a statement that Pres. Treadway had had an interview with Sen. Greenwood, at the house of ex-Sen. J. Howard Crosby of Arlington, and had asked Sen. Greenwood if he was willing to withdraw in favor of Treadway, if the latter decided to run for another term in the senate. Sen. Greenwood was naturally pained, and asked how anything of that sort could be asked, in view of Treadway's previous protestations. Treadway replied that his reason was the fact that he had been urged by many constituents, and by some members of the senate, to take another term in the presidency. Sen. Greenwood replied that in view of the plans he had made so long before, and plans which Treadway himself han encouraged, it was too much to ask that he should retire as a candidate for the presidency. It would entail of course his retirement altogether from the senate. Pres. Treadway speedily acquiesced and henceforth the twain were again the warmest of friends, and worked in complete accord.

Sen. Greenwood, in the upper branch of the legislature, occupied practically such a position of importance as the "governor" does on an engine. But for that piece of mechanism an engine would run wild, and but for Levi H. Greenwood the senate would more than once have run wild. The democrats and labor-men were nearer to control than they had ever been since the first year of Gov. Russell, when republicans and democrats each had 20 senators. But for the quiet influence of Sen. Greenwood a hard and fast combination between the democrats and labor republicans would have been made early in the session,—a combination that it would have been wellnigh impossible to break up.

As chairman of the ways and means committee he was able to throw the brakes on frequently, and frequently his action was needed. Conversely, the most important measures in the blue book of 1911 were measures that had received the sanction of his committee.

Besides being chairman of the ways and means committee, he was placed by Pres. Treadway on the committee on statehouse, and put at the head of the rules committee, Pres. Treadway's cabinet. Pres. Treadway with all his virtues and abilities. was yet glad to lean heavily on Sen. Greenwood for advice, and the latter's suggestions were always followed. To Sen. Greenwood is due the credit for the defeat of every one of the wild and wooly west propositions, some of which came so near geting through. He lined up the votes to defeat the federal income tax, and it was he who secured the tabling of the various propositions looking to the direct election of United States senators. There was a clear majority in the senate in favor of the Frank J. Donahue resolutions to compel congress to call a constitutional convention to amend the constitution so as to provide for popular election of United States senators, and without much doubt a majority also for some other of the propositions looking to the same end; but Sen. Greenwood, in one of the few speeches that he made, offered a convincing argument why the senate should delay acting until after the national senate had acted; and a majority of the senate, some of them unwillingly, followed Greenwood as obediently as a flock of sheep, in the laying of the propositions on the table.

Sen. Greenwood's republicanism is of the old-line stalwart kind, and he has strong ideas as to party responsibility. He had not a few difficulties on his hands in managing even some of the most conservative of his own party. Sen. Pearson of Brookline, for instance, was very anxious to have the resolutions go through protesting against the farmers' free list bill in congress, and could not be brought to see that to pass resolutions calling on congress to do certain things, however meritorious, would be playing with fire. Finally Sen. Greenwood strategetically effected a combination with Sen. Malley, the minority leader, and the Pearson resolutions were indefinitely postponed. It was not that Sen. Greenwood did not agree perfectly with Sen. Pearson on his proposition, but it was the far-reaching consequences that the republican leader dreaded, justly, if even one appeal to congress was allowed to go through.

Sen. Greenwood opposed the passage of the bill to give Gov. Foss more power in the matter of the budget, foreseeing that the governor's employment of an army of experts for investigations would not only plunge the state into much fruitless expense, but would delay the legislature so that prorogation would probably be postponed for a month or so. Gov Foss finally won what he asked for by the aid of republican votes, for it was early in the session, and at that time the commanding wisdom of Sen. Greenwood had not been as fully recognized by some of the newer senators as it was later, but everything turned out just as the Gardner senator had predicted, and more than one of those who voted against him regretted the act.

Yet it would be grossly unfair to charge Sen Greenwood with seeking mere partisan advantage. Norman White and many other republicans opposed the project to create three new judges of the superior court. They pointed out that Gov. Foss, by the election of Judge Harris to congress, the death of Judge Bond, and the promotion of Judge Schofield to the United States court, already had an unusual number of places on the bench to fill, and they did not relish his packing the bench with democrats. Sen. Greenwood, though not a lawyer, examined with clear vision the arguments for and against the increase in the number of the judges, and reached the conclusion that the public welfare demanded the increase, so as to remedy, in some degree at least, the law's delays which resulted in especial hardship to the poor man; so he disagreed with the house ways and means committee, and the senate ways and means committee recommended and the senate passed the bill for the increase. This action in the upper branch was of course of profound and far-reaching effect, and when Norman White attempted to defeat it in the house he found himself, after prolonged debate, swamped by an overwhelming vote.

So also on the question of passing bills over Gov. Foss' vetoes, Sen. Greenwood did not hold for the moment that every veto should be overridden, but that each should be carefully examined, and the question first considered whether the legislature had not made a mistake in passing the bill. Thus for instance, Sen. Greenwood found absolutely sound the veto by Gov. Foss of the Boston teachers salary bill, as a violation of the principle of home rule, and it was Sen. Greenwood who lined up the votes to uphold the veto. In the second battle, after reconsideration had been had, Sen. Greenwood realized how close the margin of success had been and prepared new defences. It became evident that Sen. Mulligan was wavering. Sen. Greenwood labored with him, and in the end, when it came to a roll-call, it was found that instead of losing any ground Sen. Greenwood had actually gained some, for not only had he succeeded in holding Sen. Mulligan in line but he also had the vote of Sen. Grainger, democrat. This was quite a triumph.

Altogether, Sen. Greenwood has again and again demonstrated rare qualities of leadership. While Pres. Treadway during the period when it was expected that he might run for lieutenant-governor developed certain tendencies that almost pointed toward radicalism, there never was any doubt as to where Sen. Greenwood could be found. He was never led astray by specious arguments nor by appeals to political exigency.

In his two preceding years in the senate, Levi H. Greenwood made few mistakes. He held an especially important position in 1910 at the head of the committee on taxation, and dissented on several matters. Yet although sometimes the solitary dissenter it was his opinion that ultimately prevailed when it came to a vote in the senate. This was notably the case in regard to the state income tax, which he opposed not because he is against the principle involved, but because he regarded the bill as poorly drawn. He was the solitary dissenter, in his committee, to the favorable report, but the senate voted with him, and rejected the bill. Another of the taxation bills which he defeated was that to allow the imposition of an inheritance tax on personal property in another state. This he regarded as an iniquitous measure, permitting triple taxation. He also succeeded in defeating a similar measure in the senate of 1911, after it had passed the house. Sen. Greenwood has always opposed bills to lower the milk standard, and at the same time has endeavored to do all possible to benefit the Massachusetts farmer who has an especially hard row to hoe because of competition from other states where lower grades of milk are produced, and where conditions are unsanitary. Sen Greenwood opposed the repeal of the Saunders milk act, and repeal was overwhelmingly voted down.

Sen. Greenwood's services as a member of the special committee to investigate the Southbridge savings bank defalcation will long be remembered, for the results of that investigation have been the putting on the statute book of much improved bank legislation, securing more abundant protection to the man with small savings, and more keen examination of savings banks, so that the Massachusetts laws relating to savings banks are a model for the country. These laws involved the expenditure of more money by the state but nobody can be found now who regrets that.

Levi H. Greenwood was born in Gardner, Mass., Dec. 22, 1872, and was educated in the Gardner public schools, at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and at Harvard University. He is president of the Gardner News company, director of the Heywood Brothers and Wakefield Rattan company, director also in the First National Bank of Gardner and trustee of the Gardner Savings bank. He is a member of the St. Botolph club of Boston and the Harvard club of New York. He possesses a fine summer home at Plymouth where members of the legislature have frequently enjoyed his hospitality.

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LEVI H. GREENWOOD

SEN. CHARLES H. PEARSON

Of Conservative Type, He Has Ably Represented His District—No Sinecure as Chairman of Federal Relations—Barrier Against Radical Measures

Sen. Charles H. Pearson of Brookline has made a record in his first year in the Massachusetts senate of which he and his many friends may well be proud. He is a Republican of the safe, conservative and progressive type, and his excellent judgment, ability, firmness and absolute fairness have made for him many new friends, not only in the legislature but all over the district he has so ably represented. But for him, the Massachusetts senate would, in all probability, have taken rank with some of the states in "the wild and wooly west" in passing some extremely radical legislation.

There were such measures as the initiative and referendum, the federal income tax, the direct election of United States senators, which had to be stayed or directed, and as most of these, and other like matters, and also matters relating to the tariff and Canadian reciprocity, came before the committee on federal relations, of which Sen. Pearson was chairman, he certaiuly had some of the most difficult problems to handle—for with many of the committee favorable to radical measures, and desiring favorable and prompt reports along those lines, it was with great difficulty that the most ardent were restrained; but Sen. Pearson has a personality which carries with it a prestige and dignity which, backed by his ample knowledge regarding the various measures and his vigorous and impressively convincing way, and his absolute fairness, enabled him to hold back certain of the reports until a fair degree of calmness prevailed. Illustrating this, the original resolutions concerning protection of our citizens abroad were almost warlike enough to provoke Russia to a challenge, or an utimatum, but Sen. Pearson, by a skillful and diplomatic handling of this difficult subject, succeeded in having these toned down until they at least bore some resemblance to ordinary courtesy and were fully as effective, and Sen. Pearson meant them to be so.

On the resolutions providing for the direct election of the president of the United States, Sen. Pearson made a vigorous fight, and a majority report "leave to withdraw" was rendered. On the reciprocity resolutions, Sen. Pearson was again the conservative, favoring supporting Pres. Taft, but careful that the democrats should not be allowed to play politics. His resolutions passed the legislature unanimously, and were acknowledged by Pres. Taft in a highly complimentary letter.

On the tariff, knowing that Massachusetts is so dependent on the prosperity of her vast interests in manufacturing, working shorter hours, paying wages and giving working conditions more favorable to the employes than are enjoyed in like industries elsewhere, Sen. Pearson is a firm believer in a protective tariff, by which every American industry, having a substantial foreign competition, should have adequate protection to the extent, at least, of the difference in costs here and abroad, plus a reasonable profit, and that such protection should extend to the products of the mills, farms, forest, mines and every other productive industry paying the American scale of wages, enabling the American to enjoy the best scale of living. As such foreign costs are difficult to obtain with the needed promptness, he considers that the price at which foreign products are sold for shipment to this country as one of the safest guides to the cost—at any rate, such prices are the ones Americans must compete with.

On the federal income tax the committee fought a battle royal—very complete bearings were accorded, and eminent advocates for and against the measure were given all the time desired. A majority of the committee could not be budged from favoring this form of national tax. The resolutions passed the house, but when they reached the senate, Sen. Pearson marshalled his forces and defeated the proposition. He delivered a masterly and forceful argument against it, and, to the committee, presented an alternative which has received much favorable comment. He believes in an income tax, but does not favor, except in times of emergency, having it used for general purposes of the national government, but retained here for our many needed improvements and expenses.

It was on the Donahue resolutions, demanding congress to call a "constitutional convention" to amend the United States constitution by an article providing for the direct election of United States senators, that Sen. Pearson showed, in a marked degree, the tact, shrewdness, and sagacity of a statesman, and a knowledge of parliamentary law and tactics which few thought he possessed. The resolutions had already passed through the house, and a quiet canvass showed they would go through the senate. Sen. Pearson saw no good reason why Massachusetts should abandon real representative government, a system under which noted statesmen as Webster, Sumner, Hoar, Lodge, Crane, and practically every senater who has represented Massachusetts in the United States senate, had been selected and elected; but a very grave and far greater peril was involved in the possibilities that Sen. Pearson believed could and probably would result from the calling of a "constitutional convention" for, such a convention, once called and assembled, would be supreme and could in the opinion of some authorities, revise the constitution from beginning to end, making it possible to inject into the constitution amendments providing for the initiative and referendum, the recall of judges and all elected and appointed officers, the abolishing of the United States senate, the repeal of the 14th and 15th amendments, and a number of objectionable and dangerous amendments. Therefore, considering it extremely dangerous to the life of our national government, Sen. Pearson, with all his might, opposed the Donahue resolutions, and caused them to be "laid on the table." Finally, towards the close of the session, they were "taken from the table" and it was then that Sen. Pearson showed his skill in the matter. He secured the substitution of a resolve declaring in favor of direct election of United States senators, as provided for in the so-called "Bristow" amendment, then pending in congress, but containing no mandatory clause. Thus, Sen. Pearson allowed vent to the popular feeling, which he believed should soon subside, and, at the same time, closed the door to what he believed would be a very real danger to the republic in the calling of a "constitutional convention" to amend the United States constitution.

It certainly was no sinecure to be the chairman of the federal relations committee in the year 1911. Sen. Pearson was also a member of the election law committee, and had a hand in drafting the new direct primary law and corrupt practice act. Personally Sen. Pearson believed that fully 90 percent of the causes of complaints against the convention system of nominating candidates for public offices in the state would have been removed if there was a proper enrollment of voters, and, in electing delegates to any convention, each city and town would also elect "alternates," so that each city and town would know which of its own citzens could represent it in a convention and also know that no one else could.

Sen. Pearson was also one of the prominent members of the committee on mercantile affairs, and very quickly gained the reputation of getting at facts, not always freely given by interested parties appearing at the hearings, and his knowledge of business affairs and sound judgment made him a very valuable member of this important committee.

No better praise of his ability and tact, in committee work, could be accorded than that of one of the most experienced members of the house, who, after the completion of their work, openly stated that Sen. Pearson was the best committee chairman he had ever served under. He was consant in attending committee meetings and sessions of the senate, giving freely of his valuable time in the interest of the business of the legislature. In the senate he spoke not over-frequently, but his speeches and arguments there were always terse, vigorous and right to the point. While Sen. Pearson was not an opponent, but favored the general proposition to increase the salaries of Boston school teachers, he strongly opposed the bill which had passed the house and was up for engrossment in the senate, pointing out its defects, one being of such a serious nature that it was held up, and a new bill then drawn, embodying the general principles he and others had contended for, which passed both houses and became a law.

Sen. Pearson has that personal and convincing way which inspires confidence and enables a man to make friends quickly, and also to retain them. Always a manufacturer and engaged in active business, he believes Massachusetts should do everything reasonable and proper to encourage thrift and enterprise, and the further development of her great opportunities along safe and broad-gauge lines. He is a life long republican, believes that the republican party is, and always has been the party of achievements and of constructive and progressive legislation, and has unlimited confidence that it can successfuly and rightly solve all the problems, large and small, which may arise in the state or nation. He is one of the successful business men of this section of the country. For several generations the Pearson family were prominently identified with the cordage manufacturing industry of this country. Entering the factory of which his father was chief owner, he acquired a thorough knowledge of the manufacturing end of this industry, and by successive steps in the factory, the office, as traveling salesman, head of sales department, treasurer and general manager, he rapidly increased the business and became chief owner. Consolidating his factory with another, he became one of the chief owners and managers of the second largest establishment of its kind in the world.

Disposing of his cordage interest in the early 90's he devoted his spare time to his large real estate investments and to the developing of the business of the two clock companies owned by him, the product of one of which, the Chelsea Clock Co., has a world-wide and very high reputation for quality.

Sen. Pearson has lived in Brookline for upwards of 20 years, has served on many of her most important committees, as park commissioner two years, selectman three years, and has represented her in many conventions, is a member of many prominent clubs, president of the Norfolk club, and for several years was chairman of the county committee. He is in vigorous, robust health, and has a host of friends in Brookline and throughout the district he represents, who recognize his ability and special fitness for any public career in which he may embark.

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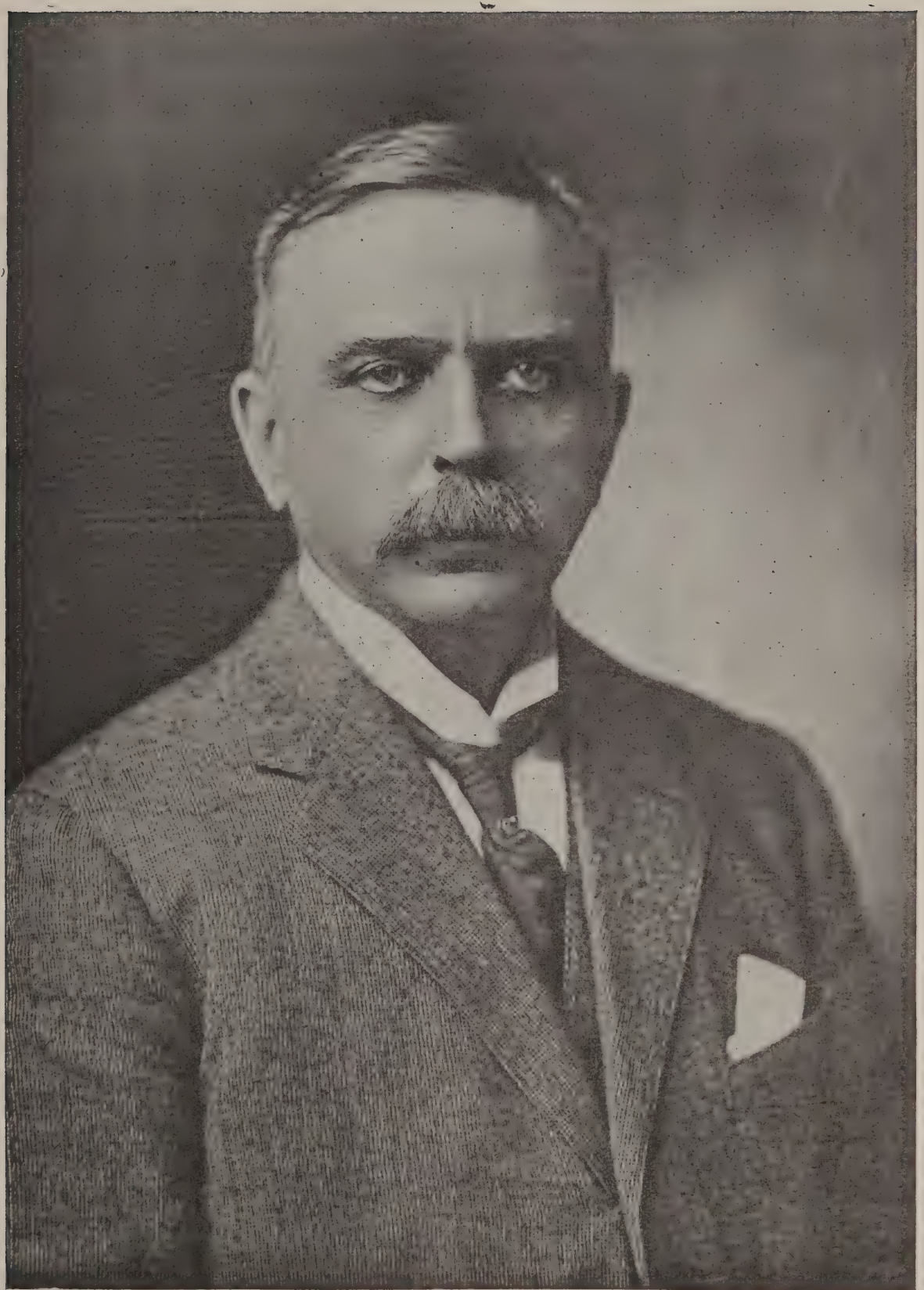
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SEN. GEORGE HOLDEN TINKHAM

Liberal in Views and Independent of Corporation Control—Important Factor in Settling Transit Situation—Has Promises of Support for Presidency

When the state senate, by a heavy majority, including several leading senators who had voted on the other side previously, voted to postpone consideration of the workmen's compensation bill in order that the offer of Sen. Tinkham might be taken advantage of, that if postponement were voted he would undertake to obtain from the chief justice of the supreme court information as to whether it would be feasible for the supreme court to be called together to act immediately on the query of the senate as to the constitutionality of the workmen's compensation bill, the senate registered high approval of and respect for Sen. Tinkham's aims and for his ability. Although Sen. Tinkham is wealthy, he is one of the most democratic of men, and never has the Back Bay sent to the senate a man so liberal in his views and so strongly in sympathy with the workingman, or a senator so completely independent of corporation control.

Sen. Tinkham was warmly in sympathy with the endeavor to obtain a bill which would change the present miserable system in Massachusetts by which the workman who has the misfortune to be injured at his daily work so rarely receives any adequate compensation. He heartily favored the bill for exhaustive study of the subject by a special commission; but in view of the fact that the state of New York was the first and so far the only state in the union to pass a workmen's compensation act, and that act has been declared unconstitutional by the New York supreme court, he felt that it would be unwise to pass a bill, in this state, of doubtful constitutionality. The fact that the pending bill contained a clause providing that it should not go into effect until July 1, 1912, also influenced him in his vote to refer to the next general court. He did not want the injured workman to depend upon a bill that might never go into effect, for the next legislature could of course amend any bill materially before it took effect.

Twice the senate had refused to refer the bill to the next general court, but Sen. Tinkham's earnest speech in favor of consulting the supreme court had so profound an effect that a number of votes were changed, and as a result prorogation was deferred by both houses for ten days, each branch cheerfully accepting the hardship imposed, recognizing the importance of the matter at stake.

Sen. Tinkham's second year in the senate will also be remembered for the enactment of the bill to control the loan sharks. The special report prepared by Sen. Tinkham as senate chairman of the banking committee and House Chairman Cavanagh on the evils involved was written only after the most exhaustive investigation, and it was one of the few matters on which the legislature granted prolonged extension of time because of its great importance. The bill itself went through without very much of a fight in either branch for the report being made a public document the argument it contained was too cogent and convincing to admit of any successful reply. The bill went into effect on August 1, and radically reformed the regulation of loan agencies in the commonwealth.

The bill put the entire regulation of loan agencies into the hands of a state supervisor appointed by the governor for a term of three years, who at least once a year shall investigate the business of the agencies. He is also to have absolute power to grant or revoke licenses. In carrying out the duties of his office, he is to have the aid of the state and local police.

In regard to the assignment of wages as security for loans, the bill provided that no assignment to secure a loan of less than $300 shall be valid unless the assignment is accepted by the employer of the borrower. Furthermore, the city or town clerk must refuse to record the transaction unless it is expressly stated in writing that at least $10 of the borrower's wages shall be exempt from assignment, and if the borrower is a married man, his wife's signature is necessary also to make the transaction.

The supervisor is to have the power to fix the rates of interest to be charged.

Any loan agency that violates the provisions of the act is subject to a fine of $500 and any loan which is made at a greater rate of interest than is allowed may be declared void.

Sen. Tinkham may well point with pride to the accomplishing of this legislation.

One of the most important pieces of legislation enacted in recent years is the Tinkham act severely penalizing the making or publishing of false or exaggerated statements relative to the value of stocks —the so-called "wildcat mining act." Heretofore it has been possible to reach these fake promoters only through the charge of larceny after the victim had been swindled.

But while this bill was of great importance to the man of small means, a bill of far greater importance not only to the great financiers, but to the general public, was the bill to provide for the merger of the Boston Elevated with the West End Street Railway companies. The bill providing for extension of the leases, and ultimate consolidation was a perennial, which for several years had failed by the wayside because the West End stockholders were unwilling to accept less than eight percent. Sen. Tinkham drew two bills as substitutes for the "omnibus bill," one containing the provisions for the construction of the new subways under Boylston street, and the Park street-South station-Dorchester subway, also the extension of the East Boston tunnel through the West End, and the second bill dealing exclusively with the matter of the merger.

The separating of the omnibus bill into two bills was a clever plan, for the new subway bill was almost sure to go through, and this served almost as a club for the passage of the other. Subsequently Gov. Foss and all parties interested accepted the Tinkham bills with but slight modifications. In his two years in the senate Sen. Tinkham has shown all along a statesmanship and broadmindedness concerning great public questions that have won the approbation of the general public, and at the same time his fairness to the public service corporations, and his refusal to show partiality for any one has commanded the respect of men in high places.

But this achievement of the settlement of all the troubles of the West End and the Elevated was so prodigious a feat that while it was a consummation devoutly to be wished it had been regarded as almost impossible of accomplishment.

Senator Tinkham in a cogent speech in the senate, which won much admiration, said: "I shall offer as amendments two entirely new sections. These sections are in line with the policy of offering every reasonable concession to the West End stockholders which does not affect any principle at stake.

"The first of these new sections will give the holders of West End preferred and common stock, and after consolidation the holders of Elevated first and second preferred stock, the privilege of converting their shares at any time into equivalent common stock of the Elevated road.

"It has often been claimed that the consolidation of the two systems will eventually enable the Elevated largely to increase its earnings, and that the Elevated common stockholders will reap all the benefit of this increased prosperity. This amendment, which I propose, will enable the West End stockholders to share in any such prosperity whenever they care to do so.

"The second new section will provide for the immediate sale of that valuable real estate of the West End which for some time has not been used for street railway purposes. The proceeds of this sale up to the amount of $1,500,000, will be held by the Elevated as a trust fund, invested and allowed to accumulate until consolidation takes place. After that time the income from the fund will be used each year for the retirement of Elevated second preferred stock. This will operate to increase the security of the second preferred stock as it decreases in amount and to enhance its value by creating a special market each year for a certain number of shares. It will also operate, in the long run, to the advantage of the Elevated by decreasing the annual dividend charges and the amount of capital stock outstanding which is preferred in position to its common stock. These amendments, I understand, meet with the approval of Gov. Foss and the Public Franchise League, and they are based upon suggestions made by stockholders of the West End.

"The consolidation act of 1908 was, in the opinion of every disinterested tribunal which has considered the question, 'amply liberal' to the West End stockholders. The consolidation bill which I have offered is, as it now stands, even more liberal. With the addition of these amendments the liberality is still further increased. It would seem as if every reasonable stockholder would assent to the provisions of such a bill as this. When these provisions are thoroughly understood, I have no doubt that they will be acceptable to a great majority of the stockholders.

"Summing it up, both substitute bills are sound and constructive legislation, fair and reasonable to all parties concerned. They offer an excellent remedy for present transportation ills. They should be enacted by the legislature without delay, and I confidently expect that they will be."

Sen. Tinkham has been for years working for legislation to give the state board of health more power over dairies, and to secure a pure clean milk supply. He has compelled the Boston board of health to establish elaborate plans of inspection, and he was a hard worker for the Ellis milk bill.

The Boston firemen and policemen regard Sen. Tinkham as their patron saint on account of all that he has done for them and that he is a great vote-getter is evidenced by the fact that he ran 500 to 600 votes ahead of both Draper and Frothingham in his senatorial district.

Sen. Tinkham was appointed by Pres. Treadway, president pro tem, during the closing days of the senate session, while the supreme court decision on the workmen's compensation bill was pending and presided with dignity and parliamentary ability.

Sen. Tinkham was urged to run for a third term, and promises of support for the presidency were tendered him. As soon as it was learned Sen. Tinkham would seriously consider returning for another year all other aspirants stepped aside. One has to go back many years to find the seat occupied by so able and gifted a man. He is very popular with organized labor because of his peaceful persuasion bill—to allow workmen when on strike to talk with or argue with "scabs" or do anything not in violation of the laws of the commonwealth. This is a bill which Sen. Tinkham urged both years, and this year saw sent to the governor. Gov. Foss though posing as the friend of labor vetoed this bill.

Another bill which reflects lustre on Sen. Tinkham's initiative, force and public spirit was that which requires the publication of the state payroll. The passage of this bill was a red-letter event because the republican state machine by no means relished it. Of course the army of republican office-holders found it particularly distasteful. But the Tinkham bill was passed last year, and this year when Sen. Tinkham found that one or two of the big commissions was apparently evading the law he secured the passage of an amendment which put the screws on tighter.

George Holden Tinkham was born in Plymouth Oct. 29, 1870, and was educated in the public schools and in Chauncy Hall, and Hopkinson's, and graduated from Harvard in 1894. He is a lawyer by profession, but for years has taken an interest in politics. A member of the republican city committee for 13 years, in the common council 1897 and 1898, and in the aldermen 1900, 1901, and 1902 he has been urged several times to run for mayor and also for congress.

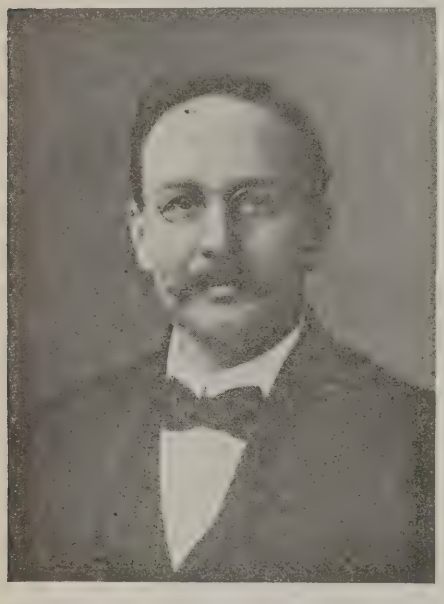
In city politics he has long been a power, always on the side of good government. Although always a republican he did not hesitate to take an independent attitude when he regarded a republican mayor in error. Thus while he was a thorn in the side of Mayor Quincy, he also criticised Mayor Hart very severely during the course of the latter's administration. He was always the foe of grafters and always kept after them with a sharp stick. His payroll bill for state employes was the sequel of a fight in the city government, which he waged for years, to secure the publication of the payroll of city employes, so as to stop "padding" and the carrying of dead men on the rolls. He was the pioneer agitator for the board of public works. He succeeded in having the Northern avenue act accepted by the city council but failed in his excellent plan for the widening of India, Commercial and Cross streets into a broad business thoroughfare through the heart of the city. His vision will no doubt materialize when the North-South station tunnel is constructed.



GEORGE HOLDEN TINKHAM

Arthur S. Adams.

If good work counts for anything then Sen. Arthur S. Adams has more than made good the expectations that were formed of him from his three years of conscientious effort in the house. Sen. Adams came to the upper chamber at the state house with the declaration that he wore no collar of any man or corporation and by his works he has proved it. Throughout his first year in the senate he has steered an independent course. He supported the Boston & Eastern electric interurban bill, fulfilling his pledge to his constituents. He was an earnest advocate of the locomotive engineers' and conductors' service bill to put experienced men in control of the train, that no engineer or conductor should have charge of a train unless he shall have had two years prior service in the cab as fireman or on the cars as trainman. Because of his intimate acquaintance with town affairs, Pres. Treadway placed him at the head of the committee on towns as its chairman. There were 35 original matters referred to that committee. They took a wide range from the changes of boundary lines to the consolidation of departments, boards and commissions.



While progressive in his views Mr. Adams maintained an even balance against radical changes in town administrations in the consideration of the bills that came before him. Among the more important measures considered by his committee were those for the election of highway surveyors for terms of three years; for the consolidation of the offices of sewer and health superintendents; consolidation of the offices of superintendent of water, sewers and health in Nahant; for reserve police in Revere and for Peabody; to permit the town of Danvers to refund an old loan on which for 35 years no payment had been made. It was this latter bill which caused the investigation of outstanding liabilities of cities and towns and led to the general reform legislation which has been inaugurated.

Sen. Adams consistently advocated all the county of Essex bills. He was a staunch supporter of the Essex county agricultural school bill. He was deeply interested in the bill to provide comfort sanitary stations in all communities of more than 10,000 population. In his own town of Marblehead the splendid breakwater and fine roadway to the Neck at the head of the harbor will be a monument to his energy and perseverance long after he shall have retired to private life. Sen. Adams is a candidate for a second term.

Arthur S. Adams was born to the rocks of old Marblehead 42 years ago and much of the sturdiness of character which he has developed is due to the independent atmosphere in which he was reared. He has voted consistently on all labor legislation for the man who toils. By training he is a practical railroad man, a freight cashier for the Boston & Maine railroad. His legislative experience has been varied. He was house chairman of the committee on towns before coming to the senate. This year beside the chairmanship of that committee he has had the committees on engrossed bills (chairman) and public lighting. He is a Mason, Odd Fellow and Red Man in his society affiliations.

Frank P. Bennett, Jr.

It was as a debater that Sen. Frank P. Bennett, Jr., of Saugus was especially strong on the floor of the senate this year. As a builder of argument that carries weight with his fellow senators, in his forensic battles, it has been remarked that the senator from the 7th Middlesex has few equals in the legislature. Especially was this shown in the contest on the trolley freight and express franchise bill, where single-handed he fought out his contention that legislation which should put it into the power of any single community to shut out all other communities around it from obtaining this franchise simply because it did not want it, by cutting off all appeal to the railroad commissioners, ought not to go on the statute book. In that fight Mr. Bennett divided the senate by sheer force of reasoning. Twice he was obliged to do battle on the same bill, because the division was so close that a reconsideration was obtained, but he won out a second time by a narrow margin.

Possessed of a happy disposition which wins him friends, a level head and excel lent judgment, he is no mean antagonist in a fight on the floor and one could wish no stronger ally to have with him on a bill that commends itself to his reasoning. It may be said that the senator from the 7th Middlesex never has failed to obtain the respectful attention of the senate whenever he has risen to his feet to speak on any question of importance before that body. He is also clever in his committee work More than one bill has he pulled out of his committee on ways and means by a new draft which has gone into the blue book, when the original seemed destined to signal defeat. Sen. Bennett is a thoroughly drilled parliamentarian. He has been called to the chair by Pres. Treadway on several occasions and has presided with tact and signal ability in his method of dispatching business.

It is as a candidate for the presidency of the senate for 1912 that Sen. Bennett is becoming interesting. He has had two years in the "old shoe string district," formerly the Middlesex-Essex, now the 7th Middlesex, stretching from Ward 6 in Lynn away north to Ward 9 in Lowell and including his home town of Saugus. Last fall he won out in the most determined contest ever waged against a senator from that district, against the forces of certain labor leaders and of the opposition to Sen. Lodge, wherein money was spent without stint. In that fight he showed his strength with the people. Now he is coming back for the third year which the unwritten agreement gives to Saugus as it gave it to his predecessor from Reading. On his merits he is going in for the presidency of the senate, an honor that has not come before to this end of Middlesex, to Lowell or to Lynn or Sangus in a century at least if ever, and he will have the people of his district behind him, for he has won the support of his constituency by his courage and integrity.

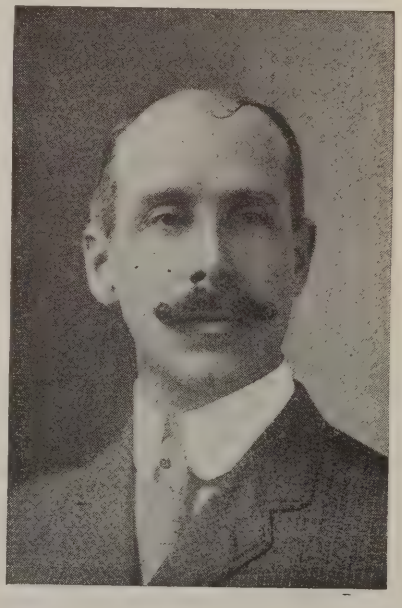


Sen. Bennett was selected by Pres Treadway to succeed the late Hon. Gideon D. Abbott as chairman of the committee on street railways, one of the most important posts in the legislature and he has ably filled the office.

Street railways had 35 original matters referred to it; it sat jointly with the committee on labor on five others; with the committee on railroads on eight others. It had before it the bill for procedure to determine the values of stock of consolidated railroad and street railway companies; the Boynton bills to construct connections with all railroads and railways existing in this state; the bill for the Boston & Northern and Old Colony merger; the big West End and Boston Elevated merger, involving three new subways for Boston; the Berkshire street railway bills; the Old Colony, Hyde Park and Dedham and the Boston Elevated bills for the same towns; the hours of labor for street railway employes. On all of these Sen. Bennett steered a conservative course. Sen. Bennett is a state of Maine boy, in his 34th year. He is Harvard university graduate of 1900 and is the manager of a successful business. In his four years in the legislature he has been chairman of the committees on counties and street railways, on agriculture, ways and means and taxation. He resides in Saugus.

Charles V. Blanchard.

When it became settled that Pres. Allen T. Treadway of the senate was not to return for another year there began to crystallize in the upper branch a well-defined movement in behalf of Sen. Charles V. Blanchard of Somerville for president of next year's senate. Sen. Blanchard's name had been mentioned for some time along with several others as possible successors to Pres. Treadway but when it became known that Pres. Treadway would like to come back his lieutenant from Somerville was almost the first to step forward and offer to take himself out of the running. One candidate, however, declining to withdraw, Pres. Treadway decided that he did not care to come back and face a contest for president and thereupon the candidacy of Sen. Blanchard began to make decided headway.



It was but natural that the Somerville senator should be seriously reckoned when candidates for president began to be considered. In his two years in the senate he has been a leader of that body—a real leader, one of the not more than three or four men who shape legilation in the upper branch. He repeated in the senate his performance in the house, where in his first year he achieved a position that few man achieve in three or four years' service. No man in the upper branch has had a more comprehensive experience in legislation than Sen. Blanchard. He began his legislative career in 1906 and in his four years' service in the house was a member of the committees on printing, rules, public lighting, taxation and public charitable institutions, serving as chairman of the latter committee and as clerk of rules and public lighting. In addition he was appointed to serve on the recess committee on taxation in 1906 and on the taxation commission of 1907 and played an important part in the work of those bodies in revising and reforming the tax laws of the commonwealth.

A quiet and effective worker he has always abhorred pyrotechnics in legislation and has gone about his work with an eye to results rather than to personal aggrandizement. In the house Speaker Cole was quickly attracted to the quiet gentleman from Somerville who was so surely impressing himself on the lower branch. Afterwards he became a member of the com-

mittee on rules—the speaker's cabinet—and came to be recognized as the personal representative of the speaker.

There was little legislation of importance in his four years in the house that did not bear the imprint of the hand and mind of the Somerville man and when he came to the senate two years ago his reputation as a skilled and effective legislator had preceded him. He was at once picked for those two important sub-divisions of the legislature—the committees on railroads and public lighting—and was also made chairman of the committee on prisons where he continued to performed same kind of work that had won him an enviable reputation as house chairman of the committee on public charitable institutions. This year he was advanced to the chairmanship of the committee on railroads, continued on the committee on public lighting and given the highest honor within the gift of the president—a place on the senate committee on rules.

Not only did Sen. Blanchard handle the work of his own committees but he was consulted on the important measures before other committees, so well was his position as a leader recognized. His keenness of discernment and soundness of judgment kept the republican majority off many of the shoals toward which the skilled politicians of the minority were leading it.

Sen. Blanchard's greatest work on Beacon hill, probably, was in carrying through the ambitious program of Gov. Draper to straighten out the railroad tangle in Massachusetts and restore Boston to its old position of pre-eminence in the transportation world. The suavity of Sen. Blanchard was an important factor in blending the varied minds in the committee of 1910 into agreement and bringing forth the legislation which has enabled the New Haven road to find a ready market for its securities and finance its great projects for the commercial and industrial regeneration of Boston and Massachusetts.

Anybody who has followed Sen. Blanchard's career on Beacon hill will readily admit that the commonwealth would be a decided gainer by his elevation to the presidency of the senate. He is a conspicuous example of that type of legislator which, while preserving the statute books from the assaults of socialistic agitators, has given to the state so much truly progressive legislation.

Charles H. Brown.

It remained for a man from Medford to give Boston's commerce and industry the greatest impetus it has received in its history. But in framing and pushing through to enactment the $9,000,000 port of Boston



bill Charles H. Brown wasn't merely helping Boston, for what helps Boston helps all Massachusetts and northern New England. It is one of a half dozen really great pieces of constructive legislation placed on the statute books of Massachusetts in the last half century and ensures to Boston second place among American ports and the crowding of New York for first place. And in the legislature Sen. Brown fought for this bill practically single-handed. In the senate he had to encounter strong opposition from the country members who couldn't see that the whole state would be benefited by this great development. Even Pres. Treadway favored a referendum on the bill but Atty.-Gen. Swift upheld Sen. Brown's contention that a state-wide referendum is unconstitutional.

There is no hypocrisy about Sen. Brown. He opposed ratification of the federal income tax amendment on the ground the state should have this revenue. Others opposed it on the same ground but Sen. Brown, as chairman of the committee on constitutional amendments, helped to secure a favorable report for Gov. Foss' state income tax amendment whereas some others who had opposed the federal income tax also opposed the governor's proposition. Sen. Brown doesn't believe in direct election of United States senators. Some other senators don't but, after killing a square declaration for direct elections of senators, they voted for resolutions which, ostensibly favorable to direct elections, memorialized congress in favor of a direct election amendment which never could be ratified. Sen. Brown was consistent in his opposition and denounced this subterfuge.

Sen. Brown, as chairman of the committee on education, was opposed to the state paying half the cost of an agricultural school for Essex county and saw his attitude upheld by Gov. Foss' veto of the bill.

But, Sen. Brown was strongly opposed to the governor on another veto—that of the bill increasing the wages of laborers employed by the metropolitan park and metropolitan water and sewer boards to $2.25 a day. Sen. Brown had fought hard for the passage of this bill and had the satisfaction of seeing Gov. Foss' veto overridden. The Medford man pushed through a resolve providing for the appointment of a commission to determine what damages should be made to the town of Stoneham for the taking of Spot Pond by the metropolitan water board.

Sen. Brown had five committee appointments more than any other man had had in one year in the history of the senate, being named as chairman of the committees on constitutional amendments and education and also being appointed to metropolitan affairs, water supply and on the special committee on creation of a public utilities board.

Sen. Brown is about as good-natured a member as the general court can boast but he will fight if necessary. He got his training bucking the railroads while in the house and he hasn't forgotten how. He felt that the Tech state-aid bill was a worthy and meritorious measure when it came before the committee on education and he took great pleasure in winning for it a unanimous report. About this time Gov. Foss took a dislike to the increase in the expenditure of state funds for educational purposes and told Sen. Brown that he wouldn't sign it. But the Middlesex senator didn't back down a little bit. He had the bill reported and saw to it that it reached the governor in just the form it came out of the committee and that official signed it, too, without a whimper.

Sen. Brown had to fight hard last year for the nomination and certainly his work this year merits recognition.

Charles S. Chace.

As the head of the committee on public health Sen. Charles S. Chace of Dighton has not had the easiest row to hoe in the senate garden this session by long odds, but he has won the admiration and respect of all of his fellows by his unruffled good nature and his steady persistency in keeping at it. Probably in no other committee of the general court has there been quite such an aggregation of good fellows with so little desire to do things quick as in the committee of which the jolly solon from the land of strawberries is the chairman. One to gaze upon Sen. Chace's patriarchal beard and sedate mien might take him to be one of the apostles of the senate. But if that is your idea, forget it with regard to the member from Dighton, for he is one of the sprightliest of the first year senators when you come to get underneath that dignified exterior and not one-half as old as you might think. This is the senator's second experience in the legislature, for back in 1894 he sat in the house and before that he had a great training as school committeeman, auditor, selectman, overseer, chairman of the board of health for 13 years and moderator of his town for a score of years. Beside that he is a lively member of the Taunton Yacht club.

Perhaps the most notable fight in which Sen. Chace took the saddle and rode to victory was the maple sugar bill. He held that if a man went into a grocery store to buy real maple sugar right from the tree he expected to get it and not an article which might have up to 75 percent of cane sugar in it. Although his opponent got the bill substituted once, it was killed on the next reading largely by the force of the Dighton senator's argument. Public health and labor sitting jointly as one committee hold the record for the most long drawn out hearing of the session on the report of the commission on inspection of factories, which was only wound up when joint rules got busy and the order cutting off reports of committees was passed.

Sen. Chace's committee had 80 original matters referred to it alone; it sat with agriculture beside on the milk inspection bill and the report of the dairy bureau, and with labor on the factory inspection. One of the most important matters before it

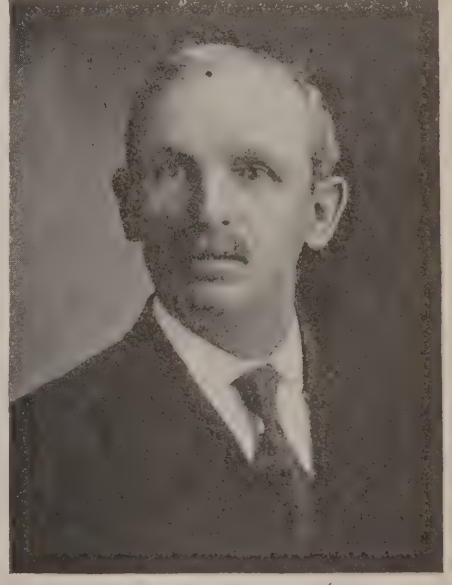


was the bill to regulate cold storage of food products. This was a puzzler for the senator because it was demonstrated before the committee by the state board or health that cold storage did not necessarily render articles of food unfit to eat and the committee on high cost of living said that cold storage was not to blame for the increased cost of living. He pursued however the even tenor of his way with regard to this problem as in all things else. On the vinegar standard bill the Dighton senator stood as he did on maple sugar against palming off as pure cider vinegar anything but the real article and introduced a bill of his for the adverse report of his committee.

Sen. Chace has taken an active interest upon every legislative measure affecting Bristol county, voting always as he conscientiously believed was in the interest of the people. Beside his committee on public health he was on towns and engrossed bills this session. Mr. Chace was born in Swansea and is the dean of the senate in age. He is a Mason and a member of the Middlesex club and is a florist by occupation.

Martin P. F. Curley.

Sen. Martin P. F. Curley of Boston



achieved distinction last fall by carrying, as a democrat, the strongly republican eighth Suffolk senatorial district, composed of

Wards 20 and 21 of Boston. But Sen. Curley won a larger place in the public eye when in the joint convention of the legislature held to elect a United States senator he voted for the republican candidate, Henry Cabot Lodge. It was not the first time by any means that democrats in the legislature had voted for a republican candidate for United States senator and had Sen. Curley stuck to his own party's candidate, Sen. Lodge still would have had sufficient votes to elect him. The resentment over Sen. Curley's act was because of the fact that Lodgeism had been made a democratic issue and every democrat was supposed to be unalterably opposed to his return to the senate.

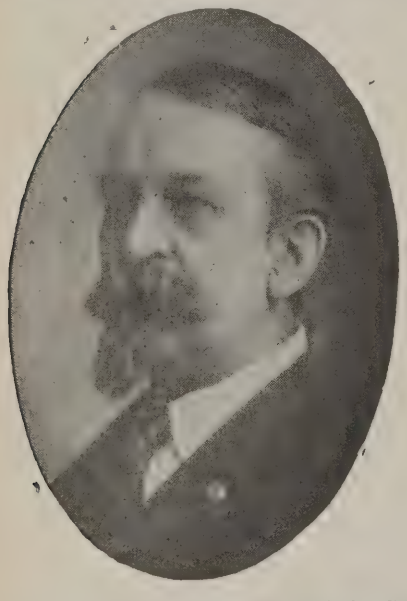
Sen. Curley served on the committees on street railways, prisons and counties and was a faithful attendant upon committee work and upon the sessions of the senate. His vote was generally found with those of his democratic colleagues upon the side of labor and progressive legislation.

Sen. Curley is connected with the firm of Frank Ferdinand & Co., and enjoys the exalted reputation of being the best and highest salaried salesman in the city of Boston. He is a native of Ireland and received his education in the public day and evening high schools. He is a member of the Roxbury Business Men's association—its organizer, in fact—and the Royal Arcanum. Sen. Curley is 52 years of age.

Daniel E. Denny.

Sen. Daniel E. Denny of Worcester has represented the second Worcester senatorial district for the past two years and at the coming primaries will seek renomination from the republicans for a third term. He served four years in the lower branch of the legislature immediately prior to his promotion to the senate.

Sen. Denny is best known on Beacon hill



as the custodian of the rights of the Grand Army of the Republic and always he has been looked to for the last word on matters affecting the veterans of the civil war. In both house and senate he has served as chairman of the committee on military affairs and if any criticism can be made of his work for the old soldier it is that sometimes his zeal has got the better of his judgment. When Sec. Olin died Sen. Denny was put forward in the republican caucus as the Grand Army's candidate for secretary of the commonwealth and he came within a handful of votes of being nominated on the first ballot, losing, however, when a second ballot was had.

Besides his long service on the committee on military affairs Sen. Denny has served as a member of the committee on cities in both branches and as a member of the committee on insurance on the part of the senate. On so-called progressive legislation he has stood against any change in the existing order of things and on labor matters has taken the position that capital is now bearing all the restrictions which it can carry and still do business.

Sen. Denny was born in Worcester, July 14, 1845, and was educated at Worcester academy. He served for a short time in the Union army. Before coming to the legislature he was a member of the Worcester common council for two years and was president of the branch one year.

He is a member of the Knights Templar, Knights of Pythias and the G. A. R.

James H. Doyle.

It was with sincere regret that his colleagues and everybody attached to the state house heard that Sen. James H. Doyle was to retire from the senate with the end of his present term. Jim Doyle has been in the state senate for the past three years and during that time he has been not only the most popular member of the upper branch but the most influential member of the minority. Yet he never posed as a leader the senate; he never wanted to be a leader. But when he wanted the votes on any proposition he went out and got them and real leadership, after all, consists in landing a majority of the votes.

That Sen. Doyle's retirement from the halls of legislation means his permanent retirement from public office no one who knows him believes. Already there is a well-defined movement in the 11th congressional district to name him as the successor of



Cong. Andrew J. Peters. Sen. Doyle has had a long and active career in politics. Taking a lively interest in the cause of the democracy even before he attained his majority, he was elected to the house of representatives in the fall of 1902 when he was 25 years old and re-elected the following year. He served in the Boston board of aldermen in 1899, 1900-'01-'02-'03-'04, acting as chairman of the board in the latter four years. He was one of the best presiding officers that city hall ever saw. In 1905 he was the democratic nominee for street commissioner and the political manager of John F. Fitzgerald's first campaign at the same time. He gave all his time to the mayoralty fight and lost his own contest through the vote of Ward 8 being turned over to the republican candidate for street commissioner.

Mayor Fitzgerald appointed him superintendent of streets, the most important office within the gift of the mayor, and he served in that position in 1906 and 1907. He was elected to the state senate in the fall of 1908 and re-elected in 1909 and 1910. In the senate he has served on the committees on street railways, taxation, federal relations, public health, military affairs, harbors and public lands and ways and means, being the only democratic senator to serve on the lattor committee in his three years of service.

There has been practically no legislation of importance on Beacon hill during his service that Sen. Doyle hasn't been a factor in. It was he who led the successful fight in 1909 to put the notorious Chattel Loan company under the same law as licensed loan companies relative to the necessity of securing the assent of wife and employer to make valid an assignment of wages to secure a loan. He also took an active interest in the passage of the loan shark law of this year which puts all loan companies under stringent state supervision.

Sen. Doyle led the fight in the senate against the Boston charter act of 1909 and led the fight this year for the amendment of that act. It isn't amended yet but Sen. Doyle isn't worrying much since it failed to accomplish its purpose of defeating John F. Fitzgerald for re-election to the mayor's chair. Sen. Doyle left his old friends—James Donovan and John A. Keliher—in the Fitzgerald-Storrow fight, not that he is particularly enamored of John F. Fitzgerald but because he has less use for his high-brow opponents. He also led the fight against the passage of tne bar and bottle act last year and in favor of its repeal this year. The act placed on the statute books this year, after three years of fighting, which allows labor unions to impose fines to enforce strikes was upon petition of Sen. Doyle and he got it through the senate, where it had been killed two years in succession, without a roll call. Probably his biggest victory this year was in pushing through the act which repealed the law of 1909 which made trust companies the refuge of tax dodgers by providing that deposits in the savings departments of trust companies be taxed at the same rate as the deposits of the people of moderate circumstances in savings banks—$5 per $1000.

Sen. Doyle has been an insistent and consistent advocate of direct nominations, especially putting county offices under the system. In short, he has been a consistent friend of the plain people in his whole public career. Without sham or hypocrisy and with a heart that beats in sympathy with the cause of the common people, of whom he is one, he is easily the best beloved man in the political life of Boston today.

Wilmot R. Evans, Jr.

With his retirement this year Sen. Wilmot R. Evans, Jr., of Everett concludes a service of five years in the Massachusetts legislature, in the final year of which service he achieved the highest distinction—outside of the presiding officership of the branches—that may be attained by a legislator—the chairmanship of the committee on the judiciary, which carries with it the titular leadership.

Sen. Evans's five years of service has embraced comprehensive work on committees. In the house he served on the committees on the judiciary, federal relations, the 1906 recess committee on taxation, probate and chancery, serving as house



chairman of the latter committee. In his three years in the senate he saw service on the committees on the judiciary, constitutional amendments, public service, bills in third reading, election laws, federal relations and education, being chairman of the latter committee as well as judiciary.

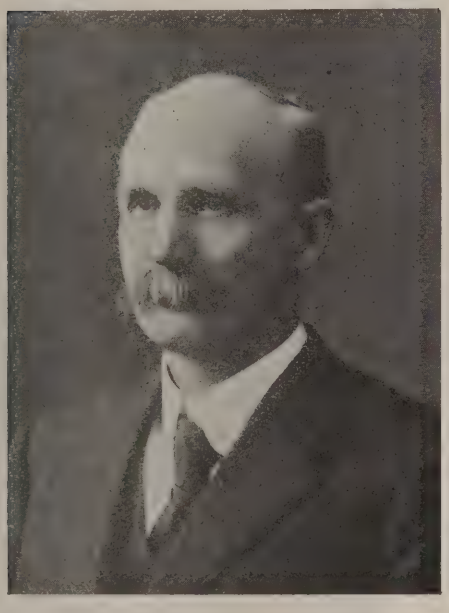
Sen. Evans in all of his legislative service has been a standpatter of standpatters. He consistently opposed such so-called progressive legislation as the direct nomination of state officers, direct election of United States senators and the federal income tax and to the best of recollection voted for but one so-called labor bill in all of his years of service—the bill to legalize the imposition of fines by trades unions to enforce strikes. Although small physically Sen. Evans has plenty of nerve and never hesitated to take the unpopular side of a question.

This year he was the sole member of the committee on the judiciary to dissent from the favorable report of the workingmen's compensation bill, basing his opposition, ostensibly, on the ground that it was unconstitutional. The supreme court, however, disagreed with him in an opinion handed down to the senate which left no other alternative than to enact the bill.

Sen. Evans was born in Everett, March 18, 1878, and educated in the public schools, Harvard and Boston University Law school. Sen. Evans is credited with congressional aspirations.

Joseph S. Gates.

As a defender of the interests of the farmers of his district, the 4th Worcester, Sen. Joseph S. Gates of Westboro made a record in the senate this year. He had served faithfully on the committee on agriculture during the three years of his legislative service. Last fall Gates was one of those who survived the democratic tidal wave and kept his head above the surface, though winning out by very close call. During the session just closed he worked especially to make himself solid with the farmers of the 18 Worcester towns which he represents. He opposed the repeal of the Saunders milk transportation law against which the producers of Franklin and Hampshire counties and all the milk contractors were arrayed.. Sen. Gates pointed out that the Worcester milk farmers by shipping by the car rate found it a much better proposition than under the old regime. One of his biggest fights of the year was on the bill to require that all cans of evaporated or condensed milk should be labelled to show that the contents were up to the required standard and he pointed out the fallacy of the pure food law in simply requiring a label to show the ingredients merely, emphasizing his point that if the milk was reduced before the consumer undertook to use it, under the pure food law it might be stated that the contents had so much percentage of spring water. A consumer following the directions on his can to further reduce the standard of the evaporated or condensed article it contained would get a milk far below the proper standard. When it came to a vote so many rose in favor



of the engrossment of the bill that the opposition withdrew its doubt and made no effort to obtain a roll call. It was a signal victory. Sen. Gates also won out in his fight to retain the present open season for hunting deer, one week in November, in the interest of the farmer for the protection of his crops. He fought persistently against the effort to return to a close season on deer.

As chairman of the committee on prisons, Sen. Gates had an unpleasant duty to perform in conducting the investigation of the alleged scandals in the Worcester county penal institutions. He demonstrated his value to his constituents in the way he conducted that inquiry and his loyalty to their interests. His committee returned a unanimous report that whatever instances of lack of discipline have happened that they were due largely to the illness of the late sheriff and his consequent inability to exercise personal control over the jail, but that the officers at the Worcester institution have been worthy, honest and efficient.

Besides prisons and agriculture, Sen. Gates found time to devote to the committee on fisheries and game on which he was instrumental in framing many of the bills of interest to the sportsmen, including the act for the protection and sale of hares and rabbits which was approved by the governor. It makes it unlawful to shoot these animals from March 1 to October 15, but they may be bought and sold at any time provided they were not taken in Massachusetts. He was also interested in the acts for the stocking of great ponds with food fish and for the fish hatchery, which were also approved. On every measure of interest to Worcester county, Sen, Gates has stood for his constituents.

He was born in Petersham, 55 years ago, but has long resided in Westboro where he has been town clerk for 12 years and auditor and tax collector for long terms. He has been on the republican town committee for more than 18 years and its chairman for ten years. He is prominent in the Masonic fraternity as well as the Odd Fellows, Grange and Royal Arcanium.

Edward J. Grainger.

The second democrat elected to the senate from the present first Suffolk senatorial district, Sen. Edward J. Grainger of Winthrop made an enviable record in the upper branch this year. A physician by profession he showed capabilities as a lawmaker that well might be envied by many



a member of the legal profession in the legislature. Pres. Treadway took advantage of his medical training and his special knowledge of sanitary and hygienic matters by placing him on the committee on public health where he was looked up to by the other members as the real leader of that important committee to which the conservation of the public health of the commonwealth is entrusted. He was instrumental in securing the report from that committee of the resolve under which a commission is now investigating the effect of cold storage of food products on the public health and on the price which the consumer has to pay for the necessaries of life.

As a member of the committee on labor he stood for every measure in the interest of the working men and women of the commonwealth, such as the 54-hour a week bill for women and minors employed in textile establishments, the eight-hour bill for employes on public works, the bill to prevent the use of the life destroying suction-shuttle in textile factories and the bill to compel proprietors of mercantile and manufacturing establishment to pay their help during working hours, instead of compelling them to stand in line, sometimes for hours, to await their pay envelopes.

For his own district he succeeded in putting through a resolve providing for an investigation by the metropolitan park commission as to the cost and advisability of constructing a boulevard to connect the Revere Beach parkway with the Winthrop shore drive. To everybody's surprise and to the discomfiture of Sen. Greenwood, leader of the upper branch, he put through the senate a resolve providing for the reimbursement of Winthrop by the commonwealth to the extent of $8000 for the construction of the Point Shirley seawall, but the resolve was killed in the house.

On the Chelsea-Everett Island river boundary bill he defeated Sen. Evans of Everett who wanted a referendum to the city councils of Chelsea and Everett on the bill, which ceded many acres of Chelsea territory to Everett, and meant the loss of heavy taxes to Chelsea. Sen. Grainger insisted and obtained a referendum to the voters, rather than to the city councils, and sooner than see the bill go through in this form Sen. Evans succeeded in mustering enough votes to kill it.

On all progressive legislation, as on labor matters, Sen. Grainger stood on the side of the common people. In him his district had an able and popular representative.

Sen. Grainger was born in East Boston, where his father, also a doctor, is one of the most popular citizens, on Feb. 13, 1878. He was educated in the public schools, Boston college and Harvard Medical school. He is physician to the Milk and Baby Hygiene association and a member of the board of health of Winthrop.

Dennis E. Halley.

Sen. Dennis E. Halley's return to the senate of 1911 after an absence of three years was marked by a year of great usefulness to his constituents of the fifth Essex district, as well as to the commonwealth and old Essex county. His innate courtesy, conscientiousness and loyalty have won Mr. Halley the cordial regard and friendship of the members in both houses of the legislature. A staunch democrat he was neither radical nor rabid and steered a conservative course in the councils of his party. Taking what came to him as to committees without grumbling, but with always that happy good nature that is characteristic of him, Sen. Halley labored zealously on public lighting, on water supply and in looking out for economy in the statehouse. He has also found time to do what he could toward an investigation by the state board of health into the sanitary condition of the Merrimac and, failing that, he did his best to obtain some consideration for the purification of the Spicket and Little rivers, its tributaries.

The senator also led in the fight over the Lawrence city charter. He spoke for and worked his best for the Essex County



Agricultural school which went to the governor and failed by only one vote of passing over Gov. Foss's veto. On the committee on public lighting he has had to pass upon a number of most important matters, the problem of municipal lighting and the making of gas and electricity in cities and towns, a bill which passed the house and for which Sen. Halley made a hard fight in the senate against too heavy odds to be overcome. He pushed through the bill to require on the reading of gas and electric meters that the consumer shall be given the exact reading upon request, of the amount of gas or electricity consumed at the time such reading is taken, and the governor approved this bill. Sen. Halley led the fight in the senate to fix the charge on electricity and to provide that where $7 worth of electricity was used in a year there should be no meter charge. On everything coming before the committee on public lighting this year, his interest was that of the people. On the committee on water supply Sen. Halley was interested for the bill which Gov. Foss made law for the protection of sources of water supply throughout the commonwealth.

Coming from Lawrence, too, he took an active part in sending along the resolve for an investigation of the water power of the state and the best methods for utilizing it. The senator was also with the bill for more factory inspectors, for the prohibition of the use of the suction shuttle, and to prevent the imposition of fines upon weavers. He stood with the 54-hour bill, to reduce the hours of labor of women and children in the textile factories, and supported all the bills in the interest of organized labor. For nothing will Sen. Hal-

ley be held in higher regard than for his persistent fight for the proper protection of the people using the river at the Essex company's dam across the Merrimac river in his own city.

The senator is a Natick boy by birth, born there 48 years ago, so that he is in the prime of his manhood. He has resided in Lawrence for many years, and is a successful cigar manufacturer. His early training was the common council of that city, from whence he came to the house in 1892 and '93. His first experience in the senate was in 1908. Coming from a close district, the fortunes of war precluded his return till 1911, but having learned his worth there is no reason to doubt that an appreciative constituency will send him back to the upper chamber for his third term.

Sen. Halley showed his interest in reform by his introduction of an original bill to abolish commissions and substitute heads of departments. He was in advance of his time as the senate was not ready to follow him. Sen. Halley also tried to abolish what seemed to him an unnecessary and expensive office, that of controller of county accounts, and, although he failed, he has started the ball rolling.

James A. Hatton.

Sen. James A. Hatton of the second Suffolk district stepped up last January from the house to the senate after two years of service in the lower branch where he had served on the committees on engrossed bills, constitutional amendments and election laws. In the senate this year Pres. Treadway appointed him to the committees on engrossed bills, election laws and legal affairs. Sen. Hatton drafted one of the state wide direct nominations bills upon which his committee on election laws based the draft which finally was enacted into law. He also introduced resolutions memorializing congress in favor of the establishment of a parcels post but the committee on federal relations reported a milk and water substitute for this.



As a member of the committee on elections laws he was one of the dissenters from the adverse report of the committee on the public opinion bill, and with Sen. Malley, led the fight for the bill. The senate refused to substitute and when Rep. Brophy secured its substitution in the house and it was sent back to the senate the upper branch rejected it.

Sen. Hatton opposed the East Boston marginal freight railroad bill at every step but it went to enactment with many votes to spare.

Sen. Hatton was born in Boston, Oct. 22, 1883, received his preliminary education in the parochial and public schools and graduated from Boston University Law school in 1905. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Catholic Order of Foresters, Father Mathew Temperance society and the Catholic Literary Union of Charlestown. Before coming to Beacon hill he served in the Boston common council of 1907 and 1908.

Joseph H. Hibbard.

Sen. "Joe" Hibbard of Lowell is one of those who will be missed from the senate circle of 1912 after serving there for four years. He has sat so long in the upper chamber that it will seem odd not to greet his smiling personality. His term of service covers six years in the legislature and when he was elected for a fourth term to the senate by his loyal constituents of Lowell and the eighth Middesex district it was regarded as phenomenal. He has worked hard and faithfully for good roads for the automobilists and to him the Lowell automobile association has been indebted for securing the special acts for the closing of the roads included in their course in Lowell and Tyngsborough, by an act included in the laws and resolves of 1911. He had much to do with the passage and codification of the automobile laws which



instituted the change from the flat rate to the graduated scale of fees based upon horse power. The lights on vehicles bill, in the interest of the automobilists, enacted this year, was one which enlisted his strongest efforts. He was also a worker for the Middlesex-Essex highway from Lawrence and Metheun to Lowell.

He served on the military affairs committee and there he put in his work to secure for the rank and file of the militia a fair compensation for attendance at drills and small arms practice. When the senate ways and means committee cut the stipend in halves Sen. Hibbard fought hard for the substitution of the original pay, based on that of the United States army, as reported by the committee, and won out. On the street railway committee he was concerned in much important legislation, although his best efforts were given to the committee on roads and bridges of which he was chairman for the past two years and a member during his term of service. He was identified with all its most important measures, especially the state highways included the "Jacob's Ladder" and other good roads in western Massachusetts. Besides these committees the senator served on insurance, on water supply and on prisons.

Sen. Joseph H. Hibbard took his seat in the house in 1905 and served that session and again in 1906. When his turn came he donned the toga in 1908 and has served consecutively since in the upper branch of the legislature to the close of the session of 1911. Perhaps the bill which gave him most gratification was the Lowell charter which he moved to substitute for the adverse report of the committee on cities and which, in spite of opposition, went through to enactment. The senator having had this training now retires to engage in the contest for register of deeds of Northern Middlesex on the republican ticket.

He was born in Shoreham, Vt., just 51 years ago and finished his education at the Ticonderoga academy in 1878. As a musician he is a talented violinist, and has risen to the position of director and manager. He was always at the fore in everything that concerned Lowell, working hard for the Butler statue this year against the adverse odds of the ways and means committee. As a strong friend of Cong. Butler Ames he stood loyally for him for United States senator as against Henry Cabot Lodge. His knowledge of diversified legislation should fit him for the duties of the new post to which he aspires.

Roger Sherman Hoar.

In the retirement of Roger Sherman Hoar of Concord from the senate of Massachusetts after only one year's service his district, the commonwealth and the public life of Massachusetts suffer a distinct loss. Needless to say, although never a partisan in legislation, the democratic party of the commonwealth also has reason to regret his retirement to the practice of his profession. He was the man, above all the others, who could be depended upon to stand up in the senate for the pledges which his party had made to the people and whenever his colleagues showed the slightest disposition to depart from the principles enunciated in the party platform the young senator from Middlesex was always there with a copy of the platform in his hand ready to hold them to their duty.

Even before he became a legislator; in fact, before he attained his majority, Sen. Hoar was fighting for purification of the election system of the commonwealth and for bringing the government closer to the people. That fight he continued in the senate with brilliance. A member of a family distinguished in the public life of the commonwealth, bearing a name that is revered even beyond the confines of the commonwealth, Sen. Hoar inherited an aptitude for public life. His father, Sherman Hoar, in his lifetime was one of the leaders of the Massachusetts democracy and held the post of United States district attorney for Massachusetts in the second Cleveland administration. Other members of the family, including the late U. S. Sen. George Frisbie Hoar and Judge Rockwood Hoar, attained even greater prominence as members of the republican party. In the senate young Mr. Hoar served on the committees on agriculture, liquor law and towns



and on the first named committee did effective work to prevent further imposition upon the milk producers of Massachusetts in the shape of drastic legislation which would be worthless in affording any protection to the consumers when out-of-state-milk, produced under other laws and regulations, is coming in here to compete with home-produced milk.

In the fights for direct election of United States senators, direct nominations of all state officers, the public opinion bill, the federal income tax and similar progressive measures, Sen. Hoar played a foremost part. Likewise on labor matters, he was always arrayed on the side of those who toil.

Sen. Hoar was born in Waltham, April 8, 1887, and is the youngest man ever elected to the Massachusetts senate, winning out in a strongly republican district. He is a graduate of Phillips Exeter, Harvard college and the Harvard law school. He retires from politics to enter the offices of the well known firm of Brandeis, Dunbar and Nutter, of which Louis D. Brandeis is the head. His future should be a brilliant one and it is to be earnestly hoped that later he will find time to give further of his services to the commonwealth.

John H. S. Hunt.

John H. S. Hunt in his service in this year's senate displayed those characteristics which must have been largely influential in his success last November in carrying so

strong a republican district as is the 1st Worcester senatorial distict. Sen. Hunt showed himself to be an able, fearless and energetic legislator. He was with his party when he believed his party to be right but never hesitated to oppose it if he believed it to be wrong. Displaying an independence in all matters of legislation yet it can be truthfully said that there was no man in the senate who displayed a greater fealty to the true principles of democracy.

Sen. Hunt was appointed by Pres. Treadway to the committees on drainage, education and federal relations. It was the last named committee which was most in the public eye, having under consideration as it did, the Donahue resolutions for direct election of United States senators and for ratification of the income tax amendment to the federal constitution. Both of these were reported out by a close margin and upon Sen. Hunt devolved the leadership of the fight for them in the senate. His speeches in favor of both propositions were unexcelled in the upper branch during the session. A speech that came very near approaching them, however, was Sen. Hunt's dramatic effort in behalf of "Hughey" O'Rourke's famous lifting jack bill, which



came nearer success this year than it had in years, failing by only two votes.

Sen. Hunt also made a magnificent battle for Rep. Henebery's bill to authorize local authorities to grant trolley freight franchises for limited term of years, without being subject to appeal to the railroad commission as to terms. He succeeded in getting it to a third reading and it was finally killed by a single vote but the fight waged for it bids fair to result in the enactment of a somewhat modified bill in another year.

Sen. Hunt was regularly aligned on the side of legislation in behalf of the working people and supported all progressize legislation. Progressive though he was, he is no means a revolutionist but, on the contrary, can be depended upon as a safe and sane legislator.

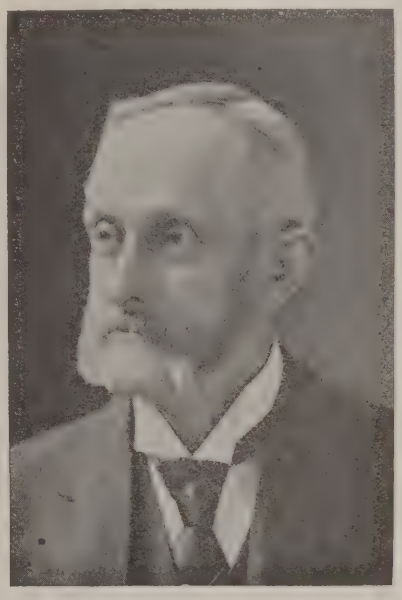
Sen. Hunt was born in Worcester, March 14, 1876, and never held public office before this year. He is a lawyer and received his legal training at the law school of Boston University.

Roland M. Keith.

For three years at the head of the committee on fisheries and game, no member of the legislature is probably better known to the sportsmen of the state than is Sen. Roland M. Keith of Bridgewater. He has left his impress on the game laws of the commonwealth in many ways. This year he made his fiight against the bill to abolish the open season for deer, one week in November, established last year for the first time in many years and won out against a substitute measure to provide that none but deputy fish and game wardens should shoot deer during the season. The deer bill was killed and the law allowed to remain as it is for another year to the gratification of the farmers. Sen. Keith also stood for the sportsmen of the state against the city clerks' bill to provide that 25 cents of the one dollar fee for hunters' licenses should go to the city clerk's office to be turned into the city treasury of the municipality in which the license is issued. The senator took the ground that all of this money is needed to maintain the covers for the sportsmen of the state and that it is no hardship for the clerks to make out the licenses.

Mr. Kieth also served upon street railways this year which reported the Old Colony and Boston & Northern merger bill, allowing the union of those two street railway systems and thus doing away with the Massachusetts Electrics holding company. He has been the faithful friend of the Massachusetts fish and game commission, standing loyally by it whenever it has been attacked by hostile legislative measures. In all things he has been the conservative legislator.

Sen. Keith has voted conscientiously on all labor measures and generally in favor of organized labor. The cranberry growers of his district are under obligations to him for



the experiment station for the propagation of cranberries and the appropriation of $15,000 to establish it, which was one of the best pieces of legislation of recent years. The $175,000 Bridgewater normal school is another memorial to Sen. Keith's energy and efficiency as a legislator for his district. This year as last he kept a vigilant eye on fishing in Buzzard's bay and the bill to remove the restrictions as to pounds and traps met with the same fate that its predecessors have since he has had the helm in the committee on fisheries and game. His committee reported against the closed season for lobsters and the bill to limit the hours of drawing lobster pots and the petitioners for both bills were given leave to withdraw by the action of the legislature.

Besides his service on fisheries and game and street railways, the senator has seen service on the committees on labor, parishes and religious societies, prison and election laws during his term in the legislature, beginning in 1907.

Joseph P. Lomasney.

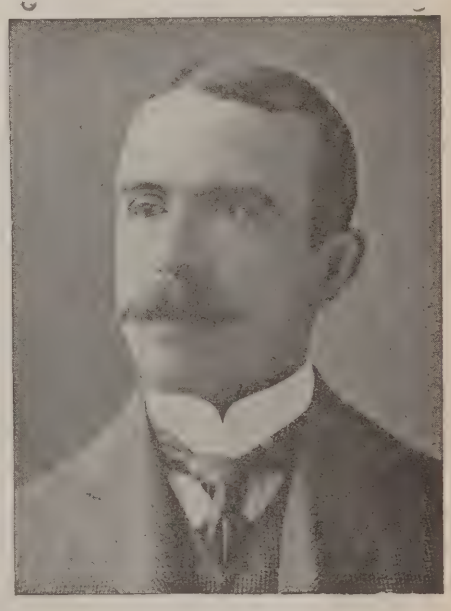
A stalwart of stalwarts in his democracy, and one who, as might naturally be supposed of the brother of Martin M. Lomasney, has played the political game ever since he attained his majority, yet no democrat on Beacon hill possesses more sincere friends among the republican legislators than Sen. Joseph P. Lomasney. It is easy to account for this. The reason for Sen. Lomasney's standing among his republican associates is the fact that they know that he always can be depended upon to play fair and that in legislation he is not a democratic senator but a senator for the commonwealth.

On the committee on cities during the past two years there has been no more potent influence than Sen. Lomasney. He has been the right bower of the republican chairman of that committee, the genial Sen. Newhall of Lynn, and between the two there is a warm personal friendship based on the mutual regard which each has for the ability and fairness of the other.

One of the plain people himself, Sen. Lomasney has implicit faith in the judgment of the people and in all the numerous charter bills which have come out of his committee he has been insistent that they contain a fair referendum to the people, allowing the voters to say, first, whether they desire to retain the existing form of government.

Absolutely square himself Sen. Lomasney detests hypocrisy and double-dealing in others and it was because of his well-founded belief that Gov. Foss was playing politics with the overworked and underpaid elementary school teachers of Boston, in their efforts to secure increased compensation, that Sen. Lomasney was moved to his memorable and scathing denunciation of the governor from the floor of the senate. Never before was there heard such a vigorous characterization of a governor by a legislator from the floor of either branch and rarely does history record such a vehement denunciation of any public official even in the heat of a political campaign. Sen. Lomasney spoke his thoughts in regard to Gov. Foss and although there was no visible indication that the governor's thick skin was pierced, Sen. Lomasney was done with him. He never entered the executive chamber after that.

His patience had been sorely tried by several previous acts of Gov. Foss, especially on the bill which prohibited the civil school commission from delving into the childhood history of applicants for positions in the public service. Sen. Lomasney pushed that bill through the senate over the executive veto, the first veto overridden since Gov. Douglas' time. After that Sen. Lomasney was instrumental in the passage of several acts over the governor's



veto, not because of personal resentment but because he regarded the vetoes as wholly wrong.

The Boston school teachers owe a heavy debt of gratitude to Sen. Lomasney for his efforts in behalf of legislation to increase their salaries. Throughout that long and ultimately successful fight he was their sincere friend, never seeking the limelight, although constantly in it, but always on the job, night and day, in behalf of the teachers.

The act which allows the sale of kosher meat on Sundays by those who observe Saturday as the Sabbath went through this year's senate only because of the personal regard in which Sen. Lomasney, whose constituents from a large part of the beneficiaries of the act, is held by his fellow senators.

"Joe" Lomasney began his career as an officeholder as a member of the common council in 1888. He was first elected to the house of representatives in 1890, serving in the following year as well. During that period of service he was a member of the committees on printing, constitutional amendments, insurance, congressional redistricting and the special committee on the celebration of the battle of Bennington. He was one of the most influential of the democratic members at that time.

He came back to the house in 1900 and 1901, serving on the committee on ways and means, the special committee on the funeral of ex-Gov. Wolcott, and again on the special congressional redistricting committee.

At the close of the session of 1901 he retired from the field of state politics. He was appointed to the position of assistant water commissioner by Josiah Quincy, when that gentleman was elected to the mayoralty of Boston, and served for some time. Later, when Martin and Quincy came to the parting of the ways politically, "Joe" resigned his position and gave Martin loyal support. He was appointed superintendent of the bridge division of the street department by the late Mayor Collins and con-

tinued in that position throughout the Collins administration.

He was a member of the democratic state committee for some years and his influence there was just as potent as it was in the other sections of the political field.

He came back to Beacon hill again last year as a member of the senate and served on the committees on cities, fisheries and game and bills in third reading. Again this year he was on cities and bills in third reading, but had prisons in place of fisheries and game for a third committee. At the close of this year's session Pres. Treadway named him as the Boston democrat to serve on the special recess committee on congressional redistricting, making the third time he has served on this important committee.

John H. Mack.

For a new man Sen. Mack's rise in the upper branch of this year's legislature was rapid. Coming to the senate a new and untried man he was received as such, but it was not long before it was discovered he was one of the big men in that body.

He was early recognized as one of the ablest debaters in the senate and his speech on the election of senators by the people was regarded by many as the ablest delivered in that body this year. His work in behalf of the Pittsfield charter bill won him many friends. He took the stand



that the people of Pittsfield could be trusted to say whether or not they wanted a change in their present charter, and, if so which plan they wanted to adopt, and from the start, with bull dog tenacity, he insisted that the Pittsfield charter bill should be submitted to the people this year.

The senator from Berkshire is a thorough progressive and all measures of this nature, such as the direct election of senators, the income tax, the direct primary bill and such progressive labor measures as the 54-hour bill for women and children in factories and the workman's compensation act received his cordial support. His steadfast support of governor in the senate is thought by many to have saved the appropriation of $75,000 for a state highway over Hoosac mountain in the senator's district from a veto.

He is regarded as one of the best lawyers in the upper branch, a thorough student of men and things and it is freely predicted that a superior court berth is not far away from the genial senator from Berkshire.

John F. Malley.

Sen. John F. Malley of Springfield was honored by his fellow democrats this year with their party nomination for the presidensy of the senate which carried with it the minority leadership of the upper branch. Pres. Treadway thereupon made Sen. Malley a member of the senate committee on rules, than which there is no higher committee appointment. He also appointed him to the committee on the judiciary, which followe rules in rank, and gave him, as a third committee, constitutional amendments. Pres. Treadway holds Sen. Malley in high regard as, in fact, does every man who has served with him.

Sen. Malley's minority leadership was fruitful of important results to the people of the commonwealth. He was generally able to command the solid vote of his own party and on progressive measures invariably had a number of republicans following in his wake. As a member of the committee on the judiciary he succeeded in uniting that body, with one exception, on the Saunders-Parks workingmen's compensation bill and carried the bill to success in the senate, despite the powerful influences exerted against it. Its passage by the house had been assured from the start.

Sen. Malley also brought out of the committee on the judiciary the bill for three more judges of the superior court and piloted this successfully through the shoals of the senate.

He, personally, is responsible for the leg-



islation which increased the salaries of supreme and superior court justices by $2000 a year.

Another bill which he brought out of the committee on the judiciary and pushed through to enactment was the bill to allow labor unions to impose fines to enforce strikes, which had been beaten in the senate two years in succession though its champion in those years was such an able attorney as William Turtle.

But probably the act of farthest reaching consequences to those who become involved in law, which Sen. Malley is entitled to the credit for carrying to enactment, is that which provides that when a verdict has been set aside on the ground of an excessive award of damages the new trial shall be on the question of damages alone.

Almost as important is the act, fathered by Sen. Malley, which provides that where the names of witnesses in a case are in the exclusive possession of one party to an action the judge may, in his discretion, order the disclosure of the names to the other party. Those who have witnessed the difficulties plaintiffs in actions against street railway companies labor under in securing the names of witnesses to the accident out of which the suit has grown will appreciate the value of this piece of legislation.

Three important reforms in the divorce laws of the commonwealth are due in a learge measure to the work of Sen. Malley. These are the acts which prohibit advertising for divorce business, the act prohibits the naming of a co-respondent in a divorce suit until the evidence has been placed before a judge and he has determined whether it justifies the use of a co-respendont's name and the act which provides that evidence of adultery in a divorce suit shall be presented to the district attorney for action against the guilty party or parties.

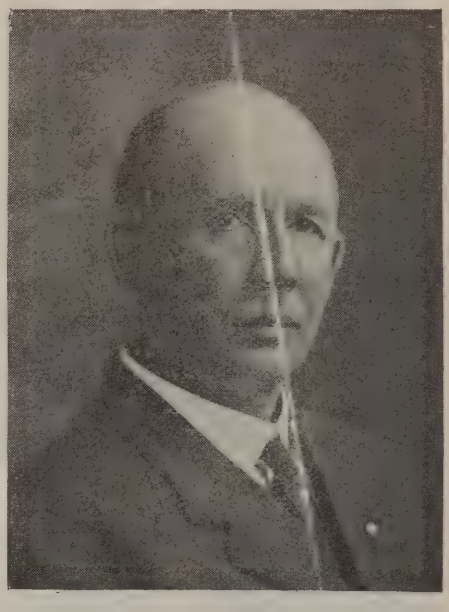
If Massachusetts is ever to put the initiative and referendum in operation it will probably be by some such measure as Sen. Malley and Rep. Crane drafted this year as an amendment to the constitution and which came within five of the necessary two-thirds vote of the house. It was a conservative measure and yet it brought the government directly into the hands of the people by giving them a check on vicious legislation and the power to enact legislation themselves when the legislature has refused such enactment for two successive years.

Two fights which Sen. Malley led with brilliancy but without success were in behalf of the Donahue resolutions for ratification of the income tax amendment to the federal constitution and for an amendment to the constitution to provide for direct election of United States senators. Directly for his own city his most important work, probably, was in securing the admission and passage of the act which allows the voters of Springfield to say whether they desire the hotels of their city to have the privilege of selling liquor with food until midnight, instead of until 11 o'clock as at present.

This was Sen. Malley's first complete year in the senate, although he served the greater part of last year as the successor of the late Sen. Walsh. His record last year won him an election for the full term and his even more brilliant record this year should ensure his return for another year. Springfield owes it to the commonwealth to return him.

Walter B. Mellen.

Sen. Walter B. Mellen of the Worcester-Hampden district, who retires from the senate this year after two years of service there, was distinctly a farmers' senator. The interests of the farmers of Massachusetts, particularly the milk producing farmers, were always uppermost in his mind. If any criticism may be made of his legislative work it is that his viewpoint



was generally from a single angle, that of the farmers. The latter are distinctly the gainers from Sen. Mellen's service, for it was he who was chiefly responsible for the act of last year which provided that there should be no prosecution, without previous notice, for the sale of milk below the standard by the producer of the milk. With Sen. Meaney last year he also carried the fight in the senate for the enactment of the Saunders open-car, flat-rate milk transportation act, and this year he successfully fought the efforts of the contractors and some Hampshire and Franklin county producers to have the act repealed. He was chairman of the committee on agriculture in both of his years in the senate and did much to hold Forester Rane down to the work of his department and dampened the ambitious forester's ardor to become a second Gifford Pinchot.

This year he was also chairman of public service and the various state employes who sought increases in salary found Sen. Mellen a tough customer to deal with. Extremely few salary increase bills got by him.

A member of the committee on labor both years, he was distinctly an anti-organized labor man. One of the hardest manual laborers in the state himself he has little sympathy with the agitation for shorter hours. Also on so-called progressive legislation Sen. Mellen was decidedly a reactionary. He believes in holding to the old order of things, established by the fathers of the government and which have done service for a century and more.

Besides the committees on agriculture, public service and labor, Sen. Mellen saw service on the committee on towns of 1910 and on the special committee of the same year which investigated the causes of the milk strike. In the house in 1902 he was

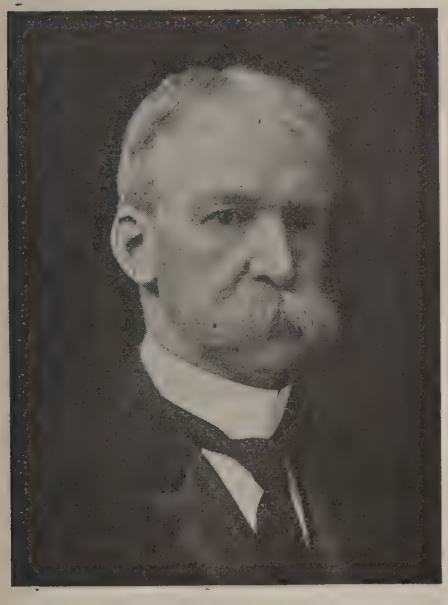
member of the committee on roads and bridges.

Sen. Mellen was born in Brookfield, the town from which he now hails, on Sept. 24, 1860. He was educated in the public schools and has been engaged in farming ever since he quit school. He is a former president of the Worcester South Agricultural society and is a member of the grange and Masons. In his own town he has been chairman of the republican town committee, selectman, overseer of the poor and road commissioner.

Henry C. Mulligan.

Middlesex county has always sent strong men to the senate and no member of that body in recent years has been held in higher respect than Sen. Henry C. Mulligan of the First district. Judge Mulligan came to the senate three years ago without experience in legislative work but at once took a place of influence by reason of his sure grasp of intricate questions and his mature judgment. Honored by his native town of Natick with many positions of public trust Judge Mulligan had long been known as one of the leading members of the Middlesex bar. During his first year he served with distinction on the committee on legal affairs so that it was only natural that he should be given a place on judiciary where his sound advice has helped to solve many a knotty problem in the past two years.

This year there were many seekers after the chairmanship of metropolitan affairs but Pres. Treadway selected Sen. Mulligan



for that post and his choice proved an excellent one. Not only in matters affecting the metropolitan district as a whole but in such local questions as the attempts to amend the Boston charter Judge Mulligan weighed all sides carefully before reaching a conclusion. His intimate relations with the bench led Senator Mulligan to see at once the justice in the recommendation of Gov. Foss that the superior court have three additional justices and it was largely through his influence that the committee on judiciary reported favorably on this measure.

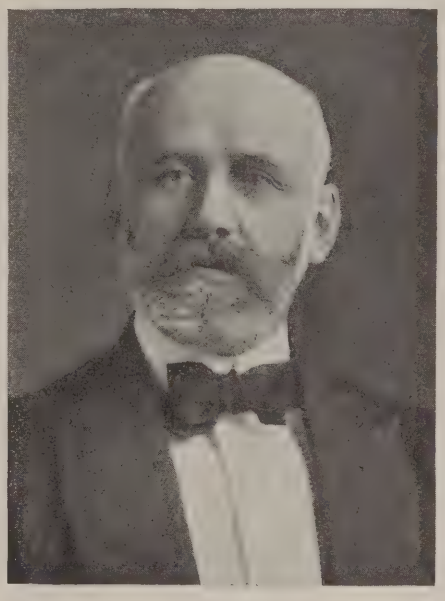
As a member of the committee on the judiciary Sen. Mulligan played an important part in framing the workingmen's compensation act. His judicial mind was a material aid to his younger colleagues in framing from the three different reports before the committee a bill that would stand the test of constitutionality. Once that bill was reported and reached the senate Sen. Mulligan stood firmly for it and consistently opposed all moves of the powerful interests arrayed against the bill to refer it to the next legislature and failing in that, to tack on hostile amendments.

Perhaps no single member of the committee on rules afforded Pres. Treadway such cordial support as did Judge Mulligan. He seldom takes the floor but when he does his remarks command attention and have weight as those of few members of the senate. Last year Sen. Mulligan took the not altogether desirable post of chairman of the committee on election laws. With the agitation over direct nominations reaching an acute stage it was a difficult task to handle the various bills so as to satisfy the warring factions. Judge Mulligan gave them all careful consideration and finished the work of the committee with very little friction and with the esteem and regard of all of his colleagues.

In the same way his skilful handling of the intricate transportation measures before metropolitan affairs this year merited and won the commendation and praise of all parties concerned. Judge Mulligan is an ornament to the senate of Massachusetts and were there more members of his high character and intelligence much of the criticism nowadays directed at the upper branch would be silenced.

Michael J. Murray.

The independence which Sen. Michael J. Murray of Boston, democrat, showed in voting for Henry Cabot Lodge, republican, for United States senator, at the opening of the legislative session, proved to be characteristic of him. He was the only Boston democrat to vote against a return to party



lines in the election of a city council and his logical and forceful argument against party nominations and district representation was a powerful factor in defeating the charter amendment which had passed the house by an overwhelming vote. Again, on the workingmen's compensation bill he voted, against the wishes of many of the labor leaders, in favor of allowing liability insurance companies to insure employes under the act and voted in favor of referring the whole bill to the next general court. But when the supreme court gave an opinion that the bill was constitutional Sen. Murray voted to suspend the rules to give it all its readings at one session.

On the Boston teachers' salary bill he took the unpopular side, voting to sustain the governor's veto. He regarded the bill as a direct slap at home rule and viewed with some disgust the inconsistency of many of the democrats from Boston who, with the home rule argument as their chief stock in trade, voted against home rule when their own ox was gored.

Pres. Treadway picked Sen. Murray out as the only democratic senator to sit on the important committee on metropolitan affairs. There, as illustrated by his attitude on the charter amendment bill he pursued a characteristically independent course. He vigorously, but unsuccessfully, opposed Mayor Fitzgerald's bill to cut down, in the years 1911 and 1912, from $750,000 to $400,000 the amount which the city must annually expend for sewerage works in the watershed of the Charles river basin. Sen. Murray argued that the whole amount could well be expended in the West Roxbury end of his district.

Another bill of the mayor's which he opposed with much vigor was the so-called fire hazard bill which would have compelled fireproof roofs on every new dwelling in the city and on every dwelling where as much as one-third of the existing roof was rebuilt. He waged this fight single-handed in the senate and had the pleasure of seeing the fight initiated by him crowned with success when the bill reached the house, where it met overwhelming defeat.

Independent though he was in all matters, Sen. Murray, wherever the principles of his party were involved could always be found voting to sustain those principles, as on labor measures, the federal income tax amendment, direct election of United States senators, etc.

Sen. Murray has both ability and courage in abundance and it is regrettable that he is to retire from the senate after one year's service. He was born in Boston, July 11, 1860, and finished his schooling at the Boston Latin school. For many years he was employed by the city of Boston and had a wide experience in important positions in various departments of the city's service. For some years past he has owned and conducted Brigham's Hotel.

His fraternal connections are wide, and, as a member of the committee on insurance, he succeeded in whipping the revised and codified fraternal insurance laws into such shape that they met with the satisfaction of practically all of the leading insurance orders. He belongs to the Elks, Royal Arcanum, Workmen, Knights of Columbus, Heptasophs, Hibernians, Eagles, Young Men's Catholic association, Catholic Union, Charitable Irish society, Chamber of Commerce and the Massachusetts and Boston Hotel Keepers' associations. He is vice-president of the Mt. Washington cooperative bank.

Melvin S. Nash.

Sen. Melvin S. Nash made so excellent a record during his three years in the senate, and his three years in the house, that he was boomed for lieutenant-governor early this year. The entrance of Robert Luce into the field, whom Sen. Nash regards as the best possible candidate, precluded the senator from entering the field this year, or even running for the executive



council, in the first district, to succeed Councr. Charles O. Brightman of New Bedford, much to the regret of his hosts of friends.

Sen. Nash will be remembered as one of the most finished orators of the senate. It was he who in the republican legislative caucus of 1909 ensured the nomination of Elmer A. Stevens for state treasurer beyond a peradventure. His eloquence roused great bursts of applause and the opponents of Stevens realized then and there that the matter was settled.

In the senate of 1911 Sen. Nash was again the chairman of the committee on insurance and was also appointed to the chairmanship of the committee on liquor law, being one of only a few senators to have such unusual honors in the shape of two chairmanships awarded to him. The liquor law chairmanship was especially onerous because of the bitter fight to repeal the bar and bottle act. Sen. Nash showed himself a worthy leader of the temperance forces, and also a sagacious parliamentarian in defeating all the wily devices of the liquor men to secure repeal by indirection. Sen. Nash was victorious at every point, and the temperance people owe him much for his personal labors in keeping the act on the statute book. The senator maintained that the argument was unanswerable that the law should be given at least a trial, its going into effect having been postponed a year.

Sen. Nash showed himself a warm friend of the wage-earner and a progressive republican in the highest and best sense of the term. He was potent in putting on the statute book three of the best pension measures ever enacted, setting Massachusetts in the front rank of wise philanthropy; one for co-operative pensions for state employes, one for employes of cities

and towns, and one for private employers and employes. Sen. Nash also secured the passage of similar measures perfecting previous statutes. He voted for the 54-hour law to reduce the hours of women and hour law, to reduce the hours of women and children in factories, and against every bill tending to break down the protection now extended to children. He voted for the state-wide direct nomination bill.

To epitomize his legislative career it may be said that he has voted consistently for every humanitarian measure and for every bill to educate the people and give them a greater share in the government. He has been strongly urged to run for congress, and sooner or later will undoubtedly get there, now that the direct primary system has been adopted. His popularity among the voters is proven by the fact that although coming from the small town of Hanover he was thrice sent to the house, and thrice sent to the senate.

Melvin S. Nash was born in Abington, August 3, 1857, and it is he who is generally credited in Boston with being responsible for the confirmation by the civil service commission of that excellent product of Abington, Louis K. Rourke, as superintendent of streets (and later superintendent of public works), in Boston. Sen. Nash was educated in public and private schools, and has been honored in Hanover by election to various local offices like library trustee and school committee. He was in the house in 1894, and in 1907 and 1908 and served on various important committees. He belongs to the Masons, I. O. O. F., R. A. C., K. T., and other fraternal organiations.

Arthur L. Nason.

If there was one senator who was strongly in the limelight in the recent session it was Arthur L. Nason of Haverhill. He was a leader of the progressives in the senate. On the "public opinion" bill he took an advanced stand as against his conservative colleagues of the republican side of the chamber and led the debate for the measure. On every labor measure he



stood for the interests of organized labor. He advocated and strongly supported the eight-hour bill, the 54-hour bill, the anti-injunction bill, trial by jury for contempt of injunctions, the peaceful picketing and the peaceful persuasion bill. He has never hesitated to lift his voice for the man who works.

From his position on the committee on roads and bridges Sen. Nason was able to lead a successful fight for the state highway bills, not only for Salisbury in his own district, but carrying with it the still more important highways in Berkshire, the Deerfield valley, and the Hoosac, because the opponents chose to make their fight on the Salisbury road. In this battle Sen. Nason was pitted against the leaders of ways and means, Sen. Greenwood of Gardner and Bennett of Saugus, both of whom dissented from the report of their committee and fought the bills strenuously. Mr. Nason led the debate and won out—all the highway bills going through.

Lynn has likened the Haverhill senator to the young Napoleon of the senate and ascribed to him a quid pro quo because the Shoe City did not accept the mechanical filtration act of 1910, which Sen. Nason was mainly instrumental in obtaining for Lynn upon the urgent appeal of its mayor and city solicitor, and therefore that he opposed depression of the Boston & Maine tracks through that city which was killed on the enactment stage in the senate. Mr. Nason led the fight against that bill and won out in a very close finish. His motives were simply in the interest of the small taxpayer, because of the excessive cost that would be put upon the city of Lynn and the whole state, and because of his conviction by talking with certain citizens of Lynn that the popular belief was that the new line was to be a tunnel until it was revealed to them that it would be an open cut. Sen. Nason is not troubled by the failure of Lynn to appreciate his efforts for its filtration bill, because he feels that the loss is to the Shoe City. He showed his fearlessness for that bill in meeting the opposition of the state board of health and carrying it through in spite of its efforts to prevent it.

From his position on the committee on cities Mr. Nason has had his share in framing city charters for Lawrence, Lowell, Cambridge, Chelsea and Pittsfield. During his entire service in the legislature he has served on the committee on roads and bridges, having been house chairman, and there he has been instrumental in providing for good roads in all parts of the state. He had his share in framing the new automobile law, fixing fees on the basis of horse power rather than flat rates, from which the state has obtained a largely increased revenue of more than $350,000 annually.

As chairman of the committee on water supply for two years in the senate he has had many important bills and many abstruse problems to solve. When it became apparent that he could not obtain the purification of the Merrimac river at Lawrence, he substituted for it a resolve to investigate the sanitary conditions of the Spicket and Little rivers, the latter in Haverhill, but when, as it seemed to him, very unfairly the senate ways and means committee proposed to compel the cities of Lawrence and Haverhill to reimburse the state for the amount of cost, and the senate accepted that report, Sen. Nason, proclaiming against the injustice of it, preferred to see his resolve killed as it was.

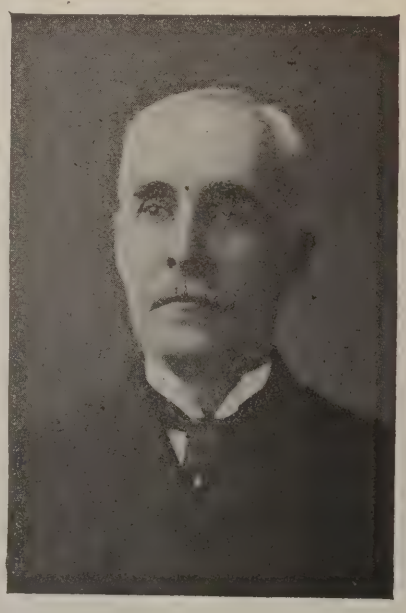
On all the bills for direct nomination and electon of United States senators by popular vote Sen. Nason was a leader in their support, and Gov. Foss gave him the pen with which he signed the state wide direct nominations bill. As against Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge last winter he stood true to his friend, Butler Ames, under trying circumstances when W. Scott Peters was injected into the campaign to defeat him. The Haverhill senator literally wiped up the floor with Peters, winning out by a tremendous majority. As the original Essex county man for direct nominations, Mr. Nason reaped victory this session, and will win at the polls for his third term.

George H. Newhall.

As a framer of charters Sen. George H. Newhall, chairman of the committee on cities, has achieved a reputation this year. His seven years service on that committee have made him a skilled journeyman workman in their building. During the session just closed his committee had the Pittsfield, Malden, Newburyport, Marlboro, Chelsea, Lowell, Lawrence, Cambridge and Brockton city charter bills before it, on all of which the senator did his share of the work. It was one of the hardest worked committees of the general court of 1911, starting with 120 original matters referred to it and adding to them other bills as they came along. In all the charters for changes in the form of government Sen. Newhall kept his eye true to the interest of the people. When the Lawrence charter came along for a change to the commission form of government the chairman of the committee on cities insisted that first of all there should be put to the citizens of the spindle city the question whether they wanted to get rid of their old charter. The proponents of commission sniffed at the idea of three interrogatories on their charter, there being two plans with regard to police which were to be put up to the people but Sen. Newhall insisted and the three questions went into the bill. He incorporated it in his own charter for the city of Lynn last year and won the approval of his fellow citizens for so doing.

Beside these charters Sen. Newhall has had a lot of Boston city matters referred to his committee to pass upon. the elementary teachers' bill which the governor vetoed; teachers' pensions; highways and betterments and the smoke bill, beside a variety of others. It was Sen. Newhall who originated in 1907 the bill whereby the city of Lynn is permitted to add one dollar to its $12 tax limit, to be used only for new street construction and sidewalks, from which in the last five years the Shoe City has obtaind $360,000, all of which has been spent on streets by direct levy, so that there is no after-clap of a big loan added to the funded indebtedness. This year the senator obtained an extension of that act for another five years and the idea seemed so good to his associates on the committee that next year there is talk of making a general act to cover all the cities in the state.

Sen. Newhall has proved himself one of the most useful and valuable legislators his constituents have ever sent to the legislature not only for their district, but for the commonwealth at large. He is a staunch advocate of serial bonds and has had the satisfaction since he began his career of seeing the treasury of the commonwealth adopt that plan for its expenditures. He stood like a rock against amendment of the Lynn city charter before it had a year's trial when the advocates of the commission



government wished to radically change the established policy of the state in giving the mayor of Lynn power to remove police commissioners whose term had not expired, simply because they might not be in accord with his policy.

Sen. Newhall is a candidate for re-election and under the custom of his district there is no reason to doubt that his record will be endorsed by his constituents by a return to the upper chamber in 1912. He has voted consistently in the interest of labor on all measures affecting the workingmen of his district and they hold him in high esteem. Mr. Newhall was born in Lynn and early went into political life, starting in the common council, and serving as an alderman for four years. He made his bow to the house in 1894 and was returned the next year. He came back to the lower branch in 1906, serving three years continuously and then was promoted to the senate where he has just completed his second term. Mr. Newhall has been a member of the committee on cities during his entire legislative experience, but he has also found time to give his attention to insurance, public service, of which committee he was chairman, and to harbors and public lands. He resides in Lynn.

James F. Powers.

Probably the greatest satisfaction that Sen. James F. Powers of South Boston got out of the session of 1911 was the passage of the Boston Elevated-West End merger bill with its provisions for two entirely new subways and an extension of the East Boston tunnel to Bowdoin square. For one of the new subways will run from Park street through Winter and Summer streets to the South Station and thence to Andrew square, South Boston, in Sen. Powers' own district, giving the people of that section transportation facilities which they have been fighting for several years now. Sen. Powers has been the backbone of this fight in the legislature. As a member of the house committee on street railways he waged the fight energetically and last year as a member of the senate end of the committee he kept up the fight.

This year he saw the fight culminate in

success. When the omnibus bill first came from the committee it provided for the extension of the existing subway and tunnel leases for 50 years and there was great noise over this from people who make a specialty of minding other people's business. A labor leader started to approach Sen. Powers on the matter. Before he got very far he was told to mind his own business, which was looking out for labor measures, that the subway bill didn't concern him, that it did concern Sen. Powers' district and that he was going to vote for it and get his district its long wanted and much needed subway. He didn't care if the present subway leases were extended 50 years. He couldn't see much harm to anybody in that, but the main point was that he was out for a subway to South Boston.

And that's why Sen. "Jimmie" Powers is so strong in his district. Ever since he has been in politics he has been looking out for South Boston and for its people. If "Jimmie" Powers' purse was as large as his heart every family in South Boston would



have a motor boat anchored off City Point and an automobile in the backyard of their model family dwelling, for "Jimmie" would provide all three—motor boat, auto and dwelling, As it is, he has done a lot for the needy families of his district. Every good deed hasn't meant votes, for a widow with a family of girls and without a relative with the voting privilege gets more consideration in the dispensation of "Jimmie" Powers' numerous charities than a voter. It is his motto to help those who need help most. Needless to say he's built up an organization that for its size has Tammany Hall in New York beaten.

He has a firm grip on the hearts of the voters of South Boston, has "Jimmie" Powers. Its coal and food in winter and fresh air excursions in the summer. Unquestionably he has put more people to work than any other single individual in Boston and not many of the jobs are with public service corporations either. It was his deep interest in the plain people that led Sen. Powers to take such an interest, as a member of the committee on banks and banking in the house, and this year in the senate, in the shaping of the new and drastic legislation to curb the money sharks who prey upon the poor, Sen. Powers had had lots of personal experience in getting people out of the clutches of these sharks and no legislation aimed at them could be made too drastic, in his opinion.

Sen. Powers has been on Beacon hill five years now. He came to the senate this year directly from four years' service in the house where he sat on the committees on banks and banking and street railways. In the senate this year he served on banks and banking and railroads. Deservedly he gets a renomination, which means re-election in his district, without a contest. When he gets through with the senate he's going to congress. No one can stop him.

Frank X. Quigley.

It was, probably, in connection with the new and comprehensive legislation dealing with the "great white plague," that Sen. Frank X. Quigley of Holyoke performed his most noteworthy work in the senate of 1911, although there was little legislation of importance before that body that Sen. Quigley did not play an important part in shaping the final disposition of. His work, as a member of the committee on public charitable institutions, in behalf of tuberculosis legislation, however, is especially commendable. It marked the greatest forward step yet taken by the state in dealing with and curing this dread destroyer of the lives and happiness of families.

One of the new acts provides that every



city, and every town of over 10,000 inhabitants, shall maintain a tuberculosis dispensary for the discovery, treatment and supervision of cases of tuberculosis. A second provides that every city and town shall maintain an isolation hospital for the treatment of contagious diseases, including tuberculosis, and that every such hospital, if not a special tuberculosis hospital, shall contain tuberculosis wards. The state board of health, in its discretion, may allow cities and towns to join in the maintenance of such a hospital. The third bill provides for reimbursing cities and towns $5 per week for each turbercular patient cared for, provided the patient himself or those responsible for his support, under the law, are unable to pay for his treatment. This legislation, pre-eminent and comprehensive in its great humanitarianism, should enable the state to effectively curb the spread of consumption and its practical results as a saver of human efficiency will be as far reaching as its humanitarian results. For his efforts in leading the fight for this legislation Sen. Quigley has been highly commended by the various organizations which are devoting themselves to this great work.

It was Sen. Quigley who, by a bare majority of one, succeeded in pulling out of his committee a favorable report on Dr. Briggs' bill to prohibit the use of instruments of restraint, such as handcuffs, manacles and straight-jackets, in either private or public insane institutions, except by order and in the presence of the superintendent of such an institution. He also took charge of Dr. Briggs' bill providing for the instruction of inmates, nurses and attendants in insane institutions, who may be unfit for physical labor, in arts, science, manual training and kindergarten, and had the satisfaction of seeing this bill also become law.

As a member of the committee on public service, which turned down with distressing consistency almost every salary increase bill before it, he succeeded in securing the favorable report and passage of a bill increasing the salary of the assistant clerk of courts of Hampden county to $2400 a year. For his own county he also secured the passage of a bill creating a new medical examiner district, composed of Chicopee and Ludlow.

As a member of the committee on taxation he led the fight in the committee for the report of Gov. Foss' state income tax measure, as opposed to Speaker Walker's, and won out. He also led the fight in the senate for the governor's bill penalizing persons, firms and corporations which fail to file returns of taxable property with the assessors and came within one vote of securing favorable action on this vigorously opposed measure.

No district ever had had a harder working or more faithful representative in either branch than Sen. Quigley, but at all times he remembered that he represented the whole commonwealth as well as a part of Hampden county. When it is said that as a senator he lived up to the reputation he made in three years' service in the house, no more can be said. Sen. Quigley won't be 29 years old until November 20, and already he is being talked of as a probable congressman from the first congressional district. He was honored by Pres. Treadway at the close of the session with appointment, as one of two democratic appointees, to the special committee on congressional redistricting. Maybe when his duties are completed Holyoke will be in a district where it will be possible to elect a democrat to congress and the figures of last fall show that it won't take many changes in the district lines to bring this about.

Samuel Ross.

If there is one bill more than any other that delights the soul of Sen. Samuel Ross of New Bedford, it is the 54-hour bill for women and minors in the big textile factories which Gov. Foss signed and made



law in spite of himself. The committee on labor had decided on a 55-hour bill, and Sen. Ross was a dissenter on that, but as senate chairman of the committee he got the bill ahead of his house chairman and put it into the senate. Then he withdrew his dissent and when the bill got its second reading Sen. Ross at once moved an amendment to strike out "55" and substitute "54." The amendment prevailed and so did the bill, the senate putting it along with little opposition when it is considered that last year the 54-hour bill split the upper chamber even and Pres. Treadway killed it by making the vote a tie.

Truly it was a harvest for labor this session and for the veteran labor leader of the legislature, Samuel Ross. Beside the women and minors bill he has had the satisfaction of realizing "an anti-injunction" law on the statute books, that cases of contempt for violation of injunctions may be tried by jury to determine the facts; a statute that trade unions may impose and collect fines from their members for the enforcement of strikes, and the eight-hour law that Gov. Draper vetoed, although the "prima facie" clause, after the receipt of the opinion of the supreme court, was stricken from the bill by Sen. Ross's own motion.

But next to the 54-hour bill in the opinion of the chairman of the labor committee, the greatest triumph is the workingmen's compensation act" reported from the committee on judiciary. That this bill should be reported with but one dissenter from that committee was one of the surprises of this year's session.

Sen. Ross is a firm believer in the doctrine old men for advice, young men for action. He has stirred up the factory and boiler inspection departments to infuse fresher and more virile blood and he started the investigation of the conciliation and arbitration system in Massachusetts because he believed that there should be younger men on the board to represent labor. It was in 1892, 20 years ago nearly, that Samuel Ross first began coming up the hill to the house and he kept it up for ten consecutive years. Then there was a brief hiatus from '99 to 1901 when Mr. Ross came back serving six more years in the house from whence he was elevated to don the toga in the senate in 1908. For years of service

there is no member of the legislature who has served as many as he, the actual time covering 18 years. He has been chairman of constitutional amendments, house and senate chairman of labor, on the recess committee on the Sunday laws five years ago, on the recess committee on codification of the labor laws of the state, on libraries, printing, public health and senate ways and means.

He was born in Cheshire, England, 46 years ago and is secretary of the National Spinners association. He resides in New Bedford and is a republican in politics.

John H. Schoonmaker.

Carrying the same earnestness of purpose and enthusiastic virility to the senate that he showed in the house, Sen. John H. Schoonmaker of Ware finished his first year under the toga strongly and with the respect and good will of all of his fellow senators. He was a leader in debate, possessed of a ready flow of diction and possessing a way of applying his argument to make its force convincing. The senater had an excellent training in the house during his two years in that branch which stood him in good stead this year. He was active in everything, but the things in which he takes the



strongest personal satisfaction are the act that there shall be sittings of the superior court in his own town of Ware for the purposes of naturalizations and the act for additional sittings of the superior court in Hampshire county.

On all matters of reform Mr. Schoonmaker has been strongly progressive. Pres. Treadway gave him two chairmanships this year, of the committees on bills in third reading and of drainage. Beside that he has been a valuable member of the committees on judiciary and railroads. Prior to coming to the senate he saw service on insurance, rules, railroads and the special recess committee on fire insurance. Sen. Schoonmaker is the original water meter man and has not lost his interest in that saving economy in the matter of water supply. While the list of original matters referred to his committee on drainage at the beginning of the year was not as large as the docket of some other committees it included a number of sewerage bills of importance to Pittsfield, New Bedford, Quincy, Lynn, Swampscott, Lexington and Winthrop.

As a member of the committee on judiciary Sen. Schoonmaker has had to deal with more matters of the deepest importance to court and bar than were ever referred to it before. There have been no less than 180 matters considered by that committee which has reported bills of far reaching importance, on all of which Mr. Schoonmaker has done his share.

Among these have been the peaceful persuasion, the anti-injunction and other bills relating to labor, wider jurisdiction of lower courts in cases of felony, changes in the superior court sessions, speedy trials for the plaintiff, increase of judges for the superior court, on all of which Sen. Schonmaker has steered a progressive course.

He has this year, too, given much attention to the very weighty matters which the committee on railroads of which he was a member have had to consider; the expansion of the New Haven railroad facilities, the merger of that railroad with the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn and the continuation of its four track trunk system through Lynn to connect northern Maine with the southwest. He was one of those who framed the bill for the general committee on the last named proposition.

In all things Sen. Schoonmaker has stood for the farmer and opposed discrimination being permitted against him in any legislation coming to the senate. He was a hard fighter on the milk bills to repeal the Saundeer act. He led the fight against the attempt to nullify or repeal the open season deer act of last year in the interest of the farmer, declaring that what his people wanted was that the law should stand as it is, and he won the battle by the force of his logic. Sen. Schoonmaker is a New York boy by birth, but has long resided in Ware, where he is a practicing lawyer.

Harry N. Stearns.

Although not one of the many "original" direct nomination men Sen. Harry N. Stearns of Cambridge is entitled to a good big share of the credit for giving Massachusetts the direct primary for state as well as minor officers. Sen. Stearns had his doubts about the efficacy of direct nominations as a panacea for the ills of modern politics and he said so frankly. He didn't pretend to be a believer although he admitted he was open to conversion. But he felt with many other republicans whose political vision extends beyond the limits of their respective noses that the people wanted, or thought they wanted, direct nominations. In other words the people were crying for it.

Being chairman of the committee on election laws Sen. Stearns proceeded to tackle the question. He had the Walker and Luce bills and from these the committee took the best features and Sen. Stearns and others added sections necessary to make the bill workable and comprehensive. The bill was reported and with the exception of a couple of trifling amendments of a perfecting nature, stands on the statute books in the form in which it came from Sen. Stearns' committee. Having reported the bill Sen. Stearns stood staunchly behind it and refused to become a party to any tricks to destroy its effect or to postpone



its going into operation. He played fair all through and earned the thanks of the direct nomination advocates for his course.

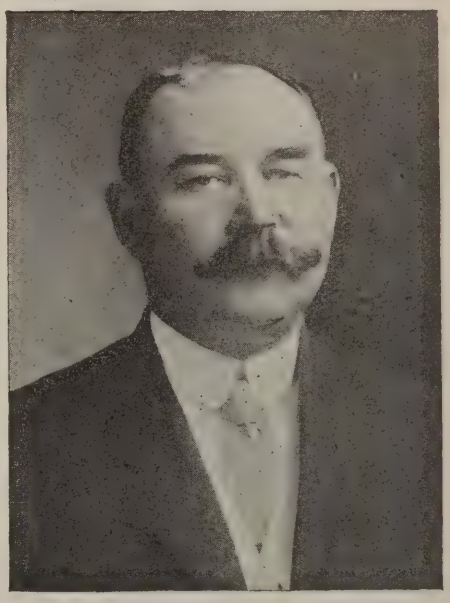
Another notable piece of legislation enacted this year, for which Sen. Stearns was largely responsible, is the so-called "Stearns corrupt practices act." Not even the extremely radical western states have on their statute books more drastic legislation relative to the use of money in primaries and elections than this act put on the statute books of Massachusetts through the instrumentality of Sen. Stearns.

Three years service in the house made Sen. Stearns one of the best equipped of the new members of the senate and he has fulfilled the expectations of his friends that he would take his place in the front rank of the upper house. Pres. Treadway gave him a place on metropolitan affairs as well as judiciary and he has been a valuable member of both. Coming from Cambridge he naturally felt a deep interest in the proposed charter for that city and his experience on the committee on cities in the house came well into play in this connection. He felt that the University city needed a change in its form of government and he went about to get it unmoved by the cry raised by the democrats that it was all politics.

In Harry Stearns Cambridge has a senator it should be proud of, a young man jealous of the traditions of his native place, and yet alive to her needs for the future. Sen. Stearns was born Oct. 5, 1874, and after graduating from Harvard university and law school took up the practice of his profession with ex-Sen. Fred W. Dallinger. He has been active in Cambridge politics since casting his first vote.

James P. Timilty.

Another strong advocate was added to the forces of organized labor when Sen. James P. Timilty of the seventh Suffolk district donned the senatorial toga in January of this year. Sen. Timilty had had an experience of two years in the Boston board of aldermen, in 1908 and '09, so that he was used to the ways of legislation and was soon conducting himself like a veteran. Sen. Timilty lived up to the reputation he enjoyed as an alderman so far as the talking end of his duties went. He spoke only on those occasions when he had something to say and whatever he had to say was said with emphasis and without adornment. His words carried weight. A good example was



during the efforts to kill the workingmen's compensation bill, when another Boston senator read letters to show that a large part of the forces of organized labor were against the bill. Sen. Timilty characterized the writers of those letters in his own vigorous style and promptly put the senate right on the attitude of organized labor toward workingmen's compensation as provided in the Saunders-Parks bill. He had the satisfaction of seeing the bill enacted.

Two distinctly personal victories of Sen. Timilty's were the passage of the bill to compel all vehicles to carry lights at night, and the passage over the governor's veto of the bill providing a minimum wage of $2.25 a day for employes of the metropolitan park and water and sewer boards. The lights-on-vehicles bill was adversely reported by Sen. Timilty's own committee on roads and bridges with he and Sen. Hibbard as dissenters. Both branches upheld the two senators and the bill is now law. The $2.25 a day bill was Sen. Timilty's own bill. He was instrumental during the first Fitzgerald administration in securing $2.25 a day for city laborers and his success in securing the same rate for the laborers employed by the metropolitan commissions was a fitting complement to his earlier endeavors.

That bill was not the only one on which he differed from Gov. Foss. He voted to pass the Boston elementary teachers' salary bill over the governor's veto, and also voted to pass the Boston firemen's pension bill over the veto of the governor. On other vetoes he voted against the governor and on others to sustain him. He voted as his own judgment dictated, in contrast with those who almost consistently voted with the governor in expectation of favors to come.

Sen. Timilty was a warm supporter of the bill to provide for district representaton in the Boston city council and led the fight for Mayor Fitzgerald's bill to give Boston a share of the automobile fees for the maintenance of her park roads.

On labor matters he was a consistent

supporter of those who toil, voting for the eight-hour bill for employes on public works, the 54-hour bill for women and children employed in textile establishments, the nine hours in eleven bill for conductors and motormen, the peaceful persuasion and the anti-injunctions bills. Also he voted for the bill to compel street railway companies to equip their cars with lifting jacks for use in case of accidents and the bill to wipe out the minimum charge of 50 cents a month for the use of gas meters.

Sen. Timilty's record in his first year in the senate was that of a consistent friend of the plain people. Besides the committee on roads and bridges, he served on the important committee on mercantile affairs and the committee on drainage. His friendship for organized labor is natural as he is the president of the pavers' union of Boston and also president of the Association of State, City and Town employes. Sen. Timilty is engaged in the contracting business in Boston, where he was born 46 years ago last March.

James E. Tolman.

As chairman of the committee on public lighting and of the committee on legal affairs, Sen. James E. Tolman of Gloucester put in a busy year. With characteristic energy he started ten o'clock morning sessions on the latter committee as soon as it organized and worked his hearings both morning and afternoon, thereby coming in neck and neck with judiciary in cleaning up its original docket before any of the other committees of the legislature. It has had other matters recommitted and



later referred, but it was the first to clean up its reports and legal affairs had 167 matters on the list. One of his most perplexing bills was that which would have created the Eastern Probate district, of which Judge Chamberlain of Plymouth was to have been an associate justice. Originally this bill was reported by his committee and subsequently it was recommitted and reported adversely, being finally sent to the next general court after a protracted debate in the senate.

On the Sunday bills for the first time an act was reported permitting the sale of kosher meat on the Lord's day, but the baseball game bills fell by the wayside after a lively battle in committee. Through Sen. Tolman's efforts Columbus Day was given its place among the legal holidays named by the revised laws.

As chairman of the committee on public lighting Sen. Tolman had one of the most independent aggregations of the solons on the hill to handle during the session just closed, often so evenly divided that it required the exercise of fine tact and discretion to pull a bill out from the committee with a unanimous report. That he succeeded as well as he did entitles him to credit. He consistently opposed the bill substituted in the house for municipal electric lighting plants for cities and towns as unfair and, through his personal effort in leading the debate, the adverse report of his committee was accepted in the senate and the bill killed on a close division after a somewhat prolonged battle. The bill for electric light, heat and power companies—that a corporation engaged in the business of manufacturing or selling electricity for light, heat or power shall not, without authority of the general court transfer its franchise, lease its works or contract with any person, association or corporation to carry on its works—reported by Sen. Tolman from his committee was approved by the governor.

With all his other matters the senator has stood loyally by his constituents from the old Cape, the fishing interests especially, advocating their bills and standing for their protection. He has also taken an interest in the bills for the protection of the mollusks and against the taking away of the flats of Joppa by lease from the clam diggers.

In all things he has been the same merry, genial and always approachable "Jimmie" Tolman. With the close of the session the senator completed three years of legislative service, making him especially valuable to his constituents. He is a member of the Essex bar and this year, in addition to the two hard-working committees above given, he served on mercantile affairs where he also contributed much to the framing of many important bills. He resides in Gloucester and is a candidate for renomination.

Joseph Turner.

For five consecutive years Joseph Turner of Fall River has been a member of the Massachusetts legislature, serving one year in the house of representatives and four years in the senate. During that time he has seen more than one political star come up from oblivion, flash for a short time, and finally disappear, leaving no impression upon the political affairs of the state of Massachusetts. In the meantime, without any attempt on the part of the Fall River senator to force himself into the limelight, he has been regarded as one of the most conscientious and faithful workers in both branches. Without ostentation he has accomplished more than many of those who have steered their political affairs in paths where the bright rays of public approbation have cast their brilliance upon them. During the year 1907, when Turner was a member of the house of representatives, he was on the committee on cities. That committee, always an important one, found him a congenial worker in behalf of good sound legislation. In the fall of that year he was nominated for the senate and has been re-



elected each year since then. Last fall he had what was probably his hardest fight. The great wave of sentiment in favor of the democratic state ticket found many adherents in the city of Fall River. Nevertheless Sen. Turner survived the contest and came back to the hill smiling and good-natured as if his election had been unanimous.

During his four years in the senate, Sen. Turner has been chairman of the committee on public charitable institutions, chairman of public health, and has held membership on the committees on taxation, fisheries and game, harbors and public lands, insurance, public service, federal relations, and railroads. Few men can boast of having had a wider field of experience. He has taken a great pride in all his work, but if you should ask him as to which branch has brought him the most gratification, he would undoubtedly tell you that he has been pleased and proud to have had the chairmanship of the committee of public charitable institutions. This committee, which has supervisory authority over the various state institutions, has a large amount of work every year. It is work of such a nature that the worker is not given very great opportunity to pose as a great orator, but in the big heart of Joe Turner the unfortunates who have been confined in these institutions have found nothing but encouragement and good cheer. On matters of taxation, public health and railroads he has been just as earnest in his endeavor to take a sound common-sense position.

Notwithstanding his financial interest in textile mills, the 54-hour bill for women and minors had no firmer supporter than Sen. Turner. For his city he safely steered through this year's senate the bill binding any street railway company using the new Slade's Ferry bridge to the condition in the old grant to the Globe Street railway company that it should furnish six tickets for a quarter.

Sen. Turner was born in Lancashire, England, March 23, 1852. He received his education in the public schools, and has been a mill operative, farmer and provision dealer, but is now retired. Before coming to the Massachusetts legislature he was a member of the Fall River common council for four years and was alderman-at-large for four years. He holds membership in the Masonic order, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias.

How to Stop a Panic.

The testimony of the chairman of the Steel Corporation, before a committee of the house, reminds us that in the interests of historical accuracy it ought to be settled whether Mr. Morgan stopped the panic of 1907 by advising the banks to pretend to loan some money which they didn't have, or by advising the Steel Corporation to relieve the monetary tension by swapping some of its second-mortgage bonds for the stock of one of its principal competitors. It was money that Wall Street was short of in that crisis, and not stocks and bonds. Of the latter it had, indeed, a quite superabundant supply. So when the Steel Corporation told the president that it had to purchase the Tennessee Coal and Iron company—paying the entire purchase price in its second-mortgage bonds and not a dollar in money—in order to stop the panic, we suspect that it was acting like a bad trust and unduly befogging the light of reason which burned in the president's intellect. Whether or not Mr. Roosevelt's intellect is an instrumentality of interstate commerce, so that this unreasonable restraint upon it would make the trust amenable to the court's condemnation, we cannot decide. All these questions ought to be cleared up, and also the further question: Why didn't the panic stop when Mr. Morgan stopped it?—Saturday Evening Post.

Something New.

Upon the opening of congress one December the president had let go an exceptionally long message to that distinguished but palpably bored body. The editor of the New York Sun had decided to print the message in full, and that paper seemed likely to be a crowded and dull affair next morning. Orders had gone out from the night desk to throw away all minor items to make room for the president's forty or fifty thousand words.

The reporter whose job it happened to be that night to write the police news telephoned in by the men covering the various police districts of the city came over to the desk of the night city editor, "Dad" Clarke.

"Mr. Clarke," he said, "do we want the suicide of a steam driller?"

Clarke looked up from the pile of copy on his desk, eager for a novelty.

"Yes, if he did it with the drill," he answered.

Unpledged.

A politician in a western state, long suspected of crookedness and noted for his shifty ways, was finally indicted and tried. The jury was out a long time, but eventually acquitted him. After the verdict was in and the politician was leaving the courtroom, a minister who had been in part responsible for the indictment and trial approached the politician and said: "Well, my friend, you have escaped; but you had a close shave. I trust this will be a warning to you to lead a better life and deal more fairly with your fellow men."

"That may be," replied the politician. "That may be; but I ain't pledged to any one."

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE

Joseph Walker, as Candidate for Governor, Stands on Record as Legislator—Exemplifies in This State New Movement Which is Sweeping Country

It is the fashion nowadays to class republicans as either "standpatters" (which is only another name for conservatives) and "progressives" (which have come to take the place of the term insurgent). The first designation, meant to include all those satisfied with things political as they are, is complete enough. But the word "progressive" lacks something. It isn't definite enough. In other words, it isn't according to the facts. For there are those classed under this title who haven't any more in common politically than have the two Eugenes—Hale and Debs. For example, William H. Taft is a progressive and no one will deny that. Then there is Robert M. LaFollette. But Big Bill (if the popular nickname can be used) hasn't "progressed" as far as has Battle Bob (to employ another familiar stage name) and it isn't possible that he ever will.

Coming down to the case at issue, namely the present speaker of the Massachusetts house of representatives, and one of the three aspirants for the republican nomination for governor, Joseph Walker is proud of the name progressive, but he declines now and for all time to be a tent-mate with Sen. La Follette. He made that quite clear when an enterprising but not altogether accurate Washingon correspondent announced with appropriate scare-head that Walker "had been picked" to be the Bay State manager of the "republican progressives" who are booming LaFollette for president next year. It was gravely announced that the N. R. P. L. was to get behind him for governor if he would "deliver" an anti-Taft delegation from this state.

Speaker Walker made it very clear at that time and has on every possible occasion since, that he hadn't been "picked" and that he stands shoulder to shoulder with Pres. Taft and that he hasn't any kind of sympathy with any movement intended to shelve Mr. Taft for any one else in 1912. He has defined many times what the word "progressive" means to him. There can't be any mistaking such words as these. "If 'progressive republicanism' means such a change in our method of tariff-making as will result in more scientific and so in more reasonable and equitable tariff laws, if it means more adequate regulation and control of corporations, if it means the conservation of our great natural resources and their development for the benefit of all the people; if 'progressive republicanism' means direct nominations, the direct election of United States senators, and so more direct responsibility of representatives to the people; if it means the passage of corrupt practices acts, which will eliminate not only the improper but the excessive use of money in elections, in short if 'progressive republicanism' means a more real control of their government by the people, for the people, and not for private interests or for special classes, then I am a 'progressive republican.'"

When it comes to such propositions as the initiative and referendum and other schemes for the tearing down and ripping up of representative government there is no man who more vigorously opposes such changes than the same Joseph Walker. His position is identical with that of Pres. Taft, for whom he has the highest admiration and whom he wants to see re-elected next year by a bigger majority than he had in 1908. It was the desire to uphold the hands of Pres. Taft and to see the republican party make good its promise to the people that led him to rebuke Sen. Lodge for his threatened move to imperil the Canadian reciprocity agreement with a hostile amendment. Speaker Walker had no wish to pick a quarrel with the senior senator. He supported him for re-election honestly and squarely and those persons who believe he could have prevented Sen. Lodge from going back to the senate are thousands in number and they include some men very close to Mr. Lodge himself.

But, as he stated in his open letter, he considered that Sen. Lodge was going back on his ante-election promises in taking any step that should endanger the passage of the treaty. He did not give his support to Sen. Lodge on any mere supposition of what the senior senator would do at the present session in Washington for he had talked with him about it previous to the Nantasket speech of last summer. He knew that Sen. Lodge would oppose direct election of United States senators and he thought he knew fully as well that Mr. Lodge would act in good faith with such men as Henry M. Whitney, who endorsed him against the candidate of his own party solely upon that belief. Deeper down than this the speaker felt very strongly that any trifling with the reciprocity treaty would act as a boomerang just as did the popular belief that the G. O. P. played double on tariff revision. He took the view that if the people of Massachusetts got an idea that the party leaders were going to deceive them on this question there would be little chance of bringing this state into the republican column again this year and further that it would mean a democratic victory here a year from this fall. Perhaps this savored of the selfish, some men will say, but it was pretty good republican politics and a good many members of the party have been free to admit it.

While Joseph Walker wants to be governor of Massachusetts, he believes it far more important that William H. Taft shall be re-elected president for the next four years. To accomplish this he holds that the republican party must retain the confidence of the voters, (that confidence which was reposed in Pres. Taft three years) and would be not one whit shaken today had the advice of that wise, prudent and patriotic man been scrupulously followed.

Like Pres. Taft, Speaker Walker has been consistent in his advocacy of progressive measures. It has been charged by some of his enemies that he was originally opposed to direct nominations and that his conversion came only with his desire to run for governor. To bear out such a claim they point to the fact that two years ago he voted against the special bill for Essex county, but Speaker Walker says that he felt that the extension of the principle to senatorial and representative districts should be made general. Accordingly last year he introduced and secured the passage of the act giving districts the right to adopt direct nominations upon a majority vote of the electors. In the same way he was very glad this year to have the bill to nominate state officers by direct plurality vote extended to take in congressmen and county officers.

As he told the house in speaking upon the committee bill: "In practice the party convention, so far as the choice of candidates is concerned, has ceased to be a deliberative or even a truly representative body. Delegates are chosen, not to deliberate but merely to register the will of the party voter. When there is a contest, delegates, either pledged or supposed to be favorable to one candidate or another, are chosen. When this is done then the convention becomes a bit of unnecessary political machinery. It is much better and safer to let the voter vote directly."

Mr. Walker has differed with many republicans on the matter of the administration of state finances. He believes that publicity is a good thing at all times. It was this that induced him to offer his bill of last year to give the governor supervision of departmental appropriations. When a democratic governor was elected he didn't voice any regrets but held to his position consistently and insisted that Gov. Foss be given the fullest authority to probe the state departments. Here again he held that the republican party must gain the confidence of the voters by showing no disposition to cover up anything and give the impression that things on Beacon Hill were not quite as they should be. Following out this same line came his advocacy this year of a state finance commission. He is satisfied that republican administrations have conducted state affairs honestly and economically and he isn't afraid that startling disclosures will result from any lifting of the lid. But he sees, as do other far-sighted republicans, that the cry today is for the limelight on public offices and like all other fair-minded men he sees no harm in it.

His studies of state affairs, and they have been thorough, have satisfied him that many of the smaller cities and towns are struggling with rapidly growing indebtedness. It was this that induced him to oppose the federal income tax and to favor instead a state tax which would keep this vast sum at home to be used directly to benefit citizens of Massachusets. Many of his friends feared the effect of his attitude on his own candidacy in view of the popular clamor for a national tax. But Mr. Walker held firmly to his position regardless of consequences, and said quite frankly that with him it was solely a matter of principle. He agreed that it was difficult to collect a state income tax, but felt that it was possible to lay one which should allow no possessor of wealth, large or small, to escape and that its equitable distribution would go far toward alleviating the burdens of the heavily indebted municipalities.

Speaker Walker has never lacked courage and he never showed more of it than last fall when he opened fire upon the Home Market club and shook up for the first time in history the dry-bones in that smug organization of guardians of the cotton and woolen interests,—and they did rattle some, too. It came shortly after he had won one of the greatest victories of his entire career in having inserted in the platform of the last state convention a plank advocating a schedule-by-schedule revision of the tariff and an O. K. for a permanent tariff commission. In that fight Sen. Lodge stood by him, but certain other party leaders were determined to omit any reference to this important recommendation of Pres. Taft. But the speaker stood by his guns and forced the committee on resolutions to accept his plank entire.

For some time before this the Home Market club, through its executive committee, had been, in columns of the Protectionist, trying to head off schedule-by-schedule revision of the tariff. Their purpose was plain enough to those in touch with conditions and who knew that under such a law the sacred Schedule K would be the first to be hit and once started there was no knowing where the dismemberment would end. Naturally the speaker met with opposition. But he happened to be a member of the club and he set out systematically to poll the members. He wasn't at all surprised in not receiving a general response to his request for an endorsement of his resolution. As a member himself he knew how closely knit together were the interests represented and that many men couldn't say what they thought. But he didn't lose heart and when the annual meeting came he presented his resolution and spoke for it. He argued his case calmly and logically and was violently assailed as a disturber. But the unkindest cut of all came when he remarked coolly after it was all over: "Well, gentlemen, then I am to understand that you intend to oppose Pres. Taft and this organization has gone on record to that effect." That thrust went home and stung good and hard.

Perhaps the most striking feature of his campaign is his refusal to spend money in the manner and amount it has been customary to finance political campaigns. There are two reasons for this. One is the inherent disgust with which Mr. Walker views and has always looked upon the expenditure of vast sums in securing political office. Although a man possessed of considerable means himself he holds that so far as possible the office should seek the man. As he said in announcing his candidacy, he maintains that a direct appeal to the voters accompanied by a frank statement of a candidate's opinions on public questions ought to be enough to insure the best man's winning. Further than this his naturally independent spirit recoils at "deals" and "trades" and he would never accept public office if he had to be tied down with pledges which his intense love of fairness would compel him to redeem.

Secondly, he wants to demonstrate that direct nominations will not keep the poor man out of the political field. This is one of the favorite arguments of the opponents of the primary who point out a few cases where money has been spent lavishly in securing either nominations or elections. Speaker Walker has never admitted the truth of this claim. Now he thinks he has a chance to prove it by conducting a campaign in which the political "worker" will have no part and where promises will be conspicuous by their absence. Naturally the "gang" politicians haven't warmed up to his candidacy so you can notice it.

If Joseph Walker is elected governor of Massachusetts this fall the voters will have a chief executive of courage, fearless in standing for what he believes to be right, fair and square in his dealings with his fellow men and one who in dignity and in all around ability will rank with the best men who have filled that high office in the old Bay State in years past.



JOSEPH WALKER

REP. GRAFTON D. CUSHING

Has Influential Backing for Speakership of Next House—Service in Lower Branch Has Covered Six Years—Constructive Legislator of Large Capacity

Rep. Grafton D. Cushing may as truly be dubbed the "scholar in politics" as may Sen. Lodge. So also, as Sen. Lodge's scholarship did not at first favor him in his political aspirations, so Mr. Cushing's learning and culture did not aid him when he first ran for the speakership of the house against Speaker Walker. But since then Mr. Cushing has progressed in the science of politics, and the signs of the times point now to the probability that he will be well among the leaders in the race for the republican nomination for the speakership of the house in 1912. Rep. Cushing's campaign this year has been carried on very quietly, and there have been no agents of publicity or anything else. Mr. Cushing has talked with his large circle of friends, and has simply asked that they refrain from pledging themselves to any candidate. This eminently fair and diplomatic way of running a campaign has appealed to everybody except the dyed-in-the-wool partisan.

Mr. Cushing will undoubtedly have supporting him a large majority of the stalwart republicans. Of course some, for local reasons, will favor other candidates, but the state committee as a whole has always been very favorable to Mr. Cushing's aspirations, and so also has that large circle reached through the Republican club of Massachusetts of which Mr. Cushing was formerly president. Sens. Lodge and Crane have both long and favorably known Mr. Cushing and have a high regard and esteem for him. Sen. Lodge was especially impressed with Mr. Cushing's ability as a constructive statesman at the time the new Boston charter was written. Grafton D. Cushing is a born aristocrat, and yet there is none more democratic. While all his family and social affiliations have been with Boston's blue blood, he is himself not only a cultured gentleman but a simple, unaffected friend to everybody of low or of high degree who needs a friend.

To show how many-sided Rep. Cushing's life has been, reference should be made to the fact that although a member of a wealthy family, his father and mother and sister being very prominent socially in Boston and Newport and New York, and his brother an artist of note, Grafton D. Cushing early decided that he wanted to do something for a living. Born in Boston Aug. 4, 1864, and educated at Nobles school and at Harvard, and admitted to the bar, he had a predilection for teaching, and for years was an instructor at Groton school.

His entrance into politics was really not the result of personal ambition but the urgent appeal of friends that he stand as a reform candidate for the Boston school committee. Those were the days when the committee numbered 24, and when it was controlled by anything but the better element. Mr. Cushing was in the minority in his first year or two, but he very soon displayed courage, firmness, and ability in opposing various schemes for the benefit of particular individuals, and in the various investigations of scandals he evidenced wisdom and a judicial temperament. He was instrumental in bring about some excellent reforms; was the first president of the reform board; and also largely instrumental in the passage of the act by the legislature reducing the membership of the committee to five.

He is now serving his sixth term in the house from Ward 11, the Back Bay ward. Although six successive years is an unusual period for even the conservative Back Bay ward to send the same man, yet his service has been of such an order that unquestionably the ward would be glad to send him three years more and then put him in line for higher honors. Both the United States senators, and all the former governors (of his party) and Lieut. Gov. Frothingham, respect no man more highly than they do Grafton D. Cushing. His four stormy years in the Boston school committee proved an excellent praparation for his legislative career, and he has progressed steadily in acquiring qualifications for higher honors.

Three years ago, when he was for the first time a candidate for the speakership against Joseph Walker, he picked his lieutenants not from the "exclusive Harvard set" but such hearty hail-fellows-well-met as Capt. Fogg of Newburyport, and such representatives of the young and progressive republicans as John Rousmaniere—the young reformer of Ward 21, Boston. That time, when the day of the caucus arrived, he gracefully retired and himself presented the name of Joseph Walker. This time there will be no retirement on the part of Cushing. He is in the fight to the finish, and his chances have of course been greatly improved by the fact that he is a veteran, and that he has passed through one contest.

Grafton D. Cushing's record as the chairman for three years of the committee on metropolitan affairs is written large and fair. Besides having so large a part in framing the new Boston charter, he has been one of the leading spirits in all the undertakings for the improvement of metropolitan Boston. He has had a hand in a number of the important subway and tunnel bills. He has ever been a defender of the civil service commission, and of the Boston charter against numerous recent attempts to mutilate it. He has made a strong and successful fight against various endeavors to weaken the law for the protection of child labor, his position as the president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children qualifying him especially to be the champion of the children.

There is no doubt that among the old-time party men Cushing is looked on as a better party man than Walker. He is slower to come into line with so-called "progressive" movements, but he regards the republican party as pretty nearly the best possible, and he is conservative by instinct, education, and environment. At the same time he is regarded even by his opponents as possessed of high principles, absolutely without reproach, and when he votes on the side of the great corporate interests he does so only because he is convinced that he is voting for the welfare of the whole people. It is Cushing who was mainly responsible for one of the most important movements within the party, to build it up, and oil rusty cogs, in 1910, when the campaign committee of members of the legislature was formed to bulwark the republican administration. The party was then in a parlous state, and while the movement failed to save Gov. Draper, it did save the legislature from falling into the hands of the democrats.

For several years Grafton Cushing has been generally recognized as the leading spokesman for the state committee in the legislature. It was he who in 1910 took hold of the Walker direct nomination bill and whipped it into shape so that it got through the senate. Of course the speaker's influence was strong enough to put any kind of a bill through the lower branch, but his bill was in danger of being ground between the upper and lower millstones in the upper branch; for on the one hand Sen. Nason at the head of the radicals demanded a broader bill, and the conservatives were really opposed to any bill at all. Walker was finally persuaded to accept a compromise, framed by Cushing, which provided that the question of whether the direct primary should be adopted could go on the ballot only in those districts where ten percent of the voters had petitioned for it. Conservative senators fought the bill fiercely, offering all sorts of hostile amendments to cripple it, but ultimately every one was voted down. Grafton Cushing had kept his word, and the Walker-Cushing compromise bill went through.

This year, when Walker proposed his state-wide direct primary, Cushing made no opposition to it, the sentiment of the state appearing to favor it. He himself, however, would allow each party to choose its own method of nominating candidates. He believes that evils have already appeared in the direct nomination system, and that ultimately the state will go back to truly representative government. On the same line he has always opposed an amendment to the constitution to provide for direct election of United States senators, and his speeches in opposition have been the most finished and scholarly on the subject, showing him to be fully as conversant with the history and the logic as even Sen. Lodge himself.

Rep. Cushing has presided on occasion as speaker pro tem of the house, and has evinced that parliamentary knowledge and ability which he acquired as the presiding officer of the ebullient meetings of the Boston school committee in its palmy days. During the past year he has been only a semi-occasional speaker, rarely entering into a contest on other matters than those affecting the business of his own committee, metropolitan affairs, of which he was again chairman, or the committee on rules, of which also he was again a member. When he does speak he always holds the attention of the house, for his speeches are always characterized by brevity, and his words are well chosen, his voice and manner agreeable. The more closely acquainted members become with him the more they like him and respect him and the higher in their esteem he rises.

Rep. Cushing this year again served on the committee on rules, as well as on metropolitan affairs, and as Norman White and Underhill of Somerville were also members of the committee, there were plenty of occasions when a spark would have started a conflagration. That no such catastrophe occurred is due to a considerable extent to Mr. Cushing's pleasant way of pouring oil on troubled waters. Although there were disagreements in the committee they rarely reached notice on the floor of the house. Mr. Cushing was always found on the side of common sense, and especially in the opposition to the admittance, late in the session, of distracting problems of moment which might well go over to the next general court.

On all matters pertaining to Boston he was earnestly interested. As, in the preceding year he had introduced the extremely important resolve for an amendment to the constitution to permit the city to take land on both sides of a highway so that the congested districts of the city may be developed without prohibitively ruinous cost, and the North-South station tunnel may be built, over a new broad thoroughfare, so in 1911 pushed it through for the necessary second year before its submission to the people. He took an active part in promoting the big bills for the development of Boston harbor,—the $9,000,000 dock bill, and other bills for the building up of the harbor front. He made a strong argument for the Montague substitute teachers' salaries bill,—the bill which in substance the elementary teachers of Boston were obliged finally to accept, and which they might have had weeks before, without worry, without maintaining a lobby, without considerable expenditure, if they had accepted Mr. Cushing's advice.

The Ward 11 representative has always been tactful. He has won the esteem especially of his fellow-committeemen, who democrats and republicans alike, have done yeomen service for him as a speakership candidate. Disagreements, with Chairman Cushing, have been almost unknown. Even on junkets, he simply stood one side, declining to use the state's money himself.

No account of Mr. Cushing's career in the legislature would be complete without mention of some of the notable pieces of statesmanlike legislation which have gone on the statute books largely as the result of his endeavors,—the smoke nuisance act, under which Boston is gradually becoming a cleaner city; some of the most important of the subway and tunnel bills; the bill to permit the Boston and Eastern Electric R. R. to build a tunnel under the harbor from East Boston to Post Office square; the $50,000 appropriation for the purchase of Brighton abattoir land and the acceptance of Larz Anderson's offer of a $200,000 bridge to the Harvard stadium; and various bills to improve and extend the park system for which Boston and the metropolitan district are famous. He has won a new name, as a peacemaker during the last year, for, by his efforts, a most bitter and protracted struggle over the location of new subways was finally settled in the most harmonious way by reference to the railroad and transit commissions. When those commissions reported in favor of revoking the act for the construction of the Riverbank subway, and the substitution of the Boylston subway, with also the extension of the East Boston tunnel through the West End, and the building of the Park street-South Station-Dorchester subway, their report was accepted in amazingly short order, and almost everybody was pleased.

If Grafton D. Cushing is not elected speaker of the house of 1912 a good many political prophets will be undone.



GRAFTON D. CUSHING

House of Representatives 1911

David C. Ahearn.

Rep. David C. Ahearn of Framingham, elected twice as a democrat from a normally strong republican town, has made an enviable reputation in his two years on Beacon hill. He has enjoyed the respect of everybody who has served with him and the confidence of the leaders of both parties. A firm believer in the principles of the democratic party he has, nevertheless, always maintained a firm attitude of independence and the position his name occupied on the rollcall—first among the democrats—always had a powerful effect on the determination of close questions, for those who had any doubts of a question generally felt that Ahearn of Framingham was a safe man to follow.

A forceful and concise talker, who never addressed the house unless he had something worth saying, he has played an important part in the big debates in the house. Honored by Speaker Walker last year with appointment to the special committee which investigated the death of the Newman boy at the Lyman school he drafted three important bills which were added to the statute books this year. One abolished the detention room at the school, a second restricted corporal punishment and the third consolidated the management of the three boys' and girls' reformatory schools under one board of trustees.

For his own town of Framingham he secured the passage of an act, despite the opposition of the ways and means committee, which gives his town about $1000 a year extra in taxes. The Ahearn bill extended the act of 1910, providing for the taxation of lands held by the state for charitable purposes, to land held for military purposes and thus included the Framingham muster field.

A large number of legislators urged



Rep. Ahearn to make a try for the senate this year and, if not, to certainly run for the house again. Leading members of both parties, with the best interests of the state at heart, wanted him to continue in the public life of the commonwealth. Last year besides being a member of the Lyman school committee he was on the committees on counties and bills in third reading. This year he was promoted to the leading committee of the legislature—the judiciary committee. Rep. Ahearn was born Nov. 4, 1879, and was educated in the public schools, Framingham high and Boston University law school.

Timothy J. Ahern.

The person who enters the centre door of an elevated railway car or leaves by the end door and in so doing meets with an accident can no longer be met with the defence of the company that he took the risk. It was Rep. Timothy J. Ahern of Ward 19, Boston, who took this defence away from the Boston L by a bill which he succeeded in getting through despite strong opposition and which provides that signs to the contrary notwithstanding it cannot be held that a person so entering or leaving a car does so at his own risk.

Rep. Ahern got another important piece of legislation on the statute books and which like the first one does much to help plaintiffs in damage suits. It is the act which provides that where a judge has set aside a verdict on the ground of excessive damages the new trial shall be on the question of the amount of damages alone. Heretofore the plaintiff has had to try his whole case over again. The act is a valuable and beneficial piece of legislation. Rep. Ahern also got through an act authorizing the appointment of a male assistant probation officer for the Roxbury court.

Rep. Ahern also introduced an order, which was passed by the house and senate, requiring the railroad commission to investigate conditions of crowding at the "L" stations, especially to determine the advisability of providing railings, or other means, to protect passengers from falling or being thrown into the pit.

Not in years at least has Ward 19 sent an abler representative than Rep. Ahern to the house. He stands out among the Boston delegation. Modest and unassuming, he has made a host of friends on Beacon hill.



Direct and logical in debate he soon became known as a member worth listening to and was sure to make votes for the side of the question he took. As a member of the committee on public service he stood out against raising the pay of already well-paid officials but was always ready to support a bill giving more pay to minor officers.

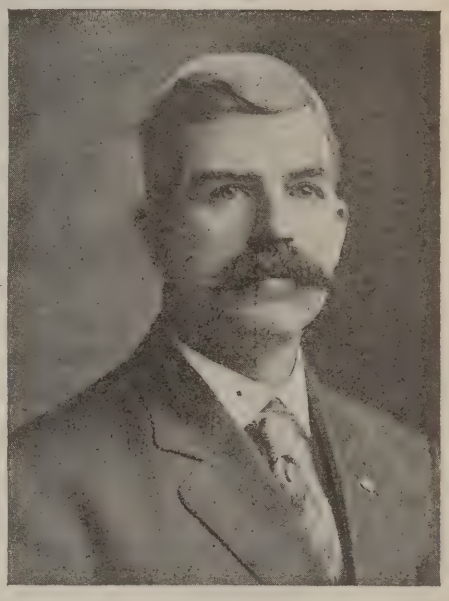
Rep. Ahern was born in Boston, graduated from the parochial schools, Boston college and Boston University law school. He is a former vice-president of the well-known St. Alphonsus association and is present Grand Knight of Mt. Pleasant Council, Knights of Columbus. He is just under 33 years of age.

Oscar E. Arkwell.

A good friend of labor in the house of representatives of 1911 was Rep. Oscar E. Arkwell, republican, serving his first term from the 21st Worcester district in the present legislature. Rep. Arkwell supported and voted for every measure of benefit to the laboring classes that came before this year's legislature, including the 54-hour-a-week bill for women and children in manufacturing and mercantile establishments and the eight-hour bill for employes on public works of the state.

Rep. Arkwell did not devote all his time and efforts to labor measures, however. He introduced a bill to benefit the town clerks of the state which he got through the legislature and was signed by the governor. This bill gave the town and city clerks who register the licenses issued to hunters 25 cents from each fee of $1.00 collected for the registration. Before the Arkwell bill went into effect the clerks got only 15 cents on each registration.

Rep. Arkwell's victory on this bill was remarkable in view of the fact that he had to fight against the adverse report of the committee on fisheries and game of which he was a member, the opposition of the state fish and game commission and the organized sportmen's associations of the state. To obtain the passage of a bill over such opposition is no easy task for any man, especially for a man who is only serving his first term on the hill. The success of the bill was a tribute to the working ability of Rep. Arkwell. Before coming to the legislature, Mr. Arkwell had served two years in the Worcester common council which probably accounted for his wide knowledge of the affairs and the needs



of his city of Worcester which he represented in part. He was born in Westboro, March 11, 1867, and graduated from the public schools. He has been in the grocery and provision business for a number of years.

William M. Armstrong.

William M. Armstrong of Somerville has now represented the 25th Middlesex district for three years and is one of the ablest members of a very able delegation from his city. In all three years he has served on the committee on education and last year and this year was chairman of the committee. In addition he was a member of liquor law last year and this and in both years led the fight of the temperance forces for the bar and bottle legislation. It was a stiff battle to get the bar and bottle act on the statute books and it was a stiffer fight in retaining it there unamended this year. In both fights the quiet gentleman from Somerville did yoeman service.

As chairman of the committee on education he has done some extremely valuable work for the educational institutions of the commonwealth and was actively interested in promoting industrial education. The



alumni and friends of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology owe him a large debt of gratitude for the friendliness he manifested toward the resolve, now law, appropriating $100,000 a year for ten years from the treasury of the commonwealth for the aid of the institute.

Rep. Armstrong was born in Mechanics

Falls, Me., August 17, 1850, and was educated in the public schools. He is a cooperage manufacturer and dealer. Mr. Armstrong is prominent in church work and is a member of the board of the First M. E. church of Somerville, and a director and former vice-president of the Y. M. C. A. He is also an ex-president of the Somerville board of trade and is a member of the Republican club of Massachusetts, Masons, Royal Arcanum, Workmen and an associate member of Kinsley post, G. A. R. Before coming to the house he served in the Somerville board of aldermen for three years.

Alfred Arseneault.

Alfred Arseneault of Spencer, serving his second year from the 6th Worcester district, was placed by Speaker Walker this years on the committee on public lighting, which was a promotion from the committee on federal relations on which Rep. Arseneault served last year, althoug federal relations has sprung into importance and prominence in the last two years with the income tax and direct election of United States senators such leading issues in politics.

Last year in federal relations, Rep. Arseneault found himself in a minority of two in his support of the income tax and direct election of United States senators but saw himself justified this year when the committee reported both measures. On the committee on public lighting, although a member of the minority, it was a minority that, by its strength and fighting spirit, became a majority on several occasions. Not in years were so many so-called radical measures reported out of the committee on public lighting as this year. They were measures in the interests of the users of gas and electricity, designed to ensure them a square deal from the lighting companies. One was a bill making it easier for



towns and cities to engage in the municipal lighting business, substituting as a requirement a majority vote instead of a two-thirds vote. Although most of them did not get any farther than the senate the fact that they got out of the committee was a tribute to the militant spirit of the minority.

Rep. Arseneault in both of his years of service has been one of the most faithful members of the house in attendance upon the sessions and committee work. He was born in Spencer, Jan. 3, 1869, and was educated in the public schools of that town, Holy Cross college, West Farnham, Quebec, and Hinman's Business school of Worcester. He has served on the democratic town committee of Spencer for 15 years and as a member of the board of registrars of voters for 12 years. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and Foresters of America.

Frank W. Atkins.

Rep. Frank W. Atkins of Lynn, as a new member during the session just closed, was content to absorb the arguments of the older members without attempting to do all the talking himself and has confined his efforts to committee work, where he showed up strongly. He demonstrated an excellent even balance, never being carried off his feet and voting conscientiously with the honesty of his conviction. In this way he manifested an independence which has won him the respect of all of his associates and of his colleagues.

Speaker Walker chose Mr. Atkins for a place on the committee on harbors and public lands and there he was of value to his constituents in getting through the bill to enable its commission on the investigation of Lynn harbor to divide its report, so that it can report upon the abatement of a nuisance by its out-fall sewer separately and the municipal council can vote upon that without rejecting the whole report as to the development of Lynn as a port and for the expansion of her commercial facilities. Rep. Atkins also made the Boston & Eastern electric interurban bill his special hobby and devoted himself early and late to its advancement, working among the members of the house to secure their support. The new line, if built, will benefit the residents of the 14th Essex district which he represents, particularly those who reside in Glenmere, Ward 2.

Mr. Atkins early took a stand in favor of depression of the tracks of the Boston & Maine because he felt that elevation would



not improve the appearance of Lynn's principal business square, and he has stood loyally with that proposition all through, resisting every effort to introduce amendments which he believed would retard the progress of that measure or tend to kill it. He worked for the interest of Lynn on all the big railroad schemes and measures, especially for the retention of the fare over the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn at ten cents to Rowe's wharf via the ferry.

Rep. Atkins was born in Canaan, Maine, but came early to Lynn. He was educated in her public schools. He has been deeply interested in real estate development in the community in which he resides. He will be a candidate for the next house.

William B. Avery.

The faithful and able service rendered by Rep. William B. Avery of Charlemont as a member of the committee on agriculture the last two years received its reward when Speaker Walker this year gave the Charlemont farmer the chairmanship of the committee. The appointment proved an ideal one. His coolness of vision in critical moments, his keen perception and the knowledge he possessed of the actual agricultural conditions in the state made him eminently fitted for the position he was given. The committee on agriculture has in the past few years been one of the hardest worked committees of the legislature. In the matter of the importance of the measures before it, the committee was one of the most important of the legislature as well.

No measure affecting the milk standard in existence at the present time, or in fact no measure in any way materially changing the present laws with regard to the production, sale and transportation of milk, was passed by this year's legislature. The farmers and the small producers didn't want any more milk legislation this year. They believed that the laws now on the statute books should be allowed to have a good tryout before further legislation which would only tend to more involve the milk situation was placed on the statute books. Credit for the carrying out of this program should be given to Rep. Avery to a good extent. Throughout his three years of service in the house he has been a sturdy friend of the farmer's cause. As chairman of the committee on agriculture, however, he exhibited at all times the greatest fairness to both sides.

Rep. Avery will keep away from Beacon hill the coming year and in the fall of 1912 will run for the senate from his district. Rep. Avery was born July 11, 1856, in the town of Charlemont. He is a farmer and a prominent member of the Grange. He is a former president of the Deerfield Valley Agricultural society and has served on the board of selectmen in his town. In 1910,

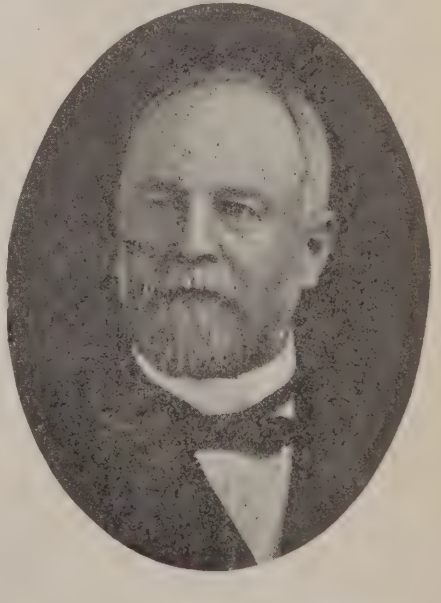


Rep. Avery served on the special legislative committee which investigated the milk situation. He is a republican in politics and conservative in his views. His district is the 1st Franklin.

Aaron Bagg, Jr.

Rep. Aaron Bagg., Jr., of West Springfield, who served his first term in the house this year, proved to be one of the best types of the conservative solon that has been on the hill for a long while.

Good judgment was displayed by Speaker Walker when he selected Mr. Bagg to serve on two of the most important sub-divisions of the legislature, the committee on banks and banking and the committee on labor. Appointments to two committees of such importance are unusual in the case of first year men, but Rep. Bagg, by his able and conscientious work, fully proved that he was worthy of the honor conferred on him. On the committee on labor he



voted at all times for the protection of the industries of the commonwealth. He opposed and voted against the bill to limit the hours of employment of women and minors in mercantile and manufacturing establishments to 54-hours a week. He regarded the bill as unjust to the men who have helped to build up the industries and the prosperity of the state. He believed that the manufacturers should not be handicapped in the competition with the manufacturing industries of other states. He also voted against the 8-hour bill for

employes on public works of the state as a political measure, pure and simple. The bill was declared unconstitutional later by the state supreme court because of the prima facie evidence clause. As a true conservative, Rep Bagg also voted against the resolutions in favor of the direct election of United States senators, the federal income tax resolutions, and was one of the 15 members of the house who stood out against the direct nominations bill for the state ticket and members of the legislature.

Mr. Bagg was one of the older members of the house of 1911. He was born in West Springfield, June 21, 1839, graduated from the public schools and the Wilbraham and Monson academies and his occupation is farming.

Edward C. R. Bagley.

It would be a waste of time for one who didn't understand the man and his standing with his constituents to go over to East Boston and try to tell the good people of Ward 1 how much Rep. Edward C. R. Bagley has done for them during the past session of the legislature and how deserving he is of further honors at their hands. The man who mounted the platform in Boulevard hall or in some other meeting place over at the far end of Noddle Island and tried to get away with a laudatory speech about "Eddie" Bagley and his legislative prowess would probably be met with a blank stare of amazement from his audience.

"Why," one can almost hear the audience saying, "what of it? Do you suppose that's news to us? We've know 'Eddie' Bagley ever since he was knee high to a grasshopper. We've watched him grow, and we know the stuff that's in him. That's why we sent him up to the state house. We know



all about him and what he can do. You can't tell us a thing."

Rep. Bagley came up to Beacon hill last January for his first term as a legislator. But his fame was there ahead of him, and Speaker Walker snapped him up right away for one of the places on the committee on taxation, a committee sought by almost every old member because of the standing which membership on it gives to a legislator. The committee had before it this year many intricate proposed changes in our taxation laws and system, and all were handled wisely and well for the people of the commonwealth. Rep. Bagley, as a man with a lot of practical experience in the business world, was a valuable balance to the lawyers and bankers in the committee membership. He was in the forefront of the fight to wipe out the "joker" clause in the taxation laws which allowed deposits in the savings departments of trust companies to escape a just share of the state's tax burden. With Bagley fighting for it, the bill to wipe out this "joker" couldn't help but win. Other taxation bills calculated to better the lot of little man and make the rich pay their rightful share of the tax levy always found him one of their ablest champions.

It goes without saying, of course, that Rep. Bagley's pet hobby, outside of the work mapped out for him by his membership on the committee on taxation, was work for the development of the East Boston water-front and the building up of her commercial possibilities. Eighty-five cent gas is one of the many things he got for his district.

Rep. Bagley was born in East Boston 36 years ago last July, and has lived there all his life. When he was seven years old he lost his father which made it necessary for him to leave school, and seek employment. He started out to make a career for himself in the business world. He succeeded. He is one of the best known figures in the wholesale clothing business in New England in which he has been 22 years, after working three years in the grocery business. It is always difficult for a man of the Bagley type to keep out of politics. In 1905, his friends trotted him out as a candidate for the Boston common council. He was a member of that body for four years, being honored by his party colleagues with the republican nomination for the presidency of the chamber. He is a member of the Republican club of Ward 1, Baalbec Lodge A. F. A. M., Zenith Lodge I. O. O. F., Ridgeley Encampment, Hooker association of Massachusetts, N. E. O. P., Winthrop Republican club, Massachusetts Republican club and the East Boston Improvement association.

J. Herbert Baker.

Rep. J. Herbert Baker, a republican, of Medfield, served his first term this year



from the 11th Norfolk district and was appointed by Speaker Walker to the committee on insurance.

Before his election to the legislature, Mr. Baker was honored by his town in many ways. He was a member of the republican town committee, clerk of the board of library trustees of Medfield and town moderator. His experience in these offices ably fitted him for the more important duties of a legislator and Mr. Baker fully justified the confidence which the citizens of Medfield placed in him. Although coming from a comparatively safe republican district, Mr. Baker displayed a good deal of independence in his votes on the different "big" measures which were passed on by the legislature. He voted in favor of the public opinion bill and other progressive measures. He also voted for the 54-hour bill for women and minors in mercantile and manufacturing establishments.

Mr. Baker did not consider party affiliations in acting on measures which he knew were desired by the so-called masses. He voted to give the voters of Boston a decent referendum on their new city charter which had been passed by a republican legislature by order of the republican machine.

Rep. Baker secured the passage of a bill, introduced by himself, providing that dog officers shall be paid the same wages for the time actually employed, which the regular police officers in the cities and towns in which they are employed, receive. The bill was signed by the governor.

Mr. Baker was born in Medfield on June 21, 1855, graduated from the public schools in that town, and later took up the work of a newspaper correspondent. He is by trade a carriage worker. He is a member of the Grange and is prominent in several fraternal organizations, including the United Order of the Golden Cross.

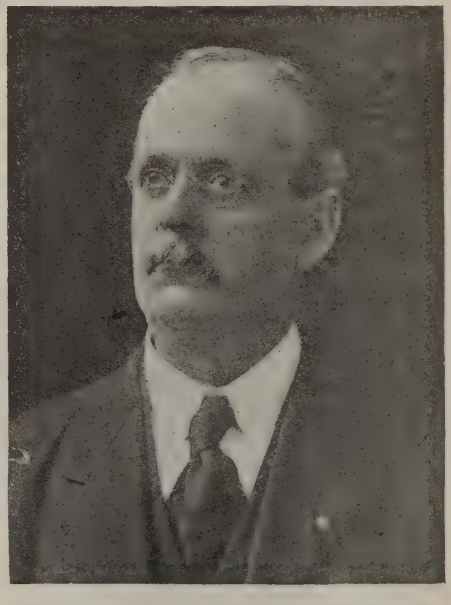
Willie W. Baker.

There are very few offices within the gift of the people of the town of Westwood which have not, at one time or another, been presented to Willie W. Baker, representative from the 10th Norfolk district.

Beginning his public career as a member of the school committee he served six years on the Dedham school board and 11 on the Westwood board. Mr. Baker later served as town clerk for 14 years and chief engineer of the town for 14 years. He was also chairman of the citizens' committee on the division of the town of Dedham in 1897 and served on the board of fire engineers in Dedham six years.

Mr. Baker's extensive experience in town affairs was recognized by Speaker Walker who appointed him to the committee on towns, upon which committee Rep. Baker served with high credit, gaining the respect and esteem of his associates for his devotion to his legislative duties and his ability in the performance of the same. On all matters having to do with town affairs he was generally recognized as an authority.

Rep. Baker broke away from party ties upon several occasions, the most notable being his vote in favor of the resolutions favoring the direct election of United States senators by the people. He also introduced a bill providing for the reclamation of wet lands which proved his extensive knowledge of agricultural conditions in the state. The bill asked the state to appropriate $50,000 for a fund to be known as the Wet Lands Reclamation Fund, the same to be expended under the direction of the state boards of health and agriculture to purchase wet lands in the state, drain the land, cultivate it and then offer the land for sale to the highest bidder, but fixing thereon an upset price equivalent to the cost of the land plus the cost of reclaiming the same, so that the state should not lose any money by the transaction. The bill provided that one-half of any sums received in excess of the



upset price should be awarded to the original owner or owners of the land sold.

Mr. Baker was born in Dedham on April 30, 1856, and graduated from the public schools in that town. Beginning his business career as a carriage painter he later took up farming in which he became quite successful. He was elected a director of the Dedham Co-operative bank and has served in that capacity for 20 years. He has been an influential member of the grange for many years and has been chaplain of Westwood grange since its inception. He is affiliated with the A. O. U. W., A. F. A. M. and I. O. O. F. Encampment.

Erson B. Barlow.

In point of length of service, Rep. Erson B. Barlow of the 17th Middlesex district, was the senior member of the Lowell delegation in the house of 1911, his service in the house in 1909-'10 giving him that distinction. But despite the fact that he was the senior in point of service, Rep. Barlow was the youngest in the point of age. Rep. Barlow will be but 28 years old on next October 20. Friends of the Lowell legislator, and he has many of them, hold out hopes for a successful future political career for him and considering the excellent record that Rep. Barlow has made in his three years in the house, their hopes should not be in vain. Neither are they unjustified.

Rep. Barlow has undoubtedly proved himself to be one of the ablest and most constructive legislators that the city of Lowell has sent to Beacon hill in a long while.

He has entered the fight for the republican nomination for the senate in his district to succeed Sen. Hibbard, who retires this year and, although there are several candidates against him, latest indications point to a victory for Barlow. He has many friends in his own city and his popularity, together with his good record, make him a strong candidate.

Many things have been accomplished by Rep. Barlow in his three years in the house. This year especially he has shown that he can get things for his district. He got through two appropriations for the



Lowell Textile School, amounting to a total of $62,700. The fact that a representative got through such a big appropriation for a textile school might have passed unnoticed in previous years but in view of the fact that the governor's experts have been in evidence this year and have recommended slashes in nearly every appropriation asked of the state, Rep. Barlow's achievement is worthy of special note.

As in his two previous years, Rep. Barlow took great interest in all insurance legislation. This was only natural in view of the fact that Rep. Barlow is himself an insurance man. One of the laws which Rep. Barlow has been instrumental in getting on the statute books is the act by which the taxes of domestic business and manufacturing corporations now go wholly to the places where these corporations have their places of business. Rep. Barlow was one of the petitioners for this legislation which means much to Lowell financially. Another important measure which Rep. Barlow has endeavored to get on the statute books is his bill to put the foreign companies doing business here under the laws of Massachusetts so that they, like the local companies, should have to pay a cash surrender value. Such a law will be of great benefit to the small industrial policy holders. He supported all of organized labor's measures.

Rep. Barlow's committees this year were banks and banking and pay roll, being chairman of the latter. He did notable work on both committees. As a member of the committee on banks and banking he participated in the investigation of the small loan business in the state, as a result of which investigation, a law has been passed which it is believed will keep the loan companies who have hitherto evaded the laws, within bounds. In the United States senatorship contest, Rep. Barlow supported Cong. Butler Ames of Lowell. He took the floor and made a strong plea for the Lowell charter bill.

Erson B. Barlow was born in Helena, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1883. He is a graduate of the Helena academy and of the Carnall Commercial college. He has had a varied business career beginning in the real estate business, later taking up insurance and still later becoming a publisher. He is a member of the Y. M. C. A., Lincoln club and the Metropolitan club.

James F. Barry.

The voters of the 2nd Hampden representative district made no mistake when they elected James F. Barry of Agawam last fall to look after their interests on Beacon hill. Mr. Barry is a democrat and the 2nd Hampden district, which sends two representatives to the legislature each year, is strongly republican. Nevertheless, Rep. Barry, because of his great popularity and the prestige he had gained from his many years of faithful public service in his home town, was elected and to say that he made a good representative would be putting it mild.

He was appointed to the committee on railroads, always one of the most important committees of the legislature.

Rep. Barry figured prominently in the fight to obtain the admission of the bill for the consolidation of the Springfield and Berkshire street railway companies, which was greatly desired by all the small towns in the western part of the state. It was introduced after the regular time for filing petitions. A four-fifths vote was necessary to obtain the bill's admittance for consideration. Rep. Barry and the other western representatives put up a grand fight for the measure but it was defeated in the face of strong opposition although they got a majority vote.

All matters affecting western Massachusetts came in for Rep. Barry's particular attention. He took an active interest in educational problems and supported a bill providing for giving more state aid to small towns for educational purposes. Rep. Barry was a progressive. He supported the Donahue resolutions favoring the direct election of U. S. senators, the resolutions ratifying the proposed amendment to the national constitution to give congress the



power to levy an income tax; direct nominations and all other popular and progressive measures. On labor bills he always voted right from the standpoint of the laboring man. He voted for the eight-hour bill, the 54-hour bill for women and children, the bill to allow unions to impose and collect fines from members to enforce strikes and the various other labor measures.

Rep. Barry was born in Agawam, Dec. 4, 1857. He is a graduate of the public schools. In business life he is a coal dealer and farmer. He has served his town as selectman, overseer of poor, on the board of health for sixteen years and as tax collector two years.

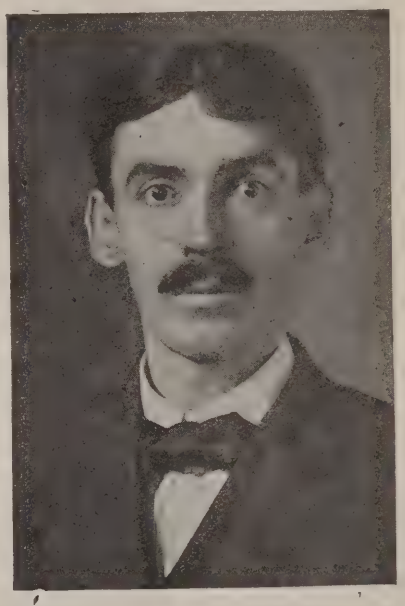
John J. Barry.

The man who serves three years in the legislature from the city of Chicopee must have some pretty good qualifications as a legislator. This hustling little city, which constitutes the 8th Hampden district, has sent Rep. John J. Barry, democrat, to the house the past three years and those who have followed his work closely have not had any trouble in finding out the real cause of his continuance in office. The fact that John Barry is the first democrat to be elected from the city of Chicopee since that city became the 8th Hampden district makes his continuance in office for three years all the more remarkable.

Speaker Walker recognized the worth of an experienced man and reappointed Mr. Barry to the committee on education, on which committee he served the previous two years as clerk. Mr. Barry's associates immediately re-elected him to the clerkship. It might be said in this connection that the work of the clerk of the committee on education is no easy task. Mr. Barry accepted the burden imposed upon him and also served on the committee on state house and libraries. Both of these committees had a number of important measures before them this year.

Mr. Barry was one of the best-posted members of the legislature on educational matters. In his three years service on that committee he has made a deep study into every important educational measure which came before it. He also voted with labor on every labor measure before the legislature.

Rep. Barry attended the public schools, Holy Cross college, has been a newspaper man and for eight years had been a member of the school committee in his city be-

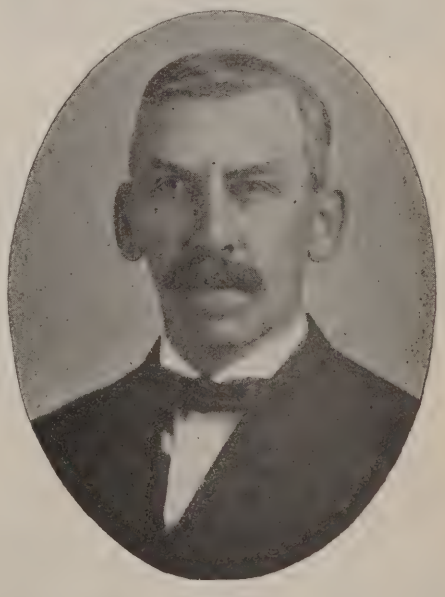


fore his election to the legislature. He has also served as clerk of the Chicopee water department. He was born in Springfield and partment. He was born in Springfield and entered upon his 34th year on Jan. 4, the day that the legislature convened for the session of 1911.

Frederick D. Bartlett.

Rep. Frederick D. Bartlett of Plymouth, who served his first term as a legislator in the house of 1911, is a democrat representing one of the strong republican districts of the state—the first Plymouth—but despite this fact he will probably be reelected this fall because of the strong conservative record he has made on Beacon hill during the session which closed in July and for what he has accomplished for his district in the way of legislation.

He proved his ability as a fighter by getting through the legislature the bill to al-



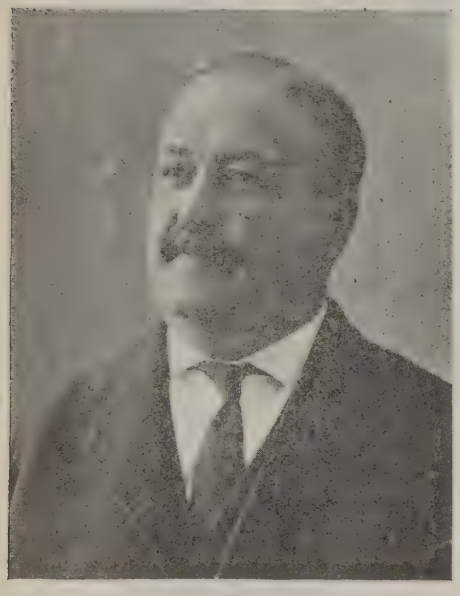
low the town of Plymouth to hold shares of stock of the Plymouth & Sandwich Street Railway company. Arrayed against him as the opposition to the bill were the republican leaders of both branches. Their argument was that to allow a town to officially invest in the stock of private corporations would be establishing a new and dangerous precedent in this state. They argued that it was an attempt at municipal ownership which the republican party has always opposed. Rep. Bartlett fully held his own in the discussion of the bill. He

pointed out the fact that the town of Plymouth was in need of this legislation. He pointed out furthermore that the bill provided that the purchase of the stock must be authorized by a two-thirds vote of the voters voting thereon at a legal town meeting called for the purpose within five years after the passage of the act. The bill passed successfully through both branches and was taken advantage of by the town.

Rep. Bartlett was born in the town of Plymouth and has lived there all his life. He will pass his half-century milestone on June 22nd next. He obtained his education in the public schools, graduating from the Plymouth high in the class of '79. He started his business career as bookkeeper for the Bradford Joint company. He held that position from 1881 to 1902. Since 1902 he has been treasurer and manager of that firm. From 1893 to 1902 he was vice-president of the Plymouth Co-operative bank and has been president since 1902. He has served six years on the board of selectmen in his town, presiding over that body as chairman five of the six years. Fraternally, he is a member of the Red Men. He served on the committee on towns and did good work on that committee.

John J. Bastion.

One of the men who came to Beacon hill as a result of the democratic landslide which swept the state last November was John J. Bastion of Pittsfield, democrat, representing the 6th Berkshire district in the house. Mr. Bastion succeeded a republican



from a district which had been republican in choosing its legislative representatives for a number of years.

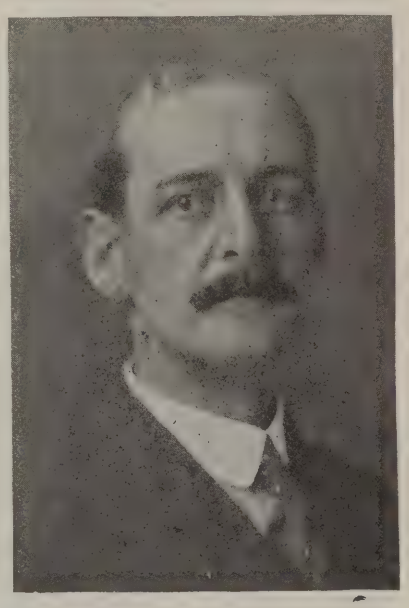
Rep. Bastion came to the legislature with one thing uppermost in his mind and that was to do all in his power to secure for the citizens of Pittsfield a decent referendum on the bill providing for a new charter for that city. He worked hard and earnestly on this proposition believing that the voters of Pittsfield should be given the right to decide for themselves what form of government they wanted. He favored submitting to them the question of whether they wanted the commission or "Quincy" form of government and also the question of whether they wanted a new charter at all. Mr. Bastion's efforts in behalf of this proposition are deserving of commendation.

Being in the insurance business himself, Mr. Bastion was appropriately appointed to the committee on insurance by Speaker Walker. On that committee Rep. Bastion proved his worth as a legislator. There was hardly a morning when he was not to be found either in his committee or in the house chamber attending to the business which his constituents sent him to the legislature to look after. He early gained the nom de plume of "the early bird" in return for his attentiveness and devotion to his duties. When he spoke on the floor of the house, his arguments were logical and convincing. One of the occasions upon which he took the floor of the house was to oppose the bill providing that the sittings of the superior court in Berkshire county should be held in North Adams. This would entail an expense of about $12,000 and was opposed by the citizens of Pittsfield and the towns in the southern end of the county. The bill was defeated. Mr. Bastion was a faithful supporter of all labor bills and voted for all the measures which the democratic party approved in its platform last Fall.

Rep. Bastion was born in Pittsfield on June 9, 1866. He graduated from the public schools of that city. He later took up a business career as a shoe dealer. After nine years in that business he took up life insurance and has been in that business for eight years. He is by trade an electrical worker. He served in the Pittsfield city council in 1891 and 1892. He is a member of the Eagles, K. C., and the Veteran Firemen's association.

James W. Bean.

Rep. James W. Bean of Cambridge achieved new fame in his third year in the house as the leader of the ways and means committee during the illnesses and enforced absences of Chairman Norman W. White, but Rep. Bean's real distinction was won as the Walker leader in the ways and



means committee and a power in the rules committee. He was privy to all of Speaker Walker's plans, and gave them able support in all the clashes with Norman White.

Besides taking charge of a number of ways and means reports, and besides assiduous work on Cambridge measures, Rep. Bean is entitled to credit for his work for the bill to extend the civil service act to chiefs of police in all communities that have accepted the civil service law.

He was largely instrumental in the success of the fight for the new Cambridge charter and showed his knowledge of politics by declining to discuss the merits of the charter act, but in holding the debate to the issue of whether the voters of Cambridge should have a chance to say what kind of government they want, the charter act having a referendum on it. It was good judgment on Rep. Bean's part and won a lot of democratic votes, which could not be cast against a referendum.

Rep. Bean was born in Somerville May 11, 1866, and after graduating from the Somerville high school in 1884 entered newspaper work, serving on the reportorial staffs of the Boston Advertiser, Herald and Globe. For 17 years he has been proprietor of the Cambridge Chronicle. He served in the Somerville common council in 1890-91, and came to the house from Cambridge first in 1909. He is prominent in the Masons, Elks and Citizens' Trade Association.

William A. Bellamy.

An excellent type of the younger progressive element of the republican party is Rep. William A. Bellamy of Taunton, who has served two terms in the house as the representative of the Third Bristol district and who will undoubtedly be returned this fall on the strength of the excellent record he has made.

Two important measures, based on petitions introduced by Rep. Bellamy, were placed on the statute books by the last legislature. One bill required manufacturing and mercantile establishments which employ 100 or more employees to pay off their employees during the regular working hours on the day set aside as pay day. This will do away with the practice in many establishments of keeping employees after the regular working hours on pay day. The other measure provides that if a defendant in a capital case does not plead guilty at the time of his arraignment, the superior court may assign him counsel and allow reasonable compensation for such counsel if the defendant is unable to procure counsel himself. The compensation shall be paid by the county in which the indictment is made.

Rep. Bellamy was reappointed to the committee on education by Speaker Walker and also given a place on the committee on third reading. On the committee on education he was the ranking house member next to the chairman. He was one of the most valuable members of this committee because of the experience which he had acquired as a member of the committee last year. He made a deep study of the various educational problems which the committee had to deal with and his extensive knowledge of such matters was recognized by his committee. He was placed in charge of many reports of his committee on the floor of the house and upon all occasions ably defended them.

On all progressive and labor measures, Rep. Bellamy's record is one that will immediately commend him to the so-called "common people." He supported and worked for the Donahue federal income tax resolutions, the direct nominations bill, the 54-hour bill for women and children in mercantile and manufacturing establishments, the eight-hour bill and practically every other measure of great importanc.

Rep. Bellamy is 32 years old, having been born Sept. 15, 1879. His birthplace is Sheffield, England. When very young, he



came to this country and settled in Taunton. He graduated from the public schools and being an ambitious young fellow, he took up the study of law in the Boston Y. M. C. A. evening law school, working in the day time. He was admitted to the bar a year ago and is now practicing law in his city of Taunton. He has served two years in the Taunton common council and one year on the Taunton sewer commission. He is a member of the grand lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is also an Elk.

Alvin E. Bliss.

Rep. Alvin E. Bliss of Malden so continued to rise in popular esteem in his second year representing the 23d Middlesex district in the house that already talk is heard of promoting him to the senate. At one time when it appeared that Melrose might not be able to unite on a fit candidate to succeed Sen. Evans of Everett pressure was brought to bear on Rep. Bliss to enter the lists, but he did not regard the time as opportune and declined because he believed that Melrose ought and could settle the question. When Malden's turn comes around again, however, Rep. Bliss will certainly be prominently mentioned, for he is one of Malden's leading republicans.

Rep. Bliss continued his invaluable work as clerk of the committee on cities, and was again tendered a banquet at the Hotel Bellevue, where he once more pleased every one of his fellow members by presenting him with a complete record of his individual work for the year on the committee. Rep. Bliss himself was presented with a handsomely framed and laudatory set of resolutions in recognition of his indefatigable labors as clerk.

Clerk Bliss' custom of sending particu-

lar notices to members of hearings on matters affecting their particular community, and his practice of furnishing committee members with summarized typewritten transcripts of important hearings, are both unique, and it is doubtful if any other committee has had so diligent and industrious a clerk.

The committee on cities had its usually multitudinous number of matters assigned, and of course was obliged to sit long after the majority of the committees had concluded their duties.

Besides his good work on cities Gen. Bliss also served on the committee on constitutinal amendments, before which committee an unusual number of important matters were heard—either by their committee alone or sitting jointly with some other—and several amendments to the constitution may result.

When Rep. Langtry was elected secretary of state, Speaker Walker took great pleasure in promoting Rep. Bliss to the place made vacant on the committee on rules. It was while attending meeting of this committee that he missed his only rollcall of the session.

Rep. Bliss was one of the leaders in the successful fight for the bill to compel all vehicles to carry lights at night.

Rep. Bliss also secured the enactment of a measure which has earned him the gratitude of every fellow member—providing that at the beginning of each legislative session, each senator and representative shall be furnished with a copy of the blue book.

Rep. Bliss was born in Brookline, Sept. 16, 1858, and educated in the public schools. For 10 years, 1876—1886, he was in the dry goods business, but since then he has been interested in gas and electric



light, and is the general superintendent of the Malden Electric Co., the Malden and Melrose Gaslight Co., the Suburban Gas and Electric Co., and the Haverhill Electric Co. He is very prominent in fraternal orders, the Odd Fellows, Masons, Elks, R. A. and Knights of Pythias, and is also a member of the Kernwood, Malden, Nayasset, Melrose Athletic and Middlesex clubs. He has long been prominent in politics, on the republican city committee, and the fourth councillor district committee, and in the Malden city council, 1887—1888.

Charles M. Blodgett.

Rep. Charles M. Blodgett of Malden was elected for his first year in the house, from the 23d Middlesex district, only after an animated contest. Very early in the campaign for the republican nomination, however, it appared evident that Dr. Blodgett had a commanding lead. His three years service in the board of aldermen, the last year as chairman, his two years in the council, his prominence in the board of trade, and above all his large practice among the people all indicated that his calling and election were assured.

Rep. Blodgett was given an important committee assignment for a first year man, that on taxation, and was diligent in attendance on the sessions of the committee, which had an unusual number of important matters before it. Rep. Blodgett early won the confidence and esteem of his fellow committeemen, and was elected clerk of the committee. The general report is that he has made about the best clerk the committee has ever had.

Rep. Blodgett was nominated and elected as a progressive republican and every one of his votes in the house showed that he was loyal to his convictions. On all the great questions of the year he showed that he was absolutely free from machine domination, and he voted always on the popular side—for direct nominations, for the initiative and referendum, for the income tax, for the Oregon plan of direct nomination and election of U. S. senators, for the Donahue resolutions calling on congress to call a convention to amend the U. S. constitu-



tion so that the U. S. senate should no longer block the way to direct election of U. S. senators; and for all the bills to improve the conditions of the wage-earner, especially of women and children.

Rep. Blodgett's best speech was made for the initiative and referendum. He had evidently prepared himself with great care, and his powerful argument for the measure was followed with close attention. Not a frequent speaker, he never bored the house. He is evidently sure to make his mark during his second year, and doubtless can be returned as many years as he cares to run.

Rep. Blodgett was born in Stoughton, April 3, 1870, and is a graduate of the Harvard medical school. His father was a justice of the superior court of the commonwealth. He is a physician and belongs to the Elks, Red Men, K. P., Eagles and Malden club.

Edward C. Bodfish.

Rep. Edward C. Bodfish of Wareham, representative of the 6th Plymouth district, is

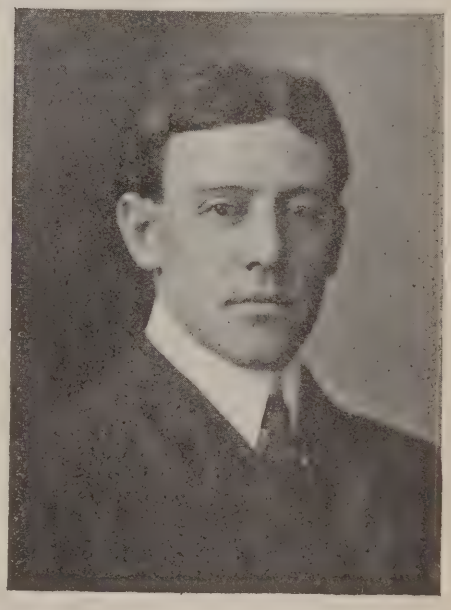


another democrat who was elected to the legislature last fall from a republican district. Rep. Bodfish understood and appreciated the conditions which brought about his election and his votes on the various measures which came up in the last session showed that he was in full sympathy with the sentiment which caused such an overturn in the state last fall. He was recorded in favor of the Donahue resolutions for the direct election of United States senators, the public opinion bill which gave to the voters of every representative and senatorial district in the state the power to instruct their legislators on all questions of public policy, and also supported the direct nominations bill for all state officers and the federal income tax resolutions. He supported the bill to reduce the hours of employment of women and children in manufacturing and mercantile establishments from 56 hours a week to 54 and voted for the eight-hour bill for employes on public works.

Rep. Bodfish was appointed to the committee on fisheries and game and he did good work on the committee. He is a successful dry-goods merchant in his town of Wareham, where he was born, March 12, 1871. He is a graduate of the public schools and is a member of the Lotus club.

Arthur Bogue.

Rep. Arthur Bogue of Lynn was elected to the house last fall from a normally republican district, and, more than that, Sen. Lodge's own district, but that fact didn't bother him in withstanding the pressure that was brought to bear on him to vote for the re-election of the senior senator from Massachusetts. He took the attitude that



every democrat in the legislature was practically pledged to vote against Lodge's return and he intended to live up to that pledge. He did so and lost no friends by his courageous exhibition.

Rep. Bogue made a reputation in this year's house as an able legislator that should ensure his return. It was he who bore the burden in the house of the fight for the Lynn track depression bill and he won out over no less an antagonist than Norman White. But Rep. Bogue wasn't fighting for personal glorification and when the bill was killed in the senate he was deeply grieved for in the elevation of the Boston & Maine tracks through Lynn he saw the ruination of the beauty of that city and a severe injury to business, inasmuch as one side of the city will be almost completely shut off from the other by the concrete wall on which the tracks will run.

Personally he carried to success the bill annexing the towns of Nahant, Saugus and Marblehead to the jurisdiction of the Lynn court, for civil business, changing its name to the district court of Southern Essex and readjusting the salaries of the justice, special justices, clerk and assistant clerk. He also put through the bill providing for a third special justice of the court. No bills before the legislature meet more opposition than those affecting the courts and this fact made Rep. Bogue's victories all the more notable.

He waged the fight for an investigation of the methods of the United Shoe Machinery company and it required the widest and most powerful influences than could be brought to bear to kill his order for the appointment of a legislative committee of investigation.

Absolute sincerity, a genuine love for his city and the commonwealth, natural ability in debate and the trained mind of a lawyer

combine to make Rep. Bogue not only one of the ablest legislators ever sent to the state house from Essex county but from any part of the commonwealth. His course on Beacon hill this year won for him the sincere admiration of republicans as well as democrats and many of the majority party joined with the democratic legislators in urging Gov. Foss to appoint him to the clerkship of the Lynn court. But Gov. Foss heeded the advice of a professional politician from Lynn, rather than the disinterested advice of his real friends, and Rep. Bogue lost the appointment.

Arthur Bogue was born in Keene, N. H., Nov. 11, 1875, and was educated in the public schools of Lynn and Boston University law school. He served in the city council of Lynn in 1902. Rep. Bogue is one of the best known Elks in Massachusetts.

William Booth.

Organized labor had a strong friend in Rep. William Booth of Fall River, who represented the ninth Bristol district in part in the last legislature. His record in his first year on Beacon hill stamps him as a staunch friend of the laboring classes and as a republican of the most progressive sort.

Rep. Booth first ran for the house in the fall of 1909. His opponent was Fred Moore



who was then serving his second year in the house. When the ballots were counted Booth was declared elected by a very narrow margin. Moore contested the election and was sustained by the committee on elections which handled the case. Booth immediately started a campaign for election to the house of 1911. When the ballots were counted last fall, Booth had won by such a large plurality that no recount was asked for.

Speaker Walker assigned Rep. Booth to the committee on public service. Rep. Booth was a constant attendant of the committee hearings. His record of attendance in the house chamber as shown by his roll-call record is excellent. He voted for the 54-hour bill for women and children in manufacturing and mercantile establishments, the eight-hour bill, the trades union fines bill, peaceful persuasion and all the other labor measurss. The Donahue resolutions ratifying the proposed amendment to the national constitution to permit congress to levy an income tax, the Donahue resolutions in favor of the direct election of United States senators and the other various progressive measures also received Rep. Booth's support.

Rep. Booth was born in England. He is a graduate of the Fall River public schools. By occupation he is a collector. Socially, he is a member of the Central Republican and the Friendship Social clubs. He is also prominent in fraternal circles, being connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Foresters of America. He is also a member of the Philanthropic Burial Society. Before coming to the legislature he served on the Fall River board of aldermen for four years. He has also been a member of the republican city committee of Fall River.

Henry E. Bothfeld.

When Rep. Bothfeld of Newton accepted the chairmanship of the liquor law committee, he realized that he was in for all sorts of trouble, for the liquor law committee was bound to be the storm centre around which would revolve numerous and diverse endeavors to repeal or modify the bar and bottle act. The responsibility placed on Rep. Bothfeld was heavy, but he carried it out with such firmness and wisdom that he won new laurels. Four different bills, all aimed at the repeal, were before the committee and there was much study of parliamentary tactics in the endeavor by both



parties to seize the better position. Chairman Bothfeld, as the leader of the temperance forces, showed himself a master parliamentarian, and though at the outset some of the temperance crowd disagreed with him as to the course of action they ultimately admitted that he had not made a single mistake.

The four bills were adversely reported (by a bare majority) in two groups, and Chairman Bothfeld arranged the order of the reports so that the first fight should come directly on the question of repeal. His reasoning was that after the house had once gone on record against this it would be easy to defeat the re-classification scheme as a subterfuge, and as bringing about a worse condition of affairs than before. The sequel proved him absolutely right. During the long debates on the floor, Rep. Bothfeld showed himself ever cool and resourceful. His speeches were calm and temperate, and he showed himself no crank.

Rep. Bothfeld again demonstrated his ability as a member of the committee on metropolitan affairs. Rep. Bothfeld followed with care all legislation affecting his own city, and himself introduced two, one a resolve providing for the reimbursing of the city of Newton by the commonwealth for $2500 spent in maintaining an independent industrial school, and the other an important bill in amendment to the school law, providing that "Every child shall have the right to attend the public schools in the city or town in which the child himself actually resides" (as well as where parent or guardian has legal residence).

This amendment to the law cleared up a good deal of obscurity as to the rights of a child to attend school when living apart from parent or guardian, in a community where the educational advantages perhaps were superior. Both of the measures became law.

Born in New York City March 4, 1859, he removed to Newton at an early age and was educated in the public schools there. He has served in the common council, the aldermen (president), the school committee (chairman), and in 1895 was elected mayor. In 1910 he was first elected to the house serving on the metropolitan affairs committee in that notable year when the committee framed the Boston charter. He is a trustee, owner, and manager of real estate, and has been an importer and manufacturer for 20 years. He is a member of the Unitarian clubs of Newton and of Boston, the Boston Chamber of Commerce and Real Estate Exchange and a trustee of the Newton hospital.

George E. Bowker.

Rep. George E. Bowker of Hanson, the republican member from the 4th Plymouth district, in his first year in the house, proved himself to be a hard-working and conscientious legislator. He was selected by Speaker Walker to serve on the committee on drainage and became a valuable member of that committee which has to do with the consideration of all matters relating to sewerage and sewage disposal problems of the state. This year, as in previous years, a number of bills came before that committee to allow various cities and towns in the state to construct systems of sewerage, make additional sewer loans, etc. Such bills, which of course call for an expenditure of money, require the most careful study and consideration and Mr. Bowker as one of the members of the committee on drainage fully justified those requirements.

On the floor of the house, Mr. Bowker was always "on the job." His record was conservative.

Before coming to the legislature, Rep. Bowker was secretary of the republican town committee of Hanson. He was born in that town, Aug. 5, 1856 and is a graduate of the public schools. From 1880 to 1892 he was in the wholesale confectionery and cigar business. He gave up that business, however, upon his appointment as



assistant postmaster. He is connected with the A. F. A. M. and I. O. K. of M., I. O. O. F. and is a member of the Sons of Veterans.

He has been selectmen, assessor and overseer of the poor of his town since 1901.

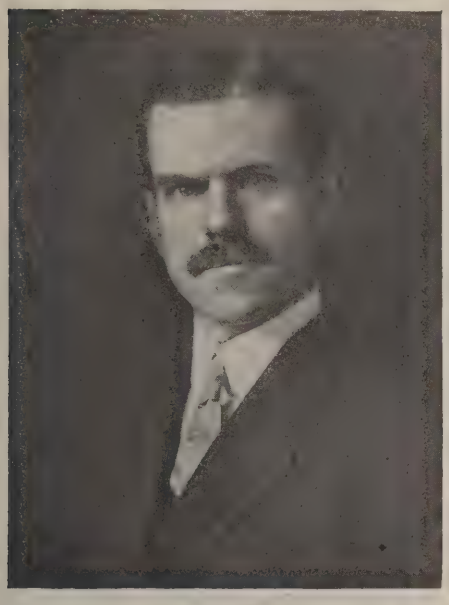
John G. Brackett.

Sometimes a young man is handicapped by the great deeds of his ancestors—the people expect too much from him at the outset before he strikes his gait. They think he ought to be as great as his father, for instance, while he yet lacks the years of experience that have aided the father to make a place for himself. When the people of the 29th Middlesex district selected John G. Brackett of Arlington to represent them in the house this year, they chose the son of a former governor of the state, John Q. A. Brackett, and a man who for many years has been prominent in legal and political affairs. This fact, however, has proved no handicap for the younger man. In town affairs he had already proven himself and on taking his seat in the house he at once took a prominent place as a debater and a legislator of promise. His assignment to the committee on the judiciary gave him an excellent opportunity for the study of legal questions in connection with the bills referred to that committee.

Rep. Brackett has the legal mind well developed. His arguments are logical and eloquent in a way that is not florid, but graceful enough to lend interest to a dry legal theme. He has backbone, too. Several times he spoke and voted against his party. On the income tax measure, he showed more courage than most of the members of the lower house display. He voted for the resolve when it was adopted without debate the first time it came up. When it was debated the second time he arose in his seat before the vote was taken and told the house that he was going to change his vote. He said that he had listened to the arguments, especially that of Speaker Walker, and had been convinced that his former vote was wrong. Many men in his position would have found it convenient to be absent on the second roll call, but Rep. Brackett isn't built that way.

Rep. Brackett was in charge of the bills

of his committee relative to the powers of the judiciary and made a strong defence of the judges and against any limitation of their powers. He also led the fight in the house for the anti-injunction bill and won a big victory for this measure which was favored by the labor men of the state. His eulogy of Lincoln delivered in connection with the bill to make the martyr president's birthday a holiday will rank with the finest efforts the house has heard in years. For a first year man, Rep. Brackett has cer-



tainly taken a high place. He was born in Boston April 12, 1879. He was graduated from Harvard in 1901 and from the Harvard law school in 1904. He is a member of the Boston and Massachusetts bar associations, Boston City club and Masons. He served as assistant district attorney for Middlesex in 1909-1910. He has been moderator of the Arlington town meetings since 1907.

Melvin B. Breath.

Rep. Melvin B. Breath of Chelsea was elected to the house last fall, for the first time, from the 26th Suffolk district. The reason why Rep. Breath, a democrat, carried this strong republican district, easily explained itself to those who watched his career in the house where, from the opening day, he took a leading part in the debates of that body. He demonstrated that he possessed ability, force and untiring energy, and, in debate, a logic and incisiveness of argument that convinced even those who didn't want to be convinced.



A lawyer of high standing at the Suffolk bar, he was appointed to the committee on legal affairs where he performed a full share in winning for that hardworked committee the honor of being the first committee of the legislature to clean up its docket. On matters affecting court procedure he was especially strong in debate and was an important factor in securing the passage of the many measures enacted by this year's legislature for the facilitation of trials and the relief of needy litigants.

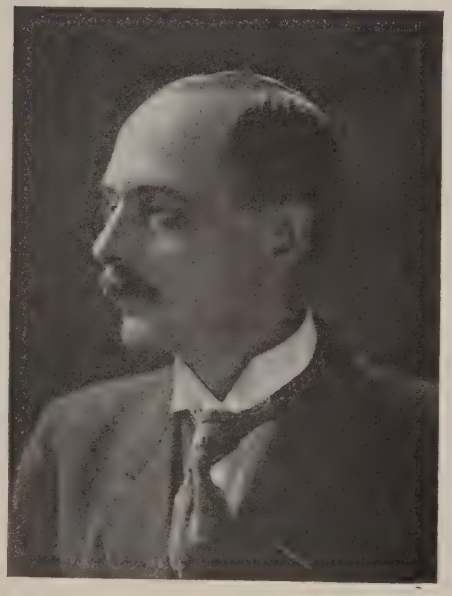
His greatest victory, however, was in pushing through the house, against the opposition of such men as Grafton Cushing, Norman White, "Jim" Cavanagh, Montague of Boston, Dow and Bean of Cambridge, Bagley of East Boston, McKay of Revere and Tewksbury of Winthrop, the bill to allow the voters of Chelsea and Boston to say whether they wanted the smaller city annexed to the metropolis. Subsequently the bill was killed in the senate, but that doesn't detract one whit from the size and importance of Rep. Breath's victory.

On labor measures he was recorded every time on the side of the working men and women of the commonwealth. Such progressive measures as the Donahue resolutions for ratification of the federal income tax amendment and for an amendment to the federal constitution to provide for direct election of United States senators, found in him a powerful friend.

Rep. Breath was born in Chelsea, March 28, 1881. He finished his preliminary training at the Chelsea high school and received his higher education at Boston college and the Boston University law school. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Elks and served one term in the Chelsea board of aldermen before coming to the house.

Lincoln Breckenridge.

As the only member of the Berkshire county delegation in the house of representatives of 1910 who was returned this year, Rep. Lincoln Breckenridge of North Adams held a prominent place in the con-



sideration of all matters affecting Berkshire county in the legislative session just ended.

The standing of Rep. Breckenridge was shown in his choice in a warm contest, as the democratic candidate for state auditor when the legislature was called upon to elect a successor to the late Auditor Turner.

In his two years of service as the representative of the 1st Berkshire district, Rep. Breckenridge has made a record that he and his constituents may well be proud of. His record is one of faithfulness to his district, to Berkshire county, and to the state at large. Last year as a member of the committee on public lighting he became prominent from his fight for a bill to prohibit gas companies from charging small consumers for the use of meters. This year he renewed his energies in behalf of this bill which is for the benefit of all the poor people of the state who use gas. North Adams particularly was interested in this bill, the people of that city having a particular grievance against the treatment they have been receiving from the gas companies. The bill was adversely reported by the committee on public lighting this year. After a hard fight, in which Reps. Breckenridge and O'Hearn figured to a large extent, the bill was substituted in the house. That the bill was defeated in the upper branch was not because of any lack of hard work on the part of these two Berkshire men.

In recognition of his good work on the public lighting committee last year Speaker Walker this year appointed him to the more important committee on street railways. This committee had the consideration of a number of bills of special interest to Berkshire county. One of these was a bill to allow the Berkshire Street Railway company to supply railroad corporations operating trains in Hoosac Tunnel with electricity. Rep. Breckenridge was given charge of his committee's favorable report on this bill. The bill was signed by Gov. Foss. He was also instrumental in securing favorable action on a bill authorizing a bond issue of $75,000 for the construction of a state highway over Hoosac Mountains to connect Hoosac Valley with Deerfield Valley. His record on labor measures is excellent.

Rep. Breckenridge is 51 years old and was born in Becket. He graduated the public schools of Pittsfield where his folks moved when he was very young. He later took up a residence in North Adams and has spent most of his life there. He was a member of the city council for 5 years and served on the fire department 14 years. He is a member of the Elks, Masons, Knights of Pythias, I. O. O. F. and the Veteran Firemen's association.

Francis J. Brennan.

The city laborers of Boston should always remember and forever cherish the name of Francis J. Brennan. Rep. Brennan is the father of the bill, now on the statute books, providing for the establishment of a retirement fund for the city laborers of Boston. It was he who drafted and introduced the bill and secured its passage through both branches of the legislature.

The Brennan law takes effect on the first day of March of the year following its acceptance by the city council of Boston. The bill creates a retirement board to consist of the mayor, the auditor and the city treasurer. Any laborer employed by the city who has reached the age of 60 years and who has been in the service of the city for a period of 25 years or more, shall, at his request and with the approval of the retirement board, be retired from service and receive for the remainder of his life an annual pension equal to one-half of his annual salary.

The Brennan law makes it the duty of the retirement board to retire, without request upon the part of the laborer any man who has served for 25 years or more and has reached the age of 70 years. The bill puts the city laborers of Boston upon the city pension list where heretofore the firemen and police only have enjoyed the privilege.

That is not all that the young Ward 17 man has done. He has supported every other measure tending to lighten the burden of the laboring man. What is more, he has been present and was recorded on every one of the labor bills and also on every other important measure.

Rep. Brennan obtained his first actual po-



litical schooling as a member of the Boston common council. He served in that body, now abolished, in 1908-'09. He has been a member of the democratic city committee for three years and is treasurer of the Ward 17 Tammany club. By the same token he is one of Cong. James M. Curley's chief lieutenants. Rep. Brennan served on the committee on insurance, which was a

promotion from his appointment to the committee on state house and libraries of last year.

Mr. Brennan is only 32 years old. He was born in Boston, Oct. 15, 1879, and attended the public schools. He is a clerk by occupation. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Columbus and the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

James H. Brennan.

Rep. James H. Brennan of Charlestown, one of the two Brennans in the house from Charlestown and one of the three Brennans from Boston, took an especially prominent part in the deliberations of that body for a first year man. Modest and unassuming, Rep. Brennan, nevertheless, proved himself a forceful debater and a vigorous and successful worker for those measures in which he was particularly interested.

Being an employe of the Federal Trust company he quit naturally landed in a place on the committee on banks and banking where he was the right hand man of Chairmen Tinkham and Cavanagh on matters affecting national banks and trust companies. He took a deep interest in the loan shark measures before his committee and did his full part in securing the passage of the Cavanagh-Tinkham loan shark act.

He handled the fight in the house for the bill which removed the proscription by the Boston fire commissioner against applicants less than five feet, seven inches in height and saw the bill go through to enactment and narrowly escape a veto, which he was instrumental in averting. Also he is the father of the law which compels express companies doing business in this state to pay their employes weekly. He put through a bill authorizing the city of Boston to maintain a public boat landing at Dewey beach, Charlestown, and a bill for the pensioning of a former fireman who had contracted a disease while a member of the fire department but who did not come under the general pension law.



His success in these matters of his own initiation attests more fully than can words the position he attained in the house.

Rep. Brennan was born in Boston, Dec. 21, 1888, and therefore, had not reached his 22d birthday when he was elected to the house last November. He was the youngest member of this year's body. Rep. Brennan is a member of Bunker Hill council No. 62, K. of C., Division 37, A. O. H., Hamilton court, M. C. O. F., Branch Bunker Hill, I. N. F., Catholic Literary Union, Charlestown Nest of Owls, Charlestown Improvement association, St. Mary's Catholic association of the North End, the Clan-Na-Gael, the Harvard Grammar School association, and is president of St. Mary's Holy Name Society.

James J. Brennan.

In private life Rep. James J. Brennan is a stationary engineer and president of Local 74 of the International Union of Steam Engineers. He is an ardent organized labor man and one of the leaders in the movement in Boston. His interest in organized labor he carried with him to Beacon hill when he went to the house for the first time last January and in the numerous battles that raged around the various labor measures his voice was frequently heard in advocacy of the cause of the working man. He supported and advocated the eight-hour bill for employes on public works, the 54-hour bill for women and children employed in textile factories, the bill to allow labor unions to impose fines to enforce strikes,



the Hoar bill for trial by jury in cases of contempt of court growing out of the issuance of injunctions and, in fact, every measure sought this year by organized labor.

He was the petitioner for and carried to enactment the legislation which put engineers of gas, gasoline, compressed air and electric engineers in the same class as steam engineers in regard to the necessity of securing a state license. The bill was vigorously opposed by some of the most influential members of the house but Rep. Brennan won out over all opposition, his sincerity and logic convincing the members that it was desirable legislation.

On progressive measures like direct nominations, the public opinion bill, the initiative and referendum and the Donahue resolutions for direct election of United States senators and the ratification of the income tax amendment to the federal constitution, he was found in the forefront of the battle for the people. Speaker Walker assigned him to the committee on water supply and his colleagues on that committee showed their confidence in him by entrusting to his charge some of the most important reports of that committee.

Rep. Brennan was born in Boston, May 2, 1882, and received his education in the public schools.

Michael J. Brophy.

Rep. Michael J Brophy of East Boston by his ability and industry placed himself in the front rank of his party's membership in the house this year. Moreover he did it without any particular noise. He demonstrated an ability to accomplish things that was equalled by few members young or old, and excelled by none. It was Rep. Brophy who put through over the governor's veto the act which prohibits the civil service commissioners from putting applicants for positions through an inquisition as to petty offences committed under the age of 16. It is a sensible and humane piece of legislation.

Another piece of humane legislation that bears Rep. Brophy's name is the act which permits cities and towns to establish milk distributing stations and distribute free of charge, or at cost, fresh, pure milk for baby feeding and the use of invalids. Efforts have been made for years to get this legislation on the statute books but until Rep. Brophy took up the fight the milk contractors were always able to kill the bill.

As a dissenting member of the committee on election laws, Rep. Brophy succeeded in having the public opinion bill—to allow the voters to instruct their senators and representatives—substituted in the house. As a member of this committee he performed much earnest work on the general direct nomination bill. Speaker Walker honored him with appointment to represent the house at Sec. Olin's funeral.

Organized labor had an influential and consistent friend in Rep. Brophy. He advocated and voted for such measures as the eight hour bill, the 54-hour bill for women and minors, the Hoar bill for jury trial in contempt of court cases arising out of the issuance of injunctions, the labor unions fines bill and, in fact, every measure for the betterment of the conditions surrounding the working class.

For East Boston he fought valiantly when the Elevated-West End merger was under consideration for a provision abolishing the tolls in the East Boston tunnel but on this he had the lawyers of the house against him, it being held that such a provision would be unconstitutional as violating the existing tunnel contract between the city and the Elevated.

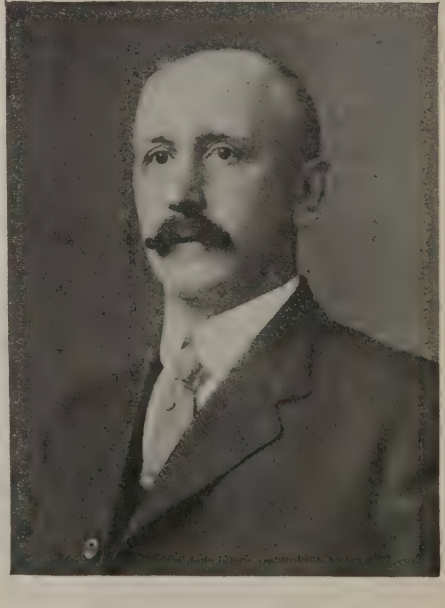
One of the highest honors which could come to any member was that given Rep. Brophy at the close of the session when Speaker Walker picked him from all the democrats from the ninth congressional district to serve on the congressional redistricting committee which will report to the next general court.



Rep. Brophy has been in the house two years. Last year he served on the committee on public health. In 1909 he was in the Boston common council. This able and active young member from East Boston is only 29 years old and the future undoubtedly holds in store for him higher political honors.

Herbert N. Buck.

One of the independent first year republicans in the present legislature was Rep. Herbert N. Buck of Wilmington, representing the 20th Middlesex district in the house.



Mr. Buck is a good type of the legislator who considers the merits and demerits of a question and then votes as his conscience dictates. Mr. Buck believed that United States senators should be elected by the direct vote of the people and he accordingly voted for a resolution in favor of that system of electing the senators.

Rep. Buck was chosen by Speaker Walker to serve on the very important committee on taxation which had before it an unusually large number of important matters this year, including several state income tax propositions, bills relative to the taxation of savings deposits in trust companies and national banks and Gov. Foss' recommenations for changes in the taxation laws of the state. These are only a few of the many important bills before that committee, which is one of the really big committees of the legislature. Mr. Buck's experience as town assessor of Wilmington stood him in good stead in considering the different measures which came before the committee.

Besides serving as assessor, Mr. Buck has been a member of the board of selectmen, chairman of the board for two years, and overseer of the poor for four years. He was born in Wilmington on March 27, 1862, and graduated the public schools in that town. He has been in the grocery business for 27 years. He is a member of the Men's club of Wilmington, the A. F. A. M., R. A. C., K. T., Congregational club of Boston, Wilmington Grange and the Good Fellowship club of Reading.

John P. Buckley.

When the representative districts in the state were redistricted in 1896, Wards 6 and 7, Brockton, were made to constitute the 11th Plymouth district. In the 14 years which followed it was practically impossible for a democrat to be elected from that district. Democrats in the district gave up all hopes of electing a man of their party, at least until anther redistriction took place. However, they went ahead and nominated as the democratic candidate last fall John P. Buckley. Everyone considered the nomination but an empty honor extended to a prominent and popular citizen of the district.

John Buckley, however, was not at all discouraged at the way things looked. He buckled up his armor, put on his war paint, and started a campaign that took the republicans in that district by surprise. He went into every precinct and every street in both wards, made speeches, met the people whom he wanted to represent, had heart-to-heart talks with them and got them to thinking that perhaps afterall, it would not be such a very bad experiment to send a democrat to the legislature this year for a change. The result was that when the votes were counted, to the amazement of the republican leaders in the 11th district, it was found that John P. Buckley had been elected.

Rep. Buckley was selected by Speaker Walker to serve on the committee on pris-



ons which conducted the investigation of the Worcester county houses of correction. His work on the committee was marked by strict devotion to his duties and careful consideration of every matter which came before that committee. On one particular occasion he was given charge of his committee's report against a bill providing that the state should establish a branch of the Massachusetts reformatory in Fall River. The proposition entailed an expense to the state of several thousand dollars for a matter which the state could get along without. Several Fall River members behind the proposition had done considerable log-rolling on the bill and had secured a number of votes in favor of it. Rep. Buckley clearly outlined his reasons for his opposition to the bill, showing it up for what it was really worth, and secured the bill's defeat.

Rep. Buckley's record on labor measures was one of the best in the house. He supported the federal income tax resolutions and the resolution in favor of the direct election of United States senator by the people.

Mr. Buckley was born in Ireland, May 31, 1853, and graduated the national schools in that country. He is a past chief ranger and deputy high chief ranger of the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters, a past master workman and deputy grand master workmen of the A. O. U. W., and a past grand knight of the Knights of Columbus.

William R. Burke.

To carry a normally republican district for three years in succession is somewhat of a task for a republican in these days, but when a democrat accomplishes this feat, people have a right to sit up and ask who he may be. The man in question is Rep. William R. Burke of Milford who has sat in the house from the 9th Worcester district since 1909. The district from which "Billy" Burke comes is made up of both farming and manufacturing industries and a man who represents it had somewhat of a job on his hands reconciling what are at most times oppos-



ing interests. Rep. Burke succeeded so well as a legislator in the lower house that there was a loud call for him to enter the contest for senator from the 4th Worcester district, which is represented by Joseph S. Gates, who only was able to carry it by ten votes last fall. With Rep. Burke in the fight his republican opponent will have one of the hardest battles of his life on his hands.

As in former years, Rep. Burke has been found working hard for laws that will benefit the working people. He was on the right side of the eight-hour bill fight and on the bill making 54 hours the limit for the employment of women and children. When the measures for progressive legislation were discussed, Rep. Burke voted and worked for the passage of the federal income tax bill, the Donahue resolutions for direct election of United States senators, for the initiative and referendum and other measures of this character.

Speaker Walker assigned him to the committee on cities, a hard-working committee, and one dealing with such important measures as new city charters and with the Boston school teacher salary bill. Rep. Burke was an active member of this body and took part in framing much of the legislation reported out of it to the house. He is popular and persuasive and had a way of winning votes for any cause he advocates.

George R. Burns.

Rep. George R. Burns of Holyoke came to the legislature fresh from four years of successful service on the Holyoke board of aldermen and was therefore well equipped to take up the important duties of a legislator. He had also seen two years of service on the democratic city committee, in the years 1906-1907, and his experience in that capacity of course stood him in good stead. He was appointed by Speaker Walker to serve on the committee on counties.

All matters affecting western Massachusetts came in for his particular attention. He was instrumental in securing the pas-

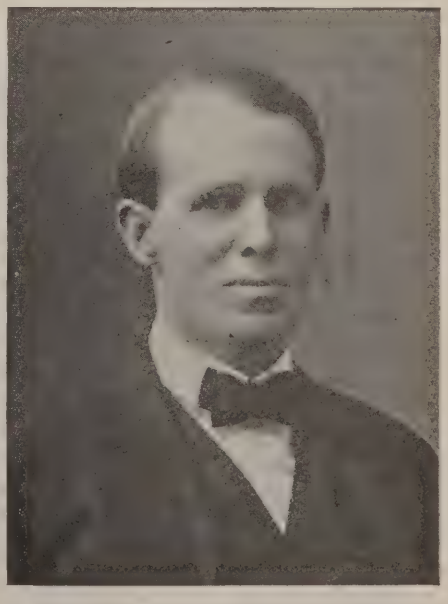


sage through the house of a bill to relieve the city of Holyoke from the smoke nuisance which has caused so much agitation there for several years.

Rep. Burns voted with the laboring people on all measures affecting the hours of labor. He proved his true democracy in the fight in the house on the Boston teachers' salary increase bill. Gov. Foss had vetoed this bill as a violation of the home rule plank in the democratic platform. Rep. Burns was one of the 21 democrats who voted to sustain the governor's position on this bill. A bill giving the teachers the desired increase and doing away with that part of the bill which was an infringement upon home rule, was finally prepared as the result of the sustainment of the veto. Rep. Burns was born in Marlboro, Jan. 4, 1882, graduated the public grammar and high schools and the Holyoke Business Institute. He has been employed as a freight clerk on the B. & M. railroad for seven years. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Railway clerks and the South Holyoke Lyceum.

J. D. Burns.

To one who knows Rep. J. D. Burns of Salem, it is unnecessary to explain how he, a staunch democrat, came to walk away



with election to the house of representatives in a district supposed to be a republican stronghold. If one looks up Rep. Burns' birth record at the Salem birth registry, some additional reasons for his remarkable feat in obtaining an election in the strong republican 17th Essex district will be found. He was born in Salem, July 4, 1876, on the 100th anniversary of the

day that this country's first declaration of independence was signed. Figuratively speaking, independence is Rep. Burns' middle name.

Upon every occasion, "Jim" Burns voted as his conscience dictated. He was always the friend of the labor man and could be depended upon to vote and to go out and get votes for every labor and progressive measure that was before the legislature of 1911 for consideration. He was selected by Speaker Walker to serve on the committee on public service, an important sub-body of the legislature. The duty of the public service committee is to consider all salary increase bills for employes in the public service, for bills providing for the retirement of public service employes and bills creating new public offices. The committee had 108 matters before it during the last session. Despite this great number of matters which had to be given the most careful attention and consideration, the committee was one of the first to clean up its docket.

Rep. Burns introduced a bill providing that when a verdict has been set aside by a judge of a superior court on the ground of excessive damages, a new trial shall be confined to the question of damages. There were several other bills dealing with the same question introduced. The purpose of the bill was to save to the small defendant in a suit for damages, the expense of having to go over a new trial entirely. A bill was passed, embodying the provisions of the Burns bill. Another measure for which Rep. Burns worked hard and helped to secure the passage of, was a resolve authorizing the state board of health to investigate and report to the next legislature upon the question of a water supply for the cities of Salem and Beverly and for the town of Peabody. An appropriation of $1500 was provided for the investigation.

Rep. Burns is a graduate of the public schools, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University. He is a civil engineer by occupation. Fraternally, he is a member of the Elks, A. O. U. W., Sons of Veterans and is also a member of the Harvard Engineering association and of the Salem democratic city committee.

Adolphus M. Burroughs.

Rep. Adolphus M. Burroughs served his first term in this year's house of representatives. He is a member of the Jewish race and the only member of that race in this year's legislature. Ward 8, which he represented together with Martin M. Lomasney is a Jewish stronghold.

When Rep. Burroughs came to the legislature he brought with him a bill to allow the sale of kosher meat on Sundays. This bill would allow the Jewish butchers, who, in accordance with their religion close their business on Saturdays, to keep them open from six to 10 a. m. Sundays for the



purpose of supplying the Jewish population with fresh meat. The Hebrew residents of Ward 8 wanted this legislation probably more than any other piece of legislation in the general court of 1911. So did the Jewish citizens all over the state. The same bill had been brought to the legislature by Burroughs' predecessors for several years. Each year the bill had met with defeat.

This year, largely through the influence and popularity of Rep. Burroughs, the bill passed both branches of the legislature and was signed by the governor. He also obtained the passage of a bill providing that no inmate of an asylum shall be deported by the board of insanity if he has been a resident of Massachusetts for at least three years. This was another piece of legislation to benefit the poor foreign-born citizen, who is in the majority in Mr. Burroughs' ward. And so on down the line, Rep. Burroughs' record is one of accomplishment and faithfulness to his constituents.

Rep. Burroughs served on the committee on legal affairs, which considered the kosher meat bill. He also served on the committee on engrossed bills.

He was born in Germany, but came to this country when very young, graduated from the public schools and the Boston University law school. He is now a practicing lawyer. Mr. Burroughs is only in his 28th year. He served in the Boston common council in 1909, the year in which that body was abolished. He is a member of the Hendricks club and the Boston Press club. He is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Federation of Jewish charities.

Thomas F. J. Callahan.

Although a first year man, Rep. Thomas F. J. Callahan of Ward 25, Boston, democrat, was one of the most active members of the house in the legislative session of



1911. The manner and the apparent ease with which he took hold of his legislative duties were worthy of a veteran. He took part in more legislative discussions and debates on the floor of the house than probably any other Boston member. Possessed of a good, legal mind, which he has acquired through several years of successful law practice, he was able to intelligently debate and act on all matters of legislation and to present his views thereon in a clear and understandable manner.

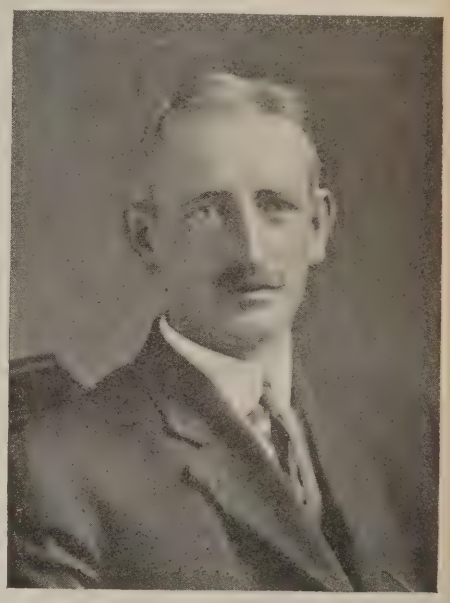
Rev. Callahan was one of the hardest fighters for legislation to secure more speedy trials of civil cases in our courts in the interests of poor defendants. Rep. Callahan also fought for the bill for more judges, which was another piece of legislation that would tend to bring about speedier trials. He also introduced several bills of his own dealing with the divorce problem.

On labor bills and on the big progressive measures like the Donahue income tax resolutions, the direct elections of United States senators, direct nominations, etc., he voted always with the plain people. Speaker Walker appointed him to the committee on education and his work on that committee was marked by great activity and strict attention to duty. If Rep. Callahan's constituents will take the pains to look over his record on the hill this year, they will be sure to re-elect him by a much larger plurality than he received last fall.

Rep. Callahan is a Boston-born boy. He is 38 years old and is a graduate of the public schools, Comer's Commercial college and the Boston University law school. Fraternally, he is connected with the Knights of Columbus and is a member of the Allston Improvement association.

John J. Carmody.

When the people of the 3d Hampden district—Ward 1 of the city of Springfield—chose John J. Carmody, a democrat, to fill the place in the lower house of the general court, that had been filled by John Henry Curtiss, a republican, in the previous house,



they chose a man whose work has been of the quiet, persistent kind. Rep. Carmody has not been anxious to rush into debate, nor to take up the time of the house with idle talk. He has, however, made a careful study of the problems of legislation as they have presented themselves and has been found on the right side of all questions of interest to the people. As a member of the committee on banks and banking, he has been a regular attendant on committee hearings and sessions and has taken part in the framing of laws of the most important character. During the loan shark investigation he followed the testimony on both sides and his careful study of the involved question of the rights of the people to be protected from unjust charges and persecutions and the legal rights of the money lenders resulted in doing much to clarify the situation in the interest of just legislation.

The federal income tax amendment, direct election of United States senators, direct nominations, the eight-hour bill and the 54-bill for women and children commanded his support.

Rep. Carmody was born in Springfield, Nov. 2, 1876. He was educated in the public schools and at the Massachusetts college of pharmacy. He is a druggist, and a member of the Romanic club, Knights of Columbus and A. O. H.

Charles L. Carr.

Rep. Charles L. Carr of Dorchester came perilously near losing out in the primary



fight last year, being returned a loser, in fact, in the original returns and getting a

place on the recount by a handful of votes, but on election day he was high man in his ward of the three representatives elected, one of whom was a democrat.

As in 1910 Rep. Carr served this year on the committee on metropolitan affairs and took a stand with those of the committee who insisted that the Boston charter act of 1909 should stand unamended. These members of the committee were swamped in the house on the bill providing for district representation and party nominations for the Boston city council, but the bill was later defeated in the senate.

In the Boston board of aldermen in 1909 and in the common council the year previous, Rep. Carr was a Good Government member and therefore it was, perhaps, natural that he should take the side of the Goo-Goos in the fight on the charter.

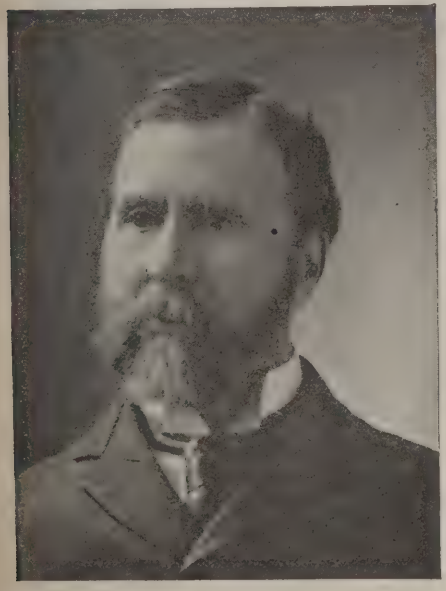
On the committee on metropolian affairs he was a firm supporter on the bill for a certificate of exigency for the Boston & Eastern railroad and also pursued the same independent course on the electrification resolve, favoring the Wolcott measure which was subsequently killed in the senate.

Rep. Carr is a lawyer by profession, receiving his academic and law degrees at Harvard, and acts as trustee of large property interests.

John Carr.

Although well past the fourscore mark there is no more alert and mentally active member of the house than the veteran, John Carr of the 21st Suffolk district. It isn't often that a man enters politics at the age of 82 and even more rare than once in he succeeds in accomplishing anything. But Rep. Carr of Roxbury is a business man of long training, wide experience in finance and possessed of a ripe judgment. He had to a large extent retired from the activities of business and had ambition to serve in the legislature and his two years there have been marked by a conscientious devotion to his duty.

Few of the youngsters in the house are oftener in their seats than the "grand old man" and none of them pay more attention to the procedure than has he. During his first year he served on banks and banking with distinction, but this year he found its demands rather more than he could meet, so was content to retain a place on federal relations. That committee had some of



the really big measures of the session, matters affecting the entire state in its relation to the general government and all of them so vitally important as to require careful consideration and long study.

Naturally a conservative Rep. Carr could see no merit in such measures as the federal income tax or the direct election of United States senators and thus found himself in the minority on his commitee. But he has been consistent in all things during his service on Beacon hill. If there had been more men of the stability and character of John Carr in the house during the past two year its critics would not have found the opportunity to say such harsh things about the recklessness with which legislation was hurried through or ruthlessly slain.

Patrick B. Carr.

Rep. Patrick B. Carr of the 4th Suffolk district, in his first year in the house, established a reputation as a faithful and conscientious legislator that was equalled by very few members of the general court of 1911 and for that matter by very few men who ever sat on Beacon hill. He didn't miss a single roll-call during the entire session and the number of rolls called during the last session established a new record. He voted right in every instance from the standpoint of a laboring constituency. Name any popular measure that was before the last legislature and you will find, if you look up the roll-calls in the house journals, that he was recorded in favor of it. The resolutions in favor of the direct election of United States senators by the people, the federal income tax resolutions, the initiative and referendum, direct nominations and all other progressive and popular measures had Rep. Carr's support. In the matter of labor legislation, he voted for the eight-hour bill, the 54-hour bill for women and children in manufacturing and mercantile establishments, and the bill providing for the retirement on a pension of all laborers in the employ-



ment of the city of Boston who have served for a period of 25 years or more and have reached the age of 60 years. He was one of the best friends that the Boston elementary school teachers had in their fight for an increase in salaries.

Aside from these big, general matters of legislation, he found time to work for bills of local importance to his district and as a result of his efforts Charlestown is likely to witness the speedy abolition of the Main street and Rutherford avenue grade crossings, after many years of delay.

His committee appointment was drainage and higher committee honors await him because of the good work he put in on his committee this year.

Rep. Carr was 27 years old, April 16. He was born in Cambridge and attended the public schools. He is a retail grocery clerk. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters, and the A. O. H. He is also a member of the Charlestown Business Men's association.

Thomas J. Casey.

The 14th Suffolk district sent to the house of representatives this year a young democrat who accomplished a good deal more than the average first year man in the legislative session just closed. His name is Thomas J. Casey and the voters of Ward 14, when they go to the polls next fall to select the men to represent them in the legislature of 1912 will do well to remember the name and reward good and faithful service by returning him to the house.

It is due to the efforts of Rep. Casey that the young man without the advantage of a higher education but desirous of becoming a lawyer is not to have that opportunity denied him right away. The bar examiners had made a regulation that after this year a high school diploma or a certificate of learning in the languages and higher mathematics should be necessary before a person could take the bar examination.

Rep. Casey, like a lot more people, had the idea that knowledge of the law should be the test in taking bar examination and he introduced a bill which would prevent any such regulation being made. The examiners finally capitulated and announced that their regulation would not be put into effect until 1914 in order that it would not affect those who had already taken up the study of law.

Speaker Walker apointed Rep. Casey to the committee on constitutional amendments where he voted to report the direct legislation amendment to the constitution and Gov. Foss's state income tax amendment. Naturally the young man from South



Boston was a warm supporter of all legislation designed to help the working people. He proved an earnest and conscientious representative of his district.

Rep. Casey served an apprenticeship of two years in the common council before coming to the legislature. He was born in Boston, March 18, 1878.

Fred P. Chapman.

Rep. Fred P. Chapman of Franklin, in his second year in the house as the representative of the 12th Norfolk district, again served on the committee on railroads. His work on that committee on the various bills was marked by the same conservatism which he displayed in his first year. He supported every railroad bill that came before the committee, especially the various New Haven measures.

Without doubt, Rep. Chapman was one of the strongest champions that the New Haven railroad had in the house. On several occasions he took the floor in behalf of reports of his committee in favor of bills desired by the New Haven railroad company. He strongly opposed the bill to provide for the punishment of officers and agents of railroad corporations for violating certain provisions of the state rail-



road laws. The penalty in the bill was a fine of not more than $1000, or imprisonment not exceeding one year or both fine and imprisonment.

Rep. Chapman's attitude at all times during the session was, as in the previous year, that of a conservative republican. He

voted against the bill to reduce the hours of labor of street railway employes to nine in eleven hours a day. He also voted against the fifty-four hour-a-week bill for women and children in manufacturing and mercantile establishments. He was not recorded on the eight hour bill but voted against it in his first year. On measures like the federal income tax resolutions and the resolutions favoring the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, Rep. Chapman was always found voting "no."

Rep. Chapman was born in Franklin, Feb. 1, 1866. He obtained his education in the Dean academy and Tufts college, graduating from the latter institution in 1886. From 1886 to 1888 he was a transitman on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe R. R. He returned east from there to become paymaster of the Ray Woolen company, which position he held for four years, when he was promoted to be superintendent of the mill. In 1900, he was again promoted, becoming agent of the Ray Mill of the American Woolen company, after the consolidation had been accomplished. Since 1902 he has been president of the Franklin Yarn company.

He was a member of the Franklin school committee for 12 years and also served on the town sewer and water commission. He is a Mason and a member of the Home Market, and Norfolk Country clubs, and also of the Franklin County club, the Franklin Business Men's club, the Tufts Alumni and other college clubs.

Allen Clark.

The name of Rep. Allen Clark of the 25th Suffolk representative district is linked with the passage of one of the most important and humane pieces of legislation enacted by the last legislature, namely the prisoners parole act. Rep. Clark led the fight in the house for this measure and was instrumental in getting a favorable report on it from the committee on prisons



of which he was a member. The act creates a board of parole to consist of three members appointed by the governor, who may release on parole any prisoner who has been or may hereafter be convicted of any offence, excepting murder, rape, arson and incest, providing that the prisoner has served at least one-third of the term for which he was sentenced. The board will parole only such prisoners as it believes will not violate the law if allowed their liberty. Any prisoner who violates his parole may be retaken immediately.

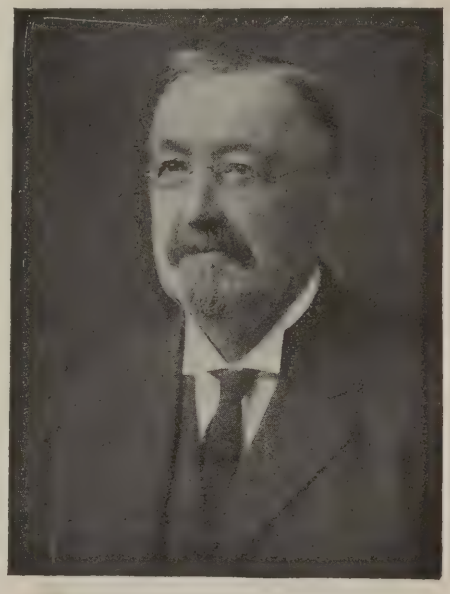
Rep. Clark fought for a similar measure back in 1904-06 when he was in the house.

Rep. Clark's work throughout the last session was marked by the same fearless independence and progressiveness which he displayed when in the house in 1904-06. He was appointed by Speaker Walker to the committees on prisons and military affairs and rendered valuable service on both committees. He supported every labor measure and voted and worked for such progressive measures as the Donahue resolutions in favor of a national income tax, the Donahue resolutions in favor of the direct election of United States senators, the direct nominations bill, etc. He was an earnest supporter of the bill providing for the expenditure of $9,000,000 for the development of Boston harbor.

Rep. Clark obtained his education in the public schools. He is a contractor. When in the house in 1904-06 he served on the committees on taxation and election laws, respectively. He is a democrat.

Wendell P. Clark.

The 2nd Worcester representative district comprising Ashburnham, Gardner, Templeton and Winchendon is one in which both the agricultural and manufacturing



interests are strong. It has always asked and expected that the representative be conservative and not a politician. This year it sent Charles N. Edgell of Gardner and Wendell P. Clark of Winchendon.

Mr. Clark was appointed by Speaker Walker to the committee on counties and he took a special interest in all matters affecting Worcester county. Mr. Cark has taken a lively interest in all matters that came before the house and given them exceptionally careful attention.

Zebedee E. Cliff.

Somerville was fortunate in having such solid citizens to represent her in the house, although replacing half her delegation with new men. Rep. Cliff of Somerville of the 26th Middlesex district, is an architect and builder, and a practical man. One of the most practical and sensible bills introduced during his second year in the house was that introduced on leave by Rep. Cliff, and carried through to enactment—"Relative to returns of inventories of state institutions under the general supervision of the state board of charity."

The bill amends Chapter 84 of the re-



vised laws by striking out section seven, and inserting in place a requirement that "The trustees of each institution under the general supervision of the board shall annually on the 30th day of November cause to be made and sent to the board on or before the third Wednesday in December an accurate inventory of the stock and supplies on hand and the value and amount thereof at said institution."

Rep. Cliff was appointed by Speaker Walker to the chairmanship of the committee on public charitable institutions. By this appointment Rep. Cliff was jumped over the heads of one or two other legislators who outranked him, but the wisdom of the speaker's choice was early manifest. All through the year he was on the job. He went over all the estimates from the institutions, with the advantage that his practical knowledge gave him, and scaled down estimates to the advantage of the commonwealth.

He is a humane and kindly man, and his experience on the special committee of the previous year, to investigate the Lyman school, convinced him of the need of curbing corporal punishment at the school, and under his leadership a bill was put through the legislature limiting corporal punishment at the Lyman school to no more than one infliction in any one day, and not till after 24 hours after it has been ordered.

Rep. Cliff has had a long public career in his native city, having served in the board of aldermen in 1905, and 1906; on the board of health in 1907, 1908 and 1909, and for years on the republican city committee. He was born Sept. 23, 1864, and educated in the public schools. He has long been a member of the West Somerville board of trade and was its president for two years. He belongs to the Masons, I. O. O. F. and K. P.

There is no doubt of his return to the house for a third year, and probably for longer if he can spare the time.

John H. Cogswell.

Rep. John H. Cogswell of Lynn, republican, serving his second term from the 12th Essex district, was one of the most influential and aggressive members of the entire Essex county delegation in the house of representatives this year.



Rep. Cogswell did one man's full share of fighting for the number of labor bills before this year's legislature. He voted and spoke for the eight-hour bill for employees on public works of the state, the 54-hour bill for women and children in mercantile and manufacturing establishments and practically every other "big" labor measure. He also voted for the federal income tax resolutions, the resolve in favor of the direct election of United States senators by the people and the other progressive measures that were considered by the great and general court of 1911.

Last year Mr. Cogswell was appointed to the committee on legal affairs. He did good work on that committee and this year received recognition for his good work from Speaker Walker who appointed him to the committees on public lighting and elections.

Rep. Cogswell was an earnest supporter of the general direct nomination bill and was a strong supporter of the public opinion bill. Rep. Cogswell also introduced a number of bills of his own in the legislature. One of these was the "padrone" bill. This bill provided an imprisonment penalty for persons or agents of employers who secure positions for men, mostly foreigners, and in return for the same compel the man to pay them a certain amount of his wages every week. This practise of "taxing" poor working men for obtaining

them positions has been carried on to excessive degrees in many mill cities and towns in the state, especially among the foreign classes of laborers. Mr. Cogswell's bill made the offense punishable by a fine of from $25 to $500, or by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than three years. The bill made the offense a felony where it is now but a misdemeanor. Under the present law a man can violate the law and get off with a small fine of $10. This bill would prevent such an occurrence. After a hard fight the bill passed the house but the influence brought to bear against the bill in the senate was too strong to overcome.

Another bill which Rep. Cogswell introduced and made a hard fight for was a bill requiring electric light and power companies to establish uniform rates for their product. This bill would make the companies sell their electricity to the small consumer at the same price that they charge the large consumer. The committee on public lighting reported against the bill but Cogswell secured substitution of the bill for the adverse report in the house.

In the house he was the leader of the fight for the Boston & Eastern Railroad bill.

Mr. Cogswell was born in Lynn on July 4, 1875. He graduated from the public schools in that city. After working in the shoe business for a number of years he took up the study of law and graduated from the Boston University law school in 1909. Fraternally he is connected with the Heptasophs, Foresters, Elks and the American Benefit society.

Samuel I. Collins.

Rep. Samuel I. Collins of Amesbury, better known on Beacon hill as "Sam" Collins, proved himself one of the most active and forceful debaters in this year's house, although it was his first year. "Sam's" remarks always carried weight with them too. As a member of the committee on public service he early took a vigorous stand against any more liberal pension laws for judges, contending that the man entitled to a pension was the employe who worked for a low wage and was unable to save anything—not the well-paid employes of the commonwealth.

The public service committee was much in the limelight, as usual, and, as usual, was a good deal of a storm centre on account of its having to do with all salary increase bills for state employes. Rep. Collins handled many of the reports of the committee and handled them capably. Further than that, he got into practically all of the fights that other members of his committee, in charge of reports, encountered.



"Sam" showed himself to be a true progressive, voting for such labor measures as the eight-hour bill, the 54-hour bill for women and children, the bill to compel the marking of convict-made goods as such and the Donahue resolutions for direct election of U. S. senators, the public opinion bill and the initiative and referendum. In behalf of the farmers of his district he vigorously opposed the bill to compel all vehicles to carry lights at night, and the Ellis milk inspection bill.

The voters of the first Essex district may well feel proud of the record "Sam" Collins made in his first year in the house. He was a live wire. Rep. Collins was born in Salisbury, March 4, 1857, and was educated in the public schools. He is engaged in the real estate business and farming.

Francis L. Colpoys.

The fact that Francis L. Colpoys has represented Ward 15 of Boston for three consecutive years is worthy of special mention. To persons who watch Beacon hill affairs closely, however, the reasons are very plain. They have looked up his roll call record and they have found that it is one which "would make a labor man jump over the fence with joy." Then when one remembers that the great majority of the voters of Ward 15 are in the laboring class he can readily understand how Mr. Colpoys stands with his constituents and he will also have solved one of the reasons for Rep. Colpoys' successful political career. But there are other reasons. He knows how to make friends and to hold them. That is the first and most important qualification for a successful politician. Rep. Colpoys hasn't met with a defeat since he entered politics, and that was in 1907 when, only 23 years of age, he ran and was elected to the Boston common council. He was re-



elected in 1908. In 1909 and each year since he has come to the house. Quite a record for a young man yet in his 20's. In the last session Rep. Colpoys was compelled to stay away from Beacon hill for several months because of a serious illness which overtook him just after his election. He was required to undergo three operations for appendicitis. He returned just in time to help the elementary school teachers of Boston in their fight for better salaries. He supported the bill which made it mandatory upon the Boston school committee to devote a certain amount of their appropriations for the purpose of increasing the pay of the elementary teachers.

Rep. Colpoys is a member of about a dozen fraternal and social organizations. That means a few votes. He is a crackerjack singer and is in great demand at social affairs in South Boston. That means more votes. He was born in South Boston, Feb. 7, 1884, and is a graduate of the public schools and Comer's Commercial college. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, St. Augustine's C. T. A., A. O. H., M. C. O. F., Heptasophs, Celtic club and the Samoset club.

Daniel L. Connolly.

Rep. Daniel L. Connolly, who represented the 9th Suffolk district in the house of 1911, is the father of the bill passed by the last legislature which increases the salaries of legislators from $750 to $1000 a year. By the same token he is the father of the first members' salary increase bill ever passed by a Massachusetts legislature. The bill was upon his own petition. A similar bill was introduced the year before and the year before that but each time was defeated.

The bill is one of the most meritorious measures passed by this year's legislature. It is also a very important piece of legislation. It will tend to encourage men of small means but of good standing and ability to seek the office of solon and will undoubtedly result in bringing to Beacon hill a better class of lawmakers.

Rep. Connolly voted for the 54-hour bill for women and children in mercantile and manufacturing establishments, the eight-hour bill for employes on public works of the state, peaceful picketing and all other labor measures. He also voted for the Donahue resolutions favoring the direct



election of United States senators by the people and the federal income tax.

Speaker Walker appointed him to the important committee on metropolitan affairs, an unusually important appointment for a first-year member. He supported the amendments to the city charter which would have given the people of Boston a decent referendum on the charter and would also take away from the civil service commission the power of passing upon appointments of the mayor of Boston.

His record is one of which he and his constituency may well be proud.

Rep. Connolly was born March 11, 1882. He obtained his education in the public schools and at Tufts college. He is in the undertaking business. He is a member of the Catholic Union.

John D. Connors.

Rep. John D. Connors of Boston, who represents the 17th Suffolk district, in the house of 1911, is a graduate of the old Boston common council, now extinct.

On labor matters he had a perfect record from a labor standpoint. He voted for the eight-hour bill for employes on public works of the state. He also supported the 54-hour bill for women and children in manufacturing and mercantile establish-



ments; the bill to permit labor unions to impose fines to enforce strikes; workmen's compensation, the bill to provide for a jury trial in cases growing out of the violation of injunctions and all other measures desired by organized labor and working-

men in general. Rep. Connors was a sincere supporter of the Donahue resolution in favor of the election of United States senators by the people and ratifying the proposed amendment to the national constitution for an income tax. He was one of the petitioners for the bill to reduce the height limitations for members of the Boston fire deparment.

Rep. Connors served on the committee on state house and libraries and supported the resolve providing for the erection of a statue to the late "Ben" Butler.

If he wants another term in the house, Rep. Connors can probably have it without much opposition as it is a rule in Ward 17 that any man who makes a good record on Beacon hill in his first year be returned a second time at least. Rep. Connors was born in Boston, July 5, 1878. He was educated in the public schools. He is a motorman on the Boston Elevated. He served in the common council of 1909. He is a member of the Tammany club of Ward 17.

Eli M. Converse.

One of the few remaining members of the old school of republican conservatism who served in the present legislature was Rep. Eli M. Converse, of West Brookfield, a first year man from the 4th Worcester district. Without doubt one of the quietest men who ever came to the house of representatives, Rep. Converse's voice has been heard only when the roll was called. But he has always been there when his name was called and a study of his record will show that he was ever mindful of the needs and requirements of the people of his district.

Before coming to the legislature, Mr. Converse had served as chairman of the board of selectmen of the town of West Brookfield. His experience in that position fully acquainted him with the needs of the citizens of his district and fully qualified



him to represent his constituents in the legislature. His knowledge of town affairs enabled him to act with unusually good judgment on all measures concerning the various towns of the commonwealth. It might be mentioned in this connection that the district represented by Mr. Converse comprises the towns of Brookfield, Hardwick, New Braintree, North Brookfield, Warren and West Brookfield, and a man who has to look out for the interests of six towns is pretty sure to have plenty to do to keep him busy, and this was certainly true in the case of Rep. Converse. He was appointed to the committee on drainage and did good work on that committee. Mr. Converse is a prominent merchant in the town of West Brookfield. He was born in Brookfield, Oct. 31, 1850, and graduated from the public schools. He is a member of the A. F. A. M.

John J. Conway.

The brilliant record which Rep. John J. Conway of the 23rd Suffolk district established in his four years of service in the houses in 1905-'06-'07-'10, was lived up to and even surpassed during the recent session. Beginning where he had left off the year before, he has steadily advanced as one of the principal members of the house until in the closing days of the session he was looked upon as one of the few real leaders of the lower branch.

For honesty, conscientiousness and faithfulness to his constituents and to the state, Rep. Conway's record and reputation could be pitted against that of any member of the legislature and the verdict would not be unfavorable to the Roxbury man. In point of popularity, Rep. Conway was excelled by very few. One evidence of his popularity was shown when he was selected by his associates to preside over the mock session at the close of the session.



One of the things that has served to strengthen Rep. Conway's position in the house is his absolute non-partisanship. He has not upon any occasion allowed party ties to interfere in his consideration of matters of legislation. On labor matters he has always displayed his sympathy with the laboring man. He led the fight in the house for the bill to make nine hours in eleven constitute a day's work for street railway employes. He introduced the bill on his own petition, got it through the house and worked hard to get it through the senate.

Rep. Conway was reapopinted to the ways and means committee by Speaker Walker and was also given a place on the committee on counties this year. He served on both committees faithfully and well.

In the fight to increase the salaries of the Boston elementary school teachers, Rep. Conway took a leading part and was greatly instrumental in getting the compromise salary bill through. He took a prominent part in practically every big fight that occurred in the house during the last session. He introduced a bill to compel the Boston licensing board to give public hearings. This bill was killed after one of the hottest debates of the year.

Speaker Walker at the close of the session recognized the Roxbury legislator with a place on the redistricting committee.

Leon M. Conwell.

Leon M. Conwell of Somerville, representing the 26th Middlesex district for the



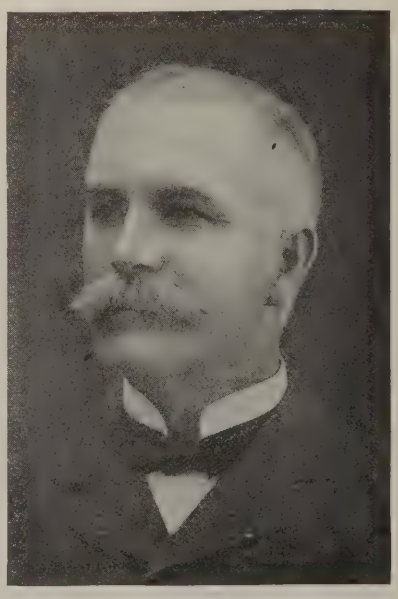
second year, maintained the reputation he made in 1910 as a hardworking, conscientious and conservative legislator. For the committee on ways and means, on which he was again placed, he handled numerous reports with almost invariable success. He was one of the most faithful members of this overburdened committee which has to do with all the financial problems of the state and did his part in puncturing the loose reports of Gov. Foss' experts and the oftentimes looser conclusions which the governor drew from these reports and which were generally found to be unsustained by the facts contained in the reports.

Rep. Conwell's consistent conservatism was shown in his votes against such measures as the resolutions for direct election of U. S. senators and the ratification of the federal income tax amendment, the eight-hour bill for employes on public works, the 54-hour bill for women and chilors employed in textile factories, the peaceful persuasion bill, the public opinion bill and the initiative and referendum amendment to the constitution.

Mr. Conwell is editor of the Somerville Journal. He was born in that city, but moved to Philadelphia when quite young and went to Princeton for his collegiate training.

James H. L. Coon.

The third year in the house of Rep. James H. L. Coon of Watertown was even more strenuous than his second, when he fought so game a fight for the classification of property. Rep. Coon was chairman of the public service committee this last year, and on his shoulders rested heavy responsibilities. There were multitude of bills providing more pay for judges, more pay for clerks of court, and other court officials, pensions for court officials, and more pay and pensions for all sorts of public officers. Rep. Coon again showed him-



self a conservative, standing firm against many a plan to loot the public treasury. He held in mind also what has become an axiom, as well as time-honored tradition in the house—no more increases of salary for the courts till the highest court of all, the general court gets an increase. He did report a pension bill for the district police and put it through the house, and a bill for a readjustment of salaries of the doorkeepers of the house; but he was too modest to push a bill for the increase in salaries of the members of the legislature; nevertheless the house substituted the bill.

Rep. Coon's committee was one of the few to clear its docket somewhere near the time-limit set by the rules. Both in the committee-room and in the house he was faithful in attendance, and on the floor he showed himself a ready debater. He was also a member of the committee on mercantile affairs, which had a long docket and required prolonged labors. Rep. Coon is being urged for the senate when Sen. Mulligan retires. It is believed that Watertown is entitled to a republican senator and can elect one.

Rep. Coon was born in Barnstable Oct. 16, 1853, and educated in the public schools and in Eastman Business college, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He is an insurance engineer by profession and was state inspector of factories and public buildings from 1885 to 1891. For years he has been prom-

inent in local politics, and was elected selectman before beginning his legislative career.

Michael H. Cotter.

One of the bright young men whom Lynn contributed to the legislature this year is Michael H. Cotter of Ward 6 of that city, who by his ready grasp of matters made himself strong with his fellows and valuable to his constituents. Rep. Cotter took hold of the hardy perennial, a resolve that the state should pay the Murphy heirs for the land it took for the Nahant boulevard, for which it had paid nobody anything, and by his push and energy fought it through to a finish, having the satisfaction of winning the governor's approval and securing $5000 for the Murphys. He has been a strong friend of labor and was a warm supporter of the 54-hour bill for the women and children of the mills, as well as of the eight-hour law, peaceful persuasion, anti-injunction, trades union fines, workingmen's compensation and every other bill which came up during the session in the interest of the toiler. As a democrat he stood consistently with his party.

On all bills of Lynn interest he has put in faithful work for his city. He worked steadily for the Boston & Eastern electric interurban bill and spoke for it on the floor of the house, though standing by what he conscientiously believed the people of Lynn wanted, a fare not exceding 12 cents from the Shoe City to Boston, voting for the Quinn amendment which was defeated. But he accepted the will of the house and voted for the bill as it passed that body. He took part in all the discussions on the big railroad problems for his city, standing with the depressionists in so far as the interests



of the community and the taxpayer were safeguarded but not going to the extremes of the ultra proponents for placing the four tracks of the Boston & Maine below the street level. He was a consistent supporter of a future boulevard or thoroughfare from Central square to West Lynn after the railroad should become electrified and the use of steam abandoned. In all things Mr. Cotter was conservatively progressive. He made good and will meet his constituents confidently as a candidate for re-election to the house from the 15th Essex district comprising Ward 6, Lynn and Saugus.

Rep. Cotter was born in Ireland 44 years ago, national and was educated in her schools. He has been in politics since early manhood, being a member of the democratic state committee, and having served as chairman of the democratic city committee of Lynn. He began work in a shoe factory but has been engaged for 15 years in the cigar, real estate and insurance business.

Channing H. Cox.

One committee that escaped any blame for lagging behind this year on Beacon hill was mercantile affairs. In fact no committee in the legislature could show a cleaner bill of health than what was once dubbed the committee on "miscellaneous affairs." Reports were made at an early date on each of the 112 matters referred, not a dissenter was recorded on any one and the house stood by the committee every time.

The lion's share of credit for this splendid showing belongs to the house chairman, Rep. Channing H. Cox of Ward 10.

How remarkable this record is may be seen from the nature of the bills which the committee had to consider. There were no less than half a dozen bills, all strongly backed by improvement associations, etc., relative to the charges for telephone service in the suburban districts, which sought to substitute schemes of their framers for the carefully devised schedule just put into effect by recommendation of the highway commission. Then there were innumerable bills,



as usual, relative to the burying of wires, while the people who want packages of food products stamped with the net weight notwithstanding that certain food products, such as lard and butter shrink in weight after packing, made their annual visit to the state house. This year there was a vigorous attempt to abolish the use of trading stamps but Chairman Cox's committee gave this bill leave to withdraw after it had been clearly established that such an act would be unconstitutional.

Rep. Cox's own constituency, embracing innumerable automobile dealers and chauffeurs, was vitally interested in the bill to compel all vehicles to carry lights at night and the Ward 10 man played a conspicuous part in the final success of this long fought for measure.

One of the reforms which Rep. Cox secured this year was a measure compelling the gas and electric light commissioners to order an inspection of a gas meter upon application from a consumer. While the existing law was supposed to afford such protection it was found upon trial that the test was discretionary on the part of the board. Now if a consumer believes he is being overcharged he can take steps to prove or disprove his contention to his own satisfaction.

He also pushed through a resolve providing that the board of gas and electric light commissioners shall investigate the "demand" indicators used for measuring electricity and which defy reading by any but an expert, the idea of the investigation being to secure a meter that will tell the consumer at once just how much electricity he is using.

Coming from the district most affected he took a prominent hand in framing legislation to do something effective in abating the smoke nuisance by compelling electrification of the offending railroad lines.

As a member of the special committee to consider the governor's recommendation for a public utilities commission he gave this big subject considerable study which enabled him to furnish his fellow members with many valuable suggestions bearing on the question of changing the methods of controlling public service corporations. Taking up the negative side of his work during the present session Mr. Cox spoke and worked hard in opposition to the measure to strip the land court of much of its power, the so-called "anti bob-veal" law and standing for home rule as agaisnt the Boston teachers' salary bill.

Russell D. Crane.

Rep. Russell D. Crane of the 3rd Middlesex district was much in the limelight perforce, in his second year in the house, for there were introduced a number of important bills affecting the welfare of Cambridge, chief among which were: the bill for a new charter, the bill for a new courthouse, and the bill for a hospital. Rep. Crane again shone in debate, making cogent arguments for all these propositions. He incurred the enmity of the county ring for he opposed giving the county commissioners carte blanche as to the location of the new courthouse. He argued that the new building should be in the neighborhood of the old—Harvard square—and that if no section was particularly mentioned, the commissioners would assuredly choose East Cambridge for he had evidence to that effect.

The house was convinced by his arguments, and when, by a close vote the provision specifying the locality was eliminated, followed his lead in killing the bill.

Rep. Crane's progressiveness was shown in his advocacy, in a strong speech, of the Donahue resolutions for direct election of United States senators.

A member of two such important committees as street railways and public lighting, he naturally was active in the debates of the house and lived up to the reputation made in the railroad fight of last year as one of the strongest debaters of the lower branch. He handled many important reports for his committee on street railways and it was he who drafted and carried to success the resolve providing for a thorough investigation by the railroad commission of the subject of street fenders for street railway cars.

But his greatest feat of the year, probably, was his drafting, in conjunction with Sen. Malley, of the Malley-Crane direct legislation amendment to the constitution,



which failed of the necessary two-thirds vote in the house by only five votes. That remarkable vote in favor of such an innovation in our law making process was a high tribute to the skill of the authors of the measure in drafting a measure which, while ultra-progressive, was at the same time as conservative as such a measure could be made.

He introduced on his own petition a bill to provide a referendum to the women at the next state election on the question of amending the constitution by striking the word "male" from the constitution, and his argument against woman suffrage was one of the most interesting of the year.

Russell D. Crane was born in Hartford, Conn., May 26, 1877, and was educated in the public schools and graduated from Harvard university in 1900. In college he was a member of the Theta Delta Chi, and was prominent in several debating societies, where he obtained the experience which has served him so well in the house. His election to the legislature followed two years in the Cambridge city council, and two years in the board of aldermen. He is a member of the republican and non-partisan city committees, and has been vice-chairman of the latter. He is vice-president of the Cambridge Republican club, and a member of the Colonial, Cambridge, Economic, and Boston City clubs, besides the Derryfield of Manchester, N. H., and the Vesper Country club.

Courtenay Crocker.

Rep. Courtenay Crocker of Ward 11, Boston, exemplified in his second year in the house, as in 1910, those traits which make for the successful legislator—modesty, painstaking attention to duty and a conciseness of argument that holds the attention of a house that wearies of too much oratory.

Again on the ways and means committee, Rep. Crocker faithfully attended upon the work of that much worked sub division of the legislation which considers all the propositions affecting the finances of the commonwealth. Like most of the other members of that committee he discovered that the reports of Gov. Foss' army of experts, when carefully analyzed were really evidence of the high standard of the state departments rather than of laxity in their conduct.

Rep. Crocker was specially interested, as a member of the ways and means committee, in the bill which repealed the act of 1909 which made trust companies a refuge of tax dodgers by providing that deposits in their savings departments should be taxable at the saving bank rate of $5 per $1000. He favored putting trust companies on the same basis as national banks, with the deposits taxable at the lo-



cal rate, except such deposits as were truly savings deposits—those not in excess of $1000 principal—and saw his efforts crowned with success.

Rep. Crocker succeeded in getting through this year a resolve for an investigation of the state house lighting, he maintaining and figures of experts showing that considerable could be saved by having this done by private contract. Rep. Crocker was born in Boston, Feb. 4, 1881, and is a graduate of Harvard and the Harvard law school.

Daniel F. Cronin.

Rep. Daniel F. Cronin of Ward 18, Boston, was compelled to lose much of the time of the legislative session of 1911 because of a serious illness, which caused his absence from the halls of legislation for more than two months.

When he learned that the bill to increase the salaries of the Boston elementary school teachers had been vetoed, and that the house had failed to pass the bill over the veto by the small margin of one vote, and further that a fight would be made to reconsider, he hurried back to the hill, against the doctor's orders, and cast his vote in favor of the teachers. A two-thirds vote was necessary to override the veto and allow the underpaid elementary teachers to get their increases. It can be understood therefore that every vote counted.

Rep. Cronin's position on labor measures must be judged by his record of last year, his absence this session preventing him from voting on the various labor measures. If his vote was needed, however, you can rely on it that "Dan" Cronin would have managed to get in and vote. The house, this year, however, was strongly with labor and his vote was really not needed. He went on record last year, however, in favor of every measure of benefit to the wage earners of the state. These facts hardly need mentioning, however, when it is said that Rep. Cronin comes from ward 18, Sen. Timilty's democratic stronghold. Rep. Cronin served two years' apprenticeship in the Boston common council before coming to the legislature in 1910. He is a native of Ireland, being born there Nov. 15, 1879. He



graduated from the public schools and attended Boston College for a time. He is a painter by occupation.

William A. H. Crowley.

Rep. William A. H. Crowley, who represented Ward 7, Boston, better known as "The Cove" district, in the house of 1911, came to Beacon hill fully prepared and qualified to perform the duties of a legislator. He had served four years on the Boston common council, in 1901-'02-'03-'04, and the record which he made while in that body fully justified his election to higher office. Rep. Crowley proved to be a quiet, but able and constructive legislator. He obtained the passage of a bill to place the manicuring and massage parlors under the supervision of the police departments in the cities or towns in which the establishments are located. The law is aimed at persons who conduct an illegal business under the guise of manicuring or massage parlors. A penalty of a fine or imprisonment is provided for any person who violates any of the provisions of the act.



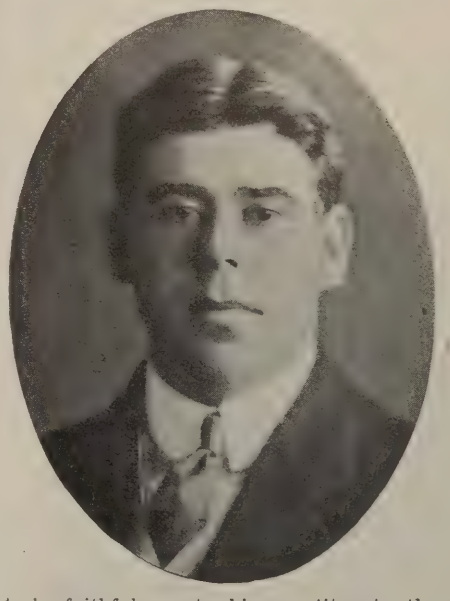
Another measure which Rep. Crowley introduced was a resolution requesting congress to enact legislation requiring embalmers to be carried on all steamships carrying passengers between the United States and foreign ports. The purpose of this legislation was to provide decent burial for American citizens who unfortunately die while at sea. The resolutions were adopted by the house of representatives but the senate rejected them.

Besides working for these measures, Rep. Crowley found time to work for the various labor measures that came before the legislature, and in which his constituents were vitally interested. He voted for the eight-hour bill for employes on public works, for the 54-hour bill for women and children in manufacturing and mercantile establishments, and for the direct nominations bill, the Donahue resolutions in favor of the direct election of United States senators and the Donahue federal income tax resolutions.

Rep. Crowley served on the committee on drainage. He was born in St. John, N. B., June 22, 1869, and graduated from the public schools. He is a clothing cutter. In social life, he is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

Thomas S. Cuff.

In the legislative session just closed, as in the session of 1910, Rep. Thomas S. Cuff of Lowell was one of the best friends of labor, was one of the most faithful members of the legislature in point of attendance and strict attention to duty, and was recorded on every measure on the side of the plain people. He worked hard for the city of Lowell and took a deep interest in all matters that came before his committee on public health and before the house. He was recorded on every roll-call but one and there is no better proof of a legisla-



tor's faithfulness to his constituents than a good roll-call record. Rep. Cuff's record was undoubtedly one of the best of the year.

Speaker Walker re-appointed Rep. Cuff to the committee on public health. As a second year man on the committee he quickly became one of its influential and valuable members.

It was through his efforts, to a great extent, that the bill to prohibit the pollution of the Merrimac river and its tributaries, was defeated. This bill would prohibit cities like Lowell and Lawrence from discharging their sewage into the Merrimac river and would necessitate an expenditure of about $3,000,000 to the city of Lowell alone for a change in its water sewage system. Rep. Cuff worked hard in opposition to this bill. He obtained an adverse report from his committee on public health on the bill. The adverse report was accepted.

Rep. Cuff is a prominent druggist in his city. He was born in Ireland, Dec. 26, 1878. His parents came to Lowell when he was very young and he graduated from the Lowell public schools. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Y. M. C. I., U. S. Bunting C. C. & A. A.

Rep. Cuff is a democrat in his politics, but is serving his second term from a district that is or rather used to be normally republican by about 500 votes. The voters of the 19th Middlesex district, however, apparently do not believe in allowing party politics to interfere with the election of good legislators. It will be in the interest of the city of Lowell to return Rep. Cuff to the legislature.

Thomas P. Curtin.

As a former secretary of Boston local of the International Typographical Union, Thomas P. Curtin of Ward 24 naturally was looked upon as one of organized labor's leaders in the house of 1911. Rep. Curtin came to the house with a reputation as an orator but he happily disappointed those

who expect labor orators to be orating all the time. Rep. Curtin never talked unless he had something to say. One measure against which he did some very effective talking was the socalled "fire hazard" bill which he and the other Dorchester representative succeeded in killing after it had been through the senate. The bill would have placed a heavy additional burden on Dorchester's taxpayers without any compensatory advantages.

As the first democrat ever elected to the house from Ward 24 Rep. Curtin reflected credit upon the judgment of the voters who chose him. He was not the sort of legislator who blindly supports every measure having the stamp of approval of organized labor, whether the measure be good or bad. When "Tom" Curtin believed that a bill was a bad one he opposed it with all the strength and vigor at his command even if organized labor was behind it, if by so doing he thought that he was acting in line with the best interests of the laboring classes of the state. Organized labor has been known to make mistakes. In Rep. Curtin's opinion a mistake was made when organized labor officially endorsed the bill to raise the compulsory school age limit from 14 to 16 years. It had been proven conclusively that the public schools of the state could not accommodate all the children under 16. But this was not the only reason why Rep. Curtin opposed the bill. He contended from actual experience that in many cases the earnings of a boy between the age of 14 and 16 comes in very handy as a means of helping to support a poor family. He was backed up in his stand on this matter by many other loyal labor men, one of whom was none other than Rep. Parks of Fall River, recognized



as the spokesman of organized labor on the floor of the house. The bill was finally killed, thanks to a great extent to Rep. Curtin's efforts.

He served on the committees on labor and constitutional amendments and was one of the strong men on both committees. Rep. Curtin was born in Chelmsford on March 6, 1870. He was educated in the public schools. He is a printer and has served as secretary of the Boston Typographical Union.

Alfred W. Cushman.

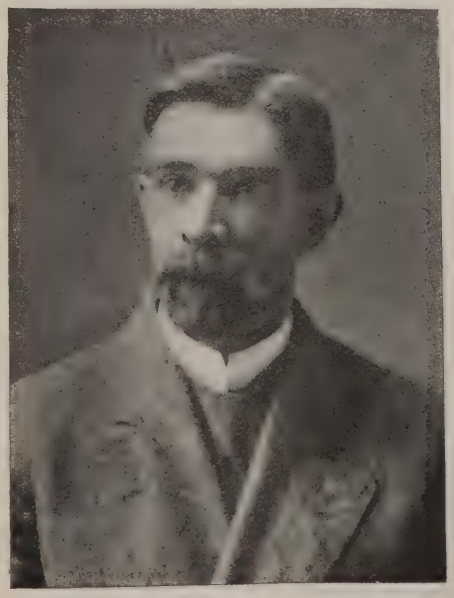
Alfred W. Cushman, from the top end of old Cape Cod, has finished his second year as a member of the house of representatives for the 3d Barnstable district. Whether or not he will come back to the lower branch next year is now an open question. The candidacy of Sen. John E. White for state auditor leaves a vacancy to be filled in the upper branch and Rep. Cushman has a large number of friends, in the lower section of the Cape particularly, who would like to see him occupying a seat in the senate. If he should decide to get into the senatorial fight his competitors will realize that they have a contest on their hands, for Cushman is widely known from one end of the Cape to the other. His long service as a railroad conductor should prove valuable to him at all times. Mr. Cushman is a republican, but he believes that the wishes of the people of the district that he represents should be considered before any question of party expediency. For that reason his friends were not at all surprised when he announced after his election last fall that he would not vote on the election of the United States senator for Massachusetts until he had an expression of opinion from the voters of his own district. He then became a strong centre. Lodge men and anti-Lodge men claimed his vote. However, he kept his hand and with more calmness, perhaps, than any other man in Barnstable county, awaited the result of the poll of his district. When



the returns showed in favor of Sen. Lodge, he stuck to his position and the senator had no more earnest supporter. During his two years in the house Mr. Cushman had served on the committees on harbors and public lands and roads and bridges. He was born in Duxbury, August 18, 1842. He was educated in the public schools and at Partridge academy, Duxbury. He holds membership in the Masonic Order, I. O. O. F., and O. R. C.

George T. Daly.

Ward 12, one of the republican wards of Boston, elected two democrats to represent it in the house this year. George T. Daly was one of these. He made a faithful and conscientious legislator, and was recorded on every important measure. Speaker Walker appointed him to the important committee on street railways, an unusual appointment for a first year man, especially a first year democrat. This committee is one of the most important of the legislature.



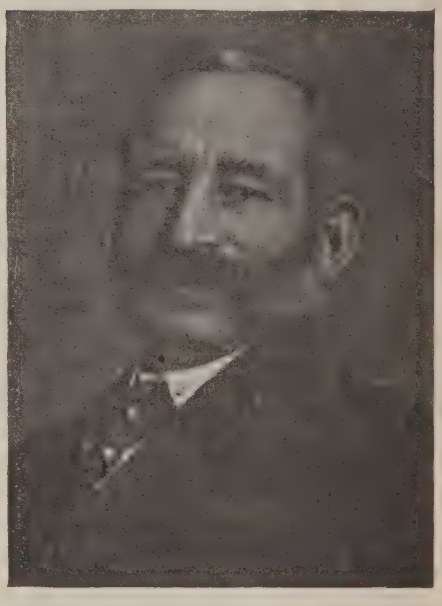
It dealt with the various street railway merger bills, the bill to reduce the hours of employment of employes of street railway companies from ten out of 12 to nine out of 11 hours a day, and a number of other important pieces of legislation. Rep. Daly supported the latter bill both in the committee and in the house. The fight on the bill was one of the biggest of the year. It passed the house and was killed by the senate by a tie vote.

Rep. Daly voted for the 54-hour bill for women and children in manufacturing and mercantile establishments, which was signed by Gov. Foss. He also voted for the eight-hour bill for employes on public works of the state and the other measures of benefit to the laboring classes. He supported and voted for the Donahue resolutions for direct election of United States senators by the people, the federal income tax resolutions, the direct nomination and public opinion bills. Rep. Daly introduced a bill on his own petition to make it compulsory upon every voter to cast his ballot at elections unless he is prevented by ill health or other infirmity. A penalty of fine or imprisonment, at the discretion of the court, was provided in the bill. After a hard fight the bill was defeated.

Rep. Daly was born in Boston 45 years ago. He attended the public schools and is engaged in the kitchen furnishing business. He served on the Boston common council in 1907. He is a past chief ranger of the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters, past counsel of the Knights of St. Rose, a member of the Knights of St. Rose corporation, past grand knight of Mt. Pleasant council, Knights of Columbus, and also belongs to the Young Men's Catholic Association, St. Vincent De Paul Conference, Holy Cross Cathedral, Married Men's Sodality, Church of the Immaculate Conception, Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Concord club.

David H. Damon.

The milk question was still a live issue in the legislative session of 1911 and there was no man in the legislature who appre-



ciated the situation better or worked harder to bring about a solution of the milk question than Rep. David H. Damon of Ashby, republican, serving his first year from the 12th Middlesex district.

Speaker Walker assigned him to the committee on agriculture. He quickly proved his wide knowledge of agricultural conditions in the state and his associates on the committee soon came to recognize him as a man whose judgment could be depended upon. He was given charge of a number of bills for his committee. The most noticeable occasion in which he took charge of a report of his committee was on a bill, recommended by the State Forester, dealing with the work of the suppression of the gypsy and brown-tail moths. This bill amended the law on the statute books so that the State Forester might take supervision of the work of suppressing the moths in all cities and towns desiring it. It is worthy of note that this was one of the two bills which were passed by this year's legislature dealing with moth suppression. A number were defeated.

Rep. Damon established a reputation in his first year of service in the house as a republican of the old conservative school. He voted upon all occasions according to the principles of the republican party as they were in the days of the strength of the party in the state. He voted against the federal income tax resolutions and against the resolutions in favor of the direct election of United States senators. He was conservative on all labor measures.

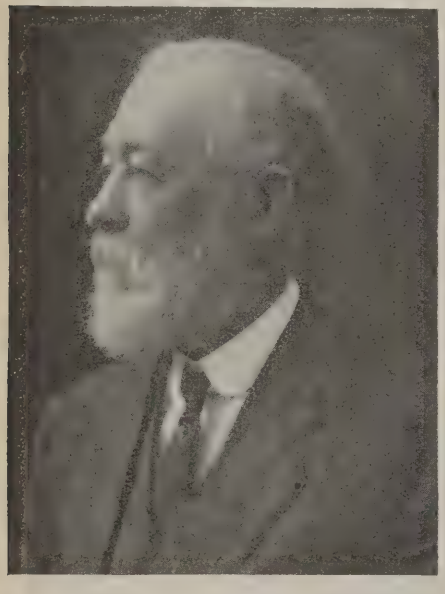
Rep. Damon is a native of Ashby. He was born in that town in 1852 and lived there ever since. He is a prominent member of the Grange and of the I. O. O. F.

Henry G. Danforth.

An asset of distinct value to the old Bay State is the ripe and conservative judgment of the older members of its legislature, especially when the conservatism bred of years is tempered by a broad liberality that sees merit in new things and can discern new conditions.

Such a legislator was Rep. Henry G. Danforth of Norton who represented the 1st Bristol district as a republican in the house during the legislative session just ended. He viewed all matters with that liberality which has prevented him from becoming a "machine" man in any sense. He was for corporation legislation when common sense told him that it was for the best and concealed no ulterior motive, and on the other hand was anti-corporation whenever his judgment told him that the welfare of the people was about to be exploited for private gain on the part of some one.

Although not of the "progressive" type of republicanism, he voted for the state-wide direct nominations bill which is now in operation in the state. That he was not a progressive can be told from his votes against such measures as the Donahue resolutions in favor of the direct election of United States senators and the ratification



of the federal income tax amendment, and the 54-hour bill for women and children in mercantile and manufacturing establishments.

He was regular in his attendance both in the house and in committee. He was a member of the committee on state house and libraries.

Rep. Danforth was born in the town of Raynham on Feb. 6, 1843. He graduated from the public schools and also took a course in the Union Business college of Philadelphia. He was in the shoe business in Philadelphia from 1861 to 1871, was European salesman for the McKay Sewing Machine company in 1872 and 1873, and manufactured shoes in Norton from 1874 to 1884. He served his town as a member of the school committee from 1880 to 1893 as selectman, overseer of poor and member of the board of health, 1906 to 1912, and as assessor from 1906 to 1913. He is a member of the state grange and the A. O. U. W. back to the house this year after an ab-

Thomas Davies.

Rep. Thomas Davies of Holyoke was elevated this year to the important committee on railroads and his associates on that committee immediately elected him to the clerkship, which was both an honor and a burden at the same time. The position of clerk of the committee on railroads is no "cinch." A man of energy as well as ability is required to successfully fill that office and "Tom" Davies fitted right into it.

He took great interest in all transportation problems that came before his committee and was one of the most earnest supporters of the bill to provide that no person shall be employed as a conductor or engineer unless he has had two years' experience as a brakeman or fireman. His work on the bill to do away with the smoke nuisance in the city of Holyoke was largely instrumental in the bill's passage.



"Tom" Davies played a prominent part in the consideration of all important measures that came before the legislature. He helped to get votes for every bill which he believed would benefit or tend to lighten the burden of those thousands who have to earn their livelihood by the sweat of their brows. He voted for the 54-hour bill for women and children, the eight-hour bill, direct nominations, public opinion, federal income tax resolutions and every other progressive measure. In all of his three years' service in the house, he has served on important committees, namely, labor, election laws and railroads. Speaker Walker named him one of the monitors of the house. This appointment required his presence in the chamber at all times. Rep. Davies has served on the democratic city committee of Holyoke. He was born in Didbury, England, 36 years ago. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the M. U., Union club and Elks.

Arthur S. Davis.

Arthur S. Davis of Melrose, who showed plenty of progressiveness and painstaking ability in his first year in the house, didn't change his ideals during his second term. In fact, he went farther along the lines of safety and sanity in legislation for the benefit of his constitutents and the state at large. As chairman of the committee on bills in third reading, his legal ability has



time and time proved of great benefit in finding the weak spots in legislation and correcting errors in bills that might prove serious if not discovered in time. This committee is one of hard work, whose labors, quietly done, are not always appreciated at their full value. Rep. Davis is also a member of the committee on election laws this year and stepped into the chairmanship when A. P. Langtry was elected secretary of state.

While a staunch republican, representing a strong republican constituency, he has not stultified himself by allowing his personal judgment to be subordinated to the dictates of the party machine. He has supported progressive measures that are really progressive, while avoiding the rocks of ultra-radicalism and has always been the guardian of his own conscience. Such measures as the Donahue resolutions for direct election of United States senators, the Oregon plan for preferential election of these officers, the income tax resolutions, the eight-hour bill have all met his approval and support. On the other hand he has expressed himself as opposed to direct legislation and has placed himself on record against the initiative and referendum and public opinion bills. On the matter of direct nominations of state officers he has been found on the side of the popular movement. He was born in San Francisco March 30, 1867. was born in San Francisco March 30, 1867. His education was received in the Chelsea public schools and in the law department of Boston university. He practices law in Boston. Before coming to the house he served three years in the Melrose board of aldermen. He is a Mason, an Odd Fellow and an Elk.

Nathan W. Davis.

As a manufacturer in his own town, Rep. Nathan W. Davis of Freetown, who saw service in the house for the first time this year, was naturally conservative re-



publican. Mr. Davis consistently voted against such so-called radical measures as the resolutions for direct election of United States senators and ratification of the income tax amendment to the federal constitution, the eight-hour bill for employes on public works, the 54-hour bill for women and minors employed in textile factories, the public opinion bill and the initiative and referendum amendment to the constitution.

As a member of the public service committee, Rep. Davis stood by his colleagues in turning down practically all bills for increasing the salaries of public employes, holding that, as Gov. Foss was investigating the state departments, it was only proper that such requests should wait another year until the investigation was completed.

Mr. Davis was born in Freetown, March 19, 1857, and is engaged in the gun manufacturing business there. He received his education in the Episcopal academy of Cheshire, Conn. He has served his town as its treasurer and as a member of the board of registrars of voters and his party as secretary of the republican town committee. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow.

Daniel P. Day.

As clerk of the committee on banks and of the small loans business in the state, banking which conducted the investigation Rep. Daniel P. Day, republican, of Hopkinton, representing the 8th Middlesex district, was one of the busiest and hardest-worked members of the house of 1911. He played a prominent part in the investigation which preceded the bill passed by the legislature which has been declared one of

the most constructive pieces of anti-loan shark legislation ever enacted, were suggested by the legislator from Hopkinton.

Rep. Day is a republican of the progressive type. He voted for the Donohue resolutions in favor of the direct election of United States senators and for ratification of the federal income tax amendment. Although a first-year man he quickly gained the confidence of his associates and he could always be relied upon to obtain a good number of votes for any measure in which he was interested. A number of reports of his committee on banks and banking on various important bills were intrusted in his care.

All measures affecting Middlesex county received his special attention. One of the bills in which he was particularly interested and helped to get through the legislature was the bill providing for the establishment of savings banks in the public schools of the state. This bill was given a favorable report by the committee on banks and banking and is now on the statute books. Besides his committee appointment Speaker Walker bound him with a monitorship.

Rep Day was born in Worcester on Aug. 20, 1867, and was educated in the public schools. He is a clothing and shoe dealer and also does some newspaper correspondence work.

He is serving his 8th year as town treas-



urer of Hopkinton, and is chairman of the Hopkinton republican town committee. Fraternally he is prominently connected with the Odd Fellows, (past noble grand) Masons, (past master), and the A. O. U. W.

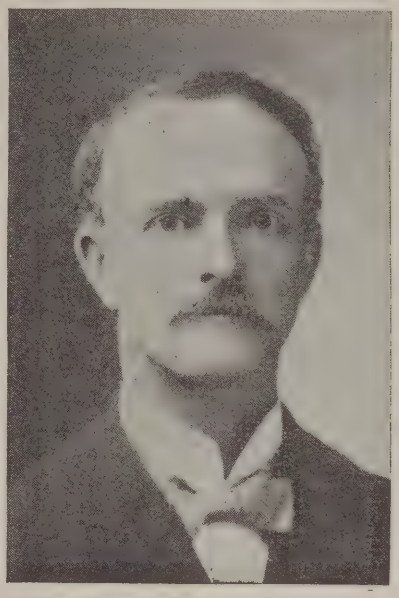
Charles A. Dean.

No higher tribute or more deserved was ever paid to any legislator in this commonwealth than that paid by Rep. Newton of Boston to the veteran, Charles A. Dean of Wakefield during the debate on the Foss and Walker state income tax amendments in the closing days of the session. It was during Rep. Crane's motion to substitute for the Walker income tax amendment, a resolve allowing the tax commissioner to expend $10,000 to investigate the whole question of taxation.

Rep. Newton opposed the motion to substitute. "We have in this house a man," he said, "who can give us more information on taxation, and without cost to the state, than we could secure by appropriating $10,000 for the purpose."

The house applauded lustily and showed its confidence in Rep. Dean by turning down both the Foss and Walker amendments and substituting the Dean state income tax bill. Rep. Dean in his 11 years in the house has firmly estabished his reputation as a taxation expert with practical knowledge of the subject, obtained as an assessor in his home town and by deep study of this most intricate subject. He is vigorously opposed to any such plan as Gov. Foss' scheme of exempting all intangible property from any taxation whatsoever except a tax on the income from it. Rep. Dean freely acknowledges that it is unjust to tax a four percent stock or bond from one and a half to two percent, but he isn't ready to jump at any plan merely because it furnishes relief to the class of citizens who own stocks and bonds. The revenue end has got to be considered, he maintains, and he is against a remedy which would furnish the revenue by practically doubling local rates of taxation and put almost the entire burden on the owners of small pieces of real property.

Rep. Dean's great value to his home town was demonstrated in the passage of the bill appropriation $55,000 for the re-



placement of the Wakefield armory which was destroyed by fire. The bill had to run the gauntlet of three committees—rules, on the question of admission; military affairs, because it was a military matter; and ways and means because it involved the expenditure of the state's money. Late in the session though it was, Rep. Dean secured its admittance and speedily got it through both the committees on military affairs and his own committee on ways and means, then through the house and up to the governor, who promptly signed it. It was a piece of work that none but an experienced legislator could have accomplished.

Rep. Dean has served in the house now for 11 years and it is no exaggeration to say that each year has added to his value to the commonwealth and to his district.

George L. Dow.

Cambridge sent a strong delegation, all young men, to the house in 1911, the maority progressive republicans, and all able to fight well for the best interests of the city. Therefore it was that Cambridge got such important matters through—the new



charter, the hospital bill, the school committee bill, and the street voting lists bill. Rep. Dow as a member of the committee on cities was one of the wheel-horses in the good work of pulling the measures along. He also introduced on his own petition a bill to provide for suburban express offices at the North and South stations. After strenuous endeavor he secured the enactment of a resolve for an investigation of the matter and thereby earned the gratitude of the general public as well of a number of small express companies who had long suffered from monopolistic conditions.

Before his election to the house in 1910 Rep. Dow had much experience in local politics and in public office in his native city. He was elected to the common council of Cambridge in 1905, and to the board of aldermen in 1906 and 1907. He has long been a member of the Cambridge republican city committee, and also of the non-partisan committee having been elected to the chairmanship of the latter in 1909. He was born in Cambridge, Dec. 9, 1878 and educated in the public schools, and in Dartmouth college. He has been engaged for some years in the real estate and insurance business and is a member of the Middlesex club, the Cambridge Republican club of which he is vice-president, the Economy and Colonial clubs, and the Masons. In the house of 1911 he was appointed to the committee on elections as well as the committee on cities.

Andrew P. Doyle.

Rep. Andrew P. Doye of New Bedford finished six successive years in the legislature with the close of the recent session and the indications are that he can continue coming back as long as he wants to, or until he gets ready to move up to the senate. It was this year that Rep. Doyle saw the successful culmination of his fight of several years to secure a 54-hour day for women and minors employed in textile factories. The 54-hour day has been his ul-



timate goal ever since the reduction was made from 60 to 58. Two years ago he was instrumental in getting through the 56-hour bill, but this year the really big victory came. Gov. Foss threatened to spoil it all by insisting on the recall of the bill and its amendment into a 55-hour bill, but Rep. Doyle stood firm. He would rather take his chances with overriding the governor's veto. The governor's bluff was called and he signed the bill, not daring to do otherwise.

Rep. Doyle also played an important part in securing the enactment of the law which will prohibit the use of the death-dealing suction shuttle, called the weaver's "kiss of death."

His service in the house has embraced membership on such important committees as insurance, liquor law and cities and on the special recess committee on insurance. The New Bedford man, through his leadership of the fight for the 54-hour bill, has developed into one of the strongest and most effective debaters in the house. Another fight which he led this year was for the repeal of the bar and bottle act of last year, which he strenuously opposed the enactment of.

Rep. Doyle has not confined his efforts on labor measures to the 54-hour law, although that was his principal fight. Always he has been found in the forefront, fighting for legislation tending to better the condition of those who toil. He is a native of Ireland, having been born there August 15, 1869.

Lawrence J. Dugan.

Because the voters of the 7th Worcester district know when they've got a good representative in the legislature Rep. Lawrence J. Dugan of Webster was sent back to the house for his second term by a record-breaking plurality in a district where he was preceded by a republican. One of the nice pieces of work that Rep. Dugan accomplished in his second year was the defeat of a bill providing for the establishment of a new district police court at Southbridge. The building of the court alone, aside from the cost of maintenance, would have entailed an expense of thousands of dollars to Worcester county.

Rep. Dugan was re-appointed this year to the committee on roads and bridges by Speaker Walker. He was faithful in his attendance both at committee hearings and at the session of the house. His roll-call had few superiors for he was recorded on every important measure. He supported the federal income tax resolve, the Donahue resolutions in favor of the direct election of United States senators by the people and all the other progressive measures, including the direct nominations and public opinion bills. He voted for the bill to reduce the hours of labor of women and children in manufacturing establishments from



56 to 54 hours a week. He also supported the eight-hour bill for employes on public works of the state. Rep. Dugan was born in the town of Webster, Nov. 17, 1874. He is a graduate of the Parochial and Webster High schools and the Jefferson, (Philadelphia, Pa.) Medical college. He is a druggist in his home town. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

John F. Dwyer.

No, Rep. John F. Dwyer has never, so far as we know, served as moderator of town meetings in Weymouth, strange as that may seem to those whom he surprised by the cool and effective manner in which he presided over the house when honored with a call to the chair by Speaker Walker. He seemed to be a natural presiding officer and never once was ruffled, but that, it turns out, was not due to experience as a moderator in New England town meetings but to his characteristic level-headedness.

It was John Dwyer's third year in the house and he put across three big stunts this year. One was on the bill to provide for a five-cent fare to all parts of Weymouth, in the interests of the Fore River shipyard employes who had to change cars at the railroad crossing in Weymouth and pay an extra fare after crossing the track. Rep. Dwyer had it out with Atty. Bentley W. Warren of the Old Colony Street Railway company before the committee on street railways and the committee stood ready to report the bill when the street railway company made an unconditional surrender. It would never do to create the precedent of the legislature making fares for street railways, so the company agreed to grant the five-cent fare without compulsory legislation.

A second big stunt of Rep. Dwyer's was in putting across the bill, now law, to allow the taking in the close season of not over three dozen smelts a day by any person, for his own use, in the Weymouth Fore and Back rivers.

In the final days of the session, when the bill for the reconstruction of the Weymouth Back river bridge was lost in Washington in transit between the legisla-



tive and executive departments, Rep. Dwyer put in and pushed through a bill appropriating $80,000 for this purpose. The act apportions the expense but ultimately the government will settle, it is expected.

Rep. Dwyer in his first year in the house served on the committee on banks and banking, in his second year on towns and this year on both roads and bridges and insurance. In committee work, as on sessions of the house he has been one of the most faithful attendants and Speaker Walker has often expressed his high personal regard for the sturdy legislator from Weymouth. In his first two years in the house he missed but one roll call each year and that each time on assessing day when his duties as an assessor kept him in his home town. This year, because of a sad bereavement in his family, he was obliged to miss the sessions of the house for several days during the final illness of his son.

If all the legislators of Massachusetts were as conscientious as John F. Dwyer there would be little complaint concerning the quality of legislation enacted on Beacon hill.

James Frank Eagan.

Rep. James Frank Eagan swept into the house this year with two other democratic members from Ward 20, Boston, which never before had elected but one democrat



to the legislature and that one, Walter L. Collins, now president of the Boston city council. If Rep. Eagan was swept in last year he ought to walk in this, if his constituents appreciate that they have in him one of the livest wires ever sent to the house from Boston.

Rep. Eagan was not one of those who believed that a first year man should be seen and not heard. That would be putting his district at a disadvantage. So he jumped into every fight in behalf of the plain people when he thought that his efforts would help the cause along. He didn't do any unnecessary talking, either. When he talked he had something to say and soon came to be recognized as a man well worth listening to.

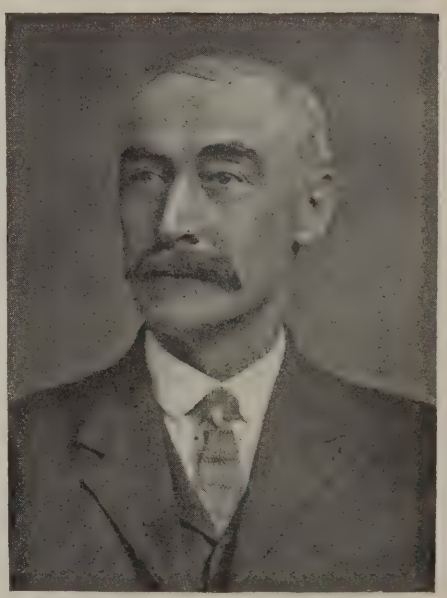
Here are a few things he did: Led the fight against and killed the "fire hazard" bill which would have put a heavy burden on every Dorchester householder to fatten the pockets of those who make fireproof building materials; secured the passage of a law authorizing the city council of Boston to empower the street commissioners to grant abatement of not over 20 percent of betterment assessed for the construction of Columbia road; put through the G. A. R. flag bill, making the display of the United States flag compulsory on public school buildings, and pushed through the house the bill to compel railroads to furnish sanitary drinking cups on their trains.

Rep. Eagan's vote was always cast for organized labor and his voice was frequently heard in behalf of labor measures. On progressive legislation it was the same. He voted for the Donahue resolutions for direct election of U. S. senators and the ratification of the income tax amendment to the federal constitution, for the public opinion bill and for the initiative and referendum. He favored giving every ward in the city representation in the city council.

It would be hard to find a better record than Rep. Eagan's and, as we said in opening, if his district is wise it will return him.

Harry M. Eames.

Rep. Harry M. Eames is from Andover. He is the dean of this year's house. Last year Andover sent "Sam" Boutwell and he was also dean, so Andover has the distinction of sending two men to the house in two successive years who were the deans of the house and who were the presiding officers on the day that the legislature convened.



He was first in the house in 1887 and then in 1888, and since that time was too busy to follow a legislative career, but he finally decided to return to the house. When he was in the house at that time he was a member of the committee on Hoosac tunnel and Troy and Greenfield R. R., but he finds many things different now than what they used to be way back in 1887. Since that time that famous committee has been abolished as the Boston and Maine road bought the tunnel from the state and there was no longer a necessity of that standing committee.

Rep. Eames presided in the chair at the hot session when Speaker Walker fought tooth and nail the democratic leader of the house, Martin M. Lomasney of Boston, in order to retain his speakership. Rep. Eames held the house in check on that day just as if he was a veteran at handling the gavel.

This year Speaker Walker put him on the committee on roads and bridges, a committee that has a lot to do, and Rep. Eames was one of the most active members of that committee and has supported many measures reported by that committee on the

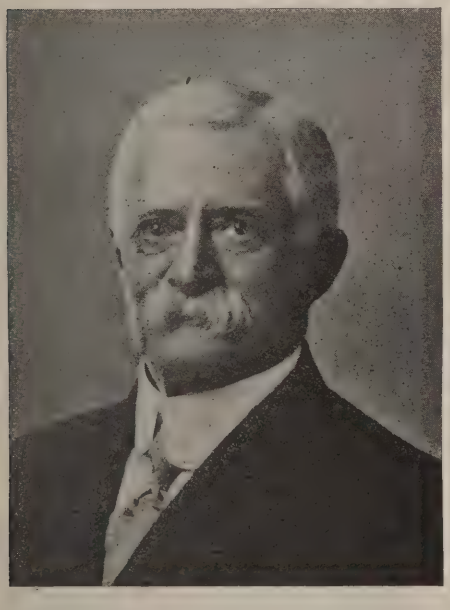
house floor. He showed that he is a progressive republican by voting for the Donahue resolutions to congress in favor of the direct elections of United States senators and direct nomination bills.

Rep. Eames was born in the town he now represents on July 9th, 1856, and he was educated in the public schools. He has held the position of wool sorter and wool buyer and later on held the position of treasurer of the Crescent Worsted company, but at present is farming. He is prominent in many lodges, especially the Masons.

Charles N. Edgell.

Rep. Charles N. Edgell of Gardner has completed his second year in the house of representatives. His service in the legislature is supplementary to a long and honorable career as a public official in his home town where he has served successively on the board of selectmen, as overseer of the poor, on the local board of health and as chief of the fire department. He served this year on the committees on elections and on prisons. The committee on prisons investigated the jails and houses of correction in Worcester county. Rep. Edgell played a prominent part in this investigation, the results of which are already well known all over the state.

Rep. Edgell put through the legislature several bills affecting his own town of Gardner. He secured the passage of a bill to allow the town of Gardner to incur indebtedness to the extent of $100,000 for sewerage purposes. Another piece of local legislation which he introduced on his own petition and had passed gave authority to the East Templeton Village Improvement society to acquire, by bequest or otherwise, real estate to an amount not exceeding $100,000, such real estate to be exempt from taxation so long as it is used in accordance with the provisions of law under which the society was incorporated.



Being a retired captain of the Massachusetts volunteer militia, Rep. Edgell naturally took a great interest in all measures affecting the state militia. His service on the committee on military affairs last year fully acquainted him with military conditions in the state and he proved a valuable adherent of the rights of the militiaman. He was one of the most conservative members of the present legislature, voting against the federal income tax, the direct election of United States Senators, and was one of the 15 to vote against the direct nominations bill for state and county officials. Rep. Edgell was born in Gardner, Jan. 29, 1843. He graduated the public schools and Barre, Vt., and New Ipswich academies. He has been in the fire insurance business for a number of years. Socially, he is affiliated with the Hope lodge, F. and A. M., Ivanhoe commandery, K. T., Alleppo Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Hiram council, R. and S. M. and holds membership in the Order of the Eastern Star, Odd Fellows, United Workmen, Gardner Boat club and the Ridgeley club.

George W. W. Edson.

Boxboro, Hudson, Maynard and Stow compose the 10th Middlesex representative district. Its sitting member of the house this year is George W. W. Edson of Stow, a democrat, who bears the well-deserved title of "the poet laureate of Beacon hill." There is no doubt of Rep. Edson's democracy. It is of the kind that persists no matter what stress of circumstances surrounds the party. He was born in 1845 at a time when people took their politics even more strenuously than they do today and he has lived all his life the principles inculcated in his youth. A veteran of the civil war and the son of another veteran, he has in his heart a warm place for the old soldier. Rep. Edson finds time to write poetry and good poetry, too. During his campaign he enlivened his speeches on the stump with bits of original verse touching on people and things in the district and on the big questions of the day. That he made a hit with this original method of campaigning is shown by the fact that he was sent to Beacon Hill from a normal-



ly republican constituency by a safe majority. In the house Rep. Edson has made several speeches, some in prose and several in poetry, each of which contained sound argument and original ideas. He is always listened to with attention and has always advocated sound matters of legislation. All the progressive matters put forward by his party have been accorded his support. He was recorded on the side of the people on the income tax, direct nomination and direct election of United States senators bills and on matters affecting the interests of the workingman. Rep. Edson is a native of Boston where he was born Nov. 23, 1845. He received his education in the public schools. When the civil war broke out he was a member of the Independent Boston Fusileers. He served during the struggle as a member of the 26th unattached company, Heavy Artillery and in Co. K, 4th Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. He is a member of the G. A. R., Sons of Veterans, Grange, Stow Civic club, and an associate member of Co. M, 5th regiment, M. V. M.

Charles W. Eldridge.

Charles W. Eldridge of Somerville came to the house as a representative of the 26th Middlesex district after five years consecutive service on the republican city committee of Somerville, and three years (1907-1908-1909) in the board of aldermen; so that he was already pretty well equipped in politics, and was wise enough not to seek the chief seats in the synagogue during his first year in the legislature. He never bored the house by too frequent speechmaking but was always on hand to attend to business and follow closely the progress of the important bills. He almost never missed a roll-call, and was punctual in his attendance on the sessions of the committee on prisons.

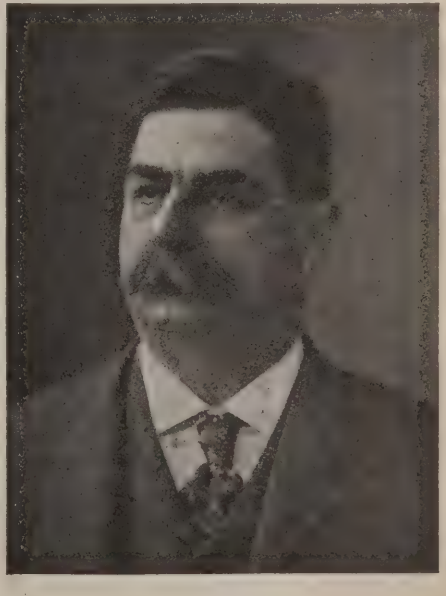
Rep. Eldridge's affiliations have all been with the stalwart republicans, and he has been long honored by the local republican organization of his home city; but he showed time after time, on roll-call in the house, that he is a genuinely progressive republican. He believes that the time has come for the republican party to do more than point with pride to its war-record. So, while he voted for the re-election of Sen. Lodge, holding him in high esteem, he voted also for direct nominations and direct elections of U. S. senators; in favor of the state-wide direct primary; in favor of the public opinion bill; and in favor of legislation remedial of the condition of the wage-earner—the 54 hour bill for women and children, the bill for nine hours in eleven for street railway men, etc.



There is no doubt that Rep. Eldridge ably represents the great majority of his constituents, and they will undoubtedly return him to the house for a series of years. Charles W. Eldridge was born in Boston, Oct. 16, 1877, and was educated in the public schools. He has been a salesman with Chase & Sanborn ever since 1893, and is well-known as a successful business man. He belongs to the I. O. F., the United Commercial Travelers, and the Somerville 4th of July association.

George H. Ellis.

Rep. George H. Ellis of Newton, in his second year in the house, served as chairman of the committee on labor, and as a member of the committee on street railways. He was one of the few members to serve on the same committees as on the previous year, and one of the few to serve on two important committees two years in succession. In the legislature of 1911, Rep. Ellis was probably the most powerful brake that the house recognized, in preventing the radicals from pushing the lower branch of the legislature to all sorts of extremes. With the democrats lacking but nine votes of a majority, and with all sorts of politics being played among the republicans in sparring for position on the speakership question of 1912, the chances favored the passage of the most extreme legislation. Again and again Rep. Ellis stood in the



breach and with a calm, forceful speech recovered the equipoise of the house. He opposed some of the bills which the governor afterward vetoed, and when some republicans would have passed them over the veto for the sake of the political effect Rep.

Ellis headed them off. He always insisted that each bill ought to be judged on its merits, without regard to political candidacies or party fortunes.

As chairman of the labor committee, Rep. Ellis was a strong force against radical legislation. He was willing to vote for a 55-hour bill, and moved an amendment to the 54-hour bill to that effect. When the amendment was lost he voted against the bill because he feared that so abrupt a cut in the hours of labor for Massachusetts alone of all the eastern states might result in serious loss to the industries of the state, employers and employes alike. He also resented what was alleged to be trickery in the reporting of the 55-hour bill in the senate, and the subsequent amendment to 54 hours. Rep. Ellis also voted against the bill to give street-railway men nine hours in eleven. He had a large amount of evidence that the employes themselves did not want the bill.

Rep. Ellis' one great piece of positive legislation of the year was his milk bill, establishing a milk board of two bacteriological experts, two dairymen, and one sanitary engineer, to make regulations for the production and sale of milk, to be enforced by the state board of heath. This bill was in the interest of the consumers, and the best dairymen also admitted that the bill was excellent.

Although a conservative republican Rep. Ellis is ready to support men or measures without regard to party when they appeal to his convictions; as when he supported Gov. Foss on various occasions during the last year, or when he took hold, the previous year, of the "strike ad" bill of Rep. Morrill, socialist, and helped it through to enactment. Rep. Ellis was born in Medfield, Oct. 3, 1848. He went to Boston in 1865, and has been publisher of the Christian Register ever since. From 1883 to 1886 he was publisher of The Boston Advertiser, and he founded The Boston Record, the first successful penny evening newspaper in Boston. He is treasurer of the George H. Ellis Co., printers and publishers. Besides his publishing interests he is the largest dairy-farmer in New England, having farms at West Newton, Kendall Green, and Barre. with herds numbering 550 cows, and selling 3300 quarts of milk per day at 11 cents per quart. He was a member of the Newton board of aldermen three years; is a member of the Braeburn and Neighborhood clubs, the Boston City club, and the Unitarian club; is chairman of the farm committee and trustee of the state agricultural college, a trustee of Simmons college; and chairman of the committee of agriculture of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. He was appointed by Gov. Draper a member of the special commission to draft a milk inspection law.

Charles E. Elwell.

If the republicans of the 23d Essex district are gifted with that hard, common sense which is supposed to be indigenous to Cape Ann there won't be any doubt



about the renomination of Rep. Charles E. Elwell of Rockport at the primaries next month. Gloucester is particularly interested in having the commonwealth do some dredging in the harbor there and it couldn't have for that purpose a better representative than the Rockport man, as he happens to be the ranking man on the committee on harbors and public lands and with the retirement of Rep. Langelier of Quincy will be chairman of the committee next year. The necessary appropriation for the work, therefore, is a sure thing for Gloucester if Rep. Elwell is returned.

Rep. Elwell has been criticised for being absent in Europe for a considerable time during the last session. He happened to be absent on important private business which deeply concerned his future welfare and was not taking a pleasure jaunt. Moreover his district didn't suffer any from his absence and neither did his party. The important thing is that he represented his district right when he was on the job. The same can't be said of all representatives. It would pay the constituents of some of them to send them to Europe and keep them there until the close of the session.

The republican party needs to put up the strongest possible candidates in every district next fall. Rep. Elwells' record on Beacon hill happens to jibe with the present state of the public mind. He is a genuine progressive, the kind of legislator that is particularly popular nowadays and the kind that the people are anxious to keep in public life.

Rep. Elwell didn't intend to run for the house again. He had that seat of Sen. Tolman's in his eye, but Tolman decided to try for it again, and thereupon there was a popular demand that Rep. Elwell return to the house. The republicans of the district should see to it that he is renominated, rather than experiment with a new man.

Rep. Elwell was born in Rockport, June 20, 1882, and educated in the public schools and the Gloucester business college. He is a fish glue manufacturer. Last year he served on the committee on public lands and again was appointed to that committee this year and also to the committee on payroll.

Wilton B. Fay.

Although the 27th Middlesex representative district has one of those antiquated rotation agreements by which it is Winchester's turn to nominate the republican candidate this year, it is to be sincerely hoped, in the interests of the district and the commonwealth, that the district will see fit to let Medford have the nomination again this year that the valuable services of Rep. Wilton B. Fay may be retained for another year, in which, by the way, he promises, if returned, to land at the head of the ways and means committee. Leading republicans of Winchester see the wisdom of keeping Rep. Fay on the hill for one more year and this should be easily arranged through the willingness of Medford to let Winchester have the nomination for the three following years. The district will be the beneficiary of such a course as no man reached high-water mark in legislation until his third year. The district should make three years the understood term of service.

There isn't a harder worker in the whole political population of the state than Mr. Fay. Ever since he has been a member of the house he has had a place on the committee on ways and means. This committee has always enough to do, but this year it has been more than ever burdened with work, owing to the necessity of digesting the reports of Gov. Foss' experts on the various appropriations asked for by the state departments. The Walker act under which these reports came into existence went into effect this year for the first time. It virtually doubled the work of the committee, forcing on it double hearings and long-drawn-out sessions. At all of these hearings Rep. Fay proved himself again this year a man who wanted to know just how the money of the state was to be expended. Very little gets by him, without being subjected to careful analysis of a trained financial mind.

Rep. Fay's long training as an accountant leads him to discover flaws that might otherwise escape notice. Rep. Fay is a member of the republican state committee and has been since 1908. His closeness to the republican machine has not warped his judgment in matters affecting the interests of the state. He is conservative in general legislation and believes that there is much good in the old order of things, but is willing to weigh every proposition for change carefully and justly. He has a mind of his own and the Medford man can fight for what he believes to be right. Rep. Fay has long been prominent in republican politics. He was born in Hyde Park, Oct. 3, 1865, but has spent the larger part of his life in Medford.

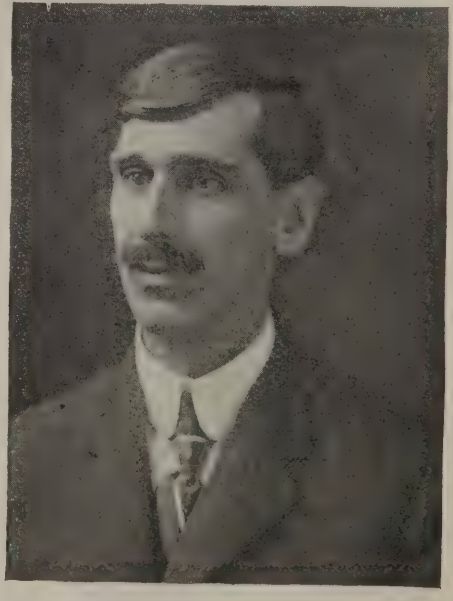
Besides being a member of the state committee he is prominent in the Republican club of Massachusetts. As a tribute to his ability to raise the sinews of war is on the finance committee of the state committee and has been treasurer of the 8th district congressional committee for ten years. For five years he was chairman of the republican city committee of Medford, during which time he built up the party organization to a high degree of efficiency. He still retains his membership, although having relinquished the chairmanship. He represented his congressional district as an alternate



delegate to the national convention of 1908. He is chairman of the Medford park commission, a member of the Massachusetts Horticultural society, the Medford Historical society and of the Medford, Neighborhood and Medford Boat clubs.

Edward Fisher.

Rep. Edward Fisher of Westford surprised the talent last November by capturing the 11th Middlesex district, hitherto regarded as impregnably republican. In the house he made a reputation for himself that should easily ensure his re-election. Not in the memory of the present generation has his district sent a man to the house who has so indelibly stamped his impress on legislation. He sprang into the limelight the first day of the session by voting for Charles F. McCarthy for speaker as against Martin M. Lomasney, the celebrated Ward 8 leader. The courage and independence which characterized that action on his part was maintained by him through the session.



Notwithstanding his vote against the democratic caucus nominee for speaker he consistently voted with his party on all measures based on the principles of his party, such as direct legislation, direct election of United States senators, the eight-hour bill, the 54-hour bill for women

and children, and all measures designed to bring the government closer to the people and to ameliorate the condition of those who toil for a living. On many of the leading matters of the session he played a prominent part in debate. His reputation for courage, sanity and sagacity added to the weight of his words.

He was a strong advocate of the new Lowell charter bill and took a hand in the warm fight on the vinegar bill.

As a member of the leading committee of the house—the committee on the judiciary, he was entrusted with many reports and handled them all with ability and success.

Rep. Fisher was born in the town where he now lives on August 22, 1874. He was educated in Westford academy and the Boston University law school. He practices law in offices in Westford and Lowell and has won a high reputation at the bar. Rep. Fisher has been town clerk of Westford since 1902 and formerly was secretary of the town and city clerks' association of Middlesex county.

James H. Fitzgerald.

Rep. James H. Fitzgerald of Haverhill, although a first year man, made a record for himself that his constituents well may be proud of. He introduced two important bills on his own petition. One of these is now a law while the other was passed by the house and was killed in the senate only after one of the bitterest fights of the session. The bill now on the statute books which Rep. Fitzgerald got through the legislature, provides that in every public high school, instruction shall be given in first aid in case of injury at least one hour a week during one school year. The second bill which was introduced by Rep. Fitzgerald was the famous "lifting jack bill." This bill requires all street railway companies to equip their cars with emergency lifting jacks for use in case of accident. Rep. Fitzgerald's efforts in behalf of the bill this year are deserving of great praise.



Aside from his work on these two important measures, Rep. Fitzgerald was kept busy as a member of the committee on cities. This committee had to deal with a number of petitions for new city charters and Rep. Fitzgerald's intimacy with the Haverhill city charter made him a valuable member on that committee for most of the petitions were for charters similar to that which Haverhill has. He voted for every labor measure and on every other matter was recorded on the side of the plain people. He at all times expressed the real will and wishes of his constituents in his votes. Rep. Fitzgerald comes from a normally republican district but his good record should secure him a re-election by the intelligent voters of the 2nd Essex district. Mr. Fitzgerald was born in Ireland, Dec., 1852. He came to this country when very young and attended the public schools. He is a heel and inner sole manufacturer. He was a member of the Haverhill city council for two years.

John T. Flanagan.

If Rep. John T. Flanagan of Worcester had accomplished nothing more during his first term as a member of the legislature than what he did in exposing the methods that were prevalent in the jails of that county, he would be entitled to a re-election. At the beginning of the session, Speaker Walker assigned him to a place on the committee on prisons, which gave him the opportunity to bring to the notice of the legislature the allegations that had been made regarding the privileges that were being accorded certain favored occupants of



the Worcester institution, who were alleged to have been allowed to transact business, send out and receive mail, make visits around town and generally conduct themselves as if they were not under restraint. He forced through an order allowing the committee on prisons to conduct an investigation of the charges, with the result that several of the jail officers lost their places and reforms were instituted that put an end to the practices alleged. Following the investigation, many of the recommendations made by Rep. Flanagan were incorporated into the prison regulations of the state by Prison Commissioner Pettigrove.

Rep. Flanagan was an ardent supporter of the bill to compel the marking of convict made goods as such, later advocated in a special message of Gov. Foss.

But besides accomplishing this good work, Rep. Flanagan kept right on attending to business. He placed himself in the front as an advocate of all sane labor measures and stood for the eight-hour and 54-hour bills. On the progressive measures, such as the federal income tax, direct election of United States Senators, direct nominations and the corrupt practices act, he voted with the people. For a first term man, Rep. Flanagan has made for himself a high place and one that reflects great credit upon himself and his district. He was born in Worcester, May 25, 1869, and was educated in the public schools and the classical high school. He is an undertaker in business life. He is a member of A. O. H., Elks, M. C. O. F., Father Mathew T. A. and B. society and Knights of Robert Emmett. ?

Rep. Harold H. Flower.

Few first year men in recent years have made such a marked impression upon the house as Rep. Harold H. Flower of Greenfield. In a single session of the legislature he arose to such a position of influence with his associates that it would not be exaggerating a bit to say that the Greenfield legislator was one of the big men of the house of 1911.

Possessed of a virile personality that made itself strongly felt by his fellow members and possessed of ability to express himself with clarity and terseness in debate, Rep. Flower was the ideal legislator. His remarkable success in his first year as a legislator has led him to be picked as a man who is bound to rise higher in the service of the commonwealth. Rep. Flower proved himself a worthy successor of his able predecessor, Henry Bond, also of Greenfield, who sat in the house from the 2nd Franklin district last year.

Rep. Flower's ability was early recognized by Speaker Walker, who appointed the Greenfield man to the committees on constitutional amendments, legal affairs and engrossed bills, making him chairman of the latter committee. Capt. Flower, (he is captain of the Greenfield Co., 2nd regiment of the M. V. M.,) did not shirk his duties on any of the committees. Besides attending the hearings given by the committees upon which he served as a member, he also managed to find time to take the floor upon several occasions to give his views to the house on various important measures in which he was interested.

His speech in opposition to Gov. Foss' income tax proposition convinced Rep. Martin Lomasney, the democratic leader, of the impracticability of the governor's plan. Martin said so on the floor of the house. He also took the floor of the house for the federal income tax resolutions and the Donahue resolutions in favor of the direct election of U. S. senators. His speeches on these two measures helped to a great extent to clinch the victory for the advocates of those two progressive propositions.

Rep. Flower personally introduced and succeeded in getting through the legislature a bill, now on the statute books, providing that savings banks and other like institutions shall be exempt from taxation when they are in the hands of the bank commissioner or restrained by injunction from doing business. Although a general bill, it applied especially to the Greenfield savings bank.



A strong believer in more popular government, Rep. Flower supported every progressive piece of legislation. He also voted for the bill to reduce the hours of employment of women and children in manufacturing and mercantile establishments from 56 to 54 hours a week.

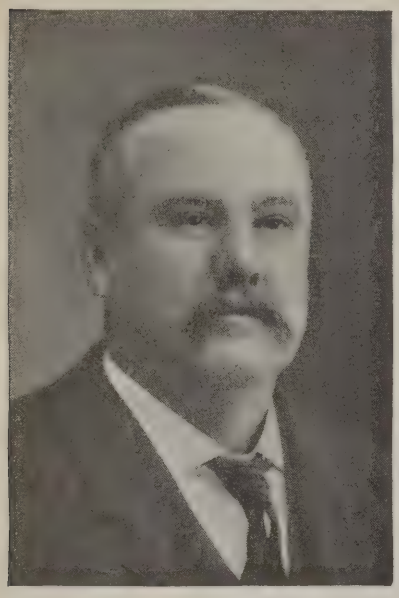
Capt. Flower is a native of Ashfield, having been born there Jan. 13, 1879. He graduated from Sanderson academy, Williston Seminary and Harvard university. He is a lawyer and has a large practise in his home district. Fraternally he is affiliated with the A. F. A. M., R. A. C. and K. T.

The 2nd Franklin district has been fortunate in having as her representative in the general court a man of such great ability as Rep. Flower. He is a candidate for re-election and is unopposed for the republican nomination. The 2nd Franklin district will be honoring itself by honoring Rep. Flower with another term in the house.

Clarence J. Fogg.

No man in the legislature has carried around with him throughout his six years of state house experience more titles, real and conferred, than Capt. Clarence J. Fogg of Newburyport. He started in in 1906 as plain Cap'n Fogg, but the reverent and the irreverent have bestowed on him from time to time since then all sorts of titles from that of "Watch Dog of the county treasury" to just "Foggy." It would be useless to attempt to give a list of all those which have come between. Some people up in the 25th Essex district, which Fogg has represented for six years now, begun to wonder whether he would ever get tired of holding office and get out of the way. This year he decided to give someone else a chance in the house and will try for the senate himself. His committee assignments have been liquor law, special recess committee on taxation, the taxation commission of 1907, chairman of the committee on counties, and a member of the committee on public lighting this year. What he does not know about county finance is not worth knowing. He takes a great pride in the work of that

committee and boasts of the fact that his committee never lost a report. The committee on counties is in a sense a ways and means committee regarding county affairs, and with as many problems to handle, Fogg's success has been remarkable. But if he is considered an expert on county matters, his fellow-legislators have consid-



ered him the final word on matters pretaining to fisheries. The succulent clam and the noiseless oyster have never had a more active and energetic friend than Capt. Fogg. He has been an ardent advocate of purification of the Merrimac river and pledges himself to make a fight for this if elected to the senate. Rep. Fogg was born in Newburyport, July 10, 1853, and was educated in the public schools. Before he took up politics he was a shoe cutter. He is a good mixer, knows most of the short cuts in the social as well as the political world and manages to make headway wherever he finds himself. Before coming to the legislature, he served one year in the common council of Newburyport and two years in the board of aldermen. He is a member of the Masons and A. O. U. W.

Rep. Louis A. Foley.

In his first year as a legislator, Rep. Louis A. Foley of the 20th Suffolk district, has made a reputation for himself that should insure his re-election to the house. The name of Rep. Foley was linked with the passage of two important measures enacted into law during the recent session of the legislature. These two measures,



both of them introduced by Rep. Foley himself, are the anti-wild-cat mining bill and his bill relative to cash surrender values, paid up insurance and extended insurance. The latter measure was one of the most important pieces of insurance legislation allowed to become law by the past legislature.

The anti-wild-cat mining bill, which is the better known of the two Foley measures, provides imprisonment for two years or $500 fine for any officer of a mining corporation who knowingly makes a false statement in application for the listing of shares of such corporation. The bill also prohibits the publication of any advertisement regarding the stock or financial condton of any mining corporation, in which false or misleading statements are made. The Foley law will put more than one wildcat mining scheme out of business and thereby save many a dollar to those who might have been ensnared into buying the the stock of such fake corporations through misleading advertisements. That the bill successfully passed the legislature in spite of the influential opposition that arose to it from financial quarters, is due to the admirable fight which Rep. Foley made in behalf of the measure.

Rep. Foley served on the committee on insurance, which this year had a number of very important measures before it for consideration.. He was one of the influential members of the committee. His record of attendance is excellent, he having been recorded on every important measure that came before the legislature during the entire session. He was a strong supporter of the Donahue resolutions favoring the direct election of U. S. senators by the people ;the federal income tax resolutions, direct nominations, the eight hour bill for employees on public works, the 54-hour bill for women and children, and the various other progressive and labor measures. He was an important factor in killing the "fire hazard" bill which would have been a hardship to his constituents.

Rep. Foley was born in Acton, Aug. 11, 1875. He is a graduate of the Lawrence public schools, the Gleason academy of Hudson and the Boston University law school. He is a member of the Young Men's Democratic club of Ward 20 and is affiliated also with the Knights of Columbus, Knights of Equity, the A. O. H. and the A. O. U. W.

Herbert M. Forristall.

One of the most enthusiastic advocates of the passage of the optometry bill in this year's legislature was Rep. Herbert M. Forristall of Saugus. Mr. Forristall, although a democrat, was elected to the legislature



this year from a district which is ordinarily republican. But this is not the first time that Forristall's popularity down in Essex county has enabled him to overcome the odds against which his party has been obliged to fight in that section. He was a member of the house of representative in 1907 and 1908, although his margin of plurality has always been a small one. During his two years service previous to this year, Mr. Forristall was a member of the committee on taxation and elections. This year he has served on the committee on public health. It was before this committee that the hearings on the optometry bill were heard. Forristall early allied himself with the friends of the bill and it was due in a large measure to his quiet and effective work in the committee room that the bill was favorably reported. He was a strong advocate of the resolve, which became law, for a commission to investigate cold storage of food products. Rep. Forristall, during his three years in the legislature, has showed himself to be a quiet worker in behalf of any legislation in which he has been interested. He has made no attempt at oratory, but has been contented to talk matters over with other members in the committee rooms and the reading rooms, and his service to his district and to the state as a whole has not suffered by his methods. He is found voting regular with the democratic party on all matters which have come before the house. Rep. Forristall was born in Troy, N. H., August 14, 1859, was educated in the public schools. He has been a train dispatcher on the B. & M. railroad for several years. Before coming to the legislature he was a registrar of voters and chairman of the board of selectmen of Saugus. He is a member of the Masonic order and the Royal Arcanum.

Benjamin D. Gifford.

Last fall down in the 2d Barnstable representative district there was a contest for the republican nomination for the honor of serving in the lower branch of the state legislature. The towns which comprise that district have a common agreement whereby



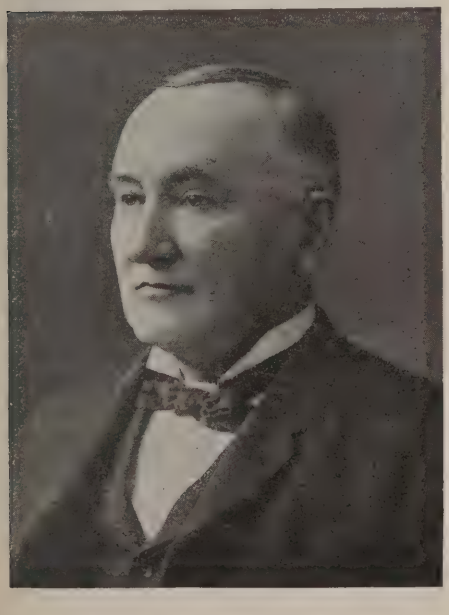
the honor goes from one town to the other in regular order. Last year it was Chatham's turn to name a republican candidate, and during the early stages of the contest the fortunes of war seemed to be unfavorable to the nomination of Dr. Benjamin D. Gifford. In the caucuses, however, Gifford had to fight not only against an active democrat opponent, but also against an independent republican nominee who had been widely known in that section for years. Again there were rumors that the democratic candidate or the independent republican candidate would win out on election day, but when the votes were counted, Mr. Gifford was again victorious and he came to the legislature of 1911 and was given a place on the committee of public health. Being a physician himself this committee assignment was particularly interesting to him, and in the study and disposition of all matters which have come before that committee this year, Dr. Gifford's medical training has been of no small value. While he was active in matters revalue. He delivered powerful arguments in the house in opposition to the optometry and anti-vaccination bills and had the pleasure of seeing the house uphold him. While he was active in matters relating to the work of his own committee he has found plenty of matters in other committee rooms which required his attention. He could be seen in the room of the committee on fisheries and game almost any day, and a stranger who had not taken the trouble to study the list of committee members might well have supposed that Dr. Gifford was a member of that committee. But fisheries questions are matters which always interest the men of Cape Cod and the doctor's activity along these lines was only in keeping with his early Cape Cod training. His spech against the bill to compel the towns of Wellfleet, Orleans and Eastham to issue permits for fishing to any and all residents of the three towns had much to do with the death of that measure. Dr. Gifford was born in Prov-

incetown, Nov. 19, 1845, and received his early education in the public schools there. He afterwards attended Colgate university and the Albany Medical college. Since leaving the latter institution he has practiced medicine in Chatham for several years. He is a past master of the Masonic order, was at one time president of the Barnstable District Medical society, and is president of the Ancient and Honorable society of Nantucket Pilgrims.

William H. Gifford.

The high regard in which Rep. William H. Gifford of Westport is held by his fellow members of the house and Speaker Walker in particular, was shown when the genial democrat from Westport, was promoted this year from the committee on fisheries and game to the important committee on ways and means. It is an exceptional honor for a democrat to be appointed to the ways and means committee, which is in many ways the most important sub-division of the legislature.

Rep. Gifford's fund of good humor and his facetious manner in sizing up a situation made him one of the most popular members of the house. His ability was recognized by all his associates, republicans and democrats alike. When it was learned that Gov. Foss did not intend to reappoint Fish and Game Commr. Delano, whom Gov Draper had failed to rename although the commissioner's time had expired, practically the entire democratic membership of the house and senate united in the support of "Pop" Gifford for the berth. When Gov. Foss appointed a republican for the place, thereby turning down Rep. Gifford, the feeling that was aroused between the chief executive and the democratic members of the legislature was anything but friendly.



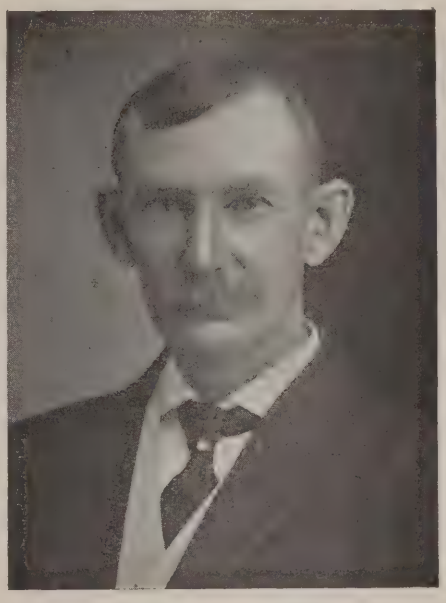
Rep. Gifford has served three years in the house. The ninth Bristol district, which he represents, is a normally strong republican district. "Pop" Gifford, as he is popularly known to his fellow legislators, was pressed into running in 1909 by the democrats in the district. When the votes were counted and Gifford was declared elected, not only the republicans but the democrats in the district, as well were surprised. Then he won again and a third time. That speaks pretty well for his standing in his home territory and he stands fully as well in the house.

As a member of the committee on ways and means, Rep. Gifford did one man's full share to keep the state tax down to a reasonable amount. As in his previous years, he took an active part in the house in all matters pertaining to the fisheries. He again fought this year to secure the repeal of the law that prohibits spring shooting along the marshes on the coast. He led the fight for this measure in the house and although he didn't succeed in having it passed, he came so near to victory that the friends of the law were obliged to call upon some of the acknowledged leaders of the house to take the floor against the Westford legislator.

Rep. Gifford was born in Dartmouth, Jan. 20, 1851. He graduate from the public schools. He is a merchant and a farmer in Westport and has served his county as deputy sheriff six years. He is a Mason.

Ellery L. Goff.

The 5th Bristol district has had a faithful representative in Rep. Ellery L. Goff of Rehoboth, republican, who has just completed his second year in the house. He was appointed to the committee on towns and, having served on that committee last year and proven his metal, he soon came to be



recognized by his associates on the committee as an authority on all town legislation. The committee had 35 matters before it for consideration and no member of the committee gave the bills more careful study than Rep. Goff. He has served his town of Rehoboth as clerk for 16 years and his experience in that office fully qualified him to pass upon all measures having to do with town affairs.

Being a farmer and granger himself Rep. Goff naturally took a great interest in the various milk and agricultural bills that were considered by the legislature in the last session. He devoted his time on the hill to the study of every proposition that came before the general court and no bill was of so small importance to him that he overlooked its importance to some other town or district. Conscientious to a high degree, he made many close personal friendships while a member of the house who will hold him in fond remembrance. His standing in his town of Rehoboth and the regard which the citizens of that town have for him can best be illustrated by the fact that he has so long been kept in public office there. Besides being town clerk, he was also tax collector for several years. He was born in Taunton, April 17, 1858, and graduated from the public schools of that town. By occupation he is a farmer. He is also in the insurance business. He is a prominent member of the state grange, and is affiliated socially with the famous Rehoboth Antiquarian society, being its secretary. Although in the conservative class of republicans, he voted for the state-wide direct nominations bill which was passed by the legislature and is now law in this state.

William J. Graham.

Rep. William J. Graham of Lawrence has been in the house for seven consecutive years and each year has seen him grow stronger and stronger in the councils of the legislature. His long service has at all times been marked by honesty, ability and a strict devotion to his public duties and to his constituents which have made him a credit to the people whom he represents. In his first five years of service, Rep. Graham's chief object in the legislature was to secure the passage of a bill for a safeguard across the Merrimac river above the Essex dam. Canoes had been carried over the dam and several lives had been lost. in 1909 the bill was killed by a tie vote in the senate. The Essex company got frightened and began making overtures to Rep. Graham and the Lawrence city government. An agreement was finally reached whereby the company was to build the dam and the expense would be divided between the city and the company. Thus, Rep. Graham, by his persistency, gained a great victory for the people of Lawrence. Rep. Graham's powers as a fighter and as a debater were first brought out in the memorable battles over the Essex dam bill.

This year Rep. Graham also found plenty to keep him busy although there was no Essex dam bill. There was a great deal of agitation in Lawrence over the question of a new charter. One faction wanted a commission form of gavernment. Another wanted the "Quincy" form while still another faction didn't want any change in the charter at all. It was up to Rep. Graham, as the senior member of the Lawrence delegation and as a member of the committee on cities, which had the consideration of the charter, to see that a charter bill got through the legislature which would satisfy the various factions in Lawrence. To make a long story short, he did. As the result of his efforts. the citizens of Lawrence will this fall have the opportunity to vote on whether they want a new charter at all and also on whether they want a commission or a "Quincy" form of government.

Another Lawrence matter which Rep. Graham helped to get through was the bill providing for the construction of a new bridge across the Merrimac river in the city of Lawrence at a cost of $175,000. A referendum was attached to this measure. Besides serving on the committee on cities, Rep. Graham also sat on the committee on public lighting. He was recorded in the house on every important measure. He supported the federal income tax resolutions, the direct election of U. S. senators, the 54-hour bill, the eight-hour bill and every other progressive and labor measure. Rep. Graham was born in Lawrence, Oct. 2, 1873 and was educated at Phillips Andover academy and Tufts medical school. He was a member of the city committee of Lawrence from 1896 to 1904, serving as its president in 1902 and 1903. He came to the



house of representatives in 1904 and has served there ever since. He has been assigned to the committee on federal relations, fisheries and games, cities and public lighting. In 1906 he served on the special committee which visited the Lewis and Clarke exposition in Portland, Oregon. He is a democrat in politics. In social life he is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and the Lawrence Canoe club.

James I. Green.

One of Charlestown's brightest in the house of 1911 was Rep. James I. Green of the 4th Suffolk district. It was he that introduced the bill authorizing the city of Boston to establish a playground in Ward 5, Charlestown. He not only introduced the bill but successfully steered its passage through both branches of the legislature after getting a favorable report on the bill from the committee on cities. Some of the members of that committee were inclined to oppose the bill as unnecessary but "Jimmy," as Rep. Green was known to his associates in the house, quickly convinced them of the imperative need of the playground and the benefits which the poor children in that section of the city would derive from it.

The fact that Rep. Green got the playground for Ward 5, if that were all he accomplished in the last legislature, would ensure his re-election for the voters of Charlestown are a very appreciative sort. But it would be doing the Charlestown legislator and his constituents an injustice if we stopped at the playground business and did not mention the many other good things which Rep. Green has done in his

one year of service on Beacon hill. He was selected by Speaker Walker to serve on the committee on harbors and public lands. This committee had the consideration of the report of the joint board on metropolitan improvements with regard to the development of the harbor front and terminals, the East Boston waterfront and the bill for the immediate development of the commonwealth flats at East Boston. Rep. Green supported all these bills as well as the bill providing for the expenditure of $15,000,000, for the improvement of the Boston harbor.

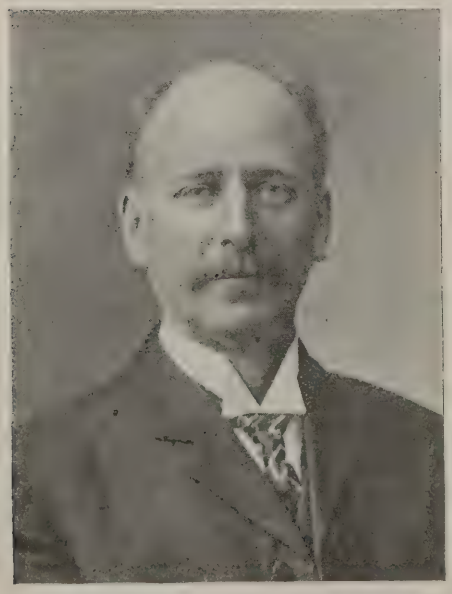
He gave loyal support to every labor measure and went on record in favor of all bills seeking to bring about a more popular government.



Rep. Green was born in Boston, April 9, 1885. He obtained his education in the parochial schools, the Boston Latin school and Boston college. He is a law student and is preparing to pass the bar examination. In 1909 he served in the Boston common council. He was a member of the democratic city committee in 1910. In social life, he is connected with the Bunker Hill democratic club and the Hayes Square, City Square and Elicott social clubs.

Fred Greenwood.

When the 24th Middlesex district chose Fred Parker Greenwood as one of its representatives this year it selected a man whose reputation for conscientiousness and uprightness has impressed itself on the house. Early in the session he took a de-



cided stand on matters affecting the moral and sociological interests of the people of the commonwealth and he has never hesitated to express himself in forcible language on matters designed to lessen the restraints on the observation of the Sabbath and to remove any of the restrictions now imposed on the liquor traffic. He strongly opposed the repeal of the bar and bottle act and the Sunday baseball bill. While feeling strongly on these similar subjects of legislation, Rep. Greenwood cannot be accused of extreme narrowness. For instance, on the question of allowing the sale of kosher meat on Sundays, he favored granting the privilege asked for by the Jewish citizens within reasonable limits. In debate he has proved himself able to hold his own and oftentimes has compelled a restless house to listen to his arguments, even though the majority had made up its mind to vote against him.

Of strong religious convictions, he always tried to bring his views to bear on legislation in a practical manner and with the idea of uplifting the cause of humanity. He has dared to oppose the republican machine on several occasions and has taken a real progressive stand on many of the measures that are now attracting the attention of the country. Rep. Greenwood was born in Alstead, N. H., May 29, 1855. He was educated in the Everett public schools and after spending 20 years in the wholesale produce business, before retirement from active business life was for ten years connected with the Boston Seaman's Friend society. He held a place on the committee on education.

James F. Griffin.

One of the younger members of the house of 1910 who made a highly favorable impression upon his associates was Rep. James F. Griffin, who served his first year in the house during the past session as the representative of the 22nd Suffolk district. Rep. Griffin's record entit-



les him to a re-election at the hands of his constituents and judging from the success achieved by him in his first year of service, another year would find him a strong figure in the consideration of matters of legislation on Beacon hill.

Although without any previous experience as a holder of public office, Rep. Griffin discharged his duties like a veteran. In debate he handled himself even better than the average legislator and he could upon all occasions when he arose to address the house, command the attention of his associates.

He performed a noteworthy feat in getting through the house his bills relative to charges for meters; one wiping out the minimum charge of 50 cents a month for gas meters, and the other providing that where a consumer uses $7 worth of electricity a year there shall be no charge for meter service. He had to fight the leaders of the public lighting committee on these measures but had the house with him strong.

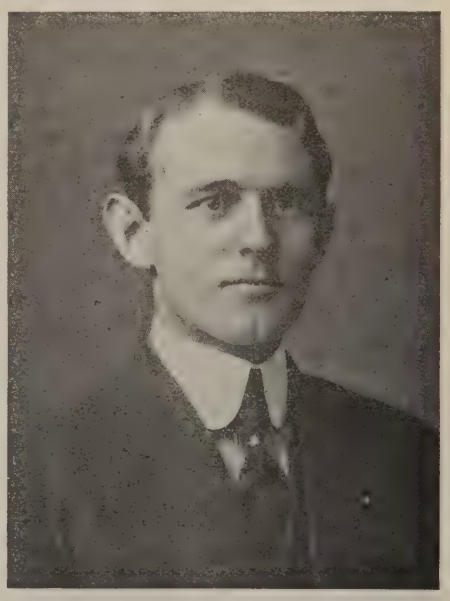
Two other important measures in the consideration of which Rep. Griffin played a prominent part were, a bill providing a heavy penalty for the making or publishing of false statements concerning the affairs, pecuniary conditions or property of any corporation, stock association, copartnership or individual; and a bill to prohibit gas companies from charging extra for the use of their gas meters or for furnishing the same. The first bill was enacted into law with several slight, perfecting changes while the latter measure was passed by the house and defeated in the upper branch after a memorable battle.

As a member of the committee on harbors and public lands, he aided in the passage of the bills for the development of Boston's harbor. He was recorded on every important measure and strongly supported every labor measure as well as general progressive legislation.

Rep. Griffin is a fine type of the successfu young business man. He will be twenty-eight years old next January 19 and is a Boston-born boy. He obtained his education in the public schools. He is a broker, being one of the youngest members of the Boston Curb exchange. For nine years he has been connected with the A. S. Leland Co. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Moose (P. D.), and the Star of Jamaica Veteran Firemen.

John W. Haigis.

Of the numerous candidates for speaker of the next house, Rep. John W. Haigis of Montague may be said to represent above all the others the progressive principles which seem to be imbuing the members of



the party all over the country and which many believe are to save the party if it is to be saved. A close personal friend of Speaker Walker, Rep. Haigis represents largely those principles which Mr. Walker stands for in public life, although, on many of them, he antedated the speaker in his support.

Friendly though he is to the speaker he never hesitated to cross swords with him when a difference arose over principles or policy. A case in note was when the Donahue resolutions ratifying the federal income tax amendment went through the house without debate and the speaker asked for reconsideration. Rep. Haigis opposed his request as a waste of the house's time, especially as those who were opposing the resolutions, and who fell down in not fighting them in the house, were the very men who consistently opposed motions to reconsider. He pointed to the overwhelming sentiment of the house in favor of the resolutions, as shown in its vote, and said that debate would not change votes. The result justified Rep. Haigis' contention. Rep. Walker made an eloquent speech and one member who had previously voted for the resolutions, voted against them.

Another battle for progressiveness in government which Rep. Haigis led with brilliant success was on the Donahue resolutions for an amendment to the federal constitution to provide for direct election of United States senators. He carried these resolutions through the house by a vote of 166 to 33. His position as chairman of the committee on federal relations was an especially important one this year, many of the leading citizens of the state appearing before the committee on the income tax question. The committee also had various resolutions before it which sought to put the legislature on record as approving Pres. Taft's Canadian reciprocity treaty. But Rep. Haigis would stand for none of these. He pointed out that Massachusetts had fish and wood pulp interests to consider and that not one of the men who sought the limelight by introducing resolutions ratifying the treaty had given any evidence of having read it or the slightest acquaintance with its contents. So he and Rep. Pearson drew up a set of resolutions endorsing the general

principle of reciprocity but committing the legislature to no specific agreement. That was good judgment and the legislature approved of it.

Rep. Haigis stands high in the estimation of his fellow members of the house and any proposition with him behind it generally commands a large majority of the votes, for democrats, as well as republicans, like and admire the Montague man. He was one of the few men to administer a defeat to Martin Lomasney this year. Rep. Lomasney had been turned down by Rep. Haigis' committee on his resolutions protesting against the alleged treatment which Russia accords passports of Polish-Jewish citizens of this country. Rep. Haigis didn't look for war if the Lomasney resolutions passed but he did think they were highly discourteous to a friendly country, so he brought in a much milder, but just as effective set of resolutions. He and Martin had a long fight on the floor of the house but the majority sustained Rep. Haigis and refused to substitute the original resolutions. Then Martin tried to kill the adoption of the substitute resolutions but again he suffered a crushing defeat. He got it coming and going, as one member expressed it.

Often during the session Speaker Walker called on Rep. Haigis to preside over the sessions and the selection was always highly popular with the house. The young man from Montague showed that he will have nothing to learn concerning the duties of a speaker if he is the choice of the house for that position next year.

Rep. Haigis doesn't seek only winning measures to handle. It's enough for him if he knows the matter is just and proper. Nobody else on the committee on rules wanted to take the report of that committee in favor of admitting the bill to allow the Berkshire Street Railway company to acquire the Springfield Street Railway company. It would take a four-fifths vote to admit it and none relished going down to defeat full of arrows shot by "Rob" Washburn and Norman White. But Rep. Haigis took the report and much to everybody's surprise got a majority vote for its admission, a four-fifths, of course, being out of question.

On labor matters Rep. Haigis has consistently voted with the working people and his lead has been the sign for numerous other republicans to follow. He certainly has been a powerful aid to the laboring people of the state in securing legislation for shorter hours and better conditions.

Rep. Haigis has been in the house three years. No more popular man has sat in the lower branch within the memory of the present generation. His committee places have been the best in Speaker Walker's gift. He has served on the committee on railroads in all of his three years and as clerk of the committee in his first two years. This year and last he served as a member of the speaker's cabinet—the committee on rules—and was chosen clerk of the joint committee on rules of the house and senate. Then, as mentioned, he also held this year the chairmanship of the spotlight committee of the house—federal relations.

Benjamin F. Haines.

Coming to the house for his first term to succeed Charles H. Brown, promoted to the senate, Benjamin F. Haines of Medford found lots of work cut out for him. His predecessor had established a reputation as one of the house leaders and the people of the 28th Middlesex district were accustomed to expect their representative to take a positive stand in matters of legislation. To say that Rep. Haines has not disappointed his constituents is telling the truth. Early in the session he showed himself a capable debater, a man able to think for himself and to make the house pay attention to what he had to say. His assignment to the committee on legal affairs, one of the most important and busiest in the house, gave him an opportunity to study many of the larger measures presented for consideration, and it was largely due to his intelligent and conscientious support of the chairman that this committee was able to clear up its large docket in advance of the other commitees. In the house he had charge of a number of important bills and managed them with dexterity and success. Rep. Haines is by no means a radical, but he is thoroughly imbued with the progressive spirit of the times and has been found on the right side of such measures as the income tax, direct election of senators and direct nominations.

Representing a constituency largely interested in the Boston and Maine railroad and its absorption by the New Haven, Rep. Haines has watched carefully legislation affecting the latter road. He has consistently opposed any further attempts by that corporation to create an unwarranted monopoly of transportation in Massachusets. Along this line came his introduction of the order, which the house passed, for the investigation of the cut in the dividends paid by the Boston and Maine to its stockholders. In the matters of reforming the procedure in



the courts and the relations of the judges to the people, Rep. Haines took a leading part. He certainly has made a reputation for a first-year man that is far above the average. Rep. Haines was born in Boston, Nov. 25, 1876. He was educated in the New Bedford schools, in Brown university and the Boston University School of Law. He is a member of the Medford and South Medford Republican clubs, the Elks, Knights of Pythias, Red Men, Sons of St. George and Masons.

William Halliday.

Rep. William Halliday of North Andover who came to the house in 1909 to fill a vacancy occasioned by the passing of Rep. Willis, has just completed his second full term in the house, although prior to his special election of two years ago he served one year in the lower branch of the legislature in 1896. He has had long familiarity and training in town government and this session Speaker Joseph Walker especially selected Mr. Halliday for the chairmanship of that important committee.



This year the committee on towns has had 46 matters to consider and pass upon. One most important measure, in a sense creating a precedent, was the act which was reported by Mr. Halliday's committee and approved by the govenor permitting Plymouth to subscribe as a town and take stock in the Plymouth & Sandwich Street Railway company, as also the similar act granting the town of Sandwich the same privilege. The same committee also had this year the bill to enable the town of Danvers to refund a note of 35 years ago, on which no part of the principal had ever been paid. It was this bill which led to the legislation as to outstanding liabilities of cities and towns and to the investigation by Gov. Foss's experts.

Beside these, other important bills on which Rep. Halliday had his part were those for the consolidation of town boards, notably in Nahant and Saugus. He showed his conservatism on the bill to give Revere a new form of government based on the commission plan, which was given leave to withdraw, the report being unanimously accepted in both branches. A very important act which Mr. Halliday's committee reported and which the governor approved requires town accountants to submit to the selectmen or to such committee as the town may appoint the estimates of appropriations to be considered and passed upon.

Rep. Halliday has been deeply interested in all bills pertaining to Essex county especially the Essex county independent agricultural school bill, the Lawrence bridge bills and the resolve to investigate the sanitary condition of the Spickett and Little rivers. Mr. Halliday resides in North Andover where he has seen long service as selectman, overseer of the poor and assessor. He is prominent in the Masonic fraternity.

Portus B. Hancock.

So much has been said and written regarding the political career of Rep. Portus B. Hancock of Brockton that one hardly knows what to say that has not been said before. Any one that has been at all in touch with state house affairs for the last 12 years knows "Pop" Hancock. He first



came to the legislature in 1899 and served continuously until 1902. It was said in those days that Hancock's elections depended upon the apple crop. It is a fact that Hancock always used several barrels of this fruit in his political campaign, and he was wont to boast of the fact that that was the only kind of barrel he ever opened. Be that as it may, there must have been a decided falling off in the Plymouth county orchards during the three years following 1902, for Hancock stayed at home during that period, coming back to the house again in 1906 and continuing in service up to the present time. He is one of the oldest members of the legislature this year. His legislative record shows that at various times he has held membership on the committees on libraries, public service, fisheries and game, federal relations, harbors and public lands, military affairs, and public charitable institutions. A democrat, very pronounced in his views, and very regular in his democracy, he has always stood firmly for labor bills and all other forms of legislation proposed by the democratic party. An honorary member of the G. A. R., he was particularly active in favor of the Schofield soldiers bounty bill of recent years. He has probably put through more bounty bills for soldiers in his district, and all over the state, than any other man that ever came to the hill. He has also taken a great interest in the manner in which the public charitable institutions have been conducted in this state. He has not always agreed with the majority of the committee on public charitable institutions that things were just as they should be. He has expressed himself time after time in favor of various changes

and investigations of these institutions, and his views have always been given with force and sincerity. Rep. Hancock was born in Coventry, Vt., Feb. 19, 1836. He was educated in the public schools, and his business has been that of a dealer in produce, real estate and insurance. He is a member of the K. P., I. O. O. F., and Red Men.

Clarence W. Harding.

As a member of the committee on federal relations in this year's house, Rep. Clarence W. Harding of Whitman was naturally much in the limelight. This committee had referred to it for consideration the Donahue resolutions for direct election of United States senators and the ratification of the income tax amendment to the federal constitution and the resolutions favoring Canadian reciprocity. All three matters, especially the first two, there was considerable divergence of opinion but, although the party represented by Rep. Harding was in a minority on the committee, all three matters were favorably reported and went through the house with colors flying.



All sorts of compromise resolutions were put forth in hope of catching the democrats on the committee and preventing a direct endorsement of election of senators by the people and the ratification of the pending income tax amendment but Rep. Harding and the three other democrats held firm and by their insistence succeeded in getting enough republican votes to win a favorable report on both matters. The Whitman man never wavered. Both propositions were part of the faith of his party and he proposed to see them through.

No man in the house was more faithful in his attendance upon committee hearings and the sessions of the lower branch than the first year democrat from Whitman. He supported the eight-hour bill, the 54-hour bill for women and minors, the initiative and referendum, the public opinion bill, the bill to allow labor unions to enforce strikes by fines upon their members and all other measures designed to help the working classes and to bring the government closer to the plain people.

Rep. Harding was born in Whitman, Feb. 7, 1868, and was educated in the public schools. He is engaged in the shoe business and is a member of the Shoe Workers' Union, the Odd Fellows and the United Workmen. He was a member of the board of selectmen of his town in 1910 and has been a member of the democratic town committee for several years.

Frank O. Hardy.

Rep. Frank O. Hardy of Fitchburg, in his third year in the house, was relieved at his own request of the chairmanship of the committee on labor and accepted appointments to the committee on railroads and the committee on public lighting. On the former committee he has now served three years and is one of the most valued members. He never misses a session of the committee, and can always be depended on for wise suggestions in the working out of the most intricate railroad problems. As ranking member of that committee he has been more than once called on to lead the majority, in some of the most important battles, owing to the fact that Chairman Washburn has been so long in a small minority on so many matters connected with the New Haven railroad. Rep, Hardy as a successful and conservative business man believes in the upbuilding of the state through improved transportation facilities, facilities which so far, the New Haven has apparently been best equipped to afford, and so far, apparently



the only source of sufficient capital to provide new and improved transportation. That Rep. Hardy's constituents follow his views is evidenced by the large majorities by which he is returned, and the unusual length of his service.

Rep. Hardy showed himself again a conservative on all the big measures of the year. He voted against all the radical labor measures, against the Oregon plan, and against the initiative and referendum, and against direct election or election of United States senators. Rep. Hardy is not opposed to organized labor, but he argues that any unwise burden placed on employers—especially, if the employers are thus placed at a disadvantage as compared with employers of other states—must inevitaby be transferred ultimately to the shoulders of the wage-earners. The best example of Rep. Hardy's personal attitude toward the laboring men, and of the latter toward Rep. Hardy is found in the fact that in all the 50 years during which the William A. Hardy Sons company, of which Rep. Hardy is treasurer, has been doing business, no strike or labor trouble of any sort has afflicted the concern; no employe has ever left because of dissatisfaction with his wages; and even in times of greatest business depression wages have never been reduced.

Frank O. Hardy was born in Worcester in 1870 and educated in the public schools. On graduation he at once entered the brass foundry business which has been in his family so long. He was a member of the Worcester board of aldermen in 1908 and the next year was promoted to the house. He is as prominent in club life as in politics, being a member of the Repubican club of Massachusetts, the Boston Athetic association, the braeburn Country club, the Tatnuck Country club, Alpine Golf club, Fitchburg Rifle and Gun club, Park club, Campfire club of New York, the Fitchburg Merchants association, and is a director of the Fitchburg Safe Deposit and Trust company.

Leonard F. Hardy.

When you have 11 towns in your district it is bound to keep you pretty busy looking after the many matters of interest to them that are constantly cropping up. Leonard F. Hardy of the 2d Hampshire has such a district and there is only one other member of the house who is in such a position. To say that Rep. Hardy has taken good care of his district is putting it mildly. Not only that, but he has found time to study the big problems that are of general interest to all the people of the commonwealth and he had always been found on the right side of these propositions. One of the finest dressings that was given to the obstreperous Norman H. White this year was administered by Rep. Hardy and the Brookline man's ears didn't stop tingling for many days. It occurred during the debate on the admission of the petition of the selectmen of Cummington and a number of other Hampshire, Hampden and Berkshire towns who wanted to have trolley lines extended through that section of the state. Mr. White saw the horrible hand of the New Haven system in the matter, and seemingly told the house of the sight he saw of "little men from the little towns huddled into the committee room" to do the bidding of the agent of the New Haven. Rep. Hardy was on his feet at once. He read Rep. White a lecture on the history of the little towns and of the men who inhabit them that soon had the Brookline man offering all kinds of apologies and explanations. The information he conveyed to the house was told in a dignified and spirited way and was a splendid tribute to the intelligence and devotion of the men and women of the little towns that have contributed so much to the upbuilding of the commonwealth.

Rep. Hardy has fulfilled all the predictions made last year that he would go far this year. He has a well trained legal mind, and while always pursuing a safe and sane course, he is by no means a crusted conservative. He advocated and supported the resolutions for direct election of United States senators. He stood for a federal income tax as the most equitable way of forcing wealth to bear its proportionate share of the burdens imposed upon the people. Despite the strong pressure brought to bear, he preferred to do his own thinking on these subjects and to follow the conclusions reached by his calm consideration and mature judgment. Speaker Walker gave him this year the high honor of chairman of the committee on street railways and his work on this busy committee has been as careful and painstaking as during 1910, when he won universal commendation for his work on the Berkshire trolley bill.



Representing a country district, he fought the bill to compel all vehicles to carry lights at night, which would work great hardship on the farmers. He has pointed out what he clearly believes to be the viciousness of such legislation as making it impossible for the driver of a wagon to recover damages for injuries in an automobile accident, even though the automobile was recklessly driven, if the lights on his wagon were accidentally extinguished, as the driver would be guilty of contributory negligence.

Rep. Hardy has always had his eye on legislation affecting Western Massachusetts. The bill to give towns the corporation franchise tax was introduced and pushed through the house by him. Last year he was instrumental in getting through the bill to provide that towns and cities should be reimbursed for loss of taxes on land taken for public institutions. He is the author of the act of this year providing that judges of district, police and municipal courts who have served 20 years and reached the age of 65 may retire on half-pay.

When he speaks he has something to say and knows how to say it. He is a strong and eloquent speaker, but never sacrifices logic to mere words. He is the type of legislator that the state needs and needs badly. Rep. Hardy is still a young man, even though his laurels are many. He was born in Weedsport, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1874. He was educated in the public schools and in the Fairfield (N. Y.) Military academy. He is a resident of Huntington and a lawyer by profession.

Edward F. Harrington.

It is safe to say that Rep. Edward F. Harrington will never have a possession which he can value more than the quill with which the chief executive signed the bill prohibiting the use in Massachusetts of the so-called suction shuttle. This pen, insignificant looking though it is, was the instrument which finally crowned the splendid work done by Rep. Harrington this year in securing the passage of the bill driving from this state the "kiss of death," which has been the cause of more suffering and death among the mill workers of the state than any other single agency.

Though opposed by the mill owners, through their active organization, Rep. Harrington was able to win a victory through his foresight in accepting a compromise suggestion, and while the bill is not to take effect until next year, the mill operatives of Massachusetts understand that had he not been willing to agree to such delay there probably would have been no legislation whatever on the subject.

On labor matters, Rep. Harrington has followed his excellent record of last year, and has voted for all of the propositions advocated by organized labor, as well as for all of the so-called "popular" measures. Mild-mannered, he has, nevertheless, come to be one of the really influential democrats of the lower branch, because in his three years of service he has learned that the real work of the legislature is done in the committee rooms and in the corridors.



His ability was recognized this year by the speaker, and he was promoted to the committee on mercantile affairs, and because of his membership on that committee and the resulting acquaintance with the officials of the telephone company he was able to secure for his constituents the considerable reduction in telephone rates which was put in force throughout southeastern Massachusetts this summer. He was also placed in charge of several of the important reports made by that committee, and his name appended to a report seemed to take all the fight out of those who otherwise might have made a contest on the floor of the house, for in every case the committee was sustained.

The Fall River representative should be sure of a re-election, because of his excellent record, and is certain to secure further honors next year through knowing the ropes so well.

James A. Hart.

The one man in the house who did more than any other to kill Mayor Fitzgerald's "fire hazard" bill, so-called, was Rep. James A. Hart of Ward 24. His work against this bill alone entiles him to a re-election at the hands of his constituency which would have been hard hit by the passage of the bill which had overrode all obstacles in the senate. The bill would have compelled fireproof roofs on every new house constructed, single, double or three-flat, and likewise would have compelled any owner who reconstructed an existing roof to put on a fireproof roof if one-third or more of the existing roof was rebuilt. It meant an additional cost of from $500 to $1000 for every new house and the same amount for rebuilding an old roof. Moreover it would have allowed the building commissioner of Boston to direct what kind of fireproofing should be used, thus opening the way for the creation of a "trust" in this line of work.



Rep. Hart has an exceptional record for a first year man. On the committee on federal relations he stood out for the income tax amendment to the federal constitution when the committee's report hinged on his vote and when the "interests" were bending every effort to have the committee report against the amendment. Likewise he voted for the resolutions for direct election of Uuited States senators reported by his committee. He was one of the republicans who stood out in favor of giving the voters of Boston a chance to say for themselves whether they desired to keep the present city council of nine or preferred a city council of 27 with every ward in the city represented and two representatives for Ward 24, which now has none, although it is the second largest ward in the city.

Rep. Hart is in his 37th year and before coming to the house saw two years service in the Boston common council. He is a member of the Masons, Odd Fellows, Dorchester Gentlemen's Driving club, Ashmont club, Ward 24 Republican club and the Men's club.

Edward R. Hathaway.

When your'e tired and thirsty on a train in Massachusetts and are now able to get a drink without having to stock up with drinking cups before you start on your journey, you probably won't think at once of Rep. Edward R. Hathaway of New Bedford. You should, however, and give him a silent vote of thanks. He was the man who introduced the bill to compel the railroads to supply their trains with sufficient drinking water and cups to drink it from, a custom which they had stopped when the law regarding public drinking receptacles went into effect last year. The bill was opposed by the railroads and it was only after a hard and determined fight that it was finally enacted and became a law.



Much of his success in this matter was due to the personality of Rep. Hathaway. Big, good natured and jolly, he attracts many to his side and then holds them there by cogent arguments. He is a hard worker, a good mixer and an intelligent legislator. Bristol county legislation has no stronger advocate and consistent and conscientious supporter than the representative from the 8th district. This year he served on the important committee on street railways and took a leading part in the legislation that brought about a settlement of the Boston traction problem and other big matters. On matters concerning the laboring man, Rep. Hathaway has taken a stand that has met with the approval of his city, where the textile workers make up a large part of the population. He voted right on the eight-hour and the 54-hour bills and on all other measures of like character.

Rep. Hathaway was born in New Bedford, Jan. 29, 1874. He was educated in the public schools and is engaged in the clothing business. He is a member of the Dartmouth club, and the Elks. For two years a member of the school committee, and has served in the House since 1909.

Horatio Hathaway, Jr.

Dedham, and the first Norfolk district, sent an able young legislator to the house of 1911 in the person of Horatio Hathaway, Jr. Rep. Hathaway was a vigorous champion of the civil service commission whenever it was attacked. He made a strong argument against the Lomasney bill to exempt from civil service questioning the court career of young men prior to their reaching the age of 16, and read a letter from Chairman Warren of the civil service commission explaining the attitude of the commission in opposition to the bill. Rep. Hathaway also spoke against passing the bill over Gov. Foss' veto.



The Dedham representative took the ground that not a single case of discrimination on the part of the civil service commission against any young man had been put in evidence, and on the other hand, in justice to those young men who had always led exemplary lives, and in justice to employers, the facts concerning the court records bearing on juvenile misbehavior should not be sealed to fair inquiry.

Rep. Hathaway by no means always sided with Gov. Foss. He made an able argument for passing over the governor's veto the bill to allow the incorporation of medical milk commissions, and said that the governor had made a very serious mistake in vetoing a bill so important to the children and the sick. As the result of the arguments of Rep. Hathaway and others the bill was passed over the veto.

Rep. Hathaway was appointed by Speaker Walker to the committee on street railways, and was diligent in committee work and punctual in attendance. He followed the street railway problems of the year with studious attention. He was born in New Bedford, Sept. 12, 1870, and spent two years at Harvard university.

Truman R. Hawley.

For a first year man Truman R. Hawley of Malden, representing the 23rd Middlesex district in the house, demonstrated an unusual ability for getting at the bottom of even the most abstruse questions. His legal training stood him in good stead, and he evinced a power of penetration that won him golden opinions. Speaker Walker appointed him on two important committees, —taxation and liquor law. The liquor law committee had a particularly strenuous time, over the various attempts to repeal the "bar and bottle act," and Rep. Hawley showed himself an uncompromising defender of the act, although by no means a "temperance crank."



Rep. Hawley believed that as long as the act had been put on the statute books it ought to be given a fair trial, and the issue tried out whether it would benefit the community by reducing drunkenness, or whether it would prove not only no temperance measure but only a burden, reducing revenues.

Rep. Hawley opposed efforts to break down the Sunday law voting against the kosher meat bill; but he showed himself a true progressive republican, voting for the majority of the progressive measures of the year. Thus he voted for the state-wide direct nomination bill, and the bill for direct election of United States senators (although he voted on every ballot for Sen. Lodge, and holds him in high esteem). He voted for the 54-hour bill for women and minors, and against all the hostile amendments.

On the committee on taxation he opposed Gov. Foss' freak income tax measure and was instrumental in its defeat in the house

The city of Malden is apt to give long terms of service to faithful legislators, and Rep. Hawley undoubtedly can have several more nominations if he can spare the time. He has a constantly growing law practice, having graduated from the Harvard law school in 1905.

Truman R. Hawley was born in Malden, Oct. 17, 1876 and educated in the public schools and at Harvard University taking his degree in 1900. He is a member of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, the Massachusetts club, and the A. F. A. M. He served in the common council two years before his election to the house.

Michael A. Henebery.

Rep. Michael A. Henebery has been in the house two years now and has demonstrated that he is one of the livest wires ever sent down to the state house from the heart of the commonwealth, which is saying a good deal when you look back over the long line of illustrious men who have served that city in the legislature. Rep. Henebery's hobby this year as last was the bill to give local authorities the right to issue trolley freight franchises for limited terms, without being subject to the approval of the railroad commissioners as to terms. Rep. Henebery himself was on the committee on street railways this year and the fight he put up for his bill made its opponents seek a compromise measure, but the Worcester man told his fellow committee members that they could report against his bill if they wanted to and he would take his chances in the house, rather than accept a bill with the teeth completely removed.

So his bill was reported against by the committee and the alert young lawyer demonstrated his standing with the house by having the bill substituted by a vote of 107 to 60. It was a notable victory and none of the credit is detracted from it by the fact that subsequently the bill was killed by



one vote in the senate. Not in years have the street railway interests been compelled to so exhaust their energies as they were obliged to in defeating the Henebery bill. If anythng was needed to firmly establish "Mike" Henebery's reputation as a fighter his fight of this year firmly established it with his colleagues. To show that his time was not wholly taken up with the trolley freight bill Rep. Henebery pushed through a bill increasing the salary of the assistant registrar of probate and insolvency of Worcester county to $2300.

On the committee on street railways and in the house he vigorously supported the bill to make the hours of employment of conductors and motormen nine hours a day to be performed in 11 consecutive hours. It was the same on all matters designed to benefit the people who toil for a living. Rep. Henebery himself was employed at manual labor before he became a lawyer and the workingman never had a better friend on Beacon hill. Moreover his friendship counts for he can debate with logic and vigor.

Rep. Henebery was born in Worcester, Nov. 10, 1877, and was educated in the public schools and Boston Y. M. C. A. evening law school. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Royal Arcanum, Fulton club and City Employes' union. He was on the Worcester board of health for seven years. If his district knows what is good for it, it will send him to the house as long as he wants to come and then get behind him as a candidate for the senate. He's a genuine live wire.

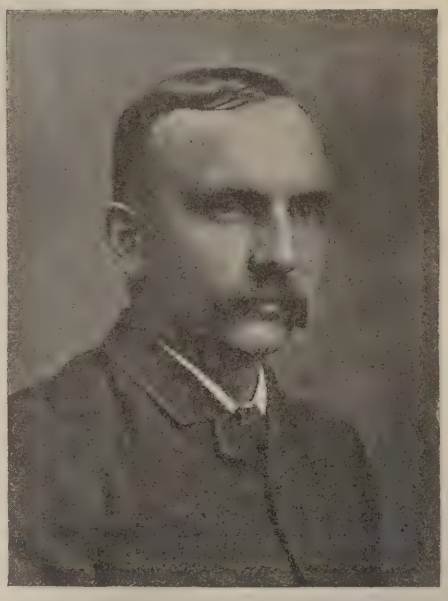
Rep. Arkwell is a member of the Worcester County Republican club.

Michael Hennessey.

Of course, you know that the town of Dalton is the home of U. S. Sen. Winthrop Murray Crane. Rep. Michael Hennessey, who represented the 4th Berkshire district in the house this year, comes from the town of Dalton. Therefore, he was rather a unique figure in the session just closed.

His service in the house was marked throughout by strict attention to duty and a desire to faithfully represent his constituents. That he did faithfully represent his constituents can best be shown by referring to his roll-call record, and pointing out how he was recorded on some of the big propositions that were considered by the legislature of 1911. He voted for the bill to reduce the hours of labor of women and children in manufacturing and mercantile establishments from 56 to 54 hours a week; the eight-hour bill for employes on public works of the state; the federal income tax resolutions; the Donahue resolutions in favor of the direct election of United States senators by the people; the public opinion bill and direct nominations. He voted against the resolution endorsing the reciprocity measure before congress and protesting against the amendments offered by Sen. Root. The Root amendment would have greatly benefited Dalton's leading industry and for that reason Rep. Hennessey opposed the resolutions, although he favored reciprocity as a general proposition.

With regard to local legislation, Rep. Hennessey secured the passage of a bill giving the fire district in the town of Dalton authority to take water from Cady brook in the towns of Hinsdale and Peru, and for the purpose of connecting the same with its existing works, extend the water pipes of the district into the towns of Hinsdale, Peru and Windsor. All measures affecting Berkshire county were given close attention by the Dalton man. On the committee on mercantile affairs to which he was appointed by Speaker Walker, he was a conscientious member.



Rep. Hennessey was born in Adams, Sept. 16, 1854, and has served as selectman in his town for two years and as registrar of voters 12 years. He is chairman of the Democratic club of Dalton.

William P. Hickey.

In finishing his third year in the house, Rep. William P. Hickey, of Ward 14, South Boston, has by his work proved his value to his constituency and has firmly established himself as a friend of the laboring man. This year Speaker Walker appointed Rep. Hickey to the important committee on taxation. He supported the various measures which would tend to increase the tax revenue of the state and opposed legislation which would increase the state tax.



Rep. Hickey was instrumental in obtaining the passage of the bill providing that no regulations concerning the height or weight of persons eligible to become members of the fire department in any city or town shall be made or enforced except by the city council in such city or by the selectmen in towns. This bill will make it possible for men to be admitted into the fire department who are at present barred by the height or weight restrictions although they may

be otherwise fully qualified to act as firemen.

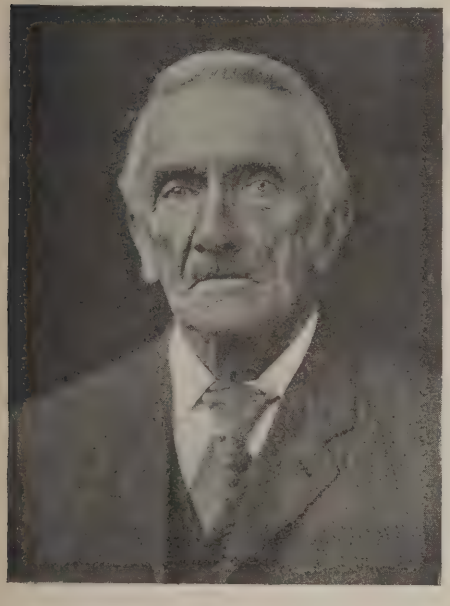
Rep. Hickey was born in Boston, Nov. 17, 1871. He obtained his education in the public schools and is at present engaged in the real estate business. He was formerly superintendent of the L street bath. He is prominent in social and fraternal organizations being connected with the Warren Club, Elks, S. B. A. A., N. E. O. P., and the A. O. H. He was a member of the Boston common council in 1896-'97-'98.

In his previous years in the house he served on the committees on federal relations and counties. His record of attendance in the house during the last session was excellent.

Merrick E. Hildreth.

In spite of his 71 years, Rep. Merrick E. Hildreth of Petersham, a first year republican from the First Worcester district, was one of the most faithful members of the house of 1911 in point of strict attention to duty. Speaker Walker appointed him to the committee on public health which, this year had 80 bills before it, exclusive of the special recommendations of the governor relating to public health.

Rep. Hildreth made a close study of every one of these measures and his votes and and his energies were always exerted in the interests of a more strict enforcement of the laws governing the public health of the state.



Rep. Hildreth proved himself a conservative legislator by his votes against the federal income tax resolutions, the resolve in favor of the direct election of United State senators and all other attempts at what he considered radical legislation. Being a farmer himself, he took a great interest in all the agricultural problems, and there were many of them, which came before the legislature.

Mr. Hildreth was born in Petersham, Aug. 1, 1840, and was graduated from the public schools of that town. He has served the town 26 years as selectman.

Francis M. Hill.

As a leader in the cause of woman's suffrage this year Rep. Francis M. Hill of Lynn won his spurs in debate early in the session just closed. He was placed in charge of the bill by the committee on constitutional amendments and opened the discussion in support of it. The crowded galleries and the members of the house quickly recognized his merits as an orator, and although, as was expected, the measure was again defeated this year as last, Mr. Hill gained prestige which he has never lost. In all things he is conservative, never hasty in his judgments, and always conscientious in his vote. The committee on which Speaker Walker placed him—constitutional amendments—had a number of most important matters to consider this year. The initiative and referendum; to increase the powers of the legislature to authorize the taking of land by eminent domain, a measure which was approved and which will directly aid Boston in the proposed teaming thoroughfare which it is proposed to construct over the north and south tunnel, if that shall be built; also the message of Gov. Foss on biennial elections, and finally the very important bills on taxation of forest lands and a state income tax to increase the revenue of the commonwealth.

On all of these matters Mr. Hill was progressive and has taken an active part in his committee. He is naturally a thinker and his characteristic is never to commit himself until he has carefully thought out the



proposition submitted to him in all its bearings. This was especially manifest in his dealing with the different amendments suggested to the "four track" depression bill. On all labor matters Mr. Hill's vote has been in the interest of the workingman and he has generally voted for the matters submitted by organized labor, the "eight-hour" bill, "54-hour" bill, and others. He has not failed to vote to pass measures over the governor's veto where he felt that the position of his excellency was wrong.

Rep. Hill is by profession a lawyer, a graduate of the Boston University Law school in the class of '05.

Clarence W. Hobbs.

Rep. Clarence W. Hobbs, representing the 13th Worcester district, was promoted, in his second year by Speaker Walker from the committee on legal affairs to the committe on judiciary. Rep. Hobbs bestowed the same diligence, and assiduous, scholarly attention on every bill that came before the judiciary committee that he evidenced in the previous year when he made so commendable a record as clerk of the legal affairs committee.

As in his first year, Rep. Hobbs did not mind being in the minority when he regarded himself as in the right. His speeches, always delivered in the same quiet, well-



modulated voice, and in so equable a manner, might have been an opinion from the bench, they always evinced so even a temperament, and such absence of personal feeling. Rep. Hobbs spoke and voted against the Hoar contempt of court bill, against the peaceful persuasion and picketing bills, against the bills to limit the powers of judges to set aside verdicts, against the speedy trials bill, and against the 54-hour bill.

Rep. Hobbs was always a strong defender of the courts and the judges, and spoke and voted for all the bills to provide for the retirement of judges, increased salaries, etc. In regard to Worcester county affairs he was always on deck and exerted strong influence in the direction of satisfying the needs of the city and county.

Rep. Hobbs was a faithful attendant on the sessions of the committee and on the house. The judiciary committee is one of the hardest worked of all the committes, and its sessions are necessarily prolonged till late in the year. Few were the roll calls in the house that Rep. Hobbs missed.

Rep. Hobbs was born in Woodwords, Me., Oct. 1, 1878. He was educated in the public schools, and graduated from the Worcester high school, Harvard university (1902) and Harvard law school (1904). Since then he has practiced law in Worcester. He has served on the republican city committee, and in the Worcester common council (1909.) He is a member of the Worcester County Republican club, the Economic club, Worcester board of trade, Commonwealth club and Worcester Continentals.

Henry W. Holbrook.

Rep. Henry W. Holbrook of Palmer, who looked after the interests of the first Hampden district in the house of 1911, will receive a re-nomination at the hands of the republicans in his district without opposition and although there is a democrat in the field, he will probably be accorded another term, the first Hampden being one of



the strongest republican districts of the state.

Rep. Holbrook, in his first year in the house, proved himself a faithful and conscientious legislator. Speaker Walker appointed him to the committee on mercantile affairs and the experience gained by the legislature from Palmer on that committee, which is one of the busiest sub-bodies of the legislature, will stand him in good stead in his second year.

As might be expected, coming from a farming district, Rep. Holbrook took a special interest in all the measures dealing with the milk and agricultural questions that were before the legislature during the recent session. His sympathies were with the farmer upon every occasion.

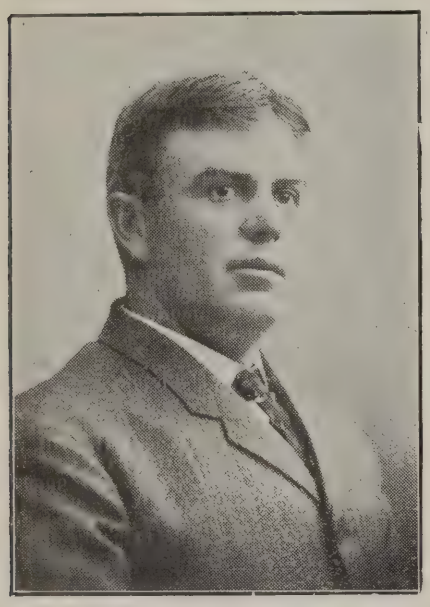
Of the progressive type of a republican, Rep. Holbrook supported the Donahue resolutions favoring the direct election of U. S. senators by the people, the federal income tax resolutions and the direct primaries act. He was more conservative on labor matters, voting against the 54-hour bill for women and children and the eight-hour bill for employes on the public works of the state. The latter he regarded as a political measure while the former he believed would handicap the Massachusetts manufacturers in their competition with the manufacturers of other states.

Rep. Holbrook was born in Palmer, Feb. 18, 1875. He obtained his education in the public schools and at Tufts college. For 14 years he has been engaged in the wholesale and retail coal business. He has served

on the Palmer board of selectmen for four years, three as chairman. He is a member of the A. F. A. M., R. A. C., K. T., M. S. and the Palmer business and social club.

Joseph W. Holden.

Rep. Joseph W. Holden of Stoneham believes that the cow besides being a most useful animal is a most maligned one. He doesn't believe in setting up a lot of artificial standards and then insisting that every cow shall produce milk to fit this standard on the penalty of haling its owner



into court. He is a milkman and therefore ought to know something about cows and milk. Each year the milk question looms large in the house. Each year Rep. Holden also looms large and keeps looming as long as the subject is under discussion. His famous controversy with Dr. Pattee of Falmouth on the floor this year as to the causes of colic in babies and whether or not it could possibly be caused by something besides milk will long be remembered. The most astute trial lawyer could hardly have propounded more ingenious hypothetical questions to an expert that Rep. Holden propounded to the doctor-statesman from the Cape. Everybody tried to hear the speech but much of it was lost in the laughter and applause of those who surrounded the Stoneham man.

Besides his knowledge of milk, Rep. Holden has a good knowledge of public lighting, gained from his three years of service on the committee on public lighting. He is opposed to the establishment of municipal lighting plants on the majority vote of the city councils and voters, as advocated by Rep. Morrill of Haverhill.

He did effective work in getting through a resolve to adjudicate the claim of Stoneham for the taking of Spot Pond by the Metropolitan water board.

As a member of the committee on prisons, he opposed the bill to establish a branch reformatory in Fall River at an expense to the state of some $200,000, and successfully fought it on the floor of the house. He has kept a watchful eye on legislation affecting his district and has seen that his town has not been neglected nor imposed upon. Rep. Holden was born in Stoneham, Oct. 10, 1867. He was educated in the public schools. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, the Workmen and Knights of Pythias. He has served his town as a selectman and a member of the board of public works.

Alexander Holmes.

Rep. Alexander Holmes of Kingston came back to the house last Fall after an absence of nine years from the hill, only to win new and even greater honors than those that marked his two years of successful service in 1901-'02.

A good proportion of the credit for the passage of the direct nominations act should and has been justly given to the man from the town of Kingston. As clerk of the committee on election laws which had the consideration of the various direct nominations bills that were introduced he was selected by his fellow members on the committee to draft a proper bill satisfactory to all parties concerned or as near satisfactory as possible. Rep. Holmes accomplished this feat in a manner that won for him the praise not only of the other members of the committee but of everyone who advocated the direct primaries system of nominating candidates for state and county officers and congressmen. The act is essentially the Kingston man's handiwork and the act when it came out of the committee was so perfect that it passed through both branches with only two slight amendments. To draw such a perfect bill required no little work and Rep. Holmes devoted night and day to it even though he personally is not a believer in the unlimited application of direct nominations. But he did believe that there was a public demand for direct nominations and that therefore it was the duty of the legislature to pass such a bill.

Besides his work on the direct nominations bill Rep. Holmes played an important part in securing the passage of the new and drastic law to limit the use of money in elections. The Kingston legislator was generally conservative on all important measures. He voted against the resolve for the direct election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, against the federal income tax resolutions and also against the 54-hour bill for women and children in mercantile and manufacturing establishments.



Rep. Holmes was born in the town of Kingston July 28, 1867, and has always lived there. He is a graduate of the public schools, Hopkinson's school of Boston, Harvard class of 1889 and the Institute of Technology. He is a farmer. He has been honored by the voters of his town by election to almost every office within their gift. He has been chairman of the republican town committee, for three years president of the Plymouth County republican club, chairman of the town board of selectmen, overseer of the poor, assessor, a member of the school committee and tree warden. When in the house in 1901-'02 he served on the committee on mercantile affairs.

Charles T. Holt.

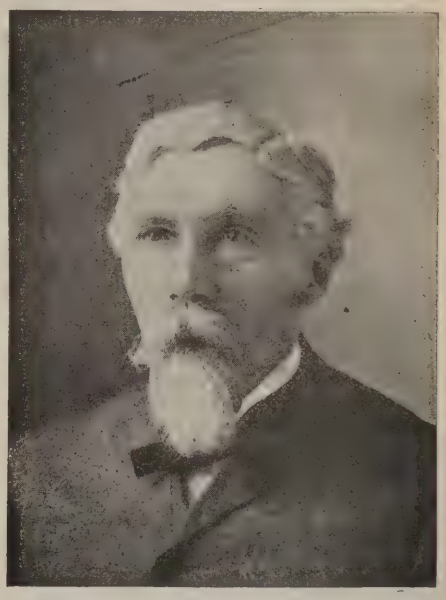
Rep. Charles T. Holt of Springfield has for five years represented the sixth Hampden district in the house and his service has been a credit to his constituents and to the state. He has "kept his ear to the ground" and the growing public sentiment for a more progressive government, for the bringing of the government closer to the people, has found in him a willing respondent.

As chairman of the committee on insurance the past two years, he has had an active part in the consideration of the insurance problems of the state and several insurance laws that have been placed on the statute books within the past two years are there chiefly through the instrumentality of the Springfield legislator. Although in his 66th year, Rep. Holt has been more aggressive in the performance of his legislative duties than even the average legislator. He has taken the floor of the house upon many occasions to speak for or against certain measures and has at all times commanded the attention of the house.

One of the most important insurance laws enacted is the bill providing for the establishment of a board of special appeal of fire insurance rates. The board has already been appointed by the governor and any person, firm or corporation aggrieved by any rating of a fire insurance company or board may file a complaint with the insurance commissioner who shall notify the board of appeal and the board will hear the complaint and mete out justice where it belongs.

Besides serving as chairman of the insurance committee, Rep. Holt was also a member of the committee on military affairs. On this committee he performed his work in his characteristically aggressive manner.

His progressiveness was shown in his support of the Donahue resolutions favoring the direct election of U. S. senators, the federal income tax resolutions and direct nomination. On labor measures he also took a pop-



ular stand, voting for the 54-hour bill for women and children and the eight-hour bill.

Rep. Holt was born in Petersham, Aug. 1, 1845, and was educated at the public schools and at the Newton Theological institution. For eight years he was in the coal business, 12 years a clergyman and is at present in the insurance business. He is a Mason and a G. A. R. man. His popularity with his associates was shown on the last day of the recent session when, on the announcement of his second entrance into the matrimonial arena, his colleagues presented him with a beautiful hall clock, to which he responded in one of his bright speeches.

Harry L. Howard.

Rep. Harry L. Howard of Hatfield, a first-year man from the 3rd Hampshire district, was appointed to the committee on towns by Speaker Walker. He was elected clerk of the committee and the manner in which he performed the duties which were incumbent upon him in this position brought him the praise and the commendation of every member of the committee.



His roll-call record on the big measures that were considered by the legislature during the session just closed stamps him as a progressive of the safe and sane type. He opposed all ultra-radical legislation but voted for such progressive measures as the direct nominations bill and the resolutions

favoring the direct elections of U. S. senators by the people. He showed that his sympathies were with the labor people by voting for the bill to reduce the hours of labor for women and children in manufacturing and mercantile establishments from 56 hours to 54 hours a week.

Rep. Howard was born in West Swanzey, N. H., Jan. 26, 1874. He obtained his education at the Smith academy in Hatfield. He also attended Child's Business college in Springfield. He is at present engaged in the general insurance business. Before entering this line of enterprise he was in the grain and coal business. He has been a member of the republican committee in his town, serving as chairman for three years and has also served on the county committee. He is a member of the A. F. A. M.

William N. Howard.

That no legislation detrimental to the interests of the farmers of the state was enacted during the past session of the legislature is due to the fact that the had such men of sterling ability and good judgment as Rep. William N. Howard of Easton to look after their concernment.

When the question of changing the laws regarding the regulations governing the production and sale of milk, came up during the latter part of the session, it was Rep. Howard who took hold of the reins to see that the interests of the farmer were protected. The Milk Consumers' League had introduced a bill providing for a commission to be appointed by the govenor, to frame legislation to regulate the sale and production of milk. The bill further provided that the state board of heath should have the power of enforcement of the laws or rules laid down by the commission. The farmers were opposed to this plan. They were not in favor of giving over to the state board of health the full supervision of the milk industry. They believed that by dividing the power among the local board of health who are able to keep in touch with local agricultural conditions, better results could be obtained.

Rep. Howard, as a member of the committee on agriculture, played a prominent part in the consideration of the various measures dealing with the milk question.



When the Consumers' League bill came up before his committee, he offered a compromise measure of his own which differed from the other bill in so far as it gave the commission to be created the power not only to frame but to enforce legislation. It also provided the rules and regulations made by the commission should be administered by the local boards of health rather than solely by the state board. The Howard bill was regarded by many as an excellent solution of the problem and fair to all sides. The Milk Consumers' League, however, persisted on their own bill. After a hard fight, the League's bill, better known as the Ellis bill, passed both branches of the legislature, but Rep. Howard and his allies in behalf of the farmers, had the satisfaction of seeing the governor veto it.

Besides taking an active part in the consideration of the milk question, Rep. Howard succeeded in getting a bill through the legislature providing for the protection of sources of water supply used by water supply districts which will result in great benefits for many cities and towns in the state.

Rep. Howard has completed two years of service in the house. He served both years on the committee on agriculture and was each time elected clerk by his associates. He was born in Easton, Sept. 23, 1871. He was educated in the public schools. He is a farmer and is also engaged in the insurance business. For twelve years he has been secretary of the State Grange. He is also a Mason.

Charles H. Howe.

Charles H. Howe of Leominster, representing the 11th Worcester district, was one of the balance-wheels of the committees on labor and on public lighting in the legislature of 1911. Speaker Walker gave him the unusual honor of a place on two such important committees, because of his prominence in his local community as a conservative republican, where as a manfacturer, and as water commissioner he has long held the confidence of a multitude of his fellow-townsmen.



Rep. Howe voted against all the radical propositions of the year, not only those that came under the direct supervision of those committees of which he was a member but also against the more striking changes in the political system, such as the Oregan plan for the direct election of U. S. senators, the Frank J. Donahue resolutions for a national constitutional convention to provide for the direct election of U. S. senators, and other similar schemes. He also opposed the Langtry bill for direct preferential nominations of U. S. senators, and he was one of the 15 who voted against the state-wide direct nomination bill.

Rep. Howe does not believe the state is yet ready for the extension from one end to the other of the state-wide direct primary. He believes that while the convention system may have evils, yet Massachusetts has always commanded the esteem of the whole nation for the unsullied reputation of the men whom she has sent to the nation's capital to represent her, and he holds that to dwarf the state convention into a mere assemblage for the passage of resolutions is to make it a farce. He believes that joint caucuses, and compulsory enrollment of voters, will in the end result in a great wave of popular demand for the restoration of the convention system.

Rep. Howe voted against the Hoar contempt of court bill, and against all the bills aimed to reduce the power of the courts; also against the 54-hour bill for women and minors, regarding the drop from 56 hours as too abrupt. He also voted against the various measures aimed at the revenues of the gas and electric light corporations, some of which he regarded as much misguided, because while apparently in the interest of the consumer they would in the end increase the burdens of the poor.

Rep. Howe was one of the most punctual in attendance upon the house and rarely missed a roll-call.

Charles H. Howe was born in Leominster Dec. 17, 1850 and educated in the public schools. He has grown up with the community and has long been prominent in all sorts of local interests.

William S. Hoyt.

One of the veteran old guard in democratic politics in Lynn is William S. Hoyt, although he is a native of Boston, from which city he enlisted in the old 1st Massachusetts volunteers with which regiment he saw service at Blackburn's Ford and the first Bull Run, 50 years ago. He came to Lynn immediately after the war



and for nearly a half century has been one of her most familiarly known citizens. Although serving his party cheerfully to fill any gap on the ticket, and often a candidate, he has but just closed his first year as a solon under the dome on Beacon Hill. Mr. Hoyt has a practical experience in the application of the law, as a deputy U. S. marshal under the Cleveland administration, a deputy collector of customs, and later as constable, collector and investigator. He has been a consistent no-license man for many years, and when the tidal wave of last year gave indications of democratic success, his friends in the churches brought him that vote and landed him on the crest of that wave in the house. There he kept nearly everybody guessing as to his position on the bar and bottle act until his committee on liquor had reported. Friends of the bill and its enemies were both claiming him, whereat Rep. Hoyt had many a chuckle. but he left nobody in doubt for long when it came to a vote, although he had tried to disabuse those who said he would never vote against repeal, but they wouldn't believe him.

Mr. Hoyt voted consistently with his party associates, but he has not failed to vote for the passage of any bill over the governor's veto with which he could not agree with his excellency. He stood for the Boston school teachers and for the peaceful persuasion bills. On all Lynn matters he has voted conservatively for what he believed were the best intersts of his city and constituents. He has been with the Boston & Eastern electric railroad bill from the start; on the question of depression of the tracks of the Boston & Maine through the city his action has been conservative. Mr. Hoyt has not been easily swayed from the path which his honest conviction told him he ought to pursue. On all labor matters he has stood with the toiler, voting for the anti-injunction, trades union fines, eight-hour and 54-hour bills. He will be a candidate for re-election and though coming from a strong republican district his strong support from that party, together with the record he has made this year, give assurance of his return.

John J. Hughes.

In the retirement of Rep. John J. Hughes of Adams this year the commonwealth and his district lose the services of a faithful, painstaking and capable legislator; one who could be depended upon at all times to stand for the best interests of the people. As rugged in character as his native Berkshires, his ideals of legislation were high and he always aimed to live up to them. Scrupulously conscientious, nothing moved him in considering a matter of legislation but the question of the right or wrong of it.

Organized labor and all who labor, organized or not, never had a firmer friend in the house than John Hughes. Every bill designed to improve the condition of those who toil received his hearty and pow-

erful support. It was the same on measures proposed to bring the government nearer the people. Both last year and this he supported the Donahue resolutions for direct election of United States senators and for ratification of the income tax amendment to the federal constitution, the public opinion bill, the initiative and referendum and other progressive measures.



A member of the committee on taxation, from which he moved up from the committee on prisons where he served last year, he gave Gov. Foss strong support on the governor's constitutional amendment to provide for a state income tax. On the same committee he had charge of the bill to compel all persons, firms and corporations to file returns of taxable property with the assessors, under penalty of fine and imprisonment. He succeeded in getting this bill out of the committee by a bare majority of one, but got it through the house by an overwhelming vote, only to see it killed in the senate by a majority of one.

Rep. Hughes was born in Alford in 1867. He was educated in the public schools of Adams and is engaged in the granite business.

Lyman E. Hurd.

After four years of service on the Salem common council and two years in the house of representatives, Lyman E. Hurd, the republican representative from the 18th Essex district, retires from public life this fall, to give himself up to his growing law practice. Rep. Hurd will be missed on Beacon hill for in his two years of service in the house he has made many friends among his associates by his genial disposition and his ability.



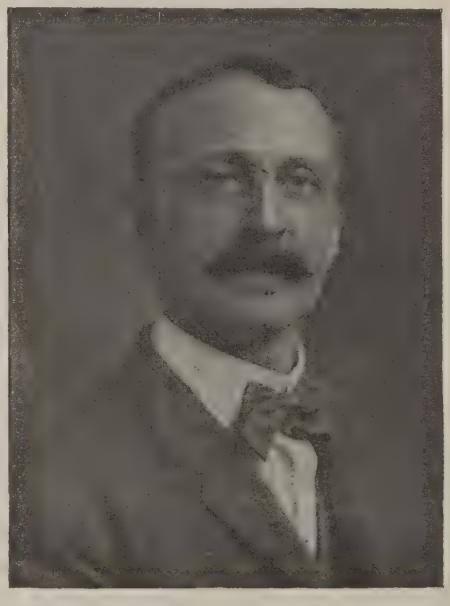
Rep. Hurd's service on the hill has been marked by a faithfulness to duty which has won for him the commendation of all those who keep in touch with Beacon hill affairs. Speaker Walker this year reappointed him to the important committee on judiciary, where by his legal ability he won the respect and esteem of his fellow-committeemen. He was eitrusted with the handling of several reports of his committee on important measures on the floor of the house and he handled himself upon such occasions in a manner which always had a telling effect upon the house. His clear style of speaking and his thorough understanding of any subject upon which he spoke, never failed to catch the attention of the house.

On all the Essex county and Salem bills, Rep. Hurd stood loyally by his constituents. This year he again took an active part in the fight against the Cape members who sought to let down the bars against spring shooting. Rep. Hurd was a supporter of every progressive measure that came before the legislature. He voted and worked for the fifty-hour bill for women and children in mercantile and manufacturing establishments.

Rep. Hurd was born in Lynn, Aug. 17, 1875. He graduated from the public schools, Harvard college and the Harvard law school. Socially, he is a member of the Salem, Salem Billiard, and Salem Republican clubs and the Now and Then association. He served in the Salem common council in 1906-'07-'08-'09, acting as president.

Frederic W. Hurlburt.

The 14th Worcester representative district was ably represented in the house of 1911 by Frederic W. Hurlburt of Worcester, a republican. Rep. Hurlburt established a record as a safe, sane and progressive legislator and as a faithful and tireless worker for the best interests of Worcester county. He was also an earnest friend of the laboring classes, voting for every measure which he believed would benefit the men, women and children toilers of the state.



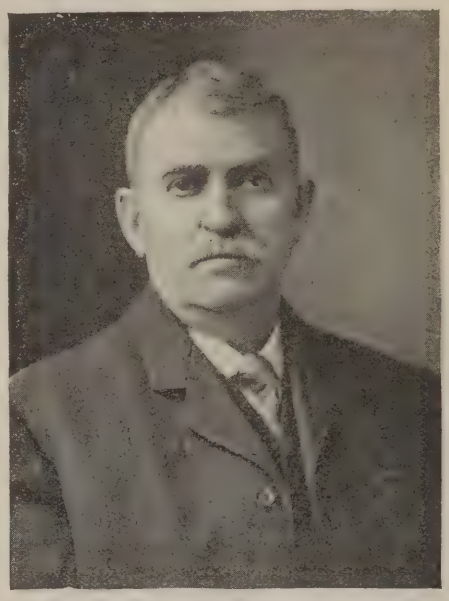
Rep. Hurlburt was appointed by Speaker Walker to the committee on insurance which this year had a number of important matters to consider. One of the important and at the same time good insurance measures which the committee handled and which went through the legislature, namely the bill providing that the annual reports of the insurance commissioner in matters relating to fire insurance shall contain the laws enacted in the year of the report on the subject. This bill was introduced by Rep. Hurlburt and it is due to the work which Rep. Hurlburt put in for it that the bill passed. Another measure in which Rep. Hurlburt was interested and which he heartily supported was the bill amending the present law relative to the exemption of property subject to taxation in other jurisdiction by including in the property exempted, shares of stock in any railroad or street railway company or telegraph or telephone company incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts and also of some other state or country. The purpose of this was to prevent the double taxation of these shares. The bill was passed.

Every progressive measure with the exception of the resolutions favoring a federal income tax received Rep. Hurlburt's support. He voted for the Donahue resolutions in favor of the direct election of United States senators, direct nominations, the 54-hour bill for women and children and the eight-hour bill for employes on public works of the state. His opposition to the federal income tax was on the ground that the revenue from the tax should go to the state treasury rather than into the national treasury.

Rep. Hurlburt was born Oct. 4, 1859, and is a graduate of the public schools. For 33 years he has been in the employ of the Worcester & Nashua and B. & M. railroad company, as clerk, ticket agent and freight cashier. He is a member of the Worcester county republican club and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Edward N. Jenckes.

Gov. Foss had no more consistent supporter in the house than Edward N. Jenckes, democrat, of Douglas, one of the representatives from the eighth Worcester district. No matter how other members of



the party might vote Rep. Jenckes was always found voting with the governor. He supported every veto of his excellency and every measure which he advocated. Rep. Jenckes had legislative experience in the Rhode Island assembly before becoming a citizen of Massachusetts, serving in that body in 1882 and 1883. Since living in Douglas, he has served 15 years as a selectman, seven years as town clerk, and as a member of the board of assessors. He was also an assessor in Burrillville, R. I., for four years.

The eighth Worcester district was well represented in the house this year. Rep. Jenckes' colleague, Judge Meany, was one of the leaders of that body and a most finished orator. Rep. Jenckes himself does not pose as a leader or as an orator, but for hard work and strict attention to duty, there are a few members who have an equal record. He supported all the progressive measures that attracted attention this year, and was found on the right side of labor legislation. There are many farmers in this district in addition to the manufacturing industries. These men are interested in the problems affecting the production, sale and transportation of milk. In all these matters Rep. Jencks has taken a deep interest and has worked hard for his constituents.

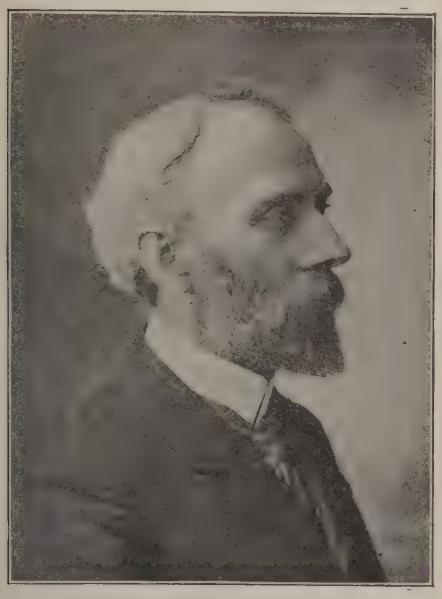
He was born in Burrillville, R. I., Dec. 31, 1846, and educated in the public schools and at a business college. He is engaged in business as the proprietor of a general store. This year he served as a member of the committee on towns.

David P. Keefe.

There isn't a bigger hearted or more lovable man in the house than Rep. David P. Keefe of Fall River. The mill city has sent him to the legislature several times at intervals and every time he is welcomed back with enthusiasm. At times the house likes to have its little joke with him, but all the members recognize that there isn't a harder or more conscientious worker than he, and he generally gets almost anything that he seriously asks from the house. Rep. Keefe is a true philanthropist. He isn't a theoretical dreamer, but an intensely practicl man when it comes to measures for the betterment of the condition of the workingman and the unfortunate classes of the state. As a member of the committee on public charities, he has made a sympathetic study of plans for the relief and uplifting of the poor and afflicted and he pleads their cause on the floor of the house with an earnestness that wins votes every

time. By quiet and persistent work he has secured many reforms in the conduct of the various charitable institutions of the state.

His interest in the victims of tuberculosis has resulted in the establishment of a consumptive hospital in Bristol county and while he is in the legislature this institution is not likely to suffer. Elected as a republican from a city which is deeply inter-



ested in all labor measures, Rep. Keefe has been at all times an open friend of all measures for the benefit of the workingman. His allegiance to party has never caused him to think contrary to the desires of the man who toils in his endeavors to improve the conditions under which he works. The cause of the women and young boys and girls who are compelled to labor in the mills and factories of the state is especially dear to him. In his own city there are thousands of these struggling to help support their families and Rep. Keefe has always been a jealous guardian of their interests. During his career in the house of 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1910 and the present one he has served on the committees on federal relations, libraries, parishes and religious societies, elections, election laws and public charitable institutons. He was born in Fitchburg, Sept. 25, 1855. He received a public school education and has been a salesman and an advertising solicitor. He is a member of the Fall River Republican club and of the Veteran Firemen's association.

Michael Kelly.

No more popular solon among his fellows walked the corridor of the house than Rep. Michael Kelly of Salem, who fits as to the



manner born the chair to which his host of friends in the 19th Essex district sent him last fall. There is the best of reason for it all since there's no better comrade lives than "Mike" Kelly. Possessed of a fine physique he attracts at once the attention of those who come to the state house and it has been frequently remarked of him that he is the prototype of the real old country squire. It may be said with some degree of truth too, since Rep. Kelly was born to the sod of Ireland, coming to this country at an early age. But no more loyal American breathes than he. Mr. Kelly is well read in the classics of prose and poetry as those can testify who have his intimate acquaintance and is no mean dabster at verse himself at that. He is now on his second trip to the legislature having represented the same district eleven years ago, serving in the sessions of 1900 and 1901 under W. Murray Crane's administration. His committees before were banks and banking and counties.

This session he was given election laws, a committee on which Rep. Kelly has found much to interest him. It reported the direct nominations bill which the governor signed and in which the Salem member took a lively personal interest. He also had his part on the anti-corrupt practice act. He is especially loyal to everything of Salem interest and has given his hearty support to the legislation to secure an increased supply of water, to improve its North river by a dam across the estuary of the Danvers, North and Bass rivers between Beverly and Salem. His integrity of purpose, his love of the square deal, have won for him the confidence of his fellow citizens as it has that of his fellow solons in the house. You can depend upon Kelly to meet every obligation he accepts that may be imposed upon him, and that well known characteristic will win him his return to the legislature this fall. Rep. Kelly resides in the "Bloody Eighth" precinct in Salem, which, however, is not so sanguinary as its name implies.

James T. Kenney.

Rep. James T. Kenney of Roxbury came to the legislature last Fall with a distinct mission in mind, namely, to secure the passage of legislation for a more strict regulation of the cold storage of food and food products in the state. He presented a bill to the legislature to require persons who



are in the cold storage business to mark the date of entry into and taking out of storage all food and food products so that when the article goes on the market for sale, the consumer might know just what he is buying.

Although he didn't succeed in having this measure placed on the statute books, as the result of his efforts a resolve creating a commission of five to investigate the subject of the cold storage of food and food products was passed. The commission has been appointed and is now carrying on its investigation. The commission will report with recommendations to the next legislature. Rep. Kenney hopes to be in the house next year to see that a cold storage law which will be beneficial to the small, as well as the large, consumer, is passed.

Despite the fact that cold storage was his principal hobby, Rep. Kenney did not fail to closely watch every other piece of legislation which in any way affected his constituents. Upon all measures Rep. Kenney voted with the "little fellow." He supported the eight-hour bill for employees on public works, the 54-hour bill for women and minors in manufacturing and mercantile establishments and the various other measures tending to benefit the laboring classes. Rep. Kenney was a staunch believer in popular government and advocated the Donahue resolutions in favor of the direct election of U. S. senators by the people and the bill providing for the direct nominations of all state and county officers, including congressmen. He also supported the Donahue federal income tax resolutions.

Appointed to the committee on public lighting, Rep. Kenney worked for the bill to prohibit gas and electric light companies from charging consumers extra for the use of their meters.

Rep. Kenney was born in Central Falls, R. I., June 20, 1870. He is a graduate of the public schools and as a business conducts an orchestra and also does some newspaper work.

Louis R. Kiernan.

The city of Chelsea can well be proud of her representatives in the legislature this year, both because of their energy and efficiency. One of the Chelsea men who



"made good" beyond a question of a doubt was Rep. Louis R. Kiernan, who represented the 5th Suffolk district, comprising Wards 1 and 2, Chelsea, for the first time in the house of 1911.

There were several measures affecting the city of Chelsea before the legislature in the last session. One of these was the bill to change the boundary line between the cities of Chelsea and Everett to the centre of the new channel of Island End river. The bill would have taken away from Chelsea a considerable portion of its territory and given it over to Everett. Rep. Kiernan, together with his colleague, Rep. Breath, fought hard against it. That the bill was finally killed was greatly due to their efforts.

Rep. Kiernan was a prominent figure in the discussion of the public opinion bill. This bill allowed the voters of any representative or senatorial district, upon petition, to instruct their representatives in the legislature on any two questions of public policy before the legislature for action. This committee on election laws, of which Rep. Kiernan was a member, reported against the bill. Rep. Kiernan dissented from the adverse report. He took the floor against the majority of his committee in the house and was instrumental in having the bill substituted in the lower branch for the adverse report. The manner in which the bill was defeated in the senate, after it had been allowed several readings, is history.

The Chelsea man supported every progressive and popular measure that came before the legislature. He voted in favor of every bill tending to benefit the laboring classes. He will be returned to the legislature if the voters of the 5th Suffolk district appreciate an honest, faithful, energetic and efficient representative.

Rep. Kiernan is a native of Chelsea, having been born there Aug. 26, 1884. He graduated from the public schools and the Boston University Law school. He is a lawyer. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Elks and Owls.

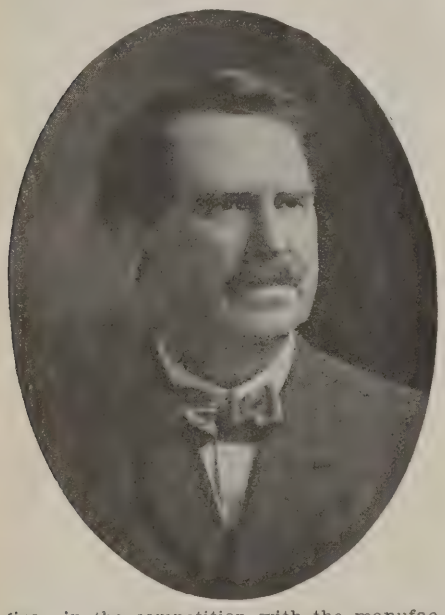
Charles T. Killpartrick.

Rep. Charles T. Killpartrick of Lowell, has served two terms in the house from the 18th Middlesex district and is a candidate for the republican nomination for the

senate from his district—the Eighth Middlesex.

The contest for the republican senatorial nomination in the district this year is one of the hottest that the district has ever experienced. There are four candidates in the field, every one of whom has a strong personal following. Rep. Killpartrick's conservative record as a member of the house in his two years of service has drawn to him a substantially strong backing. He is opposed for the nomination by Reps. Barlow and Stevens and Amos B. Best of Dracut, who is also pretty well known in republican circles in the district. Barlow and Stevens are of the progressive type of republicans and Killpartrick's friends base their hopes for victory upon a division of the progressive vote between these two candidates.

Rep. Killpartrick in his two years in the lower branch of the legislature has served on the committees on drainage and street railways. His appointment to the latter committee this year was quite an advancement from his committee berth of the session before that. Rep. Killpartrick's record is a good one from the standpoint of the conservative, although it may not be satisfactory to the progressive elements. He voted against the resolutions in favor of the direct election of U. S. senators, being one of 33 to oppose that reform. He also voted against the federal income tax resolutions. In the matter of labor legislation, Rep Killpartrick voted against the eight-hour bill and the 54-hour bill for women and children in mercantie and manufacturing establishments. The latter bill he regarded as legislation that would place the Massachusetts manufacturer under a handicap in the competition with the manufacturers of other states. He regarded the eight-hour bill as a political measure.



On the Lowell charter bill, Rep. Killpartrick was found with the other republican members of the Lowell delegation, in favor of submitting the question of a new charter to the citizens of Lowell.

Rep. Killpartrick was born in England, Dec. 21, 1852 and is a graduate of the public schools. He is in the confectionery and cigar business. In 1893-'04, he served on the Lowell common council. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Clifford L. King.

A valuable member of the committee on counties in the legislature of 1911 was Rep. Clifford L. King of Taunton, a democrat, serving his first term as the representative of the fourth Bristol district, comprising Wards 2, 3 and 4 in Taunton.

Every measure affecting Bristol received Rep. King's particular attention. He was a constant attendant at the hearings given by his committee and gave considerable of his time and study to the various matters which his committee had to consider during the session.

He was recorded on every important measure that came before the house and his votes upon all occasions were on the side of the so-called masses. The Donahue resolutions favoring the direct election of U. S. senators by the people and ratification of the federal income tax, the bill for the direct nomination of all state officials and every other progressive measure received Rep. King's vote. He worked and cast his vote for the eight-hour bill, the 54-hour bill for women and children employed in manufacturing and mercantie establishments and all the other bills for the benefit of the laboring classes.

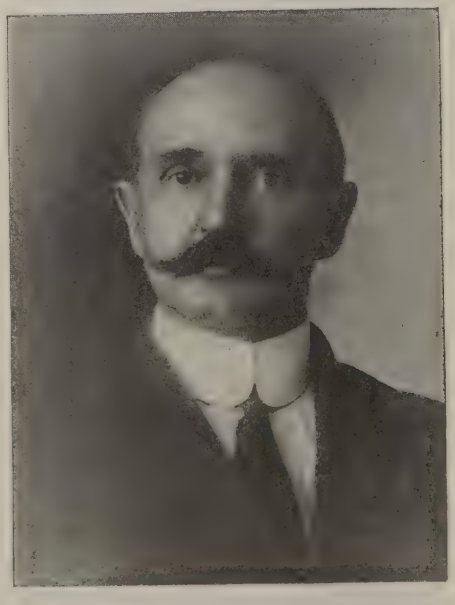


Rep. King was born in Taunton, April 8, 1873. He graduated from the public schools and shortly after took up the newspaper profession. He is at present a reporter on the Taunton Herald-News, and has served as clerk of the Taunton License commission.

H. Bert Knowles.

Rep. H. Bert Knowles of Gloucester, republican, was elected to the house from the 21st Essex district last November by a plurality of only 15 votes. It was his first election to the lower branch but this year Rep. Knowles hopes to increase his margin over his democratic opponent. Rep. Knowles is a lawyer but worked for the Boston & Maine railroad for many years before and a few years since his admission to the bar. He was appointed to the committee on legal affairs by Speaker Walker and did his share in making the record for that committee of being the first to clean up its docket.

In matters of legislation Rep. Knowles steered a middle course. He was against the income tax and in favor of direct election of United States senators. He voted for the eight-hour bill for employes on public works and the 54-hour bill for women and minors employed in textile factories and against the public opinion bill and the initiative and referendum amendment to the constitution.



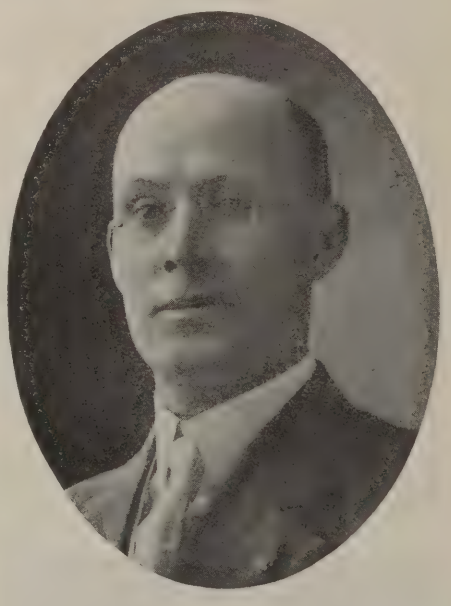
Rep. Knowles is a good speaker as he demonstrated in opposing the resolutions endorsing Canadian reciprocity and in his unsuccessful advocacy of the bill which would have repealed the Saunders milk transportation act of last year.

Rep. Knowles was born in Corinna, Me., May 2, 1869, and was educated in the public schools. He studied law nights while working at the railroad business days.

Wilfred J. Lamoureux.

Rep. Wilfred J. Lamoureux of Southbridge, who had quite a little senatorial boom chasing him around this summer before he put a stop to it, had had considerable experience in town affairs before he came to the house two years ago.

He has been on the library committee in Southbridge 3 years, auditor for two years and served on the town sewer commission for seven years. In his first year in the house he was on the committee on drainage and on the special committee which investigated the notorious crash of the Southbridge Savings bank. It was on the latter committee that Rep. Lamoureux proved his mettle. When the crash came there was talk of political and other conditions surrounding it. There was a republican party spirit which was timorous of what might happen as the result of the probe. The early disposition of those in authority was undoubtedly to hush the matter up. This would probably have succeeded after a fashion at least were it not for the aggressiveness of the Southbridge legislator. He quickly convinced the committee that he was not to be sidetracked. He wanted that the rights of the people in the territory of the bank whom he represented should be protected to the last dollar. He also wanted those guilty to be punished. Greatly as a result of his efforts, the blame was laid, position nor politics saved no one, the whole story was bared and corrective measures have been taken which make the dollar of every workingman in the state safer.



In his second year he was given a place on the committee on banks and banking. This committee was soon called upon to investigate the small loans business in the state. The investigation was a sweeping one. Rep. Lamoureux gave most of his time to his work on the committee. There was not a member of the committee who was more anxious to put a stop to the merciless prosecution of the poor by the loan-sharks. After an extended investigation, a bill was enacted which will probably bring about the desired result.

Gov. Foss offered Rep. Lamoureux the position of supervisor of loan agencies created by the new act but the Southbridge man declined it.

In spite of the time which Rep. Lamoureux had to devote to the investigation, he missed no opportunity to forward matters his district was particularly interested. He led the fight for the bill to establish a police court in Southbridge and got a good vote for the bill in the face of strong opposition. He supported all labor measures and voted for every progressive piece of legislation designed to bring the government closer to the people.

Rep. Lamoureux is very strong in fraternal societies. He is a member of the Eagles, Red Men and a number of other organizations, including several French-Canadian societies. He is a French-Canadian himself.

Louis F. R. Langelier.

In Rep. Louis F. R. Langelier, the city of Quincy can boast of having had one of the most energetic representatives in the legislature. Rep. Langelier was reappointed to the chairmanship of the important committee on harbors and public lands this year and was also given a place on the committee on roads and bridges. With the experience acquired as chairman of the harbors and lands last year, Rep. Langelier rendered even more valuable service during the past session than in 1910. The committee this year had a number of important matters before it including the bills for the development of the commonwealth flats at South Boston and the East Boston waterfront. Both these bills were ultimately merged into the $9,000,000 port of Boston bill.

Rep. Langelier was instrumental in securing the passage of the bill allowing Quincy to issue bonds to the amount of $100,000 for the development of the city's waterfront. He also aided in getting through the bill authorizing the repairing of the bridge over the Weymouth Fore river in Quincy.

On labor measures, Rep. Langelier stood squarely for the demands of organized labor, voting for the eight-hour bill for public employees, the 54-hour bill for women and children, the trades union fines bill, the anti-injunction bill and the initiative and referendum. He also was recorded in favor of the Donahue resolutions for the direct election of U. S. senators.

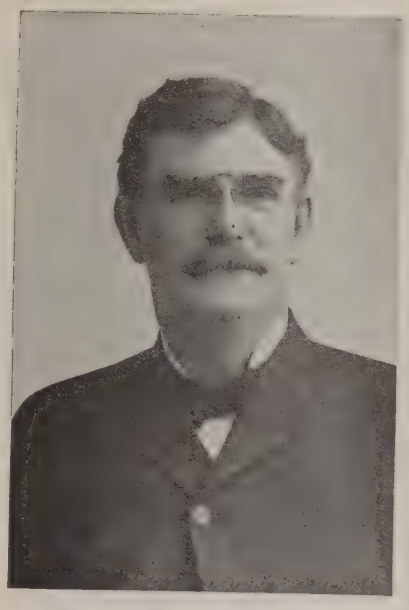


Rep. Langelier was born in Boston, Nov. 29, 1873, and was educated in the public schools. He is manager of a large book publishing house in Boston and is secretary of the New England Trade Press association. He also holds membership in the Squantum Yacht club and the Wollaston club. He has served his city as a member of the city council for four years and as trustee of the public library. He is secretary of the republican city committee of Quincy. He has served in the house three years and has served on the committee on banks and banking, harbors and public lands and roads and bridges.

Albert P. Langtry.

Albert P. Langtry served only a part of the present session as a member of the house, being elected to the ad interim term as secretary of the commonwealth when Sec. Olin died in April. In contrast with his contest for state treasurer two years ago when Elmer Stevens was elected by the legislature, Rep. Langtry was the choice of the republican machine this year and the machine put forth every effort to land him. Every effort was needed for there was a warm caucus fight and besides that several republicans gave indications of bolting their party's candidates. But all the republicans were held into line by the unique expedient of putting through a motion which "permitted" each republican to announce his choice as he deposited his ballot. Rep. Langtry couldn't have afforded to lose many votes with the legislature standing 153 republicans to 126 democrats on a joint ballot. His election was by a strict party vote the expedient of amending the constitution of the commonwealth by this unique method getting around a secret ballot working to perfection.

Before his election as secretary of state, Rep. Langtry served as house chairman of the committee on election laws which reported the direct primary bill. Speaker Walker also placed him on the committee on rules this year and on fisheries and game. Last year, his first in the house, he served on mercantile affairs.



Mr. Langtry has been accused of swinging over from insurgency to strict machine regularity to obtain state office but the fact is that he never insurged except on the subject of direct nominations. On labor measures and such progressive propositions as the direct election of United States senators and the income tax, Rep. Langtry was as "regular" in his votes as the most ardent machine man could wish.

Mr. Langtry was born in Wakefield, July 27, 1860, and was educated in the public schools. Before becoming connected with the Springfield Union, of which excellent newspaper he is now publisher, he was engaged in newspaper work in Brooklyn, N. Y. Since his election as secretary of state, Mr. Langtry has taken up his residence in West Roxbury although it is likely that he will keep his voting residence in Springfied.

Joseph Leonard.

Rep. Joseph Leonard represents Ward 9, Boston, where they believe that nothing should be given to any man in the way of political preferment unless he takes his chances in a free-for-all fight each year. Rep. Leonard served in the house of 1909, was defeated for renomination that fall, and last year won out again in the contest for the democratic nomination, the top man last fall in a field of a half-dozen candidates.



On resuming his duties as a legislator, Rep. Leonard was selected by Speaker Walker to serve on two very important committees, cities ond insurance. The former committee had, among a number of other important bills, the bill to increase the salaries of the Boston elementary school teachers, which was vetoed by Gov. Foss and occasioned one of the greatest legislative battles of the year. Rep. Leonard voted with the teachers and worked hard to line up the votes for the bill even after the governor had vetoed it. On the committee on insurance, he was a valuable member, because of his experience as a practical insurance man for several years. Rep. Leonard voted, as did his democratic colleagues from Boston, to give the voters a decent referendum on the charter that was forced upon them in the face of their protests by a republican legislature that was controlled by a political machine. He supported all labor measures and helped to get votes for them. He was recorded on the side of the plain people, on every piece of legislation.

Rep. Leonard was born in Boston 33 years ago. He acquired a public school education and is at present engaged in the life insurance business. He was a member of the common council in 1907. He is a member of the Quincy club and Cathedral Y. M. C. A.

Charles Lewin.

Rep. Charles Lewin of New Bedford never arose to address the house but what he was interrupted by frequent outbursts of applause from his associates. Rep. Lewin's reputation as an orator is well known on Beacon hill. He has participated in probably more debates than any other member of the house. And Rep. Lewin can claim what few of his associates truthfully can, namely, that he has always received the close attention of the house no matter upon what occasion he arose to speak or what he said.

As a friend of organized labor and of the laboring classes in general, there have been few legislators that have ever sat in the halls of legislation under the gilded dome who can boast of a better record on labor measures than the New Bedford orator. He was right on the job for labor all the time.



He was ever ready to bring the laboring classes into the discussion of any subject, labor or otherwise. His heart always bled for the poor wage earners and he never looked more natural than when he was delivering a verbal attack upon the "predatory interests."

This year Rep. Lewin served on the committees on labor and public charitable institutions. On the latter committee it was his vote which carried the Briggs bill, which prevents the use of instruments of restraint in insane institutions except in the presence and by consent of a proper official, out of the committee with a favorable report. The bill went out of the committee with but a bare majority of one and Rep. Lewin's vote was the deciding one. Every humanitarian piece of legislation always found a warm and enthusiastic supporter in the New Bedford legislator.

Rep. Lewin's great interest in the cause of the "plain people" is best explained by the fact that he is one of them himself and he is proud of it. He was a mill operative for 42 years before he went into the newsdealing business at which he is engaged at present. He is a native of Lancaster, Eng., and will be sixty years old next May 20. He was the founder of the New Bedford local and the national organization of the loomfixers and is president of the North

End Merchants' association and a member of the republican city committee. This is his third year in the house.

Edwin F. Lilley.

Rep. Edwin F. Lilley's first year in the house as the representative of the Ninth Worcester district was marked by strict attention to duty and a willingness to perform those duties in a conscientious and faithful manner which is worthy of commendation. He was appointed to the committees on public health and harbors and public lands and he made good in both positions. He took an active part in the consideration of all bills which came before both of his committees and attended practically every hearing of importance.

As a member of the committee on public health, the resolve providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the subject of the cold storage of food and food products came in for his particular attention. He aided in obtaining a favorable report on this resolve and advocated its passage in the house. He also supported every other measure tending to more carefully safeguard the public health.

Rep. Lilley comes from the town of Milford. He obtained the passage of a bill authorizing the town of Milford to borrow $30,000 in addition to its regular appropriation for the purpose of completing and extending its system of sewerage. There were no other measures of local importance before the legislature this year and Rep. Lil-



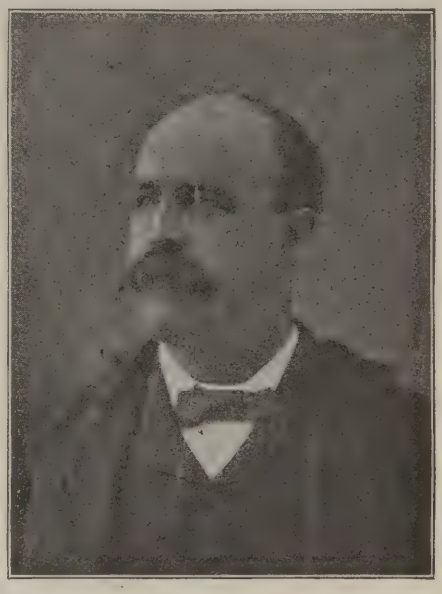
ley devoted a great deal of his time to the consideration of general legislation. He voted for the bill to reduce the hours of employment of women and minors in manufacturing and mercantile establishments to 54 hours a week and also supported the Donahue resolutions in favor of the ratification of a federal income tax amendment to the national constitution.

Rep. Lilley was born in Milford Aug. 29, 1870. He is a graduate of the public schools. For 18 years he has been engaged in the jewelry business. He is a member of the Elks, I. O. O. F., A. F. A. M., M. S. and the State Grange. He has served as a member of the republican town committee for seven years, serving as chairman for two years. He has also served his town on the board of selectmen for two years, being chairman one year.

Martin M. Lomasney.

You never can tell but Martin M. Lomasney might have been speaker of this year's house if the republican leaders hadn't departed from precedent and invoked the aid of an open ballot to re-elect Speaker Walker. As it was, two democrats refused to vote at all, four voted for Rep. McCarthy of Marlboro and five for Speaker Walker. Rep. Lomasney didn't vote at all and Rep. Henebery of Worcester hadn't qualified so that left Martin with 99 votes to 130 for Speaker Walker. He might have received even less votes on a secret ballot but the evidence is that the republican leaders feared he would secure a great many more.

But Martin didn't weep over the loss of the speakership. He had the time of his life on the floor of the house with a democratic minority of 112 votes and many republicans generally willing and anxious to follow him He was in the thick of a fight almost every day and he contributed a large share in securing the enactment of many of the most important measures put on the statute books this year. And this year was a record year in the enactment of progressive legislation of all kinds —judicial, labor and election reform laws. Some of the most progressive measures died violent deaths in the senate but



enough reached the statute books to overshadow the combined results of several years past. Gov. Foss killed a few himself and he attached his name in disapproval of two or three measures in which Rep. Lomasney was personally interested. But Martin never attacked the governor, at least not so that you could hear it at the state house. He simply set out to convince the house that the governor was wrong and the house was generally willing to be convinced.

The big chief of Ward 8 has had a long career in politics. He was in the Boston board of aldermen from 1893 to 1895; in the senate in 1896 and '97 and in the house in 1899. There occurred a hiatus in his office holding and it was not until 1905 that he came back to the house. He stayed for five years, took last year off and came back again this year. Also he is coming back next if the republicans don't carry Ward 8.

Paul I. Lombard.

Rep. Paul I. Lombard of Springfield, representing the 5th Hampden district, held high rank in the house as a progressive republican of the first water. He is a candidate for a third term and is being talked about as a possible candidate for the senate the following year.

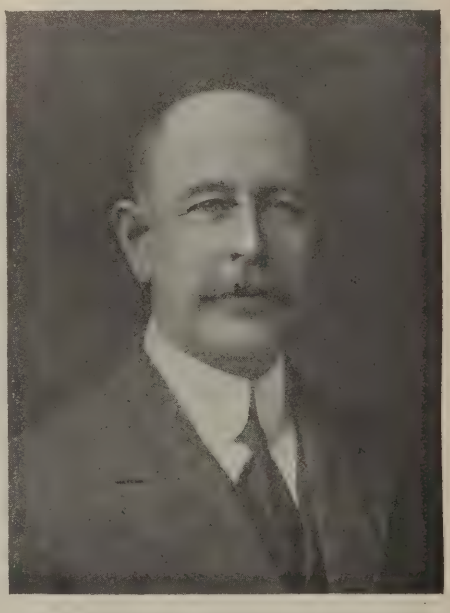


Reappointed to the committee on cities, Rep. Lombard maintained the same record for punctual attendance and careful attention to his duties that marked his service in the house of 1910. A number of matters were entrusted to his charge for report by his committee and he usually met with success in such cases. Rep. Lombard took particular pains to promote all legislation in which his city of Springfield was especially interested. He worked diligently for the bill to allow the voters of Springfield to decide whether or not they desired to extend the privilege to the hotel keepers in the city to operate midnight liquor licenses.

The committee on cities this year had more matters referred to it for consideration than any other legislative committee. Rep. Lombard's experience as a member of the committee last year made him a valuable asset on the committee this year. He voted with the rest of the Springfield delegation for the admittance of the Berkshire trolley merger bill which meant much to the promotion of the business prosperity of the city. He voted for the Donahue resolutions favoring the ratification of the federal income tax amendment; the resolutions in favor of the direct election of U. S. senators by the people; the 54-hour bill for women and children in manufacturing and mercantile establishments and the eight-hour bill. Rep. Lombard was born in Springfield, July 16, 1875. He is a graduate of the public schools and the B. U. law school, whence he graduated in 1901. For five years he was a member of the republican city committee and for two years its chairman. In the campaigns of 1907 and 1908, especially the city campaigns, he took a prominent part and went on the stump for his party's candidates. He is a member of the Winthrop club of Springfield and the Springfield Republican club.

William J. Look.

Those members of the house and senate of 1911 who have come in contact with Rep. William J. Look of Tisbury have been forced to the opinion that Dukes county never sent a more solid and able representative to the legislature than he. His committee assignment, that of fisheries and



game, was one which gave him plenty of work to do, but it was work of such a nature that he has not had the opportunity to be in the public eye that his acquaintances believe will come to him if he stays long at the state house. But the problems which came before that committee were of interest and importance to the people in his section and their interests were properly looked after at all times. He was very active in support of the bill to improve the conditions regarding the spring shooting of marsh and shore birds, and the fact that this bill came nearer to a successful passage than ever before is due largely to his efforts in conjunction with the other members from the islands and Barnstable county.

A big feat of Rep. Look's was his securing of $5000 for the Chilmark state road.

He was successful in inducing the harbor and land commission to agree to spend $10,000 for the improvement of Lake Anthony on Martha's Vineyard—an accomplishment which ought to make him still stronger with the people on the island. But it is doubtful if Rep. Look needs any endorsement in his home district, for a glance at his record there shows that he has been very prominent in the social and political life of that section for some years. He was born in Tisbury, June 20, 1867, and was educated in the public schools. By trade he is a carpenter and electrical worker. He has been a member of the republican town com-

mittee for 15 years, a member of the boards of selectmen, assessors and overseers of the poor for nine years, seven years of which he served as chairman of the latter board, and for 16 years has been a member of the county commission. He stands very high in Masonic circles, having been master of the Martha's Vineyard lodge for four years and D. D. G. M. of the 27th Masonic district for two years.

Herman A. MacDonald.

Beverly sent a popular representative to the lower branch this year in Rep. Herman A. MacDonald, one who has had larger experience in legislative matters than most men in the house. His legislative experience grew from his being in the governor's office for four successive years, when he was assistant secretary to former Govs. Draper and Guild. It fell upon him to read all bills and resolves that came before the



governor and to scrutinize them carefully before they were laid before him. This gave him very valuable training.

Rep. MacDonald sent a railroad bill through both branches known as the season ticket bill and which gives the right to any person that holds a season ticket on railroads operating between points in this state to place the same on deposit for not less than one week, in the railroad office, and the railroad must reissue the ticket at the request of the owner. The bill further provides that all railroads operating in this state that issue season tickets shall reimburse to holders of such season tickets for the cost of fares paid by the holder between stations named on the ticket whenever the holder fails to present the season ticket for fare. Rep. MacDonald also steered safely through the legislature a bill for an investigation of the construction of a new bridge and dam between the cities of Salem and Beverly, also a bill compelling all cities and towns of over ten thousand population to erect and maintain sanitary stations when the local boards of health deem such stations necessary.

As a member of the committee on legal affairs he has the honor of being on the committee that had all its matters reported first. He was also on the committee on liquor law, and was strongly against the repeal of the bar and bottle bill.

Rep. MacDonald was born in Stockholm, Sweden, but was educated in the Beverly public schools. He is a graduate of the Beverly high school, Lynn Business college and the evening law school of the Boston Y. M. C. A. At present he is a practising attorney.

James P. Maguire.

Rep. James P. Maguire, who represented Ward 22, in Boston, in the house during the session just ended was given a place on the committee on education by Speaker Walker. The committee had before it about 60 measures, some of which required long and extensive hearings. On this committee, Rep. Maguire displayed a willingness to learn and to thresh out the various educational problems of the state, that was highly commendable. It was because the committee had such men as Rep. Maguire in its membership that it was enabled to clean up its docket of bills much earlier than most of the other committees.

Rep. Maguire surprised his fellow members in the house when, one day in June, he jumped into the debate on the stock transfer tax bill and held his own with such a tried old veteran and expert on taxation as Rep. Charles A. Dean of Wakefield. It



was Rep. Maguire's first speech of the session and the reception which was accorded him at the conclusion of his efforts, was a remarkable one. Rep. Maguire was regular in his attendance, and his record on progressive, popular and labor measures, was excellent from the standpoint of the plain people. He voted in favor of taking away from the civil service commission the power of confirming or rejecting the mayor's appointments of heads of departments in the city of Boston. He also voted in favor of the giving the voters of Boston a decent referendum on the new city charter that was forced upon them in the face of their earnest protests. The Donahue resolutions in favor of the direct election of United States senators by the people, the direct nomination bill and the federal income tax resolutions, was favored by him.

Rep. Maguire is 31 years old and is in the brokerage business. He is a native of Boston and a graduate of the public schools and the Boston Latin school. The voters of Ward 22 will do well to return him to Beacon hill.

John C. Mahoney.

Few first year men on Beacon hill have left an impression with their colleagues equal to that made by John C. Mahoney of Worcester. Any writer looking for a good synonyn for "indefatigable" will have to look some distance to find a better one than the name of this young man from the Heart of the Commonwealth who gives half the year to the services of the commonwealth, the other half to his regular employment and all his spare time throughout the whole year to the prosecution of the study of law. Rep. Mahoney enters this fall upon his fourth year in the Boston Y. M. C. A. Evening Law school and his familiarity with the law has lent added value to the excellent and conscientious service he has rendered his city and state. Any young man who gives up three evenings a week for four years to the study of law while engaged in his regular work certainly must have the right stuff in him.

Rep. Mahoney's greatest feat of the year, and one of the biggest feats on Beacon hill in many years, was his securing the enactment of a law which for the first time gives protection to the employees in the civil service. Heretofore civil service has made it hard for a man to get a public job but it hasn't afforded him any protection in keeping it. Now, however, thanks to Rep Mahoney, an employee under the civil service can't be fired, suspended or transferred without a hearing before a justice of a police, district or municipal court. The law formerly made his superior officer prosecutor, jury and judge, with no appeal from his decision.

It was no easy job getting this bill through, it being held up by senate opposition for two months but the Worcester representative finally won out. Another measure of his, which perseverance finally carried to success, was the resolve for an investigation as to the advisability of the state taking over Lake Quinsigamond and its shores and making a public reservation thereof. Twice the senate committee on ways and means reported against it and twice Rep. Mahoney had it sent back to the committee. The third time he got a favorable report and the resolve became law.

Rep. Mahoney was a staunch supporter of all labor and progressive measures and his voice, as well as his vote, was often given in support of them. Rep. Mahoney was born in Ireland, March 22, 1879, and was educated in the national schools of his native land and in the public day and evening high school of Worcester. He has been a clerk in the Worcester water department for eight years and has carried on the study of law the past three years, journeying down to Boston three nights a week. He



belongs to the Knights of Columbus, Ancient Order of Hiberians, Foresters of America, Irish National Foresters, Worcester City Employees' Union, Central Labor Union, O'Connell Associates and the Adams Debating society.

Speaker Walker honored him with membership on two committees—election and legal affairs—and as a member of the last named he made an aggressive, though losing, fight for the legalizing of amateur sports on Sundays under proper restrictions.

George E. Marchand.

The citizens of Lowell can well be proud of Rep. George E. Marchand and what he has accomplished in his second year as a member of the house from the 17th Middlesex district. From the standpoint of accomplishment there were few members in the house of 1911 who had anything on Rep. Marchand. His work has been a credit not only to his city of Lowell but to the whole state as well.

One of the most important laws enacted by the legislature of 1911 and one that will result in the saving of many human lives was Rep. Marchand's handiwork. This was the bill requiring certain vehicles to carry lights at night on public highways and bridges. A number of bills of a similar nature were introduced but Rep. Marchand's measure was finally decided on as the one which would best solve the problem. A determined fight was made against the measure by the delegation from the western part of the state. Their opposition was due to the fact that the farmers in the western part of the state, or rather some of them, didn't want the bill passed. With the aid of Rep. White of Brookline, Marchand, by dint of hard work, succeeded in getting the bill through.

Although but a second year member, Rep. Marchand received the honor of an appointment as chairman of the committee on prisons. This appointment demonstrated the high standing of the Lowell legislator. The committee on prisons had many important duties to perform this year. Among them was the investigation of the Worcester county jail and house of correction. Rep. Marchand, as house chairman of the committee, played a most prominent part in the investigation.

In the fight over the Lowell charter bill, the principal speech in behalf of the bill was made by Rep. Marchand. The able and

eloquent manner in which he presented his arguments for the submission of the question of a new charter for the city of Lowell to the voters of the mill city surprised his associates who had never before heard him extend himself in debate. His speech was credited with being to a great extent responsible for the successful passage of the bill.

Rep. Marchand's record in his two years of service has proven himself an earnest friend of organized labor. He supported every measure which he believed would be of benefit to the laboring classes. Rep. Marchand was born in Lowell, Dec. 22, 1877. He is a graduate of the public schools and a chauffeur by occupation. He is very prominent in social and fraternal organizations, and is a member of the Eagles,



Metropolitan, French Citizens' social, Middlesex social, Centreville social, and Chauffeurs' clubs. He served in the Lowell common council in 1907-'08.

Charles F. McCarthy.

When a layman, even though he is studying law, is appointed a member of the committee on the judiciary it is fair to assume that he possesses qualities out of the ordinary for membership on that committee is reserved for the legal lights of the house as a rule. As the speaker is a lawyer and as he made the appointment under no misapprehension of the fact that Rep. Charles F. McCarthy of Marlboro is no more learned in the law than any first class newspaper man, which he is, it shows that Mr. McCarthy is a man above the ordinary. In previous legislatures, he had served on military affairs, public service and mercantile affairs. His city began the good habit of sending him to the legislature in 1908 and has continued the habit ever since, and if he is not called to higher honors there doesn't seem to be much possibility of the habit being broken. While he has looked carefully after all matters affecting his home district, Rep. McCarthy's name is known in every manufacturing community of the state. He is the man who made the fight that won for these cities and towns the franchise taxes on business and manufacturing that were established in their midst. Before the McCarthy bill became a law, the factory communities had to bear the expense of fire and police protection for the plants, while the franchise taxes went not to them but to the cities and towns where the stockholders lived. As a result, Brookline, Nahant, Dover, Weston, Milton and other places where these men resided enjoyed low taxes, while the factory towns had high rates and high rents. Now this is changed, and the towns and cities where the factories are located, get the tax and apply where it benefits them most.

Rep. McCarthy has still in view more measures for the equitable distribution of the taxation burdens which press upon the people and has advocated every proposition to establish a more equitable system. He favored the federal income tax amendment to the constitution and the proposal to establish a state income tax. But taxation is not the only thing that absorbs his attention. He has fought the methods of the school teachers 'employment agencies and brought about an investigation that is sure to do away with practices which have caused much suffering and injustice to this hardworking class of women. Labor has always found in him a friend. All measures for the benefit of the workingman have received his support and he has received the commendation of the leaders of the American Federation of Labor for his labors in its behalf. This year he voted and worked for the 54-hour bill and the 8-hour



bill, among others. Besides standing for the income tax, he has been ranged on the side of all the progressive and popular measures, such as direct election of United States senators, direct nomination of state officers, initiative and referendum, public opinion measure and the like. For his own city he succeeded in having the bill for the relief of the firemen of his town passed through both houses and when it was vetoed by the governor lost the fight only on the ground that the measure was an interference with home rule on the part of the legislature. Rep. McCarthy is still a young man. He has a brilliant future before him. He was born in Marlboro Aug. 15, 1876. He was educated in the schools of that city and is connected with a leading central Massachusetts daily paper as a reporter. At the breaking out of the Spanish war, he enlisted in the Marlboro company of the 6th Massachusetts infantry and served with that regiment in Cuba and Porto Rico. In this he followed the example of his father, who fought in the Civil war.

Eugene A. McCarthy, Jr.

One of the most popular members of this year's house was Eugene A. McCarthy, Jr., of Lawrence, who represents the sixth Essex district. This popularity stood him



in good stead in attracting votes to measures in which he has been deeply interested. The Lawrence charter bill, the East End bridge bill and the bill for the construction of a state highway from Lawrence to Salisbury beach are some of the local matters in which he took an active interest and did successful work. In matters affecting the interests of the people of the state at large, Rep. McCarthy has always been found on the progressive side. He supported the Donahue resolutions for a federal income tax and for the direct election of United States Senators. He voted for the initiative and referendum bill, the direct nomination act and the corrupt practices act. On the eight-hour and 54-hour measures he voted in the interest of the laboring man and woman.

Rep. McCarthy is a democrat and has been true to the principles of his party as expressed in its platform. He was born in Lawrence Sept. 12, 1886, and educated in the public schools of that city. He is engaged in the real estate and insurance business. As a member of the committee on mercantile affairs this business training has enabled him to consider the many matters of a business character that came before that committee for hearing and report. In social life he is a member of the Eagles, the Fairmount Athletic club, the Jefferson social club. In city affairs he served as a member of the common council in 1909-1910 and was president the latter year. He also has been a member of the board of trustees of the public library of his city.

John F. McCarthy.

To Rep. John F. McCarthy of the 16th Suffolk district is due a good deal of credit for the passage of the resolve creating the commission now investigating the subject of the cold storage of food and food products as the result of which investigation it is probable that some legislation will be placed on the statute books in the near future which will protect the housewife and the small consumer from any further abuse from the cold storage trust in the matter of food and food products. Rep. McCarthy introduced a drastic measure aimed at the pernicious practices of the cold storage corporations which helped to awaken the interest of the legislature in the cold storage question to such an extent that the present cold storage commission was created.

Another measure in the interest of the "plain people" which Rep. McCarthy got through the legislature was a bill, on his own petition, requiring gas and electric light companies, upon request, to furnish readings of meters to consumers.

Rep. McCarthy was appointed to the committee on harbors and public lands by



Speaker Walker, a good appointment for a first year democratic member. He performed his duties faithfully on this committee and took a great interest in the bills for the development of the South Boston and of the East Boston waterfronts. Both of these measures were finally merged into the big $9,000,000 Boston harbor development bill. Rep. McCarthy supported every labor measure and voted for every bill of a progressive nature that came before the legislature this year.

Rep. McCarthy was born in Boston, July 21, 1880. He is a graduate of the public schools and is a salesman by occupation.

Thomas F. McCullough.

Rep. Thomas F. McCullough of Holyoke has completed his second year as a democratic member of the legislature from the 11th Hampden district. No measure that affected the city of Holyoke in the slight-

est sense, escaped his vigilant eye. He helped to pass the Holyoke anti-smoke nuisance bill, the measure in which the city of Holyoke was more interested locally, than in any other matter before the legislature of 1911. There weren't many bills affecting Holyoke in the last session, and Rep. McCullough was able to devote most of his time to matters of general legislation. As last year, his special hobby was labor bills. A member of the Central Labor Union and the Cigar Makers' Union, being secretary of the latter organization, he had an intimate knowledge of the needs of the laboring classes and his knowledge was of great benefit to his associates in the house. His service on the committee on labor last year, served to make him all the more recognized as a strong and royal labor man.

He favored the bill giving labor unions the right to impose fines to enforce strikes, the eight-hour bill for employees on public works of the state and the bill to reduce the hours of employment of women and children in manufacturing and mercantile establishments from 56 to 54 hours a week. All these bills are now on the statute books.

Speaker Walker this year appointed him to the committee on fisheries and game and also to the committee on payroll.

Rep. McCullough made many friends on



the hill among his associates and his popularity in his district, which enabled him to defeat a popular republican representative for re-election in 1910 and return last fall, ensures him a re-election next fall if he will run again. Rep. McCullough was born in the town of Palmer and attended the public schools. He is a cigar-maker by occupation. He is a member of the Park Lyceum Social Club.

James A. McElaney.

James A. McElaney, Jr., the young democratic representative from Ward 20, Boston, was honored by Speaker Walker with an appointment to the important committee on taxation. An appointment to such an important committee is rare in the case of a first-year Boston democrat. Rep. McElaney soon proved that the speaker had used his usual good judgment. He supported Governor Foss's state income tax proposition which, it is estimated, will bring in hundreds of thousands of dollars in taxes from sources which now escape taxation.

On all measures Rep. McElaney voted on the side of the plain people and against the special interests. He supported the federal income tax resolutions, the Donahue resolutions in favor of the direct elections of senators, direct nominations, the initiative and referendum, the eight-hour bill, the 54-hour bill for women and children and all other progressive measures. He was an earnest worker against the socalled "fire hazard bill" which would have inflicted a serious hardship on the property owners of his section. The bill would have compelled a fireproof roof to be laid on every new wooden dwelling constructed and on every existing dwelling where at least one-third of the roof was to be reconstructed. The Dorchester representatives succeeded in killing this bill after it had gone through the senate.

Rep. McElaney was born in Boston, Sept. 6, 1883. He graduated from the public schools and then worked his way through the evening high school and the Franklin Institute. He is manager of the Boston Column company. He is a member of the Catholic club of Dorchester and is chairman of the parks, playgrounds and public buildings committee



of the Meeting House Hill Improvement association.

John D. McGivern.

The voters of Ward 16, Boston, sent to the house of representatives last fall a young man who quickly became one of the busiest members of the legislature. Rep. John D. McGivern, equipped with four years experience in the common council, he was fully qualified to perform the duties required of him on Beacon hill. He not only took an interest in all legislation that came before the general court of 1911, but introduced a number of bills upon his own petition. One of these provided for the construction of a subway between the South Station and Dorchester. This proposition together with several other bills for the building of new tunnels and subways were incorporated into the so-called Boston Elevated omnibus bill.

Rep. McGivern also introduced a bill to amend the new Boston city charter by pro-



viding a sane recall provision. The bill provided that a majority of the voters of the city, voting at a special election in favor of the recall of the mayor, shall be sufficient to authorize an election of mayor to take place. The McGivern bill as well as all other proposed amendments to the charter, however, was defeated.

Rep. McGivern was an ardent supporter of home rule for Boston. His labor record is perfect from the standpoint of the laboring man. He voted for every progressive measure seeking to bring about more popular government. Rep. McGivern is only 28 years old. He is a graduate of the public schools. He served in the common council in 1906-'07-'08-'09. He is a member of the Ward 16 democratic club and the Madison Social Club.

Michael F. McGrath.

The reputation made by Rep. Michael F. McGrath of Natick in his first year as a live legislator and an orator of no mean ability lost nothing during his second year of service. The house was always willing to listen when he talked and he always had something to say that interested that body. His bill to compel the labelling of convict-made goods gave him a chance this year again to make a strong fight for this measure designed to protect the workingman from unpaid competition. Rep. McGrath worked day after day for its passage and that the law failed to reach the statute books was not due to lack of energy or effort. Other labor measures found a true friend in Rep. McGrath. He supported the eight-hour bill and the 54-hour bill and everything else calcuated to better the condition of the workingman.

As a member and clerk of the committee on mercantile affairs, at whose meetings he was a constant attendant, he was called upon to consider many measures of great importance to the public and to the business interests of the state. To all he gave careful and intelligent attention. He supported with all his power the Donahue resolutions for a federal income tax and the direct election of United States senators. He voted for the direct nomination act and



the corrupt practices act and was ranged in the front of the fight for every other progressive measure.

Rep. McGrath was born in Natick, Oct. 26, 1861. He studied in the public and private schools. Formerly he was a shoe worker and shoe manufacturer, but he is now engaged in the real estate and insurance business. He has served his town as a member of the board of selectmen, being clerk for five years and chairman one. In social life, he is a member of the M. C. O. F., A. O. H., Eagles, Foresters of America, Knights of Sherwood Forest, Knights of Columbus and the Boot and Shoe Workers' union.

James H. McInerney.

James H. McInerney of Ward 19, Boston, came back to the house this year after an absence of eight years, his previous service being in 1901, '02 and '03. Then he served on the committees on public service, parishes and religious societies, libraries and water supply. This year he served on the committees on constitutional amendments and military affairs.

Rep. McInerney received a good deal of undesirable notoriety at the beginning of the session because the impression got abroad that he was going to vote for Sen. Lodge which was regarded as a cardinal sin for a democrat. The Ward 19 man didn't do anything to correct the impression and when the time came for the election of a United States senator he didn't vote at all. He may have felt, with a good many others, that after the lambasting he had got from the Boston American that he couldn't vote against Lodge and retain his self respect. Certainly if he had got into line and voted for his own party's nominee it would have been heralded as a victory for the American.

In the house this year Rep. McInerney was one of Martin Lomasney's right-hand men. He has always been very close to the Ward 8 leader and it was on the occasion of a

testimonial banquet to Rep. McInerney, during the present session, given by a host of admirers in Ward 19, that Rep. Lomasney made what was probably his only speech outside of Ward 8. To the surprise of everybody who knew him he attended the banquet and made a rattling after-dinner speech in eulogy of "Jim" McInerney. That shows how the Ward 19 man stands with the Ward 8 man.

Near the close of the session Rep. McInerney took unto himself a bride and hied



himself to his old home in Ireland on a honeymoon.

As a legislator Rep. McInerney has stood consistently in behalf of legislation to promote the uplift of the common people and to better the conditions surrounding the working men and women of the commonwealth. He is a native of Ireland, having been born there Dec. 13, 1871.

Hugh M. McKay.

Rep. Hugh M. McKay of Revere will return to the house next session as his constituents appreciate good work and no fault can be found with Rep. McKay on that score this year. He was a worker from the start. Speaker Walker assigned him to the important committee on cities and there was enough to do on that committee to keep



any one man busy. The committee had 119 matters to consider and Rep. McKay did, his full share of work in the consideration of these matters.

There were several matters particularly affecting the town of Revere before the legislature of 1911 and that the legislature's decision on the majority of these was favorable to Revere was due to the work and the energy of Rep. McKay. He obtained the passage of a bill providing for the appointment of a reserve police force in the town of Revere and also of a bill giving the Revere board of water commissioners the power to expend out of the money paid for the use of water a sum not exceeding $5000 in any one year for new construction. He was interested on the bill to complete the missing link in the North shore driveway from Revere street down along the beach to the Lynn boulevard at Point of Pines bridge. He took the floor in the house in behalf of this measure.

Rep. McKay was a progressive of the first water, voting for the Donahue resolutions in favor of the direct election of U. S. senators and the federal income tax and the direct nominations bill. He also voted for the eight-hour bill for employes on public works in the state.

He was born in Montreal, June 10, 1870, and studied in the public schools of Montreal and Hamilton. His occupation is steel engraving. He is affiliated with the Masons, Odd Fellows and Elks. He is a member of the Bay State Yacht club. He served on the republican town committee in Revere eight years and was on the board of selectmen in 1907-'08-'09, being chairman in the latter year.

Rep. William M. McMorrow.

It was as the leading champion in the legislature of the Boston elementary school teachers in their fight for an increase in salaries, that Rep. William M. McMorrow of West Roxbury gained the greatest distinction in the house of 1911 of which he was a first year member. To the efforts of the able young legislator from West Roxbury is due to a great measure the success of the teachers' bill. It was he who got the ageement from the school committee that if a 10-20-25 cent bill was passed that the committee would devote 20 cents of



that amount each year for the purpose of increasing the salaries only of the elementary school teachers receiving less than $1000 a year.

Rep. McMorrow was the man who first suggested the 10-20-25 cent bill which later became known as the McMorrow bill, and also as the compromise teachers' bill. It was he who introduced the bill and got it safely through the legislature after a 10-20-30 cent bill had been vetoed and the veto sustained. The 10-20-25 cent bill was signed by the governor.

But obtaining the passage of the teachers' bill is not the only achievement of Rep. McMorrow in his first year as legislator. There was not a single measure considered by the last legislature affecting the city of Boston which did not receive the closest attention of the young Roxbury statesman. He ably assisted Rep. Conway, his veteran colleague from Ward 23, in the fight against the bill to reduce from $700,000 to $300,000 a year the amount that shall be expended for covering up Stony Brook and for providing a separate drainage system for the Charles River basin. The West Roxbury men were defeated but no two men could put up a better fight than Conway and McMorrow put up for their constituents.

The independence of Rep. McMorrow was shown when he voted against the amendments to the city charter. He was the only Boston democrat recorded against the amendments. He supported every labor measure and such progressive measures as the Donahue resolution in favor of the direct election of U. S. senators and the federal income tax, and the direct nominations law.

He was a member of the committee on banks and banking and an earnest supporter of the anti-loan shark bill. He also opposed the so-called fire hazard bill which he contended would hit the small home owners and would not lessen the fire hazard to any extent.

Rep. McMorrow was born Oct. 22, 1886. He is a graduate of the public schools and Boston College, graduating from the latter in 1906. He studied law at the Harvard law school two years. In order to be able to continue his study of law, he took a position as teacher in the Boston college high school which he held in 1908-'09, and in vacations worked as a drug clerk. He is a member of the A. O. H. and the Forest Hills Improvement associatiou.

Timothy J. Meade.

To be elected for four years as a democrat from a city which nearly always sends a pretty solid republican delegation is a feat



to be proud of. Yet Timothy J. Meade has accomplished that in the city of Brockton, and there seems to be no reason why he should not continue to serve his city as long as he cares to do so. When he first came to the legislature in 1908 he was comparatively unknown to the state politicians. He had served three years in the common council of his own city and had been a member of the board of aldermen for two years, serving one year as chairman. He had also been secretary of the Brockton democratic city committee, so that while he had won his spurs at home he was not widely known outside of his own city. He was pointed out during that first year, however, as a man who had defeated the veteran, James S. Allen, who had been dean of the lower branch of the state legislature for several years, and it was recognized by his fellow members that Meade must have possessed some pretty good qualities to have brought this about. His place as clerk of the committee on prisons was not an important one, but he has progressed steadily each year. In 1909 he was a member of the committee on federal relations, in 1910 he served on cities, and this year he has been a hard working member of the committee on ways and means, one of the most important in the Massachusetts legislature. His work throughout shows him to be a straight and consistent democrat. He was a hard worker in behalf of labor legislation and in fact a man that could be counted upon to be regular at all times. Rep. Meade was born in Boston, Nov. 7, 1874, and was educated in the public schools. By trade he is a shoemaker. He is a member of the K. C., and of the Sons of Veterans.

John F. Meaney.

John F. Meaney stepped down from the senate to the house in January of the present year, but in reality he stepped up. For it is the house that makes the reputations of men. In the senate measures are advanced or killed with little debate and few votes are influenced by oratory. In the house, with 240 members, it is different.

There is no question but that Rep. Meaney could have come back to the senate again this year. He had made a record there in his one year of service that commended itself to the voters of his district, irrespective of party. He was an ideal legislator as a senator and won the respect and admiration of every member of the upper branch. Pres. Treadway and all of his colleagues regretted his determination not to

run for the senate again but in his first election he had given his word that he would not seek re-election, and, although no one was heard insisting that he keep this pledge, he insisted on remaining true to his promise. Once John Meaney's word is given, it stands.

He lost nothing by coming to the house but rather was the gainer. He stood head and shoulders above any member of the lower branch in legislative ability and republicans vied with democrats in supporting him. He led all the important fights there for popular legislation and succeeded in putting through such measures as the workingmen's compensation bill, the eight-hour bill, the public opinion bill, the Donahue resolutions for direct election of United States senators, the Oregon plan for preferential election of United States senators, the Donahue resolutions ratifying the federal income tax, the Hoar bill for trial by jury in cases of contempt growing out of the issuance of injunctions, the peaceful persuasion bill, the bill for three more judges of the superior court, the bill to authorize labor unions to impose fines to enforce strikes, and several other measures designed for the benefit of the plain people.

Rep. Meaney didn't hesitate to disagree with Gov. Foss when he thought the governor was in error. Notable instances were when he fought to pass the peaceful persuasion bill over the governor's veto and came within one vote of doing so, and when he opposed the governor's taxation scheme which would have exempted intangible personal property from taxation and taxed only the income from it. Rep. Meaney won a notable victory when he succeeded by the force of his argument and oratory in winning for the governor's veto of the Ellis milk bill a majority vote of the house. In both the house and the senate Rep. Meaney



has stood for the interests of the milk producers of the commonwealth against the efforts of faddists and theorists to impose additional burdens upon them without promising, to a practical mind, any benefit to the consumers,. As a senator Rep. Meaney was responsible for the enactment of the Saunders open-car, flat-rate milk transportation act and in the house this year he administered an overwhelming defeat to those contractors who sought its repeal and who had persuaded a few misguided producers to aid them in their effort.

Toward the close of the session prominent party leaders came to Rep. Meaney and offered him the nomination for lieutenant-governor. He told them that he didn't recognize the right of anybody to offer democratic nominations and that if he decided to become a candidate he would place his case before the people without asking anybody's consent. Ultimately he decided to return to the house, or decided to try for the house again, which is the same thing in his case, for any district in the commonwealth would be glad to obtain his services.

Rep. Meaney served this year on the committees on agriculture and judiciary and at the close of the session was appointed by Speaker Walker to the special committtee on congressional redistricting.

Joseph F. Merritt.

Able, conscientious, energetic, unassuming and possessed of a pleasing disposition which won him many friends, Rep. Joseph F. Merritt, of Norwell, who looked after the interests of the second Plymouth district in the house of 1911, had all the qualities which go to make the ideal legislator. Elected as a democrat from a strong republican district, Rep. Merritt voted independently upon all matters of legislation and his record should commend him to his constituents as worthy of being continued in public office.

Popularity counts for a great deal on Beacon hill and in this respect there were few members of the legislature of 1911 who had anything on the representative from Norwell. He made a host of friends in both branches whom he could a count on for their support of any piece of legislation in which he or his constituents were interested. He was appointed to the committee on towns and his clear sightedness and ability to get at the roots of a question was quickly shown with the result that he became one of the influential members of the committee, although but a first year man.

In the way of local legislation, Rep. Merritt secured the passage of a bill authorizing the town of Marshfied to issue notes



or bonds for the purpose of paying off certain outstanding debts amounting to $20,000. Every measure affecting Plymouth county came in for Rep. Merritt's careful and undivided attention.

Rep. Merritt was recorded on every important measure that came before the legislature. He supported the Donahue resolutions in favor of the direst election of U. S. senators by the people; the federal income tax resolutions; the 54-hour bill for women and children, the initiative and referendum; the public opinion bill, the eight-hour bill; peaceful picketing, anti-injunction and the various other labor measures.

Rep. Merritt was born in South Scituate (now Norwell), July 26, 1872. He is a graduate of the Derby academy at Hingham. He has served his town as town clerk for eight years and as treasurer two years. He is a member of the A. F. A. M.

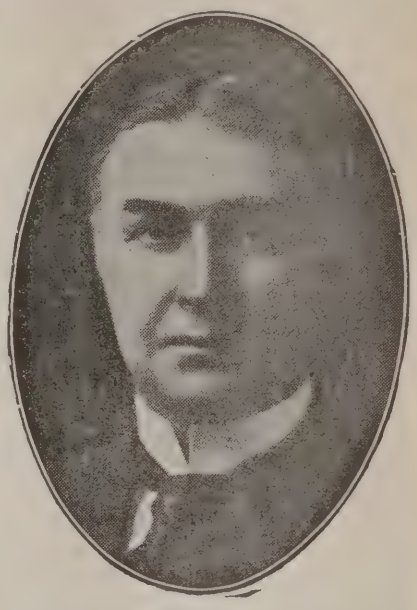
David T. Montague.

One of the least assuming and at the same time most substantial members of the house is Rep. David T. Montague of Ward 10. A lawyer of standing in his profession Rep. Montague came to the house three years ago after having served three years in the Boston common council which gave him an excellent knowledge of the workings of legislative bodies. He soon demonstrated his exceptional familiarity with the legal side of finance and did good work in his first year on the committee on banks and banking, of which he acted as clerk.

Last year he was assigned to the committee on insurance and proved himself one of the best posted men in the house ever heard on this subject. Speaker Walker this year wanted a lawyer to head the committee on cities and has had no cause to regret that he decided upon Rep. Montague. That committee had several complicated charter situations to face this year and Chairman Montague in his quiet way has done effective work in solving them.

Rep. Montague gave much time and thought this year to the vexatious question of giving the Boston school teachers more salary and he strongly advocated the 30 cent measure as an equitable solution, sincerely believing as he did, that the teachers deserved the increase. He had the satisfaction of seeing his bill ultimately enacted after Gov. Foss had vetoed the original bill.

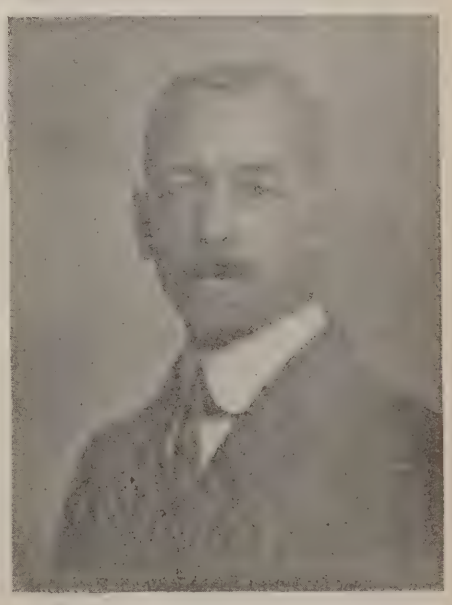
Rep. Montague was talked of for the senate, that place coming to his ward this year by the rotation rule of the district, but Sen. Tinkham wanted to return for another year to try for the presidency and



Rep. Montague stepped gracefully aside. Next year he will be in line for the place. Should he win he will fill it with credit and prove a very useful and reliable member of the upper branch.

Charles H. Morgan.

Rep. Charles H. Morgan, who represented the seventh Essex district for the first time in the house of 1911, was the only republican in the Lawrence delegation. He was given a place on the committee on water supply by Speaker Walker. This committee had very few matters of importance before it this year and Rep. Morgan was therefore enabled to keep in close touch with the various measures affecting the city of Lawrence which were before the legislature. He supported his colleague, Rep. Schlapp, in the latter's efforts in behalf of the bill to give the people of Law-



rence an opportunity to vote on whether or not they want a new bridge across the Merrimac river. This bill was passed by both branches of the legislature. In the matter of general legislation, Rep. Morgan was recorded in favor of the Donahue resolutions favoring the ratification of the proposed amendment to the national constitution to permit congress to levy a tax upon all incomes.

Rep. Morgan was born in Lawrence, Jan. 15, 1869, and is a graduate of the public schools of that city. He is a wool sorter by trade. He is the proprietor of a newspaper and periodical store in Lawrence. He served in the common council in his city in 1901-'02.

He is connected fraternally with the Odd Fellows (encampment), and the Wool Sorters' Benefit association.

Charles H. Morrill.

Rep. Charles H. Morrill of Haverhill again had the distinction, in the session just ended, of being the only socialist in the legislature. He had had that distinction in the legislature of 1910 to which he was elected by the voters of the 4th Essex district, being the first of his party to be elected in Massachusetts for almost a dozen years. He proved a good legislator, rend-

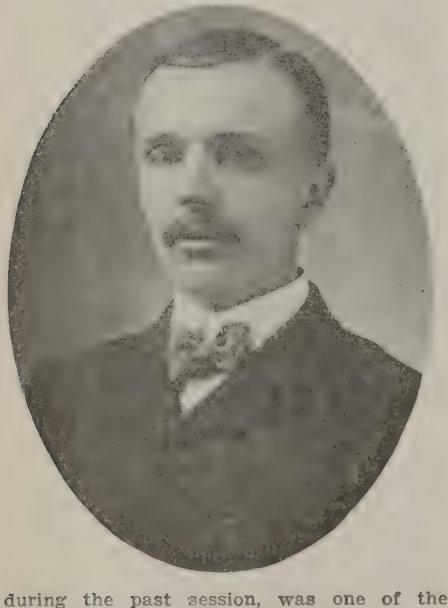


ering good service to his district and to the state. The resolution passed by the house requesting congress to pass a law creating a parcels post system, was partly the work of Rep. Morrill. The first victory ever gained by a socialist in the Massachusetts legislature was secured by Rep. Morrill in his first year on the hill when he secureed the passage of a bill requiring that advertisements for help in shops where a strike or lockout exists must state that fact. This measure is now on the statute books of the state.

Rep. Morrill was born in Haverhill, Oct. 6, 1874. He is a member of the socialist state committee and served the city of Haverhill as assistant assessor from 1902 to 1910. He is a shoemaker by trade. He is a member of the Central Socialist club of Haverhill and also of the Men's club of the First Universalist church of that city.

Edward T. Morse.

Rep. Edward T. Morse of East Bridgewater, who looked after the interests of the eighth Plymouth district in the house



during the past session, was one of the most valuable men in the house when questions of educational affairs came up. He was appointed to the committee on education where his 19 years' experience as a member of the school committee in his own town of East Bridgewater stood him in good stead. In fact his knowledge of educational matters was such that his associates on the committee soon began to ask his advice before making their decision on a bill.

There were a number of important bills before the committee on education for consideration this year and Rep. Morse's services in the consideration of them were of inestimable value to the state. Rep. Morse was one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the bill providing for state aid for the Institute of Technology. He strongly favored this bill both in his committee and in the house. He supported every measure which would improve the educational conditions in the state.

As a whole, Rep. Morse's record this year has been excellent and his constituents will not only be benefitting themselves but the whole state as well by returning him to the legislature in order that he may continue his good service. He was progressive in his beliefs and supported the Donahue resolutions favoring the direction election of U. S. senators by the people, direct nominations and also proved himself a good friend of the laboring classes by voting for the 54-hour bill for women and children in manufacturing and mercantile establishments and the eight-hour bill.

Rep. Morse was born in New Bedford, Sept. 13, 1868. He is a graduate of the public schools and a machinist by occupation. He is a savings bank trustee and treasurer of the Carver Mutual Accident Insurance association. He has been treasurer of the republican town committee of East Bridgewater for several years.

Frank Mulveny.

Rep. Frank Mulveny of Fall River came to the house this year practically unknown to any of the members except those from his own city and section of the state, but



by his pleasing personality and unfailing courtesy at once became one of the most popular members of the lower branch.

Although one of the youngest attorneys in the house, he was assigned by Speaker Walker to the committee on legal affairs, and largely through his regularity in attendance at the sessions of this committee it was able to close up its business within the time prescribed by the rules of the legislature, being the only committee to accomplish this, although in the number of matters considered it was exceeded by but one other committee.

Rep. Mulveny may properly be classed as a republican progressive; he has been a consistent friend of labor legislation, voting for practically all of the bills presented by the A. F. of L., and he has also left his own party and supported other of the so-called popular issues.

He was selected by the officials of the Bradford Durfee Textile school to take charge of their appropriation bills, and of the bill making a special appropriation for improvements in the school. This latter bill came very near running on the rocks of an executive veto, but by skillful marshalling of his forces, Rep. Mulveny convinced the governor that he would commit a serious political blunder should he withhold his approval from the bill.

Another matter on which Rep. Mulveny seems to have "put one over" on the governor was the bill permitting members of the call firemen's force in Fall River to be promoted to the permanent department without civil service examination. By accepting a slight amendment suggested by the Civil Service Reform association he avoided the opposition of that body, and when the bill reached the governor it was immediately signed, although within a week a Marlboro bill designed to accomplish exactly the same purpose was vetoed.

Rep. Mulveny is a graduate of the Bristol County Law school, and a member of the I. O. O. F. He will be a candidate for re-election.

Dennis A. Murphy.

Fearless and courageous to the highest degree, Rep. Dennis A. Murphy of Lowell, the representative of the 15th Middlesex district, could always be depended upon to cast his vote as he conscientiously believed was for the best interests of the constituents whom he was elected to represent. His honesty and ability were beyond ques-



tion and gained him the respect of all his associates whether they agreed with his views or not.

Rep. Murphy stood out against the majority of the Lowell delegation in opposition to the Lowell charter bill. He opposed the bill on the ground that the referendum attached to it was not fair to the voters of Lowell. He fought for a referendum to the citizens of Lowell which would give them the opportunity not only to vote on whether they wanted a commission form of government or a "Quincy" form, but to also allow them to say whether or not they wanted to continue under the present city charter. Failing in his effort to obtain such a proposition he strongly opposed the bill as unjust to the people of Lowell.

As a member of the committee on public service he opposed all bills to increase the salaries of judges and bills providing for the pensioning of the judiciary. He contended that if the salaries of the judges were to be increased or if they were to be placed on a pension, the small-salaried public servants should also be taken care of in the same manner and until this was done he would oppose the bills in favor of the judges.

On labor measures, Rep. Murphy proved himself a staunch friend of the working classes. He supported the 54-hour bill for women and children in manufacturing and mercantile establishments, the eight-hour bill, the anti-injunction bill, the trades union fines bill and the various other labor measures. He was also recorded in favor of the Donahue resolutions for a federal income tax and the direct election of U. S. senators by the people, the peaceful persuasion bill and the initiative and referendum.

Rep. Murphy's record should commend him to his constituents for a second term. He was born in Lowell, Sept. 26, 1876. He is a graduate of the public and parochial schools and the Mt. St. Mary's college at Emmedsburg, Maryland. He graduated from the latter institution in 1899 with a degree of A. B. He also took a course in the Catholic University at Washington, D. C., receiving a degree of L. L. B., upon graduating in 1902. He is in the real estate and farming business and for several years was principal of the Franklin evening school. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, A. O. H., C. Y. M. L., and the Celtic associates.

James J. Murphy.

Early last January when the state legislature assembled for its 132d session, they used to call Rep. James J. Murphy of Ward 12, Boston, the most bashful member of the house. There was a reason. In the little biographical sketch book, for which each member contributes the information about himself, less than three lines were devoted to telling who the young man from Boston's South End was. It was evident that he was not possessed of a penchant for blowing about himself.

As the session progressed, however, the members came to learn that Rep. Murphy was one of the type which says little and does much. He was studying the way things were done at the state house, and he was laying lines to win something for his district and for the people of the whole state. The session was yet young when Mr. Mellen's Boston & Maine railroad issued its so-called "rubber-mile" order. Fares were raised between Boston and several points on the B. & M. lines. There was a great howl. Most of howling was done by representatives of the districts from which the B. & M. commuters commute. But it remained for the Ward 12 man to do something. While the others were doing nothing but talking, Rep. Murphy filed an order requesting the railroad commissioners to investigate the "rubber-mile" order. That



meant action, and the only plausible action. The Murphy order was passed on wings.

Later on in the session there was considable grumbling heard about the Elevated road's disinclination to issue free transfers on night cars which had Adams square for a terminus. Again it remained for the young man from Ward 12 to do something while the others talked. He filed a petition with the railroad commissioners for an investigation and for a public hearing at which he said he would be pleased to appear. The "L" had heard about Rep. Murphy's prowess, and they hoisted the white flag in quick order. They knew that if a public hearing was ever held on the subject Rep. Murphy would be able to convince the railroad commissioners that the courtesy he asked for the people from the Elevated was a reasonable one. The night free transfers are now enjoyed, and the Ward 12 man deserves every bit of credit that can be given for this privilege.

The above are two instances of what Rep. Murphy was doing all through the session of 1911. Ward 12 has never sent a more diligent worker to represent it on Beacon hill. Rep. Murphy was born in Boston something more than 26 years ago. He received his education in the public schools, and is a salesman by occupation. He is a leader among the young democrats in the upper end of the city, and is certain to receive higher honors. He is one of Sen. James H. Doyle's hustling young lieutenants in the Concord club.

David W. Murray.

Last year for the first time in many years, Hyde Park chose a democrat to fill a state office. The selection made was that of David W. Murray to represent it in the lower house of the legislature. That the choice was a good one is amply proven by his record, which for a first year man has seldom been surpassed. The principal measure with which Rep. Murray's name is connected is the bill for the annexation of Hyde Park to Boston. This question had been agitated for some time locally, and while many favored it, there was strong opposition on the part of many leading citizens. Rep. Murray took the matter up immediately on being sworn in and pressed it before the committee and in the house to a final vote, when it was passed, signed by the governor and the people of the two municipalities will have a chance to express their will in the matter at the state election this fall. It was a clean-cut, well-handled piece of legislation in which skill and popularity played a big part for success. The question of abolishing the pollution of the Neponset river next interested Rep. Murray. The condition of this stream has been a matter of much concern to the people of Hyde Park and the neighboring cities and towns. As a result of Rep. Murray's work, the nuisance stands a good chance of being wiped out.

Rep. Murray, as member of the committee on public health, took a deep interest in the cold storage bills and was made chairman of the sub-committee to handle the matter in the house. He favored a measure of regulation that would be just to the cold storage men and at the same time save the interests and health of the people. He met with decided opposition all along the line and the matter had to be handled with skill and judgment.

He framed the resolve for a commission to investigate the subject of cold storage and Gov. Foss honored him with appointment to the commission. Rep. Murray again proved himself the sort of a legislator that can be relied on to get results. Rep. Murray is well known locally as an active and enterprising citizen. He has been active



in the Hyde Park Business Men's Association and the Hyde Park Historical society and has been chairman of the town advisory committee. In 1906, he was the democratic candidate for congress in the 12th district and polled a good vote against Cong. Weeks. He was born in Boston, Sept. 9, 1874, is a lawyer, was graduated from Boston College and the law department of Boston University. He is a member of the Norfolk Bar Association, Elks, Knights of Columbus, A. O. H., M. C. O. F.

William J. Murray.

When Rep. William J. Murray of Ward 3, Charlestown, came back to the house last January he was greeted with open arms by those members who had served with him in the house of 1910 and had been fortunate enough to be returned. The reason? "Billy" Murray was one of the most popular members of the house of 1910. His good fellowship, his willingness to help out other members in their efforts to get bills through the legislature which would benefit their constituents, had won him a warm place in the hearts of his associates on the hill. Everybody knew "Billy" Murray and "Billy" Murray knew everybody. For that reason, Rep. Murray could always be relied upon to secure a number of votes for the various labor bills and the other popular and progressive measures in which his party and organized labor were particularly interested.

Because of the good work that Rep. Murray did on the committee on drainage last year, Speaker Walker this year gave him a place on the committee on roads and bridges. He dissented from the adverse report to his committee on Mayor Fitzgerald's bill to give Boston a part of the automobile registration fees to repair damage done to her park system by automobiles.

Rep. Murray was an active worker for the eight-hour bill for employees on public works of the state, the 54-hour-a-week bill for women and children, the peaceful picketing and the trades union fines bills. All other labor measures received his hearty support. He also voted for the state-wide direct nominations bill, the federal income tax resolutions, the public opinion bill and



the Donahue resolutions in favor of the direct election of United States senators.

Rep. Murray is a native of Boston. He is 26 years old and received his education in the public schools. He is a member of the Mystic social club.

William L. V. Newton.

When the people of Ward 13, Boston, selected William L. V. Newton for a seat in the lower house this year, they picked, in the language of the street, a "live wire." Rep. Newton sat in the house in 1906 and 1907 and established a reputation then as one who could talk and who when he had something to say said in a way that made his hearers sit up and take notice. After his first speech this year, Speaker Walker



sent him a note of congratulation in which he wrote, "Congratulations, Bill, you're in your old form." At the same time, if Rep. Newton's speeches are sometimes couched in such language as to get him a laugh, they contain material that gets him votes for the measures he advocates.

Rep. Newton is one of the plain people. He delights in that fact and makes no concealment of his interest in those things that are for the benefit of those who toil for their daily bread. He also takes a deep interest in the moral welfare of the young people. He worked hard for a bill to keep young girls out of the Chinese restaurants of Boston and fought for the measure intended to allow the playing of baseball and other amateur games on Sunday. He saw in these measures a chance to improve the conditions that surround the dwellers in the

crowded cities. As a member of the committee on metropolitan affairs he has taken a deep interest in the measures that affect Boston as a component part of the district and has fought to get for the Hub proper consideration in view of the large share of the burden of the expenses of the district.

All in all, Rep. Newton has been an active and untiring legislator, whose usefulness to his district cannot be too highly estimated. He is on the job all the time and nothing escapes his vigilant eye. Rough and ready, he is popular with the members of the house, who see the big heart and active brain beneath the hustling and somewhat abrupt exterior. Rep. Newton was born in South Boston, Feb. 28, 1881. He received a public school education and is engaged in the produce business. He served in the Boston common council in 1903-4, and in the house in 1906-7, when he was a member of the committees on parishes and religious societies and public service. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

Clarence V. Nickerson.

Rep. Clarence V. Nickerson of Hull has completed two years of service in the house as the representative of the third Plymouth



district. He served both years on the important committee on metropolitan affairs and has aided in the solution of some of the biggest problems of the metropolitan district.

Of a very quiet temperament, Rep. Nickerson has not been much in evidence in the legislative debates on the floor of the house, but when it came to getting things for his district, Rep. Nickerson was beaten by very few members of the lower branch. In a quiet manner he has succeeded in rounding up enough votes to successfully get through every measure in which he has been particularly interested.

Rep. Nickerson is a republican of the more progressive type. He supported the Donahue resolutions favoring the direct election of United States senators by the people and proved his friendship for the laboring classes by voting for the bill to reduce the hours of employment of women and children in manufacturing and mercantile establishments from 56 to 54 hours a week.

Rep. Nickerson was born in Barnstable Jan. 5, 1876. He obtained his education in the public schools and in the Bridgewater Normal School. He is a schoolmaster by occupation. Before coming to the legislature, he served his town as moderator and treasurer. He was secretary of the republican town committee of Hull and is affiliated with the I. O. O. F.

Albin F. Nordbeck.

After three years of faithful service in the house, Rep. Albin F. Nordbeck of Brockton, representing the 9th Plymouth district, has entered the contest for the republican nomination in the second senatorial district to succeed Sen. Roland M. Keith of Bridgewater. There are several other candidates in the field but Rep. Nordbeck's popularity in the district and the prestige which comes from his three years of service in the house should make him a strong candidate.

Rep. Nordbeck supported about every measure that came before this year's legislature that would benefit the working classes, working and voting for the eight-hour bill, the 54-hour bill for women and children and various other labor bills. He proved himself a progressive republican by voting for the Donahue resolutions ratifying the proposed amendment to the constitution permitting congress to levy a tax on incomes and also for the direct nominations bill.

He was again given the chairmanship of the committee on water supply by Speaker



Walker this year, having made good in that position the year before. He was also given a place on the committee on drainage. He took an active part in the proceedings of both committees. In the matter of local legislation, Rep. Nordbeck was instrumental in getting through the legislature a bill authorizing the city of Brockton to make a loan of $200,000 in addition to the amounts heretofore authorized by law for water works purposes. This year he was the only republican in the Brockton delegation in the house.

Rep. Nordbeck is a native of Stockholm, Sweden, having been born there Aug. 23, 1872. He came to this country when but a child and received a public school training. He is a building contractor. Before coming to the legislature he served in the common council in Brockton and on the board of aldermen and also as chairman of the sewerage commission. He is treasurer of the republican city committee and president of the Scandinavian Republican club of Brockton.

C. Augustus Norwood.

Rep. C. Augustus Norwood of Hamilton in his first year in the house won his spurs in the fight made by the Ipswich river



towns against any encroachment by the town of Peabody in the endeavor on its part to enlarge its source of water supply by securing two principal tributaries of the river, Boston and Fish brooks. The cry of alarm was carried down the Ipswich that this meant such a depletion in water of that stream that all of the towns lower down would suffer by its drying up and there was an immediate organization on their part to prevent it. Topsfield, Ipswich and Wenham, in Mr. Norwood's district, looked to their representative to protect them and he loyally took up the burden of the fight, in which he has so far made good that the best that Peabody has been able to obtain from the legislature of 1911 is the right to take water from Humphrey's brook, which runs from Suntaug lake in Lynnfield, and from no other source without approval by the state board of health and action by the general court. Mr. Norwood joined forces with the older veterans of the house in this battle and pushed it through to complete victory, no mean accomplishment for a first year man.

He is 31 years of age; a graduate of Harvard and of Harvard law school and, as a practicing lawyer, was picked by Speaker Walker for the committee on judiciary, also regarded as an honor for a brand new member. On that committee Mr. Norwood has had a rare schooling this year since it has had to pass upon more matters than ever before in the history of the general court, in the vicinity of 190. From it has come the workingmen's compensation act, the anti-injunction act and many changes in existing laws. On all of these Rep. Norwood's personal work was of value. He is a special justice of the third district court of Essex, and was selectman of Hamilton for three years preceding his promotion to the house of representatives. His services to his constituents, to whom he has been especially loyal, will, it is believed, make his return sure under the direct nominations act which amends the former unwritten law of the dstrict as to one year terms. A man of Mr. Norwood's ability and the way in which he jumped to the front in the legislature of 1911 is of especial value to a district like the 24th Essex.

Michael F. O'Brien.

Rep. Michael F. O'Brien of Ward 18, Boston, is the man who introduced the Boston firemen's pension bill. The bill occasioned one of the biggest fights of the session and Rep. O'Brien deserves a great deal of credit for his efforts in behalf of the bill. The O'Brien bill authorized the fire commissioner



of Boston, with the approval of the mayor, to retire any member of the fire department who, having served not less than 15 years, has become disabled or incapacitated, and provided also for the retirement, upon request, of any member of the fire force who has served not less than 25 years.

Rep. O'Brien also took a prominent part in the consideration of the cold storage question in the last session. He introduced a bill, together with Rep. O'Donnell of ward 6, making it a crime punishable by a fine of $500, or imprisonment for one year, for any cold storage corporation which should hold in storage fowl, eggs, raw beef or fish, for a period of more than six months. This bill, together with a number of others dealing with the cold storage question, were referred to a special commission which will report to the next legisdature. The O'Brien-O'Donnell bill would greatly benefit the small consumer. It would serve to put an end to the cold storage trust.

This was Rep. O'Brien's second year in the house. He was appointed to the com-

mittee on pubic lighting which was a recognition of good work on the committee on federal relations last year. On the public lighting committee, he supported all bills to relieve the small gas consumer. He favored the bill to prohibit gas companies from charging consumers for the use of meters. On all labor measures he voted with the common people. Rep. O'Brien was born in Boston Sept. 18, 1878. He attended the public schools and is a painter by occupation. He is a member of the Trinity club. He served in the Boston city council in 1908-'09.

Charles R. O'Connell.

Charles R. O'Connell of Peabody, representing the 11th Essex district, was one of the young new members of the house who made good in the recent session. He made good with a vengeance. Rep. O'Connell's work on committee was devoted to water supply and for the interests of his town. Speaker Walker could not have given him a better post, for Peabody is in sore straits for water. On the verge of a water famine the town applied this year for the right to enter upon the Ipswich river water shed by



taking the water of Boston and Fish brooks, which are tributaries. Immediately a storm of wrath arose from Salem and Beverly who were thirsting for the water from the river and from property owners on the river. But something must be done for Peabody which, with a consumption of 168 gallons per capita, could not long depend upon its present sources of supply. Rep. O'Connell found himself fighting almost single-handed the entire Essex county delegation in the house, yet he succeeded in getting through a bill to permit Peabody to take water from Humphrey's brook and from Boston brook if the state board of health shall approve. In this he had the loyal support of Sen. Arthur L. Nason, chairman if his committee.

Rep. O'Connell, beside this Peabody bill, gave his intention to getting through the act that no action shall be taken by that town appropriating money, creating a debt or disposing of town property, until the proposition has been submitted to the finance committee. He did his part toward obtaining a district court for Peabody and for reserve police for the town, although the committees reported adversely. On all matters affecting labor Rep. O'Connell voted in the interests of the toiler. He supported the eight-hour, 54-hour, anti-injunction, trade unions' fines and peaceful persuasion bills. He was clerk of the committee on water supply which handled about 50 matters this session. Mr. O'Connell has just entered upon his 38th year. He is chairman of the Peabody investigation committee and a progressive and energetic young legislator whom his constituents will see is returned.

Francis D. O'Donnell.

Rep. Francis D. O'Donnell was found working night and day in the last session for the repeal of the bar and bottle act. He contended that it took away a lot of revenue from the city of Boston and thereby increased the tax burdens of the citizens of the city. But the temperance interests had the votes and the repeal was not accomplished. The fight on the bill, however, served to show to the members of the house the fighting qualities possessed by the Ward 6 man.

Rep. O'Donnell served on the committee on liquor law last year and Speaker Walker reappointed him to the committee this year and also gave him a place on the committee on state house. The latter committee was the only one of the year which had a democratic majority membership. One of the important measures which the committee had before it this year was a resolve providing for the erection of a statue to the late Gov. Benjamin F. Butler. Rep. O'Donnell was one of the earnest supporters of this resolve.

Rep. O'Donnell introduced a bill, in conjunction with Rep. O'Brien of Ward 18, to prohibit the storage of fowl, eggs, raw beef or fish, for more than six months. A penalty of a fine of $500 or imprisonment



for one year, was provided for a violation. The bill was referred to a special recess committee which was appointed to thresh out the whole cold storage question and report to the next legislature. Rep. O'Donnell also introduced a bill to protect the poor wage-earner in case an attachment being made upon his wages for a debt or claim. The bill was particularly aimed at the so-called loan sharks. It provided that in a case where a man's wages are attached, an amount up to $20 a week shall be exempt from such attachment. The bill was defeated, but Rep. O'Donnell's efforts in its behalf are worthy of commendation.

Rep. O'Donnell was born in Cambridge, Dec. 30, 1873. He attended the public schools and is employed by the N. E. Telephone and Telegraph company as a cable worker. He served in the common council in 1909. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Jefferson club and the Halcyon Associates.

William A. O'Hearn.

The democratic tidal wave which swept over Berkshire county last fall brought with it to the house from the 2d district William A. O'Hearn of North Adams and landed one of the brighest young lawyers of that section in a seat that he has filled with credit to himself and his district. Rep. O'Hearn, though young in years, came to the house with a ripe experience, gained from a number of years in Washington, where he was connected with the house of representatives and with the department of the interior. This gave him an insight into the methods and ways of legislation that has stood him in good stead this year. Early in the session he made for himself a place as a leader of the Berkshire delegation. Speaker Walker gave him a place on the committee on legal affairs, the committee that showed the house how legislative work could be done quickly and well, by cleaning up the 167 odd matters referred to it, pretty nearly the largest docket of any committee, ahead of any of the committees except house elections, of which Rep. O'Hearn was also a member. To the conscientious team work which brought about this result, the North Adams member contributed much.

On the floor of the house he showed himself an excellent debater. He did not speak too often, with the result that whenever he had anything to say the house was willing to listen and hear a clear cut, logical exposition of the matter under consideration. On all progressive measures, such as the direct nominations, federal income tax, direct election of United States senators, Rep. O'Hearn was found working, speaking and voting on the right side. He has shown himself a friend of the workingman and has advocated all measures for the best interest of labor.

Rep. O'Hearn jumped into prominence early in the session when he took the floor against the committee on public lighting and succeeded in having substituted the bill to prevent gas companies from charging consumers for the use of meters. His oratory and skill as a debater succeeded in bringing the bill to provide for sittings of the superior court at North Adams closer to victory than it had been carried since the year it was vetoed. Although all the rest of the Berkshire delegation, except Rep. Breckenridge was against him in that fight he came within a very few votes of winning over the committee on judiciary.

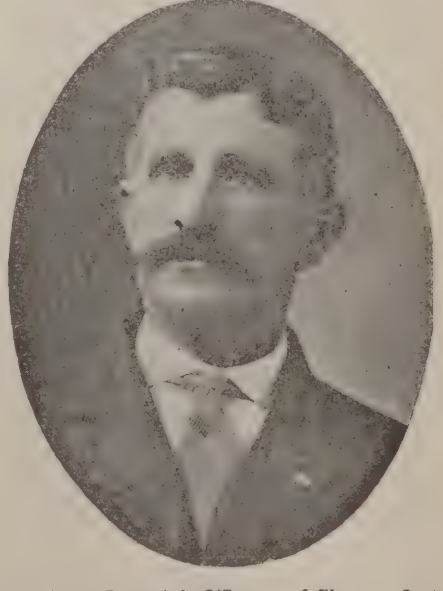
It was his popularity and persuasive powers that succeeded in bringing out of the committee on roads and bridges the bill for a $75,000 appropriation to construct a highway over Hoosac mountain into the Berkshires from the Deerfield valley. That was no small victory in a year when the



whole trend was toward strict economy. Rep. O'Hearn was born in North Adams March 8, 1887. He is a graduate of the Drury high school of that city and of Georgetown university in the class of 1909. He served for several years as private secretary to Cong. S. C. Smith of California and later was located in California as a special agent of the general land office of the department of the interior. He is a lawyer, and a member of the Elks, Knights of Columbus and A. O. H.

Jeremiah O'Leary.

Coming to the legislature without any previous experience as a holder of public-of-



fice, Rep. Jeremiah O'Leary of Sharon, first-year democratic member from the ninth Norfolk district has made a record that would do credit to a veteran. His record

is without a blemish from the popular standpoint.

As the successor of a republican and representing a republican district, Rep. O'Leary had his work cut for him. He was appointed to the committee on counties and his strict attention to duty and faithful attendance at committee hearings won him the esteem and high regard of all his associates.

There were few members of the house of 1911 who had a better record for punctual attendance than Rep. O'Leary. He was recorded on every important measure and in fact missed hardly a rollcall. He could always be found in his seat on the floor of the house when he was not in attendance at a hearing of his committee.

Organized labor can find no fault with Rep. O'Leary. He supported the 54-hour bill for women and minors in manufacturing and mercantile establishments, the eight-hour bill, the trades union fines bill and the various other labor measures. He was recorded in favor of the Donahue resolutions favoring the direct election of U. S. senators by the people, the federal income tax, the initiative and referendum amendment to the state constitution and the public opinion bill.

Rep. O'Leary is a native of Sharon. He was born there Dec. 12, 1861, and is a graduate of the public schools. He is a successful contractor. He has served on the democratic town committee for 20 years and as chairman eight years. He is chief ranger of his court of the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters, and holds a membership in the A. O. H.

Dennis A. O'Neil.

No one needs to be told that the job of being a member of the legislature from East Boston is a strenuous one. Furthermore no one needs to be told that a man,



in order to be elected from the Noddle Island, must be possessed of plenty of aggressiveness and ability. Rep. Dennis A. O'Neil who has represented Ward 2, East Boston, in the house the past two years is possessed of both these characteristics and these combined with a happy faculty of making friends, enabled him to accomplish much for his district.

Rep. O'Neil was reappointed to the committee on liquor laws this year and was also assigned to the committee on elections. The committee on liquor laws this year had before it the bill providing for the repeal of the bar and bottle act passed by the legislature of 1910. Rep. O'Neil again vigorously opposed the bar and bottle bill and favored its repeal.

On legislation affecting East Boston particularly, Rep. O'Neil was ever on the job. He helped to get through the bill authorizing the city of Boston to take land for the construction of a new court house and police station in East Boston. He was also instrumental in getting through the Giblin resolve authorizing the railroad commission to investigate the advisability of a teaming tunnel under Boston harbor to East Boston.

Rep. O'Neil was one of the petitioners for the bill to require street railway companies to equip their cars with emergency lifting jacks and the bill to fix nine hours in eleven as a legal day's work for employees of street railway companies. Both of these measures were defeated in the senate although Rep. O'Neil and the other friends of the two measures were successful in getting them through the house. Rep. O'Neil also endeavored to get through a bill for a playground on Governor's Island. This bill was referred to the next legislature.

He succeeded in amending the East Boston Marginal Railroad bill so that trains may run only between midnight and daylight.

As might be expected of a true representative of a labor community, Rep. O'Neil took a deep interest in the various labor measures. He did good work for the 54-hour bill for women and minors and the eight-hour bill. The bill for the development of the East Boston waterfront, which was merged into the big $9,000,000 port of Boston bill, also came in for Rep. O'Neil's particular attention.

Rep. O'Neil was born in Boston, June 16, 1882 and is a graduate of the public schools. He is a coal dealer. He served in the old Boston common council in 1908-'09 and is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Elks and the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters.

Charles A. Orstrom.

Rep. Charles A. Orstrom of Worcester was one of the new democratic members of the Worcester county delegation in the house



of 1911. He was appointed to the committee on public lighting and in his service both in the committee and in the house demonstrated his ability to do hard work in behalf of his constituents. His willingness to respond to any demand on his time of those he represented was one of his distinguishing traits.

Rep. Orstrom won a great victory when he put through the house the bill to prohibit electric light companies from charging consumers who use less than $7 worth of electricity in a year, an extra price for the use of the meter. He got this bill through in the face of strong opposition from influential sources. His speech on the bill was one of the most illuminating essays upnn the subject of the electric light business that was ever heard on Beacon hill. Chairman Underhill of the public lighting committee, who led the fight against Orstrom, paid compliment to Rep. Orstrom upon the conclusion of his speech for the knowledge which the Worcester man displayed on the subject and the able manner in which he had presented his case.

All measures affecting Worcester county and the city of Worcester, in particular, attracted Rep. Orstrom's particular attention. He was a strong advocate of all measures in the interests of the laboring classes. He voted for the 54-hour bill for women and children in manufacturing and mercantile establishments, and the eight-hour bill and the nine hours in 11 bill for street railway employes. He also supported such popular measures as the federal income tax resolutions, the Donahue resolutions in favor of the direct election of U. S. senators and the initiative and referendum.

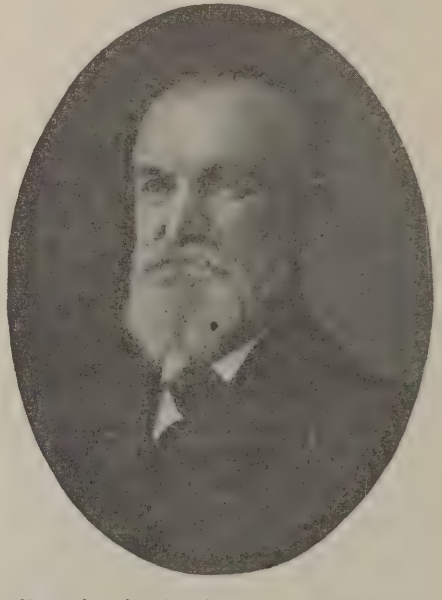
Rep. Orstrom was born in Sweden, March 17, 1878, and graduated from the public schools in that country. He is a barber by trade. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Red Men, the Swedish Charitable association and several Worcester Swedish clubs. Before coming to the legislature he served on the Worcester board of aldermen one year and on the common council five years. He has been a member of the democratic city committee five years. The 18th Worcester district, which he represents, will do well to continue him in public life.

Frank A. Palmer.

Frank A. Palmer of Stockbridge was the lone republican from Berkshire county in this year's house and his legislative career leaves little doubt as to how he happened to survive the landslide. Although 68 years of age, Rep. Palmer was excelled by no one in the house for aggressiveness. Not a measure came up affecting the interests of his district or of the farming interests in general but his voice was heard on it. He was not only an aggressive speaker but demonstrated oratorical powers of such proportions that he was listened to with delight every time he took the floor. In his votes he always followed liberal lines, supporting the income tax and other progressives measures.

Single-handed he waged against the fish and game committee an almost successful fight for the repeal of last year's law allowing an open season on deer. His description of the slaughter which had marked the opening of the deer season was graphic. He was for a law that would allow the farmer to protect his crops but against a form of sport which is about as sportsmanlike as going out and shooting cows. In the fight for the admission of the bill which provided for the consolidation of the Berkshire and Springfield street railways, and extensions which would open up vast inaccessible territory, he was one of the leaders and delivered a most powerful argument.

As a member of the committee on agri-



culture he fought for every measure designed to protect the suffering agricultural interests and against the numerous bills which would make the production of milk still more unprofitable than it is today. A genial, companionable man, the many friendships he made added to the strength in legislation which his aggressiveness and oratorical powers gave him.

Mr. Palmer was born in Stockbridge, April 11, 1843, and educated in public and private schools. He is engaged in farming and is a member of the state board of agriculture, the grange, and president of the Housatonic Agricultural society. He served in the 49th Massachusetts volunteers in the civil war and has been assessor and school committeeman of his town.

Joseph H. Parker, Jr.

The 20th Middlesex district is made up of the city of Woburn and the towns of Burlington, North Reading, Reading and Wilmington. It is a double district and last November showed its independence of choice by returning a republican and a democrat to represent it in the house. Joseph H. Parker, Jr., of Woburn was the democrat, and this was his first year in the legislature. It ought not to be his last if the people of the district are anxious to be represented by a hardworking, conscientious man who has kept himself posted on all measures of importance and placed himself on record on the right side every time. Rep. Parker was fortunate in being assigned by

the speaker to the important committee on metropolitan affairs, a committee which has to do with spending large appropriations in the district of which Woburn is a part. Rep. Parker looked out for the interests of his part of the district well. He made a gallant fight to get the bill for the Woburn-Winchester boulevard passed, but an economical streak had struck the house about the time the matter came up and the matter had to go over for another year. The friends that Rep. Parker has made during the present term will be of great value to him when the bill is up again. If personal



friendship had been all needed this year Rep. Parker would have won with hands down.

On the big matters of public interest Rep. Parker has always been found in the van with the progressive element of his party. He favors direct nominations and direct election of United States senators. He voted for the federal income tax amendment and has advocated measures for the benefit of the workman and woman. Altogether he has made a most creditable record for a first year man. Rep. Parker was born in Woburn, April 16, 1871. He received his education in the public schools of his native city. He is a furniture and carpet buyer.

Joseph A. Parks.

Fall River has apparently learned the value of keeping a veteran legislator, and that the plan is a good one is proven by the success which Rep. Joseph A. Parks has made on Beacon Hill. This young man has just completed his eighth consecutive term as a member of the house, during which time he has attained the position of labor leader of the lower branch, and is unquestionably one of the most influential members of the general court.

Unusual honor came to Rep. Parks last year in his selection by Gov. Draper to be a member of the commission on workingmen's compensation, the selection being made solely because the chief executive recognized in Rep. Parks a fair advocate of labor's cause. One year of service on that commission has demonstrated that the appointment was the best which could have been made, for the labor leader and the republican leader of the house were the only two members of the commission who were able to agree upon any bill, a fact which demonstrates the absolute fairness of both.

Although Rep. Parks has established a legislative record of which any man might well feel proud, it is likely that the workingmen's compensation act will go down into history as his greatest achievement. For years laboring men in Massachusetts have been demanding the protection which is to be afforded by this bill, and while no one contends that the commission's bill is perfect, yet it is undoubtedly a fact that there would have been no legislation at all had not Rep. Parks been able to impress upon his colleague, Rep. Saunders, the soundness of the ideas which the workers of the commonwealth desired incorporated into law.

While working with might and main for the passage of this law to benefit the citizens of the whole state, Rep. Parks also found time to put through the legislature a measure of the greatest importance to his home city. For years citizens of Fall River had enjoyed the privilege of obtaining six rides on the local street railway for a quarter, but it was taken away last year in a bridge bill, which contained a joker repealing the six for a quarter provision. Rep. Parks discovered the joker in April and at once set about to have it corrected. He secured a suspension of the rules in both branches to admit his bill, and after a strenuous battle with the street railway attorneys before the committee on street railways, finally had the satisfaction of receiving from Gov. Foss the quill with which the bill was made a law.

After years of persistent effort, Rep. Parks has at last placed upon the statute books of Massachusetts a 54-hour bill for women and children, a bill which will make effective the previous eight-hour law for public employes, a bill permitting labor unions to fine their members, and the well-known "anti-injunction" bill. The peaceful picketing bill was also put through both branches, only to encounter an executive veto. No legislature in the history of Mas-

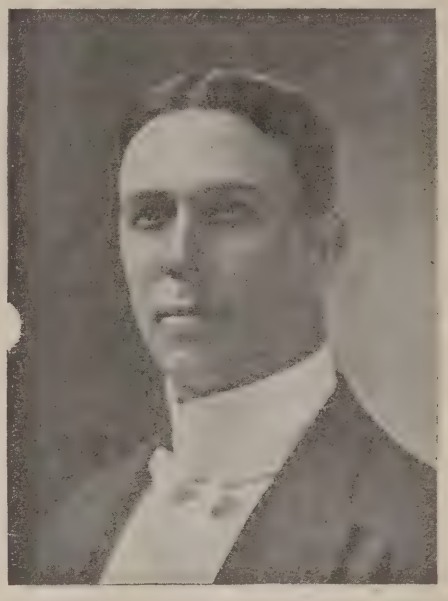


sachusetts has done so much for the laboring men of the commonwealth, and their success is due in no small measure to the labor leader of the lower branch.

Although but 34 years of age, Rep. Parks has served on the important committees on cities, military affairs, street railways, labor, elections and counties, and at the close of the session was appointed by Speaker Walker to the recess committee on congressional redistricting. His success on Beacon Hill ought to ensure an election each year as long as he cares to return.

Asa L. Pattee.

Rep. Asa L. Pattee of the 1st Barnstable district concluded his service in the lower branch at the close of this year's session. His two years of service in the house of representatives have been extremely busy ones for the doctor. In 1910 he was a member of the committee on fisheries and game and was also on the committee on liquor law. On fisheries and game his hardest fight during the 1910 session was in behalf of a bill to regulate the spring shooting of marsh and shore birds. The opposition from the Audubon society and the large sportmen's clubs in other parts of the state was too strong, and the measure failed of enactment, but the blame could not be laid at the door of the Falmouth physician. His work on the liquor law committee was performed satisfactorily to the people of his section of the state, and he is entitled to a good deal of credit for being able to give satisfaction in that direction. If his own wishes had been followed out he would have preferred to go back on the fisheries and game committee where he wanted to renew the fight for the spring shooting bill, but he has made a good chairman of public health, and his efforts in behalf of his local hunters were not seriously hampered. In his own committee he had an active part in the disposition of the bills reative to drinking cups on trains, cold storage and the optometry bill. Outside of his own committee work he found time to get the harbor and land commissioners to spend some money for the improvement of Deacon's pond harbor in the town of Falmouth. Through his efforts the state highway commission decided to spend $8000 in the town of Bourne and $6000 in the town of Barnstable. The same commission was induced, largely through Rep. Pattee's influence to make an appropriation for a state highway from Falmouth to Mashpee—a matter which has been agitated for some years, and which now seems likely to be carried to completion. He also put through one little piece of legislation for the exemption of the parish property in the town of Mashpee. This proprty, under an award from the commonwealth in the 17th century, was to be exempt from taxation. Within the past few years, however, the tax commissioner



decided that this property, like all other parish property in the state, was subject to taxation. Pattee's bill sought to re-establish the award of the state some 200 years ago, but he was up against the tax commissioner and the fight was not an easy one. The bill went through, however, and the Falmouth representative was about as pleased as were the members of the parish in the little Indian village on the Cape. Rep. Pattee was born in Thornton, N. H., in 1870, and his early education was obtained in the public schools. He afterwards attended the Potomac university at Washington and the Cincinnati medical college. He enjoys a large medical practice in the town of Falmouth, where he is also a member of the Masons, K. P., Odd Fellows, Red Men and the Succannesset club. He is a good fighter, as his opponents in the senatorial contest will find before the primaries are over.

Harry A. Penniman.

The one measure before the legislature of 1911 in which the citizens of Cambridge were vitally interested above all other matters of



legislation was the Cambridge charter bill. In the house the bill had hard sledding. That it was passed is due to the amount of work that was put in in the bill's behalf by such persistent workers as Rep. Harry A. Penniman, who has represented

the second Middlesex district in Cambridge for the past three years.

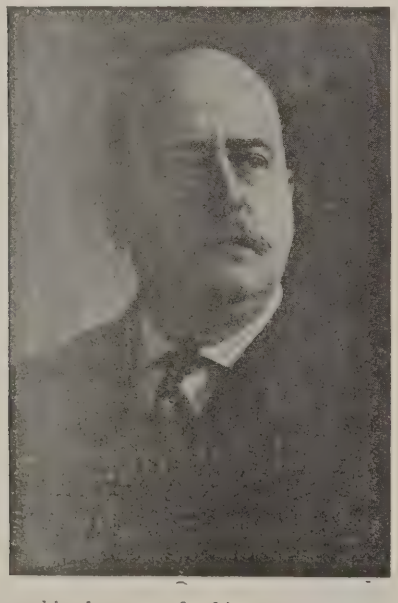
Rep. Penniman served this year on the committees on mercantile affairs and on military affairs. He was the ranking house member of the committee on mercantile affairs, having served on that committee every year that he has been in the house. Rep. Penniman was born in Cambridge, March 26, 1867, and is a graduate of the public schools of that city. He is in the carriage manufacturing business. He is a prominent member of the Cambridge Citizen's Trade association and is affiliated with the Masons, I. O. O. F., Knights of Pythias and the Red Men. Before coming to the legislature he served in the Cambridge common council and also on the board of aldermen.

Frank H. Pope.

As Rep. Frank H. Pope of Leominster adds to his length of service as a member of the general court of Massachusetts he continues to reflect credit upon his district, the 11th Worcester, the democratic party and the entire commonwealth. A man of strong convictions, possessed of an exceedingly able mind, a deep student of all matters of legislation, both state and national, and an orator of exceptional ability, Rep. Pope is one of the strongest members of the Massachusetts legislature. Gifted with the charm of personal magnetism coupled with a strong power of expression which gathers to his side men of all political creeds regardless of their political opinions, which accounts for his continuance in office from a republican district, Rep. Pope has been a powerful figure in the proceedings of the Massachusetts legislature.

It is said of Rep. Pope that the house chamber is never more occupied than when the Leominster statesman has the floor. He is an orator to whom everybody likes to listen, brimful of humor when there is call for it and his ability to make himself clearly understood by everyone, always gave him an eager and attentive audience.

His excellent judgment and freedom of



partisanship have made him many friends on the republican side as well as in his own party and it is not exaggerating a bit to say that Rep. Pope could command more republican votes to his side than any other democratic member of the house.

Speaker Walker continued Rep. Pope on the committee on ways and means this year and on rules, which is known as the speaker's cabinet. As a member of the former committee which had the consideration of the various reports of Governor Foss' experts, Rep. Pope, although of the same political party as the chief executive, did not hesitate to take issue with the governor's experts when he found their conclusions to be unfounded.

There were no measures of importance affecting his district this year and Rep. Pope gave himself up entirely to general legislation. One of his many notable achievements of the last session was his success in securing an appropriation of $10,000 for the Steamer Lexington, the state police patrol in the waters of Buzzards bay. Practically singlehanded in this fight, he carried the bill through the house in the face of strong opposition after the measure had once been rejected by the lower branch. His speech in behalf of this measure lasted more than an hour, during which time the sound of the drop of a pin could have been heard in the house chamber. In his speech against the federal income tax this year, Rep. Pope again demonstrated his power of logic. It was declared the best exposition of the old democratic doctrine of state's rights that was ever heard in the state house and when he sat down, members of the house, both advocates and opponents of federal income tax, united in praise of the remarkable power and logic of his argument.

His plea against the bill which would have permitted the shooting of brant, coot, shelldrake and whistler during the mating and brooding seasons again resulted in the defeat of that measure.

Rep. Pope has been a member of the house for four years and in that time has served on the most important committees of the legislature. In 1909 he served on the committee on elections. He was born in Sandwich, March 7, 1854, and was educated in the public schools and at Dean academy. He has been a correspondent of the Boston Globe for years. In 1897 he was secretary of the democratic state committee and he has taken an active part in many political campaigns in this state. He holds membership in the Odd Fellows, the Leominster club and the Union Club of Marlboro.

Alfred J. Preece.

When Rep. Alfred J. Preece of Northampton consented to accept the democratic nomination for senator in the Berkshire-Hampshire-Hampden district, to succeed



Pres. Treadway, who has announced that he will not seek re-election, those who knew Rep. Preece's fighting qualities knew that there would be a fight worth seeing in that district this fall. Although the district is normally republican the republican nominee will have to travel pretty fast in order to win out over Rep. Preece. The legislator from Northampton has upon more than one occasion demonstrated that he is possessed of good, hard fighting qualities both in the legislature and in political contests in his district. He served in the house in 1909 and after being defeated for a second term in 1910, showed that he could "come back" by winning out last fall.

Rep. Preece's record in his two years of service on Beacon hill is one that should commend him to every fair, open-minded voter in his district. He voted for the Donahue federal income tax resolutions, direct nominations and all the other popular measures that were before the legislature he took a progressive stand. His labor record is excellent. The eight-hour bill, the bill to limit the hours of labor of women and children in manufacturing and mercantile establishments to 54 hours a week and the various other labor measures all received his earnest support.

His committee this year was public charitable institutions. This committee has the consideration of all matters relating to the conduct of the public charitable institutions in the state and the regulations for the inmates thereof. Some very important measures were before the committee this year, including the Briggs bill to prohibit the use of instruments of restraint in public and private insane institutions. Rep. Preece was an ardent supporter of this bill. He also favored the bill to restrict corporal punishment in juvenile reformatory institutions as an excellent humanitarian measure.

Rep. Preece was born in London, England, Jan. 14, 1868. He is a graduate of the public schools and is in the steam carpet-cleaning business. He is a member of the Veteran Firemen's association, the I. O. O. F., Sons of St. George, A. O. U. W. and the Red Men. Before coming to the legislature, he served in the Northampton common council and in the board of aldermen. He is a member of the democratic city committee of Northampton.

John J. Purcell.

New Bedford chose for one of its representatives for a first term this year John J. Purcell. He is a democrat, imbued with all the principles of that party, a young man of ability and a tireless worker. A mill worker himself, he knows well the conditions which the textile operatives must face, and in him they have found a sympathetic legislator. He voted and



worked for the eight-hour bill and for the 54-hour bill to limit the hours of labor for women and children, thousands of whom are employed in the mills of his city.

Rep. Purcell took the large view when considering the problems of progressive legislation which are agitating the people of the state. He voted and worked for the resolves for the direct election of United States senators and for the establishment of a federal income tax. He stood for the direct nomination law and the corrupt practices act. In matters of local legislation he had the interests of his city at heart at all times and favored progressive legislation on all matters that came before the house. His committee was water supply, a committee that has much technical legislation to pass upon, but of deep interest to the communities affected.

Rep. Purcell has been a constant attendant at committee sessions and has given deep consideration to all matters that came before it. He was born in Milltown, N. B., Aug. 30, 1870, and was educated in the public schools. In business he is a millworker. He is a member of the A. O. H., Foresters of America, Loom Fixers' union, and of the democratic city committee.

Harry B. Putnam.

Rep. Harry B. Putnam of Westfield was appointed by Speaker Walker to the important committee on judiciary, a position which a first year man rarely obtains, and apparently the speaker does not regret the appointment as Rep. Putnam has "made good" in every sense of the word. Rep. Putnam represents the 12th Hampden district and is a republican. He has many friends in the present legislature and it can be truthfully said that he is no machine man and votes as his conscience dictates. He voted in favor of resolutions to congress for an amendment to the constitution for direct election of United States senators and for amendment to the national constitution in favor of an income tax.

Rep. Putnam was on the sub-committee which drafted the anti-discrimination bill. This bill provides for an action in the superior court by the appointment of a master and proceedings by the attorney general upon his findings of discrimination between different communities in prices charged for commodities in common use. This bill was reported in the senate and when it came to

the house Rep. Putnam defended the bill and he spoke eloquently upon its merits.

He was one of the many western Massachusetts men who tried to persuade the house to suspend the rules in order to admit the bill which was petitioned for by the selectmen of his town, as well as by eight or nine other cities and towns and the Springfield board of trade which authorized the Berkshire Street Railway company to purchase the Springfield Street Railway company and to build additional extensions of roads. The bill was refused admission by a very small margin, but it will come up in



the house next year, and if Rep. Putnam is returned, which is likely, as he has a good legislative career in view, he will probably be one of the most active members of the house to obtain the passage of this bill.

Rep. Putnam was born in Westfield on Sept. 7, 1878, and was educated in the public schools and is a graduate of the Boston University Law school. He has been town counsel for three years and has been on the republican town committee for six years. He is a practicing attorney at present and is connected with several prominent lodges.

Martin L. Quinn.

Rep. Martin Lewis Quinn of Swampscott has become such a figure in the house from his three years of active, energetic service, that it is felt that it would be a



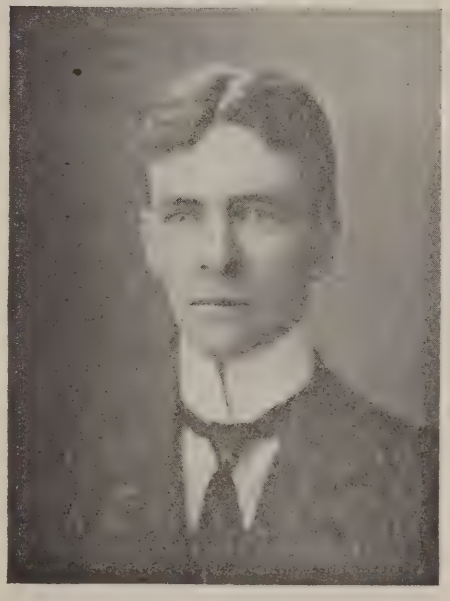
huge mistake on the part of his constituents not to send him back again for another term. Last year Mr. Quinn carried away at his belt no less than four of Gov. Draper's quills used in placing upon the statute books as many acts of especial benefit to the constituents of Ward 3, Lynn, as well as of Swampscott. This year he has been no less active in their behalf and he secured the passage of the act which enables Swampscott and Lynn to jointly use each other's pipes for the disposal of sewage on their borders. But it is in his work on the committee on railroads this year that Rep. Quinn has taken an especially strong place; first, in fighting for ten cent fares between Lynn and Boston over the Boston & Eastern new electric interurban railroad bill, for the passage of which he was an ardent worker, and then over the Revere Beach & Lynn in the proposed merger bill. Martin accepted a 12-cent substitute for his proposition as regards the Boston & Eastern, but was blocked by Chairman Hall of the railroad commission who opposed the fixing of a special rate of fare between points on any railroad in a legislative bill. Though failing in this Rep. Quinn made a sturdy fight for his constituents in protecting ther interests.

He took a large share in the matter of the Lynn "four track" depression bill and the betterment provision that one-half of the cost which the city of Lynn was to pay under that bill should be assessed back upon the property benefitted by depression, was his own. This was in the interest of the taxpayer and though opposed by the railroad attorneys went into the bill upon the insistence of Martin L. Quinn.

Martin is a candidate for another term and the outlook is good for his return. With the experience and training that he has had Rep. Quinn is of more value to his district than ever before.

Michael F. Quinn.

Speaker Walker paid a remarkable compliment to the ability and valuable service of Rep. Michael F. Quinn of Pittsfield by appointing him as representative of the first congressional district on the congressional redistricting committee. In view of



the fact that Rep. Quinn is a first year member, his appointment came as a surprise to a certain extent but the honor was well deserved.

Rep. Quinn was a member of the important committee on prisons which investigated the Worcester county house of correction and the county jail at Fitchburg. The committee also had a number of important matters to consider including the prison parole bill and the bill providing for the marking of convict made goods. Rep. Quinn took an active part in the consideration of both of these important measures.

There were a number of bills of special interest to the city of Pittsfield before the legislature this year and Rep. Quinn was an active participant in the consideration of them. He was instrumental in securing the passage of a bill to allow the city of Pittsfield to incur additional indebtedness to the amount of $700,000 for the improvement of its water works in addition to the amounts already authorized by the legislature. He also helped to get through a bill permitting Pittsfifield to issue notes or bonds to the amount of $200,000 in addition to the regular appropriations, for the development of its sewerage system. He lent valuable aid in obtaining the passage of a bill to authorize the Pittsfield city government to take land or easements for water mains for the purpose of conducting water from the Farnham reservoir in Washington to the city of Pittsfield. He opposed the charter bill.

Rep. Quinn was a strong supporter of organized labor. He voted for the eight-hour bill and also supported the resolutions favoring the direct election of U. S. senators and the federal income tax resolutions.

Rep. Quinn was born in Williamstown, April 17, 1873. He is a graduate of the public schools. He is a restaurateur.

Albert C. Reed.

On the committee on water supply during the session just closed, Rep. Albert C. Reed of Georgetown made his work tell. The committee has had some vexatious problems, notably the big bills of New Bedford



and Pittsfield to borrow money to extend their water mains and enlarge their supply. The latter city takes its water from away up in the Berkshire hills and carries its mains for a distance of more than seven miles. There was also the hard fought Peabody water supply bill on which this committee reported an act to enable the town to take water from Humphrey's brook and also from Boston brook with the approval of the state board of health, which was amended by the tremendous opposition in the house to provide that Humphrey's brook alone could be utilized and that any further source of supply must have the approval of the state board of health and the action of the general court.

Rep. Reed's district includes Newbury and Newburyport which were intensely interested in protection of the Ipswich river water shed which would be encroached upon by the Peabody water bill, and he stood loyally for their interests as opposed to the senate chairman and others on the committee. In all things he was active and zealous for the interests of his district and his position on the committee made hm of great value in saving the Ipswich river to the small towns of the lower valley. His committee also settled another vexed matter, the right of Concord in drawing water from Sandy pond, in which Lincoln was deeply interested. Rep. Reed is a native of Rockland, Me., a graduate of Wesleyan and of the Boston University medical school. He is a physician.

Joseph J. Reed.

When it comes to putting up a good fight and persisting in it until the end commend us to Joseph J. Reed of Cambridge, the hustling member who represents in part the 1st Middlesex district. Last year he took up the matter of the alleged abuses in the Lyman school for boys and forced the house against the strong opposition of some of the so-called leaders to pass a resolve for an investigation by a commission. The results of this investigation have been apparent in many of the recommendations in the report of the trustees this year for new legislation and in many bills presented to the committee on public service looking toward reforms in the manner of the treatment of the boy delinquents of the state.

Last year also Rep. Reed was largely responsible for sending the proposed Cambridge charter bill to this year's legislature for consideration. When the matter came up in the house he worked hard to have the report of the committee on cities overturned and the bill defeated. He based his opposition to the bill on the ground that it was not an honest attempt to reform the government of the city, but an endeavor to put the democratic mayor and city council,

which had been successful for the first time in years, out of office by legislative means, after the people of the city had chosen them by a large vote. Despite the hard battle of Rep. Reed and his collague, Rep. Ryan, the house passed the bill. The fight did not end there as Rep. Reed made a strong plea before Gov. Foss at the public hearing given on the matter urging his excellency to veto the bill. He never gave up the contest until the bill had been signed.

He also worked hard for the bill to allow the city of Cambridge to incur indebtedness for the erection of a city hospital, with the result that the people will have a



chance to vote on the question this fall. Rep. Reed is virile. When he speaks he argues with a vehemence that indicates the deep interest he has in a measure. In his committee work on the committee on railroads he showed himself a careful legislator, listening attentively to arguments on both sides, and on all the big matters before that committee he was found on guard for the people's interest. He is a progressive democrat, and has favored all the measures that are now agitating the people who believe in direct nominations, federal income tax and direct elections. His labor record is of the right kind. Rep. Reed was born in Brookline, July 12, 1867. He has lived in East Cambridge since he was three years. He was educated in the public and parochial schools and is a produce dealer.

Michael J. Reidy.

As the veteran member of the house on the democratic end, Rep. Michael J. Reidy, with his experience, knowledge of legislation



and natural power of oratory, at once took a leading position in the house of this year. There were few measures involving democratic principles or affecting the rights of the common people that Rep. Reidy was not heard in advocacy of. One of the leading members of the national telegraphers' union he naturally took a deep interest in measures affecting organized labor and helped push through the house most of the numerous labor bills that became law this year.

His greatest personal victory, unquestionably, was in the passage by the house of his own bill creating a state finance commission with the same powers in regard to state affairs that the Boston finance commission has in regard to the city's affairs. Rep. Reidy took the position that what's good enough for democratic Boston is good enough for the republican commonwealth. Subsequently the republican leaders killed the bill in the senate but it was questionable policy as the Reidy finance commission bill is apt to become a large issue in the state campaign this fall.

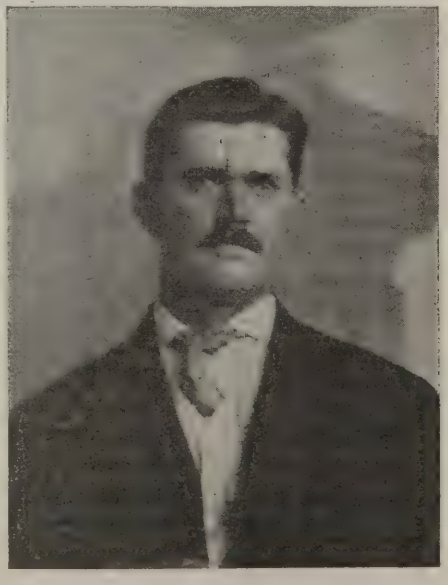
As a member of the committee on street railways, Rep. Reidy labored from the opening of the session in behalf of the subway from Park street to Andrew square, South Boston, which was provided for in the Boston Elevated-West End merger act which has recently been accepted by the stockholders of both companies, thus ensuring to the people of South Boston the subway for which they have so long agitated. While others were fighting over the question of extending the existing subway tunnel leases 50 or 25 years, Rep. Reidy kept his eye on the main point—a subway for South Boston. That South Boston finally gets its better transportation is due in no small degree to the fight which Rep. Reidy made for them and which he started as long ago as 1909, when he was last in the house preceding his service of this year.

Rep. Reidy, besides his service on the committee on street railways, was honored by appointment to the special committee on the creation of a public utilities. Like the other members of this committee he could see no advantage in putting all public utilities under the regulation of one board and favored the present division of the labors in the interest of expediency in dealing with the complaints of the public as to service.

Rep. Reidy first came to the house in 1896, following two years' service in the Boston common council. He came back in 1897, and then there was a hiatus in his political career until 1909 when he returned for a third term. His present term is, therefore, his fourth. His committee service has covered, besides this year's committees, taxation, constitutional amendments, education and state house. He is an extremely valuable legislator to his district.

George A. Ricker.

In completing his second year in the house Rep. George A. Ricker of Gloucester has devoted himself largely to the committee on



mercantile affairs; his only committee this year, although he has seen service on the committees on public lighting and on harbors and public lands. He is a granite contractor of Gloucester and his training was of assistance in the consideration of the nearly 100 matters which his committee had to consider. He had before him bills that cities and towns may purchase electrical conduits; for putting high power wires underground in Boston, which was signed by the governor, for the burial of the wires in Beverly, which was also approved by the governor, for the supervision of elevators, which was approved, for the licensing of engineers and firemen, and covering a wide range of other subjects, the labelling of food packages, the size of barrels for cranberries and potatoes; the sale and manufacture of turpentine and many others of greater or lesser importance. On all of these matters Rep. Ricker acted conservatively in the interest of public welfare.

He was interested that Gloucester should hold its Stage Fort park, on the bill which had it gone through, would have permitted the park commissioners to sell a portion of the park separated by a way to an interested party. Mr. Ricker stood for the rights of the people and the committee on cities gave the petitioner leave to withdraw, which was accepted. On every bill of interest to the fishermen Rep. Ricker was watchful and exerted himself to protect their rights. Thus the bills to limit the hours of drawing lobster pots, to regulate the taking of lobsters and crabs by those not United States citizens, and for a closed season on lobsters were given leave to withdraw and the recommendation of the committee was accepted in every instance.

Rep. Ricker is a Gloucester boy, born on old Cape Ann 34 years ago. He came to the house of 1910 after an excellent training in the city council, of which he was president.

Ralph R. Rideout.

Rep. Ralph R. Rideout of the 25th Middlesex district, Somerville, in his first year in the house showed an independence of action that was most surprising in a Somerville representative. His support of popular and progressive legislation espe-



cially surprised those who knew that in private life he was the treasurer of the Somerville Institution for Savings and secretary and treasurer of the Winter Hill Co-operative bank.

Rep. Rideout voted for such popular measures as the bill for a preferential vote by the people as to their choice for United States senator (the Oregon plan of electing senators), the Donahue resolutions ratifying the income tax amendment to the federal constitution, the 54-hour bill for women and miners employed in manufacturing and mercantile establishments, the bill providing three more judges for the superior court, the bill of Sen. Hoar for trial by jury in cases of contempt growing out of alleged violation of injunctions and the initiative and referendum amendment to the state constitution.

On the committee on metropolitan affairs he took a firm stand in favor of limiting the extension of the Boston Elevated's leases of the subways and tunnels to 25 years and saw his dissent from the 50-year lease bill upheld by the substitution of a new bill limiting the extensions to 25 years. Notwithstanding the active campaign waged by many of the suburban cities and towns against the bill for a metropolitan district council, Rep. Rideout stood firmly for the bill. He was not scared by the bugaboo of an entering wedge towards annexing all the cities and towns in the metropolitan district to Boston. But he did know that much good could come from giving the mayors and chairmen of selectmen of these cities and towns advisory power as to metropolitan expenditures.

Of a genial disposition, Rep. Rideout easily made friends. If he can be prevailed up-

on to sacrifice his private interests for the public interests for a few years he bids fair to become one of the leading legislators on Beacon hill. He is the right kind of legislator.

Rep. Rideout, like many men prominent in public life from his city, is a native of Maine. He was born at Castle Hill, Me., in 1875, so that he is quite a young man, in the very prime of his physical and intellectual vigor.

Thomas Ryan.

When the bill for the new Cambridge charter came before the House this year, it found an uncompromising opponent in Thomas Ryan, one of the two democratic members from Cambridge. Rep. Ryan did not believe in the charter and did not hesitate to say so. He led the fight against the bill and refused to quit until every parliamentary method of defeating it had been exhausted. He opposed the bill on the ground that it was not wanted by the majority of the citizens of Cambridge, that it



was badly drawn and that it was simply an attempt on the part of the non-partisan party of Cambridge to legislate out of office the democratic mayor and city government that had defeated its candidates at the city election. It was a big fight and, if unsuccessful, reflected credit on Rep. Ryan and his colleague, who stood out against the rest of the delegation from the college town.

Another fight which Rep. Ryan led was for the bill to allow Cambridge to establish a city hospital. In this he was more successful and the citizens will have a chance to vote on the measure at the state election. This is Rep. Ryan's second year in the house. As in the last legislature, he is a member of the important committee on metropolitan affairs. The great works of vital interest to the metropolitan district which have come before this committee have found in Rep. Ryan an intelligent and interested legislator. Engaged in the teaming business himself, he recognized the need of proper development of the waterfronts of Boston and the approaches thereto both in that city and Cambridge. He has favored every measure which would aid in this development and tend to place Boston and the metropolitan district in its proper place in relation to the commerce of the nation and the world. In addition to these matters, Rep. Ryan has found time to interest himself in all other matters of interest to the people. Labor has found in him a consistent friend. He favored the eight-hour bill and the 54-hour measure. He was also found voting on the progressive side on the questions of federal income tax and direct election of United States senators, and in favor of the direct nomination of all state officers. He also is on record for the initiative and referendum. Rep. Ryan was born in Ireland, April 17, 1877, and has lived in Cambridge for many years. He was educated in the public schools of that city. He served in the common council in 1907-8.

John L. Saltonstall.

Bountifully supplied with worldly goods, Rep. John L. Saltonstall is one of those men who, if he chooses, can make public life a career. If his tendencies are strong enough in that line, it will be a very successful career, too, for, notwithstanding his wealth and aristocratic connections, Rep. Saltonstall is essentially a democrat in spirit if not in politics.

Speaker Walker appointed Rep. Saltonstall to the committees on fisheries and game and insurance and on both committees the Beverly man was indefatigable in the performance of his committee work. He took on the fisheries and game committee a firm stand against the efforts of the Cape representatives to break down the protection of wild duck during the mating season and against all bills, in fact, which reduced an



iota the protection which Massachusetts now gives to its fish and game. Frequently his voice was heard on the floor of the house in opposition to the efforts to break down the barriers and he always left an excellent impression.

For his own city and the city of Salem, he fought, after the time limit had expired for the introduction of bills, for the admission of bill to allow the two cities to take water from the Ipswich river. The bill was bitterly opposed which, in view of the requirement of a four-fifths vote to admit new business, precluded any chance of the bill being admitted and the committee on rules turned it down. He took an active part in securing the passage of the act relative to the burying of wires in the city of Beverly.

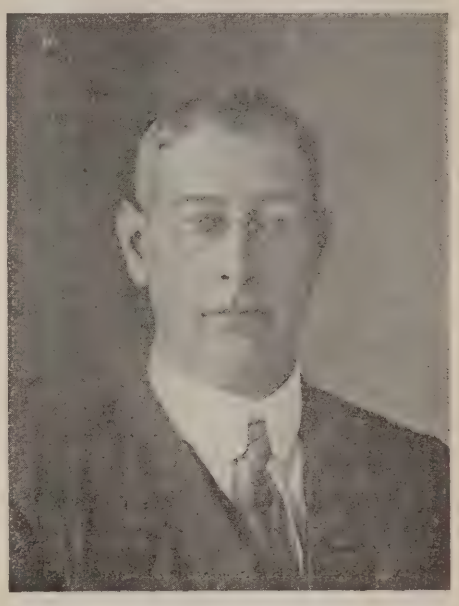
Naturally he was conservative in his votes on progressive and labor measures which was well, as the house needed a few conservatives to lend it a little balance this year. Rep. Saltonstall was born in Beverly, May 23, 1878, and was educated at Groton school and Harvard. He is a member of the firm of Hunt, Saltonstall & Co., of Boston, dealers in investment securities.

John C. Sanborn.

A Boston newspaper, during the session, commented on Rep. John C. Sanborn of Lawrence to the effect that he was one of the best men ever sent to the legislature from the city of Lawrence. To which tribute, strong though it was, Practical Politics voiced the sentiments of Rep. Sanborn's fellow-legislators by adding that John C. Sanborn was not only one of the best legislators ever sent down from Lawrence but that he was one of the best ever sent from any district in the commonwealth. That was along toward the middle of the session. Rep. Sanborn's record up to that time justified our humble tribute, His record for the balance of the session further justified it.

As a member of the committee on the judiciary, Rep. Sanborn had a large share in framing and handling the surprisingly large number of progressive pieces of legislation that came out of that committee this year and most all of which were enacted into law.

But undoubtedly the part of his work in which he most prides himself is his responsibility for the section of the new workingman's compensation act which created the Massachusetts Insurance association, to be composed of the employers of the commonwealth who shall insure their employees under the compensation act. The Sanborn section was designed to wipe out the graft of the liability insurance companies which takes from the injured employee generally more than half of what his employer pays for his injury. The senate didn't knock out the Sanborn state insurance section but it did amend the bill by providing that private employers' liability insurance companies should have the same standing under the act as the Massachusetts Insurance associaition. The house didn't know whether to accept the amendment or not. It was the next to the last day of the session and failure to concur in the amendment meant that the bill would die between the two branches. That was what the insurance companies wanted. Rep. Sanborn counselled acceptance of the amendment, which, he explained, didn't spoil the compensation act, but merely injured it. It would be easier to make the fight next year, he argued, for the repeal of the obnoxious section than to wage the fight all over again for the enactment of the bill. His advice was followed, and it is earnestly hoped by the labor organizations of Massachusetts that Rep. Sanborn



will be on hand next year to give his valuable services in the fight for the repeal of the senate amendment.

Rep. Sanborn supported every labor and progressive measure that came before this year's house and his voice was frequently heard in advocacy of many of them. Mr. Sanborn was born in Lawrence, Dec. 1, 1868; and was educated in the public schools, Lawrence high, Dartmouth college and Boston University law school, graduating from the latter in 1896. He taught school for a time before taking up law. Mr. Sanborn is a democrat from a normally strong republican district but if the district recognizes valuable service it will return him, irrespective of political considerations.

Edgar E. Sargent.

The 4th Hampshire district, composed of the towns of Belchertown, Enfield, Granby, Greenwich, Pelham, Prescott and Ware, tried the experiment of sending down a democrat to represent it this year in the person of Edgar E. Sargent. So successful has the experiment been that there is little doubt the district will return the able and affable gentleman from Belchertown. The agricultural interests seem to be waking up to the fact that at the bottom of all their trouble with restrictive legislation is the narrowness of their own representatives in the legislature. When the farming interests consistently oppose every measure asked for by the labor interests, they can expect little else than retaliation when measures affecting them come up.

Rep. Sargent was instrumental this year in largely overcoming the hostility to the farming interests on the part of the labor interests. As a member of both the committee on agriculture and the committee on labor he was in a particularly favorable position to help bring about more amicable relations between these important interests, and his friendliness toward labor measures so impressed organized labor's representatives who served with him on the committee on labor, that they were always ready to lend aid to him in his advocacy of the cause of the farmers. We venture to predict that with another year of the kind of missionary work the Belchertown man has been doing these two interests will be found

working in almost absolute unity and with such a combination there will be little within reasonable bounds that either of them cannot secure.

Undoubtedly the biggest feat which Rep. Sargent performed this year was in saving the appropriation of $75,000 for a dairy teaching building for the Amherst agricultural college from an executive veto. Gov. Foss was set upon vetoing both this bill and the one containing an appropriation of $25,000 for a new dormitory. In fact, the vetoes were written. Rep. Sargent was appealed to by the college people and got busy, with



the result that a compromise was reached whereby the dairy building money was secured and the bill for the dormitory was dropped for this year. It was the kind of work which proves the value of a representative.

Rep. Sargent is Boston born, having arrived in the Hub on Nov. 4, 1854. He was educated in a private school in New York. He is a farmer by occupation and has been selectman of his adopted town.

Amos T. Saunders.

When the general court of 1912 convenes next January no members of this year's house will be missed more than Rep. Amos T. Saunders of Clinton, for all who have known him as a legislator recognize that his decision to retire from the legislative halls is a distinct loss to the commonwealth.

In his three years of service Rep. Saunders has established a record as a constructive legislator which has been surpassed by no man in many years. His greatest achieve-



ment is, of course, the workingmen's compensation bill, placed upon the statute books this year after a strenuous fight, in which Rep. Saunders finally bested the insurance companies and others who opposed the bill for purely selfish motives. This act is certain to become a lasting memorial of his legislative career, for it affects the welfare of practically every citizen in the state, and will put an end for all time to the vexatious delays which have for years been so oppressive upon the laboring men of this state. By the Saunders act the workingman will be ensured of a speedy settlement and a just compensation for his injuries, so that he will no longer be at the mercy of those who in the past have only too often capitalized industrial accidents.

Second only to this act in importance is the Saunders milk law, placed upon the statute books in 1910, and retained there this year despite an effort on the part of milk contractors to have it repealed. This law indicated well the splendid grasp which the Clinton representative has of questions which agitate the public mind, for there is no doubt in the mind of anyone that with railroads, contractors and producers alike obeying the spirit as well as the letter of the Saunders milk law the great question of milk transportation has been solved in this state.

Mr. Saunders this year was selected for the chairmanship of the committees on judiciary, the most important committee assignment in the lower branch, and carrying with it the titular leadership of the house. This committee considered more bills than any other in the legislature, yet its work was completed with commendable dispatch, and kept the house at work with its reports many times when otherwise it would have been idle. The committee was uniformly successful with its reports, the number of defeats being much smaller than usually falls to the lot of this committee, which frequently is considered a good target for attack by the smaller committees.

The record for independence which Mr. Saunders established in the two previous years was maintained throughout the past session; he again voted for and advocated the direct election of United States senators, and was again with Pres. Taft on the question of an income tax.

Rep. Saunders is 37 years of age and a native of the state of Maine. He received his early training at Bridgton academy, after which he attended and graduated from Boston University Law school in 1900. He has built up a successful law practice in Clinton, the demands of which have now become so great that he was forced to announce his retirement from the legislature, although every effort was made to induce him to seek the republican nomination for the senate in his district. It is a distinct loss to the commonwealth and a matter of great regret to his friends on Beacon Hill that he found himself unable to do so. His work as a member of the Commission on Industrial Accidents, however, will take much of his time and will keep him closely in touch with affairs of state, and it is hoped that when the chief executive next year selects three members of the Industrial Accident Board he will recognize Mr. Saunders' worth and make him one of the members.

Frederick W. Schlapp.

That the city of Lawrence got the many things that she did from the legislature of 1911 is due to the ability and the aggressiveness of the men whom she sent to Beacon hill to represent her. There were few cities in the old commonwealth that were better or more ably repesented than the famous spindle city.

Rep. Federick W. Schlapp of Lawrence, who in part represented the 5th Essex district which takes in ward 1 and 2 of Lawrence and Methuen, which did a rare thing in electing two democrats, was one of the hustling members of the Lawrence delegation and a good deal of the credit for the passage of certain of the Lawrence measures, should be given particularly to him.

One of the bills in which Rep. Schlapp was especially interested, which he introduced on his petition and got through both branches of the legislature was the bill providing for the construction of a new bridge over the Merrimac river in Lawrence at a cost not to exceed $500,000. The bill went through only after a hard fight and after a referendum amendment had been tacked on by the committee on counties. As the bill was drawn by Rep. Schlapp and passed by the legislature it provides that in the apportionment of the cost of constructing the bridge that the city of Lawrence shall not have to pay more than 40 percent at the utmost while the other cities and towns which will derive benefits from the bridge will have to pay the balance. Lawrence has been fighting for this bridge for ten years.

Rep. Schlapp worked hard for the bill to allow the voters of Lawrence to say whether or not they wanted a new city charter. He also put in a lot of energy for the bill providing for the gathering of plans and estimates for a proposed highway from Lawrence to Methuen. Both of these bills were passed and signed by the governor.

On the committee on public charitable institutions to which he was appointed, he did good work. This committee had the consideration of a number of bills dealing with the question of taking care of the sufferers of tuberculosis in the state. Rep. Schlapp supported all such bills and also the bill to



prohibit solitary confinement in juvenile reformatory schools. He favored the Briggs bill prohibiting any form of restraint to be exercised in state juvenile reformatory institutions except in the presence of the superintendent or his assistant.

All the progressive and labor measures that came before the legislature received Rep. Schlapp's hearty support.

Rep. Schlapp was born in Germany July 23, 1882. He graduated from the public schools in this country and also the Lawrence commercial school. By occupation he is a book-keeper and clerk. He is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters, Encampment, Loyra Glee club. He is a candidate for re-election and there is reason to believe that he will return as his constituents recognize faithful and conscientious work.

Alfred Scigliano.

As a member of the committee on federal relations which had the consideration of



some of the most important questions, from the standpoint of public interest, that the legislature of 1911 had to deal with, Rep. Alfred Scigliano of Ward 6, Boston, was very much in the limelight throughout the last session. Among measures before the committee in which the public interest was unusually great were the resolutions in favor of a federal income tax, for the direct elec-

tion of United States senators, in favor of reciprocity with Canada and in favor of a parcels post. It was no little distinction to be selected as a member of that committee. Rep. Scigliano was one of the most sincere and most earnest supporters of all these popular measures.

Rep. Scigliano was a true representative, voting and working at all times as he believed his constituents wanted him to. He worked and voted for the eight-hour bill for employees on public works, the 54-hour-a-week bill for women and children toilers in manufacturing and mercantile establishments, the bill to retire on a pension the aged city laborers of Boston and all other measures of benefit to the laboring classes. He supported the Boston elementary school teachers in their valiant fight for an increase in salaries.

This was Rep. Scigliano's second year of service in the house. In 1910 he served on the committee on harbors and public lands and was one of the petitioners for the bill to make Columbus day a legal holiday, which is now on the statute books. Rep. Scigliano was a member of the city council before he came to the legislature. He was born June 3, 1876, and received his education in the public schools. He is affiliated with the Eagles, Jefferson club, Columbus society and the Mediterranean Fishing club.

Michael J. Scully.

The fourth Hampden district will have a pretty hard job to find a man to successfully fill the shoes of Rep. Michael J. Scully who has represented the district on Beacon hill for the past three years. Rep. Scully announced just before the close of the last session that he would not run again for re-election. The announcement was received with regret not only by his constituents in Springfield but by his associates in the legislature as well, for there were few more popular men on the hill than "Mike" Scully.

Rep. Scully has made an enviable record in his three years of service in the house. He has accomplished many things for his district in his characteristic way without making any noise or shooting off any fireworks. This year Rep. Scully served on the committees on railroads and taxation. It was his third year on the committee on railroads and he was the ranking democrat on the committee. He was one of the strongest advocates of the bill to allow the Springfield Street Railway company to consolidate with the Berkshire Street Railway company. Rep. Scully fought for this bill as a means of securing better transportation facilities for the smaller towns in the west-



ern part of the state, and thus bringing more business to Springfield. He was instrumental in securing the passage of the bill to allow Springfield inn-holders to hold a midnight liquor license.

Rep. Scully was born in Ireland, Dec. 4, 1863, and obtained his education in the public schools. He is employed by the Boston & Maine railroad but that fact did not influence him in any of his votes on railroad matters that came before the legislature. He is a prominent member of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and is also affiliated with the Foresters of America and the A. O. U. W. He was a member of the Springfield city council from 1904 to 1909.

Norman Shannon.

One of the farmers' champions in the legislature of 1911 was Rep. Norman Shannon of Becket, a democrat, serving his first year in the house from the seventh Berkshire district. He took an active interest in every measure affecting the farmers and was one of those who took the position that the milk standard should be allowed to remain as it stands for at least another year before further legislation, which would only tend to further complex the milk situation, was enacted.

Rep. Shannon was appointed by Speaker Walker to the committee on agriculture. Being a farmer himself, and thoroughly conversant with the agricultural conditions in the state, he proved of great assistance to his associates on the committee, particularly those who were not farmers. Measures dealing with the milk question were not the only ones which interested Rep. Shannon, however. He was a staunch opponent of the admission of bill to allow the Berkshire Street Railway company to buy the franchise and property of the Springfield street railway company, because the bill was so framed that it amended last year's Berkshire act by changing the location of one of the extensions great-



ly to the detriment of Rep. Shannon's district. The house refused to admit the bill—a great victory for Rep. Shannon.

On labor measures, Rep. Shannon's record is one that is worthy of praise from the standpoint of the laboring man. He supported the eight-hour bill, the 54-hour bill for women and children in mercantile and manufacturing establishments and every other measure that would benefit the toiling classes. He also supported the Donahue resolution favoring the direct election of U. S. senators by the people, direct nominations and the various other progressive measures.

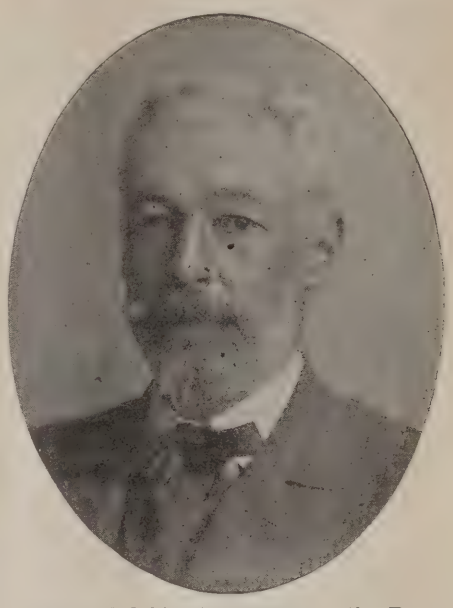
Rep. Shannon was born at Fort Covington, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1872. He was educated in public and private schools. He is a member of the A. F. A. M.

Benjamin Sharp.

It isn't often that the committee on fisheries and game has as its chairman one of the recognized authorities of his time on animal life as is Rep. Benjamin Sharp of Nantucket. But so retiring is Dr. Sharp that few members of the house have known of his attainments in science unless they happened to engage him in conversation on some measure affecting his committee.

No member of the house was better placed as regards committees than was Dr. Sharp this year and members of the committee testify to his splendid work there. Perhaps more than any other one man is he deserving of the credit for killing the iniquitous "quahaug" bill which would have allowed residents of Wellfleet after disposing of their clam-beds, to journey over into Eastham and Orleans and clean out the beds in those towns.

But as familiar as he is with animals and ever watchful of their interests Dr Sharp is liberal toward the sportsmen. He favored this year the bill to extend the open season on coot, shelldrake and whistler which did not, however, get through the house. He also took part in the debates on the optometry and "bob" veal bills as well as on some other bills concerning medical matters. Dr. Sharp has been a frequent contributor to current periodicals on scientific topics and is keenly alive to the problems of the day in all lines. His interest



in zoology led him to accompany the Peary expedition of 1891 to the northern regions and even now he is planning an extended trip to South America.

Dr. Sharp has been deeply interested in the preservation of fish along the Atlantic coast and is strongly of the opinion that if the wholesale destruction allowed by some states is allowed to continue ultimately the federal government will have to step in an enact uniform laws to govern this question. In sending a man like Dr. Sharp to the legislature Nantucket has honorod herself and benefitted the state at large.

Albert H. Silvester.

The 19th Worcester district had an able and progressive representative in the house of 1911 in the person of Albert H. Silvester, a first year republican.

He supported the Donahue resolutions for the election of United States senators by the people and the ratification of the federal income tax amendment, and other progressive measures. As a member of the committees on federal relations and labor, both very important committees, he was called upon to deal with some of the biggest problems which either of those committees has handled for many a year. The former committee had the income tax resolutions, the parcels post resolutions and the resolutions favoring the direct election of senators among a number of other people and important propositions. The committee on labor had the 54-hour bill, eight-hour bill and the 9 hours in a day bill for street railway employes.



Rep. Silvester was an enthusiastic supporter of the parcels post resolutions. He also voted for the 54-hour bill. He voted against the 9-in-11 bill on the ground that

it would not give any material benefit to the street railway employes and that it was not wanted by many of them.

In the matter of local legislation, Rep. Silvester was unusually successful. He obtained the passage of a bill, introduced by himself, providing for the construction of a new bridge on Fremont street, Worcester, and also a bill to compel the Boston & Albany railroad to maintain a station at South Worcester Junction. Both bills became law.

Rep. Silvester was born in Boston Jan. 21, 1859. His parents early moved to Worcester and he has resided there ever since. He is a graduate of the grammar and the Danvers high school. By occupation he is a card machine operator. He has served on the Worcester republican city committee and is a member of the Worcester county republican club. In social life he is affiliated with the Odd Fellows and is a member of the Worcester Society of Antiquity and the Republican club of Massachusetts.

Theodore L. Sorenson.

Ward 1, East Boston, has been represented in the house the past two years by a young legislator of exceptional ability and agressiveness in the person of Rep. Theodore L. Sorenson.

The interests of the Noddle Island were safe in the hands of Rep. Sorenson who even in his first year demonstrated a remarkable ability as a votegetter for any legislation in which he or his district was interested.

Speaker Walker reappointed him to the committee on railroads this year, which is one of the most important sub-bodies of the legislature.

Believing that the railroad commission was not moving fast enough in the matter of abolishing the grade crossings at Orient Heights in East Boston, Rep. Sorenson introduced a bill directing the attorney-general and the city government of Boston to take such steps as may be necessary to procure a more speedy abolition of the grade crossing. This crossing has been the cause of the loss of life and Rep. Sorenson's efforts to secure a more speedy abolition of the crossing through the passage of his bill, although unsuccessful, are worthy of praise. He mustered a surprisingly large vote for the bill in the face of the opposition of Chairman Washburn of the railroad committee and others of the big leaders of the house.



Rep. Sorenson also introduced a bill to give defendants in cases of contempt of court the right of appeal and trial by jury. Although this bill was not passed, a measure along the same lines, introduced by Sen. Hoar of Concord, applying to injunction cases alone, was passed and is now law. Rep. Sorenson had the satisfaction of seeing the bill appropriating $3,000,000 for the development of the East Boston waterfront go on the statute books as a part of the $9,000,000 port of Boston bill. He was an ardent advocate of labor measures, especially the 54-hour bill for women and children and the eight-hour bill. He also supported popular measures like the income tax, the Donahue resolutions in favor of the direct election of U. S. senators by the people and the initiative and referendum also had his support.

Rep. Sorenson was born in Boston 33 years ago. He is a graduate of the public schools. He is a cornice-maker and professional singer. Rep. Sorenson served in the Boston common council in 1907-'08. He is a member of the Sheet Iron Workers' union. In politics he is a democrat.

George H. Stevens.

Rep. George H. Stevens of Dracut has served three years in the house as the representative of the 14th Middlesex district. He served his first term in 1905 and his second and third in the last two legislatures.



In the three years, Rep. Stevens has accomplished many things for his district. His record is that of a progressive republican. Rep. Stevens is a candidate for the republican senatorial nomination in the eighth Middlesex district and as there are two Lowell candidates running, Reps. Barlow and Killpartrick, the Dracut man will prove a strong factor in the contest.

Rep. Stevens was again appointed to the committee on roads and bridges this year and was also given a place on the committee on military affairs. He gave valuable assistance in the consideration of the various measures that came before both committees.

As a grand climax to his career as a member of the house, Rep. Stevens this year got through the legislature a bill giving any person aggrieved by the tax assessed upon him for the suppression of gypsy and brown-tail moths the right to apply to the tax assessors for the abatement therof and if the assessors find that such person is taxed for more than his legal proportion or for an amount in excess of what he should have been assessed, the assessors are required to make a reasonable abatement. Another important measure which Rep. Stevens was a petitioner for and which was placed on the statute books this year requires all railroad companies operating in this state which issue season tickets to place such tickets on deposit for not less than one week if the ticket holder so requests and further obliges the railroads to reimburse such ticket holders for the cost of the fares paid by them whenever they fail to present the season ticket for fare.

Rep. Stevens supported the Lowell charter bill and voted for the direct election of U. S. senators, the Donahue resolutions in favor of a federal income tax, the 54-hour bill for women and children, the eight-hour bill and the other progressive popular and labor measures.

Rep. Stevens is 43 years old and a native of Norwich, Conn. He is a successful grocer. For five years previous to going into business for himself he was employed on the Union Pacific R. R. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Masons, Grange and holds membership in the Vesper Country club. He was a member of the Oregon national guards five years and has held practically every town office within the gift of the citizens of Dracut.

John G. Stevens.

John G. Stevens is the first democrat sent from old Marblehead to the house in quite a number of years, but he has proved his worth to his constituents of the old 16th Essex district and the republicans will find him a hard man to beat this fall when he comes before the voters for their endorsement by another year in the legislature.

Rep. Stevens took a deep personal interest in the bill creating the new district court of Southern Essex sitting at Lynn for the transaction of civil business because this court includes Marblehead in its jurisdiction. The old town has had its own trial justice always and never has been hitched on to Salem district court at any time, but for its civil cases it went to Lynn and to Salem, because the trial justice did not have jurisdiction of that class of cases. As the trial justice of Marblehead endorsed the new bill, the Salem lawyers woke up in the 11th hour and tried to compel the rock-girt old town to do its court business in Salem. Somehow that went against the grain and John Stevens said No, that Marblehead wanted this district court bill for Lynn, Swampscott, Saugus, Nahant and Marblehead. His No carried its weight. The result was that Lynn got the bill approved and then Gov. Foss rewarded Rep. Stevens by giving to Edward B. O'Brien of Marblehead the new associate judgship of the new court.

Mr. Stevens was placed by Speaker Walker on the committee on fisheries and game to which he gave his devoted close attention. The committee has had first and last nearly 70 matters referred to it and to pass upon. No most ardent sportsman could find any fault with Rep. Stevens' work upon that committee. Naturally his interest, however, was first with his own home fishermen. He kept a sharp eye on the lobster and fish torching bills. He did his share in protecting the lobster men from schemes to make a close season for lobsters and to limit the hours of drawing the pots and for lobster inspection which would have worked a hardship. Though a shoe manufacturer himself Rep. Stevens has not opposed the bills for the improvement of the conditions of the employes put in by organized labor, the eight-hour, 54-hour and workingmen's



compensation bills. He pursued a conservative course. He supported every bill of interest to Marblehead as well as to Essex county. Rep. Stevens has held prominent place in town affairs for a number of years and is the present chairman of the board of selectmen. He is in the 38th year of his age.

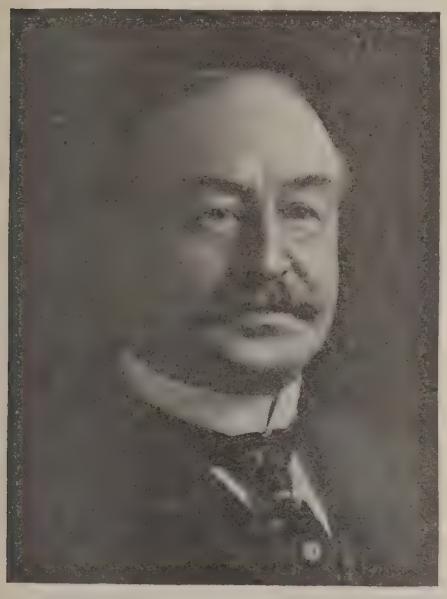
Arthur M. Stone.

One of the most faithful members of the house of representatives during the two terms he has served there has been Rep. Arthur M. Stone of Worcester. He has been in his seat day after day, never shirking a vote nor any of the duties legislation place upon a man, and bringing to his consideration of the important matters of the day that shrewd, hard-headed business sense which has made him prominent in the affairs of his home city.

He was assigned by Speaker Walker to the committee on mercantile affairs, one of the most important committee places in the legislature, during his first term, and so well were the duties of that body performed that the speaker reassigned him there when he made up his committees for the session of 1911. The knowledge that Mr. Stone has gained in a long life of mercantile usefulness was of peculiar value

to the legislature and the state during those two years.

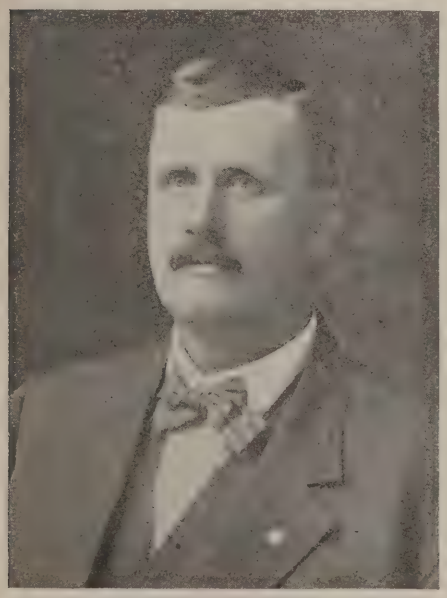
It would be almost impossible to enumerate the measures upon which Mr. Stone cast some influence, as the house journal shows him to have been recorded on almost every bill of the session. He took a prominent part, though, in the bill which gave to the veterans of the Spanish War preference in the civil service examinations for public employment. The bill to regulate the cutting of wood on forest land found in him a champion, thus stamping him as one of the foremost conservationists of the legislature.



Mr. Stone was born in Spencer on Oct. 31, 1844. He was educated in the public schools, and in early life became a manufacturer, later taking up banking. He is president of the Boston-Worcester Footwear company and a director of the Mechanics' National bank. He has been president of the Worcester board of trade for three years, is a Mason and member of the G. A. R. He was a member of the Worcester common council in 1884 and 1885, having been its president in the latter year.

Waldo L. Stone.

Rep. Waldo L. Stone of Sudbury, who represented the 13th Middlesex district in the house of 1911, began his public career way back in 1892 when his fellow citizens in the town of Sudbury elected him to the board of selectmen. He served in the board for 18 consecutive years, 15



as chairman. Rep. Stone was persuaded last fall to run for the legislature and he was elected with hardly any opposition. As a member of the legislature, Rep. Stone has demonstrated an ability to get things for his district. He secured the passage of a bill authorizing the town of Sudbury to borrow $26,453 for the purpose of restoring and providing custody for its trust funds and bequests received by the town. He was also instrumental in securing the passage of a number of other minor pieces of legislation of benefit to his district.

A successful milk producer and market gardener, Rep. Stone was appropriately appointed by Speaker Walker to the committee on agriculture where he gave valuable service in the consideration of legislation dealing with the agricultural conditions in the state. His knowledge of such matters was appreciated by his associates on the committee and his opinions on the various measures which the committee dealt with had great weight with his fellow-members.

Rep. Stone supported the Donahue resolutions favoring the direct election of U. S. senators and proved his friendship for the laboring masses by voting for the 54-hour bill for women and children in manufacturing and mercantile establishments and the eight-hour bill for employes on public works.

Rep. Stone was born in Sudbury, Feb. 8, 1864. He is a graduate of the public schools and the Lowell Commercial college. He is a prominent member of the Market Gardeners' association and holds membership in the A. F. A. M. and R. A. C.

Henry M. Storm.

Rep. Henry M. Storm of Braintree, the representative of the 8th Norfolk district, will receive a renomination at the hands of the republican voters of his district without opposition. His record in the house during the past session is excellent in every respect. He was faithful in attendance, a hard worker in committee and in the house and a representative who adds strength to a legislative body by his



ability and absolute impartiality. It is just such men as Rep. Storm that give the electorate at large a confidence in the representative form of government.

Speaker Walker gave him place on the committee on towns where his knowledge of town affairs gave him a high place in the opinion of his associates and his advice and opinions never failed to find a listening ear. He attended nearly every hearing of the committee and his roll-call record shows him recorded on every important measure. He was a strong advocate of the federal income tax and a supporter also of the Donahue resolutions in favor of the direct election of U. S. senators by the people, the initiative and referendum and the public opinion bill. On labor matters his sympathies were always with the laboring class. He voted and worked for the 54-hour bill for women and children in manufacturing and mercantile establishments and the eight-hour bill.

Rep. Storm was born in England, Feb. 8, 1855 and obtained his education in the public schools. He is a cord and braid maker by occupation. He is chairman of the republican town committee of Braintree and is also a member of the 12th Congressional district committee and the Norfolk county committee. He is affiliated with the I. O. O. F. and is a prominent member of the Grange.

William J. Sullivan.

Rep. William J. Sullivan of the 13th Suffolk district held a high position in the house of 1911, because of his ability and the experience in matters of legislation which he had acquired as a member of the lower branch back in 1901 and 1902. He was one of the influential democrats of the house this year.

Speaker Walker assigned him to the committee on mercantile affairs, a committee which has more intricate matters of legislation to consider than probably any other sub-body of the legislature. Rep. Sullivan was always punctual in attendance at the committee hearings and in the house.



Rep. Sullivan was chiefly interested this year in a bill which he introduced himself to place the attendants of the reformatory institutions of the state under the civil service. Such legislation would result in securing a better class of help for these institutions which would mean more humane treatment of the unfortunate inmates who are committed to their care. Stories of the cruel treatment of the inmates of some of the reformatory institutions of the state by attendants have become a common thing and Rep. Sullivan believed that some legislation should be enacted which would remedy the conditions existing in these institutions. He made an eloquent plea for the bill on the floor of the house and in face of strong opposition from various sources, he got the bill through the lower branch only to see it buried in the staid and conservative senate.

Rep. Sullivan was also a firm supporter of legislation which would bring about more speedy trials of civil cases in our courts. He was a strong advocate of the rights of organized labor and he worked and voted for the eight-hour bill for employes on public works of the state, the 54-hour bill for women and children in manufacturing and mercantile establishments, the trade union fines bill and the other labor measures. He took the floor in behalf of the bill to give the voters of Boston a decent referendum on the charter. He also voted for such popular legislation as the federal income tax, the Donahue resolutions in favor of the direct election of U. S. senators by the people and the initiative and referendum.

Rep. Sullivan was born in Boston, April 14, 1865. He is a graduate of the public schools and the Boston University law school. He served in the old Boston common council in 1891-'92. In his two years of service in the house in 1901 and 1902, he served on the committees on probate and chancery, and on the judiciary. He was trustee of the pauper institutions of the city of Boston in 1905-'06-'07. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, A. O. H., M. C. O. F., N. E. O. P., and the St. Vincent de Paul Society. He is interested in various charitable societies.

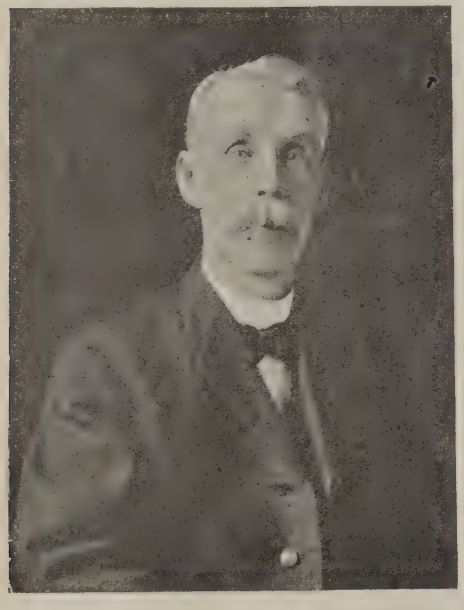
Edward A. Sweeney.

Rep. Edward A. Sweeney, who represented the 1st Bristol district in the house of 1911, is one of Attleboro's leading business men. He is also one of her prominent and most popular citizens. He is so well liked in his district by republicans and democrats alike that no efforts were made against his election by the democrats and he led his colleagues by more than 500 votes at the polls.

Rep. Sweeney found himself by appointment on the committee on federal relations. This committee had a number of important matters before it this year including the federal income tax resolutions, the Donahue resolutions in favor of the direct election of U. S. senators and the resolutions urging congress to establish a parcels post system.

Rep. Sweeney was a strong supporter of the direct election of U. S. senators and the parcels post bill but opposed the income tax, believing that the revenue from such a tax should go to the state. He stood for the rights of the manufacturer and opposed all legislation for shorter hours for employes. He was a strong believer in more popular government and voted for the initiative and referendum and the public opinion bill. He secured the passage of a bill giving the town of Attleboro authority to borrow a sum of money in addition to its regular appropriation for the purpose of extending its sewerage system.

Rep. Sweeney was born in Boston, June 15, 1853. He is a graduate of the public schools. He has been a manufacturing jeweler for 17 years. During the Spanish war Rep. Sweeney kept every one of his employes who enlisted in the war on the pay-



roll. He is a director of the First National bank of Attleboro and the Attleboro Savings and Loan association. He is also trustee of the Attleboro Savings bank and is connected with the Attleboro building association and the Fifty Associates of Attleboro. He has served his town as director of the board of trade and as town auditor for 12 years. He is affiliated with the A. F. A. M., R. A. C., K. T., M. S., H. P., I. O. O. F., the Red Men and Pilgrim Fathers.

Daniel W. Teehan.

Fitchburg and the 12th Worcester district have had no occasion to find fault with their representative, Daniel W. Teehan, during the session just closed. He has been energetically active upon every measure affecting his constituents as well as Worcester county. "Genial Dan" as his fellow legislators were wont to call him, was one of the most popular members of the house and he utilized his popularity to the advantage of his constituents.

Placed by Speaker Walker on the committee on cities, Rep. Teehan found himself on one of the most important and hardest working sub-divisions of the legislature. That was just what Rep. Teehan was looking for, however—hard work. He was on the job every day performing his duty as a faithful legislator should.

Rep. Teehan's ability as a worker for his district was well illustrated when he secured the passage of a resolve making an appropriation of $2000 to provide suitable fire protection at the State Normal School at Fitchburg.

Organized labor had a staunch friend in Rep. Teehan. He supported the 54-hour bill for women and children in manufacturing and mercantile establishments, the eight-hour bill, the bill to permit trades unions to impose and collect fines from members for the enforcement of strikes and every other bill of benefit to the laboring classes, measures of a popular nature like the Donahue resolutions in favor of the direct election of U. S. senators, the federal income tax, the initiative and referendum amendment to the constitution and the public opinion bill always received Rep. Teehan's vote.



Rep. Teehan is a democrat. He was born in Upton, Aug. 31, 1868. He is a graduate of the public schools. He was in the clothing business for 12 years. For the past 10 years he has been a cigar manufacturer. He is a member of the Elks, Eagles, Knights of Columbus, and the A. O. H. He succeeded Rep. Louis N. M. DesChenes, a republican, whom he defeated for re-election. He is the first democrat to be elected from the 12th Worcester district since M. Fred O'Connell, the present mayor of Fitchburg, represented the district in the house.

Alfred Tewksbury.

In the point of ability to get things for his district, Rep. Alfred Tewksbury of Winthrop, the energetic and progressive representative of the 27th Suffolk district in the house of 1911, was excelled by few if any



of the men who served in the past legislature. As the result of Rep. Tewksbury's efforts, persons who travel on the Revere Beach & Lynn road will no longer have to pay more than five cents extra in fares because they fail to procure tickets at the railroad station before boarding a train. Rep. Tewksbury introduced a bill to bring about this result. The Revere Beach & Lynn road, however voluntarily granted the concession after it had become apparent that Rep. Tewksbury's bill was going through. Rep. Tewksbury was also one of the petitioners for the bill providing for the construction of a parkway to connect Winthrop parkway in Revere with the Winthrop Shore reservation, better known as the "missing link." Although the bill was not passed, a report with recommendations to the next legislature, was enacted and as a result of the investigation the much needed parkway will undoubtedly be authorized by next year's legislature.

Rep. Tewksbury introduced and succeeded in having enacted a bill making it unlawful for any person except a citizen in the town of Winthrop to take herring or other fish in the waters of that town by the use of torches or other artificial light. He also got through a bill to prohibit persons from taking fish by beam trolling methods in Boston harbor and a bill to permit the shooting of wild fowl in the months of January and February.

Rep. Tewksbury served on three committees, water supply, harbors and public lands and state house. He was a supporter of the 54-hour bill for women and children and the eight-hour bill for employes on public works. He was born in Winthrop, Sept. 19, 1857, and is a graduate of the public schools and Comer's commercial college. He was in the shoe and dry goods business for 20 years. He is a member of the Winthrop republican club and the Pleasant Park Yacht club.

William R. Thomas.

One of the most active republicans of the last three legislatures was Rep. William R. Thomas of Quincy, a progressive and a liberal, but one whose conservatism, where established interests were concerned, was so well-balanced that it made him one of the safest men to follow in the entire membership of the house.



There were few bills before the legislature in the three terms Rep. Thomas served that did not enlist his attention. He was a close student of every matter on the calendar, and so well known was this fact during the last two years that he became a source of information to the other members.

"Ask Billie Thomas," was a current expression on the Hill when members were seeking knowledge on some connected with a bill that was either before the house or in committee.

Rep. Thomas was a member of the committee on metropolitan affairs during his three terms, and as such took an important part in the settlement of many things dealing with the problems of Greater Boston. Where Quincy was concerned he was an indefatgable worker, while also he was a tower of strength to the other Norfolk county men when matters affecting Quincy's neighboring towns were under consideration. He was also a hard worker for the so-called labor bills, having voted for all of them and lent his influence to make converts for them.

On matters affecting Quincy solely no man could do more than did Rep. Thomas. Chief among these was, of course, the waterfront development law. It will mean a great deal to the Quincy of the future and Quincy residents may wish to know when that day comes that to Rep. Thomas is due much of the credit for the fact that the law permitting it was passed. The measure for the East Norfolk court house was another for which he worked hard, as he did also for the bill providing for repairs to the Fore River bridge.

Rep. Thomas was born in Quincy on Sept. 24, 1871, having been graduated from the public schools there and later from Boston University law school. He has been a practicing lawyer in Quincy ever since he secured his degree and for three years was city solicitor. He is a member of the Elks, an Odd Fellow, a member of the Ancient

and Honorable Artillery company, Granite City, Quincy Yacht and Norfolk clubs, also of the Quincy Citizens' association and the board of trade. He was in the house in 1909 and '10, but refuses to become a candidate for the next term, although it is possible that within the next few years he will be forced by the people of his city to run for mayor of Quincy.

Eugene F. Toomey.

It was due to Rep. Eugene F. Toomey of Lowell as much as anyone that a democratic minority of four on this year's committee on federal relations was able to control the action of that committee on practically every important matter before it. There were at least two "progressive" republicans on that committee but there was one democratic member who constantly wobbled and it required the sharpest kind of aggressiveness and pertinacity on Rep. Toomey's part to see that his party voted solidly on such important party and people's measures as the income tax and direct election of United States senators. The young man from Lowell has an extremely modest and unassuming exterior, but it covers a whole lot of fighting ability as the committee found out when it tackled these measures which some of the most powerful political and financial interests in the commonwealth were seeking to defeat. Both matters came out with favorable reports and went through the house by an overwhelming vote. The committee also reported reso-



lutions endorsing the parcels post and reciprocity with Canada. This committee in the last two years has been one of the most important in the legislature and it was no small honor for the Lowell man to be named by Speaker Walker as a member.

As in his committee work, Rep. Toomey was a most conscientious attendant upon the sessions of the house. He never missed a rollcall or session during the year and always his vote was recorded in favor of the plain people. Besides the big progressive political measures reported by his own committee, he was a strong supporter of the eight-hour bill, the 54-hour bill for women and minors employed in factories, the bill to prevent fines upon weavers for imperfections in their work, the bill to allow labor unions to impose fines to enforce strikes, the bill to provide for trial by jury in contempt of court cases, the bill to restrict the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes and all measures designed to better the conditions of the working class.

He did effective work for the bill which gives discharged or suspended employees, in the classified service, an appeal to the local police, district or municipal court.

Before coming to the house Rep. Toomey served on the Lowell school board where he made a high reputation for sterling probity and independence. He was born in Lowell, April 21, 1875 and educated in the public schools. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Mathews Temperance society and Young Men's Catholic Institute.

Nathan A. Tufts.

It's only a few years ago when all Waltham was acclaiming the great deeds of a young fellow named Tufts on the football field, where he was coaching the high school teams to victory with monotonous regularity. Today, his opponents in the house, find in this same young ban, now grown into the dignity of Rep. Nathan A. Tufts, a foeman worthy of their steel. In the house of last year Rep. Tufts gained a reputation for independence of machine dictation, as well as a man who liked work and knew how to accomplish lots of it. This year he made a record. He was made chairman of the committee on legal affairs, a committee



that gets all the difficult propositions in the way of public laws that are not given to the committee on the judiciary, and which oftentimes present difficulties harder of solution than the more showy ones given to the senior committee.

Right here is where Rep. Tufts went out after a record and made one. One hundred and seventy-four measures were referred to his committee. That is about as many as any committee had to handle and about as many as any wants to take up. Rep. Tufts got his committee together and said to them in substance, "We're going to get our docket cleaned up before any other committee of the house." The members looked at him in amazement, but right here the old coach showed what he could do in handling men. He inspired all with his spirit of industry and the result was just what he said it would be. This big committee cleaned up its docket, reported all its measures to the house and was sustained on every report. After that time Rep. Tufts opposed the continued requests of committees of less importance for extension of time. Rep. Tufts showed independence of machine dictation this year as he did the year before. He favored the eight-hour bill. He also was recorded in favor of the federal income tax and other matters of progressive legislation.

So pleased with the career of Rep. Tufts in the house are the people of Waltham that a large delegation has requested him to allow the use of his name as candidate for mayor of the Watch City this fall. Rp. Tufts, however, is of the opinion that he can serve his city just now better by remaining in the house. Nathan A. Tufts was born in Fitchburg, April 15, 1879. He was graduated from the Fitchburg high school, from Brown University in 1900 and from the law department of Boston University in 1903. In college he achieved a high reputation in athletics as well as in his studies. He played on the varsity eleven and after graduation coached the Waltham high school team to victory for eight years. He served in Waltham board of aldermen for three years and was chairman of the committee on finance. He is a member of Republican club of Waltham, B. U. fraternity, Elks (P. E. R.), Odd Fellows and Masons.

Robert N. Turner.

It is a distinct loss to the city of Waltham and to the commonwealth that Rep. Robert N. Turner of Waltham has decided to retire from the halls of legislation, after two years of service. Able and conscientious, he is the type of representative that the commonwealth can ill afford to lose.

In his service on Beacon hill, Rep. Turner has come to be one of the most popular of the younger members of the lower branch of the government. Appointed to the committee on judiciary in his first term, an unusual honor by the way, he did excellent service there, attracting the attention of older lawyers in the house by his knowledge of the many intricate legal points arising. This year, however, he voluntarily withdrew from that committee, preferring to go instead to the committee on election laws.

As a member of that committee, he had an important part in the drafting and passage of the new direct primary act, under which the state is to vote this year for the first time. His experiences in connection with a recent contest for the republican nomination for lieutenant-governor demonstrated to him the need of a departure from the old convention system, and he was only too glad to join with Speaker Walker in the support of a state-wide primary law. He was also instrumental in the passage of the new corrupt practices act, limiting the amounts candidates may expend in seeking nomination or election. On his own account he pushed through, on its first year stage, a constitutional amendment which will take the right of suffrage from a man convicted of selling his vote.

Because of the ability shown last year Rep. Turner was given this year a second assignment, being placed on the committee on education, and in the work of this committee he took deep interest, being particularly prominent in securing the increased appropriation for the Massachusetts Institute of Technoogy, by means of which many additional free scholarships are to be placed at the disposal of poor boys of the state.

He also took a prominent part this year, as last, in the fight on the famous "bar



and bottle" bill. Last year he led the fight to put that law upon the statute books, and this year he was the chief figure in the defeat of the effort to repeal it. He was also able, in conjunction with his colleague, Rep. Nathan A. Tufts, to defeat the attempt of the city of Cambridge to increase its source of water supply at the expense of Waltham.

Rep. Turner is a native of Waltham, having been born there March 6, 1882. He attended the public schools and M. I. T., and is a graduate of the law school of Boston university. He is a member of the Beta Theta Pi and Phi Delta Phi fraternities. He has for several years been prominent in the republican city committee in Waltham, and served that city in its board of aldermen before coming to the house.

Charles L. Underhill.

The position of floor leader of the majority party, especially when that majority is numerical and nothing more, is never an enviable one; the responsibilities and the difficulties of the position increase in inverse ratio to the size of the majority. As the republican majority in this year's house was the smallest within the memory of the present generation, it follows that the floor leader had his troubles, but certain it is that no one could have discharged the duties of that position better than Rep. Charles L. Underhill of Somerville.

Of a temperament adapted to dealing with all manner of men, Rep. Underhill was nevertheless frequently forced to exercise all the diplomacy at his command to keep the republicans in line, and while he sometimes failed, he has the satisfaction of knowing that his failures came in places where no man could have won a victory.

Needless to say, Rep. Underhill is Speaker Walker's right hand man, in fact, he is a whole hand and arm, for upon him the speaker has leaned for advice and assistance in the management of the affairs of the house. He has been sub-chairman of the committee on rules, directing the procedure of that committee in the speaker's absence, and has in many other ways become thoroughly familiar with the conduct of the business of the house.

With this training, it is not at all surprising that Rep. Underhill should aspire to succeed to the speakership, now that Mr. Walker is through with it, and while he would prefer to give his undivided attention to the campaign for the nomination and election of Mr. Walker as governor, the activity of other speakedship aspirants has forced him thus early to announce his own candidacy. Fitted as he is by natural ability and training for the place, he will prove a difficult man to defeat, and this fact undoubtedly influenced others to begin their campaigns early. Many times during the past session he has presided over the house in the absence of the speaker, and his fitness for the place has been fully demonstrated.



But his intimate connection with the machinery of the house has not been permitted to occupy all of his time; he has served this year, as last, as chairman of the committee on public lighting, and in this capacity was required to engage in many debates on important questions relative to public service corporations.

He has been heard frequently in debate on many important questions of public policy; as for many years, he was an advocate of the direct nomination of candidates for state office, but, as usual, opposed resolutions in favor of a parcels post, contending that such a system would ruin the small dealer and build up a combination of great mail order houses.

Rep. Underhill was born in Richmond, Va., July 20, 1867, and received his early education in the public schools. He is a member of the Elks, Masons, Royal Arcanum, Young Men's Christian Association, the Winter Hill Improvement associatoon, the Somerville board of trade, and various other local bodies. He is a successful hardware merchant in Somerville. He has served six terms in the house having been a member in 1902 and 1903, and since 1908 his service has been continuous to the present time. During his service he has been chairman of the important committees on public lighting and federal relations, and a member of the committees on rules, cities, counties, military affairs and pay-roll.

Alton A. Upton.

During his third year of service in the house, Rep. Alton A. Upton of Orange maintained his reputation of previous years as a strict party man of the standpat variety. He could be relied on to vote for every measure advocated by the republican powers that rule and against all measures which the party organization had marked for slaughter. In doing so, however, Rep. Upton evidently has expressed the wishes of his constituents for they continue to return him year after year. Rep. Upton, although he would not probably feel complimented by the reference, is a follower of William J. Bryan in this regard, for the Lincoln statesman told the Massachusetts house when he spoke before it this year that no representative had a right to vote contrary to the wishes of those who elected him to office.



As a member of the committees on drainage, of which he is chairman, and counties he has been able to do much work along the lines covered by these two committees. Although opposed to progressive measures as a rule, such as the initiative and referendum, federal income tax and direct election of United States senators, Rep. Upton supported the 54-hour bill for women and minors and the bill for direct nominations of state officers. He has also been deeply interested in bills aimed for better educational facilities for the youth of the state who have not the advantages offered by the larger cities and towns.

Rep. Upton was born in Templeton, Nov. 21, 1864. He was educated in the public schools and is by occupation a mechanic. He is a member of the Equitable club of Orange and of the Odd Fellows, Red Men and Sons of Veterans.

Robert M. Washburn.

Worcester county has sent to Beacon bill many able and many popular legislators, but never has it sent a man who has combined these characteristics to the extent that "Rob" Washburn has. In his four years of service he has demonstrated be-



yond doubt that he is easily the most brilliant member of the lower branch, and while his fondness for a fight has frequently led him into debates which promised to make enemies for him he has invariably emerged with an even deeper place in the affections of his antagonists.

Rep. Washburn is a fighter, and would rather fight than eat. This tendency, coupled with his mastery of wit and sarcasm, have made him the leading debater of the house, and he comes as near being a house leader as was permitted of any one in the house of this year, which would accept no director.

As in years past, Rep. Washburn's most important work this year was with the committee on railroads, of which he was again chairman. His deep study and thorough knowledge of the railroad situation in this state caused him to present what was known as the Washburn bill, giving the railroad commissioners an absolute rate-fixing power, in place of their present recommendatory powers. Early and late he worked for the passage of this bill, because he saw in it the solution of all troubles between railroad corporations and the traveling public. He convinced his own committee of the need of such legislation, and his arguments also proved convincing to the house, but in the senate, where he was not privileged to debate it, the bill was emasculated. Rep. Washburn's supporters in the house urged him to refuse to accept the senate bill, but realizing that he must take that or nothing, he finally led the house to accept it and it is now the law, but in a form far from satisfactory to the Worcester member, so it is highly probable that next year he will renew his effort to get it on the statute books in proper form.

The proposition for a tunnel to connect the New Haven and Boston & Maine systems by means of a tunnel under Boston harbor appealed strongly to Rep. Washburn, and it was largely through his study of the question that the bill was drafted in the form in which it appeared in the house, with provision for electrification of the tunnel and for a distance of from ten to fifteen miles on its either end. This bill was ruled out of a point of order, however, which had to do with the shortcomings of a special commission of two years ago and not at all with the railroad committee. The defeat of this bill, however, did not at all daunt Rep. Washburn, and he immediately determined to have it recommitted to his committee in order that its faults might be corrected. In this he was forced to oppose the anti-New Haven element in the house, but by a masterly argument he whipped them and the bill was sent back, only to die in the closing days of the session, so still another problem of importance in railroad affairs remains for him to deal with next year.

Because of his biting sarcasm and natural fondness for a joke, many members find it difficult to know when Rep. Washburn is dealing seriously with the problem in hand. His speech on woman suffrage this year was a gem of the first water, but the one which will live longest in the memories of those who heard it was probably that in which he opposed the adoption of further memorials to congress, in which he declared that "measures hereafter become great because the attention of congress is not officially called to them."

Rep. Washbnrn is a leading candidate for the speakership of the house of 1912, and should his ambitious be realized he will bring to that high office a character and an ability fully in keeping with its great traditions; he has many times demonstrated his efficiency as a presiding officer, and as director of the destinies of the house he would undoubtedly prove as successful as he has in the capacity of a member.

Henry G. Wells.

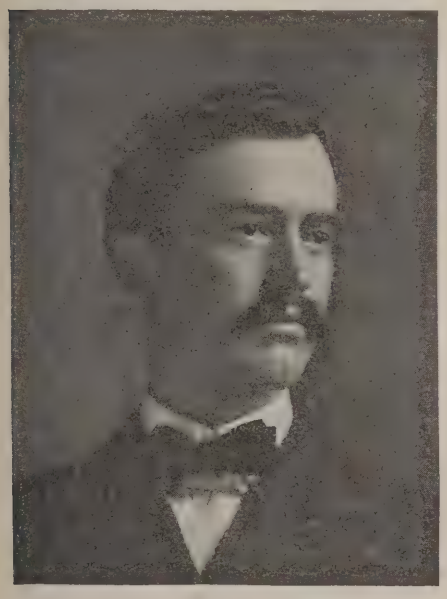
Whenever Arthur Nason gets through serving the 4th Essex senatorial district there is little doubt but that the district's choice to serve it in the upper branch will be Henry G. Wells of Haverhill who has now served two years in the lower branch and seems pretty sure of coming back for a third. Rep. Wells is as progressive as the progressive 4th Essex senatorial district can desire but he is always sanely progressive. Moreover he has always been able to retain the confidence of the old line conservatives in the house. He has been a strong and insistent advocate of direct nominations for county officers and last year made a fight single-handed to bring these officials under direct nominations but the county ring had done its work too well with both parties in the house. This year, however, he had the satisfaction of seeing county officers included in the general bill, although even Speaker Walker had excluded them in his bill.

Rep. Wells was placed on the committee on election laws this year and had an important part in framing the general direct nominations bill and made a vigorous speech for it in answer to Rep. Washburn's attack. For the committee he also reported a bill for direct nomination of United States senators and helped frame up the new corrupt

practices act, which, unquestionably is the most stringent in the United States.

As a member and clerk of the committee on insurance this year and last Rep. Wells exerted a strong influence over the insurance legislation of the commonwealth and he is the author of the law which provided for the board of appeal on fire insurance rates. Any man, dissatisfied with his rate, now can appeal to this state board which has the power to fix the rate. Naturally he had to meet strong opposition from the combine of fire insurance companies. He was also a member of a sub-committee of three which drafted the new law putting fraternal insurance companies under uniform regulations and providing for rates which amply protect the insured.

Rep. Wells led the fight for the passage of the Essex county agricultural school bill and won out over the committee on education and when Gov. Foss vetoed the bill he came within one vote of putting it over the veto. He put through an order for a committee to investigate ways and means of shortening the session, was named as house chairman of the committee and drafted its report which contained many valuable recommendations. Rep. Wells has not missed



a rollcall in two years of service. At the end of the session he was honored with appointment to the special recess committee on congressional redistricting.

Rep. Wells is a native of Bridgeport, Conn., and was educated in the public schools, Tilton (N. H.) seminary, Wesleyan university and the Harvard law school. He practices law in Haverhill where he served in the common council before coming to the house.

William H. Wheeler.

Rep. William H. Wheeler of Hubbardston has served two terms in the house from



the 3rd Worcester district in a period of 17 years, his first term being in 1894. He is a candidate for the senate in the Worcester-Hampden district. He is unopposed for the republican nomination. The district was carried by the republican candidate last fall, Sen. Mellen of Brookfield, by only 84 votes and Rep. Wheeler will have a hard fight on his hands to win this fall. He is a republican of the old school, conservative to the highest degree. The cry for popular legislation did not appeal strongly to the Hubbardston man. He opposed the federal income tax resolutions, the initiative and referendum, the public opinion bill and all other measures of a progressive nature. He was not recorded on the resolutions in favor of the direct election of U. S. senators. He was strongly opposed to further shortening the hours of labor for employes in factories and industrial establishments and voted against the 54-hour bill for women and children. He was not recorded on the eight-hour bill.

Rep. Wheeler was appointed to the committee on public charitable institutions by Speaker Walker. He opposed the Briggs bill prohibiting the use of instruments of restraint on patients in the state institutions for the insane, except in the presence and by consent of the superintendent or his assistant in charge of the institution. The bill was passed, however, and is now on the statute books.

Rep. Wheeler was born in Lexington, Sept. 4, 1848, and is a graduate of the public schools. He is a merchant. When in the house in 1894, he served on the committees on finance and expenditures. He is a member of the A. F. A. M. and the A. O. U. W.

Thomas W. White.

Rep. Thomas W. White of Newton, familiarly known as the "Normal" White of the house, has fully maintained through the long session of this year the reputation he made last year for ability and a willingness to work hard in the interest of the commonwealth.

Placed by Speaker Walker on his old committee on ways and means, Rep. White gave to that committee all the energy and ability at his command; he took a prominent part in the investigation of the many reports sent to that committee by the alleged "experts" engaged by Gov. Foss to inspect state institutions and their manage-



ment, and to his ability in dissecting these reports was due much of the discomfiture to which those individuals were subjected. Every report was carefully examined and thoroughly digested before the experts were called upon for an explanation, and when they reached the committee room they invariably found Rep. White primed for them. While his questions were somewhat less in number than those of some of his colleagues, they were always to the point and made evasion impossible.

In the house, also, Rep. White has not been unduly talkative, but talked when he had anything to say, and then only, the effect of this policy being, as usual, to gain for him an attentive audience whenever he addressed the house.

With the start he has made in his two years of service, Rep. White is certain to become one of the leaders of the house. No man ever reaches a high position in the house in less than two years of service, and Rep. White has now arrived at the point where he can be of great value to his home city and to the commonwealth as a whole.

As a politician he has shown a keenness worthy of his fellow-townsmen, "Charley" Hatfield, Seward W. Jones and "Billy" Garcelon. He it was who handled A. P. Langtry's campaign for secretary of the commonwealth and he has been charged with the management of "Rob" Washburn's speakership campaign.

By profession Rep. White is a druggist, having a large and well-appointed store at Newton Upper Falls. He is a native of Newton, having been born there January 10, 1876, and has lived there all his life. Previous to his election to the house in 1909 he served his city for six years in its board of aldermen. He is a member of the Massachusetts Pharmaceutical association, the Middlesex, Newton Players' and Boston City clubs, as well as of the Odd Fellows, Masons, Knights Templars and Shriners.

Isaac E. Willetts.

One of the really useful men on Beacon hill is Rep. I. E. Willetts of Fall River, whose experience as a legislator is worth much to his constituents, and whose large humanity and willingness to live and let live is worth a great deal more to the people of the whole state.



"Ike" Willetts knows Beacon hill and Massachusetts politics as perhaps few know them. He knows the legislature and the quirks of legislation with an intimacy it would take much time on the part of others to acquire—all of which means that he has been doing things in the six sessions in which he has served the people of Fall River.

There are few men on the hill now and there have been few in the history of the legislature who were more popular than the genial Fall River man, a fact that time and again has redounded to the advantage of the city when matters affecting its welfare were under consideration. In times past "Ike" has had his name attached to many bits of first-class legislation of local interest to Fall River. He has always been a power in the passage of labor laws, and has fought for every labor measure on the floor, in the lobby and in the places where legislators are wont to meet outside the state house. He has made as many votes for legislation of this kind as any man on Beacon Hill.

On every one of the humanitarian bills, so called, by which are meant those measures designed to secure better laws for the masses rather than the corporations or other special interests, Mr. Willetts has always been one of those about whom the fathers of the legislation have never had to inquire. They knew he'd be with the bill. And he always is.

There were two measures of especial importance to Fall River in the last session that finally became law wholly through the efforts of Mr. Willetts. One of these was the measure giving the police of his city one day off in 15, the other was the law giving the city the privilege of advancing its call firemen to the permanent list without recourse to the civil service commission. Both are just laws and the latter especialy is designed to correct a distinct abuse of theoretical governmentalists who have already destroyed the fire departments of a number

of cities in their efforts to supplant efficiency with the high-school brand of gentility.

Mr. Willetts was born in Boston in 1879. He was educated in the public schools, is a deputy sheriff and has served in the house in the terms of 1905-06-08-09-10-11. In that time he has been on the committees on public charitable institutions, printing, public health (clerk), cities, fisheries and game, roads and bridges. He was chairman of the latter committee in 1910 and 1911.

Ernest A. Witt.

No member of the Springfield delegation in the house of representatives has done more effective work as a legislator than has Rep. Ernest A. Witt, who this year completed his second term of service, and bids fair to be returned for another year of even greater accomplishments.

Of a retiring nature Rep. Witt is seldom heard in debate, but no member stands better with his colleagues from western Massachusetts than does the Springfield man, and he has been able to do much quiet but very effective work in the shaping of legislation.

Because of his excellent work as clerk of the committee on military affairs last year, he was promoted this year to the chairmanship of that committee, and maintained his previous high standard, his 13 years' of experience in the naval brigade serving him in good stead in the consideration of matters affecting the militia. So thoroughly did his committee investigate each matter as it came to them and so well was it prepared to debate every issue that contests were considered futile and its reports were invariably sustained.



Rep. Witt found time, however, to take an active part in all legislation affecting the interests of his home city, and he was largely instrumental in bringing about the passage of the bill permitting hotels in Springfield to serve their guests with liquor until midnight.

He had charge, for his committee, of the bill permitting non-commissioned officers to be paid for attendance of drills, a bill which is expected to be of great importance to the militia, as it is likely to ensure regular attendance of these officers who are frequently called the "drill masters of the militia." Gov. Foss' proposition that all members of the militia be paid, however, was turned down by the committee, this being considered almost too long a step. Should the experiment prove valuable with the non-coms, however, Rep. Witt will be in a splendid position as chairman of the committee again next year to work for its extension.

Roger Wolcott.

Probably no member of the house was called upon this year to draft so many important bills as was Rep. Roger Wolcott of Milton, who has served three years in the house from the fourth Norfolk district. Rep. Wolcott it was who was selected by the joint committees on railroads and metropolitan affairs to draft a bill permitting the Boston & Eastern electric railroad company to construct its line between Boston and Beverly, and he was also the author of the electrification resolve which passed the house and failed in the senate.

Coming to the legislature three years ago from the law department of the Boston Elevatd railway, it was expected by those who did not know him that he would develop into a "corporation man;" to these persons he has proven a great disappointment, for his attitude throughout his three years of service has been that of a broad-minded, far-seeing and thoughtful legislator, with a desire to aid in the public welfare first, last and all the time.



To the Boston & Eastern question he brought a thorough knowledge of the intricate problem, gained in service in the house in previous years when it has been under debate, and that the bill which he drafted was entirely satisfactory to the promoters of the road was a tribute not alone to his ability, but to his fairness as well.

Living as he does on the outskirts of the metropolitan district, Rep. Wolcott has had excellent opportunity to note the need of electric train service on the existing steam-operated lines. To that problem he brought a knowledge of railroad and street railway operation, and he presented to the joint committee a complete and adequate resolve to bring about electrification within the metropolitan district. He was able to get his bill through the house, but railroad opposition in the senate proved too strong and the bill went down to defeat.

Perhaps no member of the house is more effective in debate than is Rep. Wolcott. Never addressing the house unless he has something to say which can aid the members in arriving at a conclusion, and speaking always directly to the point, he never fails to command attention, and with his logic usually brings the members to his way of thinking.

Because of his unfailing fairness in all things to all parties in interest, he was selected by Speaker Walker to head the special legislative committee which is to report a plan for re-arranging the congressional districts of the state, in order that Massachusetts may have the two additional congressman to which it is entitled. The speaker has been insistent that the re-arrangement shall be a fair one, and he knew that in Rep. Wolcott he had a man who would carry out his wishes.

Rep. Wolcott was born in Milton July 25, 1877, and was educated in private schools and Harvard university, where he was given a degree of LL. B. in 1902, following an A. B. degree in 1899. He early showed a liking for military affairs, and joined the 1st Mass. Heavy Artillery; he enlisted in the Spanish war as a member of the U. S. Vols, serving as a private until his regiment was mustered out. He now has the rank of lieutenant-colonel and inspector-general. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars and of the Cincinnati.

In his first year in the house Rep. Wolcott was a member of the committee on railroads, and was elected its clerk; his work there was of such a character that last year Speaker Walker selected him to head the committee on street railways, but this year he expressd a desire to go back to his former committee, and was made in addition chairman of the committee on elections. He is active as a lawyer, also in directorates of several textile corporations and banking institutions. He has received many offers of support for the speakership in 1912, and should it come to him, will prove a most efficient and capable presiding officer.

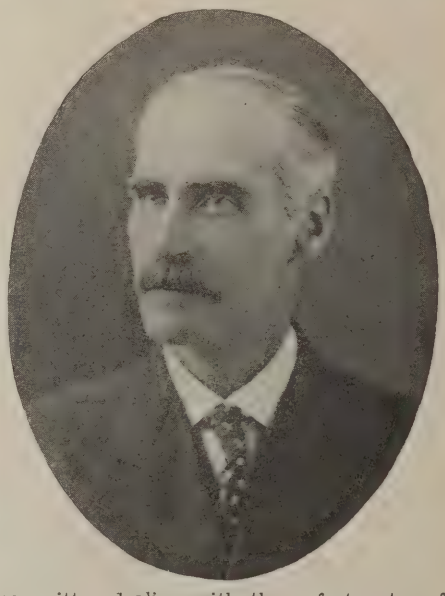
Charles J. Wood.

Cambridge has in the past established a reputation for sending able legislators to Beacon Hill, and that reputation has not suffered in the least from the character of service which Rep. Charles J. Wood has rendered this year. He is one of the most careful and painstaking men who ever came to the house from the university city, and no member this year has worked harder than he to keep Massachusetts' legislation at the proper standard.

Rep. Wood was selected by Speaker Walker for membership on the committee on public charitable institutions, one of the business committees of the legislature, for it has in direct supervision the various activities of the many state institutions, covering as they do the entire field of care of unfortunates. Sitting as it did each Monday and Wednesday for regular sessions and frequently for special sessions on every other day of the week, this committee made serious demands upon the time of its members, but none was more regular in his attendance or more thorough in his investigation of the many matters presented.

This committee was called upon to consider all of the reports of the so-called experts engaged by Gov. Foss to investigate the state institutions, and filled as these reports were with misstatements of actual facts and conditions, it became a serious problem for the committeemen to separate the wheat from the chaff. Upon Rep. Wood and the chairman of the committee fell the greater part of this difficult work, and the "showing up" which has been given to many of these reports is due in no small measure to his faithful work.

Kind hearted by nature, Rep. Wood was particularly well fitted for service on a



committee dealing with the unfortunates of the state. The famous Briggs bill, misnamed an act to "regulate" restraint in state institutions, and which Gov. Foss supported. Rep. Wood opposed, because he saw in its true light as a measure to legalize certain forms of restraint. Under its terms, a patient may be punished and even beaten under certain conditions, while before its passage it had been the custom of superintendents to forbid all forms of punishment by attendants.

The proposed new charter for Cambridge, which will give to that city a preferential form of electing candidates, had no warmer supporter than Rep. Wood, and when opposition to that measure developed from the democratic members of the house, Rep. Wood it was who rallied the republicans to its support, and who assisted in forcing Gov. Foss to sign it.

Rep. Wood richly deserves re-election, and will undoubtedly receive the usual honor at the hands of his constituents.

Russell A. Wood.

One of the most prominent members of the Cambridge delegation, as well as the most fearless, is Rep. Russell A. Wood, a republican who is unafraid to admit that his party makes mistakes and who is without fear of the future when he attempts to put the organization right. He is of the type of legislator that has made Massachusetts what it is; has given it all the first-class laws that tend to place the commonwealth in the front ranks of states. He is conservative when dealing with matters that may affect the individual; radical when

dealing with questions of right or wrong in matters wholly political. He is one of the republicans of Beacon hill who have fought against special privilege in all its forms and has done his utmost in the three years he has been a member of the legislature to give the state the best that was in him.

Mr. Wood was a candidate for secretary of state when the plum was handed to Mr. Laugtry by the republican machine last winter. As an illustration of the commonsense method by which the Cambridge man views things, he warned his friends that he would stay in to the finish, but they were not to "bat their heads off" for him



because there was little chance of the machine being beaten in the legislature. He did the wise thing though. He waited until the last gun was about to be fired, and then he publicly denounced what was being done and warned the machine and Mr. Langtry that he was to be a candidate for the place this fall. And he is. There was nothing underhanded in the whole proceeding; no attempt to make capital where any one who sought to play crooked politics could have made lots of it. What the Cambridge man had to say he said right out where everybody that was interested could hear it and from all accounts many people in the state were more or less interested, for reports are that the machine of late is having hard sledding to push Langtry through in many sections.

A man of this type must leave his impress on the legislature in which he serves, and it is true that Mr. Wood has occupied a position for fearlessness and progressiveness that is peculiarly his own. He is the original Massachusetts progressive, and stands lined up for the policies of LaFollette and Roosevelt, with a few others dealing with reforms needed in the republican party in Massachusetts. He represents, for instance, the large class of persons who are determined that the republican state committee shall permit the voters to name their own candidates for office, and in this respect he has been an ardent advocate of direct nominations ever since he was in the legislature.

He has also been the leader of the votes for women cause, and the manner in which he went out to secure support for the measure at the last session of the legislature, when some of the alleged wits on the other side made themselves particularly ridiculous, won him the commendation even of those who do not favor woman suffrage.

Like all men of this stamp, Rep. Wood is faithful to his duties. He is on the job day by day and every day, shirking nothing and bringing to everything he does the best thought of which he is capable. It would be impossible, with such a man to call attention to particular measures with which he was especially prominent, although in his case it may be well to remark that no one worked harder for the Cambridge charter than he and that no one did more to advance other Cambridge legislation where it should be advanced nor to kill bad legislation designed to separate the taxpayers from more of their money. He was the type of Good Legislator, and more than that it would be impossible to say.

Rep. Wood was born in Cambridge on March 25, 1880, and attended the public schools, afterward entering Harvard university, from which he was graduated in the class of 1903. Afterwards he took up newspaper work and has been connected with several of the Boston papers in a number of capacities. He has always been more or less interested in politics and is a vice-president of the Non-Partisan Municipal party of his city, and had also served in the common council of Cambridge three years before coming to the legislature, having been a member of the council in 1904-05-06. He came to the house first in 1909 and served in the houses of 1910 and 1911 In that time he has served on the committees on taxation and constitutional amendments, having been chairman of the latter committee in 1910 and chairman of the taxation committee in 1911. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and is an Elk and a Mason.

Augustus E. Wright.

One of the younger members of this year's house whose retirement from the legislature is to be regretted is Rep. Augustus E. Wright of Southbridge, whose single year of service has demonstrated to the older members that he "has makings" of a first class legislator.

He was placed by the speaker on the important committee on taxation, which this year had an unusually large number of important questions to deal with. Perhaps the greatest of these was the proposed amendment of the national constitution permitting the imposition of a tax upon incomes, and this proposition was opposed by Rep. Wright, who took the attiude that if Mas-



sachusetts incomes were to be taxed the revenue should be expended for the benefit of Massachusetts, rather than by the federal government for the enrichment of other states. To show his consistency, he voted for and was one of the leading exponents of the Walker state income tax amendment, continuing his fight for this bill even after the speaker had acknowledged his defeat.

Rep. Wright had no sympathy with the law providing that deposits in the savings departments of trust companies should pay only a nominal tax, and was one of the hard workers for the bill which repealed that law. He also led the fight for early consideration of the repeal, in order that it might take effect prior to the first of May this year, but the rules of the house imposed such a handicap upon him in securing suspension of the rules that he was unsuccessful.

With the knowledge he has secured this year of legislative affairs and practices, Rep. Wright would be a very valuable representative of the tenth Worcester district, and it is to be hoped that his constituents will prevail upon him in the near future to again accept an election to the house.

NEW BEDFORD.

Two Nominees for Mayor.

Two organizations are already manoeuvering for positions in the municipal campaign, and on the 13th, the remnants of the People's party and the Labor party campaign committee held meetings at which two familiar names were mentioned. John Hannigan, alderman from Ward 6, was the first choice of the labor party committee, and the People's party picked Thomas Thompson. Already Edward T. Bannon has announced that he is prepared to make the run for mayor all alone, without a party, and as he had done service for the People's party in the interest of Mr. Thompson, he expects the cheerless pleader to do some spellbinding for him. No one has mentioned Mayor Ashley's name yet as a candidate, but he is counted on to come to scratch well groomed for the contest, and it is possible, some of the politicians think, that ex-Mayor Bullock has aspirations to be mayor again, and may be induced to join the merry throng. The Ashley politicians say that they hope Mr. Thompson will stick in to the finish, and appeared pleased at the prospect of many candidates. Furthermore they are well satisfied to see the various camps tuning up for the battle so early. There is nothing so disturbing in prospect as issues that have been met, and altogether there is promise of some fun when the caucus and state campaigns are finished.

Watching a Contract.

Now that the city has arrived at the point where contracts for intercepting sewer work are being made, the scrutiny has shifted a little from building matters. This week the aldermen and the committee on roads, bridges and sewers considered the bids for construction of the outfall pipe, which were received last week, but no vote was taken to award the contract. William H. Flaherty of New York, a smart, red-headed Irishman who worked with F. Hopkinson Smith on several lighthouse contracts, is the low bidder, but the Merritt and Chapman company appears to have the strongest pull. There is $29,145 difference in the bids of these two bidders, and if Flaherty does not get the job, the anti-administration campaigners will be sure to be asking if some of the members of the board were not sitting close to the single distributor that the contractor is to building. The only safe course for the members to pursue is to stand for the low bid, providing the contractor can furnish a satisfactory bond of $20,000 as required. Otherwise there will be something to talk about this November, and it will take some tall explaining to satisfy some of the questioners.

Pursuing Supt. Gibbs.

The recent controversies that Supt. Gibbs has had with the various contractors on municipal buildings has caused some of the builders to show their teeth. He held up the payments due John B. Sullivan & Son, amounting to about $20,000 because he did not approve of the work done in some particulars, and first Mr. Sullivan threatened to sue the city within 48 hours, and then there was a report that he would seek to get Mr. Gibbs fired from his job. Mr. Gibbs is a good deal stronger for having rows with contractors than he possibly could be without them, for there has been so much funny business changing contracts and so much shiftiness in doing municipal work that the citizens generally have come to the conclusion that every contractor figures on doing the city and getting his hand into the treasury. The chances of a contractor getting the inspector of buildings fired are not very bright, and no member of the city council who has any thought of re-election would take up any contractor's burden. Too many steals have got by in the past to make any capital against demanding "the pound of flesh." That the city has been gouged in its contracts is indicated by the report of the inspector of wires which shows that specifications are lived up to in a few particulars, but apparently electric wiring jobs have not been done according to Hoyle or any other authority until the city council elected an inspector. Although he has been declared incompetent, he seems to be looking out for the city's interest pretty well, and the more rows he has the more certain the people will be that he is the man for the job. Inspectors who act for the city appear to be all right as long as they certify to payments to the contractors regularly, but when they fail, they are promptly credited with being incompetent and unfit to hold office. Some of the politicians cannot see yet that the citizens generally have called the turn on the building contract business, but they'll wake up.

GEORGE J. RAYMOND

Boston Merchant Who Is the Unrelenting Foe of Fakers—Tireless Worker for Honest Business and Political Methods—Real Live Wire

"The Faker's Foe" is the appellation a well known magazine writer recently applied to George J. Raymond, the Washington street merchant, and generally-recognized live wire of business and politics. Mr. Raymond says that the title is, in a measure, incorrect, but he admits that as a general proposition the idea contained is all right. He maintains, however, that he is no man's foe, but that, at the same time, he intends to pursue fakes and faking as long as he is able to do so.

"If he had said the 'Foe of Fakes' I would not object," the merchant declared. "A name's nothing, though, and I shall make it my business to go after all the fakes as fast as I locate them until the time comes when I shall no longer be able to do it—then I'll pass the work along to somebody else."

It's a fact that Mr. Raymond is the foe of fakes. He has been pursuing them since he was a youngster. He pursued them when he was a clerk and he kept after them when he became a merchant. He discovered a few in the politics of the state and he immediately went gunning for them, with such telling effect that the bell rang on the careers of several promising, but injudicious grafters, while the people of the state were awakened to the fact that a new force had arrived on the stage.

Since that day Mr. Raymond has occupied a prominent place in the politics of Massachusetts, although he himself is not a politician and only once has been a candidate for office, that being when he ran for the senate as a democrat in the Cambridge district last year. He uncovered a few grafters that time, but they were such that he decided that to stir them around in the slimy pool they dwelt in would be simply to contaminate the water around about. Hence there were no prosecutions.

The grafters he encountered in that campaign were called so only by courtesy. Were they called by their right names they would be known as hold-up men simply, for, while the effect of the two is the same, the fact remains that it requires brains to be a grafter, while any crook with intelligence sufficiently low can be a hold-up man. That the Cambridge brand of political crook, though, has made a place for himself in the politics of the city was amply demonstrated on election day last fall, when they followed their leader right over into the republican camp and maanged to give Mr. Raymond's opponent the votes needed to count a majority and the election. Whether or not the republicans stood for the hold-up Mr. Raymond refused to be the victim of is a matter about which there is intense silence, but it is a significant fact that the republican wards were strongly with Raymond, while the democratic wards did handsomely by his opponent.

That, though, is important only in so far as shows the character of the man. He is a fighter—one of the hardest—in everything that he undertakes. He is unalterably opposed, though, to crookedness, and, by his attitude a year ago, coming at a time when he knew that he must yield or suffer humiliating defeat, he demonstrated what his friends have long known—that he is as much the foe of crookedness from which he could gain as he is to the crookedness of his enemy. He could have been the senator from the second Middlesex district in the session of the legislature that closed in August had he been willing to sacrifice his principles and become the victim of a few cheap political bandits gifted with neither conscience nor appreciation of propriety—but he refused to do so.

For many years Mr. Raymond has been the foe of fakers. He began soon after he entered business for himself and discovered that the mercantile world was surrounded by fakes, some of which were among those who composed it.

One of the first matters that attracted his attention as a business man was the shameful manner in which the daily papers sell their space to promoters of all kinds of fakes. The man with a mining property that consists of nothing more attractive than a bunch of waste land, over which a load of ore was once hauled, was as welcome in the counting rooms of the big daily, he learned, as was the man with the clean money—more so, because the crook had to advertise—without advertising he would be powerless—consequently he could be charged whatsoever price the newspaper desired.

That was the beginning of Mr. Raymond's campaigning. He first put the matter up to the newspapers themselves, but they answered—like Cain at the first murder trial—"Am I my brother's keeper." Also they said something that sounded like "pooh-pooh." At any rate they treated the matter with such scant attention that Mr. Raymond saw he had come to the wrong shop.

That being the case he thought he knew another place where wrongs of certain kinds could be righted. He went to the legislature. What he did there at that time is more or less historic, but it is likewise recorded that he didn't get the law to prevent fake advertising.

It required many lessons on the part of the public to take steps of their own toward closing up the only road the gold-brick men can travel toward them at a profit to the gold brickers. They saw a few get-rich-quick men railroaded to state prison after they had milked the public of millions with the aid of the daily newspapers. They saw one of those sudden-wealth artists outlast all the others, even his own partner. They heard from time to time that the United States government had decided to act. Then would come the astounding news that a prominent government official had been hired to detect crooked financiers of a certain order. It happened a couple of times, and the newspapers, as well as Mr. Raymond and a few others, knew that the former government official was in the employ of the sudden-wealth purveyor. The newspapers were silent, though, on that fact, and continued to print the man's advertising, not in inches or columns, but by the page.

Then came a slip and the man had no more money for advertising. He was captured like a midge in the milk. Did the newspapers, which, as a matter of fact, had taken every cent the man had worked from the public in his whole career in Boston—did they sympathize with him when he joined the bridge enroute for Charlestown? Hardly, they used the man's money to pay for imaginative reporters to hound him into prison. They were the sole gainers by his crookedness, but they were his most unrelenting pursuers when once the law laid him by the heels for the results of his fake advertising. He is in Charlestown now and the daily press exultingly points to his case once in so often as one of the results of inquiry justly punished and preens its own feathers in the consciousness that virtue is its own reward. These facts were all known to Mr. Raymond and to several others, with the result that the campaign against fake advertising has been making notable headway during the last few years.

Within the year Mr. Raymond has carried the battle against the crooks of merchantdom another step and has attracted the attention of thousands to the wide extent of the fake-ad evil by displays in the windows of his Washington street stores. Day by day he has picked new specimens at random from the columns of the daily press and exhibited them for the benefit of the passing throng. He would, he said, have used the columns of the daily press had it not been for the seeming bad taste of asking the newspapers to denounce in one column the fake advertising they were apparntly so eagerly carrying in the others.

The Tinkham bill passed in the last legislature was a step in the direction Mr. Raymond seeks to go, but he declares it stops more than half way. Sen. Tinkham's measure penalizes false statements in regard to sales of stocks and securities. Mr. Raymond seeks to prevent the papers from printing false statements regarding the quality or price of merchandise. He would abolish the "98-cents-marked-down-from-$17.50" sort of an ad or compel the dealer to deliver the goods just as he advertised.

There is no doubt that in time he will win, since everybody, even the newspapers without which this sort of bunco game could not be played, admits that all the morals and all the equity is on his side. All that is lacking is the law and sooner or later that will be made to fit this particular sort of crime, which, in truth, is nothing more nor less than theft on the part of the dealer.

Mr. Raymond is a big man, physically as well as mentally. His business career began somewhere about 1869, when he and a number of his brothers deserted the old New Brunswick home and came down to Boston to corral a living and as much more than that as might be floating around loose and unclaimed. The first thing the brothers Raymond did on reaching town was to look up jobs. They were all eager to do anything that came their way, but George J. wanted to know something about the stipend as well as the duties. He heard that there was a shoe store down Water street way that paid from $50 a week down for clerks.

That "listened" well to the future merchant prince, as the small boys of this generation remark, and he immediately started out to get a half-Nelson on that Walker job. Suffice to say, he threw and roped it, but when he opened his pay envelope he discovered that he was on the "down portion of the stipend proposition." There might have been those in the store who were drawing $50, but he himself was valued, at that stage of his career, as worth just $4 a week. When he thought it over, he reached the conclusion that the valuation was more nearly correct than it would have been had he had the opportunity to set it, but he concluded that the proper way to change matters was to set about making himself worth $6 or $10 to his employer. And that he did. That was the the beginning of the mercantile career that eventually was destined to be the head of the Raymond's, the largest store of its kind in the country and one of the distinct assets of the business life of Boston.

From the beginning Mr. Raymond determined to be "on the level," and he began by being on the level with himself. His advertising methods were unique, but they were effective. His competitors affected to believe that he could not do what he promised, but in that he showed that honest men could do business when crooks had to fail.

Any stock that could not be moved elsewhere, could be moved by Raymond. Financial difficulties on the part of business men in some other section were straightened out when the goods were delivered to Raymond until the sign "Sold out to Raymond" became one of the commonplace happenings of the day. This was varied occasionally by others just as expressive and the legend "Before the lawyers get it all sell out to Raymond" nowadays attracts much attention at the local baseball parks.

As to Mr. Raymond's methods they are as emphatic as the man himself and usually they are as effective as they are emphatic. There was a time not a great many years ago when he grappled with the electric light problem as applied to his store with a result that has had considerable to do with reducing the price charged the public by the Edison company.

Mr. Raymond and the Edison company disagreed as to the price the former was to pay in his stores on Washington street. He therefore decided to do his own lighting. While he was about it he agreed to light the entire city.

Across Hawley street from his store there was an old plant of the Suburban Electric light company, and this Mr. Raymond managed to acquire. He leased the building, between which and the Washington street structure he occupied there was a tunnel. Through this latter he strung wires and soon had the satisfaction of lighting his own store without any assistance from the Edison company. The scare he caused the latter concern was met by a substantial reduction in electric lighting cost all over the city.

Soon after that Mr. Raymond began his fight against the mercantile agencies with the result that many of the abuses from which the small business man suffered at their hands were corrected.

His life has been devoted to square-dealing and he intends see to that as few of the crooks as need be prosper at the expense of honest men.



GEORGE J. RAYMOND

EDWARD F. McSWEENEY

Waging Ceaseless and Energetic War on "Great White Plague" Fighting for Good He Can Do, Not for Personal Benefit—Executive of Rare Ability

Edward F. McSweeney is a man with a mission. But he is not one of those who believe that the possession of a mission is all that is necessary. Many men have missions in their minds. McSweeney has one in his heart. It is practical. He works for it night and day, in season and out of season, when it is popular and when it is not. And his mission is the greatest mission on earth—the prevention of human misery and the saving of human lives.

McSweeney's official title is chairman of the board of trustees of the Boston Consumptives' Hospital, but that in itself might mean much or little. There have been chairmen of boards of trustees of consumptives' hospitals who have lived on the honor and done nothing else. In McSweeney's case the office means much, for it provides him a weapon with which he can go out and fight in the cause of suffering humanity, and it adds weight to his blows.

During the last session of the legislature, McSweeney worked untiringly for the enactment of laws which would lessen expense and increase efficiency in the fight against tuberculosis, and was mainly responsible for the passage of the bill providing for the establishment of tuberculosis hospitals in cities and towns throughout the commonwealth, every city and town maintaining such a hospital to receive from the state $5 a week for each patient who is unable to pay for his support. This bill became a law without the governor's signature, and is regarded as a long step in advance in the fight against the great white plague.

McSweeney began his crusade against tuberculosis by calling attention to what he termed the "present haphazard policy of the state" in the care and treatment of patients suffering from this disease, and backed up his criticism with facts and figures startling in their nature. He held that the state had approached the problem improperly, and charged that as a result of the lack of co-ordination, the inefficiency and extravagance which characterized the administration of health work, the fight had been left to "those who seemingly have only teeth and claws to seize on the public purse, without the eyes or brains to see or direct."

Although not a doctor, McSweeney views the tuberculosis problem from the scientific standpoint, at the same time bringing to bear the hard, common sense of business, which knows that medical science and economy do not always go hand in hand. His plea is for prevention and here is what he believes can be done if the fight is waged in the proper manner:

"A million dollars saved from militarism and spent in Boston, with a similar pro rata expenditure in other towns and cities in the commonwealth, would in one generation make tuberculosis as rare a disease as smallpox is today. Eight million dollars a year is now wasted because of the ravages of tuberculosis in Boston alone. In Massachusetts the loss is more than $50,000,000. With the proper effort a large percentage of this can be saved." And here is what he would do:

"I would take a quarter of a million dollars and apply it to an examination of every child in the Boston schools to find out how near each one was to a physical and mental par. Pending an inevitable change in educational methods will enable the normal, nourished child to grow into a normal, healthy adult. Those children found to be below par would have the suitable remedies, which are well known, applied to each case. The first important step to take is to find the child problem, and in this work a quarter of a million dollars could profitably be spent.

"Another quarter of a million dollars could well be spent to relieve the city of the burden of providing much needed hospital accommodations for the tuberculosis sick now dying in the tenements, who because of their inability to care for themselves, and the poverty of those upon whom they are dependent, are the principal means of spreading this disease.

"With the half-million dollars remaining I would provide hospitals or homes for the army of cases of chronic diseases in Boston who are now left to die in tenements and garrets because the city has made no provision for their care."

What he said of the city he also believes to be true of the state, and in arguing last winter for legislation to put under the control of the state board of health all state hospitals and institutions for the treatment of diseases dangerous to the public health, he said:

"I make the assertion in all seriousness that if the question of the preservation of the public health was properly undertaken by the state, the recorded burden of the dependent classes, of actual money expended for their maintenance and care, amounting in 1909 to a per capita tax on every family in the state of thirty dollars a year, would be reduced considerably."

Having taken up the fight, McSweeney is not one to cease while he has power until the thing for which he is fighting has been accomplished, and what is better still he intends to fight for the good he can do and not for personal benefit. There have been few finer exhibitions of unselfish devotion to duty than that given last February by Mr. McSweeney when he refused to accept an appointment to the Boston board of health, at the same time pledging himself to give his services freely as an unpaid official.

McSweeney's activities, however, are by no means confined to his fight for the public health. He has found time to edit a newspaper and to exercise a guiding influence on the destinies of the Massachusetts democracy while carrying on his anti-tuberculosis crusade. He has a natural talent for political organization, a talent which he found opportunity to develop early in life and which proved a valuable asset to the democratic party when, in 1902, he made his reappearance in the Massachusetts field as Col. William A. Gaston's campaign manager.

The younger generation of Democrats were surprised at Col. Gaston's choice of a manager. Mr. McSweeney had attained a national reputation as assistant immigration commissioner at New York, but his familiarity with Massachusetts politics and politicians was not so well known. The older democrats, however, knew McSweeney quite well and after Col. Gaston's unanimous nomination and the cutting down almost to the danger point of the tremendous republican plurality of the previous year, the young campaign manager was one of those who required "no introduction to a Massachusetts audience."

He was born in Marlboro in 1864, and received a grammar and high school education The eldest of a family of eight, he was obliged to go to work at 13 years of age to help in maintaining the household. Factory laws in those days were not as good as they are now, although they might still be improved, but 13-year-old McSweeney served what might be termed his apprenticeship without physical injury, and what is more escaped the false economic doctrines which were the outgrowth of the unhealthy conditions under which he was obliged to labor.

Having a natural thirst for knowledge, young McSweeney burned the midnight oil and in time became a good writer and a fair speaker. He was elected secretary of the Marlboro branch of the Lasters' Protective Union. He joined the Lasters' General Union at its formation, and took an active interest in its welfare, serving in different positions of trust. In July, 1885, when he was 21 years old, his branch recognized his ability and usefulness by electing him president. In April, 1887, he was elected manager of the minor affairs of the local union, and the following year was made editor and manager of "The Laster," a journal issued by the general organization. In 1889 he was elected president of the general organization, an office which he filled with honor to himself and benefit to his fellow workers for a period of eight years.

Mr. McSweeney served his native town as auditor for three years, and was a leader in temperance and literary work. He also took an active part in local politics, and soon showed an aptitude for the game which led into larger fields. In Marlboro in those days McSweeney's sway politically was almost as great as that exercised in Ward 8 by Martin M. Lomasney. And so he was reckoned as an important factor in the successful gubernatorial campaigns of William E. Russell, and it was to him, more than to any other single element, that Edward Burnett gave credit for his election to congress in an overwhelmingly republican district.

So rapidly did McSweeney's star ascend that when Cleveland came into favor and Chairman Harrity was looking toward the East for talent the young Marlboro politician was selected along with Josiah Quincy. McSweeney was assigned to the literary bureau, and when Quincy asked him at the close of the campaign how much he was in debt he was almost paralyzed to find that half the young man's appropriation was still in the treasury. The party could not overlook a record such as that, and Quincy broke all political precedents by tendering McSweeney the office of assistant immigration commissioner at New York, with a salary of $4500 a year, a position which he held until forced out by Roosevelt to make room for a personal friend.

When Col. Gaston was nominated for governor, McSweeney became his right hand man. The ex-commissioner found the democratic party of Massachusetts enervated. Dreamers, long-haired thinkers, confidence men, socialists, 33d degree grafters and all sorts of schemers and presidents of fake clubs were entrenched in the strongholds of the party. And naturally McSweeney found himself in a hostile atmosphere. There was considerable friction and he was seriously handicapped from the start.

McSweeney's disposition did not materially aid him when it came to deal with grafters. He shared the New York idea that Boston politicians were a little behind the times, a trifle rubish in their ways. In addition he was known to the souvenir fiends, the presidents of fake clubs looking for a piece of the barrel, and the other numerous types of election frauds, as the possessor of a "marble heart" and an "icy stare," and they did not like him. But he continued to make progress despite these and other obstacles, and when the votes were counted in the fall his reputation as an organizer went up several notches.

Since then Mr. McSweeney has kept in close touch with the life of the city of Boston and has done much for its advancement socially and industrially. He is a tireless worker. Physically and mentally, nature has adapted him to do big things. He has a genial and generous disposition, a singular power to win friends, and is unyielding in his advocacy of what he deems to be the right. He does not drink or smoke, is devoted to his family, dislikes his enemies with a cordiality that is inspiring and loves his friends with an intensity equally admirable and enduring.

JERRY WON'T BE THERE.

Pres. Maynard of the city committee admitted privately this week to a gentleman from the Transcript that he expected former Surveyor McCarthy to be present at the outing on the 23d and tell the democratic voters of Boston why he had renounced republicanism. It is unlikely, however, that Jerry will be present, he has been touring Europe this summer, has seen all that there is to see in the line of progressive government, but has not yet returned.

If the ex-surveyor had been able to attend the outing of the young democracy, it is probable that he would attend in the full uniform of a veteran fireman. But it was not to be. There is no doubt, however, that he will make a noise in politics on his return to this country, and it is to be regretted that he has not returned home in season to prepare for Practical Politics a sketch of his life and his services to the republican party. The tribute paid to him last year in the biographical number was a discriminating token of appreciation to one who, it is believed, will be the first mayor of Brookline whenever a city charter is adopted by that flourishing town.

HANNAN'S FRIENDS NOT HUSTLING

In the ninth Suffolk district the friends of William E. Hannan are not working very hard in behalf of his nomination, and they are likely to lose it by default. The nomination will not go to him unless somebody does work in his behalf, and thus far it is not being done. Everybody admits that if Hannan is nominated he will win, but the work is being done for other candidates.

Harry Atwood's friends are confident that he will win a house nomination in Ward 24, and they say that, given the nomination, he will win hands down. But thus far in Dorchester there are few signs of interest by the voters of either party, and it looks as if the primary vote would be very small.



EDWARD F. McSWEENEY

COL. PETER H. CORR

One of Cleverest and Most Successful Business Men in State Takes Lively Interest in Public Affairs— His Interests are Manifold

Not to know Col. Peter H. Corr of Taunton is evidence that your circle of acquaintence among the leading business men is limited by narrow territorial lines. He is one of the younger business men of this state who has branched out for himself and is as well known in New York and Philadelphia business circles as he is in his own state.

In Taunton, where he was born and bred, Col. Corr's name is honored and respected by all classes. He is one of Taunton's live wires in all that pertains to that city's civic and political welfare and few level headed men of that hustling, thriving town would think of launching a big public or quasi-public movement before consulting Col. Corr.

There are bigger cities in the country than Taunton, but to him it is the scene of his early business triumphs and political successes and it still has its attractions for him. He takes an active part in its welfare and advancement and his wise, conservative counsel is sought by almost everybody on questions that affect the interests of the city.

He might have been mayor of Taunton had he cared for that honor, and he could be mayor now if he desired the office, but his time is so occupied with large business affairs that he feels that he cannot afford to give such an office the time which he would feel compelled to devote to it. But this does not mean that he does not take an active and lively interest in public affairs of his city, county and state. He is always ready to lend a hand to his friends when they are seeking public preferment and very few political deals are made in southeastern Massachusetts on the republican side that Col. Corr or his immediate friends do not have a hand in.

The only public office which Col. Corr holds is that of water commissioner of Taunton. He takes a deep interest in providing his city with an excellent water supply and the water department of the city is one of his hobbies if he has any. Col. Corr's business takes him away from home a great deal of the time, but he keeps in touch with home affairs. Col. Corr is a great favorite wherever he goes. It is at such gatherings as the Clover club dinners in Boston, of which he is one of the oldest and most valued members, that his social side is seen at its best.

A born humorist, he sees the pleasant side of life and he is the life of any party in which he is found.

Genial in temperament, suave of manner, a prince of good fellows in social life, Col. Corr is as adept in making friends among all kinds and conditions of men with whom he comes in contact. In politics he is a staunch republican. His military title comes through valiant and meritorious service on the bloodless political battlefields of Bristol county, in the cause of his party, for which he was rewarded by appointment to a colonelcy on the staff of the late Gov. Greenhalge.

Col. Corr was a lad hardly out of knickerbockers when he came to the conclusion that he could get ahead farther and faster in the world working for himself than by assisting other people on the road to prosperity in giving them the benefit of his energy, industry and rare, keen business instincts.

It was not long, therefore, after he was out of school before he started out in a small way as a general trader in anything and everything that promised to turn him a profit. In a few years, and when he was at an age when the average young man is considering the question of making a start in some direction to earn a livelihood, young Corr was firmly established in a flourishing and constantly-expanding waste and paper stock business, with the accounts of some of the largest mills in the country on his books.

The slender capital on which he started was wholly of his own earnings. Today, although a young man, he is recognized as one of the cleverest and most successful business men in the state. His interests are manifold. He has an intuitive faculty of recognizing a good thing in the way of business venture on sight, and the confidence in his judgment to act on it.

When, a few years ago, the Old Colony iron works at East Taunton, one of the longest-established concerns in the nail and iron industry in the country, wound up its affairs and went out of business, the extensive plant, together with a large number of tenement houses remained idle for a long time, rapidly falling into decay. What had almost from the settlement of the Plymouth colony been a center of industrial activity and a busy and thriving hamlet, in a very short time became a typical deserted village. Nobody was optimistic enough to risk the prediction that East Taunton, or "Squawbetty," as it is locally known, would ever be anything else again. And it probably wouldn't had there been no Col. Corr.

He astonished everybody one day by making an offer for the entire outfit and got it.

As soon as the deeds were passed the new owner had gangs of men at work digging up the ground that had been for 200 years or more the site of the iron mills. A veritable iron mine was opened up to the astonished gaze of those who came to see what new strike the colonel had made. The amount of junk and metal that was excavated there before those operations were over was enormous, and went a great way toward making the amount paid for all the property look comparatively small.

Next Col. Corr turned his attention to putting the excellent water privilege to use, and he organized the Nemasket mills company for the manufacture of cotton yarns, and soon an up-to-date manufacturing plant was in operation. He formed another company for the manufacture of oil cloth, and later the extensive plant of the Corr mills was built.

Besides his large and varied business interests in Taunton, he is also the principal owner in the East Greenwich (R. I.) Bleachery company.

When the project to amalgamate all the principal yarn mills in New England in one corporation or trust was started, the promoters enlisted the services of Col. Corr to assist them in buying out the stockholders in the several concerns and in carrying the big deal through. When this was accomplished and the trust, or the New England Yarn company, to give it its proper title, decided to sell its product direct, Col. Corr was selected as its principal selling agent, with offices in New York and Philadelphia, which position he now holds.

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THE STATE FIGHT

Pelletier Picked to Beat Foss—Walker and Benton Running Neck and Neck—Congressional Contests in Thirteen Districts on Democratic Side and in Seven on Republican

Next week the various candidates for honors at the hands of the dear people will enter the home stretch of the primary fight but if things don't liven up considerably more than they have to date, it will be difficult to impress the fact upon the people that there is a primary election to be held in this state on September 24. With a presidential election only two months away and the columns of the newspapers teeming with news of the remarkable three-cornered fight for the presidency, the lack of public interest in politics seems amazing. Under the existing conditions, by all the rules of the game we should be in the midst of an exciting campaign. But the sad fact remains that the public refuses to get excited. The only interest seems to be among those who are actively identified with politics. Undoubtedly there will be excitement enough later on but the primary campaign hasn't scared up any more excitement than does one of Rev. Herbert S. Johnson's Sunday vaudeville entertainments.

More Interest In Foss-Pelletier Fight.

Of the republican and democratic campaigns for the respective party nominations, the democratic seems to have stirred up a little more interest. That may be because the democrats as a rule are noisier than the republicans and fight harder. Gov. Foss unquestionably has at last become scared at the prospect of defeat which stares him in the face. The governor considers himself a national figure and while it is generally pretty difficult to pierce his hide, as he proudly boasts, defeat for renomination would humiliate him. He has loosened up financially and if he wasn't scared he wouldn't do this, for the governor is a very careful spender. At the recent outing at Canobie lake Champ Clark was telling of an old doctor of the Ozark region of Missouri who used to say that the most sensitive nerve in a man's body was the one leading to his pocket book. Everybody looked at Foss and the governor nudged Tom Riley, remarking:—"You must have been talking to Champ about me, Tom."

Governor's Campaign Doesn't Enthuse.

The governor's campaign doesn't seem to have made much headway as yet. That distinguished list of office-holders and candidates for jobs, which, with a few names of men who are not looking for anything, were given out a week ago as the Foss campaign committee, haven't been gathered together under one roof at yet. A meeting was called for one day this week and just three showed up.

Reports from all over the state indicate that Gov. Foss is in for a walloping at the hands of Dist. Atty. Pelletier. The latter has made a very comprehensive campaign, talks well and takes well and has made votes everywhere he has gone and he has gone about everywhere. Gov. Foss has the power of the state organization behind him, also the city organization, but the strongest men in the latter, with the exception of Lomasney, are out for Pelletier—and the latter is conceded Boston by a good plurality. He should enter Boston with something to add to the plurality which this city will give him.

Benton-Walker Fight Close.

While a good many believed that Col. Everett C. Benton's purpose in entering the fight for the republican nomination was to put him in line for next year, the colonel himself went in and has conducted his fight with the expectancy of winning, and it is generally admitted now that the outcome is in doubt. Mr. Walker started with the value of the advertising that his long experience in the legislature, his three years in the speaker's chair and his candidacy of last year had given him and that is a tremendous handicap to overcome. Col. Benton started with legions of friends, business, political and fraternal, in all parts of the state and with the help of these he has come along surprisingly fast. Each has his warm personal followers and in addition Walker is supported by those who believe that his progressive tendencies and his demonstrated knowledge of public affairs will make him a particularly strong candidate and an excellent governor, while Benton's slogan of "a business man for governor" has been very effective with a great many people who believe that the affairs of Massachusetts need the guiding hand of a strong business man.

The Congressional Contests.

For congress the democrats have contests for the nomination in all but the 2d, 4th, and 16th districts, where William G. McKechnie, Cong. John A. Thayer and Thomas C. Thacher, respectively, will be given the honor of an uncontested nomination. In the 1st Prof. Lewis is conceded to be a fairly easy winner and the same is true of Humphrey O'Sullivan in the 5th, Sen. Schofield in the 6th, Cong Murray in the 10th, Cong. Peters in the 11th, Cong. Curley in the 12th, and Dr. Coughlin in the 15th, although the bitterness which is developing between Daniel N. Crowley and Sen. Schofield in the 6th won't make for harmony after the primaries. To predict a winner in any of the other districts would be merely guess work. The contests between Rep. Frank H. Pope and ex-Mayor M. Fred O'Connell of Fitchburg in the 4th, Daniel J. Daley and John J. Mitchell in the 13th, and Richard Olney, 2d, and Edward Gilmore in the 14th are admittedly very close.

In the 7th district, Walter H. Creamer, Michael F. Phelan and Philip A. Kiely, all of Lynn, are contesting, and it is anybody's fight with the outcome up to the democrats of Lawrence. In the 8th district ex-Rep. Fred S. Deitrick got an early start but Mayor Barry should win out, as nobody doubts but that he is by far the strongest candidate the democrats could find in the district. In the 9th is another three-cornered fight between Flying Wedge Skeffington of Revere, Thomas J. Boynton of Everett and Henry C. Rowland of Somerville. The state machine is accused of interfering in Skeffington's behalf but many wise ones pick Atty. Rowland as the man who will oppose Cong. Roberts and a bull moose at the polls.

Many Republican Congressional Aspirants.

Congress also seems to have strong attraction for republicans this year, there being no less than seven contests on the g. o. p. end in this state. Former Pres. Treadway of the state senate is deemed to have some advantage over ex-Sen. Parsons in the 1st district, while nobody, not even Mr. Long, expects Cong. Weeks to have any trouble in disposing of the Framingham shoe man in the 13th. In the 5th the fight is between John Jacob Rogers of Lowell and ex-Sen. Grimes of Reading, although Lowell has another candidate in the person of W. T. S. Bartlett, active in the Law and Order league. The latter may hurt Rogers some, but not much. Over half the votes in the district are in Lowell but most of the rest of it is Grimes' old senatorial district, which also took in two wards of Lowell.

In the 7th district the conservative republicans are with Bennett while the younger and progressive republicans are with Cogswell, who would be by far the stronger at the polls in this big labor district. In the 8th it is a toss-up between Charlie Brown and Fred Dallinger, Cambridge will settle the contest. Sen. Chase isn't taken over seriously in the 15th district and the chances are that most of Uncle Billy Greene's troubles will come at the polls.

In the 16th former Mayor Bullock appears to be the strongest of the three candidates, with ex-Sen. Nye the uncertain quantity to be reckoned with.

Councillor Contests.

There are only four councillor contests, or only four districts where there are not contests, whichever way you want to put it, and there appears to be very little interest in any of them, except possibly the contest on the democratic end in Boston between ex-Rep. "Teddy" Glynn and Counc. "Eddie" Collins, where Collins is generally picked as a winner, and the fight in Worcester between Sen. Denny and ex-Sen. Elmer Potter, where the latter should win in comparatively easy fashion. G. Fred Simpson of Newton, although personally very weak, is backed by the machine in the 6th district and should win easily, although ex-Rep. George Marchand of Lowell will get a large complimentary vote in that city. John J. Hibbs, the third candidate, also a Lowell man, isn't considered at all. The fourth contest is between "Hub" Burr and Guy Ham in the 3d district, where Ham has the advantage of machine support and Burr of larger personal popularity.

It Makes a Difference.

It certainly makes a difference whether you are on the inside looking out or on the outside looking in. When the democrats were "outs" they used to have two thunderbolts which annually were launched at the republicans. One was that the republican party was the party of bosses and that the state machine dictated the gubernatorial and all other nominations on the state ticket; the other was that the republicans mortgaged the governorship six years in advance by their practice of giving a man three years as lieutenant governor and then moving him into the governorship for three years.

The democrats no sooner had become "ins" than the party machine, although it is only a little runabout affair, started on as fine a line of bossism as ever was attempted in Massachusetts and far bolder than anything the republicans ever had attempted. Last fall the machine attempted to dictate the state ticket and did so with the exception of one place on it. Last spring the state committee boldly got together and selected the men for election as

delegates-at-large to the democratic national convention. This fall they again name a state ticket for the voters and openly espouse it. Exponents of the direct primary as a means of wrecking political machines and putting political bosses out of business, they have done their utmost to make the direct primary a farce and have so little regard for the public intelligence as to insist that any man who takes advantage of the direct primary law to submit his candidacy to the people, is a destructionist, a disturber and an interloper.

Trying to Use Walsh.

Now, although for years they cried out against the same practice on the part of the republicans, in their attempt to bolster up Gov. Foss' candidacy they say that Mr. Pelletier has no business to run for governor because the nomination "belongs" to David I. Walsh when Foss has had enough of it, that by stepping in ahead of Mr. Walsh, Pelletier is an interloper, ignoring the fact that all nominations belong to the men upon whom the people bestow them. In profession the champions of the dear people and the people's ability to govern themselves, in practice they assert that the people cannot be trusted to select their own candidates but that they, in their infinite wisdom, must select them for the people. Their professions were sublime but their practices are ridiculous.

The funniest part of the attempt to save Foss through the cry of protecting Dave Walsh's future aspirations is that most of the men who are raising this cry are not political friends of Walsh and the chances are that they will be out to trim him when he does decide to run for the governorship. But now they find the use of his name their most valuable asset to Foss' campaign.

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Open Eve's.

The Resurrection of Mr. Murphy.

The Foss managers have resurrected as fine a bunch of political antiques as were ever exhibited in public. Their names as members of the Foss campaign committee sound well in communities where they are not known but in their own communities, while personally respected, they are regarded with amusement when considered in the light of delivering votes to Foss. Very few of them control more than their own vote.

John R. Murphy, who has been put forward as the mouthpiece of the Foss campaign, is unknown to most of the present generation and those of the older voters who remember him at all simply remember him as the man who, when defeated for the mayoralty nomination by the late Patrick A. Collins, called Collins a "dipsomaniac" and declared him unfit to be mayor of Boston. So, when he calls Pelletier unfit the latter is put in very good company.

Murphy's Challenge to Pelletier.

It is due to Mr. Murphy to say that he is not the author of the rubbish that is being printed over his name but he should know better than lend his name to it. He ought to appreciate the absurdity of his challenge to Pelletier to debate the latter's record as district attorney. If a debate is desired let Gov. Foss and Mr. Pelletier debate and let the debate include the public records of both. Mr. Murphy occupies no position in the present campaign nor is his standing at the bar such as to justify the district attorney in paying any attention to such a challenge from him.

Have Captured the Post.

The Foss managers made a wise move in adding "Bob" Norton, political editor of the Post, to their headquarters as press agent. They already had Night City Editor "Bill" Taylor on the Foss bandwagon but apparently weren't confident that "Bill" could put the Foss dope across in the columns of the Post, so hired "Bob" at a salary that, while it doesn't approach what he got in the Storrow campaign, is large even for press agents. The combination of "Bob" and "Bill" is a good one and the immediate result was a half-page in the Post Tuesday morning, given up to the statement that John R. Murphy attached his name to, which ordinarily would have been referred to the business department as advertising. "Bill" isn't getting anything but promises for his services. For years "Bill" entertained the belief that some day Martin and Fitz would send him to congress from the old 9th district, and by kidding him along they always had a friend at court when they desired to get anything into the Post.

Now "Bill" has been kidded into the belief that Gov. Foss will appoint him to one of the state commissions. Mr. Taylor doesn't need a job but he likes the public service. If the unexpected should happen and Foss should be renominated, many are wondering whether the Post will be with him. Publisher Grozier hasn't much use for the governor and last year published a nice editorial endorsemnt of Louis Frothingham. Subsequently when John McDonald was out begging for money to pay the necessary expenses of the Foss campaign, Mr. Grozier offered him $250 or a half-page of the Post. John always was a great kidder, so he took the half-page and reproduced that fearful and wonderful brochure of Foss' in which everything that ever happened, except the building of the Rocky mountains, was claimed for Foss.

Those Baxter Endorsements.

Whatever may be the effect on the candidates, those endorsements of Charlie Baxter's progressives, made by Col. Baxter and the other member of the association of progressive republicans, have certainly got the public guessing and fooled not a few of the "pols." They confuse the Baxter progressives and the Matt Hale progressives, the only difference in which is that the Baxter progressives are trying to hold the republican party together while the Hale progressives are trying to break it up. In some parts of the state the politicians, having read the Baxter endorsements of primary candidates, are congratulating themselves that the bull moosers are adopting this method instead of putting in independent candidates at the polls, while bull moosers in various sections are very angry and are denouncing this interference from Boston with their local plans for independent candidates.

If it shows nothing else it indicates the confusion that may be caused by others than those O. K.'s. by Col. Hale deciding to use the designation "progressive" on the ballot election day. Nobody has a mortgage on that designation and anybody may use it who desires to circulate independent nomination papers or who thinks "progressive would sound well affixed or prefixed to the designation which his party nomination will give him on the ballot.

Col. Baxter certainly has had a lot of fun and all that remains now for the

colonel and his fellow-member to do is to give their definition of "progressive." The colonel is an able man but it will require all his ability to define the word so that it will fit the varied assortment of candidates he and his associate progressive republican have lent the strength of their endorsement to.

Round of Drinks for Progressive Republicans.

A funny thing happened at the Parker house the other day during the meeting of the association of progressive republicans in the lower cafe. A waiter approached the bar and ordered "another round of drink for the 'association of progressive republicans.'" The bartender calmly mixed and poured two lone trees.

Bull Moose Congressional Candidates.

The bull moosers will have a congressional candidate in every district in the state, and already the list is fairly filled up. Wherever there are two candidates for the honor Matt Hale's postal card primary will be called into service to select the candidate. The list of candidates to date is as follows:

2d district—Thomas L. Hisgen, West Springfield.
4th district—Burton W. Potter, Worcester.
5th district—William N. Osgood, Lowell.
6th district—Arthur L. Nason, Haverhill.
8th district—Henry C. Long, Cambridge.
9th district—George P. Sleeper, Winthrop; or Arthur W. Glines, Somerville.
10th district—Daniel T. Callahan, Boston.
12th district—Timothy W. Coakley, Boston.
13th district—George A. Fiel, Waltham.
14th district—Charles Williamson, Brockton; or Henry L. Kincaide, Quincy.
16th district—Thomas Thompson, New Bedford.

One Progressive Quits the New A. P. A's.

Gen. Horatio King, the progressive candidate for state comptroller of New York, has repudiated the new A. P. A. organization known as the Guardians of Liberty. His repudiation of the organization came as a result of the row at the regular noon-day prayer meeting of the John street church in New York, Tuesday, started by Ex-Cong. Charles D. Haines, the chief guardian of the order, when he made a bitter attack upon the Catholic church and upon the appointment of Edward Douglass White as chief justice of the United States supreme court and of Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Barry as commander of the department of the east. Haines was interrupted by a regular attendant at the prayer meetings who objected to his using the church as a forum for his bigotry and a fine young row ensued.

During the row a young man handed out Guardian of Liberty literature. A recent copy of the Christian Herald was the principal piece of reading matter given away. On its first page was a cartoon captioned "In Time of Peace Prepare—" which showed Pope Pius X holding with his right hand the dogs of war, while in his left he held a whip. At the pope's feet was the skeleton of a man. On the collar of one of the dogs was the word "War."

On the back of the paper appeared a list of those who constitute the national court of counselors of the Guardians of Liberty. Among those given as members of this court were Gen. Horatio C. King of Brooklyn, the bull moose candidate for controller of New York; Francis E. Clark, head of the Christian Endeavor society; Lieut. Gen. J. C. Bates, U. S. A., retired; Rear Admiral C. H. Stockton, U. S. N., retired; Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., retired; Bishop William Burt of the Methodist church, and Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, also a prominent bull moose supporter, who, according to Gen. King, is responsible for the latter having at the time joined the movement.

Gen. King said yesterday that as soon as he found out what the Guardians of Liberty movement really was he promptly tendered his resignation and stated indignantly that the use of his name was entirely unauthorized.

"Gen. Sickles got me to join," he said, "but I resigned some time ago. I joined thinking it was a patriotic institution to preserve American institutions, and had no idea that it was a bitter anti-Catholic organization. As soon as I found out what it really was, I promptly tendered my resignation, and I am in no way whatever connected with the organization, and have no sympathy with what Mr. Haines said this afternoon."

Gen. King said afterwards that as soon as Sickles was deceived concerning the purposes of the society and that he will also resign when he learns the truth.

"Gen. Sickles was under the impression, as I was," said Gen. King, "that the Guardians of Liberty was organized for purely patriotic purposes. Both of us were deceived, and you have my word for it that he will resign from the organization when he learns what it is up to. I have written him a letter explaining the matter."

A. Shuman & Co.

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Handsome styles in imported and domestic soft hats—Austrian velours, English tweeds and high-grade American felts—in desirable shapes. Business and college men will find these models comfortable, serviceable and stylish.

$3.00 to $5.00

Shuman Corner, Boston

Bull Moose Legislative Committee.

The bull moosers now have a legislative campaign committee, composed of Rep. Russell D. Crane of Cambridge, chairman, Rep. George P. Webster of Boxford, Dr. Fred P. Glazier of Hudson, City Counc. Earnest E. Smith of Boston, ex-Mayor Fosdick of Fitchburg, J. Frank Drake of Springfield, Robert A. Dean of Fall River, Dr. Edson Abbott of Franklin and W. B. Carson of Greenfield.

The Maine Result.

Gov. Wilson is "satisfied" with the result in Maine, while Pres. Taft is "pleased," which leads one to conclude that the governor is easily satisfied and the president more easily pleased. Of course, from a purely selfish standpoint, Gov. Wilson should be satisfied but for a democratic governor and candidate for president to be satisfied with his party's defeat in another state wasn't considered good form before the advent of the professor in politics. Anything seems to please the good-natured Mr. Taft. Undoubtedly if he gets the walloping Nov. 5th, that everybody who tells the truth expects him to get, he will say he is "pleased."

The Maine fight was fought on local issues but that fact will never sink into the minds of the whole country and it may have a tendency to keep the Roosevelt shouters from putting state tickets into the field in some of the states, on the ground that by getting together in the state fight they can keep the jobs. But already there are progressive tickets in the field in the principal states.

The Maine vote indicated that Wilson will carry Maine. Gov-elect Haines' plurality is the smallest ever given a candidate for governor of Maine. The wide-openness of liquor selling under Plaisted's administration beat him, the anti-liquor rural vote coming out strong and the governor falling off in the cities instead of gaining, as it was expected he would. If the tariff was a factor, as Sen. Gardner says, then the republicans have a little more reason for taking heart, but viewed from the standpoint of the presidential contest the Maine result was wholly favorable to Wilson.

Ambassador Guild's Visit.

Ambassador Guild is here for ten days and showed himself a true diplomat by refusing to discuss anything but the weather but he handed out a fine line of conversation on that. No, he is not here to run for United States senator or to take Sunny Jim Sherman's place on the national ticket. The former governor is looking well and feeling well.

Gibby Not Managing Long's Campaign.

Col. Benjamin Franklin Gibby, who handled the anti-shoe machinery fight in the legislature, which was backed by R. H. Long of Framingham, wants it distinctly understood that he is not managing Long's campaign for congress against John W. Weeks in the 13th district. Col. Gibby says that he incurred enough obligations in that fight which he was left to settle himself, without incurring any more in Long's behalf. Benjamin sued Long, it may be remembered, for his services in connection with the shoe machinery fight and was awarded the magnificent sum of $1. Col. Gibby says that he will contribute the latter amount to Long's campaign if Long will come after it, although he spent the original dollar for a necktie.

Long offers to get out of the fight if Cong. Weeks will withdraw from the directorate of the First National bank, or, if he does not care to withdraw himself, if he will put those two men off the directorate who are also directors of the United Shoe Machinery company.

The proposition that Mr. Weeks fire two directors of the bank is amusing. It reminds one of Charles S. Mellen's reply to Mayor Fitzgerald's complaint that there weren't enough Boston men on the directorate of the New Haven road. Pres. Mellen said that it would be very easy for Boston to get

some more directors and when Fitzy wanted to know how, he replied: "Buy enough stock to elect them."

Daley-Mitchell Fight.

Daniel J. Daley of Brookline and John J. Mitchell of Marlboro are waging a vigorous contest for the democratic nomination in Cong. Weeks' district, with the result very much in doubt. By far the larger part of the district is composed of towns that were in the old 12th district where Mr. Daley made such a fine run against Cong. Weeks two years ago but the towns and cities which were in the old 4th, where Mitchell ran against Wilder, have a heavier democratic vote. In the towns that were in the 4th district and now are in the 13th, there were 7075 votes cast for the democratic congressional candidate in 1910, while the towns that were in the 12th and now are in the 13th cast but 5258.

Lawrence to Start After Essex Company Again.

The city of Lawrence, when the people there cannot find anything to go after, have acquired a habit of trying to pull off something on the Essex company and already Mayor Scanlon is preparing a bill for the next legislature to compel the corporation to assume care of the highway bridges that cross its canals.

The Essex company is one of those unfortunate concerns which happen to be prosperous. It acquired the water rights in the Merrimac river when Lawrence was a farm and the city was built around the company. Now the development is complete and a large manufacturing city has grown up about the spot where the adventurous men of other days put their money. Hence the Essex company is regarded as more or less of a goat to be milked by anybody and to be kicked by any politician in search of a popular issue.

It used to be quite the thing to cry aloud every year for a boom across the river above the company's dam. Then the company took that issue away by placing the boom there. After that the Essex company dropped from sight for a time, and would have remained there attending to business in all probability had not the question been raised as to why the city should be compelled to maintain the structures over the company's canals and over the Boston & Maine Railroad tracks.

Investigation revealed a very good reason why, inasmuch as the city government of the city some years since in return for concessions accorded the public had entered into an agreement with the Essex company to take them over. As a result of that agreement the city government petitioned the legislature to enact a law providing that thereafter the city should assume the cost of the bridges.

Ald. Hannagan very truly remarks that if the canals were not there the city would not be called upon to support them, but he omits to point out that if the canals were not there Lawrence wouldn't be there either. Mayor Scanlon, however, has wasted no time in speculation on the matter. He has decided that the legislature is to be asked to remedy the condition by enacting a law placing the cost of bridge maintenance on the company.

The contest in the legislature threatens to be a notable one and is liable to take its place among the historic corporation-baiting measures before it is done.

New Old Issue in Atherton-Bogue Fight.

A new issue has crept into the contest between Arthur Bogue of Lynn and Horace H. Atherton of Saugus for the republican nomination as registrar of deeds in Essex county, it being no less than Mr. Atherton's long connection with the public payroll. Many voters in various parts of the state have raised the issue on other candidates long before this, but in Essex county it is getting to be a live question in connection with the present struggle for the nomination.

It seems that Mr. Atherton has been remarkably successful in drawing coin from the public. He began long years ago, when William E. Barrett was a congressman. His first job was as secretary to the Melrose congressman. Since then Mr. Atherton has been linked up with a government pay day and the records show that he never skipped the paymaster. His last berth, and many have considered it a crackerjack good one, has been that of assistant postmaster at Lynn, but inasmuch as the postoffice inspectors have been hot after the Lynn office, because of the fact that Postmaster Craig and Asst. Postmaster Atherton gave so much time to their law studies that the efficiency of the service suffered, Mr. Atherton has deemed it a propitous time, so the story goes, to seek a new job. It is quoted for him that that is his chief incentive in trying to break the old agreement to keep the Essex registries out of politics, which they have been now for more than 30 years. The plaint started up Amesbury way, but it is now flying about all the manufacturing centres of the country at a great rate—at a rate that voters who work every day in a shop may be depended on to push tidbits like the easy-berth story that encompasses Mr. Atherton and which happens to be both true and trite in his case.



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No matter at what temperature Harvard Export (Green Label) Beer is served—it never pours flat.

Then taste it. That is the final test and Harvard always meets it.

Harvard Export (Green Label) Beer is so good it is rightly nicknamed by lovers of good beer as "good old Green Label."

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HANIFY NOT CONFIRMED.

Edward F. Hanify was not confirmed as judge of the Fall River court at Wednesday's meeting of the executive council. The reason given out was that it was not thought best to take up the nomination because of the absence of some of the councillors but the real reason is said to be that it is planned to hold up the appointment until it is seen what Gov. Foss does in regard to the vacant police commissionership. It is said that the same influences which were responsible for Hanify's appointment are backing John A. Brophy for the police commissionership.

CHAMBER OF HORRORS.

Cong. William C. Redfield, one of the speakers at yesterday's noon meeting of the democratic "chamber of horrors" at 29 Union square, stood by a barrel of potatoes and said that the tariff on such a barrel was twenty-four times the tax on real estate in this city.

He pointed out that during the first three months of this year when potato shortage compelled large importations from Scotland the duties paid on these importions were $18,733 a day.—New York Sun.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS

BOSTON.

Buckley a Strong Candidate.

The democrats in Ward 24 have a field of 12 candidates to pick from in choosing their three nominees for the house but John H. Buckley stands out among the dozen as one man who could be depended upon to a fair degree of certainty to win if nominated, for he stands equally well with republicans and democrats. Always taking a warm interest in the state and municipal government, he is in a position to conduct an intelligent campaign for election and well equipped for a place in the legislature. Mr. Buckley is prominent in Boston lodge of Elks and Robert Fulton council, Knights of Columbus, is secretary both of the Dorchester Gentlemen's Driving club and the Dorchester Trades association and is a director of the Massachusetts Co-operative bank. The slogan in Ward 24 is "Vote for Buckley and two others."

O'Keefe's Candidacy Takes Well.

The anouncement that Maj. Patrick F. O'Keefe would be a candidate for mayor at the next election seemingly has taken well, for one hears it discussed on every corner and always favorably. As one of the leading advertising men in the country, one of the founders of the Pilgrim Publicity association and very active in the Chamber of Commerce, the major has always been a great boomer of Boston and has its advantages and needs at his tongue's end. Commercial and industrial Boston could stand a bang-up advertising man at its head for four years, especially one such as Maj. O'Keefe, who produces other results than mere sound.

McGarr Jars Police Inspectors.

John R. McGarr, the new chief inspector of the Boston police department, succeeding the celebrated William B. Watts, recently made the startling discovery that sneak thieves and pickpockets ply their nefarious trades in Boston more at night, or after dark, than during the day time. Immediately all the inspectors on the staff began to applaud McGarr's discernment, for they saw for themselves a relief from the arduous tasks with which they must busy themselves, and a chance not only to go to the ball games in the afternoon, from which custom Chief Dugan had divorced them, but also an opportunity to spend their mornings attending the "movies."

But when Chief Inspector McGarr let it be known that the same inspectors who have been so "busy" in the day time should also keep watch on the sneak thieves and pickpockets in the night time, a loud howl went up from the inspectors' room at headquarters and Chief Inspector McGarr immediately lost caste with his understrappers.

McGarr was only recently an inspector himself, and he knows only too well for the comfort of those who are still inspectors how little real work they have to do and how well known their faces have become in "City Emplyees Row" at Fenway park, and in the last row of seats in the theatres. Under McGarr's new order every inspector on the force will spend every other night fom 6 p. m. until midnight patrolling the theatrical district, outside the theatres, the subway stations, the railroad terminals, and other such places where people who might be attractive to sneak thieves and pickpockets congregate. This means that all inspectors will report at the usual time in the morning, 8.30 a. m., and will perform their regular duties until 6 p. m., if they are to have that night off, and until 2.30 p. m. if they are to have that night on.

In this way MrGarr hopes to have these detectives earn some of that $1800 which they happen to draw down in legitimate salary yearly, and also to make the highways a little safer at night.

Smith Not a Congressional Candidate.

Counc. Earnest E. Smith will not make the fight as the bull moose candidate for congress in the 11th district against Cong. Andrew J. Peters, but the Ward 11 representative says the progressives will put a man in the field. Earnest's decision is due to the fact that he believes that the Back Bay should be represented in the city council at all times and in view of the fact that Counc. "Matt." Hale is determined to retire, Earnest feels that he must stay for at least another year.

Fitz Not With Murphy for Mayor.

Those close to Mayor Fitzgerald say that John R. Murphy's attack upon Dist. Atty. Pelletier's candidacy for the gubernatorial nomination and the announcement that he is a mayoralty candidate, do not necessarily follow that Mayor Fitzgerald will be with him for mayor. Atty. Murphy is Lomasney's man for mayor and while Martin and the mayor were never closer, Martin's advocacy for Murphy as a mayoralty candidate may result in a break between John F. and the czar of Ward 8. They have broken before and might break again.

Those in close touch with the mayor say that he wants Pres. Joseph H. O'Neil of the Federal Trust company as his successor. The mayor and the head of that banking institution are on the friendliest terms, and Pres. O'Neil could be depended upon to get the support of the Donovan-Doyle-Keliher combination of the city democracy.

The Seaver Street Wail.

Harry Nawn joined in the complaint of other Seaver street residents, at the hearing before the street commissioners Wednesday, that it was impossible to get a sound night's sleep because of the fact that the famous Franklin park wall acted as a sounding board for the noise produced by the street cars. That wail has gone up for many years and yet Harry put up a $100,000 house on Seaver street only a year ago. Undoubtedly the wall does act as a sounding board but is the noise any worse than dwellers along Washington street suffer from the Elevated trains? Louis A. Ginsberg, trustee of pauper institutions, informed the commissioners that if a Seaver street resident desires a good night's rest he must consume a bottle of whiskey before retiring. Living on Seaver street under present conditions, therefore, has its compensations.

Strange They Didn't Get To It.

P. J. Brady of Ward 23, grand dictator of the Cleveland club and undertaker, was at the mayor's office at the formal opening of the metallic casket which was found in the corner stone of the old court house, and when he saw genuine money being extracted from the box expressed surprise that the box had not been opened years ago when employes of the departments quartered in the old court house were shy of the wherewith to spin over Guiney's bar. "They must have known the box was there and that it contained some of the currency of the time," Deacon Brady contended. City hall officials who were gathered about the mayor's office and heard "Pat's" comment suggested that possibly the work of cutting through the metallic box was too strenuous if they actually knew the box was there.

"Pat" was one of a score or more who visited the mayor's office to see the box opened. Incidentally he was one of the crowd that formed the back-ground for the group, including the mayor, two members of the city council and descendants of city officials of 1833, who were photographed by a small army of newspaper camera men.

WORCESTER.

Foss Boom Launched.

The expected has happened. A Foss boom has been started in Worcester. Charles F. Campbell, chairman of the democratic city committee, is engineering the boom. That Chairman Campbell, who was counted on as the one active democrat with a personal grouch against Gov. Foss, should cover up and not only make his peace with the governor but accept the position as head of the Foss state campaign committee has surprised a lot of the "pols."

Had Campbell joined with the Pelletier crowd there is no denying the fact that Pelletier would have carried Worcester in the primaries and he may carry it yet. It has been known that Campbell felt sore that he was not named for clerk of the central district court, instead of Major Raymond, the republican, and having the respect and confidence of the great mass of young democrats in the city, he would have swung them to Pelletier.

But Campbell looked the situation over as a practical politician and found that the Pelletier boom in this city had been handled from the start by C. Eugene McGillicuddy, of the state board of health, and in the event of a win at the primaries and again at the polls, he felt that the credit for carrying Worcester would be given to McGillicuddy, and whatever favors there were to be given out would go to the fellows named by McGillicuddy, and that meant keeping them in the McGillicuddy family, which, counting the cousins, on the Barrett and the Buckley sides, is as numerous as the leaves on the trees, leaving nothing for Campbell or his friends.

Then again Campbell saw in the McGillicuddy prominence in the Pelletier boom, a possibility of complications in the coming municipal election that would leave him and his strongest friends divided in December. With the aid of the workers that would be gathered for the Pelletier fight, McGillicuddy would be able to perfect a working organization which would be held intact after the primaries and used as the basis for an anti-O'Connell campaign committee in the municipal caucuses in the attempt to land the mayoralty nomination for Dr. Thomas J. Barrett, first cousin of McGillicuddy. This would have divided the democracy, in some cases brother against brother and father against son, and probably result in the election of a republican mayor. Such a condition was not to Campbell's liking, and he took the step he felt necessary to make a stand for both Mayor David F. O'Connell and Gov. Foss.

Dr. Smith's Confirmation Held Up.

Dr. Joseph A. Smith, who was named by Mayor O'Connell to succeed the late Richard Mathew as a member of the board of registrars of voters, failed of confirmation Monday night and the matter was laid over one meeting that the democracy of Smith might be looked up. It was claimed by others who were seeking the place, which pays $600 a year for about three weeks' work, that Smith was not a democrat, but it is pretty certain that it will be found he was enrolled as a democrat at the primaries last fall when for the first time official enrolment was made.

At the time when Hearst was making a run to secure delegates for the presidential nomination, Smith had charge of the Hearst campaign in Worcester and managed to carry the city caucuses and the district for Hearst against the regulars. For a few years after that Smith was elected as a democrat from Ward 6 to the school committee and the only lapse from party loyalty known was three years ago when he went into a republican caucus to help secure the senatorial nomination for Charles H. Hastings. He never made any secret of that and excused himself on the ground that it was doing a friend a favor when there was no damage being done to a democrat. It is pretty certain that he will be confirmed at the next meeting of the city council.

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HORNBLOWER & WEEKS

Career of This Great Stock Exchange House Exemplifies Growth of Boston as Financial Centre—Election of Its Head to Presidency of Stock Exchange the Outward Sign of Ascendancy of Firm

In Boston's banking and brokerage circles the name of Hornblower & Weeks is synonymous with conservatism and square dealing, and the firm has attained an enviable position in the financial world through its steady maintenance of sound principles, combined with energetic application of business methods. The firm has not been satisfied to maintain its position, however high, but has pushed forward steadily in all directions. The great success that has been attained by Hornblower & Weeks must be attributed in large part to the fact that the members of the firm have an extremely wide acquiantance, the three heads of the house having been prominently before the public in one way or another for many years, and always in a manner to attract favorable attention and respect. There are few houses whose members are more widely or favorably known to the general public than are the three men who are chiefly responsible for the success of Hornblower & Weeks. This is an asset of immense value.

The firm of Hornblower & Weeks was formed August 20, 1888, in a modest way, the partners being Henry Hornblower and John W. Weeks, while James J. Phelan, now the hustling partner, was a clerk. Mr. Hornblower, who was born in Lawrence, Mass., in 1863, and who graduated from the Arlington high school in 1878, had been for ten years in the employ of Hornblower & Page, of which his father was the senior partner, but the opportunities there were not sufficiently attractive for an ambitious young man, and when Mr. Page died the elder Mr. Hornblower retired, and turned the business over to his son.

The latter associated himself with John W. Weeks, who was born in Lancaster, N. H., had graduated from the United States Naval academy, and had been prominently identified with the Massachusetts naval brigade. It is generally agreed that the United States navy lost one of its most promising young men when Capt. Weeks left the service and entered the banking and brokerage business. The same qualities that have brought success in this field would have brought fame in the service of the government.

If the success of the firm is to be attributed to any one factor more than another it should be to the capacity for hard work that the members have displayed at all times. The firm never has had any faith in the motto that "everything comes to him who waits," but it has pursued the policy of going out and getting what it wanted, with eminent success. When the firm started in business it adopted certain policies, and it has adhered to these from that time to the present. One of the first principles was conservatism. Each member of the firm has been prohibited from indulging in personal speculation, so that his judgment has not been biased by his commitments in the market.

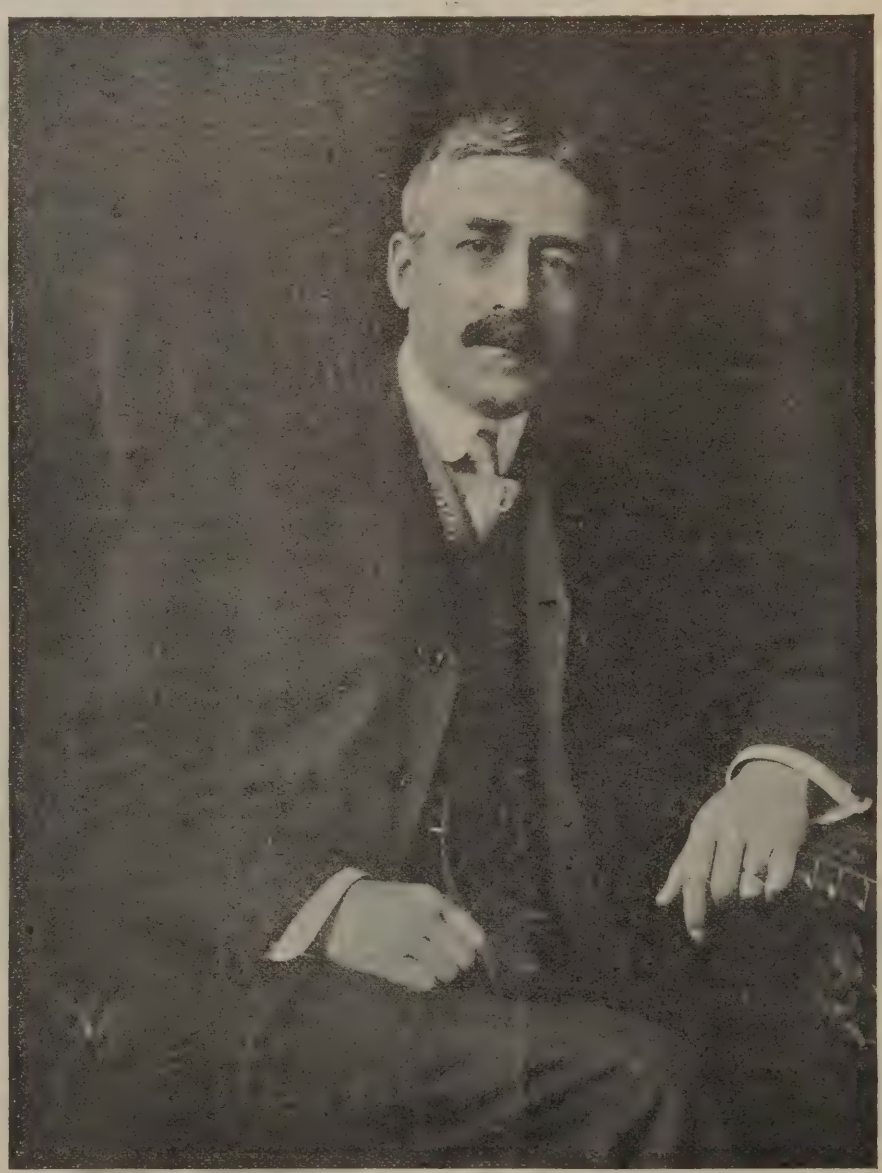
It has been the policy of the house to stand by its customers, and those who have traded with the firm for years will bear testimony to the fact that this policy has been adhered to even when conditions have been extremely discouraging. Loyalty of customers is one of the strongest bases for success in the banking and stock brokerage business, and this Hornblower & Weeks have had to an unusual extent. Another policy that has been pursued steadily is that of affording the most complete information on all financial subjects to its customers. To furnish this the firm established, and maintains at heavy expense, a statistical department, where information of every kind bearing on the operations of corporations and on the values of their securities is kept available for all who desire to utilize it.

The work necessary to keep information of this extensive character up to date and readily accessible when desired is immense, and this departmnt of the firm's business has been greatly appreciated. Its statistical department has the reputation of being more complete than any other similar department in the city, and this indicates the careful supervision of details which has characterized the firm. It is not satisfied with anything short of the best, and whenever any improvement is brought out it is added to the firm's equipment.

In addition to its commission business, which is very heavy, Hornblower & Weeks some years ago instituted a bond department, which has increased steadily in importance. The same methods that have made the firm successful in the stock commission business have brought success in the sale of bonds. Only the best bonds are handled, and investors know that securities offered by the firm have been thoroughly examined and have been found thoroughly sound. All these illustrations come down to the same basis, which is confidence. This is what the house has sought above all else, and it has endeavored to instil confidence into its customers even a the loss of temporary profits. Whatever may have been lost in this manner has been repaid ten-fold.

The success of the firm is indicated by the necessity for steadily increasing office accommodations. At first the firm was located in the old Stock Exchange building, and when that was razed the firm moved to offices in the Merchants National Bank building, where it remained for five years, when it returned to the new Stock Exchange building, in 1894. The offices were on the second floor, and as the business increased other offices were added, until Hornblower & Weeks occupied all of one end of the floor, and what had been a number of offices were partitioned off for its sole use. During this time not all the houses in the business had been prosperous, and the prosperity of Hornblower & Weeks cannot be attributed to general conditions. It was due to the genius for hard work that the members exhibited, and to the reputation that the firm had acquired with the public, which was richly deserved.

Even these ample quarters became congested, and the employes were crowded to an extent that interfered with satisfactory work. The next change made by the firm was to its present luxurious and extensive offices in its own building, at 60 Congress street, corner of Water street, opposite the Shawmut Bank building, and in the very heart of the financial district. This building, which fronts on Congress stret, extends down Water street, while there is a passageway on the opposite side, affording a maximum of light to the offices. This was one of the first requisites named by the firm in its new building, and there are few offices which are so generously supplied with natural light. The building is of six stories, and Hornblower & Weeks occupy the entire first and second floors, with some overflow.



HENRY HORNBLOWER.

The building is of steel, with light Bedford limestone facing, and is a decided ornament to that section of the city. The interior finish is not surpassed in Boston. The main entrance is through high doors of old English oak, and the walls of the main banking room, the area of which is extensive, are wainscotted in African mahogany, and tinted in French gray above. The ceiling itself is panelled in low relief with straight mouldings. The whole effect is of extreme richness, but without extreme ornamentation, and is characteristic of the firm, being just what one familiar with the house would expect. The counter, which is in the foreground of the room, is a beautiful piece of work, being of mahogany on a marble base. A room has been set aside for the use of customers, for meetings

of trustees and boards of directors, and this is handsomely furnished with rich mahogany tables and chairs, metal fixtures, and soft green Turkish carpet. This room has been used constantly, and has been a great convenience. The firm has provided offices for the use of its customers, where they can transact business in private.

On the second floor is the board room, which is large and extremely light, the big quotation board being directly across from the numerous windows on the Water Street side of the building. This is a feature that customers of brokerage houses will appreciate, as frequently quotation boards have to be placed where the light is poor, or where there is only artificial light. There are special lighting facilities to be used on dark days, and the board is well illuminated. It is one of the largest boards, and quotations are posted of all the stocks in which there is any general public interest.

The chairs for customers are of a new and improved pattern, giving such comfort that there is no inclination leave them. Other facilities comprise lockers, private telephone booths, telegraph news ticker, financial news bulletins, New York financial gossip over the firm's private wires, and other conveniences. In the rear of this room are the desks of the floor men, telegraph and telephone operators, ready to transmit orders to the floors of the Boston or New York exchanges in a moment, and to report the execution of orders to customers.

The statistical and other departments are located in smaller offices on this floor, where their heads can work without interruption which would be inevitable in the larger and public offices. The latch-strings of these offices are always out, however, and a welcome is always extended to any inquirer. When Hornblower & Weeks started in business, 24 years ago, it had only 25 or 30 customers. Now its customers number thousands, and it employs a force of over 300 employes.

The energies of Hornblower & Weeks have by no means been confined to Boston. The firm maintins a suite of offices at 42 Broadway, New York, which are furnished richly, and it has fine offices at 152 Monroe Street, Chicago. The Detroit offices are in the Majestic building, and branches are maintained in New Haven and Hartford, Conn., and Providence and Newport, R. I. Private wires are operated to these offices, and a large volume of business is transacted over them.

It is time to say something about the men who constitute this house. As has already been stated, the original members were Henry Hornblower and John W. Weeks, while James J. Phelan has been associated with them from the beginning, having been previously with the firm of E. T. Hornblower & Son, and for the past 12 years he has been a very active member of the firm of Hornblower & Weeks. The other members of the firm, each of whom has earned his position, are James H. Wainwright and John W. Prentiss, who are the New York members of the firm, who were admitted in 1903, when Edward L. Geary also was made a member of the firm, having been the head of the bookkeeping department before that time, Andrew S. Woods; Henry N. Sweet; and Charles T. Lovering, Jr. These latter were admitted to membership in 1906. The seats in the Boston Stock Exchange are held by Mr. Hornblower, Mr. Phelan, and Mr. Lovering, while Mr. Wainwright is a member of the New York Stock Exchange. With so many seats the house is able to give the very best service.

Henry Hornblower is widely known, though efforts to induce him to enter public service have been unavailing, possibly because he felt that the house has been adequately represented in that field. Mr. Hornblower is first and foremost a business man, as may be seen from the fact that he is director of the Atlantic, Gulf and West Indies Steamship Lines, trustee of the Boston Suburban Electric companies, director of the Cape Cod Cranberry company, director of the Converse Rubber company, president and director of the Cross Paper Feeder company, director of the Dorchester Mutual Fire Insurance company, director of the First National bank of Arlington, director of the Harmony Mills, director of the Hoosac Mills, director of the International Trust company, director of the Knickerbocker Portland Cement company, director of the Sealshipt Oyster system and trustee of the Arlington Five Cent Savings bank.

Cong. Weeks, or Capt. Weeks, as he is more familiarly known among his friends and acquaintances here, needs no special mention, as his career has been open to the public for years. He was born in 1860 in Lancaster N. H., but he has been so long identified with Massachusetts that he is looked upon as a native. During his public service in Washington Cong. Weeks has won the respect of all with whom he has come in contact, and amid all the scandal and allegations against public officials not a word ever has been said against him, and nobody with any knowledge whatever of the man would venture to attract public ridicule by making any attack upon him. He has carried the same politics into public life that he has shown in his business. His name is a big asset for the firm.

Everybody in Boston who knows anybody knows James J. Phelan, and not only knows him, but likes him. If he has any enemies they have carefully kept the fact a secret. Mr. Phelan is a hustler, and it is no disparagement to the other members of the firm of Hornblower & Weeks to say that a large part of the increased business that the firm has enjoyed has come from the untiring energies of James J. Phelan. Mr. Phelan was born in Toronto, Canada, June 14, 1871, and while nobody would believe that he is any older than that date indicates, they are justified in wondering how he has managed to do so much is so short a time. Mr. Phelan resembles Caesar, in that he is ambitious, but he takes a more popular method of attaining distinction.

It is a matter of history that when young Phelan was employed by E. T. Hornblower & Son as a messenger and office boy he was the best messenger and office boy in Boston. He had a purpose in life, which was to succeed, and he pursued that purpose without wavering. He worked for himself as he worked for his employers, though that was not in his mind at the time. He did not only what was required from him, but more, and he studied how to make himself more useful, and succeeded. He never was known to object to working overtime, or to doing things that might not be considered to come within the scope of his duties.

Naturally, when Henry Hornblower formed the present firm, he took Mr. Phelan with him. For a brief time the latter performed similar duties to those which he had done for the old firm, but he was too valuable to be retained in a minor capacity, and ever since then he has been climbing. He is still going. In 1897 Mr. Phelan became a member of the Boston Stock Exchange, and he has done the greater part of the business of the firm on the floor ever since then. It has been said by many in explanation of his phenomenal rise that Mr. Phelan has a genuis for business, and that is true to a considerable extent, yet Mr. Phelan would be the last to attribute his success to that cause. He will say that his genius has been that of hard work and strict integrity of purpose, and this is the fact.

Mr. Phelan was one of the founders of the Federal Trust company of Boston, of which he was vice-president for some time, and a member of the executive committee. In the early days of that institution, before it had become so firmly established as at present, Mr. Phelan gave it a great deal of his attention, and he is to be credited with a large share of its success. Since then he has devoted his attention to other enterprises, and has not been officially connected with the company.



JAMES J. PHELAN.

Mr. Phelan is a member of the Boston stock exchange, member of the Chicago board of trade, president and chairman of the executive committee of the Connecticut Valley Lumber company, director and chairman of the finance committee of the Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance company, director of the People's National bank of Roxbury, trustee and member of the executive committee of the Union Institution for Savings, and director of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

His chief activity at present outside of the firm is directed toward the upbuilding of the Connecticut Valley Lumber company.

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U. S. SEN. HENRY CABOT LODGE

His Name Now Associated With a National Policy That Commanded Instant Comment of the Governments of the World—Illustrates His Brilliant Deplomacy

The "Lodge doctrine" may be destined to stand for all time as one of the great policies with which the name of its author or sponsor is inseparably connected. Comparatively few measures or policies are identified popularly with the names of the men who originated or championed them, and when they are the authorship often is that of some other man. Thus the "Monroe Doctrine," to which the "Lodge doctrine" promises to become a distinguished sequel, was framed by John Quincy Adams, although incorporated in the message of Pres. James Monroe in 1823. The Mann-Elkins railroad bill was not drafted by either Mann or Elkins, nor was its predecessor, the "Hepburn" or railroad rate bill of 1906, the sole work of Col. William P. Hepburn. The so-called Tarsney act requires competitive bidding among architects for the construction of public buildings. The Bowman act, framed by Selwyn Z. Bowman of Massachusetts in the early 80s, made the court of claims a body of great importance and relieved congress of much work. The Weeks act establishes the policy of government ownership and control of mountain forest regions in the Appalachian range. The tariff bills usually take the name of the chairman of the ways and means committee. Nevertheless, most of the great measures which finally become law or the great policies laid down by a government are disassociated from any person. The distinction, therefore, of associating one's name with a policy so important as to command the instant comment of the civilized governments of the world is one of which any American statesman may be proud.

Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge was the first man in congress to perceive the menace implied in the proposed occupation of land about Magdalena bay, Lower California, by a Japanese steamship company, subsidized by the Japanese government. Some months ago Sen. Lodge directed the attention of the state department, the president and finally of the senate to the possible significance of negotiations which were reported to be underway between the syndicate owning the land, whose representative resided in New England, and the Japanese steamship company. The state department appeared indifferent to the revelations of Mr. Lodge, Pres. Taft was inclined to minimize the possibilities of the situation and, moreover, the determination which formed itself in the senator's mind to serve notice to Japan and the world that the Monroe doctrine was not a thing to be trifled with could be more diplomatically accomplished through the senate than through any other branch of the government. Sen. Lodge therefore offered a resolution July 31 as follows:

"Resolved, that when any harbor or other place in the American continents is so situated that the occupation thereof for military or naval purposes might threaten the communications or the safety of the United States, the government of the United States could not see, without grave concern, the possession of such harbor or other place by any corporation or association which has such a relation to another government, not American, as to give that government practical power of control for naval or military purposes."

Only four senators voted against this resolution, which takes rank as a fresh statement of the ancient Monroe doctrine—that the United States would regard as an unfriendly act any attempt of a foreign government to claim or occupy territory in America. Indeed, as Mr. Lodge explained to the senate, the "new" doctrine rests upon a generally accepted principle of the law of nations which is older than the Monroe doctrine, namely, that every nation has a right to protect its own safety, and that if it feels that the possession by a foreign power, for military or naval purposes, of any given harbor or place, is prejudicial to its safety, it is its duty as well as its right to interfere.

The Lodge doctrine is of vital importance with reference to the Panama canal for, although it is diplomatically phrased, it means nothing more or less than that the United States would go to war if necessary to prevent any European, Asiatic or other non-American power from obtaining a military or naval base commanding the approaches to the canal.

This one episode well illustrates the brilliant diplomacy of Sen. Lodge as acting chairman of the committee on foreign relations, which he virtually is, owing to the feebleness of the aged Sen. Cullom. It confirms also the prediction of the friends of the senior senator that if re-elected by the legislature of 1911 he would devote the remainder of his service to the higher things in government and leave minor matters to younger and less experienced men.

Opportunities for distinguished service have come rapidly to Sen. Lodge in the last year. As heartily desirous of peace as Pres. Taft but with a different point of view, he caused the arbitration treaties so to be amended that certain distinctively American questions could under no circumstances be submitted to the decision of an un-American tribunal. As a member of the committee on naval affairs he has exercised a compelling influence for the maintenance of an adequate navy—a phrase which means something to Sen. Lodge if it does not to the democrats who wrote into their Baltimore platform. He was instrumental in the creation of a dental corps in the navy and he has lent his aid to the Murray amendment to the naval bill prohibiting enlisted men from doing work upon vessels which could as well be done by mechanics who live on shore.

Wtih his re-election Sen. Lodge assumed the chairmanship of the committee on immigration and succeeded in getting through the senate the extremely important bill which would completely revise the immigration laws of the country. In recognition of unfortunate conditions which are strikingly emphasized in his own state, Sen. Lodge championed also the bill which passed the senate providing an illiteracy test for immigrants.

As a member of the committee on finance Sen. Lodge offered and carried through the only bill reducing the sugar duties yet proposed which has any likelihood of becoming law or which, if enacted, could become law without danger to the sugar interests on the one hand or a betrayal of the people on the other. This bill bore the senator's name. He also reported for the committee and carried through the senate in one day the bill ruling the poisonous phosphorus match out of interstate commerce.

A large grist of minor legislation has come from the senator's busy mill. His amendment appropriating $5000 to investigate the subject of beam trawling was adopted, as was another amendment providing an additional sum for the reconstruction of the Boston custom house. The controversy over the locally celebrated Weymouth Back River bridge was settled satisfactorily largely through his efforts.



The foregoing is only an incomplete list of the many measures with which Sen. Lodge has been actively identified, some of them as author and promoter. Meantime he has had the courage to turn his face, politically, from Theodore Roosevelt, his almost lifelong friend and associate and to condemn in a series of eloquent and scholarly addresses the attacks made by the third term candidate upon the constitution of the United States and the system of representative government under which the country has grown prosperous and mighty. The Lodge addresses upon this important subject bid fair to become classics and to influence intelligent thought upon the leading political issue of the day as perhaps no other utterance can.

U. S. SEN. W. MURRAY CRANE

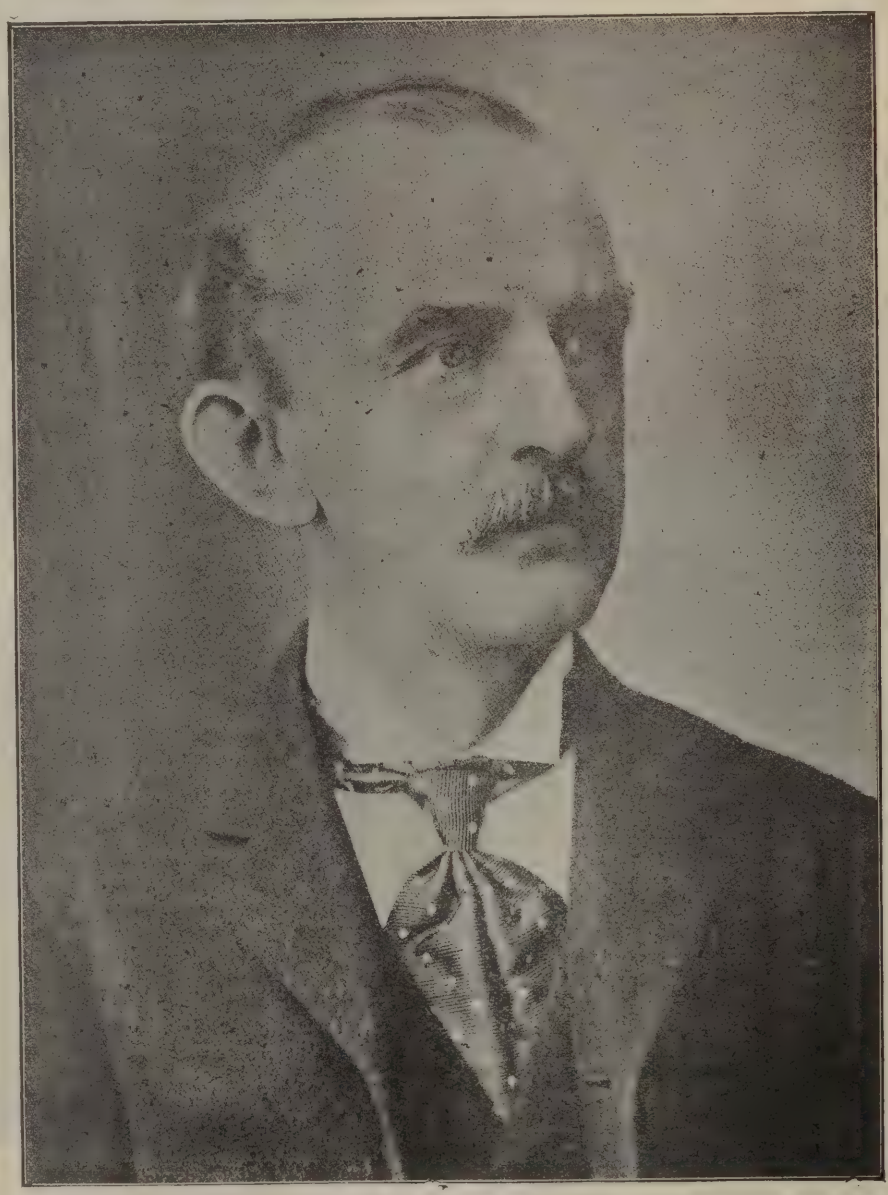
Junior Senator to Retire After 16 Years of Public Service—Occupies Place in National Congress Second to None—Position Has Been One of Real Leadership

U. S. Sen. W. Murray Crane on May 21, 1912, announced his intention to terminate a public career which began in 1897 as lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts and has continued until he occupies a place in the national legislature second to that of no other man. For a long time after he entered the senate the question was asked a thousand times if it was once—"Is Mr. Crane really a power in the senate?" This question faded long ago into the limbo of conundrums that answer themselves, but this may be added: that Crane had not been in the senate a year before he was a potent influence, and with the retirement of Nelson W. Aldrich he attained to a position of actual power. This power, it is true, has been modified and limited by the rise of the insurgent republicans and their unprecedented combination with the democrats for the purpose of controlling the senate for their own ends; and where Aldrich could command, Crane often could only plead and argue. Nevertheless, Crane has exercised an influence that has developed into all the power he ever has cared to exercise, that of persuasion; and his position in national politics, as far as the regular republican organization is concerned, has been one of real leadership. Of present senators, Cullom, Perkins, Clark, Nelson, Warren, Penrose, McCumber, Dillingham, Heyburn, Smoot and several others—to say nothing of Lodge, who is the second oldest senator in service—are senior to Crane, yet none can rally a bunch of statesmen upon a given proposition like Crane.

Sen. Crane makes it his business to be on good terms with everybody. If he were to remain in the senate and a democratic president should come in next March, Crane would be persona grata at the White House if no other republican was. He is liked because he is unselfish and able, always trying to help somebody. He is not feared, because he is not a slave-driver and he takes no pleasure in compelling men to do things against their will. He is close-mouthed, and therefore trusted by everybody, yet he is frank with his opinions. He likes to be consulted and he has a confidence in his own advice which somehow inspires the confidence of others. He was a confidant of Roosevelt, who even now usually omits Crane's name when he is haranging against the "bosses"; and, needless to say, Crane is a strong right arm of Taft. The high-minded, well-meaning but blundering Taft probably has listened to more advice from Crane than from any other one man, and usually has followed it. When he has not, as a rule, he has stubbed his toe. Crane is not infallible, yet all Washington will tell you that his plans have a high average of political wisdom, and when he makes a mistake he sees it and hops before his critics have had time to fire.

When the vital question "Whom shall we nominate?" confronted the republican party in the presidential campaign of 1912, Sen. Crane was among the first to declare that if the party should fail to renominate Taft it would go into the campaign beaten already. With Roosevelt as the candidate, he argued, the democrats would have only to cry "No third term" and the fight would be all over. This conviction of Crane may not be as close to the fact as it appeared to be when he took his position last January, but if the president is indebted to any one man for his renomination, that man is W. Murray Crane. If Taft is reelected—and he may be—Crane will have rounded up his political career with a miracle. Crane, notwithstanding the charge that he is the prince of reactionaries, was not a Roosevelt-hater, as some of his colleagues were. He believed it would be bad politics to drop Taft and he thought that if Roosevelt ever should try for the presidency again he should wait until 1916.

Crane was instinctively the leader of the Taft forces in Chicago last June. He had been the power behind the machinery which elected the delegates, and although defeated himself as a delegate by a fluke, he attended in the much more useful and convenient capacity as a member of the national committee. Penrose and William Barnes, Jr., of New York were his leading associates, and the three, working harmoniously together, made a team of unrivalled strength in the game of cold practical politics they were compelled to play. Crane, as much surprised as most of the regulars were by the fanatical sweep of the Roosevelt movement, had softened a little toward the idea of a third candidate and at one time might not have opposed the selection of Cummins, Borah, Hadley or some other man had it seemed possible to make the turn without throwing the convention into the hands of Roosevelt. But Crane never actually urged or advised a shift from Taft, while Barnes was dead set against it; and when the trio found that their doubtful delegates, maddened by the insinuations of the Roosevelt side, would stand firm and protect Taft's narrow margin, all talk of a compromise candidate died.



Mr. Crane, having been lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts three years and governor three years, went to the senate October 13, 1904, by the appointment of John L. Bates, as successor to George Frisbie Hoar. He was elected to the unexpired term by the legislature of 1905 and for the full term of 1907. Sen. Crane did not decide to retire because he believed he would be defeated for reelection, either in a possible primary or by the legislature of 1913. He is withdrawing voluntarily because he is sick and tired of being a senatorial pack mule, along with his other honor of being captain of the guard. He is a frail little body, and he was almost worn out when he went to the national convention. He returned exhausted, and he could see nothing ahead but seven years of hard labor, for the most part thankless.

One of the most conscientious things he ever did was to vote twice that the election of William Lorimer of Chicago to the senate should not be declared invalid, and he was denounced for this vote like a pickpocket. Crane held, along with a good many other senators who voted the other way but had not the courage of their convictions, that neither of the investigations proved that Lorimer had any knowledge whatever of the alleged bribery in the Illinois legislature. He firmly believed this, and he said to his friends that he could not honestly vote otherwise than for acquittal. He said more, privately; he said that if his state wanted his seat because of his vote in the Lorimer case, it could have it. His state probably did not want his seat, and Sen. Crane is retiring with the respect and good wishes of a commonwealth that never has failed to do him almost unanimous honor.

No written record attests the arduous service of Mr. Crane as a United States senator. He never has made a speech or personally drafted a bill of importance, yet he has been actively associated, on one side or the other, with every important piece of legislation upon which the senate has acted. When he came to Washington the Aldrich-Hale-Allison-Burrows crowd was absolute in its power. The leaders used to nose around in the dark for weeks to find out how other senators stood on certain questions. Crane innocently went hopping through the chamber every time his curiosity was aroused and asked these dignified sphinxes how they intended to vote. They surprised themselves by telling him. In a short time his genius for gaining confidence and keeping it made him the most useful man in the senate, and he so continued until the day came when he found himself also perhaps the most powerful.

This is a thumb-nail record of W. Murray Crane and is intended to compress much into little. Yet it is ten times more than Mr. Crane would permit to be written about himself were he consulted.

GEORGE von L. MEYER

As Result of His Reorganization of Department We Now Have Navy Ready for Business at Any Hour of Day or Night—Marks Him as Great Administrator

George von L. Meyer of Massachusetts is one secretary of the navy who has done something. Whether or not the Meyer reforms will stand the test of time remains to be seen. The practical point just now is that Mr. Meyer found the office of secretary of the navy to be possessed of great powers even without the enabling legislation with which congress often is slow to assist an executive officer, and that he has used those powers whether congress liked it or not. Some members of the naval committees of congress, as a matter of fact, have not been any too enthusiastic over the naval reorganization promoted by Sec. Meyer, but that official has kept smilingly and industriously on his way and now points with pride to a navy which is ready for business any hour of the day or night.

Not since 1842, when expenditures for the navy amounted to only about $8,250,000—as against the $121,000,000 of the present day—has any material change been made in the organization of the navy department. No continuity of policy has been possible, under a system which changes the head of the navy department once in every few years, or months, as the case may be, nor has any secretary of the navy necessarily been able to administer the affairs of the department in the most practicable and enlightened manner.

Sec. Meyer reorganized the department by rearranging the bureaus into four natural divisions, with each represented by a responsible adviser in the office of the secretary of the navy.

The first and most important division is that of operations of the fleet. This had not existed heretofore, and, in consequence when war with Spain broke out we were compelled suddenly to form a board of strategy, which was obliged to take up its work without due preparation. Today, the aid for operations, in connection with the war college and the general board, gives his entire attention to the movements of the ships and the operations of the fleet. This, of course, includes studies and plans of possible war.

The second division is that of personnel. The aid for personnel supervises the assignment of officers and their various duties, the naval academy and the enlisted men.

The aid for material has under his supervision the great material bureaus of construction and repair, steam engineering, ordnance, yards and docks, supplies, and equipment. As the aids are the eyes and ears of the secretary they report to him whether the work in the bureaus is becoming coordinated, and, if there is delay, the chiefs of the bureaus are immediately brought together and the questions threshed out, thus saving time and eliminating much red tape and official correspondence.

The aid for inspection inspects, both ashore and afloat, and reports now directly to the secretary. He will be instrumental in saving to the government large expenditures of money on old vessels which, heretofore, when rebuilt or extensively repaired without due consideration, have not represented a military asset to the navy commensurate to the cost.

A part of the work now performed by the four aids was done formerly by the board of construction, composed of certain of the individual bureau chiefs. Under the present system, the general military features of these ships are recommended by the general board and are referred to the bureau of construction and repair, which prepares sketch designs. In case the general requirements asked for cannot be met, this fact is called to the attention of the department and the requirements are then modified. After the sketch plans are ready, sea-going officers are drawn from the fleet and from other quarters for the purpose of going over these designs for criticism and suggestion. After the requirements and the general features have thus been perfected, the modified requirements go back to the bureau of construction and repair for change in the outline plans, which are then again subject to scrutiny. The final designs represent the best technical knowledge and sea-going experience.

In the navy-yards the English and German system of two divisions, one hull and one machinery, has been adopted, with each in charge of an expert. Public works at all navy-yards and stations have been consolidated under the civil engineers.

The fleet of battleships is and will be kept as a unit. Its organization has been changed by placing five vessels in each division instead of four and by assigning all vessels of the same class to the same navy yard. Only one vessel at a time from each division is sent to a navy yard for considerable repairs.

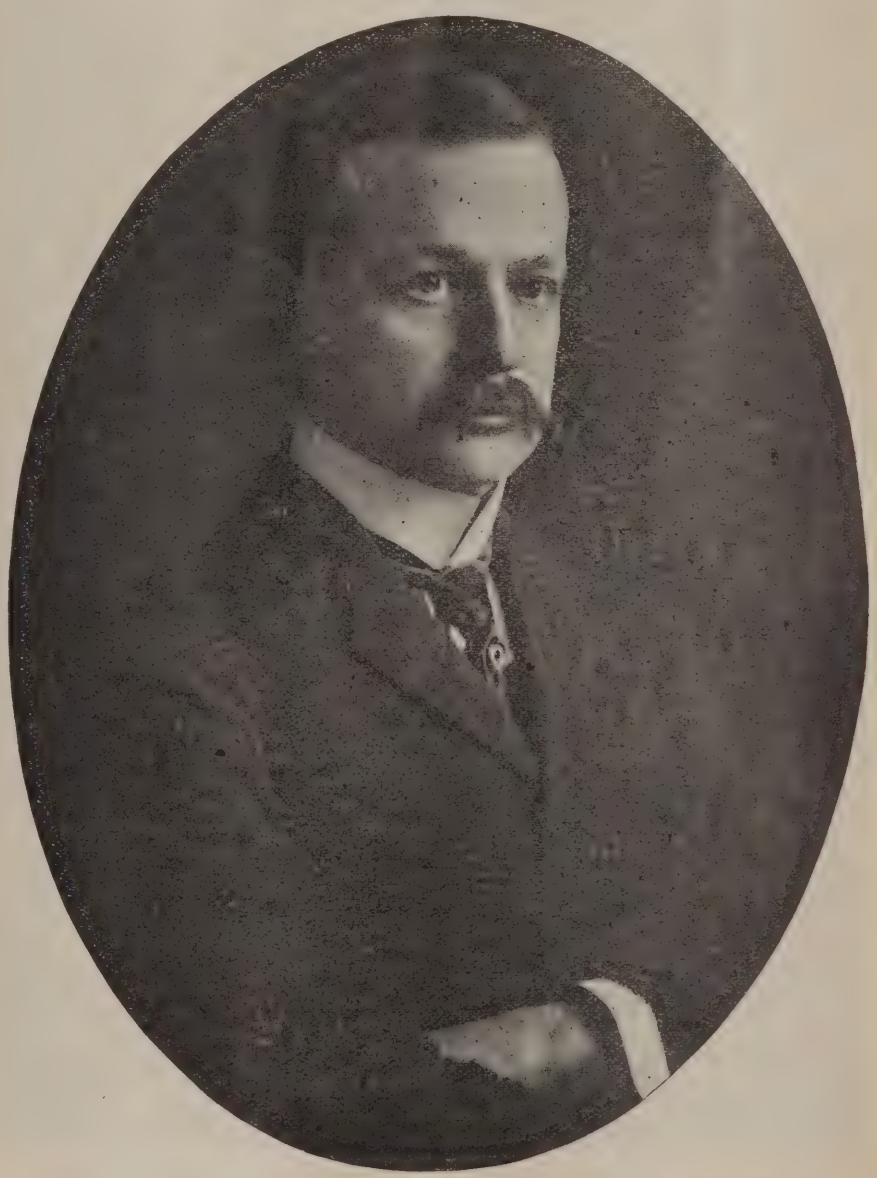
Sec. Meyer is doing all in his power to lead public sentiment to demand an abandonment of useless navy yards.

The organization of the navy has been developed on sea and shore with the idea of improving the degree of preparedness of the fleet for war, and this without waste. Torpedo craft on the various stations have been organized into torpedo fleets, which from time to time have been attached to the main fleet. As a result, the navy is better prepared for torpedo attack and defence that it ever was before. To decrease the amount of repairs performed at navy-yards, always an item of great expense, and particularly to improve the degree of self-maintenance of the fleet, all vessels are required to have repairs made upon them by the regular ship's company to as great an extent as practicable.

The marksmanship of the navy has been improved from a percentage of hits of 3 1-2 in 1898 to 33 1-3 today, although the range has increased from 3,000 to more than 10,000 yards. The rate of fire is two shots in one minute where it was one shot in five minutes. We shoot 1200 percent better today that we did in the battle of Santiago. Competition in gunnery has brought excellent results. The use of old warships for targets has led to many useful discoveries which might have been impossible otherwise.

The United States is now able to make its own torpedoes, where three years ago it was dependent upon a private concern. The battleships New York and Texas will carry for the first time a 14-inch, 45-calibre gun. The new Springfield rifle and the new Colt automatic pistol, used by the army, have been adopted by the navy.

A new cost accounting system and new methods of bookkeeping throughout have been installed by Sec. Meyer in the navy yards. The property of the navy has been appraised, so the government now knows the value of its naval property. Excess stocks have been eliminated, thereby saving warehouse room and eliminating waste by deterioration. Civilian experts in plant management, cost accounting and administrative methods have been employed. The navy is now buying its own hemp and saving $40 a ton. Paymasters are given charge of all stores and supplies on all vessels. Money allowances are made aboard ship in lieu of allowances by quantities.



Competitions of various kinds, even in the use of coal and the care of machinery, have been instituted which have increased the efficiency of the fleet materially. In one year the horse-power machinery in the fleet was increased 16 percent and the average cruising speed 15 percent, while the total cost of fuel was decreased in proportion. In one year also the actual average cost of maintenance per ship in commission was reduced nearly $20,000 for each ship.

In a word, Sec. Meyer has made the navy an efficient and flexible fighting machine.

EVERETT C. BENTON

Defeated Gov. Foss Once and Many Believe He Will do it Again if They Oppose Each Other Next November—His Life Has Been Full of Intelligent and Successful Effort to Help Others

Everett C. Benton, candidate for the republican nomination for governor, was born in Guildhall, Vt., Sept. 25, 1862, and was of humble parentage, coming from revolutionary stock. His inheritance was mental and physical rather than financial.

When he left the village school at the age of 16, he had before him the task of making a living, and sought employment in the office of the old "Essex County Herald," where he served his apprenticeship and later worked as a journeyman printer. In the Boston public library may be found a sample of his work, which consists of "The History of Guildhall, Vermont," which young Benton himself wrote and printed.



Ambition urged him into larger fields, and when 19 years of age he arrived in Boston and secured employment in the insurance office of John C. Paige.

His strict application to the insurance business soon brought its reward, and he became head of one of the departments in the office, and, with the reorganization which came on the death of John C. Paige, was admitted to partnership in its then extensive business. Together with his partners he worked untiringly, and his firm is now the largest general insurance office east of New York. Seeking further fields of activity, a few years ago he organized the Massachusetts Fire and Marine Insurance company, which is one of the four stock fire insurance companies doing business under a Massachusetts charter. He believed that there was room for more Massachusetts fire insurance companies, and the success which his new company has already attained would seem to justify that belief.

In addition to his long experience in general business he is by no means without experience in the affairs of the state, having served in the governor's council and upon the governor's staff.

He has always been a fighter in both business and politics, and one of his most memorable battles was in 1904. At that time Mr. Foss, who was as hard a fighter then as now, was a candidate for delegate-at-large to the national republican convention which subsequently nominated Col. Roosevelt as president of the United States. Col. Benton went at him displaying in this political fight the same vigorous and uncompromising qualities which have made him such a successful figure in business. He was loyally supported by his many friends, and the defeat which he then administered to Mr. Foss has not yet been forgotten. Today it is recalled as a happy omen of what will result if Benton is matched against Foss for governor.

In his home town of Belmont he has offered himself for public service, and has many times been called to act as moderator at town meetings.

He was appointed by Gov. Guild a member of the metropolitan park commission, and has consistently advocated, and caused to be adopted, rules and regulations permitting a freer use of the parks by the public, and making all the reservations more available to the people.

Some years ago he purchased the Cushing estate at Belmont for a family home, and, after restoring the gardens, posted at the entrance invitations admitting the public. Through his generosity his estate has been thrown open for benefits in aid of the Boston Floating Hospital, Daughters of Massachusetts, Peabody Home for Crippled Children, Florence Crittenden Home, The Tyler Street Hospital for Babies, South End Day Nursery, the Cambridge Tuberculosis Work, and many similar charities. The first funds for the purpose of installing nurses in the Boston public schools were raised at a benefit held on Mr. Benton's estate by the Fathers and Mothers club.

Col. Benton in 1885 married Miss Willena Rogers, He has six children. His son Jay is a practicing attorney; Charles E. is in the office of John C. Paige & Co.; his oldest daughter last fall married Carl E. Lonegren of Duluth, Minn., Miss Dorothy Benton is shortly to enter college, and Hannah and Josiah are attending the Belmont public schools.

Col. Benton is the most democratic of men—in fact, it would have been hard for a man of his upbringing to be otherwise. His own early struggles have taught him to sympathize with others situated as he was, and who are striving to rise in the world. His life has been full of intelligent and successful effort to lend a hand, and he has exemplified in his own business, and in every relation of life, the theory that he prospers most who helps others to rise with him.

His election as governor guarantees the state a constructive business administration. He will bring to the office of governor the aggressive qualities and keen insight into business which have marked his entire career, and, what is perhaps fully as important, he will never forget in his dealings with men to temper justice with human sympathy and broad charity.

As to his qualifications and beliefs:—

He is a successful business man, energetic and aggressive, knows the needs of Massachusetts and will give Massachusetts a constructive business administration.

He is a firm believer in the right of the people to select their own nominees and stands by the direct primary law, in letter and in spirit.

He is broad-minded and big-hearted and many are convinced that he is just the man who can defeat the democratic nominee in November.

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JOSEPH C. PELLETIER

Candidate for Democratic Nomination for Governor a Splendid Type of Citizen—As District Attorney His One Aim Has Been to Get Justice for the People

Joseph C. Pelletier, candidate for the democratic gubernatorial nomination, has the distinction of coming from one of the families that made up the first Catholic parish in Boston. But it is not because of his lineage that Mr. Pelletier is so prominent at the present time. The fact is the district attorney of Suffolk county seldom alludes to his distinguished ancestry. The reason he is before the public is his own self and his hustling, bustling characteristics.

Succeeding such briliant Suffolk county prosecutors as John B. Moran and Arthur D. Hill, Mr. Pelletier had his work cut out to keep the pace they had set. Not only has he accomplished this but in a number of cases he has bettered all previous records set by his predecessors. Instances of this are to be found in the docket of the superior criminal court, which never was so well cleaned up as it is at the present time, the prosecution of Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson for the murder of his choir singer, Avis Linnell and the treatment of cases rising out of the recent strike of the Boston Elevated company, and the dynamite "plant" at Lawrence. In all his acts, writings and speeches he has been safe and sane, at the same time constantly advocating reforms and progressive measures.

As a public speaker Mr. Pelletier ranks with the best of the present day. His recent Fourth of July oration, his speech as temporary chairman of the democratic state convention of 1910 in Faneuil Hall and his campaign speeches in the past three state campaigns stand forth vividly in the minds of followers of politics, as masterpieces.

Mr. Pelletier is a young man about 40 years old, a bachelor, of sturdy physical and mental makeup and a good hand at making friends among those who are worth while. It will avail you nothing to hunt through his past life for exciting adventures and the like, for his has been an exceeding quiet existence until the last three years. That is one of the secrets of the surprise that suddenly brought him for the first time into the limelight in a big political contest. In his profession he is the easiest-going, hardest-working result-getter there is to be found and he goes about his business without the slightest ostentation.

Mr. Pelletier was born in Roxbury and lived there for many years, his home being with his father and mother. Mr. Pelletier is quiet, modest and retiring. It is almost impossible to elicit from him any information about his life other than the few commonplace facts as to where he was born, educated and his clubs. Among his acquaintances though there are many who have interesting stories to tell of his good deeds, exploits and clever coups.

At school he was a studious fellow and never indulged in athletics to any extent. Always a hard worker at his lessons, it was not often his name was missed from among the first two or three in his class. Upon his graduation from Boston college, Mr. Pelletier was placed in the Marcella street home as assistant superintendent, with 700 boys and girls and a dozen teachers under his charge.

His study of law may well be taken as a sample of how he could and did work. Previous to the completion of his junior year at Boston college, Mr. Pelletier began to practise law. During his senior year at the college he entered Boston University Law school and inside of a year he had received his degree with the class. So excellent was his legal training that he had been admitted to the bar in November, 1894, although he did not graduate until June, 1895.

For several years Mr. Pelletier was a member of board of trustees of the children's institutions of Boston, one of the unpaid boards. During this time he had charge of pauper and neglected children, truants and juvenile offenders. He afterward became a member of the Massachusetts civil service commission and remained there until he resigned in the fall of 1909 to become a candidate for the office he now holds. Gov. Douglas appointed him to the commission in 1905 to succeed Bentley W. Warren. He was reappointed by Govs. Guild and Draper.

No man has ever been more honored by the Knights of Columbus than has Mr. Pelletier. He was elected state deputy of the organization in 1900 and for five successive terms he was unanimously re-elected. When the office was again tendered him at the end of that time he refused the honor. His work as chairman of the committee which had charge of collecting $50,000 for the establishment of a chair of secular history in the Catholic University at Washington attracted much attention. He has been national advocate of the Knights of Columbus and has served as president of the Massachusetts Fraternal Beneficiaries Union.

In October, 1909, Mr. Pelletier was a candidate for the democratic nomination for district attorney of Suffolk county. He received the votes of 148 delegates on the first ballot, as against 69 for his principal opponent, Edward P. Barry of South Boston. Felix McGettrick received 14 votes and Alonzo D. Moran had one. Finding that the vote was so overwhelmingly in favor of Mr. Pelletier, his opponents made the nomination unanimous. To most of the opposition party the nomination of Mr. Pelletier came as a surprise and they felt confident of their ability to defeat him because of the good work done by the republican incumbent of the office, Arthur D. Hill. Mr. Pelletier accepted the nomination of his party and went into the fight determined to win. That was a year of hard and bitter fights and up in the front along with the hardest and bitterest fought battles was the Pelletier-Hill contest. Mr. Hill and his corncob pipe died hard but they died and Mr. Pelletier received a handsome vote.

After he had been in the district attorney's office several months, Mr. Pelletier was asked what he considered to be his duty toward the people of the county. He answered, "I should strive to get justice for them." Then he continued, "The facts of the cases which are brought to the attention of this office ought to be brought out, however damaging to the contention of the government, if by doing so justice is obtained. The idea that the district attorney should strive only to convict is an old one with which I have little sympathy.

"Here is an example of what I have reference to. We recently had a young colored woman who appeared on the charge of having murdered a man and was without counsel. She protested that she had acted in self-defence but had made up her mind to plead 'guilty,' as the easiest way out of her trouble. I learned of her case and advised her to enter a plea of 'not guilty', which she did. Then at my suggestion one of my assistants acted as counsel for the defendant, as well as prosecuting officer for the state. He examined the witnesses for and against the woman and the result was the jury found that she had acted in self-defence and acquitted her."

A person meeting the district attorney is impressed with the idea that Mr. Pelletier is an intensely practical man. He says that his office is a practical one in which work should be handled in a practical manner. If it be impractical to spend a large amount of money and time in calling scores of witnesses and making innumerable inquiries, with only a slender hope of court action resulting, then the district attorney deprecates initiatory proceedings from his office. On the other hand if the subject be of great importance and there be an excellent chance of definite court results, it is, he believes, his duty to act.



Here is a significant sentence which the district attorney uttered unconscious of the fact that it was being noted: "The number of convictions which a district attorney makes it not necessarily a criterion of his ability to serve the people. There are times when he should be just as much concerned to secure acquittals as convictions."

"Secure justice and do my work," is his motto. He finds it very difficult to live up to but he says he is doing the best he can and he flatters himself that everybody gets a square deal. Clerk Manning of the court says that the docket is clearer than it has been for 20 years.

JOSEPH WALKER

No Broader-Minded or More Unselfish Man in Massachusetts Politics Today—Won Hosts of New Supporters by Game Way He Took His Defeat Last Year

In this year of political hysteria when sane utterances are few enough to attract attention no more pertinent and truthful statement has been made in Massachusetts than when Joseph Walker prefaced the announcement of his candidacy for the gubernatorial nomination with these words:

"The situation calls for self-control and for clear vision. We must consider not alone the present, we must look also to the distant future. If our great political parties break up into hostile and warring factions our system of government itself will be seriously weakened.

"I now earnestly appeal to the progressive element in the republican party in Massachusetts. Let us fight out our differences within the party. Let us strive to find some common ground upon which we can get together for the coming campaign."



Such words were no surprise to those who knew the man who on the day following the state primaries last fall sent his check for $1000 to the state committee to help elect Louis A. Frothingham and followed that up by taking the stump and interesting his friends all over the state to work to make governor of Massachusetts the man who had defeated him for the nomination. They didn't succeed but they helped to emphasize the fact that there is no broader-minded or more unselfish man in politics in Massachusetts today than the same Joseph Walker of Brookline.

It was this spirit of being a "game loser" that attracted so many Frothingham men to him this spring when it became apparent that the former lieutenant governor would not again enter the field. They came to Walker almost instinctively and offered him their support gladly, yes eagerly. They admitted that they were just beginning to find out what a good fellow he was. As one man put it: "The idea of a man taking a beating so gracefully that he can go out and work just as hard for his rival as he had for himself is so novel in Massachusetts politics that it put Joe Walker in a class by himself."

Joseph Walker is not a candidate for governor this year by the grace of any faction of the republican party or by the leave of any one of its leaders any more than he was last year. When he was urged this spring by his friends to again enter the field he told them frankly that if the sentiment appeared general all over the state in his favor he would consent. He said that if it became evident that the majority of republicans wanted some one else he would cheerfully step aside as he regarded the success of the party paramount to everything this year.

After looking over the ground his friends were satisfied that there was no widespread sentiment in favor of any other candidate, in fact they found everywhere a feeling that Walker was the logical man. They found at the same time a deep-seated belief that in order to carry Massachusetts back into the republican column the party must name as its candidate for governor a man who could attract voters from all factions. It was frankly admitted by republicans that this year at least the party must put forward a man progressive enough to satisfy the progressive wing of the party while at the same time not so radical as to repel the more conservative.

Joseph Walker while progressive in thought has never allowed his enthusiasm to get the better of his judgment. He has frequently said that it was men and not methods after all which would bring better government. He has never had any illusions about direct nominations. He does not believe they are a panacea for all political ills but he regards them as beneficial if taken advantage of and applied generally. He has never lost his faith in representative government, and he feels that any attempt to replace it or handicap it is wrong in theory and dangerous in practice.

His candidacy has moved such a paper as the Springfield Republican to remark editorially:

"Joseph Walker has got such a start in the race for the republican nomination for governor that it is not easy to see how he can fail of the nomination. It looks more and more as if there would be little serious challenge of his candidacy. The talk among those best informed is more and more coming to be that Mr. Walker upon the whole will make a desirable man for the republicans to name."

He is appealing to republican voters on his record of eight years' service in the Massachusetts legislature and his followers are supplementing that by emphasizing his devotion to the party during all that period and especially in the year past.

As the republican nominee his friends believe he will appeal to voters of all beliefs as a man of principle with high ideals and the courage to carry into effect the principles for which he has stood.

As governor of Massachusetts, he would administer the duties of that high office as they have been conducted by republican governors in the past. He would be a worthy successor to such men as John D. Long, W. Murray Crane, John L. Bates, Curtis Guild and Eben S. Draper.

MALBY RECOLLECTED McCALL'S SPEECH.

The late Rep. George R. Malby of Ogdensburg, N. Y., was more responsible than any other man at Chicago for the rejection of Rep. Samuel W. McCall of the 8th Massachusetts district as the candidate for vice president to run with President Taft. It was well known that Vice-Pres. Sherman was not a candidate for renomination. A number of republicans for renomination. A number of republicans were mentioned for the nomination, but all eventually were set aside for Rep. McCall. Mr. Malby, while expressing his admiration for Mr. McCall, made it known to the Taft leaders that Mr. McCall had made a number of speeches favorable to reciprocity and he urged that this policy was so unpopular with the farmers of the country that it would materially decrease the strength of the ticket to name Mr. McCall. Mr. Sherman was then compelled to accept a renomination.

This fact recalls that Mr. Malby was never able to get out of committee in the House of Representatives the bill he introduced last January which provided for the repeal of the reciprocity measure now standing on the statute books, although rejected by Canada and consequently inoperative. Mr. Malby invariably insisted that so long as that measure remains on the statute books of the United States it is a menace to the farmers of the country, even though the present government of the Dominion of Canada is pronouncedly opposed to reciprocity with the United States.

MILLIONAIRE BULL MOOSE CANDIDATE

Frank Funk, the down-state farmer whom the Illinois bull moose dug up and nominated for governor is reputed to be worth $10,000,000, and they say he won't be worth a cent less when the campaign is over. In other words, Funk is a 'tight-wad." The Chicago Tribune, the Roosevelt organ in Illinois, which is owned by Medill McCormick, says Funk's election "would set the state back," But the campaign won't set Funk back any.

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CONG. GEORGE P. LAWRENCE

Decision to Retire Caused Genuine Grief Among Members of Both Parties—Has Done Great Work for Improvement of Rivers and Harbors of Massachusetts

When, on the 4th of February last, there issued from the office in the house office building, Washington, D. C., the modest announcement that is quoted below, there was much genuine grief among members of both parties, in the senate as well as in the house. For to learn this was indeed bad news:

"It is with a good deal of regret that I announce my determination not to accept another nomination for congress. When my present term has been finished, I shall have been a member of the house of representatives for a little more than 15 years. During all that time I have been given most generous support and confidence by a constituency I have tried to serve faithfully and effectively. The support given to me has never been kept within party lines, as my majorities abundantly testify. Ending the relationship of representative and constituent where that relationship has at all times been such a happy one for me, must therefore be a matter of deep and sincere regret. I shall not attempt to give any adequate expression of my deep appreciation of the good will and confidence so freely given to me during all those years, but such appreciation exists in fullest measure. For some time I have wished to carry out plans which would make it impossible for me to give to congressional duties the time and attention they require. Indeed, I should have so stated about a year ago, but hesitated to do so in view of the political conditions then existing. I feel, however, that there should be no further delay in announcing a decision which has been reached after very careful consideration, and which is final."

The name signed to this statement was that of George Pelton Lawrence. Friends who saw it in the papers called him up and asked him if it was a joke. He replied that it was not, that it was a fact. But for some little time Washington refused to believe this, finally, however, having to accept the inevitable.

Two years ago, when George Pelton and the rest of the delegation were up for re-election, it was said that that one great stumbling block from the standpoint of democratic success in the 1st district was Cong. Lawrence. "This is the factor," wrote a political observer, "that stands out above all others in the present situation. 'You can't beat George P. Lawrence,' is the statement heard so often as one travels around the district, that it becomes almost a slogan. And if you ask for the reason, the answer invariably is: 'He's too well liked'."

Today, however, with the withdrawal of this popular terror, the situation is completely changed, and we may expect almost anything from the west end of the state.

This is not an obituary but a history, and so what was said and done in Washington the first time Cong. Lawrence rose to his feet on the floor of the house after the announcement above quoted, deserves a place in the chronicle. He was speaking about the rivers and harbors bill (everybody who knows anything about Lawrence knows that he knows all about rivers and harbors, though there isn't a harbor in his district.

When he had concluded his formal remarks, there was a non-partisan and bipartisan demonstration. Cong. Mann of Illinois took the floor and voiced in a personal way the appreciation of the house of the services of George Pop.

"I know," said Cong. Mann, "that I express the unanimous opinion of both sides of the house when I say that it will be with profound regret of the membership of this house that he leaves his service in congress. The river and harbor committee, while one of the most important committees of the house, has never been a partisan committee, but it has had a tremendous amount of work to perform and has had an exceeding great influence on the development of the country, because without the improvements which have been made in the rivers and harbors of the country the development of commerce which we have witnessed in recent years would have been impossible; and in the work of that committee for many years past there has been no member who has more completely held the confidence of representatives on both sides of the house working along with other able and distinguished members of the committee than has the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. Lawrence." Congs. Edwards of Georgia and Murray of Massachusetts heartily endorsed these remarks.

George Pelton (or Pop, short for Popular) Lawrence, was born in North Adams, on the 19th of May, 1859. He attended Drury academy which graduated him in 1876, and he finished Amherst college in 1880, going then to Columbia Law school. He was admitted to the bar in 1883. He is the recipient of degrees of master of arts from Williams college and of doctor of laws from Amherst. He was appointed judge of the district court of northern Berkshire in 1885, but resigned upon being elected to the Massachusetts senate in 1894. He was president of that noble body in 1896 and 1897, being elected each year by unanimous vote. He has been elected to congress ever since with unfailing regularity. The last time he received 14,109 votes as against 13,244 for Edward Morgan Lewis, democrat, and 1,476 for Louis B. Clark, socialist.

Since he has been a member of the house Mr. Lawrence has secured appropriations for river and harbor projects in Massachusetts amounting to more than $15,000,000. It is a record unsurpassed by any member associated with him on his committee. And yet no one has ever accused him of being sectional in the matter. He has personally visited nearly every river and harbor of importance in the United States and has earned the reputation of working for the development of the whole country without regard to sectional or political lines. No member of congress has done more to eliminate the old-time "pork barrel" features from river and harbor bills. It is due in large measure to his efforts that we have today more definite, scientific plans and more business-like methods. It was perhaps general recognition of this fact that led to eulogies being pronounced by democratic and republican members of the house upon the announcement of his coming retirement; a procedure, by the way, quite unusual.

It is not customary for congressmen to eulogize their associates while still in the flesh; the flowers are reserved for the funeral. Lawrence got his while alive and is correspondingly happy and grateful.

Cong. Lawrence is a "regular" republican, but he has not been too regular to suit the irregulars when they have had a fight on their hands. For example, when the preliminary slate was made up for the new rules committee which was to drive wicked "Cannonism" out of power, G. P. Lawrence was on the list. He had not been a candidate for the place, as he is never a candidate for anything except appropriations and, until recently, re-election to the house from the 1st district, and so the compliment was all the greater to his integrity and fairness. Cong. Lawrence has been chairman of the committee on expenditures in the war department, but during his last year in the house, he has been assigned only to the rivers and harbors committee.

What Massachusetts will do without Lawrence nobody knows. And what Lawrence is going to do without being a representative of Massachusetts nobody knows either. It was rumored that he was to succeed Crane, and though Lawrence has shaken his head at this stranger things have happened. Whatever he does, and wherever he is, however, he will always be missed in Washington.



CONG. AUGUSTUS P. GARDNER

Only Bay State Member With Political Creed Printed in Black and White—Shows the Frankness, Independence and Individuality of Hamilton Man

The fact that Augustus Peabody Gardner used to be an out-and-out Roosevelt man whereas he is now a man who is out for nothing but Roosevelt's scalp is a fact which gives what the literary people call "piquancy" to the current campaign in Massachusetts. Of all the republicans in the house who represent this state none, probably, could better uphold the present administration and get back at the Colonel. For Augustus Peabody is a fighter; he is militant through and through; and the only thing that can stop him is getting down to the frazzle which T. R. attempts to get everyone down to.

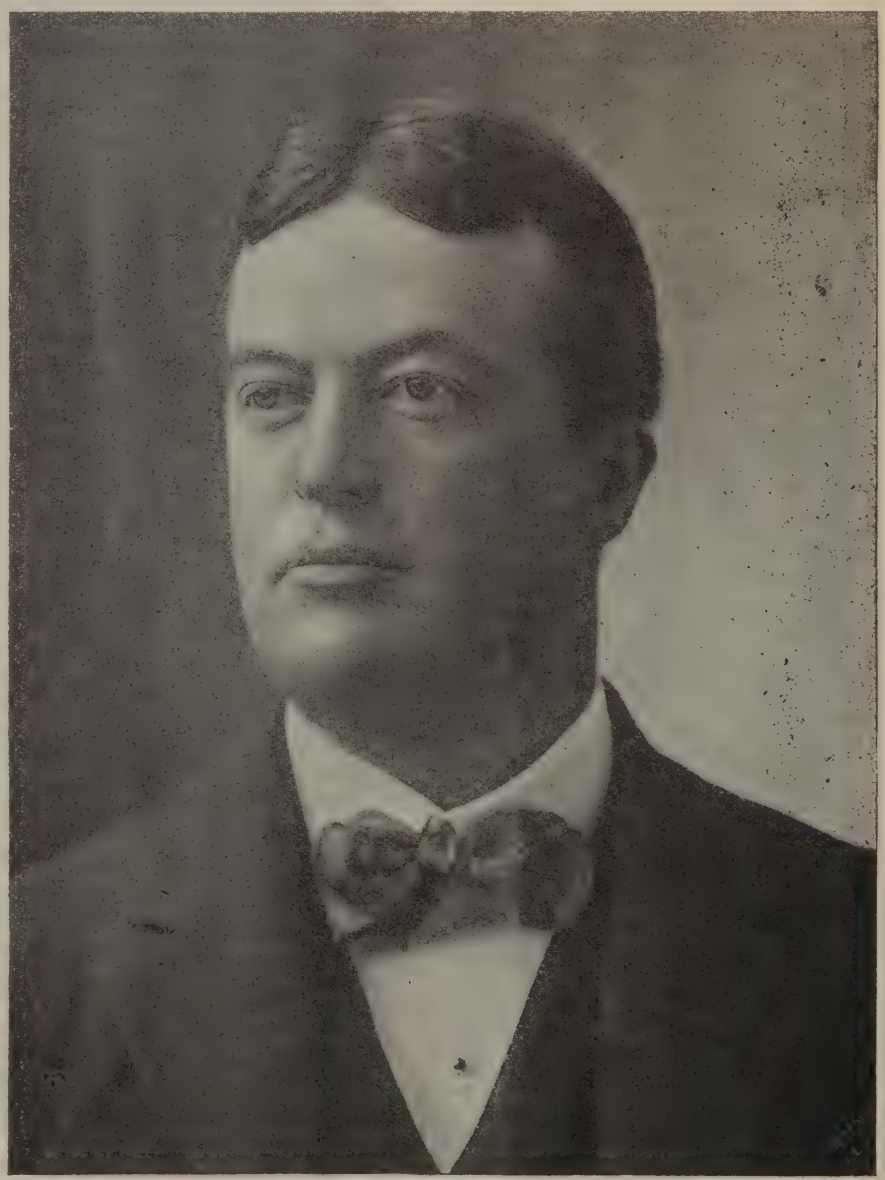
This quasi-insurgent was born on Guy Fawkes day, namely the 5th of November, 1865. At the age of 21 he was graduated from Harvard college. For two terms he was a member of the Massachusetts state senate. During the Spanish-American war he served with honor to himself and his state. He was elected to the 57th Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of W. H. Moody, and the record shows that he has been elected to congress regularly ever since. The last time he received 17,272 votes to 12,038 for W. H. O'Brien, and 2667 for Socialist Carey.

A. P. Gardner is the only member from the Bay State to have a political creed printed in black and white and ready to hand out to those who need to be converted to his way of faith. It is a neat document and is characteristic of its author's way of doing things. Its title is "Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill," which does not sound very interesting till, underneath that you find this question in full-faced italics: "How does Gardner Stand?" and below that this comeback: "Read this and you will learn his position on the great questions of the day." Inside you find that on the 30th day of June, 1913 (government printer's mistake) the house being in the committee of the whole house on the state of the Union, Mr. GARDNER of Massachusetts said: and then follows what A. P. G. said. For the convenience of those who are interested we summarize this creed below:

1. Advocates parcels post on a scale of charges which will yield no less to the government.
2. Believes in regulation of railroad rates by interstate commerce commission. Favors physical valuation of every railroad in the country, including terminals.
3. Favors workmen's compensation.
4. Favors rigid inspection of dangerous apparatus.
5. Opposed to child labor and thinks labor of women should be carefully circumscribed.
6. Favors extension of 8-hour law so as to include contracts made by the federal government.
7. Favors Clayton anti-injunction bill.
8. Believes in a protective tariff which shall measure the difference in cost of production at home and abroad together with a reasonable profit for the manufacturer. Believes in schedule by schedule revision when necessary.
9. Believes in permanent tariff commission.
10. Favors reciprocity in non-competitive articles. "If the people," said Mr. Gardner on this point, "desire lower tariff rates, they should be obtained by legislation, not by entangling treaties and contracts which favor one nation and antagonize many nations."
11. Favors conservation.
12. Favors Borah bill for a commission on industrial relations.
13. Favors restriction of immigration. Favors literacy test.
14. Opposes recall of judges and recall of judicial decisions.
15. Opposes dissolutions of trusts "which do not dissolve." Favors state regulation.
16. Has other views, but is not quite ready yet to get them off.

This political creed was composed with malice aforethought, so to speak, and it has so far proved itself useful to the member from Hamilton who is trying to succeed himself and with such fair prospects of success. It has condensed into tabloid form much that needs explanation in every statesman's career, and, properly circulated among the electorate, it should be of great benefit, educative and otherwise.

Gardner first forged to the fore in congress during the famous anti-Cannon fight where the bone of contention was the antiquated rules of the house of representatives. Gardner's decision to join the radical insurgents was an important event in the scrap which occupied most of the session, and with the aid of that entertaining novel written by Asher Hinds of Maine and entitled "Hinds Precedents," Gus Gardner proved to be a tower of strength. The final draft of the Norris resolution which made the reform of the rules possible was written with a pencil by Gardner, and Gardner and the Nebraska representative did some great team work on the floor as the resolution finally went through.



Capt. Gardner has served on two committees of the house during the last year—the committee on immigration and naturalization, and the committee on the library.

For his country's glory and to do his duty by his constituents Rep. Gardner has introduced these bills during the last sesssion; a bill for a federal survey of the Merrimac River; a bill granting citizenship to Eugene Prince, the only and original man without a country who required an act of congress to give him one; two bills prohibiting beam trawling, and then a resolution calling for an investigation of beam trawling by the bureau of fisheries; a bill providing for participation by this country in the international council for the exploration of the sea; a bill granting the use of certain public lands to fraternal organizations; a bill, or rather an amendment to the immigration bill, calling for a literacy test for immigrants; and a bill providing for a hospital ship which could minister to the wants of seasick sailors, Gloucester fishermen and others when too far from land to receive a landlubbery medico's aid.

On the 4th of April last Rep. Gardner addressed the house on the recall of judges and of decisions. Those who heard him say that it was one of the best speeches ever made by the Essex County statesman. It was carefuly prepared, learned, interesting, and deep. In the opening sentences Mr. Gardner set forth his position in politics, which is here quoted because it supplements the "creed" printed above.

"One of the leaders of the republican progressive league," said Rep. Gardner, "has said that a firm belief in the recall of judges by the people is the true acid test of a progressive. I dispute an analysis determined by any such chemistry. I deny the application of the epigram and in its place I offer a truer maxim. A firm belief in the foundations of our federal constitution is the rock from which the liberal reformer defies the radical destroyer. . . . .

"The reactionaries of this nation are hopelessly routed and now, as always in the world's history, a new line of cleavage has appeared between the forces which have put the old order to flight.

"On one side of this new line of cleavage we find the men who wish to prune and pare and train and cultivate the tree of life. On the other side we find the men who believe that the tree is so old and so rotten that it must be pulled up by the roots and a new one planted."

It has been said of Rep. Gardner that his platform—his personal platform—consists of three things: independence, frankness and the political and individual character of the member from Hamilton, and the fact that he has some red-hot enemies who will admit that the above is his platform only adds verification to the assertion.

CONG. JOHN W. WEEKS

Although now Member of Minority in Congress, Still Remains Big Figure in National Politics—Has Been Effective Representative of Bay State

You do not hear quite so much of Capt. John Wingate Weeks this year in Washington as you used to. That is no fault of the said Captain, but it is rather due to the hard fate which turned a republican majority in the house of representatives into a republican minority and a democratic majority something like two years ago. Before that happened, Rep. Weeks was one of the house leaders. Today, shorn of his power, he still remains a big figure in national politics, policy and platforms.

In his modest autobiographical fashion, Brother Weeks has described himself in the congressional directory as a "Republican, of West Newton." It further appears in that volume that he was born in Lancaster, N. H., on the 11th day of April, 1860; that he was graduated at the United States Naval Academy in 1881; that he served thereafter for two years in the navy, and for 10 years in the Massachusetts Naval Brigade, the last 6 years as commanding officer of the organization; and that he also served in the Volunteer Navy during the recent unpleasantness with Spain. Other than this, his civilian experience has been extensive. He is a banker and broker as well as an ex-midshipman. He has been an alderman, a mayor, and since that event a member of congress, at the last election receiving 19,033 votes as against 14,696 for Mr. Daniel J. Daley, democrat.

It is necessary to go back a little to get a running start on the Honorable Mr. Weeks, and we know of no better way to size up Weeks than to quote him on himself. "I am simply a normal man," said Mr. Weeks to an interviewer on one occasion. I have no aptitude for anything. One kind of work is as satisfactory as another. I like to work, I suppose. No doubt I would enjoy life were I to devote myself to travel or to other forms of self-entertainment. When congress adjourns I go home, and I am at my desk the morning after I get there."

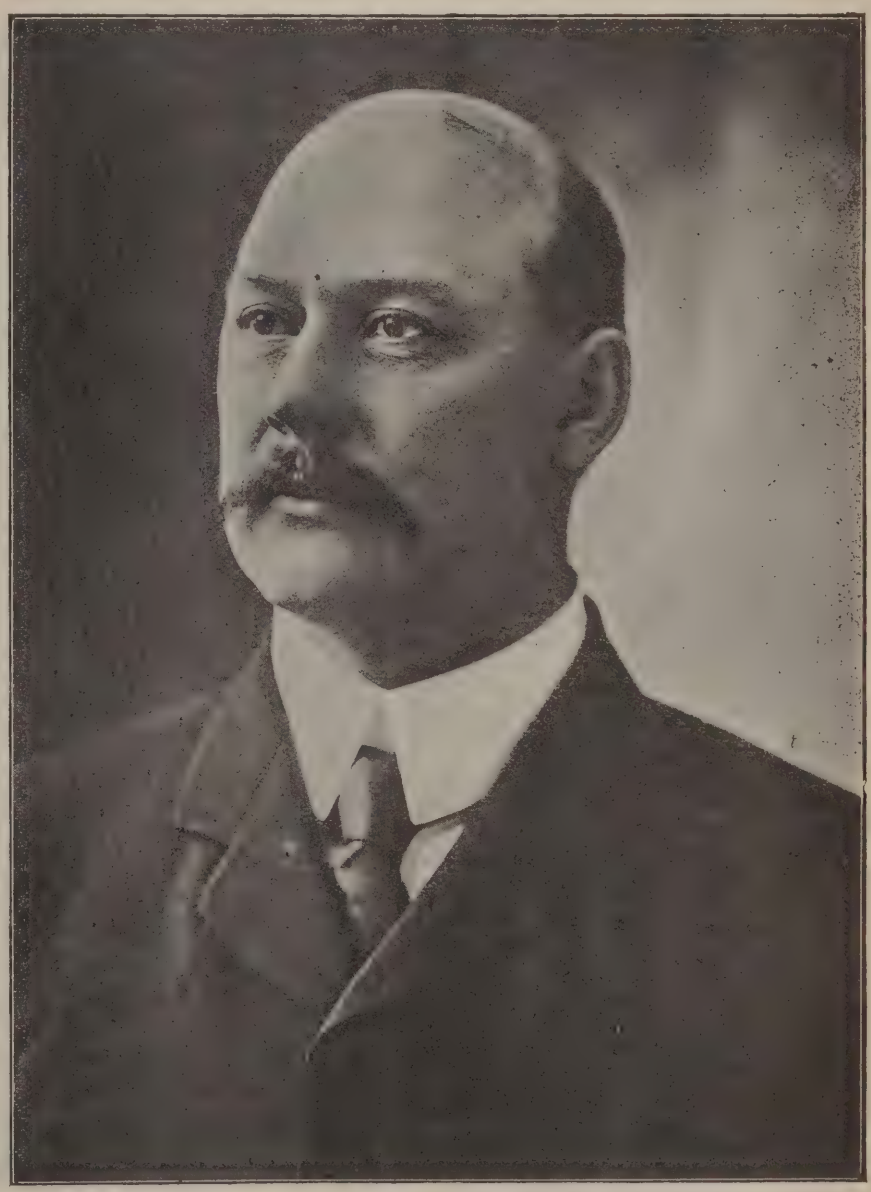
This pretty nearly sums up Rep. Weeks. He does work, and there is probably no other member in the house who is so purely contented with the regular, often tiresome, always difficult grind of a representative in the lower house. During the last session, as has been pointed out, Mr. Weeks was not in a position, through no fault of his own, where he could put his admittedly great talents to the best possible use. He used to be chairman of the great post office committee; today he is only a minority member of it, but he has been none the less regular in his attendance at the hearings and executive meetings of that important committee.

His activities of the last session, as measured by the bills which he has introduced, have been as follows:

A concurrent resolution to purchase a painting of Bunker Hill executed by Darius Cobb, a bill to locate, map, and mark the battlefields of Fredericksburg and other scenes of the great Civil War struggles; a bill to reduce the postage on the first class mail matter; a resolution for a special committee to investigate the so-called "Taylor system"—a resolution which was acted upon favorably last summer and which has resulted in the recommendation by both the house committee on labor and the senate committee on labor that the Taylor system in its entirety be not adopted in the government service. It is to Mr. Weeks, then, indirectly, that the employees of the Watertown Arsenal are indebted for a suspension if not for a complete reform of the "driving methods" which their superior officers forced upon them.

Mr. Weeks was a member of the national monetary commission whose report was made last winter. To that commission Mr. Weeks was an invaluable asset, as his great experience in practical banking gave him an insight into the complexities and present inadequacies of our currency system.

Rep. Weeks' greatest fame, perhaps his most lasting fame for work done in Washington, rests upon the successful passage of the Weeks Appalachian Reserve bill, so called. This he introduced in 1909, and for this he fought hard and well till it was signed by the president. No one who has not hung around the legislative corridors of Washington realizes what it meant to get this bill through. It spelled conservation in every line. It meant the adoption in the east of a policy almost wholly new to the federal government, the policy of buying back from private owners lands which had originally belonged to the public and using them for the benefit of the public. In the great expanses of the West, the government had seemed to be the only agency which would scientifically look after the great forests which were a prey to the



Lumber Trust and the Water Power Trust, for there the lands were already in the hands of the government. But in the east the adoption of a similar conservation policy meant, first, the outlay of millions of dollars in initial purchase, and, second, the expenditure yearly of hundreds of thousands for forestry work, and in the multitudinous activities which the holding and management of such a possession entail. Mr. Weeks had many of the " old line" republicans and many of the southern democrats against him, but he overcame their opposition, and his name is now on the books along with the bill in question.

This year, in a smaller way, Mr. Weeks has been interested in pushing his bill for the protection of the migratory birds of the United States. It is a kind of interstate commerce law for the feathered creatures of the air and says that "all geese, swans, brant, ducks, snipe, plover, woodcock, rail, pigeons, and all other migratory birds, which, in their northern and southern migrations, pass through or do not remain permanently the entire year within the borders of any state or territory shall hereafter be deemed to be within the custody and protection of the government of the United States, and shall not be destroyed or taken contrary to regulations hereinafter provided for."

Now that the postal savings banks are an established feature of the activities of the government, it may be worth while to point out that Rep. Weeks played an important part in the drawing-up of the law. The senate passed a bill which has been criticised as "uneconomic" and unsatisfactory in many particulars. It was completely redrafted by Chairman Weeks of the post office and post roads committee together with Rep. Gardner of New Jersey, who knew that too conservative a bill could not pass the house and that too radical a one would not be signed by the president. The sticking point was the disposition of the postal funds, the "country members" demanding them for local banks, and the government desiring them for bond purposes. The Weeks- Gardner bill, to the surprise of all, was acceptable to both parties, and after long and painful consideration in committee and in caucus, it passed the house by a two to one vote. The senate concurred and the bill became the present law.

Last winter there occurred an incident which is brought in here as a fitting last summing up of our statesman because it is so typical. It relates to the Weymouth bridge bill, against which the Democrats filibustered Wednesday after Wednesday for nearly six weeks. Every time the measure came up, Rep. J. W. W. was to be seen on the floor, armed with a pointer, and addressing his remarks alternately to a map of the Weymouth River section of the Bay State and to obstinate members, calmly explaining. That is all he did—explain, calmly and with his facts right on tap.

And the explanations, clear and concise and convincing, carried the day. That was Weeks.

ALLEN T. TREADWAY

Even George P. Lawrence Has Not Much on Him in Popularity—Possessed of Wide Experience in Public Affairs—Well Equipped for Place in Congress

Possessed of a wider experience in public affairs than any other candidate of either party in his district, a wider horizon and high ideals, Allen T. Treadway of Stockbridge, former president of the state senate, appeals particularly to the electorate, and particularly the republican majority of it, in the 1st congressional district. Big in heart, big in mind and big in stature, even George "Popular" Lawrence, the retiring congressman, whose seat Treadway is likely to fill, has not, with all the magnetism of the so-called "most popular of Massachusetts congressmen" much on Allen Treadway.

Sen. Treadway has had an ever broadening career. In his first years in the senate, especially after he became president, he deemed it his duty to lead the more conservative branch of the legislature in the path of conservatism, and to oppose anything that savored of radicalism.

But as his experience widened, he saw more clearly, and finally he proved to be the most progressive president the Massachusetts senate ever had. He declared in favor of the referendum, the eight-hour law, workmen's compensation legislation and direct election of United States senators.

It was his practical experience and his delving into political economy, combined with his warm-heartedness and keen interest in the welfare of wage-workers, that led him to take these strides forward.

His conversion to the principle of the referendum was brought about by the pendency of such stupendous problems as those pertaining to the development of Boston harbor. Ought the entire state be heavily taxed in order that hundreds of millions might be spent in the port of Boston? That was a question which Sen. Treadway, as well as many other then well-known conservatives, believed ought to be submitted to the whole people, because, while the development of the port would in the end inure to the benefit of the whole state, it was a rather intricate problem whether the western half would profit in anywhere near as large a ratio as the eastern half.

Both branches of the legislature agreed this year to such an amendment to the constitution, and also placed Massachusetts on record as the first state in the union to ratify the amendment to the federal constitution providing for direct election of United States senators.

But the people of western Massachusetts have especial cause for gratitude to Sen. Treadway because of the extraordinary and special legislation he succeeded in putting through for their benefit, at a time when he was being condemned in eastern section as "breaking down the policy of the commonwealth concerning railroads and street railways."

When Gov. Draper affixed his signature to the Berkshire trolleys bill in June, 1910, he used three pens in signing his name Treadway of Stockbridge, president of the and he gave the pen which wrote the principal part of the signature to Allen Towner senate.

Pres. Treadway got the most important pen because he had been a leader in the fight for the bill for three years. In 1908 he and Sen. Richmond of North Adams succeeded in getting practically the same measure through the senate, only to have it killed in the house. In 1909 the fight for the bill was renewed but in deference to the wishes of Gov. Draper, who wanted the New Haven-Boston & Maine controversy first settled, the bill was referred to the general court of 1910. The story of that year's memorable battle which resulted in the gratification of the wishes of all Berkshire is too recent to require review here. Allen T. Treadway's part in the success of the battle is well known on Beacon hill and probably just as well known in his beloved Berkshires.

Allen T. Treadway was born in Stockbridge, Sept. 16, 1867, and was educated in the public schools, and Amherst college, from which he graduated in 1886. His famous inn, the Red Lion, a family heritage, has been immortalized in song and story. He has also built and conducted a second large hotel, known as Heaton hall.

He has always taken an interest in public affairs, has been chairman of the republican town committee and town moderator many years, and in 1904 was elected to the house. His was a district made up of numerous small towns, and the rotation agreement prevented his re-election, but his ability was early recognized, and he had the unusual honor, for a first year man, of being appointed on the ways and means committee.

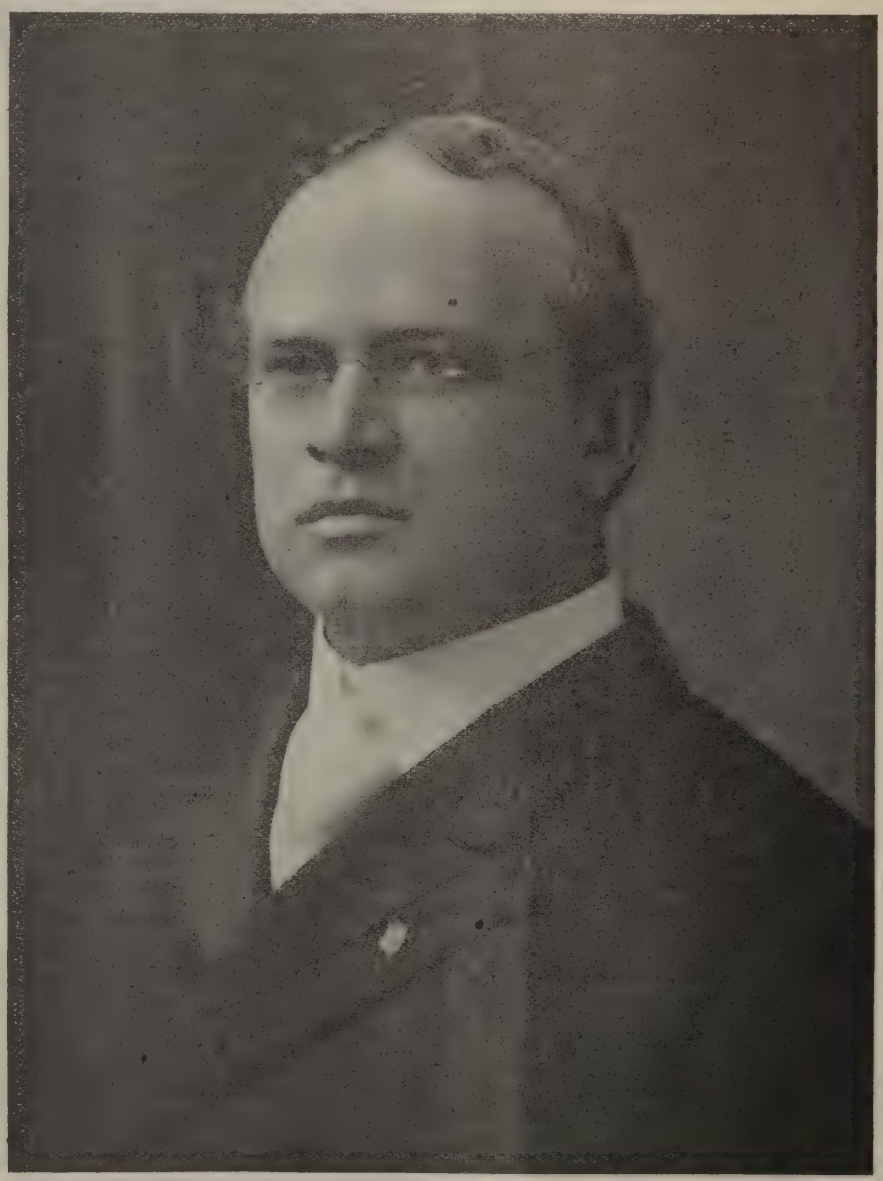
He was elected to the senate in 1908, 1909, 1910 and 1911, and for the last three years was elected its president. No other president, in a decade, had been accorded more than two terms, and only six men since 1835 have served three years as presiding officer.

The democratic senatorial convention, as well as the republican convention, nominated him in 1910, and in that year he received all but three votes cast for senator by any party in the whole district. Such an astonishing tribute compels the historian to search back almost to the days of Washington for a parallel. It is a proof moreover of how much better chance Treadway would have of election to congress in this year of doubt than any other republican in the district.

Three notable achievements in Sen. Treadway's first session in the senate were:—The acceptance of the Mt. Everett reservation in Southern Berkshire; the enactment of his bill for increasing to ten percent the apportionment of the state highway appropriation for small towns, and the so called "Jacob's Ladder" state highday for Berkshire, which gave to the commission $50,000 for the completion of that piece of road.

Then he added to this $25,000 for the highway from Lee to Becket. As a resident of western Massachusetts he realized the need of active interest on the part of the state in reforestation which has become a subject of much moment through the United States. He introduced bills making an appropriation of $10,000, annually, for the purchase of forest lands and for reforestation which was the first effort to commit the state to this policy. All of these bills are now law, and all of them were introduced by Sen. Treadway.

As chairman of the important committee of taxation, Sen. Treadway earnestly advocated several bills making changes in tax laws, notably the one transferring the business corporation tax to the place where the business is conducted from the place of residence of the stockholders. He frequently advocated reductions in appropriations, and his record is of a conservative business man interested in economical administration of state affairs.



Among his final achievements were the tax law giving the entire domestic corporation franchise tax to the cities and towns wherein the business is located, one of the most just and reasonable tax laws ever put on the statute books; and the automobile fees act, by which 20 percent of the fees, now totalling about $400,000 annually, must be apportioned among the small towns for repair of the highways.

During Pres. Treadway's last year in the senate a strong movement was started to make him the progressive candidate for lieutenant governor, but on the death of his youngest son he went into retirement.

Mr. Treadway is a 32nd degree Mason, prominent in grand lodge affairs and past grand warden, a Knight Templar and past deputy grand master of the 15th district. He will receive his 33d degree shortly.

CONG. WILLIAM H. WILDER

Big Business Man of Massachusetts Delegation in Congress—His First Term Filled With Activity Which Resulted in Accomplishment—Expert on Patents and Finance

There is an impression abroad today that it is no longer possible for the boy or young man without financial or educational opportunities conferred by his own family to succeed. One has but to study the career of such a man as William H. Wilder of Gardner to find the complete refutation of that impression, for here is a man who was born in Maine and has spent his life in New England and has risen from his boyhood experience as a farm-hand to be one of the country's leading manufacturers and one of Massachusetts representatives in the lower house of congress.

To detail Mr. Wilder's life experiences would take a good-sized volume, but it is possible to sum up in a few words the salient features of his career. He was born May 14th, 1855, in Belfast, Maine, and comes from a family of mechanics. In 1866 the family removed to Massachusetts, settling in Hubbardston and later in Gardner, where for six years he found employment as a farmer's boy, as a mill worker and in the paint trade. When he was 17 years old he went into business for himself, establishing a general building renovating industry, and in 1884 when he retired he had built up the largest establishment of its kind in that section.

Following this, Mr. Wilder became one of three partners in the American Oil Stove company which, in 1892, had grown to be a concern doing a business of nearly a million dollars a year. The panic of 1892-1894 was more than the concern could weather, however, and 1895 saw an assignment. Right here was where Mr. Wilder showed his worth, for, instead of going into bankruptcy, he reorganized the company, worked out some new patents, continued in business and discharged all the outstanding obligations.

This is but one of Mr. Wilder's trying experiences. He has met with many and has overcome them all, having built his industry up to one of the largest in the big manufacturing town where he resides. And he has also built up an organization of diversified manufacturing industries, known as the Wilder Industries, Incorporated, of which at present he is a director.

From his earliest business activities up up to the present Mr. Wilder has been an inventor, having taken out over 50 patents. Qualified by this experience as a patent expert, Mr. Wilder has added the knowledge necessary to make him a financial expert, and has added this knowledge by the hardest work. It is not fair, however, to attempt to confine Mr. Wilder's expert value to the government to these or to any narrow lines. Long before his entrance into political life his advice and counsel were sought by those to whom was intrusted the framing of important legislation.

Mr. Wilder's office holding dates from two years ago when he was elected a member of congress. His term in Washington has been filled with activity which resulted in accomplishment and he seems assured of reelection by an appreciative constituency His platform is based upon the broad principle that republicanism is broad enough and progresscive enoubh to satisfy all who wish to embrace it, and stands for the best and highest ideals in government .

Cong. Wilder took his seat in congress for the first time at the special sesion called by Pres. Taft to deal with the reciprocity treaty. And he "made good" almost from the first day, just as those who knew him at home in Gardner knew that he would.

A new man and in the minority, it was some task and bespeaks much natural ability even to attract attention during the short time at the disposal of one at the special session. Yet that is exactly what Cong. Wilder did. He upheld Pres. Taft in everything the latter asked and was a tower of strength to the president in consideration of the peace treaties, the Gardner man being a warm advocate of the principle involved and has long been desirous of seeing the day when the tremendous costs of armaments may be lifted from the shoulders of the taxpayers.

This was only one of the matters where Mr. Wilder displayed the high and common sense that gave him a place in the party councils after only a few months' service.

The wool bill and the cotton bill were each aimed directly at two of New England's greatest industries, while in the farmer's free list bill boots and shoes were placed on the free list and her third great industry thus given a tariff dose that would have meant disaster. None knew the arguments with which to combat the democratic intentions better than Mr. Wilder, and he proceeded to do so, both on the floor of the house and in the lobbies and committee rooms. He told of New England's peculiar situation with a vehemence and knowledge that made many enemies for the free-trade bills. He showed how the industries of this section were among the most prosperous in the land and how they added to the prosperity of the nation at large. He cited the wages paid to the workers here and compared them with those paid in the competing countries of Europe—not all of them "pauper countries," as he pointed out, but all of them paying a much lower wage scale than it would be possible for a New England workingman to accept. He argued the law and the ethics of the matter, and he made out a case that attracted much more attention from the thinkers of congress than did the arguments of some of the professional howlers for protection.

He had the facts of the situation at his fingers' end, and he marshalled his figures and his arguments in such order that they did all the good possible, although in view of the fact that the democrats had the votes it was plain from the beginning that the necessities of New England were to cut very little figure when the enmity of the south and southwest was the measure of hostility to be met.

Be that as it may, Mr. Wilder made such a good impression on his republican colleagues that he was warmly congratulated for his efforts, and Minority Leader Mann, at he conclusion of the Gardner man's speech on the cotton revision bill, joined those who congratulated him.

On the financial and monetary question there are few better posted men in the United States than Cong. Wilder. He has made several trips abroad in his studies of the financial question and has the monetary systems of the entire world at his finger tips, a knowledge and equipment not to be despised at this time when the financial question is one of the biggest, if not the biggest, issue before the country.

Cong. Wilder believes in organization of the most thorough kind, so that responsibility may be placed, but that organization in politics should be like an organization for business purposes. He has no use for the bosses and is not a boss himself. His business associates esteem him a friend, and this is his attitude toward everyone. Men holding these views can seldom ever be led around by the nose. He is a man that will kotow to no one; one who assumes there are none above or below him, and asks no one to kotow to him. He believes that all men must meet upon a common platform in the great hereafter, and if so, then why not here? As has been said by another, he believes that the same high principles should control us in our political activities as we insist shall prevail in our private dealings. He has not one single promise or obligation outstanding and does not propose to have any of any kind during his campaign. He considers himself bound only to a square deal, stands only for clean politics and all certain progression and has the support of those who stand on this common platform.



CONG. ANDREW J. PETERS

Member of Great Ways and Means Committee and Close Adviser of Leader Underwood—Is in a Position to Get Things Done in the House

Andrew J. Peters, democratic congressman from the 11th district, member of the ways and means committee, and close adviser of Majority Leader Oscar Underwood, is a modest man. This fact is attested to by the size of his autobiography in the Congressional Directory, an autobiography which consumes exactly five and a quarter lines. From it, however, one learns several essential facts:

That Mr. Peters was born in Jamaica Plain on April 3, 1872, that he was graduated at Harvard in 1895, receiving an L. L. B., in 1898, that he is a lawyer, was a member of the Massachusetts legislature in 1902, of the state senate in 1904 and 1905, that he is married, and that he was elected to the 60th., 61st., and 62d congresses, the last time receiving 18,933 votes to 13,033 for one W. Dudley Cotton, jr., republican.

From this bare record you do not get much of an idea of the real Peters. If you inquired among his Boston and Washington friends, you would find out that he is, politically speaking, a vote-getter with a large personal following which is due, more than to anything else, to his candid and open manner of dealing with men. He is less of a politician than he is a business man and a lawyer.

During the session just closing, Peters has been particularly busy as a member of the great ways and means committee, a body the majority of which, under the democratic regime, has had the controlling influence in the affairs of the house. Peters, therefore, has fallen into the seat made vacent by McCall when that Bay State statesman was forced to shift to a chair on the minority side of the ways and means committee after a certain democratic victory in 1910. Now the ways and means committee is Underwood, and Underwood is the Uncle Joe Cannon of the house. It is generally believed outside of Washington that the "overthrow of Cannonism" meant the end of tyranny in the affairs of the house, but everyone at the capital knows that nothing is further from the truth. Cannonism has merely changed its colors, that is all, and today it is sailing under the flag of Underwood, the master spirit on the ways and means committee. Unless Underwood nods his assent, there can be no legislation—practically speaking. And if you happen to be next to the ear of Underwood so that you can suggest things to Uncle Joe the Second, why, so much the better—the greater man you. Peters is such a person. Now it is clear why Peters can get things done in the house. He "stands in."

But Peters has always stood in well, even before the house turned democratic. During his very first session he was identified with the movement to save the forests and to secure free entrance and lower prices for wood pulp—a movement which, of course, found much favor with the newspapers, and which may therefore account for some of the publicity that has accured to Peters. Perhaps Cong. Peters' most effective speech during his first term was that in support of the bill appropriating $403,030 for the Catholic Church claims in the Philippines. The appropriation carried, and as the speech made a good campaign document, it was forthwith printed as one.

When the long dreary fight for the White Mountain reserve was on, Peters fought well and hard. He opened the arguments for it at the hearing which resulted in the favorable report by the committee on agriculture, and pointed out with great effect that the present forest reserves benefit about four percent of the country's water power, while the White Mountain reserve, in proposed area only a fraction of the reserves already made, would benefit directly about 35 percent of the used water power which is already being injured more and more by the inaction of the geologic survey in getting things started.

During the session of this last summer, Peters has introduced the following measures:

Joint Resolution for an appropriation for the fifth international congress of chambers of commerce.

A bill incorporating the Rockefeller Foundation—often called or miscalled the "charity trust."

The children's bureau bill—now a law.

An amendment to the interstate commerce act.

A patent bill.

A bill providing for the erection of storehouses at coast artillery ports.

A bill for the establishment of a bureau of tariff statistics.

A bill providing for the manufacture of dummy armament for the coast artillery reserves of the militia.

A bill to compel railroads to issue mileage books.

A bill to permit suits against the United States for damages caused by vessels owned or operated by the United States.

The "free smokes" bill.

A bill authorizing the war deparment to test a device for hoisting life boats—a device invented by a Boston man.

Also a bill providing for the payment of rent for the temporary quarters of the Boston custom house.

When Cong. Peters made his first speech in favor of the children's bureau bill, he had to encounter the time-honored democratic argument of states rights, an invasion of which certain democrats opposed to the bill were sure was impending should the bill pass. But Peters met this squarely and forcibly, laying down a line of argument which his party can use in the future for the extension of federal powers of a certain sort. He said in part:

"No one, Mr. Chairman, could be more jealous than I to preserve to the states their soveriegn rights over their people. The constitutional objections to the national child labor law I fully recognize, and to such a measure I am unalterably opposed, but, Mr. Chairman, a bureau of this nature is the strongest force in preserving to the states their rights over their own citizens. Its power to enable the states to obtain information on this subject will strengthen and uphold their hands in progressive legislation, and by increasing their efficiency in dealing with their citizens will be the strongest force against the encroachment on the states of the federal power."

Cong. Peters is probably one of the most faithful and hardworking of the representatives of the democratic party in the lower chamber. Like Cong. Weeks of the republican side, he likes to grind away at the mass of important but not showy work which engulfs every member of the congress of these United States. During the early stages of the presidental nomination campaign he put in some good licks for his friend Oscar Underwood, in fact Peters was the only Bay State democrat at Washington to champion the cause of the majority leader. Peters stuck by his chief as long as he could, which was only when it was evident that Underwood was lagging too far behind in the race to make any race for the White House at all.



As a candidate to succeed himself, even the political enemies of Cong. Peters admit that he has a good chance of success. He knows how to campaign, first of all; and, second, he knows Washington, and Washington knows him. and his district knows that he knows Washington and that Washington knows and likes him—arguments which are difficult to get around. Peters has not left his foes many openings upon which to attack him—at least so far as the national capitol end of the fight is concerned. The record of Peters is so conservative and clean, that even the socialists can find little fault with him.

DAVID I. WALSH

But for Spirit of Supreme Unselfishness He Would be Candidate for Governor instead of Lieutenant Governor this Year—Stands Uncompromisingly for Principle

It was a spirit of supreme unselfishness—a spirit as refreshing as it is rare in these days of frantic officeseeking—that prevented David I. Walsh from being a candidate for the democratic gubernatorial nomination this year. There was a demand for him from all sections of the state. He looked good to the rank and file. The leaders felt that with him as the standard-bearer the battle was as good as won. Foss had declared himself out of the race. He would go back to business. Walsh was importuned to take his place and carry on a real fight for democratic supremacy in the state.

Had Walsh had the slightest particle of the self-seeker in him, he never would have hesitated in the face of the demand which came to him from every side. He would have shied his hat into the ring. Those who sought him as their standard-bearer had little donbt that he would run. How could he refuse, with almost certain victory before him? They had heard him say, to be sure, again and again, that he did not care for public office for itself. But they had heard other public men say that and thought they knew how little confidence to place in it. This time, however, they counted without their host.

Walsh took the matter under advisement and considered it from every angle but the angle from which such a proposition is usually considered—the angle of self-aggrandizement. He eliminated that from the beginning. "I do not care," he said, "whether I can be elected or not. That is not the vital question. The vital question is the best interest of the democratic party, and that is the viewpoint from which this problem must be considered. If I am convinced that the democratic party and the people of this commonwealth will profit more by my nomination and election than by the nomination and election of any other possible candidate, then I shall consider it a duty to enter the contest. But if there is a candidate who seems to me more desirable under all the circumstances, then I shall deem it my duty to support him in every way that I can."

With Foss out of the way, Walsh's friends were unable to see where such a candidate could be. But was Foss out of the way? He had said again and again for publication that he would not accept a nomination for a third term. But Walsh thought he knew the governor and was not quite satisfied with the manner and form of the declaration. In other words, he was from Missouri. He felt that Foss had given a good administration and that his candidacy would render the assurance of victory doubly sure. So he decided to put his doubts to the test. If Foss wanted a third term he would support him. Otherwise, he would be a candidate himself.

He went to the governor and put the question to him straight. Mr. Foss put him off—refused to give him a frank answer to his question. Dave wasn't satisfied. He had the feeling that the governor intended to be a candidate any way, and the farthest thing from his thought was to enter a three-cornered contest. He didn't intend to be made a fool of if he could help it, so he delivered to the governor his ultimatum "Unless you decide within three days to be a candidate for renomination, I shall enter the fight."

Foss decided within the specified three days. Like Davey Crockett's coon, he came down. He said he would be a candidate if Dave Walsh would consent to accept second place on the ticket and let the team of last year make the fight again. Walsh's friends were not pleased. They remembered last year very well, indeed, and had not changed their conviction that Walsh would have been lieutenant-governor now if the man who held the purse-strings last year had not considered No. 1 so exclusively in doling out the sinews of war.

But Walsh remembered only the interests of the democratic party, as they appeared to him. He thought not at all of himself.

It is hard for the average politician to understand the mental attitude of a man who can so forget himself. There is no doubt that if Walsh had announced his candidacy without consulting Gov. Foss, relying upon the latter's published statements of his intention to retire, the governor would have been forced o retire. He could not have been nominated in a contest with Walsh and he knew it. There would have been no excuse for his entering the fight under those circumstances. The way was actually clear for Walsh, as far as the governor was concerned, and yet he deliberately sacrificed his opportunity for an ideal!

And all this in face of the fact that but for Walsh last year Foss would not have been re-elected, and that but for Foss, Walsh would, in the opinion of many unbiased judges, have won out over Robert Luce.

Unselfishness of that kind is without parallel in the history of Massachusetts politics, and nothing augurs so well for the future of popular government as the fact that men capable of such sacrifices are being attracted to positions of political leadership.

The history of the democratic party is replete with the records of self-sacrificing men, men who fought the battles of the party when that was a less popular task than it is today; but there was not in that whole distinguished company a man who stood more uncompromisingly for principle than does David I. Walsh today. He has been tested in the crucible of popular judgment and merged pure gold.

Mr. Walsh was born in Leominster Nov. 11, 1872, the next to the youngest of a family of 10 children. He received his early education in the public schools of Leominster and Clinton, graduating from the Clinton high school in the class of '90. He was president of his class and was one of the class orators at the graduation exercises. In the fall of that year he entered Holy Cross college, Worcester, where he gradnated in June, 1893, having made the four-year course in three yars. Again he was one of the class orators, his subject being "The Citizen Patriot."

His father having died in 1884, leaving his widow and ten children practically no inheritance, the financial condition of the family was such that Dave had to go to work before he could proceed with the study of law, the profession to which he had decided to devote himself. In a year, however, he had earned enough, added to what he had earned during the vacation period while a student at Holy Cross, to pay his tuition in the Boston University Law school. He entered in the fall of 1894 and was graduated in 1897 with two of the three class honors of the year—president and class orator.

He was at once admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession in Fitchburg and in Clinton. He still maintains his law offices there and is associated with his younger brother, Thomas L., under the firm name of Walsh & Walsh. The brothers look so much alike in face and build that strangers are unable to tell them apart. Tom is a member of the governor's staff.



Mr. Walsh served his district in the legislature in 1900 and 1901. Although the district was strongly republican, he was elected the second time with an increased majority. In the house of representatives he won an enviable reputation as a legislator. He was a hard, conscientious, intelligent worker, and as a debator on the floor of the house had no superior.

As a lawyer, Mr. Walsh has had a wide and varied experience. Few members of his profession, in an equal number of years, have tried so many cases of different kinds in the courts of the commonwealth. He has served as town counsel for several towns in northern Worcester county, and is one of the leading members of the Worcester Bar association.

CONG. FREDERICK H. GILLETT

Civil Service and Appropriations His Two Chief Public Fortes—Has Done Much Work of an Acknowledged Valuable Character in Both Lines—Popular in Both Parties

Frederick Huntington Gillett, who has represented the people of the 2d congressional district since the 53d congress, is known by name and photograph to every civil servant in the employ of the federal government. This is a large reputation to sustain, because Uncle Sam is a large employer of labor, but F. H. G. manages to sustain it. If you casually ask anyone in Washington "who Gillett is," the chances are that he will say, not "safety razor," but "civil service." Annually, with the regularity of the calendar, Gillett has spoken about civil service reform and retiring schemes, written about them, introduced bills about them, and worked for them. Civil service and appropriations are Gillett's two chief public fortes in Washington. Not even when the anti-Cannon sentiment was going hard and strong in the fall of 1910 could the democrats unseat Gillett because he was a part of the "machine." Appropriations and civil service have kept the 2d district member in Washington.

Cong. Gillett, about whom the battle will soon begin to rage across state, was born at Westfield, Massachusetts, on October 16, 1851, which makes him almost exactly 61 years old, though few would suspect it to see him at his business. As this article must be informing, it may be stated that Cong. Gillett is a graduate of two Massachusetts institutions, Amherst, from which he drew down an A. B. in 1874, and Harvard, where he learned his law by 1877. In Springfield he practiced law—and still practices it. For the three years from 1879 to 1882 he was assistant attorney general of Massachusetts. Then he practiced some more law for a spell and then he started in on his legislative career, of which he has penned a description himself in the biographical section of the Congressional Directory: "was elected to the Massachusetts house of representatives in 1890 and 1891; was elected to the 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st congresses, and re-elected to the 62d congress, receiving 14,242 votes, to 13,774 for William G. McKechnie, democrat, 1,623 for George W. Curtis, independent league, and 1,177 for Alva E. Fenton, socialist." Statistics which recount, in brief but eloquent form, much political history.

Cong. Gillett is a republican and a protectionist. He believes that Tom Reed was right when he said: "A tariff bill at any time is not and cannot be the creation of one mind. It means the result of a contest by all interests and all minds. Hence, whenever any man thinks of a tariff he would make, he always thinks of a tariff bill which will never be enacted." Cong. Gillett believes, moreover, that the Payne-Aldrich bill contains features which are especially good for Massachusetts, such as free hides and the reduction of duties on shoes. Of these sections of the bill, Con. Gillett once said: "There was no one item in the tariff bill for which the Massachusetts delegation labored so earnestly and so unanimously as for free hides, and when we succeeded, thanks mainly to the determined stand of Pres. Taft, we all felt we had achieved a great victory for the shoe industry, for the state, and for all wearers of shoes. But as if to confound all logic and to prove to the most sceptical that some influence far more powerful than the tariff was carrying prices along, hides, from which all duties were removed, went up in price along with everything else, and all leather goods accompanied them."

Cong. Gillett also subscribes to the traditional republican doctrine that the tariff is not the cause of the high cost of living, pointing to the wages of American labor as proof of his assertion. He feels that the democrats, his opponents, are in reality free traders, and he appears to be willing to base his stand on this contest.

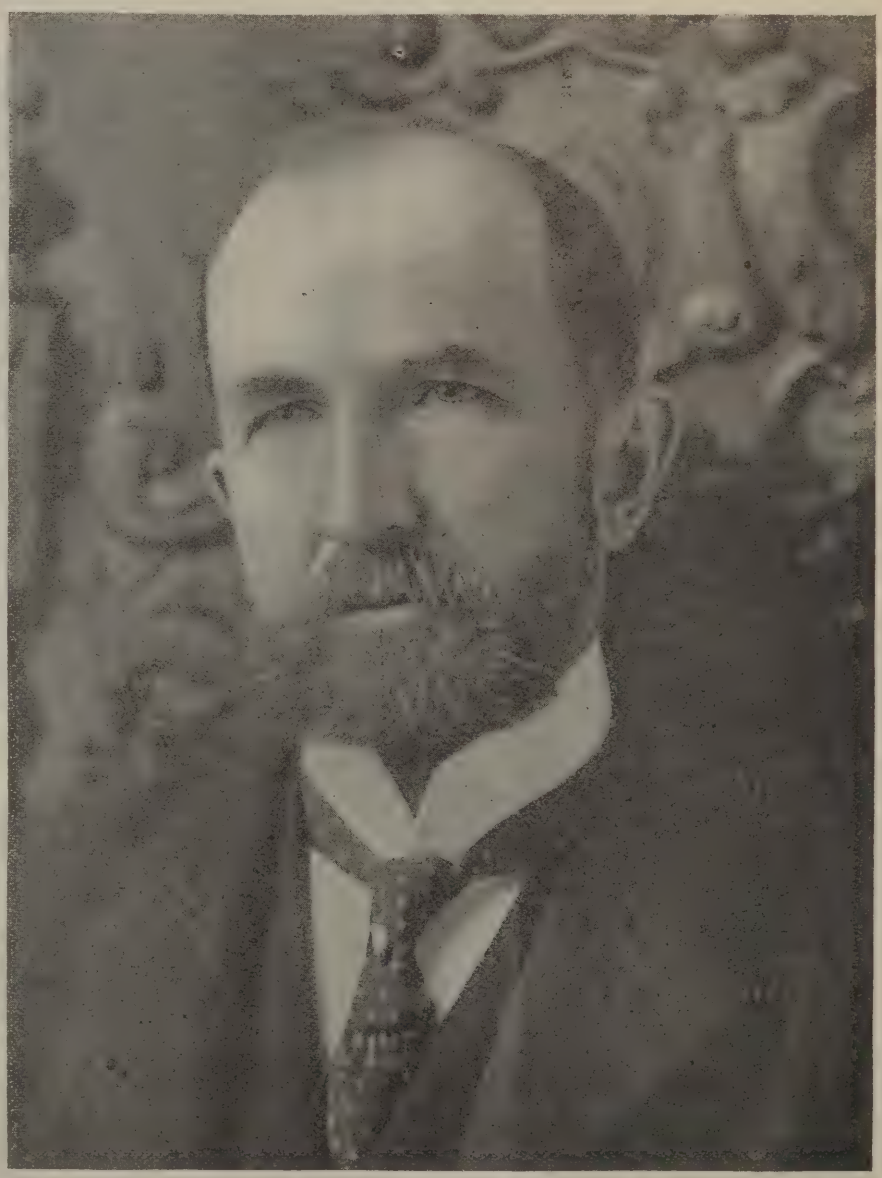
As a majority member of the committee on appropriations in the previous congress, Con. Gillett did work of such acknowledged valuable character that, when the house turned democratic, he was retained as minority member, and, more than that, his advice has been carefully listened to and often taken. Many has been the tussle behind the closed doors of the appropriations committee with the doughty John J. Fitzgerald of New York and Cong. Gillett over some item in an important supply bill which democratic economists wanted to prune away or down to nothing at all, and the administration has much to thank that it had Mr. F. H. Gillett at the committee table with his years of experience to help at critical moments. Particularly was Cong. Gillett incensed at the proposition inserted in the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill which would have made a seven-year tenure for government employees in the civil service instead of a life tenure as now. It was because of this clause that Pres. Taft vetoed the bill, forcing the democrats to back down from their position. Gillett made a speech against the provision and voted to sustain the president's veto.

Formerly chairman of the committee on reform in the civil service, this last year Cong. Gillett has been ranking minority member, and has fought annual thankless fights to get through his bill providing a retirement system for civil servants. The object of his bill is to retire employees so far as possible at their own expense, and is not intended to be a means of establishing civil pensions.

It provides for retiring on annuities those employees whose advanced years have decreased their capacity for service, to provide for the payment of these annuities from deductions from the salaries of the employees, and to keep to the credit of each employee all deductions from his own salary, so that if an employee resigns from the service he may have all of the fund he, himself, accumulated, and that his heirs may have it in case of his death. Temporarily, according to the Gillett scheme, the government shall assist in providing the annuities for those employees who are now superannuated or soon will be, and from whose salaries the necessary deductions cannot be made.

In effect, as Cong. Gillett points out, the plan is a compulsory savings account for each employee. As such it is hotly opposed by many of the employees in question; and because it looks too much like a pension proposition, those who hate to see the federal pension roll growing also look askance. Nevertheless, Cong. Gillett is sure that he is right, and he goes ahead. Nothing can stop him from introducing the same bill all over again at the next session of congress.

Cong. Gillett has, throughout his long term in the house, been a popular member with the leaders as well as with the rank and file of both parties. He is something of a society man as many representatives get to be. He has lived in a small house on 18th street with former Justice Moody of the supreme bench.



PROTECTION TO LABOR.

What is this share that the workmen in the woolen mills gets in the toll levied on the clothing wearers of the country. The labor cost of producing the $420,000,000 worth of woolen goods in 1909 was $80,000,000, less than 20 per cent. The tariff rates ran from 45 to 155 per cent. The value added by manufacture, which means the value of the product less the cost of material, was $146,000,000. Of this $146,000,000 the manufacturers gave labor $80,000,000 and kept $66,000,000.

CONG. JAMES M. CURLEY

Stands Out Conspicuously Among New Members in 62d Congress —Battleship Fight Gave Him Country-Wide Reputation— In Forefront of Every Fight for the People

Out of all the brilliant galaxy of bright young democrats who landed in the 62d congress as a result of the landslide which swept the country in November, 1910, none has stood out more conspicuously than the militant members from the 10th Massachusetts district—James M. Curley of Boston and particularly of the 17th ward of that city. The word "militant" as applied to Curley must be used with some reservation nowadays for he is not the militant Curley of old who knew no method of fighting but with the broadaxe and who had rather fight than eat. True, Curley now never dodges a fight and fights just as skilfully as in the old days when it was probably necessary for him to use the broadaxe on his enemies in his long and bitter struggle towards the top of the heap. But the Curley of today differs from the Curley of old in that he does not go out looking for trouble and is more prone to the use of oil in calming troubled political waters. Undoubtedly the widening of his mental horizon has been brought about to no small degree by the broadening influences of association with the 390 other men making up the 62d congress; men from all walks in life and with all sorts of views and representing the very flower of the country's citizenship.

That Cong. Curley can be militant when the occasion requires was shown when he and the veteran Sulzer of New York in the closing days of the recent session set about to overturn the action of the democratic caucus in deciding against any new battleships this year. Curley sprang into country-wide prominence by that act, his name was heralded by the newspapers from coast to coast and the eyes of all America were upon the patriotic Curley and Sulzer. The United States in late years has had a steadfast program of building two battleships a year, to hold its rank in armament among the nations of the world and maintain a position where it could back up its position in any international question and particularly in the maintenance of the time-honored and European-hated Monroe doctrine. But, in its policy of economy, the democratic caucus decided to save this year the several millions required for the construction of two battleships. The newspapers of the country and their readers protested and even the party's candidate for president was appealed to to bring the democratic leaders to their senses. But the action of a democratic caucus had never been broken in the 62d congress and even Mr. Wilson lacked the nerve to try and have it reversed.

Imagine the holy horror of Washington then when Curley and Sulzer announced their intention of breaking it. They said they were democrats but first were Americans and didn't intend to be bound by any such unpatriotic action. They lobbied and buttonholed members with such success, backed up and applauded by an almost unanimous press, that the house leaders backed down and compromised on one battleship which should be the most powerful in the world. It was the biggest victory of the session and put Curley immediately in the front rank of the "big" men in congress.

Before the echoes of that victory had died out Curley awoke the house and the country with a speech on immigration that was quoted by the newspapers from coast to coast. It was against the literacy test for immigrants, which he had fought in his committee on immigration and naturalization from the beginning of the session, with Cong. Gardner leading the fight for such a test, backed up in the senate by his father-in-law, Sen. Lodge. Curley told the house what the immigrants and sons of immigrants had done for America and when he had finished the house wondered if any but the Irish and a few Jews had had any part in freeing America, in maintaining the union and in giving this country its present day position in art, science and literature.

As a member of the same committee he backed up Cong. Sulzer, its chairman, in reporting the resolutions abrogating our treaty with Russia, because that nation, it was held, had broken it by refusing to recognize the passports of Russian Jews who had become citizens of this country. The final result was that Pres. Taft took it upon himself to cancel the treaty.

Curley has been in the forefront of every contest in congress where the interests of Massachusetts citizens were at stake; in the fight for the Sherwood-dollar-a-day pension bill, which gives a substantial increase to all the old soldiers of the civil war in their declining years; in the fight for the Clayton anti-injunction bill, providing for trial by jury in all cases of indirect contempt of court; the bill creating a bureau of child labor, the bill creating a commission to settle labor disputes, the bill requiring the marking of convict made goods as such, thus removing a part of the illegitimate competition with free workingmen and the manufacturers who employ them; the eight-hour provision in the bill for postoffice clerks and carriers, the bill removing the



"gag" rule from postoffice employees, so that they may take their grievances to congress without fear of being discharged for so doing; the bill giving second-class mail privileges to official papers of trades unions and fraternal organizations; the bill providing an eight-hour day on all public work; the bill increasing the pay of railway post-office clerks and of both city and rural carriers, and the several Underwood tariff bills to reduce the cost of living.

To make a long story short, Curley has maintained as a representative in congress the reputation which won for him every honor he has thus far gained in political life: that of being on the job for his constituents every minute of the day and most of every night. Unquestionably his value to his constituency is enhanced by the close friendship which he enjoys with the speaker of the house. It was Curley who took up the fight for Champ Clark in Massachusetts and then, after this state had been carried for Clark, went up into New Hampshire and down into Rhode Island and won the eight delegates of the former state and the ten of the latter for the fine, old Missourian. Clark didn't get the nomination but he will be speaker of the next house and in a position to help along any legislation in which Jim Curley is interested.

Cong. Curley has not formally announced his candidacy to succeed John F. Fitzgerald as mayor of Boston but most politicians believe that he will announce it at the proper time and that he is the man any other aspirant will have to beat. One of the few leaders in Boston who can deliver votes, he is feared by every other leader, large and small, from John F. Fitzgerald down. He broke into politics only 12 years ago as a member of the common council and it wasn't long before he was the recognized leader of Ward 17 and its 3000 democrats. He served two years in the common council and then went to the house of representatives for two years. From there he went to the board of aldermen, serving at city hall from 1904 to 1911, inclusive.

In the September primaries in 1910 he went out and defeated Joseph F. O'Connell, who was a candidate for renomination in the 10th district, incidentally cleaning up William S. McNary at the same time. In November Curley defeated the republican candidate, J. Mitchel Galvin, by 5000 plurality, although Galvin, two years previous, had come within four votes of Joseph F. O'Connell in the same district.

Curley in the 62d congress has served on the committees on foreign affairs, immigration and naturalization and coinage, weights and measures. Washington, which had been informed beforehand to expect a ward politician, has been agreeably surprised to find in the 10th district member a gentleman, a scholar of no inconsiderable attainments and the makings of a large-sized statesman.

JOHN F. FITZGERALD

More Than Possible That He Will Succeed Murray Crane in Senate of the United States—Nobody can Deny That He Has The Necessary Ability to Fill the Job

There is nothing more probable than that John F. Fitzgerald, mayor of Boston will be the democratic candidate next year to succeed Winthrop Murray Crane as senator from Massachusetts in the congress of the United States. And at the present time it is something more than possible that he will be elected by the general court to the position which he seeks.

Very naturally, the mayor's candidacy does not meet with the approval of everybody. Very naturally, harsh things are being said by some republicans. The harsher things are being said by certain democrats. Close examination of printed statements does not indicate that the democrats who are "knocking" just now represent anybody, as they ply their hammers, except themselves. Indeed, some of the names printed below the statements which have been issued are those of men whose sole grievance against the mayor is the fact that he has been in their way at some time or other and has not moved out of their way promptly enough.

So far as the probabilities go, the mayor will have very little opposition from the members of his own party in the general court. It seems to have been overlooked by the politically dyspeptic that the selection of a candidate for United States senator under existing laws is made by a legislative caucus. The democratic members of the general court of 1913 will caucus for a nominee. The members of the party who participate in that caucus will be bound by its decision. Those who refuse to enter the caucus or be bound by its decision will have served notice on their constituents that they desire to retire to private life, having decided to be no longer democrats. That fact is worth remembering when one hears dark hints of Boston democratic representatives and representatives from other sections who will not vote for the democratic candidate for the United States senate.

Mayor Fitzgerald is contributing not a little of his energy, his enthusiasm and his popularity to the effort to obtain control of the general court for the democracy. He is one of the best campaigners in this commonwealth. Indeed, there is no one today who can equal him for hard work, day in day out, night in and night out, under conditions adverse and otherwise. He has proved himself in other campaigns to be full of zeal and resources, and it is not to be believed for a minute that he will, in the campaign already opened, fall behind his previous record.

There are those who say that the mayor of Boston does not possess the qualities which should be the possession of a United States senator, and some of his democratic critics solemnly cite the fact that Charles Sumner and Daniel Webster were United States senators from Massachusetts. Nobody has forgotten it. But Charles Sumner and Daniel Webster had predecessors and successors. It may be that the mayor is not the equal of Charles Sumner as a statesman or of Daniel Webster as an orator, but it is true beyond controversy that in point of ability, energy and clear-headedness he stands head and shoulders above not a few of the men who have represented Massachusetts in the United States senate.

Mayor Fitzgerald has been a legislator as well as an executive. His first service was in the Boston common council, which was a training school for the men who had it in them to go higher, and he graduated from there into the senate of the commonwealth. He served three terms as representative in congress from the 9th district, and during his six years of experience in Washington he made a reputation as one who was never too busy to do something for his district or any citizen thereof.

Indeed, there are those who, claiming that the mayor is too active by nature to buckle down to exacting executive duties, concede cheerfully that he is the finest type of man for a member of the United States senate. As a representative in congress he was of the minority party, but, handicapped as he was by that fact, he did more for his district in the six years that he served it than any man has done in that capacity, before or since. That is a strong statement, but it is backed by the facts.

The mayor's popularity as a campaign speaker is not limited to Boston or greater Boston. In his campaigning for state candidates he has proved himself to be a star attraction wherever he has gone, in the manufacturing cities and also in the country villages. He knows how to talk to people, he has a convincing manner, and the matters that he discusses are those in which the people as a whole are interested.

The mayor will be relied upon to go into the cities where the labor vote is strong and where there is industrial unrest and offset the effect of Col. Roosevelt's promises



to do everything for everybody if he is elected president. The mayor is not an extremist on the subject of the tariff. Indeed, he believes that the salvation of New England rests upon a fair protective tariff, and he has not been slow to warn the democratic congressmen from hereabouts not to lose their heads in the matter of tariff revision. He is a consistent anti-free trader, just as he is a consistent believer in an adequate navy as the best protection of this country against foreign aggression.

It is to be a peculiar campaign. Just how successfully Colonel Roosevelt will be able to divert votes from both parties cannot now be foretold. The Colonel is a star attraction on the stump, and he is received with rare enthusiasm wherever he goes, but enthusiasm and cheers do not furnish unerring evidence that the Colonel will poll his share of the votes. Whatever may be the outcome, it will be necessary for both of the old parties to match popularity against popularity, magnetism against magnetism, and ability to talk understandingly and convincingly against the men who will be delegated to advocate the adoption of the Colonel's potent specifics for all the political ills that this country is heir to.

Because of that fact, the services of the mayor will be in constant demand during the fall on the democratic stump, and wherever he goes he is bound to enhance his strength as a senatorial candidate. The Bull Moose leaders in this commonwealth are doing their level best to overthrow the republican majority in both branches of the general court, in doing so they claim that they will be able to obtain the balance of power. No sane politician shares that belief, although admittedly their work will aid greatly in transforming a republican majority into a democratic one. However, the democratic contest will be waged as if to the democrats alone were given the duty of overcoming the republican margin in both branches.

The mayor is working in hearty sympathy and co-operation with the state committee. Indeed, he would have received the indorsement of the state committee for United States senator in its first August session had he not requested that nothing of the kind be done. It is a remarkable fact that some of the democratic leaders who only a short time ago were classed among his opponents are now firmly of the opinion that he is the strongest possible candidate for United States senator and are enthusiastic in his behalf.

It is confidently believed that others will accept this view of the situation ere the November election takes place, and that in the caucus of the democratic members of the general court next year he will be nominated unanimously. That such a caucus will represent a majority of the general court is the belief entertained and privately expressed by not a few republicans of prominence and discretion.

THOMAS C. THACHER

Democratic Candidate for Congress in New Cape District a Tariff Authority—Especially Qualified to Serve Its Interests and District Will be Fortunate if It Sends Him to the National House

Thomas C. Thacher of Yarmouth is an authority on the tariff. Not an authority of the academic, theoretical or political brand—the woods are full of such—but a plain, hard-working, practical authority who knows whereof he speaks because he has been through the mill. Consequently, there will be an important place for him in the next congress, if, as now appears probable, that body should be democratic; and the people of his district are planning to send him to Washington to fill that place.

There is no doubt in the mind of any one who knows "Tom" Thacher—he will always be plain "Tom" to the folks on Cape Cod—that the place in question will be filled in fact as well as in name. When the long-headed Cape Codders pick out a man for a job they usually know what they are about. They are a good deal like the folks in old Missouri—a man has got to show them. So when they cotton to a candidate for public office it's a pretty safe bet that they have had ocular evidence of his fitness for the place.

The district which he seeks to represent in congress is one that will be affected as much as any in the country by tariff changes. It is a textile manufacturing community, and it is usually around this class of manufacturers that tariff wars rage with greatest violence. The republican arch-protectionists will endeavor to convince the public that Coxey's armies and soup kitchens inevitably follow upon any tampering with the sacred cotton or woolen schedule. The tariff for revenue democrats will try to make it clear that the Payne-Aldrich tariff is responsible in the main for the high cost of living. And along these lines the battle will be fought.

"Tom" Thacher, if he goes to congress, will in all probability have an important part in the framing of tariff bills, and to him the people of his district may look for enlightenment, with absolute assurance of getting the facts without taint of political bias; and it is safe to say that no man in congress will know more surely whether a particular textile schedule should be changed, or how it should be changed—whether up to suit the high tariff advocates, or down to suit those who base their hopes of prosperity upon a tariff for revenue only.

In the wool business for 26 years, Mr. Thacher has traveled all over the United States and through many European countries. In 1905 he covered over 50,000 miles on business. He studied production, he studied manufacturing and he studied the consumer and his needs. No man in the world, in all likelihood, knows more about the countless phases of the wool business or the effect of the operation of the iniquitous "Schedule K," than does Tom Thacher. And it is such knowledge and experience that he is now placing at the service of his friends and neighbors in the new Cape district.

Mr. Thacher has been drafted as a candidate for congress, just as he was drafted two years ago and just as he was drafted last spring as a candidate for delegate to the Baltimore convention.

His popularity in the section to which he is now appealing for support was shown convincingly by his magnificent vote in his contest for congress two years ago against Robert C. Harris in the old 14th district. Although the district was normally overwhelmingly republican, Thacher had Harris guessing all the time and might have defeated him had not the republicans put all their state machinery to work and made a special effort to redeem the district from the odium of the Foss landslide. On the face of the returns he was defeated by 67 votes.

Mr. Thacher was born in Yarmouth and fitted for college at Adams academy, Quincy, where he captained the football team. He graduated from Harvard in the same class with the late Sherman Hoar, Lieut.-Gov. Luce and Owen Wister, the novelist. He was one of the best football players Harvard ever had, and has the unique distinction of never having been injured, although he took part in all the games, with a single exception, during the four years of his membership in the 'varsity team.

Theodore Roosevelt was at Harvard with Mr. Thacher, and the story is told that one day as Tom was crossing the yard a senior whom he did not know rushed up to him, introduced himself and warmly congratulated Thacher on the game he had played the day before against Princeton. The senior in question was the future president of the United States and the present leader of the Bull Moose party.

Since leaving college Mr. Thacher has never allowed his interests in athletics to wane. He coached the Harvard team in 1903, 1904 and 1905, and was one of the organizers of the first football team formed by the Boston Athletic association. He is particularly fond of tennis and walking, and as a mountain climber and a swimmer he ranks among the top notchers.



In matters relating to the welfare of his native town, as well as of the whole Cape, Mr. Thacher has always taken an active interest. He is a director of the Woodside Cemetery association of Yarmouth, president of the Cummaquid Golf club, and a member and president of the corporation of the Church of the New Jerusalem of Yarmouth.

In 1892 he was one of those who brought to the attention of the state authorities the condition of the province lands at Provincetown, a tract of 3000 acres belonging to the state and sadly in need of improvement. The result of Mr. Thacher's efforts was that the state began the improvements he suggested within a year after the agitation was started.

For seven years Mr. Thacher was a director of the Pilgrim Memorial association, whose work resulted in the erection of the monument at Provincetown in commemoration of the landing of the Pilgrims at that point. He has presided at the Farmer's Institute on Cape Cod and is a member of the Yarmouth Grange. In 1903 he joined with other influential citizens in protecting the rights of the Cape Cod towns against the projected encroachments of a foreign trolley corporation. The corporation wanted special privileges from the legislature. It was Mr. Thacher's opinion that the granting of the privileges asked for would hurt the Cape towns, and he protested successfully against it. The company later became bankrupt.

Mr. Thacher takes an active interest in the Barnstable Agricultural society, which has made an excellent record in recent years, largely as a result of his efforts. His cousin, the late Cong. John Simpkins, was president of the society up to the time of his death. He was succeeded by Dr. Gorham Bacon, Mr. Simpkins' brother-in-law, and he in turn by Mr. Thacher. Under Mr. Thacher's administration the society has taken on new life.

"Tom" Thacher plays politics in much the same manner that he played football—with all his heart and with all his strength. It isn't by any means an all-the-year-'round game for him, but when he goes into it he goes in to win, and that means a fight that is a fight for the other fellow. But it's always a fair fight. No foul tactics are tolerated by "Tom" Thacher. He doesn't know how to make a campaign himself except on the level, and no man presuming to act in his interest can turn an unfair trick and get away with it.

The people of the Cape will be fortunate if they succeed in sending Thacher to represent them in congress, and if they don't succeed it won't be for want of hard work on the part of the candidate, or because he lacks the essential qualifications of a really useful member of the national house.

JAMES M. SWIFT

As Attorney General Has Hewed Straight to the Line Unswerved by Appeals to Policy or by Governor's Attempted Dictation

Atty. Gen. James M. Swift by his most recent opinion that one man does not make a party, under which the election commissioner of Boston declined to receive nomination papers for Eugene Noble Foss as a candidate of the "democratic progressive party" for governor at the coming election, again asserted his independence of the governor. It was a decision characteristic of the man who, from the time of his taking office, has hewed straight to the line unswerved by appeals to policy, or by the efforts of Gov. Foss at times to dictate what his action should be. Mr. Swift stands for the people in the light of his personal convictions, and as one elected by the people he claims equal responsibility to them with the governor and will not yield subservient obedience to his excellency's thumb against his own conception of the right when the chief executive, in playing politics, insists upon an opinion to support his own way of thinking.

It was this characteristic independence in his personal action that first won for the attorney general the cordial esteem of his constituents in Bristol county and the Southern judicial district of Massachusetts which they demonstrated by keeping him in office for eight consecutive years as district attorney, following four prior years of service as assistant in the same office. Indeed his promotion by the people of the commonwealth to the high position of attorney general in the election of 1910, followed right on continuously without a break, since Mr. Swift stepped directly from the office of chief prosecutor for his home county and district into the chair of legal adviser to the general court and the governor, and highest prosecuting officer of the state. And now at the end of his second year in office under the unwritten law and custom of Massachusetts republicans, he is again a candidate for another term; his five years, the number usually accorded, will not expire until the election of 1915.

As an erudite lawyer Atty. Gen. Swift has achieved a reputation seldom won by the members of the bar at so early an age, for he will not pass his 39th milestone until November of the current year; his progress more nearly resembles that of Judge William H. Moody of Haverhill, recently retired from the United States supreme bench, to the general regret of everybody, than any other one man.

If last year's record of opinions and in the amount of work performed by the attorney general surpassed all others prior to it, this year of 1912 has been no less busy. Mr. Swift has not only returned many important opinions to the senate and house that have shaped legislation in a number of instances in the proper direction, which but for his guiding hand might have fallen before the adverse ruling of the supreme judicial court on the question of its constitutionality, but he has also been the adviser of the committee on ways and means, the committee on rules and the individual heads of departments. So that, as has been remarked, there are fully as many rulings and opinions to go into the attorney general's report for 1912, as there were in 1911, although, because of the fact that this year he has not come into the lime-light with such prominence as when he and the governor could not agree last year, the important opinions do not stand forth from the general run of matters referred to the attorney general as they did then, and yet the work performed has been of as much if not more importance than that of 1911. Although it did not get into the top lines of the newspapers as it did then, there has been no falling off in the amount of it.

On January 29 he rendered an important opinion as to the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad upon an order from the senate that he should report "forthwith" to that body whether the New Haven has complied with respect to the Springfield Street Railway company, with the order of the court, by decree of June 23, 1908. In his reply Atty. Gen. Swift was again characteristic in asserting his independence, when he first informed the senate that the general court has no authority to fix a limit of time within which the attorney general shall discharge his statutory duty of advising the general court, or either branch of it, and then proceeded to a clear and concise analysis of the situation, upon which review and the premises thereby established he gave the opinion that by divesting itself of all interest in or control over the New England Investment and Security company, which through the instrumentality of the Springfield Railway companies, owned and controlled the Springfield Street Railway company, the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad company had complied with the decree of the supreme court and had divested itself of its interest in the Springfield Street Railway company. This was one of the most important opinions of the year.

Later the New Haven interests sought new legislation in the Western Trolley Merger bill to establish the Worcester, Springfield and Berkshire street railway which was killed by Gov. Foss's veto and the Massachusetts senate's flop.

On May 1, Atty. Gen. Swift sent to the house another important opinion on the taxation of wild or forest land, a subject of some interest this year, he demonstrated that the legislature has never defined "wild or forest lands" and he held that the constitutional amendment adopted last year would authorize the enactment of laws to provide that forest lands should be taxed without reference to the element of value contributed by the growth thereon and that the tax on value of the growth might be reduced or altogether omitted in the determination of the tax assessed upon the land, This is important especially to timber growers in the conservation of the forests of the state.

Atty. Gen. Swift has also advised the state treasurer as to the disposition of securities deposited by the Royal Arcanum and other fraternal associations; the railroad commissioners as to their rulings on questions of law; the governor as to the duties of a sheriff in case of a riot, an opinion which had much to do with the handling of the Lawrence strike, and he has also advised the committee on ways and means as to the refund of the tax on the Park Square property of the New Haven railroad.

Another important opinion was rendered the senate on the reclamation of wet lands by the state that the proposed legislation would be unconstitutional if the commonwealth was to enter into the operation of marl or peat deposits for profit, but if such exploitation and operation was merely temporary it might well be held as a proper and incidental element of economy in reducing the cost of reclaiming the remainder of such land.

The Mary Baker Eddy will case in which the commonwealth is interested to an extent of probably $2,000,000 is one in which Atty. Gen. Swift has taken prominent part in guarding its interests and he prosecuted for the commonwealth in the United States supreme court the Jordan murder case exceptions resulting in a victory for the state. Before the executive council on the petition for the commutation of sentence of the murderer Phelps, he took strong ground for the protection of the farmers of Franklin county in the hill towns about Rowe and the upholding of the law and its officers. For the first time in six years the attorney-general took charge of the trial of a most important capital case securing the conviction of Spencer, the Springfield murderer, after a long and bitterly fought trial.



AUGUSTUS L. THORNDIKE

New Bank Commissioner Devoted to His Work and Has Made Good—Possesses in Rare Degree Requisite Qualifications for His Important Position of Trust

Bank Commr. Augustus L. Thorndike made so good a campaign for state treasurer last year, on the democratic state ticket, that he had but to say the word and the nomination this year would have been handed to him on a platter, as the saying is.

Mr. Thorndike gave to the democratic party the best that was in him, contributing freely of his time, money and energies.

In January, 1912, Gov. Foss nominated Mr. Thorndike to be bank commissioner, vice Arthur B. Chapin, who resigned to enter private business. Newspapers all over the state published highly complimentary tributes to Mr. Thorndike, and the executive council voted unanimously to confirm the appointment. No better proof could be offered of Mr. Thorndike's eminent fitness for the post than this unanimous vote.

Bank Commr. Thorndike took office Feb. 1, 1912, and has proved a worthy successor to Arthur B. Chapin. In addition to his other duties Commr. Thorndike, by virtue of his office, is a member and has been chosen as chairman of the board of bank incorporation, the other members being the treasurer and receiver general and the commissioner of corporations. It is the duty of this board to hear all petitioners for the incorporation of new savings banks, co-operative banks, trust companies and credit unions, and to decide whether public convenience and advantage will be promoted if such petitions are granted. These hearings are public, and it is sometimes necessary to hold two or three protracted hearings before a decision is reached. Since Mr. Thorndike assumed office, there have been 25 such hearings, and as a result thereof the board authorized the establishment of two savings banks, three trust companies, two co-operative banks and six credit unions. In the same period two trust companies were granted permission to open trust departments and one to open a branch office.

Shortly after assuming office Mr. Thorndike was requested by the governor to give consideration to the question of further enlarging the field of investment in state and municipal securities by the savings banks under his supervision. After many personal conferences with the executive officials of many of the savings banks and considerable correspondence with several representative banking houses and with the banking departments of other states, the commissioner decided that the consensus was that this field of investment might be safely extended, and at his instigation legislation was enacted admitting as legal investments for our savings banks the legally authorized bonds of the states of California, Oregon, New Jersey, Nebraska, Washington, Delaware and of any cities of the aforesaid states which may conform to the general provisions of the laws governing savings banks as regards such investments.

Since Mr. Thorndike assumed the duties of his office recommendations for legislation proposed by his predecessor came up for hearings before the committee on banks and banking, and as all such proposed changes appeared to him to be well considered and desirable, he favored the enactment of the necessary legislation with the result that there were enacted ten acts relative to savings banks, four relative to co-operative banks and eleven relative to trust companies. Of particular importance was an act providing for the auditing of the accounts of savings banks by the bank commissioner in addition to regular examinations as conducted under the existing laws, such an audit to be made only upon the request of the auditing committee of any savings bank, and, if made, to be in lieu of the one previously required to be made by a certified public accountant.

Of great importance also was a bill presented by the bank commissioner providing for the revision and codification of the statutes relative to co-operative banks, the need for such a revision having been apparent for some years to all officially connected with such banks. A very large amount of work was entailed upon the department in the preparation of the new law, which was finally enacted as Chapter 623, Acts of 1912, entitled "An Act relative to Co-operative Banks."

During the session of the legislature and in consequence of proposals to electrify certain of the railroads having terminals in the city of Boston, under legislation which would allow any railroad company of this state to issue coupon or registered bonds, coupon notes, or other evidences of indebtedness to an amount not exceeding twice its capital stock actually paid in, Bank Commr. Thorndike became impressed with the importance of safeguarding the very large investments of our savings banks in the then existing bonds of such roads, as well as any future similar investments, and feeling very strongly that it was his duty to look out for the interests of the general public whose money is deposited in such banks, under date of June 3rd, brought the matter to the attention of the governor in order that the integrity and safety of our savings banks might not be impaired by any detrimental legislation relative to investments permitted for such banks.



Mr. Thorndike loves his new work, and is devoted to it. His term does not expire till 1915, and it is natural that he should prefer to remain in his present office rather than make another campaign for state treasurer.

Augustus L. Thorndike is just the man for bank commissioner. He possesses, in rare degree, that unusual combination of gifts—sound business judgment and altruism. He will run the banks wisely and well, and at the same time he will see to it that wage-earners receive the largest possible returns commensurate with safety of principal.

He has had a long and successful financial experience as a business man, banker, trustee, and manager of real estate. Yet, he is one of the most modest, amiable and kindly of men, with a smile for everybody and a cordial handshake.

Augustus L. Thorndike was born in East Boston in 1861, the son of the noted surgeon, Dr. William H. Thorndike. After completing his education in Boston he spent five practical years in the business of the Oriental Oil company at Charlestown. In 1885 he married the daughter of Frederic W. Nickerson, one of the owners of the former Boston, Savannah and Halifax steamship lines.

Upon the death of his father the care of the estate fell on him as the oldest son and for 27 years he has been the trusted and successful manager of the same, building the Hotel Thorndike and other business buildings in Boston. He was the first president of the Boston Co-operative bank; he has been president of the Winnisimmet National bank, and when that was merged in the Chelsea Trust company, he was a director in that institution also.

Twenty-one years ago he located in Brewster, Cape Cod, where he makes his summer home on his farm, and where the same care and thoroughness he has shown in business affairs have made him an expert in the cultivation of his cranberries. Here he has twice carried carried the democratic banner as a candidate for the state senate for the Cape district.

His business career has included a directorship in a number of corporations, such as the East Boston Gas company and the Globe Gas Light company.

He is a trustee for the Stebbins estate of Chelsea and some other trusts. He is a member of the St. Botolph club, the Country club, the Boston Athletic club, the Twentieth Century club, the Massachusetts Reform club, the Economic club and the Harvard Travelers club.

JOHN E. WHITE

Former Senator from the Cape has Made Good as State Auditor—Has Applied Principle of Economy and Efficiency to Affairs of the Commonwealth

If re-election were invariably the reward of the faithful and meritorious public servant, it would not require the gift of prophecy to forecast the result of the election for state auditor this year. In that case, Auditor John E. White would be returned to office as a matter of course, for John has given an account of his stewardship that reflects honor on himself and on the commonwealth he serves. In other words, he has "made good," which is all that any public officer can possibly do.

John E. White stands today and has always stood for principle, and he seeks re-election now, not because he is John E. White, but because he believes that his



stand for principle in the office he holds entitles him to a vote of confidence. The principle which controls in the office of auditor is the principle of economy and efficiency as applied to the affairs of the people of Massachusetts, and whether or not he has lived up to that principle is the only test which should be applied to Mr. White in determining whether he shall hold office another year.

Mr. White sought the office of auditor last year because he believed he was peculiarly fitted by knowledge and experience to perform the duties it involved. He thought he saw room for improvement in the conduct of the department and was anxious to put into operation some of the more up-to-date ideas which his training as a banker had given him. He could have been elected secretary of state on the death of Mr. Olin, but the office had no attraction for him. He was a financier by nature as well as by education, and he wanted only the office in which he could best serve the public.

On the death of Auditor Turner the republican members of the Legislature, and, indeed, many democrats, turned naturally to Mr. White. There were two other candidates, but they were distanced in the caucus and Mr. White's election by the legislature was a veritable walk-over. In the state primaries he was an easy winner, and he was elected by a large plurality.

Mr. White's performance in office confirms the prediction made in these columns last year, that he would be found to have the natural aptitude, the experience and the technical training necessary to make good. As a matter of fact, he has shown himself to be possessed of those qualifications in as great a degree as any man who ever filled the office.

The office of auditor of the commonwealth requires a man of exceptional ability as a financier and one possessing great familiarity with public questions pertaining to finance. He must be something more than an expert accountant. He must have a knowledge of political economy. Mr. White promised the people of Massachusetts last year that he would meet the requirements. He has amply fulfilled that promise, and in the opinion of those best able to judge, he has fulfilled it in a manner that leaves nothing to be desired.

Mr. White first entered the legislature in 1905, when he was elected to the house. In recognition of his knowledge and ability as a financier, he was made a member of the ways and means committee, an unusual appointment for a first year man. He could have been returned by his district for three years and attained to the chairmanship of ways and means, but for business reasons he was obliged to retire after one term.

His election to the senate in 1910 was the result of a popular demand. He ran as an independent against such an adept in the art of politics as Capt. "Tom" Pattison of Barnstable and defeated him easily. That showed his ability as a vote-getter and with the memory of the fate of Pattison so fresh in their minds, none of the aspiring Cape statesmen were anxious to pit themselves against White the following year and he was returned in a walk.

In the senate of 1910, besides the special committee on the Southbridge savings bank, Mr. White served on banks and banking, ways and means and libraries. In 1911 he served on banks and banking, ways and means and was chairman of mercantile affairs. Mercantile affairs was the only committee in that year to report unanimously on every matter before it and to have every report adopted, a record admittedly due to the tact and judgment of Chairman White.

In all his acts as a public servant Mr. White has been guided solely by what he believed, after mature deliberation to be right. He never was swayed by expediency, nor troubled in making up his mind on any public question as to whether his decision would have any effect on his political future.

POINT TO LAWRENCE.

When any high protectionist, in the coming campaign, attempts to justify the present tariff law on the ground that it insures employment at good wages to American labor, point him to Lawrence where, in the mills of the woolen trust, he will find only a very small percentage of Americans at work, and average wages to adults of from $6 to $8 a week, depending upon whose figures are accepted, the strikers or the employers. Labor is admitted free of duty. American labor must compete with the labor of all the world. The protection is for the manufacturers. They say that if the tariff is made lower or if there be free trade, they will have to go out of business, because under those conditions they would have to compete with the pauper labor of Europe employed in the factories of Europe. Under this plea they have been given high protection—especially the woolen manufacturers—and having got it they send over and bring the pauper laborers whose competition they so much feared to work for them, at the wages fixed by them.



COUNCR. EBEN S. S. KEITH

Would Honor any Office Within Gift of the People of His State—Possesses in High Degree Mental and Educational Qualifications for Public Service

Eben S. S. Keith of Bourne is a candidate for re-election to the executive council, which is the same as saying that he is to hold the office for at least another year. For politicians may come and politicians may go, and office-holders may get out of alignment with their constituents, but Eben continues imperturbably in the even tenor of his way and the boiling of the craziest political pot of half a century affects not his following, nor weakens in the slightest degree the faith of those who have put their trust in him.

It is well for the commonwealth that there have been in the council for the last two years men of the stamp of Eben Keith. The fathers saw into the future with unerring vision when they created the council, with its power to check the idiosyncrasies of a weak and vaccilating executive, or the dangerous and destructive acts of a designing governor with an overweening lust for power. And the people of the commonwealth have ever preserved inviolate the traditions of the fathers in electing to this important office men fitted by training and experience to perform its duties.

Eben Keith would honor any office within the gift of the people of his state, just as he has honored the office which he now holds and the office of senator which he held for three successive years. He has the mental and educational qualifications in a high degree for public service, and has, in addition, what few men in public life possess —a temperament that enables him to see only the sunny side and to give and take the blows that are inseparable from political contests without the sacrifice of a single smile or a single friend worth having.

In these days of third parties and Old Guards and Progressive Associations and Bull Moose and all the rest of it, when so many ambitious politicians are uncertain as to their party affiliations and seem to be beating around the bush in the hope of finding a substitute for honesty and courage, the republican party is good enough for Eben Keith. And he isn't afraid to have it known, either. He has always taken his politics straight—straight republican without any frills or furbelows, prefixes or affixes, and he proposes to fight it out on that line if it takes until Matt Hale is elected United States senator, or Arthur Dehon Hill becomes Grand Dictator of the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

If Eben Keith were to come at all within the popular interpretation of a malefactor, very likely he would fall easily within that classification known as malefactors of great wealth. He has made money—earned it. It is his. No one in the wide world can say that any of Eben's money does not belong to him. He made it in business, in producing—metaphorically speaking—two blades of grass where there was but one before. Therefore, he is not a malefactor, although a man of wealth. His wealth stands for business ability and industry, and has been a blessing to the community in which he lives and strives, as it is and has been to him.

But Mr. Keith's wealth has nothing to do with his popularity, which is also great. He would have been popular, in all human probability, if he never had a dollar beyond what he needed for his daily wants. As a matter of fact, wealth is not conducive to popularity in these days of socialistic tendencies, and so it may be said that Eben is popular in spite of his wealth. He is popular because he is Eben Keith, the man, and entirely apart from the fact that he is also Eben Keith, the wealthy manufacturer.

When Eben Keith was in the senate he was one of that group of leaders who guided legislation so successfully and intelligently that they were good-naturedly referred to as "The Big Four." It looked then as if the quartet would reach the council, but up to date only Keith and Schuster have attained that honor. Mr. Keith's election last year was due to a popular demand. He had no desire to go to the council unless the people of his district were overwhelmingly in his favor. The nomination was given him without a contest, showing where the republicans stood in the matter, and then he was elected by a majority so big as to remove all misgivings as to what the people in general thought about it.

Mr. Keith was born in Sagamore, in the town of Bourne, near where the great car factories now owned and managed by him are located, Oct. 24, 1872. He was educated in the public schools of his native town. When his father gave him the choice of a college course or an apprenticeship in his factory, he chose the latter. He speedily demonstrated the wisdom of his choice, for from the very start he manifested an unusual business ability and proved of the



greatest assistance in the building up of the plant, which was then practically in its infancy.

In 1897, on the death of his father, the Hon. Isaac N. Keith, he assumed charge of the plant and proceeded to carry out plans for its development which he had long had in mind. The plant was then of very limited capacity, employing not more than 100 hands. Today the factory buildings stretch along the line of the New Haven railroad for a distance of nearly two miles and more than 600 employes are on the payroll. And from a sparsely settled village, Sagamore has grown to a thriving, populous community as a result of the efforts of this young man in building up an enterprise which is one of the largest of its kind in this part of the country.

Although he did not take very kindly to politics, in the ordinary sense, Mr. Keith's public spirit led to his accepting a place on the republican town committee of Bourne when he was thinking of anything else than serving his neighbors and friends in public office. They, however, had him in mind, and when it came the turn of his part of the senatorial district, in 1906, to name a candidate for the senate, the call for Keith was so strong that several aspirants, who had already begun campaigning, took to the woods before convention time came around.

His three years in the senate were years of important legislation, in all of which Mr. Keith had a leading and decisive part. He was a member of the ways and means committee during the entire period of his service. He also served as chairman of the insurance committee at a time when the echoes of the Armstrong investigation in New York threatened drastic legislation in Massachusetts.

But for the conservative arguments of Sen. Keith, bills would probably have gone through in that year closely akin to the "strike legislation" which is not unknown on Beacon Hill, with the result that the insurance business would have been crippled or hampered and policyholders and the general public would have been injured beyond computation.

As chairman of the committee on counties, and as a member of the committee on election laws, public health, military affairs and libraries, Sen. Keith did yeoman service for the people of the state; but he will be chiefly remembered for his three years on ways and means and for his general guidance of legislative matters into constructive and conservative channels.

In 1908 Mr. Keith was sent to Chicago as a delegate to the republican national convention from the 14th district, and in 1910 was a member-at-large of the committee on resolutions of the republican state convention. His advice is highly regarded among the leaders of the G. O. P., and as far as the voters of his district are concerned he can have anything he wants that it is in their power to give.

COUNCR. J. STEARNS CUSHING

His Retirement Distinct Loss to Commonwealth and His District—Loyal Republican, Never Carried Partisanship Into Meeting of Executive Council

Capt. J. Stearns Cushing of Norwood, having served three terms in the executive council, has made up his mind to retire. This may be pleasing to the ambitious politicians in his district, but it is distinctly disappointing to the people of the commonwealth, and particularly to the voters who will have to choose his successor. They will want to find a man who will not rattle around too conspicuously in the place left vacant by the captain. They are entitled to sympathy, for no electorate ever had a harder task.

No man ever served the commonwealth more faithfully in the council than did Capt. Cushing, and no man combined in a more eminent degree the various qualifications for efficient service there. It is a place of great responsibility, a place demanding ability of high order and a knowledge of business such as few men possess. The ideal councillor is a man big enough to be an ideal governor—big enough to fill acceptably any office in the land. There are no ideal councillors, of course, but Capt. Cushing comes as near to deserving that characterization as any councillor since the constitution was framed.

If the executive council had been a training school for governors, as it might have been with profit to the state, the troubles facing the republican party due to lack of enthusiasm for its gubernatorial candidates might have been avoided. Good gubernatorial timber might have been selected from the council any year as far back as memory goes, but somehow it came to be regarded as eliminating a man from consideration for governor to have served recently in the council. And, anyway, the governorship bee never got into Capt. Cushing's bonnet. Otherwise, who knows what might have happened?

There was talk of sending Capt. Cushing to congress. That was before the republican national convention, in which the captain served as a district delegate. What happened in Chicago then did not tend to enhance the value of a republican nomination for any office. If the party was to be split in halves, it would not be fair to expect men like Capt. Cushing to become the victims of that division. He did not want any political office, and his friends, much as they wished to honor him, did not feel like asking him to make the fight under those circumstances.

Councr. Cushing is not, in the ordinary sense, a politician. He is essentially a business man. He owns one of the largest and most successful printing establishments in the United States. He built it up himself. He began his printing career as a type setter. He learned the technique of the business from A to Z, and then proceeded to reap for himself the advantages of his training. He knew he had the brains, and felt that if his employer could run a printing plant and make money at it, he could do the same. Thus he started in business for himself, in a very small way at first, branching out as business grew.

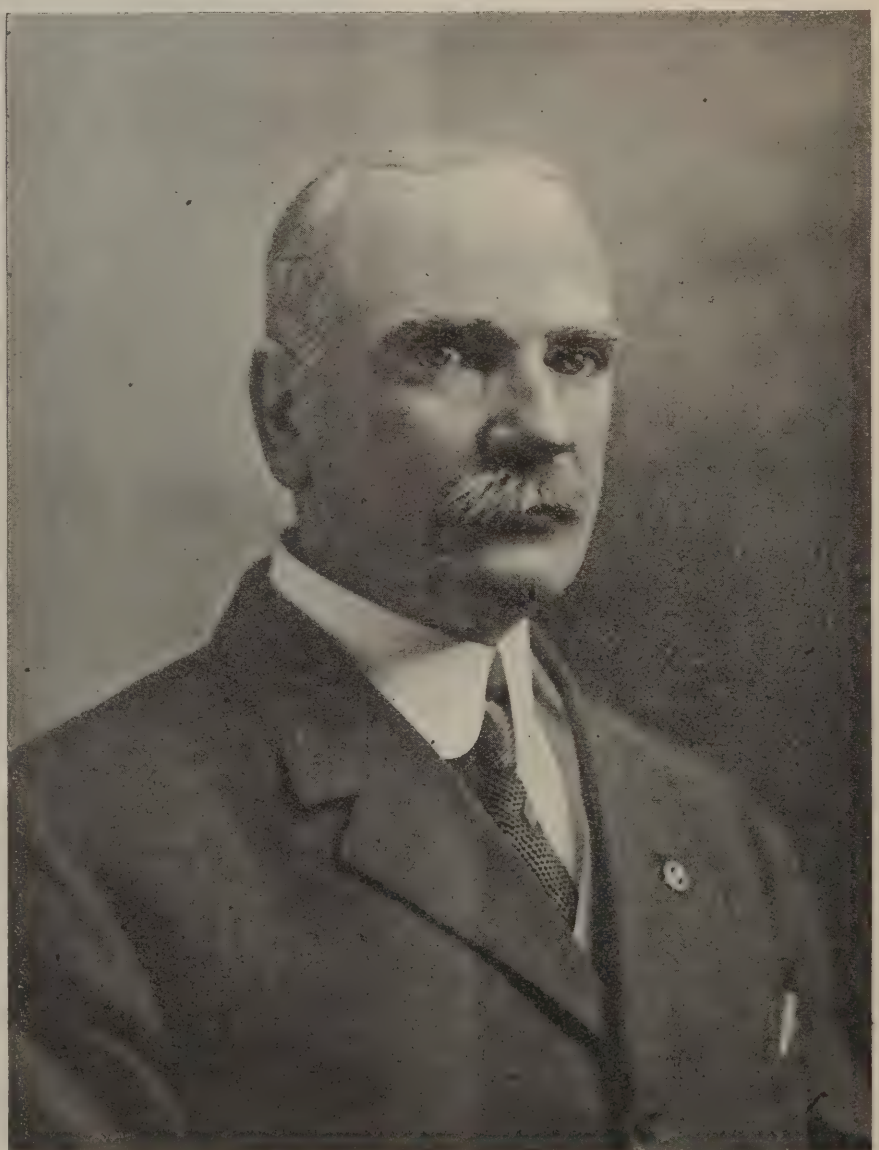
The experience which has been his in the building up of his great business he has turned to the account of the state during his three years as councillor. It has been of the utmost service in connection with many vital problems of government. Especially in the last two years, with a governor constantly playing politics, even with the state institutions, has Capt. Cushing's level head and trained business mind been of inestimable value to the people.

It is safe to say that, through the exercise of his sound business judgment, Capt. Cushing has saved the state thousands of dollars during his three years as councillor. But he saved it more than that. He saved it from the danger of a horde of convicts that a soft-hearted governor would have turned loose. He saved it from the disgrace of maudlin weakness toward red-handed murderers. He saved its honor and its reputation for even-handed justice. With the majority of his courageous associates, he stood like a rock for the supremacy of the law.

He entered the field of politics late in life, as a result of pressure on the part of his friends and admirers, and did so only when he became convinced that it was his duty as well as his opportunity to utilize his great business experience for the benefit of his fellow citizens.

Always a republican, one of a family that offered up three sons on the altar of liberty, that the Union might be saved, he naturally acted with the party that supported Lincoln. He was never, however, a narrow partisan and is not today. He stands with the republican party now, just as he always did, because it represents the principles in which he believes and because it offers, in his opinion, the best medium through which to work for the common weal.

To him the administration of the affairs



of the state of Massachusetts is a big business proposition. He believes the state is entitled to a dollar's value for every dollar expended for public purposes, and in common with the other members of the council during the last two years, he has treated every question submitted to that body by the democratic governor just as he would have treated it if the governor had been of his political faith.

Mr. Cushing was born in Bedford, Mass., in 1854, was educated in the public schools and entered the University Press, Cambridge, as an apprentice in 1868. Subsequently he worked as a journeyman compositor for Rockwell & Churchill, Rand, Avery & Co., Alfred Mudge & Son and the Riverside Press.

In 1878, with a net capital of $150, he started in business for himself as a "mathematical textbook printer" and undertook the composition of all sorts of textbooks in Greek, Hebrew and most of the modern languages, making radical improvements in the typography of these works. He soon came to be known as a leader in this class of work, and the J. S. Cushing Co. today makes the plates for three-quarters of the school and college textbooks used in the United States in addition to many for use in foreign countries.

Mr. Cushing's name is familiar to thousands outside the trade, he having designed a number of type faces which have become standard and are used through the country. Notable among them are Cushing Old Style, Cushing, Cushing Monotone, Cushing Italic, and Cushing Antique.

In 1894, in co-operation with Messrs. Berwick and Smith, pressmen, and E. Fleming & Co., bookbinders, Mr. Cushing built the famous Norwood Press at Norwood, Mass. This is now one of the largest bookmaking concerns in the world, employing more than 200 hand compositors, 40 electrotypers, and operating 12 monotype keyboards and 11 monotype casting machines.

Mr. Cushing has ever been prominent in organization affairs and a constant worker for the improvement of the trade. He was president of the Boston Typothetae for nine years, and has been either a delegate to or an officer of every convention of the Typothetae of America except the first, and is now president of that organization.

It is not strange to those who know Capt. Cushing's genial nature that he is a member of many social and fraternal orders. He is an enthusiastic yachtsman and was for three years commodore of the Winthrop Yacht club. His title of "captain" comes from his service as commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts and as captain and quartermaster of the Massachusetts Corps of Coast Artillery.

He is a Knight Templar, a 32d degree Scottish Rite Mason and Mystic Shriner as well as an Elk. Other clubs in which he is prominent are the Boston Athletic Association, the Aldine Club of New York and the Boston Club, oldest dining club inAmerica.

COUNCR. ALEXANDER McGREGOR

Same Sound Judgment and Extraordinary Capacity for Hard Work That Have Made Him Successful in Business Have Characterized Him as Adviser to Governor

If the Taft League of Massachusetts had listened less to the advice of the political "dead ones" and more to the advice of live young republicans like Alexander McGregor, the president would undoubtedly have won a clean-cut victory in this state, despite the handicap of his stone-age managers, and the ears of the people would not have been burdened with that saddest of all sad refrains, "It might have been."

There wasn't a more enthusiastic Taft man in the state than Councr. McGregor, and he had his coat off ready to go to work for the cause when he was given the none too gentle hint by the then high and mighty one who misdirected the campaign from Young's hotel that he was a little too forward for a youngster and must give way to some of the older and more seasoned warriors.

Fortunately McGregor's loyalty is of the brand that is capable of withstanding the severest shocks. He knew he wasn't the only young republican, able and anxious to go out and do things for the president, who had been accused of overweening ambition simply because he wanted to help. He knew that others had been similarly side-tracked and insulted by men who had been fattening at the party crib for years, and he knew that some one would have to exercise a restraining influence or Taft would suffer.

The spirit of patience and self-effacement displayed by Mr. McGregor under the circumstances has seldom been equalled in the recent history of Massachusetts politics. He did not revolt as many another, insulted as he had been, would have done. He did not even sulk in his tent. Instead, looking solely to the welfare of the candidate to whose support he had pledged himself, he busied himself in pouring oil upon the troubled waters and undoing as far as he could the damage caused by the bungling management of the stone-age men in the Young's hotel headquarters.

Had it not been for Mr. McGregor's self-restraint and the restraining influence he was able to bring to bear upon others, the dissension within the ranks of the president's supporters would in all probability have been fatal to his cause. That something was saved out of the wreck was due in large measure to McGregor and others like him in the party who are imbued with the spirit of the times.

Mr. McGregor is now working for the restoration of party harmony. He is going back to the executive council because he has made good in that office, and because the people of his district want him to serve them again.

Strict attention to duty, a deep sense of personal responsibility, and the same sound judgment and extraordinary capacity for hard work that have made him successful in business, have characterized Mr. McGregor as one of the governor's official advisers. He has faced every question that has come before the council—and there have been questions involving life and death—with unwavering courage and in all his decisions duty has been his guiding star.

Mr. McGregor was born in Ontario, Can., April 9, 1866. He began his business career in New York, but soon came to Boston, where he associated himself with several financial institutions before entering the employ of Houghton & Dutton in 1897. Within three years he was admitted to partnership in the firm, and when the firm incorporated he was chosen as treasurer.

Of his Scottish ancestry, Mr. McGregor is exceedingly proud. He glories in the name and fame of the McGregors of history and is never happier than in doing something to help the men of his race. His paternal grandfather, the Rev. Dugald McGregor, was a native of Glasgow. He had five sons, all of whom became ministers of the gospel. The oldest son, Alexander's father, was born in Glasgow in 1834. After graduating from the University of Edinburgh in 1858 and teaching school on the Island of Lewis for a year, he accepted a call to Ontario, where he preached for 12 years. He was highly respected throughout Upper Canada for his character as a man and a preacher. He died in Pawtucket, R. I., where he spent 16 years as pastor of the First Congregational church.

There doesn't seem to be anything in that branch of the family tree to explain Mr. McGregor's remarkable business ability, but there is much in it to explain the rugged honesty, the devotion to duty, the high ideals and the untiring industry which have given him a place in the community of which the McGregors of old might well be proud.

Although prominent in many organizations, social and business, the warmest spot in Mr. McGregor's heart is kept for the Scots' Charitable Society of Boston—the oldest charitable society in the city. He became president of the organization in 1907, and with his wonderful enthusiasm and energy at once gave it an impetus which it had not felt for years. It practically became a new organization under the inspiration of his leadership. Its membership was almost doubled during his two-year term as president, the addition being greater than during the six preceding years. The same ability that has marked his career in business was displayed in his conduct of the society's affairs.

On his retirement from the presidency at the end of his term, Mr. McGregor was given a banquet at the Hotel Tuileries, and was presented a magnificent loving cup, suitably inscribed, the gift of the society. There are few of his possessions of which he is as proud as he is of that, typifying, as it does, the "well done, good and faithful servant" of the members of the organization which stands first in his affections.

Mr. McGregor is a man of nervous temperament, but of strong physique and boundless energy. He combines in a rare degree strength and efficiency with mental alertness—qualities which enable him to perform an extraordinary amount of work in a given time. He sizes up men and situations intuitively, is quick to decide on a line of action and carries it out with shrewdness and persistence. He is intense and exacting. Yet he exacts more from himself than from his subordinates, although he inspires them with his faculty for work and application.

No man stands higher among the business men of Boston than Alexander McGregor. His reputation in business is that of a man who never breaks his word, who is prompt in meeting his obligations, and who is honest and upright to the last degree. He has never been known to seek or accept an unfair advantage. He knows no way of doing business except on the square, and whoever does business with him must have a genuine regard for the golden rule.

There are few men in Boston today whose faith in the city's future will compare with his, and there are few who look with greater pride upon Boston's past, with its great historical associations. He is a booster for Boston, past, present and future. To him, Boston is one of the greatest cities of the world, and in the future he sees a development which will place her upon a higher pedestal still.

An optimist, he is at the same time a leader and a worker in the ranks. He is always busy and dislikes nothing more than idleness in others. Concentration and co-operation are to him the watchwords of successful business and of social improvement as well. And he is a great worker in the cause of social betterment. He wants to see his fellow man rise, to see him move forward materially, intellectually, morally. And he does what he can in a practical way to bring that about. Scientific theories for human improvement appeal to him only when he finds them applicable in a practical way to the everyday needs of those who need help.



COUNCR. EDWARD G. FROTHINGHAM

Sought Councillorship Some Years Before He Finally Secured it—Long a Power in Republican Politics in Haverhill—Served in House and Senate Many Years Ago

Dr. Edward G. Frothingham is a living example of the old adage that all things come to him who waits. Last year he came to his own, as Jacob did of old, although the goal was somewhat different. The councillorship was the prize which Dr. Frothingham was after, and he had served his apprenticeship for it as senator from the Haverhill district 16 years before. It was conceded that northern Essex was entitled to the nomination, but somehow it coquetted round Beverly and Salem in a way that would be most exasperating to almost any other man than Councr. Frothingham.

Three years ago the prize was conceded to be within his grasp; everybody was sure that he was going to get it; he held a majority of the delegates-elect, but there came the Lynn convention where was born the direct nominations act. On the first ballot the vote was a tie. It appeared that Frothingham would be the choice on the next surely, but then a roll-call was obtained, and something happened; four votes pledged in caucus to Haverhill's candidate voted for his opponent and the councillorship went to Salem.

Now almost any other man under similar conditions would have jumped the traces, bolted and done other things, but Dr. Frothingham had served his country in the army, and his first lesson was loyalty to the colors. Patience and control are two of his most striking attributes. Although no man down in old Essex will dispute that the doctor had been wronged; that he was unjustly cheated out of that which he had fairly won, he went to work to elect the ticket with the same calmness that has ever charcterized him and so it was that when the two years were up, and Salem could claim no more, the rank and file of the republicans of old Essex turned as one man to the veteran from Haverhill who has stood true, and not only nominated him handsomely but elected him over all opposition.

So. Dr. Edward G. Frothingham took his seat in the executive council of Gov. Foss for the first time last January and it is foreshadowed that he will get his renomination and re-election this fall, for there will be none in his party to oppose him. No republican down in Essex wants a repetition of the kind of politics that made the councillor campaign of 1909 a shame and a mocking.

Dr. Edward G. Frothingham has long been a power in Haverhill. His family is one of the oldest in the commonwealth, going back to the Bay Colony. He was born in Gloucester, the son of Edward G. Frothingham, a descendant of those who came with Roger Conant and who made the first landing, commemorated by the tablet at Stage Fort. The present councillor early removed to Haverhill where he entered business originally as an apothecary, and where he obtained so high a reputation for honor and probity that he was very soon entrusted as agent with the care of estates and gradually these responsibilities were increased so much as to require his undivided attention. Always interested in public affairs he took an active part in local politics and became a leader among the prominent republicans of northern Essex and especially in Haverhill, the home of Judge William H. Moody, whose friend he was in all the active campaigns when "Billie" Moody was stirring things in republican politics.

It is 27 years ago since Dr. Frothingham first took his seat in the Massachusetts house of representatives. He served his constituency in 1885 and 1886. As chairman of the committee on public health, he took a very active interest in instituting reforms and in the establishment of the state board of health upon an enduring basis for effective work. He was deeply interested in everything pertaining to his own city of Haverhill and in the improvement of the Merrimac river.

Eight years later Dr. Frothingham took his seat in the senate from the 4th Essex district, then consisting of Amesbury, Haverhill, Merrimac, four wards of Newburyport and Salisbury. Pres. William M. Butler picked Dr. Frothingham for senate chairman of the committee on public health and he took up again the work that he had laid down in 1886 after he had seen established by the act of March 24 of that year the state board of health as it exists today, a piece of legislation into which his handiwork entered in no small degree.

Sen. Frothingham was also appointed on the committee on state house, a most important committee in that year, because the new state house annex was nearing completion, to be occupied the year following, and the members were given no sinecure. The removal of the various departments and commissions to the new building was begun in 1894. He was also a member of the committee on water supply at the time that the substitution of a metropolitan water system for the supply of Boston and the metropolitan district was under consideration and the grand scheme as it has developed today was in its infancy.

Dr. Frothingham was returned to the senate in 1895, serving as chairman of the committee on state house. That was the year that the new annex was occupied, the house assembling in the old chamber, now that of the senate, and marching over to its present abiding place. The senate had met in room 240 and also in a special room, since removed, over what is now known as the Hall of the Flags. Sen. Frothingham was a member of the last senate to sit in the old chamber and was also a member of the body that sat over the Hall of the Flags. As chairman of the committee he had everything to do with the equipment, furnishing and seating of the members of the two branches. It was in 1896 that the metropolitan water board was first organized and as a senator on the committee on water supply Dr. Frothingham was also directly concerned in the legislation establishing the new board as he had been ten years before in the establishment of the board of health.

In 1895 also came the re-division of the state into new senatorial districts and Dr. Frothingham was appointed a member upon the special committee which reapportioned the 40 senatorships in accordance with the population. He served also upon the committee on constitutional amendments and taxation in his second year in the senate during which much important legislation was considered by those committees.



This year in the executive council, Councr. Frothingham has served on the committees on harbors and public lands and railroads, on military and naval affairs, and again on state house, where his familiarity with all the changes that have occurred have made him a valued member. He has entered actively into the consideration of every matter coming before each committee to which he was appointed and there has been a great deal of especial importance this year because of the activity of Gov. Foss. Councr. Frothingham has been chairman of the republican city committee of Haverhill for six years; he is also a member of the Massachusetts, Essex and Middlesex clubs. His re-nomination and re-election are regarded as a foregone conclusion.

COUNCR. HERBERT E. FLETCHER

Retirement From Council Will Leave Void Not Easy to Fill—His Votes Never Affected by Partisan Considerations—Has Splendid Record in Politics and Business

Nobody should begrudge Counc. Herbert E. Fletcher his success in the granite business, but it seems too bad that it takes so much of his time that he cannot give a little more to the service of the public. The woods are not so full as they might be of good public servants, and when a man of the calibre of Mr. Fletcher retires from office it leaves a void which is not easy to fill.

Mr. Fletcher has served one year in the house of representatives, three years in the senate and three years in the executive council. Three years seems to be, by common consent, the "allotted span" of service in the council, and in the ordinary course of events Mr. Fletcher would naturally be expected to retire from that body. But he would not be and is not expected to retire from public life.

There are higher offices to which he may well aspire, and to which, whether he aspires or not, the people of Massachusetts will in time want to elevate him. Service such as he has rendered in legislature and council is not likely to be lightly regarded or soon forgotten. The blocks of granite in his quarries are not more solid than has been the stand which Mr. Fletcher has taken for the public good in every position of trust in which he has been placed.

Fearlessness and independence are conspicuous characteristics of the successful business man and the efficient public servant, and Counc. Fletcher has them in an unusual degree. He is known as "the independent member of the council." This does not mean that he invariably votes against the republicans in that body, but that the crack of the party whip has no terrors for him and avails nothing whatever to hold him in line against what he deems to be his duty.

Partisan considerations have never affected a single vote cast by Counc. Fletcher. He has always stood solidly for the right, as he saw it, and those who wanted him to stand with them on any proposition before the council had to give him some stronger reason than political advantage or expediency. He knows no party when discharging his sworn duty as a member of the council.

This was illustrated in a striking way in the case of Lott F. McNamara of Haverhill, for whose nomination to be a member of the state board of conciliation and arbitration he voted with Counc. Quinn, then the sole democrat in the council. He regarded the opposition to Mr. McNamara as due largely to political considerations, and according to his view of it politics should have no weight in determining his fitness for the office.

The evidence showed nothing against Mr. McNamara except that he was a radical in politics. Some of his opponents said he was a radical democrat. Others said he was a socialist. But they were all forced to admit that he was morally clean and was qualified by experience and ability to fill the office acceptably. Therefore, Mr. Fletcher broke with his republican colleagues and voted with Mr. Quinn for the confirmation of Mr. McNamara, thus winning the approval of all high-minded, unprejudiced men.

During his three years in the council, Mr. Fletcher was a member of the committee on pardons, charitable institutions and prisons, harbors and public lands and railroads, and state house. All of these call for arduous service, and none was neglected. Pardons is, of course, the most important and at the same time the most disagreeable committee of the council, and never was it a more difficult committee on which to serve than during the administration of Gov. Foss.

Counc. Fletcher frequently disagreed with the governor, not only on pardons, but on many of the latter's peculiar schemes for reorganizing boards and commissions, and for changing policies in departments, institutions, etc. But he never disagreed because Mr. Foss was a democrat. He always disagreed because he honestly believed the governor was wrong.

As the governor represented the result of an overturn in politics, he naturally felt that he must at least recommend changes; but curiously enough, he did not always agree with the experts which he himself had picked out to criticise the conduct of departments and institutions under republican administrations. Frequently, the experts were unable to find the slightest excuse for criticism, and in those cases the governor did not hesitate to manufacture evidence to suit his own purposes.

Such disagreements and such conduct on the part of the governor could not fail to make a man of Counc. Fletcher's character and judgment skeptical both as to the governor's motives and the wisdom of his plans. He examined carefully and without prejudice into every one of the innovations proposed by the governor's experts, but few of them appealed to him. He sat down hard on some of the big bills presented by the experts, and was able to show from his experience as a man of large affairs that they were charging more than they were worth.



Mr. Fletcher was born in Westford May 10, 1863. He began life as a farmer's boy at the age of 17, after a course in the Westford public schools. He remained on the farm one year, when he quit to become a half-owner in a granite business, his partner being a man 47 years his senior. The latter's conservatism was too much for the ardent youth of 18, and after a year of partnership he purchased the entire business. That was in 1880, and in the 32 years that have since elapsed the business has grown until it supplies granite for all sorts of purposes to all parts of the country east of Kansas City.

Several years ago Mr. Fletcher acquired an interest in the Lovejoy Granite company at Milford, N. H., and now owns two-thirds of that business, which, with the H. E. Fletcher company, incorporated, is engaged in doing monumental building work.

The First National bank building at Franklin, Federal and Congress streets, is a product of the Fletcher quarries, as is also the east front of the United States treasury building in Washington.

Several years ago Mr. Fletcher and Thomas Lahey, the latter a big granite producer of Haverhill, formed the Fletcher-Lahey company, devoted to heavy masonry construction. Mr. Fletcher is treasurer of that concern. He is also connected with numerous other smaller enterprises.

Mr. Fletcher was married in 1887 to Miss Carrie Hill of Sunderland, Vt., and his family consists of his wife and three children—two boys and a girl. It is with them that Mr. Fletcher gets most of his enjoyment out of life, for he is a family man first, a business man next and a politician last of all.

He was elected to the house of representatives in 1899, and served on the committee on street railways. This is one of the most important committees in the legislature, and his grasp of the problems which comes to it were such that he was made a member of it four times—his first and only year in the house and his three years in the senate—1901, 1902 and 1903.

In both branches of the legislature he maintained a commanding position. Known as a conservative, he yet evinced a spirit of progressivism that frequently carried him over hard and fast party lines. If he believed in a bill he voted for it, regardless of the attitude of the republican machine, which, in those days, really directed the course of legislation on Beacon hill.

Mr. Fletcher is a 32d degree Mason, a member of the Grange, the Republican club of Massachusetts, Middlesex, Masonic and Yorick clubs.

COUNCR. WINFIELD S. SCHUSTER

There has Never Been a More Conscientious, Faithful, Level-Headed Adviser to Governor Than Man from Douglas—Has Attained Success by Hard Work

In the house, in the senate and in the executive council, Hon. Winfield S. Schuster of Douglas has done valiant service, not only for his constituency, but for the people of the whole state, and now that he has decided to retire the fervent hope is expressed on all sides that he may take only a brief respite from public service, for the republican party and the commonwealth itself stand in need of men to serve it of the high character and capability of the modest but effective statesman from southern Worcester county.

It may be that there have been in the council in years past men of greater brilliancy, men who knew better how to appeal to the populace with glittering promises and claims framed in golden phrases. But among all the shining lights of the governor's "cabinet" there has never been a harder worker, a more conscientious, faithful, level-headed adviser than Winfield Scott Schuster, or one who, under all circumstances, hewed closer to the line of duty as he saw it.

His two years in the council have been under conditions calling for the exercise of the utmost self-restraint, the utmost common sense, the utmost courage and the utmost business judgment. And Councr. Schuster has never failed. He has stood like a rock for what he believed to be right and against what he believed to be wrong. Always he has kept in touch with the people he represents, with his constituency and as far as possible with the people of the whole state, and his sole aim has always been to do for them what he honestly believed their best interests demanded.

Councr. Schuster has regarded his office as one demanding practically his whole time, and he has been on the job early and late. He has never missed a meeting either of the whole council or of any of the committees of which he has been a member. The governor had his own peculiar views on all the matters with which Councr. Schuster's committees had to deal, and it fell to his lot, as one of the brainiest and shrewdest business men of the council, to veto many impracticable schemes.

His experience in both branches of the legislature had given him a knowledge not possessed by the chief executive. Furthermore, with equal business experience and a record of equal success in business, hard-headed, practical, lacking all the weaknesses of the visionary, this solid, rock-ribbed, conservative character was just what was needed to hold in check this remarkably able and adroit governor.

That he exercised a restraining influence on the governor there can be no manner of doubt. The governor is wise in his generation, and while he was always trying to "put something over" which would enhance his political fortunes, it is safe to assume that he would have made some fatal mistakes in his first year had it not been for the level-headed advice of Councr. Schuster and others like him.

When the "expert" question threatened to turn the governor's office into a public laughing stock, and make the state of Massachusetts an object of national derision, Mr. Schuster stood with Lieut.-Gov. Frothingham, Councr. Cushing and others for the protection of the commonwealth's good name. But for them thousands of dollars would have been wasted as a result of the so-called "expert" investigations.

Mr. Schuster was one of the councillors who voted for public hearings, when the light of the governor's own "persistent, pitiless publicity" was thrown on the doings of the various "experts," including the expert on pigs. At those hearings the public learned for the first time how the "experts" were charging $35 a day for assistants to whom they paid $15 and $20 a week, and how, in various other ways, they mulcted the state for large sums of money.

Mr. Schuster was born in Pittsfield, Dec. 28, 1855. Educated in the public schools, he early displayed strength of character, independence and a determination to succeed. Today he is one of the most successful woolen manufacturers in the state. He grew up in the business and knows it from Alpha to Omega. He is a wealthy man who has attained wealth by hard work and business acumen.

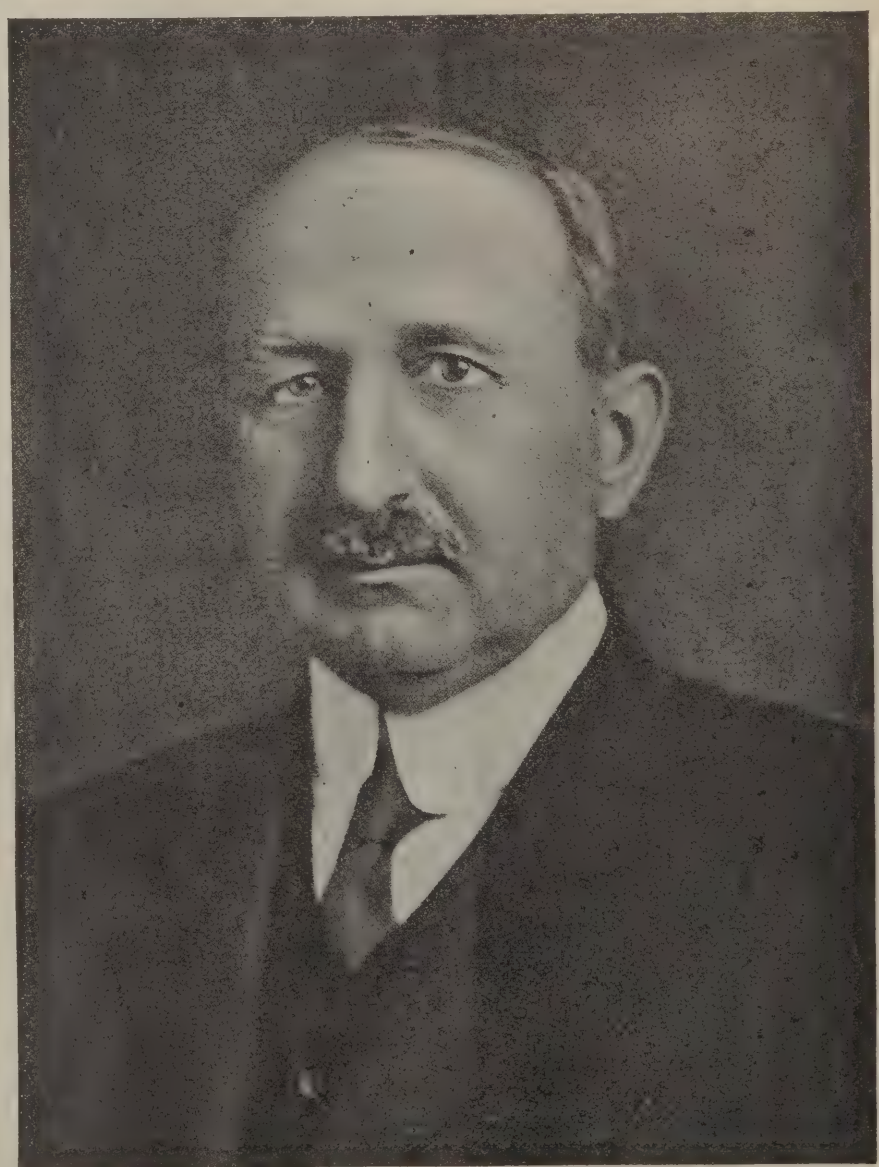
In many respects Mr. Schuster resembles Sen. Crane. Neither seeks publicity, or makes any pretensions of any kind whatever. Both are hard workers in their quiet, unostentatious way, and their chief concern is to so conduct themselves as to be of greatest benefit to their state and to square their deeds with the dictates of their conscience. Public applause is something which never enters into their calculations.

Like Sen. Crane, Mr. Schuster is an ardent republican. He is a republican because, as a business man, he has found the principles advocated by the party to be the principles needed for the best interests of all. He is a protectionist because he has seen the country prosper under it as no other country has prospered, and he has also seen the disastrous results of democractic tariff tinkerings.

He entered politics first in 1902 as a representative from Douglas in the general court. In his first year he was recognized by his fellow solons as a man of sound, solid common sense. He was assigned to the committee on public lighting, which in those days had some pretty tough problems to handle. His record on that committee was that of a safe and sane legislator, whose opinions represented mature deliberation, wide experience and sound judgment. He was never known to make up his mind on any important question without giving it the most careful thought.

The rotation-in-office custom, so rigidly adhered to in country districts, was waived and Mr. Schuster was offered a renomination. The democrats wanted him as well as the republicans, and agreed not to put up a candidate against him. But he declined for business reasons. In 1907 he was sent to the senate from the 4th Worcester district, in this case, again, the office seeking the man.

Mr. Schuster was given the chairmanship of the committee on public service, and places on such active committees as insurance, harbors and public lands and drainage. The chairmanship of public service is about the least desirable in the senate, if you except ways and means. This is the committee to which all bills seeking increases in salaries go. It is frequently hard to refuse to raise the salary of a competent official, especially when he can show that other men doing less work are receiving more money. But all such matters have to be considered with reference to the finances of the state, as well as with reference to the question of the worth of the applicant. Sen. Schuster proved himself here a valuable man to the commonwealth, not that he was niggardly, but that he was conservative and wise in all his decisions.



In 1908 he was given the chairmanship of mercantile affairs and places on military affairs and taxation. It was during that year that the agitation began in earnest as to the safety of moving picture theatres, and the law which emanated from the committee on mercantile affairs, and for which Mr. Schuster was directly responsible, has worked out admirably both from the standpoint of the public and the moving picture proprietors.

Mr. Schuster could have returned to the senate for a third term if he had desired, but his business required attention and he declined to be a candidate. During his two years in the senate he never made an enemy, and it is doubtful if any senator who kept in the background as he did ever made so many warm friends among his brother solons in the same period of time.

COUNCR. AUGUST H. GOETTING

Four Times Elected to Executive Council, Is Unopposed for Fifth Nomination—Wields Strong Influence There Because of His Seniority and Splendid Business Ability

Just what the people of Western Massachusetts think of Col. August H. Goetting is indicated by his election for the fourth term from the 8th councillor district. A fourth term in the council is an honor rarely accorded any man, and the recipient of such honor must be a man of exceptional endowments. What manner of man must Col. Goetting be then when he not only is given four terms in the council but when everybody in the district was glad to have him accept the nomination for a fifth term.

If there are any more popular men in Western Massachusetts than Col. Goetting then they are unknown in this big and effete metropolitan district. Col. Goetting's popularity is not confined to members of his own party, as was well demonstrated last fall when he ran away ahead of the other republican candidates in his home city of Springfield. His wide popularity is due to the belief of the people that, irrespective of their political affiliatons, they can get a square deal from Col. Goettng, whether they carry a national bank account, a savings bank account or carry their entire cash supply in the pockets of their trousers.

At some not far distant date the republican party undoubtedly will find itself obliged to capitalize this popularity of Goetting's and see if he can't duplicate in a state-wide contest the splendid runs he has made for the past four years in the 8th councillor district.

It has been Col. Goetting's fortune, among other things, to have been trimmed by the old republican oligarchy. He was a candidate for lieutenant-governor in 1905, but was opposed by the machine, which brought about the nomination of Eben S. Draper. Only three years had intervened since the western part of the state had had the governor Winthrop Murray Crane. It was pointed out that the tail should not expect to wag the dog. Col. Goetting saw no reason why geography should control. His friends say he was not fairly dealt with by the leaders at that time. Col Goetting, with true philosophy, has never uttered a complaint.

Col. Goetting has several times sacrificed himself in what he deemed to be the best interests of the party. In 1904 he was a candidate for national committeeman from Massachusetts. Later the name of Murray Crane was put forward. It was expected that the mention of Mr. Crane's name would cause a collapse of the Goetting boom, and no further thought was given to the matter until the delegation was on its way to the convention. Then Crane's friends experienced a shock.

The men who had started the boom for Col. Goetting called on Crane during the journey to Chicago and informed him that, while they appreciated his merits and would like to see him elected, they felt obliged to stay with Goetting. Already the Goetting campaign had forced George von L. Meyer out of the running and none of the elements of a lively and interesting fight were lacking. It remained for Col. Goetting himself, with his usual unselfishness, to cut the Gordian knot. At the personal request of Sen. Lodge and Murray Crane, he agreed, for the sake of harmony, to step aside and allow the election to go to Crane.

One would expect that such acts of unselfishness would have filled the republican organization with a sense of obligation to Col. Goetting. But the future brought forth no evidence of any such feeling. In 1905 when Goetting presented his credentials and asked to be indorsed for lieutenant-governor, the party boss informed him that he would have to be with Mr. Draper, since the western part of the state had been sufficiently honored already. By a peculiar coincidence, it thus appeared that Murray Crane, for whom he had sacrificed the position of national committeeman, was the man who now stood between him and the lieutenant-governorship and eventually the governorship of the state.

In 1904 Col. Goetting was a delegate to the republican national convention, and in 1908 was a presidential elector-at-large with ex-Gov. John L. Bates.

He was born in New York city, Jan. 2, 1856. A republican by heredity and conviction, he took an interest in politics when a mere boy and was prominent in the councils of the local organization within a year or two after attaining his majority. He started his political career as the friend and lieutenant of Seth Low, and aided in securing his election as mayor of Brooklyn, then a separate city. It was in the famous campaign of 1880, when Gen. U. S. Grant, James G. Blaine, George F. Edmunds and John Sherman were contesting for the presidential nomination of the republican party, that Col. Goetting made his initial appearance in national politics. He was elected as one of the New York delegation to the republican national convention at Chicago, pledged by the unit rule to vote for Gen. Grant for a third term, and he was one of the men who, under Roscoe Conkling, stood from first to last for the nomination of the hero of Appomatox.



In the early 80's Col. Goetting moved to Springfield, where he located in business and became the largest wholesale music dealers in the United States. In Springfield he resumed his political activities by going first on the city committee. Later, upon the nomination of William H. Haile as lieutenant-governor, he was elected to represent the Springfield senatorial district on the republican state committee.

In 1889 Col. Goetting served as assistant quarter-master on the staff of Gov. Brackett and in 1894 was appointed as assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Gov. Greenhalge, later serving on Gov. Wolcott's staff.

In 1897 he was made chairman of the republican state committee and served in that capacity for six years. Those years saw a succession of overwhelming republican victories, although the forces of the enemy were unusually active and well supplied with the sinews of war. In Col. Goetting's last year as chairman the democratic party, under Col. Gaston, was organized as it had never been before. It had more money at its command and was in better shape generally than even in the Douglas year.

Naturally the republican leaders were not elated at this condition in the party upon whose weak organization and lack of money they had always counted. Col. Goetting, however, never allowed his courage to waver. His optimism apparently had suffered no diminution, and even when William H. Moody, later Mr. Justice Moody of the United States supreme court, felt discouraged and expressed doubts as to the outcome, the colonel only smiled and told him to cheer up. It is said that Mr. Moody would have left the stump in that campaign but for Col. Goetting's cheering influence. The result of the election was all that the colonel had forecasted, and Mr. Moody was one of the first to congratulate him.

In 1905, when he was a candidate for lieutenant-governor, he announced that in the event of victory he would not be a candidate for re-election, his idea being to break the line of succession according to which governors had been chosen by the republican party for so many years. He predicted, and subsequent events have proven the wisdom of his vision, that the succession was the rock upon which the republican party would eventually split. The "Goetting idea" now seems to have finally won out.

Col. Goetting is connected with numerous activities in Springfield, and is also a member of the Massachusetts club, the republican club of Massachusetts, of the Middlesex club and many others.

CHARLES E. HATFIELD

Undaunted by Chaotic Condition of Republican Party, Chairman of State Committee Has Gone at His Job in Do-or-Die Spirit Characteristic of His Previous Efforts

Charles E. Hatfield is a good deal of a boy today although he was born almost 50 years ago. There are men who seem to forget that they were ever youngsters themselves but not so with the present chairman of the republican state committee. He is very much grown up when it comes to handling a political campaign but he has all the enthusiasm and energy of a boy. In Massachusetts politics he is the heavyweight enthuser. That may not have been the reason he was placed in his present position but it is a big asset for the republican state machine in these days of grumbling and discontent.

Some people used to say that there was too much of the stand-off-and-look-at-me way of doing business down on the fourth floor of the Kimball building. That may have been true in those days but there has been none of it since Charlie Hatfield took charge of the machine. When he entered upon his duties in January 1910 there may have been need for this manner of doing business as the rank and file were even then worrying over the handwriting on the wall which read: Draper's plurality—7934.

With his new broom he put the glooms and cobwebs to flight and soon everything was running in a wide-open manner which commanded the attention and admiration of those with whom he did business. He found on the roster of the 1910 republican state committee, several good specimens of the kind of insurgents that developed this year into Bull Moosers. Instead of following the example set by his predecessors and ignoring the radicals, he reasoned with them tactfully if they were wrong and endeavored to show them that their demands were unreasonable. If they were right, and they happened to be in several of their contentions, he admitted the truth of what they said and set about changing matters which offended the insurgents.

Things were at a crisis when Mr. Hatfield took the helm of the state committee in 1910. Dissatisfaction with the organization had been growing for several years and after the close call of the previous fall the kickers were howling in a manner which would take the heart out of an ordinary man. It was a time when a cool, determined but politic man was wanted for the chairmanship and that was what the state machine picked when Charles E. Hatfield was selected.

Following a year of planning, building up political fences and conciliation, the state machine headed by Hatfield went down to overwhelming defeat, when its candidate, Eben Draper, lost at the polls to Eugene N. Foss by a plurality of about 35,000. Under ordinary circumstances the first thing to do when the republican party has been defeated at a gubernatorial election in this state is to tie the can to the chairman of the state committee. Only seven times since the Civil War has the party been defeated and in each instance the head of the chairman of the machine has fallen.

So, after the election had been past, politicians all over the state sorrowfully began to think up something kind to say of Mr. Hatfield when he was retired. They could have spared their pains though, for from all quarters there came nothing but praise for the work of the doughty Hatfield. Mr. Draper had only words of the highest commendation and spoke the feelings of the republican party when he said, "Mr. Hatfield did all that was possible to save the day."

The result was that when January rolled around once more Charles E. Hatfield was the unanimous choice of the state committeemen for chairman of the machine and not one word of complaint or reproach was uttered. That the state committee paid him such a tribute is the more to be remarked upon because of the triple gubernatorial contest between Louis A. Frothingham, Joseph Walker and Norman White had already been begun and because Mr. Hatfield had already frankly declared his preference for the first of these. As chairman of the committee, though, he could play no favorites. His word was as good as his bond and his selection shows how great was the confidence of the committeemen.

Back to work he went at once; repairing those same fences he had built up the previous year and which had been broken down in the Fall. Right through the Spring, Summer and early Fall he was constantly at work striving with might and main to turn over 35,000 votes. In addition he has had a three cornered fight between Frothingham, Walker and White on his hands. Quietly and without leaving any bad taste in the mouths of those with whom he dealt the jolliest chairman the state committee ever had went about his work and smoothed out the rough places.

Success was not to be his and again he was forced to admit defeat. After a see-saw election day in which one hour he was plunged into the depths of despair and the next buoyed up by the reports he received his candidate was defeated by 8000 votes. Again the glooms prepared to come forth in their war paint and tell what a good fellow Charlie Hatfield was and how it was a shame that he had to be sacrificed. No complaint was uttered by Mr. Frothingham. He, like Gov. Draper the previous year, had not been deceived by the reports sent out from various sections of the state. Mr. Hatfield had kept him informed as to how close the fight was going to be and when he was shy 8000 votes he knew that they were the 8000 his managers had been trying to corral.

For the second time precedent was disregarded and Mr. Hatfield was re-elected chairman of the republican state committee after having suffered his second defeat at the polls in November. This year he has been just as indefatigable a worker as ever. In addition to a big state fight he has the national campaign on his hands. Nothing daunted he has gone into the fray with the same do-or-die spirit which has characterized his previous efforts, confident that this year will prove the truth of the old saying "The third time never fails."

Charles E. Hatfield was born in Medford, Sept. 30, 1862, the son of Charles and Ann L. Hatfield. He attended Allen school and finished his education at Dean academy, Franklin. Having studied law he took up his residence in Newton where he immediately went into politics. As a member of the city committee of Newton his zeal and enthusiasm brought him into notice and he was elected chairman of the organization, and held the position so long that even the oldest residents could not remember who his predecessor had been.

It was not until 1894 that he could be persuaded to run for office. Then he had no difficulty in being elected to the common council. In 1909 he was prevailed upon to accept the democratic as well as the republican nomination for mayor and last year he was re-elected by a handsome plurality. Mayor Hatfield's administrations are spoken of as models and he is looked upon in Newton as the man who can be mayor of the city as long as he cares to run the municipality.



Mr. Hatfield has built up a large probate practice as a lawyer, manages much trust property, is identified with the leading banks of his city, and has been prominently associated with the Fitchburg railroad. He has a small farm in connection with his Newton home, owns an attractive summer place on Lake Winnipesaukee, and is interested in automobiling and motor boating. He is married and has one daughter, a talented young woman recently graduated from Smith college. He belongs to several fraternal orders and has been an active worker in the Neighborhood club, the Newton club and the old Northgate club.

WALTER H. CREAMER

His Demonstrated Strength at Polls Appeals to Democrats in His Fight for Nomination in New 7th Congressional District—Made Phenomenal Run Two Years Ago

Having nominated a candidate the next essential in the game of politics is to elect him and that is why the candidacy of Walter H. Creamer of Lynn for the democratic congressional nomination in the new 7th district has found such strong favor all over the district, from Lynn to Lawrence. It is admitted that the 7th district looks good from a democratic standpoint, but that doesn't mean that any democrat can carry it. It is generally admitted that Walter H. Creamer can. Hence, the great strength of his candidacy for the nomination.

Walter H. Creamer has won a reputation for square dealing during years of active business life in the Shoe City which has drawn to him a widely extended and lasting friendship among his fellow citizens that will attest itself at the polls this year as it did two years ago when he swept Lynn by more than a 1000 plurality over Ernest W. Roberts and in the old 7th district, hopelessly republican, cut that congressman's lead down from 14,221 in 1908 to 2,287 in 1910. Creamer received 14,337 votes two years ago as against 7,958 cast for the democratic candidate of 1908. Roberts fell off 5,555 votes, making the net gain for Walter H. Creamer, 11,934; a change that was phenomenal, no other word expresses it.

In his own city of Lynn, Creamer cut the republican candidate's vote from 7,034 to 4,676, while he carried his own vote up to 5,738 from the 3,352 given his democratic predecessor for the nomination in the old district, a net gain of 4744. He turned an adverse plurality of 3,682 to a lead of 1,062 for himself over his oponent. What more could better show the personal popularity of Walter H. Creamer and what his own friends and neighbors in Lynn think of him than that? A more handsome endorsement of any man's worth could not be given. It was a well-deserved tribute worthily won by careful, painstaking effort on the part of the candidate.

In the new 7th the lines are more closely drawn. Lawrence is heavily democratic; so is Peabody. Lynn is normally republican, that is when there is no great question affecting it industrially. It is a labor city and the vote of its workingmen is very independent. It accounts for the defeat of Eben S. Draper twice in succession and the election of Eugene N. Foss so far as Lynn was concerned for the two years he has been governor. In each instance, the labor interests asserted themselves. Last year, Elmer A. Stevens, republican, was given 5,335 votes as against 4,242 for Thorndike, democrat, for state treasurer, Stevens carrying Lynn by 1,093 plurality. The vote for state treasurer probably represented the normal party strength. Creamer ran ahead of Stevens in his total vote by 403 and carried the city as a democrat by 1,062 votes.

It is this tendency of the Shoe City to independent thinking and voting that makes the new 7th intensely interesting as a fighting ground. The votes of the republican towns is sufficient to give Lynn the balance of power in the district. Just as she swings the pendulum the 7th is republican or democratic and is bound to be so because Lynn is so evenly balanced with Lawrence as to its total vote and Peabody's democratic majority is not sufficient to turn the scale.

Although the republican redistricting committee of the legislature, which made the new 7th congressional district, figured it republican by 1121 by taking the average republican and democratic votes cast for state officers and congress in the ten years from 1901 to 1910 inclusive, the district went for Foss for governor last fall by 2347.

Walter H. Creamer has served his party loyally both on the state committee and the executive committee of that organization. As an adviser his counsel has always been sought and appreciated, because he applies the same business principles to his politics that he does to his daily work. His loyalty is steady and unswerving. He came of old line democratic stock, a family one of the oldest and most highly respected in Salem. All his traditions have been with the party in which he was born and bred.

He had not sought political preference until he accepted the nomination for congress two years ago when it seemed so hopeless as the old district was constituted that Creamer led a forelorn hope but did it with such surprising success that he is picked as a winner in November. Men like to vote for a clean candidate and they know they have him in Walter H. Creamer. There is no smirch on his record either in politics or business; his has been an honorable career through years of active life.

It was in 1904 that he came to the democratic state committee and he has been a member of it, a vitalizing force, ever since. Up or down he has stood loyally to the colors, an enthusiast when there was little to rouse enthusiasm in the ranks of his party. He has given of his time and money generously to its cause and has inspired courage in those who were faint hearted. You may slam Creamer as hard as you please in campaigning, but he is no quitter. In his eight years of service, there has been no member of the democratic state committee so constant in attendance, so ready for hard and conscientious work as Walter H. Creamer. That is another reason why his candidacy rouses the workers all over his district in his interest and why they look to him as their natural standard bearer; the strongest man who can be put forward to carry the new 7th district this year. He went in two years ago to win and he made it a personal matter, conducting his own campaign in the saddle, visiting every town and city, stumping the district day and night. He manifested a thorough grasp of all national questions, and a keen discernment of men and things in the way he riddled the record of his opponent and the keen thrusts he gave him. Walter H. Creamer certainly kept him guessing up to the receipt of the very last return of the results of the election.

Born in Salem of an old and honored ancestry in the Witch City, Walter H. Creamer was educated in its schools and immediately upon his graduation began his lifework as a traveling salesman and as such he has continued. He is prominent in the United Commercial Travelers of America, which has a membership of 100,000 covering all portions of the United States, being a past senior counsellor of Lynn council, No. 466. Its members form a great team in politics as they do in everything else; he is also a member of the Elks, the Charitable Irish Society and the Irish American Historical Society. Mr. Creamer has attended practically every national convention of his party since becoming a voter and in 1908 was elected a delegate from the 7th congressional district to the convention at Denver, where he served on the committee on rules. He was urged to run as a candidate for delegate to the recent democratic convention at Baltimore, but declined because he considered that such honors ought to be passed round among the faithful workers of the party.



Walter H. Creamer is a man of fine physique, strong and rugged. He will pass his 52d milestone on October 18 next and thus is still in the prime of life with his best years all before him. From end to end of his district his party is with him, strong in the belief on the showing he made two years ago that "with Walter H. Creamer of Lynn as the candidate the democrats ought to gain a seat in the new 7th district." Lawrence only recently has given assurances that her people will support the Lynn man this year, believing that under the old unwritten law he is entitled to a second nomination, where he has done so well.

SAMUEL E. WINSLOW

His Candidacy for Congress is in Response to a General Demand —Identified With Republican Politics Since College Days, Generally Fighting for Others

It is a good many years since Col. Samuel E. Winslow of Worcester has been a candidate for public office but this year there was an overwhelming demand from the republicans of the newly formed 4th Worcester district that he serve as the party standard bearer in the effort to redeem the district from the democrats. Col. Winslow held back until the demand, backed up by innumerable petitions, became so strong that it was clearly evident the voters wanted him. Then he consented to make the running, Councr. Winfield S. Schuster, who would have been a formidable candidate, having taken himself out of the field.

"Sam" Winslow has been identified with republican politics of Worcester, the county, state and nation since he was a school boy. His father was active in the republican party and a successful candidate for office back in the late 70's and in those days "Sam" as a boy, took part in the work of getting out the republican vote. There have been few if any municipal, state or national campaigns since that he has not had a part in.

He is one of the solid business men of Worcester, the active head of the great Winslow skate factory, the largest concern of its kind in the world, building and marketing both roller and ice skates and having agencies in every country on the globe.

He is today a tireless worker and is constantly adding to the plant and seeking new fields for business, thinking nothing of crossing to England or continental Europe to personally attend to the business of his company. Next to his skate business, he loves politics and is never so happy as when in the thick of a political campaign. He is an aggressive fighter but, withal, diplomatic, a good organizer, and a good mixer.

Many men who have occupied places of high honor in the political life of the city, county and state owe much to the energetic work of Mr. Winslow. He has been fortunate in leading in the fights for others but when himself a candidate has been unfortunate in the choosing of the time.

While he is today comfortably situated, so far as finances are concerned, he has had his trials and has met them in a manner to challenge the admiration of even his political enemies. He became interested in banking business about 15 years ago and on the death of his partner, James W. Allen, he found himself with a banking and brokerage business on his hands. He was also a director in one of the city's national banks that was absorbed by the formation of the Worcester Trust company. He gave most of his time and attention to the broker business. Things went wrong. He got into financial difficulties that swamped him as a result of the slump in large underwritings, which wrought such general havoc in banking circles about that time. The banking and broker business was closed cut and only through the exercise of great tact on his part and the co-operation of his friends, who represented the strongest and best commercial interests in Worcester, was the skate business saved from the wreck.

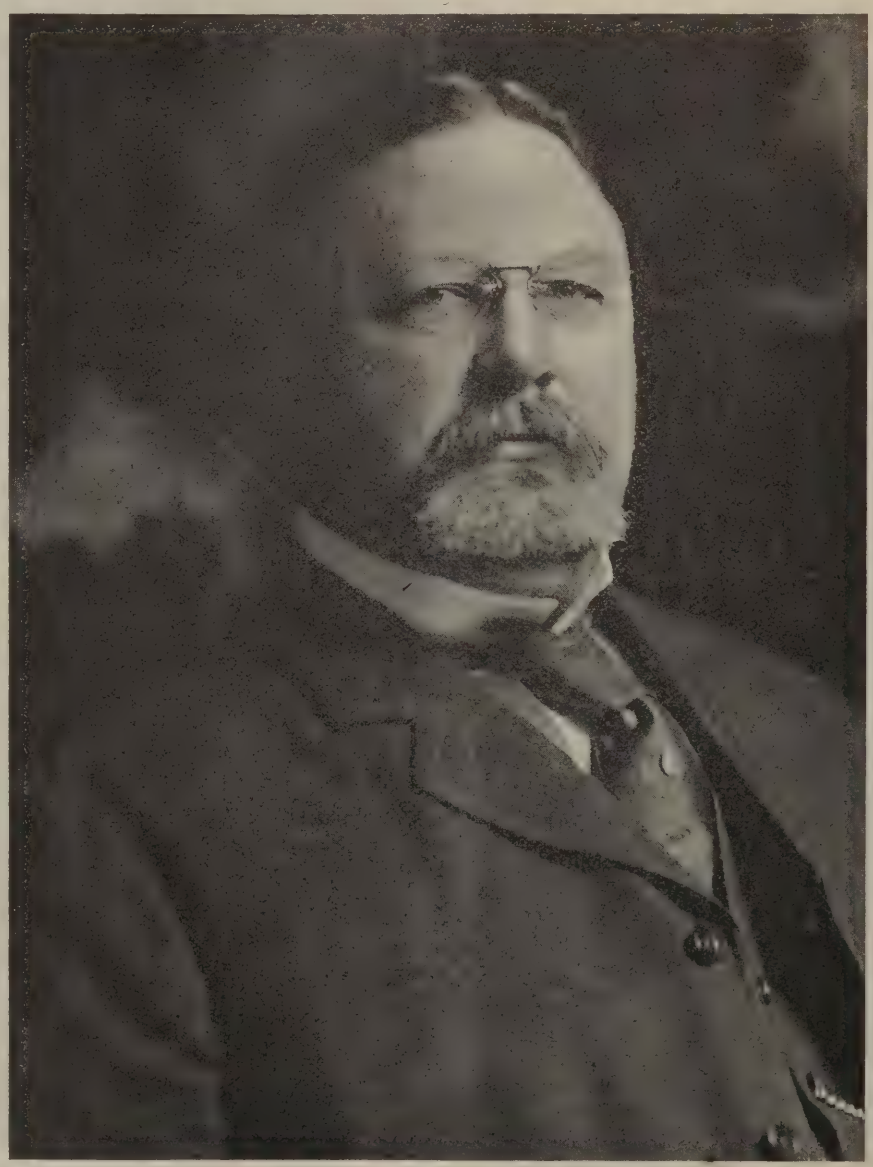
He began his bsusiness life over, struggling under a load of debts and, by hard work and application to the business he was familiar with, he recovered his fortune and it is said of him that he has made good in a remarkable way and by the payment of a large amount of indebtedness with interest to his creditors, he has made his credit and that of his skate company of the highest order.

Mr. Winslow was born in Worcester, April 11, 1862, the son of the late Samuel and Mary Weeks (Robbins) Winslow. On his father's side he is a descendant of Kenelm Winslow, one of the Pilgrim fathers, a brother of Edward Winslow, one of the governors of the Plymouth colony. He was educated in Worcester, and from high school went to Williston seminary, and in 1881 entered Harvard, graduating with the class of 1885.

In Harvard he was a leader in many departments. He was editor of the Crimson, and business manager of the Lampoon. He was a leader in the republican political club of Harvard for two years and organized the Harvard marching club. It was ,however, in the athletic field that he attracted the public attention while in college. He was a giant in stature and a baseball and football player of exceptional ability. He was pitcher and captain of the Harvard baseball team that won the intercollegiate championship in 1885. He was also prominent in the club and social life of Harvard being a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon, Zeta Pi, the Hasty Pudding club and other clubs and societies.

After graduating from Harvard he went to Europe and for eight months toured the continent, most of the time on foot, avoiding the beaten track of tourists. He was then taken into the skate factory and learned the business thoroughly, and became general manager.

His father being mayor of the city at



that time, it was natural that he got an introduction to the political game and was a good fellow with the politicians. In 1889, he was elected a member of the republican city committee and the next year was made chairman of that body. He whipped it into shape as a working body and its candidates won. He assisted materially in the election of Gov. Brackett and was rewarded by being made a member of the governor's staff. That is where he got the title of colonel.

In 1892 he was elected a member of the republican state committee and its chairman. It was under his direction that the campaign that resulted in the election of Frederick T. Greenhalge as governor was planned and carried out. In the year following he was active in politics and toured the state for candidates, and in 1896, he thought the time was ripe for him to be nominated for lieutenant governor as the stepping stone to the governorship.

It proved to be a bad year for him. There was another candidate in the field, W. Murray Crane of Dalton, now United States senator. While Winslow was fighting for the votes in the eastern end of the state, Crane, then a silent but effective worker as he is now, was cleaning up the votes and won.

At the following election Winslow against his best judgment, but at the request of his republican friends, became the candidate for mayor of Worcester against Gen. A. B. R. Sprague, who was running on a citizen's ticket and was strong. Winslow was defeated and his desire to hold elective office cooled. He has never been a candidate since for any office other than delegate to a national convention. He has, however, always kept in touch and has been a leader in the conventions of his party, in nation, state, county, congressional district and municipal.

He has been for years and is now a trustee of Worcester city hospital and the Winslow surgery ward of the institution, which cost $30,000, was his gift to the city as a memorial to his father. He is married, his wife being the daughter of Col. E. J. Russell, for many years warden of the state prison and of later years probation officer of Worcester. They have five children.

The town home of the Winslows is at 10 Lincdent street, but the real home is Stonewall farm on the hills of Leicester, six miles outside of Worcester. This was the home of his father.

Col. Winslow here maintains a model, active commercial farm, equipped with the most modern machinery for carrying on general farming. He markets vegetables, milk, butter, cream, pork, hay and other staple farm products. "Stonewall Farm," as it is called, has laboratory equipment and other apparatus for investigating the scientific phases of up-to-date farming propositions.

LOMBARD WILLIAMS

Candidate for Sen. Pearson's Seat Neither a Radical Nor Bourbon But a True Progressive Republican—Has Splendid Record as a Member of Lower Branch

Of the five candidates for Sen. Pearson's seat—the 2d Norfolk district—in the upper branch of the legislature of 1912, ex-Rep. Lombard Williams of Dedham is probably the leading candidate today.

His friends will assure you that in two senses "he stands head and shoulders above them all." His height is 6 ft. 4 in. and his weight 225 pounds, yet so well-proportioned is he that one does not get the impression of a height equal to that of Grafton Cushing.

Lombard Williams has red blood in his veins. He has always gone in for athletics, is a "good mixer" and naturally so democratic and affable that hosts of friends in all ranks of life, are today enthusiastically supporting him. For him, no need of the injunction—

"The friends thou hast
Grapple them to thy soul
With hooks of steel."

He possesses a magnetism which binds more strongly than a loadstone, and a personality which sways even opponents.

Lombard Williams is a true progressive republican following neither the will-o'-the-wisps of radicalism nor the Bourbon doctrines too close insistence upon which have so riven the republican party.

Mr. Williams believes in liberalizing the party, in working within the present organization and giving it some constructive planks to stand on of more recent date than those archaisms relating to its proud record in the civil war.

The Bull Moose party will certainly have a candidate of its own in the district, and the third party vote may be sufficient so to divide the usual republican strength as to elect a democrat this year.

Such a result of course would be a republican disaster, indeed, when an election by the incoming legislature of a successor to U. S. Sen. Crane is pending.

That Lombard Williams is a great vote-getter cannot be questioned. That he has the personality and the character to attract support from all parties cannot be denied, for his own record and political career prove it.

Some time ago Rep. Chapman of Franklin appeared to have considerable strength as a candidate although he comes from a town which had the senatorship no later than two years ago, when Bradley Rockwood was the incumbent. The town of Brookline, however, did not take kindly to any of the other candidacies, and was especially opposed to that of Holbrook, who is regarded as too radical. Chapman was looked on by some in Brookline as the best man to beat Holbrook. But as the campaign progressed it began to be realized that Chapman's ultra-conservatism was an element of weakness in a man who, undoubtedly, would be an able senator if elected. Then ensued a search, by dispassionate, high-principled republican leaders, for a man who could arouse enthusiasm, especially among the younger element, and who could neither be accused of being a "moss-back" or a "radical."

That search resulted in the candidacy of Lombard Williams of Dedham. That town has not had the senatorship in a quarter of a century, although it is the largest, next to Brookline, in the district.

But for Lombard Williams, H. E. Holbrook would probably be the leader in the race at the present writing. Holbrook would probably beat the others because of his aggressiveness and activity. Williams is the one candidate best endowed with the various qualifications required to unite the party and prevent the district going democratic.

Not a rich man, he is gifted by nature with an attractive, winsome personality, a power to make friends and keep them, unquestioned integrity, a high sense of honor, and ability to look to the future and promote the success of the party by advancing new ideals, instead of resting upon fading foundations.

Lombard Williams was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1874, and belongs to a family who have stood high in public esteem. His brother-in-law, Charles H. Keep, was assistant secretary of the treasury under Roosevelt, chairman of the Keep investigating committee at the time of the government printing plant trouble, and first treasurer of the National Red Cross association.

Lombard Williams graduated from Harvard in 1897. While in college he was prominent in athletics and played on his class football team, rowed in the class crew, was a member of the class track team and was also a good tennis player.

In 1900 he was elected to the city council of the city of Medford, was re-elected the following year and his ability and popularity were demonstrated by the election of Mr. Williams to the presidency of the council, although he was the youngest member.



In 1902 he was elected to the house of representatives, the youngest republican member, and re-elected in 1903. Very early he displayed qualities of leadership and Speaker Myers appointed him to important committees.

During his career in the house he served on the committee on metropolitan affairs, the special committee on revision of the corporation laws, and was chairman of the committee on state house.

He declined the offer of the chairmanship of the committee on metropolitan affairs in order to take a position on the special committee to draft the Washington street tunnel bill, and was the only member on that committee from a district outside Boston with the exception of the chairman.

In 1903 he was boomed for speaker of the house, especially after the field day when he presided as speaker pro tem during the big liquor debate. His absolute impartiality, firmness and parliamentary ability as displayed on that day chronicled a record never to be forgotten, and brought him new laurels.

Gov. Wolcott appointed him a member of the Massachusetts commission on the pan-American exposition, at Buffalo, and he was elected secretary, but he resigned the secretaryship.

Gov. Crane appointed him one of the two vice-presidents of the commission.

Ex-Rep. Williams has been prominent in state politics for years. He was long a member of the Middlesex county republican committee.

In various other state conventions he has been appointed to prominent committees, from the year when he was appointed chairman of the committee to escort Curtis Guild to the platform in the state convention when the latter was first nominated for lieutenant-governor, and he ran the latter's campaign in the house.

In the presidential campaign of 1904 and 1908 he did especially good work as an organizer.

Lombard Williams is the personification of energy and industry. When a member of the special legislative committee on revision of the corporation laws, he was the author of the only amendment, finally adopted, by the special committee, to the bill offered by the commission. It provided for taxation of surplus valuation.

Whatever Lombard Williams sets out to accomplish is achieved, with rare exceptions. One or two illustrations of how hard he works for his constituents may be instanced.

Lombard Williams has many friends in all parties, and few enemies. Many republicans inclined to support Chapman at first have come to Williams saying they would have been with him at the outset had they known he would run.

He has a delightful home, wife and four children in Dedham. He belongs to Boston Commandery, K. T. He is a bond broker at 101 Milk street.

RICHARD P. COUGHLIN

Named as a Democrat for Register of Probate, He Now Numbers Some of Staunchest Republicans of Bristol County Among His Supporters for Renomination

Richard P. Coughlin, of Taunton, named by Gov. Foss to be the temporary incumbent in the office of register of probate, vice Arthur M. Alger, named to be judge, until the next annual election, which falls in November, occupies a unique position in the annals of Bristol county politics, which, when the occasion demands, can become some hectic, not to say vivid. For Mr. Coughlin, while named as a democrat at the time of his appointment, now numbers some of the staunchest republicans in the district among his supporters. And his support has become so apparent during the last few months, that but one other candidate has thrown his hat into the ring in an endeavor to secure the republican nomination.

The reason for the singular condition, of republicans supporting and openly advocating a democrat for the important office of register in a strong republican district, is peculiar to the office itself. The office of register of probate in Bristol county is strong in tradition. It is also unique from the weight of the men who have filled it. It is most unique from the fact that while an elective office, politics have been barred from the selectmen and election of its incumbents.

Now, a democrat, Richard P. Coughlin, the incumbent by appointment, is seeking both the republican and democratic nominations which on the face of it seems singular, but in reality is merely carrying out a custom that has always obtained. Politics and the registry of probate are strangers. And as the cards run at present, Mr Coughlin will be returned in November to serve the unexpired term of Judge Alger.

At the death of Judge Fuller, the register was Arthur M. Alger. As to Mr. Alger's fitness for the bench there was no shadow of doubt. But he was a republican and he was in addition the cousin of Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge. These two facts gave his supporters some uneasiness.

The members of the bar united in a strong request to Gov. Foss that the governor disregard political affiliations and appoint Mr. Alger to the position for which in point of fact he was eminently qualified, no man more so. It was also perfectly well understood at the time that if Judge Alger was appointed, a democrat would be selected as register. And it was well understood at the time also, that the selection for register would be Mr. Coughlin. The consumation of both of these expectations was satisfactory to all parties concerned.

Judge Alger was named, Mr. Coughlin was named, and it was felt throughout the county that the governor had builded wisely and well.

It has always been the expressed wish of the members of the bar in Bristol county that the judicial offices should not be made political plums and should not be bandied about as other political offices sometimes are. And the republicans who were foremost in the desire to have the governor name Judge Alger, are now outspokenly in favor of Mr. Coughlin. He has been on trial as it were. He must measure up to but one standard. Does he make a proper official, and does he perform his duties as register satisfactory and well? The bar of the county, almost as a unit, have answered this in their endorsement of Mr. Coughlin. And a singular feature of the endorsement of Mr. Coughlin is that the bar, which seldom unites on any man or matter, is almost unanimous in its support of Mr. Coughlin.

In appointing Judge Alger to the probate bench, there was of course no agreement or understanding that no effort would be made to supplant Mr. Coughlin with a republican candidate. But there is this feeling, and it is a strongly expressed sentiment among the bar leaders, that while there was no understanding as mentioned, yet the members of the bar who urged the appointment of Judge Alger feel that they are conscientiously bound to support the nominee of the governor regardless of political affiliation provided he filled the office satisfactorily and performed the duties of register in a proper manner. His judges and the bar of the county are united in complimenting Mr. Coughlin on his administration of what is a trying and difficult office. Therefore it appears from the bar point of view that he has measured up to the standard.

This brings us to the man himself. Richard P. Coughlin was born in Whitman, Mass., and completed his public school education there in the Whitman high school. He read law in the office of Judge C. H. Edson, and later prepared for practice of the law at Boston University Law school. He completed the course and graduated in a single year, standing nearly at the top of that year's class.

He opened a law office in Rockland but practiced there only a few months, finding a profitable and more congenial field in Taunton, where he and his family have now lived for a dozen years or more. He is now associated with his brother, Leo Coughlin, who is a very able practitioner.



In politics, as before stated, Mr. Coughlin is a democrat, no mistake about that. Since his first day in Taunton, he has been prominently associated with that party and he has been a consistent democrat. Taunton democrats as party men are peculiar in the main. The democratic caucuses, in the various wards, when indeed any caucus was held at all, numbered about strength enough to select a chairman and a clerk, with an average audience of one. But at the polls, the democratic candidate received a surprising number of votes at times. But Mr. Coughlin has been one of the few that registered at all times on the one side.

He has not only been a prominent democrat, but a fighting democrat, and it is to his great advantage at the present moment that he was a political fighter who battled in the open. Strange to say, one man who was opposed early and late by Mr. Coughlin, when the mayoralty fights were being waged with a bitterness that aforetime had split families asunder now comes out and openly goes on record as being lined up with the advocates of Mr. Coughlin for register. That is County Commr. Warner, who three times defeated Mr. Coughlin's choice for mayor.

Mr. Coughlin served four years as a member of the local license commission, appointed by Mayor O'Hearne. He has been a member of the democratic state central committee and high in its councils. Two years ago he was a candidate for the senate in opposition to Sen. Charles S. Chase and he made that brother from Dighton step lively, in spite of the fact that democrats in the 1st Bristol are about as scarce as teeth in Plymouth Rocks.

In fraternal circles Mr. Coughlin is and has been prominent. He is past exalted ruler of the Taunton lodge of Elks, a member of the M. C. O. F., and a past deputy of the Knights of Columbus. He is not married.

If endorsement counts for anything, Mr. Coughlin will be nominated and elected in November as register of probate in Bristol. He has the support of the bar and the laiety of the county, the unqualified support of prominent men both in legal circles and out. Of course, there is no such thing as a campaign for the office of register. Mr. Coughlin is advancing his candidacy in a manner that is dignified and in keeping with the fact that he is the present register. Taunton, New Bedford and the towns are strong in his support. Mr. Hathaway, his opponent who hails from Fall River, will receive undoubtedly a very complimentary vote in his home city. But the wise ones have picked Mr. Coughlin as the next register of probate.

HUMPHREY O'SULLIVAN

After 20 Years of Campaigning for Others, is for First Time a Candidate for Office Himself—Made Good in Business by Brains, Perseverance and Assiduity

Over in Dublin, Ireland, one evening last summer, a number of gentlemen were discussing plans for an affair to be held in aid of the Irish cause and in the course of their conversation it was suggested that they solicit financial aid from friends of the cause in America by means of personal letters to them. Immediately one of them said: "I know a man who would contribute liberally if we could reach him in time, but I don't know his address."

"Who is he?" asked another.

"Humphrey O'Sullivan, the Rubber-Heel manufacturer," was the reply.

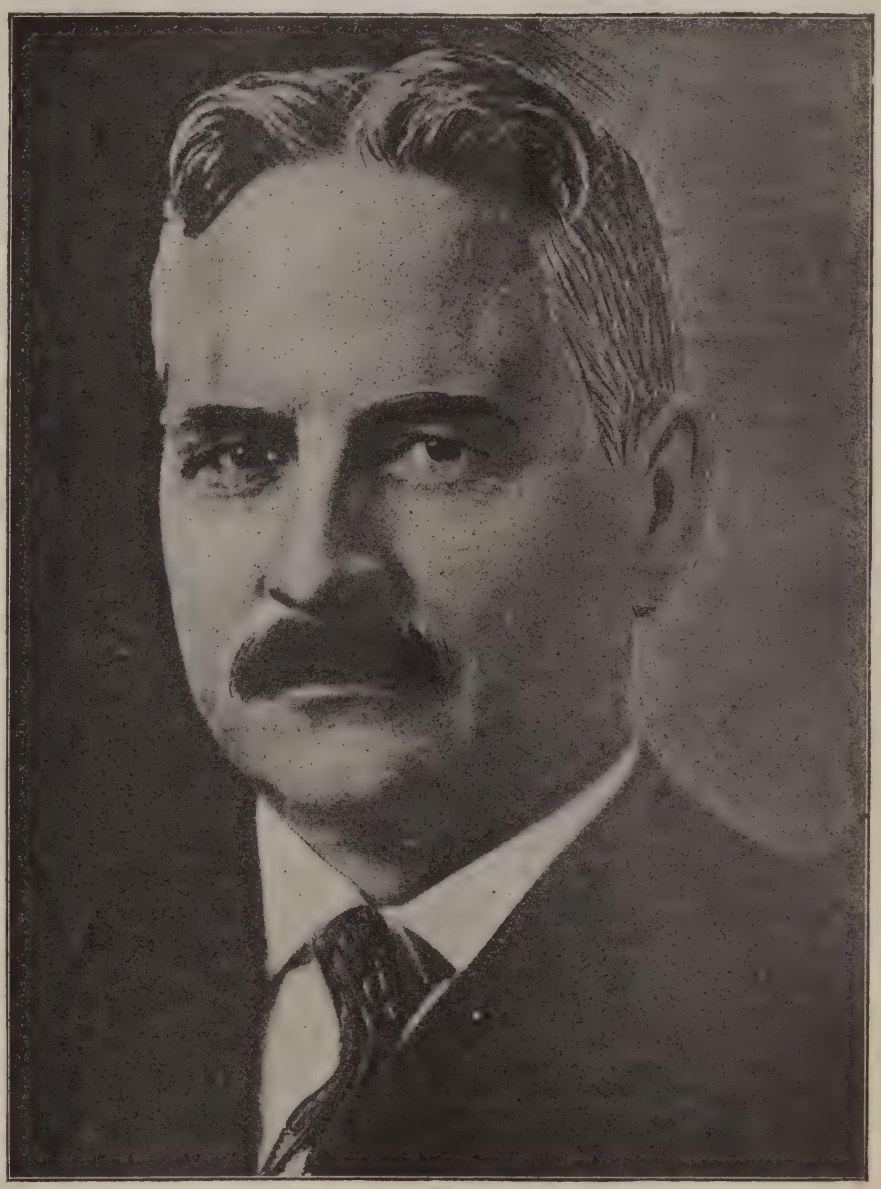
"Just send it addressed to 'Humphrey O'-Sullivan, U. S. A.,' and he'll get it. Sure he's as well known over there, as John Redmond is here," advised a third, and the letter was sent with that superscription, and it arrived on schedule time at the office of the O'Sullivan Rubber Heel Co., in Lowell.

At the present time Humphrey O'Sullivan is not engaged in the manufacture of that great invention of his own, which has made countless thousands comfortable and happy, but is enjoying the unique distinction, after over 20 years of political campaigning in behalf of friends, of being a candidate for office himself, for the first time in his life, and the future holds out bright hopes for him. Time and again Mr. O'Sullivan has been urged by his friends to become a candidate for mayor or for congress and a few years ago in the old 5th district, when the democrats of Lowell invariably hammered the heads off the candidates from Lawrence and vice versa, he was waited upon by an enthusiastic committee of Lawrence democrats who assured him that he was the only man in the whole district who could heal up the breach and who pledged him the undivided support of the democracy of the Spicket city if he would allow the use of his name as the democratic candidate for congress. But at that time Mr. O'Sullivan was too much engaged as head of the Rubber Heel company to spare the time necessary and he declined, to the general and genuine disappointment of the belligerent democrats. Within a year, however, he has disposed of his interest in the company and has incidentally declined a flattering offer to remain with it in the capacity of business manager; while more recently he turned down an offer of $20,000 per annum to head a great advertising concern, and with a substantial accumulation of the world's goods, acquired through his own brain, perseverance and assiduity, he is, to use the vernacular, "taking things easy." Up to the present he has ever declined to be a candidate for office though he has ever been at the command of the democratic state and city committees or any friend who aspired to office, great or small, and his reason in declining has always been, to quote his own words: "I don't believe in doing things by halves. If ever I become a candidate for office it will be at a time when I can give my entire time and thought to the interest of my constituents. A congressman to render a good account of his stewardship must be in a positon to devote his best energy to the work before him, unhampered by other irons in the fire."

The time has finally come when Mr. O'Sullivan is free to meet all the demands of political life and at the request of many friends has entered upon the congressional contest.

From the time that Humphrey O'Sullivan first came into prominence he has been noted for doing things on a big scale, never leaving the smallest detail incomplete. Lowell knows that fact well as the result of several great public events such as firemen's musters, A. O. H. convention, Fourth of July celebrations and other similar affairs that he has originated and financed personally, simply for the purpose of booming his home city and bringing extra money into the coffers of the local business men. On two of these occasions the clearing house reports showed a most substantial increase in local deposits due to the extra volume of business as the result of Mr. O'Sullivan's bounty. In addition to the financing of events tending to benefit the entire community and for which he received mention in the newspapers if nothing more, Mr. O'Sullivan has started a number of worthy young men in business and by his helping hand has prevented many a man down, from going out, and has been a most liberal contributor to local charities, but all such acts, and they are many, have been carefully hidden by the beneficiary and it is known to every man, woman and child in Lowell that Humphrey O'Sullivan "knows how to do things and do them right."

Humphrey O'Sullivan was born in the town of Skibbereen, near the city of Cork, of humble parents who, while they could not boast much of the world's goods, were



proud of their descent. He is descended on his father's side from Donald Coun O'Sullivan whose deeds of valor at the Battle of Dunboy form a bright page in the history of Ireland. He attended the schools of his native place and applied himself so closely to his studies that upon leaving school he was offered a position as teacher. His ambition, however, was not in that direction and he went to Cork and apprenticed himself in the prnting business. Immediately upon finishing his apprenticeshp, he became manager of the Cork Daily Telegram. At that time newspaper work in Cork was little appreciated and not very remunerative and being noted among his colleagues as an orator and debater he went to Dublin and entered an oratorical contest in which a cash prize was offered. He won the prize and with it and the little money he had saved, set sail, on July 25, 1874, for America. Before leaving he took out a printers' traveling card and upon arriving in New York set about to procure a situation. But at that time the ability of a "greenhorn" was not willingly recognized and as he cast about fruitlessly, he decided to come to Lowell where he was sure of a royal welcome from his relatives. He worked at the printing trade in Lowell and Lawrence and later went into the shoe business with his brother, James O'Sullivan, in the firm of O'Sullivan Bros., which for many years has been Lowell's largest retail shore establishment. It was while in the shoe business that Mr. O'Sullivan won fame and fortune, in the invention of the rubber heel.

He saw his opportunity and grasped it. As a business man he is characterized by his shrewdness and ability. He not only invented the rubber heel but had the ingenuity and business tact to hold it in his own hands and place it on the market in the manner in which it would bring the best returns. Mr. O'Sullivan was the originator of his own "ads" and as an advertiser he has no superior. The use of the O'Sullivan Rubber Heel is not confined to the United States. It is known all over the world, in Europe, Australia, So. Africa, China, Japan and the Philippines.

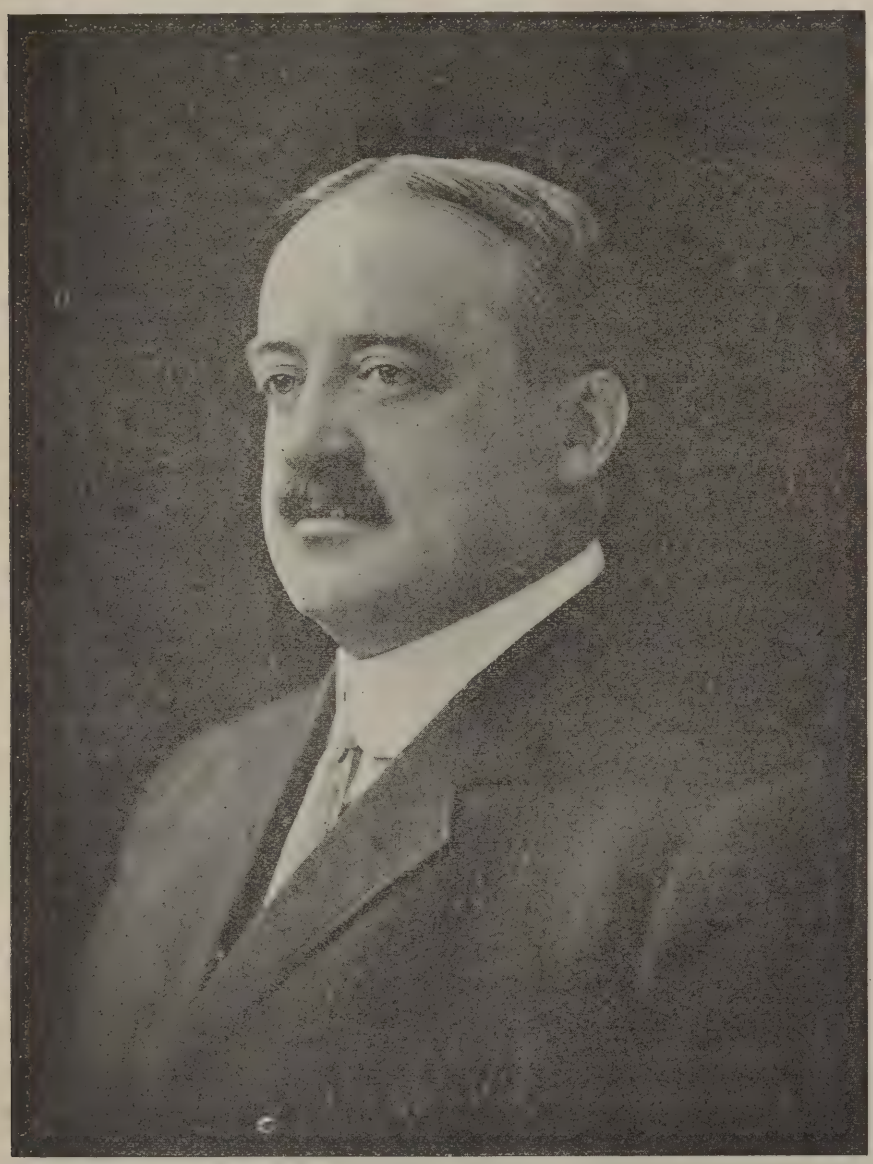
In 1898 the company was incorporated with J. Munn Andrews as business manager but no stock was ever offered to anyone until Mr. O'Sullivan retired. Mr. O'Sullivan is a director of the Lowell Trust company, trustee of a savings bank and treasurer of three other companies of which he is a member. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, A. O. H., the Celtics, Right-Hand club, American Historical society, Foresters and the Lowell Typographical union. Although he has not handled a "stick" of type in 30 years he still maintains active membership in the union and carries the card. He financed the strike of the Lowell printers a few years ago and through his liberality the strikers were enabled to fight to a successful conclusion.

Mr. O'Sullivan will conduct his campaign as he has always conducted his business, that is to say, he will make his competitors sit up and take notice and at all times his conduct will be above board and on the level.

WILLIAM F. FITZGERALD

State and City Fortunate in being Able to Command Share of His Time—Authority on Coppers and Leader in Financial Life of Boston

Fortunate is the state or city that can induce men of such a high order of ability and of such eminent success in large affairs as William F. Fitzgerald to give a share of their time to public affairs. And in the case of Mr. Fitzgerald both the city and state are to be congratulated. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Massachusetts hospital school, by appointment of Gov. Guild, and is both a sinking fund commissioner of the city of Boston and a member of the recently created board of port directors by appointment of Mayor Fitzgerald, to whom William F. is not related. The whole commonwealth is to be congratulated upon Mr. Fitzgerald's consent to serve as a director of the port and oversee the expenditure of the many millions of dollars which will be spent under the direction of this board for the development of the port of Boston and the upbuilding of the commerce and industry not only of Boston and Massachusetts, but of all New England for the port of Boston is the gateway to New England and its business is a barometer of the business of New England.



Many citizens, especially those in the central and western part of the state, are skeptical over the great powers and immense sums granted this board, but with Mr. Fitzgerald, with his wide financial experience, at the helm they need have no fear. William F. Fitzgerald is no visionary but an intensely practical man of affairs. No money over which he has authority will be poured into a hole in the bottom of the sea and not a dollar will be expended where he cannot see the prospect of a dollar, with a few odd cents interest, coming back.

By reason of his 25 years experience in studying copper conditions, William F. Fitzgerald has become a leading authority on copper shares. Consequently his advice is being constantly sought by men high up in the world of finance, who have respect for his judgment and confidence in his ability. Today, as the result of his earnest efforts, he is head of the firm of Fitzgerald, Hubbard & Co., members of the New York and Boston Stock exchanges—one of the staunchest houses on the street. No man has more warm personal friends who would go the limit for him, than has Mr. Fitzgerald.

Mr. Fitzgerald is a man who as a boy fixed his eye on the goal and kept it there until he could substitute his foot for his eye. No one fostered him through life or handed him an easy snap. He was always ready to work. With him it was a case of fight for everything he secured, and today he stands before the rising generation as a typical example of self-made man.

Beginning as a broker's clerk he had no more opportunity than any other boy of his day, having graduated only shortly before from the grammar school in Charlestown, where he was born. In the office of J. P. Brewer, then a leading copper broker, he prepared himself for his successful life work. The strong foundation he laid there had its advantages almost immediately, for upon Mr. Brewer's death he stepped in and assumed charge of the business. At an early age he was an active operator in the market, and the knowledge he had acquired during his leisure hours as a broker's clerk was a tremendous advantage to him. As a young man he had familiarized himself with copper mining, taking a course in metallurgy, visiting the copper mines and going into the industry minutely.

All this detailed and accurate information which he had stored up, together with his active, wide awake and enthusiastic personality, served to make him one of the most successful and sought for operators in the Street. His progress was unusual for in addition to having excellent information he was extremely fortunate in his investments. Great ability and nerve characterized Mr. Fitzgerald in the copper boom of 1895 and his work during that exciting time gained for him a position among the leaders in the Street.

Time and again Mr. Fitzgerald has demonstrated that he is a clean, hard and fair fighter and the result is that his standing in the Street is above reproach. Different leaders of the stock exchange have severely tested his strength in many battles, but he has always preserved his A 1 qualities. Personally he is a most agreeable man to meet, having the dash, the vim and the good judgment necessary to make a successful broker in addition to sterling qualifications found in the best of our self-made men.

His favorite pastime is farming and caring for horses. Some of the finest horses in the east are owned by Mr. Fitzgerald, and he is never so happy as when he is with them and his other hobbies on his magnificent farm at Effingham, N. H., where he lives during the summer. His winter home is in Brookline and his winter diversion the opera.

Although he is well informed on political matters and is capable of expressing himself forcibly and clearly on them Mr. Fitzgerald has never gone in for politics to any extent.

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J. EDWARD BARRY

Stands Excellent Chance of Carrying 8th Congressional District If Democrats Nominate Him—Able Legislator, Strong Executive and a Remarkable Vote-Getter

Ask any person who knows Hon. J. Edward Barry, mayor of Cambridge and candidate for the democratic congressional nomination in the 8th district, what he thinks of the aspirant and nine out of ten will say impulsively, "He is one of the finest men I know. Affable, kindly, true and capable, he cannot do a wrong thing. Everyone is his friend, or would like to be." Such a reputation few of us possess but when we have one our friends all vie with one another in their efforts to laud us to the skies. This is just what the associates of Mr. Barry are doing.

Eddie Barry, as his warmest friends call him, is just the sort of man political leaders everywhere are looking for as their candidate. Every act and deed in his life is an open book and his record is one to be proud of. There is no raking up of scandals by his opponents on the stump and his campaigns have been remarkably free from muck-raking. For the past 12 years Mr. Barry has held public office almost continually in the University City and each year he has added materially to his legions of friends.

In Cambridgeport it is said that "Eddie" Barry is the most effective smoother of difficulties and settler of controversies that politics in the University City has produced thus far. As a pacificator he is accounted a marvel and these attributes coupled with his cherry disposition, frank manner, earnest nature and infinite tact, have been instrumental in his wonderful successes in life.

It can be safely said that no mayor of Cambridge ever possessed a greater host of friends and admirers from all sections of the city than the handsome present incumbent of the mayoralty. In his campaigns they were with him one and all, assuring him of an exceptional number of active supporters within the confines of the city and a large following who boosted him but did not reside in the districts where he was a candidate. From the very first set-to he had with opponents for office Mr. Barry has displayed strength which commanded the admiration of even his adversaries.

Experience in municipal government means many things. In the first place it presupposes a political acumen in the person who has acquired that experience, otherwise he could not have sought to serve his fellow citizens in the management of their government. It also indicates the ability to win an election and, where experience is extended, the admirable quality of retaining the confidence of those who elected him as proven by their willingness to re-elect him. When this confidence is shown by the promotion of a candidate from a lower to a higher elective office, this is a recognition on the part of the electors of qualities which satisfy them that he has been faithful in small things and is worthy of being entrusted with larger responsibilities.

This set of circumstances seems to exactly fit the career of Mayor Barry, as a public official in the city of Cambridge. That is why he was successfully advanced by the people from the common council, the board of aldermen, the house of representatives, the mayoralty and why he and his friends feel confident that the nomination in the 8th congressional district will be given to him by the democrats. Then, in the language of one of his republican adversaries, "Good Night," to the chances of the new district going either for the bull moose party or the state machine.

He was a member of the house of representatives from old Ward 2 and was courageous enough to try for a second term in a district which had then been made republican by a normal majority of 1200 through re-districting. No democrat was supposed to have a chance in the district but when the votes were counted it was found that Mr. Barry had been defeated by only 83 votes, which shows the heavy republican following he had. This republican following has remained by him and in every fight he has figured in his republican friends have been a big asset.

In the house of representatives Mr. Barry was a fast upholder of a subway proposition as against an elevated structure in the Cambridge streets and his work told when the whole question reached the house. His course through the year was dignified and manly with the result that at the end of his first session he had become a prominent figure, respected and trusted by all his republican confreres. This respect was shown very plainly when he was the first democrat named on the conference committee on insurance law revision. Mr. Barry, by virtue of his committee assignment to liquor law, was a prominent figure in that agitation, but no man could have shown a more general temperate disposition. He made it plain that the rights of the temperance people must be considered all the time and in consequence of his kindly efforts on that score subtantially all the liquor legislation which went through had been approved by the people who represent the teetotal interests. They can thank him for the addition of more than a few of the safeguards which they regarded as absolutely necessary and which he demanded should be incorporated in the legislation.

Since he did not intend to move out of his home ward to go to the lower branch of the legislature, it seemed to Mr. Barry as if the best thing for him to do politically would be to settle down to the life of an ex-office holder. His friends refused to permit this and urged him to return to the board of aldermen. This he did, finishing his term in 1909. That year he was a candidate for the democratic mayoralty nomination but when Mayor Brooks was selected, he entered the fight as one of the mayor's lieutenants and did much to send the battle the democratic way. He did not oppose Mayor Brooks when the latter expressed the desire for a second term, but when the latter retired from public life, Mr. Barry secured the nomination.

Probably no candidate for mayor ever had a more enthusiastic body of volunteer workers or a larger band than were enlisted in the campaign Mayor Barry conducted. Without being requested and with no instructions from the candidate, scores of young men in the city conducted a house to house canvas, ringing thousands of door bells. Everyone spent his own money in Mr. Barry's behalf, so strong was their admiration for him.

Mr. Barry was returned a winner by a plurality of 929. So successful was his administration that year, he was re-elected, increasing his plurality to 2759, the largest in the history of the city.



FED BOTH HIS SHEEP AND HIMSELF AT THE PUBLIC CRIB.

Information from Wyoming has reached Washington today that Sen. Warren, chairman of the appropriation committee is in serious danger of losing his seat as the result of the forthcoming election. It is said that it is probable that the democrats will win the Wyoming legislature. Sen. Warren is fighting, not only the democrats in his state but some of the republicans who are bitter against his powerful machine. It isp ointed out here that the house committee on expenditures in the interior department will undoubtedly endeavor to aid in the downfall of Sen. Warren by presenting to congress in December a report showing him guilty of the illegal fencing of public land, and of pasturing his sheep on public property without due payment to the government

JAMES WILSON GRIMES

Popular Former Senator Candidate to Succeed Cong. Butler Ames —Independence and Progressiveness Give Him Particular Strength—Has Splendid Legislative Record

Former Sen. James W. Grimes of Reading stands an excellent chance of winning the republican nomination to congress in the new 5th district for a number of reasons.

He was first in the field after Cong. Butler Ames announced his retirement; he is well known throughout the district; the splitting of the vote of the city of Lowell between his two opponents is bound to redound to his advantage, the city of Lowell has so long held the seat, in the person of Cong. Ames, that it is generally felt throughout the district that it is only fair to recognize some other section.

All of the above are potent reasons which point to ex-Sen. Grimes' success. And it might be added that the Lowell republicans groped blindly so long for a candidate, failing to settle on one in the end, that throughout the remainder of the district the sentiment had begun to crystallize that it would be a serious mistake under the circumstance to nominate either of the Lowell candidates, for the friends of the other would be sure to be disgruntled.

But quite beyond all the above reasons the logic of the occasion points to ex-Sen. Grimes as the strongest candidate. His long legislative career, his prominence in public affairs, his attainments in his profession, his attitude as a progressive, his well-known independence and initiative, his high character and sterling probity, comprise an array of qualifications possessed by no other candidate.

Since ex-Sen. Grimes retired from the legislature, with the close of the year 1909, he has been elected to membership on the republican state committee, from which he now retires, being a candidate for congress. As a state committeeman, he manifested the same attributes of initiative, resourcefulness, independence and sagacity which characterized him as one of the leaders in the senate.

James Wilson Grimes was never a "machine man." Indeed the machine fought him for years, until his personality became too strong, and he came to the senate in spite of the machine. So, in the state committee, he urged that the republican party should undertake a constructive policy, and promote progressive ideas, instead of waiting to be compelled to appropriate them by the success of other parties.

James W. Grimes has no intention of leaving the republican party for any third party, but he does believe that it is time for reorganization, and the substitution of living issues for such archaisms as pointing with pride to the civil war record of the party.

In his speeches and in his writings he has shown his belief that the people should rule, should take a larger share in the government, and that their representatives should be more directly responsible to them. If elected, his constituents will find him on the job all the time—not down in Florida, nor yachting, but ready to make instant response to any sort of an appeal.

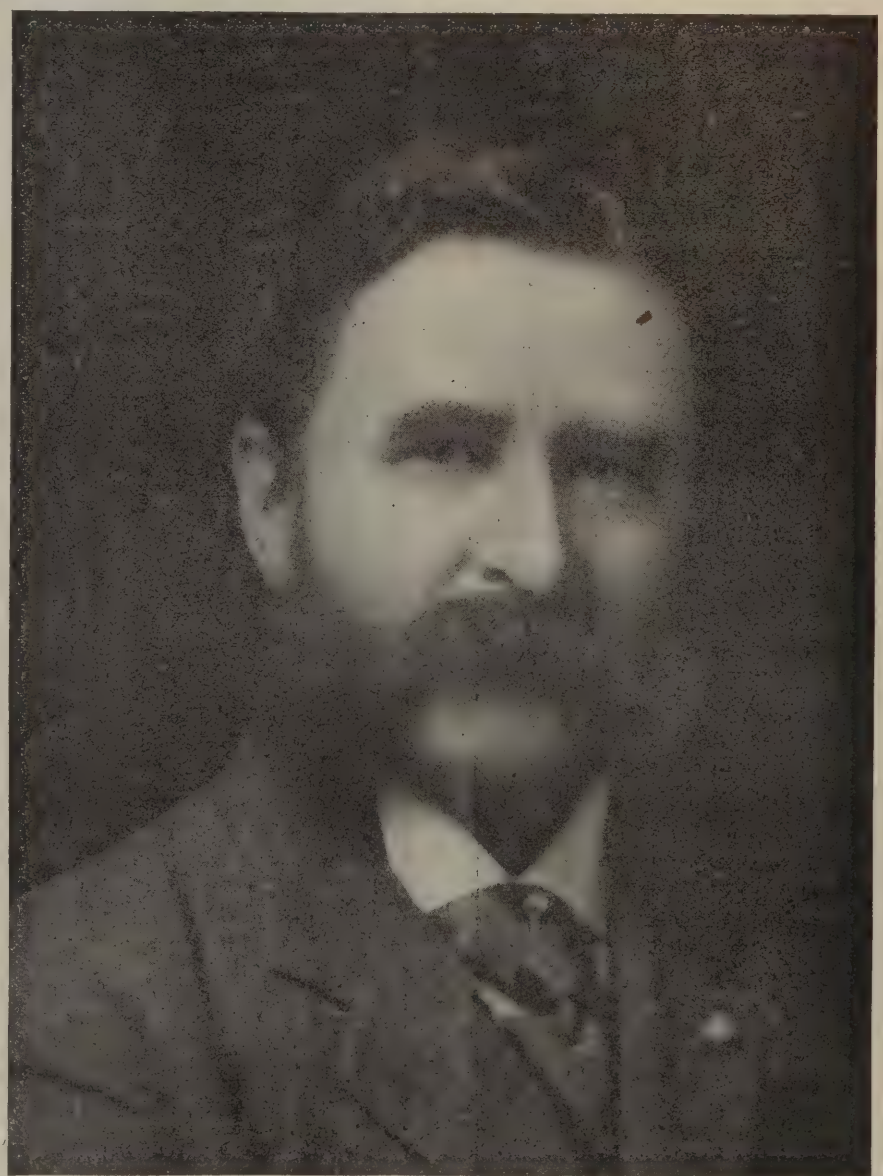
James Wilson Grimes was born in Hillsboro, N. H., Nov. 21, 1865, was educated in the public schools, and at Phillips Exeter academy, where he was one of the leaders of his class, and in Boston University Law school. He has a fine law practice, and his forensic abilities are much in demand. For years he has been one of the most prominent public men in Middlesex county.

He is a director and vice-president of the First National bank of Reading, and a trustee of the Blackstone Savings bank, Boston. He belongs to the Masons, Odd Fellows, Sons of Veterans, New Hampshire club, Middlesex club, Republican club of Massachusetts, Home Market club and the Suffolk and Middlesex Bar associations.

No biographical sketch of James Wilson Grimes would be complete without several chapters devoted to his legislative career. In each branch of the general court he has made his mark, and one year was a prominent candidate for the presidency of the senate. He was first elected to the lower branch in 1897 and was re-elected in 1898 and 1899. He was appointed to important committees, early demonstrating his ability, diligency and fidelity.

When a member of the committee on printing his colleagues gave testimony to their esteem by electing him clerk. He was most prominent as chairman of the committee on roads and bridges, and as a member of the committee on constitutional amendments, and the committee on probate and insolvency. Much of the legislation for good roads in Massachusetts has been due to his study and persistent, untiring labors, undertaken in a period when the "good roads" movement was still in its infancy, and regarded by big taxpayers with hostility, and even by farmers in its suspicion.

In 1906 he received the republican nomination to the senate from the 7th Middlesex district, which had absorbed a portion



of the old "shoestring dstrict" of Essex county, and consequently incorporated Ward 6 of Lynn, also Lynnfield and Saugus, all of Essex county, within its precincts, as well as 13 towns in Middlesex county—Acton, Ayer, Bedford, Billerica, Boxboro, Burlington, Carlisle, Littleton, North Reading, Reading, Tewksbury, Westford and Wilmington, together with Wards 5 and 9 of Lowell.

The 16,000 voters were of various vocations and various minds, located in two counties, and while the farmer vote was heavy, the manufacturing industries were also represented. But Sen. Grimes so well represented all his constituents that he was renominated and re-elected in 1908, and renominated and re-elected in 1909 without oppositon worthy of the name. Today, the great bulk of the republican voters all through such parts of this senatorial district as are incorporated within the new 7th congressional district are heartily and enthusiastically supporting James W. Grimes.

In his first year in the senate he was appointed to the committees on legal affairs, printing and street railways, of which last named committee he was made chairman. This was an unusual honor for a first year senator, and showed the high esteem in which he was held.

To that chairmanship he was re-appointed in both his subsequent years and it was one of the most important posts within the gifts of the president of the senate.

In 1907 he handled the joint use of tracks bill which finally passed the senate after a stiff fight, in which at times Sen. Grimes had half the members in the chamber on his back, figuratively speaking, but he never allowed himself to lose his good nature and told his brother senators that if they would come one at a time, he would despatch them seriatim, which assertion he proceeded to make good, for the bill was engrossed in the senate, though later defeated in the house.

He favored the anti-capital punishment bill to allow juries to add the words "without capital punishment" to verdicts of murder.

He voted for the recess committee on labor legislation. The senator took his share of the hard fight over the shoe machinery bill in debate, voting undeviatingly for its advancement on every stage.

In his second year in the senate, besides holdng the chairmanship of street railways, he served on legal affairs and towns, and also on the recess committee on fire insurance. In his third year the chairmanship of the committee on bills in third reading and membership on the judiciary, added to the street railway chairmanship, compelled him to give up almost all his time to the business of the commonwealth.

He was strongly urged for the presidency of the senate, but retired with a record as an expert in legislation affecting street railway corporations, one who knows the subject in all its aspects, both from the standpoint of the riding public and the investment and business sides of the question.

MICHAEL F. PHELAN

As Candidate for Democratic Nomination For Congress in New 7th District His Record As Legislator Should Appeal Strongly to Labor and Progressive Vote

With a legislative record that appeals to organized labor, to the progressive thought of the present day and to sound thinking citizens in general, Michael F. Phelan of Lynn will prove an extremely difficult candidate for any republican to defeat if he is the nominee of the democrats for congress in the new 7th congressional, or Lynn to Lawrence, district. Modest and unassuming, as in his Beacon hill days, he is demonstrating as he did in those days that the loud trumpet is not always necessary to attract attention.

Mr. Phelan would be a strong candidate strong democrat such as the former representative.

Mr. Phelan served in the house in 1905 and 1906 and was one of the best thought of men on Beacon hill in his day. Although personally well fixed as to worldly goods, Rep. Phelan was always found lined up with the people and against the corporations and political bosses. He made good from the start as a legislator. Intuitively he seemed to appreciate what was called for and what was desired and at once became an integral part of the house machinery. As indicative of the confidence his



for any office. He possesses a fine mental equipment and an extremely winning personality that makes friends and holds them. This is his first offence as a candidate for office since the fall of 1906 when he ran for senator and lost out by only 21 votes in the overwhelmingly republican 1st Essex district—a district that always had been and still is regarded as hopeless from a democratic standpoint.

Several times since then he has been appealed to by democrats who recognized his vote-getting strength to allow the use of his name as a candidate for one office or another and this summer Gov. Foss expressed his intention of appointing the Lynn man as chairman of the recently authorized state finance commission, with a $5000 salary, but nothing in the office holding line appealed to Mr. Phelan until he was persuaded by friends to enter the lists as a candidate for congress in the new district, which, although normally republican, holds out bright prospects for success to a fellow Lynn members had in him he was given, as a first year man, charge of the bill for dredging Lynn harbor and he did his work well.

His work in his first year attracted such attention that in his second year he was given a place on the prize committee of the legislature—the committee on the judiciary—and as a member of that committee he secured the greatest amount of credit in the famous anti-bucket shop fight, which resulted in the outlawing of those institutions. The success of that fight in the house was due to no other representative so much as to him. He had to combat some of the ablest men in the house and a powerful lobby but his presentation of the case against the bucket shops was unanswerable.

In his whole legislative career he impressed the house as a man who had the courage of his convictions and was able to express them, without any entangling alliances.

As showing his progressiveness and his views on labor, corporation and other matters close to the people it might be cited that he voted for the bill to constitute eight hours a day's work for state and county employes, for the bill to increase the pay of metropolitan park employes, for the bill to allow peaceful persuasion of would-be strike breakers during lockouts and strikes, for the bill to compel street railway companies to equip their cars with safety fenders, for an investigation of telephone rates and service, for the bill to compel street railways to equip their cars with lifting jacks, for the bill to impose an excise tax on public service corporations, for the bill levying a tax on inheritances, against the bill to allow railroads to acquire the stock of street railways, for the bill to liberalize the law relative to cities and towns engaging in the public lighting business, for the bill increasing the compensation for deaths caused by the negligence of common carriers, for the bill to prohibit corporations from making contributions or payments for political purposes, for direct nominations of state officers, for the placing of names of candidates for United States senator on the ballot at the state election, that the people might express their preference, for the bill providing for the submission of questions of public policy to the voters on the ballot at the state election, for the bill to provide for the payment of a gratuity to all surviving veterans of the civil war, and to pass the same bill over the governor's veto, for the resolve providing for the erection of a monument to the soldiers and sailors from Massachusetts who died in service in the war with Spain and for every other bill sought by or in the interests of the plain, everyday people.

Rep. Phelan's record as a legislator is one that he may well take pride in submitting to the voters of his congressional district in his present campaign. It stamps him as a man who can be depended upon to carefully guard the rights of the plain people in the national congress and marks him as a candidate who, if nominated, would appeal with particular strength to the great masses of working people who largely comprise the populations of Lawrence, Lynn and Peabody. In him is combined ability and integrity, both of the highest order.

Michael F. Phelan was born in Lynn 37 years ago and received his early education in the public schools there. He graduated from Harvard college in 1897, and three years later received his degree from the Harvard law school. Besides his profession as a lawyer, which he practices in Lynn and Boston, he is interested in the manufacturing industry.

LIKE THE MUSHROOM.

Cong. George Francis O'Shaunessy of Rhode Island, whose silvery voice has several times been heard in this state, has sprung up like a mushroom in the politics of "Little Rhody." "Georgie," as they call him, was born in the Emerald Isle, bringing his parents to New York when he was four years old. He was deputy attorney general of New York in 1904-05 and assistant corporation counsel of New York in 1906. He resigned the latter job and moved to Providence in 1907, being elected to the Rhode Island house of representatives in 1909 and to congress in 1910. This year he also wanted to go on the democratic national committee but that was asking too much and the Rhode Island democrats returned Geo. W. Greene of Woonsocket who has been a national committeeman since Bryan began running for president, although "Georgie" claimed they double-crossed him in the counting of the votes, election being by a "soapbox" primary. Still "Georgie" ought not to kick. He has done fairly well.

A PRODUCT OF PITTSFIELD.

Cong. William Cox Redfield of Brooklyn, who is regarded by Gov. Wilson and many others as the leading tariff authority in the country, is a product of the Pittsfield public and high schools. Although born in Albany, he lived in Pittsfield from the time he was nine until he was nineteen and is a frequent visitor there now. Like Gov. Foss, Mr. Redfield is engaged in the manufacture of heating, ventilating and drying apparatus and is one of the biggest importers in the country. He is vice-president of the American Blower company.

CONG. ERNEST W. ROBERTS

Not Spectacular but Extremely Successful in His Long Career—Has Established Reputation of Getting Things for His Constituency—A Progressive Legislator

There are two kinds of successful representatives. The first is typified by the man who on accession to public office jumps immediately into the limelight and electrifies the country by his public utterances. The second is the less spectacular, but none the less successful. He is the quiet, purposeful and resourceful man who makes his basis for success the actual doing of things and lets those things talk for him among his constituency, where things accomplished are most felt.

Of this second type Ernest W. Roberts, of Chelsea, is the most notable example among Massachusetts' public men today. No man has accomplished more and said less about it than has he; and no man has a constituency to which he is closer through the personal touch arising from intimate knowledge, than the Chelsea congressman.

Mr. Roberts is a native of Maine; he came to Massachusetts as a boy and has spent the major part of his life here. He was educated in Chelsea public schools, the Highland Military academy, Boston University and Boston University Law school, and has been an active member of the bar since 1881. Before going to congress he served in the city government and in both houses in the state legislature. Fourteen years ago he was first chosen as the representative of the old 7th district, and has continued in that capacity ever since. Under the new districting the number of the congressman's territory has been changed to Nine, but his continuation in the office will not be affected by the change as he receives the republican nomination without contest.

In some instances that nomination might mean less but Roberts' reputation in caring for all his constituency has made him a wonderful vote getter and once he is nominated he has a faculty of smashing party lines on election day and drawing votes to himself by the force of his personal popularity.

Behind that popularity, however, is the characteristic of getting what he goes after; of promising little and accomplishing much. This reputation for getting things was firmly established in the state legislature. While there he assumed a prominent part in legislation and was one of the floor leaders in charge of the bill for the creation of the great metropolitan water system. Early in his legislative work he advocated many of those things which have recently come to be poular under the title progressive. In 1894 he was found advocating woman's suffrage. For more than a dozen years he has advocated the adoption of the direct primary system. In his service in the state government he favored biennial elections and bi-ennial sessions of the legislature; and during that service he worked for laws looking to a betterment of labor conditions and especially for those governing the employment of women and children. One of the results of this latter activity is an engrossed memorial from the stationary engineers commending his efforts in securing protecting legislation for this class of workmen. During the terms in which he was on Beacon hill he began the agitation, which he has since consistently followed, looking to the direct election of United States senators by the people.

On entering his congressional career he continued the program of successful effort he had so satisfactorily started. Coming from the district which then included the Boston navy yard within its lines he made the needs of that yard a special care. That care he has continued to this day. His service on the committee on naval affairs has given him the opportunity to become an expert on naval matters and this expert knowledge has been used to good advantage in the interests of the Boston yard. Up to 1912 he has secured a total of appropriations for the yard of rising four millions of dollars, without some of which at any rate, many an employee there would have been out of work. He was the original advocate of the idea of building battleships in navy yards. It was Roberts of Massachusetts who saved the chain shop of the Boston yard when its abolishment was threatened and almost accomplished, and this is one of the memorable legislative victories of his career.

But the navy yard is a small item in the total. He was the father of the free alcohol bill and with the co-operation of the painter's union, of Lynn, one of whose members had been blinded by the fumes of wood alcohol, was able to clinch the arguments in committee that made the legislation possible. It was Roberts who studied the gypsy moth problem and suggested the method of handling it now in vogue by the federal authorities. That system created by him in 1906 is still in use and has been successful.

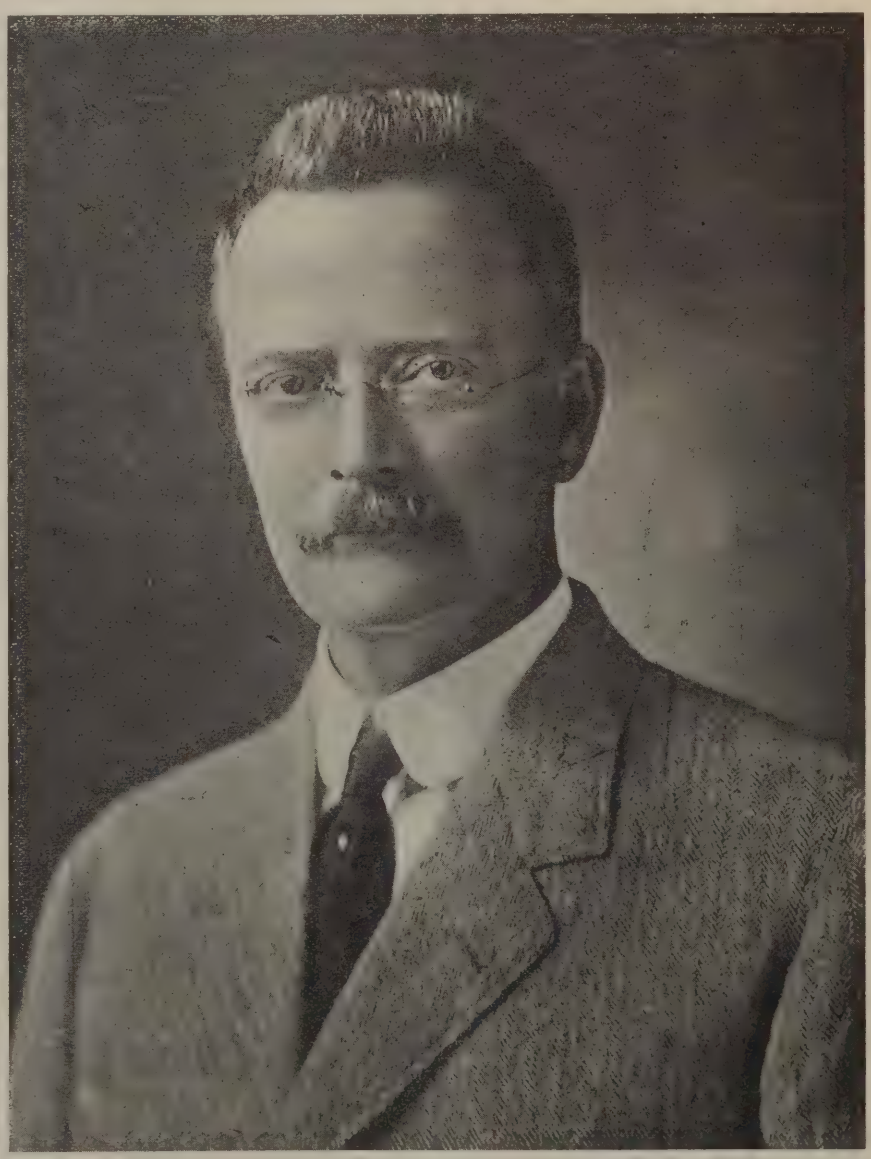
In the matter of river and harbor appropriations he has not been idle and he has secured thousands of dollars for the navigable waters in his district. Recently he was made prominent by the federal incorporation bill of which he is the author and which was put before congress in January of this year.

In the light of the present agitation it is an interesting side-light on the independence of the man to record some of his votes during the past 14 years on issues recently made prominent. He has repeatedly voted for the direct election of United States senators, he voted for the railroad rate bill, for the pure food law, and for the meat inspection bill. He voted for the campaign publicity bill, for the creation of the tariff board and for its retention. He was recorded in favor of ship subsidy, of the Appalachian forest reserve bill, of the income tax bill, and of the children's bureau. He voted to abolish the treaty with Russia. He opposed the effort to make the civil service tenure one of seven years rather than for good behavior which was a democratic effort to pave the way for a return to the spoils system. He favored the removal of the "gag-law" in operation against the men in the postal service and supported the eight-hour law popularly known as the "eight in ten" measure. He voted for postal savings banks and the establishment of the parcels post. He has always been a friend of the old soldier and supported the service pension bill, now a law, and has been a consistent advocate of the principle of veteran's preference.

To detail further his career is not possible here. Suffice it to say Roberts has always lived fully up to his reputation as being a representative of all the people and countless letters and endorsements from men in all walks of life bear testimony to this fact. Labor unions have always been his friends and are solidly with him today. And the same is true of all classes of men who have to do with him.

He is the type of man who wears well as a representative. Ready to undertake any worthy thing that may be brought to his attention there is nothing so small that he will neglect it. But this attention to the minute detail of his work in no way affects his interest in the larger affairs of state.

Lacking spectacular characteristics it has taken some time for his true value to be appreciated but it is no exaggeration to say today that he has come to be one of the big men of the house and Massachusetts ensures to herself conscientious and painstaking representation while she retains Roberts of Chelsea in Washington.



HON. EDWARD P. BARRY

Aggressive Ex-Councillor Seeking Democratic Nomination for Lieutenant Governor—As Member of Executive Council For Three Years Responsible for Many Reforms

The campaign of Edward P. Barry, former member of the executive council, for the democratic nomination for lieutenant-governor, met with a serious misfortune, as a case of laryngitis, long-persisting, practically has kept Mr. Barry off the stump. Nevertheless, the South Boston man has been ever ready with his pen, being a naturally talented newspaper man, and he has been able to carry on a literary campaign of a high order of merit.

It is no undue laudation to say that Edward P. Barry is today one of the most prominent democrats in Suffolk county, and especially popular and prominent in South Boston. His most recent honors as a man of public affairs were won as a member of the executive council in 1907, 1908, and 1909. The district embraces 17 wards in the city of Boston, and four wards in the city of Cambridge. It is the solitary democratic councillor district allowed by the republican legislative majority in districting the state, and naturally there is always great rivalry among democrats for the nomination, which is equivalent to an election, so solidly democratic is the district. It is a great tribute to the personality of Mr. Barry that he was triumphantly nominated and elected for three successive terms, winning his first nomination against the candidate of Mayor Fitzgerald's machine.

Ever the friend of the poor, oppressed, and unfortunate, Mr. Barry had hardly taken his seat in the council when he expressed with emphasis his convictions regarding the conduct of some of the state institutions, and undertook to bring about a reform. He was successful to a degree, but the full merit of his courageous undertaking was disclosed only after a democratic governor had been elected, when it became possible to secure a sweeping investigation, and another chapter of improvements.

Mr. Barry served on several of the most important committees of the executive council—in all three years on pardons, charitable institutions, and prisons, also on harbors and public lands and railroads, also military and naval affairs of which last-named committee he was chairman. In previous years there had been democratic members of the council who showed a supine reverence for "the powers that be," and allowed the republican majority in the council, overwhelming as it was, to run the steam-roller without protest. Mr. Barry early proved himself not one of these, and it was not long before the republican members learned that it was not safe to ride roughshod over him.

Councr. Barry strenuously protested against the financial management of the state institutions and would never sign a warrant as a member of the council. He advocated a state purchasing board, a state finance commission and a state payroll, the latter two now being provided for. Gov. Guild accepted his minority report on the Foxboro investigation, which resulted in the removal of the entire board of trustees, turning down the majority report. Councr. Barry also was responsible for the reorganization of the Danvers asylum board of trustees and for many other reforms of great benefit.

A whole volume of stories of human interest, tales of actual distress relieved, could be written about these three years of Councr. Barry's life, and if put in circulation would constitute a campaign document that would bring an avalanche of votes.

Edward P. Barry was born in South Boston November 28, 1864, and is a younger brother of Thomas Jackson Barry, former president of the democratic city committee. He received his early education in the public schools, graduating from the Lawrence school, and subsequently working his way through the evening high schools.

After two years' employment in a wholesale woolen house, and three years in the Boston office of the treasurer of the Hamilton Manufacturing company and Appleton company of Lowell, Mr. Barry became a member of the reportorial staff of the Boston Daily Advertiser, and from the beginning indicated that he had entered upon a successful career in what might well have been his life vocation.

His large acquaintance in South Boston, and his ambition, resulted in his purchase of a half interest in the South Boston News, and became its editor.

At the same time, however, he was offered a large salary on the Boston Herald, and for 15 years remained on that paper, as reporter, editor of the sporting department, and finally night city editor. This last position he was obliged to resign because of illness brought on by overstudy while preparing to enter the Harvard medical school.

Ambitious to a degree, and restless, he finally decided to take up the study of law, and at the same time went back on the Boston Herald to become its court reporter. In this way he was killing two birds with one stone, obtaining practical experience in court proceedings, from actual observations, while conning Blackstone.

Seizing a favorable opportunity he purchased the South Boston Inquirer, which by his editorial fearlessness, as well as by his excellent newsgetting facilities, and appreciation for news, he made one of the best weekly newspapers in the state.

On his graduation from the Boston University Law school, he took office at 10 Postoffice square, and it was not long before he began to build up a large individual practice of his own, especially in the criminal courts.

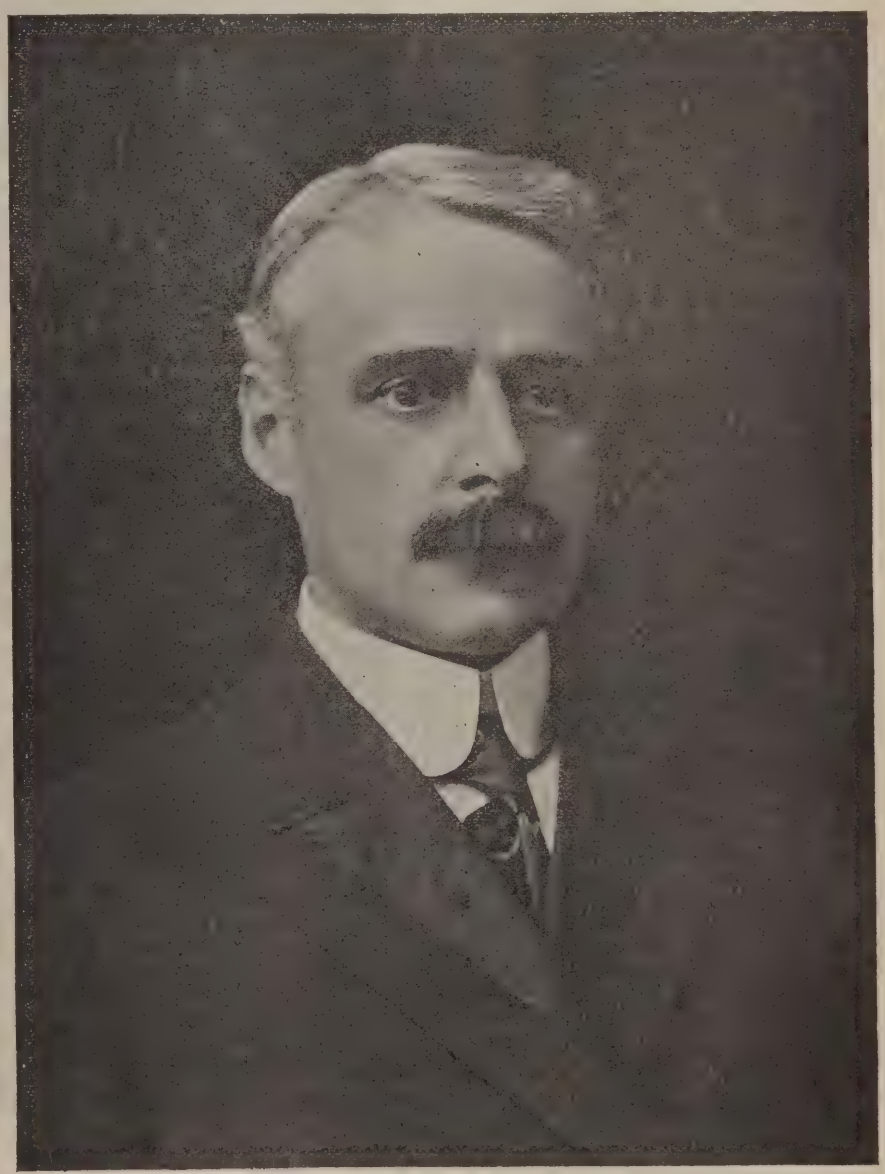
Mr. Barry is an excellent public speaker. His style is never florid nor verbose, but concise, quiet and convincing. He prepares his cases with profound study and consummate care, so that he has been rarely known to lose a verdict. Mr. Barry has also embarked in various business ventures.

What South Boston citizens thought of him was shown when they chose him president of the South Boston Citizens association, probably the most powerful organization of any of the various improvement associations of the city.

Mr. Barry has always been versatile. In amateur athletics he was for years a leader in New England. As president of the New England Amateur Rowing association, and also president of the New England Amateur Athletic association he created and fostered a spirited rivalry among oarsmen and others interested in manly sports, and initiated a great and far-reaching work in building up the health and strength of New England youth and improving them mentally and morally as well as physically. He is also a member of a score of social and fraternal organizations, including James E. Hayes council, Knights of Columbus, General Sherman lodge, A. O. U. W., the A. O. H., the Boston Press club, the Heptasophs and the Boston Athletic association.

Mr. Barry has always been a democrat. He was elected to the common council in 1889 and 1890, and for several years was a member of the democratic ward and city committee. He organized and was president of the first Caucus Reform association, through which was brought about the Australian system of voting in the primaries.

Of tried integrity and proven ability ex-Councr. Barry has won a high place in the democratic party and in the sentiments of all who have faith in an incorruptibly sincere and well-informed public official, who the performance of it. He is married and has two boys and two girls.



LOUIS K. ROURKE

Head of the Public Works Department a Big Man in a Big Job—City Getting a Dollar's Worth for Every Dollar Spent—Has Been Doing Big Things For Many Years.

The creation of a municipal department of public works by the consolidation of several smaller departments created a demand for a man big enough to fill the bill. In the gradual development of municipal conditions at city hall, it is no longer sufficient that the head of an important city department shall have a political certificate of merit or that he shall have succeeded in drawing a salary successfully for many years in a place of minor importance.

The department of public works employs more than 3400 men in positions high and low. It takes care of Boston's streets and sewers, maintaining old and building new thoroughfares, and incidentally faces problems of no mean magnitude. The bridges of the city, its gas and electric lights, are within the jurisdiction of the department. The East Boston ferry is operated by it, and the entire city water service, with its high and low pressure mains, is also a part of the consolidated department. Last, but not least, the collection and disposal of garbage and refuse as well as the cleaning, oiling and watering of streets are entrusted to the department.

The operation of the entire department is work which demands intelligent and careful direction and supervision every hour of the day. The man who is big enough for the job must be an expert in more than one line, and he must be able to think and speak, and above all he must be a competent judge of men. He must also be quick to perceive and ready to grasp as well as being a man of determination and push.

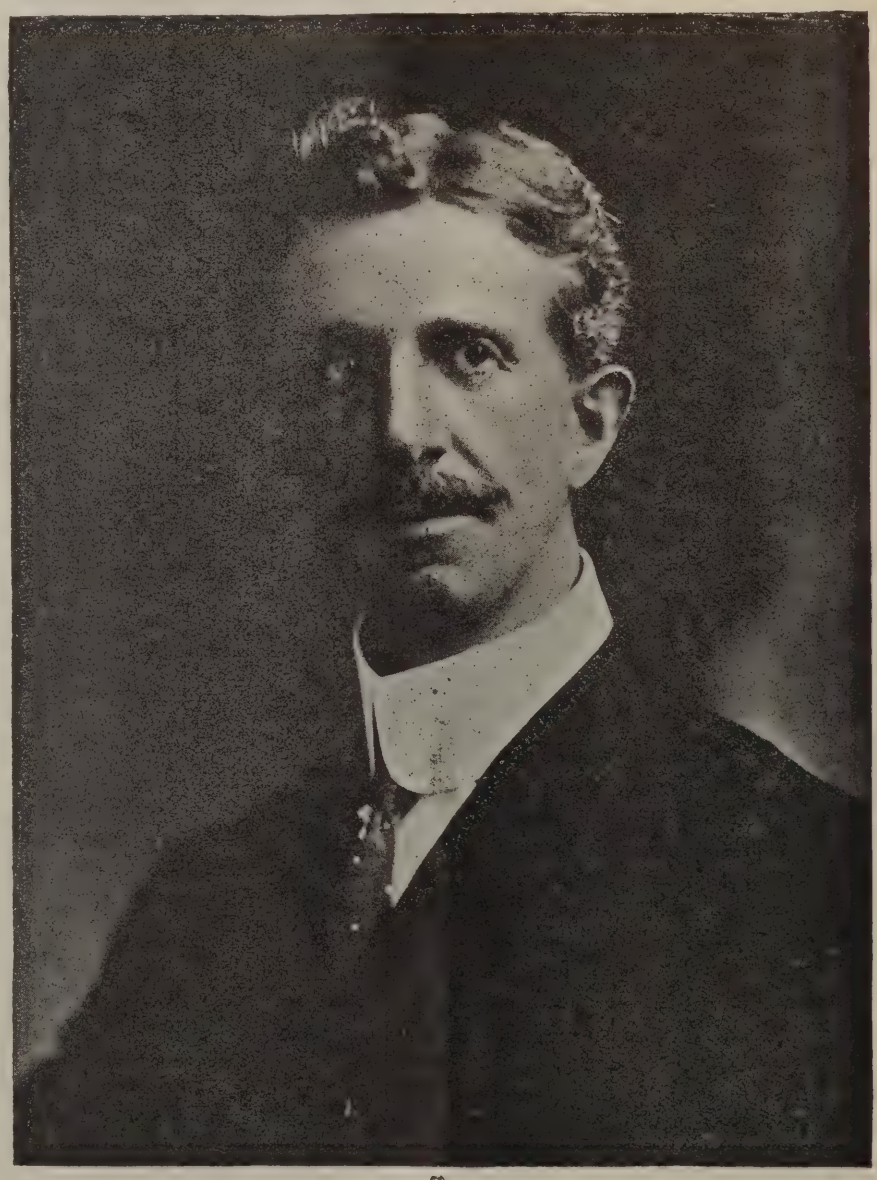
For that position Mayor Fitzgerald went to Panama, on the advice of men who knew what was wanted, and he took Louis K. Rourke from the federal service and gave him to Boston as commissioner of public works. In doing so, the mayor did the right thing at the right time, and not only astounded the politicians, but absolutely silenced them. Commr. Rourke's accomplishment in the consolidated department has convinced the mayor and everyone in Boston, except a few disgruntled politicians, that the selection of the commissioner was a genuine master stroke, and that the mayor was fully justified in traveling even into the canal zone to get the best man obtainable for the place.

Everything that Commr. Rourke has done since he accepted a municipal position has convinced even the most sceptical that he is equal to his task. The best evidence of that is that he is obtaining results and giving to the municipality a genuine dollar's worth of work for every dollar expended. The consolidation of the street, sewer, engineering and water departments, was Commr. Rourke's suggestion. The adoption of that suggestion has saved the city hundreds of thousands of dollars annually.

Whatever can be said of Commr. Rourke and his work as head of the city's largest department must be determined wholly from observation and study, for he is one of those individuals who will not talk about himself, and one who abhors fine words and fulsome compliment. His best friends deplore his excessive modesty. That, they say, is his one fault. He is not lacking in courage and his fearless manner of running his department has proven that his make-up contains no tinge of timidity. But whether from conservatism or from an innate shrinking from self-advertisement, the fact is that he has always hated notoriety.

His division engineers in the public works department and other subordinate officials under his jurisdiction whose work brings them in daily contact with their chief regard him as a master mind and frequently express amazement because of his knowledge of the actual condition in every division of the department. He knows every man in his employ and how much work he does and where he is doing it. Every morning the commissioner is on his job even before the men report for work and a daily flying trip in his auto shows him just what is being done and whether it is being done properly.

Commr. Rourke's success in life and his advancement to his present position are a striking illustration of what may be accomplished by perseverance and without the so-called "pull." Since accepting his position in this city, he has had anything but a "pull." Political leaders and others who had always been able to curry favors from the heads of the street department in years gone by have fought Commr. Rourke on all sides and have even gone as far as to urge Mayor Fitzgerald to get him out of office.



Louis K. Rourke was born in the town of Abington in 1873, graduating from the public schools of that town in 1890. During all the time that could be spared from his school duties, he worked in the shoe factories of the town. In 1891 he entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and was graduated in 1895 from the course of civil engineering.

On leaving "Tech," Rourke decided that he wanted to get a position with the executive end of the railroad business and secured employment as a section hand on the Boston & Maine railroad. The young man had no relatives, friends or even acquaintances in the employ of this road, but was in a fair way to get a better position when he learned that there was a vacancy on the Panama railroad and applied for it. There he secured employment as supervisor of tracks and held that position for fully two years when he resigned to accept a position of roadmaster on the Guayaquil & Quito railroad in Ecuador. Rourke held that place for a year and quit to engage in business as a contractor in building different sections of the Guayaquil & Quito railroad. He completed his work in Ecuador in 1903 and returning to the United States, he formed a partnership with his brother in the contracting business. He remained with his brother until the opening of the Panama canal work when he dissolved the partnership and accepted a position on the canal as superintendent of construction. Mr. Rourke passed through the various grades of superintendent of construction, superintendent of tracks, superintendent of tracks and dumps, assistant division engineer, and division engineer.

In 1910, Mr. Rourke was called upon by Mayor Fitzgerald to accept the position of superintendent of streets at a salary of $7500 a year, although the mayor had never seen him, and he accepted the position. Shortly after Mr. Rourke took office, the street department with the city engineer's department and the sewer and water departments were merged into the department of public works and Mr. Rourke was named as head at $9000 a year.

The story of Mr. Rourke's career is a refutation of the idea prevalent among young men that a man cannot expect to advance unless he has a "pull."

Cong. Morris Sheppard, who will succeed Archbold's friend, Joseph Weldon Bailey, as senator from Texas, is national treasurer and has been for 13 years of the Woodmen of the World, the second largest fraternal insurance order in the United States. He has been in congress ten years, being first elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his father, John L. Sheppard.

EDWARD C. MANSFIELD

Without Doubt the Most Efficient Postmaster Boston Ever Had—Has Inaugurated Many Improvements in Postal Service—His Office is No Political Sinecure

Edward C. Mansfield is without any doubt the most efficient postmaster Boston has ever had. This can be said without discrediting predecessors because the office has grown so tremendously that today a man of far greater ability, both administrative and executive, and possessed of initiative and resource, is required, if the Boston postoffice is to be carried on in such a way as to provide properly for all the multitudinous and ever multiplying needs of the metropolis of New England.

Years ago it might have been a political sinecure. Today Postmaster Mansfield earns every cent of his $8000 salary. He is a progressive in the best sense of the word. He began his second term Dec. 17, 1911, on reappointment of Pres. Taft. The complimentary banquet tendered Postmaster Mansfield by the 134 members of the Postal Superintendents association with eulogistic addresses by prominent men in the community, and the editorial encomiums without regard to political complexion of the newspapers, all evidenced how strongly intrenched he is in the esteem of his fellow-citizens, of whatsoever party.

It is not many years ago that the "Boston Postal District" was unknown. When Mr. Coveney was in charge, under Cleveland, the district was so limited, and the business so circumscribed that the maximum was $1,500,000. Today it comprises 10 cities and 10 towns, with an area of 174 1-2 square miles, stretching from Melrose Highlands on the north to South Weymouth on the south, and serving 1,350,000 patrons daily.

Early in his administration Mr. Mansfield took decided steps toward extending the facilities of the money order system to the fullest extent.

In place of the 5 o'clock closing at the main office, and 6 o'clock closing at branch stations, he established an all-night money order office at the main postoffice and extended the hours at all others so that they remained open as long as any other department. This change met a demand which had been growing, and it was one of many in the direction of making the Boston postoffice truly metropolitan in its adequacy.

Another indication of Mr. Mansfield's initiative, enterprise and energy is found in the great improvements of all sorts in both the main and branch offices. Where a renewal of a lease was to be made, he has in every case required needed changes and improvements in the premises, or brought about removal to other and better quarters.

Ample room for the business and sanitary surroundings for clerks and carriers he insists on.

Because of the congested conditions in the federal building, he appealed to Postmaster-General Meyer for remedy and the latter appointed a special commission of investigation, making Mr. Mansfield a member. As the result of their report the partition of the Postoffice square corridor was extended outward so as to take in 1000 additional square feet of working space in the office.

On Jan. 1, 1908, when Postmaster Mansfield assumed office the Boston Postal District comprised the main building, 20 stations within the corporate limits of Boston, and 26 branches in other cities and towns. Since then 21 branch offices in outside cities and towns, and one at Grove Hall, have been added.

His army of employees numbers 3270. Receipts have jumped from $5,359,000 to over $7,000,000.

In the old days, this army would have been moulded into a political machine, but Postmaster Mansfield neither knows nor seeks to know the politics of employees, and does not dream of influencing them in a partisan way.

On the contrary, Postmaster Mansfield was one of the first postmasters in the country to inaugurate the efficiency record system, and to conduct it according to the spirit as well as the letter of the instructions of the department. During the past three years the system has become a fixture in the Boston office and has been of the greatest benefit to all, both as to promotion and to discipline.

During his first term, Postmaster Mansfield was honored by the postmaster-general in being appointed a member of two commissions to study questions relating to the pneumatic tube service. In June, 1908, he was appointed a member of a commission to report upon the question whether it was feasible to purchase the pneumatic tube system employed to convey mail in several of the large cities of the country.

During the following year he was appointed on a commission to advise the postmaster-general as to the feasibility of installing a 30-inch tube in the city of Cincinnati.

The Sunday closing of offices testifies to Postmaster Mansfield's humanity and consideration for employees. The step was not taken without prolonged investigation and consideration. The opposition has been infinitesimal compared with the great volume of approbation.

Under the new arrangement and until the new law relating to the Sunday closing went into effect on September 1 last, out of a force of 1271 only 10 carriers report on Sunday morning at the general office to assemble the mail on the carriers' desks, and these men work only one Sunday in 16. The Sunday closing has been of inestimable benefit to the clerks as well as to the carriers, for the Sunday work of the clerks has been correspondingly reduced to a minimum.

Moreover, any Sunday work is compensated for by time off during some of the six secular days.

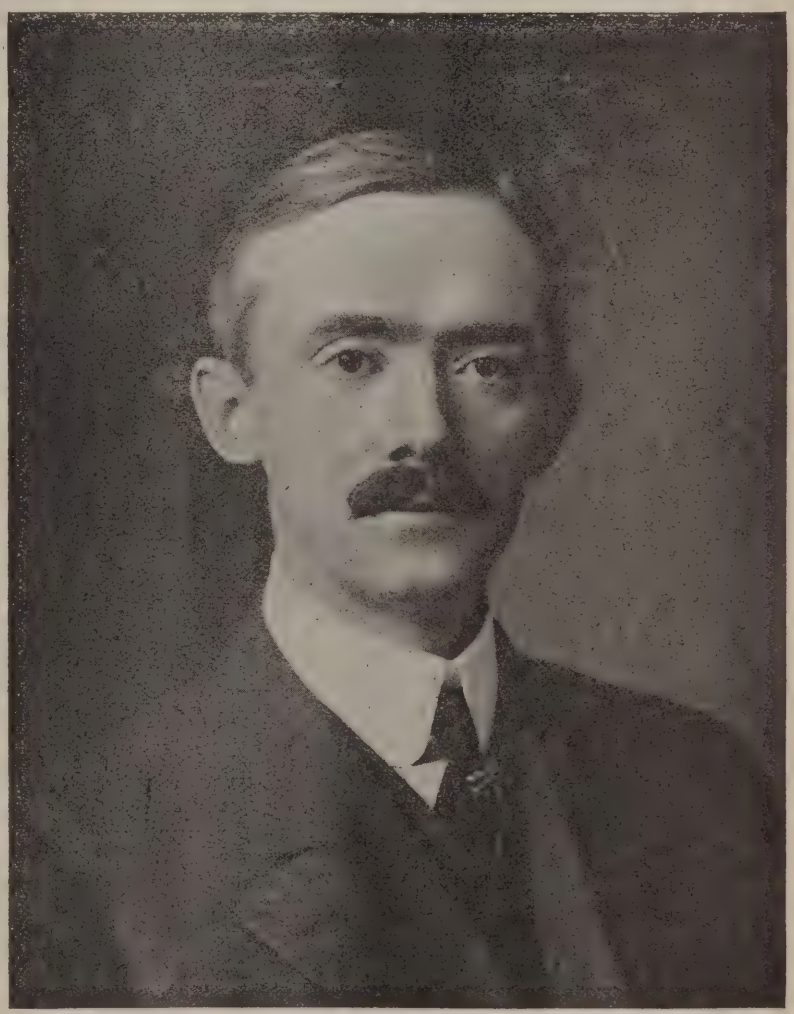
Another great improvement which redounds to the credit of Postmaster Mansfield's administration resulted from his appeal, both by an address and by letters, to the Boston Chamber of Commerce to urge business men to post their letters as soon as written instead of delaying till the end of the day, causing a great congestion between 4.30 and 8 p. m. He pointed out the advantage to the business men of getting their letters on earlier trains, as well as of better service by the postal employees if their labors were more evenly distributed, and the effect of his appeal was immediate and remarkable.

A postal savings depository was opened at the Boston postoffice under the direction of Postmaster Mansfield Aug. 1, 1911, and eight branch depositories were established Oct. 9, 1911. The business done at each has shown a steady growth from the outset. There are now nearly 6000 depositors, with $650,000 deposits.

Their popularity has been increasing to such an extent that on Aug. 1 Postmaster Mansfield obtained leave from Washington to constitute all of the branch offices, within the Boston postal district, savings depositories.

Mr. Mansfield is a disciplinarian, but he knows when to relax rules, as was illustrated when on occasions when the temperature has risen above 95 he has omitted a delivery, and allowed carriers to escape the danger of sunstroke.

As a feature of his progressive administration Postmaster Mansfield has recently concluded a series of lectures upon postal methods. The lectures have been delivered before business, civic, educational and departmental organizations, and have covered a wide range of discussion calculated to impress the auditors with the importance of the postoffice department as a public utility occupying a closer relation to the people than any other government enterprise.



Postmaster Mansfield is a great organizer, and exemplifies, to an unusual degree, tact, push and principle. His friends are legion. He wears his laurels modestly, but they are deserved, and have been won as the result of years of faithful service. His administration of the Boston postoffice will be remembered as the most efficient and the most progressive in its history.

Sen. Francis E. Warren of Wyoming, who is sixth in point of seniority in the United States senate and chairman of the big appropriations committee, was born in Hinsdale up in the Berkshires, served in the 49th Massachusetts infantry in the civil war, afterwards was captain in the state militia and engaged in farming and stock-raising here until 1868 when he moved to Wyoming, then a part of the territory of Dakota. He has been holding office there almost continuously ever since.

GEORGE J. RAYMOND

Stands Excellent Chance of Winning Republican Nomination for Senate in Cambridge District—Honest, Able and Fearless in Both Public Life and Business

That dark days have fallen on the republican party is the opinion generally expressed by most of the old-time leaders, but that all is not yet lost is amply demonstrated by the fact that a forceful and able man like George J. Raymond still considers the senatorial nomination in the 2d Middlesex district well worth striving for.

Mr. Raymond is no politician. He does not want to be one and doesn't care who knows it. He has several experiences with politicians, though, and he has learned the game as thoroughly as the shrewdest of the tribe could teach him. His experience has not been confined to one party, either, for his first insight came from the republicans, while his last was administered by about the cheapest bunch of democrats it would be possible to herd into one section.



The point is, though, that he knows politics without having been a politician. He knows it so thoroughly by this time that his chances of winning the republican nomination in the Cambridge district are regarded as exceptionally bright by the closest observers of the political game in that region. It will, moreover, in the opinion of many republicans of the University City, be a good day for the party when George J. Raymond becomes identified with it as one of its representatives on Beacon hill.

His sterling honesty furnishes one reason for this belief, his ability furnishes another, his absolute fearlessness a third, and his determination that the people shall rule in Massachusetts as well as in other sections of the country is a fourth. The latter is the chief tenet of his creed. He has fought for that principle for years, spending his own money to inculcate a demand to that end on the part of the people themselves. He is a man who has great faith in the wisdom of the American people. They may be so engrossed in their own personal affairs that for short intervals they may neglect their public duties, but all that is necessary in that case, he believes, is to awaken them to their responsibilities, when the government will soon be restored to its old and proper groove.

Mr. Raymond's whole career from boyhood has been such as to fit him in a preeminent degree for public life. His personality alone is such that it will make of him an ideal legislator, and mayhap, in some not very distant time, a strong executive. He is big in stature and big in mentality, to begin with, but in addition he is forceful in character and honest to the last degree in intent.

His whole career has been such, too, to emphasize every phase of his nature that makes for success in the public service.

A few of the many reasons expressed to the voters of his district in aid of his candidacy are:

"If you think 14 employees of one public service corporation are too many to hold positions in our city government attend the primaries September 24.

"If you think 17 lawyers, mostly representing corporations as a method of livelihood, are too many in the state senate, attend the primaries September 24.

"If you believe that the judiciary and other important committees of the legislature should contain more business men and a less number of lawyers, to end that there may be drafted laws favorable to the business and working men, attend the primaries September 24.

"If you believe it about time to call a halt in the present management of affairs in the city of Cambridge attend the primaries September 24.

"If you believe the time has come to take account of stock and weed out a lot of dead wood in the political organization of Cambridge, attend the primaries September 24.

"If you want the city of Cambridge to become one of the most corrupt cities in the commonwealth, stay away from the primaries September 24."

Mr. Raymond has been induced to offer his services for the senate from the knowledge he gained at the state house this year, together with his experience in an unsought senatorial contest two years ago. Previous to his personal experience he believed the affairs of Cambridge were bad, but subsequently found them much worse.

Mr. Raymond has the courage of his convictions, the business experience to serve well the public interest; he cannot be bought, sold or influenced to betray the interest of the people. Proud of his city, its history and its advantages; ready to give of his ripe business experience; fearless and uncompromising with wrong; with a tender heart and warm sympathy for every worthy purpose; with a knowledge of the methods annually put into operation by selfish and pecuniary interests to defeat the wishes and needs of the people; who is there more worthy to be nominated as senator?

Mr. Raymond possesses a fine summer home at Sudbury, where he has converted 500 acres Sudbury, where he has converted 500 acres of ordinary land into one of the finest farms of the region. He is a member of the Ancients, of De Molay commandery, K. T., Boston Lodge, B. P. O. E., the Massachusetts Fish & Game association, the Press club and a number of other prominent organizations.

A PROPHETIC SPEECH.

"Towering genius disdains a beaten path. It seeks regions hitherto unexplored. It sees no distinction in adding story to story upon the monuments of fame erected to the memory of others. It denies that it is glory enough to serve under any chief. It scorns to tread in the footsteps of any predecessor, however illustrious. It thirsts and burns for distinction; and if possible it will have it, whether at the expense of emancipating slaves or enslaving freemen. Is it unreasonable then to expect that some men possessed of the loftiest genius, coupled with ambition to push it to its utmost stretch, will at some time spring up among us? And when such a one does, it will require the people to be united with each other, attached to the government and laws, and generally intelligent, to successfully frustrate his designs. Distinction will be his paramount object, and although he would as willingly, perhaps more so, acquire it by doing good as harm, yet, that opportunity being past, and nothing left to be done in the way of building up, he would set boldly to the task of pulling down."—Lincoln's address at Springfield, Ill., Jan. 27, 1837.

A SPRY KID.

Former Cong. Edwin C. Burleigh of Maine, who went under in the election two years ago only to come to the surface again Monday with a United States senatorship in his grasp, is given a lot of credit for the general result in Maine. Burleigh, who owns the Kennebec Journal, conducted an extensive campaign for the senatorship and is said to have written a personal letter to almost every man who voted the republican ticket Monday and probably a few to men who didn't. Burleigh is 67 years old and few men of his age are more active.

A TALKATIVE TICKET.

A republican ticket made up entirely of women candidates will be placed in the field in Idaho this fall against the regular republican and progressive tickets. The women members of the republican party in Idaho announced that they had become disgusted with the wrangling within the party and had decided to place a ticket of their own before the people. Women never did like wrangling.

EBEN S. DRAPER

His Selection to Succeed Sen. Crane Would be Eminently Fitting —His Businesslike Administration of State's Affairs Bids Fair to Stand as High Watermark for Years

The selection of Eben Sumner Draper of Hopedale as the successor of Winthrop Murray Crane of Dalton in the senate of the United States would be an eminently fitting one in every respect. Massachusetts would continue to be represented in the upper house of the national legislature by a business man of large success, by a man who, like Crane, gave the state, as governor, a business administration of extraordinary high character, and his selection would mean the continuation of that time-honored policy of the state in dividing the two senatorships, one to the eastern part of the state and the other to the central or western part.

A man of rare business ability, of very high scholarly attainments, with a strong grasp on the great industrial questions whose proper settlement is vital to the life of the republic, and a quiet, painstaking and extremely effective worker, Eben Draper is peculiarly fitted for a position in the senate of the United States. Moreover he looks the part and with him in Murray Crane's seat, Massachusetts would feel sure of being represented with proper dignity in the most dignified legislative body in the world.

Not since Crane's time has Massachusetts been given a business administration of the character given it by Gov. Eben S. Draper in his two terms, and the part of Curtis Guild's that he filled as acting governor. What a far cry from the orderly, dignified and efficient administration of the state's business by Eben S. Draper to the administration of the present governor, one of the political accidents of the big wind which swept the country from coast to coast in 1910, indiscriminately blowing out republican governors, congressmen and United States senators and blowing in democratic successors with as little discrimination.

Eben S. Draper served the commonwealth as its governor for two years, after three years of probationary service in the chair of lieutenant governor. He was first called to the chair in February, 1908, during the serious illness of Gov. Guild and in the four following trying months of a legislative session, he carried on the duties of the post with marked ability.

In the fall of 1909 he succeeded to the governorship by a plurality of 60,000 votes and then followed for two years an administration of the state's affairs which bids fair to stand as the high water mark for years to come. His administration was a positive administration. He was immediately confronted, on assuming office, with the necessity of settling the difficulty of the question of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad company's control over the stock of the Boston & Maine, which was then lodged in the state of Connecticut through the transfer of the New Haven's holdings to one Billard of Meriden. The problem was to get this stock back into Massachusetts and keep control of the Boston & Maine in this state. Few governors would have had the courage to grapple with the problem as Gov. Draper did.

By his courage and business sagacity Gov. Draper not only settled the problem of getting the Billard holdings back into Massachusetts, but he settled it advantageously to Massachusetts. In the Boston Railroad Holding company the commonwealth now holds a club over the head of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad which can be brought down at any time when necessary. The interests of the commonwealth are properly safeguarded and the control of the Boston & Maine Railroad is assured to Massachusetts forever.

That holding company proposition was roundly criticized by Brandeis, et al., but these same men bitterly assailed Gov. Foss this year when he proposed to dissolve it and permit of an outright consolidation of the two great properties.

The new automobile law, which brings in over half a million annually in revenue to the commonwealth will stand as a monument to the business sagacity of Gov. Draper. He called the attention of the legislature to the great amount of damage the automobiles caused to the highways and recommended the establishment of graded fees for registration, based on the horsepower of the cars. The adoption of his suggestion has trebled the amount received from registrations and consequently trebled the amount of money available for keeping the state highways in repair and made unnecessary any further direct appropriation for maintenance. The provision that 20 percent of the fees should go to small towns for repairing damages done to town ways by automobiles—which amounts to $100,000 annually—would not be available but for Gov. Draper's business acumen.



Gov. Draper was in advance of the United States government when he recommended that future harbor improvements by the state be made according to a well-defined plan of the harbor and land commission instead of by the legislature appropriating money piecemeal for improvements which had been logrolled through the legislature. His recommendation was adopted and $300,000 provided to be expended in 1910, 1911 and 1912 under the direction of the state board. So well has this policy worked out that it has now become the established policy of the commonwealth.

Gov. Draper's quickness of mind was well exemplified during the campaign of 1909 when he announced on the stump that he would propose to the next legislature a measure that would prevent a repetition of the town of Framingham's financial disaster which had just then occurred and which stirred the whole commonwealth. He proposed his remedy to the legislature and it was adopted through a law which provides for the registration of all municipal and town notes with the director of the bureau of statistics, the issuance of the notes being surrounded by absolute safeguards.

Gov. Draper is well up with the times on the issue of conservation of our forests as he showed in his first message to the legislature, one result of which was that the amount of land which may be taken annually for forest production was increased from 40 to 80 acres, at an annual cost to the state of $10,000.

Assertions had been made that the payrolls of the commonwealth were padded. Gov. Draper of his own volition threw those payrolls open to public inspection by advocating and seeing through a bill providing for the annual publication of a state payroll book.

Nowhere was Eben S. Draper "the business governor," better shown than in the act of 1909 consolidating the state board of education and the commission on industrial education, by which the education of young men and women in the practical arts is given a larger place in our genral educational scheme. As a part of the same plan the commonwealth provided that for every dollar raised by a city or town for the support of an independent industrial school the state should give a dollar towards its support.

It was Eben S. Draper who signed the bill which gave Berkshire and Hampshire counties $2,000,000 worth of trolley extensions, through the acquirement of the Berkshire Street Railway by the New Haven, which already controlled it. That act has given perfect satisfaction but, notwithstanding this, Gov. Foss vetoed a similar bill this year which would have given Western Massachusetts $5,000,000 worth more of new trolley lines.

Look over the foregoing record of accomplishments and compare it with the records of Gov. Draper's predecessors and that of his successor. It is a record that both he and the commonwealth should find satisfaction and pride in.

Massachusetts Senate 1912

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

Levi H. Greenwood Exercised Firm Control and Held Majority in Path of Conservation—Absolutely Fearless in Opposition to the So-Called "Progressive" Doctrines

Pres. Greenwood's control over the Massachusetts senate of 1912 was such as to compel admiration and respect. On all matters which he regarded as vitally affecting his party organization, Greenwood had to be reckoned with, as none of his predecessors ever had to be reckoned with, and in nearly every case he was able to throw the necessary votes to kill or pass the measure, according as he deemed wise, or as the party interests seemed to him to dictate.

His influence over the senators is all the more remarkable when it is remembered that they nearly all felt intimately the pressure of the wave of radicalism that continued to advance over the state as the session progressed. In ordinary years, such as his predecessors had to deal with, this quiet, dignified young solon might have been as complete an autocrat as ever Cannon was. He certainly has the quality of leadership.

Pres. Greenwood is an uncompromising foe of the so-called "progressive" doctrines that are running riot over the land. He believes with Pres. Taft and Sen. Lodge and other safe and sane republicans in the system of representative government, with its checks and balances, established by the fathers and tested in the crucible of more than a century's experience. And in his defence of that system and his opposition to proposed changes he is absolutely fearless.

There is one thing about Greenwood that compels admiration even from his enemies, and that is that there is never any room for doubt as to where he stands on a given proposition. He is either for it or against it. If he is for it you may be sure of his assistance, and if he is against it, you may be sure he will fight it, no matter who you are or what you represent.

With a democratic progressive governor, a house ready to put up to the senate almost everything labelled progressive, and a senate made up of men anxious to dance attendance upon the popular fancy, there never was greater need of an fron hand to control the upper branch, and Greenwood met all the requirements.

This does not mean, of course, that Greenwood is opposed to progressive legislation. He favors genuine progressive legislation, but is uncompromising opposed to that kind of legislation which is termed "progressive" for vote-catching purposes, but which is really, in the opinion of the great majority of thinking republicans, both reactionary and dangerous. Such legislation he stood ready to defeat by every legitimate means in his power, and he never hesitated, when necessary, to throw his own vote into the balance.

As chairman of ways and means, Greenwood was the real leader of the senate in 1911, and in his quiet way probably prevented the passage of more foolish legislation than any one then had any idea of.

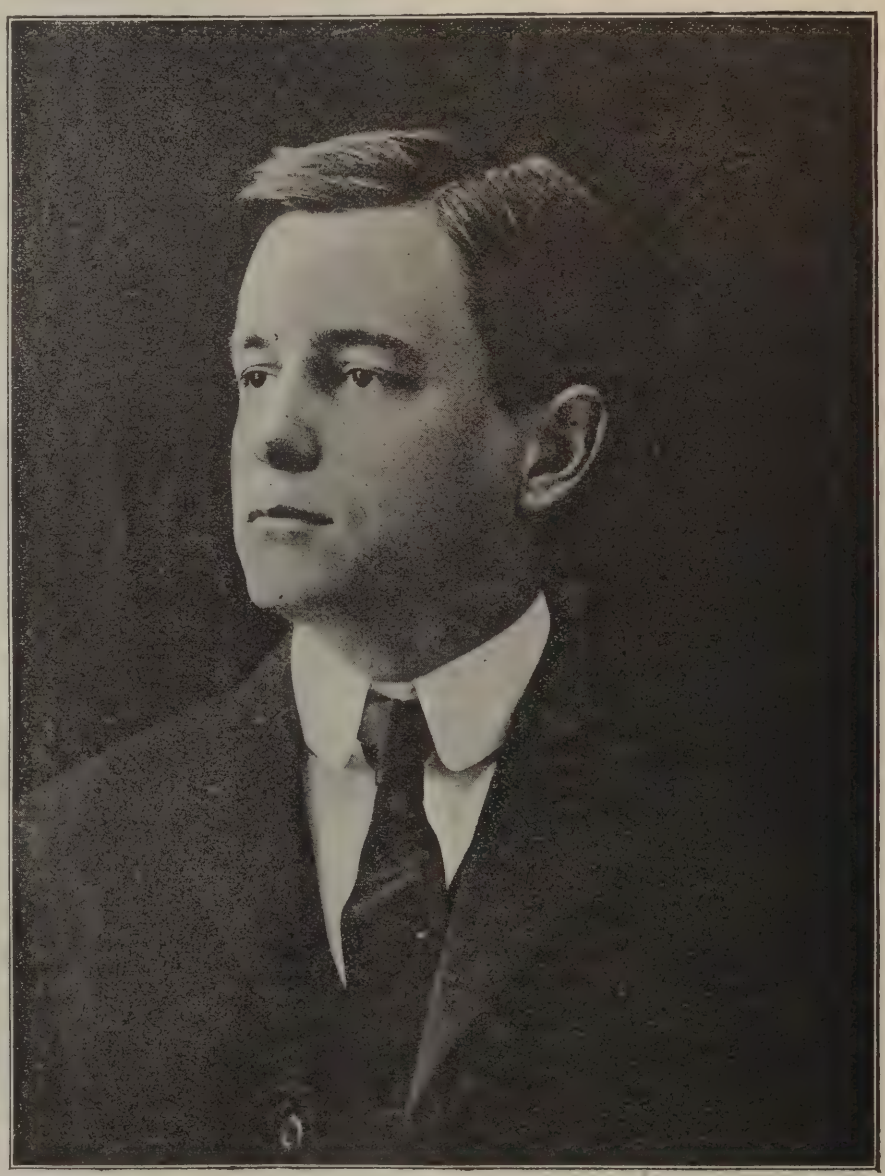
The democrats and labor senators were nearer to control than they had even been since Gov. Russell's first year, when the membership of the upper branch was equally divided between the parties, and but for Sen. Greenwood a hard and fast combination would have been formed in the interest of labor and progressive legislation which it would have been almost impossible to break.

Mr. Greenwood's first care, when it became certain that he would be elected president of the senate, was to select as chairmen of important committees men in whom he had the utmost confidence, who were known conservatives, who had demonstrated certain powers of leadership and who would not be easily swerved from the line of duty, as viewed from the standpoint of the party organization, by popular clamor or newspaper criticism.

He wanted an organization that would stand without hitching, that was not easily frightened, and that would work in harmony with him for what he deemed to be the best interests of the party and the public.

The session was not far advanced when it became apparent to the least observant that the president had the kind of organization he wanted, and that he was absolute master of the situation.

For the first time in several years there was a definite party program, and a majority of the senators were prepared to follow it in all its essential particulars. At last there was a captain on the bridge of the senatorial ship who knew his business and who was unafraid. Moreover, there were no signs of mutiny and little prospect of hidden reefs upon which the good ship might come to grief.



Once and once only Pres. Greenwood lost control of the senate, but that was because the party organization behind him weakened and not because of any failure on his own part.

The fight over the presidential primary bill was perhaps the hottest of the session. At first the republican state organization favored a bill which would permit the voters to express their preferences for presidential candidates. Then there was a sudden change, and the word went out that the old convention system must serve once more.

Naturally the backing and filling of the state machine left the members of the general court somewhat bewildered, and in the end it was up to Pres. Greenwood to straighten out the tangle and present to the proponents of the presidential primary an invincible opposition.

For a time it seemed as if he would succeed. Certainly he left no stone unturned to accomplish the death of the measure, working untiringly and openly in the very face of what was made to appear an overwhelming popular demand. It was enough for Pres. Greenwood that he did not believe in the proposed primary, that the party leaders did not want it, and that even if there was merit in the general proposition, the particular bill in question was defective and would probably lead to all kinds of confusion.

The leaders of the progressive republicans of Massachusetts, aided by several newspaper men, lobbied persistently for the bill, and every possible pressure was brought to bear on wavering senators to induce them to vote for it. At first little progress was made. The iron hand and the iron will of Greenwood were felt on every hand. The power of his leadership was complete, apparently invincible.

The progressives had about given up hope of securing anything better than the weakest kind of compromise bill when one of the conservative Boston newspapers printed a story to the effect that Sen. Crane was the real power behind the throne in the fight against the presidential primary, and that the fight is being made in the interest of Pres. Taft and with his knowledge and consent.

This story was flashed all over the country by the progressive republicans, who added some trimmings to the effect that Sen. Crane had given orders direct to Pres. Greenwood over the long-distance telephone. The senator, of course, denied the story. But it was realized by the republican leaders that to kill the measure under the circumstances would do the cause of Pres. Taft an irreparable injury, and it was decided to bring pressure upon Pres. Greenwood to permit it to go through.

SEN. CHARLES H. BROWN

Legislator of Proved Ability Who is Now Candidate For Congress in 8th District—Has Served Six Years in House and Senate and Was a Real Leader in Both.

A legislator of 1912 whose ability and loyalty has been tested under all sorts of conditions and by all sorts of people was Sen. Charles H. Brown of Medford, who will be a candidate for congress in the 8th district this fall. He is a progressive who believes implicitly in the right of the people to rule, but who refused absolutely to enter any movement which had for its basis a desire to break up the republican party and thus prevent the people from obtaining any opportunity of ruling.

He also demonstrated during the legislative session just closed that he is absolutely safe and can be trusted to discern the wheat from the chaff. Never in the history of Massachusetts politics were there so many schemes for the amelioration of mankind offered as were foisted on the legislature of 1912. Some of them bore the most alluring titles, and were, in consequence, favored by many persons who were deceived by the names and knew not what the measures would actually accomplish if enacted into law.

Sen. Brown, however, with his experience of four years in the house and two in the upper branch of the legislature, was well aware that the title of a law does not figure at all in court procedure. It is the terms of the act itself with which judges and juries have to deal, and it was to these that Sen. Brown devoted his attention when endeavoring to find the course he should pursue to give Massachusetts the best possible government. He was remarkably successful, too, for there was no member of the legislature who voted right so often as he. The effect of law on a corporation or on an individual seldom entered into his conception of his duty, except that he would not lend himself to the perpetration of an injustice on either. The broad general effect of the statute was that he sought to discover and he devoted all his energies to that end.

A case in point was the contest for the enactment of a presidential preference primary act last winter. Sen. Brown was firmly of the opinion that the people of Massachusetts demanded such legislation. When the bill came up to the senate the first time the republican machine had the ways all greased and it required only a short time to kill it. Sen. Brown was one of those who worked hard in its behalf, and later, when it came back, after being substituted by the house for an adverse committee report from the committee on election laws he assumed leadership of the fight in its behalf. No contest that took place during the session was so bitter, but the Medford senator kept his head throughout the whole of it, dealt in no personalities, no denunciation of the old leaders, no mudslinging of any kind. He made one of the best speeches of the session and in the end won the battle, it being one of the greatest triumphs of the year. He was a Roosevelt delegate to the republican national convention at Chicago.

Sen. Brown, as further evidence of his stability in standing out against so-called popular reforms that many advocate just because they are popular, has been for three years the leader in the legislature against ratification of the income tax amendment to the federal constitution. He was house chairman of the committee on federal relations when that matter first came up and he made an exhaustive study of the situation at that time, passing days in the state library reading up on the subject and at night poring over all the authorities on taxation he could find.

As a result of his researches he decided that an income tax offers no solution to the American problem and that its adoption will mean the gradual breaking down of the protective tariff barrier against the "pauper" labor of Europe and Asia. He therefore took up the fight against ratification in the legislature and he has led it year after year since, each time successfully. This year was no exception,

He was the author of the so-called Brown bill for developing the port of Boston, creating the board of port directors and appropriating $9,000,000 for the same. He served on the committee which revised the banking laws, was chairman of the joint committee on revision of taxation laws, also one of the committee that drew the Boston city charter.

It was on the railroad legislation, however, that Sen. Brown has been most strenuous. He opposed the merger of the Boston & Maine and the New Haven in 1907 and again in 1908. He, with Norman H. White of Brookline, led the fight against it in 1909, when Gov. Draper's railroad holding company bill was passed. He insisted upon the entity of the two railroads remaining unchanged, that course being the only one, he urged, that insured to the industries of Massachusetts the full measure of transportation competition without which they cannot be prosperous. The legislature of that year decided otherwise, however, and the merger was accomplished by means of the holding company.

This year the New Haven wished to drop the holding company incubus, but desired to retain the merger and all the other advantages that accrued to it through the consolidation. Sen. Brown opposed the bill, insisted that with the dissolution of the holding company the New Haven should give up the Boston & Maine, but that if it insisted on keeping the great road to the north of Boston then the only safeguard the people had was in the holding company, which did have the merit of compelling the stock to remain in Massachusetts until such time as the state was ready to assume control itself. He won that fight.

As chairman of the great committee on metropolitan affairs he was responsible in large measure for the port improvement laws that have been enacted and he has left as a heritage to future legislatures a mass of expert testimony as to the best way of meeting the metropolitan railroad situation so that New England may regain its old-time prestige as the manufacturing leader of the new world.

Sen. Brown is to be a candidate for congress this year to succeed Samuel W. McCall who has withdrawn from the lower house to become a candidate for the United States senate. He should make a strong man, for any person who can rise to leadership in the Massachusetts house and senate is well fitted to adorn any legislative position in the land, even when the man he will supplant if elected has left for him to meet such a glorious record of achievement as that to which Cong. McCall can properly claim credit.



Sen. Brown was born in Vermont on Jan. 19, 1879, and is a successful business man in Boston, he being in the metal furniture trade. He is a member of the Medford Republican Club and the South Medford Republican Club.

THE HALL OF FAME.

Charles F. Johnson, who will be the only democratic senator from Maine in the next congress, now that Obadiah Gardner has fallen by the wayside, used to clerk in the freight office of the old New England railroad, down on Summer street, Boston.

Jonathan Bourne, Jr., of Oregon, recently defeated for a second term in the senate under his much beloved "Oregon plan," was born in New Bedford and is president of the Bourne Cotton Mills of Fall River. But it remained for Charlie Ashley to make New Bedford famous.

SEN. EDRIC ELDRIDGE

Applied the Wisdom of Wide Business Experience to Affairs of State—Showed Effectiveness as Legistator in the Securing of Improvements for Cape District

The wisdom of sending to Beacon Hill men experienced in business, men who know what is required by the commercial interests of the state to insure their prosperity, was well illustrated during the session of 1912 in the good work done by Sen. Edric Eldridge of the Cape district, a first-year man, but one who was astute, active, able and aspiring.

There were many cases during the session where he showed the wisdom of experience and where he insisted on applying to the business of the state the same precepts and rules he had applied to his own affairs and had through them attained a big success in the commercial world. One of the most prominent illustrations of this was in the consideration of the railroad legislation, which, all things considered, was the most important work given to the legislature of 1912.

Every one of the railroad bills this year was in the direction of better service and increased efficiency. Among them were measures for the electrification of the New Haven lines, the construction of a tunnel in Boston to afford a physical connection between the railroads to the north and those to the south, the entry of the Grand Trunk into Boston and Worcester and the consolidation of the western trolley lines.

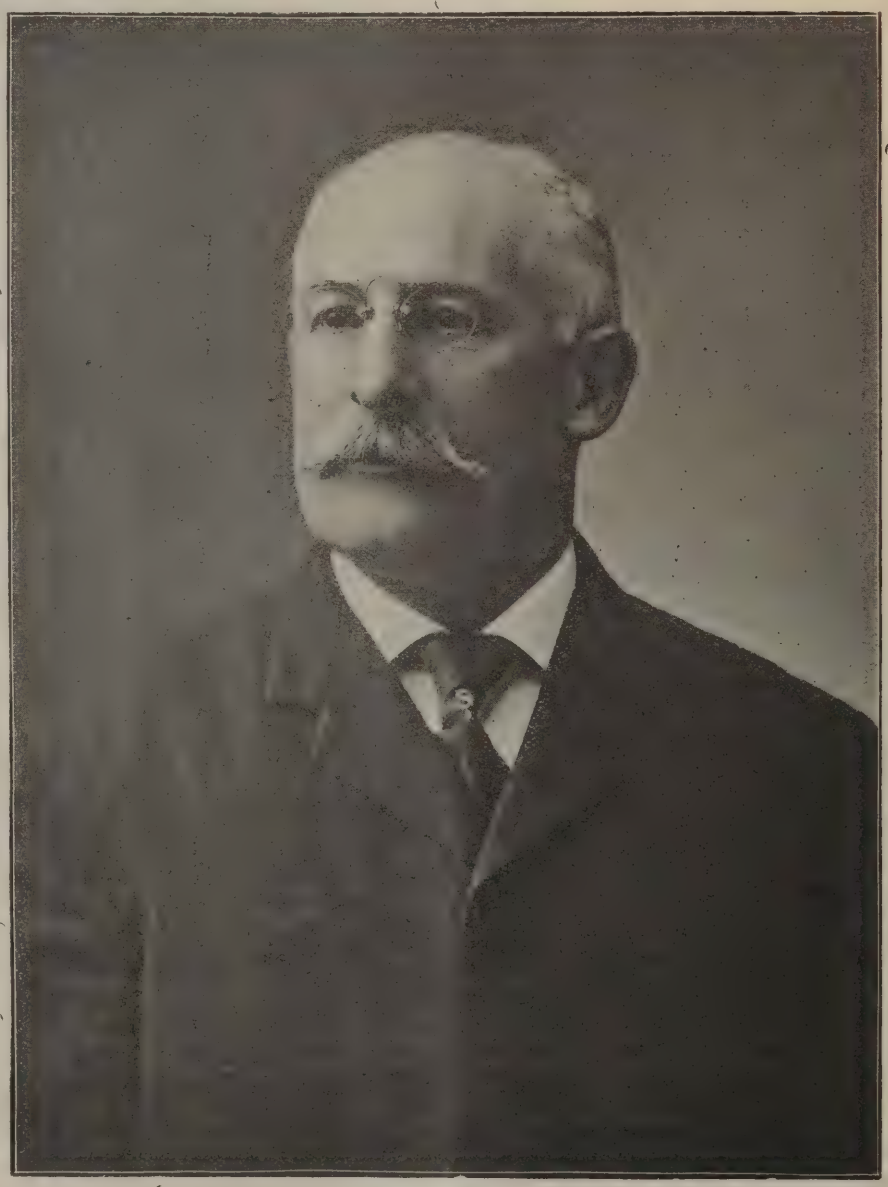
As a concrete illustration of Sen. Eldridge's solicitude for the interests of Massachusetts his amendment to the Grand Trunk bill may be cited. This was to the effect that the railroad should never at any time charge a higher rate for transportation from any point to Boston than it should charge for a like class of freight consigned for export from Canadian ports.

This was one of the best amendments to the bill that was suggested, for the reason that it gave Massachusetts shippers almost complete control of the situation and effectually prevented all opportunity for discriminating in favor of Canadian ports or Canadian shipping. The amendment was first moved by another senator, after a conference of leading republicans in the senate, but was later withdrawn by him. It was then that Sen. Eldridge took up the battle in its behalf. He pointed out to the senate the possibilities that existed for discrimination and maintained that the people of Massachusetts should be protected to the utmost power of the legislature. The franchise in this state, he asserted, was being granted to the Southern New England railroad, yet it was to the Grand Trunk, the parent company, to which Massachusetts shippers would be obliged to look for the correction of all abuses. Therefore he claimed that the power to enforce fair dealing, or as much power as the legislature could give, should be lodged in the shippers.

The fight was a good one and, although unsuccessful, that fact did not detract in the least from his good intentions nor from the fact that he was absolutely correct. In other ways during the session the senator from the Cape showed that he was alive to the conditions that exist and he was equally ready in finding a solution for the various problems.

When the measures affecting the Cape and its outlying islands were before the legislature he was especially active. He did not stop then to reason or argue with senators who refused to become interested. He simply demonstrated that a man of force has great influence, for he outlined the conditions that existed in the home section and told the senators what was wanted. Generally he secured all that he set out after, there being but few occasions during the session when the influence on the other side was too great to be overcome.

One of these times was when the measure prohibiting the sale of game birds was before the legislature. Sen. Eldridge fought this in the committee and in the senate, but behind it were the state fish and game commissioners, the state board of agriculture and the farmers' organizations from the middle and western parts of the state. The claim was that once the sale of these wild fowl was prohibited, the fish and game commission would grant permits to certain farmers to raise the same birds in captivity and dispose of them in the markets. That scores of men on the Cape would be deprived of almost their only source of livelihood during the winter months did not enter at all into the thoughts of the men behind the bill; they were concerned with the interests from the more densely populated sections of the state. Sen. Eldridge tried every way that could suggest itself to have the bill amended to exempt the Cape hunters from its provisions, but he was unsuccesful, although if the entire population of the Cape was on hand to plead for the boon the result would have been the same.



Sen. Eldridge secured the passage of the bill authorizing the Barnstable Water Company to supply Yarmouth with water, at the same time having enacted into the law a clause which prohibits the company from owning any property in Yarmouth except its pipes and the machinery for a successful distribution of the fluid. This provision leaves the field for a local company in Yarmouth open to investors any time they may wish to take advantage of the opportunity.

Another law which Sen. Eldridge engineered through the senate was that which makes it lawful to take flounders in the harbors of Edgertown and Oak Bluffs by means of dredges, beam trawls or other trawls and also that amending the law in regard to the protection of shellfish in Edgartown harbor.

It was Sen. Eldridge, too, who secured the passage of the law authorizing Yarmouth to take land for a public landing, and in all the legislation for dredging harbors and the building of breakwaters along the Cape shore it was he who was the moving spirit.

Personally he secured the passage of a resolve appropriating $10,000 for the further improvement of Nantucket harbor and one appropriating the same amount for the reclamation of the province lands in Provincetown.

His influence with the harbor and land commission was fully as great as it was in the senate, and, taken all in all, he was one of the most active and most successful senators, in securing favors for his constituents, of any who sat in the chamber of 1912.

Sen. Eldridge was born in Yarmouth on Sept. 12, 1849, and attended the public schools of his native town until he became of working age, when he secured a position as clerk and general boy in a grocery store. Later he became connected with a Boston wholesale grocery house and was given the Cape district. For some years he was a very successful grocery drummer. Then he established himself in the wholesale grocery business and for 25 years has been the active head of Eldridge, Baker & Co., one of the largest and most successful wholesale grocery houses in the Boston market district.

He is a Masos, is a member of the Boston Wholesale Grocers' Association, having been president of that organization in 1901 and 1902; vice-president of the Massachusetts board of trade, a trustee of the Wholesale Grocers of New England, a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the New England Historical & Geneological Society, of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the American Revolution, and the National Geographic Society. He was chairman of the committee on roads and bridges during the session and served besides on the committees on mercantile affairs and ways and means.

SEN. GEORGE HOLDEN TINKHAM

Retires from Senate After Three Years of Splendid Service as Constructive Legislator—Frequently Mentioned as Candidate for Mayoralty of Boston

George Holden Tinkham retires this year from the senate after a splendid record of three years' service as a constructive legislator, but that his retirement from politics will be for more than a brief period nobody acquainted with the politics of Boston believes. Many people believe that when the clean, municipal forces of government line up in the next mayoralty campaign it will be with George Holden Tinkham as their standard bearer. Certainly they could find no stronger vote-getter, especially in these days of non-partisanship in municipal affairs, for George Holden Tinkham is remarkably popular with republicans and democrats alike. Although he comes from the highbrow section of Boston there is nothing of the high-brow about George Tinkham except where his hair has beat a backward retreat, something for which he is not responsible.

Sen. Tinkham ever has been a great vote-getter, back 15 years ago when he was first elected to the common council and later when he was thrice elected to the board of aldermen and still more recently in his elections to the state senate, running ahead of his neighbor, Louis Frothingham, several hundred votes in all of his campaigns and winning a third term, something rarely accorded in his district, last year, by 3000 plurality. In the landslide which struck the republican party in the fall of 1910 he was the only republican elected to the senate from Boston and this year he had but one republican colleague from his own seat, his colleague's plurality being 101 as against his 3000. Sen. Tinkham's wide popularity and remarkable ability as a vote-getter was recognized in 1907 when he was urged to allow the use of his name for mayor by the republican organization. Although he was practically sure to receive the republican endorsement he declined the honor. Similarly he was urged in 1910 and again this year to become the republican candidate for congress in the 11th district, where he is particularly strong.

Few senators can point to such a record as Sen. Tinkham has made in his three years in the senate. Two really great pieces of constructive legislation which he is responsible for are the act of this year creating, under the somewhat sweeter name of a commission on economy and efficiency, a state finance commission with powers even broader than those of the Boston finance commission, and the referendum amendment to the state constitution, which has been agreed to by this year's legislature and when agreed to by next year's will go to the voters for ratification. Sen. Tinkham believes that the legislature should have the power to submit any measure to the voters of the whole state. He was obliged to convert strong opposition before he succeeded in overturning the adverse report of the committee on constitutional amendments on his proposition, but finally won out with flying colors.

Sen. Tinkham has for years been working for a purer milk supply for Boston and made a particularly strong campaign for it when he served in 1910 as a member of the special committee which investigated the milk strike of that year. This year, to the surprise of everybody, he succeeded in substituting the Ellis milk bill in the senate after it had been overwhelmingly defeated in the house.

The state payroll book, which makes public property the same and salary or wages of every employe of the state, is the child of Sen. Tinkham's brain, as is the Boston payroll book, although the ordinance providing for the publication of the latter was not finally passed until after his retirement from the board of aldermen. Sen. Tinkham was the first man to ever get the senate to agree to a bill to allow strikers to peacefully argue with and try to persuade applicants for positions during strikes and lockouts not to "break the strike." In 1910 his bill was killed by the house, but last year and this passed both branches, only to meet with the veto of Gov. Foss, who had gone on record in favor of such a measure in his first inaugural message. Although absolutely independent on labor measures, as on all other legislation, Sen. Tinkham has always enjoyed the confidence of organized labor, because of his absolute fairness. He supported the bill to allow labor unions to impose fines to enforce their rules and was chiefly responsible for its passage by the senate of last year and its subsequent enactment into law, after three years of failure under the guidance of other senators.

The loan shark act, creating the office of supervisor of loan agencies and putting all companies which loan money on assignments of wages under rigid state control, is another monument to Sen. Tinkham's career in the senate. Also he is responsible for the fact that the constitutionality of the workingmen's compensation act was guaranteed before it was put on the statute books, thus saving the subsequent litigation which has bothered other states which have passed similar acts. He held up prorogation of the legislature of 1911 for ten days while the supreme court was passing upon the act, but the delay was well worth the while, and his work was widely commended.

But Sen. Tinkham's greatest achievement, probably, was in the solution of the Boston Elevated-West End merger problem, when the final acceptance of Sen. Tinkham's bill with slight modifications, resulted in the saving of $125,000 a year to the city in interest charges.

The bill providing for extension of the leases and ultimate consolidation was a perennial, which for several years had fallen by the wayside because the West End stockholders were unwilling to accept less than eight percent. Sen. Tinkham drew two bills as substitutes for the "omnibus bill," one containing the provisions for the construction of the new subways under Boylston street, and the Park street-South station-Dorchester subway, also the extension of the East Boston tunnel to the West End, and the second bill dealing exclusively with the matter of the merger.

The separating of the omnibus bill into two bills was a clever plan, for the new subway bill was almost sure to go through, and this served almost as a club for the passage of the other. Subsequently Gov. Foss and all parties interested accepted the Tinkham bills with but slight modifications.

In his three years in the senate Sen. Tinkham has shown all along a statesmanship and broadmindedness concerning great public questions that have won the approbation of the general public, and at the same time his fairness to the public service corporations, and his refusal to show partiality for any one has commanded the respect of men in high places.



This year he bitterly opposed the consolidation of the New Haven and Boston & Maine railroads, which fight finally resulted in Gov. Foss turning tail and abandoning the merger scheme.

Those who expected that George Holden Tinkham would do nothing to offend "the interests" as a member of the senate, did not know the man. Such an attitude on his part would have necessitated a complete change in the course he has always pursued in politics—a course based on honesty to himself and to the people.

SEN. CHARLES H. PEARSON

Has Served District and State With Signal Fidelity, Ability and Distinction—In His Two Years in the Senate He Has Been Bulwark Against Radicalism

Sen. Charles H. Pearson of Brookline has made a record during his two years in the Massachusetts senate, of which he and his hosts of friends may well feel proud, for he has served the district and state with signal fidelity, ability and distinction. This is his last year, the district he represents, the 2nd Norfolk, being what is known as a "two year" district. It will take a big man to fill his shoes.

In business and also in public affairs Sen. Pearson thoroughly believes in promptly adopting new and improved methods and ideas, and of improving conditions, generally. He is a life-long republican and believes that the republican party is and always has been the party of true progressive and constructive legislation and that it can successfully take up and rightly and successfully solve any problem, no matter how large or complicated, which may arise in the state or nation. Sen. Pearson thoroughly believes in a representative form of government and in the senate he has stood as a bulwark against the so-called radical ideas which had been bodily culled from the populist platform of 1892. He does not believe that our constitutional form of government should be fundamentally changed to satisfy the clamoring of political agitators, though the volume of noise produced by such excitable and strenuous advocates may produce an apparent popular demand for their new-fangled ideas. He is thoroughly opposed to the initiative, any general or universal extension of the referendum, the recall of judges and recall of judicial decisions—for he believes that all such belong to the populists and should be left to them.

Sen. Pearson is a constructive legislator of marked ability and has that personal and convincing way so necessary for success in political and business life. He introduced and pushed through a resolution calling on congress to adopt the "Bristow" amendment providing for the direct election of United States senators, which congress subsequently passed, and Massachusetts was the first state in the union to ratify it.

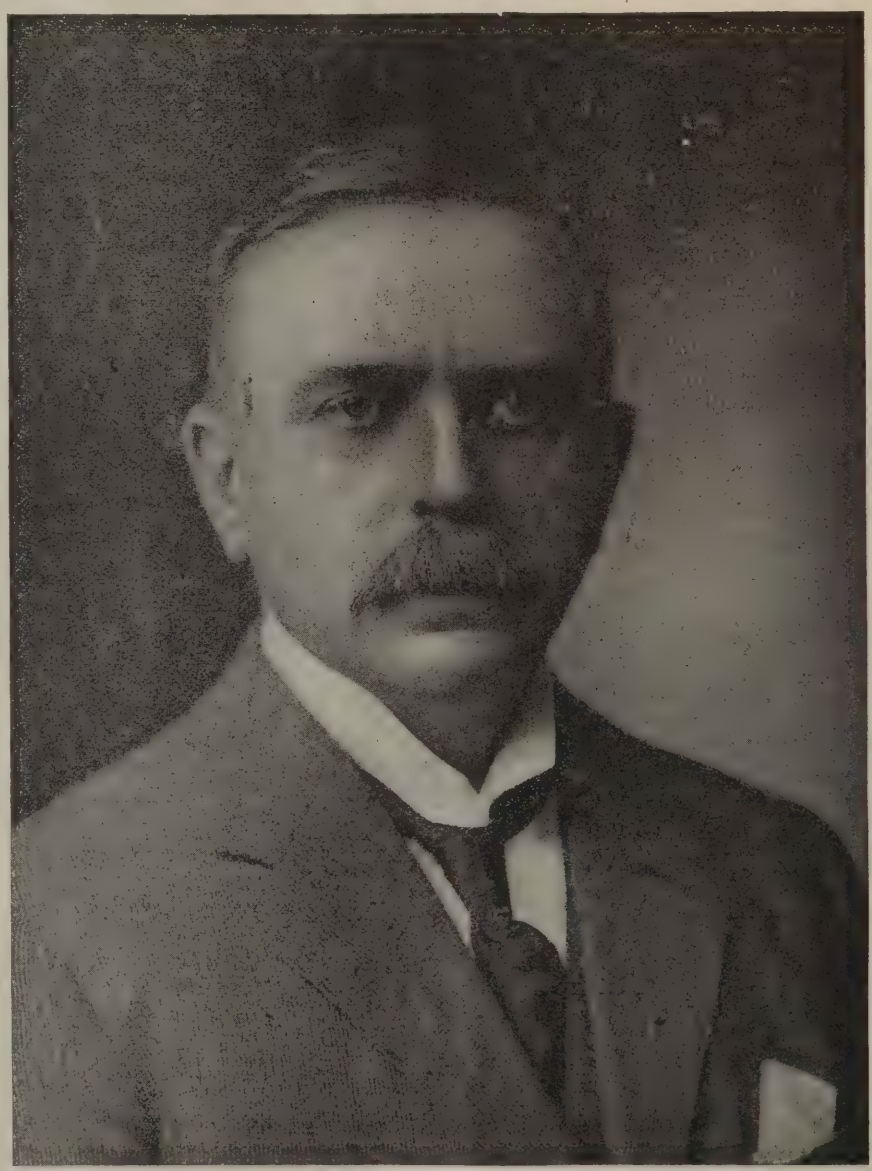
Pending its acceptance by three-fourths of the states, Sen. Pearson advocated a direct preference act by which the respective political parties could, in the primaries next preceding the election of a United States senator, express their preference for a candidate for the office of United States senator, which bill passed the senate but was killed in the house. He framed a bill which prevents the name of a candidate being on the ballot more than once for the same office.

On the important committee on railroads, Sen. Pearson was instrumental in framing what is known as the Grand Trunk bill and also the New Haven and Boston & Maine bill. When the latter was unceremoniously killed in the senate, it was Sen. Pearson who convinced the senate leaders that not only was there a good business season for, but a genuine and widespread public demand for remedial railroad legislation which should not be ignored, and as a result, he, Pres. Greenwood and Sens. Barnes and Blanchard got together and framed a bill providing for general electrification of all lines within the metropolitan district, a uniform rate of freight in and out from all freight receiving points within such district, a physical connection between the North and South stations via a tunnel, and largely increased powers for the railroad commissioners, an excellent bill which quickly passed the senate only to be killed in the house—the house objecting to the tunnel feature.

While not opposed to the general principle of an income tax, Sen. Pearson believes that any such tax in Massachusetts should, except in times of war or great national distress, be retained by the state for her ever increasing expenses and betterments, etc. Always a manufacturer and knowing that Massachusetts is so thoroughly dependent on the prosperity of her vast and varied manufacturing interests, with shorter hours, higher pay and better working conditions for the employees than are enjoyed in like industries elsewhere, Sen. Pearson is a firm believer in a fair protective tariff by which every American industry, having a substantial foreign competition, should have adequate protection to the extent of the ascertained difference between the cost here and abroad, plus a reasonable profit on capital actually employed, and if such information cannot readily or reliably be obtained, Sen. Pearson believes that the prices at which foreigners regularly sell goods in this market is sufficient evidence of their cost, at any rate, such selling prices are the ones which Americans are compelled to compete with; such protection to apply to all American products of mills, mines, forests, farms and other productive interests in America.

Sen. Pearson believes that "big business" should be encouraged and not unduly or unfairly handicapped and that the very large enterprises having practically a monopoly and especially those having such on the necessities or comforts of life, should come under proper regulation by the governments as to capitalization, uniformity of rates and prices charged, adulterations, etc., and that throughout the nation there should be uniform, humane and restrictive laws against the unfair employment of women and children and as to the hours of labor generally in all mills, mines, etc.

Sen. Pearson has lived in Brookline for over 20 years, has served that town in many capacities, as park commissioner, and selectman, is a member of several prominent clubs, and president of the Norfolk club. In the senate he spoke not over frequently but his speeches there, and in the various campaigns, were always terse, vigorous and right to the point. He is an indefatigable worker, an able and successful business man and has a host of friends all over the district who recognize his unusual ability and fitness for higher office in the public service. and he is frequently mentioned by leading republicans as of the right sort of timber to, at some time, sit in the national congress.



SHOCK TO HIGH PROTECTION.

The cause of high protection received another rude shock when the woolen millowners of Lawrence endeavored to shift the burden of cost of a shorter working week for women upon the shoulders of the employes. Protection, we have been told so often, was for the benefit of American labor. But the Lawrence trouble developed the interesting fact that in the woolen industry, sheltered under the heaviest protection afforded by the Payne-Aldrich law, there wasn't any American labor—that the men, women and children employed in these mills, marking the center of the greatest woolen goods production in the country, were not Americans at all, but French-Canadians, a few English and the remainder from the countries of southern Europe.

Dr. Coughlin of Fall River, who will oppose Uncle Billy Greene for congress at the polls in November, has opposed Uncle Billy once before, defeating him by 1100 votes for mayor of Fall River back in the early 90s. Many look to see the doctor repeat this year on Uncle Billy, although licking the latter for mayor was considered more of a habit than an accomplishment.

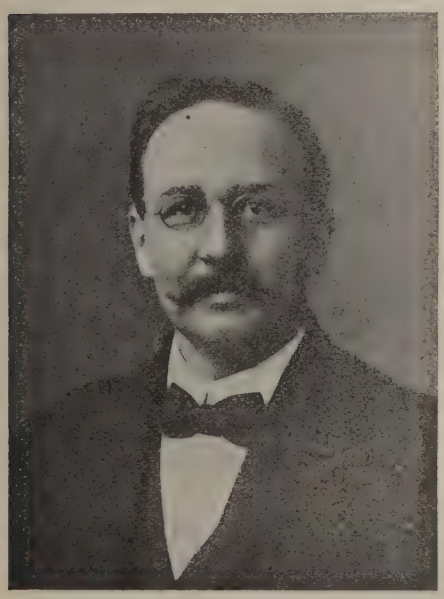
Boss Barnes of Albany and Street Commr. Jim Gallivan of Boston were classmates at Harvard and are still great cronies, although James, of course, doesn't approve of William's methods in politics.

Arthur S. Adams.

Sen. Arthur S. Adams of Marblehead, will be missed in the upper chamber of the legislature next session, because of business demands and because under the two years rule in the 2d Essex district it becomes the turn of Danvers to name her man.

Mr. Adams' chief legislative work has been upon the committee on towns of which he was house chairman and then senate chairman for the past two years. In his position he has worked out a great deal of valuable legislation for town governments which will straighten out many problems perplexing to selectmen. Among the acts from his committee which have received the approval of the governor and which he was personally instrumental in framing are the law to enable town meetings to decide upon what shall be a legal quorum by by-law; the law to authorize towns to regulate procedure at town meetings by by-law; the law to permit towns to create contingent funds upon which the finance committee may make drafts to meet extraordinary expenditures, and the act to perfect the law by which towns may regulate by vote and by-law the hours of their meetings as to election of officers and the transaction of other business.

Sen. Adams also did good work on the committee on constitutional amendments which has had many important resolves before it. As chairman of the committee on public lighting the bill to provide for the recovery of penalties from gas companies and the act for the codification of the laws governing the production and distribution of gas and electricity, both of which were approved by the governor, as well as the new law requiring forfeits from gas and electric light companies for not making returns, bear the imprint of his guiding hand.



A staunch republican, Sen. Adams has ever stood true to his convictions and with his party. He has been a useful and valuable legislator for his own constituency. The new state highway to Marblehead Great Neck is one of his most enduring monuments. He has worked for the Essex county agricultural school, for the proposed marine park to be formed from the Danvers river and its estuaries by the dam which it is hoped wil replace the Essex bridge between Salem and Beverly. Sen. Adams is Marblehead born and bred and as he has not yet reached his prime, there are years of further usefulness still ahead of him.

Claude L. Allen.

For a first year man, without previous experience in either branch of the legislature, Sen. Claude L. Allen of Melrose was awarded extraordinarily good committee appointments: the chairmanship of constitutional amendments, and places on the judiciary and metropolitan affairs.

Pres. Greenwood made no mistake, it was early discerned in placing such responsibility on a new and so young a man. Sen. Allen had not been city solicitor of Melrose for six years, 1905-1911, without proving his worth. He resigned on election to the senate, in order to give all his service to the state.

As chairman of the constitutional amendments committee Sen. Allen took a conservative position, and reported against the initiative and referendum, the recall, abolition of the executive council, election of judges, woman suffrage, and many of the other so-called progressive measures.

There were several bills introduced, to create a board of pardons for the purpose of taking away or limiting the pardoning power of the executive, but Sen. Allen saw to it that they were all given the hook.

Sen. Allen did believe in the amendment to the constitution permitting a statewide referendum without the initiative feature. The other members of the committee argued though that the ballot ought not to be burdened with a long list of questions, tacked on by any lazy legislature, and recognizing the strength of their claim he did not dissent from the adverse report. When the amendment was substituted for the unfavorable report he voted in favor of the amendment.

Similarly after the ratification by con-



gress of the amendment to the constitution providing for direct election of United States senators, Sen. Allen voted for its ratification by the senate of Massachusetts.

Sen. Allen was a member of the judiciary committee, one of the hardest worked of the legislature, giving unstintedly of his time and labor. As a member of the metropolitan affairs committee he was instrumental in putting the brakes on the directors of the port, and helped to postpone a year the project to spend $25,000,000.

There could be no better illustration of the quiet power and forceful, clear, and merciless logic with which Sen. Allen is gifted than in what happened in the senate during the flurry over the "full crew bill." The democrats, especially, were much worried after failing to put the bill over the governor's veto, and in the effort to "square themselves" three different orders were introduced, calling on the railroad commissioners or the supreme court to do something.

On the Quigley order asking the opinion of the supreme court as to the power of the railroad commissioners to enforce an order of their board prescribing the number of brakemen on freight trains, Sen. Allen argued with unanswerable perspicacity, that the order should not be sent to the supreme court, since the powers are merely recommendatory and the court would be justified in returning a reply that it was a matter for the attorney-general.

Sen. Quigley then amended his order to read the opinion of the railroad commissioners instead of supreme court.

But Sen. Allen pointed out the absurdity of the senate adopting an order directing the railroad commissioners to make rules and regulations, and then a few minutes later asking the same board if in its opinion it could enforce its recommendation.

Sen. Allen looked sharply after all matters in which his constituents were interested, and one of his best speeches was made against the Wolcott-Lomasney redistricting bill, against which his district was up in arms because it wrenched asunder the triplet cities of Melrose, Malden and Everett, putting Melrose in a wholly foreign environment.

Claude L. Allen was born in South Thomaston, Me., Jan. 11, 1878. He was educated in the public schools and was graduated from Boston University law school in 1900, since when he has been in active practice. He was elected to the Melrose board of aldermen of 1905, and the same year was appointed city solicitor. He belongs to the Masons, K. T., Shrine, Sons and Daughters of Maine, Boston City and Melrose clubs, Middlesex and Massachusetts Bar associations, and Massachusetts Association of City Solicitors.

Erson B. Barlow.

If ever a senator deserved well of his constituents he is Erson B. Barlow of the 8th Middlesex district. When the Lowell board of trade were up against it on the highway along the bank of the Merrimac through Dracut and the committee on roads and bridges had come to the conclusion that they would send the bill to the next general court, it was Sen. Barlow who came to the rescue. He interested with him Sen. Bennett, of the 7th Middlesex, who particularly desired to do something for Dracut, and the Lowell senator succeeded in getting the consent of the committee on roads and bridges to refer the matter to a sub-committee of which he himself was one and together they framed the bill which subsequently was reported, put through both branches by the personal work of Sen. Barlow, and signed by Gov. Foss. That is not the only good thing that he accomplished for his constituents.

When Lowell was in sore straits and came to the legislature for authority to borrow $300,000 the senate chairman of the commitee on cities opposed the bill and proposed to cut the amount in two giving but $150,000. This would have been of no value to Lowell and Sen. Barlow took up the



fight practically alone in the senate. He obtained a conference committee and in the last stages of the session carried the bill through to engrossment for authority to borrow $200,000, which in veiw of all the opposition was a creditable victory.

Sen. Barlow also made the best fight he could for a statue to Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler against determined opposition and it was no fault of his that the senate again turned the resolve down as it has ever since the proposition came before it years ago. It is to the Lowell senator's credit that he obtained more votes in favor than have been cast in any previous year. For a first year man in the senate, Barlow more than made good. His committee was counties, of which he was chairman, although he also served on the committee on taxation and was chairman of the committee on bills in third reading.

Sen. Barlow also was instrumental in putting through the bill to extend the civil service to the city clerk's and city treasurer's offices in Lowell, which the governor signed. From his training this year his services in the next senate will be of even greater value to his constituents and the commonwealth. He came to the senate from three years' service in the house, where his committees were insurance, public service, banks and banking and payroll. As a trained legislator his district cannot send a better equipped man and on his second year in the upper branch he is line for even more important committees than were given him in the session just closed. On all labor legislation of the session Sen. Barlow's vote has been with the workingmen and the people.

George L. Barnes.

One of the really big men of the legislature of 1912 was Sen. George L. Barnes of Weymouth, senator from the 1st Norfolk dist., a republican, and a man whose judgment was always formed only after the fullest study of the particular proposition on hand, but who, once having concluded that a given course was right, acted on that assumption with the utmost fearlessness.

There was no doubt where Sen. Barnes stood on any bill. He was outspoken in voicing his opinion, and, being one of the best speakers in the upper chamber, his influence was greater perhaps than that wielded by any other individual member of the body, with the possible exception of the president. Even then there were times when he disagreed with Pres. Greenwood and was able to turn a majority of the members his way, which in 1912 was regarded as quite an achievement.

One of the occasions when Sen. Barnes's advice would have proved good had it been followed was when the so-called progressives were running wild last winter and trying to secure the enactment of a presidential preference primary act which conflicted at several points with the direct primary law, with the other election laws and with itself. Sen. Barnes did his utmost to have them hold up for a minute or two



until it was discovered what the bill would accomplish. He pointed out its weak spots and cautioned them that if it was passed in the form in which it then was it would result in the utmost confusion and that nothing decisive could come from it. Events afterward showed that he was correct, for the pledged delegates and the preference vote at the top of the ballot became so inextricably mixed that no one knew just how Massachusetts went.

He took a deep interest in the railroad situation of the state, particularly as regards the metropolitan district. All session he worked to that end, and when it was seen in the closing days that nothing could be accomplished because of Gov. Foss's insistence on the enactment of a public utilities law as a preliminary to his signing any railroad bill with the exception of the Grand Trunk, Sen. Barnes came to the front with a new draft of a bill providing for electrification of all the roads in the metropolitan district and the construction of a tunnel between the North and South stations. His bill fell down, because of a somewhat similar measure proposed by the committee on railroads that had been passed by the house. This latter provided for electrification, but omitted the tunnel provisions and the consequent physical connection of the Boston & Maine and the New Haven, without which any metropolitan railroad improvement is practically impossible. As a result of the mix-up both measures fell between the two houses and the whole business goes over for another year.

Sen. Barnes, who has been a deep student of taxation matters during several terms in the legislature and in his law practice outside, was one of the strongest advocates of Gov. Foss's income tax plan in the session just closed. He believes that the present system of assessing personal property is entirely wrong, but it permits millions of property values that properly should pay taxes to the state to escape and that it inflicts great injustice on the house holders and owners of real estate everywhere. He therefore favors the abolition of the personal property tax entirely and the enactment of a law in its stead permitting the taxation of income from such holdings. He filed a bill that carried out his ideas, but it fell through together with all the other income tax propositions that were before the legislature this year.

Sen. Barnes was a member of the recess committee to redistrict the state for congressmen, and to his labors in behalf of the measure reported by that committee is due the fact that the present congress lines were laid.

He was born in Weymouth on June 27, 1879, and attended the public schools there, afterward graduating from Boston University Law School. He is a practicing lawyer with offices in the Old South Building and he served in the houses of 1904, 1905 and 1906 and in the senate of 1911 and this year. During the session of this year he served on the committees on rules, taxation and ways and means.

Frank P. Bennett.

After three very active years in the upper branch Sen. Frank P. Bennett, Jr., of Saugus, is retiring to run for congress in the new 7th district.

Sen. Bennett came to the session of 1912 as one possessing the timber for a presiding officer of the senate, but as events shaped themselves just before the session opened he became a loyal supporter of Pes. Levi H. Greenwood, and was given the chairmanship that he most of all desired, that of ways and means, and thus becoming the head of the joint committee on finances of the commonwealth. To th committee he devoted thought and attention. It was to him that Gov. Foss turned when he found himself confronted by the spectre of a probable $2,000,000 increase of the state tax to put on the pruning knife not only on recalled bills, but also upon new appropriations. How well Sen. Bennett used that knife the results show. It has been one of the hardest if not the toughest



year's work that he has been called upon to do during his five years in the house and senate.

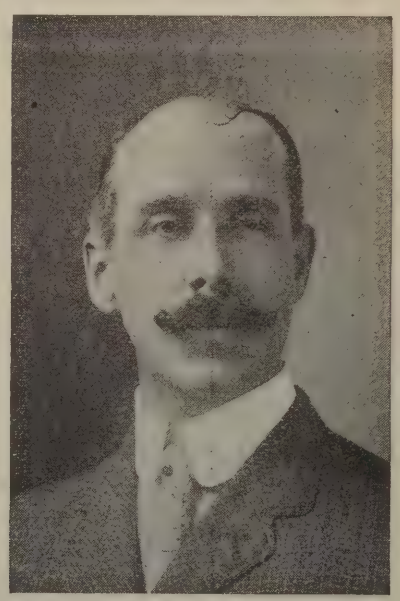
On the "full crew" freight train bill he took an active part in the fight for the bill and his attack on the railroad commission was the feature of the debate. On the gypsy moth appropriation Sen. Bennett cut out the governor's proposition to spend $50,000 for raising birds to prey upon the insects, but made the appropriation $100,000 by adding that $50,000 to the other appropriation of a like amount in the same bill, for carrying on the work in the interim after the close of the fiscal year on Dec. 1 until the new legislature should come in. The governor objected and said he wouldn't stand for more than $50,000. It was Sen. Bennett who insisted on the $75,000, which was finally approved by his excellency. Thus there will be no tie-up next winter when the regular year's appropriation has been used up.

It was Sen. Bennett, too, who reported from the committee on ways and means the act which created a state bureau of labor.

No member of the senate of 1912 will be more greatly missed in the senate of 1913 than Frank P. Bennett, Jr., of Saugus. He succeeded the late Sen. Gideon B. Abbott at the head of the street railway committee in 1911 and was influential in shaping the legislation reported by that committee, but this year, having taken the chairmanship of ways and means, he gave way to Sen. Blanchard of Somerville, though retaining his membership on the committee. He has also served on the committees on counties, roads and bridges and agriculture.

Charles V. Blanchard.

The wisdom of the policy which the city of Somerville follows in retaining capable and experienced legislators in office has had no better exemplification than in the case of Sen. Charles V. Blanchard who has completed three years service in the senate, following four in the house, and is a candidate for a fourth term in the upper branch. Few legislators have had as varied and comprehensive committee service as the popular senator from Somerville and, as a result, few have left a stronger imprint upon the laws and policies of the commonwealth. Since 1906, when Sen. Blanchard first began service on Beacon hill, there has been no important legislation enacted or proposed in the final disposition of which his strong hand has not



been felt. Sen. Blanchard never works with a blare of trumpets, yet almost since his first year in the house those whose business it is to follow legislation on the hill have recognized him as the most effective legislator there.

This year Sen. Blanchard particularly shone, despite an accident which kept him away from the senate for several weeks. He returned in time for the big work of the session and in the shaping of this he was the right hand of Sen. Greenwood and between them they handled the republican majority in the upper branch as it had not been handled in years, steering the ship of state through the calm seas of safe and sane legislation and holding it true to the time-honored policies of the republican party. As chairman of the special committee on congressional redistricting, Sen. Blanchard put the redistricting plan of that committee through both branches without amendment except in one small detail which was to correct an error caused by one town being left out of any district. It was a remarkable victory in the face of democratic and republican opposition in the senate and the opposition of practically the solid republican majority, and Speaker Cushing in the house. It was largely a Somerville victory, too, inasmuch as the basis of the opposition was in the transfer of Somerville from Cong. McCall's district to that of Cong. Roberts.

Although he had been transferred from the chairmanship of the committee on railroads to head the committee on street railways, it was Sen. Blanchard, with Sen. Barnes and Pres. Greenwood, who took hold of the railroad situation when the committee on railroads had fallen down completely, and put a bill through the senate providing for arbitrary powers for the railroad commission, electrification of the railroads within the metropolitan district and a phys-

ical connection of the New Haven and Boston & Maine systems by a tunnel under the city of Boston. That the bill failed in the house was not to the discredit of Sen. Blanchard. It was Sen. Blanchard's committee on street railways that brought forth and pushed through the bill providing for a consolidation of the street railways in western Massachusetts and providing, as a condition to consolidation, the construction of extensions to cost $5,000,000, which Gov. Foss vetoed. Pres. Greenwood placed Sen. Blanchard at the head of the special committee which is now investigating the subject of western Massachusetts trolley development, and whose work thus far has confirmed the judgment of Sen. Blanchard in reporting the bill which the governor vetoed.

In the house Mr. Blanchard served on the committees on printing, rules, public lighting, taxation and public charitable institutions, serving as chairman of the latter committee for one year and as chairman of the committee on rules—the speaker's cabinet—for two years. In his first year in the senate he was made chairman of the committee on prisons and a member of the committees on public lighting, railroads and water supply. His membership on the committee on public lighting has embraced three years in the senate as it did in the house and there is probably no better informed layman in the state on lighting legislation than the Somerville man. In the upper branch he was an adviser of Pres. Treadway on the committee on rules as well as of Pres. Greenwood, the latter retaining him in this confidential capacity to the president, although he had opposed Pres. Greenwood for the presidency of the senate.

His ability and experience have always been recognized when it came to the appointment of important special committees to sit during the recess and besides his chairmanship as senator of the special committees on congressional redistricting and western Massachusetts trolleys, he served as a member of the house recess committee on taxation of 1906 and on the taxation commission of 1907.

Although Sen. Blanchard will quit the legislature after another year in the senate, it is improbable that the voters of Somerville will allow such a valuable public servant to retire from official life, as he has demonstrated his capacity for even higher honors than he has thus far enjoyed.

William R. Burke.

Sen. William R. Burke, of Milford, representing the 9th Worcester district in the upper branch of the legislature, was one of the most conscientious, painstaking and val-



uable members of the chamber in the 1912 session. He is a democrat who is faithful to his party when matters vital to it are up for consideration, but who is broad-gauged enough to realize that partisanship has small place in government when the welfare of his constituent is to be considered.

Time after time during the session which ended in June Sen. Burke showed that he regarded his constituency as something single and that the people who composed it, whether they were democrats or republicans, had a perfect right to insist that he vote for their interests as a whole. He had shown the same thing before many times during his three years' service in the house, and it was because of this that he was able to secure promotion to the senate.

Pres. Greenwood recognized the ability and the fairness of Sen. Burke early in the session and the former when he was making up his committees picked the Milford senator for a place on the important committee on agriculture. In addition he was assigned to engrossed bills and to public service, both of them very important committees, the latter especially having to do with all the employees of the state from the highest down to those performing the most menial tasks for the public.

It was as a member of the committee on agriculture, though, that he was called upon to perform his hardest work, for the matters coming before that committee were of peculiar interest to the people of a large part of his district. Thus it was that when the so-called Ellis milk bill was before the committee he was in a position to work hard against it. This measure provided for inspection of dairy farms by the state board of health, and would have made mandatory any of the recommendations of the inspectors. There was no doubt as to the hardship it would inflict upon the farmers and the great benefit its enactment would be to the dairymen who kept $50,000 herds and $30,000 barns.

The fight in the committee was waged with great vigor for a number of months, but from the beginning Sen. Burke fought against the Ellis proposition and advocated the adoption of another bill, more to the farmers' liking, framed by Rep. John F. Meaney of Blackstone. The committee eventually voted to report the latter bill and then the fight was on in earnest and it did not cease until both measures were killed.

The bill providing for state aid to incorporated agricultural societies was another for which he worked hard, as he did, too, for the bills for larger bounties to these societies and for special agricultural exhibitions in the interest of greater dissemination of farm experiences.

His vote was also cast each time in favor of state highway extension throughout the agricultural regions, and when the appropriation bill for this work was before the legislature, practically doubling the money available for the purpose, no member of the senate did better work in its behalf than Sen. Burke.

He was of great assistance also to the working men when the bills in their interests were before the senate and he was one of those who protested successfully against the amendment of the workingmen's compensation act in the interests of the liability insurance companies.

On all the big general legislation Sen. Burke was active, as he was also in behalf of the bills to give the people a greater voice in the selection of candidates for various offices and for the abolition of party enrollment in the primaries.

Sen. Burke was born in Milford on July 14, 1870, was graduated from the public schools there and is a salesman. He is president of the Milford Catholic Total Abstinence society and also of Milford aerie of Eagles. He is a member besides of the A. O. H. and the Certus club.

Charles S. Chace.

Although it was at first supposed that with the end of the legislative session of 1912 Sen. Charles S. Chace of Dighton, who has represented the 1st Bristol district in the upper branch for two years now, would retire to private life, the senator surprised a good many by jumping into the congressional fight in the new 15th district.

He has a pretty good argument to present to the people of Bristol county in the part he played in the passage of the bill to place the care and maintenance of the Brightman street bridge between the city of Fall River and the town of Somerset upon the state. When this matter was first brought before the legislature this year, there were few people, even in Fall River, or Bristol county generally who believed there was much chance to get the bill through.

Sen. Chace also secured for his district this year a bill which allows Bristol county to establish an agricultural school. The senator took a lively interest in both the bridge and the agricultural school measures and he went away from the state house on prorogation day pretty well satisfied with what he had accomplished during the year.

There is one thing about Sen. Chace which cannot be said of every member of the senate. He is always ready and anxious to listen to argument, and even though he may have already taken a stand on some matter of legislation, if he hears what he is led to believe is the "voice of the people" calling him the other way, he does not hesitate to change his position. Thus he changed his vote on the presidential pri-



mary bill, and insured the passage of that measure.

Of course there are some who object that such an attitude is akin to "trimming," but Chace believes that the people should rule, and he is always ready to listen to that voice, particularly if it comes to him from the Bristol county section of the state.

Sen. Chace was born in Swansea on Jan. 10, 1840, and was educated at the public schools and at Dighton Academy. He has been a member of the school committee, auditor, selectman and overseer of the poor. He was a member of the house in 1894 and served on the committee on fisheries and game. Last year and this in the senate he has been chairman of the committee on public health. He served in addition in 1912 on the committee on towns and engrossed bills. This year his other committee appointments were counties and water supply.

Ezra W. Clark.

A Plymouth county reviewer of the recent legislative session spoke of Sen. Ezra W. Clark of Brockton as having "a way of getting around men that is very effective," and in truth the senator was very effective both for his district and in pointing out the path of progress that the republican party must pursue to retain its hold on the government. Sen. Clark was born Oct. 12, 1842, and while his years might class him among the elders of the senate, his activities put him in the forefront of the younger and progressive element of the party.

He voted and spoke for all the great progressive measures of the year—the presidential preference primary, direct election of United States senators, the referendum amendment to the constitution, the income tax, remedial labor legislation, especially for women and children, etc.

Sen. Clark has a large constituency, few of whom may appreciate what it cost him to vote for these measures against the coercion and threats, or flattering promises of party associates, and men high in public or private life, many of whom honestly believe that to give such powers to the people is dangerous. But Sen. Clark trusts the people, and believes the great majority of the rank and file of the voters are as honest and sober-minded as those "born to the purple."

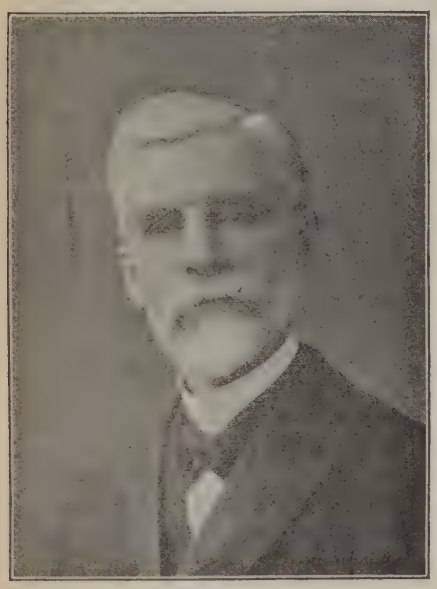
Sen. Clark is a strong and convincing public speaker. His arguments are terse and pithy, and when he spoke he commanded the attention of the chamber, for it was undisputed that he held no brief for any special interest of any sort.

He was appointed to the chairmanship of the committee on education, and to membership on liquor law, and public charitable institutions.

Chairman Clark has had long and valuable

service as an educator, having been a teacher before he became a physician, and later was a superintendent of schools in the Green Mountain state, and still later on the Brockton school committee. He therefore was eminently fitted to head the committee, and handled important problems with wisdom and sound judgment. He showed breadth of view, and energetic initiation in promoting bills for more agricultural schools, more technical schools, and more free scholarships, the larger use of school buildings, revision of laws on school attendance, the investigation of the physical and economic conditions of school children, etc.

As a physician, as well as educator, Dr. Clark recognized how futile it is to expect hungry children to be able to study, and his committee took a decided step forward in putting through the house a bill to permit cities and towns to provide food for children who come to school with empty stomachs. The cry of "paternalism" was raised in the senate, and the bill failed, but



it will surely go on the statute books before many years.

Dr. Clark maintained a firm stand for temperance, against bills which would foster the liquor traffic.

Sen. Clark will undoubtedly be returned several times to the senate. The district has rarely had so valuable a legislator. He had three years' experience in the house, moreover—1905, '06 and '07—when he made a high record.

Sen. Clark was born in Derby, one of the larger and more important towns of Vermont and was a member of the board of selectmen there for four years.

Calvin Coolidge.

Calvin Coolidge came to the senate desiring to secure the best possible milk supply. Being made chairman of the committee on agriculture he felt it his duty to protect the farmers from any hazardous and unjust restrictions. The evidence offered was so conflicting and unsatisfactory that he purposed to refer the question to a commission of experts. Failing to secure this he opposed all the seven bills before joint committees of public health and agriculture and saw the general court sustain his position.

He became much interested in the agricultural college and was able to secure a large appropriation for special purposes and new buildings, also an increase of about $75,000 per year in the annual appropriation for extension work to reach all farmers in the state and the general work of the college. This last he saw the senate put over the veto of the governor without a dissenting vote.

By careful work among the senators he was able to see enacted into law the anti-discrimination bill of Hon. Thomas L. Hisgen. Sen. Coolidge has been interested in this bill for five years. He was also interested in the welfare of the working people, assisting in the passage of the bill limiting the terms of injunctions, wrongly called the "peaceful persuasion" bill. This met the executive veto and fell in the house.

His committee on legal affairs secured a law providing for an investigation of the question of providing for the care of the children of indigent mothers in their own homes. As chairman of the committee to settle the Lawrence strike he was instrumental in securing an increase of wages of millions of dollars to the wage-earners of the commonwealth. His committee was warmly thanked by the working people and the mill owners for their work in settling the strike.

He did what he could to secure all the trolley lines possible for Western Massachusetts, including a line to Chester, down the Farmington Valley and through South-



ampton. He also proposed an amendment to the Grand Trunk bill to take care of Turners Falls, Northampton, Easthampton, South Hadley, Chicopee and Springfield.

While Sen. Coolidge has firmly opposed socialistic and revolutionary methods he has consistently advocated progress according to the law of the land.

Daniel E. Denny.

With the conclusion of three years of useful service in the upper branch of the state legislature, Sen. Daniel E. Denny of Worcester will go out this fall and make a campaign for a seat in the governor's council to succeed.

Sen. Denny, before his election to the senate, had served four years in the house of representatives and for two years previous to this was a member of the city council of Worcester, serving the last year as president of the common council.

Every year since he has been at the state house he has served on the commit-



tee on cities, one of the most important committees in the legislature, and in addition has held the chairmanship of military affairs both as a house member and as a senator. His membership, in the G. A. R., and his loyalty to his comrades all over the state have made him a particularly valuable member of the latter committee, and he has probably taken more pride in his work there than in any other service he has been called upon to render during his legislative career. He has also served at different times on the committees on insurance and public service.

The session of 1912, his last in the legislature of Massachusetts, has furnished him with opportunities to serve his section of the state to a greater extent, probably, than ever before. On the committee on cities he had to consider several matters of interest to the city of Worcester. Worcester sought to acquire land and erect buildings for the establishment of a municipal market. There was opposition to it, not of the open kind, but an undercurrent of feeling that such a market might interfere with the business of many of the private enterprises in that city. The senator was firm in his belief that such an institution would help reduce the cost of living to the people of his city and finally impressed his views upon his colleagues and the bill was favorably reported in the senate with Denny in charge. There certain opposition made itself felt, but the Worcester senator landed it safely, and the people of the city are correspondingly grateful.

He led in the defeat of the bill to put county employees under civil service.

On the bill to allow the state to appropriate $50,000 annually for the Worcester Polytechnic Institute the senator also did his share. He helped to kill off the bill to provide for changing the method of appointing assessors in Worcester, and he was one of the first in at the death of Hugh O'Rourke's bill to prevent the city of Worcester from accepting a gift of $75,000 from Andrew Carnegie for the erection of libraries in his city.

Sen. Denny was born in Worcester, July 14, 1845, and was educated at Worcester Academy. His business is that of a dealer in real estate and insurance. In addition to his prominent affiliation with the G. A. R., Sen. Denny is a Mason, K. T., and a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Edward J. Grainger.

One of the hardest workers in the senate of 1912, and one who accomplished much, if not more, for his district than any other man in the chamber was Sen. Edward J. Grainger of Winthrop, a democrat, but without a doubt the most effective official that ever represented the 1st Suffolk dist. in the upper branch of the legislature.



Pres. Greenwood assigned Sen. Grainger to the committee on federal relations, the committee on harbors and public lands and the committee on public health, the latter assignment being a delicate acknowledgment by the presiding officer of the Winthrop doctor's views on questions affecting the health of the committees and the control of disease.

Of the 105 matters submitted to that committee some of them were among the most important of the entire session. Chief of these was the measure to regulate the cold storage warehouses. Investigation of the subject for a whole summer by a legislative committee resulted in more than a suspicion that these big refrigerating plants, owned for the morst part by very wealthy provision dealers, have for years been the instrument by which the prices of farm products and meat and fish were kept up and by which the market was glutted in times of plenty to the end that prices might be pressed down when the farmers and fisher-

men were forced to sell. In a word, the cold storage warehouse had become one of the most treacherous implements of extortion known to trade. Sen. Grainger was one of those on the committee who advocated tagging of goods in storage, so that all purchasers may know how long the goods have been on ice. In no case may they be kept longer than a year nor may they be replaced in storage once they are taken out.

There were other very important measures before the committee that secured the support of Sen. Grainger and there were some against which he worked his hardest, but it was on the bills relating to Winthrop, Revere, Chelsea and East Boston that he was of most value to his constituents.

Among these was the act for a breakwater at Winthrop. He was the author of the measure and he fought to a finish successfully both in the committee and in the legislature. The bill providing for a connection between Winthrop Parkway and the Winthrop Shore reservation was another, as was the bill for a boulevard between the Revere and Winthrop Parkways. Both of these are now laws and work on them will begin next summer.

He also was responsible for piloting through the senate the measure to enlarge the Revere bathhouse. He was the author of the bill to secure the dredging of Belle Isle inlet and forced through the senate the measure providing for the opening of that waterway, which originated in the house, but which could not have become a law without Sen. Grainger's assistance in the upper branch.

Dr. Grainger was born in Boston on Feb. 13, 1878, and was educated in the public schools, Boston College and the Harvard Medical School, from which he was graduated in 1903. He is a physician to the Milk and Baby Hygiene Association and also to the Winthrop board of health. His fraternal connections are confined to the Knights of Columbus and the Elks.

Dennis E. Halley.

A real progressive in the state senate is one of those things to be ardently desired by the people of the commonwealth, but it is a question whether or not they could get a better one if they had tried than was



sent down to Beacon hill from the 5th Essex Dist. when Sen. Dennis E. Halley was chosen.

Sen. Halley was, in fact, a good legislator, conscientious to a degree, able and experienced enough to know when the people were about to be handed a swat in the neck with a large lobby ax. In addition, he was a fighter and knew how and where to fight best.

On the matters that were purely local to Lawrence and the other parts of his district he was a hard worker. An instance that may be cited was the bill to give the saloon men of Lawrence the right to keep open for business on primary election days, a privilege accorded to the licensed liquor dealers of every other city in the state, but which was accidentally and unintentionally taken away from Lawrence when the new charter bill was passed.

Despite the fact, though, that the Lawrence men lost the right through a mistake, it was no cinch to get it back again, for the professional prohibitionists are distinctly of the opinion that every little bit added to what you've got makes a little bit more. They fought hard, but Sen. Halley stayed on the job early and late and although it meant a personal interview with most of the 280 members of the two branches he was able to rectify the error and now the Lawrence dealers are on the same footing as those in every other city.

Sen. Halley was also greatly interested in the bridge schemes of his city and made an exhaustive investigation to learn the sentiment of his constituents regarding the attempt to remove all authority from the railroad commissioners in connection with the central bridge plan. He also devoted a lot of time to working for the eastern bridge, which if it is constructed will be a boon to North Andover and the large population in the eastern section of Lawrence who work in the big mills on the south side.

On the Merrimac waterways plan Sen. Halley was one of the hardest workers. He is convinced that that scheme, if it is adopted by the state and the federal government jointly, will result in the saving of thousands of dollars annually to the mills of his native city and bring about a boom in manufacturing that will give the river cities a place high among those of the nation. In connection with the same plan, although it was a different bill, was the measure asking the United States government to dredge the river, and Sen. Halley was one of the chief workers for that, too.

During the Lawrence strike and the investigation which followed it, Sen. Halley was in constant communication with Gov. Foss and the legislative committee that was appointed to settle the difficulty. It was owing to his activity that the mill owners and the committee arranged a truce which eventually resulted in the workers winning the strike.

On all the big legislation, such as the initiative and referendum, the direct election of United States senators, the presidential preference primary and the income tax amendment, Sen. Halley was one of the most influential members of the minority party in the upper chamber. He took a prominent part in securing the passage of the bill for a board of public works in Andover and also the one giving that town the right to issue serial bonds, thus abolishing the old and uneconomical sinking-fund plan of providing for payments on public improvements.

Sen. Halley was born in Natick on May 26, 1863, is a cigar manufacturer in Lawrence, where he formerly served two years in the common council. In addition he was a member of the house in 1892 and 1893 and of the senate in 1908, besides again in 1911 and this year. He served on the committees on water supply, insurance and constitutional amendments.

James A. Hatton.

To nobody more than to Sen. James A. Hatton of Charlestown is due the passage of the bill which allowed the voters of Massachusetts this year, for the first time, to say whom they preferred as nominees for president of the two great political parties and to elect by direct vote the delegates who nominated these candidates at Chicago and Baltimore. Sen. Hatton this year as last was the only democratic senator on the committee on election laws and he was the only democrat on the committee who had had previous experience thereon, his service on the committee covering a year in the house as well as two in the senate. From the beginning he led in the fight for the presidential primary bill, as he had led in the house in 1910 and in the senate in 1911 in the fight for the state wide direct nominations bill. It was Sen. Hatton who offered in the senate the amendment which later was adopted in the house and finally concurred in by the senate, providing that the delegates at-large to the national conventions as well as the district delegates should be elected by direct vote.

Sen. Hatton put up a hard and persistent battle, also, for the Donahue bill which would have allowed the voters this fall to express their choice for United States senator, to succeed Sen. Crane, but the openly confessed fear of the republican leaders that Mayor Fitzgerald would beat out any of the republican candidates in a direct election resulted in the death of the bill between the two branches of the legislature.

In all of his service in the legislature, whether it was in the fights for the abolition of grade crossings in Charlestown, for the removal of the Elevated structure in that section of Boston or against Gov. Foss' East Boston Freight railroad, Sen. Hatton has demonstrated that he is a fighter of no mean ability and of large courage. A student of politics and economics he ever has been in the forefront of the battles for legislation to bring the government closer to the plain people and to improve the conditions of the laboring class. That his constituency is well satisfied with his work was evidenced in the almost unanimous demand, when he announced in June that he felt he should retire to look after his law practice, that he stand for a third term in the upper branch. That demand came not only from the voters but was joined in by four of the five Charlestown members of the house, who, in the natural order of events, would be expected to be candidates to succeed him.

Sen. Hatton was born in Charlestown, Oct. 22, 1883, and graduated from Boston university law school and was admitted to the bar 22 years later. He served in the



common council in 1907 and 1908 and then came to Beacon hill as a member of the house, where, after two years of service, he was promoted to the upper branch.

Frederick M. Hersey.

Sen. Frederick H. Hersey of Hingham has completed a year of good work, his first in the Massachusetts senate. The result shows that when Pres. Greenwood picked the senator for the head of the legislative committee on water supply he made no mistake. Probably no more vexed or muddled question has ever come before that committee, than the snarly controversy between Salem and Beverly on the one hand with Peabody on the other over Ipswich river as an increase source of supply for their own consumption, while the inhabitants of the valley in the towns below those communities fought to save their pretty river from the rapacity of the three municipalities which would have taken it from them.

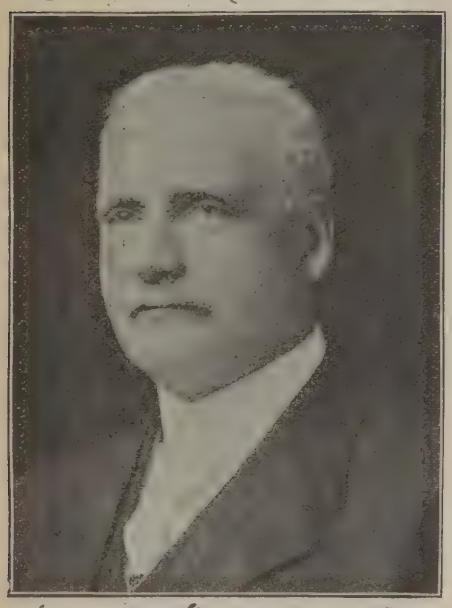
Through all the turmoil, which involved the expenditure of some thousands of dollars in counsel fees before it was ended, Sen. Hersey kept an even poise and in the end his resolve for a commission to investigate the rights of all concerned and to report to the next general court was accepted by the contestants as the better way out of it, with a quarrel between the old Witch City and Beverly that was waxing so hot.

A civil engineer by profession, having a thorough acquaintance with the subject committed to his keeping, Sen. Hersey was peculiarly fitted for the head of the committee to which he was assigned. While the big "Ipswich River" fight was the hottest tamale on his docket, the Hingham senator had also other water supply projects of fully as deep interests to the cities and towns which they affected. In the adjustment of the Springfield water question involving the right of that city to distribute and sell its water to neighboring cities and towns except Holyoke, Sen. Hersey's personal imprint is found in the provisions of the act. It was a delicate matter at one time promptly and judiciously handled.

On the question of municipal water loans the senator took a conservative ground, causing to be inserted in all bills pertaining to them the short time provision and serial bonds. From Barnstable to Berkshire the

senator has had water propositions to consider covering a wide range, but to all of which he has given his conscientious and devoted consideration.

Beside water, Sen. Hersey has found time to devote to gas and electricity as a member of the committee on public lighting, having a hand in the codification of the laws relating to gas and electricity. Not only to the commonwealth, but particularly to his constituents, Sen. Hersey has given of his best effort. No man could have made a sturdier fight than did he against the proposition that the commonwealth should unload its share of the cost of the new Neponset bridge upon the county of Plymouth, and the establishing of the precedent in this commonwealth that a county which in no way touches the bridge to be constructed shall be assessed for its cost. For two days he battled against what he declared was an outrage on his



county and an injustice which ought not to be tolerated. He was finally rewarded by getting three percent of the cost placed on the state and a large share of exemption for Plymouth. As amended the bill was engrossed by the senate.

Sen. Hersey played an important part in the codification of the co-operative bank laws, securing their amendment in several important details when the bill was before the senate.

One of his most notable victories was his defeat of the project of Mayor Fitzgerald to have the Nantasket Steamboat company, a Hingham institution, put under the supervision of the railroad commissioners.

He was born in Hingham. He has been chairman of the municipal light board of Hingham since 1894 and has served on its school committee and library board. His prior legislative experience in the house was in 1900 and 1901, when he was house chairman of the committee on mercantile affairs.

Francis J. Horgan.

Francis J. Horgan was one of the leading members of the lower branch away back in 1898, 1900 and 1901, but it was not until this year that he reached the upper branch, coming from a usually strong republican district. Part of the hiatus in his legislative career was filled by service on the Boston board of assessors, where he obtained a training that was of great value to himself and the commonwealth this year in dealing with the many intricate taxation problems before the legislature. It was his experience as an assessor and his knowledge of taxes lost to the city on goods in storage warehouses, often of immense value, that impelled him to take up and push through the senate, against powerful opposition, the bill to compel the furnishing of true lists to assessors of all property in storage warehouses.

Probably his greatest local achievement was in securing the passage of the bill authorizing Boston to spend $500,000 a year for five years on new street construction, 60 percent of which must be spent in the suburban districts, which means chiefly West Roxbury and Dorchester. He was chiefly responsible for the incorporation in the million dollar metropolitan parkway bill of provisions for the construction of Old Colony avenue in Dorchester at a cost of $475,000 and for improvements at the Dorchester Lower Mills parkway, to consist of a bathing beach and recreation grounds, at a cost of $5000.

Sen. Horgan also filed the bill for the Medway street bridge, and it is he, more than to any other member of the legislature, to whom is due the fact that that bill eventually made its way into the statute books as a law.

Another measure that bears his name is that for the West Roxbury municipal building and court house, an improvement everybody admits is sadly needed, but which the people there had found it impossible to secure before.

Sen. Horgan stood with Gov. Foss on the public utilities bill, leading the fight in the upper chamber for it and endeavoring to have it annexed to every railroad bill that made its appearance. He also voted with the governor on the trolley merger, sustaining the executive veto as well as voting against the measure all the way through, and he led the opposition to the Boston & Maine-New Haven merger.

He was one of the active forces in securing the enactment of the full crew bill, requiring the railroads to fully man their trains.

Sen. Horgan was born in Boston on July 2, 1869, attended the public schools, Boston College and Boston University Law school. He is a practising lawyer in Boston. He is actively identified with and a member of Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange Boston Press club, Jamaica club, Jamaica Plain Citizens association, Germantown Citizens association, Mt. Hope Citizens association, Forest Hills Citizens association, Co-operative Committee Ward 23 Citizens



association, Dorchester Trades association, Carroll court, M. C. O. F., West End council, K. of C.; Bishop Cheverus Fourth Degree assembly, K. of C.; Forest council, R. A.; Marion lodge, A. O. U. W.; Boston lodge, Loyal Order of Moose; president, Jamaica Plain Co-operative Association; president, Emmet association; treasurer, Park Co-operative society; treasurer Division 40, A. O. H.; chief ranger, St. Thomas Court, C. O. F.; noble chief, Warren Castle, K. G. E.

He served this year on the committees on engrossed bills, state house and roads and bridges.

John H. Hunt.

Every person in Worcester who is interested in the Worcester Polytechnic Institute must realize by this time that a particular debt of gratitude is due Sen. John H. Hunt for the success of the bill to provide for a state appropriation of $50,000 annually for a period of ten years for that institution. Judging from the attendance at the hearings on that bill before the committees on education and ways and means, it would be hard to find a person in the Heart of the Commonwealth who is not interested in that legislation. Because of that there ought to be little reason for thinking that Sen. Hunt will ever lack enthusiastic supporters in any effort he may make for election to public office in that section of the state. There is no disposition anywhere to detract from the credit which is due the other Worcester legislators, but it may be said that the school would not now be receiving this aid from the state of Massachusetts were it not for the hard work and persistency of Sen. Hunt.

There were various suggestions for amending the bill in the committee on education but to all of them Sen. Hunt refused to listen, declaring that the bill was a just and proper one. He watched it carefully in its passage through both branches of the legislature, and even after it had gone to Gov. Foss he still kept his eye on it. He almost lived in the governor's office during those days.

While that may be put down as his one greatest achievement of the year, his activities were not confined to that one bill. He was right on the firing line when the Worcester public market bill was under discussion in the senate, and again when the removal of the state hospital from Summer street to Grafton. His service on the committee on liquor law also gave him an op-



portunity to assert his independence of thought and action.

It took a good deal of courage for a man coming from a license city to advocate the passage of a daylight liquor bill, but Hunt took that position and even when the political dangers of such a stand were pointed out to him he insisted that he believed in the bill and his political aspirations would not be allowed to swerve him from what he believed was the right course.

As a member of the special legislative committee on the Lawrence strike, he was brought more or less into the limelight, and in the final satisfactory solution of that unfortunate controversy Hunt and his associates played an important part.

Sen. Hunt was born in Worcester on March 14, 1876, was educated in the public schools and at Boston University Law School. In the senate of 1911 he was a member of the committees on drainage, education and federal relations. This year his legal ability was recognized and he was appointed by Pres. Greenwood to the committee on judiciary in addition to education, liquor law and the special Lawrence strike committees.

Thomas M. Joyce.

Thomas M. Joyce came to the senate this year after one of the warmest political battles ever seen in the city of Boston, his competitor being former Rep. Timothy F. Callahan of Ward 9. It was more than a fight between Joyce and Callahan, however; it was a fight between James Donovan, John A. Keliher and James H. Doyle on one side and Cong. James M. Curley and Mayor Fitzgerald on the other. The Donovan-Keliher-Doyle faction won by a narrow margin but they would not have won had it not been for the personal popularity of Sen. Joyce in Cong. Curley's own stronghold—Ward 17. Although Sen. Joyce has been with Cong. Curley as well as against he has always been a thorn in the congressman's side and is the one man in Ward 17 who could probably seriously dispute the present leader's control.

Sen. Joyce came to the senate without any previous experience on Beacon hill, the only public service he had before rendered being five years in the old common council but he made friends and made good from the start as a senator. Sen. Joyce was

conspicuous in his attention to duty, both in committee and during the sessions of the senate and for this latter is entitled to high commendation, as far too many measures in behalf of the people have been lost in the senate through democratic absenteeism.

Every measure in behalf of organized labor and to better the condition of the working people had his warm support, and he was always in his seat and voting right during the fights on the income tax, the direct election of United States senators, the referendum, the public opinion bill, the presidential primary bill and all such popular and progressive legislation.

Pres. Greenwood assigned Sen. Joyce to



the committees on banks and banking, counties and bills in third reading and although the latter is probably the hardest worked and dryest committee in the legislature, Sen. Joyce was constant in his attendance upon the sessions of all three committees. His strict attention to business and the serious and painstaking way he set about and performed all his duties were so marked as to excite extremely favorable comment, for not all Boston legislators are noted for being on the job all the time—and that was where Sen. Joyce was.

Sen. Joyce was born in Boston, Dec. 8, 1880, and was educated in the public schools. He was first elected to the common council in 1905 and was re-elected successively for four years, until the common council went out of existence.

Joseph P. Lomasney.

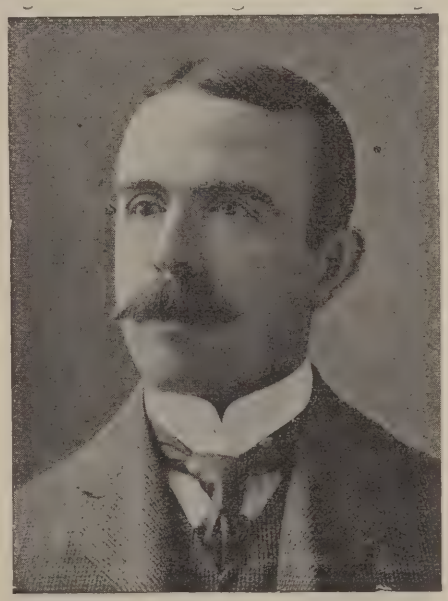
In his three years in the upper chamber Sen. Joseph P. Lomasney has never hesitated to make his position clear on every matter of importance to the people and the taxpayer. Indeed when necessity required it he has even bearded the governor in his executive chamber and he secured the pen which signed the bill to widen Avery street when everybody else said Gov. Foss would veto it. Speaking with virile force and directness, straight from the shoulder, "Joe" Lomasney's fellow senators have never failed to sit up and take notice when the senator from the 3d Suffolk district had the floor and it may truly be said that no member of the body has been held in more cordial respect and real regard for himself personally than this Boston senator. They like him because they have always found him on the level, hewing true to the line of square dealing in all that he did, and therein lies in great measure the secret o his success in getting through measures of vital interest to Boston and winning republican votes. Yet no man may question Sen. Lomasney's democracy; he has never failed on any matter calling for a division on party lines to stand with his party as a democrat and to fight for its principles.

Taking his three years in the senate it would be difficult to say on what matter of importance he has not had his part. Where a man has done and accomplished so much it is hard to pick out any one thing and say it was the best thing, for "Joe" Lomasney has had more to do with shaping good legislation, particularly for Boston, than any other. This session a notable fight of his was upon the veto of the bill to enable the city of Boston to build the city hall annex to 133 feet and he won out by his own tireless energy, pushing the bill through the senate over Gov. Foss's veto by 26 to 8.

Sen. Lomasney was also deeply interested in the veteran's retirement bill for employees of the city of Boston. He was personally instrumental in carrying that bill through the legislature to its approval by the governor. So with the bills for the use of school property in Boston, for providing ways of satisfactory egress from buildings in Boston, for the laying out and widening of streets by the street commissioners of Boston, giving that board larger powers, for the pension of ex-firemen of Boston, for pensions for Boston teachers, to protect life in repairs on buildings in Boston and many others, all of which were approved by Gov. Foss and are now laws.

Sen. Lomasney is the father of the law providing for the retirement on half-pay of incapacitated laborers of the city of Boston at the age of 60 provided they have been employed for 25 years.

As a member of the committee on cities during his three years in the senate Sen. Lomasney has probably had as much to do as any member of the body, and more than some, with the framing of city charters, for which an unusually large percentage of the 33 cities of the state have asked this year and last. He stood out strongly for an increase of the membership of the Bos-



ton city council in the interest of ward representation.

Three times he has been a member of the committee to redivide the state into congressional districts—in 1891, 1901 and 1911—and his fairness on that committee last year won the respect of all of his associates. He opposed any gerrymander and stood for a proper apportionment upon the population of the state without regard to party voting. His position was sustained not only by his associates in the legislature but by the governor who signed the bill. No one man in the senate will be more greatly missed than Sen. Joseph P. Lomasney.

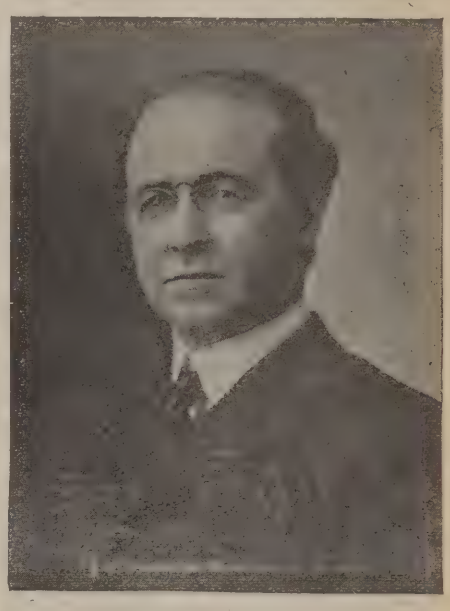
John H. Mack.

One of the most-respected, best-liked and hard-working members of the state senate in 1912 was Sen. John H. Mack of North Adams, known on Beacon Hill as the "gentleman from Berkshire." As a state official he was honest with himself, with his constituents, with the state and with his fellow members. No man in the entire state government, indeed, held a higher place in the estimation of those who knew him, and once his word was passed or his promise given it was invariably accepted as equivalent to any bond and Sen. Mack thereafter could be depended on to make good.

That is why men of Sen. Mack's calibre are appreciated on Bacon Hill and it explains why he was a power in the last two sessions, even though a member of the minority party.

The important committee assigned to Sen. Mack this year was the committee on street railways, that had to deal with the Western Massachusetts trolley bill. The senators break with the governor, his party and party associates in supporting this bill in the interests of his constituents and against his own personal fortunes gained the admiration and respect of everyone.

On the local bills, those affecting his own district only, Sen. Mack was an indefatigable worker. He it was who secured the extra $75,000 to complete the state highway over Florida mountain, making $150,000 available for the very desirable project. He also worked hard for the Williamstown river road appropriation, but because of conditions in the state highway commissioners' office that improvement was forced to go over for another year, when it will be undertaken. On the milk legislation Sen. Mack was with the farmers first, last and all the time, and did all in his power to prevent the small dairy man being forced out of business for the benefit of the man



with the $100,000 herd and the plant costing a fortune. He also took a prominent part in securing the enactment of the cold storage law, which is designed to prevent a small coterie of market men using the big refrigerating plants to corner the produce market in times of plenty, thus forcing the price down when the farmer has to sell, and unloading at a high price when the farmer has disposed of his crops.

On the big general legislation, such as the initiative and referendum, the Donahue bill for the direct election of United States senators, the presidential preference primary bill, the abolition of party enrollment in the primaries and the Donahue resolutions ratifying the income tax amendment to the federal constitution. Sen. Mack was working for the people all the time, favoring each and laboring hard for each of them.

Sen. Mack was one of the best speakers in the upper branch, the possessor of a good legal mind and is the typical lawyer in make up and bearing. He has frequently been mentioned for a place on the superior court bench and his friends say that this goal is some day to be his.

His home is in North Adams where he practices his profession. He was the democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor in 1899 and in 1909 and 1910 was city solicitor of North Adams. The district he represents is strongly republican and no better attestation of the senator's home standing can be had than this.

Charles F. McCarthy.

No better evidence of Charles F. McCarthy's success as a representative of the 5th Middlesex senatorial district could be asked for than the trouble the republican organization had in securing a candidate to oppose him at the polls in November. In a district in which the republican nomination used to be regarded as equivalent to election, and consequently always was warmly contested for, and where the democratic nomination was regarded as of so little value that it was handed to political unknowns, we now see the spectacle of the republicans drafting a candidate against his wishes and not a solitary republican in either city in the district aspiring to what was once deemed such an honor.

Democrats and republicans alike recognize in Sen. McCarthy as efficient a senator as they could ask for. If Sen. McCarthy's ability, popularity and persuasiveness can't get a bill through the senate, then it's a bet that no man in the upper branch can. Sen. McCarthy gave a couple of exhibitions of his power in the upper

branch in his handling of the resolve to recompense Marlboro for the construction of certain sewage beds, made necessary, Marlboro claimed, to protect the metropolitan water supply. The committee on metropolitan affairs turned the bill down and Sen. McCarthy had it substituted over the adverse report. Then the powerful committee on ways and means turned it down and he again had it substituted and finally got it by and over to the house where Martin Lomasney killed it because, some alleged, Sen. McCarthy had refused to support the Boston machine in its attempt to amend the city charter to provide for a city council of 27, instead of the present one of nine.

He again showed his ability and gameness when the senate committee on ways and means turned down the bill for a metropolitan bathhouse at Waltham, as it repeatedly turned down the same proposition for Somerville, until Somerville quit in its attempt, never being able to override the committee. Sen. McCarthy overrode it, defeating the committee on two rollcalls, final-



ly losing out by one vote, when some became tired of the fight. He gained in prestige by this fight, however, as nobody else ever got as far as did he with such a proposition, the policy of the state being to maintain metropolitan bathhouses only at the beaches and to compel municipalities to pay for local bathhouses.

Sen. McCarthy served this year on the committees on insurance, military affairs and prisons. On the first named he was instrumental in having reported and put through bills extending to small industrial life insurance policies, payment upon which the holder is unable to continue, the same terms in regard to extended insurance, cash surrender value and paid-up insurance as are enjoyed by the holders of the larger ordinary life policies. On the committee on military affairs he was the particular friend of both the civil and Spanish war veterans and was the main reliance of Sen. Schofield in the fight before that committee for the soldiers' bounty bill, which is now law after once having been vetoed and twice declared unconstitutional but the present form of which has received the approval of the supreme court. Sen. McCarthy fought hard for the bill to give a five percent preference in civil service examinations to veterans of the Spanish war but Gov. Foss thought this was too much of a recognition for the men who fought the war against Spain and vetoed the bill. Had it not been for the adverse vote of Pres. Greenwood, Sen. McCarthy would have succeeded in passing the bill over the governor's veto.

The Marlboro man is the legislative expert on prisons and no man in public life in the state today enjoys to such a large measure the friendship of the employees of the Concord reformatory and state prison. He was instrumental in having removed from the women's reformatory at Sherborn the inhuman restriction which forbade them conversing with each other even during their recreation periods. Sen. McCarthy on milk legislation, while always favoring a pure supply, stood out against restrictive legislation which would work a hardship to the producer without helping the consumer. It is unnecessary to say that on all popular and labor legislation he was in the vanguard of the fight for the plain people, for he has a record of four years of fighting in the house in behalf of these so-called progressive measures, only in those days they were called radical. Sen. McCarthy's record as a whole would be hard to improve upon.

Walter E. McLane.

A candidate for re-election with an excellent record behind him is Sen. Walter E. McLane of Fall River, who took his seat in the chair of the 2d Bristol district, for the first time this year. The senator came to Beacon hill without previous legislative training other than four years as an alderman-at-large in his home city, but his geniality, personal magnetism and all-round good-fellowship soon put him at no loss for friends. As a new senator he was given the chairmanship of about as hard a committee as there is, the committee on liquor law, and he also found places on the committees on fisheries and game and bills in third reading.

On the committee on liquor law, he had to pass on more than 40 bills involving any number of long contested matters and it may be said to the credit of Sen. McLane that he succeeded so well in the application of his business judgment to them, in bringing forth practical legislation, that for the first time in years a system of gross blackmail, especially in Boston, is permanently broken up and boys between 17 and 21 have been effectually driven from the bar room in consequence. This is the "minors' act," which imposes a penalty on the youth between 17 and 21 who misrepresents his age in order to obtain intoxicating liquor, while it does not relieve the seller from any responsibility for sale of liquor to a minor. But the parent or guardian of the boy who falsely says he is 21 must pay the penalty, and the result is the placing of signs in every saloon warning boys wh



haven't attained their majority of the law and the penalty. The result is no boys and no blackmail by unscrupulous parents to bother the saloon proprietor.

Another bill which became law by the governor's signature is the act to require packages containing liquor sent into no license cities and towns to be more plainly marked.

But the legislation in which Sen. McLane took deepest interest and to which he devoted his best efforts was the bill to relieve Fall River of the load imposed upon it by the maintenance of the Taunton Great river, or Brightman street, bridge. To the senator from the 2d Bristol district is due the fact that this bill was passed over the veto of Gov. Foss in the senate by a vote of 23 to 7. Walter McLane worked early and late on this bill; a good mixer, he found the votes to overturn the senate committee on ways and means in a way that it hadn't been so upset before and the victory for the bill in the senate was wholly due to Sen. McLane.

He was also greatly interested in the passage of the Fall River bill for the pay of the reserve police, which bill was signed by Gov. Foss. The senator also put through the bill to extend the civil service to assistant city clerk of Fall River.

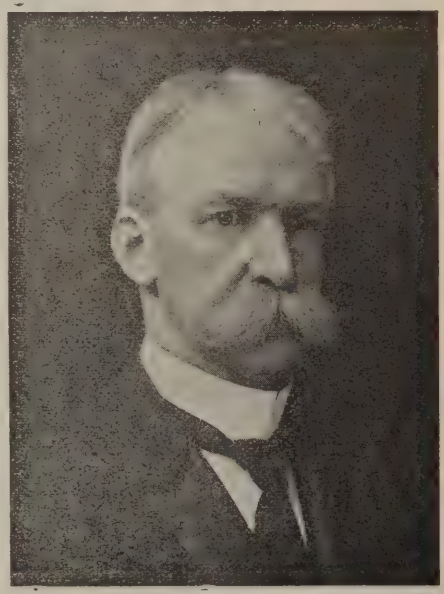
On the committee of fisheries and game he stood for a more liberal open season in the interest of the hunters and for the bill for an open season for deer in Bristol county, which was approved by Gov. Foss.

Henry C. Mulligan.

Sen. Henry C. Mulligan of Natick has now served four consecutive years in the upper branch of the legislature. Never before in its history has his town been so honored by the remainder of the district acquiescing in giving a Natick citizen so long a term.

In his fourth year Sen. Mulligan was titular leader of the senate, as chairman of the judiciary committee. He was one of the few to hold a second chairmanship, that of the federal relations committee, and also membership on the insurance committee.

As Judge Mulligan retired from the bench during the year he was able to give his entire time to legislative work, and there was no more diligent or faithful legislator. Never before has the senate had so courtly a leader. When, as was frequently the case, partisan debate was precipitated, and ran-



cor ruled, Sen. Mulligan was always the Chesterfield, urbanely endeavoring to steer the ship of state into less troubled waters. Probably no other senator was so universally esteemed, for he was always amiable, kindly and dignified, and never indulged in sarcasm at the expense of his adversary.

Sen. Mulligan maintained his reputation of former years as a conservative, opposing the initiative and referendum, the presidential preference primary, the Donahue bill for direct election of U. S. senators, the referendum amendment to the constitution, etc.

At the same time he was again showing his interest in the working man by extending the provisions of the workingmen's compensation act, and perfecting it, a law which he had so much to do in the previous year in framing, and which put Massachusetts in the forefront of pioneer states so far as labor legislation is concerned.

Sen. Mulligan had much to do with putting through the bill reorganizing the Boston municipal courts and revising the system of judicial procedure so as to diminish legal delays. This is a monument to his sagacity which will endure.

Few, indeed, are the senators who have had so long and so honorable a career as Sen. Mulligan. His service in the chairmanship of the committee on metropolitan affairs in 1911 was notable. Bench and bar will never forget his able championship of the bill which increased the superior court judges by three, thus freeing the court dockets of cases years old. Sen. Mulligan was above party in favoring the bill, since it was a democratic governor who would select the new judges.

Henry C. Mulligan was born in Natick, March 6, 1854; graduated from Harvard 1879, and the law school 1882. Was a member of the school committee 24 years, library trustee 20 years, trial justice, selectman (1889), and is president of the Natick Five Cent Savings bank. He belongs to the Masons, K. T., S. V., Loyal Legion and is president of the Commercial Club.

Arthur L. Nason.

The men who for the past seven years on Beacon hill have fought under the most

adverse circumstances for measures designed to benefit the working people and bring the government closer to all the people and put a greater share of it in their hands heard with genuine regret Arthur L. Nason's decision that he was through with the senate and if he sought any further political honors it would be in the line of national politics. Sen. Nason may rightfully be called the father of direct nominations in Massachusetts for it was he who began a systematic and sustained effort to enact a state wide direct nominations bill. For years he was opposed by men who now appear as champions of this and other popular progressive legislation. In the house and senate, in all of his seven years of service, Sen. Nason has ever been in the forefront of the fight for progressive legislation, such as the initiative and referendum, direct election of United States senators, the public opinion bill and every measure designed to allow the people to exercise their constitutional right of self-government.

His record this year was as brilliant as in the past and besides he carried a heavy load in the way of measures affecting his



own district and Essex county in general. He carried through the senate the Merrimac river waterway commission bill and the governor recognized his work by allowing him to name one of the members of the commission which is to spend $10,000 in investigating the possibility of developing the river for navigation. He fought shoulder to shoulder with Sen. Schofield for the bill to create the Salisbury beach reservation and was instrumental in securing the governor's signature when his excellency was minded to veto it. Likewise he rendered effective aid to Sen. Schofield on the latter's bill relative to the leasing of clam flats. He was instrumental in defeating the ways and means committee and pushing through the bill to have the state take over the Newburyport-Salisbury bridge and then in securing the passage of the bill over the governor's veto.

He was the senate leader of the fight for the presidential primary bill, under which he was elected a delegate-at-large to the Chicago convention, and in the unsuccessful fight for the bill to allow the people to express on the ballot at the state election their choice for United States senator he also took one of the leading parts.

Sen. Nason leaves behind him on Beacon hill a record of consistent and persistent effort in behalf of the plain people of the commonwealth and he is entitled to especial credit because he was a pioneer in the movement which today has attained such momentum and is responsible for the popular enthusiasm over Theodore Roosevelt.

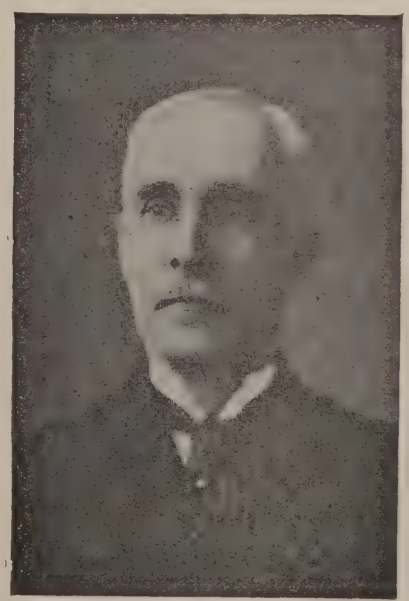
Sen. Nason's legislative career embraced a wide and varied committee service, although his known friendship for the people precluded his appointment to the big committees which deal with the corporations. In the house he served on the committees on parishes and religious societies, and as chairman on roads and bridges, and in the senate he served on roads and bridges, as chairman of water supply, on cities, as chairman of drainage, on education and as chairman of harbors and public lands. Besides he was honored last year by Gov. Foss with an appointment as chairman of the cold storage commission as a result of whose work there was enacted this year a law to regulate the cold storage of food products which should protect the public health and prevent manipulation of prices by the holding back of food commodities.

Sen. Nason will be 40 years old on the 24th day of October and, therefore, is in the prime of strong and useful manhood.

George H. Newhall.

When Sen. George H. Newhall, at the close of the session this year laid down the toga, Lynn lost an all round legislator hard to replace. From the time the senator first took his seat in the house, 13 years ago, he has steadily forged ahead, making friends and adding to the really useful substantial legislation on the statute books. George H. Newhall originally took his seat in the house in the session of 1894, serving that year and the next. He was returned again in 1906, continuing to hold the seat for three more successive sessions. The senator was elected to succeed Hon. William R. Salter of Lynn, and has just closed still another sequence of three useful years in the senate. Sen. Newhall is a candidate for mayor of Lynn, and surely no man has deserved more from his fellow citizens nor can come better equipped to their service in city hall, than George H. Newhall. During his entire eight years in house and senate he has served upon the committee on cities, of which he has been chairman for the past two years. He was also twice chairman of the committee on public service of the legislature, once on the part of the house and once from the senate.

In addition to these committees he has served on constitutional amendments, on harbors and public lands, on counties, on insurance, was on the recess committee on codification of the insurance laws in 1907, and the past session was on military affairs and on railroads. He is also conversant with the relation of city and county, having seen



service on the legislative committee on counties.

It has been remarked that no man in the legislature is so thoroughly conversant with city affairs as Mr. Newhall. He is regarded as the father of the modern city charter in this commonwealth. It has fallen to his lot to frame and assist in framing practically all the modern charters built for the latest commission form of government. It was he who insisted that in each new charter the people of the city concerned should have the first right to decide whether they would have a change of charter at all and then that they should have the choice of two plans as between a large and a small board.

It was he who originated the idea of adding the extra dollar on Lynn's $12 tax limit to be expended in new street and sidewalk construction which in the first five years after the bill was enacted gave the city so large a revenue and such improvement in its streets and thoroughfares, that it has been renewed by special act for another term of five years and so interested the committee on cities that it may be made a general law. Sen. Newhall has also taken up the investigation of outsanding liabilities of cities and the extent to which borrowing for current expenses is going on outside the $12 limit. It was he who got his legislative committee to report a resolve for a recess committee to investigate the whole subject and to report to the next general court.

In every great undertaking for his constituency Sen. Newhall has been a staunch pillar for Lynn. Throughout all the great fight on its railroad question in the separation of the grades he fought hard to secure what his city asked for. In the great scheme for her harbor development he was an important factor. Lynn's new school houses are monuments to his sagacity and skill as a legislator in putting through the necessary acts to enable the city to build them. On all legislation for the improvement of labor Sen. Newhall has stood with the working man. He was with the "full crew" freight train bill and for the "eight hour law"; for the workingman's compensation act.

James F. Powers.

No man who ever sat in the legislature from a Boston district has so unselfishly devoted his time to securing the welfare of his constituents or the friends of his constituents as Sen. James F. Powers of South Boston. Reared in the Peninsular section



of the city, seeing from boyhood the struggle most of the God-fearing people of the neighborhood had to make a living and bring up their families, coming, in fact, from a family whose problems were the same that confronted all the other families of the ward, he early learned the boon that a steady job is to the head of a household.

When therefore Mr. Powers was chosen chairman of the Ward 13 democratic committee, thus being placed in a position of some authority, he at once set to work to make life easier for the residents of the section. Anywhere that there was a job "Jimmie" had a Ward 13 man who could fill it. He was so persistent that at first he had a waiting list of positions, but that condition long since passed, and by the time he had secured an election to the house in 1907 he had waiting lists of candidates for jobs. He kept at it, however, and it is said on Beacon hill that he is the hardest worker for his people there is in either branch.

His efforts as a senator, though, are as active as his efforts elsewhere. In the last session he filed the bill to place the Nantasket boats under the jurisdiction of the railroad commissioners. The reason was that the line refused to put on a late boat. Sen. Powers beat the managers to it in the senate, and when the boat owners discovered that they were beaten they quit cold, yielding everything that was asked if the senator would stop his efforts on the bill.

When the bills for the harbor development were up Sen. Powers was a tower of strength. He fought hard for the measure for the improvement of Old Harbor and he was one of those who prevented the consummation of the deal to break the New Haven's lease of the Commonwealth pier and the closing up of C street. It required some effort to bring that about, for the port directors and the New Haven railroad made a combination that is not beaten every day when they really want anything.

When the mayor's bills were up Sen. Powers was one of the men who did as

much for them as any other member of the legislature. He was to the front on the city hall annex measure, whereby the highbrows endeavored to prevent the erection of the building to the required height. The movement, while directed against the mayor, was really engineered in the interests of powerful real estate owners, who hate to let go the good thing they have in housing city offices outside City hall.

All the other Boston measures, including the widening of Avery street, had the support of Sen. Powers, especially that which sought to pry the out-of-town civil service commissioners off some of the places at city hall which should not be dependent on the say-so men who live in the country towns outside the city and who really know nothing of the conditions, except that they are determined to keep men of a certain religion and race off the city payrolls.

Sen. Powers was born Oct. 1, 1872, and was graduated from the Lawrence grammar school. He is a member of the Eagles, the Heptosophs, the Foresters and the A. O. H. He is a theatrical manager and served in the last session of the committees on prisons, railroads and ways and means.

Frank X. Quigley.

The two years' service of Sen. Frank X. Quigley in the senate have been characterized by the same ceaseless energy and accomplishment in behalf of his district that marked his three years' service as a representative from Holyoke. This year his burdens were heavily added to by the fact that it was generally known that he was the closest to Gov. Foss of any man in either branch and consequently requests for favors and aid came not only from his own constituents but from his fellow leg-



islators and democrats from all over the state. But all this additional work didn't impair his efficiency as a senator for his district.

Sen. Quigley was not only responsible for the creation of the Connecticut river waterways commission but Gov. Foss, recognizing his work in putting it through, allowed him to name the commission which is to investigate the feasibility of the development of the Connecticut for deep-sea navigation.

Another important accomplishment of Sen. Quigley's this year was in putting through the bill for sittings of the superior court in Holyoke and Westfield for naturalization purposes. He was instrumental in securing the passage of "Honest Tom" Hisgen's anti-discrimination bill, which prevents the Standard Oil and other trusts from charging one price for their product in a community where they have competition and another in a place where they have the field to themselves and it was Sen. Quigley who induced the governor to ask the opinion of the supreme court on the bill when the governor's adviser, Mr. Sherman, had advised him to veto it. As a result, Mr. Hisgen gets a law whose constitutionality is already settled.

Sen. Quigley did more good work for his district on the bill reclassifying the district, police, and municipal courts of the commonwealth, the judges and clerks at Holyoke, Chicopee and Westfield profiting in salary increases in the bill. It was Sen. Quigley, too, who laid down on Gov. Foss to sign this bill, which the governor finally did.

Somehow, Sen. Quigley never seems to jibe with Springfield. He opposed the ambitious metropolitan water bill of the latter city so vigorously that after he had had the bill amended in a way that Springfield didn't want it, its advocates and expensive counsel had it recommitted to the committee and when it came out again a compromise had been made. Also, Sen. Quigley opposed the Western Massachusetts trolleys bill that Springfield was so deeply interested in and was largely instrumental in the sustaining of the governor's veto of the bill in the senate after the veto had been overridden in the house.

During Sen. Quigley's service there has been nothing that Holyoke or any other part of his district desired in the way of legislation that it was not able to get. An example of his initiative was in introducing an order, long before the Chamber of Commerce appealed to the interstate commerce commission for a similar investigation, for an inquiry by the railroad commission into the delays in coal shipments to points in Western Massachusetts. And the same time he introduced an order for an investigation of the Hoosac Tunnel wreck. Both orders were adopted and the investigations made.

Last year Sen. Quigley served on the committee on taxation, public service, public charitable institutions and the special committee on congressional redistricting. This year his committee assignments were the same except that he served on the committe on labor instead of public service and on this committee he ever was a vigorous champion of organized labor. On the committee on public charitable institutions he has done yeoman service for the unfortunates of the commonwealth, especially in regard to the maintenance of tuberculosis hospitals and in pushing through Dr. Briggs' bill last year to prevent the use of instruments of restraint by attendants in insane asylums.

His record is one that his district should be proud of and marks him as a young man destined for much higher political honors.

Samuel Ross.

Twenty years ago Samuel Ross came to the state house from New Bedford as a member of the house. With the exception of the period from 1899 to 1902, he has been either in the house or the senate ever since and throughout that entire period he has been one of the most respected and influential men who ever came from his part



of the state to assist in the work of making laws for the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Outside of the work he has done in the interest of labor organizations, he has made an admirable representative at the state house for the district which he has represented. No matter what it was that his district especially desired, he has nearly always been able to get it. This year there has been some criticism of the course he pursued in connection with the special appropriation for the textile school in his city. It will be remembered that all three of the textile schools of the state asked for special appropriations in addition to the regular maintenance funds which the state appropriates annually. Lowell and Fall River had their special funds provided for in special bills, but the regular money for New Bedford was bound up in a bill which also provided for the special money for discharging outstanding indebtedness on the school. For that reason when it became known that Gov. Foss intended to withhold his approval of all special appropriations for these state-aided institutions, Sen. Ross had the New Bedford bill recalled in the senate and amended so as to save the regular maintenance money for his school.

Later on, when the Lowell school special bill was allowed to stand as a law because the governor's veto was filed too late, and the Fall River bill was passed over the veto, there was some criticism that Sen. Ross had overlooked an opportunity for his own school. As a matter of fact, there was no guarantee that the bills could be passed over the veto at that time, and it was only because of the spirit of antagonism that was aroused between the governor and the legislature that they were finally passed. Moreover, if the New Bedford bill had been vetoed, and the legislature had sustained the veto, the school would have been obliged to go without any assistance from the state this year. On the whole, therefore, the general sentiment of those who are familiar with the situation that then existed, believe that Ross' judgment was wise and that instead of criticism he should receive praise from the people of his district.

George A. Schofield.

Virile and aggressive as ever, Sen. George A. Schofield of Ipswich on his return to the senate, slipped as easily into his old place as the democratic leader of the upper chamber as though it was but yesterday that he



left it, instead of six years ago. With the same forceful, effective way of putting things as of yore, the senator started right in on new legislation and has more than made good, in getting results from the dominant party. By clever work this session the Ipswich member has won a vicotry for the old soldier, which if he had accomplished nothing else would have satisfied him. Three different governors vetoed the Schofield gratuity bill which gives to every veteran of the civil war who never received a bounty a gratuity of $125 from a grateful commonwealth. Twice the supreme judicial court decided that the bill was unconstitutional, but by following closely the opinion of the judges, Sen. Schofield had this year the proud satisfaction of a majority opinion from that same court that his bill was constitutional and that the legislature had the power and the right to give the old soldier a recognition of his courage and devotion in the form of a gratuity which will be very welcome in scores of cases in the declining years of the veteran.

In the protection of their river, Sen. Schofield has won the gratitude of every resident in the valley of the Ipswich from Middleton to the bay, by the way in which he blocked the foray which Peabody, Salem and Beverly proposed to make upon its waters for their domestic consumption. It was largely if not wholly due to Schofield's sturdy doggedness that the raid was stopped and the dwellers in the valley and the people of his town may still enjoy their beautiful river without fear of its diminishing to

shallows and rivulet. Had he not fought for every inch there is not much reason to doubt that with the tremendous pressure of the able lawyers which Peabody, Salem and Beverly brought together a less determined man might have been beaten, but the senator was there on every move.

He has been of great assistance to Gov. Foss in the upper chamber in the big fights for direct election of senators, preferential voting, and a federal income tax.

In his committee work Sen. Schofield has proved himself a valuable man. Long experience as a selectman made him of great assistance to the committee on towns in framing the legislation which met with the approval of the governor, while he also prevented much that would work a hardship on the smaller communities. He has taken a great interest in the fish and game committee this year to which he was appointed. The Schofield "clam" bill in which the senator sought to protect the clammers of Joppa and Ipswich from being leased out of their livelihood by the proposition of Dr. Field of the fish and game commission was a bone of contention all through the session. George A. Schofield carefully nursed that bill and guarded it with jealous eye at every stage of its progress. He made it a general bill to protect every chamber in the state, but when the committee on ways and means restricted it to Essex county he acquiesced to save the bill; when, however, the same committee proposed to insert a "joker" that the governor's council might revoke the leases to cities and towns at any time after five years it was Sen. Schofield's bold stand that he would fight the committee on the floor that led to the bill being taken back. With five years of house service and two in the senate, George A. Schofield is well equipped for congress. He ran once, cutting down the vote of his opponent, even as popular a man as Capt. Gardner, more than any other democratic candidate had ever done. The senator this fall will again be a candidate from the 6th congressional district. No democrat is more popular in his own county than he and Schofield can get votes where other men can't.

John H. Schoonmaker.

Perhaps no senator worked any harder to accomplish results and got more hard knocks during the session just closed than Sen. John H. Schoonmaker of the Franklin-Hampshire district, but it may be said that he was up against as stiff a combination of hostile interests as ever confronted the chairman of the committee on railroads; what with a governor grinding out messages like a Maxim gun and insisting on being executive, legislature and the whole



thing and the presence of an element in the senate that wanted to run their own bills but sneered at the committee on railroads or anything it could bring forth, the wonder is that the senate chairman of that committee succeeded as well as he did in landing not only the bill to open Boston to the Grand Trunk railroad but to authorize the New Haven and all other railroads to negotiate and acquire steamship companies and to own stock in the same and to removing restrictions on their capitalization. That is a great deal more than any other railroad committee has been able to do or any previous legislature has done.

It was a good bill for the Grand Trunk which Gov. Foss tumbled all over himself to sign, but it was equally good if not a still better bill for the New Haven railroad. For six weeks after hearings were closed Chairman Schoonmaker and his committee labored on a bill to electrify all railroads within the metropolitan radius, to abolish the Boston Holding company, to build tunnels and in short to do everything that the governor asked, but it wasn't Foss's bill, and having taken one reading was killed by a flop of four votes on the next stage.

Sen. Schoonmaker made a hot fight for the trolley merger bill, which was reported from the committee on street railways and not by his committee, but it interested all the farmers of Franklin and Hampshire and Sen. Schoonmaker loyally fought for it with all the virile force of which he is capable and that is saying not a little. He worked hard and the bill passed both senate and house and went up to the governor. Then there was treachery. Gov. Foss having vetoed the bill, to Sen. Schoonmaker's intense indignation, the father of that bill voted to kill his own child and in spite of all the Franklin-Hampshire senator could do, and he went down to defeat with his colors flying, the bill failed by five votes to pass over the veto. Sen. Schoonmaker is therefore deserving of sympathy from his constituents, but in spite of the two hard knocks given him he carried through the bill for a state highway from Ware to West Brookfield. He was chairman of the committee on fisheries and game and put through the bill for greater restriction on the killing and having in possession game and birds, restricting the shooting of game birds to those who propagate them. Sen. Schoonmaker is a candidate for district attorney of Franklin and Hampshire counties.

Harry N. Stearns.

A man who more than any other is responsible for the presidential preferential primary law as it appears on the statute book, for the direct nomination law, and in fact all recent primary election legislation



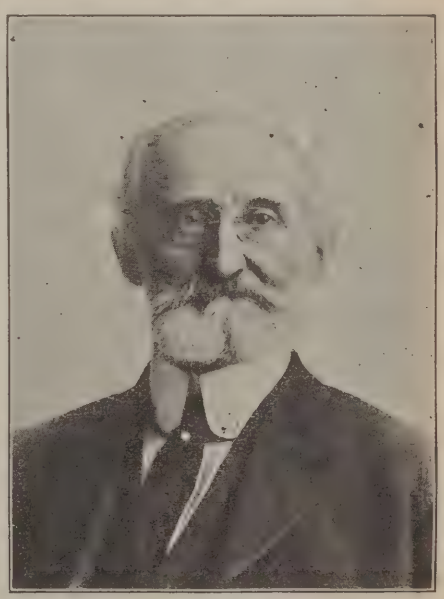
is Sen. Harry N. Stearns of Cambridge, of the 2d Middlesex district, who has just completed his second legislative session in in the senate. Sen. Stearns may be classed as conservatively progressive. As chairman of the committee on election laws he has had a difficult position to fill, standing between the radicals of his party and the standpatters. He drew a bill for the preferential election of United States senators, which was satisfactory to the house but the conservatives of the senate succeeded in killing it between the two branches. The direct nomination act which Sen. Stearns drafted in 1911 has been tried and has received the encomiums of the people.

His committee had 78 matters including messages and recommendations from the governor, some of them involving most radical changes. It needed a chairman who could keep his head and guide the helm aright, and found him in Sen. Stearns. Recognizing that the purpose of the primary law is to preserve the distinction of parties the senator did not stand for the repeal of the party enrollment for primaries, but he did report a bill which has become law to permit signing of nomination papers by unenrolled voters. Much and very important new legislation has been placed on the statute books this year from the committee on election laws, on all of which Sen. Stearns has left his impress, including acts to define the "two leading parties," the printing of the name of a candidate for governor only once on the ballot, that the polls be opened to eight o'clock in the evening, and to improve the direct nomination law.

Beside his duties on the committee on election laws, Sen. Stearns has served on the committee on judiciary and on metropolitan affairs, having the same committees during both of his years in the senate. He took a deep interest in the so-called "pork barrel" bill which gives to the metropolitan park commission the right to spend $200,000 a year in completing boulevards and parkways left unfinished and not connected, for a period of five years, amounting to an appropriation of $1,000,000 in all. He was interested in the resolve for an investigation of fire losses in the metropolitan district. He was also interested in all Cambridge legislation, the appointment of assistant assessors, the commission of public safety, and the act to permit Cambridge to borrow for park purposes. Sen. Stearns has had two years in the senate and three in the house. He has proved his value to his constituency and to the state.

Luke S. Stowe.

Sen. Luke S. Stowe of Springfield in completing his first year in the Massachusetts senate finds satisfaction in the good



work put in for the Springfield water bill, a matter of large importance to all his constituents and to the neighboring cities and towns which under the act as finally approved by Gov. Foss will profit by it. The senator was chiefly instrumental in carrying the fight on this bill through the senate after it had been passed up to him from the house and he was rewarded in winning out with a new draft of the original bill, but which preserves to Springfield what it most desired—the right to establish in a measure a metropolitan water supply for its own immediate neighborhood and to sell and distribute water to the cities and towns in the Hampden county except Holyoke; to acquire the water works system or plant in any city or town to which water is supplied on terms as may be agreed upon by the city of Springfield and the owner or owners of such system or plant, with the consent of such city or town, and that such system or plant so acquired may become a part of the water works system of the city of Springfield.

Under the act Springfield may also generate power for its own use in the development of its water system. It is one of the most ambitious pieces of municipal legislation that has passed the Massachusetts legislature for many a year.

Sen. Stowe stood in line on the optometry bill and bore his share in all the hard fighting for that bill which was finally put up to the governor. He took an especial interest in the bill to change the name of the International Young Men's Christian Association training school of Springfield, which was bandied back and forth between the committees on mercantile affairs and

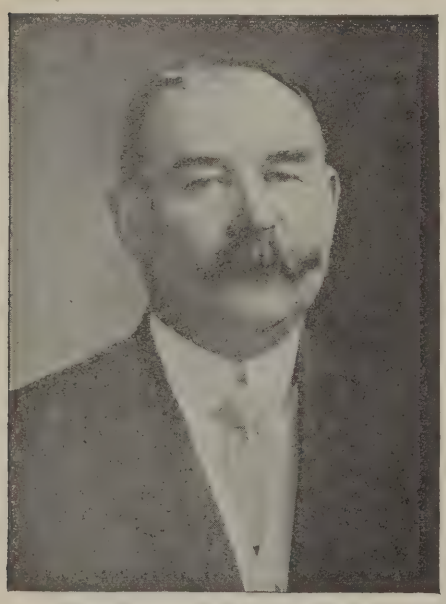
education, was twice adversely reported and finally was put through to the governor by Sen. Stowe's personal effort.

The senator's committees this session were banks and banking, insurance, of which he was chairman, and state house and libraries, of which he was chairman.

A staunch republican, the senator stood true to his convictions and pursued an even and somewhat conservative course on all public questions coming before the senate. He has also been a valuable man to his constituents in many ways, especially upon the Springfield bills to authorize the city to issue bonds not exceeding $800,000 as the Springfield municipal building loan of 1912 to complete its city buildings; the Springfield armory bill, both of which the governor approved, and on the proposed revision of the city charter of Springfield which was referred to the next general court. Sen. Stowe served three years in the house. On the question of his return to the senate he is in the hands of his friends.

James P. Timilty.

Organized labor never had, even in Sam Ross of New Bedford, a better friend or stauncher advocate on Beacon hill than Sen. James P. Timilty of the 7th Suffolk district. It was Sen. Timilty who, in the first Fitzgerald administration at city hall, secured the increase to laborers of 25 cents a day, making their pay $2.25, and it was he, as a senator, who put through, and then pushed over the governor's veto, the bill making the pay of laborers employed by the metropolitan departments $2.25 a day. Last year he was largely instrumental



in securing the passage of the law which provides for the retirement of city laborers, who are incapacitated, at the age of 60 if they have worked for the city for 25 years. He was also an important factor in securing the passage of the bill allowing veterans of the civil war to retire on half-pay if they have worked for the city for ten years.

Last year Sen. Timilty led the fight in the senate against allowing private insurance companies to operate under the workingmen's compensation act and this year he led the fight for the repeal of this provision, but the insurance lobby was powerful enough to defeat the efforts of him and the house leaders of the labor forces.

This year he introduced the bill and secured the Saturday half-holiday, without loss of pay, for the employees of the metropolitan water, sewerage and park commission. He introduced and pushed through two pension bills for widows of city employees, killed in the performance of duty, each giving the widow a pension of $300 a year for eight years.

On every labor measure, it is almost unnecessary to state, Sen. Timilty was aligned on the side of workingmen and on such progressive measures as the bill for a larger city council, with ward representation, the initiative and referendum, the federal income tax, the direct election of United States senators and the presidential primary bill he was in the forefront of the fight for the people.

Sen. Timilty has not only the desire to aid the plain people in legislation but also has the ability, for he has the friendship and regard of all with whom he has served on Beacon hill and few men could accomplish as much as he has done for the people of his district and all the working people in the commonwealth. Any constituency of working people is fortunate to be able to command the services of such a senator.

Thomas M. Vinson.

Sen. Thomas M. Vinson of the 8th Suffolk district has completed his first year in the senate after four years in the house and has proved himself an aggressive fighter on the floor in debate. He was seated after a contest in which the committee on elections decided that upon all the evidence the



contestant for his chair had no justifiable claim to it. He put in a year of close attention to his committees as well to his duties on the floor of the chamber.

Sen. Vinson as chairman of the committee on public service found a lot to occupy his mind in the 142 matters referred to that committee. He reported the bill for the promotion of call firemen for Taunton, which the governor vetoed but which was passed over the veto by a vote of 28 to 8 in the senate. He also reported the bill giving permanent tenure to officers of the superior and supreme courts in any county, not to be removed except for cause, by the sheriff, and then only with approval of the judges in attendance. Other legislation in which Sen. Vinson had a hand were the bills for increase of salary of the attorney general and the district attorney of Suffolk and for the pensioning of probation officers.

Beside being chairman of the committee on public service, the senator was a member of the committee on street railways and also the committee on labor. On the former he was opposed to the bill to develop transportation in the territory of the Berkshire, Worcester and Springfield street railway companies by a consolidation of the companies, which the committee reported and which subsequently died after the governor had vetoed it. On labor matters he always pursued a conservative course.

Sen. Vinson served three years in the house, from 1902 to 1904 inclusive, and was on mercantile affairs, metropolitan affairs, ways and means and public health, being house chairman of the latter. He came back to the house in 1910, serving on insurance and labor, and then in a close election last fall was elected to the senate. He is a trained legislator, as a lawyer a keen analyzer of all matters presented to him for legislation.

William H. Wheeler.

A quiet man, but a keen observer of events, Sen. William H. Wheeler during his first year in the senate for the session just closed, was content to make good work in committees count and to make his vote tell in accordance with his convictions rather than to essay any flights of oratory in debate. He came thus to be one of the most respected men in the upper chamber and one who always held its attention when he had anything to say. Sen. Wheeler is from Hubbardston and represents the Worcester-Hampden district. It is essentially a farming district and naturally Sen. Wheeler found place on the committee on agriculture, where he stood with the granges on the milk question as against the attempt to send out from Boston hordes of milk inspectors and to burden the farmer with over-inspection.

But the committee of all others in the work of which Sen. Wheeler put in his deepest interest was that of public charitable institutions which soon especially appealed to him after he received the appointment as its chairman from Pres. Greenwood. While in number the measures referred to it are not large, it is nevertheless one of the most important committees of the legislature for the reason that the appropriations for public charitable institutions of the state count up in the millions and a steady hand and well balanced judgment are required of the chairman of this committee. Having had a year's experience on the old committees of finance and expenditures back in 1894 in the house, and served in 1911 on the committee on public charitable institutions from the lower branch, Sen. Wheeler brought to his new position an excellent training as well as a natural aptness for the place and appreciation of its responsibilities. Matters referred to his committee included the various state hospitals, the reformatory schools for delinquent children, the care of the feeble minded, the dipsomaniacs and the Penikese leper hospital.

Nearly every one of these institutions wanted more money. In Worcester it was proposed to turn over the old hospital on Summer street within the city and to build a new one. When Sen. Wheeler found that the unfortunates at Worcester were sleeping on the floor up under the roof he and his committee reported an additional appro-



priation of $110,000 for beds and improvements. Gov. Foss vetoed this bill but the house swept it by tremendous majority over his veto, while the senate actually gave a two-thirds vote to pass over the veto, but by a peculiar ruling Pres. Greenwood counted himself and two senators who had paired with two absentees as present, though no one of the three voted on the question, and thus figured that the bill failed to pass by one vote.

Chairman Wheeler's committee reported the act for the use of records of hospitals as evidence, which was signed by Gov. Foss. This requires that the record of treatment of patients shall be kept by physicians and officials in charge of these institutions and shall be admissible as evidence in the courts of the commonwealth. Sen. Wheeler reported the bill that went through up to the governor for a new state hospital at the Grafton colony. The senator was able to introduce a number of reforms in the method of conducting the state institutions. While because of the large expenditures called for bills from his committee were not always met with the favorable appreciation of the governor their necessity was ably demonstrated by Sen. Wheeler and his associates.

Sen. Wheeler found time also to give some attention to the committee on towns of which he also was a member. He got through the bill to permit Princeton to appropriate from its funds for a town history. Sen. Wheeler has made friends with everybody with whom he has been thrown in contact.

House of Representatives 1912

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE

Grafton D. Cushing Made Reputation for Efficiency Second to None—Directed House With Firm Hand Without Using Undue Influence—Whole Career One of Splendid Public Service

Among all the young aspirants for honors at the hands of the republican party in this state today, there is none that has more conclusively established his title to consideration than Grafton D. Cushing, speaker of the house of representatives. His whole political career has been one of efficient service, but one year in the speakership has brought out latent qualities of leadership which few believed him to possess and placed him clearly in the gubernatorial class.

As speaker of the Massachusetts house, Mr. Cushing has made a reputation for efficiency second to that of none of his predecessors. He has been tried and not found wanting. He has "delivered the goods" and they are all wool and a yard wide. And through it all he has been the same quiet, dignified, unassuming gentleman, the same "scholar in politics" that he was when a plain representative, and the same good "mixer" and "jolly good fellow" that his fellow solons sized him up to be when they chose him as their leader.

With possibly one exception, no speaker ever got more out of the members in the way of efficiency than has Speaker Cushing. His constant aim was to facilitate business and to secure from the representatives the kind of service to which he believed their constituents were entitled. And yet, while keeping them everlasting attending to the public business, he did it without appearing to "drive." As a matter of fact, he is a leader, not a driver, and he led the legislators over difficult places by the easiest way and accomplished results without friction and with the pleasantest relations all around.

There was much shaking of heads and whispered predictions of disaster on the part of the party pessimists and sore-heads when Cushing, after a strenuous campaign, was seen to be the victor in the speakership contest last fall. It was pointed out that he lacked the quality of leadership necessary to success in the office, that he was too strongly allied with machine influences, that he came from the wrong part of the state and that his election would retard the movement then contemplated for the liberalization of the republican party.

Some disappointed members of the house, unable after repeated efforts, to bend him to their will, threatened to make the speaker's life miserable. Wait, they said, until the session opened. Then they would show him what tree made shingles.

Cushing said nothing but continued to saw wood in his customary industrious and energy-saving way. Disregarding the open insinuations of favoritism and threats of disloyalty, he made his committee selections with an eye single to what he believed to be the state's best interests. He wanted an efficient, smooth-working machine in the lower branch of the legislature, and he thought he knew, from his intimate study of the men with whom he had to deal, just how to place them to get the best results.

The result proved that he was right. When his committee appointments were announced, criticism was effectually silenced. He made the croakers begin to eat their words from the moment he took the gavel in his hand, and kept them eating them to the end. Every single count in the indictment brought against him by his political enemies has been quashed by general consent.

Nearly every day throughout the session Mr. Cushing furnished a fresh surprise for those who had seen in him the makings of a first class failure, but in no way did he surprise them more than in his sympathy with progressive legislation and his absolute freedom from machine domination.

He showed that he intended to lead when, on the opening day of the session, he delivered what was termed his "inaugural address," in which he outlined the safe and sane legislation which he thought should be enacted. It wasn't by any means a stand-pat program that he put before the legislature, but it was in such sharp contrast with the socialistic program laid down by the governor the following day that it left a good taste in the mouths of those who believe in the preservation of representative government.

Mr. Cushing is unalterably opposed to the initiative, referendum and recall, but he believes the legislature should have the right to submit any measure to a statewide referendum. In this he is far ahead of the conservative element of his party.



The speaker never lobbied for or against a measure, but he kept a directing hand on everything and used his influence in every legitimate way in favor of the good and against the bad in pending legislation. He never countenanced trickery in any form. If a measure in which he did not believe could not be killed by fair means, he would never allow it to be killed by foul means if he could prevent it.

Throughout his whole legislative career Mr. Cushing has been a doer of deeds which have redounded to the benefit of the people. He has been a constructive legislator, and has a record of things accomplished for the general good which is equalled by that of few members of the general court in the last decade. He has never attempted to achieve his ends by spectacular methods, or sought the limelight in any way. He has consistently left the gallery play to those with winning ways and golden tongues, and the time thus saved has been employed by him in the solution of tough problems of legislation.

Grafton D. Cushing was born in Boston, Aug. 4, 1864, and was educated at Noble's school and at Harvard. He took the course at Harvard law school and was admitted to the bar. For some time after that he taught at the Groton school. Then he came to Boston and opened a law office, which he has maintained ever since.

His entrance into politics was not the result of personal ambition, but was in response to the urging of friends that he stand as a reform candidate for the Boston school board. He was elected. The board then numbered 24 and was controlled in the interest, not of the public schools, but of the politicians. Cushing set himself about changing that condition of affairs, and he succeeded. Largely as a result of his efforts the board was reduced to a body of five, and he was elected as its first president. In that capacity he won his spurs as a leader and an executive.

He has served in the house of representatives since 1905, and in that time has placed the impress of his knowledge, experience and sound judgment upon nearly every piece of important legislation that has been enacted on the hill. He has especially interested himself in legislation affecting the city of Boston, and was largely instrumental in the passage of the new Boston charter act which has proved so successful in improving the administration of municipal affairs.

Henry Achin, Jr.

One of the first-year men in the house of 1912 who made good was Rep. Henry Achin, Jr., of Lowell, a young republican whose ideal of public service was high and whose devotion to duty won for him the commendation of the leaders in his party. He was assigned by Speaker Cushing to a place on the difficult and hard-worked committee on insurance, a subject with which he was familiar from long experience in the field, and few on the committee undertook the work more conscientiously than he and no one devoted more time or attention to the various bills dealing with that subject.

Rep. Achin also worked for the bill to place the employees in the various city departments of Lowell under civil service regulations, and here again it was a question of applying the knowledge gained from experience, for he had, previous to being elected to the legislature, served three years in the Lowell city council. Another bill for which he worked hard and long and which has now been signed by Gov. Foss was the one authorizing the Lowell Textile School to grant degrees. He gave much of his time, too, to the bill providing for extending the work of that school by the installation of new and up-to-date equipment.

The Merrimac waterways bill and a number of other matters dealing with the Merrimac river enlisted his efforts and he joined in the general fight with the other Lowell



members in heading off the perennial scheme from Haverhill to prevent the Lowell mills from emptying their sewerage into the river.

Rep. Achin was born in Lowell on June 30, 1883, and attended the public and parochial schools of his native city. That he is one of the active young men there now is evidenced by the fact that he is a member of the Centralville, the Pawtucketville and the Middlesex clubs, the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Citoyens Americains, the C. M. A. C. and the St. Jean Baptiste society.

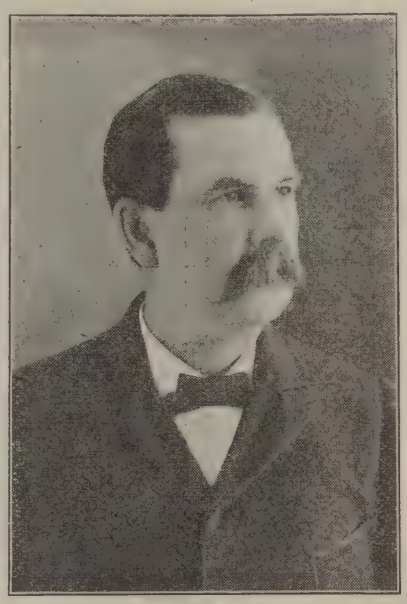
Henry L. Andrews.

Few first-term men attain in the few months of a single session the place in the estimation of their colleagues held by Rep. Henry L. Andrews a republican of Woburn. There was nothing spectacular about his work, and he never, at any time, tried to make good by log-rolling his influence with "the gang" in return for favors they might do him when his own measures were before the house. He is a plain business man at home, and what he accomplished on Beacon Hill was done in a businesslike way.

Rep. Andrews worked hard for the success of the million dollar metropolitan parkway bill, which carries $50,000 for the construction of the Woburn-Wakefield boulevard.

As a member of the committee on military affairs Mr. Andrews had some very hard work to perform in the session just closed and several important changes in the militia laws are the result of it. Most of these are general in their character, although affecting the individual cities and towns to the same degree they are called upon to help support a citizen soldiery. Among them are laws for the retirement and for the appointment of staff officers, for the creation of an examining board and for the fining of soldiers found guilty of offences by court martial and establishing the term of office of the adjutant general. He was also interested in all legislation in behalf of the Spanish war veterans.

Rep. Andrews is a printer and for 15 years was the publisher of the Woburn News. He was born in that city on June 11, 1850, and is a Mason, and Odd Fellow, a Son of the Amercian Revolution and a



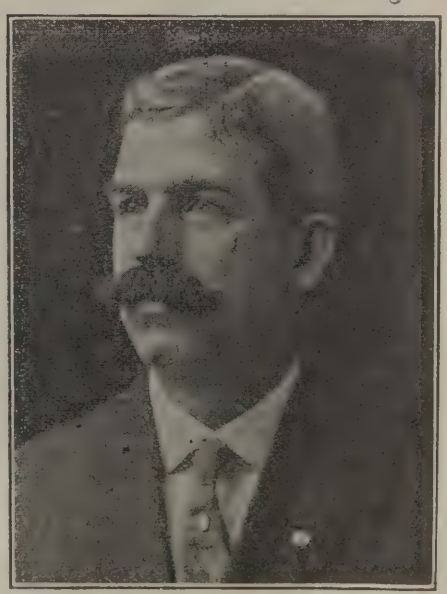
member of the Veteran Odd Fellows' Association. He was registrar of voters in his home city for seven years and served as an alderman-at-large in 1904-1905-1906--907 and 1908.

Oscar E. Arkwell.

One of the Worcester legislators who demonstrated the wisdom of his constituents when they selected him to represent them on Beacon Hill was Oscar E. Arkwell, a thorough-going republican from the 21st dist., who was serving his second term.

There is nothing spectacular about Rep. Arkwell. He knew what was going on all the time and none of the legislative wiseones was able to slip anything across before he was asking why. He was just a plain, good legislator, with no claims to being either a statesman or a politician, but determined to protect his Worcester neighbors from both.

There were numerous opportunities from



him to help those same neighbors directly, too, at the last session, and Rep. Arkwell never failed to do it. The bill for the removal of the insane asylum from Summer street to Grafton came before his committee, he having been assigned by Speaker Cushing to public charitable institutions. It was due a great deal to his efforts in its behalf that the removal measure was reported favorably and thus started right on its legislative course.

He also was prepared to do yeoman service is securing the passage of the bill authorizing the state to purchase the fair grounds in Worcester, the first step in the inauguration of a big annual fair in his city. Circumstances rendered it necessary for that bill to go over another year, but while it was before the legislature Rep. Arkwell did good work in its behalf.

He also was of great assistance in securing the passage of the measure authorizing the city to borrow money to increase the water supply, and also assisted materially in the passage of the bills to secure greater efficiency in the county courts, civil and probate, by increasing the number of clerks. The appropriation for Worcester Polytechnic was another measure that enlisted his attention.

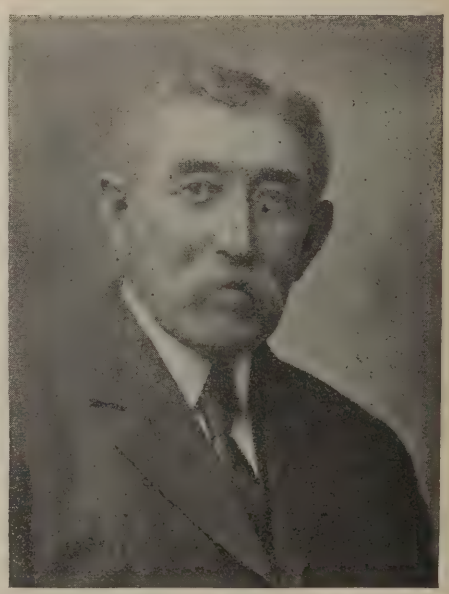
Labor had a good friend in Rep. Arkwell, as he supported all measures for the welfare of the people. Probably no man in the legislature, in the republican party at least, has a better labor record than Rep. Arkwell, and the state house regards this as a part of the secret of his political successes in the past. He is another good example of the man who does his work quietly and effectively.

On the big general legislation Rep. Arkwell took an active part one way or another and he left his mark on the legislature of 1912. His services entitled him to another term should he desire it and it is the hope of the republican leaders that he does.

Rep. Arkwell was born in Westborough on March 11, 1867, and attended the public schools there, afterward removing to Worcester, where he is in the grocery and provision business. He served two years in the common council there, that being his only political office until he was elected to the house.

Frank W. Atkins.

One of the familiar faces that will be missed from the house next session is that of Rep. Frank W. Atkins of Lynn, of the 14th Essex district, who, having held down



the chair for two years, is about to retire to give "Joe" Barry of Lynn his turn. Mr. Atkins has been one of the silent members of the house, in that he has not been one of those to shine in the spotlight by brilliant flights of oratory, but he can nevertheless talk on occasion as was evidenced by his argument last year on depression of the tracks in Lynn. This year his committee was public charitable institutions, in which Rep. Atkins has found a great deal to interest him and on which he has done effective work.

Among the important legislation in which he has had a hand is on the bill as to the use of records of hospitals as evidence in the trial of cases, the bill to permit the establishment of an industrial fund for institutions supervised by the state board of insanity, by the sale of articles produced by inmates, and the bill as to religious instruction in state institutions, regard being had to different religious faiths of the inmates.

His committee reported the Worcester hospital and Westborough hospital bills which were vetoed by the governor and both passed over the veto in the house. Rep. Atkins has also served on the committee on harbors and public lands during his two years. On the former committee he

was of much assistance to Lynn last year on the matter of the improvement of its harbor. In his votes in the house he has been conservative.

But Rep. Atkins is on record as for the initiative and referendum, for the public opinion bill, for election of United States senators by popular vote and other progressive legislation. He has not hesitated, though he might be the only member of his delegation, to take the unpopular side and to vote according to his convictions of what was right. He is a large real estate owner and dealer in Lynn and proposes to return to his business.

Edward C. R. Bagley.

One of the best legislators in the Boston delegation, and one who did more for his friends than any other member in either branch, was Rep. Edward C. R. Bagley of Ward 1, a republican from a democratic ward, but one whose friendships are of wide extent and whose ability as a legislator had been tested by his constituents on many occasions during the last half dozen years.

Rep. Bagley was serving his second term in the house, a fact that made him of



much value to those East Boston residents who sought favors at the hands of the various departments, for every minute almost that the Ward 1 member was not devoting to his duties in the house or in committee he was engaged in advancing the cause of some friend in one of the offices downstairs. He was, as a matter of fact, one of the most conscientious and faithful members of the house, seldom missing a session, and never doing so when a Boston bill, no matter what section it might have come from, was on the calendar.

He led the fight against the East Boston Terminal railroad, a project backed by promoters, ostensibly as a part of the port development, but really as a speculation. The measure was one of the worst, from the viewpoint of East Boston residents, that was before the legislature, its effect being to reduce the valuation of many homes, the land for which had been sold by the very men who were promoting the terminal company on the express promise that no railroad would pass through that section. It also sought the right to cut Wood Island park in two and to utilize a portion of that pleasure ground for the benefit of private interests, thus compelling the people at large to contribute to the assets of the speculators behind the enterprise. Rep. Bagley's efforts prolonged the battle, which was waged with all the intensity that characterizes the efforts of big business to take from the people what is lawfully theirs. He could do no more, though, for gubernatorial influence was at work that made it impossible to secure even a solid Boston backing against the proposition. Rep. Bagley, however, followed the bill to the senate and even to the governor's office, where he sought in vain to secure a veto.

He also led the fight in the house to abolish capital punishment, and the array of new facts and figures he brought forward to show the fallacy of state-sanctioned murder as a cure for homicide brought many recruits to the cause and for the first time in Massachusetts the hope is warrantable that within a few years now capital punishment in this state will be a thing of the past.

Rep. Bagley also took a prominent part in the plans for port development and for the utilization of the East Boston waterfront without cutting up Wood Island park. He also favored the bill to secure a constable for the East Boston municipal court and was an active worker in behalf of the measure for the "missing link" highway in Revere, connecting Bennington street in his own ward with Lynn.

Rep. Bagley is a candidate for the senate to succeed Sen. Grainger, the contest for which promises to be energetic when it opens in the fall.

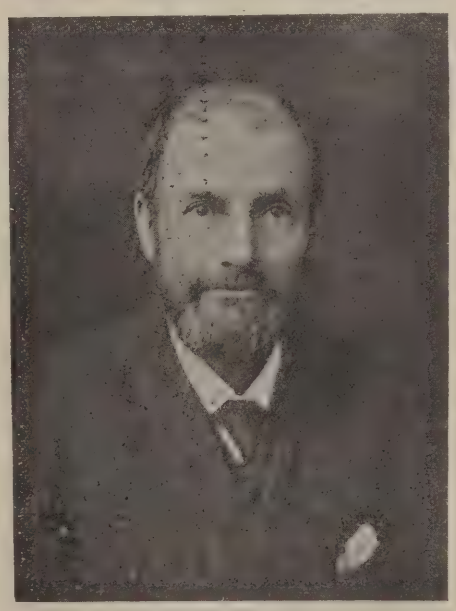
He served on the committee on taxation last year, when he handled large taxation matters in the house, and on mercantile affairs this year. He was one of the hard workers for the entry of the Grand Trunk to Boston and took a prominent part in all the big legislation of the session.

Rep. Bagley was born in Boston on July 22, 1875, his education being confined to the public schools. He is a wholesale clothing salesman and for four years served in the old common council, beginning in 1906 and being elected successively in 1907, 1908 and 1909, having been in 1908 the republican candidate for president of that body. He is a member of B. P. O. E., Boston lodge 10; Baalbec lodge, A. F. & M.; Zenith lodge, I. O. O. F., 42; Ridgeley encampment, 47; N. E. O. P., Winthrop lodge, 57; Hooker Association of Massachusetts; E. B. Improvement Association; Massachusetts Republican club; Ward 1 Republican club and Winthrop Republican club.

J. Herbert Baker.

Rep. J. Herbert Baker of Melford, who passed away late in the last legislative session, was one of the most conscientious legislators that ever sat at the state house. The voters of the 11th Norfolk district, which he represented, and the commonwealth at large lost an honest and faithful servant and the members of the house lost a good and true friend in Rep. Baker's death.

Rep. Baker was born in the town of Medfield on June 21, 1855, graduated the public schools and later took up the work of a newspaper correspondent. Before his election to the legislation, he was honored by



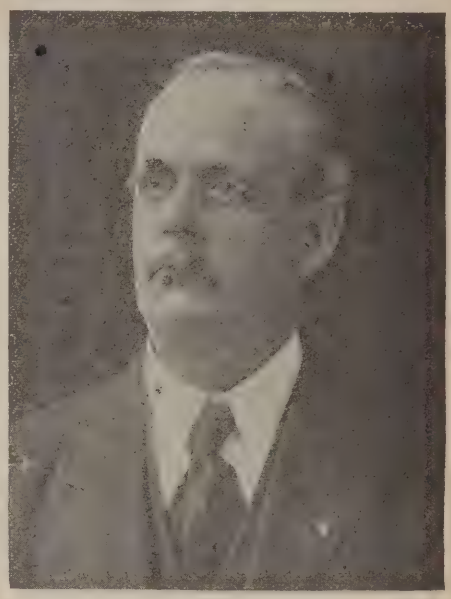
his town in many ways, serving as a member of the republican town committee, clerk of the board of library trustees and as town moderator. He was first chosen to represent the district in the lower branch of the legislature in the fall of 1910. He was re-elected to the last house by a handsome vote.

Although he came from a safe republican district, Rep. Baker displayed a great measure of independence in his votes on the different "big" measures which came up for his consideration. He was one of that much-needed type of legislators who placed the welfare of the people at all times above party considerations.

Willie W. Baker.

Rep. Willie W. Baker of Westwood was given a second term in the house because he had proved his value. Rep. Baker again served as an efficient member of the committee on towns, and was given added duties by his appointment to the committee on state house and libraries.

Rep. Baker again pushed his bill for the reclamation of wet lands, and had the satisfaction of marshalling so many votes for the bill that the opponents finally negotiated a compromise for an investigation by a commission. More and more public-spirited citizens, regardless of senseless cries of "socialism," are beginning to appreciate the value of the project and leg-



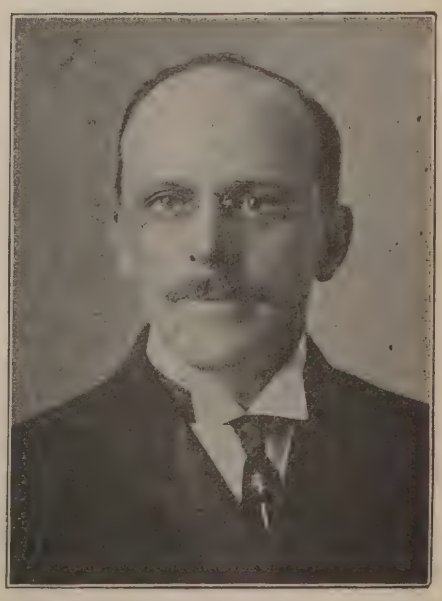
islation is sure to result sooner or later, by which the state, as well as whole communities are bound to profit.

Rep. Baker again took his stand with the progressive republicans voting for all the great progressive measures of the year, like the presidential primary, direct election of U. S. Senators, the referendum amendment to the constitution, etc.

Willie W. Baker was born in Westwood, April 30, 1856, and educated in the public schools. Beginning his business career as a carriage painter he later prospered as a farmer. For 21 years he has been a director of the Dedham Co-operative Bank. He has been chaplain of the Westwood grange since its organization. There are few town offices to which he has not been elected, and in each he has proven his fidelity and efficiency—school committee of Dedham (before Westwood was set off), chairman committee to incorporate town of Westwood, town clerk Westwood 15 years, chief engineer 15 years, school committee 11 years. He belongs to the Masons, Odd Fellows, A. O. U. W., and Men's Club.

John Ballantyne.

Rep. John Ballantyne in his first year as a representative from the 21st Suffolk dis-



trict was appointed to the important committee on metropolitan affairs. This was an unusual honor for a first year man, but

Rep. Ballantyne early indicated that the speaker had made no mistake in the appointment.

Rep. Ballantyne's legal ability as well as his talent in debate were put to a test when the bill to compel the metropolitan water board to filter water taken from Lake Cochituate came before the house. Behind the bill was the desire of certain Natick residents to secure boating privileges on the lake. Rep. Ballantyne, in a strong speech uncovered the real intent of the promotors of the bill, and refuted the charge that Lake Cochituate had been contaminated and carried the house with him.

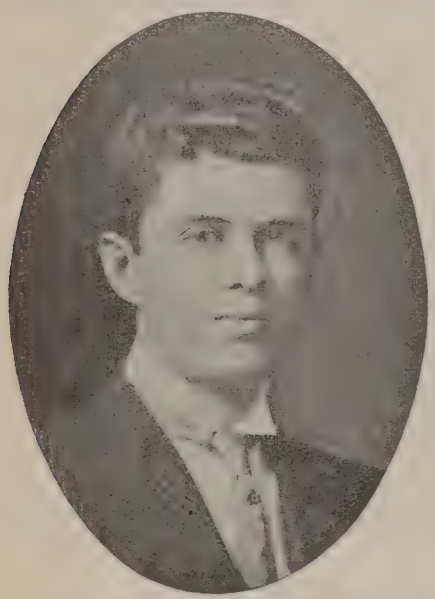
Rep. Ballantyne stood fast in opposition to the assaults on the city charter. While taking a conservative position in regard to committing the metropolitan district to large expenditures for parks and boulevards, he did favor the Avery street widening bill, and also the Pleasant street widening as immediate needs, but opposed the $2,500,000 bill for new streets.

John Ballantyne was born in Galt, Canada, in 1870. Educated in Canadian schools he became a resident of Boston in boyhood, and has long lived in Ward 21. He has served on the republican ward committee and was elected to the common council in 1909, where he made a fine record. He is in active practice as a member of the Suffolk bar, and is prominent in the Knights of Pythias, being past grand commander of Massachusetts.

Clarence A. Barnes.

A first-year member of the house of 1912 who made good was Clarence A. Barnes of Mansfield, the young republican who represented the 2d Bristol dist.

He served on the committee on judiciary,



an honor that is seldom accorded to so young a man, and more seldom still to one who is serving his first term in the legislecture.

His feat in pushing the grade crossing bill drafted by the Mansfield selectmen through the house is considered by legislators to be one of the notable events of the year on Beacon Hill. The measure provided that railroads themselves should bear the whole cost of crossing abolition where they themselves were the petitioners and that they should bear a larger portion of the cost than they do at present when a town petitioned for the improvement.

Rep. Barnes also worked hard for the bill giving the Mansfield water supply district authority to negotiate an additional loan for improving the service.

Mr. Barnes is a Yale man, a graduate of Yale Law School and a practising lawyer in Mansfield. He is a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was born on Aug. 28, 1882. He belongs to the Republican club of Mansfield, is a Mason, R. A. C., K. T. and the Mystic Shrine and has membership in the Yale club, Boston Athletic association, the Winthrop club and the Chamber of Commerce.

James F. Barry.

The farmers of Massachusetts, particularly those of the western section, were well represented on Beacon Hill in the legislature of 1912, and prominent among those who fought in season and out of season for the rights and interests of agriculture was Rep. James F. Barry of Agawam, a democrat who was serving his second term.

Mr. Barry was peculiarly able to be of great assistance to the people in the session just closed, for not only is he a farmer himself, but he also is a business man, conducting a lucrative coal business. He thus has become familiar with many phases of the cost of living problem, as a producer, as a shipper, as a consignee and as a

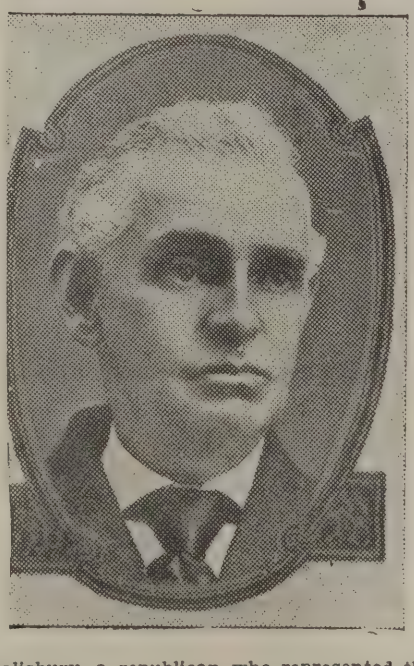


merchant. It was no wonder, then, that Speaker Cushing should have chosen him for a place on the important committee on railroads, which was slated at the session just closed to face many new problems related to the state's transportation facilities. Mr. Barry was active in working for the petition to increase the trackage by admitting the Grand Trunk to Boston and Worcester, and he was still more active in helping draft changes in the railroad laws which will protect the people of Massachusetts after the railroad has completed its purposed lines. He was a strong supporter of the western trolley merger bill.

He was born in Agawam on Dec. 4, 1857, has been a tax collector there for 16 years, has served on the board of selectmen and is a member of the board of overseers of the poor.

A. Willis Bartlett.

One of the substantial men of the last legislature was Rep. A. Willis Bartlett of



Salisbury, a republican who represented the 26th Essex district, and was serving his first term.

Rep. Bartlett was assigned by Speaker Cushing to the important committee on agriculture, a choice on the speaker's part that accorded well with the inclinations of the member from Salisbury. The latter is a farmer by calling and was deeply interested in all the matters that came before the legislature having in view the encouragement of the men engaged in producing crops from the soil.

A good piece of work done by Rep. Bartlett was in helping secure the passage of the bill to give the Newburyport bridge to the state. Rep. Fowle of Newburyport had been working hard on the proposition, helped by Rep. Bartlett, and at the crucial point a neat speech by the latter practically settled matters.

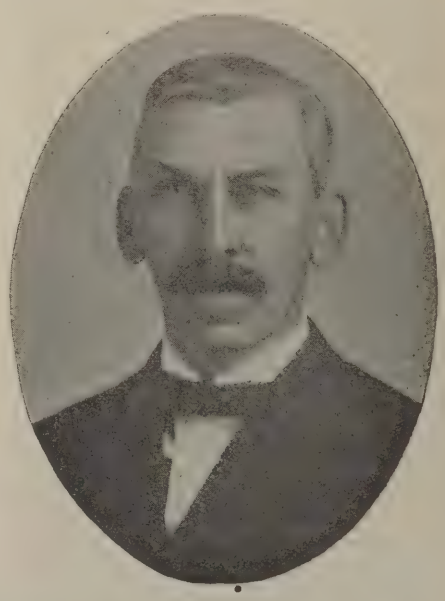
He showed that the bridge cost each taxpayer of Salisbury $1.20 every year for repairs, most of them due to automobile traffic from which the citizens of that town derived absolutely nothing. This speech was considered by many to be the turning point in the career of the bridge bill, and, in any event, its passage was from that moment assured.

Rep. Bartlett was born in Salisbury on Sept. 21, 1853, and was graduated from the public schools there. He is a member of the Essex Republican club, a granger and for five years has been president of the Amesbury and Salisbury Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

Frederick D. Bartlett.

The voters of Plymouth generally manage to elect to the legislature men who make their presence felt when they get there, and when two years ago they chose Frederick D. Bartlett, the democrat who has represented them in the house during the sessions of 1911 and 1912, they were only remaining true to tradition. Last fall the voters showed their confidence in him by electing him as an independent over both the democratic and republican nominees.

Mr. Bartlett, early in his first year, dem-



onstrated his ability to grapple with problems of state, showing at the same time that a man trained to business is the finest type of legislator that can be found where one is looking for results. Speaker Cushing assigned him this year to one of the most important committees of the legislature, so far as southeastern Massachusetts is concerned—the committee on fisheries and game.

Mr. Bartlett was also on the committee on public lighting, as he was also on the congressional redistricting committee, of which he was also a member during the summer recess a year ago. He worked hard for all the bills affecting Plymouth county, except those which he believed were intended to increase the burden of county expense for the taxpayers.

He was born in Plymouth on June 22, 1862, and attended the public schools there. Later he was graduated from the high school. He is manager and treasurer of the Bradford Joint company and also president of the Plymouth Co-operative bank. For eight years he has been a member of the board of selectmen of the town and is a Red Man.

Sanford Bates.

Rep. Sanford Bates was the new man to win nomination and election in the triple district of Ward 24, Boston, in 1912. He showed up well, beside his two experienced colleagues, and will be returned undoubtedly to the house of 1913.

Rep. Bates was appointed by Speaker

Cushing to two committees, an unusual honor for a new man—engrossed bills and mercantile affairs, being chosen clerk of the latter.

Rep. Bates took a strong interest in all the telephone bills. He had charge, for his committee, of the adverse report on the bill for the transfer of control of telephones and telegraphs from the highway to the gas commission. Rep. Bates recognized the fact that there is considerable dissatisfaction with the present regime, but he saw no reason to expect betterment merely by the transfer to the gas commission which supervises nothing cognate. He carried through the adverse report to acceptance, despite the fact that the committee divided on the matter. The committee also reported adversely on the Griffin bill for an investigation of telephone rates and service, but Rep. Bates favored the investigation.

Rep. Bates was instrumental in having inserted in the million dollar parkways bill provisions for the construction of Old Colony avenue at a cost of $450,000 and for a bathing beach and recreation facilities at Dorchester Lower Mills at a cost of $5000; and he was also instrumental in pushing through the house Sen. Horgan's $2,500.000 street bill, 60 percent of which appropriation must be spent for streets in the suburban districts, if the voters accept the act.

Rep. Bates did good work on the bill relative to the sale of fruit, nuts and vegetables. The bill compels dealers to sell honestly, by weight, instead of by scant dry measure. The new law benefits especially poor people. By a curious series of incidents a bill which would have nullified this measure got through the house late in the



session when there was scanty attendance, but the committee rallied and killed it in the senate.

Rep. Bates showed himself a progressive republican, going on record in favor of the referendum amendment to the constitution; that cities and towns may provide free food to poor children; for the stock transfer tax; for the federal income tax; for the amendment to the constitution making women eligible as notaries public; for peaceful persuasion; for direct election of U. S. senators; and for the presidential primary.

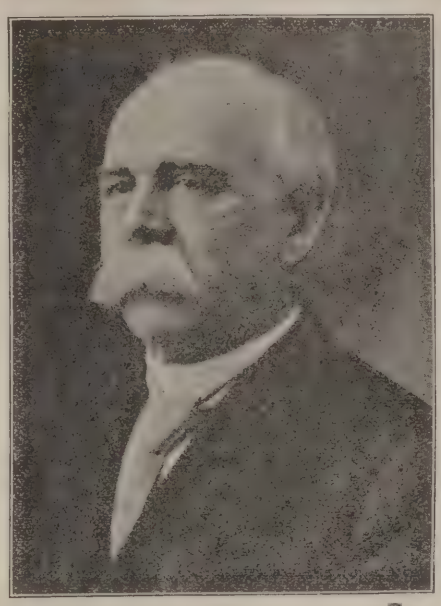
Sanford Bates was born in Boston on July 17, 1884, and was educated in the public schools and the Y. M. C. A. law school, from which institution he received his degree in 1906. For six years, 1900-1906, while studying and mastering his profession, he was in the municipal service at city hall. He has been in active practice since 1906. He belongs to the Royal Arcanum.

John V. Beal.

A steady and painstaking member of the house of 1912 was Rep. John V. Beal of Randolph, republican. Mr. Beal, being a prominent lawyer, was assigned to the committee on judiciary. Mr. Beal made, indeed, one of the solid men of the committee.

One of the most important bills that came before the body had attracted wide attention, that being the efforts that were made by the liability insurance companies to amend the workingmen's compensation act. It required great tact and the exercise of considerable justice to prevent the emasculation of that law in the interests of the companies, but Mr. Beal and his colleagues remained true to the people of the state and the only amendment reported was one which really improved the act and enhanced its chances of successful operation.

Mr. Beal, while not of the rampant school of progressive republicans whose first idea, apparently, is to take party control away from the present machine managers and establish another with equal power, but with chauffeurs and new bosses, was a real

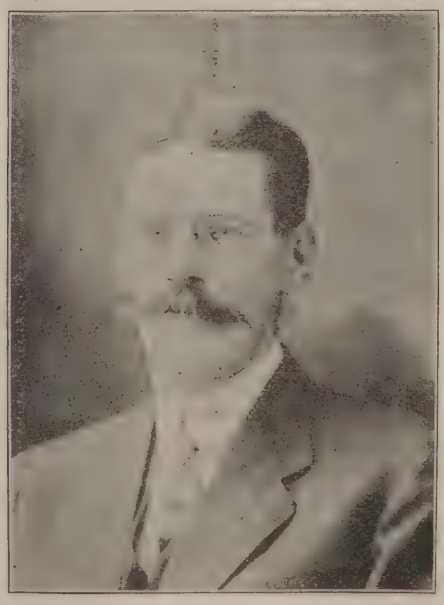


progressive, as shown by his vote on many of the big measures before the legislature. Among them was that for the ratification of the constitutional amendment for the direct election of United States senators. He opposed the initiative and referendum and all those other plans to circumvent the constitution without amending it.

Mr. Beal was born in Randolph, on July 3, 1842, attended the public schools there and afterward was graduated from Phillips Andover academy. He has been a lifelong republican, and although never holding public office before his election to the house he always has been one of the guiding forces of his party in his native town.

Harry C. Beaman.

Few legislatures are elected in Massachusetts that do not bear testimony to the sterling qualities of hotel men by providing



membership for at least one or two, and this year among the bonifaces who won a seat in the house was Harry C. Beaman, manager of the Princeton Inn at Princeton, Worcester county.

Mr. Beaman is a Harvard man, very practical, and holding to the ideal that the first duty of a legislator is to his constituents and to the state. Speaker Cushing was quick to note these traits in the new member from the 3rd Worcester district, and, as a result, appointed him to the important committee on railroads. Thus it came about that Mr. Beaman, a first-year man, was accorded the honor of sitting in that body and of helping frame the bill which will double the trunk-line mileage of the state and give to Worcester a much better transportation system than that city has ever had.

As a resident of Princeton, in the centre almost of Massachusetts' most prosperous agricultural region, Mr. Beaman had a very clear conception of the dairymen's troubles from overinspection and the high cost of farming resulting from it. He therefore came to Beacon Hill prepared to fight for the farmers and he did so.

The only amendment to the western trolley bill, out of all those offered, carried Rep. Beaman's proposition for a line through Rutland Centre.

Rep. Beaman was born in Princeton on March 3, 1863, and after going through the public schools there entered Williston seminary, where he prepared for Harvard. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., the Princeton Country club and the Varsity club of Cambridge. He has been a selectman of Princeton, served on the school committee of the town, been tree warden and a trustee of the public library there. He was formerly a democrat, but bolted the party in 1896, when he was a delegate to the national convention of the gold democracy that nominated Palmer and Buckner as its presidential ticket.

James W. Bean.

Rep. James W. Bean of Cambridge achieved new fame in his fourth year in the house by compelling the ways and means committee to cut down the state tax levy,



This was unprecedented. The committee had reported a bill for $6,500,000, or $1,500,000 higher than ever known before.

It was a rare triumph for Bean, and justified, to many, the previous saying, heard so frequently for months, "Bean, as ranking member of the committee of 1911, should have been given the chairmanship."

Further fighting by the committee, though, resulted in a compromise by which the half million dollars the Cambridge man sought to save to the tax payers was cut in two. He has the satisfaction, though, and it must be a great one, of having saved $250,000 to the home owners and families of the commonwealth, and that is considerable.

James W. Bean will go down in history as the only insurgent legislator who ever compelled a ways and means committee to lower the state tax, and he will receive the thanks of many grateful citizens.

Rep. Bean, in his fourth year in the house, was deposed by Speaker Cushing from his former important position in the rules committee, and ranking member of the ways and means committee, and placed on railroads. The deposition rankled, because his friends declared there was no reason except that he had supported Underhill instead of Cushing for speaker. All through 1912 he showed again and again that he knew more about the financial measures of the year than the chaiman of the ways and means committee, and again and again the house paid tribute to his superior judgment by following his lead.

James W. Bean can always be depended

on to look out for the needs of Cambridge. His work in getting through the new charter and in defending it till it is tried out; for the retirement of veterans, for the parkway bill, for the commission of public safety bill, for the bill to extend the civil service to chiefs of police, stamp him as a worker and leader.

Rep. Bean was born in Somerville May 11, 1866, and after graduating from the Somerville high school in 1884 entered newspaper work, serving on the staff of the Boston Advertiser, Herald and Globe. For 17 years he has been proprietor of the Cambridge Chronicle. He served in the Somerville common council in 1890-1891, and came to the house from Cambridge first in 1909. He is prominent in the Masons, Elks, and Citizens' Trade association.

William A. Bellamy.

The value of experience to a legislator was well exemplified in the session of 1912 by Rep. William A. Bellamy, a republican who completed his third term from the 3d Bristol district with great credit to himself and considerable benefit to the people of Taunton.

Rep. Bellamy was this session assigned to the committee on cities by Speaker Cushing, and there he was in a position to do many things, not only for Taunton, but also for the other municipalities of the state. It was through his efforts that the bill to recompense the widow of John Carr of his own city, whose husband lost his life in the performance of his duty, was



reported out of the committee favorably and afterward passed through its various stages in the house and senate successfully. Rep. Bellamy was largely instrumental in securing the passage over Gov. Foss's veto of the bill making the call firemen of Taunton eligible for appointment to the permanent force without having first to pass a civil service examination.

He was born in Sheffield, England, on Sept. 16, 1879, but secured his education in the Taunton public schools and the Boston Y. M. C. A. evening law school. He is a practising lawyer in Taunton, a member of the Elks and of the grand lodge I. O. O. F. Previous to being elected to the legislature he served two years in the Taunton city council, and in 1907 served on the board of sewer commissioners in that city. He was in the legislature of 1910 and 1911, in both of which years he served on the committee on education and bills in third reading.

Arthur H. Bicknell.

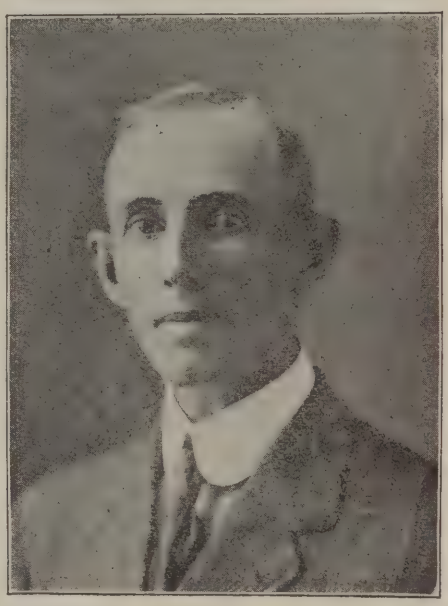
Rep. Arthur H. Bicknell of Dalton, who represented the 4th Berkshire district in the house of 1912, was a legislator whose ideal of civic duty was high and whose conscientious attention to duty rendered his services of much value to the state.

Mr. Bicknell was not as a legislator, much given to chasing the rainbows of popularity. He was, on the other hand, one of the solid men, whose views were based on the circumstances surrounding each individual measure as it came up for action and whose vote was cast accordingly as the justice of the situation demanded.

The leaders of the legislature are picked from among the men of this calibre, and Rep. Bicknell, as a result of these traits, soon attained a high place among the republicans, although the fact that he was serving his first term and had not yet gained that experience so necessary to leadership prevented him from becoming one of the first men of the session.

It gave him a commanding place though, when matters directly affecting Berkshire county were before the legislature. He was, because of it, able to do great work for the bill for a state highway from Dalton to Goshen, and was in a position to be of much assistance in framing the bill extending the trolley system throughout the Berkshire region, although the railroad commission afterward threw cold water on the plan that had been adopted. Regardless of the commission's stand, however, Mr. Bicknell made it plain to the legislators from other sections of the state that trolley-line development is the only salvation of many towns in the Berkshires and that it is absolutely essential to the prosperity of the commonwealth as a whole, that the section shall be aided, especially when all it asks is the authority to help itself.

Mr. Bicknell worked for the bill prohibit-



ing the sale of game birds in Massachusetts, a measure which is expected to work out greatly in the interests of the farmers, and he opposed strenuously the bill from North Adams that would practically wipe out the close season on deer.

He was one of those who opposed the Ellis milk bill and worked earnestly for the bill increasing the bounties to agricultural socieies for fairs and also for the measure providing for special exhibitions of farm products.

Mr. Bicknell was born in Windsor on March 31, 1873, and attended the public schools of Dalton. He is an expert accountant and was employed by the Dalton Shoe Company for 15 years. His only public office before being elected to the legislature was that of town auditor of Dalton, a position he held in 1909, 1910, 1911. He is a Mason, a Granger and a member of the Dalton Club. During the session he served on the committee on towns.

Enos H. Bigelow.

The 7th Middlesex representative district was well represented in the house the past session by Dr. Enos H. Bigelow of Framingham. Rep. Bigelow is a republican of the safe and conservative type, one who is still loyal to the old standards represented by the party. He was a strong barrier in the house of 1912 against measures of a radical nature such as the initiative and referendum and the public opinion bill which he thought struck representative government a blow.

Dr. Bigelow was very appropriately appointed to the committee on public health where his medical training enabled him to render valuable service to the commonwealth. He was popular with the members of the house and was successful in securing the passage of no less than three bills particularly benefiting his town of Framingham. The most important of these and one which occasioned quite a battle, was to enable the town of Framingham to enlarge its water supply. This bill was given a "next general court" report by the committee on water supply. Dr. Bigelow was successful in overturning the committee report, however, and the bill was passed. He also got through a bill permitting Framingham to borrow money for an extension of its sewerage and a bill to permit the town to hold land conveyed to the Framingham Academy.

Rep. Bigelow was one of the 37 members of the house to vote against the Donahue bill for the direct election of United States senators when it came up for consideration early in the session before congress had voted to submit the amend-



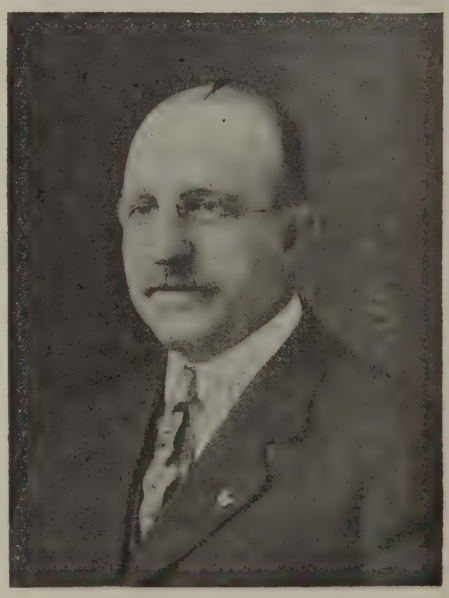
ment to the several states for ratification. He also voted against the federal income tax resolutions and similar measures.

Rep. Bigelow was born in Framingham on May 5, 1855. He is a graduate of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute and the Harvard Medical school. He is a practising physician and is also president of the Framingham Trust Co.

Alvin E. Bliss.

One of the most active members of the house of 1912, taking so important part in all of the big legislation and a leading part in most of it, was Rep. Alvin E. Bliss of Malden, a republican who represented the 23d Middlesex district for the third consecutive term.

Rep. Bliss was assigned by Speaker Cushing to the chairmanship of the important committee on cities, the hardest-worked subdivision of the legislature and a body where nothing counts quite so much as a knowledge of the problems that confront the mu-



nicipalities. The chairman of that committee is forced continually to exercise keen judgment in defending the cities of the state from the theories of cranks and the plans of persons who seek legislative aid in securing favors their neighbors are not willing they should secure. Also they must determine what are the legitimate requests that come before his committee, and how they are to keep interested parties from rendering them one-sided when granted.

The record of the body in the session of 1912 was one of the best it ever made, and to Rep. Bliss is largely due much of the credit for this. As it happened there was before the committee much legislation from his own city. One of the bills was a petition for a revision of the charter. Another, practically to the same end, although of lesser scope, asked for the establishment of a board of public works. Rep. Bliss devoted a great deal of time to trying to bring the contending interests on both of these measures to an agreement, but in the end was unsuccessful. Under these circumstances it was deemed better to permit the voters to discuss matters for another year and to that end the committee reported reference to the next legislature on both bills, so that each now has its standing in the clerk's office and may be brought forward in its present or in an amended form in 1913.

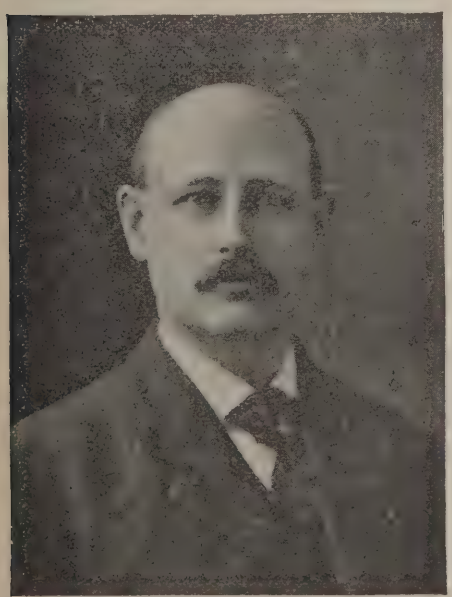
Another bill from his committee, and one for which he worked hard was that creating the office of city forester in Malden, while he also did as much as anybody for the measure amending the primary election laws in Malden, thus affecting a cure of what was generally admitted to be a bad situation.

Rep. Bliss also found time to do great work in favor of the big bills before the legislature, he having voted for the Grand Trunk bill, the measure ratifying the vote of congress in favor of the direct election of United States senators, the trolley consolidation bill, by which many small towns in the western section of the state would have received transportation facilities they never possessed before, and many others. He was one of the ablest debaters in the house and his voice was heard on most of the important legislation.

Rep. Bliss was born in Brookline on Sept. 16, 1858, and secured his education in the public schools there. He is superintendent of the Malden electric lighting plant and manager of similar industries in several places. He is a Mason, a member of the chapter, the Knights Templar and the Mystic Shrine. In addition he is a member of the Odd Fellows, encampment, canton and the Rebekah lodge. He has membership in the Knights of Pythias, the Elks, the Middlesex, Malden, Kernwood and Melrose athletic clubs and served in the Malden common council of 1887 and 1888. He has long been a prominent republican of his city and is a member of the city committee and the 4th councillor district committee. During the session just closed besides serving on cities, he was also on the committee on rules, known in the house as the speaker's cabinet.

Charles M. Blodgett.

Dr. Charles M. Blodgett of Malden was one of the most popular and valued members of the committee on metropolitan af-



fairs in his second year in the house, representing the 24th Middlesex district. He took a conservative position against the tendency of the year to pile up a big state tax and he opposed many a measure which would bleed the taxpayers.

He did not hesitate to support Gov. Foss when he considered that the latter had the best of the argument. Thus Rep. Blodgett, in company with the chairman of his committee, Bothfeld of Newton, voted to sustain the governor in his veto of the bill to allow the city of Boston to break the building law by carrying the city hall annex above the 125-foot limit.

But he aided to put the Somerville firemen's bill over Gov. Foss' veto by the prodigious vote of 186 to 20.

He was also conservative on the numerous schemes to spend money for boulevards, parks, etc. He was given charge of his committee report leave to withdraw on the petition of L. P. Winchenbaugh for a parkway from Mattapan square, Boston, to Hyde Park and Milton, and the house accepted the report. This was an illustration of what occurred on other similar bills.

On the great questions of the year he again showed himself as progressive a republican as in his first year. He voted for the presidential primary, for the direct election of U. S. senators (the Donahue resolutions), for the initiative and referendum, also for the simple referendum which passed both branches of the legislature as an amendment to the constitution.

He believes in party government and party responsibility and voted against Gov. Foss' bill to abolish party enrolment.

He showed his freedom from corporation control by voting for the Moody Boynton R. R. bill, and his sympathy for the temperance cause by opposing the repeal of the bar and bottle act.

Charles M. Blodgett was born in Stoughton, April 3, 1870, and is a graduate of the Harvard medical school. His father was a justice of the superior court of the commonwealth.

Rep. Blodgett is a physcian. He belongs to the Elks, Red Men, K. P., Eagles, and Malden Club. He was elected to the Malden common council 1906-1907. The next three years he was elected each year to the aldermen, and in 1910 to be its chairman. He is a member of the Malden board of trade.

William Booth.

Rep. William Booth of Fall River in this, his third year in the house, was appointed



by Speaker Cushing to the important committee on public lighting, which was a promotion from his last year's committee—public service. On the public lighting committee he took an advanced attitude, favoring the bill to prohibit gas companies from making a charge for use of meters, the bill providing that when consumers of electricity use $7 worth a year there shall be no charge for meter rent and opposing the bill that would give the companies an appeal to the state board when refused locations by local authorities.

Rep. Booth took the same progressive attitude in consideration of the popular legislation of the year, favoring the presidential primary bill, the direct election of United States senators, the federal income tax, the public opinion bill and the initiative and referendum.

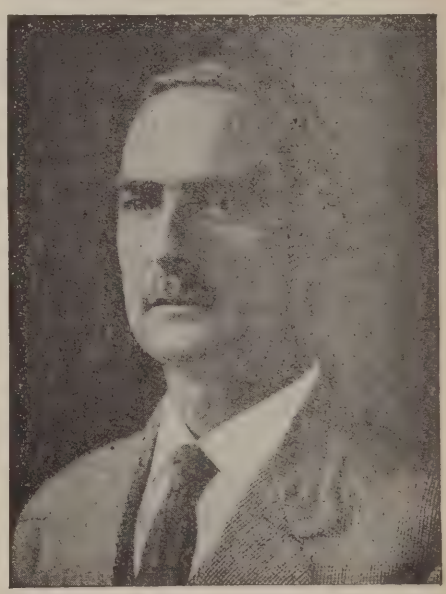
He was especially active in Fall River matters, notably on the bill to have the state take over the Fall River-Somerset bridge and also pay the cost of its reconstruction, he being an important factor in rounding up the votes which sent it over the governor's veto. He was similarly active and equally effective in the passage of the textile school bill over the governor's veto.

Rep. Booth has made an excellent record in his three years in the house and has attained a popularity that makes him of great value to his city and district. Before coming to the house he saw four years of service in the board of aldermen. He is a member of the Central republican and Friendship Social clubs, the Knights of Pythias and Foresters of America.

Henry E. Bothfeld.

As chairman of the committee on metropolitan affairs and as a member of the committee on rules, popularly known as the "speaker's cabinet," Rep. Henry E. Bothfeld of Newton held a high place in the counsels of the house of 1912 and was frequently taken into consultation by Speaker Cushing and the other house leaders before any important move was made.

This was Rep. Bothfeld's third year in the house and he was appointed to the chairmanship of the committee on metropolitan affairs. He led the fight against the various bills seeking to amend the Boston city charter and was successful in every instance. He also took a deep interest in the railroad problems affecting the metropolitan district and endeavored to bring about some sort of an agreement between the two legislative branches and the executive department whereby some legislation which would



clear up the railroad situation should be passed. He closely followed all legislation affecting his city and got through a bill to reimburse the city for the industrial school located there.

Rep. Bothfeld stood firm against all radical legislation like the federal income tax resolutions, the initiative and referendum and the Donahue resolutions in favor of the election of United States senators by the people.

Rep. Bothfeld was born in New York city on March 4, 1859. He removed to Newton at an early age and graduated from the public schools there. He has served the city on the common council, board of aldermen (president), the school committee (chairman) and in 1895 was elected mayor. He was first elected to the house in 1910, serving on the metropolitan affairs committee when the committee framed the Boston charter. In 1911 he was chairman of the liquor law committee. He is a trustee, owner and manager of real estate and has been an importer and manufacturer for 20 years. He is a member of the Unitarian clubs of Newton and of Boston, the Boston Chamber of Commerce and Real Estate Exchange and a trustee of the Newton Hospital.

George E. Bowker.

Plymouth county was represented by many strong men in the legislature of 1912, and one of the most dependable among them was George E. Bowker of Hanson, a staunch republican, who was serving a second term from the 4th district. Mr. Bowker, besides being a member of the legislature, is also the postmaster of his home town and one of the most active advocates of Pres. Taft's election in the house. He believes that historians of the future will give the president rank among the great chief executives, hence has little patience

with the ambitions of those who would oust a good man simply to get a job for themselves.

Mr. Bowker served this year on the committees on public charities and on drainage, his work on the former bringing him into close contact with the state's wards in various institutions. He took a prominent part in determining what the policy of the coming year shall be in the care of the insane and the helpless and did his full part



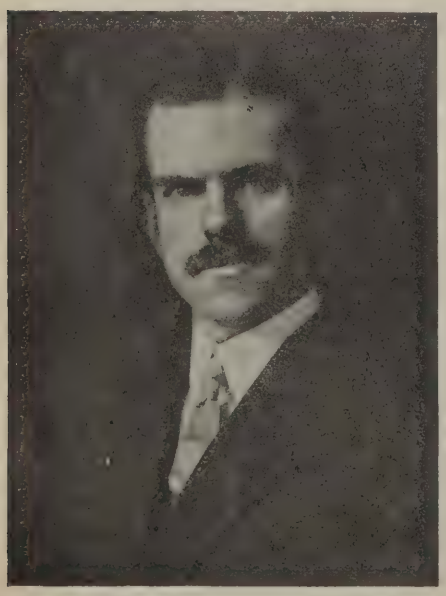
in seeing that the finances at the disposal of the different boards of trustees was properly handled to get the best results.

Mr. Bowker was born in Hanson on Aug. 5, 1856, and attended the public schools there. He is, in addition to being postmaster, clerk in a general store and secretary of republican town committee.

John G. Brackett.

Rep. John G. Brackett of Arlington, in his second year in the house, added to his notable record for independence of thought and action. When he thought that Gov. Foss was right he had no hesitation in siding with him regardless of whether the majority of the republicans voted the other way. Thus when Gov. Foss sent in his message of May 28 reiterating the necessity for a public utilities commission, Rep. Brackett voted with the minority.

Rep. Brackett was again appointed to the



committee on the judiciary, and had added to his important duties on this committee the position of chairman of the committee on bills in third reading. As chairman of the latter committee he had his hands full, for the handling of every bill that gets even as far as the third reading committee entails an enormous amount of work and responsibility.

Rep. Brackett dissented from the report of the judiciary committee which would allow employers to do their own insuring under the workingmen's compensation act and had the satisfaction of defeating the committee in the house.

Rep. Brackett has been proposed to Gov. Foss for the special judgeship of the Boston municipal court which will become vacant when the governor carries out his expressed intention of moving Judge Creed up to the new judgeship. Mr. Brackett has been endorsed by Charles W. Bartlett, Samuel J. Elder, Sherman L. Whipple, David I. Walsh and Dist. Atty. Pelletier.

John G. Brackett, son of ex-Gov. Brackett, was born in Boston April 12, 1879, graduated from Harvard college 1901, and the law school 1904. He is a member of the Boston and Massachusetts bar associations, Boston City club and Masons. He served as assistant district-attorney for Middlesex, 1909-1910, and moderator Arlington town meetings since 1907.

George A. Braley.

The smaller towns of the state, when their turns come to send a representative to Beacon Hill can generally be depended on to pick a man whose sense of justice redounds to the credit of the commonwealth, one of the best illustrations of this in the house of 1912 being Rep. George Braley of Freetown, a blacksmith from the 6th Bristol district.

Mr. Braley was assigned to the committee on counties by Speaker Cushing, and, as a result, he was largely responsible for the success of the measure providing for a separate agricultural school for Bristol



county. That came before his committee in the first instance, and the fact that it was reported favorably was due almost wholly to his efforts in its behalf.

Mr. Braley was born in Freetown on April 23, 1863. He is a member of the board of selectmen, an overseer of the poor and an assessor there.

Melvin B. Breath.

Rep. Melvin B. Breath of Chelsea, the brilliant young democratic member of the house from the 26th Suffolk district, has risen rapidly in the lower branch. Coming to the house the year before a new and untried man, it was not long before he came to be recognized as one of the big men in that body, and this year he has fully lived up to the reputation he made in 1911.

Rep. Breath's principal fight this year was for a bill which he introduced on joint petition with his colleague, Louis Kiernan, to permit the Bay State street railway company to lease its property in Chelsea to the Boston Elevated company. The bill was passed by both branches and as a result the residents of Chelsea will soon be enjoying a five-cent fare to Boston and Boston residents will enjoy a five-cent fare to Chelsea. Another big victory was won by Rep. Breath during the past session when he succeeded in getting through the resolve authorizing an investigation of the advisability of the construction of a tunnel from Chelsea to Boston. He also was instrumental in securing the passage of a bill to permit the voters of Chelsea to say whether they desire a change in their charter with regard to political advertising.

Rep. Breath was appointed this year to the committee on mercantile affairs which considered the various bills dealing with a revision and investigation of the telephone rates and service in the metropolitan district. The Chelsea man was an enthusiastic supporter of these measures favoring a downward revision of the rates and an improvement in the service.

In the house, he was an active member and made a strong speech in behalf of the bill, which was passed, to secure more speedy trials of civil cases, to relieve poor



litigants. He was an earnest supporter of all progressive measures such as the Donahue bill for the direct election of United States senators by the people, the initiative and referendum, the public opinion bill and the federal income tax resolutions. He also was a firm friend of the laboring classes on measures affecting their interests.

Rep. Breath was born in Chelsea, March 28, 1881, and graduated from the grammar schools, the Chelsea High school and Boston College and received his degree of law from the Boston University Law school. He is a practising attorney, is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Elks and in 1909 served on the Chelsea Board of Aldermen.

James H. Brennan.

Because of the success achieved by him in his two years in the house, Rep. James H.



Brennan, the hustling young Charlestown legislator, representing the 4th Suffolk district, was prominently mentioned for the democratic nomination for the senate from that district, toward the end of the past session. Rep. Brennan announced later that he would be a candidate for the place.

Rep. Brennan again held the distinction the past year of being the youngest member of the legislature. His youth, however,

did not prevent him from attaining a position of prominence in the lower branch. A forceful debater and a vigorous worker for measures in which he is particularly interested, he made a very favorable impression upon his associates and won the respect and esteem of all who came in contact with him.

Speaker Cushing reappointed the young Charlestown legislator to the committee on banks and banking, on which committee the year before he had played a prominent part in the drafting of the so-called anti-loan shark bill, now a statute of the commonwealth. Being an employee of the Federal Trust Company, Rep. Brennan naturally possessed considerable knowledge of banking matters and was a valuable member of the committee.

Rep. Brennan has succeeded in securing the passage of many measures particularly benefiting Charlestown during his two years in the house. This year he was instrumental in getting through the bill providing for the abolition of the Charlestown grade crossings, which have been the cause of the loss of several lives during the past few years. He introduced and led the fight for the resolutions protesting to congress against the removal of the navy yard from Charlestown. He is the father of the law which compels all express companies in this state to pay their employes weekly. In his first year on the hill, he put through a bill authorizing the city of Boston to maintain a public landing at Dewey Beach, Charlestown.

Rep. Brennan was born in Boston on Dec. 21, 1888. He is a member of the Bunker Hill Council, Knights of Columbus, Division 37, A. O. H., Hamilton court, M. C. O. F., Branch Bunker Hill, I. N. F., Catholic Literary Union, Charlestown Nest of Owls, Charlestown Improvement association, St. Mary's Catholic Association of the North End, the Clan-na-Gael, Harvard Grammar school association and is president of the St. Mary's Holy Name Society.

James J. Brennan.

Organized labor had a strong friend in Rep. James J. Brennan of Charlestown, who represented the 3rd Suffolk district in the house the past two years. It was only natural, however, that Rep. Brennan should be an ardent organized labor man for in private life he is a stationary engineer and president of



Local 74, of the International Union of Steam Engineers. This position places him in the forefront of the organized labor movement in Boston.

Although there were not as many important labor measures before the last legislature as there were before the General Court of 1911, there were a sufficient numbr to keep the hustling Charlestown man on the go throughout the session. His voice was frequently heard on the floor of the house and before committees in advocacy of the cause of the working class.

Among the labor measures which held Rep. Brennan's attention during the past session was the nine in twelve hour-a-day-bill for street railway employes, the bill establishing a commission to fix a minimum wage for women and minors employed in the various industries of the state, the bill to regulate the employment of women in core rooms and foundries, the bill creating a labor bureau, the bill to perfect the 54-hour law for women and children and the bill transferring the boiler inspection department of the state police to the board of boiler rules.

All progressive measures like the Donahue resolutions in favor of the direct election of United States senators, the federal income tax, initiative and referendum and the public opinion bill, received Rep. Brennan's hearty support.

Speaker Cushing appointed the Charlestown representative to the commithtees on water supply, where he served the year before, and also gave him a place on the committee on payroll. Some of the most important reports of the former committee were entrusted to his charge and he ably defended them on the floor of the house.

Rep. Brennan was born in Boston, May 2, 1882, and graduated from the public schools of the city. He served in the old South common council in -908-09, and is a member of the A. O. U. W.

John P. Brennan.

One of the live ones in the Cambridge house delegation of 1912 was Rep. John P. Brennan, who represented the 3d Middlesex dist. In education, culture and dignity he compared better than favorably with the men that city has been accustomed to sending to Beacon hill, while he also possessed the fighting quality and when his city and his district wanted anything he was not afraid nor ashamed to get right out in front of the procession and holler for it.

It was Rep. Brennan's first year as a legislator, although he had previously had two years' experience as an alderman in his home city. The session was still young,



though, when he demonstrated that he was equal to the task he had undertaken. A state law that compelled the militiamen of the city to attend rifle practice at the Wakefield range and forced the city to pay carfares both ways furnishes a good example of his efforts. Rep. Brennan submitted a bill providing that the military department of the state should assume this burden and as a result of his efforts a general law was passed that relieves many cities and towns of an expense that was rapidly becoming a burden.

Rep. Brennan showed his ability as a legislator on all the big general bills, such as the initiative and referendum, the income tax measure, abolition of party enrollment in the primaries, the presidential preference bill, direct election of United States senators, the measure to secure a senatorial preference primary this year and a number of others, all of which he favored.

He also favored amending the Cambridge charter to give the people a greater measure of power in municipal elections than they now possess and he worked hard for the bill for a new district court house in his own city.

Rep. Brennan was born in Cambridge on March 1, 1876, and was graduated from the public schools there and from Boston University Law School. He is a practicing lawyer there and a member of the Hibernians, the Knights of Columbus, the Knights of Equity and the Mystic Nobles of Granada. As a member of the committee on metropolitan affairs he voted to report the omnibus boulevard bill, now a law. He also was one of the hardest workers in the legislature against the metropolitan city plan, which sought to reduce the power on many municipalities over appropriations for public improvements without returning any particular advantage to any of them.

Vincent Brogna.

Rep. Vincent Brogna of Ward 6, Boston, served his first term in this year's house of representatives. He is a member of the Italian race and the only member of that race in this year's legislature. Ward 6, the "dearo" ward, which Mayor Fitzgerald has made famous, which Rep. Brogna represented together with Francis D. O'Donnell, is an Italian stronghold.

In private life, Rep. Brogna is a lawyer. He received his law degree at the Boston University Law school. Although but 25 years of age, he has already achieved much prominence in the politics of the city and was a member of the democratic state committee in 1911.

Rep. Brogna, in his first year as a legisla-



tor, demonstrated that he possesses ability, force and untiring energy, and, in debate, a logic and incisiveness of argument that could not help but convince. He was one of the strongest supporters of legislation providing for an increase in the size of the Boston city council and introduced a bill providing for district representation in that body. His argument before the committee on metropolitan affairs in behalf of his bill was one of the best delivered on that subject.

Appointed by Speaker Cushing to the committee on legal affairs, Rep. Brogna performed a full share in winning for that hardworked committee the honor of being the first committee of the legislature to clean up its docket, although the committee had more matters before it than any other. He took an active interest in the various bills before the last legislature for the facilitation of trials and the relief of needy litigants and was instrumental in getting through a bill of his own penalizing anybody who publicly mutilates, defaces, or treats contemptuously the flag of a foreign country at peace with the United States or whoever displays such flag upon which are advertisements or designs.

On labor measures he was recorded every time on the side of the working men and women of the commonwealth. Such progressive measures as the Donahue resolutions ratifying the proposed amendment to the national constitution for the popular election of United States senators, the federal income tax, public opinion bill and the initiative and referendum, all received the Ward 6 man's support.

Michael J. Brophy.

As one of the veteran members of the house on the democratic end, Rep. Michael J. Brophy of East Boston, with his experience and knowledge of legislature, took a leading position in the house of this year. There was not a single measure involving democratic principles or affecting the rights of the common people in connection with which Rep. Brophy's handiwork was not apparent. There were few members of either branch who worked harder for such measures than the East Boston representative. And what is more, there were few members in the house or senate who could personally get more votes in behalf of any particular

bill than Rep. Brophy. The latter was one of the most popular solons who ever sat on Beacon hill.

Representing a laboring constituency, Rep. Brophy naturally took a deep interest in all measures affecting the laboring class and helped push through the house many of the important labor bills that became law this year.

The Boston democratic organization is fast beginning to recognize that in Rep. Brophy they have one of their most brilliant young members and signally honored him this year with its support for district delegate to the national democratic convention at Baltimore, to which he was elected.

Speaker Cushing also paid a handsome tribute to the ability of the young East Boston legislator this year by appointing him to the important committee on metropolitan affairs. This committee deals with all measures affecting the metropolitan district and Rep. Brophy, as a member of this committee, took an active part in the consideration of the various measures to change the Boston city charter and the bills looking toward the development of the port of Boston.

Rep. Brophy was also one of the members of the congressional redistricting committee and was one of the leaders in the successful fight to put through the plan for rearranging the state into 16 congressional districts which that committee reported. Under this arrangement, the democratic party has an excellent chance, for the first



time in many years, to elect a majority of the Massachusetts delegation to congress.

Rep. Brophy has completed three terms as a member of the lower branch. The record he has made as a constructive legislator is excelled by few who ever served under the gilded dome. East Boston has received many benefits as the result of his service in the way of legislation while he has also been instrumental in securing the passage of many measures beneficial to the entire state. It is due to the efforts of the East Boston man, principally, that there is now on the statute books the law permitting cities and towns to establish milk distributing stations and to distribute free of charge, or at cost, fresh pure milk for baby feeding and for invalids.

Rep. Brophy was educated in the parochial schools. He was a member of the Boston common council of 1909. He first served in the house in 1910 when he was given an appointment to the committee on public health. In 1910, he was a member of the committee on election laws. He is connected with the Jeffries Point Rowing association and is a member of the Assumption Catholic association.

George J. Brunell.

A progressive republican in the session of 1912 whose acts and votes were fully as emphatic as his profession was George J. Brunell of Webster, whose record on every progressive measure stamped him as one of the finest types of independents in the legislature.

On all the purely political bills Mr. Brunell voted to break the power of those who have attempted to wrest the government from the people. He also voted for the income tax amendment, for the bill to abolish party enrollment at the primaries, for the preferential presidential primary, for the ratification of the federal constitutional amendment providing for the direct election of United States senators, and for all the other bills designed to shake the politicians off the people's backs.

He also took an active part in most of the legislation affecting his county and



section, and, as a member of the committee on roads and bridges, did all that he could, both at the hearings and on the floor of the legislature, to give the towns of the state an equal part of the money available for the extension of state highways.

The labor legislation also enlisted Mr. Brunell's vote, he having worked and voted for the so-called "full crew bill," which would have compelled the railroads of the state to provide three brakemen on a freight train of 30 cars or over. The peaceful persuasion bill also secured his influence, while he fought valiantly to prevent "the terests" amending the workingmen's compensation act.

Mr. Brunell was born in St. Cesaire, Quebec, on Nov. 1, 1865. He removed with his parents to Springfield in his boyhood, though, and was graduated from the High School of that city. He is a manufacturing confectioner at Webster, where he is connected with many local organizations. Among them are the Knights of Columbus, the Eagles, Red Men, Worcester Commercial Travellers' Association and the Franco-American Club. He is also a member of the Franco-American Republican Club of Masaschusetts.

Daniel J. Buckley.

Rep. Daniel J. Buckley of Chicopee, serv-



ing his first term from the 8th Hampden district, was assigned to the committee on military affairs by the speaker and he was thus in a position to do great work for the militia, there having been before the session of 1912 a great many propositions dealing with the various problems which confront the citizens soldiery.

The fight made by Mr. Buckley for the bill continuing the charter of the Chicopee Falls Building Company was an evidence of his influence. It can be said there were few reports of the committee on mercantile affairs overturned during the session, but one of them was the Chicopee Falls bill, which it reported to send to the next legislature. Mr. Buckley made the fight against the entire committee, made up of some of the biggest business men in the house, overthrew the report, had the bill substituted and it was signed by Gov. Foss on April 3.

Mr. Buckley is prominent in the democratic party of Chicopee, he being a member of the city committee and active worker in behalf of democratic candidates in elections for many years. He was born in that city on March 31, 1876, and went through the public schools there. Afterward he learned the plumber's trade, at which he now works. He is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Red Men.

Morton H. Burdick.

Morton H. Burdick of Adams, who represented the 3d Berkshire district in the house this year, achieved distinction in a single term as a safe, careful and thoughtful legislator. He has been a hard worker during the session, having been on the job early and late throughout the period of com-



mittee hearings and a strict attendant of the house sessions when the legislature got down to business.

He took an active part in the fight for the income tax, for the presidential preference primaries, the direct election of United States senators and all the other purely party measures that were before the legislature of this year. He joined with Sen. Mack in the fight to compel the Berkshire Street Railway company to build a line to the top of Mt. Greylock. Finding himself beaten if he maintained that position, chiefly because Pittsfield, Stockbridge and the towns east of the mountains had made an alliance to defeat Adams and North Adams on the street railway proposition, he practically forced the allies—threatening there would be a divided Berkshire on the consolidation bill otherwise—to support the Adams-Cummington line which was afterward engrafted in the bill.

Rep. Burdick also fought hard for all the Berkshire bills, he having been of great assistance to Sen. Mack in securing an additional $75,000 appropriation for the Florida mountain highway and leaving the plan for a river road boulevard between Pittsfield and Williamstown in such condition that it is certain to be completed within a very few years. Mr. Burdick also worked hard for the various Berkshire hunters' bills, both before committees and in the legislature.

He was born in Adams in 1886, attended the public schools there and was graduated from Adams High. Afterward he attended Williston Seminary at Easthampton. He then took up the study of law at Georgetown University Law School, acquiring there his LL. B. degree. He also won prizes in oratory at all of these institutions and at Georgetown was class president for

three years as well as manager of the basket ball team. Previous to studying law he worked in the mills of Adams, and, during his high school days, published a newspaper there. His first political experience was when he turned the democratic senatorial convention of 1910 for Sen. Mack of North Adams, securing for that official the nomination by one vote. Up to the time of the decisive ballot Mr. Burdick himself was considered to be the man for the nomination if Sen. Mack "fell down."

Besides practising law in Adams, Mr. Burdick is interested in the real estate business there, is secretary and treasurer of the Berkshire Auto School, and is a member of the Berkshire Democratic Club, the New England Georgetown and the Hiawatha Clubs. He served this year on the committee on towns.

George R. Burns.

George R. Burns of Holyoke, who was serving his second term from the 9th Hampden district, was one of the active democrats from the western part of the state who accomplished things for his constituents. He had made good at the previous session, and, on the strength of his record Speaker Cushing promoted him this year to a place on the committee on cities, one of the choicest assignments the speaker has to give out. It was an especially desirable berth for a Holyoke man this year, for the reason that the amendments to the city charter were slated to come before it.



The charter bill was filed by Sen. Quigley, but the work done for it by Rep. Burns, especially while it was in the committee and afterward when it came before the house, was of great value.

He was recorded on all of the progressive legislation of the year, and was of great value to his party in the fights for the initiative and referendum, the income tax, the direct election of United States senators, the abolition of party enrollment at the state primaries and all bills of that general character. He is, indeed, one of the men to whom the democracy can point this year as having been true to the party platform pledges and who worked long, earnestly and honestly for all of them.

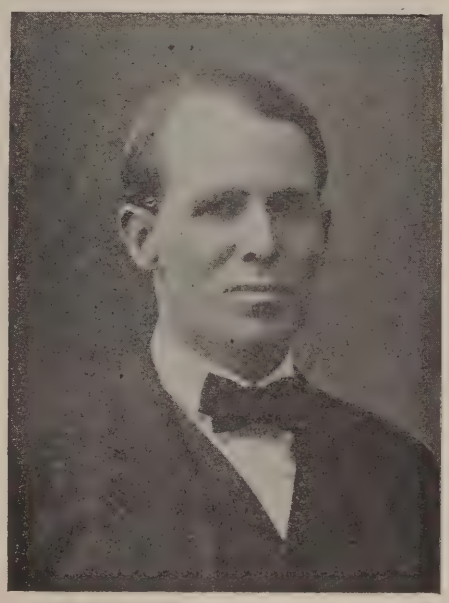
Mr. Burns was born in Marlboro on Jan. 4, 1882, but removed to Holyoke in his boyhood. He attended the public schools of the latter place, afterward being graduated from the High school there. He is a freight clerk in the Boston & Maine offices at Holyoke, having been employed in that capacity for seven years. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and of the Holyoke Lyceum. He served on the democratic city committee there in 1906 and 1907 and was a member of the board of aldermen in the latter year, as well as in 1908, 1909 and 1910. He was elected to the house of 1911 and served on the committee on counties.

James D. Burns.

One of the most valuable men in the last legislature, judged solely from the viewpoint of ability to cope intelligently with the problems that were local to his home city, was James D. Burns of Salem, a democrat, who was serving his second term from the 17th Essex district.

Mr. Burns is a civil engineer of considerable note about Salem, and, as it happened, most of the vital problems affecting that city before the legislature were engineering. Chief among them was the bill based on the recommendation of the state board of health, that a new source of water supply be secured, and another one based on nothing more substantial than Beverly's desire to get a first class pumping station at a bargain-counter price by forcing Salem from Wenham lake. There were also several other plans dealing with the availability of the Ispwich river, but all of them had one fault in common, so far as Mr. Burns' constituents were concerned—each meant an expenditure of many thousands of dollars by the municipality.

He got through a resolve, carrying $5000, for an investigation by the state board of health of conditions in the North Danvers and Bass rivers and how they might be



affected if a dam was constructed in place of present old wooden bridge between Salem and Beverly.

Another Salem matter for which he worked hard, but, for various reasons, unsuccessfully, was the bill providing for a new thoroughfare from Lafayette street to Bridge street, Salem. The measure did not meet with the approval of the committee on counties and therefore started badly.

Mr. Burns was a member of the committee on roads and bridges and of the committee on harbors and public lands, before the latter of which the bill regarding the terms of the Salem harbor commissioners was heard. He worked hard for that measure and got it out of committee with a favorable report, later fighting it through both branches of the legislature.

Mr. Burns was born in Salem on July 4, 1876, and was graduated from the public schools there. Later he became a student at Tech, and on his graduation took a post graduate course at the Lawrence Scientific school, Harvard university. He is an Elk, a member of the A. O. U. W., the Sons of Veterans, the Harvard Engineering Association and the democratic city committee of Salem.

Adolphus M. Burroughs.

Rep. Adolphus M. Burroughs, who served his second year in the house of 1912, was signally honored by Speaker Cushing with an appointment to the important committee on judiciary.

Rep. Burroughs represents in part Ward 8, Boston, Martin M. Lomasney's fortress. Martin is the other representative of the ward in the house. It goes without saying, therefore, that Mr. Burroughs is a democrat. He is also a member of the Jewish race.

The young Boston legislator proved a clever debater and he took the floor of the house on several occasions to argue for measures designed to benefit the masses. He was a strong supporter of, and helped to get through, the legislation enacted during the last year to secure more speedy trials of civil cases in our courts in the interests of poor defendants. In his first year in the house, he was instrumental in getting through the kosher meat bill, which permits the Jewish butchers, who, in accordance with their religion, close their business on Saturdays, to keep them open from six to 10 a. m. Sundays for the purpose of supplying the Jewish population with fresh meat.

Rep. Burroughs was born in Germany, Aug. 25, 1883. He came over to this country when in his teens and was educated in the public schools, and the Boston Univer-

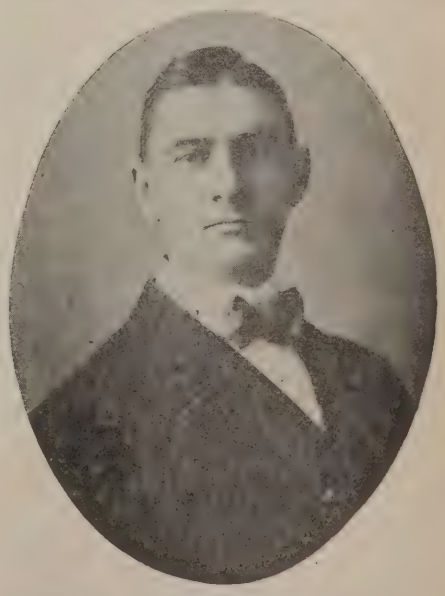


sity Law School. He is a practising attorney. He is a member of the Hendricks club of Ward 8, the Knights of Pythias, the Boston Press club and the Federation of Jewish Charities. He was a member of the Boston common council in 1909.

Otis W. Butler.

One of the ablest of the Lowell delegation in the house this year was Rep. Otis W. Butler of Lowell. Mr. Butler brought to the legislature a large experience as a manufacturer, augmented by 17 years' connection with the Hamilton cotton mills of his home city, so Speaker Cushing assigned Mr. Butler to the important committee on mercantile affairs, before which all the large commercial problems of the legislature are first considered. As a member of that body the Lowell man had a big part in framing the bill for honest measures, which is expected to play a large part in reducing the high cost of living.

He also worked hard for the Lowell measures, these including several having to do with increasing the scope and the efficiency of the Lowell textile school. As a result of his work, coupled with that of others who understood the situation, the bill



providing for new and up-to-date equipment at that institution became a law. A still more important one is that which permits the school to grant degrees and Mr. Butler worked hard for it.

Mr. Butler also took a prominent part in securing the passage of the law placing the city departments of Lowell under civil service regulation.

Mr. Butler was born at Pelham, N. H.,

on March 6, 1874, and is a product of the public schools. He is a Mason, R. A. C., and his political experience, previous to his election to the legislature, comprised two years in the old common council of Lowell.

Thomas F. J. Callahan.

Rep. Thomas F. J. Callahan, the democratic member of the house from Ward 25, Boston, maintained during the past session the reputation he had established for himself the year before as one of the most active members of the lower branch.

In recognition of the able service he rendered on the committee on education in 1911, when he was serving his first term, Speaker Cushing this year promoted him to the committee on legal affairs where he performed a full share in winning for that hard-worked committee the honor of being one of the first committees of the legislature to clean up its docket, although it had 161 bills before it, more than any other committee.

Rep. Callahan took a prominent part in the discussions of the important measures of the year. On matters affecting court procedure he was especially strong in debate and was a vigorous advocate of measures for the facilitation of trials and the relief of needy litigants.

As a member of the legal affairs committee, Rep. Callahan figured prominently in the consideration of the various bills to pro-



vide for state aid for indigent widows and dependent children. Partly as a result of his efforts, a resolve was passed providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate this subject. The commision will report to the next legislature and it is probable that some constructive legislation along this line will be passed the coming session. Rep. Callahan also made a hard fight to secure the passage of a bill to prohibit court officers from acting as probation officers and a bill providing that unfortunates serving short sentences in the state's reformatories for minor offences be permitted to work out in the open air.

Rep. Callahan supported every progressive and labor measure. His roll call record is one of the best of the year. He was born in Boston, Oct. 24, 1873, and was educated in the public schools, Comer's Commercial college and the Boston University Law School. He is practicing law in the city. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Allston Improvement association.

Matthew J. Carbary.

In one year's service in the house Rep. Matthew J. Carbary of Milford has demonstrated himself a power to be reckoned with in that body. Appointed to the committee on agriculture, he handled several of the most important reports from that committee in a manner that commanded the attention and respect, and, incidentally, the votes of the house. Possessed of a strong voice and always armed with the facts concerning the subject under debate, his support of a measure on the floor generally, if not always, assured its passage.

Rep. Carbary, a democrat, led the fight to carry over the veto of a democratic governor the bill increasing the annual maintenance appropriation of the Amherst agricultural college to $250,000 a year, an increase of $70,000 in the amount the college had been receiving from the state for maintenance. He also figured in the success of the bill increasing the premiums paid to agricultural societies by the state for the various agricultural fairs, as an encouragement to the improving of the products of the farm and dairy. Another occasion when Rep. Carbary was heard to effect was on the bill reclassifying the



courts which meant an increase in pay for the judges and clerk of the court at Milford. Adversely reported by the committee on public service, the speech of the Milford man brought enough votes to the bill to send it through the house and along to enactment.

On labor and progressive legislation, such as the direct election of U. S. senators, the federal income tax, the public opinion bill and the initiative and referendum, Rep. Carbary was always recorded on the side of progress. No man in the house was more attentive to the work of the lower branch and its committees than the democratic representative from Milford.

Rep. Carbary has been selectman of Milford since 1908 and has served as chairman of the board and is a trustee of Milford hospital. He is 40 years old and a provision dealer. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks, Knights of Columbus, Eagles, A. O. H. and is an associate member of the G. A. R.

John J. Carmody.

One of the surprises of the past session was the passage of the Hisgen anti-dis-



crimination bill which was handled in the house by Rep. John J. Carmody of Springfield, now a candidate for senator. The Springfield man, who, in his first year in the house, 1911, had impressed every one as a quiet legislator who was content to listen to what the others had to say rather than to take the floor himself, surprised everyone by the able manner in which he handled himself in the debate on the measure in the house.

the measure in the house.

It was Rep. Carmody's second year as a member of the lower branch and he fully lived up to the reputation he made in his first term, as a progressive and conscientious lawmaker.

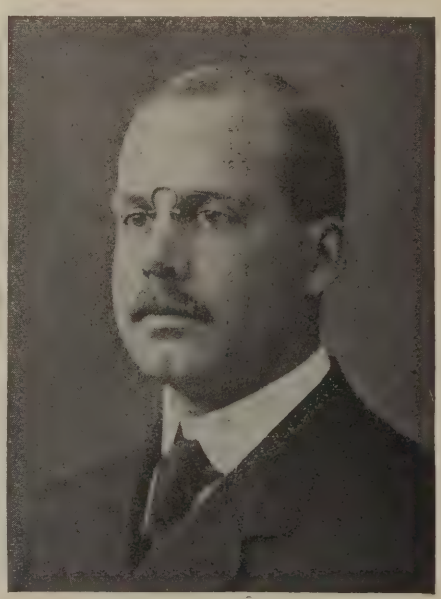
Rep. Carmody took an active interest in all measures affecting his section of the state. He strongly opposed the trolley merger and the bill to revise the Springfield city charter which he was instrumental in having referred to the next general court.

Rep. Carmody again supported the resolutions in favor of the direct election of United States senators, the federal income tax and all other popular and progressive measures as well as all bills in the interests of the laboring classes.

Rep. Carmody was born in Springfield Nov. 2, 1876. He was educated in the public schools and at the Massachusetts college of pharmacy. He is a druggist and a member of the Romanic club, Knights of Columbus and the A. O. H.

Charles L. Carr.

It is due to Rep. Charles L. Carr, who has just completed three terms in the lower branch as the representative of the 24th Suffolk district, in a large measure, that a



bill was passed by the legislature during the past session to regulate the employment of women in core rooms and foundries and that the labor department was created.

Rep. Carr was chairman of the committee on labor and it was this committee which made an investigation of the various core rooms and foundries in the state, and which finally reported a measure directing the State Board of Health to investigate conditions in such places and to make regulations for the employment of women therein, and also reported the labor department bill. Rep. Carr was one of the strongest supporters of the legislation. He had charge of both measures in the house.

Besides being chairman of the committee on labor, Rep. Carr was also a member of the committee on metropolitan affairs. He was one of the strongest opponents of bills to change the Boston charter and took an active interest in the consideration of matters affecting transportation facilities in the metropolitan district. He had charge of the $1,000,000 parkway bill and got through the resolve for a report on extending the South Boston subway to Codman square.

Rep. Carr was born in Boston on Dec. 25, 1876, and was educated in the public schools of the city and at Harvard college. He also took a course in the Harvard law school and is a lawyer by profession. He has been prominent in the politics of the city for a number of years and has served in the Boston common council and the board of aldermen before those bodies were abolished by the amended city charter. He was a member of the Republican city committee in 1906-'07 and at present holds membership in the Republican club of Massachusetts and Ward 24 Republican club.

Patrick B. Carr.

In the two years that Patrick B. Carr of Charlestown has represented the 4th Suffolk representative district in the house, he has made a record for himself that has been equalled by extremely few. He did not miss a single roll-call during the entire two sessions.

Rep. Carr was instrumental in the past session in securing the passage of the bill to abolish the grade crossings in Charlestowns. Another important measure of more than local import which went through the past legislature as the result of Rep. Carr's efforts was a resolve providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the advisability of providing state aid for the support of indigent widows and dependant children. This resolve was drawn on a petition introduced by the Charlestown man Rep. Carr also was instrumental in getting passed a resolve for an investigation of the removal of the L structure in Charlestown and the substitution of a subway. Another matter of particular interest to Charlestown for which Rep. Carr worked was the order protesting against the removal of the navy yard from Charlestown which was adopted by the two branches.

Rep. Carr was an earnest supporter of every progressive measure, including the Donohue resolutions for the direct election of United States senators by the people, the federal income tax, the initiative and referendum and the public opinion bill. He also worked and voted for every measure



advocated by organized labor. He served the past year on the important committee of mercantile affairs.

Rep. Carr was born in Cambridge, April 16, 1884, and was educated in the public schools. He is a retail grocery clerk. He is a member of the Charlestown Business Men's association, M. C. O. F., K. of C., Charitable Irish society and A. O. H.

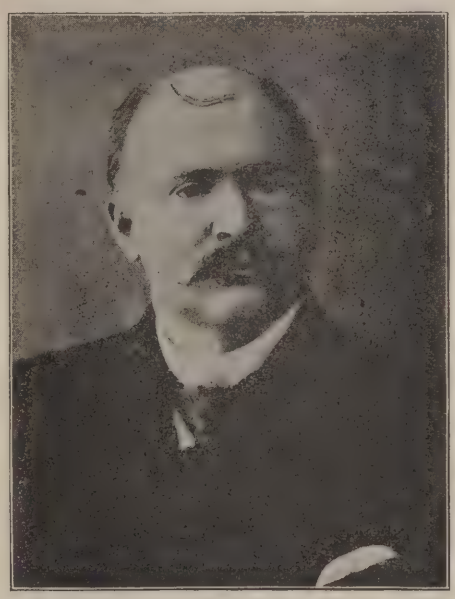
Albert B. Clark.

This was Rep. Albert B. Clark's second term on Beacon Hill, although the first one was 1897. The Lee man was assigned to the committee on judiciary, thus becoming one of the house leaders at the beginning of the session. There were a number of important matters before that committee this year, foremost among them being the efforts of the liability insurance companies to amend the employers' liability act into a state of somnolency. The committee prevented such action, but it was only after a long and hard fight, during which Rep. Clark demonstrated his ability to protect the interests of the people. He also took a hand in the fight to kill the bill providing for abolition of the death penalty for murder in the first degree.

The one Berkshire measure that was of paramount importance was the trolley consolidation bill, among the provisions of which was one to change the route of the Jacob's Ladder line between Lee and Huntington so that it would pass through Blandford instead of through Becket and Chester. His efforts were unavailing, but that was due to other influences quite aside from the willingness and indefatigability of the Berkshire men, first among whom was the member from Lee.

The latter was a tower of strength to the farmers when the milk legislation was before the house and he did as much as anyone to secure the passage of the state highway appropriation, which for five years, beginning on Jan. 1, will make available $5,000,000 for the extension of macadam highways in many sections, among them the Berkshire region.

Rep. Clark was born in Sheffield on June 5, 1854, and attended the public schools there and Sheffield High. Afterward he was graduated from South Berkshire Institute.

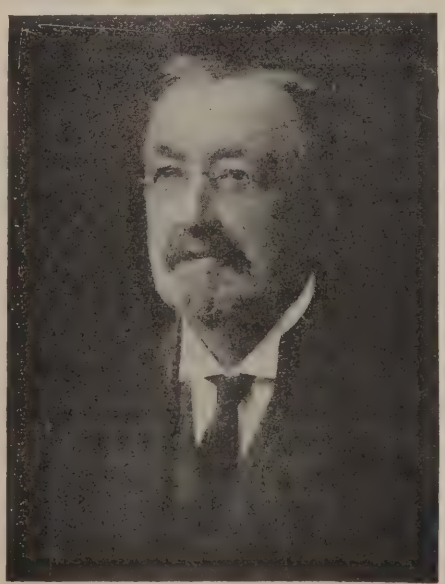


He is a practicing lawyer, a Mason and a member of the Berkshire County Republican club.

Wendell P. Clark.

It was with a sincere feeling of regret that the members of the house of representatives of 1912 received the announcement of Rep. Wendell P. Clark's intention to retire from service as a legislator at the end of the session. The genial and kind-hearted legislator from Winchendom was one of the most popular and beloved solons on Beacon Hill during his two years of service under the gilded dome in which time he made an enviable record as a painstaking and constructive legislator.

Rep. Clark retires after two years of service in the lower branch of the legislature with the best wishes for future happiness of all his associates and all others



who came in contact with him during his tenure of the office. Rep. Clark is a flour, coal and grain dealer with large business interests and his determination to retire is due to a feeling that he can no longer afford to sacrifice his business interests.

Rep. Clark has a particularly difficult constituency to represent. The 2nd Worcester representative district, which the Winchendon man looks out for, comprises the towns of Ashburnham, Gardner, Templeton and Winchendon. It is a district in which both the manufacturing and agricultural interests are strong. Accordingly, it has always required, for its own best interests, a representative of conservative and ripe judgment and not a politician. Rep. Clark has fully lived up to all the requirements and in every way has been safe, sane and conservative.

He was appointed this year to the committee on public lighting, one of the most important committees of the legislature, and did excellent work upon it. He voted against the various measures aimed at the revenues of the gas and electric light corporations, some of which he regarded as much misguided, because while apparently in the interest of the consumer they would in the end increase the burdens of the poor.

Rep. Clark was born in the town of Princeton, Oct. 25, 1843, and was educated in the public schools. Before entering the flour, coal and grain business he was a chair manufacturer. He is a member of the Red Men.

Zebedee E. Cliff.

Rep. Zebedee E. Cliff was returned to the house from Somerville for a third year, and was appointed by Speaker Cushing to the chairmanship of the committee on public charitable institutions. This was the same position he had so ably held under Speaker Walker, and no greater compliment could have been paid than, among all the kaleidescopic changes natural



under a new presiding officer, to receive such an endorsement.

Rep. Cliff's committee had some hard fighting to do, for they were "up against it" so far as the governor was concerned. The governor wanted the state board of charity reorganized. He sent nobody before the committee to argue for or explain his recommendation in his inaugural, but Chairman Cliff investigated the matter with patience, and as a result the committee reported unanimously against the governor, even the members of his own party failing to support him.

Gov. Foss refused to sign the appropriation for the Penikese Island leper colony improvements, and vetoed several of the hospital bills. Nevertheless, the committee under the skilful management of Chairman Cliff carried through practically all their bills, despite the active or passive opposition of the governor.

One of the most important matters that came before the committee was the removal of the Worcester state asylum from its present location in the heart of Worcester, there being 600 patients in the institution. After a hearing at the state house, also a hearing at Worcester, the committee estimated the cost of removal of 600 patients at $600,000. There was also before the committee the removal of the Foxboro inebriate hospital to Norfolk, where the state has previously obtained land for the institution.

The majority of my committee were not in favor of spendng $600,000 for the removal of the Worcester asylum. They were, however, in favor of the removal of the inebriates from Foxboro to Norfolk; that being a cost of only $115,000. By this removal would be secured an increased accommodation for our insane of over 200 patients.

Rep. Cliff saw the governor in regard to the matter and found that he was strongly in favor of the removal of the Worcester asylum, but was not in favor of spending any money for the removal of the inebriates at Foxboro. Rep. Cliff made a proposition to him to put the two removals in one and by so doing only $400,000 would be required for the removal of 400 patients from Worcester to Grafton colony; the other 200 to Foxboro. This he approved and both matters went through.

Rep. Cliff took a warm interest in all matters affecting Somerville, and did his part in putting the Somerville police pension bill through over the veto by the overwhelming vote of 187 to 2.

Chairman Cliff is particularly well-equipped to head his committee for he is an architect and builder, and an eminently practical man. He has had a long public career, having been elected to the Somerville board of aldermen in 1905 and 1906; serving on the board of health in 1907, 1908 and 1909; and for years on the republican city committee.

He was born Sept. 23, 1864, and educated in the public schools. He has long been a member of the West Somerville board of trade, and was its president two years. He has served now for three years in the legislature on the public chairtable institutions committee, and was also a member of the special committee on the Lyman School. Under his leadership a bill was put through limiting corporal punishment at the Lyman School to no more than one infliction in one day, and not till after 24 hours after it had been received.

Rep. Cliff is prominent in the Masons, I. O. O. F. and K. P.

John H. Cogswell.

If the republicans of the new 7th con-



gressional district are really desirous of capturing that new district, they will nominate the one republican in the district who would have a chance to capture it—Rep. John H. Cogswell of Lynn, who is making an active campaign for the nomination. The democrats openly express their fear of Cogswell for they recognize that he, with his splendid record of progressive and labor leadership in the Massachusetts legislature, would make heavy inroads into the democratic vote of the district. Undoubtedly the district is normally democratic and no republican except one of Cogswell's type would have a chance against the democratic nominee.

Although a prominent lawyer now, Rep. Cogswell was formerly a shoe worker and pushed his way upwards, first to ownership of a modest plant and later through the Boston University law school, where he took high honors, to admission to the bar. He first came to the house in 1910 and immediately took up the fight for labor and progressive legislation. The 54-hour law, the labor unions fine law, the fact that the law restricting the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes and the eight-hour law are now on the statute books is due in a large degree the efforts of the Lynn man. He has ever been in the forefront, fighting the battles of organized labor and has twice pushed through the house his own anti-padrone bill, making the pernicious practice of hiring and firing men and deducting a portion of their wages for the granting of employment a felony. Both years the bill fell in the senate, largely because the Lynn representative did not have the support of his own senator in his fight. Labor has had no better or stronger friend on Beacon hill than Rep. Cogswell and no wonder the democrats fear his strength as a vote-getter.

Lynn should be thankful to Rep. Cogswell for the efforts he has made in behalf of her harbor. He has been in favor of action where others have used little but language. This year he accepted the chairmanship of the house committee on harbor and public lands only that he might do something for Lynn and he brought out of that committee an amendment of the Lynn harbor commission act which provides for preliminary reports from the committee and also a resolve appropriating $20,000 for the dredging of an anchorage basin in the harbor. Gov. Foss would have vetoed the latter resolve had it not been for the personal efforts of Rep. Cogswell, who finally got the quill which signed the resolve as a year ago he received the quill which signed the Boston & Eastern Electric Railroad bill, which he successfully handled in the house and then followed it over to the senate and saw it through the upper branch.

Rep. Cogswell has been the most progressive republican in the legislature and was the republican leader in the fights this year for the presidential primary bill and the bill to allow the voters to express their preference for United States senator at the election this fall. Last year he was the leader in the fight for direct nomination of all state officers and had advocated this measure before it attained its present popularity. Likewise he has been an insistent advocate of ratification of the constitutional amendment which would allow the federal government to tax the incomes from swollen fortunes.

In his first year in the house he served on the committee on legal affairs and last year served on public lighting. On the latter committee his persistent fight in behalf of the consumers of gas and electricity made him a thorn in the side of the lighting corporations and the committee was in an uproar the whole year, as the insurgents, as Cogswell's supporters were called, dominated the committee and made it uncomfortable for the conservative members. This year, besides his chairmanship of harbors and public lands, he was a member of the committee on federal relations, which had before it the national income tax measure and the resolutions in behalf of the direct election of U. S. senators and the establishment of a parcels post, all of which measures Rep. Cogswell successfully handled in the house.

John H. Cogswell was born in Lynn, on July 4, 1875, which may account for the strong spirit of independence which ever has characterized him in politics.

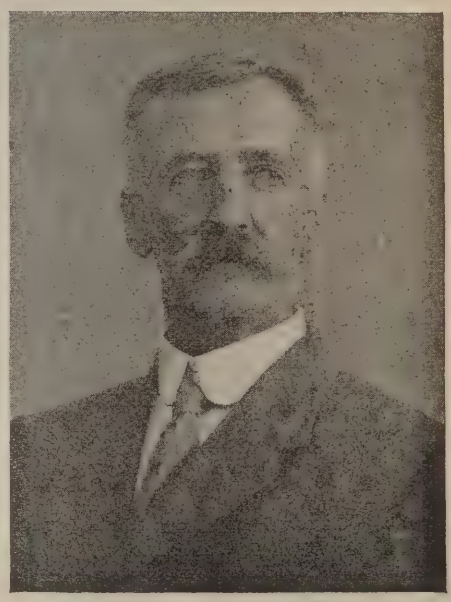
Samuel I. Collins.

Samuel I. Collins of Amesbury, who represented the 1st Essex district on Beacon Hill this year as well as last, is a steadfast and loyal republican and one of the hardest workers who have come to the capitol in a long time. Not even Rep. Collins' worst enemy could accuse him of being a shirker, for he probably quit the session with the best record of any legislator, so far as attention to duty and untiring effort in the interest of what he believed to be best for the state is concerned.

The Amesbury member was assigned by Speaker Cushing to the committee on public service and also to the committee on roads and bridges, and that fact in itself to all who know the legislature, shows that the speaker expected quite a bit of labor from him, for both of these committees are, next to cities and ways and means, the hardest-worked bodies on the hill.

Rep. Collins fulfilled all the expectations of the speaker, it may be said. As a member of the public service committee alone he had charge of many of the bills dealing with salary increases asked by state employees, the work of convincing the house members that some deserved more pay and that some didn't being his task. Among the bills he handled was that reclassifying the salaries of county commissioners. As a result of his efforts the house went on record in favor of a plan by which uniformity of recompense was secured throughout the state by the introduction of system into the county commissioners' offices. In effect, the bill provided for salary increases to commissioners based on the total of expenditures they disbursed. The increase became automatic when the board moved from one class into another, the various classes being determined by the improvements undertaken and their aggregate cost.

Rep. Collins also, as a member of the committee on roads and bridges, took an active part in assisting the Fowle bill which put the cost of maintaining the Newburyport bridge on the state, instead of on the city as previous to the automobile's advent. He



worked for the measure in committee and out of committee, and the assistance accorded Rep. Fowle by the Amesbury man was of inestimable assistance in advancing that bill in the legislature.

Rep Collins was born in Amesbury in 1851, although at that time the village was a part of Salisbury. He attended the public schools there, and, on completing his studies, went at once to work. He is now engaged in the real estate business and also conducts a dairy farm. He is an Odd Fellow and a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics.

John D. Connors.

One of the most popular and hardest working members of the past two legislatures has been Rep. John D. Connors of the 17th Suffolk district.

Rep. Connors introduced five bills under



his own name, some of them on joint petition with Rep. William P. O'Brien of Boston and found time, despite his great activity on labor measures and in committee work, to work for those bills, all of which were of a meritorious nature. One of these bills for which he fought and which precipitated one of the big legislative battles of the session, provided that so far as is possible, the inmates of penal institutions who are physically capable of performing labor, be employed in the construction of highways and in the reclamation of waste lands. This

would allow the poor unfortunates to work out in the open air and at the same time would be the means of saving great expense to the commonwealth. The bill was passed by the house and defeated in the senate by a close vote. The other bills introduced by him, in brief, provided for a uniform tax rate upon personal property; to make New Year's day a legal holiday and to provide that confirmation by the executive council shall not be necessary to any appointments made by the governor.

Rep. Connors was appointed to the committee on public lighting this year, which was in the nature of a promotion for the year before he had served on the committee on state house and libraries. The public lighting committee dealt with all gas and electric light measures and Rep. Connors was always found voting on the side of the consumer. He was a strong supporter in the house of all progressive measures.

Rep. Connors was born in Boston, July 5, 1878, and graduated from the public schools. He is employed as a motorman by the Boston Elevated Railway company. He is a member of the Tammany democratic club of Ward 17, Boston, and was a member of the Boston common council, now extinct, in 1909.

Leon M. Conwell.

Rep. Leon M. Conwell of Somerville served for the third year on the ways and means committee, one of the very few veterans on that highly important committee. He maintained the high record he had established in previous years for industry, fidelity and conservatism. There is no doubt that he could return for another term for his city is anxious to retain in office men of such character and ability, but he has given three years of his prime to the service of the state, a most exacting service too, and has therefore felt that it would entail a good deal of personal sacrifice.

The ways and means committee under



the regime of the new speaker was given such a shaking up, some older members being jolted out, that the year must have been Rep. Conwell's hardest, for the foes outside the committee were of the majority party, and were able again and again to prove themselves thorns in the flesh. Rep. Conwell was one of the mainstays of the committee, and was frequently called on especially in the absence of the chairman, to lead the fight for the committee report.

On all bills affecting Somerville, Rep. Conwell has ever looked out for the city's best interests, and Somerville has needed such legislators, for many bills concerning that municipality are introduced every year.

He has stood manfully, as a conservative, against such measures as the federal income tax, direct election of U. S. senators, the eight hour bill, the 54 hour bill for women and children employed in textile factories, the "peaceful persuasion bill," the public opinion bill, the initiative and referendum, free meals for school children, free counsel for persons indicted of certain crimes, etc.

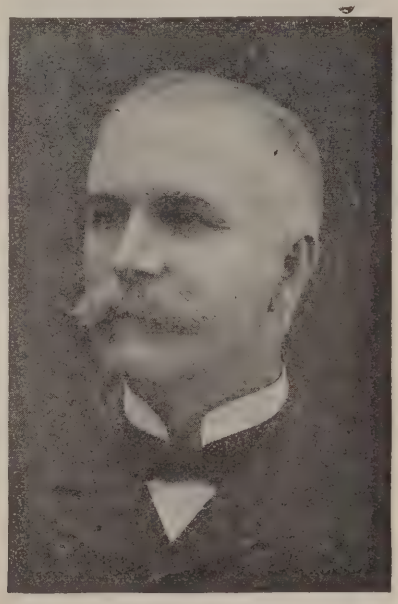
Leon M. Conwell was born in Somerville April 15, 1870, and educated in public and private schools in Newton and Philadelphia. He graduated from Princeton University in 1892, and his first public office was as a member of the Somerville school committee, 1907-'08. He is editor of the Somerville Journal, vice-president Suburban Press Association, vice-president Princeton Alumni Association of New England, and secretary Central Club.

James H. L. Coon.

Rep. James H. Coon of Watertown has had a long and varied experience in the house, having been elected for four successive terms and having served on important committees. This last year was his second as chairman of the committee on public service, and on mercantile affairs. He is also an authority on taxation, having served several years on that committee.

Rep. Coon as chairman of public service, was a hard worker and did his best to lead his committee to make a record. There were an unusually large number of pension bills and salary bills this year, and he strived mightily to move his committee to economy. The state tax of $6,250,000 would have been even more but for Rep. Coon's good work.

Rep. Coon was born in Barnstable on Oct. 16, 1853, and was educated in the public schools, and in Eastman Business college, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He is an insurance engineer by profession and was state inspector of factories and public buildings from 1885 to 1891. For years he has been



prominent in Watertown politics and was selectman there prior to his election to the house. At present he is chairman of the town finance commission.

Michael H. Cotter.

Rep. Michael H. Cotter of Old Ward 6 in Lynn has made so good a record in the house for the past two years that his constituents propose to return him for a third.

Rep. Cotter has stood loyally for everything that affects Lynn and has also found time to put in his work on general legislation. He is the author of the act which Gov. Foss signed, for the retirement of city laborers on pensions in such cities as accept its provisions, and has earned the gratitude of the toilers with pick and shovel in consequence. He was an ardent depressionist in the discussion of the big Lynn grade crossing problem of last year, and stood for what his constituents of West Lynn desired the depression of the tracks from near Saugus river in order that the old depot facilities on Commercial street might be restored, but, failing in that, this year Rep. Cotter went just as loyally to work for the "Four Tracks" elevated bill which the governor signed, for the elimination of grade crossings in the "Shoe City."

Rep. Cotter also introduced the bill to provide that the public property committee of his city should take over the repairs of schoolhouses from the school committee, because Lynn has suffered by the existing policy as to its school buildings. He believed that it would be better for all concerned that the public property department which now builds the public schoolhouses should also have their care and repair, leaving the school committee free, but on that bill the powers that be did not altogether concur and it was referred to the next general court, when if the two departments become reconciled it may be brought forth again. On the street railways Rep. Cotter worked hard in the interest of the toilers to obtain legislation to compel the street railway companies to provide seats for workingmen and women during the hours when they must use the cars.

As a member of the committee on insurance, being an insurance man himself, he took deep interest in the Elwell bill which he sponsored in the house, for the separation of the life from the endowment insurance in the issuance of policies. He did what he could for the passage of this bill, but found it difficult to make way against the combined front of the insurance companies. On all labor legislation, on the



workingmen's compensation, the industrial accident board and other bills, Mr. Cotter stood for the working masses and was gratified that his part helped in their passage.

During his first year in the house he served on the committee on drainage and did his work so well that Speaker Cushing this year gave him a larger field. Coming from a democratic district, a member of the democratic state committee and chairman of the democratic city committee, Rep. Cotter's return to the next house is assured and his legislative experience will make him of value to his constituents.

Channing H. Cox.

The legislative session of 1912 was interesting in many ways, but in none more than in the fact that it brought to the front Rep. Channing Cox of Ward 10, Bos-



ton, and demonstrated that among the younger republicans there is at least one who even today is fitted by nature and ability for leadership.

Rep. Cox, indeed, restored to the chairmanship of the committee on judiciary some of the dignity it had lost and forced upon the membership recognition of the fact that the titular leadership of the house was more than an empty honor. He was, in truth, the leader of the lower legislative branch, and Speaker Cushing's

right hand from the beginning of the session until its close. His selection, in the estimation of many old timers on Beacon Hill, was the most emphatic proof the speaker gave during the year that he is gifted with a rare talent for administration.

Rep. Cox assumed the duties of leadership under adverse conditions. He had been a member of the house for two years and during that time, while demonstrating time and again that he was an able legislator and a nimble debator, few discerned in the modest, pleasant-spoken member from a densely populated city ward, those qualities necessary in one who would or can lead.

The session was still young, though, when it flashed upon the wise ones that the speaker had chosen his judiciary head with rare discretion. Rep. Cox broke into the game when the first attempt was made to overturn a committee report. He told the members that if they would get through the tremendous mass of legislation that had been put up to them by the citizens of the state they would better accept the work of the committees and stand by them. Soon afterward he had the organization to force the house to adopt this view, and once he had molded it he never relinquished his grip, but kept matters in his own hands and the speaker's until the end of the session.

But chairman of the committee on judiciary carried with it lots of hard work besides the mere leadership of the house, for all of the important law matters of session came before it. Among them, and perhaps the most important this year, was the attempt made by various interests to amend the workingmen's compensation act of last year. The committee stood with the labor unions against any drastic changes in that law at this time, and the result was that only perfecting details were reported and these all passed both branches.

Rep. Cox himself led the fight against abolition of capital punishment as the penalty of first-degree murder and his marshalling of the arguments was regarded as masterly. He also took an important part in most of the big debates, proving himself one of the first-class men of the house.

His personality was reflected in much of the important work of the session, but it was as the house leader that he will stand out prominently in the future and there is little doubt that as a result of his clever work he is already started on a career that will lead to something much higher than anything he has yet aspired to. Especially was this evidenced by the ability, impartiality, tact and firmness with which he presided as speaker for six weeks during the illness of Speaker Cushing.

Rep. Cox was born in Manchester, N. H., on Feb. 28, 1879, graduated from Dartmouth in 1901 and from Harvard Law School in 1904. He is a member of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, the Lincoln Club, the Boston and Massachusetts Bar Associations, the Masons, the City, University, Woodland Golf and Intervale Country Clubs. He served on the republican city committee in 1907 and 1908 and was a member of the old common council in 1908 and 1909, coming to the house the following year and being twice re-elected.

Joseph Craig.

A railroad man who was eminently qualified to deal with the big legislation of the last session, and who, in consequence, served with considerable success in the house of 1912, was Rep. Joseph Craig of Lowell, a republican, who represented the 18th Middlesex district.

There were several matters before the legislature this year that were of particular import to the city of Lowell, one of which was the attempt on the part of some to raise the school age to 16 years. The effect of a law of this kind on the mill operatives of the textile cities would be to deprive many families of luxuries now attainable and to reduce the earning capacity of the family appreciably. Mr. Craig was one of those who protested loudly against the enactment of such a law and his work had much to do with rallying to its opposition the members from those cities where wages are higher than in the textile towns and where the school age problem is not of such moment.

He also voted and worked for the bill to authorize the Lowell Textile School to grant degrees, and also for the measure appropriating money for new equipment at that institution. The Merrimac river waterways bill was another measure that enlisted his attention, and he did as much as any member of the legislature to give impetus to it.

Mr. Craig was assigned by Speaker Cushing to the committee on labor and there he did excellent work, as he did also on the floor of the house for nearly all of the labor legislation. He advocated the passage of the full crew bill for railroad freight trains and was of material assistance to the men who were advocating it before the committee on railroads.

Mr. Craig was born in Calais, Me., on



Sept. 3, 1860, and was graduated from the public schools. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen and of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers and the Masons. He has also been a member of the republican city committee of Lowell for 10 years.

Russell D. Crane.

The progressive movement was in good hands in the legislature of 1912, but it was Rep. Russell D. Crane of Cambridge who had charge of the more important measures concerning it in the house, where most of the fighting was done, and the masterful manner in which he conducted the battle won for him a great deal of praise even from those who were opposed to him.

Mr. Crane was serving his third term from the 3d Middlesex district and he had, previous to the session of 1912, taken his place as one of the house leaders. He was



chosen, in fact, for a place on Speaker Cushing's committee on rules, thus becoming one of the advisory board with which every speaker surrounds himself.

It was during the course of the presidential preference primary bill through the house that Mr. Crane assumed the leadership. The committee on election laws had tried to fix the bill up so that it would kill itself and not raise too great an outcry from the progressives. Some of the latter were inclined to take what they thought they could get, but Rep. Crane declared that if there was to be a fight for progressive principles it might begin then as well as any other time. Hence he fought for the real preference bill which afterward became a law.

But his greatest fame rests on his handling of the Crane resolve for an initiative and and referendum amendment to the constitution. Twice now, through his masterly handling, it has come within less than a dozen votes of the required two-thirds, which is truly remarkable when it is considered that a few years ago the advocates of the initiative and referendum could not muster sufficient strength to secure a roll-call in the house. It might be added that did Rep. Crane secure the support from the democrats that might naturally be expected he would have won out in his fight either year. As a member of the taxation committee he has been Gov. Foss' chief support in the latter's fight for a state income tax.

Rep. Crane was also a tower of strength to the progressives on the bills to eliminate party enrollment in the primaries, for the direct election of United States senators and for all the other progressive measures.

On the Cambridge bills he also took a leading part. He favored the new district court building, worked hard for the law that will make the acquisition of Tech possible, and for all the other local measures.

Rep. Crane was born in Hartford, Conn., on May 26, 1877, attended the public schools of Concord, N. H., and Harvard University, from which he was graduated in 1900. He is treasurer of the Cambridge Republican club and a member of the Boston City, the Vesper Country, the Cambridge Economy and the Colonial clubs. He served two years in the Cambridge common council and two in the board of aldermen and as a member of the Cambridge Republican city committee. He was chairman of the committee on taxation in the session of this year and also had a place on the committee on water supply.

John J. Creed.

Rep. John J. Creed of Ward 15, South Boston, who served in this—



his first year—on the taxation committee is the last of the five Creed brothers to enter public life. The other four have all served Ward 15 in the house at one time or another. One brother, Michael J., is now on the municipal bench while the others are all prominent in the business life of the city. The fact that every one of the brothers has been elected to the house alone makes the family unique in the political history of Boston.

Rep. Creed is a native of Boston and a graduate of its public schools and the Tufts Dental school. He is a dentist by occupation. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters.

Courtenay Crocker.

Rep. Courtenay Crocker of Ward 11, Boston, was again on the ways and means committee in his third year in the house, and ranking member.

Rep. Crocker has been unflagging in his industry and zeal, and his three years of

toil and devotion have graduated him into an expert on the state's finances. Again and again during the year the burden of justifying the action of the committee was placed upon him, and always he showed himself admirably qualified and carefully prepared. The Back Bay has rarely sent a legislator so indefatigable in tending to the work of his committee.

The ways and means committee of 1912 lacked cohesion lamentably. There was frequent friction among its members and there were also savage attacks in the house from legislators who sought revenge for disappointed hopes in the way of committee appointments. The number of defeats suffered by the committee is thus easily accounted for. Rep. Crocker stood like a rock against extravagance, against many of the salary increases, and other unjustifiable expenditures. If it had rested with him there would have been no need of a state tax so high as $6,250,000.

Rep. Crocker did good work for the bill to establish a state finance commission, and other measures to check extravagance. He



is an incisive speaker, and in debate can hold his own with anyone. He is always carefully prepared, and fires cold facts and solid chunks of logic with the rapidity of a gatling gun. Indeed, he speaks so rapidly that he compels attention. He is regarded as an authority on taxation matters, and one of his best speeches was that against the federal income tax. Another excellent speech which caused much complimentary comment was that against the Butler statue.

Courtenay Crocker was born in Boston Feb. 4, 1881. He graduated from Harvard 1901, and Harvard law school 1905, since when he has been in active practice. He was elected to the common council 1908-1909, and to the house 1910, 1911, 1912. He is secretary of the Republican club of Massachusetts.

Thomas S. Cuff.

To carry a normally republican district for three years in succession is somewhat of a task for a republican these days and when a democrat accomplishes this feat, people have a right to sit up and ask who he may be. The man in question is Rep. Thomas S. Cuff of Lowell who has sat in the house from the 19th Middlesex district since 1910.

The district which "Tom" Cuff, as he was popularly known to all his associates on the bill represents, consists of Ward 9, Lowell, and the towns of Billerica and Tewksbury, and is made up of both farming and manufacturing industries and a man who represents such a district has somewhat of a job on his hands reconciling what are at most times opposite interests. Rep. Cuff has succeeded so well in his task that there seems to be no question but that he will be returned for another term.

As in former years Rep. Cuff has been found working hard for laws that will benefit the working people. He was on the right side of every labor measure that came up during the session. When the measures for progressive legislation were discussed Rep. Cuff voted and worked for the Donohue resolutions in favor of the direct election of United States senators by the people, the federal income tax, for the initiative and referendum and other measures of this character. He was one of the strongest opponents of the so-called Ellis milk bill to which the farmers were strenuously opposed because of the additional burdens which it would put upon them.

Rep. Cuff helped to get through the past legislature the various measures appropriating money for the Lowell Textile school. He is 34 years old and is a prominent druggist in his city. He is a graduate of the public schools of Lowell and a member of the



K. C., Y. M. C. I., U. S. Bunting, C. C. and A. A. He again served on the committee on public health during the past session and was instrumental in the reporting out of and passage of the bill to regulate the cold storage of food products.

Daniel F. Cronin.

The shadow of death thrice invaded the house of 1912. One of the members who was called to the great and unknown beyond was Rep. Daniel F. Cronin, who was serving his third consecutive term in the lower branch from the 18th Suffolk district and one of the most popular young legislators who ever sat on Beacon hill. His death was mourned by every one who had the pleasure of his acquaintance during his service in the house.

Rep. Cronin was the youngest of the three solons who were removed from this life by the Grim Reaper. He was born in



Ireland, Nov. 15, 1879, and came to this country when but a child. He was educated in the public schools and first engaged actively in politics in 1906 when he successfully ran for the Boston common council. He was twice re-elected. In the fall of 1909 he was elected to the house and was sent back to the lower branches of 1911 and 1912. He was a quiet, but persistent worker in the interests of his constituents and the state as a whole. He was a prominent figure in the fight for the elementary school teachers' salary increase bill, leaving a sick bed in order to cast his vote to pass the bill over the governor's veto after the measure had failed of passage by a solitary vote. He was a democrat of the progressive kind and always voted and worked for the uplift of humanity.

Charles A. Crowley.

Rep. Charles A. Crowley of Holliston, a republican who represented the 8th Middlesex district was one of that group of Middlesex county members who looked after the affairs of his constituents every minute, who attended hearings on all matters in which the voters at home were interested and who was always on duty in the legislature when it was in session. He was a progressive republican and worked as hard as any man could for the big popular measures such as the presidential preference bill, direct election of U. S. senators and such measures.

He was assigned to the committee on counties by Speaker Cushing and there were a number of very important matters before that body this year. Among them



were measures of considerable moment to the people of his district and the other parts of Middlesex county, such as the bill to apportion the county tax, another allowing Middlesex county to take state land in South Framingham and a number of others that, if passed, might be felt by the taxpayers of Holliston when the assessors came around next April.

Mr. Crowley was born in Holliston on June 11, 1873, and attended the public schools there. He is a contractor and builder and is also a trustee and a member of the investment committee of the Holliston Savings bank. He has been an assessor in his town for the last 15 years, that having been his only public office up to the time he was elected to the legislature.

Francis M. Cummings.

One of the new Boston members of the house of 1912 who made a very favorable impression upon his associates and the newspaper correspondents on Beacon hill, who, by the way, are pretty good in sizing up legislators, was Rep. Francis M. Cummings, the young democrat from the 23rd Suffolk district.

Rep. Cummings was the leading champion of the bill to provide for furnishing of free meals to school children which was the subject of one of the biggest legislative battles of the past session. The young Boston member won his spurs in the debate on this bill and it was due to the able exposition of the merits of the proposition made by him, more than to anything else, that the bill was passed by the house. That the bill later met with defeat in the senate is not Rep. Cummings' fault, for he could not speak in both branches.

Rep. Cummings was given a place on the committee on education by Speaker Cushing. The committee this year had an unusually large number of measures before it which called for careful and deliberate consideration and Rep. Cummings gave freely of his time to them. He was punctual in attendance both at committee hearings and at the sessions of the house and his roll-call record shows that he was present and voted on every important measure of the year. He was an earnest supporter of every bill of a progressive nature advocated in the

platform of the democratic party, such as the Donahue resolutions in favor of the direct election of United States senators by the people, the federal income tax, in initiative and referendum and the public opinion bill. He was also a sturdy friend of organized labor.

Rep. Cummings was born in Rutland, Vt., Oct. 4, 1885. He is a graduate of the public schools, the Boston College preparatory school and the evening law school. He is



practising law. He is a former vice-president of the Boston democratic city committee and is a member of the Red Men and the A. O. H.

John A. Curtin.

In his first year in the house Rep. John A. Curtin of Brookline easily took rank among the leading members of the lower branch and in every particular measured up to the high standard which Brookline has set for its representatives in the legislature.

Maj. Curtin was appointed to the committees on election laws and taxation, both of which committees had important programs this year. His popularity was illustrated by his election to be clerk of the former committee. On both committees he took a conservative position. He was given charge by the latter committee of the report leave to withdraw of the Dean bill



to increase the inheritance tax, and he carried the report through without difficulty.

Rep. Curtin, for the committee on election laws, was given charge of the report leave to withdraw on the public opinion bill, petitioned for by the American Federation of Labor. The committee was divided on this report, and there resulted a prolonged contest in the house. Rep. Curtin made a calm, dispassionate speech against the proposition, showing that it would entail, eventually, the ruin of representative government for the ballot would gradually be crowded with matters for the referendum to the voters and legislatures would be led more and more to shirk responsibility. In the first battle Rep. Curtin was defeated, the resolve being substituted for the adverse report, but he won the second battle, his opponents being quite unable to get anywhere near the requisite two-thirds.

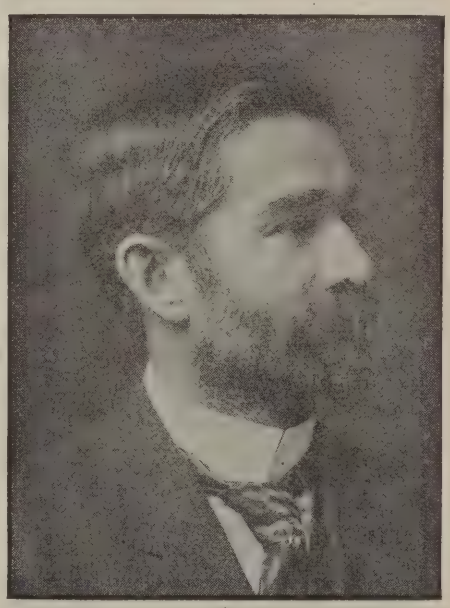
Rep. Curtin voted for the amendment to the presidential primary bill to retain the election of at-large delegates by the convention, which amendment, had it been adopted, would have prevented the anomaly of the election of Roosevelt delegates when the preference was for Taft.

Rep. Curtin was not a frequent debater, but when he spoke it was with force and terseness. He voted against the federal income tax, and against direct elections of United States senators when it was dependent on calling a constitutional convention which might deal with other matters, but did not oppose the ratification of the amendment when congress finally adopted it with the Bristow addition, giving the federal government control of elections.

John A. Curtin was born in Boston, April 3, 1870. He graduated from M. I. T. in 1892, and from Boston University law school 1895. He is a lawyer, trustee of the Union Institution for Savings, and director Boulevard Trust Co., Brookline. He was appointed major on Gov. Guild's staff, having already served in the militia. He belongs to the University Club and the Elks, and in 1910-1911 was the popular secretary of the republican state committee.

George T. Daly.

For the second time Ward 12, once considered one of the strong republican wards



of Boston, went democratic last fall and elected George T. Daly and James J. Murphy, two democrats, to represent it. Both had served in the house of 1911.

Rep. Daly introduced a bill to prohibit any telephone company within the metropolitan district from collecting more than 5 cents for any message or communication of less than five minutes' duration between points within the metropolitan district. This measure was referred to the next general court after a heated contest.

Rep. Daly was reappointed this year to the committee on street railways where he performed excellent service in 1911. This committee is one of the most important subbodies of the legislature and considered the various street railway merger bills, the nine in 12 hour a day bill for street railway employes, which was passed and a number of other similar important pieces of legislaiton. He fought hard to secure transportation facilities for the western part of the state and made a strong speech for the bill.

The South End representative was one of the strongest supporters of labor measures designed to benefit the working classes and introduced a bill to provide that all employes of municipal or private corporations shall be allowed not less than one hour's time for dinner, and that such employes who are detained after 6 o'clock at night at their occupation, be allowed not less than one hour for supper.

All progressive measures received Rep. Daly's vote, including the Donahue resolutions in favor of the direct election of United States senators by the people, the presidential preference primary bill, the federal income tax resolutions, the initiative and referendum and public opinion bills.

Rep. Daly was born in Boston, June 19, 1866, and was educated n the public schools. He is in the wooden ware business. He is connected socially with the M. C. O. F. (P. C. R.), Knights of St. Rose (past counsel), Knights of St. Rose corporation, K. C. (G. K.), Young Men's Catholic association and the Concord club of Ward 12, as well as holding membership in a number of other fraternal organizations.

Thomas Davies.

With the close of the last session Rep. Davies of Holyoke, a democrat, completed



four terms as the representative in the house of the 10th Hampden district. His service has been marked by an unselfish and steadfast devotion to his duty and by conscientious and hard work in behalf of the interests of his constituents.

He was reappointed this year by Speaker Cushing to the committee on railroads where he had performed splendid service the year before. This committee, always in the limelight because of the important measures that come before it, had an unusually large number of big railroad problems during the last session.

Foremore among these was the bill to permit the Southern New England Railroad Corporation, the Massachusetts subsidiary of the Grand Trunk, to extend its lines into Boston and Worcester. These extensions would give Boston direct connection with the great northwest and Canada and would do a great deal to develop the port of Boston and the commonwealth.

Rep. Davies was one of the strongest supporters of the bill and it is due in part to his efforts that the bill came out of the committee with a favorable report and enacted into law.

Rep. Davies worked hard for the bill permitting the voters of Holyoke to vote on the question of amending the city charter.

Rep. Davies was born in Didsbury, England, on Feb. 11, 1875, and graduated from the public schools. He has served on the democratic city committee of Holyoke and is a member of the I. O. O. F., M. U., the Union club and the Elks. In his four years in the house he has served on the committees on labor, election laws and railroads.

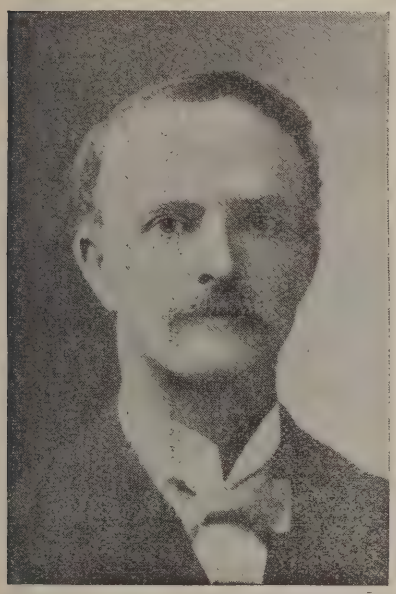
Charles A. Dean.

As Rep. Charles A. Dean of Wakefield adds to his length of service as a member of the general court of Massachusetts he continues to reflect credit upon his district, the 21st Middlesex, the democratic party and the entire commonwealth. A man of strong convictions, and a deep student of legislation, both state and national, Rep. Dean is one of the strongest members of the Massachusetts legislature.

Rep. Dean's strength in the house the past session was well demonstrated when that body defeated the Foss state income tax proposition and substituted the Dean tax amendment, after the upper branch had agreed to the governor's plan by an overwhelming vote. Rep. Dean in his 12 years' in the house has firmly established himself as a taxation expert with practical knowl-

edge of the subject, obtained as an assessor in his home town and by deep study of this most intricate subject.

The Wakefield statesman was instrumental in the last session also in reducing the state tax $250,000, for which he deserves the gratitude of every taxpayer of the state. The house committee on ways and means had reported recommending a tax levy of $6,500,000. Rep. Dean made a fight on the floor of the house to substitute a bill to reduce the levy to $6,000,000, declaring that the ways and means committee's action had been inspired by a desire to embarrass the governor and the democratic party and that even a $6,000,000 tax was unnecessary. The house substituted the $6,000,000 proposition. The two branches finally compromised on a



$6,250,000 tax, which was approved by Gov. Foss.

Rep. Dean was appointed this year to the committee on railroads where he took a prominent part in the consideration of the various transportation problems that were before it. He was one of the strongest workers for legislation to compel the electrification of the standard gauge roads in the metropolitan district and for a tunnel to connect the North and South stations. He was also one of the strongest supporters of the so-called Grand Trunk bill.

John L. Donovan.

Rep. John L. Donovan represents Ward 7, Boston, where they believe that nothing



should be given to any man in the way of political preferment unless he takes his chances in a free-for-all fight each year. Rep. Donovan served in the house in 1900-'01. He came back to the house in 1910, was defated for re-election that fall and last year won out again after a hard-fought contest.

On resuming his duties as a legislator Rep. Donovan was appointed by Speaker Cushing to the committee on state house and libraries. This committee had before it the resolve calling for an appropriation of $25,000 for the erection of an equestrian statue to the late Major General Benjamin F. Butler, former democratic governor of the state. Rep. Donovan made a powerful speech on the floor of the house in favor of the measure and was instrumental in getting it through the lower branch.

He took an active interest in all matters affecting the city of Boston and was one of the strongest opponents of the bill to have the city widen Avery street, which he attacked as a scheme on the part of certain rich land owners of the city to increase the valuation of their property at the expense of the taxpayers of the city.

Rep. Donovan was born in Boston, June 3, 1876, and is a graduate of the public schools. He served in the old Boston common council in 1898-'99-1908-'09. He has also held the positions of deputy sealer of weights and measures and deputy city collector.

Andrew P. Doyle.

New Bedford has been exceedingly fortunate in its first choice of legislators, but the voters of that city have also displayed excellent judgment in keeping good men in the house once they demonstrate their fitness for the place. A case in point is Rep. Andrew P. Doyle, a republican, who represents the 8th Bristol district. He finished his seventh consecutive term on proroga-



tion day, 1912, and in not a single year has he failed to be of immense value to his city and his district.

Rep. Doyle is not one of those members who spill hot air all over the legislative chambers; in fact, he speaks only when he has something to say, but when he does he commands the attention of his colleagues and his advice is generally well worth following. He has served on some of the most important committees of the legislature and has always held a commanding position on them.

In the last session he was a member of the committee on liquor laws and the committee on cities, both of them among the most important of the legislature. As a member of the former he worked hard to secure the repeal of the bar and bott e bill, and was the father of the measure to protect liquor dealers from blackmail by unscrupulous parents of degenerate children. Under the new law any minor who secures liquor in a saloon by representing himself as being more than 21 years old becomes liable himself.

The measure for the widening of Purchase street in New Bedford came before Mr. Doyle's own committee, and, as a result of his efforts was sent to the next legislature to give the citizens of the city a chance to determine just what it is they desire.

He took an active part in the passage of the bill for a new bridge between New Bedford and Acushnet, and he also did good work for the bills permitting the city to incur debt for an extension of the sewerage system and also for new water mains. The law permitting call firemen to be advanced to positions on the permanent department without a civil service examination is another that is due to his efforts, while the bill of his colleagues reorganizing the school board and submitting it to the voters for a decision also was made part of his season's work.

Another measure for which he worked hard and successfully was that appropriating $20,000 by the state for the New Bedford textile school and also appropriating $16,000 to liquidate the indebtedness of the school.

Rep. Doyle was born in Ireland on Aug. 15, 1869, was graduated from the public schools, and is in the insurance business in New Bedford. He is a member of the Celtic club and the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and has served in the common council and the board of aldermen of that city.

George P. Drury.

Rep. George P. Drury of Waltham brought to the legislature of 1912 that same in-



defatigable spirit of industry, fidelity and energy which had characterized his previous career of eight years—1901-1909—as assistant clerk of the Superior court of Suffolk county.

Speaker Cushing recognized Rep. Drury's qualifications and attainments by appointing him on two important committees—judiciary and bills in third reading. As a member of the latter he was faithful and conscientious and he showed particular talent for discovering and correcting errors in proposed legislation.

The judiciary committee had some 180 matters referred to it. It is of course the most important committee of the house, its chairman being always the floor leader of the majority party. Only the best lawyers, conservatively inclined, are chosen for membership upon it.

Rep. Drury missed scarcely a single session of the committee, or a roll call in the house, all the year. He took part in the most important debates of the year, on weighty measures, and always showed himself carefully prepared. He took a warm interest in the workingmen's compensation act, and with Rep. Hobbs, succeeded in getting through, under suspension of the rules, legislation to provide the insurance commissioner with assistance and means for carrying out its provisions.

In the main, Rep. Drury showed himself a conservative, voting against the referendum amendment to the constitution, and such socialistic bills as free meals for school children, free legal counsel for persons indicted for certain crimes, etc. He also, on occasions, supported Gov. Foss, notably on the bill to permit the call firemen of Taunton to be promoted to the permanent force without examination, which Rep. Drury with other conservatives regarded as an attack on the civil service.

George P. Drury was born in Boston on Aug. 13, 1876, and was educated in public and private schools. He graduated from Harvard in 1897, and from Harvard Law school in 1900. He is an attorney in active practice. He belongs to the Masons.

William S. Duncan.

One of the first year members who made a marked impression upon the house of 1912, was Rep. William S. Duncan of Clinton, representing the 10th Worcester district.

Rep. Duncan was selected by Speaker Cushing to serve on the committee on street railways where he quickly won the confidence and esteem of his associates and was

entrusted with the care of many important committee reports. He was one of the strongest supporters of the so-called western trolley merger bill and in a speech on the floor of the house made an eloquent plea for the residents of the bill towns in the western part of the state. Later, when the governor's veto had been sustained by the senate, after having been overriden by the house, Rep. Duncan was one of the men who made the successful fight for the order providing for the appointment of a recess committee to investigate the Western Massachusetts street railways situation and to report with recommendations to the next general court.

The Clinton legislator was a republican of the real progressive sort, supporting the initiative and referendum amendment to the state constitution, the Donahue resolutions for the direct election of United States senators and all similar measures. He voted with the other republican members of the Worcester county delegation against the redistricting plan reported by the Walker recess committee and he took an active part in the consideration of all measures affecting Worcester county.

Rep. Duncan was born in England of Scotch parentage on Feb. 11, 1876, and im-



migrated to this country with his parents in childhood. He was educated in the Kimball Union academy at Meriden, N. H., and received his degree of law at the Boston University Law school. He is a prominent member of the Worcester county bar and was town counsel of Clinton for two years, a member of the school committee six years, and chairman of the republican town committee.

John F. Dwyer.

Weymouth has apparently learned the value of keeping a veteran legislator in the house and that the plan is a good one is proved by the success which Rep. John F. Dwyer has made on Beacon Hill. With the close of the past session Rep. Dwyer completed his fourth consecutive term as a democratic member of the house, during which time he has made an enviable record of conscientious and constructive work in the interests of his district, the 7th Norfolk, and the commonwealth as a whole.

Rep. Dwyer got through this year for his own district a bill providing for the construction of a new bridge over the Weymouth Back River, which was quite an achievement, considering the fact that the screws were tightened on all appropriation measures during the session. Rep. Dwyer has also, in his service in the house, secured a five-cent street car fare to all parts of Weymouth, in the interests of the Fore River shipyard employes who must change cars at the railroad crossing in Weymouth and pay an extra fare after crossing the track.

Speaker Cushing assigned the Weymouth man to the important committees on public service and roads and bridges this year. In his other three years he has served on banks and banking, towns, roads and bridges and insurance. In committee work, as in sessions of the house, he has been one of the most faithful attendants. He has been a consistent supporter of all progressive measures and bills beneficial to the producing classes.

Rep. Dwyer was born in Weymouth on Feb. 9, 1862, and graduated from the public schools. He was in the express business 21 years and is at present in the real estate and contracting business. He is a director of the South Shore Co-operative bank, trustee of the Weymouth Hospital associates, and vice-president and director



of the Weymouth Agricultural society. He has served his town as selectman, overseer of the poor, assessor, library trustee and postmaster.

James F. Eagan.

One of the hard-working members of the Boston delegation in the house of 1912 was Rep. James F. Eagan of Ward 20, a democrat who was serving his second term from the big ward.

It would be more or less idle to attempt to give a list of all the measures in which he was interested during the session, for no member of either branch undertook more for his constituents or for the state than he did. Among them, though, were all the Boston measures dealing with the development of the port, the City Hall annex bill and the proposition to widen Avery street.

One of the bills from his own ward provided for dredging a channel opposite Savin Hill beach. Had it passed it would have



meant practically the cleaning out of the whole basin between Freeport street and Savin Hill, but the committee on harbors and public lands discovered that the law of 1911, under which the board of port directors was created, made it obligatory that that measure be sent to them for their approval. Thus it may be that it will become law next year. He also worked hard for the establishment of a convenience station in the subway at Boylston street, a measure that was fought by the Elevated and eventually killed.

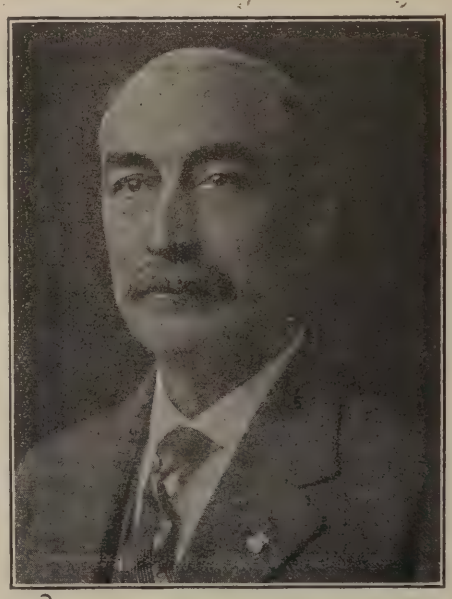
He was born in Framingham on July 16, 1879, and was graduated from the public schools there. He has been in the clothing business for 17 years. He was a member of the committee on federal relations in the session of this year and worked hard for the income tax amendment, and for the initiative and referendum. He voted for the woman's suffrage bill thus carrying out the declaration of the democratic convention in favor of submitting that matter to the people for a decision.

Harry M. Eames.

One of the solid men of the house of 1912 was Rep. Harry M. Eames of Andover, whose experience as a successful business man made him one of the powers in the lower legislative branch.

Rep. Eames took a prominent part in all legislation affecting Essex county and also in that dealing with the transportation situation, which was really the momentous work of this year's legislature. He voted and worked hard for the bill giving the Grand Trunk the right to enter Boston and Worcester. As chairman of the committee on agriculture he was the chief opponent of the Ellis milk bill and also worked hard for all the farmers' bills.

In the Merrimac river waterways bill,



which if the federal government assists in the river's development, as is very likely, will mean a saving of millions of dollars in the transportation of supplies to the industries of the Merrimac valley, also received his support. In addition he was of great assistance to the Lawrence members of the legislature in securing legislation which affected their city.

As chairman of the selectmen, assessors and overseers of poor in Andover during the past eight years, he has given much time and hard work in correcting the evils of loose financial operation, so that today Andover enjoys a reputation of a sound financial standard second to none in the state.

Although a strong supporter of the original bill to make Salisbury beach a state reservation, he was strenuously opposed to the substitute bill, which placed the burden upon a few cities and towns. From beginning to end he opposed the raising of salaries and the pensioning of state officials.

Rep. Eames is a native of Andover, having been born there on July 9, 1856. He began life in the factories of Lawrence as a wool sorter and later became a wool buyer. He is the treasurer of the Crescent Worsted Company and also a farmer. Fraternally he is a Mason and an Odd Fellow, having membership in the chapter, the Knights Templar and the Mystic Shrine of the former order. He served in the houses of 1887 and 1888, and had the distinction of being the oldest member, in point of service in the houses of 1911 and 1912, both of which he called to order at the beginning of the session.

George W. W. Edson.

A genial, whole-souled legislator, intent on serving the state to the best of his ability and on helping others do the same, was Rep. George W. W. Edson of Stow, a democrat of the progressive type, who represented the 10th Middlesex dist.

Rep. Edson was one of the first to file a

bill repealing that part of the direct primary law which requires a voter to announce his party so that a public record may be made of it for the benefit of political bosses and employers.

Rep. Edson was also a hard worker for the income tax amendment, for the presidential preference primary, direct election of United States senators, for the senatorial preference bill, which would have allowed the voters to determine the senator who will succeed Winthrop Murray Crane, but which was killed by the republican state committee; and for all the other measures of that kind.

He also took an important part in killing the Ellis milk bill and supported Gov. Foss in his efforts to secure the creation of a public utilities board and through it proper regulation of the railroads and public service corporations. Rep. Edson also supported the state highway appropriation bill which makes available $1,000,000 a year for five years for the extension of macadam road-



ways throughout the rural districts. He took a prominent part, too, in all the legislation of the session, was faithful in attendance, missed few roll calls and was on the job every minute that the committee on military affairs, of which he was a member, was in session.

Rep. Edson was born in Boston on Nov. 23, 1845, and was graduated from the public schools. He is a toy manufacturer, an artist, a photographer and a mechanical draughtsman. In addition he is a farmer and has attained a wide reputation as a horticulturist. He is a civil war veteran, a member of the Grand Army and the Sons of Veterans, and associate member of Co. M, 5th reg., M. V. M., the Grange and the Stow Civic Club.

Charles W. Eldridge.

Somerville has acquired the excellent custom of retaining able legislators in office, instead of favoring frequent rotation, consequently the city profits to a big extent. One of the examples of how she profited, is found in the remarkable ease with which the Somerville firemen's pension bill was put over the governor's veto—186 to 20. Rep. Charles W. Eldridge of Somerville had a large share in accomplishing this. The bill was introduced by him, and to him must be given the chief glory of its enactment over the governor's veto.

Speaker Cushing recognized Rep. Eldridge's ability and selected him for the chairmanship of the committee on state house and libraries, and for membership on prisons. Chairman Eldridge found that his committee had exceedingly important work to do, in the consideration of the report of the state house commission on the extension of the state house. Unfortunately, the report was not received till late in the session, when there was general impatience to get through. Chairman Eldridge devoted much time and study in the attempt to solve the problem whether a separate office building, or an ornate wing to the Bullfinch front should be erected; but the decision of opinion between the architects and business men was so sharp, that Chairman Eldridge wisely voted finally to defer action for a year and his decision is generally commended. He also found it necessary to divide his committee on party lines on the question of a statue to Gen. Butler. This hard-fought perennial came nearer to reaching the governor than ever before, but in the end Chairman Eldridge and the majority of his committee triumphed.

Charles W. Eldridge was born in Boston on Oct. 16, 1877, but has lived in Somerville

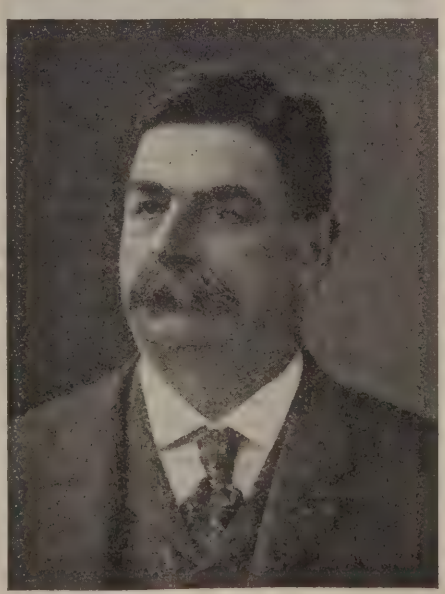


almost all his life. A very successful tea and coffee salesman, he early acquired a large acquaintance, and was elected to the board of aldermen three successive years, 1907, 1908, 1909, prior to his elevation to the house. For five years he was a member of the republican city committee. He belongs to the Odd Fellows and other organizations and is very popular.

George H. Ellis.

George H. Ellis' third year in the house confirmed his influence as one of the leading legislators of the decade.

He was chairman of the committee on railroads this year and had some of the biggest problems of the decade before him in the shape of the demand of the Grand Trunk for admission to the state, the propositions for the dissolution of the Boston R. R. Holding company, the physical merger of the Boston & Maine with the New Haven, the electrification of all railroads in the metropolitan district, the construction of freight railroads in E. Boston and So.



Boston and the abolition of grade crossings, not to speak of the "full crew bill," the Boynton bicycle railroad bill and the various bills aimed at the railroad commission.

Rep. Ellis' leadership of the railroad committee was characterized by the same forcefulness which in the previous year had been revealed, when as chairman of the committee on labor he held a firm hand on the helm of that body. Although an employer of labor, he was universally esteemed for his interest and fairmindedness. Chairman Ellis held the confidence and respect of even the radicals in the house, for nobody ever doubted that at his hands the welfare of the whole state, and of the people would be considered above everything else.

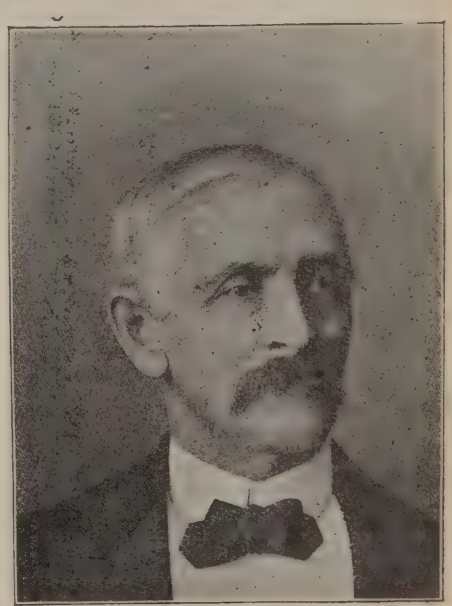
Besides his chairmanship of railroads, Rep. Ellis again served on the committee on labor. There was no more hardworking member of the house, and few who spent more hours at the state house.

Rep. Ellis again fought in the milk war, and again presented his bill, generally regarded as the only scientific solution, providing for the apointment of two milk producers, two bacteriologists, and a sanitary engineer to make milk regulations to be enforced by the board of health; but in view of Gov. Foss' veto of the previous year it was concluded in the end, to postpone the final endeavor till there should be a republican governor on Beacon hill.

Rep. Ellis was born in Medfield, Oct. 3, 1848. He went to Boston in 1865, and has been publisher of the Christian Register ever since. From 1883 to 1886 he was publisher of The Boston Advertiser, and he founded The Boston Record, the first successful penny evening newspaper in Boston. He is treasurer of the George H. Ellis Co., printers and publishers. Besides his publishing interests he is the largest dairy-farmer in New England, having farms at West Newton, Kendall Green, and Barre, with herds numbering 550 cows, and selling 3500 quarts of milk per day at 12 cents per quart. He was a member of the Newton board of aldermen three years; is a member of the Braeburn and Neighborhood clubs, the Boston City club, and the Unitarian club; is chairman of the farm committee and trustee of the state agricultural college, a trustee of Simmons college; and chairman of the committee of agriculture of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. He was appointed by Gov. Draper a member of the special commission to draft a milk inspection law.

William F. Emerson.

A sterling legislator was William F. Emerson of Longmeadow, a republican who ably represented the second Hampden district.



Appointed to the committee on towns, he was hence in a position to assist in extending the scope of the voters' power in every town in the commonwealth through the bills to establish by law just what a quorum at a town meeting shall be and to regulate the procedure at town meetings. The act of this relating to the contingent funds of towns was also favored by him and became a law after it came from his committee with a favorable report.

Mr. Emerson is a firm believer in the western section of the state and in its future. Hence he was one of the hardest workers for the street railway consolidation bill, and was one whose assistance in behalf of that legislation was of considerable moment to the leaders in the movement to secure trolley extension in the western counties.

Mr. Emerson was born in Holyoke on Oct. 6, 1849, and was graduated from the

Springfield high school. He is an accountant and was for a time employed on the Boston & Albany railroad. He has been a member of the Longmeadow town committee for the last 20 years and for 17 years of that time has been town clerk and treasurer. He is a member of the Republican club of Massachusetts, is a Son of the American Revolution and belongs to the Winthrop and Connecticut Valley Clubs.

John B. Fellows.

Rep. John B Fellows of Fitchburg was appointed by Speaker Cushing on the committee on banks and banking, and the appointment was particularly fortuitous, for Rep. Fellows is a practical banking man having been with the Fitchburg National bank for 16 years.

The committee has a number of important bills before it, and reported favorably no less than nine measures based on the bank commissioner's recommendations—imposing



a penalty for not filing returns; providing that the bank commissioner shall furnish information to the national bank examiner and others; on auditing; on guaranty fund of savings banks; on appraisal of real estate loans; on reports of examiners of trust companies; on advances for expenses of examiners; on investment by trust companies in bank buildings; and the conditions of the laws relative to cooperative banks.

Rep. Fellows early showed himself a hard worker, and was elected clerk of the committee. No committee had a more efficient clerk. He was given charge of the bill to shorten to 30 days the time for the payment of accounts by banking institutions in case of lost pass-books, and carried the bill through. He also had charge of the adverse report on the Skinner bill relative to audit.

He was faithful in attendance on the house, and looked out for the interests of all his constituents, bestirring himself particularly on the congressional redistricting.

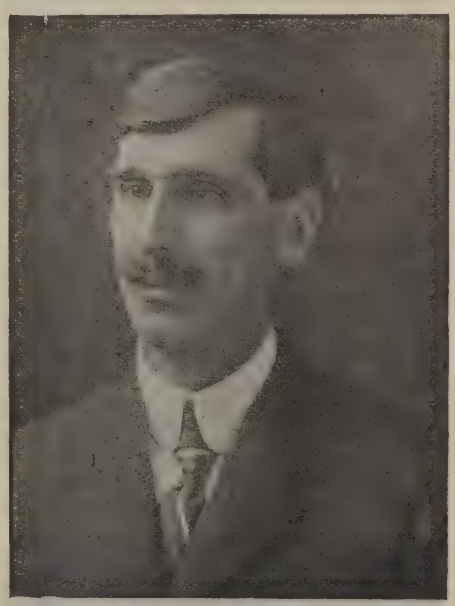
Rep. Fellows showed himself a progressive republican, voting for the Presidential primary, the direct election of U S senators, the referendum, and the amendment to the constitution to permit women to be notaries.

There are few young men who are more popular in the political or social life of their own city than Rep. Fellows. He was born in Fitchburg on Aug. 13, 1878. He was graduated from the Fitchburg High school in 1895 and at once entered upon his career in the banking business. His political career commenced in 1908, at which time he was elected to membership in the Fitchburg common council, serving as a member of that body for two years. His work in the lower branch and effective service on various important committees resulted in his nomination for alderman and he was elected to that body for two consecutive years by the most gratifying majorities ever given a candidate in his city. His record here was such as to win the confidence of an exceedingly large majority of the voters and his declination to be a candidate for re-election on account of his candidacy for representative honors only meant the transferral of his political activities to another sphere and had no influence upon his popularity with the voters, who have sent him to the legislature with a total vote exceeding that given any of the other three candidates, two of which are elected from the 12th district each succeeding year. That Mr. Fellows has a brilliant political future before him is generally conceded by all those familiar with his popularity and vote-winning ability in his own city, where he is one of the few men whose election is invariably conceded to any office for which he aspires and he has been prominently mentioned as a candidate for mayor and still more important offices in previous campaigns.

He is equally as popular and prominent in the social life of his city, is affiliated with the Masons, being a member of Jerusalem Commandery, Knight Templars, is especially active in Fitchburg lodge of Elks, having served as their secretary for a number of years, and takes a prominent part in the social affairs of the exclusive Fay club of his own city, as well as being affiliated with other clubs and organizations. He is also a musician of ability but has given up his activities along these lines in recent years as the result of his rapidly increasing business and political duties. He is a staunch republican who works hard for the election of other candidates of his party as well as his own. He enjoys the complete confidence of all the prominent political figures of his native city as well as of the voters at large, and the respect and esteem of the entire community.

Edward Fisher.

A high type of legislator in the house of 1912, as he had been also in the house of 1911, was Edward Fisher of Westford, a



democrat, who represented the 11th Middlesex district. Mr. Fisher held advanced views regarding the political conditions of the day, but he was in no sense radical, and he made it plain many times during the session that, in his opinion, the future of the democracy depends wholly on the ability it shows in building up with the material at hand rather than rushing into so-called reforms with no clear idea as to where they are going to lead.

He was one of the foremost of the Middlesex county delegation in opposing the attempts of the "county ring" to wrest more money from the taxpayers, although he also counselled justice to those in the county employ who really do the work for which they are paid, and in some cases, it was admitted, are underpaid.

Mr. Fisher, who is a practicing lawyer in Westford, was re-assigned by Speaker Cushing to the committee on judiciary and also was appointed to the committee on bills in third reading, the last being a very important, although far from showy, committee, and the former the first committee of the legislature. He was also appointed by the speaker a member of the conciliation committee which was instrumental in settling the Lawrence strike.

As a member of judiciary Mr. Fisher played an important part in the big legal legislation of the year and was one of the foremost members of the legislature in preventing the amendment of the workingmen's compensation act by the lobbyists of the liability insurance companies and the railroads, who tried every way possible to emasculate that law so that it would be as ineffective as possible.

He also worked and voted for the progressive measures which seek to give the people a larger share in the government, his work for the presidential preference primary act having had much to do with its passage. He also favored the income tax amendment and voted to ratify the action of congress in passing an amendment for the direct election of United States senators.

It was through his untiring efforts that the legislation was secured whereby the road on the northern side of the Merrimack river, between Lowell and Lawrence, is to be completed this year. This is a matter of great importance to the city of Lowell and adjacent municipalities.

Mr. Fisher has been town clerk of Westford since 1902 and was formerly secretary of the Middlesex town and city clerks' association. He was born in Westford on Aug. 22, 1874, was graduated from Westford academy and afterward attended Boston University Law school, where he attained his degree of LL. B. He is secretary of the Spaulding Light Cavalry association and president of the Westford board of trade.

Daniel Fitzpatrick.

A legislator who believed in working for his constituents first, last and all the time was Daniel Fitzpatrick of Lawrence, who represented the 6th Essex district in the house of 1912. He was among the most active of the new men, and before the session closed had established himself firmly in the friendship of his colleagues and gave promise of becoming one of the really influential men from the northeastern section of the state.

Mr. Fitzpatrick was "right" on all the big, popular matters of legislation. His votes on the income tax, the initiative and referendum, the presidential preference primary bill, the direct election of United States senators and the abolition of party enrollment at the primaries were just as they should be and as good democrats would be expected to be.

Mr. Fitzpatrick is a provision dealer. He was born in Ireland on Feb. 2, 1880, served in the Lawrence common council of 1907 and is an Elk, an Eagle, a Knight of Columbus and a member of the Irish-American, the Pastime, Imperial and the Spicket



clubs. He served this year on the committee on state house and was one of those who voted to report favorably the bill to erect a statue to Gen. Butler on the state house grounds, afterward supporting it valiantly in the legislature.

John T. Flanagan.

Worcester has always sent to the legislature one of the strongest delegations, taken as a whole, of any city in the commonwealth, the body of 1912 being no exception, and this year none of them stood higher, in the estimation of the membership, than Rep. John T. Flanagan, the young man who represented the 16th dist. for the second time.

He was clean-cut, able, faithful and active, qualities which invariably make for the good legislator and for the best gov-

ernment of the state. Rep. Flanagan was a worker from the first day of the session until prorogation. When he was not busy with the matters that came before his own committee of prisons—one of the most important assignments the speaker has within his gift, by the way—he was devoting his time to pushing the Worcester measures, of which there were a number.

Thus it came about that he was of material assistance in the fight over the trolley freight franchise bill, which sought to right a tremendous injustice perpetrated on the city of Worcester. He also took a prominent part in securing the passage of the bill to remove the insane asylum from Summer street to Grafton, while on the bill for a municipal market he was one of the most active members of the delegation. The water system extension bill furnished an-



other motive for his energy and he did yeoman service bringing about the enactment of the laws increasing the clerks in the county civil and probate courts, thus providing for the expedition of business and the consequent saving of thousands of dollars to Worcester county litigations and those who may have inheritance interests at stake.

As a member of the committee on prisons he took an active part in adopting the order to the prison commission requiring that the unfortunate inmates of Sherburn reformatory should be given more time for conversation. Previous to the committee's action the prison rules allowed but half an hour for conversation and that only on holidays. The committee demanded that they be given an hour every week and the reform was brought about without stirring up the legislature and the state, as the members threatened to do by presenting the facts to the legislature if the change was not inaugurated.

Rep. Flanagan also voted to report the bill providing for the removal of the state prison from Charlestown, a measure that should have been passed, but which, because of the lack of a live prison commission, was allowed to be killed through the influence of contractors and supply men who are interested in having the prison kept in Charlestown.

Rep. Flanagan was born in Worcester on May 25, 1869, and is an undertaker in his native city. He is a graduate of the public schools and Worcester classical high and is president of Div. 3, A. O. H., treasurer of United Divisions, A. O. H., a member of the Elks, the M. C. O. F., the Father Mathews and St. John's Temperance and Literary Guild, of which he is a former president.

Harold H. Flower.

Rep. Harold H. Flower of Greenfield was generally regarded as the leading republican from western Massachusetts in his second year in the house. He was again placed on constitutional amendments and was given the chairmanship of public health.

The latter committee had an unusual number of freak bills before it, and was compelled to hear an unusual number of freak petitioners. Ordeals were frequent and fatiguing, and none but a chairman endowed with unusual patience could have piloted the committee through the year with so few mistakes.

He is captain of the Greenfield Co. 2d regiment, M. V. M., but instead of the typical brusqueness of the soldier he has the urbanity of a Chesterfield.

Some of the achievements of Rep. Flower's committee are. the passage of the optometry bill, fought over so many years, the passage of a reasonable bill providing for both free drinking water and free drinking cups on trains; bill to abolish the common (or roller) towel in public places; for investigation of infantile paralysis; two bills to give more power to boards of health, especially regarding stables; the bill to regulate cold storage warehouses; and several bills to improve methods for fighting tuberculosis.

This is a notable record, to which Chairman Flower may well point with pride.

As a member of the constitutional amendments committee, Rep. Flower again fought for progressive republican measures, and had the satisfaction of seeing the federal income tax proposition, and Donahue resolutions for direct election of U. S. senators again pass the popular branch of the legislature. His terse strong speeches had much to do with their success.

He opposed, however, both the initiative and referendum amendment to the constitution, and the simple referendum which passed both houses. He opposed all the propositions limiting the power of the judges by recall, or by popular election, or by appointment for a limited term. He opposed also the bill to abolish the executive



council, and the public opinion bill. So that he is by no means a radical.

He did much to help through the trolley merger bill, so dear to the hearts of all western Massachusetts. He again took an interest in taxation measures, and voted against the amendment to the constitution permitting a different or lower rate of taxation on wild lands, believing that as framed it would discriminate against small wood lots and pastures, also that it might breed similar troubles in Massachusetts to those suffered in Maine by those who have for so long protested against the "wild land barons."

Greenfield will always be grateful to Rep. Flower for the bill he introduced and pushed through to enactment exempting savings banks and like institutions from taxation when in the hands of the bank commissioner or restrained by injunction from doing business. Although a general bill it applied especially to the Greenfield savings bank when that institution was in trouble.

Harold H. Flower was born in Ashfield, Jan. 13, 1879, and is a graduate of Sanderson academy, Williston seminary and Harvard university (1901). He is a lawyer in active practice, and belongs to the Masons, K. T.

Louis A. Foley.

After two years of excellent service in the house, Rep. Louis A. Foley of Ward 20, a young Dorchester democrat, who made good as a legislator, is to be a candidate for the senate this fall.

Rep. Foley was, as a matter of fact, one of the best legislators in the Boston delegation. He is a man of high ideals, a progressive of the best type, whose desire for progress is tempered by a natural conservatism, but who, nevertheless, believes in the principles of his party, as was illustrated by his votes on the initiative and referendum, the income tax amendment to the constitution, the direct election of United States senators and all the other forward policies of the two legislatures in which he served.

In both of these he had a place on the committee on insurance, one of the most important assignments within the gift of the speaker. One of the measures which he introduced and which he succeeded in having enacted into law was that requiring industrial insurance companies to accord a cash surrender value to policies upon which



weekly premiums are demanded. As a result, thousands of poor families to whom life insurance is always a burden, but also a necessity, may recover a portion of the money they have paid in when circumstances make it necessary that the policy should lapse.

Another law that Rep. Foley originated and pressed to passage was that requiring the equipment of passenger elevators in buildings with stools, and he is also the father of the law prohibiting the advertising of wildcat stock speculation schemes and the law of this year prohibiting the printing of misleading advertisements by commercial houses. He also proposed a bill to compel the equipment of trunk line trolley cars with toilet rooms and drinking cups, but this was killed by a hostile legislature although it possesses so much merit it will probably be enacted next year.

Rep. Foley was active in all the big legislation of the year, was on the job every day, and worked hard for the Grand Trunk bill, the port development measures and all of the Boston bills.

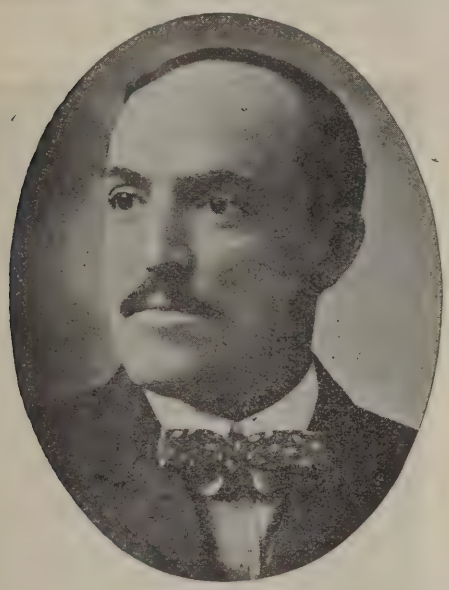
Rep. Foley was born in Acton, on Aug. 11, 1875, and was educated in the public schools of Lawrence, Gleason Academy at Hudson and Boston University Law school. He is a practicing lawyer, a member of the Young Men's Democratic club of Ward 20, the Knights of Columbus, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the American Order of United Workmen, the Knights of Equity and St. Peter's court of Foresters.

Fred W. Ford.

Rep. Fred W. Ford of Lynn has paved the way for a hustling campaign for the nomination to succeed Sen. George H. Newhall from the 1st Essex district. The only time he lost in the game of politics since he started to play it was on his second nomination for the house when he says he was too sure and left to others what he should have done himself; at that he was only beaten by 60 odd votes. That was in 1910; last fall he came back with a rush and won his seat in the house of 1912 by a bigger vote than he did on his first election in 1909. Now he is going in for the senatorship and from now out his headquarters are under his hat.

In 1910 he served on the committee on public service and was later appointed by Speaker Walker to fill the vacancy on the committee on harbors and public lands, at

a time when he was of great service to Lynn in the preparation and putting through of its big harbor development bill and in the creation of the present Lynn harbor investigation commission. This year he was appointed to the committee on liquor law upon which he has been a conscientious worker. Rep. Ford takes satisfaction in the act which regulates the term of office of license commissioners, so that they continue to perform the duties of their office pending the action of the court on appeal from the mayor who would remove them for political reasons. Heretofore a commissioner suspended by a mayor, or removed by that officer, left the board at



once, even though he filed his appeal with the court. Now he may continue until the court finally decides whether the objections of the mayor are sound in law or not. But he regards with greatest satisfaction the Lynn anchorage basin bill for which he put in the original petition—and which the governor signed.

Mr. Ford is possessed of virile and agressive mental force; for 20 years he has been identified with organized labor in Lynn, and he will be heard from this fall in the senatorial fight. He is a shoe cutter by trade and has but just entered his 40th year.

James E. Fowle.

One of the workers in the legislature of 1912, and one who accomplished results for his constituents, was Rep. James E. Fowle



of Newburyport, who represented the 25th Essex district, and took care from the beginning until the end of the session, that none of his colleagues overlooked or forgot the fact.

Rep. Fowle was rather quiet and retiring, but he had with him when he came to the hill a couple of bills in which he was directly interested and these he boosted from the first day of the session until the end.

The first of these was the measure asking the state to take over the care of the Newburyport bridge across the Merrimac river. He was opposed by the highway commission and by a number of different interests, including the automobile men. On the face of it the plan was the easiest one to kill that the commissioners and the attorneys for the autoists had to deal with, but the harder they worked the more life the bill showed and the young Newburyporter kept so close on their heels all session that they could do absolutely nothing. The result was that he secured the passage of the measure and later its overwhelming passage over the governor's veto, and relieved Newburyport of a source of great expense for repairs that the city shouldn't be called upon to meet. It was the greatest personal victory of the year and one for which Rep. Fowle deserves great credit.

Another measure that interested him was the Schofield clam bill, through which the cities and towns are enabled to lease from the state the clam flats within their borders. Before that, though, the fish and game commissioners had a bill to lease clam flats to any person that board saw fit, and this Rep. Fowle fought tooth and nail. No one in the legislature, perhaps, unless it were Sen. Schofield, and then the latter worked with his colleague from the lower house, did more to kill that bill than Rep. Fowle. He was on the job every minute in behalf of the clammers, being, without doubt, the best friend they have had in the legislature in many years.

Rep. Fowle took an active part in all the big legislation, as well as that which was local to his own city, he being indeed one of the most active men in the house. He was born in Newburyport on Nov. 22, 1880, and is in the hotel business with his father in that city. He is a Mason, R. A. C. and K. T.; an Elk, a member of the Essex club and the A. O. U. W. Previous to his election to the house he served three years in the common council of his city, having been president of the board for one term.

Gerrett Geils, Jr.

A legislator in the house of 1912 who worked hard for his constituents and who



accomplished much was Rep. Gerrett Geils, Jr., of New Bedford, a republican from the 7th Bristol district.

Mr. Geils was of material asistance to his colleagues in securing the passage of the measure to reorganize the school board. The act as it stands carries a referendum and will be submitted to the voters in the coming state election.

He also did good service on the bill permitting call firemen in his city to qualify for positions on the permanent list without passing a civil service examination, and he voted to put the Purchase street widening bill over to the next general court.

Mr. Geils was born in New Bedford on Sept. 28, 1868. He was graduated from the public schools there, and as a boy went to work in a shoe factory, where he toiled for 24 years. In the meantime he had taken up the study of law and left the shoe business to take up the practice of law on passing the bar examinations.

He served on the committee on legal affairs during the session of this year. He is a Knight of Columbus and a member of the Plymouth club.

Benjamin D. Gifford.

Cape Cod has the distinction of sending its live citizens to look after their interests in the legislature and the voters of the southern section were running true to form when they elected Dr. Benjamin D. Gifford of Chatham to the house this year and last.

Dr. Gifford fought the bill to prohibit the sale of game birds, and he fought as hard as he knew how the efforts of the rich clubmen to curtail the work of the fishermen in Buzzard's bay. There were two of these and it was due partly to the efforts of Dr. Gifford that both were killed. He also lent what assistance he could to other Cape legislators in securing appropriations for the harbors along both coasts.

Dr. Gifford this year had a place on the committee on public health and was largely instrumental in drafting the cold storage bill which prevents the warehouse men from cornering foodstuffs and using the refrigerating plants to keep the prices of farm produce and poultry and eggs down when the speculators are buying from the farmers and to keep them up when they are selling to the consumers. It was one of the most meritorious bills of the session and Dr. Gifford should be given great credit for



his part in securing its enactment.

He was born in Provincetown on Nov. 19, 1845, and was graduated from Colgate University, attaining a degree of doctor of medicine at the Albany Medical school. He is a prominent republican on the Cape, postmaster of Chatham and also the deputy collector of customs. He is a Mason, former president of the Barnstable District Medical society and president of the Ancient and Honorable society of Nantucket Pilgrims.

Charles L. Gifford.

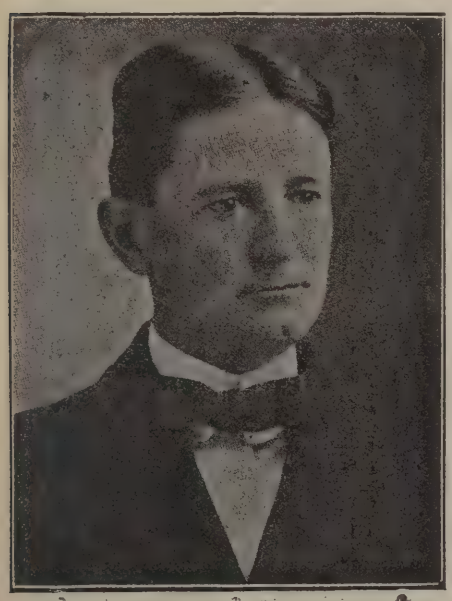
One of the sterling characters of the legislature of 1912, and one who gave great promise of becoming a leader, after a little more experience, was Rep. Charles L. Gifford of Barnstable, who represented the 1st Barnstable district.

He was able and earnest, understood the problems of government, was able to grasp the meaning and the import of the big general bills and possessed great ability in debate. Coupled with this was the distinct fighting spirit, the disinclination to "lie down" when the battle looked hottest, and the whole made what even the elders were wont to term "the coming man."

It was as a defender of the rights of his constituents that Rep. Gifford first came into notice, and, quite different from the experience of most men on Beacon hill, his real introduction to the membership at large was at a committee hearing, instead of during a debate on the floor. The bill under consideration that day was one to prohibit the sale of wild fowl, a measure backed by the fish and game commissioners. Rep. Gifford took the leadership for the opposition and the manner in which he recited conditions on the Cape and the injustice of such a law if applied to the residents of his section started such applause from the spectators that the committee chairman was forced to threaten to

clear the room. Rep. Gifford worked against that bill in season and out of season, with the result that he was able to secure a leave to withdraw report from the committee but, through the influence of the commission, he was beaten in the legislature, where he as leader of the opposition, fought the bill for two days, forcing reconsideration and making it necessary for the commission to beat him twice.

He appeared often before the committee on fisheries and game and watched carefully all legislation affecting the clam and



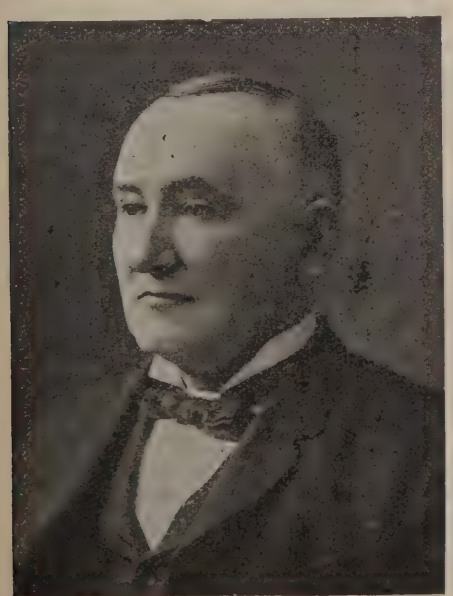
oyster industry, strongly opposing the recommendation of the commission to "take the right of leasing the flats from selectmen of towns and giving leases to any inhabitant of the commonwealth."

Other measures for which he worked hard were those appropriating moneys for the improvement of harbors along the Cape. The Grand Trunk bill, ratification of the direct election of United States senators and the presidential preference primary were other big bills in which he showed that he was of full legislative stature.

Rep. Gifford is a native of Barnstable, having been born there on March 15, 1871. He is a publisher in his native town, and, in addition, conducts a real estate and insurance business. He served on the committee on insurance in the legislature of this year.

William H. Gifford.

Men of all sorts come and go on Beacon hill, but it is seldom that one comes who accomplishes so much for his district as



Rep. William H. Gifford of Westport or who works so many hours every day throughout a session. Rep. Gifford is a democrat. He is also the most popular man in the house and has been during the entire four years that he has served in it.

A man is judged on Beacon hill because of his popularity; at home he is put on trial for what he doesn't do and only the things he has accomplished are allowed to weigh in the balance. Rep. Gifford wins both ways, but it is because he is popular with his colleagues in the legislature that he is able to turn in so clean a score at home.

Take the last session, for instance. Mr. Gifford served on the committee on ways and means. That body passes on all the appropriation bills of the year. It is a hard-worked set of men, and, it may be remarked in passing, only those are assigned to it whom the speaker regards as qualified to undertake the big things.

The Westport man was on it, though, when the extra appropriation for the Fall River textile school came up, which was an extremely fortunate thing for the institution. Every member of the committee was against granting the school the money, with the one exception of Mr. Gifford, who knew the circumstances.

He fought every step of the way. One member of the committee, then another, became convinced, as a result of the Westport legislator's efforts, that the demand was a worthy one. In the end he secured a favorable report. Then came the fight in the legislature and again he was forced to go fast, although he had with him at that time the membership of the committee who fought to save their own report. The real battle did not begin, though, until Gov. Foss vetoed the appropriation. Then Rep. Gifford got busy in earnest and it was he who secured its passage over the governor's veto.

It was he, too, who adroitly engineered the Brightman Street bridge bill out of the committee with a favorable report after the members had once voted the other way and after Rep. Crocker of Boston had reported in the house against it. As a result of his efforts the city of Fall River will be saved $70,000 this year and $15,000 annually hereafter. Had he not been on the committee that bill would never have been passed.

He was born in Dartmouth on Jan. 20, 1851, is a merchant and farmer and has been a deputy sheriff for several years. He is a Mason.

Gurdon W. Gordon.

The Hampden county delegation in the house this year was one of the strongest of



any county in the state and one of the ablest men in it was Rep. Gurdon W. Gordon of Springfield, who represented the 7th district.

Rep. Gordon was assigned by the speaker to a place on the committee on street railways, which was charged with the task of framing the Western Massachusetts trolley merger bill. His sound judgment and his knowledge of the region were of tremendous importance to the committee and no man in the legislature was more intimately connected with the drafting of the bill than he.

He found time while that measure was pending to devote himself to the new Springfield charter and he worked early and late with his constituents and with the committee on cities to secure for Springfield a form of government which promised satisfactory results and under which it is expected the greatest measure of good government might be secured.

Rep. Gordon voted right on most of the big general measures also, he being recorded in favor of ratifying the amendment to the federal constitution providing for the direct election of United States senators and on most of the other measures intended to give the people greater power in elections. He was interested, too, in the bill which sought to interest the United States authorities in the Connecticut river to the end that it may become one of the nation's great inland waterways.

Rep. Gordon was born in Sheffield on Nov. 26, 1871, and was graduated from the Great Barrington High school and from Williams college, afterward studying law and attaining a degree of LL.B. at Boston University Law school. He is a prominent member of the Hampden County bar and a member of the Springfield board of health.

Isaac Gordon.

A forceful and concise talker, who never addressed the house unless he had something worth saying, Rep. Isaac Gordon of Boston played a prominent part in the big debates of the house for a first year man. Appointed to the important committee on taxation, he took an active part in the consideration of all measures which came before that committee and was one of its most hardworking members. He supported the various measures which would tend to reduce the state tax and consistently op-



posed legislation which would increase the tax burdens of the poor.

The Boston legislator, who is one of the successful young members of the Suffolk county bar, was an earnest advocate of all legislation to facilitate the trial of civil cases for the benefit of poor defendants and litigants. He was a hard worker for all progressive legislation such as the Donahue resolutions ratifying the proposed amendment to the national constitution for the direct election of United States senators by the people, the federal income tax and initiative and referendum. All matters benefiting the laboring classes also received his support.

Rep. Gordon is an excellent type of the self-made young man. He is a member of the Jewish race and one of only two men of that race to have the honor of serving in the legislature this session. Born in Russia, March 14, 1883, he migrated to this country when very young. By means of hard work he managed to complete a course in the Y. M. C. A. evening law school, receiving his degree from that institution in 1905. He was a member of the old Boston common council, now extinct, in 1909. He is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Boston Children's Aid society.

Frederic J. Grady.

The Needham-Dedham district is normally a safe republican district but it wasn't difficult, after the session had been under way a while, to understand how it happened to elect Frederic J. Grady, a democrat, to this year's house. Active and capable the interests of his constituents were well cared for by him and his record is one that his district may well be proud of. His principal achievement, and it was an especially noteworthy one, was in securing a provision in the metropolitan parkways bill

for the construction of a parkway from Boyden square in the town of Dedham to the Stony Brook reservation at a cost of $10,000. Later, when a veto of the whole bill was imminent, he was one of those who laid down hard on Gov. Foss to sign it, which the governor finally did.

Appointed to the committee on constitutional amendments, Rep. Grady, on that committee, was an earnest advocate of the initiative and referendum amendment to the constitution, which the democrats and progressive republicans, came within less than a dozen votes of putting through the house, where a two-thirds vote is required. The committee on constitutional amendments has within the past few years, because of the innumerable schemes for revision of the constitution to give the people a greater share in lawmaking, become one of the most important committees of the house and the young man from Dedham, through his faithful attendance upon the work of the committee, which thoroughly familiarized him with the various measures before it, became one of its leading members.

Rep. Grady showed himself a thorough progressive, supporting such measures as



the presidential primary act, the public opinion bill, the direct election of United States senators and the federal income tax. His votes were in sharp contrast to the record of his predecessor and were, undoubtedly, more in accord with the sentiment of a majority of his constituents.

Rep. Grady was born in Dedham, August 4, 1881, graduated from the public schools and in 1904 received his degree from Boston University law school. In his own town he has been a registrar of voters for four years, assessor for the same length of time and moderator of town meetings for the past two years, the latter an exceptional honor for so young a man.

William J. Graham.

Rep. William J. Graham of Lawrence was first elected to the house back in 1904 and he has been re-elected every year since. This statement of fact alone will give you some idea of the character of the man. His long service has at all times been marked by honesty, ability and a strict devotion to his public duties and to his constituents which have made him a credit to the people whom he represents and a legislator whose service is of value to the commonwealth.

His greatest achievement, he says, was in forcing the Essex Company to put a boom above Lawrence dam, and afterward he turned his efforts to other matters affecting the city and was successful in getting through a bill to permit the voters to vote on the question of a new charter.

This year Rep. Graham was instrumental in getting through the legislature a bill to provide for an improved highway between Lawrence and Methuen. He also took a prominent part in the agitation over legislation to provide for an investigation of the strike of the Lawrence operatives. It was this agitation which was undoubtedly responsible to a great extent in the quick settlement of the controversy.

He supported the Donahue resolutions in favor of the direct election of United States senators by the people, the federal income tax resolutions, initiative and referendum, the public opinion bill and also supported the various labor bills.

Rep. Graham was born in Lawrence on Oct. 2, 1873, and was educated in Phillips Andover Academy and Tufts Medical school. He was a member of the democratic city committee of Lawrence from 1896 to 1904, serving as its president in 1902-'03. He is a



member of the Knights of Columbus and the Lawrence Canoe club. In 1906 he served on the special committee of the legislature which visited the Lewis and Clarke exposition at Portland, Ore.

James I. Green.

As a member of the committee on federal relations, Rep. James I. Green, the enterprising young representative from Ward 4, Charlestown, was very much in the limelight during the past sesion. This committee had before it the Donahue resolutions in favor of the direct election of United States senators by the people, the resolutions ratifying the proposed amendment to the national constitution for a federal income tax, the resolutions in favor of the establishment of a national parcels post, and a number of other important measures of a like nature which have held the attention of the public for some time.

Rep. Green, in a quiet way, put in a great



deal of good work in behalf of these various measures and it is due to the efforts of men like him that the past sesion saw the legislature, including the senate, considered rankly conservative, go on record as the first legislature in the country to ratify the proposed amendment to the national constitution for the popular election of U. S. senators

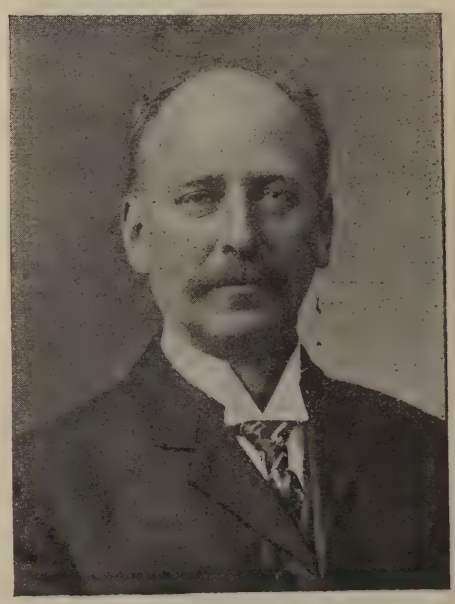
This was Rep. Green's second year in the house and the experience which he had acquired in the session of 1911 made him a valuable legislator to his district for which he succeeded in securing many benefits in the way of legislation. He aided in getting through the bill, for which Charlestown has fought for years, providing for the abolition of the grade crossings there, which have been the cause of the loss of many a life in the past few years. He was also instrumental in getting through the order against the removal of the navy yard from Charlestown.

As the year before, Rep. Green was found at all times in support of every measure intended to relieve the working classes and in favor of all bills seeking to bring about more popular government.

Rep. Green was born in Boston, April 9, 1885. He obtained his education in the parochial schools, the Boston Latin school, and Boston college. He is a law student and is preparing to pass the bar examination. In 1909, he served on the Boston common council, now extinct. He served on the democratic city committee in 1910. Socially, he is connected with the Bunker Hill democratic club, the Hayes Square, City Square and Elicott Social clubs.

Fred P. Greenwood.

Fred P. Greenwood of Everett, representing the 24th Middlesex district in this his second year, was one of the strongest Roose-



velt men in the house. In his first year he became distinguished for his opposition to Sen. Lodge, and his voting for Joseph Walker as Lodge's successor. It was not a popular position in the house (although it must have been among Greenwood's constituents, else he would not have been re-elected), and as Rep Greenwood became more and more widely known for his opposition to "machine rule," interruption to his speeches in the house sometimes occurred.

This year he was ranking member of the committee on education and also on the public service committee. It was as a member of the latter committee that he shone particularly.

To the title of "progressive," Rep. Greenwood has added that of "watch dog of the treasury," and not since the days of Elmer Stevens has there been a member of the house who deserved it so well.

Greenwood voted for all the progressive measures. He was a strong temperance advocate, and opposed as in the previous year the repeal of the bar and bottle bill, also measures tending to invade the sanctity of the Sabbath. He was liberal enough, however, to vote in his first year to allow the Jews to sell kosher meat on Sunday, instead of Saturday.

Rep. Greenwood has been one of the champions of woman suffrage.

Fred P. Greenwood was born in Alstead, N. H., May 29, 1855, and was educated in the public schools of Everett. After spending 20 years in the wholesale produce business he devoted a decade to the work of the Boston Seamen's Friend society. He is a member of the board of trade, Republican Club of Mass., Y. M. C. A., Congregational Club, and R. A.

James F. Griffin.

One of the strong figures in the consideration of matters of legislation on Beacon hill during the past session was Rep. James F. Griffin, the young democratic member serving his second term in the house from the 22d Suffolk district. The young Ward

22 representative is also gifted with the charm of personal magnetism and was one of the most popular solons in the legislature of 1912.

Rep. Griffin's strength was shown in his fight to secure the passage of a resolve authorizing an investigation of telephone rates and service in the metropolitan district. This measure precipitated one of the biggest legislative battles of the past session. The resolve had been adversely reported by the committees on mercantile affairs, joint rules and ways and means, three of the most influential committees of the entire legislature. Rep. Griffin succeeded in securing the substitution of the resolve for each of these adverse committe reports and the passage of the resolve by the house.

Rep. Griffin also made a splendid fight for a bill to wipe out the minimum charge of 50 cents a month for gas meters and a bill providing that where a consumer use $7 worth of electricity or more a year there shall be no extra charge for meter service. He had to fight the leaders of the public lighting committee on both of these bills. Rep. Griffin's committees this year were elections and fisheries and game.

Rep. Griffin was born in Boston, Jan. 19, 1884. He is a graduate of the public schools.



He is a broker and one of the youngest members of the Boston Curb Exchange. For nine years he has been connected with the A. S. Leland & Co. concern. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Moose (P. D.) and the Star of Jamaica Veteran Firemen.

John W. Haigis.

No man in Massachusetts has had a greater or a better influence on its government during the last four years than Rep. John W. Haigis of Montague, who, during that time, has represented the 3d Franklin district in the house.

Rep. Haigis has been a wide-awake, able and fearless legislator from the day of his arrival on Beacon Hill. This year as in the other years of his service he led the fight for the income tax amendment to the federal constitution. In addition to that he was the leader this year in the battle for woman's suffrage and the able manner in which that fight was handled was publicly commended by the leaders in the movement. He also was prominent in all progressive legislation favoring the initiative and referendum, repeal of the enrolment feature of the direct primaries law besides leading, as usual, the fight for direct election of United States senators.

As a member of the committee on railroads Rep. Haigis took an active part in securing the entry of the Grand Trunk to Boston and Worcester. He had been in previous years one of the foremost in the fight against the attempt of the New Haven to monopolize the transportation systems of the state and he believes the entry of the Grand Trunk will effectually put an end to the opportunities for such a policy.

His influence in the legislature was probably shown to greater advantage on a bill from his home town than in any other manner during the session just closed. This was a measure to permit the Turner's Falls Company, one of the old-time water-rights corporations, to become subject to the business corporation law. Ordinarily this would be no slight matter to get through the legislature, involving, as it did, a dozen or more different questions of policy. Rep. Haigis, though, engineered the thing through all its readings on voice votes, something almost unprecedented.

As a member of the special committee on congressional redistricting he was one of the leaders in the fight for the committee's bill, which finally passed the legislature, when the local machines tried to overturn it last spring.

Rep. Haigis came to the house first in 1909 and has served every year since.



He is one of those who voted for the Donahue bill for a real senatorial preference in the coming election and this should be of great assistance in that district.

Rep. Haigis was born in Montague on July 21, 1881, and was graduated from the public schools there. He is a Mason, president of the Turner's Falls board of trade and chairman of the board of water commissioners of that village. Recently he has assumed the business management of the Greenfield Recorder, necessitating his retirement from the legislature, which, thereby, sustains a genuine loss.

Benjamin F. Haines.

Rep. Benjamin F. Haines of Medford, the republican member of the house from the



28th Middlesex district, ranked as one of the leaders of the lower branch during the past session. Although but a second year member, his ability was recognized by Speaker Cushing who honored him with an appointment to the chairmanship of the committee on education. His broad liberality and ability to see merit in new things and to discern new conditions, made his service of great value to the commonwealth He also served on the committee on legal affairs. The latter committee has more matters before it for consideration than any other committee.

It was as one of the leading opponents of the Boston & Maine-New Haven merger and Western trolley consolidation bills, however, that the Medford legislator achieved his greatest distinction. Rep. Haines in fact paid particular attention to all railroad matters. He strongly opposed any further attempts on the part of the New Haven to create an unwarranted monopoly of transportation in Massachusetts and had the pleasure of seeing both the trolley merger and the bill to consolidate the New Haven and Boston & Maine defeated.

Rep. Haines is a republican of the progressive sort. He supported such popular and progressive measures as the Donahue resolutions in favor of the direct election of United States senators and the resolutions ratifying the federal income tax amendment to the constitution. He was very popular with his associates and was selected as one of the presiding officers of the mock session which brought the session of 1912 to a close.

Rep. Haines was born in Boston on Nov. 25, 1876. He graduated from the New Bedford high school and Brown university. He also took a course in the Boston University Law school and is a lawyer by profession. He is a member of the South Medford Republican and the Medford clubs and belongs also to the Elks, Knights of Pythias, Red Men, Sons of St. George and Masons, R. A. C., K. T., M. S.

Edward M. Hall.

One of the new men from western Massachusetts in the house of 1912 who made a good impression on his colleagues and accomplished a lot for his constituents was Edward M. Hall of Pittsfield, a democrat, whose popularity and hard common sense made him a valuable addition to the Berkshire delegation.

It can be said, indeed, that no man in the legislature worked harder for his section than did Mr. Hall, and while his earnestness and effort is shown in a number of



the things that have become law it is also evidenced in some that were prevented from finding a place on statute books. Among these latter may be instanced a bill which practically would have prevented the shooting of deer in Massachusetts, a privilege for which southern Berkshire led the fight year after year until, in 1910, it won. Mr. Hall's work against the propositnon to go back to the old conditions had much to do with retaining for the hunters of the four western counties a few weeks of sport annually and for the farmers the opportunity to get a little fresh meat each year without paying tribute to the beef trust.

No member of the house worked harder for the bill fixing the salaries of the city council of Pittsfield under the new charter than did Rep. Hall. It was necessary to fight the influential committee on cities to secure the enactment of the law, and the member from the 5th Berkshire was one of the most active in doing this.

As a member of the committee on public health he also took an important part in framing the measure to regulate the cold storage warehouses so that they can no longer be used by manipulators to create a

corner in foodstnffs and milk for the consumers in times of plenty as well as in times of famine.

Rep. Hall was born in Bennington, Vt., on Jan. 19, 1875, and attended the public schools of Hoosick Falls, N. Y. He is a bricklayer by trade, a member of the Elks, the Knights of Columbus, the Father Matthews and the Berkshire Gun club. He is also a member of the democratic city committee of Pittsfield.

Freeman Hall.

One of the best legislators on Beacon hill this year was Rep. Freeman Hall of Brockton, a republican, who represented the 11th



Plymouth district all the time and the people of Massachusetts without regard to party whenever there was any matter of general legislation up for settlement.

Rep. Hall was one of those republicans who believed that the party must cut away from the big business Goliath that holds it captive or perish because of the company it is forced to keep. For that reason his vote was generally one of the most progressive in the legislature. He was an advocate of the bill to permit the voters to express their preference for president, and also of the measure to allow them next fall to recommend a candidate for United States senator to the legislature. Rep. Hall also voted to ratify the constitutional amendment providing for the direct election of United States senators. He also favored Pres. Taft's income tax amendment to the constitution and he was one of those who favored the abolition of party enrollment at the primaries.

There were a number of matters before the house this year of particular interest to Brockton, and for each of them Rep. Hall worked hard. One dealt with a rather peculiar case, involving the title to a number of lots in the Mulberry Street cemetery. The matter went to the committee on legal affairs and in that body a great deal of opposition to the city's request developed, but through the efforts of Rep. Hall and his colleagues this was finally overcome, and the committee, after it had secured agreement to a new draft of the bill reported it favorably and helped it on its way, so that the city may now undertake the street improvements that depended on the authority conferred by the act.

Rep. Hall worked for the bill for a highway commission for his city as he did also for the one that limited definitely the term of the city treasurer.

Rep. Hall was born in Dennis on July 22, 1867, and was graduated from the public schools and at the Oil City (Penn.) Business College. He is a grocer in Brockton, to which city he removed many years ago. He has been prominent in the republican party there, being a member of the Republican Club, that, with the Masons, being his only fraternal connection. Rep. Hall served his city for two years as a councilman and for two years as an alderman. Afterward he was chosen for one year to be an assistant assessor. He was assigned by Speaker Cushing to the committee on drainage.

Clarence W. Harding.

One of the men to whom is due a good share of the credit for the success of the many popular progressive and popular measures that have been enacted by the legislature during the past two years is Rep. Clarence W. Harding of Whitman, a democrat who has served two years in the lower branch from the 5th Plymouth district and is now a candidate for the senate.

Although of a quiet disposition and not inclined to seek the limelight, Rep. Harding had an important part in the success of the Donahue resolutions for the direct election of United States senators, the presidential preference primary bill and other measures of a similar nature, which have been favorably acted upon in the house during the past two sessions of the legislature.

Speaker Cushing appointed the Whitman man to the committee on insurance this year. In 1911 he had served on the committee on federal relations which considered most of the so-called progressive measures then before the general court. Although the matters which are considered by the insurance committee are not of as great public interest as those which go before federal relations, they are more intricate and require men possessed of good hard common sense and ability to delve deep into technicalities to give them proper consideration. Rep. Harding lived up to all the requirements.

No member of the house was more faithful in his attendance upon committee hearings and the sessions of the lower branch than the Whitman legislator. He supported, besides the above-mentioned measures, the initiative and referendum, the Donahue resolutions ratifying the amendment to the national constitution for a federal income



tax, and, in fact, every proposition designed to benefit the great masses including the various labor bills.

Rep. Harding was born in Whitman on Feb. 7, 1868, and was graduated in the public schools. He is engaged in the shoe business and is a member of the Shoe Workers' Union, the Odd Fellows and the United Workmen. He has been a member of the Whitman board of selectmen and has served on the democratic town committee there.

Leonard F. Hardy.

The legislator to whom should go the major share of the credit for the original passage by the house and then passage over the governor's veto of the bill for the consolidation of the Worcester, Springfield and Berkshire railway lines, should go is Rep. Leonard F. Hardy of Huntington, who devoted all of his spare time in the session of 1912 to telling legislators from other sections the predicament of the western hill towns, and all of his working time to securing a bill that would accomplish what was desired. This is the bill that carried with it the New Haven's promise of trolley extension all over the western counties.

Rep. Hardy is a republican and represented the 2d Hampshire district. He also was one of the most active members of the house, in which he was serving his third term, and, although he made the transportation troubles of his own end of the state the big matter of the year he still found time to take part in all of the legislation, big and little, that came before the body.

It was the trolley bill though, that engaged his most serious attention. He iterated and reiterated for the benefit of his colleagues everywhere the utter hopelessness to the isolated hill towns unless something were done to give them connection with the outside world. Their only chance for prosperity, he pointed out, lay in getting railroad lines to them, and the opportunity offered by the New Haven when that road promised to expend $6,100,000 in extensions was too liberal to be overlooked, he insisted, especially when it represented what was probably



their last hope. As chairman of the committee on street railways he drafted the bill which afterward passed the house, to be vetoed by Gov. Foss. He then held his organization intact and secured the passage of the bill over the veto in the house.

Rep. Hardy was born in Woodsport, N. Y., on Oct. 24, 1874, and attended the public schools there, afterward being graduated from the Fairfield Military Academy at Fairfield, N. Y. He is a Mason, R. A. C., K. T. and Mystic Shrine, a member of the Huntington republican town committee and of the board of water commissioners there. He has been a member of the house for three years, all of which he served on the committee on street railways. He was also clerk of the special committee on public utilities of 1911.

Edward F. Harrington.

A Fall River legislator of more than ordinary ability and one who has always



worked hard in the interests of his constituents is Rep. Edward F. Harrington of the 10th Bristol district.

Mr. Harrington is a democrat who is willing at all times to fight for his party principles, although twice in the last session he was obliged to vote against Gov. Foss after the latter had vetoed two Fall River bills. The first of these was the measure appropriating money for needed improvements and desired extensions to the textile school in his city. The other was the

veto of the bill providing for the state assuming charge of the Brightman Street bridge. Both of these were meritorious measures and Mr. Harrington believed that the governor was making a mistake when he vetoed them.

Mr. Harrington was a tower of strength to the governor, though, when the bill for an agricultural school in Bristol county was before the legislature and he worked hard for it, as he did for most of the Bristol county and all of the Fall River measures.

One of the best fights made during this year's session was made by Mr. Harrington for the bill for the election of a police commission in Fall River. He took charge of the measure when it came from the committee on cities with an adverse report. There was a decided sentiment against it, some of the Fall River representatives having done their utmost to kill it even while it was in the committee.

Rep. Harrington, however, took charge of the fight then and there and he fought the committee to a standstill on every reading of the bill, being beaten eventually by only a small vote.

He was a hard worker for the big progressive measures, including the presidential preference primary, the income tax, direct election of United States senators, repeal of the enrollment provision of the direct primaries law and all the others.

Rep. Harrington was born in Fall River on Aug. 10,. 1878, and was graduated from a private school, entering the grocery business immediately afterward. He is a member of the Sacred Heart Christian Doctrine society, the Clover club and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. He has served six years in the Fall River board of aldermen and one year in the common council. During the session just closed he was on the committee on mercantile affairs.

James A. Hart.

A progressive republican of the best type is Rep. James A. Hart of Ward 24, Boston, who has completed two years' service in the house with credit to himself and to his district and who is now a candidate for senator in the district comprising Wards 23 and 24. As last year, Rep. Hart led the fight against the various so-called fire hazard bills which would put a hardship on his district and which would be beneficial chiefly in promoting the sale of certain fire proof materials and in raising rents. In



place of the bills he secured the passage of a resolve for an investigation of the whole matter for a commission appointed by Gov. Foss.

For the committee on cities Rep. Hart handled the fight for the bill to increase the Boston school board from five to nine members and bring it in closer touch with the parents, a measure which was defeated by the efforts of the small clique which controls the schools through the Public School association. He also successfully brought out of his committee and carried through to enactment his bill to allow the city of Boston to grant pensions of $125 a year to all call firemen who have served for 15 years in the department.

Rep. Hart did effective work for the million dollar parkway bill which carried an appropriation of $450,000 for the construction of the Old Colony avenue boulevard and one of $5000 for bathing and recreation facilities on the metropolitan park land at Dorchester Lower Mills. Likewise he was in the forefront of the fight to carry through the house the bill authorizing Boston to expend, if the voters accept the act, $600,000 a year for five years for new streets, 60 percent of the money to be spent in the suburban wards.

Rep. Hart has made a record as a progressive republican of the first water. He stood out strongly both years of his service in the lower branch for the federal income tax amendment, the Donahue resolutions ratifying the proposed amendment to the national constitution to provide for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people and the initiative and referendum amendment to the state constitution. He was also one of the republicans who stood out in favor of giving the voters of Boston a chance to say whether they wanted to increase the size of their city council so as to provide for district representation.

Rep. Hart was born in Guysboro, N. S., Oct. 29, 1864, and is a graduate of the public schools. Before coming to the house he served two years in the old Boston common council. He is a member of the A. F. A. M., I. O. O. F. Encampment, Dorchester Gentlemen's Driving club, the Ashmont, Ward 24 Republican and the Men's clubs.

Edward R. Hathaway.

Rep. Edward R. Hathaway of New Bedford, a republican who represented the 8th Bristol district in the house of 1912, as he had in the three previous sessions, was one



of the popular members of the legislature.

He was more than that, though, for Speaker Cushing assigned him to the committee on street railways, always a hard-worked body, but unusually so this year. As a result he played a large part in the framing of the trolley merger bill, the biggest piece of legislation of the session.

He was the author of the bill to reorganize the New Bedford school board by reducing the number of members to six, with the mayor. The referendum was attached and the voters of the city will decide in the coming state election whether or not they want to accept the act.

Mr. Hathaway was one of the legislators who fought Gov. Foss when the latter vetoed the trolley merger. He voted for the call firemen's bill, permitting them to join the permanent department without a civil service examination, and he favored putting the Purchase street widening bill over to the next legislature.

Mr. Hathaway was born in New Bedford on Jan. 29, 1874, was graduated from the public schools there and is in the clothing business. He is a member of the Dartmouth club and the Elks and has served two years on the school board.

Truman R. Hawley.

Rep. Truman R. Hawley of Malden, in his second year in the house, took added prominence as chairman of the committee on mercantile affairs, and as a member of the rules committee. Rep. Hawley was a lieutenant of Speaker Cushing in the latter's contest for the speakership, and thus was close to the throne during the session.

Rep. Hawley's popularity was evidenced by his election to the clerkship of the rules committee. What with this, and mercantile affairs, and also membership on liquor law, the Malden representative was one of the busiest men in the house.

Rep. Hawley's independence, courage, and persistence, can be well illustrated by what he did on the "dry measure bill". For years the public have suffered from dishonest tradesmen who took advantage of the double standard allowed under the old "dry measure law." They could buy potatoes by weight, and sell by measure. Saving three pounds to tmemselves on most.

Chairman Hawley's committee put a bill through the legislature in April abolishing the double standard for potatoes and other



common vegetables, and defining a peck of potatoes as 15 pounds.

Rep. Hawley voted for all the progressive measures of the year—the presidential primary, direct election of U. S. senators, the referendum, and all the purely political bills and against the bill to repeal the bar and bottle act.

Truman R. Hawley was born in Malden on Oct. 7, 1876, and was educated in the public schools and at Harvard University, taking his degree in 1900, and from the law school in 1905. He belongs to the Masons, and the Massachusetts club. He served in the Malden common council three years prior to his election to the house of 1911.

Martin Hays.

Independent and courageous to the highest degree and a republican who is ever ready to stand up in his boots and fight for the interests of his party, Rep. Martin Hays of the 25th Suffolk district was a prominent figure in the house of 1912. The Ward 25 man was one of the few republican members of the house who stood out against the presidential preference primary bill until the last minute, fighting it at every step. despite the claims of a certain Boston Roosevelt newspaper organ that the people of the state were clamoring for such legislation.

Although he opposed the presidential primary bill, Rep. Hays was by no means a reactionary. In fact, he was one of the strongest republican progressives in the house and supported such popular and progressive measures as the initiative and referendum amendment to the state constitution, the Donahue resolutions in favor of the direct election of United States senators by the people and the federal income tax resolutions. He personally introduced a bill providing for the calling of a constitutional convention to consider the advisability of changing the state constitution in conformity with the demands of the times, and made a hard fight to secure its passage. He was one of the prominent members of the legislature, one of the ablest debaters and a fighter from the ground up. His voice was heard on all big legislation and his vote was always in accord with the dictates of his conscience.

Rep. Hays was signally honored by Speaker Cushing at the close of the session with an appointment to the recess committee which is to investigate and report next year

the subject of municipal indebtedness. He was one of the strongest opponents during the past session of the regular redistricting plan, so-called, contending that under it, the three Boston congressional districts were insured to the democrats and that the republican voters of the city should be entitled to at least one congressman.

Rep. Hays was born in New York city on Oct. 14, 1876, and is a graduate of the public schools. Through hard work and



study he has become an able lawyer and has a good practice in Boston. He is a Mason, a member of the O. E. S., Heptasophs, Elks, Neighborhood club, A. O. U. W. and the Faneuil Improvement association.

Michael A. Henebery.

The hardest and most persistent fighter Worcester has sent to the legislature in a long time is Rep. Michael A. Henebery, the popular representative from the 17th dist. for the last three years. Rep. Henebery is a democrat, a student of government, a leader of his party in the house, and, withal, one of the best-liked and most respected members of either party on Beacon Hill.

During the session just closed there were a number of Worcester measures to take up the attention of the members from that city, but none of them was of such far-reaching importance as the home rule bill, framed by Rep. Henebery himself, which demanded the right of municipalities to grant freight privileges for limited terms to



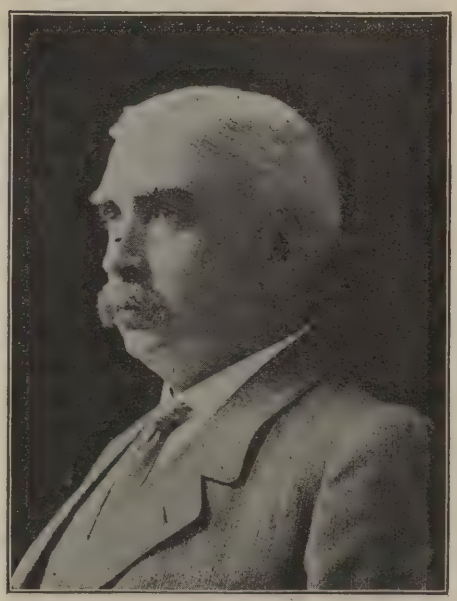
street railways and also to dictate the terms regardless of the railroad commission. Rep. Henebery took up the fight three years ago for the people of Worcester and he has been at it ever since. This year he fought in the committee on street railways, of which he was a member, but was turned down. He took the matter up in the house, and, on April 17, in one of the hottest fights of the session, he fought every corporation influence in the house and secured the substitution of his bill for the committee report. It was a tremendous victory, but on April 22 he had to fight it all over again, which he did successfully, the bill being passed to a third reading on that date. Five days later he made still another fight and won, securing the bill's passage to engrossment. The bitterness of the opposition may be appreciated when it is said that the bill was rushed to the senate, the graveyard of popular legislation, and on May 1 was incontinently killed.

Rep. Henebery's success in the house was one of the achievements of the 1912 session and it gave him much prestige which was used to good effect on the municipal market bill, the water system extension bill, the measures extending the efficiency of the county courts, civil and probate, and the Polytechnic appropriation.

Rep. Henebery is a Worcester boy, having been born in that city on Nov. 10, 1877. He graduated from the public schools there and afterward from the Boston Y. M. C. A. law school. He is a practicing lawyer now, but previously was for six years a superintendent of railway construction and for seven years clerk in the Worcester board of health. He is a Knight of Columbus, a member of the Royal Arcanum and of the City Employees' Union.

Ira G. Hersey.

In sending Ira G. Hersey of Hingham to the house the second Plymouth district profited to the extent of sending a conservative, a man who though he never before had run for public office, yet was able to hold his own in the sharpest debates



in the house, and could always be depended on.

No better illustration could be found than that which occurred in the closing days of the session, when all was bustle and confusion, and there was the strongest kind of a desire to kill as many pending bills as possible, "so as to get through."

The resolve came up to provide for buildings and equipment for departments for defective delinquents at the Massachusetts reformatory, and the reformatory for women. The opposition to this bill was bitter, and there had been several fights on it. It had been recommitted and again reported.

When it came up on this final occasion, the chief opponent launched into another strong attack, and urged its defeat because he said no plans or specifications had been filed for the spending of the $250,000 which the bill carried. It could well wait a year, anyway, with a $6.500,000 tax staring legislators in the face.

The member for the prisons committee in charge of the bill was absent, but Hersey was present—as always. In calm, but impressive, judicial manner, he pointed out that the legislation for the separation of the delinquents had already been passed, and its need unquestioned. The pending bill simply provided the means without which the penal authorities could be powerless to carry out its law. Plans and specification had been filed with the proper authorities—the prison commission and the governor. As for the expense, there was no occasion to worry about that, for the money would be taken out of the prison industries fund.

The speech was well prepared, and well-delivered, and it carried convictions. It was terse, and the house listened, paying Rep. Hersey an unusual compliment for that period, and passed the bill to engrossment.

Speaker Cushing made no mistake in placing Rep. Hersey on the ways and means committee, the hardest working, and most important committee of the house. He was always against extravagance.

Ira G. Hersey was born in Hingham, March 12, 1860. He was educated in the public schools, and is a contractor and builder. He is a 32nd degree Mason and an Odd Fellow.

William P. Hickey.

As a member of the committee on federal relations in this year's house Rep. William P. Hickey of South Boston serving his



fourth consecutive term as the representative of the 14th Suffolk district, was naturally much in the limelight. This committee had referred to it for consideration the Donahue resolutions in favor of the direct election of United States senators by the people and the ratification of the income tax amendment to the federal constitution. The South Boston legislator worked hard for both of these measures and helped to secure a favorable report on each of them. He was also instrumental later in getting the first resolutions passed by both branches. The income tax amendment failed in the senate by a close vote after being passed by the lower branch.

Rep. Hickey's greatest achievement during the past session, however, was the passage of the bill to compel storage warehouse concerns to file true returns of the taxable property in their possession with the tax assessors. This bill will result in increasing the revenue of the city of Boston to the extent of several thousands of dollars each year. Heretofore the assessors have found it impossible to secure a proper return from these corporations and there has been no legal way to compel them to furnish proper accounts.

In his four years' service in the house Rep. Hickey has by his work proved his value to his constituency. He supported every proposition intended to lighten the burdens of the laboring classes.

Rep. Hickey was born in Boston on Nov. 18, 1871. He obtained his education in the public schools and is at present engaged in the real estate business. He was formerly superintendent of the L street bath. He is prominent in social and fraternal organizations, being connected with the Warren club, the South Boston Athletic association, the Elks, N. E. O. P. and the A. O. H. He was a member of the Boston common council in 1896, '97 and '98. During his service in the legislature he has served on the committee on federal relations, counties and taxation.

Rep. Hickey presented the bill giving Spanish war veterans a preference of five percent in civil service examination, which bill was vetoed by Gov. Foss and the veto sustained by the vote of Pres. Greenwood of the senate. Rep. Hickey also got through the resolve for an investigation by the

state board of health and the directors of the port as to the practicability and advisability and cost of improving the Old Harbor bay.

Francis M. Hill.

Skilled in the law, able in debate, with a good head on his shoulders, Rep. Francis M. Hill of Ward 7, Lynn, has completed his second year in the house with credit to himself and honor to his constituency. Though not inclined to blow his own trumpet Frank Hill has yet proved himself a live wire for the Shoe City when occasion demanded. As proof of the kind of work



he has been doing there is the dredging of Saugus river above Foxhill bridge to the lumber wharves at Raddin's and the development for business of a territory which has received little attention until Rep Hill came upon the stage at the state house.

He personally secured the subscription of $3000 from the business men of the section known as Raddin's to put up as an earnest of their good faith against the $10,000 which the harbor and land commissioners have assured Mr. Hill they will spend from their $150,000 blanket appropriation to dredge the river to sufficient depth to bring up larger craft than it has been possible to take above the bridge heretofore and thereby increase the amount of business done at the head of the Saugus.

This improvement will fit in exactly with the completion of the new steel Foxhill bridge with its wider draw. While not exactly a legislative measure in itself, as it did not require a bill, yet it was the inceptive for good work on the floor of the house and in committee by Mr. Hill to secure the larger appropriation that the harbor and land commission asked for this year—and will be of inestimable value to his constituency when the work is completed.

Last year Rep. Hill was on the committee on constitutional amendments and this year he found place on the busiest legislative committee of the session—the committee on legal affairs. On all the Lynn bills of the session, the new Boston & Maine "four tracks" act to hasten the completion of the elimination of grade crossings in the Shoe city, the Lynn anchorage basin enlargement, which came in line with his Saugus river improvement and the Lynn veteran's retirement act, Mr. Hill stood loyally for his constituents and gave his influence and vote for all of them.

Clarence W. Hobbs, Jr.

Being ranking member of this year's committee on the judiciary, Rep. Clarence W. Hobbs, Jr., of Worcester, would be in line for the chairmanship and the titular leadership of the house were he to return next year but the amiable Worcester repesentative is going after Sen. Denny's seat in the upper branch. Besides making him ranking member of judiciary, which committee again elected him clerk, Speaker Cushing appointed Rep. Hohhs to the chairmanship of the committee on elections.

Rep. Hobbs is a conservative, and was the mainstay of the conservatives against the flood of radical bills this year. He delivered potent arguments against the peaceful persuasion and picketing bills, against bills to limit the powers of judges, against the referendum, etc.

He has always been a strong defender of the courts and the judges, and the bench regards him as one of its leading champions. Each succeeding year witnesses more radical attacks on the judiciary, and such a doughty defender as Rep. Hobbs wins deserved laurels. He did especially good work for the numerous bills to provide more adequate compensation and pensions for judges of various courts.

The city of Worcester had no more valuable exponent of its needs than Rep. Hobbs. He could always be depended on to labor diligently for bills in the interest of the heart of the commonwealth, and during his three years of service not a few measures important to Worcester have gone on the statute books largely because of his endeavors.

Rep. Hobbs rarely missed a roll call all through the session, and was one of the most faithful in attendance. His arguments were always sound logic.

Clarence W. Hobbs, Jr., was born in



Maine, Oct. 1, 1878. He was educated in the public schools and graduated from the Worcester high school, Harvard university (1902) and Harvard law school (1904). Since then he has practiced law in Worcester. He has served on the republican city committee, and in the Worcester common council (1909). He is a member of the Worcester County Republican club, Economic club, Commonwealth club, Worcester board of trade and Worcester Continentals.

Henry W. Holbrook.

Rep. Henry W. Holbrook of Palmer, because of the able and conscientious



service he rendered on the committees on mercantile affairs and election laws last year, was re-appointed this year by Speaker Cushing to the latter committee and was also given a place on the committee on fisheries and game.

Rep. Holbrook comes from a farming district and naturally, he was chiefly interested in legislation affecting the agricultural and dairy industries. He was one of the strongest opponents of the so-called Ellis bill.

The record of Rep. Holbrook on general legislation is excellent from the standpoint of the progressive, despite the fact that he comes from a farming district. He voted for the Donahue resolutions in favor of the direct election of United States senators by the people and the federal income tax. Although a progressive, he was not a radical, however, and was not in sympathy with the initiative and referendum.

There were only two measures before the past session of local interest to Rep Holbrook's district and he got both of them through. One was a resolve appropriating a sum not to exceed $12,000 for certain improvements at the Monson state hospital. The second was a bill authorizing the town of Monson to construct a system of sewerage.

Rep. Holbrook was born in Palmer, Feb. 18, 1875. He graduated from the public schools and Tufts college. He has been engaged in the wholesale and retail coal business for 14 years. He has served on the board of selectmen of the town of Palmer, where he resides, for four years, three as chairman.

Alexander Holmes.

The house has never had, at least for years, quite so popular a ranking member of the rules committee as Alexander Holmes of Kingston. Rep. Holmes was one of the chief lieutenants of Grafton D. Cushing in the latter's fight for the speakership, and it was natural that the newly elected speaker should select so intimate a friend as head of the steering committee of the house.

Unfortunately his district is made up of a number of small towns, and the rotation



rule is rigidly regarded. It is certain, however, that new honors still await him, and some day he will be seen in the senate if he cares to come.

Rep. Holmes achieved a great reputation as the chairman of the committee on election laws. Speaker Cushing being considered conservative it was expected that his election laws committee would be ultra conservative, but Chairman Holmes steered it along a wise course toward true progressive republicanism.

Rep. Holmes was born in Kingston July 28, 1867, and educated in the public schools and Hopkinson's school, Harvard 1889, and M. I. T. He puts himself down as "farmer", and he does farm, scientifically. But he looks like a college professor, and possesses the philosophy of one, combined with practical common sense to an unusual degree. He has had a large share in the politics of Plymouth county for some time. He is chairman of the republican town committee, chairman of the board of selectmen, president three years of the Plymouth county republican club, overseer of the poor, assessor, member of the school committee, tree warden. He was first sent to the house in 1901, and re-elected the next

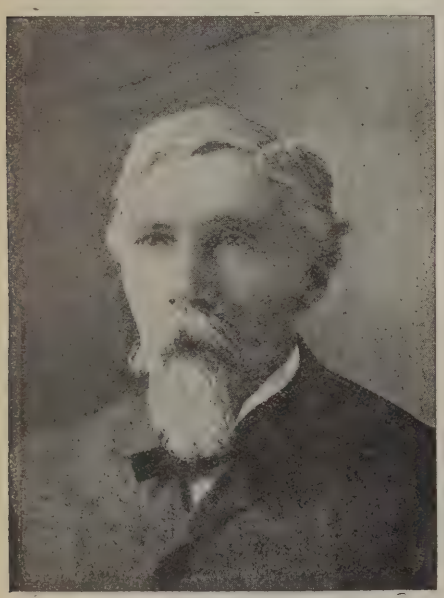
year. When it came the turn of the town of Kingston again, in 1911, Alexander Holmes was again selected as their foremost citizen, and he was returned for 1912.

Charles T. Holt.

Rep. Charles T. Holt of Springfield has been one of the substantial men of the legislature in all of his six years of service, but in no one of them has there been such need of a man of his calibre and training from the district and from the standpoint of his own constituents as in the session just closed.

The numerous big Springfield bills would account in a measure for this, but there were besides many petitions before the legislature of this year that affected the western counties in very important ways. Chief among them, of course, was the trolley consolidation bill. Rep. Holt was one of the hard workers for this legislation from the beginning until the end of the session, as he was also for the Springfield charter bill, which, of necessity, went to the next legislature because of failure on the part of Springfield residents to agree on the terms of the new document.

Rep. Holt also worked for the bill to permit the city to borrow money outside the debt limit for the new city buildings, while he also advocated granting authority for the acquirement of land for a new armory. In respect to the militia there is no harder worker in the legislature than Rep. Holt.



In the session just closed, Rep. Holt served on the committees on banks and banking and was chairman of the committee on prisons. On both of these he did excellent work. One act of the latter committee was of much importance. That was an order, through the prison commissioner, to change the rules at Sherborn reformatory for women so that the inmates of that institution may have a conversation hour every day, instead of, as formerly, only a single hour on each holiday. Another was the bill for a new state prison to replace the antiquated affair at Charlestown, which fell down in the senate.

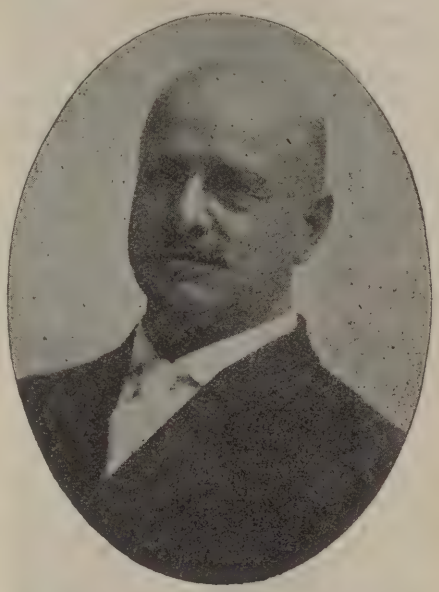
Rep. Holt was born in Petersham on Aug. 1, 1895, and was graduated from the Newton Theological School. At present he is in the coal business, besides being an insurance writer. He is a Mason and a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic. In his house service he has served on the committee on harbors and public lands, parishes and religious societies, military and insurance, having been house chairman of the latter for several years.

Charles H. Howe.

In the retirement of Rep. Charles H. Howe of Leominster this year the commonwealth and his district lose the services of a faithful, painstaking and capable legislator, one who could at all times be depended upon to give calm and deliberate consideration to every measure upon which he was called to pass judgment and to vote in all cases as his conscience dictated to be for the best interests of the state. He attended strictly to his duties in a conscientious and faithful manner worthy of commendation.

This was Rep. Howe's second year in the house. Speaker Cushing who had witnessed as a plain member of the house the year before the ability and saneness of the member from Leominster, appointed him to the important committees on constitutional amendments and election laws.

Representative Howe was among the most punctual in attendance among the members of the house and rarely missed a roll-call. During his two years of service he has gained a wide knowledge of different subjects of legislation. Last year he served on the committees of public lighting and labor,



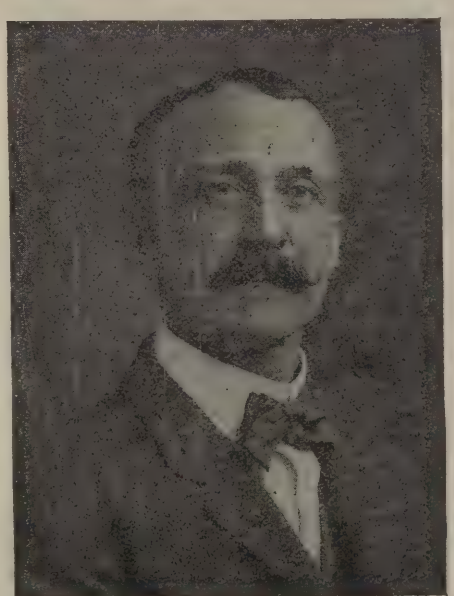
where he made an enviable reputation as a conservative.

Rep. Howe was born in Leominster Dec. 17, 1850. His district is the 11th Worcester. He is a graduate of the public schools and is one of the prominent business men of his town. Before coming to the legislature he served his town as water commissioner. He is a republican in politics.

Frederick W. Hurlburt.

One of the hardest-worked members of the 1912 session of the legislature was Rep. Frederick W. Hurlburt, republican, from the 14th Worcester district who served on the committees on insurance and public service, each of them classed among the busiest sub-divisions of the body.

In addition to his work on these committees Rep. Hurlburt, as a member of special committee on congressional redistricting, led the dissenters from the report of that committee in an effort to substitute a bill which, among other improvements from



a republican standpoint, would have ensured the Worcester district to the republicans. The bill backed by Rep. Hurlburt commanded the practically solid support of the republicans of the house, but just enough of them voted with the democrats to carry the majority report through.

Rep. Hurlburt, as a member of the committee on public service was responsible in great measure for reporting the court efficiency bills, intended to expedite the business of the Worcester county civil and probate courts and save persons having cases before them thousands of dollars by increasing the number of assistant clerks. He also worked for Polytechnic appropriation, for the municipal market, for the trolley freight bill and the measure authorizing the state to purchase the fair grounds and inaugurate a big state fair in Worcester, which has gone over for a year.

Rep. Hurlburt was born in Worcester on Oct. 4, 1859, and for 33 years has been connected with the Worcester & Nashua and the Boston & Maine railroads in that city. He began as a clerk, but was successively promoted to the offices of ticket agent and freight cashier. He is a member of the Worcester County Republican Club and of the I. O. O. F. During his first term, in 1911, he served on the committee on insurance, as he did this year.

James M. Hurley.

Rep. James M. Hurley of Marlboro came to the legislature of 1912 fresh from three years' service in the city government of Marlboro and was well fitted to perform the more important duties of a legislator. He established a reputation as a faithful and conscientious solon that was equalled by few members of the general court of 1912. He was recorded on every important measure and voted right in every instance which is saying a great deal more than can be said of many of the veterans of the house or senate. He was an ardent exponent of



the cause of the laboring class and worked hard for every measure to better the conditions under which the great army of workers is and has been suffering so long. The small taxpayer also had in him a staunch friend. He opposed all legislation calling for unnecessary appropriations which mean an increase in the burden which the tax paying citizens of the state have to bear each year.

Rep. Hurley was appointed to the important committee on public service which passes upon all bills asking for increases in the salaries of public officials, among other matters. His judgment on the different measures which came before him won the respect of his associates both in the committee and in the house. He was born in Marlboro, Dec. 27, 1882, and graduated from the public schools of the city. He is in the real estate and insurance business. Previous to entering this pursuit he was a shoe worker for twelve years. He is prominent in social and fraternal organizations, being affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and the Ancient Order of Foresters. He is also a member of the Nebegonga Boat club. He served on the common council of Marlboro in 1909-10 and on the board of aldermen in 1911. He is a Democrat.

Lester W. Jenney.

Besides his service in the house this year, Rep. Lester W. Jenney of Mattapoisett won signal distinction as one of the successful Roosevelt candidates for alternate to the republican national convention from the 14th district. It was natural that Mr. Jenney should take up the Colonel's cause because the Mattapoisett man is a genuine progressive and an ardent exponent of popular rights. Possessing an education that naturally would make him conservative, that education has made him a particularly valuable advocate of the progressives. Measures like

the initiative and referendum and the direct election of delegates to national conventions found in him a warm supporter. On labor matters, he consistently favored the toilers with his vote.

Mr. Jenney had served in the house once before, back in 1905, when he was a member of the committee on probate and chancery, now legal affairs. This year he was assigned to the committee on taxation and did excellent work there. He was strongly opposed to the scheme of a state income tax, which was intended to replace the general property tax on personal property holding that it would throw the burden of taxation



on the real estate of the farmer, which is always in sight.

Mr. Jenney was born in Mattapoisett, April 24, 1876, and was educated at Tabor academy, and the Harvard Law school. He practices in New Bedford and Mattapoisett and has been selectman and overseer of the poor of the latter town since 1902.

Victor F. Jewett.

A legislator who made good in his first term was Rep. Victor F. Jewett of Lowell, a young manufacturer and a republican who represented the 17th Middlesex district.



There were many matters before the legislature of 1912 that affected Lowell in very important ways, among them being several that related to the textile school and one or two to the Merrimac river. Of the latter was the waterways bill, which seeks to interest the federal government in the effort to make the stream navigable from Lowell to the sea. The measure was timely, in that the government will, within a year or two, inaugurate a definite policy of reclaiming streams like the Merrimac as adjuncts to the nation's transportation facilities and engineers have declared that the Merrimac scheme is feasible in that all that will be necessary to make the river available is a few miles of what is termed comparatively easy dredging and the construction of five locks.

Rep. Jewett was one of those who did what he could for the measure, which, if it should do all that is expected of it, would result in a saving of millions every decade in the cost of transporting supplies used in the Lowell industries.

The bill appropriating money for the extension of the Lowell Textile school, one of the measures whose status was for a time in doubt through the belated delivery of a veto message from Gov. Foss, was another to which Rep. Jewett devoted considerable time. He also worked hard for the law giving the textile school the right to grant degrees.

He voted for ratification of the amendment to the federal constitution providing for the direct election of United States senators and for most of the other so-called progressive measures. He served on the committee on taxation.

Rep. Jewett was born in Tyngsboro on Nov. 26, 1881, and attended the public schools of Lowell and Hopkinson school in Boston. He was graduated from Harvard University in 1905, and went into business soon afterward. He served in the Lowell common council in 1909 and 1910, being president of the board in the latter year.

John E. Kearns.

One of the most popular men in the legislature of 1912 was Rep. John E. Kearns of Lowell, the young democrat who represented the 15th Middlesex district, and who took a prominent part in shaping some of the more important legislation directly affecting the working people of his city.



Chief among the measures of the latter description for which Rep. Kearns must be given a great deal of credit was the defeat of the bill, framed from the socialist platform, and presented to the legislature by a socialist, which sought to raise the school age to 16 years. Had this bill become a law it would have resulted in great hardship to many fathers and mothers of Lowell, since it would have been impossible for a child under 16 years to secure work in the mills or to be employed there did he secure it. Rep. Kearns fought the measure in committee and on the floor, and in the end, largely as a result of his efforts, it was killed.

Rep. Kearns served this year on the committee on prisons, a body which did a number of things to improve the prison system of the state and which sought to do more but was practically prevented by the inactivity of the present head of the prison commission, who was in sympathy with the efforts of the committee members, but who lacked the energy to push them to success.

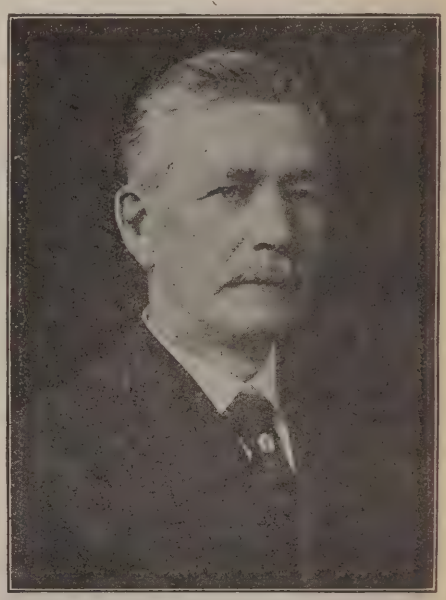
A bit of work done by Rep. Kearns and his colleagues in the committee was that of taking matters into their own hands at Sherborn and without any blare of trumpets or without calling the attention of anyone but the prison commissioner to the facts, forced a change of regulations so that the women confined in the reformatory there may have an hour every day for conversation. Before that they had only a half hour every holiday.

Rep. Kearns voted and worked for the bill giving the Lowell Textile school the right to grant degrees and for the measure providing for new equipment at that school. He favored the Merrimac waterways bill, and was a great help to the Middlesex men in securing the passage of a number of important county bills. He strongly opposed the bill granting pensions to court officers.

Rep. Kearns was born in Lowell on Oct. 31, 1881, and attended the public schools there. He is a dealer in laundry supplies and prominent in the Celtic societies of his city. He is also a member of the Catholic Young Men's lyceum and the Knights of Equity. He served in the house of 1910 and for two years previous to that was a member of the Lowell common council.

Michael S. Keenan.

For an industrious legislator, not looking for the top lines, but content to pursue his quiet, useful way, Lynn has not sent a better man to the house than Rep. Michael S. Keenan of the 13th Essex district. Pos-



sessed of a fund of wit peculiarly his own, "Mike" has not failed to find the votes when he needed them.

It was his second term in the legislature, he having served in the house of 1910. He practically alone, is responsible for the "missing link" highway bill for the construction of the mile and a quarter of state road between the Lynnway at Point of Pines bridge and Revere street in Revere. Gov. Foss presented to him the quill with which that measure was signed.

How much this means may be better understood when it is stated that the "missing link" highway bill has been before successive legislatures of the Massachusetts general court for 19 years. It has been the pet hobby of Josiah C. Bennett of Lynn, who first introduced it.

Two years ago an appropriation of $125,000 was got through for the highway commission to purchase land for this "missing link" but that board has done nothing. This year Rep. Keenan was appointed on the committee on roads and bridges, and to him was left by his associates the task of drafting the bill which is now law. It appropriates $175,000 more and gives the highway commission $300,000 to start the work.

Besides this 'missing link" law Rep. Keenan took an active interest in the development of Lynn harbor and was the first to suggest the widening and deepening of the channel and the extension of the water front for commercial purposes along the Nahant shore. It is this idea which the committee on harbor and public lands has enlarged upon in the law for the anchorage basin and increasing its area.

On all the bills particularly interesting Lynn, Mr. Keenan has stood loyal to his constituents, on the "Four Tracks" bill for the elimination of grade crossings in the Shoe City, which settled a prolonged and vexed controversy; the bill to permit the retirement of veterans of the civil war in the employ of his city, and all roll calls on measures affecting the workingman and organized labor, his record is clear.

His committee handled upwards of 60 matters. On the question of increase of automobile fees, the load weight for auto trucks, on the Newburyport and Fall River bridge bills, all of which led to warm contests, Rep. Keenan took a conservative stand and was instrumental in the passage

of many state highway bills for good roads.

Michael S. Keenan came up from the people. In politics, he is a staunch republican. He is rugged and wiry in physique, and, in his 57th year, is still in his prime. As to his return to Beacon hill Mr. Keenan is in the hands of his friends.

Michael Kelly.

A fine Irish gentleman, one of the real old sort—that's Rep. Michael Kelly of Salem. Not to know "Mike" and to be on his list of friends is to confess yourself a stranger to the state house, indeed, for he has just completed the second year of his second sojourn as a member of the popular branch of the legislature from the 19th Essex district and his friends, especially the loyal constituency of what in his own home city is jocularly known as the "Bloody Eighth" (not at all because it is gory, for there isn't a more sober, industrious cmmunity in Salem), are going to return him again for one more year.

Mr. Kelly counts his supporters among republicans as well as his own democrats, and that is why the organization of the former finds it hard to get a candidate who will pit himself against "Kell". They like him in Salem because he has proven his



high sense of honor in business as well as politics; because his word is his bond and everybody knows it.

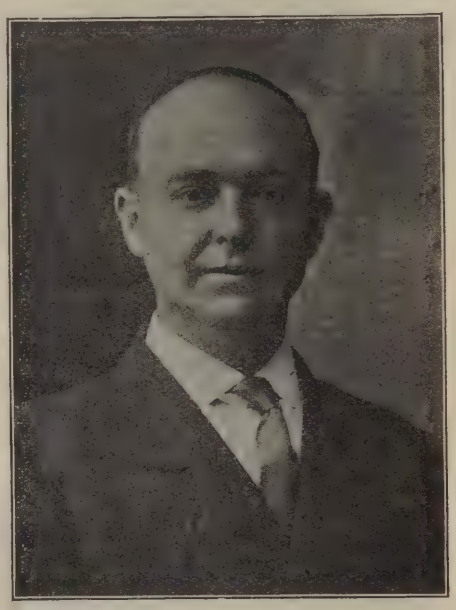
Michael Kelly came first to the house from what was then a republican district by a considerable plurality in 1900 and served two years to the benefit of his city and his sonstituency. He came back again at the desire of a host of friends in 1911 and was returned for the session of 1912. Possessed of much shrewdness and a large store of sound common sense, being conservative withal, and of the old Jacksonian rather than the Bryan school, Rep. Kelly has seldom found it difficult to get the votes and to impress upon his fellow members the importance to themselves of passing the legislation which advocates.

He has served on the committees on banks and banking, counties and election laws and in the session just closed again on counties. With the interest of his own city naturally strongest at heart, Rep. Kelly has devoted his best efforts to the defeat of Beverly's attempted raid on Wenham lake, the original source of Salem's supply, and no man was more gratified than he when Beverly was forced to give it up and take an independent commission to investigate and report to the next general court.

Rep. Kelly also fought for the interests of the workingmen of his city when Peabody got through its O'Connell bill with regard to its apportionment of the annual expense of the out-fall sewer of which the town was to pay Salem $150,000 and against what he considered the extortionate demands of the town in connection with the laboring force. He insisted that Salem laboring men's rights should not be encroached upon. He also received from Gov. Foss the quill with which the governor signed the bill to authorize Salem to build her new $100,000 police station and courthouse. He was in personal charge of that bill and gave it his best effort. Rep. Kelly served on the overseers of the poor, the school committee and in the Salem aldermen before coming to the legislature. His training and experience of four years in the house make him a valuable man to his constituency and his city. He is a retired morrocco manufacturer after a business experience of more than 50 years.

William W. Kennard.

Rep. William W. Kennard of Somerville as a member of the committee of cities, was given charge of the bill to authorize the chief of the fire department of Somerville with the approval of the mayor and aldermen, to place upon the pension roll certain members of the local fire depart-



ment upon certain conditions. Rep. Kennard was a first year man, but he has become famous on account of that bill, for Gov. Foss vetoed it, and then the bill was passed over his veto in both branches.

Rep. Kennard of course was aided strongly by every other member of the Somerville delegation, especially by Rep. Eldridge, who introduced the bill, but it is a big feather in Rep. Kennard's cap that the journal of the house shows what a feat he accomplished.

Rep. Kennard found the committee on cities one of the busiest and most important committees of the legislature, but he has never shirked hard work, and he took delight in his committee assignment for it gave him excellent opportunity to look after a number of bills in which his native city was vitally interested.

He took especial interest in the bills to authorize more pay for Somerville teachers, and the various propositions to extend the retirement system and in old age pensions.

In the main, Rep. Kennard showed himself a conservative, and stood firmly against extravagance. He did, however, vote for the Donahue resolutions for direct election of U. S. senators, believing that public opinion demands it, and he was ready even to risk a constitutional convention in order to get it. He also showed himself a humanitarian by voting for the bill for free meals for school children. This bill was purely a permissive measure, allowing such cities as desired to provide food for poor children who came to school hungry.

William W. Kennard was born in Somerville, on Sept. 3, 1874, and was educated in the public schools, and Harvard university, graduating from the latter in the class of 1897. He showed his diligence and ability by going through the Harvard law school in three years, graduating in 1900. He is a lawyer in active practice. He belongs to the Masons.

Louis R. Kiernan.

The city of Chelsea received many benefits in the way of legislation at the hands of the past legislature, thanks to the able and energetic delegation which she sent to Beacon hill to look after her interests.

One of the Chelsea men who was a particularly prominent figure the past sesion was Rep. Louis R. Kiernan, serving his second term in the house from the 5th Suffolk district. Rep. Kiernan is a democrat and the disctrict is normally republican, but the reason for his success in carrying it for two consecutive years is easily explained by his career in the house. He was a tireless worker in behalf of his constituents.

There were three measures of great interest to the city of Chelsea which went through during the past session as the result of the efforts of Rep. Kiernan and his colleague, Rep. Breath. These two men made one of the strongest legislative teams that has been sen on Beacon hill in years. The three measures referred to are a resolve providing for an invesitgation of the advisability and cost of constructing a tunnel between the cities of Boston and Chelsea; a bill authorizing the Bay State Street Railway company to lease its railway and property located in the city of Chelsea to the Boston Elevated as a result of which the residents of Chelsea will soon enjoy a five-cent fare to Boston and a bill amending the city charter of Chelsea as to political advertising so as to permit of the preparation and publication of newspaper advertisements or the preparation and distribution of circulars in the interest of a candidate for any office, provided the same complies with the general laws of the commonwealth as to corrupt practices.

Rep. Kiernan served on the committee on harbors and lands this year. This committee is one of the most important sub-bodies of the legislature dealing with all measures



having to do with the improvements of the harbors of the state.

As last year, Rep. Kiernan supported every popular and progressive measure as well as the different bills designed to benefit the working class. Rep. Kiernan was born in Chelsea, Aug. 26, 1884. He is a graduate of the public schools, the Boston University Law school and is a member of the bar. He is a prominent member of the Knights of Columbus, the Elks and the Owls.

Clifford L. King.

Rep. Clifford L. King of Taunton retires from the house after two years of able and conscientious service with a record that is surpassed by but very few men who have ever served in the shadow of the sacred codfish for devotion to duty and progressive and constructive statesmanship.

Rep. King is unopposed for the democratic nomination for the senate from his district, and although the district is strongly republican, the manner in which the Taunton man has succeeded in securing two elections to the lower branch from a district that is two to one republican, fully justifies his running.

There were a number of matters affecting the city of Taunton before the last legislature and Rep. King took an active interest in them all. He was instrumental in securing the passage of the bill to permit the promotion of the Taunton call firemen to the permanent force without first being obliged to pass a civil service examination. The fight on this measure was one of the hottest of the year. After the two branches of the legislature had passed it, it met with a veto from the governor. It was then that the Taunton legislator had his opportunity to prove his real fighting qualities. After a hard struggle, in which Rep. King figured prominently, the bill was passed over the veto. Another measure in which Rep. King was particularly interested and which he himself introduced, provided that in cities and towns which accept the provisions of the act, the polls for the receipt of ballots at

the state and municipal elections shall open not later than 11.30 in the forenoon and shall not close before half past eight in the evening.

All progressive measures received the hearty support of the Taunton legislator, including the Donahue resolutions for the direct election of U. S. senators by the people, the federal income tax, the initiative and referendum as well as all other popular measures of a like nature.

Speaker Cushing reappointed Rep. King to the committee on counties this year, on



which committee he rendered such valuable service the year before.

Rep. King was born in Taunton, April 8, 1873, and was educated in the public schools. He is a newspaper reporter. He has been active in the politics of his city for many years, serving on the democratic city committee for several years. From 1901 to 1904 inclusive, he was clerk of the Taunton license commission.

William S. Kinney.

Few men who have served in the legislature have achieved as much prominence as Rep. Wiliam S. Kinney, who represented Ward 10, Boston for the first time in the house of 1912. The young Boston man made a decidedly favorable impression upon the members of the house. He exemplified



those traits which make for the successful legislator-modesty, painstaking attention to duty and a conciseness of argument that holds the attention of a house that wearies of too much oratory.

Rep. Kinney was given unusually good committee assignments for a first year member. Speaker Cushing appointed him to the important committees on constitutional amendments and taxation. Both of these committees had an unusually large number of important measures before them the past session and the Back Bay solon faithfuly attended upon the work of both committees. He was placed in charge of a number of important committee reports and ably defended them on the floor of the house.

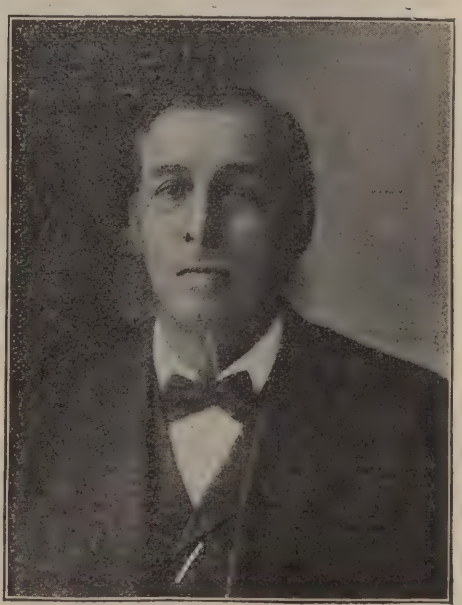
Toward the close of the session, Rep. Kinney presented for Mayor Fitzgerald a bill providing for the widening and extension of St. James avenue. Because of the lateness of the hour and the fact that a great deal of money had already been appropriated for street improvements in the city, the matter was referred to the next general court. Rep. Kinney succeeded in rounding up a lot of favorable sentiment for the measure, however, and the prospects for its success next year are very good.

Rep. Kinney was a steadfast opponent of all radical propositions and voted against the Donahue resolutions in favor of the direct election of United States senators by the people, the federal income tax amendment, initiative and referendum and other so-called popular measures. He strongly opposed the regular congressional redistricting plan which was reported out of the redistricting committee under which the republicans of Boston have no chance of electing a congressman.

Rep. Kinney was born in Boston, Nov. 13, 1882, and graduated from the Boston English High School and the Boston University Law school, receiving his degrees of law from the latter institution in 1903. In 1909 he was a member of the Boston common council and for four years has been on the republican city committee. He is a member of the Boston Bar association, Boston City Club, Elks, Masons and the economic and Boston Yacht clubs.

James Kittle.

Rep. James Kittle of Pittsfield, the republican member from the 6th Berkshire district, in his first year in the house, proved



himself a safe, sane, hardworking and conscientious legislator, one who could be relied upon always to pass intelligently upon any matter which came before him for his consideration. He always looked deeply into a subject from every standpoint, weighed carefully the merits and demerits of the proposition and then cast his vote as he thought was for the right.

Speaker Cushing selected the Berkshire man to serve on the committees on pay roll and military affairs.

He was independent to a marked degree in his votes on the big measures of the year, supporting the Donahue resolutions for the direct election of U. S. senators by the people. He was not ready or willing, however, to go as far as some of his more radical republican associates and voted against the initiative and referendum and the federal income tax.

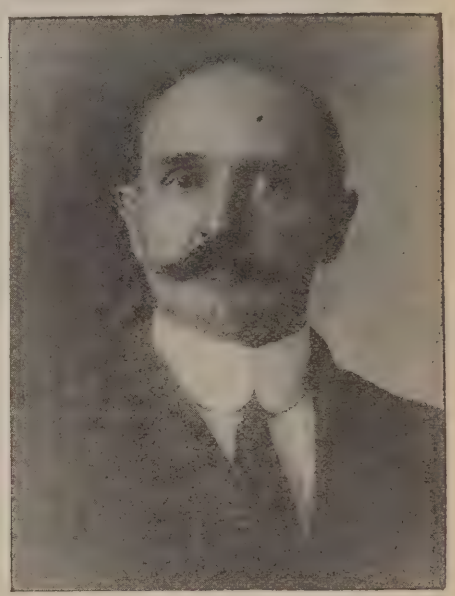
Rep. Kittle was born in England, August 15, 1841. He graduated from the Pittsfield public schools and the Kinderhook (N. Y.) Academy. A bookeeper by profession, he has arisen to a high position in the business circles of his city, being auditor of the Pittsfield co-operative bank and auditor of the Pittsfield Y. M. C. A. For 20 years he was registrar of voters of the city. He is a Mason and is also affiliated with the N. E. O. P.

H. Bert Knowles.

A member of the house of 1912 whose influence was felt on most of the big legislation was Rep. H. Bert Knowles of Gloucester, a republican who was serving his second term from the 21st Essex dist.

Rep. Knowles has served two years in the house, and in both his terms he has been honored with important committee assignments. Last year he was on the committee on legal affairs, while this year Speaker Cushing assigned him to the important committee on street railways, whose members framed the trolley consolidation bill, the most important single piece of legislation that was before the legislature. He also worked and voted for the Grand Trunk Bill.

Rep. Knowles was one of the hardest workers in the house for the Schofield clam flats bill, by which the cities and towns may acquire by lease from the state the rights to the flats within their borders and thus remove the interference of the fish and game commissioners with an important industry. He also advocated the establishment



of fish hatcheries for the propagation of food fish and also the equipment of a hatchery for sea fish at Barnstable, both of which are expected to be of great benefit to Gloucester's big business. He also did all that any man could for the bill to improve the Annisquam river, but because of the appropriations at the disposal of the harbor and land commission it was decided that this could be postponed for another year.

Rep. Knowles was born in Corinna, Me., on May 2, 1869, and attended the public schools until old enough to work, when he took up railroading. He worked at that for 24 years, when he studied law and was admitted to the Essex county bar. He is a Mason, R. A. C., K. T., and served in the Gloucester board of aldermen in 1907 and 1908.

Joseph Leonard.

In finishing his third year in the house, Rep. Joseph Leonard of Ward 9, Boston, has by his work proved his value to his constituency. He was one of the most faithful members of the legislature in point of attendance and strict attention to duty throughout the time that he has been on Beacon hill and was recorded on every measure on the side of the plain people.

The fact that "Joe" Leonard, as he was popularly known to all his colleagues, has represented Ward 9 for three years in the house, is worthy of special note. The district is one in which there is always a plentiful supply of ambitious aspirants for political honors and where the voters do not believe in giving any man anything in the way of political preferment unless he takes his chances in a free-for-all fight.

He was re-appointed this year by Speaker Cushing to the committee on insurance, where he performed excellent service the year before. Being a practical insurance man himself, his judgment on the various bills which came before the committee was held in high regard by his associates and he was entrusted with the care of some of the most important reports of the committee.

Rep. Leonard was a hard worker in behalf of such progressive measures as the Donahue resolutions ratifying the proposed amendment to the national constitution for

the popular election of United States senators, the federal income tax, public opinion bill and the initiative and referendum. He paid particular attention to the various labor measures that came before the legislature.

Rep. Leonard was born in Boston, Oct. 16, 1878, and was educated in the public schools of the city.

He served in the Boston common council,



now extinct, in 1907, and is a member of the Quincy club of Ward 9 and the Cathedral Y. M. C. A.

Francis X. LeBoeuf.

A new member of last year's house who made good was Rep. Francis X. LeBoeuf, a republican, of Fall River, who represented the 11th Bristol district. It is true that his inexperience handicapped him to some extent during the early weeks of the session, but after he struck his gait he was of great value to his constituents and gave every promise of being an excellent legislator should he return next year. Mr. LeBoeuf was one of the most faithful members of the house during the year. He was in his seat every day, attended nearly every session of the committee on federal relations, to which he was assigned by Speaker Cushing and supported the reports of that body with commendable loyalty.

When the Fall River bills were up Mr.



LeBoeuf became one of the active members of the house. He opposed that for the direct election of a police board in his city, but was there strong when the Brightman Street bridge bill was up and also when the textile school appropriation was before the house. Both of those measures were vetoed and it required a lot of team play on the part of the Fall River men to get them over, but they succeeded in both cases.

Mr. LeBoeuf was born in St. Ours, Quebec, on April 23, 1853, and secured a common school education. For a time he was in the insurance business, and he has also served as a patrolman and an inspector on the Fall River police force, being connected with that department for 13 years. He served for two years in the common council.

William J. Leslie.

Rep. William J. Leslie of Quincy was probably one of the most bitterly disappointed men in the legislature when in the closing days of the session the Neponset bridge bill was killed in the house. And yet, as all's well that ends well, so it may be best for Rep. Leslie, because his fellow townsmen, recognizing the ability and perseverance with which he fought, may want to send him back another year to renew the campaign. His defeat this year was due to a combination of unfavorable factors. The bill had been bitterly opposed in both branches, mainly because of the dispute as to where and how the rest should be apportioned. It had got through the senate only after a compromise by which Plymouth county was relieved of any share of the cost, although undoubtedly the bridge would be of great benefit to a number of Plymouth county towns.

Rep. Leslie was given the unusual honor for a new man of appointment on two important committees, harbors and public lands and military affairs. He was on the job for Quincy all the time.

Rep. Leslie was given charge by the committee on military affairs of the bill relative to the appointment of staff offi-



cers of the militia and carried the bill through; also the bill to promote enlistment in the militia and naval brigade.

He showed himself a progressive republican, voting for the presidential primary, direct election of U. S. senators, the referendum, etc.

Rep. Leslie was born in Rockland, Me., March 8, 1876, and educated in the public schools. He is engaged in the wholesale clothing business, and is prominent in the Order of Scottish Clans.

George W. Libbey.

Rep. George W. Libbey of Melrose was given a committee appointment for which many members were eager, and which was an honor unusual for a first year man—a place on metropolitan affairs. However, Rep. Libbey had seen two years service in the New Hampshire house of representatives, besides his public service as an alderman of Melrose, so that he was by no means inexperienced.

In all matters affecting Melrose Rep. Libbey could be depended on to look out for the best interests of the city. He worked for the resolve to provide for an investigation of the conditions of Spot pond brook, and for the new park for Melrose, for the Mystic valley parkway, and for a conservative development of the park system. He presented the remonstrance of the Orthodox Congregatonal church of Melrose against the passage of legislation authorizing games and sports on the Lord's day, and aided in the defeat of the bill.

Rep. Libbey was given charge of his committee of the adverse report on Mayor Fitzgerald's bill for a new street from the intersection of Congress street and Dorchester avenue to the intersection of Beverly and Causeway streets, and the construction of a tunnel. The bill was of course a premature attempt to anticipate the solution of the railroad merger and Rep. Libbey carried through the adverse report with ease.

Rep. Libbey voted for the referendum amendment to the constitution, and for direct election of U. S. senators. He was a



progressive republican, and was recorded on every roll call, and faithful in attendance on house sessions as well as committee work.

Rep. Libbey was born in Epping, N. H., 50 years ago, and educated in the public schools. He is connected with the American Book company.

Edwin F. Lilley.

Rep. Edwin F. Lilley of Milford has been elected twice to the legislature from the 9th Worcester district as a republican and Mr. Lilley acted like one all the time, which is saying a good deal in these days when it is hard to tell from a man's votes whether he is a republican or a democrat. But the affable and hard-working member from Milford believes that certain political principles belong to the democratic party and he never favored stealing them for that party when it seemed expedient to other republicans to



adopt them because of their seeming popularity.

Last year Rep. Lilley served on the committees on public health and harbors and public lands and so excellent was his work on those committees that this year he was promoted to one of the banner committees of the legislature, the committee on mercantile affairs. There he made the same record of careful, painstaking attention to duty that characterized the work of his first year.

Coming from a district that is partly agricultural and partly labor, Rep. Lilley's record should satisfy both classes of his constituents. He was recorded uniformly in favor

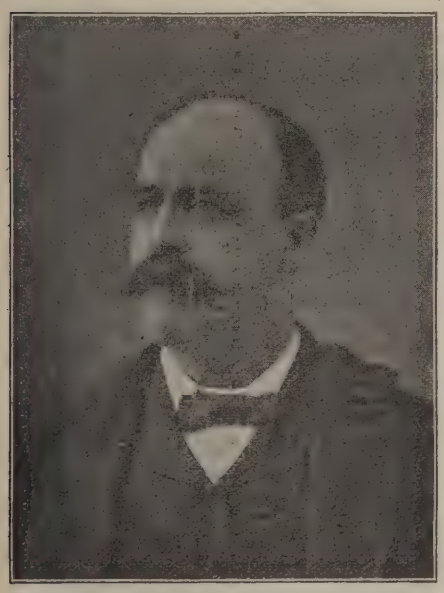
of sane labor legislation and always could be depended upon to support the farmers and milk producers in the attacks upon them by the faddists from the Back Bay of Boston, who believe they know just what is what in regard to the production of milk, forgetting that not all the farmers have a trade which expects to pay 15 cents a quart for its milk.

Rep. Lilley has been mentioned and is strongly backed for the postmastership of Milford, which shortly becomes vacant. The house hates to lose him, but everybody who knows him would like to see him land this berth in his home town. Rep. Lilley was born in Milford, August 29, 1870, and before coming to the house was engaged in the jewelry business there for 18 years, and had served his town as selectman for two years and as chairman of the board for one. He is a Mason, a Granger and an Odd Fellow.

Martin M. Lomasney.

Martin M. Lomasney was again the house leader on the minority side. There is no other such loyal, faithful constituency in the state as that of Martin Lomasney, in Ward 8, Boston.

Rep. Lomasney in the house and Sen. Lomasney in the upper branch make a great team. In recent years standpat republican papers have complained bitterly about how "the legislature is being led around by the nose by the Lomasneys." But it is to their credit that they have put



through some of the most progressive legislation, especially affecting Boston, and have stood up for the "plain people" against the corporations.

Martin Lomasney during the last year was one of Gov. Foss's ablest lieutenants in the state house. Again and again he waged the battle for the governor's pet plan of a public utilities commission. He made strong speeches for it and even got quite a number of republican votes for it.

Boston profits so long as Lomasney is in the house. He got through the bill to allow the widening of Avery street; the bill for $2,500,000 for suburban streets; the bill for $1,000,000 for state highways within the metropolitan district; and the bill to allow the city hall annex to be run up to 133 feet, saving money for the taxpayers, although bitterly opposed by certain real estate interests, joined by some mistaken uplifters.

Speaker Cushing showed his confidence in Rep. Lomasney, and appreciation of his abilities by placing him on the ways and means committee as well as on metropolitan affairs, the two big committees of the year.

Rep. Lomasney reported several important measures for each committee, and whenever he put his hand to the plough he did not remove it till the furrow was finished.

Martin M. Lomasney was born in Boston on Dec. 3, 1859, and was educated in the public schools. He is in the real estate business, and was the founder of the Hendricks club. His first public office was when he was elected to the board of aldermen in 1893, where he served six terms. Rep. Lomasney came up from the ranks, and himself laments that he had not greater advantages in his youth, but he is one of the most powerful speakers in the legislature despite his educational deficiencies.

Paul I. Lombard.

One of the most quiet, unassuming legislators of 1912, yet one whose influence with his colleagues and whose standing in all the government departments was probably as great as that of any man in either body, was Rep. Paul I. Lombard of Springfield, a republican who was serving a third term from the 5th Hampden dist.

Rep. Lombard was one of the hardest workers for a new charter for Springfield, it being the biggest matter that came before the committee on cities this year. As it happened, Rep. Lombard has been throughout his entire legislative career a very active member of that committee, and in the session just closed was its house leader. This position practically put him in charge of the charter bill and there is no question as to his ability to have had reported any kind of a charter bill that met his own views as to what the terms of such a document should be. He, disregarding his own power



in the matter, refused to avail himself of it, but instead acted with his colleagues and with the people of Springfield. The result was that the charter was submitted to the next legislature, when it is believed that all interests shall have been brought together and a document agreed upon which will make for the best government of the western metropolis.

Rep. Lombard is a native of the city he now represents so well in the legislature, having been born there on July 16, 1875. He attended the public schools in his youth, but afterward studied law at Boston University law school, from which he was admitted to the bar. He is now a practising lawyer in Springfield, has a lucrative practice, and is prominent in the republican politics of the city. For two years, in 1907 and 1908, he served as chairman of the republican city committee and is a member of the Republican and Winthrop Clubs. He served in the house in 1910, 1911 and 1912, and this year, besides being on the committee on cities had a second assignment on the committee on water supply.

William J. Look.

Rep. William J. Look of Tisbury, who completed his second year as a member of the house with the close of the past session, was one of the really valuable members of the legislature of 1912. His ability combined with his willingness to work hard in the interests of his district and the commonwealth, made him a legislator whose services were of great worth.

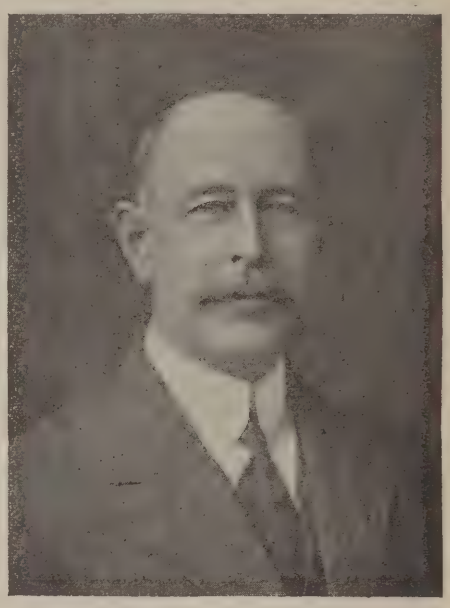
Speaker Cushing elevated Rep. Look to the important committees on labor and taxation.

Although there was plenty of work on these two important committees to keep him busy, he found time to work for a bill to authorize the taking of flounders by means of dredges and trawls in the waters of the town of Edgartown, in his district, and succeeded in securing the passage of the measure.

For the committee on taxation he had charge of its most important measure of the year—the constitutional amendment to allow the legislature to classify property for purposes of taxation—but the resolve was killed as it was two years ago, when an attempt was made to put it through.

Rep. Look supported the Donahue resolutions for the direct election of United States senators by popular vote of the people.

Rep. Look was born in the town of Tisbury, June 20, 1867, and is a graduate of the public schools, and, it is almost needless to say, is a republican. He has been honored by the voters of his district in various ways and has always lived up to the expectations of his constituents, exercising his duties in a conscientious and judicious



manner which won him the confidence of his constituency. He has been selectman, assessor and overseer of the poor ten years, being chairman of these boards missioner for six years. The last 16 years he has been a member of the republican town committee. By trade, he is a carpenter and electrical worker. For four years he was master of Marthas Vineyard lodge of Masons and for two years district deputy grand master of the 27th Masonic district.

John E. Lyman.

Speaker Cushing displayed excellent judgment when he appointed John E. Lyman of South Hadley, a first year republican from the 3rd Hampshire representative district, as a member of the committee on agriculture. The appointment proved an ideal one. His knowledge of the actual agricultural



conditions in the state made him eminently fitted for the position he was given.

No measure affecting the milk standard in existence at the present time, or in fact, no measure in any way materially changing the present laws with regard to the production, sale and transportation of milk, was passed by the last legislature. The farmers and the small producers didn't want any more milk legislation this year. They believed that the laws now on the statute books should have a good tryout before

further legislation, which would only tend to more involve the milk situation, was placed on the statute books. Credit for the carrying out of this program should be given in a large measure to Rep. Lyman and the men like him who served during the past session. He was a sturdy friend of the farmers' cause throughout. As a member of the committee on agriculture, however, he at all times exhibited the greatest fairness to both sides. He favored the Meaney bill in preference to the Ellis bill and then voted against the whole proposition when the matter came up in the house.

Rep. Lyman was also a strong supporter of the western trolley merger bill, so called, which will give the towns in the western hills transportation facilities which they are so badly in need of. All matters affecting the interests of his district came in for his particular attention.

Rep. Lyman was born in South Hadley, July 1, 1859, and graduated from the public schools. He is a farmer. He served his town on the board of selectmen in 1902-'03-'04-'11. He is a trustee of the Gaylord Memorial Library of his town and a member of the I. O. O. F.

Herman A. MacDonald.

The experience of Rep. Herman A. MacDonald of Beverly on Beacon Hill was of inestimable advantage to that city in the session of 1912, when the big fight for



an adequate water system was begun.

Rep. MacDonald suggested that Salem, while it is forced to seek a new supply, might just as well go the limit and provide adequately for the distant future. To this end he asked that Beverly be permitted to buy the Salem pumping plant at Wenham Lake and to use the water there for her own citizens, a proposition that was bitterly fought by Salem representatives, engineers and politicians. As a result of Rep. MacDonald's efforts, though, a commission made up of completely disinterested men was appointed by Gov. Foss and these are to report to the next legislature some definite scheme for settling for all time the water difficulties growing out of the growth in population.

Rep. MacDonald was born in Stockholm, Sweden, on Nov. 11, 1881, but attended the public schools of Beverly. On his graduation from the high school there he entered the Lynn Business college, going from that institution to the executive offices at the state house as a clerk and assistant secretary under Gov. Guild. He served two years under that chief executive and completed two years under Gov. Draper, when he was elected to the house, where he has since served. While working in the governor's office he studied law at the Boston Y. M. C. A. evening law school and was admitted to the bar in 1910.

James P. Maguire.

The 22d Suffolk representative district has been ably represented in the house the past two years by James P. Maguire, a young democrat, whose service has been marked by strict attention to duty and a willingness to perform that duty in a conscientious and faithful manner worthy of commendation. He was appointed this year to the committee on counties where he took an active part in the consideration of all bills which came up for discussion before that body and attended practically every hearing.

Rep. Maguire was a democrat of the consistent kind. He supported every principle advcocated in the platform of his party and was always found standing by the governor on the latter's recommendations for legislation and his vetoes except when the circumstances in the case absolutely justified his taking an opposite stand. Rep. Maguire was one of the strongest opponents of the county commissioner's "salary grab" bill which



Gov. Foss vetoed and voted to sustain the veto.

As the year before, Rep. Maguire made a hard fight against the bill providing for the taxation of stock transfers and in the face of the strongest kind of opposition again succeeded in defeating the billl in the house. His speech against the measure was one of the best heard during the session and established the young Jamaica Plain man as an orator of no mean ability.

Rep. Maguire was regular in his attendance and his record on all progressive and labor measures was excellent from the standpoint of the plain people. He supported the various bills seeking to amend the city charter, the Donahue resolutions in favor of the direct election of United States senators by the people, the federal income tax, the public opinion bill and the other bills of a like character.

Rep. Maguire is 32 years old and is a native of Boston. He is a graduate of the public schools and the Boston Latin school and is engaged in the brokerage business.

John C. Mahoney.

One of the active and able members of the legislature of 1912 was Rep. John C.



Mahoney, a democrat, of the 15th Worcester dist., who, as a member of the committee on legal affairs, ranked as one of the house leaders. It was his second term as a legislator, and he attained a place in his first year that made it easy for him to assume leadership in his second.

Rep. Mahoney is an orator of considerable ability, and, being a close student of legislation, was heard frequently, he having excellent ideas on legislation besides holding an opinion that laws should be made to relieve the governed and not to provide means of evasion for special interests. As a result, there were few men in the house who accomplished more for the people of Massachusetts than did Rep. Mahoney.

While he was devoting much of his time to the big matters of state-wide concern, however, he did not neglect the special needs of Worcester nor of his district. It was he who framed the measure to remove the insane asylum from Summer street to Grafton, and it was due to his unceasing efforts in its behalf that it became a law. Thousands of dollars of taxible property will, as a result, be added to the municipal valuation while—a still more important detail—several acres of space will be opened up for improvement right in the heart of the city and industries giving employment to hundreds are certain to locate upon it.

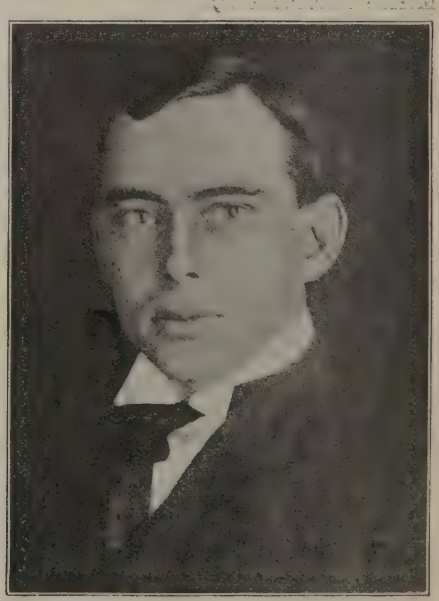
Rep. Mahoney was also of great assistance in securing the passage of the bill providing for a municipal market, the Polytechnic appropriation bill, and the measures to increase the efficiency of the civil and probate courts by adding to the number of assistant clerks. He also worked hard for the initiative and referendum bill, for the presidential preferential primary, for the direct election of United States senators, the anti-monopoly bill, abolition of party enrollment in the primaries, the trolley consolidation bill and a host of other important measures.

Speaker Cushing not only commended his work as member of the committee on legal affairs, but honored him also with a place on the recess committee on municipal indebtedness.

Rep. Mahoney was born in Ireland on March 22, 1878, and secured his education in the national schools of that country and in the Worcester public schools. Recently he was graduated from the Boston Y. M. C. A. evening law school which is going some for a young man that started in work as a laborer. He was for nine years a clerk in the water department of Worcester and is a member of the A. O. H., the Knights of Columbus, the Foresters of America, the Irish National Foresters, and the Worcester City Employees' Union.

Joseph W. Martin, Jr.

Rep. Joseph W. Martin, Jr., the young managing editor of the North Attleboro Chronicle, completed his first year in



the house with the close of the recent session and made good to an extent that should ensure his return by the voters of the 1st. Bristol district. He was appointed to the committee on public lighting and there made a record as a sane progressive. Opposing the bills which would unqualifiedly prohibit gas and electric lighting companies from charging rent for meters, he made a brilliant speech in the house in favor of the bill which would prohibit a charge for electric meters where the consumer used over $7 worth of current a year and his argu-

ment was largely responsible for the house overturning the majority report of the committee on public lighting, which had reported against the bill. Rep. Martin showed that to absolutely prohibit charge for meters, even when customers used no gas or electricity, would put a burden on the actual consumer, the unkeep of the plant ultimately being borne by the consumers, but he also showed that $7 a year from a meter allowed enough profit from the current to pay the upkeep of the meter.

In the votes in the house, Rep. Martin, likewise, was progressive. He supported the presidential primary bill, the direct election of United States senators and the initiative and referendum. Alert and energetic and a concise, convincing talker, the North Attleboro man made an exceedingly good impression on the house and paved the way for higher honors for himself in another year.

Rep. Martin was born in North Attleboro, Nov. 3, 1884, and graduated from the public schools. He is a member of the Loyal Order of Moose and is treasurer of the New England Moose association. He was a member of the old 12th. district congressional committee for four years.

John F. McCarthy.

That Massachusetts today has upon the statute books one of the most constructive cold storage regulation laws in the country is due in a large measure to the efforts of Rep. John F. McCarthy, the hustling young member from Ward 16, Boston.



Rep. McCarthy is one of the men who originally petitioned for legislation to provide proper regulation for the cold storage of food and food products and also was one of the first to go out and work to put such legislation through. It was as the result of the efforts of the Ward 16 man and several others like him that the legislature of 1911 passed a resolve creating a commission to investigate the subject of cold storage. And it was Rep. McCarthy and men like him who this year put through the cold storage regulation measure embodying the recommendations of the commission. The bill will undoubtedly prove of inestimable benefit to the public health.

The cold storage fight was not the only big fight in which Rep. McCarthy took a prominent part during the past session. He was one of the leaders in the battle to get through a bill to prohibit electric light companies from extracting an extra rental from small consumers for the use of the electric light meters. The Ward 16 legislator also was one of the petitioners for this legislation. The bill went through the house and was killed in the senate only after one of the hottest fights of the session.

Rep. McCarthy has proved himself one of the best friends that the common people have had on Beacon hill in many years. He was a supporter of all labor and progressive measures.

Rep. McCarthy was born in Boston, July 21, 1880, and is a product of the public schools. He served last year on the committee on harbors and public lands and this year on public lighting.

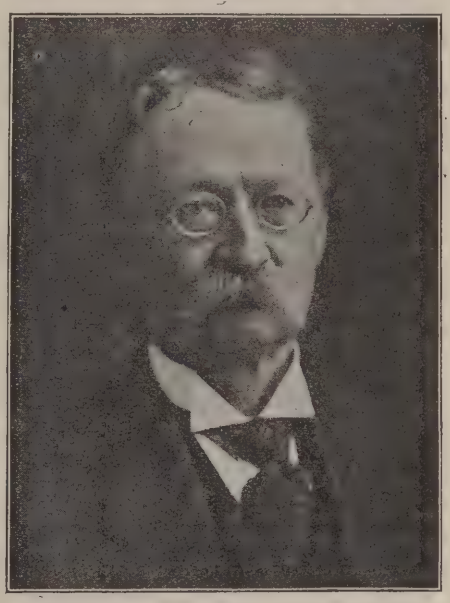
Almiron J. McCulloch.

Rep. Almiron J. McCulloch of Savoy, first year republican member from the 1st Berkshire representative district, held high rank in the house of 1912 as a progressive republican of the first water.

The Berkshire man came to the legislature of 1912 with an imposing record of past public service, having been deputy sheriff for six years, town clerk and treasurer. He had also served on the republican town committee for 15 years. His experience in town affairs made him a valuable addition to the house. Speaker Cushing, recognizing Rep. McCulloch's knowledge of prison affairs acquired as deputy sheriff, appropriately selected him for a place on the committee on prisons where he was one of the first to suggest a liberalization of the rules at the Sherborn reformatory for women.

The result was that the unfortunate women who are serving time in that institution for various offences are now receiving more humane treatment than ever before.

Rep. McCulloch paid particular attention



to all measures affecting his section of the state and was one of the most earnest supporters of the trolley merger bill. In the matter of local legislation, he aided in getting through the bill making appropriation for the improvement of the highways between Deerfield and North Adams and the bill providing for the sitting of the superior court at North Adams.

Rep. McCulloch supported the resolutions ratifying the proposed amendment to the national constitution for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, the federal income tax resolutions, the initiative and referendum and similar progressive measures. He was born in the town of Savoy, Oct. 29, 1847, and graduated from the public schools there. He is a successful merchant.

Leo F. McCullough.

In his first year in the house, Rep. Leo F. McCullough of Ward 13, Boston, was unusually favored, especially as he is a democrat, by getting two committee appointments—engrossed bills and drainage. The former committee requires steady work even up to the last of the session. The position carries with it responsibility, because there are but three members, and the past year witnessed a tremendous grist of bills poured through the legislative hopper. Many a bill is found to contain an error of greater or less importance.

Rep. McCullough was faithful in attendance on committee work and in the house. He had served five years in the Boston city council—1905-'06-'07-'08-'09—the last year being elected president, and had acquired a valuable experience and training.

Rep. McCullough made several speeches during the year which attracted attention. He is a clear thinker and has the facility of clothing his thought in well-chosen language. His training as a law student, moreover, has been valuable to him in rendering him logical and precise.

As a young man, and a new member, he showed good sense in not speaking too often, nor at length. The city of Boston had in him a good fighter for the particular bills in which the city was interested, notably the bills for the widening of Avery street, the bill to permit the building of the city hall annex to the height of 133 feet, the bill to give Boston a share of the state highway money and similar measures.

South Boston will certainly send Rep. McCullough back for more terms in the house. He has only just begun to be valuable to the peninsula district.

Leo F. McCullough was born in Boston on July 1, 1882, and educated in the public schools. He has worked hard to shape his career, especially in the study of law, and at last has passed the bar examinations with flying colors. He was one of the



youngest members of the Boston city council when elected to that body, and the youngest president that the common council ever had.

Edward J. McDermott.

The 6th Worcester representative district, consisting of the towns of Auburn, Leicester, Paxton and Spencer last fall elected Edward J. McDermott of Leicester, a progressive democrat. The record the latter has made in his first year as a legislator is a credit to his constituents and should insure his re-election.

Rep. McDermott has been honored by his town with elections to various offices and he has made good in every position to which he was called. For six years he was selectman, three of which he served as chairman of the board. He has also been overseer of the poor and registrar of voters.

The experience he thus acquired in town affairs made him a valuable member of the



legislature and Speaker Cushing appropriately appointed him to the committee on towns. This sub-body of the legislature considers all matters dealing with town affairs and Rep. McDermott, because of his practical knowledge of such matters rendered service of large value to the commonwealth.

The Leicester man was one of the most punctual members of the house in the point of attendance and was recorded in favor of

every progressive measure of the session, including the Donahue resolutions ratifying the proposed amendment to the national constitution providing for the direct election of United States senators, the federal income tax amendment and the initiative and referendum. He was also a firm supporter of all labor measures. He paid particular attention to matters affecting Worcester county and at all times voted in the interests of the county.

Rep. McDermott was born in Leicester, Aug. 8, 1863. He received his education in the Leicester academy. He is a retail grocer by occupation. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

James A. McElaney.

Rep. James A. McElaney of Ward 20, Boston, in his second year in the house, was assigned by Speaker Cushing to the committee on education where he did valuable work in behalf of the numerous measures designed to aid the poor young men of the state in securing higher education. He also was a prominent factor in pushing through the house the bill authorizing school boards of cities to furnish free meals to school children.

It goes without saying, of course, that Rep. McElaney's pet hobby outside of the work mapped out for him by his membership on the committee on education, was work for his district. The passage of a resolve directing the state harbor and land commission to excavate a basin in front of the bathing beach at Savin Hill and to dredge a channel to connect the said basin



with the existing channel on the north side of Commercial Point, at an expense of $25,000, which will mean bathing facilities for the accommodation of hundreds more than at present, is one of the many things he got for Dorchester during the past session.

Rep. McElaney voted on the side of the plain people upon all occasions. He supported the Donahue resolutions in favor of the direct election of United States senators by the people and for ratification of the federal income tax amendment, the initiative and referendum, the public opinion bill and other progressive measures.

Rep. McElaney was born in Boston, Sept. 6, 1883. He graduated from the public schools and then worked his way through the evening high school and Franklin Institute. He is manager of the Boston Column company and is a member of the Meeting House Hill Improvement association and the Catholic club of Dorchester.

John D. McGivern.

Rep. John D. McGivern, who represented the 16th Suffolk district, achieved great distinction in the house of 1912 and was strongly in the limelight during the session as a leader in the fight for the bill to permit the voters of the state to express their preference for candidates for president and vice-president and to elect directly their delegates to the national conventions.

Rep. McGivern was a member of the committee on election laws which had the consideration of the various bills dealing with presidential preferential primaries and direct election of delegates. When it was decided by the committee that a sub-committee should be appointed to draft a bill to be submitted to the full committee, Chairman Holmes appointed Rep. McGivern as the representative of the democratic party to serve on the sub-body. He was the only democrat on it.

Once appointed to the sub-committee, Rep. McGivern exerted every effort for a straight presidential preference primary bill with provision for the direct election of all delegates, district and at-large. There was opposition by the republican members to such a drastic bill at the beginning but they finally came around to Rep. McGivern's views. A bill was reported, which was accepted by the full committee and was passed by both branches practically in the same form as drafted by the sub-committee.

Rep. McGivern was also active on other progressive measures such as the Donahue resolutions in favor of the direct election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, the federal income tax, the public opinion bill, initiative and referendum and similar measures. He was one of the strong-



est supporters of organized labor in the house.

This was Rep. McGivern's second year in the house. In 1911 he was clerk of the committee on drainage. His appointment to the committee on election laws this year was a promotion. He received his training as a public official in the old Boston common council, now extinct. He was a member of that body in 1906-'07-'08-'09. He is a bookkeeper, was born in Boston, Sept. 19, 1883, is a graduate of the public schools and belongs to the Ward 16 democratic club and the Madison Social club.

Edward E. McGrath.

One of the ablest members of the Boston delegation in the house of 1912 was Rep. Edward Emmet McGrath, the first year democratic member from the 18th Suffolk district. Possessed of a virile personality that made itself strongly felt by his fellow members and an ability to express himself with alacrity and terseness in debate, Rep. McGrath had remarkable success in his first year as a legislator.

Rep. McGrath achieved quite a distinction for a first year member by securing the passage of a bill amending the election laws to reduce from six weeks to two weeks the time elapsing between the date of a primary and an election in cases of special elections. He also got through the order authorizing the special election which was held in Ward 18 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Rep. Daniel F. Cronin. Rep. McGrath was one of the leaders in the fight for the resolve authorizing the appointment of a commission to investigate the advisability of providing state aid for indigent widows and dependant children. He was one of the petitioners for this legislation. He also fought for the bill to abolish the special charge for the use of gas meters, as well as for the different progressive and labor measures of the year.

Rep. McGrath was appointed to the committee on military affairs which had before it the resolve providing for the erection of an equestrian statue to the late Major General Butler. Rep. McGrath made a strong speech in behalf of this matter on the floor of the house.

He did not miss a roll-call or a meeting of his committee in the whole season. ance and his record on all progressive and labor measures is that of a friend of the people.

Rep. McGrath was born in Ireland, Feb. 21, 1876, and is a graduate of the Irish national schools and the Keene (N. H.) high school. He is a merchant tailor. He is prominent in fraternal organizations,



holding membership in the Knights of Columbus, M. C. O. F. and the A. O. O. H. He is also a member of the Roxbury A. A., the Gaelic league and the Shawmut and Pioneer clubs, the Ninth Regiment, M. V. M., and the St. Alphonsus Association.

James H. McInerney.

As one of the veteran democratic members, Rep. James H. McInerney of Ward 19, Boston, with his experience, knowledge of legislation and natural power of oratory, at once took a leading position in the house of this year. For instance, it took the combined efforts of the republican leaders in the house to defeat his civil service bills.

With the close of the last session, Rep. McInerney completed five terms as a member of the lower branch of the legislature, a service that has been marked by hard and able work in behalf of his constituents and the commonwealth as a whole. Before the close of the session, he was being prominent-



ly talked of for the senate and for congress from his district. Rep. McInerney is the political leader of Ward 19 and with the solid backing of that ward would undoubtedly make a strong candidate for either place.

In this year's house, as in the preceding one, Rep. McInerney was one of the right-hand men of Rep. Martin M. Lomasney, the minority leader, and often took charge of the democratic end in Lomasney's absence. He served this year on the committee on public lighting, where he supported every measure tending to lighten the burdens of

the gas and electric light consumer, dissenting from the report of that committee on nearly every matter and flailing them on the floor of the house.

Rep. McInerney was born in Ireland on Dec. 13, 1871, and was educated in the national schools there. Jim knows the electrical business having worked at it. Lately he has drifted into the granite business. He has been active in the politics of Boston for many years. In 1899 he was elected to the common council and was re-elected the following year and was sent to the house in 1901-'02-'03. He has been a member of the Ward 19 democratc committee since 1902. He was sent back to the house for his fourth term in the fall of 1910 and was re-elected last fall. He is a member of the A. O. H., Knights of Columbus and the Russell and Mitchell clubs and M. C. O. Foresters.

Hugh M. McKay.

One of the active representatives from the metropolitan district in the 1912 house was Hugh M. McKay of Revere, a republican from the 27th Suffolk district, who was a tower of strength to his town from the beginning to the end of the session.

Rep. McKay was assigned by Speaker Cushing to the committee on metropolitan affairs, hence was in a position to render



invaluable work for his fellow townsmen in Revere. To his labors alone were due the unfavorable reports on the two bills which sought to completely revolutionize the town government, to what end being a secret carefully guarded by those who sought the legislation. One of these measures provided for a board of municipal affairs, the other for a board of public works. Neither, however, got any further than the committee on metropolitan affairs, which reported leave to withdraw on both of them. Another measure against which Rep. McKay worked successfully was that of the city planning section of the metropolitan high-brow organizations, which sought to create an immense metropolitan district ostensibly to give all the benefit of suburban population to Boston business houses, but which in reality relieved the towns of much supervision over their own finances and over all of their public improvements.

As a member of the committee on metropolitan affairs he was largely responsible for the item of $100,000 in the million dollar parkways bill for a connecting line between the Winthrop Shore Drive and the Beach boulevard.

Rep. McKay worked for the bill providing for enlarging the bathhouse at Revere beach, as he did also for the measure which makes the reopening of Belle Isle inlet a certainty of the near future.

He was born in Montreal on June 10, 1870, and attended the public schools of that city and of Hamilton, Ont. He is a steel engraver by trade, an Odd Fellow and a Mason, has membership in the Elks and in the Bay State Yacht club. For eight years he served on the Revere republican town committee, and was a member of the board of selectmen in 1907, 1908 and 1909, having been chairman of the board in the latter year.

Stewart B. McLeod.

One of the best legislators in the house of 1912 and one whose vote was always "right" from the standpoint of the citizen was Rep. Stewart B. McLeod of Brockton, a republican who resented the manipulation of the bosses and showed it in every roll call during the session.

It was a great year for progressive republicans on Beacon hill and Rep. McLeod, without becoming a professional, was in the forefront from the beginning of the session. He had a little on most of those who were hollering loudest, too, for he was



a progressive from principle, while the general impression was that many of those whose protestations were being shouted from the housetops were merely showing their curves in the hope they might be called to the mound when the standpat reactionaries are batted out of the box.

Mr. McLeod worked hard for his constituents, as well as for the people of the entire state, there having been a number of Brockton measures before this year's legislature. One of these came before Mr. McLeod's own committee on legal affairs, to which he was assigned early in the session by the speaker. This one was to permit the city to take over the Mulberry street cemetery in Brockton for street improvement purposes. It was hard to get a clear title to the property, because of inability to discover some of the lot owners, yet the improvement it was claimed was absolutely necessary to the city. Mr. McLeod eventually straightened matters out to the satisfaction of everybody and the bill became a law. He also worked for the highway commissioner bill filed by Sen. Clark and for the bill fixing the term of the city treasurer.

Mr. McLeod is a native of Brockton, having been born there on March 13, 1876. He attended the public schools there, afterward being graduated from Brown university and Harvard law school, leaving the latter in 1904. He is a Mason, R. A. C., a member of the Commercial club and commodore of the Independence Yacht club. He was active in the republican city committee from 1907 until 1911. In 1910 and 1911 he served in the common council of Brockton and was president of the board in the latter year.

William M. McMorrow.

The brilliant record which Rep. William M. McMorrow of the 23rd Suffolk district, now a candidate for the senate, established in his first year of service as a legislator, in the house of 1911, was lived up to and even surpassed during the past session. Beginning where he had left off the year before, he steadily advanced as one of the principal members of the house until, in the closing days of the session, he was looked upon as one of the minority leaders of the lower branch, despite his youthfulness, and the fact that he was a practically new man on Beacon hill. His great success in the legislature, which is explained more in detail further down in this sketch, has led him to be picked out as a young man who is destined to rise to a high place in the political life of the commonwealth. He has been in politics only two or three years and the remarkable strides toward prominence which he has made in that short time forecast a brilliant future for him. His present standing in the politics of Boston was demonstrated by his election as a district delegate to the democratic national convention from his congressional district with practically no opposition.

For honesty, conscientiousness and faithfulness to his constituents and to the state, Rep. McMorrow's legislative record and reputation could be pitted against that of any member of the legislature and the verdict would not be unfavorable to the young Roxbury man.

Many are the achievements he has accomplished in the house during his two years of service. In his first year he was in charge of the fight to secure the passage of the elementary school teachers' salary increase bill and the bill which was finally passed, favorable to the teachers, was mainly his personal handiwork. There were many other big fights in which he played a prominent part in the session of 1911 but space forbids a detailed account of them here.

This year the Roxbury legislator achieved his greatest distinction in the fight for the presidential preference primary bill. As a member of the committee on election laws, he was in a position to render valuable service in the fight and it was due in a large measure to his efforts and the firm position which he maintained throughout the battle, that the bill finally was enacted.



Gov. Foss gave recognition to his work by presenting him with the quill with which he wrote the bill into law. Rep. McMorrow also took a prominent part in the battles over the Donahue resolutions in favor of the direct election of United States senators by the people, the federal income tax amendment, initiative and referendum and other progressive measures. He personally introduced and made a good fight for a bill to abolish party enrolment as a prerequisite for voting at primaries.

Rep. McMorrow is a native of Boston, being born there October 2, 1885. He was educated in the public schools, Boston college, which he graduated in 1906, and studied two years in the Harvard Law school, during which time he taught in the Boston College high to help pay his tuition. He recently was admitted to the bar. He is a member of the A. O. H. and the Forest Hills Improvement association.

Timothy J. Meade.

In the five years that Rep. Timothy J. Meade of Brockton has served the 10th Plymouth district in the lower branch of the legislature, he has made so excellent a record and has won such a high place in the esteem of his constituents, that he was boomed for mayor of his city and for a place in the senate early in the year. That he would make a strong candidate for the democracy, of which he is a true member, for either office for which he is mentioned, despite the fact that the district is republican by a fairly good margin, is not doubted by even the republicans of Brockton, although they may not admit it openly.

Rep. Meade has an unbroken record of ten years in the service of the public and in that time he has endeared himself to the citizens of his section of the State to such an extent, that, in the opinion of impartial observers who are in touch with political conditions in the Brockton district, he could be elected to almost any office within the gift of those citizens.

The committee assignments of Rep.

Meade this year were cities and constitutional amendments. On the former committee, he was placed in charge of the bill authorizing the widening and extension of Avery street in the city of Boston, one of the most important measures before the last legislature. The bill was passed. The Brockton legislator was also entrusted with the responsibility of taking charge of many other reports of his committees on the floor of the house. In the matter of local legislation, Rep. Meade succeeded in getting through a bill authorizing the city of Brockton to take for municipal purposes the Mulberry Street cemetery in that city and to remove thereform the bodies together with the monuments and



headstones marking the graves, and to inter the bodies in a reverent and proper manner, and properly set up the monuments and headstones in the Melrose cemetery in that city. He also got through a bill, on his own petition, to make the term of the city treasurer of Brockton three years.

Rep. Meade has at all times been progressive in his votes and his actions as a legislator. He supported every bill tending toward more popular government and was friendly to the interests of labor. This was only natural in view of the fact that Rep. Meade has been closely allied officially with organized labor. He is a prominent member of the Boot and Shoeworkers' Union and was a delegate of that organization to the last convention of the American Federation of Labor. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Sons of Veterans.

Walter R. Meins.

Walter R. Meins' first year in the house, as a representative from Ward 21, Boston,



chronicled so much of success that he is the choice of his party leaders for senator from his district.

Speaker Cushing early recognized Rep. Meins' ability, appointing him chairman of the committee on engrossed bills, and also on constitutional amendments. A chairmanship to a first year man is a rare honor. There are only three members of the committee on engrossed bills, and even if all three are working members, their labors are exacting and nearly continuous.

Rep. Meins was turned down by the committee on election laws on his petition for legislation providing for filling a vacancy in the office of warden or clerk in certain cases; but when the adverse report was presented to the house, Rep. Meins made so good an argument as to the necessity for the legislation that after a brief debate the bill was substituted by an overwhelming voice vote for the adverse report.

Mr. Meins had charge of the adverse reports on the amendments to the constitution proposed by Sen. Stowe of Springfield, for biennial elections, also on the Tinkham resolve for biennial elections with the recall, also of the recall of state and county officers as proposed by the amendment offered by Rep. Morrill of Haverhill, also of the Russell A. Wood proposition to extend the terms of state officers. He carried these adverse reports through with ease. He worked hard for the success of the Ellis milk bill—"the consumers' bill."

Rep. Meins is a conservative republican, by nature and training. He voted against the initiative and referendum amendment to the constitution, the simple referendum, the federal income tax, the direct election of United States senators, the public opinion bill and the "peaceful persuasion."

Walter R. Meins was born in Roxbury, Jan. 14, 1883, and educated in the public schools. He graduated from Boston University law school in 1905, and is in active practice. He was elected to the common council in 1909, the last year under the old charter. He belongs to the Roxbury Improvement Society, and is secretary of the Roxbury Historical Society, also secretary of the Lincoln club and prominent in the Odd Fellows.

John Mitchell.

The manner in which John Mitchell of Springfield performed his duties on Beacon Hill during the past session won for him the respect and esteem of all his associates and incidentally did



credit to the intelligence of the voters who had selected him to represent them. He was content for the greater part of the time to absorb the arguments of the older members without attempting to do all the talking himself, thus showing common sense and strengthening himself in the eyes of his older associates. Whenever the occasion warranted, however, he was not slow to do his share. He confined most of his efforts to committee work in which he displayed a keen desire to learn the details of legislation and the experience he acquired will make him a valuable legislator to the commonwealth and to his district upon his return next year. And if the voters of the district appreciate conscientious and honest service they will certainly reward him with a re-election. His committee this year was fisheries and game.

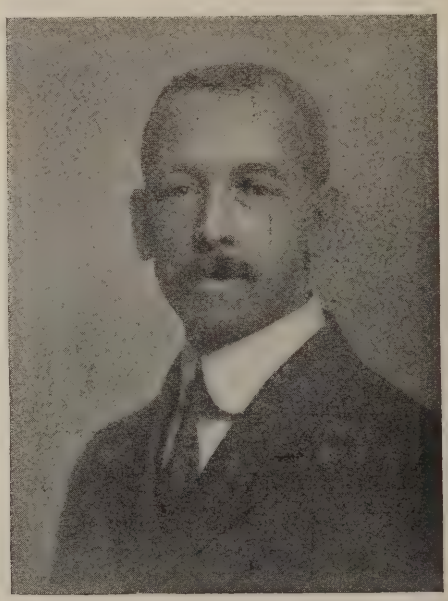
Rep. Mitchell was born in Springfield, Sept. 4, 1877, and has always lived there. He is a product of the public schools of that city. He is in the flour, hay and grain business and has made a success at it.

He has been a consistent supporter of all progressive measures tending to bring about more popular government and was an ardent friend of the laboring classes, being especially active in behalf of the full train crew bill. As a member of the fisheries and game committee, he strongly opposed all legislation seeking to extend or to open up new seasons for the shooting of birds, believing in the protection of game rather than in their destruction.

Charles H. Morgan.

One of the house members of 1912 who began his good work at the long session of 1911 and continued it this year was Rep. Charles H. Morgan of Lawrence, a republican.

He served this year on the committee on roads and bridges and thus was able to secure the appropriation for a new state highway between Lawrence and Methuen, for which he worked hard. Rep. Morgan was also one of the most active members of the legislature in trying to assist the Salisbury beach cottage owners to have their property when it was threatened through the high-financiering of a couple of crafty lawyers, also residents of his own city. He also took a prominent part in securing the enactment of the law by which Lawrence was enabled to borrow money in excess of the debt limit to meet the straightened financial conditions into



which the municipality had been plunged.

Mr. Morgan was born in Lawrence on Jan. 15, 1869, and for years worked as a wool sorter in the mills there, but is now a prosperous merchant. He is an Odd Fellow, a member of the encampment, and also of the Wool Sorters' Benefit association. His only political office, aside from representative, was as a councilman, he serving on the boards of 1901-1902.

Edward T. Morse.

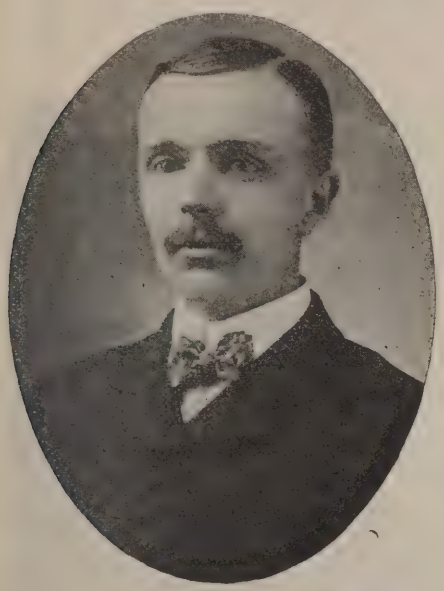
Edward T. Morse of East Bridgewater, representing the eighth Plymouth district for the second year, maintained the reputation he made in 1911 as a hard working, conscientious and progressive legislator and added new lustre to it. His record in the two years he has served in the lower branch of the legislature has reflected credit upon his district and the commonwealth as a whole and his constituents will surely accord him the honor of a third term which is customary with the voters of that district.

Morse was again appointed to the committee on education this year, on which committee he proved so valuable a member in 1911 because of his great experience in educational affairs acquired as a member of the school committee in his own town of East Bridgewater for nineteen years. His associates on the committee immediately elected him to the clerkship, which was both an honor and a burden for the duties of a clerk of a committee, particularly such an important committee as education, are numerous and of high responsibility. Speaker Cushing, besides reappointing him to the committee on education of which he has become an almost indispensable member, further honored him with a berth on the committee on elections.

He was successful in securing the passage of a bill to permit the voters of East Bridgewater to vote upon the question of

whether they desire to elect their fire engineers by popular vote and a bill authorizing the town of West Bridgewater to make an additonal water loan of $25,000. He was also instrumental in getting through a bill to permit the town of West Bridgewater to sell water to the town of East Bridgewater.

Rep. Morse was born in New Bedford, Sept. 13, 1868. He graduated from the pub-



lic schools and is a former machinist by trade. His standing in the business life of his home section is indicated by the following positions which he holds: trustee of the savings bank of East Bridgewater, treasurer of the Board of Trade, treasurer of the Carver Mutual Accident Insurance association. He is also a member of the Grange and for four years has been chairman of the republican town committee of East Bridgewater.

Charles H. Morrill.

For three consecutive years, Rep. Charles H. Morrill, of Haverhill, has served in the house from the 4th Essex district. Through-



out that time he has held the distinction of being the only socialist member of the legislature.

Rep. Morrill, with all his socialistic ideas, has made a good legislator. He has rendered good service to his district and to the state. He introduced many measures and was always prepared and willing to take the floor and debate them.

The Haverhill legislator was present at practically every session of the house and was recorded on practically every roll-call. He served this year on the committee on education and strongly supported the bill which came before that body providing for the furnishing of free meals to school children.

Rep. Morrill was born in Haverhill on Oct. 6, 1874, and is a product of the public schools. He is a shoemaker by trade and also does directory work. He is also a collector and a justice of the peace. He is a member of the socialist state committee and served the city of Haverhill as assistant assessor from 1902 to 1909. He is a member of the Central Socialist club and the Men's Club of the First Universalist Church.

Frank Mulveny.

Rep. Frank Mulveny of Fall River was one of those who took up the fight this year and submitted an extremely reasonable measure to protect the voter in the primary and surround his ballot with part of that security which guards his vote on election day. Rep. Mulveny's bill simply wiped out the provision of the direct nominations act which provides that a record shall be kept of the voter's party affiliations. It was a conservative measure, even from the machine standpoint, but both republican and democratic machines joined in killing all bills for the abolition of party enrolment.

Mr. Mulveny voted for all the bills filed by his colleagues from Fall River with the exception of that providing for the election of police board, thus taking the control from the hands of the governor and lodging it in the hands of the people. It was Mr. Mulveny who led the fight in opposition to the measure, and, in the end, was successful in having it killed.

He himself was the author of a bill permitting cities and towns to exempt manufacturing industries from taxation. It was



afterward discovered that such a law would be unconstitutional, but Mr. Mulveny managed to secure reconsideration of a number of times after the report was accepted by the house.

He was recorded in favor of the Brightman street bridge bill, both on its passage through the house and later when it came up on a question of passage over the governor's veto. He also voted for the Fall River textile school appropriation on its passage and also after the governor had vetoed it.

Rep. Mulveny was born in Fall River on June 14, 1886, graduated from the public schools there, afterward attended the Bristol County Law School, from which he finished in 1907, and is now a practicing lawyer in Fall River. He was a member of house of 1911, as well as this year. He was assigned by Speaker Cushing to the committees on elections and on taxation.

James J. Murphy.

Without question one of the ablest and hardest working members of the Boston deelgation in the house the past two years has been Rep. James J. Murphy of the 12th Suffolk district. This young man—he is only in his twenties—came to the house of 1911 without any previous experience as an officeholder and in two years has made a record that is surpassed by few legislators.

Rep. Murphy personally introduced no less than seven bills during the session which closed in June and was successful in securing the passage of three of them. One was to prohibit discrimination in railroad rates, another was to authorize the use of school property in the city of Boston for social, athletic, philanthropic, civic and similar purposes, and the third provided a penalty of $50 for violating the health regulations by throwing refuse or rubbish in any private way of the city of Boston that is open to travel.

Rep. Murphy this year served on the important committee on labor. He worked for every measure beneficial to the laboring classes and was instrumental in securing the passage of the minimum wage bill for women and minors and several other important labor measures.

Rep. Murphy is a democrat and a real one. He was born in Boston, Feb. 11, 1885,



and was educated in the public schools. He is a salesman and leader of the Ward 12 democratic club, a new organization of young democrats of Ward 12. He is also a prominent member of the Concord club of the ward.

John J. Murphy.

One of the most eloquent debaters in the house of 1912 was Rep. John J. Murphy of Ward 14, Boston, a young democrat who was serving his first term as a legislator, and who made good almost from the first day of the session.

There were many first-year men in the house this year, but among them all it re-



mained for the young South Boston man to establish himself most firmly in the opinion of the leaders, republican as well as democratic, and also in the affection of his colleagues. There were none in the Boston delegation who were more popular than he at the close of the session, a fact that augurs well for another year, when it will be possible, because of it and the added experience to do much for his district that it was utterly impossible for any first-year man to accomplish.

Among these may be cited the bill upon which Rep. Murphy firmly established his reputation as an orator—the measure to make March 17 a legal holiday. It was reported early in the session aid given leave to withdraw, the committee being of the kind which could see little in any bill with a March 17 connection. Mr. Murphy took up the cudgels for the people of South Boston, who already recognize the deep his-

torical significance of the date, and he cited history and its lesson in one of the very best speeches of the entire session.

The bills dealing with the harbor improvements were also made his especial interest throughout the session, especially that one providing for the dredging of the Old Harbor and the filling in of the upper end between the Calf Pasture and the Strandway. The measure fell through this year, chiefly because the legislators from other parts of Boston failed to see its importance, but in another year, with proper direction, there is no doubt that it will become one of the very biggest pieces of legislation before the house. The Grand Trunk bill was another for which Mr. Murphy worked hard as he also did for the labor measures and for the Lawrence strike committee. He also introduced an order for an investigation of the Elevated strike. He was, indeed, one of the best legislators on the hill and one who should, for the sake of the state as well as the city, be returned next year.

Rep. Murphy was born in South Boston on May 23, 1888, and was graduated from the public schools and the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy. He is a Hibernian, Kappa Psi, South Boston High School Alumni association, South Boston Press club, Congress and South Boston Collegiate clubs. He served during the session on the committee on drainage.

David W. Murray.

Possessing a brilliant legal mind and unusual ability as a speaker and debater, Rep. David W. Murray has in his two years of service on Beacon hill vindicated the judgment of the voters of that ordinarily republican town in sending him, a democrat, to the house and especially this year did



he vindicate their judgment in returning him.

Last year Rep. Murray's big fight for Hyde Park was in putting through the annexation bill, the only one of a number of annexation bills to be enacted into law. That was no small job and it entailed work night and day on the part of the able young man from Hyde Park. No sooner was that measure out of the way, however, than Rep. Murray, as a member of the committee on public health, took hold of the subject of cold storage of food products and pushed through a resolve for an investigation at a time when the general opinion was that no legislation would result from the agitation over this question, which is at the root of the high cost of living.

Gov. Foss appointed him to the commission and this year he was instrumental in putting through a bill, regulating cold storage of food products, almost identical with that drafted by his commission. His big fight for Hyde Park this year was in getting through the bill authorizing the Boston Elevated Street Railway company to lease the lines in Hyde Park owned and operated by the Old Colony company. This ties the new ward up to the Elevated system and means a five-cent fare in short order. It was a big victory, especially in view of the fact that six members of the committee on street railways dissented from the favorable report on the bill.

Rep. Murray won signal distinction this year in being assigned to two such important committees as taxation and election laws. On the latter committee he played an important part in fighting the republican majority in their attitude of opposition to the presidential primary bill and the bill for a preferential election of United States senators. On all progressive and labor measures he was recorded on the side of the people.

Rep Murray was born in Boston, Sept. 9, 1874. He was educated in the public schools, Boston college and Boston University law school. He is a prominent member of the Norfolk Bar association. He has been active in politics for more than a dozen years and was the democratic candidate for congress in the 12th district against Cong. Weeks in 1906, polling an excellent vote. He has been active for several years in the Hyde Park Business Men's association. He has been chairman of the town advisory committee, is a member of the Elks, Knights of Columbus, A. O. H. and the M. C. O. F.

William J. Murray.

Rep. William J. Murray of Charlestown, representing the 3rd Suffolk district, has completed three years of service in the



house. There have been few harder workers in the legislature than he. He has labored unceasingly for his constituents and for the interests of the commonwealth. During his three years in the lower branch, he has served on the committees on drainage, roads and bridges, elections and constitutional amendments. He served on the latter two this year and there was certainly plenty of work for him to do. All measures proposing amendments to the state constitution were considered by the last-mentioned committee, including the initiative and referendum, the resolve in favor of woman suffrage, the measure for biennial elections of state officers and the resolve to make it constitutional for the legislature to submit questions of legislation to the people of the entire state on a state-wide referendum which a divided opinion of the supreme court recently declared to be unconstitutional.

Rep. Murray strongly opposed the scheme for biennial elections, and was a strong supporter of the state-wide referendum amendment which he helped to pass in both branches.

Rep. Murray played a prominent part in the fight for the abolition of grade crossings in Charlestown. The fight this year was successful. He was also instrumental in securing the passage of resolutions protesting to congress against the removal of the navy yard from Charlestown.

Rep. Murray was born in Boston on Oct. 7, 1885, and was educated in the public schools of the city. He served in the Boston common council in 1909. He is a member of the teamsters' union and the Mystic Social club.

Wiliam J. Naphen.

Winning an election to the house in a town which is normally democratic, Rep. William J. Naphen of Natick, made a record in the house this year which should commend him to the consideration of the progressive voters of both parties. He favored the presidential primary bill, the direct election of United States senators, the federal income tax, the initiative and referendum and all popular legislation. On labor matters he was a consistent supporter of the man who toils.

Natick's pet piece of legislation—the bill to compel the marking of prison made goods—received a knock-out blow from the suprem court this year, that august body declaring it unconstitutional, but Rep. Naphen won no small victory for his town when he succeeded in overturning the adverse report of the committee on railroads on the bill to put the liability and expense of maintaining the surfaces of railroad bridges on the rail-



roads. The bill went through both branches and was signed by Gov. Foss.

The Natick man took an active part in the affairs of the house and proved himself a forceful, keen and logical debater, possessed of a voice that made itself heard.

Rep. Naphen was born in Natick, Dec. 6, 1879, and was educated in the public schools and Boston Y. M. C. A. Evening Law school. His committee assignment was the important committee of insurance where he showed an intelligent grasp of the many intricate matters that always confront that committee.

Arthur N. Newhall.

Stoneham sent Arthur N. Newhall, a progressive republican, to the legislature of 1912. In politics Rep. Newhall has always been as active and enterprising as he has been in business, and in the militia, and in town affairs.

Rep. Newhall was appointed by Speaker



Cushing to the committees on drainage and on state house and libraries, he being clerk of the latter.

Rep. Newhall watched carefuly over the interests of his town and was given charge for his committee of the measure which this year most vitally affected its interests—that to allow Stoneham to borrow $25,000 for sewerage work. Rep. Newhall obtained a suspension of the rules to push

this along, the need for the special bill not having been presented in season to get by without a suspension of the rules, and carried the measure through to enactment. On his own petition he introduced a bill to provide for an investigation as to the amount of damages that ought to be paid to Stoneham for taking of Spot Pond. The bill dragged along to the end of the session, but Rep. Newhall finally got it through.

The committee on state house and libaries had before it the propositions for a statue to Gen. Butler, and one for those who died in the Spanish war. He voted against the Butler statue. Rep. Newhall is a Spanish war veteran, having served with the Massachusetts volunteers, and he was particularly interested in the bill for a monument to those who gave their lives for their country in that campaign. Nevertheless, in view of the inordinate expenditures of the year, and the cry for economy, Rep. Newhall reluctantly consented to postpone action on the statue for a year or two.

Rep. Newhall was recorded in favor of all the great progressive measures of the year—the presidential primary, direct election of U. S. senators, the referendum amendment to the constitution, free counsel for persons accused of crime, and the bill to allow a majority of city councils and a popular vote to decide whether or not the people should be allowed to establish municipal lighting systems. He voted against pensions for court officers, and against increasing the already large salaries of the land court judges.

Arthur N. Newhall was born in Appleton, Me., Sept. 26, 1873, and educated in the public schools. He is a shoe stock manufacturer, and belongs to the Knights of Pythias, Red Men, and Spanish War Veterans. He has long been prominent in Stoneham affairs, having been elected selectman 1905, '06, '07, '08, '09, '10, '11.

C. Augustus Norwood.

One of the best legislators in the Essex delegation to the house the past two years



has been Rep. C. Augustus Norwood of Hamilton. How well his district, the 24th Essex appreciates him was shown last fall when for the first time, the old rule of a one year term for representative was broken and in a field of four candidates originally, Mr. Norwood won out his renomination and second term by a three to one vote in the primaries.

That no mistake was made was evidenced by the splendid fight he made for the small towns of the Ipswich river valley against the rapacity of Peabody, Salem and Beverly who were seeking the river as a source of supply. Rep. Norwood was in the saddle from the beginning to the end of that fight, the hottest water controversy that the Massachusetts legislature has had in years.

Largely to his personal effort the contest was won, when Sen. Hersey, its chairman, and the committee on water supply, reported a resolve for an independent and unbiased commission to be appointed by the governor for an unprejudiced investigation of the whole matter and to report to the next general court. That wasn't at all what either Peabody, Salem or Beverly wanted.

Now Rep. Norwood is looking higher and his constituents are rallying to put him in the field for senator to succeed Sen. George A. Schofield of Ipswich from the third Essex district.

Besides his big water victory, Rep. Norwood counts another triumph in the act to make Columbus day an open season for game. On this bill, too, he met with determined opposition but that doesn't feaze Mr. Norwood and he carried the day as he has on everything else in the cause of which he has enlisted.

He went into the contest to relieve Essex county of the further burden of maintaining the Newburyport and Salisbury bridge over the Merrimac and for its transfer to the Massachusetts state highway commission.

Mr. Norwood is a popular club man; a member of the Essex County, Old Town, Country, Salem and Harvard clubs. He is a special justice of the 3d district court of Essex and was selectman of Hamilton for three successive years.

Michael F. O'Brien.

Rep. Michael F. O'Brien of Ward 18 came to the house too late this year to take a big part in the doings of the legislature, although during the few months he served he showed that the experience he gained in 1910, when he was one of the representatives from the ward, had not been wasted.

He was active in all matters, and, although most of the Boston bills had been



attended to before his advent, he took an important part in the passage of some of the most important laws of the entire session and also in defeating some of the most iniquitous that were aimed at the working men of the state.

One of the strange freaks of fate was shown in the election of Rep. O'Brien this year, he being chosen to fill out the unexpired term of Rep. Daniel F. Cronin, who was his own colleague when Rep. O'Brien was first elected in 1910. Rep. Cronin, who had been in ill health for some time previous to the opening of the session, died before it was half ended. It required some weeks, however, before the laws relating to bye-elections could be worked out, and in the meantime the two factions in the ward fought it out between themselves as to who should be the new representative.

Rep. O'Brien, representing the Timilty faction, won and in May took his seat, distinguishing himself within a few minutes after the oath had been administered by voting in favor of the bill to erect a statue on the state house grounds to General and former Gov. Benjamin F. Butler. It was one of the most important votes of the session, for it carried the bill in the house and removed from Speaker Cushing the opportunity of killing it by creating a tie.

From that time forward Rep. O'Brien took an active part in the work of the house. He helped sustain a number of Gov. Foss's vetoes, especially that on the western trolleys bill and favored all of the Boston development bills that were before the legislature. Every bill, in fact, which meant more work for the laboring men of the state got support from him, as did also all of the labor bills.

His vote as a member of the committee on public service was always cast in the interests of better pay for the men holding the subordinate positions and he strenuously opposed the salary increases of the high officials and judges until such time as the men who do the work secured a more equitable return for their labor.

William P. O'Brien.

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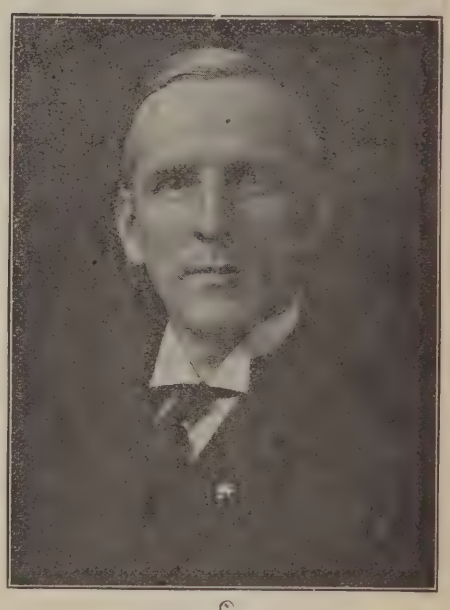
Charles R. O'Connell.

One of the most active of the Essex county men in the house of 1912, and one who was on the job for his constituents every minute, was Rep. Charles R. O'Connell of Peabody, a democrat, who was serving his second term from the 11th Essex district.

Rep. O'Connell was confronted with a hard task in the opening of the session, involving as it did the entire water system of Peabody, complicated with claims from Salem and Beverly which seriously threatened the rights of the tannery town. The ownership of the water in the Ipswich river entered into the general question, and this, too, was complicated to some extent by efforts on the part of Salem interests to acquire rights in it. Rep. O'Connell, who was assigned to the committee on water supply by Speaker Cushing, at once set out to preserve Peabody's interests in the river and to provide for the legislation that will permit the town to procure a water system commensurate with its needs.

As a result of his efforts the bill permitting the town to take water from underground scurces and to pipe it to any pond or other reservoir that may be acquired later became a law. It was the only one dealing with the water situation in that section of Essex county to get on the statute books.

Rep. O'Connell was also responsible for the law extending the powers of the Peabody board of public works, as he was, too, for that authorizing a sewerage outlet to



be used by Peabody and Salem. He successfully fought the bill to place the Peabody police force under the civil service regulations.

Rep. O'Connell was born in Peabody on Sept. 16, 1874, and graduated from the public schools. He learned the printers' trade in his youth and has been employed for many years on the Lynn Item, although he is now a practising lawyer in that city. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the International Typographical Union, the M. C. O. and the Camels. He has been chairman of the Peabody investigation committee.

Francis D. O'Donnell.

An experienced legislator in the house of 1912 who was on the job every minute and proved a tower of strength to Mayor Fitzgerald and the city of Boston was Rep. Francis D. O'Donnell of Ward 6, who was serving his third term and devoting himself entirely to the needs of his constituents.

Rep. O'Donnell devoted much of his spare time to cultivating the acquaintance of department heads and interceding for young men from his ward who needed a kind word in the right place to help them secure posi-

tions or gain other favors. No man in the legislature was of more value to his constituents in this regard than Rep. O'Donnell, but he was a valuable man in other ways as well.

When Mayor Fitzgerald and the city government sought to secure authority to put an additional story to the new city hall annex, against the influence of some powerful real estate interests, he was there with the work that helped defeat the men who can see nothing desirable in anything the mayor does. It was the same when the Avery street widening bill was before the legislature.

Another measure that Rep. O'Donnell worked for was that giving the city authority to establish an electric lighting plant for the purpose of lighting city hall, the



new city hall annex, the old probate building on Tremont street and the court house in Pemberton square. The Edison company fought this measure hard, but Rep. O'Donnell and some of the other Boston members stayed right through to the end with Mayor Fitzgerald, although they were beaten finally. He voted right, too, on all the other Boston measures, including the harbor improvement bills.

During his entire career on Beacon hill Rep. O'Donnell has been regarded as a good legislator, fearless when he believes he is right and not afraid to get on his feet and tell the other members what he thinks.

He was born in Cambridge on Dec. 30, 1873, and is a cable worker in the employ of the New England Telephone & Telegraph company. He is a Knight of Columbus, a member of the Jefferson club and of the Halcyone associates. During the session he served on the committee on liquor laws and was one of the men who did all he could to secure the repeal of the bar and bottle bill, although the influence behind the measure proved to be too powerful to be overcome.

William A. O'Hearn.

The most active member of the Berkshire delegation in the house this year was Rep. William A. O'Hearn of North Adams, a second-year democrat, whose influence on most of the important legislation was great. It was natural, of course, that this should be so, for during his first term he had established a reputation for earnestness and hard work that meant a good working knowledge of legislation, and this always commands a high place in the capitol.

Speaker Cushing, by assigning Mr. O'Hearn to a place on the committee on railroads, put him in a position to take a leading part in the settlement of the most difficult problem with which the legislature of 1912 was confronted. The petition of the Grand Trunk to extend its lines to Boston and Worcester meant, not so much the granting of authority to a new railroad to do business in Massachusetts, as it did the complete overhauling of the state's railroad policy. It was necessary, indeed, to change numerous laws and to adopt many new methods to meet the changed conditions before the legislature was ready to say to the Grand Trunk managers that they could have what they asked.

Rep. O'Hearn took an active part in solving all of these questions, as he did many others during the session. One of these was the street railway tangle in which the Berkshire trolley road, with all the other lines of western Massachusetts find themselves. The solution was found all right, in the street railway bill that was drafted, but practically killed by the railroad commission, which went out of its way to point out what it termed the bad features of the bill.

One of the matters in which Rep. O'Hearn fought hard for was the bill to provide for a superior court session at North Adams, it being estimated that such a move by the state would result in saving thousands of dollars annually in travel expenses and costs to the people of northern Berkshire, who are forced into court at Pittsfield. He also worked hard to secure the passage of the bill providing for the improvement of the highways between North Adams and the Deerfield Valley.

Rep. O'Hearn was one of the most active democrats in the chamber in working for the purely progressive measures, he appearing before the committee and speaking on the floor for the initiative and referendum, the income tax, the preferential presidential primary law and all the others, while he worked as hard as any one did for the ratification of the constitutional amendment providing for the direct election of United States senators.

Rep. O'Hearn was born in North Adams on March 8, 1887, was graduated from the



Drury high school of that city and Georgetown university. He is a lawyer, possesses a lucrative practice, and belongs to the Elks, the Knights of Columbus and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. He was formerly private secretary to Cong. Lawrence of the first district and after his graduation from Georgetown was engaged for a time as a special agent in California of the interior department, general land office service.

J. Howard O'Keefe.

One of the first-term men who ended the house session of 1912 with a host of friends and the ground-work of a successful legislative career was J. Howard O'Keefe of Taunton, a young republican who represented the 5th Bristol district.

Mr. O'Keefe is one of the best type of public men, affable, educated and ambitious to enter the public service for the good he can do, rather than for the goods he can get. He was graduated from Brown university, where he won his B. A. and M. A. degrees. Later he completed the course at Harvard law school, where he added an LL. B., and then took up the practice of law in Taunton, his native city. He is regarded as one of the coming young attorneys of Bristol county and already has a practice of some dimensions, but which is growing continually.

At the beginning of the year he was assigned by Speaker Cushing to the committee on legal affairs, which divides with the committee on judiciary the work of passing on the purely legal measures. There were a number of very important matters before it at this session, some of which foreshadow change of policies on the part of the state. One of these was the bill to pension widowed mothers and orphaned children, and, as a result of the work done by Mr. O'Keefe's committee, a law was enacted providing for the creation of a commission to study that problem. Others were equally important and are certain before they are finally settled to become momentous questions to the people of Massachusetts.

Mr. O'Keefe also took a prominent part in fighting for both the bills dealing with the Great River bridge at Taunton and in recompensing the widow of John Carr, who was killed in the line of duty. All of the Bristol county measures enlisted his efforts, some of them it is true, adversely, he believing them to entail unnecessary expenditure of the taxpayers' money. He, with the majority of the Bristol county members assisted in the passage of the bill systematiz-



ing the pay of county commissioners, which it is believed will affect many reforms in those offices throughout the state.

Mr. O'Keefe was born in Taunton on Nov. 3, 1883, and is an active member of the republican city committee there. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, that being his only fraternal connection.

Charles A. Orstrom.

An active Worcester member of the house of 1912, as he had been also in 1911, was Rep. Charles A. Orstrom, a democrat, who ably and successfully represented the 18th Worcester dist. He was one of the most



faithful members, but in addition to his faithfulness he had many other qualities of the good legislator. His vote on all the big matters of general legislation was cast in the interests of the people, among them being such measures as the initiative and referendum, the presidential preference primary bill and the direct election of United States senators. Rep. Orstrom also worked and voted for the repeal of the party enrollment requirement of the direct primaries act, against which the republican steam roller

was put in motion on the first day of the session.

He was assigned to the committee on banks and banking and voted to report the bill providing greater publicity for the reports of trust company examinations and the bill compelling trust companies to give security for the deposit of postal savings funds, both of which became law. Another bill that engaged his attention was that authorizing trust companies to establish branches, the first step in the establishment of a real money trust. This measure was killed in the committee and the report was accepted.

Rep. Orstrom's principal achievement this year and one of the big measures of the session was the enactment of his bill providing that the buying or endorsing of notes for small loans, or the furnishing of security for them, shall be considered as engaging in the small loans business. It was by this method that several of the leading sharks circumvented the law of 1911 and Rep. Orstrom's law remedies this condition, and the result is that all of this class have now taken out licenses from the supervisor of loan agencies.

Rep. Orstrom was born in Sweden on March 17, 1878, and attended the public schools there. He is a barber by trade and a member of the Odd Fellows, the Red Men, the Swedish Charitable Society and the Svea Gills and the Engelbracht Clubs. For five years he was a councilman in Worcester and for one year an alderman. He also served on the democratic city committee for five years.

Charles B. Packard.

Rep. Charles B. Packard of Brockton, who was elected to fill the vacancy from the 10th Plymouth district, caused by the death of a democrat—the late "Port" Hancock proved himself progressive and liberal-minded in his views. He supported



the Donahue resolutions in favor of the election of United States senators by the people, the initiative and referendum, the federal income tax and all other popular measures. He also took a great interest in labor and educational matters. He was friendly to the interests of the laboring classes and was an ardent advocate, and was instrumental in securing the passage through the house of the bill providing for free meals for school children.

Rep. Packard strongly supported the bill for a revision of the Brockton city charter, believing in the commission form of government, which was proposed in the new charter bill. Aside of this, however, he supported the bill because he believed the voters of Brockton should have the opportunity to vote for themselves and decide whether or not they wanted a change in their form of government.

Rep. Packard was well fitted to assume the important duties of a legislator, having served on the city council of Brockton in the years 1892-'93 and '04. He has been a member of the republican city committee for eight years and has been honored by his associates with election to the chairmanship of the finance and executive committees of that organization. He is at present a member of the Brockton license commission. Speaker Cushing appointed him to his predecessor's place on the important committee on insurance. Rep. Packard is prominent in the social and fraternal life of his city, being a past chancellor commander of the Harmony Lodge, K. P., a Mystic Shriner, an Elk, is affiliated with the different Masonic bodies of Brockton and holds membership in the Commercial Club of the city.

Rep. Packard was born in Brockton, Jan. 29, 1858 and is a graduate of the public schools of that city. For 20 years he has been in the wholesale leather business as a commercial traveller. Before that time he was a foreman shoe cutter.

Joseph H. Parker.

Woburn recognizing the value of Joseph H. Parker, Jr., as a public servant by sending him to the house for a second term, has profited still more this year. Rep. Parker was re-appointed to the committee on metropolitan affairs, controlling the policy and expenditures of the metropolitan district



and was elected as clerk of the committee.

As a democrat, Rep. Parker stood with the governor whenever he felt that he conscientiously could, on the many vetoes sent in during the year, but there were occasions when he had to disagree with him. The Woburn representative was particularly pleased to vote with the governor in the latter's vetoes of various salary grab bills, notably the one to increase the salaries of the county commissioners, which was notoriously lobbied by various county commissioners who gave up their whole time to laying siege to the state house corridors. The bill was declared by republicans and democrats alike to be "a steal." He also voted against increasing the already large salaries of the land court judges, and against pensioning court officers, and against more pay for the executive council.

Rep. Parker was recorded in favor of practically all of the great progressive measures of the year—the presidential primary, the Donahue resolutions for the direct election of U. S. senators, and the ratification of the amendment to the federal constitution to the same effect, the referendum amendment to the state constitution, the peaceful persuasion bill and permitting cities to provide food for school children.

Rep. Parker supported the stock transfer bill and also the bill to change the law regarding municipal lighting plants. It is practically impossible to get a referendum to the voters at present on any local question concerning municipal lighting because it requires the two-thirds affirmative vote of two successive city councils, before the people get a chance, and by that time any private plant can be so watered that the city would have to pay an exorbitant price to take it over. Rep. Parker voted for the bill to make it a simple majority vote of the council instead of two-thirds. Woburn has her troubles concerning lighting, and Rep. Parker appeared before the gas and electric light commission and obtained a reduction in the price of gas in Woburn from $1.60 to $1.25.

As a member of the committee on metropolitan affairs he had inserted in the million dollar parkways bill a provision for the construction of a boulevard from Pleasant street in Woburn, and extending along the western shore of Horn pond, to Winchester, at a cost of $50,000.

Joseph H. Parker was born in Woburn April 16, 1871, and educated in the public schools. He is a furniture and carpet buyer. He belongs to the Towanda and Bayside Smelt clubs and other social organizations.

Rep. Joseph A. Parks.

After nine consecutive years of service as a member of the house of representatives. Rep. Joseph A. Parks—"Joe Parks"—of Fall River, resigned late in the session of 1912 to accept an appointment by Gov. Foss as a member of the new industrial accident board, which is to have complete supervision of the administration of the law providing for compensation to workmen who are injured in the course of their employment.

From the standpoint of a reward of merit, no appointment could have been more fitting, for it is the culmination of a career which has been filled with accomplishments for the betterment of the condition of Massachusetts working men. Bred, and one might say born, in the life of a mill operative, Joe Parks early learned the terrible hardships which must be borne by the poorer classes, and he resolved to dedicate his life to their alleviation. How well he has succeeded is shown by the fact that for several years he has been the recognized labor leader in the house and to him more than any other person in the commonwealth is due the credit for the 54-hour law for women and children, the eight-hour law, and other laws too numerous to mention, but all designed to better the condition of the laboring classes.

For years Mr. Parks has been a student of the problem of eliminating the shameful waste which resulted from the "employers' liability law," under which injured



workmen received only about one-fifth of the aggregate amount paid by employers in damages. Each year he presented to the legislature a bill to remedy the evil, each successive one being an improvement over its predecessor, but each time the legislature seemed timid about taking so drastic a step. In 1909, however, his persuasiveness led to the appointment of a special commission to investigate the subject, and Gov. Draper offered him a place on the commission as a reward for his untiring efforts. Legislative history shows that the commission presented three distinct solutions of the problem, but that which had the backing of Joe Parks was so clearly the best that it received a practically unanimous endorsement of the legislature, and became the law of the commonwealth. His appointment as a member of the commission which is to administer the law followed, largely as a matter of course.

So Joe Parks retires from the legislature to take up another field of endeavor, where he is destined to be of even greater service to the poor people of the state, with sympathy for whom his heart is overflowing. He takes with him the well wishes of all who have known him, and the esteem of even those who have opposed his humanitarian measures, for one and all agree that organized labor has never had in the legislature a leader so fair as he.

Henry H. Parsons.

A member of the house of 1912 who made good through force of character and a natural ability to discern the merits or demerits of any scheme submitted to the legislature was Rep. Henry H. Parsons, republican, of Gloucester, of which city he was formerly mayor for three years.

He brought to the house this year a large experience in municipal office, where the problems differ only in degree from those of the legislature. Altogether he served his city in various capacities for seven years, the first two of which were in the old common council, now abolished; the next two in the board of aldermen, and, when the new



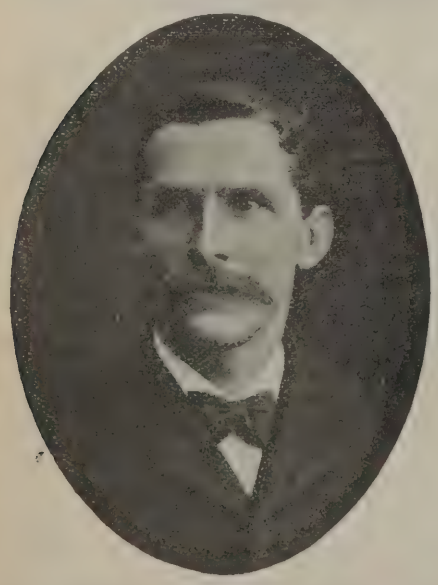
charter was adopted, he was chosen as the first mayor under it, serving three years in that capacity.

With this training he was well equipped to grapple with the larger affairs on Beacon hill, and his votes on all the big matters, such as the income tax amendment and ratification of the amendment to the federal constitution providing for the direct election of United States senators show him to have been a sturdy legislator whose loyalty to his party was always coupled with a greater loyalty to the state.

Rep. Parsons was born in Gloucester on Aug. 11, 1866, and attended the public schools there. He is a building mover by trade and is in business in his native city. He is a keen horseman and has membership in the Lynn, the Hamilton and the Cape Ann Driving clubs. Fraternally, he is a Red Man and a member of the Knights of Pythias. He served this year on the committee of harbors and public lands.

Norman B. Parsons.

Rep. Norman B. Parsons of Worcester, representing the 20th Worcester district,



was appointed by Speaker Cushing to the committee on drainage. A less active and able legislator might have been buried in that committee but Rep. Parsons made something of his place.

He is an authority on drainage, having had practical experience as a farmer and surveyor, and knowing how to get the best results from different sorts of soil. He never missed a committee meeting and rarely missed a roll-call.

Rep. Parsons voted and worked for all the progressive measures of the year. He supported the amendment to the constitution, ratified by both houses for the first time, providing for the referendum so that in case legislators are in doubt on any big measure like the western trolley merger they can refer it to the voters.

He supported also the broader proposition for both initiative and referendum, also direct election of the United States senators, and the peaceful persuasion bill.

He voted for free counsel for persons indicted, and to extend the school age, and to make it easier for cities and towns to get a chance to vote on whether they want to establish municipal lighting plants (at present it takes a two-thirds vote of the city government two different years, before the question gets to the people at all).

Norman B. Parsons was born in Worcester, Sept. 28, 1865, and educated in the public schools, graduating from the Worcester high school. He was elected thrice to the city council, 1903, 1904, 1905. He is a member of the K. P., Worcester board of trade and the Worcester horticultural society.

Joseph H. Pendergast.

A first-year man who made good in the house of 1912 was Rep. Joseph H. Pendergast of Ward 2. He was on the job every minute and he was looking after the interests of East Boston and its people all the while he was on the hill.

Rep. Pendergast has long been known to the politics of the island district, having



represented his ward in the old common council in 1907, 1908 and 1909 and was, as a result of this experience, familiar with the peculiar problems which confronted the residents of his own section.

When the East Boston Terminal Company bill came up for action in the session which closed in June he knew, therefore, just what it meant—its injustice to the residents of Orient Heights and to the many thousands of poor people who frequent Wood Island Park during the hot summer months. He fought the measure tooth and nail, and, despite the fact that the interests behind it were too strong for him and for the other East Boston men who stood out against it, it was generally conceded in the legislature that Rep. Pendergast had done all that any man could do to defeat the measure.

A measure for which Rep. Pendergast worked hard was that for the Bennington Street boulevard extension, known as the "missing link bill." The measure became a law and in another year East Boston will have direct communication at the state's expense with Lynn and the cities and towns to the north.

Rep. Pendergast also worked hard for the bill providing a constable for the East Boston court, a matter for which the business men of the section have long striven.

He was born in Boston on Dec. 9, 1879, and attended the public schools of the city. He is in business in East Boston, being proprietor of a news store, and is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the East Boston Catholic Association. He served on the committee on Water supply.

Chauncey Pepin.

When Chauncey Pepin of Salem took his seat in the session of 1912, as a new man, he found his work all cut out for him, good and hot; for there was Beverly fighting Salem hammer and tongs to grab Wenham lake for its own and compel its old mother



to go into the metropolitan water district, which Salemites wouldn't stand for a minute and there was Peabody grabbing at Ipswich river for her supply and incidentally demanding control of the big trunk sewer which had cost Salem $500,000. So Rep. Pepin found himself quickly assigned to the committee on water supply to be the voice of the Witch City on that committee and that he did his work well is shown by the fact that while Salem did not get all that it wanted, neither did Beverly get her grab of Wenham lake and the Salemites still hold their supply which was given them more than 40 years ago. Probably there hasn't been a bigger water fight at the state house in a decade at least if in a generation than this Salem-Beverly controversy and it has ended in the passage of a resolve for the appointment of an independent commission of three citizens to investigate the whole subject and to report to the next general court, which wasn't at all what Beverly wanted in the first instance but which she acquiesced in at the finish, while Salem smiled blandly because it was better than at one time she had expected.

Meantime Jupiter Pluvius joined forces with Rep. Pepin and settled the question that Wenham lake could and would come back regardless of legislation. Besides this water question Mr. Pepin did good work for the new Salem police station to cost $60,000, which the city is to have; on the act which the governor signed to prevent beam trawling in Salem bay for ground fish; on the new Salem charter bill; the $150,000 practice grammar school for Ward 5 and his own district, which the state and the city are to build together, each taking half of the cost; and for the Salem harbor commission, which acts have all been approved by Gov. Foss. For a first year man it is a very good record indeed and that is what Rep. Pepin's constituents think. He is 43 years of age, a watchmaker and musician, and his inborn courtesy makes him friends wherever he becomes known.

Lawrence S. Perry.

The 7th Bristol district (New Bedford) after sending a republican, in the person of Lawrence S. Perry, two years to the house, concluded to send a democrat, in 1911, but last November changed tack and again sent Rep. Perry. Speaker Cushing appointed Rep. Perry on the committee on legal affairs.

Rep. Perry worked hard for all measures for the benefit of New Bedford, and his experience on the committee on education

served him well in looking after a good appropriation for the textile school in his city, which is subject to periodical attacks on the plan of economy.

Lawrence S. Perry was born in New Bedford Feb. 21, 1883, and educated in the public schools and the University of Maine law school, from which he graduated in 1907.



He practiced law in New Bedford and is a member of the Sigma Beta Pi and Phi Kappa Phi.

Walter E. Piper.

Rep. Walter E. Piper, in his first year in the house as a representative from Quincy, showed himself a liberal, progressive republican.

He was appointed on the committee on mercantile affairs and was faithful and attentive to the duties of the committee and to the sessions of the house.

Rep. Piper was always on the job when any matter affecting his city came up. He presented the petition of Mayor Stone for legislation to extend the civil service laws so as to include the chief of the fire department of Quincy; and saw to it that the rules were suspended, it being too late for new business, and promoted its passage through both branches.

Mr. Piper was given charge of the ad-



verse report on the bill to provide for the licensing of real estate brokers, also of the bill relative to the trustees of the ministerial fund in the First Parish in Cambridge, also of the adverse report of the bill to incorporate Fairview cemetery.

Rep. Piper voted for the peaceful persuasion bill, the stock transfer tax, the referendum amendment to the constitution, the initiative and referendum, the direct election of United States senators, the Presidential primary bill and all such progressive legislation.

A. Franklin Priest.

One of the hard working members of the house of 1912 was Rep. A. Franklin Priest, a republican who represented the 2nd Essex district. He is one of the successful "come backs," who has made good. He served in the legislatures of 1909 and 1910 but was defeated for the nomination in 1911 by a mere handful of votes. In 1912 he was elected for his third term by an overwhelming majority and has amply justified the confidence of his people by his excellent record in the house this year.

He introduced five bills of which four are now upon the statute books, the most noted one being the Salisbury Beach Reservation bill, which was in itself a wonderful triumph for him and for the people who live in the Merrimack valley. His next victory was the bill relative to the registration of voters, by which no voter can be dropped from the voting list without proper notice in writing, and which will be greatly appreciated by a number of pols. The new cumulative index to the laws as enacted by the legislature was Priest's invention and has already received the highest endorsement from bench and bar. Another legislative triumph was the measure by which minors who secure liquor from dealers for blackmailing purposes are made criminally liable. The last bill which Rep. Priest introduced, relative to the lowering of the water in Lake Attitash, he succeeded in getting a compromise with the attorney general's of-



fice for all that the bill sought to accomplish.

He voted for every labor union measure that came before him and was one of the strongest advocates on the floor in their behalf. He worked hard and voted for all the progressive measures, although raising no hue and cry over the fact.

Rep. Priest was born in Haverhill on Sept. 13, 1885, graduated from the high school there, also from the University of Alabama and is a lawyer. He was a member of the house of 1909 and 1910, serving on the committees on legal affairs, constitutional amendments and engrossed bills. In 1912 he was elected clerk of public lighting. He is an Elk and Knight of Pythias. He is a candidate for another term.

Harry B. Putnam.

As a member of the committee on rules, popularly known as "the speaker's cabinet" and the ways and means committee, without doubt the two most important sub-bodies of the legislature, Rep. Harry B. Putnam of Westfield occupied an influential position in the house of 1912. It was Rep. Putnam's second year in the house from the 12th Hampden district. In his first term, in 1911, he was a member of the committee on judiciary. It is unusual for any new member to serve on three such important committees, and the fact that Rep. Putnam was so unusually honored speaks enough in itself for his ability in legislative work.

Rep. Putnam is a republican, but not of the machine kind. He supported the resolutions in favor of the direct election of United States senators by the people and other progressive and popular measures.

Rep. Putnam had the great satisfaction this year of seeing the so-called Hisgen anti-discrimination bill passed successfully by both branches. As a member of the sub-committee of the judiciary committee last year, which drafted an anti-discrimination bill, Rep. Putnam became greatly interested in the measure. Another bill which he worked hard for was the trolley merger bill which would give the western Massachusetts towns the extensions and



transportation which they so badly need. He also got through a bill making appropriations for improvements at the Westfield state sanatorium and guided through the house the bill making a general increase in the salaries of justices of district court and as an an amendment to the Holyoke bill provision for naturalization sessions of the supreme court at Westfield.

Rep. Putnam was born in the town of Westfield, Sept. 7, 1878. He is a graduate of the public schools and of the Boston University Law school, class of 1899. He is a lawyer and trustee of the Westfield Savings bank. Before coming to the legislature he was town counsel for three years.

John E. Quinn.

A young Cambridge representative who served his first term in the house of 1912 and who gave promise of being, with experience, one of the best legislators in the house, was Rep. John E. Quinn of the 1st Middlesex district, a democrat who showed



his fidelity to his party on every occasion.

It was on the bill for a new district court house in Cambridge that Rep. Quinn showed how closely he was looking after the interests of his constituents. That measure was juggled probably to a greater degree than any other that was before the house during the session. The interests behind the old court house were influential and were in a position to make the Cambridge men all sorts of trouble in their efforts for the new building. For a time it looked as if they were likely to succeed, but Rep. Quinn,

with others of the Cambridge delegation, finally got into the game and from that time forward there was plenty doing and the new court house was eventually sanctioned.

Rep. Quinn also worked hard for the bill which sought to have the state pay all the expenses of the militia companies of his city in their trips to and from the Wakefield rifle range. Another measure for which he should be given a great deal of credit was that which permits the city to incur debt for park purposes, without which several extensive improvements already projected would have been impossible and the employment of some hundreds of laborers who will now be given work was made likely.

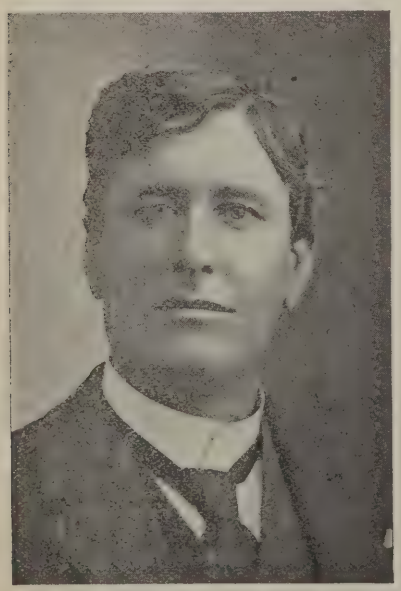
Also he was instrumental in pushing through the bill to compel the filing with the assessors of a true list of property in storage warehouses.

Rep. Quinn took a large part in securing the passage of the bill which removes the restrictions from some of the land now wanted by the Institute of Technology and thus paved the way for the removal of that school from Boston to Cambridge. That was another measure the passage of which is destined to provide work for hundreds of laborers and building workers and will result in putting large sums of money in circulation among people who have not too much of that useful commodity.

Rep. Quinn is a native of Cambridge, having been born in that city on Dec. 30, 1884. He attended the public schools there, and later became a pupil at the Harvard summer school. The young man's persistance was well illustrated during that period of his life, when he, forced by circumstances to work for a living, overcame obstacles by studying in his spare time. He graduated from the summer school and then took up the study of law evenings, finally passing the bar examination and qualifying for his present occupation as a praticing lawyer in his native city.

Martin L. Quinn.

A striking figure for the last four years is to leave the house for the senate, or at



least a try for the toga, and when Martin L. Quinn makes his try he has seldom failed to win. Rep. Quinn came to the house well equipped from his training as selectman of Swampscott and had barely warmed his seat before he was in the forefront of battle both on the floor and in committee. He has made so good that for the first time in its history his town has had a representative in the legislature for four consecutive years. Martin has a peculiarly vigorous get-there way of accomplishing results that is all his own.

Last year he attached to his belt no less than four gubernatorial quills representing as many acts which had met with executive approval. On the committee on harbors and public lands at the outset of his legislative career he was of material assistance to Lynn in putting through the big harbor development scheme for which the Lynn harbor investigation commission was originally created and which later on it is hoped will develop into making the Shoe City a port of commerce, though it may take millions to do it. He was on the committee on constitutional amendments that for the first time in years reported a resolve to strike the word male from the constitution, to give equal suffrage to women. When the information came to Quinn that a Lynn citizen had died from atrocious brutal assault in the state hospital at Westboro, he took it up, led in the investigation that followed and secured such radical changes in the regulations governing attendants in hospitals for the insane that a repetition of such brutality cannot occur without involving the superintendent of the institution. He followed that up this year with a speech on the floor of the house giving such graphic detail that by an overwhelming vote Gov. Foss's veto of the bill to appropriate $110,000 for beds and improvements for the unfortunates sleeping on the floor up under the roof in the hospital referred to, was swept aside and the act passed.

As a member of the committee on prisons this year Martin Quinn has introduced a reform in the women's reformatory at Sherborn which will give to the women the same privilege allowed the men in the state prison—that of speaking to each other when allowed the privilege of the yard. The Sherborn institution was the only one of all the prisons in the state where this rule of absolute silence was enforced.

On the committee on railroads Mr. Quinn was the active voice for Lynn in all the memorable fighting of 1911 for elimination of grade crossings in that city by depression of the tracks. Though that bill did not go through it was only on the final enactment stage that it was defeated in the senate and then by but very few votes. During the session just closed Rep. Quinn saved to his town its main traffic thoroughfare of Humphrey street and secured the passage of a resolve for an indvestigation by the Massachusetts highway commission of the advisability and cost of making that thoroughfare a state highway, not a parkway, with a width of 60 feet from Swampscott monument to Second Beach, thus solving the problem of congestion in a way satisfactory to the townspeople.

Rep. Quinn was instrumental in putting through the bill which the governor signed that women at the Nahant beach bathhouse shall be paid the same as men for similar work.

He is a candidate for senator to succeed George M. Newhall of Lynn and in a field of five promises to make it a merry fight. Martin will be missed in the house.

George F. Reardon.

One of the younger members of the house of 1912 who made a good impression on his associates was Rep. George F. Reardon of Holyoke, who looked after the interests of the 11th Hampden district in the house for the first time during the session. He was appointed to the committee on drainage and was elected as its clerk, and in his



service both in the committee and in the house demonstrated an ability to do hard and conscientious work for his constituents. His willingness to respond to any demand on his time was one of his distinguishing traits.

Rep. Reardon came to the legislature of 1912 without any previous experience as a holder of public office, but the record he had made would do credit to a veteran. He has been one of the most progressive republican members of the house. The Donahue resolutions in favor of the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, the federal income tax resolutions, the initiative and referendum and all other measures tending to bring the government closer to the people, received his hearty and sincere support.

All measures affecting Hampden county attracted Rep. Reardon's particular attention. He made a hard fight to get through an amendment to the western trolley merger bill so as to bring the proposed Southampton extension to a terminus on the Westfield and Holyoke street railway at Hampton ponds. He also took an active interest in the bill to revise the Holyoke city charter and the bill for the election of the aldermen in said city, both of which were passed.

Rep. Reardon was born in the city of Holyoke, Feb. 2, 1879. He obtained his education in the public schools and is a printer by trade| He is a member of the Holyoke Republican club and the Wildmere Social and Holyoke Butter clubs.

Joseph J. Reed.

The interests of the 1st Middlesex district have been taken care of exceptionally well during the three years that Rep. Joseph J. Reed of Cambridge has had them in charge in the house and there is every reason to believe that the voters of that district will send him back as many more times as he cares to serve.

It would not be giving just credit to the man, however, to say that only the 1st Middlesex district has benefitted from Rep. Reed's three years service in the lower legislative branch. The Cambridge man has been one of the real hustling friends that the "plain people" have had for the past three years. He has been active in every fight in behalf of said "common people." There was not a progressive measure, a labor measure, or, in fact, a measure of any kind designed to benefit the masses, that Rep. Reed did not work and vote for.

It is unquestionably due in a large meas-



ure to the efforts of Rep. Reed, for instance, that reforms have been brought about in the treatment of the boy delinquents of the state who are sent to the Lyman School to pay the penalty of the errors of their young ways. The people of the state know well the cruel and abusive treatment that was dealt out to the youngsters at the Lyman institution which prevailed before the legislature, at the behest of Rep. Reed and several others like him, took action in the matter.

This year Rep. Reed took up the fight of the small grocer and produce dealer. Rep. Reed is a produce dealer himself and when the bill came up the past session establishing legal weights for different fruits and vegetables and providing that they shall be sold by weight, rather than by measure, as heretofore, he realized the great hardships which the bill would impose upon the small dealers in such articles if passed as it came into the legislature originally. He therefore made a hard fight to secure the passage of an amendment so that the small grocer and the small producer, some of

whom could not afford to lay out the money for a government scale which they were obliged to purchase under the bill, could sell their wares in the old measures although applying the requirement that they should give the legal weight.

Rep. Reed was born in Brookline, June 14, 1867. He is a democrat and one who can always be relied upon to stand up for democratic principles. He is a graduate of the parochial and public schools. He served this year on the committee on liquor laws where he performed able service. In his first year in the house—1910—he served on the committee on public service and in 1911 was a member of the committee on railroads. His services on these different committees have given him an extensive knowledge of legislation on various subjects and his retirement from the halls of legislation would be a great loss to his district and the commonwealth.

Michael J. Reidy.

In Rep. Michael J. Reidy of Ward 15, Boston had a member in the house of 1912, a legislator amply qualified for leadership



and one whose intelligence put him first among all the members of the last legislature. He was one of the ablest debaters in the chamber this year, his speeches on most subjects were clear-cut expositions of the subject he had in hand and his points were scored with a directness that could not be missed.

It was he who practically put the socialist propaganda out of commission in the legislature, when he got after Rep. Morrill and called attention of the members that they were being used by the socialist party to give importance to half-baked schemes that were without the elements of importance.

He was also to the front in denouncing the Waltham bathhouse scheme, by which the city of Boston was asked to pay almost half the cost of an amusement enterprise for Waltham youngsters. He has during his three last years in the legislature fought these metropolitan district schemes and insisted that it was time the places which have been milking the city's taxpayers turned about and showed a willingness to shoulder their own burdens.

On the big matters it was his voice which always gave the keynote. He denounced as an attack on Boston's business prosperity the attempt to tax stock transfers. He was for the square deal to gas and street railway companies, although insisting that they should be willing to give the people what he was asking for them. This was shown in a most emphatic way when he favored the Washburn bill extending the power of the railroad commission and to make its findings mandatory.

Other individual measures might be cited to show the active part Rep. Reidy took in the affairs of the session, notably in the Grand Trunk matter and the bills to develop the port of Boston. He favored the Western trolley merger, even opposing Gov. Foss's veto, because he believed it would do much toward settling a bad situation.

His whole career may, in fact, be summed up in a few words by saying that he was an able legislator, and impartially recognized as by far the ablest in the house of 1912. He was also fair, an indefatigible worker for his own district and for the individuals who composed it.

Rep. Reidy was born in South Boston on Aug. 8, 1870, and attended the public schools there. He is a telegrapher and stenographer and a member of the national executive board of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union. He was a member of the old common council in 1894 and 1895 and of the house in 1896, 1897, 1909 and 1911. He was a member of the committee on street railways in the last session.

Ray R. Rideout.

It was with real regret that his colleagues learned of the decision of Rep. Ray R. Rideout of Somerville not to stand for a third term, but Mr. Rideout's real estate interests have become so large that he found he could not, in justice to himself, give another year to the service of the commonwealth. It is unfortunate that the very kind of men the legislature needs, men of Rep. Rideout's type, find that it entails too much personal sacrifice to serve the state for any length of time. Rep. Rideout has been in the house two years and he has proved himself one of its ablest, most progressive and most popular members.

In his first year he was honored with the best appointment that a member can secure, a place on the committee on metropolitan affairs, and took a leading part in the deliberations of that important committee, but this year, for a particular reason, he asked to be relieved from membership on the committee on metropolitan affairs and placed a less sought after committee—banks and banking. Speaker Cushing complied with his request and also placed him upon the committee on public service.

Rep. Rideout desired to serve on the committee on banks and banking because it had before it the revision and codification of the co-operative bank laws, in which Rep. Rideout had a particular interest through his connection, as secretary and treasurer, with the Winter Hill Co-operative



bank. He played an important part in the revision of these laws and was responsible for several important amendments.

Rep. Ridcout is also treasurer of the Somerville Institutions for Savings. He is a native of Castle Hill, Me., having been born there in 1875. He graduated from the high school of his native town and from Comer's Commercial college. Before coming to the house he had served in the Somerville board of aldermen for three years and was president of the Ward 4 republican club in 1906-'07 and was president of the republican city committee in 1908 and 1909. He is a Mason, Odd Fellow and Knight of Pythias and of the Webcowit and Middlesex clubs.

Louis O. Rieutord.

One of the active democrats of the house of 1912 was Rep. Louis O. Rieutord of Southbridge, who was serving his first term from the 5th Worcester district.

Rep. Rieutord, who is a prominent lawyer at the Worcester county bar, was assigned by Speaker Cushing to the committee on mercantile affairs, where he was active in settling many of the important matters which came before that body, among them being a number to improve the telephone service in various sections of the state.

Rep. Rieutord also worked hard to secure a police court for Southbridge, to replace the first southern Worcester district court with its awkward system of sessions in Southbridge and Webster. The measure, regardless of its merit, was practically killed by the committee on judiciary which reported it leave to withdraw.

Rep. Rieutord worked hard for the income tax bills, including that for Massachusetts as well as the big one providing for the ratification of the amendment to the constitution voted by congress at Pres. Taft's request two years ago. He also was a hard worker for the redemption of the pledges made by the democratic leaders to bring about the abolition of party enrolment at the primaries. He also voted for the initiative and referendum, the presidential preference primary law and the direct election of United States senators.

Rep. Rieutord was born in Springfield on May 13, 1873, and attended the public schools of that city, afterward being graduated from the College de l'Assomption, Quebec. After he had completed his col-



lege course he returned to the United States, where he took up the study of law, securing his degree and entering at once upon the practice of his profession. He has a lucrative business at Southbridge, and is prominent in the social life of that town. He is a member of Conseil Rochambeau and of l'Union St. Jean Baptiste d'Amerique.

John L. Saltonstall.

Rep. John L. Saltonstall of Beverly in his second year in the house was honored by selection to the important committee on ways and means. No other committee works so hard. It is a daily grind, that continues long after the other committees have concluded their sessions,—in fact up to the very day of prorogation. Few legislators are willing to sacrifice their personal liberty to the extent required to go on this committee, and Speaker Cushing was fortunate in finding one so well-equipped and so industrious as Rep. Saltonstall proved himself to be.

He had charge of 44 bills, including the gypsy moth appropriation, Lynn harbor bill, Gloucester harbor bill, bill to provide for commission to investigate water supply for Salem, Beverly and Peabody, bill to provide for investigation of Danvers and Back river by state board of health, and the Newburyport bridge bill.

One of the important matters handled by Rep. Saltonstall was the resolve to provide for a commission to investigate and report as to the advisability of legislation for the further protection of the public in regard to sales of bonds, stocks or securities of corporations.

He also had charge of the measure providing for an independent agricultural school in Essex county. It may be recalled how many years such a measure has been bitterly fought, and how Gov. Draper vetoed such a bill, as did also Gov. Foss.

Rep. Saltonstall is mentioned both for mayor of his native city, and also for the upper branch of the legislature. There is no doubt that he will reap higher honors, but it is not Beverly's time to take the senatorial seat this year.

John L. Saltonstall was born in

Beverly, May 23, 1878, and educated at Groton School and Harvard (1900). He is a member of the firm of Hunt, Saltonstall & Co., investment securities.

Rep. Saltonstall has had experience in the diplomatic service, having been secretary to Ambassador Choate. He is a vice president of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, and belongs to a number



of organizations, including the Masons. Prior to his election to the house he served in the Beverly city council.

John C. Sanborn.

One of the solid men of the house of 1912 was John C. Sanborn of Lawrence, a democrat, who, judged from the standpoint of fitness and ability, stood out prominently in the Essex county delegation. It was Mr. Sanborn's second term, and the results of the experience he had gained during the session of 1911 were easily apparent very early in the session of this year.

Mr. Sanborn was appointed by Speaker Cushing to a place on the committee on judiciary, and although of the minority party, was regarded as one of the most valuable members of that body, his voice hav-



ing great weight in deciding the course the committee took on matters and subjects considered by it.

Although Mr. Sanborn was one of the most faithful members in either branch at committee hearings and at sessions of the house he found time for many acts and errands in behalf of his constituents, while on the floor of the legislature, in debate, his influence was as great as it was in the committee on judiciary.

While working for the general welfare of the state, though, Mr. Sanborn always had time to do a great deal for the people of Lawrence. The Merrimac river waterways bill owes its present prominence as an issue to work which Mr. Sanborn did in its behalf.

The fact that the legislature took a hand in the big textile strike in his own city was due entirely to Mr. Sanborn's initiative. It was he who offered the order for the appointment of the committee and he who worked for its passage and it was he who assisted the members of the committee with facts and suggestions after it was appointed and it developed that the trust officials were disposed to ignore them. He had much to do, in fact, with the successful settlement of the trouble and in securing the increase in pay for the operatives.

In respect to the Lawrence strike, Atty. Powers stated in an open letter to the legislative committee that the strike could not have been settled but for the action of the legislature in taking the matter in hand and insisting upon concessions.

As a member of the committee on judiciary Mr. Sanborn took an important part in preventing the amendment of the workingman's compensation act so that it would be to all intents and purposes valueless, as several astute counsel for various interests tried to have done during the session just closed.

Rep. Sanborn, besides fighting successfully against the attempt of employers, by agreements with employees, to do their own insuring led the unsuccessful fight to exclude employers' liability insurance companies from the act. He also had a prominent part in the success of the bill for a short and sane form of deeds, the bill reorganizing the Boston municipal court and the fraudulent advertising bill, besides leading in the defeat of the attempt to exempt personal property from taxation by merely taxing its income.

Rep. Sanborn served on the special committee on congressional redistricting and was largely responsible for the many advantages the democrats gain under the redistricting.

Mr. Sanborn was born in Lawrence on Dec. 1, 1868. He was graduated from the public schools there and afterward from Dartmouth, taking up school teaching upon leaving college. Later he studied law at Boston university law school and today has a lucrative practice in his native city. He is a Mason, a member of the Home club of Lawrence, the Merrimack Valley Country club and the Lyra society.

Edgar E. Sargent.

Edgar E. Sargent of Belchertown, a democrat from the 4th Hampshire district, and one of the influential members of the house of 1912, in which he served his second term, was a type of legislator from whom his party must select its leaders throughout the state if it is to take advantage of its present opportunities.

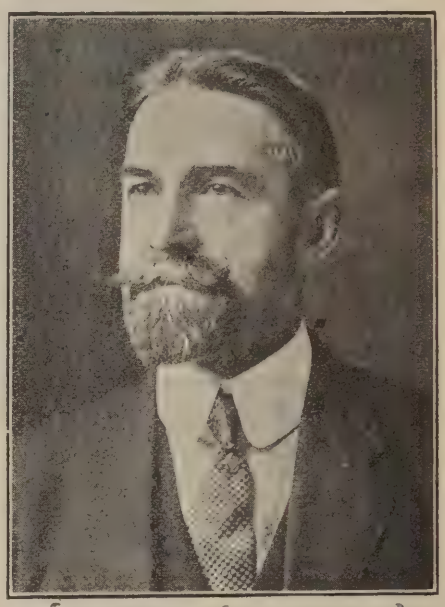
No man from any section of the state was more conscientious in the performance of his duties than the member from Belchertown. He was on the job all day, every day, possessed a knowledge of legislation that was of great assistance to him and to his district and was always on the people's side in every contest between the many and the special few who sought extraordinary privileges.

As a member of the committee on agriculture he took a deep interest in all milk legislation, and was one of the leaders in the fight for the overturn of the Ellis bill, which added inspection by the state board of health to the various other kinds that now harass the dairymen. He fought hard for the various measures to encourage farming, his voice being one of the loudest and most insistent on the bills to increase appropriations for that purpose.

He also, as a member of the committee on labor, reported the full crew bill, requiring railroad companies to safeguard their passengers by keeping a sufficient number of men on their trains to properly man them in emergencies and thus reduce the possibility of collisions.

He personally secured from the state highway commission, out of their annual appropriation, $7500 for the construction of a highway in Granby, between Belchertown and Holyoke, and secured the assurance of the commission that next year it will construct the piece from Belchertown to Granby.

Rep. Sargent worked hard for the Brookfield state highway bill, carrying it through three distinct fights and roll-calls in the house, and it was due to his labors in this matter that the appropriation became available. He also was responsible for securing the passage of the act validating the state election in Ware last fall, which had been questioned because of alleged irregularity in posting the warrant. The measure to tax all the people of Hampshire county to allow Northampton to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the settlement was one of those he fought strenuously, while the bill to grant a char-



ter to a private water company at Granby also enlisted his attention.

Rep. Sargent was born in Boston on Nov. 4, 1854. He is a farmer and a member of the board of selectmen of Belchertown.

Frederick W. Schlapp.

Frederick W. Schlapp of Lawrence was one of the younger democrats in the house of 1912 whose persistence in working for his constituents made him a very valuable legislator, while his pleasing manners and willingness to oblige made him one of the most popular members of the lower branch this year.

He was assigned by Speaker Cushing, as he had been the previous year by Speaker Walker, to a place on the committee on public charitable institutions, one of the



most important bodies which reports to the legislature on any of the state's activities. As a member of that committee it was his duty to visit every one of the state's insane hospitals, the big almshouse at Tewksbury, the homes for the care of mentally undeveloped children, and all of the other beneficent instutitions where those who are unable to care for themselves are kept. As a result, his part in framing the policies of those places this year was great, it having been his work to decide on the amount of money each should have out of the state funds.

During the Lawrence strike Rep. Schlapp was one of the active workers for the San-

born order, and afterward he was of material assistance to the committee appointed to settle the matter. He took a big part in bringing the mill owners and the committee members together and when the former showed signs of being contemptuous toward the legislature and its efforts Rep. Schlapp was instrumental in starting the movement which ultimately led to a termination of hostilities.

His own big work of the session was the passage of the east end bridge bill, which the big real estate interests of Lawrence imagined they had killed a year ago.

Another pet bill of his was the one creating the Merrimac river waterways commission to report on the development of the river for navigation.

Rep. Schlapp was born in Frankfort, Germany, in 1882, but came to Lawrence early in his boyhood. He was educated in the public schools of Lawrence, afterward attending the Lawrence commercial school. He is employed as a bookkeeper and clerk in his home city. Rep. Schlapp is an Odd Fellow and a member of the Loyra Glee Club of Lawrence.

C. Burnside Seagrave.

Rep. Seagrave of Cambridge had to fight for his nomination and for his election, Cambridge being notable for its independence in politics. But now that he has made a good record in his first year there is no doubt that he will be returned, and he will have an easier time on the return journey. Rep. Seagrave succeeded Russell Wood, the militant progressive, and was just as progressive, but showed tact in not rubbing fur the wrong way, so that he got along



just as well as his predecessor and accomplished more.

Speaker Cushing appointed him to the committee on fisheries and game, and his special knowledge of the problems of the year was recognized by his election to the position of clerk of the committee. He never missed a session, and was one of the hardest working members.

For the committee he was given charge of the measure providing an especial appropriation for increasing the quantity of food fish produced in public waters, and carried it through to enactment with success. He also was given charge by the committee of the adverse report on the Merwin bill to prohibit the use of automatic shotguns, pistols, and revolvers.

He handled and put through the bill to encourage the propogation of wild birds and game quadrupeds, except hares and rabbits and also steered through the bill placing protection upon pickerel during the spawning season.

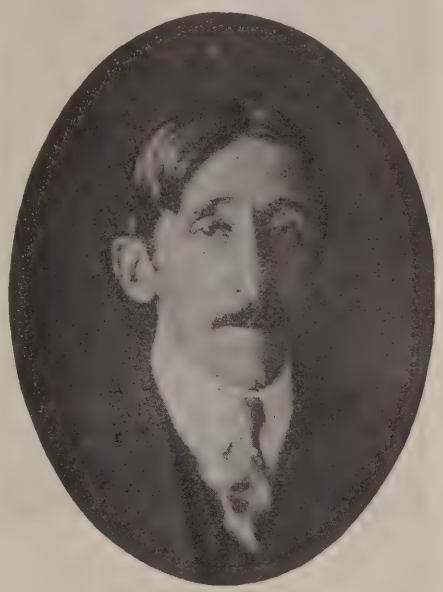
Rep. Seagrave was found recorded as a progressive republican on the majority of the progressive measures of the year. He voted for the referendum amendment to the constitution, also for the amendment to the constitution allowing women to become notaries public, also for the public opinion bill. He opposed extravagance, voting against the "salary grabs," especially the bill to increase the salaries of the county commissioners, and to increase the salaries of the land court judges.

Rep. Seagrave is editor and one of the publishers of the Cambridge Chronicle. He was born in Uxbridge, on August 3, 1862, and was educated in the public schools, He belongs to the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Red Men, Royal Arcanum, Sons of Veterans, Massachusetts Fish & Game Protective association, Middlesex Sportsmen's association, of which he is secretary, Massachusetts Press association, and Cambridge Historical society.

Alexander Sedgwick.

Alexander Sedgwick of Stockbridge has been a unique figure in the house of 1912, and not a few predictions are heard that he, like his Stockbridge prodecessor in the house, will ultimately be sent to the senate.

As a member of the committee on public



health he has done yeoman service in the endeavor to give the state board of health somewhere near a decent degree of authority to enforce the health laws of the commonwealth.

As a member of the committee on roads and bridges he has shown himself not only an advocate of good roads but also an advocate of putting the tax on those who use the roads most and hardest—the automobilists.

Mr. Sedgwick is an automobilist himself, but he believes in paying his just dues. A saying of his has become proverbial. When some of the wealthy automobile people protested against increased fees, saying "We cannot afford to pay them," Rep. Sedgwick retorted,

"What right has a poor man to have an automobile?"

The retort brought down the house and silenced completely those who would escape from increased dues.

Mr. Sedgwick made one mistake which greatly amused his friends because of the perturbation it caused him. In his vote against the federal income tax, which he had strongly advocated during his campaign, he frankly admitted when questioned regarding it by Mr. Lomasney of Boston, upon the floor of the house, that it was the greatest mistake of his legislative experience.

He was in his committee on roads and bridges during the debate and not having seen the calendar of the day arrived in the house just as his name was reached in the roll call. Confusing the question at issue with a state income tax which he had been warned against as unconstitutional, he voted cheerily no and remained completely ignorant of his blunder until after the morning session when his crime was revealed to him by his democratic brethren and it was a grave question for some time whether he would not blow up entirely. Mr. Sedgwick had violent indigestion all the afternoon.

Rep. Sedgwick comes of distinguished ancestry. In his home, where he has entertained so hospitably several legislative committees, there hangs the portrait of his ancestor, Judge Theodore Sedgwick, speaker of the sixth congress, and among the family archives is a letter from George Washington to Speaker Sedgwick imploring the latter not to retire from public life.

Another Theodore Sedgwick was a member of the legislature in 1824, 1825 and 1826 and introduced the bill for the building of the railroad from Albany to Boston. He was a candidate for lieutenant-governor on the democratic ticket several years.

Other ancestors have been prominent as legislators, lawyers, and writers of fiction and biography. Rep. Sedgwick's brother is editor of the Atlantic, and Alexander Sedgwick himself has written quite a good deal of prose.

Alexander Sedgwick was born in New York City, Jan. 24, 1867; educated in public and private schools; and has been a journalist and also a rancher in California before he settled down in Stockbridge with his charming wife and three children.

Benjamin Sharp.

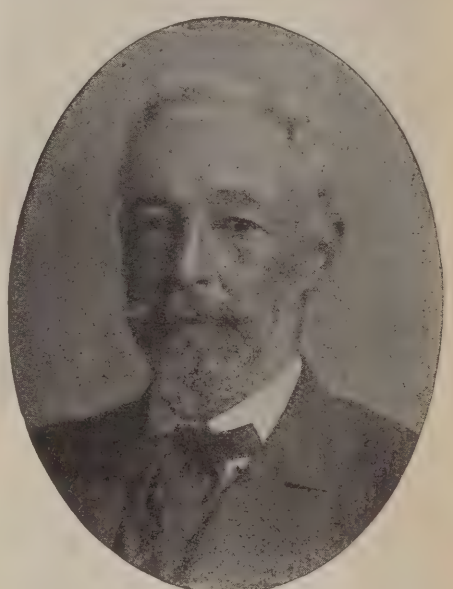
Dr. Benjamin Sharp represented Nantucket in the house for the third successive year, and his record displays such ability that he will probably be sent back for a fourth term.

Dr. Sharp was again the chairman of the committee on fisheries and game, and no member of the house showed himself better fitted for particular committee appointment. He was also appointed to the committee on public health.

The way he handled his committee business was a marvel, and should have corrected not a little slackness among some members.

He secured a suspension of the rules so that the bill to protect wild game and encourage its propogation might be hastened to passage. The bill had a stormy time but Chairman Sharp had the satisfaction of seeing it enacted finally.

He succeeded in pushing through under suspension of all rules the bill to authorize the fish and game commissioners to take lands in Barnstable county for establishing fish hatcheries, an important meas-



ure, and he secured an appropriation for dredging Nantucket harbor.

An analysis of the bills of which he had charge shows his capacity for leadership. Here are some: Bill relative to the assessment of damages caused by deer; adverse report on the bill to extend the open season in hares and rabbits; bill relative to the shooting of wild fowl; adverse report on the bill to provide for the analysis of cigarettes; adverse report on the bill for an investigation of Buzzards Bay fisheries; bill relative to the shooting of coot; adverse report on the bill to permit the killing of trout; bill to limit the killing of wild fowl.

Rp. Sharp voted against various extravagant or radical bills, for instance: pensions for court officers, pensions for probation officers, peaceful persuasion, but showed himself a true progressive by voting for the Presidential primary, direct elections of U. S. senators, and the referendum amendment to the constitution.

Benjamin Sharp was born in Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 1, 1858, and educated in Swarthmore public schools, and Swarthmore college (1878). He is a member of the American Philosophical society, Academy of Natural Sciences (Philadelphia), and Boston Society Natural History. He is a lecturer on and worker in zoology; has been a frequent contributor to periodicals on scientific subjects, and his interest in zoology led him to accompany the Peary expedition of 1891 to the Arctic.

John H. Sherburne, Jr.

The town of Brookline sent two brand new representatives to the house of 1912,

but both soon proved their mettle. Rep. Sherburne was given one of the much coveted places on the metropolitan affairs committee, and "made good" from the start.

Rep. Sherburne was given charge by the committee on metropolitan affairs of a number of important matters, and although a first year man, without previous experience in public office, showed that he was able to handle them with intelligence and perspicuity.

Rep. Sherburne took a strong interest in the development of the port of Boston, and had charge of the bill to establish the Port of Boston fund, based on the recommendation of the directors of the port.

For the committee on metropolitan affairs he reported that the resolve for the dredging of a part of the Charles River above the Galen street bridge in Watertown, and for an anchorage or mooring basin in the vicinity of that bridge, be referred to the next general court.

This matter was fought over during the preceding year and came up again by being taken from the files, and there was still another proposition which Rep. Shelburne was given charge of for dredging all the way from Galen street to No. Beacon



street. Both were put to sleep for another year.

Rep. Sherburne also had charge of the adverse reports on three different bills for both houses—on the Cambridge side of the Charles, at Tineon brook, and at Waltham on the Charles.

The adverse reports on all these bills were finally sustained, but not without contest. There was a tremendous fight for the bathhouse at Waltham, and the house was so lobbied that the bill went through, but was finally defeated in the senate.

Mr. Sherburne looked after the bill for the retirement of commissioned officers of the militia, and secured the adoption by a vote of 72 to 11 of an important amendment changing the mandatory provision to permissive. The bill was then pushed along, 58 to 24.

He had charge, also, for the committee on metropolitan affairs of adverse reports on various bills aimed at the civil service.

John H. Sherburne, Jr., was born in Boston Jan. 29, 1877, and educated in private schools, and Harvard, class of 1899. He is a lawyer in active practice, and prominent in the Masons, and is captain of Battery A. field artillery.

Albert H. Silvester.

A legislator who was a distinct credit to his city and of material benefit to his district was Rep. Albert H. Silvester of Worcester, a republican, who for the second time represented the 19th dist. He was able and he was willing, added to which he had the gift of making friends everywhere, a combination of qualities that resulted in securing for the 19th dist. a fair start on nearly anything it wanted.

Rep. Silvester took a great interest in all the big legislation, and, while he was not an orator of any particular ability he was possessed of great common sense and had the knack of presenting his side of an argument, when he did feel called upon to take the floor, in language that left little doubt as to the merits of the question as it appealed to him. Thus it was that he was able to be of great value to the Worcester delegation when the measures in which that city was interested came along.

He was a hard worker for some of the big general legislation and as a member of the committee on labor was of great assistance to the workingmen of the state on all their bills. As a member of the committee on federal relations he assisted in reporting the income tax bill and the ratification of the constitutional amendment pro-



viding for the direct election of United States senators.

Rep. Silvester was born in Boston on Jan. 21, 1859, and was graduated from the public schools and Danvers high. He is a card machine operator, a member of the Worcester Society of Antiquity and of the Worcester Republican Club.

Charles D. Smith.

One of the substantial democrats of the house of 1912 was Rep. Charles D. Smith of Gloucester, whose influence on many of the important bills of the session was great, despite the fact that he was of the minority party. Mr. Smith was elected to the house from 22d Essex district, one of the republican strongholds of Massachusetts and one so seldom carried by the democrats that his



advent on Beacon hill was almost an epoch in the annals of Cape Ann.

He had not been in the legislature more than a few days, though, when it was seen that there was a reason for his election quite aside from the mere fact, or, in his case, the disadvantage of party. He is a serious-minded legislator and he came to the house with very definite ideas regarding the responsibility of a public official to his constituents. As a result, he came prepared to do the state's business, and he tried every minute of the session of 1912 to do it as well as he knew how. The few matters relating to Gloucester and Cape Ann came first in his estimation and he devoted to them every effort of which he was capable. One of the important measures in the interest of Gloucester, was the bill appropriating $1,500 for the improvement of Mill River. After a hard fight Rep. Smith pushed this measure through and the work is now under way.

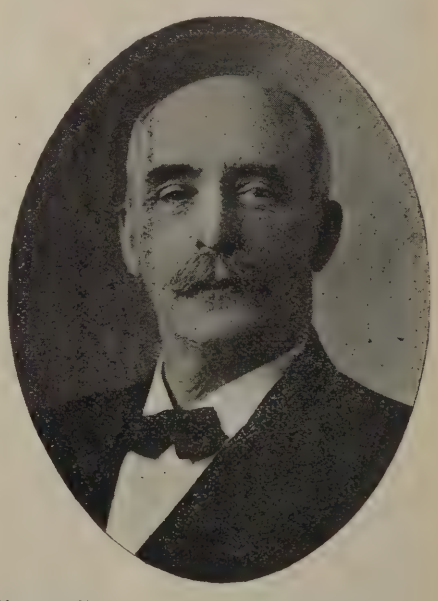
Mr. Smith was assigned by Speaker Cushing to the committee on taxation and there he was called to decide upon the merits of various bills dealing with the taxation problem in Massachusetts, which is admittedly a difficult one. Among these were one to reimburse the victim in case of an invalid tax sale and another to exempt trust company stock held by savings banks. There were many other good taxation ideas before the committee, but most of them had been only partly thought out and these were sent to the next legislature.

Rep. Smith was an ardent advocate of all the important progressive measures of his party, including the direct election of United States senators, the income tax, the initiative and referendum, and the bill to grant the Grand Trunk railroad the right of entry to Boston and Worcester. He also supported Gov. Foss consistently all through the session and refused absolutely to play politics with any of the matters that had become principles of his party.

Rep. Smith is a native of Shapleigh, Me., and attended the public schools there and in New Hampshire. He studied law in the office of the late William D. Northend at Salem and is a prominent member of the Essex county bar. He is a Knight of Pythias and was formerly clerk of the Gloucester police court. His only political office before being elected to the legislature was as a councilman in Gloucester, he having served in the boards of 1894 and 1895.

Jerome S. Smith.

One of the independent first year republicans in the last legislature was Rep. Jerome S. Smith of Provincetown, representing the 3rd Barnstable district. Mr. Smith was a good type of the legislator who considers



the merits and demerits of a question and then votes as his conscience dictates. He believed that United States senators should be elected by direct vote of the people and he accordingly voted for a resolution introduced by Frank J. Donahue of Boston in favor of that system of electing the senators. He also believed that the burdens of taxation should be borne by those best able to pay it and supported the Donahue resolutions ratifying the proposed amendment to the constitution for a federal income tax. In fact, there were few measures, if any, involving progressive principles or affecting the rights of the common people, which Rep. Smith did not support enthusiastically, including the initiative and referendum and other bills of a like nature designed to bring the government closer to the governed.

Rep. Smith was chosen by Speaker Cushing to serve on the committee on fisheries and game, where he did good and conscientious work. On this committee he strongly opposed the bill to prohibit the sale of game and took the floor of the house in opposition to it, making an able exposition of his side of the case. He strongly impressed the house with the knowledge which he dis-

played of the different kinds of migratory birds and the subject as a whole.

The Provincetown legislator took an active interest in the big measures which came up during the session. He was a strong supporter of the bill to regulate the cold storage of food products which finally passed the two branches, after he had succeeded in having fish exempted from tagging.

For his own district, he secured the passage of a bill, introduced by himself, appropriating the sum of $10,000 to be expended during the period of four years after the passage of the act, under the direction of the board of harbor and land commissioners, for the reclamation of the province lands belonging to the commonwealth in the county of Barnstable, as a means toward the preservation of Provincetown harbor. He also got through a bill to increase the salary of the sheriff of Barnstable county. He went before the harbor and land commission and made a hard fight to secure additional appropriations for the dredging of Parnet harbor at Truro and Rock harbor at Orleans, travelling individually with the commission, at their solicitation, to inspect thase harbors and pointed out to them the need of the appropriations asked for.

Rep. Smith was born in Provincetown, Nov. 19, 1850. He graduated from the public schools and followed the sea for five years. He was later engaged in the beef business, but is now retired. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow.

John G. Stevens.

John G. Stevens of Marblehead has represented the old town and the 16th Essex district for two years, and is a candidate for a third term. With the example of Swampscott, its next door neighbor, having four years representation in the Massachusetts house, the people of Marblehead, if they appreciate good work, will see that Rep. Stevens is sent back again. Mr. Stevens has had two committees during his legislative career—last year it was fisheries and game; during the session just closed, harbors and public lands, and he has made good use of his time. Coming from Marblehead, no more appropriate committee could have been chosen for him than that of harbors and public lands.

The biggest matter before the committee was the request of the harbor and land commission for a larger blanket appropriaction this year. For the past three years



under the act of 1909 the board has had not exceeding $100,000 to expend in the improvement of small harbors, rivers and inlets. This year the term ran out and the board wanted an increase to $200,000 a year for the ensuing three years. As they stated the harbor and land commissioners already had $150,000 worth of work asked for in applications filed with them. Marblehead and his own North Shore were directly interested in this bill and Rep. Stevens voted to give the commissioners what they asked for. This was subsequently cut down by the ways and means committee to $150,000 and Rep. Stevens gave his best effort to putting the bill through although he believed that the larger sum should have been allowed.

Other bills for the improvement of Salem harbor, Harbor Cove in Gloucester, Lynn harbor and others have all come under Rep. Stevens' consideration in his committee work and he has proved himself a very useful man. He is a shoe manufacturer and his training of five years as a selectman of his town and as overseer of the poor stood him in good stead in the legislature. He took an interest in the bill which the governor made law that the selectmen of Marblehead, subject to the approval of the park commissioners, are authorized to lay out and construct a street across a part of Mugford park in Marblehead. This bill was originally that of the park commissioners, but the referendum to the voters was added through Rep. Stevens' effort. Mr. Stevens is 38 years of age.

Waldo L. Stone.

Because of the able service which he rendered as a member of the committee on agriculture last year, Rep. Waldo L. Stone of Sudbury, the republican representative of the 13th Middlesex district, was reappointed to that committee this year by Speaker Cushing, and was also given a place on the important committee on prisons.

The committee on agriculture again had the various milk bills before it this year and the legislator from Sudbury rendered valuable service in the consideration of those bills and all other legislation dealing with the agricultural conditions in the state.



As a member of the committee on prisons, Rep. Stone was instrumental in securing more humane treatment for the inmates of the Sherborn prison for women. It was found that the unfortunate prisoners confined there for various offences were not allowed to converse with each other on any day but holidays and Saturdays, when they were permitted to enjoy conversation for about an hour or so. Rep. Stone immediately got busy and together with some of his associates succeeded in securing a revision of the rules tending to better treatment for those women.

Rep. Stone was born in Sudbury, Feb. 8, 1864. He is a graduate of the public schools and the Lowell Commercial college. He is a prominent member of the Market Gardener's association and also holds membership in the A. F. A. M. and R. A. C. He has been chairman of the selectmen of Sudbury for the past 15 years.

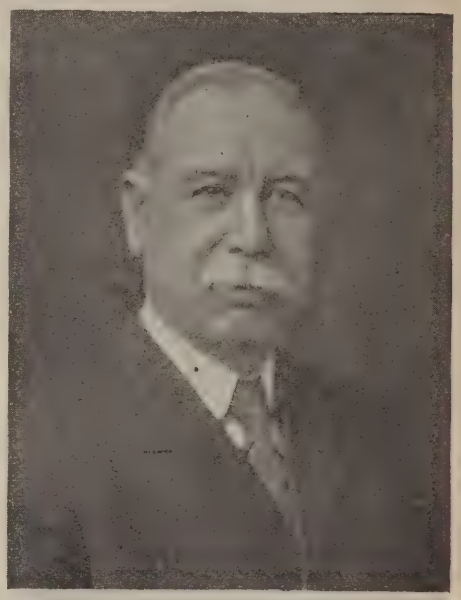
Henry M. Storm.

The able service rendered by Rep. Henry M. Storm of Brantree, the republican representative from the 8th Norfolk district, last year as a plain member of the committee on towns, brought him a promotion to the chairmanship of that committee this year at the hands of Speaker Cushing.

In the matter of local legislation, Rep. Storm succeeded in securing the passage of a bill, which he introduced, providing that the commonwealth shall take over a tract of land in South Braintree for park purposes and for the protection of the local water supply. The towns of Braintree, Randolph and Holbrook get their water supply from there.

Rep. Storm's record for the two years that he has served on the hill shows him to be a progressive in every respect. He was a strong advocate of the federal income tax and a supporter also of the Donahue resolutions ratifying the proposed amendment to the national constitution to provide for the direct election of United States Senators by the people, the initiative and referendum, the presidential primary measure and the public opinion bill. On labor matters, his sympathies were always with the laboring class.

Rep. Storm was born in England, Feb. 8,



1855 and obtained his education in the public schools. He is chairman of the republican town committee of Braintree and is also a member of the 12th congressional district committee and the Norfolk county committee. He is affiliated with the I. O. O. F., and is a prominent member of the Grange.

Benjamin F. Sullivan.

One of the most careful, conscientious and energetic legislators Boston sent to the house of 1912 was Rep. Benjamin F. Sullivan of Ward 1, East Boston, who probably



showed more courage in upholding what he believed to be for the best interests of his constituents than any man in the lower branch of the legislature.

As a debater he was able and his work for his constituents was of the kind that is most valuable. He was always available to any one of them, and no East Boston man was ever held up by a messenger while the Ward 1 member made his escape. In this respect, Rep. Sullivan probably established a record, for he was at the call of all East Boston people any time for a confab with some officious department head.

He worked hard to secure the passage of

the bill placing four veteran members of the Boston fire department on the permanent list, all of them having been thrown down by the civil service board for physical disability when their departments, to which they had devoted years of their lives, were suddenly put in the classified service. He also was a tower of strength to Mayor Fitzgerald on the city hall annex and on the Avery Street widening bills.

He showed his greatest courage, though, in advocating the East Boston Terminal Company, which, despite the assault on it, will undoubtedly bring great prosperity to that section of the city. He was elected on a platform which pledged him to work and vote for bills just like that, and he did it. even when that particular measure was picked to be knocked by politicians for political reasons.

Rep. Sullivan also voted for all the progressive measures of the session and was a leader in the fight for port development. He was, in fact, a good legislator whom it would be a bad mistake to thrown down, a contingency which should not be considered.

Rep. Sullivan was born in East Boston on Jan. 25, 1875, and attended the public schools there. He was a member of the fire department for five years, but is now in the restaurant business. He is an Elk, a Knight of Columbus, a member of the East Boston Catholic Literary Association, the East Boston and the Orient Heights Yacht Clubs. He served on the committee on prisons.

W. H. Sullivan.

Although a first year man, Rep. William H. Sullivan of Ward 19, Boston, democrat,



was one of the most active members of the house in the legislative session which ended in June. He took part in more legislative discussions and debates on the floor of the house than probably any other Boston member. He was never afraid of expressing his opinions on matters of legislation.

Rep. Sullivan was one of the hardest fighters for legislation to secure more speedy trials of civil cases in our courts in the interests of poor defendants. He also introduced a number of bills on his own petition and fought hard to secure their passage. He took the floor in behalf of all progressive measures intended to bring the government closer to the people, supporting the initiative and referendum, the Donahue resolutions in favor of the direct election of United States senators by the people and the federal income tax. He was one of the hardest workers for legislation for the benefit of the laboring classes.

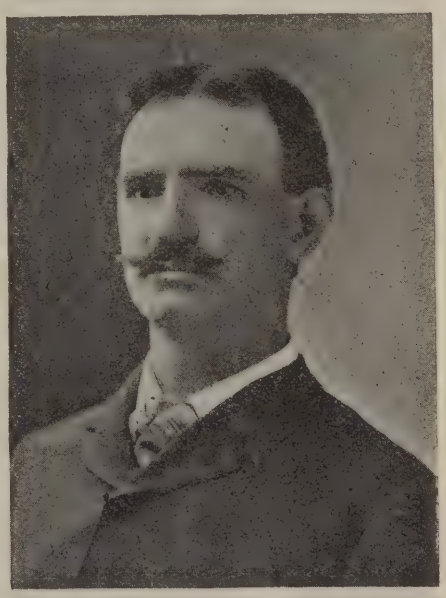
Hep. Sullivan is the author of chapter 289 of the acts of 1912 which gives the poor man an equal chance in the criminal court by providing at no expense to him a stenographer to take evidence and the judge's charge. He also is the author of chapter 442 which prohibits hospitals from putting into the record of a case evidence unfair to unfortunates injured in accidents.

Speaker Cushing appointed him to the committee on drainage which deals with all matters relating to the drainage system of the commonwealth. There were not many matters of importance before the committee during the past session and Rep. Sullivan was therefore able to confine most of his activities to general legislation. When the wreck of the Titanic occurred, Rep. Sullivan was quick to introduce a resolution asking congress to pass legislation to more strongly safeguard human life on the seas.

Rep. Sullivan was born in Stoneham on Feb. 20, 1869, and is a graduate of the public schools, Boston College and the Boston University Law school. He is a member of the Elks, Catholic Union, St. Atphonsus association and the Roxbury Improvement society.

W. J. Sullivan.

One of the minority leaders of the house of 1912 who held the respect and esteem of the members of both parties was Rep. William J. Sullivan, representing the 13th Suf-



folk district. Rep. Sullivan was one of the veteran members of the house on the democratic end, having served in the lower branch in 1901-'02 and last year. His great experience in legislative matters acquired in those years, combined with his natural ability and a power of expression surpassed by few of his associates, made him a powerful influence in the house during the past session.

Again appointed to the committee on public charitable institutions, Rep. Sullivan, who was trustee of the pauper institutions of the city of Boston for several years and has made a careful study of the state's system of conducting charitable institutions, found himself in a large field of endeavor with which he was thoroughly familiar.

Rep. Sullivan achieved a great triumph by securing the passage of resolutions in praise of the action of the English Parliament in granting home rule to Ireland. This resolution was introduced by Rep. Sullivan after the regular time for introducing legislation and required a suspension of rules to permit of favorable action being taken upon it.

Rep. Sullivan was an enthusiastic exponent of all labor and progressive legislation, supporting the Donahue resolutions ratifying the proposed amendment to the national constitution to provide for the popular election of United States senators by the people, the initiative and referendum, public opinion bill and the federal income tax amendment. He was also one of the leading advocates of legislation for more speedy trials of civil cases for the benefit of poor litigants.

Rep. Sullivan was born in Boston, April 14, 1865. He is a graduate of the public schools and the Boston University Law school. He served in the old Boston common council in 1891-'92. He was trustee of the pauper institutions of the city of Boston in 1905-'06-'07 and is a member of the Knights of Columbus, A. O. H., M. C. O. F., N. E. O. P. and the St. Vincent de Paul society.

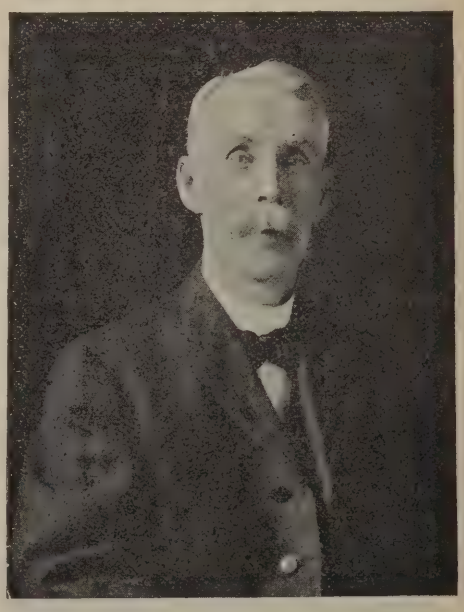
Edward A. Sweeney.

Rep. Edward A. Sweeney of Attleboro, in his two years as a member of the lower legislative branch from the 1st Bristol district, has made an enviable reputation. He has enjoyed the respect of everybody who has served with him and the confidence of the leaders of both parties. A firm believer in the principles of the republican party, he has nevertheless always maintained a firm attitude of independence and his roll call record, which shows him to be one of the most faithful legislators who ever came to the hill in point of attendance, is excellent from every standpoint.

There were few measures of a local nature affecting Rep. Attleboro's district before the legislature during the past session and he was therefore able to devote himself almost entirely to his committee work and to general matters of legislation. Speaker Cushing appointed him to the important committee on insurance where he did valuable service.

Rep. Sweeney maintained the progressive record he had made in his first year on the hill and recorded himself in favor of the initiative and referendum, the public opinion bill, the Donahue resolutions in favor of the direct election of United States senators by the people and all other measures along this line designed to make this a real government and with the consent of the governed. He was a strong supporter of the congressional redistricting plan reported by the recess committee appointed the previous year. He aided in the passage of the resolutions in favor of the establishment of a general parcels post.

Rep. Sweeney was born in Boston, June 15, 1853, but has spent most of his life in Attleboro and is one of the leading business men of that town as well as one of its most popular citizens, regardless of party affiliations. In the two years that he has been a candidate for the house, he has received both republican and democratic support. He is a graduate of the public schools and has been a manufacturer of



jewelry for 17 years. During the Spanish war Rep. Sweeney kept every one of his employes who enlisted in the war on the payroll. He is a director of the First National bank of Attleboro and the Attleboro Savings and Loan Association. He is also a trustee of the Attleboro Savings bank and is connected with the Attleboro Building association and the Fifty Associates of Attleboro. He has served his town as auditor for 12 years previous to his election to the legislature. He is a member of the Attleboro board of trade and is very prominent socially, holding membership in the A. F. A. M., R. A. C., K. T., M. S., K. P., I. O. O. F., Red Men, Elks, and Pilgrim Fathers.

Daniel W. Teehan.

The house sustains a real loss in the retirement of Rep. Daniel W. Teehan, democrat, of Fitchburg, who has ably represented the 12th Worcester district for the past two years.

There were few Fitchburg matters before the legislature of this year, but what there were ably looked after by Mr. Teehan every minute, who kept after committee members and legislators while the measures affecting his own city were pending. The fact, though, that the number of these was small left him with more time to interest himself in the big problems that confront the state and which had been passed up to the house and senate by the people for solution.

The Fitchburg man voted for the initiative

and referendum, ratification of the federal income tax amendment to the constitution, the presidential preference primary, direct elections of United States senators and all the other progressive measures.

Mr. Teehan served, as he did in 1911, on the committee on cities, his position in that body making him the leader in the fight his city was making for the right to establish a sewerage disposal plant. It was largely through his work that the bill came out of the committee with a favorable report and was later engineered through both houses of the legislature. He also took a big part in securing authority for Fitchburg



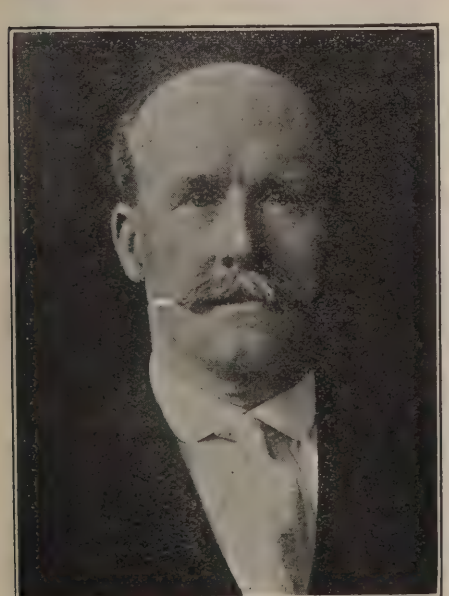
to incur debt for improvements at the state normal school and he helped also in the passage of the bill for the improvements at the same institution.

Rep. Teehan was born in Upton on Aug. 31, 1868, and went through the public schools. He is a cigar manufacturer, a member of the Elks, the Eagles, the Knights of Columbus, the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the United Commercial Travelers.

Alfred Tewksbury.

Rep. Alfred Tewksbury of Winthrop was one of the most outspoken Roosevelt republicans in the house of 1912.

A year before anybody conjectured Roose-



velt would run, Rep. Tewksbury was in the house bravely standing for progressive measures which had fewer supporters than in 1912. He reaped a just reward when he was elected, at the April primary, Roosevelt delegate to the national convention from the 9th district. His victory was notable, for the federal machine, with all the officeholders in the postoffice and custom house, not to speak of the marshal's office, worked to the limit to carry the district for Taft, and Tewksbury has little money. During the session he voted for all the great measures framed to increase popular liberty, and to give the people a larger share in the government, among them were the presidential primary, the direct election of U. S. senators, the referendum amendment to the constitution, the minimum wage commission, the bill to restrict the use of money in elections, and to distribute information to the voters.

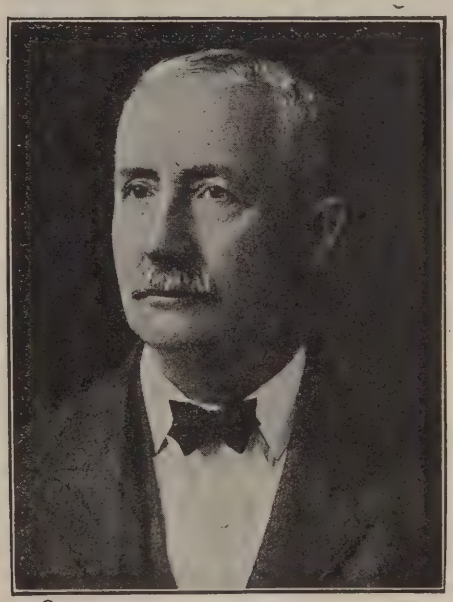
Rep. Tewksbury again served on the committees on harbors and public lands and state house and libraries, and was one of the strongest and best equipped members of each. The towns of Winthrop and Revere owe a great debt of gratitude to him, for his second year of hard work resulted in the enactment of the "missing link bill," providing for the completion of the boulevard to connect Winthrop parkway in Revere with the Winthrop shore reservation. The measure has been before a number of legislatures, but they all balked at the expense.

Rep. Tewksbury did a notable piece of work in getting through the act authorizing Revere to cut culverts under the Narrow Gauge roadbed and the boulevard to re-open the Belle Isle inlet and providing for the apportionment of the cost among the town, the railroad, the state and the metropolitan park district.

Alfred Tewksbury was born in Winthrop on Sept. 19, 1857, and was educated in the public schools and Comer's Commercial college. He was in the shoe and dry goods business 20 years. The town has honored him often, made him selectman two years, park commissioner three years, and frequently has elected him moderator. He is a member of the Winthrop republican club, and the Pleasant Park Yacht club.

Herbert E. Thompson.

The house of 1912 had among its membership many solid men from the smaller towns



of the state, the sort of men who have given character to the Massachusetts legislature in the past, and among them stood out promiently Rep. Herbert E. Thompson of Plainville, a republican who ably represented the 12th Norfolk district.

Rep. Thompson served on the committee on counties, where he helped settle many of the questions that have agitated the people for some years. To his work is due the fact of several new bridges to be undertaken in various parts of the state this year, the straightening out of numerous highway tangles and the strengthening, enlargement and repair of many county buildings.

He was interested also in all the matters that came before the legislature from Norfolk county, among them being those which give the Norfolk courts jurisdiction over a portion of Scituate, the apportionment of the county tax and that defining the salary of the assistant register of deeds at Dedham.

Rep. Thompson was born in Plainville on March 31, 1854, when the town was a part of Wrentham. He attended the public schools there and has conducted a general store there for 35 years. He is a director and trustee in the Plainville Loan Association, has been a selectman and overseer of the poor of Wrentham and chairman of the republican town committee.

Eugene F. Toomey.

One of the hard-working members of the house of 1912 was Rep. Eugene F. Toomey of Lowell, who was serving his second term as a democrat from the 16th Middlesex district.

Rep. Toomey was a tower of strength to the democratic leaders during the session in the fight for the enactment of progressive laws. He took a prominent part in all the preliminary work for the Donahue resolution asking congress to call a constitutional convention for the purpose of adopting an amendment for the direct election of United States senators. Later he voted to ratify the congressional action to do that very thing. He also voted for the



initiative and referendum and worked hard to secure the repeal of the enrollment feature of the direct primary act.

As a member of the committee on public charitable institutions, he had exceptional opportunities to do many favors for residents of his own city and district who have relatives or friends in the state institutions, and from the beginning to the end of the session, and even during the summer, he was an almost daily visitor at the offices of the state board of charity seeking favors, which were always granted to him as a member of the committee. On the visits of the committee to the institutions he made it a practice to look up people from Lowell and see how they were faring.

He was a strong supporter of all bills benefitting labor and just as strongly opposed to the bills increasing the salaries of county commissioners and granting pensions to court officers.

When the Lowell matters were before the legislature Rep. Toomey was one of the most conscientious members of the entire delegation. He worked hard against the bill raising the school age to 16 years, the object of which was to force the children of poor families in the textile towns out of the mills. If it became a law it would have meant hardship to many parents who are now struggling to meet conditions already bad enough.

Rep. Toomey was born in Lowell on April 21, 1875, and was graduated from the public schools there. He is a clerk, a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Father Mathews, the Holy Name Society of St. Peter's church, and the Young Men's Catholic Institute. Before coming to Beacon Hill he served for four years on the Lowell school committee, in 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1910.

Nathan A. Tufts.

Rep. Nathan A. Tufts, of Waltham, was one of the members whose name was synonymous with fidelity in the matter of attendance at the sessions of the house and his committees, having been present at every session of the legislature during his three years of membership, and having missed but three roll calls during that time. During the year of 1912 he was recorded on every vote.

During his entire career in the house he has been zealous in the interests of the city of Waltham, having apparently made it a rule to carefully inspect every measure which would in any way affect his community. On matters of state expenditure he invariably stood for economy and proper supervision.

Rep. Tufts was being boomed for mayor

of his city at the time the legislature was prorogued, but both the general belief and hope were that he would stand for another term in the house. Waltham could not do better than return him to the legislature; its mayoralty can wait for he is young yet and is doing splendid service for his city where he is.

Rep. Tufts did more for Waltham than



any previous representative. Among other matters he got through the house the bill for a metropolitan bathhouse on the Charles river, despite the opposition of the powerful ways and means committee and the committee on metropolitan affairs, and in the senate he won a victory on the first roll call. On the next he lost, but by so narrow a margin that a change of one vote would have spelled success.

Other cities and towns in the metropolitan district have struggled to obtain the luxury of a metropolitan bathhouse, but even when the bills have been championed by the best parliamentarians, not one ever came so near success as did the Waltham measure this year.

In his third year in the house he was again chairman of the legal affairs committee, and again broke the record for celerity and fidelity in despatching committee business. He was also appointed on the rules committee, the "speaker's cabinet," where he had a hand in steering important legislation.

Never a long-winded orator, his speeches in the house are models of terseness and pungency. On one occasion when a member of his committee, a democrat, was attacked by a republican, Tufts rose to the defence, and repelled the charges with such brillancy and force that republicans and democrats alike burst into applause. The reports of his committees of which he had charge, were almost invariably accepted by the house, which was a compliment to the thoroughness with which the bills were handled.

He again showed himself a true progressive republican, voting for the presidential primary, direct election of U. S. senators, the referendum amendment to the constitution, the federal income tax, and remedial labor legislation for women and children.

Nathan A. Tufts was born in Fitchburg, April 15, 1879. He was graduated from the Fitchburg high school, from Brown university in 1900 and from the law department of Boston University in 1903. After graduation he coached the Waltham high school team to victory for nine years during which time he built up a flourishing law practice. He served in Waltham board of aldermen for three years and was chairman of the committee on finance. He is a member of D. U. fraternity, Elks (P. E. R.), Odd Fellows and Masons.

William D. Turner.

Rep. William D. Turner of Norwell came to the hill well equipped to take up the duties of a legislator. He had been active in his home town for years and was thoroughly conversant with the needs of his community and with those of Plymouth county also. In a general way he knew the problems of the state, as well, and a long training as a business man and a manufacturer gave him an insight into the industrial situation that was of immense advantage when the big problems were before the legislature.

Thus it was that he was in a position to defend the farmers of the state from the exactions which those who would surround the dairy business with inspections and restrictions attempted to secure the enactment of the Ellis bill. He worked hard for the agriculturists from the first day of the session and was among those who voted for the measures extending the work of the Amherst Agricultural College and increasing the state's appropriation to encourage farming.

He was assigned by Speaker Cushing to a place on the committee on roads and bridges, and there took an active part in framing the bills extending the system of state highways in various directions, some of them in Plymouth county. He also devoted some of his time to securing the passage of the bill authorizing Norwell to acquire land for use of the Old Colony Railroad company. The county bills also won his approval, he having voted for the measures increasing the efficiency of the registry of probate at Plymouth and also that of the treasurer's office, while the bill apportioning the county tax also enlisted his attention. His vote was cast for the constitutional amendment for the direct election of United States senators and for the presidential primaries.

Rep. Turner was born in South Scituate on Oct. 26, 1866, and was graduated from



Hanover Academy. He is a lumber dealer and box manufacturer in Norwell, where he has served on the board of selectmen and has also been an assessor and an overseer of the poor. He is a Mason and Odd Fellow.

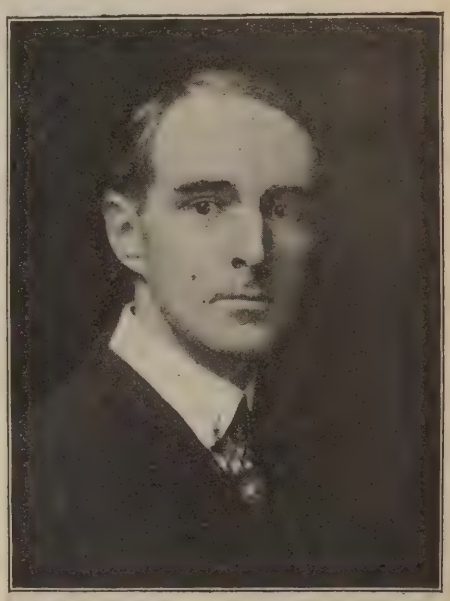
E. Warren Tyler.

Rep. E. Warren Tyler of Athol had the notable distinction of being the only member of either branch of the legislature who was successful in tacking an amendment onto the Berkshire, Springfield and Worcester Street Railway Company—the Western Massachusetts trolley merger—bill. Out of the score of amendments which were offered in the house and senate for various extensions not provided for in the bill, Rep. Tyler's, providing that the extension from Worcester through Paxton, Rutland, Oakham and Barre to Petersham, should continue on to his own town of Athol, was the only one to survive the opposition of the committee on street railways which stood staunchly for the bill as reported. It was a notable triumph for the modest and unassuming gentleman from northern Worcester county.

This was Rep. Tyler's first year in the house and in his selection for a place on the committee on public lighting, he picked one of the real plums in committee places. On that committee he gave conscientious service and was recorded consistently against the various radical measures aimed at the public lighting corporations and in favor of municipal ownership.

In his voting on popular measures Mr. Tyler pursued kind of a middle of the road course, favoring the direct election of delegates-at-large to the national conventions, which was opposed by the republican machine, but voting against the direct election of United States senators, tax and the initiative nad referendum. On the most important labor measure of the year—the peaceful persuasion bill, which was vetoed by Gov. Foss—he was recorded on labor's side.

Mr. Tyler was born in Athol, Feb. 19, 1874, and is engaged in the fruit-growing business.



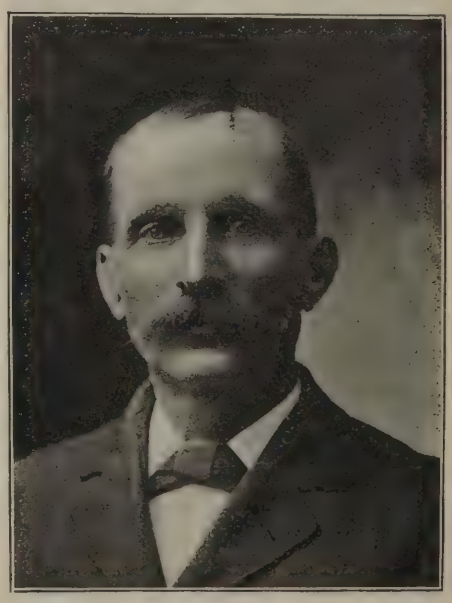
He has served his town as water commissioner and as a member and chairman of the board of selectmen.

James D. Tyler.

That no legislation detrimental to the interests of the farmers of the state was enacted during the past session of the legislature is due to the fact that they had such men of sterling ability and judgment as Rep. James D. Tyler, the first year republican member from the 10th Worcester district, to look after their interests.

Rep. Tyler, as a member of the committee on agriculture, strongly opposed the bill introduced by the Milk Consumers' league—the so-called Ellis milk bill—providing for a commission to be appointed by the governor, to frame legislation to regulate the milk industry. This bill would have given the state board of health the power of enforcing all of the laws or rules laid down by the commission.

Rep. Tyler also made a hard fight to secure the passage of the resolve appropriat-



ing $64,500 for improvements at the Westboro state hospital which was vetoed by Gov. Foss. He was instrumental in getting the measure through the house over the governor's veto and it was only by the narrow margin of one vote that the matter was finally defeated in the upper branch.

Rep. Tyler was born in Richmond, N. H., June 15, 1848. He graduated from the public schools, went through a course in the business college and attended the Massa-

chusetts Institute of Technology one year. He is a farmer. He is prominent in the business life of his district, being a director of the Hudson National bank and a trustee of the Hudson Savings bank. He is a former member of the board of selectmen of his town.

Charles L. Underhill.

Rep. Charles L. Underhill of Somerville came so near being elected speaker that some who did not know him well expected that he would show signs of disappointment; but he proved himself a true philosopher from the very moment when he gracefully retired from the contest, before the republican caucus. In preceding years he has been one of the leading figures in the house, occupying the most important offices, for he had been campaign manager for Speaker Walker when the latter ran for the speakership, and later his lieutenant in the contest for the gubernatorial nomination. Therefore he had been ranking member of the rules committee, the speaker's cabinet, and "next to the throne."

When Speaker Cushing took the reins, he of course wished to surround himself with his own lieutenants, as was natural; nevertheless he regarded Rep. Underhill as altogether too valuable a veteran to be compelled to give up his committee places, and Rep. Underhill was reappointed at the head of the committee on public lighting and on street railways.

Speaker Cushing also on various occasions called Rep. Underhill to the chair to serve as speaker pro tem, recognizing the latter's parliamentary knowledge and ability.

While Rep. Underhill was necessarily not quite so much in the limelight as in pre-



vious years he nevertheless could always be depended on to fulfil his responsibilities. There were the usual attacks on the public lighting companies, and the usual number of "strike bills." On one day, Chairman Underhill had six bills on the calendar to look after, a strenuous fight being made on each, and he carried the day on all but one.

Rep. Underhill has worked for bills for the uplift of women and children, especially for the bill to perfect the 54-hour law; and for the first time in the battle of years which he has been waging to raise the school age he secured a favorable report from the committee on education for a bill raising the compulsory school age of children a year, to 15.

His voting has been independent. He has opposed some labor legislation, and favored some; favored some corporation legislation, and opposed some.

Rep. Underhill is undoubtedly in line for the senate when Senator Blanchard retires.

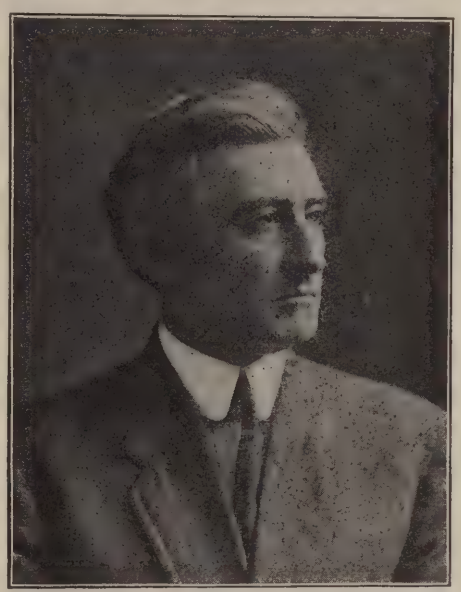
Charles L. Underhill was born in Richmond, Va., July 20, 1867, and received his education in the Somerville public schools. He is a member of the Elks, Masons, Royal Arcanum, Young Men's Christian Association, Somerville board of trade, Boston City Club, Central Club, and various other organizations. He is a successful hardware merchant in Somerville.

He is now one of the veterans of the house having served seven terms—1902 and 1903, 1908, 1909, 1010, 1911, 1912. During his legislative career he has been chairman of the important committees on public lighting and federal relations, and member of the committees on rules, cities, counties, military affairs, payroll, and public utilities (special).

John R. Wallace.

When the voters of the 15th Essex district—comprising Ward 6, Lynn and Saugus—chose John R. Wallace, a democrat, to look after their interests in the legislature, they selected a man who worked quietly, but persistently and who made a careful study of the problems of legislation as they have come up. He was on the right side of all questions of interest to the people.

As a member of the committee on towns, Rep. Wallace was a regular attendant at committee hearings and took part in framing a number of important laws. He was also instrumental in securing the passage of several important bills to benefit Lynn and Saugus. Among these was one providing for the retirement of veterans of the civil war who have been in the service of the city of Lynn for at least ten



years, and who have become incapacitated for further active duty. He also supported the bill providing for a preliminary or partial report by the commission on the investigation of Lynn harbor, and was active in the passage of several other bills affecting the district he represents.

Rep. Wallace supported every measure advocated in the democratic platform, including the Donahue resolutions in favor of the direct election of United States senators, the federal income tax, public opinion bill and the initiative and referendum. He was a firm friend of organized labor and voted for every measure designed to benefit the laboring classes.

Rep. Wallace was born in Keyport, N. J., on Jan. 18, 1877, and is a graduate of the public schools and Holmes college in Keyport, N. J. He is a salesman and broker and a member of the M. C. O. F., F. A.; the Colonial, Pine Hill Improvement and European Tourist clubs.

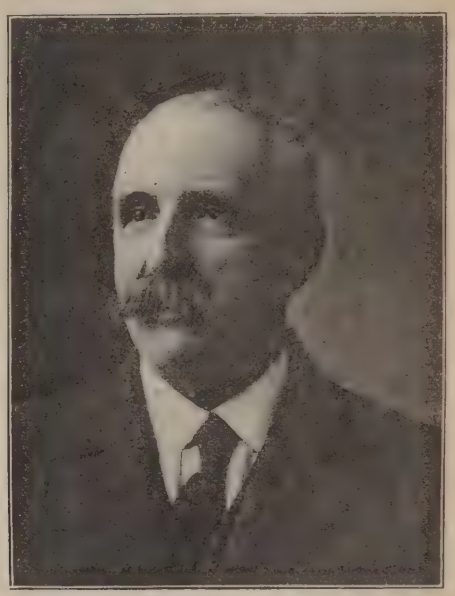
Henry W. Warner.

The 1st Hampshire district had an able representative in the house of 1912 in the person of Henry W. Warner, of Northampton, a first year democrat. Rep. Warner in private life is a sucessful manufacturer and contractor, and his wide business experience made him a valuable addition to the legislature. He was assigned to the committee on cities where he displayed a willingness to work hard which won for him the respect and esteem of his associates. His record as a whole for the past year is above criticism and if his constituents appreciate good and faithful service, they will certainly send him back to the hill next fall.

Rep. Warner, aside from his business experience, was well equipped for the performance of the important duties of a legislator when he came to the house last fall. He had served as postmaster of Leeds for six years, 3 years on the school board, 2 years on the common council and two years as a member of the board of aldermen.

Rep. Warner was present and recorded on every important measure and every bill of a progressive nature received his hearty support. In the matter of local legislation, he was instrumental in getting through a resolve reimbursing the city of Northampton for the support of Smith's Agricultural school and Northampton School of Industries to the extent of more than eighty thousand dollars.

Rep. Warner was born in Northampton, Nov. 12, 1858, and is a graduate of the



public schools. He is a farmer and is also in the box manufacturing and general contracting business. He is a Mason, an Odd Fellow and a member of the A. O. U. W.

Robert M. Washburn.

What would the house be without Robert M. Washburn of Worcester, master of satire, brilliant wit, orator par excellence? Everybody is glad to hear he is coming back for a sixth consecutive term.

Rep. Washburn was promoted, last January, by Speaker Cushing to the chairmanship of the ways and means committee.

As the member most directly responsible for extravagance or economy, Chairman Washburn fought hard against increasing the burden of the taxpayers, but it was a money-spending house. Chairman Washburn saw his committee overridden again and again, despite his warnings that a big state tax would result.



At last, at the end of the session, the tax levy was reported—$6,500,000 or one million above the previous high water mark. Then the house took fright, and led by some of Washburn's opponents, passed a vote directing the committee to cut the tax to $6,000,000. Washburn, in one of the most powerful speeches of the year pointed out that this would compel the state to borrow a large amount for current expenses. His arguments convinced both the senate and the governor. The upper branch voted

$6,500,000 and the governor was willing to go even beyond this if necessary. Like Washburn he believes in a "pay as you go policy."

The house held out for some time against paying the piper, but ultimately a compromise was effected on $6,250,000.

Washburn's greatest work was again most marked in railroad legislation. He succeeded for the second year in getting through the house his bill to increase the powers of the railroad commissioners, giving them authority to fix rates and fares, prescribe equipment, etc., and also succeeded in fastening these same provisions, so far as they affected trolleys, as a rider to the western trolley merger, but the senate again killed the former, and the governor vetoed the latter.

Rep. Washburn showed his independence and made new friends among the rank and file of the voters, by championing the Graham order for an investigation of the Lawrence strike. This was at the time when the senate was seeking to stifle it, despite the popular sympathy for the strikers. The Graham order permitted of separate actions by the house.

Robert M. Washburn was born in Worcester, Jan. 4, 1868, graduated from Harvard 1890, also Harvard law school. He belongs to the Republican, Massachusetts and Worcester county republican clubs, and has now been a leading member of the house five years.

J. Thomas Webb.

An asset of distinct value to the old Bay State is the ripe and conservative judgment of the older members of its legislature, especially when the conservatism bred of years is tempered by a broad liberality that sees merit in new things and can discern new conditions.

Such a legislator was Rep. J. Thomas Webb of New Braintree, who represented the 4th Worcester district as a republican in the house during the session of 1912. He viewed all measures with that liberality which has prevented him from becoming a "machine" man in any sense. He was for corporation legislation when common sense told him that it was for the best and, on the other hand, was anti-corporation whenever his judgment told him that the welfare of the commonwealth was endangered.

Rep. Webb showed his independence of the "machine" by voting to sustain Gov. Foss' veto of the bill to increase the salaries of the county commissioners, popu-



larly known as the "county commissioners' grab bill." The so-called "county ring" worked hard for this bill, but all the influence they could bring to bear did not swerve Rep. Webb from his position against it.

Rep. Webb did not ally himself with the so-called republican progressives, believing that the principles for which the republican party had stood for the two generations are still sound. He voted consistently against such so-called radical measures as the Donahue resolutions for the direct election of United States senators, being one of 37 members to vote in opposition to it. He was also against the initiative and referendum and all other propositions of a similar nature.

Appointed to the committee on agriculture, Rep. Webb played a prominent part in the consideration of all matters affecting the agricultural industry of the state. He was a steadfast supporter of the cause of the farmer and voted against the so-called Ellis milk bill.

Rep. Webb was born in Harwich on Sept. 16, 1838, and graduated from the public schools. He is a farmer by occupation. He has served his town of New Braintree as a selectman since 1879 and for 20 years was town treasurer.

George P. Webster.

George P. Webster of Boxford, who is serving his first term from the 10th Essex district, is one of the leading progressive republicans of the state, an ardent believer in the policies of Theodore Roosevelt and one of the latter's most proficient compaigners during the stump-speaking campaign that preceded the April primaries.

Rep. Webster is in reality the original progressive of Massachusetts, for he was elected to the legislature last fall as a "progressive republican," after having trimmed Cong. Gardner's "regular" republican entry to a fare-you-well, after he had been made the target of all the various kinds of abuse usual in campaigns of that kind. Unlike many who in other times have "got by" on claims of "being different" from the regular goods of politicians, Rep. Webster showed as soon as he reached the house that he wasn't trying to fool his constituents. He was up to his neck in progressive measures the first week he arrived.

Rep. Webster regards as his greatest work



of the session, though, his feat in securing reconsideration of E. Moody Boynton's bill after the railroad interests had thought they had it killed. He not only had it reconsidered, but through his good work alone, the bill was afterward substituted for the adverse report of the committee on railroads. It required weeks of work on the part of the "interests" to kill it in the house afterward and then it was done only by a campaign of the most unconscionable log-rolling that characterized the legislative session.

Rep. Webster also worked hard to secure the passage of a law authorizing the state forester to sell to farmers at cost certain chemicals used in spraying trees.

Rep. Webster was born in Boxford in 1877 and attended the public schools there, taking up the work of a farmer immediately on completing his studies. He is a member of the Essex republican club, is a Mason, a granger, a member of the O. U. A. M. and of the Spanish War Veterans. He was assigned by Speaker Cushing at this session to a place on the committee on federal relations on which he served with distinction during the term.

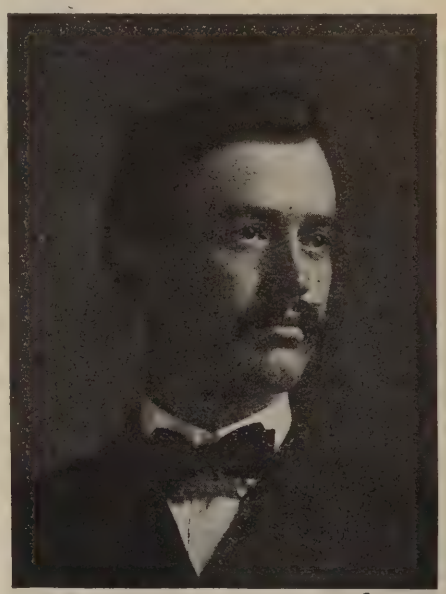
Henry G. Wells.

One of the influential members of the house of 1912 was Rep. Henry G. Wells of Haverhill, a republican, who represented the 3d Essex district for the third time and added lustre to a record that was already bright.

Rep. Wells is a young man, clean-cut, absolutely honest, uncommonly fearless, commendably fearless, and loudly outspoken on all occasions. He is no intriguer and plays politics, as he plays everything else, on the level. A knowledge of these characteristics on the part of his constituents may result next primary day in his being chosen as the senatorial candidate to represent his party. He is a candidate for the office, and it can be said for him that he has honestly earned the right to take anything the voters of his region may offer without seeming hoggish.

He began an active career on Beacon hill on his arrival three years ago, he having to his credit two contests in his first session. One centred about a change in the school committee methods of his own city, the other was the optometry bill, providing for a board of registration before which all opticians must appear.

He was hopelessly beaten the first time he made the fight but he came back again



with the same measure the next year, and again this year, and the last time he had the satisfaction of securing its passage, besides having "put it all over" former Rep. Riley, who was the lobbyist for the eye doctors, before the committee.

His biggest feat this year was in securing the adoption by the house of the senate amendment to the Merrimac waterways bill, under which, instead of the investigation being made by the hostile harbor and land commission it will be made by a special commission with $10,000 to spend. Rep. Wells also is the father of the act creating a board of appeal on fire insurance rates. In all of his three years of service, during which he missed but one roll call, he showed himself a consistent progressive.

Rep. Wells was born in Bridgeport, Conn., Oct. 12, 1879, attended the public schools there and Tilton (N. H.) seminary, later graduating from Wesleyan university at Middletown, Conn., and Harvard Law school. He is a practicing lawyer in Haverhill, where he has served in the common council.

Thomas W. White.

The foremost organization republican in the house of 1912, and the one to whom the leaders intrusted the welfare of the party, was Rep. Thomas W. White of Newton, a business man of experience, as well as a party man whose loyalty to the principles he espoused made him prominent among the wavering ones of less character. He claimed it was when trouble came that the really sincere republicans would show themselves and he led the way for them to do so by his emphatic stand on every matter that affected the integrity of those who have given the organization standing and prestige in Massachusetts.

This does not necessarily mean that Rep. White devoted himself to the affairs of the republican party to the exclusion of all other matters, for such is not the case. It was he who led the fight for the bill to improve the sanitary condition of the Charles river, a Newton measure that has been before successive legislatures for three years. It is now a law, but had it not been for him it would have been no further advanced than it was at any time since it first showed up.

He also worked hard for the bill to secure the abatement of the smoke nuisance in Newton, and it was partly due to his la-

bors on this that the whole metropolitan electrification matter got the start it did in the last legislature.

On all the general legislation of the session, Rep. White took an important part. He rendered great assistance in the passage of the congressional redistricting bill, spoke and worked for the Grand Trunk measure, combatted the income tax proposition strenuously, and fought against the democratic scheme to abolish party enrollment at the primaries. He also opposed the preferential presidential primary, but voted for ratification of the amendment for direct election of U. S. senators.

It was on the financial legislation, though, that he was most active. He served on the committee on ways and means and was thus in touch with the state's condition from the beginning. He combatted any compromise on the state tax and believes the commonwealth will yet be obliged this year to raise the sum reported by the committee in its first bill, $6,500,000.

Rep White was born in Newton on Jan. 10, 1876, and graduated from the public schools there and from the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy. He is a druggist in his home city, a member of the Middlesex, Newton Players', and Boston City Clubs and is a Mason. This was his third year in the house, and besides serving on the



committee on ways and means was also on election laws, where he looked after the interests of his party when the untried schemes of the so-called progressives were to the front.

Isaac E. Willetts.

One of the best legislators in last year's house was Rep. Isaac E. Willetts of Fall River, a republican, who represented the 11th Bristol district for the seventh year, five of his terms having been consecutive. He was one of the most popular members of the lower branch, as he had been for five years, hence he was in a position to do much for his city and he proceeded to do it.

Speaker Cushing appointed him to the chairmanship of the committee on roads and bridges and also to membership on the committee on counties, both of which, as it transpired, gave him great prestige when the Fall River matters were up.

One of the most important bills of the session, especially so far as that city is concerned, was that asking the state to take over the Brightman Street bridge. It came before Rep. Willett's committee in the natural course of events and he secured a favorable report from his colleagues, thus starting it on its way under the best of circumstances. The highway commission opposed the plan from start to finish and it required the hardest work to get it through the house and more especially out of the committee on ways and means, which voted once to give it leave to withdraw.

The measure was eventually engineered safely through the lower branch, however, and then went to the senate, where the fight was made all over again, but despite all obstacles it finally became a law, and no man had more to do with that fact than Rep. Willetts.

He also worked hard and long for the measure relating to the pay of police reserves in Fall River, for the bill to establish an independent agricultural college in Bristol county, for the new court house at New Bedford, for placing the assistant city clerks at Fall River under civil service. He also did his part toward killing the bill to extend the civil service regulations to the county employees and was from the beginning to the end of the session one of the influential members on the big general legislation.

He took up his duties as keeper of the Taunton jail immediately after prorogation and will not return to the legislature again, at least not for some time. He will be



missed by many, but everyone is glad that he has landed so good a berth as he has.

Rep. Willetts was born in Boston on Nov. 8, 1879, was graduated from the public schools, and was, before becoming a legislator, a garbage contractor and a deputy sheriff in Fall River. He came to Beacon hill first in 1905 and again in 1906, but during the next two years he was in business and not a candidate. He came back, though, in 1908 and served continuously until he quit this summer to become a jailer at Taunton.

Henry J. Winslow.

A first-year man in the house of 1912 who joined the ranks of the able legislators and made for himself a record as being fit for leadership in his party was Rep. Henry J.



Winslow of Cambridge, a republican who represented the 2d Middlesex district.

He was a hard worker, and that was one reason why he was assigned by Speaker Cushing to a place on the committee on street railways, one of the busiest committees of the legislature generally, but this year busier than usual because it was charged with the task straightening out the street railway tangle in the western counties. He was one of those who were active in drafting the bill permitting the consolidation of all the lines in that section and providing for the extensions of the transportation facilities of the state to many small towns decaying because of insufficient transportation facilities.

Rep. Winslow worked hard for the new court house in Cambridge, to save Middlesex county a large expenditure annually for rental on account of quarters for the municipal court. He also favored the measure for the committee of safety and was one of those who worked hard to prevent the amendment of the new Cambridge charter.

Rep. Winslow was born in Cambridge on June 27, 1880, and after finishing at the public schools there, attended Harvard university, where he was graduated in the class of '02. Two years later he was graduated from the Harvard Law school and is a prominent practicing lawyer in Cambridge.

Rep. Winslow was a member of the old Cambridge common council in 1906, 1907, 1908 and 1909, having been president of the board in 1908 and 1909. He is a lieutenant in Co. B, 1st corps of Cadets, and one of the most popular men in the command.

Ernest A. Witt.

One of the real live legislators in the Springfield delegation to the house of 1912, as he had also been to the house of 1910 and 1911, was Rep. Ernest A. Witt, who represented the 7th Hampden district and took



a very important part in all the big legislation of the session.

Speaker Cushing assigned the Springfield man to the chairmanship of the committee on military affairs at the beginning of the last session, principally because he was one of the best equipped men in the legislature for the post, although he also happened to be the ranking member of that committee. In this capacity, he was in a position to procure many favors for the soldier boys of the state militia, and he proceeded at once to do it. Among other things he fought for was a marine guard for the naval brigade, aid, although he was successful in securing the passage of the bill, it was only after he had had a royal battle with the entire staff of the militia.

His big fight of the session, though, and it was one of the notable events of 1912, was the one he waged to change the name of the International Y. M. C. A. Training School, a favor petitioned for by the Massachusetts association. This bill was reported leave to withdraw by the committee on mercantile affairs and the senate refused to accept it, sending the bill back to the committee. The members of that body at once proceeded to bring in a report of reference to the next legislature and this went through the senate and was sent over to the house. It was there Rep. Witt took up the battle. He beat the report and had the bill sent to the committee on education. That body saw at once its importance to hundreds of working boy students throughout the state and reported it favorably. Rep. Witt led the fight for the committee report, secured the passage of the bill in the house, followed it over to the senate and induced that body to undo its action of a few weeks previously and later influenced Gov. Foss to sign it.

Rep. Witt also secured the passage of the bill for more clerks in the adjutant general's office, he being obliged, a chairman of

military affairs, to beat the influential ways and means committee to accomplish that feat.

Rep. Witt has the record for attendance in his three years of service, having never been absent from a house session or from a session of his committee, except when on duty with the latter in some distant part of the state.

Roger Wolcott.

A high-minded, courteous and generous legislator, yet one whose energy and devotion to duty was second to none in any house of recent years, was Roger Wolcott of Milton, a staunch republican, who for the fourth consecutive year represented the 4th Norfolk district.

His most important work of the session probably was securing the passage of the congressional redistricting bill, he having been house chairman of the recess committee which laid out the new lines. In this he was opposed by the county and district cliques from all sections of the state. Every man who had a machine ready-made was against him and a coalition of these made the situation appear at one time to be dangerous. Rep. Wolcott, however, is somewhat of a fighter, and he went at the task with a determination to accept no compromise. As a result of his influence and courage the bill finally passed the legislature, substantially as his committee drafted it, and he himself won great commendation for the skill with which he led and directed the fight.

He was chairman of the committee on



constitutional amendments this year as well as a member of the committee on railroads. In the former capacity he stood firmly against the initiative and referendum, against the woman suffrage amendment, and also against the measure to prohibit the use of public moneys for "sectarian purposes," a purely A. P. A. scheme which offered gratuitous insult to several hundred thousand Catholics in the state.

He was one of the sub-committee which drafted the Grand Trunk bill and he took a prominent part in all the other important railroad legislation, and, as a matter of fact, he was in the forefront in all the legislation of the year.

Rep. Wolcott was born in Milton on July 25, 1877, and was graduated from Hopkinson's school and from Harvard University, completing his academic course in 1899 and finishing at the Law School in 1902. He is a lawyer and a Spanish War veteran, having served as a private in the 1st Mass. Heavy Artillery. Later he was a captain and adjutant in the same organization, and inspector general with the rank of lieutenant colonel. Rep. Wolcott is a director in the Everett mills, and the York Manufacturing Company, is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Society of Cincinnati, the Loyal Legion and the U. S. W. V.

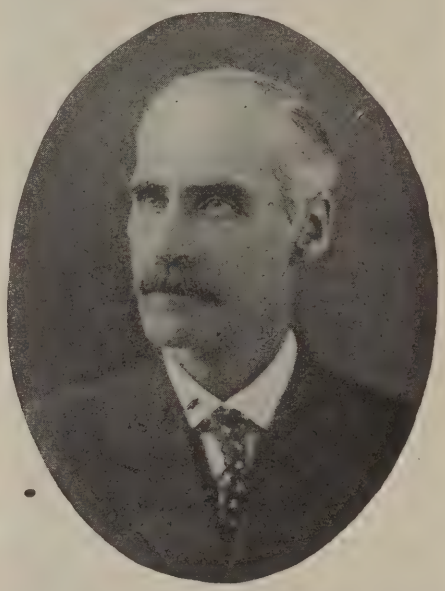
Charles J. Wood.

A second-year man in the house of 1912 who was of immense value to his constituents, was Rep. Charles J. Wood of Cambridge, a republican who represented the 2d Middlesex district.

Rep. Wood was assigned by Speaker Cushing to two very important committees, liquor laws and public charitable institutions. The latter of these has under its supervision all of the institutions in the state to which the unfortunate poor are sent, and it is the members of that committee who decide upon the general policies to be pursued, the moneys to be expended in their conduct and the buildings to be provided. Its work is not spectacular in the least, but no members of the legislature render a larger service to the state than the men who serve upon it conscientiously.

The committee on liquor laws is a vastly different proposition. To this committee comes annually a batch of requests, the larger part of which are intended to change the laws dealing with the sale of intoxicating liquors in what seem insignificant ways. Many of the requests are simply jokers, which, if enacted into law, would be found to be of tremendous import. It is in crises such as these present that the presence of a far-seeing, able legislator like Rep. Wood is of importance.

He was also on the job when the Cam-



bridge matters were up, he standing against any amendment of the city charter, fighting the measure that sought to emasculate that excellent document. He also worked for the bill to permit the city to borrow money for public parks and for the one which removed the restrictions to some of the land needed for the proper equipment of the Institute of Technology when that institution shall have removed to Cambridge. He also was one of the workers to secure a new building for the third Middlesex district court, and was of great assistance to his colleagues in their efforts to relieve Cambridge from paying the carfare of its militia men when going to and from the rifle pits at Wakefield.

Rep. Wood was born in Cambridge on March 18, 1854, and was graduated from the public schools there. He is in the real estate and insurance business, is a Mason and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Judson I. Wood.

A legislator of the finest type, educated, cultivated and high-principled, was Rep. Judson I. Wood of Gardner, who represented the 2d Worcester district in the house of 1912.

As a member of the committee on education Rep. Wood took an important part in giving impetus to one of the most important advances in higher education that has ever been suggested as an extension of the Massachusetts public school system. That was Gov. Foss's inaugural recommendation that the state provide free scholarships for high school graduates whose standing is such as to warrant the state in assisting them to attend college. The plan was not fully worked out when it was given to the legislature this year and the inconsistencies in the bill were so many and so glaring that Rep. Wood and others on the committee thought it better to allow another year to go by, and then, in the light of what discussion may reveal, to frame a better bill and one which will assure to the state and the colleges more certain results.

Mr. Wood also served on the committee on liquor laws and there his voice was one of the most insistent against the repeal of the bar and bottle act. As showing the type of republican he is, he opposed the redistricting bill of the republican "insurgents," because he believed it unfair to the democrats.

Mr. Wood is the president of the Gardner Journal Publishing comapny and editor of the newspaper printed by that concern. He is a native of Millbury, and a graduate of Brown university in the class of '79. For 32 years of his life he was a school teacher, and during that time he held posi-

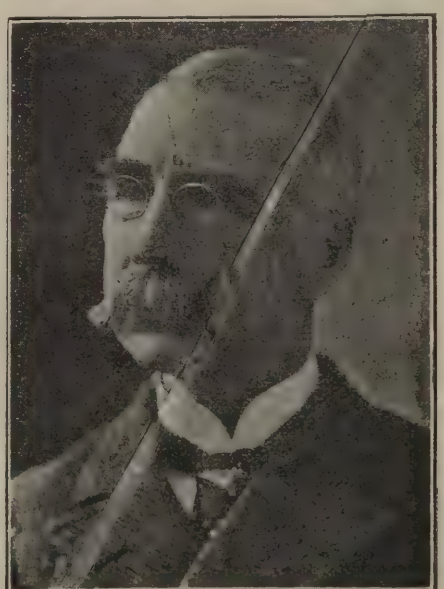


tions as a high school principal and as a supervisor of schools. He has also been a lecturer at the New York state summer schools and is a member of Delta Epsilon and the Gardner boat club.

Norman P. Wood.

Some of the most important legislation of the session of 1912 came from the committee on public health, of which Rep. Norman P. Wood of Northfield, a genial, educated and cultivated Franklin county physician, was one of the leading members.

An extended account of the various measures emanating from that body would, of course, be impossible within the scope of a sketch such as this must necessarily be, but among them were two which stand out prominently, not only from their bearing upon the health of the community, but from their economic importance as well. The first of these was that known as the "clean food" bill. The intent of that measure was to prevent the sale and display of food under conditions that rendered it liable to



contamination from filth in any form Primarily, the object was to shield all food products from flies and other dirt carrying insects, but when Dr. Wood's committee had put the bill in shape to report it was a real "clean-food" bill and as it is now on the statute books it promises to become a very important law when administered by courageous health boards intent on protecting the lives of the people and not subservient to any cliques of interested dealers.

A second was the law to regulate cold storage warehouses, the intent of that being not only to prevent food products from being kept on ice until they might qualify as carrion, but also to prevent storage for the effect an artificially short market might have on prices.

To Dr. Wood's knowledge of the causes that lead to disease and to his study of economic values generally, as well as the thought he gave to the measures under immediate consideration, are due the final passage of both those laws. It would, indeed, be achievement enough for any man to be instrumental in the passage of two such beneficial statutes in a single term, but the Northfield physician's activities extended to every bit of legislation that came before his committee and to many of the big questions besides.

He it was who fought against granting the right of appeal from rulings of local boards of health, a measure whose animus was a desire of a Worcester liveryman to build a stable in the centre of a district inhabited by poor tenement dwellers.

Rep. Wood was born in Barnard, Vt., on July 30, 1846, and was graduatd from Tufts in 1874. He attended the national republican convention in 1900 as an alternate and was a Roosevelt elector in 1904. He is a member of the 2d congressional district committee.

Henry D. Wright.

Although Henry D. Wright of Rowe defeated a republican for election to the legislature, as a member of this year's house he acted with the republicans and persisted in being designated as one. He ran as an "independent citizen" and the democrats gave him their nomination as well as the democratic progressive nomination, but he didn't regard this as putting him under any obligations to them. He did, however, favor the direct election of United States senators and the direct election of delegates-at-large to the national conventions, which were favored by more democrats than republicans.



As a committee Mr. Wright got liquor law, which isn't a very comfortable place for any man, but the gentleman from Rowe took his stand early with the anti-saloon interests and stuck to them.

Mr. Wright was strenuously opposed to the pardon of Silas N. Phelps, the Monroe murderer, which latter town is in the Rowe man's district, and he appeared before the executive council in opposition.

Mr. Wright was born in Rowe, Jan. 18, 1872, and was educated at Deerfield academy. He is a farmer.

Otis L. Wright.

Rep. Otis L. Wright of Tyngsboro comes from one of those districts where the harmful and old-fashioned rotation system still survives, thus making it impossible for the district to retain the services of experienced and capable legislators. Were it not for this fact there is no doubt but that Mr. Wright would be returned for another year as his record of conscientious service warrants.

Appointed to the committee on towns, Rep. Wright was a constant attendant upon the meetings of that committee and his wide experience in town affairs proved of material benefit to the committee in solving the many knotty problems of town government which were referred to it.

In large, general legislative work, Mr. Wright was particularly interested in seeing the Grand Trunk Railroad bill put through, which was not unnatural, as it is proposed to run the main line of the road right through the heart of his district.

Although Mr. Wright voted for the direct election of delegates-at-large to the national conventions, in opposition to the wishes of his party machine, he was generally conservative, opposing the federal income tax, the direct election of senators and the initiative and referendum.

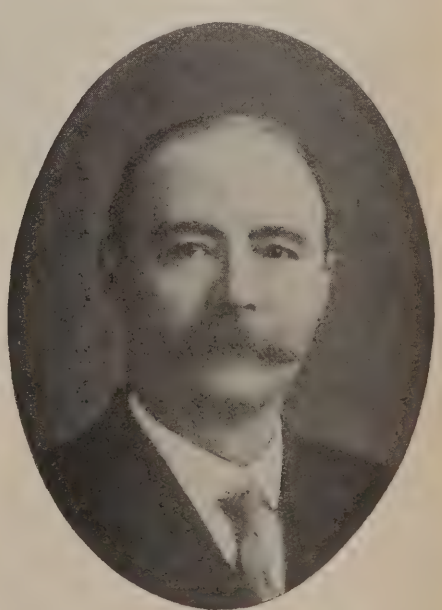


Mr. Wright has served Tyngsboro as selectman, assessor, overseer of the poor, registrar of voters and as a member of the board of health; in fact he is still serving in those capacities. He was born there Oct. 4, 1853, and is engaged in farming.

William P. O'Brien.

Rep. William P. O'Brien of the 17th Suffolk district completed his first term in the house at the close of the present session and is a candidate for renomination, which, in his district, is equivalent to re-election. Mr. O'Brien is a little more mature than the ordinary representative from the Boston wards and has an exceptional fine record in business life. Since boyhood he has been employed by Thomas Kelly & Co., the big blanket manufacturers and has risen to a responsible position with that concern. As indicative of his push and ambition, it might be stated that Rep. O'Brien to perfect his knowledge of the blanket business, took a course in the Lowell textile school, traveling from Boston to Lowell and back nightly for four years.

In the house this year he was appointed to the committee on state house and joined with a minority of that committee in favoring a statue to Gen. and Gov. Benj. F. Butler on the state house grounds, the position of the minority being sustained by the house, after a bitter fight, only to have the senate, as usual, reject the resolve for the statue.



Rep. O'Brien is president of the Tammany club of Ward 17, is a member of the A. O. H., and past master workman of the A. O. U. W. He is a native of Lewiston, Me.



WILLIAM A. L. BAZELEY

Uxbridge Representative Will be Republican Nominee for Senate in 4th Worcester District—Legislative Services Have Been of Much Value to Constituents

A legislator of a high type was Rep. William A. L. Bazeley of Uxbridge, republican, who represented the 8th Worcester district in the house of 1912 and whose services to the state, while never spectacular, were always painstaking, conscientious and of extreme value. Mr. Bazeley, this fall, will nominee for the senate in the 4th Worcester district.

Rep. Bazeley is a man of remarkably good judgment and possessed of an insight into affairs that is quite out of the common. He has, too, made a study of conditions in Massachusetts and has a very clear idea of what is necessary to remedy some of the worst of them. It was these qualities which rendered him of immense value to his constituents and to the state in the last legislature. He had other attributes that were of great assistance, chief among them being his popularity with his fellow members and his ability to go out into the lobby and "mix," a feat that is not always so easy as it sounds, for there are all kinds of men and some boys in every legislature.



Speaker Cushing assigned Rep. Bazeley to the committee on railroads and he thus took a very important part in framing the Grand Trunk bill, by which the big Canadian trunk line was given authority to extend its lines into Boston and Worcester. It was one of the most important bills from several points of view, that has been before the legislature and may—probably will, indeed—be the cause of the entire transportation question in Massachusetts being settled right, although it is admitted that that is a matter for the future to determine. Rep. Bazeley, besides helping frame the bill, was also regarded as one of the most faithful members of the committee, he having been present at every meeting and having devoted much of his spare time to interviewing authorities to the end that he should make no mistake when the time came to act.

Another problem that was of intense interest to Rep. Bazeley and one with which he showed himself to be very familiar was that dealing with the milk situation. Rep. Bazeley is a farmer himself, although he earns his living in the city as a business man, and he has long been familiar with the difficulties of making agriculture a paying proposition on the Massachusetts hillside. Hence, he was for the farmer in the fight on the Ellis milk bill and all the other measures which sought to hedge in the farm industry with restrictive laws. He fought these all from the first day of the session to the last and had the satisfaction in the end of helping defeat all of them. He also was one of the leaders in the fight to prevent the sale of slaughtered game birds, thus opening a new line of endeavor to the farmers of the state. He worked hard, too, for the trolley consolidation bill which promised to bring prosperity to many of the western towns which are now isolated.

Rep. Bazeley was born in England in 1872, but came to America when a boy. He secured his education in the public schools of New Hampshire and is in the real estate business in Boston. He is also treasurer of the New England Conservatory of Music and president of the Blackstone Valley Agricultural society. In 1908 he was a member of the house, serving on the committee on ways and means, but was forced to retire the next fall because of a rotation agreement among the towns of the district. He is a member of the Uxbridge republican town committee, a trustee of the Uxbridge public library and also of the Thayer school funds.

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JAMES F. CAVANAGH

Has Made Splendid Record of Constructiveness in Three Years in House—Probable That He Soon Will be Called as His Party's Candidate for Lieutenant Governor

One of the strong figures in the house of 1912—as he had been in the houses of 1910 and 1911—was Rep. James F. Cavanagh of Everett, a stalwart republican, progressive to a degree, but conservative in action as he was fair in debate.

There were many able men in the three legislatures in which Rep. Cavanagh served, but none combined in larger measure than he all the qualities that go to make up the safe and able legislator. Seldom in his career did he attack a law or a condition unless he had a plan to offer for the correction of the evil objected to. It was this quality of constructiveness that quickly advanced him to leadership in his first term and made him one of the legislative powers in the two that followed.

As an incident may be cited the manner in which he jumped into the breach immediately after the wrecking of the Southbridge Savings bank in 1910. Great unrest among depositors all over the state was the direct result of that catastrophe. It would not have taken much to start runs on savings banks everywhere, so great was the excitement following on the revelation that it was possible for one man to devote the whole of 16 years to looting one institution. Bank examination, as it then existed in Massachusetts, was, in the opinion of those whose savings were held in trust by the banks, little better than a farce.

Rep. Cavanagh was the first legislator to grasp the danger of the situation, and he, on the day following the closing of the Southbridge institution, introduced an order in the house calling for a legislative investigation of the affairs. The report of the investigating committee, due chiefly to the directness of Rep. Cavanagh's probe, was one of the most complete ever made to a legislative body. It contained the draft of a bill amending the banking laws which forced the directors of those institutions and the bank commissioner to take upon themselves a greater measure of responsibility than they ever had previously.

In that same year Rep. Cavanagh began his fight against the so-called loan sharks—those Shylocks who demand their pound of flesh from the very poorest borrowers. It was necessary to continue that fight into 1911, but in the latter year Rep. Cavanagh filed and succeeded in pushing to passage the law which is now on the statute books regulating the loan agencies, and, as chairman of the committee which conducted the investigation into their methods of doing business, he unearthed a startling scheme of finance that worked out to defraud the poor and unfortunate, who were almost the only customers of the loan sharks.

These were only two of many important matters that engaged the attention of Rep. Cavanagh. So strong did he become as a legislator that last fall he was considered by the republican leaders as the party candidate for lieutenant-governor, and it is possible that things will so shape themselves within a year or two that they will have to turn to him to save the organization.

Last fall and winter he was a candidate for speaker of the house, and he made a strong canvass of the situation, but the cards were stacked in favor of Grafton D. Cushing, who had been in the running for three years. Rep. Cavanagh, however, instead of sulking in his tent, as many another might, forgot the fight when it was ended and did his part of the year's work as cheerfully and with as good grace as if he had landed the honor instead of just coming near enough to look at it.

He was the first to file a bill for a presidential preference primary, and had his plan been adopted, instead of the bill that was, there could not have been the mix-up over delegates to Chicago that did occur and Massachusetts would have had a place and a voice in the republican national convention.

Rep. Cavanagh fought the congressional redistricting committee report harder than any other man in the house, he claiming that the republican members of that body were not nearly so astute as the democratic members and that, in consequence, something had been put across on the republicans. The whole republican party of the state has come to the same conclusion since and it is now admitted that the so-called "even-division" of committee membership has resulted in a practical gift to the democracy of several congress districts.

He is a self-made man, having in his boyhood been forced to struggle for an education and for whatever advantages he acquired. He was born in Chelsea on June 19, 1872, but his father died when he was only 11 years old. He was obliged at that age to go to work, securing employment in a drug store. A year later he was given a job as assistant janitor in an Everett school. As a result he was able to go to school once more. Nights and mornings during the warm weather and all during his vacation time he worked as gardener, managing by this means to put himself through the Everett high school.

On his graduation he entered the insurance office of Endicott & Macomber, advancing from one position to another until he was chief clerk. Later he went with the John C. Paige company as general field man and so successful was he that he attracted the attention of the managers of the New York Life Insurance company who engaged him as the Boston manager of the company, a position he held until he became state manager of the Washington Life Insurance company.

During the latter part of this experience Mr. Cavanagh was studying law, first at the Y. M. C. A. Law school and later at Boston University, where he secured the degrees of LL. B. and LL. M.

Mr. Cavanagh is a Knight of Columbus and an Elk, in both of which he has been very prominent. In the former he was state deputy supreme knight and in the latter past exalted ruler. He is also past president of the Order of Owls and is a member of the Republican club of Massachusetts, the Foresters of America, Young Men's Catholic Association of Boston college, Irish Charitable society, the Boston City club, the Everett board of trade, and an associate member of the Everett Y. M. C. A. and Co. B, 8th regiment.

During the last session of the legislature he had a place on the committee on railroads and was also chairman of the committee on banks and banking. In his previous terms he has served on the committee on insurance, taxation and rules.



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WILTON B. FAY

After Three Years in House is Now Candidate for Senate in 6th Middlesex District—Strong Vote-Getter and an Extremely Efficient Representative

Whether Wilton B. Fay of Medford would go to the senate, was a question largely depending upon his own desire, when the legislature adjourned. During the summer he received flattering promises of support, but he was inclined to retire at least temporarily from politics, for he had three years in the house and five years as a member of the republican state committee, and carried through to victory the previous year two exciting contests, one for the house and one for the committee. It is stated that in 97 years this representative territory has never before sent the same man three terms to the house, until Mr. Fay smashed the precedent. Even Sam McCall, when in the legislature, before entering upon his brilliant congressional career, was defeated in his aspiration for three successive terms.

But Wilton B. Fay has an unusual capacity for keeping on the job for his constituents 12 months in the year, and also the happy faculty of pleasing many. During the summer there was talk that if Rep. Brackett of Arlington was not appointed to the bench he might try for the senate, and also that Miller of Wakefield, the piano man, might shy his hat into the ring once more. Nevertheless the general feeling was that Fay could win against any rival.

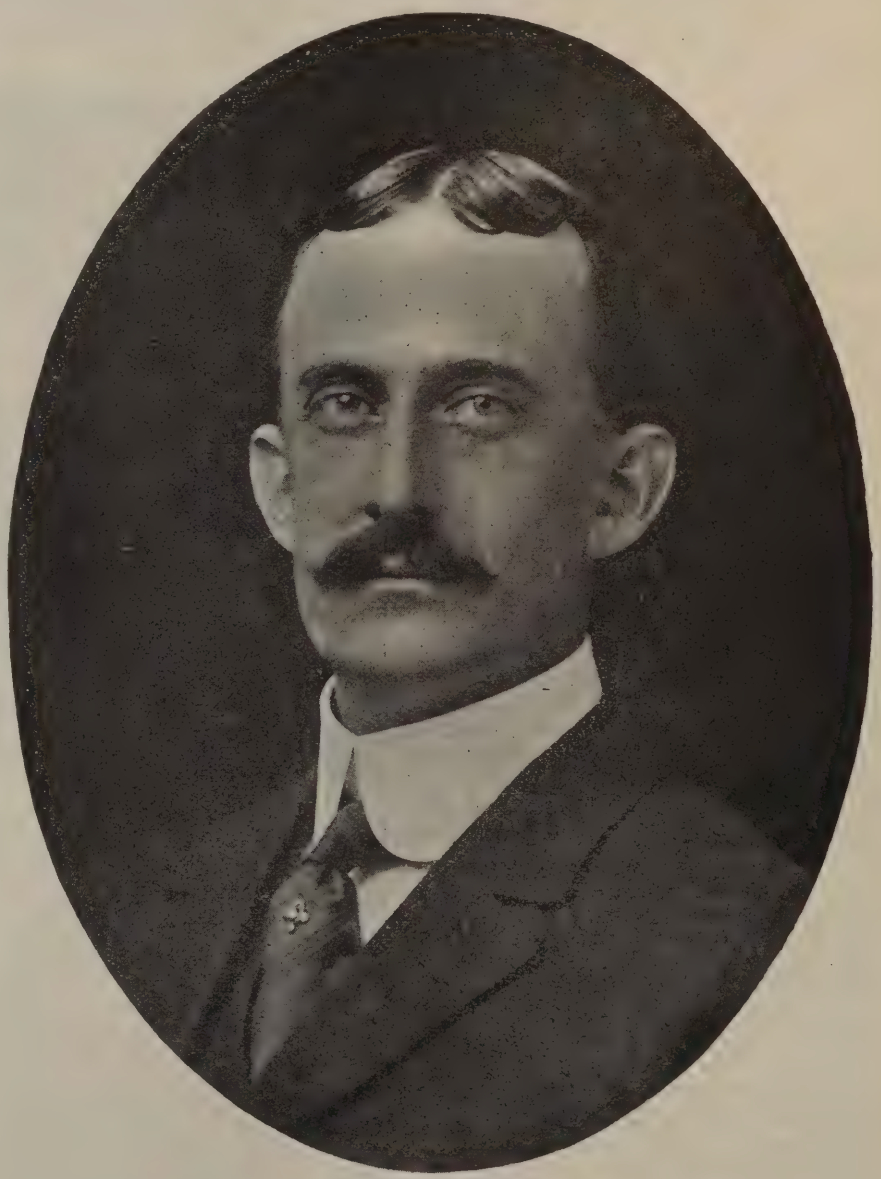
Two years ago, the Crosby-Jones factions tendered their support the night before the convention to Fay for the senatorial nomination and sought to induce him to enter the field, thus to defeat Brown of Medford. With their support he had need of but two votes from his own city and more than this number had already expressed their intention of casting their vote for him but he stated that he had not been a candidate and refused and eventually Brown was nominated by three votes, but immediately the convention re-elected Fay by acclamation to membership in the state committee, although this gave Medford both offices. Rep. Fay's refusal then to enter the contest emphasized his fairness and made him many friends throughout the district.

In the recent spring presidential primaries, when his district was badly divided, as a candidate for alternate Rep. Fay led the entire ticket, running ahead of his colleagues by many votes. Indeed, on the original count, his colleague was defeated. That shows what kind of a vote getter Fay is.

In the legislature of 1912, Rep. Fay was again on the ways and means committee, chairman of the committee on counties, as well as a member of the joint special congressional redistricting committee.

His greatest triumph was getting through the appropriation for the extension of the boulevard in Medford, at an expense of $75,000, from near Craddock Bridge across the main street to Mystic avenue. For nine years he has been as a member of the Medford park commission, one of the trustees of the city, holding 200 acres of land worth $125,000 to $150,000 waiting for the state to complete the parkway. The board of trade passed resolutions thanking him for his efforts in the prosecution of the great undertaking. This appropriation was obtained in connection with the $1,000,000 parkway bill.

Introducing a bill for $325,000 to complete the boulevard ending at Craddock Bridge to the Fellsway, thus completing this trunk line and opening a direct route from the extreme north to Revere Beach, which is the metropolitan commission's plan, Fay opened up one of the biggest fights in years. The metropolitan affairs committee to whom the bill was first referred held hearings that taxed the capacity of the largest committee room. There were so many bills, however, pending on similar matters that this committee (many members being personally interested) made a joint bill composed of some thirteen matters around his original bill amounting to $1,000,000 to be expended at the rate of $200,000 per year. This was the bill that was thrown down to the committee on ways and means, where Fay had by hard work persuaded the committee to favorably report his original bill, when it should reach them. Ways and means naturally looked askance at this so-called pork barrel bill and suggested to Fay that they would substitute his own bill for the one coming from metropolitan affairs, but knowing full well what that would result in, Fay repudiated the proposition and



put up his fight for the joint bill, and finally succeeded in reporting it into the house favorably by a vote of six to five with Chairman Bob Washburn, Courtenay Crocker, Leon Conwell, Tom White and Martin Lomasney dissenting. Fay's speech in the house was one of the star orations of the year. The bill went through 124 to 91, but Fay had to follow it into the upper house and struggle to make friends for it there.

As a member of the committee on ways and means he handled and reported to the house the $5,000,000 highway bill, which was passed by the house but placed on the table in the senate with the intention of killing it. By careful handling Fay frustrated this and eventually, in spite of attempted amendments, it was passed and enacted into law as originally presented. He also handled no less than 60 odd measures from the ways and means committee, which illustrates his love for labor for its own sake. As chairman of the committee on counties he made up the budget aggregating nearly $3,000,000. Only a man of indefatigable industry could have accomplished all that Fay accomplished this year.

Rep. Fay is a conservative, though of extremely fair and liberal views. He voted for direct nominations and against the referendum amendment to the constitution, and against direct election of United States senators. There is no doubt that he is admirably equipped to sit in the upper branch which was intended by the framers of the constitution to be the conservative branch of the legislature.

Wilton B. Fay was born in Hyde Park on October 3, 1865, and was educated in the public schools. He has long been prominent in public affairs in Medford, having been chairman of the republican city committee from 1901 to 1907, and is chairman of the Medford park commission, treasurer, since 1901, of the 8th district congressional committee, alternate to the national conventions of 1908 and 1912 and prominent in the republican club and other political organizations. He is a life member of the Horticultural society and a member of the Middlesex, Medford and Medford Boat clubs and the Medford Historical society.

NO AMERICAN LABOR.

Men who have kept tabs upon the great manufacturing interests of the country have been aware that in the last decade or two the American stock, later supplemented by Irish, Germans, Welsh and Scandinavians, had been giving way almost entirely to the cheaper labor from the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. But the general public, especially the people of the middle west, have not been aware of the tremendous extent to which this development has grown, but they know now—the Lawrence lockout showed them the facts. For twelve years cheap foreign labor has been imported into this country at the rate of a million a year, and it was brought for the express purpose of competing with, and, therefore, reducing or holding in check the wages of American workmen. So great has been this influx that in at least a dozen of the great manufacturing industries of the country, these emigrants have usurped at least 50 per cent of the jobs. In the woolen industry the percentage is greater.

JOHN F. MEANEY

Strong Probability That Brilliant Blackstone Lawyer May Be Next Speaker of the House—Ablest Democrat in Public Life of Commonwealth Today

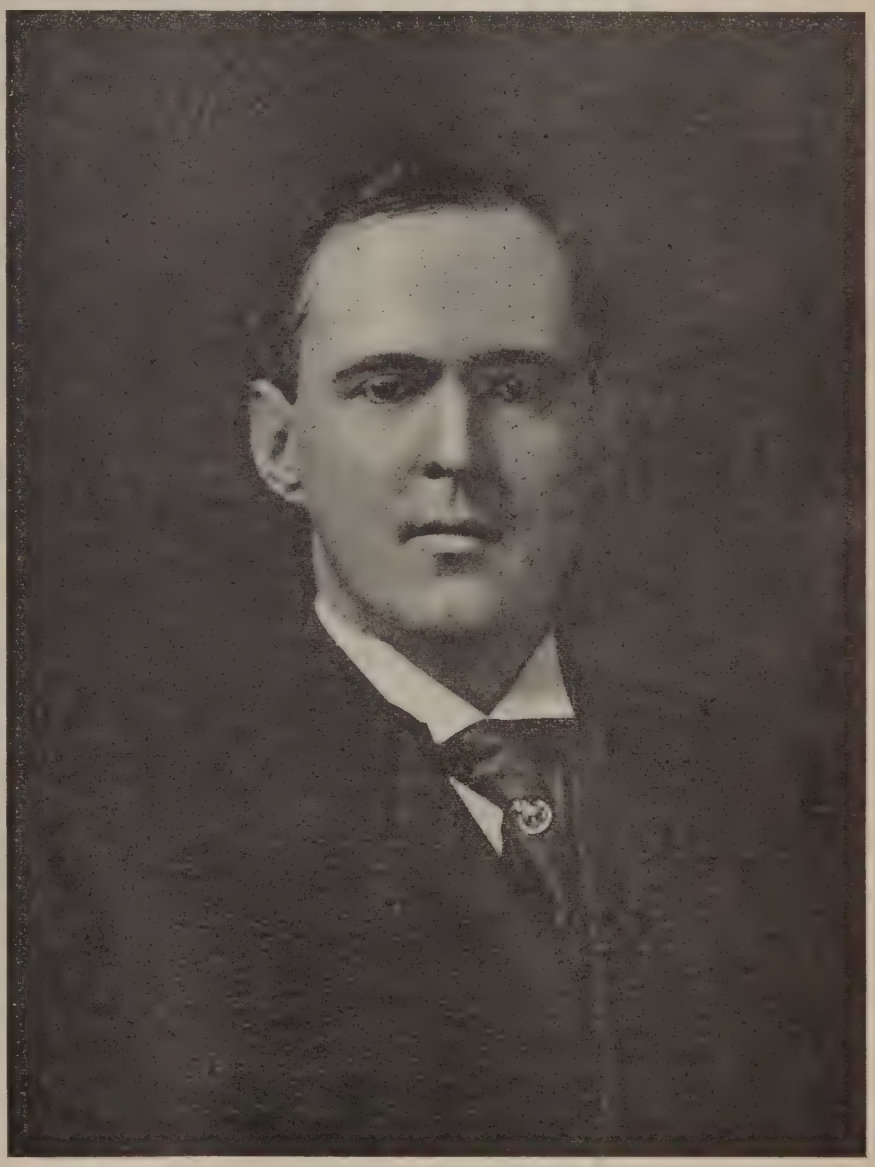
As, with the activity of the zealous followers of Theodore Roosevelt in placing legislative candidates in the field in the various districts of the commonwealth, the belief that the next legislature will be thrown to the democrats grows upon republicans and democrats alike, so does the probability that John F. Meaney of Blackstone will be the next speaker of the lower branch strengthen. Even if it could, it is doubtful if the Boston machine would try and "put across" John F. Fitzgerald as United States senator and Martin M. Lomasney as speaker of the house in the same year and there is strong reason to believe that it would fail in both objects should it pursue such a fatuous policy. With the democrats in control of the legislature that party would be on trial before the voters of the commonwealth as it has never before been tried and the way it handled its trust would undoubtedly make it or break it for years to come.

If the democrats should control the next house, as there is strong reason to believe they will, they could do nothing that would so strengthen them in the public confidence as the election of John F. Meaney of Blackstone as speaker. Mr. Meaney himself has the confidence of the public, in his own town of Blackstone, which has signally honored him, in the 8th Worcester representative district, which has twice sent him to the house and is going to send him again, although it is not the turn of his town to name a candidate, in the 4th Worcester senatorial district, which sent him to the upper branch and would have sent him again had he not declined to stand, and in the commonwealth at large, to nearly every corner of which his fame has gradually spread and whose citizens who follow legislative affairs recognize in him one of the most brilliant men that has ever served this historic commonwealth in any capacity in public life.

Not only is John F. Meaney, without any question, the ablest democrat in the public life of Massachusetts today but he ranks up with the very best men who have represented Massachusetts in the highest councils of the nation. Too modest to seek the honors even of party leadership, he has demonstrated in his two years in the house not only his capacity and ability to lead his party but to lead a majority of the house without regard to party in all large questions in the determination of which he has seen fit to take a hand, and he has been the dominating factor in the settlement of every large question before the house in the past two years.

The position he has come to occupy was readily seen when it came to the question, during the closing days of the recent session, of passing the Western Massachusetts trolley merger and extension bill over the veto of Gov. Foss. Rep. Meaney's position was well known by all sides; his sympathies were, as they were in the milk fight, with the farmers of the isolated communities, without any means of transportation, except horse and wagon, for themselves or the products of their farms and dairies, and looking to this bill, providing $5,000,000 worth of new trolley lines, as the salvation of themselves and their children. He placed no stock in the cry of "transportation monopoly;" he was wise enough unto his day and generation to recognize that the cry came from the financial district of Boston and from those who enjoy a pretty complete monopoly of street railway transportation in eastern Massachusetts and who were opposing the bill because they feared if the New Haven railroad was given control of all the trolleys west of Worcester it might be expected later to reach out into the rich fields of eastern Massachusetts. The opponents of the bill sought Meaney to have him keep quiet while the western representatives plead with him to aid them with his powerful voice. The governor's lobby, aided by a more powerful lobby, was at work, and Meaney saw that the odds were against the hill towns of western Massachusetts. Then he jumped into the fray and by a powerful speech carried the bill over the veto in the house with seven votes to spare.

Just as he stood for the farmers on the trolley legislation, he has stood for them for three years on milk legislation. When a member of the senate of 1910, as a lone minority of one he recommended as a partial solution of the producers' difficulties the enactment of a law that would put them on a level with the big contractors in the matter of shipments and the Saunders' "open car and flat rate" law was the result. He carried the Saunders bill through the senate against as powerful an antagonist as Sen. Turtle and in the house last year successfully stood off the assaults of those who would have repealed it. Again he demonstrated the strength of his friendship to the producers of milk when, last year, he killed the attempt to put the Ellis milk bill over the governor's veto. Again this year he successfully led the fight against the Ellis bill, which he analyzed as a burden to the producers without ensuring any benefit to the consumers.



A democrat who knows why he is a democrat, Rep. Meaney is, nevertheless, absolutely independent and as fearless as he is independent. He stood with Gov. Foss on the Ellis bill but stood against both the governor and Rep. Lomasney on the trolleys bill, and he did not hesitate to characterize as hostile an amendment which the Ward 8 man proposed to the Grand Trunk bill. It was Rep. Meaney who, in 1910, offered the order inviting the Grand Trunk into Massachusetts and it was he, who, in 1911, saw that the Grand Trunk people got a bill under which they could build into Boston and Worcester. Both this year and last he assailed Gos. Foss' veto of the peaceful persuasion bill, which the governor had recommended in his first inaugural, and last year he came within one vote of putting the bill over the governor's veto.

To do justice to the legislative career of John F. Meaney would require several pages of Practical Politics. Some idea of the position he occupies may be obtained by referring to his committee assignments. Speaker Walker placed him upon the leading committee of the house—judiciary—and named him also for the committee on agriculture, knowing his intense interest in the farmers and his accurate knowledge of their needs and desires. Speaker Cushing not only reappointed him to the committee on judiciary but also appointed him to a place in the "speaker's cabinet"—the committee on rules—and later named him on the special committee which investigated the Lawrence strike and whose efforts resulted in a speedy settlement with a gain of thousands of dollars annually in wages to the operatives. This summer he is serving on the special committee which is investigating the western trolley situation and last summer he served on the special committee which cut the state up into 16 new congressional districts. In the senate he served on the committees on legal affairs, towns, drainage and public lighting, besides on the special committee on the milk strike of 1910.

But 32 years of age, Rep. Meaney has served his town as its counsel and as tax collector for several years and is special justice of the 2d district court of southern Worcester (by appointment of Gov. Draper).

He was a member of the democratic state committee in 1908-'09-'10-'11 and in 1908 was chairman of the executive committee. He is a graduate of the public schools of Blackstone and Boston University law school.

FRANK H. POPE

Candidacy for Congress in New 3d District Interests Whole Commonwealth—One of the Strongest Legislators That Ever Served on Beacon Hill

A strong man, an able legislator, who applies to the making of laws the same sterling common sense that has won him success in all that he has undertaken—that is Frank H. Pope, who for five successive years has represented a strong republican district, which until he ran for the house was never known to elect a democrat. Each succeeding year has marked a steadily growing popularity with men of all parties and business men especially. Having that rare gift of personal magnetism to draw his fellows to him he is also possessed of a power of oratory that has swept the house on more than one occasion when a leader was demanded and stemmed the tide that threatened to defeat the better legislation.

Republican speakers have relied upon his rugged honesty of purpose as a member of the presiding officer's cabinet—the committee on rules—of which he has been one of the most valued members for the past four years. Weighing well every matter presented to him Frank H. Pope has not been prone to give advice until he was sure of his ground and it was that faculty of his, of going direct to the meat of a measure that has made his opinion especially sought by his associates. A keen discerner of the good and the bad in men borne of his newspaper training of years in experience, Pope is an excellent judge of human nature, and possesses, withal, a fund of humor and power of sarcasm that makes his rapier one to be feared by an opponent in debate. Apt with anecdote, a dear lover of fun, he never plays to the gallery but seldom fails of his audience when it is known that Rep. Pope has been recognized by the speaker to discuss a question.

He measures large, however, one may take him; physically he is robust and massive; mentally he possesses the vigor of intellect that always impresses, and adds to it a broad grasp of every measure he espouses and its importance to the people.

Progressive in the best sense, never rabid, his freedom from narrow partisanship won him the strong regard and friendship of Speaker Joseph Walker who first picked him for his committee on rules and came strongly to rely upon his judgment because Frank Pope does not play politics with every matter that he is asked to consider.

It was Speaker John Cole who first sized up Rep. Pope and picked him for the committee on ways and means of the house upon which he has ever since served. In his first year upon that committee, as an indication of the estimation of his associates he was given to report and handle on the floor of the popular branch bills carrying appropriations aggregating $1,997,894 or more than two-fifths of the $4,500,000 appropriated by the legislature of that year. It has ever been the aim of Frank Pope to legislate for the whole commonwealth, and as was remarked by a former speaker of the house, Massachusetts has plenty of men who capably represent their districts but too few who represent the old commonwealth itself. He will take to congress, if nominated and elected, the same loftiness of purpose that has characterized him during his five years in the legislature.

The act of 1909 which requires the regtration of plumbers and created the state board of examiners of plumbers was born of the desire of Frank H. Pope to safeguard the public from inexperienced plumbers and to protect competent plumbers from competition with the incompetent of the craft. No bill was more vigorously fought in both branches and up to the very door of the executive chamber. There Rep. Pope sought Gov. Draper who was not inclined to approve it, but when the man from Leominster explained exactly the reform he was after, that it was a practical measure with no politics in it, the governor said "I'll sign that bill," and he did so taking Frank H. Pope at his word although the opposition made much of Mr. Pope being a democrat and of the opposite party.

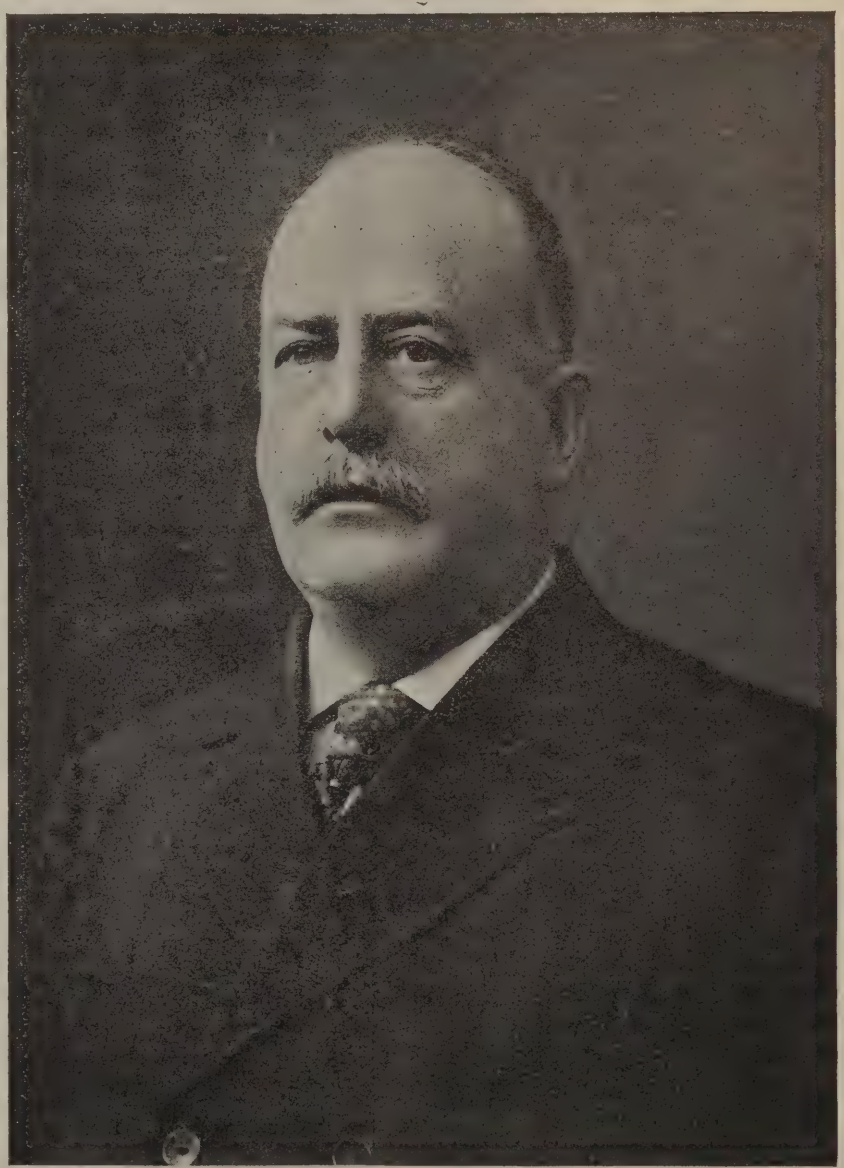
In 1910, Rep. Pope's attack on the federal income tax attracted wide attention as the best exposition of the democratic doctrine of state rights ever presented in the Massachusetts legislature. Speaker Walker pronounced it the best speech he had heard delivered in seven year's experience as a legislator. A staunch believer in an income tax, Rep. Pope voted for the state income tax bill, but would not give his vote for a bill which took from the states that which according to his political creed was an inherent right of the states.

On the great railroad legislation for the commonwealth Frank H. Pope has stood true to his convictions. He was utterly opposed to giving any foreign corporation control of the railroads of the state. Though politically opposed to Gov. Draper he stood with him in his desire to obtain a return of the Billard shares of the Boston & Maine to the control of Massachusetts and for the Boston Holding company bill as the best solution of the problem at that time. He has been strongly inclined to favor actual consolidation as the best solution of the Boston & Maine and New Haven situation in the interest of the people.

The small expressmen of Massachusetts owe their gratitude to Frank H. Pope for his work in his own committee of ways and means in killing the bill, reported by the committee on taxation, which would have imposed a tax of five percent on the gross receipts of all express companies, and if enacted would have resulted in putting out of business 52 small express companies in Massachusetts. The injustice of the thing appealed to Rep. Pope's sense of right and he so impressed his fellow members that they rejected the bill.

He achieved a big victory for the agricultural societies this year when he dissented from the adverse report of the ways and means committee on the bill to pay the societies larger bounties and carried it to a successful conclusion on the floor of the house; but his hottest contest of the year was in carrying through the bill abolishing the cattle bureau of the board of agriculture and creating the department of animal industry, with the chief of the cattle bureau at its head. He also successfully waged, so far as the house was concerned, the resolve for an equestrian statue of Gen. and Gov. Butler on the state house grounds.

He was an effective advocate of the Western trolley merger bill for the farmers of Worcester county. No man will go forth from the Massachusetts house with more cordial expression of its best wishes than Frank H. Pope of Leominster. No democrat could be more strongly equipped for the nomination and a sucecssful campaign for congress than he, for whom republicans and democrats alike have been voting for years in his district. Worth makes the man, and it is that which is Pope's strongest asset.



He was born in Cape Cod, at Sandwich, March 7, 1854, was educated in its public schools and completed his education at Dean academy. He is one of the best known newspaper correspondents in the commonwealth, having covered most of the earth in northern Worcester and Middlesex counties for the Boston Globe for years. Mr. Pope has been active in state politics for a long series of years, has been in demand as an orator on the stump and in 1897 was secretary of the democratic state committee. He counts as his friend every man who has ever held the privilege of his acquaintance. None ever came to know Frank Pope intimately but to admire and esteem him. His entrance into the campaign for the first congressman of the new 3d congressional district interests at once the whole commonwealth.

JAMES B. CARROLL

Accepted Chairmanship of Industrial Accident Board That He Might Serve His Fellow Men—Stands in Front Rank of the Bar of the Commonwealth

The commonwealth, its employers and their employees were all extremely fortunate when James B. Carroll of Springfield decided to lay aside a lucrative law practice and accept the chairmanship of the industrial accident commission which is charged with the administration of the workingmen's compensation act. That such a brilliant lawyer, one who had twice refused appointment to the superior court bench, once at the hands of a republican governor and the second time at the hands of a democratic executive, should be willing to give up his profession to accept a place in the public service that does not pay him within one-fifth of his annual earnings as a lawyer, was a surprise to the public in general.

But James Bernard Carroll has ever held that the honor is not in public office but in the opportunity for service which public office gives and he saw in the chairmanship of this commission upon whose administration depended the success or failure of a law that ought to do much for the amelioration of the condition of the hundreds of thousands of employees of this commonwealth, a splendid opportunity for service to his fellow men. Having been well treated by the world he felt he owed the world something in the way of service that he could not give in a private capacity and he is now trying to render that service, with everything pointing to the splendid success of the commission and the law which it is administering.

When James B. Carroll stood on the platform of Tremont Temple 20 years ago and accepted the nomination for lieutenant-governor on the democratic ticket, everybody was surprised at the remarkable oratorical power which he displayed. Although in that part of the state where he had lived, he held rank with the most learned and influential members of the bar, his fame had not spread through the eastern part of the state. Twenty years before he began his campaign for lieutenant-governor he was a poor boy paying for his education with his earnings as a country school teacher. Despite his inexperience he made a brilliant campaign, receiving more votes than any democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor had ever before polled. The following year he was again his party's candidate for the office and he gained over his previous vote, but to no avail. From that time on Mr. Carroll devoted most of his spare time to the interests of the democratic party. No matter how busy he was he never put off a call to duty. When he had no fight of his own he was assisting some one else in his contest. In this way he became known all over the state, and gained for himself the good will and everlasting friendship of every man worth while in his party.

Mr. Carroll was born in Lowell, in January, 1856. His father was Patrick Carroll, a native of county Leitrim and his mother being Miss Bridget O'Rourke, who came from a town in Connaught. Mr. Carroll's father became a successful merchant in Lowell and James attended the public schools of his home city until he was 11 years of age. Then his father died and, with the exception of his mother, young Carroll was left alone in the world. Three years later the Carrolls removed to Worcester, and in 1874 James graduated from Worcester high school.

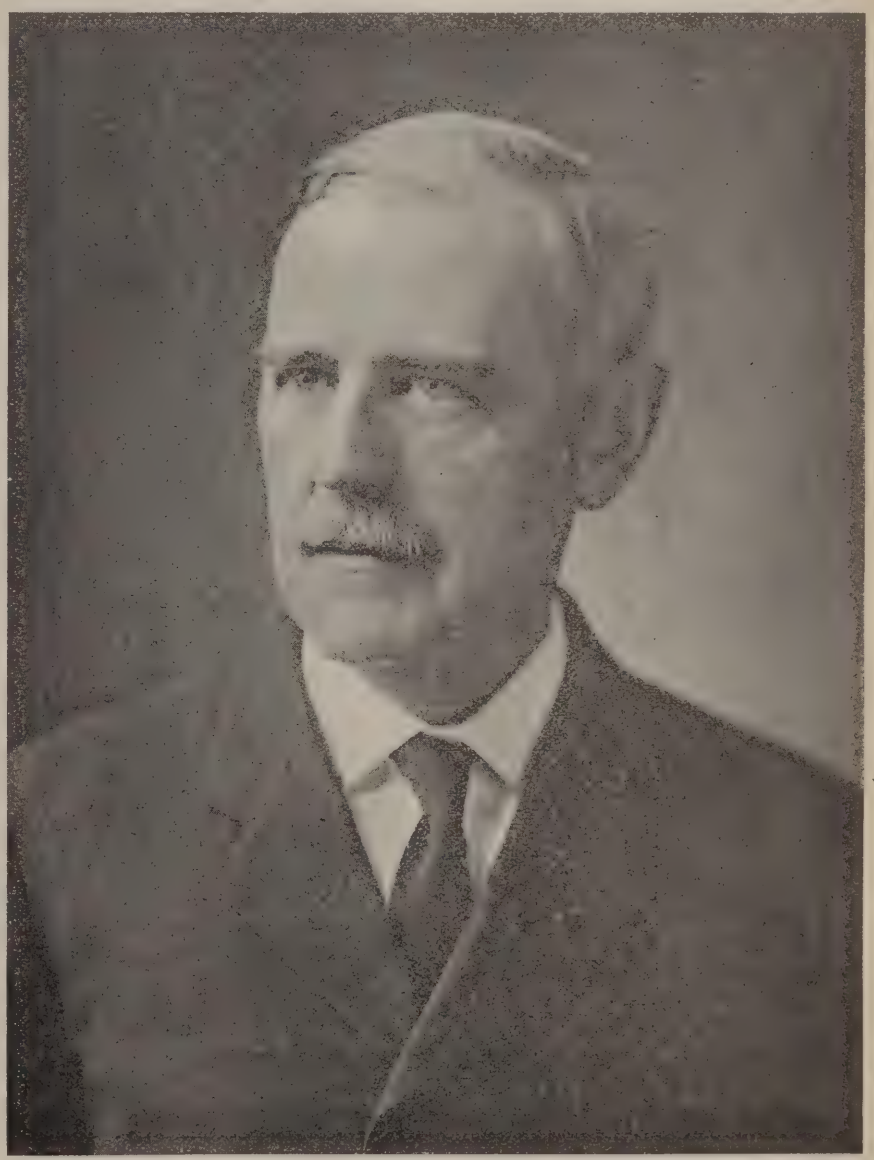
His mother, a brave woman, was determined that the talents which the son possessed should be ripened by education and he himself had as intense an ambition to learn whatever books could teach. Mother and son toiled with this common purpose in view, and the result of their struggle was that young Carroll was graduated from Holy Cross with the degree of A. B. in 1878. Two years later he was graduated from Boston University Law school, receiving his degree cum laude. It was a proud moment for the boy who had sold newspapers in the streets when he received the guaranty, which the degree of his university indicated, that he was equipped as well as any man of his class for the practice of the profession of law.

Immediately following his graduation from Boston University he entered the law office of Judge McCafferty in Worcester and was admitted to the bar of Worcester county. This was an advantageous position for the young man, since the office of Judge McCafferty was one of the best and most prosperous in Worcester. On the day following his admission to the bar young Mr. Carroll tried his first case, which was against the Fitchburg road for the recovery of baggage. Judge McCafferty, who on the previous day had made the motion for the admittance of Mr. Carroll, watched the trial of his young protege's case and was immensely pleased when the young man won.

During the two years that Mr. Carroll practiced in Worcester, he built up an excellent reputation for himself. In 1881 he removed to Springfield and opened an office there in the savings bank building. At first he was his own office boy and clerk, but business increased rapidly, with the result that within a few years he had a suite of offices and was associated with two well known lawyers. Soon his practice was not surpassed in extent and character by any lawyer in the western part of the state.

In 1884 Mr. Carroll married Miss Mary E. Corbett of Lowell. He was appointed city solicitor of Springfield by Mayor Maynard in 1887. The next year he was a member of the democratic state committee. Following his second campaign for lieutenant-governor with William E. Russell heading the ticket, Mr. Carroll withdrew from politics so far as being a candidate for office was concerned. In 1904 he was offered the democratic nomination for district attorney in the western district, but refused it and three years later he refused the proffer of the democratic members of the legislature of their support as U. S. senator. Later he was defeated for mayor by Mayor Sanderson on a close vote after an exciting campaign.

Mr. Carroll is a remarkable public speaker and jury lawyer. The most remarkable facial habit of the man is a determined way he has of dropping the corners of the mouth, drawing up the lower lip and puckering the chin. When he does this at the same time throwing back his head, his defiant manner is very pleasing to those who think as he does. To all others it means trouble.



His language is singularly plain and pointed, his stories are short and homely, his climaxes spontaneous and unexpected. He leans upon general principles rather than upon such particular instances as figures and statistics afford, although he knows something about the latter, too.

The prosperity of this country, he says, is the gift of a bountiful God. That any government, however great and wise, can make the whole people wise and great, he does not believe.

Mr. Carroll is a director of the Union Trust Company of Springfield, vice-president of the St. Vincent De Paul society and fraternally a member of the Knights of Columbus, holding also membership in various social organizations of his city, of which he is one of the foremost and brilliant citizens.

ALBERT P. LANGTRY

Secretary of the Commonwealth Performed Active Party Service for Years Before His Election to Office—Made His Own Way in the World and Made Good

If there is one corner of the state house more than another which those who know him especially enjoy, it is the sanctum of Col. "Pat" Langtry, the jovial and genial secretary of the commonwealth, whose kindly heart admits every caller as a friend. A dear lover of a good story and a joke the colonel is never at a loss to match his wit with any adversary, however keen his blade, and in the possession of this vein of humor peculiarly his own, he seems to fit the mantle of his predecessor the late Col. "Billie" Olin, whose quips are still the by-words of the capitol, as smoothly and as naturally as though there had been no break in the continuity of the administration of the office.

Colonel (by courtesy) Albert P. Langtry of Springfield, was chosen by the legislature of which he was a most popular member to fill the office of secretary, made vacant by the passing of Col. Olin, April 26, 1911, and at the November election was elected by the people for the full term. He was a Wakefield boy by birth, born just before the great war of the 60's, on the 27th of July, 1860. He was brought up in the schools of his native town, but on leaving the grammar was forced to strike out for himself at the age of 18 to make his own future. He went to Brooklyn, New York, after a few years, and began as a "cub" reporter at $8 per on the Brooklyn Times-Union, in which office he remained for ten years advancing steadily upward on the staff of that paper until at the age of 30 he came to Springfield to take the management of the Evening Union of that city and in two years he had made that daily a morning and evening paper.

For 22 years he continued at the helm, watching the Union grow steadily to a circulation of more than 30,000 copies, and expand its issue to both a daily and a Sunday paper with the largest circulation of any newspaper west of Boston. From the start the Union never lost its headway and although Col. Langtry has retired from its active management, he still holds his interest and, as he has remarked, as he began on the Union in Brooklyn so he expects to die on the Union of Springfield.

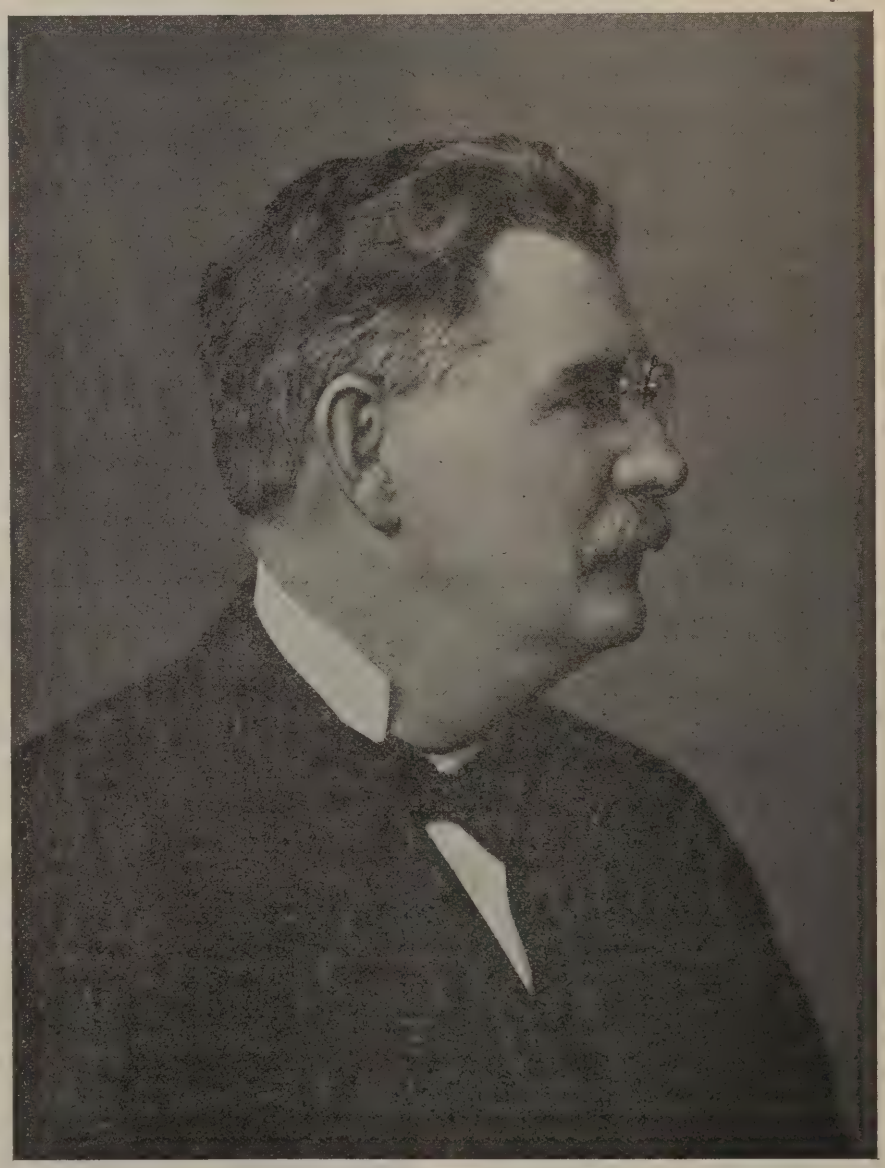
A man so intensely interested in public affairs could not long keep out of politics and for years Col. Langtry performed active and devoted service on the republican state committee. He was its secretary for a term and took the lead in many a hard fought battle for the state ticket. It was not until 1909 that he ran for the house and, having been elected, took his seat in the session of 1910. He served on the committees on mercantile affairs and on fisheries and game. In his second year, 1911, he was chairman of the committee on election laws and served on the committee on rules.

He had charge of the state wide direct primary bill in the house, and thus unconsciously prepared a rod for his own back, since, because of the direct primary law, the work of the secretary of state has more than doubled during the time that Col. Langtry has held the office. Another measure which Rep. Langtry fathered as a member of the lower branch was the resolve for biennial sessions in which he is a firm believer. He carried the bill through one reading in the house, but, being a constitutional amendment it needed a two-thirds vote and was killed on its final reading. He also put through the bill for a safe and sane 4th of July, of which he was the sponsor. This act is drafted upon the ordinance adopted by the city of Springfield some time before the subject was taken up by the legislature under Col. Langtry's vigorous leadership.

He was a candidate for state treasurer when Elmer A. Stevens of Somerville was chosen by the legislature to succeed Treas. Arthur B. Chapin of Holyoke, and in 1911, was nominated by his fellow republicans in the legislative caucus for secretary, after a sharp competition, which closed by making his nomination unanimous. On a joint ballot he was elected, having the full vote of his party.

Since taking the office of secretary of the commonwealth, Col. Langtry has had added to his regular duties those of member of the commission to procure plans for the proposed state house extension and has also been made a member of the gratuity commission under the Schofield soldiers' bounty act.

Sec. Langtry's home is in Springfield, but with the exception of the time from Saturday afternoon when he reaches it until Sunday evening when he starts to return to Boston, he has had no time to enjoy it. The only actual rest time that the office of the secretary of the commonwealth has in the year is from just after the state election in November until New Year's day and the colonel has a dream that perhaps during that blissful period following November 5, he may be able to go to Europe and forget the drive of the state house.



It may not be generally known, and probably is hardly realized, that the work of the office has so increased on account of the direct primary that the colonel as secretary has signed his name on the average of 200 times a day and in the months of July and August of the present year he has averaged to answer 250 queries a day to persons who have applied at his office to obtain information from him directly as to the primary election. A number of interesting and important rulings have been made under the state wide primary law during Col. Langtry's term; none more so than the famous decision of the attorney general that "one man does not make a party." Col. Langtry was in doubt as to the standing of the so-called "democratic progressive party." Although the total vote credited to Gov. Foss as a candidate of this so-called party had exceeded three percent of the total vote cast for governor at the preceding election, the active organization of the "democratic progressives" had dissolved and an act had passed the legislature at its desire to enable voters so enrolled to re-enroll themselves as democrats or republicans. But Gov. Foss insisted that he should be given papers as a democratic progressive. Since the legislature of 1912 had also passed an act that the name of no candidate should be printed twice on the same ticket for election, it followed that the words "democratic progressive" could only be annexed after the "democratic" following Gov. Foss' name and the "democratic progressives" would die anyway after this year because there would be no possibility of their polling three percent of the total primary vote. Sec. Langtry refused to be cajoled. He appealed to the attorney general who gave his ruling and the governor was forced to give it up. Had the secretary yielded it would have meant the printing of thousands of extra ballots to be used at the primaries involving an unjustifiable expense for a "one man party."

Col. "Pat" Langtry is good natured but not easily swerved from his conviction as to what is right. He is a member of the Republican club of Massachusetts, of the Middlesex club and the Masonic fraternity.

TREFRY'S LUCK.

William D. T. Trefry, tax commissioner and commissioner of corporations, complained in 1890 because the democrats didn't move him up a peg on the state ticket, instead of renominating him for auditor. But he had no complaint to make a few weeks later when the row in the republican party over the auditorship, which resulted in the regular nominee being forced off the ticket, assured his election. Of course, he got only one term but Gov. Russell named him as chairman of the savings bank commission to fill a vacancy and then reappointed him for the full term. Then when Charles Endicott died Gov. Wolcott appointed Mr. Trefry to the offices which he still holds.

EDWIN U. CURTIS

Giving Boston Custom House Administration Which is Best Ever —One of Best Known Public Men in all New England— Power in Politics, Federal, State and City

"A power in politics, federal, state and city, one of the best known public men in all New England, and, above all, the man who is giving the Boston custom house an administration which will be remembered as the best ever." That is the way Edwin Upton Curtis was introduced on a recent public occasion, and it epitomizes his career in tabloid form most accurately.

Hon. E. U. Curtis is gifted with some of the attributes possessed by W. Murray Crane. Each abhors the limelight; each chooses quiet methods; and each achieves notable results by a velvet glove over a grip of iron. In the counsels of the republican party, each has been esteemed as a Ulysses for wisdom, and a Hercules for accomplishing wonders regarded previously as impossible. Modesty to the point of self-effacement characterize both.

Probably no public man in Massachusetts except Sen. Lodge and Sen. Crane has had more to do with shaping party platforms and policies, reconciling feuds and factional troubles, and mapping the early stages of campaign than Edwin U. Curtis. At the council table he is in his element, and his advice has always been found to be prescient, sagacious and sound. State committee chairmen and city committee presidents may come and go, so also city and state officials, but whoever may openly stand at the helm, among the silent few in the cabin, plotting the course, will always be found Mr. Curtis, plain "Ned" Curtis he prefers to be called.

"Ned" Curtis has a host of friends. They have multiplied, year succeeding year, and the friends he once makes he always keeps.

As collector of the port of Boston Mr. Curtis is "making good." He has brought to this office the same genius for organization, the same executive and administrative ability, and above all the sound judgment and farsighted wisdom which has characterized his career from the beginning, as city clerk, as mayor of Boston, as metropolitan park commissioner, and as assistant United States treasurer.

The enumeration of this list of important offices, covering a period of something like a quarter of a century, shows what a man of public affairs Mr. Curtis has been, and a public man he has ever been in its highest and best sense.

While he has been generous to the individual he has never overlooked his own duty to the public as an entity, nor to the public service.

Mr. Curtis has always been a party man. He has believed that under our system of government the best plan was party responsibility. He recognized the danger of factions, the menace, and the irresponsibility of groups so small as those which in France for instance have resulted in such instability of government, and wrecking of business enterprises.

He has been a republican of republicans, promoting zeauously the propaganda of the majority of that party, and showing no sympathy for "mugwumpism" in Blaine days, nor for Rooseveltism in the days of Bwana Tumba.

It was, therefore, an unusual tribute to his personal ability and worth when in 1889 by a vote of democrats, as well as republicans he was elected city clerk, at the age of 28.

He had already taken an active interest in politics, having been elected to the republican city committee, and in 1888 made its secretary.

Edwin U .Curtis was born in Roxbury, March 26, 1861, the son of George and Martha Ann (Upton) Curtis. He was educated in the grammar and Latin schools, Roxbury, and the Little Blue school, Farmington, Me., where he fitted for college. He graduated from Bowdoin in 1882, with the degree of A. B., and received the degree of A. M. in 1885.

He chose the law for a profession, was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and formed a partnership under the firm name of Reed & Curtis.

Once embarked upon the public service, however, he gradually gave up his law practice, especially as his large real estate, banking and private business interests absorbed so much of his attention. He has always been a good neighbor, and popular in fraternal societies, belonging to Rabboni lodge, F. and A. M., St. Matthew's chapter, R. A. M., St. Omer commandery, K. T., the Roxbury club, of which he was chosen a director, and numerous other organizations.

In 1894 he was nominated as the republican candidate for mayor. It was a fortunate selection in more ways than one. The democratic candidate was Francis Peabody, Jr., and although Boston democrats were already in the majority by a good-sized figure. Mr. Curtis was regarded as the more truly democratic of the two candidates, and elected by a comfortable margin.



He made a mayor of the very highest type. He was a good business man, and a business man by heredity as well as through experience before he entered city hall. He ran a frankly political administration, but he ran it on business principles. The payrolls were not padded when he was mayor. The gross debt of the city of Boston on January 31, 1896, when Mayor Curtis quit office, was $65,666,774.64, and the net debt was $40,693,352.71. Four years later, on January 31, 1900, the gross debt had mounted to $86,996,978.98, and the net debt was up to $58,333,337.59. The net debt had increased by $17,639,984.87 in four years.

In 1895 he was a candidate for a second term, but it had become almost impossible to elect another republican mayor. As a matter of fact Mr. Curtis was the last republican mayor, but one, Boston has had or probably ever will have. Mr. Curtis in 1897 was again the choice of the republican party in a last endeavor to redeem the city, but his courage and zeal could not avail.

His selection to be the United States sub-treasurer in this city was a graceful and natural recognition of his work for the republican party in nation, state and city, and his membership on the metropolitan park commission is evidence of his sincere and disinterested efforts to aid in beautifying greater Boston. He devotes very much of his time, without recompense, to the work of the commission, and his experience as a practical business man for many years, in connection with the administration of a large estate, has counted much in behalf of the commission and of the citizens of Greater Boston whom they represent.

As assistant treasurer of the United States he made a fine record, not only in this city, where he is known, but in Washington, where one's work is gauged, not by friendships, but by comparisons with the work of other men, and his promotion to the position of collector of the port, on the retirement of George H. Lyman, was but natural.

As collector he has done what he was expected to do—good work, solid work, practical work.

The office has been managed both in the interest of the government and the merchants doing business with the custom-house, and there has been no friction.

In the rage for investigation, after the malodorous discoveries in the New York custom house, there have been a number of investigations of custom houses all over the country, but the repeated visits of inspectors from Washington result only in the reiterated verdict that the Boston custom house is one of the best managed in the country, managed by a man who is its real head.

WILLIAM A. GASTON

Frequently Mentioned as Excellent Choice to Succeed Sen. Crane —Valuable Asset to Democratic Party of Massachusetts— Holds Enviable Position in Business World

One really remarkable thing in the daily talk which one now hears regarding the next United States senator from Massachusetts and the possiblity of a democrat succeeding W. Murray Crane is the frequency with which the name of Col. William A. Gaston is mentioned. While there is no doubt that should the legislature go democratic John F. Fitzgerald will find plenty of competition for the honor of representing the old Bay State in the upper house of the national legislature, Col. Gaston has never given the slightest intimation that he may become a candidate for the senatorship. Still the mention of his name in connection with it is not strange. Col. Gaston has done so much for the democratic party without hope of reward, that now the affairs of his party have taken an upward turn, thousands of democrats instinctively turn towards him as a man to whom the party owes much, who is ideally equipped to sit in the United States senate and whose career there could be counted upon to reflect credit upon both his state and his party.

Then again the fact that he has stood as a candidate for the senatorship when his party was in a hopeless minority in the legislature, opposing Sen. Lodge, and again, two years ago, entertained serious thoughts of making a campaign against the senior senator—in fact began preparation to wage a fight against Lodge—probably accounts for some of the prominence his name is now given when thoughtful men discuss the question of Sen. Crane's successor.

Col. William A. Gaston would be a United States senator today and Henry Cabot Lodge would be in private life, or gracing a foreign ambassadorship, had Gov. Foss kept his hands off the fight against Lodge two years ago. That may seem like a dogmatic statement but those who enjoyed an intimate knowledge ofthe situation in the famous anti-Lodge fight of 1910-'11 will recognize and admit the warrant for it. Col. Gaston was ready to make the contest and had actually announced his candidacy when Gov. Foss butted in and prescribed the kind of platform that the democratic candidate must run on. Col. Gaston declined to allow anybody to dictate what doctrines he must subscribe to before submitting his case to the legislature and dignifiedly took himself out of the running. Then Gov. Foss proceeded to fight Sen. Lodge without any candidate to fight him with and made his famous "whirlwind" tour of the Cape, with its four votes on the senatorship, all previously pledged to Lodge, appealing to the voters to force the defeat of the Nahant statesman without offering anybody in his place. There were republican votes enough opposed to Lodge to defeat him and Col. Gaston could have commanded enough of these, with the democrats, who would have supported him solidly, to elect him. But thanks to Gov. Foss the senior senator from Massachusetts got another term, the governor's peculiar tactics forcing the republicans, in self-respect, to rally round Lodge. The situation at that time was serious, but, viewing it retrospectively, one can appreciate the rare humor of the tyro in the democratic party, one whose conversion dated back less than a year, dictating to Col. Gaston, a man who had twice been the party's standard bearer and had rescued the party from the slough of despondency and despair, one whose democracy is congenital and ingrained, what platform he should stand on as a candidate for the suffrage of his party.

Col. Gaston has always taken his democracy straight. He is a democrat by heritage and conviction, his father, William Gaston, having been governor of this commonwealth when democratic chief executives were even rarer in Massachusetts than they are now and the younger Gaston learned the principles of democracy at that splendid sire's knee. The younger Gaston's campaigns for governor will ever be memorable. He took up the standard of the party at a time when it looked as if it was almost impossible to resuscitate the Massachusets democracy from the ravages of Bryanism, but his first campaign, in 1902, had been going but a short time when he had the republican leaders so worried that they began sending out appeals to the national leaders for help and the same thing occurred in the second campaign.

The task of winning the governorship was too great to achieve in two years and none recognized that better than Col. Gaston. He recognized that first the organization must be built up and he devoted thousands of dollars and almost his entire time for two years to that work. How well be builded was shown in his own vote, he increasing the democratic vote by 45,000 in his first run and adding 4000 more to that in 1903. His real success came, however, in 1904, for although the prize went not to him but to the man to whom he turned over party's standard, it was the two years of strengthening and upbuilding of the party by William A. Gaston that made the success of William L. Douglas possible.

Col. William A. Gaston is one of the most valuable assets of the democratic party of Massachusetts today, for the time seems to have arrived when the party is ready to discard Mr. Bryan's theory that a man cannot be successful and still be respectable. Mr. Gaston has achieved large success in the business world and he achieved it on merit. True, his father left to him a good clientele, but no influence other than that of his own indomitable courage, untiring energy and high character and ability could have given him the positions of great responsibility and trust that he holds today. Here are a list of his leading directorates and trusteeships:

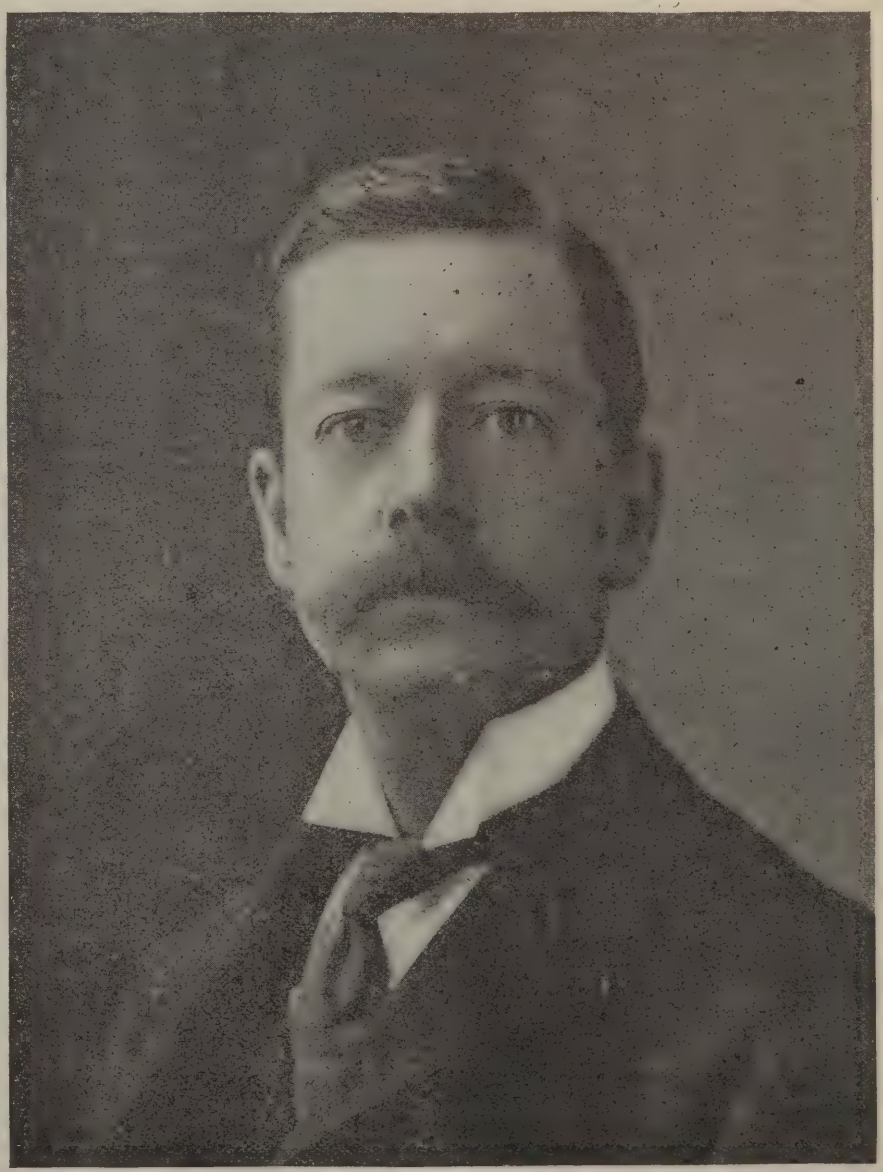
National Shawmut bank, third biggest bank in America with assets of $100,000,000, president, director and member of executive committee.

American Trust company, director.

Boylston Market association, president and director.

Central Building Trust, trustee.

City Associates, treasurer and trustee.



Commonwealth Trust company, director.

E. Howard Clock company, director.

Fore River Shipbuilding company, director.

Forest Hills cemetery, trustee.

Gillette Safety Razor company, director.

Institutions for Savings in Roxbury and vicinity, trustee.

Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance company, director and member of executive committee.

National Rockland bank, director.

That is a list that would feaze many of the biggest men of the country, but it doesn't feaze Col. Gaston, who is a director who directs. Besides all this he is president of the Exchange club, holds membership in innumerable other clubs, takes a share in guiding many commercial, civic and philanthropic societies and associations and performs his part in the work of the great legal firm of Gaston, Snow & Saltonstall. Fortunate is the political party that can command the services of such a man.

CHARLES S. ASHLEY

Fifteen Times Mayor of New Bedford and Nothing on the Horizon That Does Not Indicate More Years of Service—Successful Because He is On the Level

Fifteen of Charles S. Ashley's 54 years have been spent running New Bedford from the executive office of his honor the mayor and there is nothing on the horizon that does not indicate more years of Ashley.

New Bedford's mayor has a personality that has always been a winning card. He has managed to avoid entanglements in a remarkable manner, and while his ruling has oftentimes been an obstacle race, it begins to look as if he might outlive almost all of those who have tried to down him and have failed.

"It will be hard to make some New Bedford citizens believe it," said a politician observer the other day, "but one reason that Mayor Ashley ripples on with such regularity, year after year, is that he has been found to be very much on the level. If he had strayed out of the straight and narrow path, his enemies would have been able to have shown him up long ago."

In all his career, the hardest problem he has confronted has been to carry along some of his friends. He often refers to some of the handicaps he has had, some of the men who have been pointed out as the "men behind" that were not popular. But he has always stuck to his friends, and refused to throw them over because somebody said that he could not win if they were nigh. His loyalty is equalled perhaps only by his political acumen. So many have tried to defeat him and failed that it seems to be a task for a bull moose of the sagacity of "Teddy" himself.

When Mr. Ashley entered the political arena at the age of 26, a vigorous young marketman, he appeared too young to be trusted with a seat in the common council, so he raised a crop of black whiskers that would have gone well in Russia. He looks younger today than he did then, and although he is referred to as "the old man" by the clerks around the municipal building, he is just now quite puffed up about his personal appearance. He went to hear the new organ at St. Anthony's church played one night recently and he found Bishop Feehan there. The mayor and the bishop chatted, and when the mayor suggested that the pastor should be congratulated on his fine organ, Bishop Feehan thought that other pleasant words were in order. "I think we ought to congratulate you on your youthful appearance for a man who is perpetual mayor of this city," he said, and Mayor Ashley has been growing younger every day since.

Since the two years that Mr. Ashley was beaten by the late Walter Clifford he has never been a loser. He has won with and without a campaign fund. The year that he was beaten citizens swallowed rumors that he had $20,000 of real money to spend, and it happened in this way. Sen. Jonathan Bourne of Oregon, who is a native of New Bedford, figured in this campaign quite prominently. He was a son of Jonathan Bourne, a millionaire, a member of the governor's council, a whaling merchant, and for years known as the "Iron Duke of Bristol county." The present senator was just out of college, a bit of a "hooter" as the older citizens recall his career, and while he roamed about, he occasionally drifted to New Bedford with bundles of money.

Although the Bournes and the Cliffords were near neighbors, "Johnny," as he was known, espoused the cause of Ashley, and promised to help when election day came around. He was to be the "angel" of the campaign, but he failed to materialize.

A few days before the election, Bourne was in town and at a broker's office he met Antone Sylvia and inquired how the election looked. Mr. Sylvia thought well of Walter Clifford and said so. Promptly "Johnny" Bourne flashed $500 which he offered to bet on Ashley. This set the tongues of the townspeople wagging, and the Clifford supporters were most upset. It was served days after that Ashley and Bourne met the latter looking him up during a visit to Boston and Bourne took Mr. Ashley to the train. Discussing the prospects. Mr. Ashley said that he lacked an effective organization, and had only $300 or $400 to spend. "Spend $2,000" declared Bourne as he left the candidate. "Thanks," said Mr. Ashley, as they parted, but he never saw the $2,000 nor his friend Bourne either, until election day.

When Bourne came he found Ashley in front of city hall at noon. "How does it look?" he asked the candidate. "I'll be defeated by about 200 votes," declared Mr. Ashley. Bourne began to unwrap packages of money and he prepared to see what could be done to turn the tide. With Ashley, he drove to Ward 1, prepared to do some betting. All that he could find to bet against was $200, and they drove back to the Ward 2 polling place in Howland chapel where there were cheers for Clifford when they arrived. There was a hush when



Bourne's packages of bank bills were flashed with offers to bet any amount on Ashley's success at the ratio of 2 to 1. This frightened the confident Clifford supporters nearly out of their wits, and all that was bet there was $250, the rest of the Clifford money being in timid hands.

These betting incidents gave the Clifford politicians the fright of their lives, and there was consternation. But the game cut some ice in the result. Ashley was beaten by about 70 votes, while the previous year he was beaten by 250. There were stories of how "Johnny" Bourne had spent $20,000 and lost in the election by supporting Mr. Ashley, but the truth is that his total expense was $450, and he reckoned that he had fun enough out of it to balance his books.

Mr. Ashley was first elected mayor in 1890, the year following the Clifford year, when he received 2863 votes abainst 1885 cast for Charles F. Shaw.

In 1891 Mr. Ashley defeated Jethro C. Brock, receiving 2315 votes against 2079 for his opponent.

Mayor Ashley then stepped aside for a few years, becoming postmaster of New Bedford under an appointment from Pres. Cleveland.

In 1896 Mr. Ashley was elected mayor again and resigned the postmastership. He received 3991 votes against 3485 for David L. Parker.

In 1897 Mr. Ashley defeated Samuel E. Bentley, receiving 4053 votes against 3584 for Bentley.

In 1898 Mayor Ashley again defeated Mr. Bentley. Result, Ashley 4006, Bentley 3278, McFadden, socialist, 265.

In 1899 Mayor Ashley defeated Henry Howland, Ashley receiving 4517 votes and Howland 2419.

In 1900 Mr. Ashley's opponent was Rev. Alva H. Morrill. Ashley received 4195 votes and Morrill 2987.

In 1901 Mr. Ashley received 4305 votes for mayor against 2789 cast for Charles H. Adams and 353 for Dr. Morrill.

In 1902 Andrew P. Doyle was Mayor Ashley's opponent. The vote was Ashley 4811, Doyle 2833.

In 1903 Mr. Ashley was elected by a plurality of 2905 votes over Joseph Franklin Spinnett.

In 1904 Mr. Ashley was elected over Thomas Thompson, receiving 4539 votes against 4108 for Mr. Thompson, 190 for John E. O'Neil and 99 for E. H. Noble.

Mr. Ashley retired from the running the following year, but was back in 1906, when he defeated Thompson, who had served a year as mayor, receiving 4961 votes against 4886 for Thompson.

Then Mr. Ashley entered business, retiring from politics for two years but in 1909 he was lured back and defeated Thomas Thompson once more, receiving 5762 votes against 4953 for Thompson.

In 1910 Ashley received 6461 votes against 3469 for Nathaniel P. Sowle.

Last year his antagonists were Thomas Thompson and Edward T. Bannon. Mayor Ashley received 5253 votes, Mr. Thompson 3058 and Mr. Bannon 2452.

WILLIAM S. McNARY

Chairman of Harbor and Land Commission and Director of Port of Boston, an Authority on Commerce and Industry—Long Prominent in Public Life of State

"Persistent, indefatigable, graceful, clever, witty, manly and aggressive," are some of the adjectives William Sarsfield McNary of South Boston has earned the privilege of affixing or prefixing to his name. After closely scrutinizing the long, honorable, thrilling and interesting record of Mr. McNary's achievements in Boston, Massachusetts and national politics there can be no doubt as to the right to claim the adjectives.

Beginning active business life as a newspaper man, the leader of the Wilson workers in this state in the primary campaign drifted into politics and in a few years became a great power. By reason of his support of Woodrow Wilson's campaign this spring he has become again a prominent figure in national politics.

There are no idle moments in Mr. McNary's life. He has practically devoted himself to political service and when he is not discovered working in the general interests of the party or in his own behalf, he is sure to be engaged in the cause of some other fellow.

Mr. McNary has held many positions of trust, elective and otherwise. He has been a member of the water commission of Boston, an officer in the state militia, a member and chairman of the democratic state committee, a member of the common council and served in both branches of the state legislature, as well as having been a member of the national house of representatives. While in the legislature he served on various important committees and was an important factor in all important transactions during his incumbency. He was recognized as the head of the minority party on the floor and no vote was needed to declare him leader.

At the state house it was conceded that no man had a more intimate knowledge of legislation and legislative affairs than did the South Boston man. He was therefore a good man for his party and his district and a bad man for the enemy to tamper with. Yet the opposition had the highest respect for Mr. McNary. They admired his ability, his aggressiveness and his readiness. In debate he was keen and incisive and one of the most fluent speakers in the house and senate. He knew when and how to create an issue of which advantage might be taken by his party months later. While he thoroughly understood how to attack and oppose, he knew something of the gentler art of cajoling. Without some knowledge of this accomplishment it is difficult for a member of the minority party, especially its leader, to get through any important measure for the benefit of his district. But McNary knew the art, making him valuable to the people of his district as well as to the party.

Winding up his legislative career in a blaze of glory Mr. McNary became a candidate for the democratic nomination for the national house of representatives in 1902. and won. In Washington he was immediately given recognition and before the end of his two terms was popularly known as the most prominent New Englander in the house. He was in constant touch with the leaders of his own party and numbered as his friends those of the other side. His positive action to improve commercial conditions during his incumbency was a source of gratification to his constituents. In the matter of tariff revision and reciprocity with Canada he was in accord with the sentiment of his district and the city and was one of the leaders in the fights for these changes.

For some years past he has been engaged in the furniture business. Recently he was appointed by Gov. Foss as harbor and land commissioner of the state. More recently still the governor appointed him as chairman of the commission to investigate and report upon the commercial possibilities which lie in the opening up of the Connecticut river to navigation and the feasibility of such opening up.

Still more recently the board of harbor and land commissioners elected him as chairman, which made him ex-officio a member of the board of directors of the port of Boston and brought his total salary as a member of the harbor and land commission up to $4300, a neat little sum annually for a job that is not intended to take but a portion of the incumbent's time. But William S. McNary is worth many times that sum to Boston and Massachusetts in his present position for there is not another man in the state who has an equal knowledge of commercial and industrial problems and the question of port development. His knowledge of the ports of this and other countries, their commercial possibilities and the volume of their business is truly remarkable.

Although he has always been actively engaged in political affairs, Mr. McNary is very much of a home man. He has a delightful family and spends much of his time with



them. Being an omnivorous reader, Mr. McNary possesses an extraordinary fund of general information acquired during the many hours spent in his fine library.

Briefly Mr. McNary's life in detail is as follows:

He was born at North Abington, Mass., March 29, 1863. In early childhood, upon the death of his father, the surviving members of the family moved to South Boston. He graduated from the Lawrence school and from the English High school with high honors.

He then entered the office of the Boston Commercial Bulletin, the leading New England trade and commercial newspaper, and gradually worked his way until, at the age of 25 years, after eight years of service, he was appointed managing editor, being the youngest man who had ever filled such a position in Boston. This position he held for two years, and resigned it in 1891 upon becoming part owner of the Boston Democrat. He has also done special work for a number of the daily papers.

He went upon the stump for the democratic ticket in 1884 when but 21 years of age, and has been on the stump almost every year since.

In 1885 he was elected to the common council, and served during the years 1886 and 1887. He was especially prominent in support of measures in the interest of the laboring men. He was elected to the house of representatives in 1888, and served during 1889 and 1890, serving on the committees on military affairs, taxation and railroads. His services to his party and his constituents were rewarded by an election to the senate in 1890, and he was re-elected in 1891. He was chairman of the committee on cities, and in his second year of the committee on printing. He also served on the committees on taxation, administration, boards and commissions, rules and rapid transit.

In June, 1892, Mr. Nary was married to Albertine A. Martin. He was elected to the democratic state committee and became its secretary in 1898, in which capacitay he served for two years, when he was elected chairman of the committee. As a commissioned officer in Co. B. Ninth Regiment, M. V. M., he took a leading part in the affairs of that organization. In 1900 Mr. McNary was again elected to the lower branch of the state legislature and was re-elected in 1901 and 1902, serving on the committee on rules, metropolitan affairs and several special committees.

His election to congress in 1904 took him to Washington where he spent most of his time until the expiration of his second term in 1907. Since then he has been more or less prominent in state and city politics. He contributed largely to the election of both Russell and Douglas and was prominent in the Whitney campaign for governor.

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WILLIAM J. BULLOCK

New Bedford's Candidate for Republican Nomination for Congress in 16th District has Had Wide Experience in Public Affairs—Representative, Senator and Mayor

After standing almost two full years in the wings, the Hon. William J. Bullock, ex-representative, ex-senator and ex-mayor of New Bedford, is once more in the spotlight on the political stage. He wants to be the republican candidate for representative in congress from the 16th district, and he is making a very still hunt for the berth.

The Hon. "Bill" is no novice in this political business. He has helped to make laws during a long career at the state house and he has had some experience trying to enforce them as mayor of New Bedford.



He has chauffeured himself up and down the Cape this summer, escaping from his cottage at Pico on the shores of Buzzards Bay before the fishermen had returned with their sunrise fare of fish, and the Hon. "Bill" was standing on the wharf to meet them. "Bill" is a farmer, a fisherman, a mill operative, a baseball player, a pharmacist, English, French, Irish and a Yankee, all rolled up in one politcial bundle, and if a nice wide smile and friendship counts for anything when votes are wanted, he ought to be at the head of the league when the pennant is awarded.

Then Hon. "Bill" has been called "smooth" by no less discerning a person than the progressive Thomas Thompson, and perhaps things will come about so that the district will be entertained next month by a continuation of the mayoralty campaign of 1907, when William trimmed Thomas.

So far in the campaign there has been no noise, no fireworks, no nothing. That the Bullock forces expect something tangible when the primaries are held is evident.

The one thing that always impressed Mr. Bullock's associates when as mayor he made a trip to the state house was the cordial "Hello, Bill, what do you want?" that was the greeting of his former companions in the legislature. When what was wanted was indicated there was always assurance that help could be had, and there was perhaps no better manifestation of this than in the refusal of the legislators to provide New Bedford with a state police commission.

This fight which Mayor Bullock made was perhaps the greatest effort of his career as mayor, and the greatest surprise to those who advocated a police commission. All the powers that sought to be were arranged against him, and yet he bowled them over with a masterly argument that they never could understand. All through this fight, his friends in the legislature stood with him to a man, if there had been need of it, the petition could have been tossed out or smothered without so much as a single day's hearing. It was the mayor's main chance to hand a few people something they didn't expect and he took it, much to the chagrin of the "nice" people who wanted it so badly.

His ends have always been achieved in a manner that passed understanding. He is reserved, and just where he is at oftentimes no one ever professes to know for a certainty, and that is one principal reason why the present campaign is so hazy, so impossible to reckon upon with a confidence. He appears non-communicative, non-belligerent, and yet he has won fights that were open, conspicuous and candid, and all the while distinctly aggressive. He is no open book that is easily read, and being quite unlike any other politician with whom New Bedford has had experience, he usually keeps his opponents guessing.

Long ago the political prophets reckoned that some day Mr. Bullock would want a seat in congress, and the time has come. He was not satisfied to rise to the level of mayor and go no further in the political world, but he had aspirations that he has been nursing for these two years. His hand was felt not a little bit in the making of the new congressional districts, having had experience, when the state was redistricted the last time, as a member of the legislature, and this time he was on deck to see to it that the cities and towns fell about the way he thought that they ought to.

The Hon. Bill had a dramatic entrance into politics, having began his political career as a councilman in New Bedford in an eventful year. His partner in the drug business, Patrick Waldron, a member of the common council, died, and a successor was needed to keep up the administration forces, which were led then as now by Chas. S. Ashley. Mr. Bullock was a candidate in a special election that was held in 1896, and victory landed him in the council chamber the night of a memorable contest for city solicitor, in which Thomas F. Desmond was elected on the 117th ballot. This was some initiation, and it is no wonder, perhaps, that a politician christened in such a battle should walk right out next fall and become a member of the legislature, and that nobody was able to dislodge him from a chair in the state house for ten years.

He is a glib speaker and he surprised his best friends in the municipal campaigns when he sailed right into the work of nightly rallies and needed no help from curtain raisers. He could talk till the cows came home and maintain interest. When things were a bit prosey, if the gathering had a sprinkling of French citizens he relieved it by a French chanson, and he proved that he knew the French-Canadian dialect like a native born. This stood him in good stead; likewise his ability to tell his cricketer friends a story in the purest Lancashire dialect, and perhaps with the Yorkshire twang, if necessary. A man of many sides and of many natural accomplishments, the Hon. "Bill" is a politician to be reckoned with when it comes to counting popular favor, and he who runs against him will always realize it.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS AS HOG REEVE.

After the inauguration of "Old Hickory," his successor, ex-Pres. John Quincy Adams, retired to his home in Quincy. At the town meeting, after the election of the principal officers by ballot, the moderator, proceeding to the election of the minor officers by "yea-and-nay" vote, said: "Who will you have for hog reeve?" A wag, by way of practical joke, responded: "I nominate John Quincy Adams!" A nominee immediately stepped forward and said: "My fellow townsmen, from the beginning of my public life it has been one of my cherished principles to serve my fellow citizens in any capacity to which they may elect me. If elected to this office, I will serve to the best of my ability." The nomination was carried, and the duties of the office were faithfully performed. All swine, sheep, cattle and horses, straying in the streets, were duly impounded by the ex-president of the United States!

But this speech of acceptance bore larger fruit. The voters of that congressional district were encouraged by it to nominate him for a seat in the house of representatives. He served 17 years and died in harness under the dome of the capitol.

HORMEL'S ADMINISTRATION.

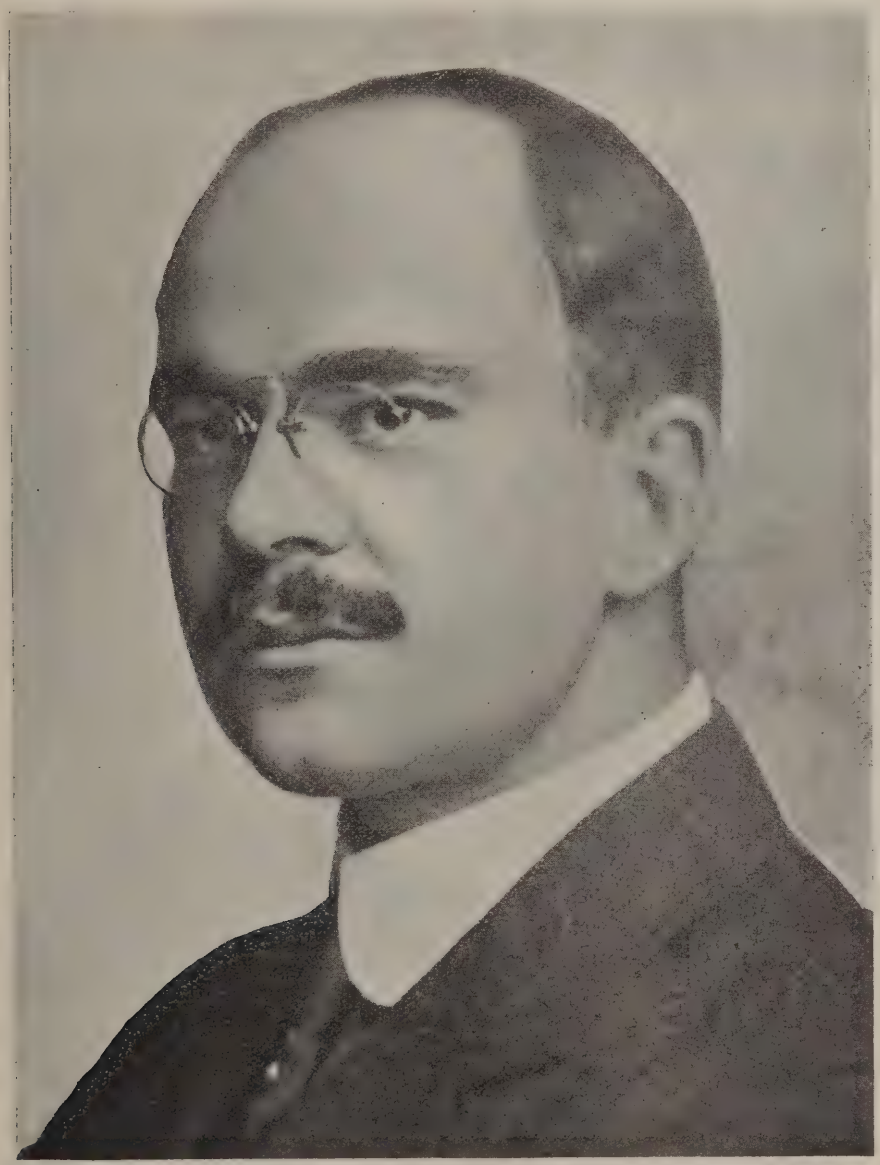
Robert M. Bowen, who is opposing Herman Hormel for the republican state committee from the 6th Suffolk district, is pointing out that the republican representation in the lower branch of the legislature has dropped from 21 to 13 and that the party needs reorganizing.

Then along comes Matthew Cummings and says that the price John Quinn is paying to the republican machine to obtain the republican nomination for sheriff is $1500.

JOHN JACOB ROGERS

Lowell's Candidate for Republican Nomination for Congress in 5th District—Has Come Along Rapidly Both in Law and in Politics

As the city of Lowell has over half the population of the new 5th congressional district and as John Jacob Rogers is the only Lowell candidate prominently mentioned, Mr. Rogers chances of securing the republican nomination to succeed Butler Ames appear to be exceptionally bright. With Mr. Rogers as the republican nominee the contest would evolve into a strictly Lowell fight as both candidates for the democratic nomination are from



that city and the progressives will also put forward a Lowell man.

No young man in politics, in many years, has "come along" more rapidly or more promisingly than has Mr. Rogers, and from the time that he cast his first vote a bright future politically has been predicted for him with a similar prediction as to his business career and though yet comparatively youthful he is now a member of one of the most influential law firms in Middlesex county and he has shown conspicuously his ability to maintain successfully his position as such.

John Jacob Rogers is the son of Jacob Rogers, head of one of Lowell's most prominent families. He was born in that city and is a product of the local public schools. His personal popularity first became evident while a student at the high school where he received that most coveted honor, the position of colonel of the regiment. He then entered Harvard college from which he graduated with honors and also from the Harvard Graduate school, where he received the degree of master of arts in the department of history, and of Harvard Law school.

He has taken an active part in municipal politics. Like the gentleman to succeed whom in congress he aspires, Mr. Rogers entered upon his political career as a member of the Lowell common council from Ward 9 and was a member of that body when the old form of municipal government in Lowell was superseded by the commission form in 1911.

The new city government of Lowell includes a municipal council of five and a school committee of five, both elected at large. In December, 1911, at the first preliminary election held under the new plan, Mr. Rogers was one of about 40 candidates to run for the school committee and led the entire list with a vote of over 6000. The ten highest candidates at this preliminary election were then placed upon a second ballot. Although party lines had been nominally abolished, it is probably fair to say that partisanship had never run so high in any previous election in the history of Lowell. At the final election four men ranking as democrats were elected to the board and Mr. Rogers was the only man ranking as a republican elected, receiving 9306 votes and leading his nearest unsuccessful competitor about 1000 votes.

While a member of the school committee, as well as of the common council, Mr. Rogers has taken a strong stand in favor of economy without parsimony and against political, racial or religious partisanship. He took an active part in the creation of an industrial school system in the city of Lowell, which is one of the finest in the state and which is doing a splendid work for the younger workers, men and women, of Lowell. Mr. Rogers introduced into the legislature of 1912 and secured the passage of a bill which for the first time enabled a young woman employed in a factory, workshop or store during the day to attend a state-aided industrial school in the evening in order to fit herself to be an efficient wife and mother.

He has always been interested in the philanthropic and social betterment work in his native city and is an officer of such institutions as the Young Men's Christian association, the Lowell Day Nursery association, the Old Ladies' home, the Lowell board of trade and the Lowell textile school.

In 1906 he assisted in the formation of a military company in Lowell, namely, Co. K, Sixth Regiment, M. V. M., and was elected its second lieutenant, serving in that office and as first lieutenant for over three years.

In politics Mr. Rogers is and always has been a republican. He firmly believes in the preservation of the republican party but also in the elimination of such abuses as exist in latter day politics. In other words, he is in the best sense of the word a progressive, and as such has received the official endorsement of the Association of Massachusetts Progressive republicans.

TOM'S GRIEVANCE.

Chairman Thomas P. Riley of the state democratic committee was a speaker at a Foss rally in Springfield last night. We quote from the Republican's report:

"Special exception was taken to the reference made about Thomas Cassidy, who has been supporting Pelletier. In his reply Mr. Riley made the statement that Tom Cassidy had a grouch against the Foss candidacy solely because Gov. Foss would not appoint him to the superior court bench. This reference to Cassidy struck no receptive chord in the audience, and was greeted with mingled groans and cheers, the Foss sympathizers cheering loudly."

There is nothing dishonorable in the attitude of Mr. Cassidy. He is entitled to his grouch He left a sick bed in Springfield to take the stump for Foss and to save him from destruction. He swung town after town for him, and for his reward received a very effusive Foss "thank you." His claims and the claims of his friends in his behalf that he was entitled to a state position of some sort were repeatedly ignored and did much to reveal the governor in the role of ingrate. Yes, Tom has a license to be sore.—Pittsfield Eagle.

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WILLIAM A. NYE

Candidate for Republican Congressional Nomination in New 16th District—Remarkably Popular Man in Cape Section—Served With Distinction in State Senate

Down in the new 16th congressional district, there is an interesting contest for the honor of carrying the republican banner in the fall campaign, and while there is no dearth of talk as to how a bull moose candidate is likely to break in and split the republican strength in such a manner as to give the democrats hope of carrying the district, three men are contending for the republican nomination with as much vigor as would be possible if the nomination carried with it a guarantee of election in November.

The fight is also furnishing a test as to the ability of political warriors to "come back."

William A. Nye of Bourne, three years a senator from the Cape district, and several times candidate for various honors at the hands of the voters there, is one of the three who is making the race for the nomination in the republican primaries, and students of political psychology will be able to make interesting and valuable observations by watching the outcome of Nye's campaign.

"Bill" Nye—that's what every one who knows him at all calls him—has had one of the most varied political careers, as far as his own political prestige is concerned, in the history of Massachusetts politics. A candidate for office for years before he finally landed a winner, he has reached the point where he stood as the idol of the Cape, has seen his power wane, and last spring had enough kick left to come back and be elected as a Roosevelt delegate to the national convention against the regular member of the state committee from the Cape, and one of Bill's most ardent foes for years. At the present time, Bill and his friends are waging an earnest fight to demonstrate that his victory of last spring was not merely a flash in the pan but that it was a genuine demonstration of Bill's comeback qualities. In other words they believe that Bill has once more come into his own, and that he will clean up his opponents in the primaries and make the running on election day against Tom Thacher, the democratic candidate from the Cape.

Bill Nye started his political activity on the Cape about the time that he donned his first pinafores, as nearly as it can be figured by the political wiseacres in that section. He mixed up as a worker in the old campaigns there until he became of age himself, and then started in as an aspirant for political preferment on his own hook. The history of his contests for the senate against such men as the late John Simpkins of Yarmouth, the last congressman sent to Washington from the Cape, Hon. William A. Morse of Edgartown and now of Boston, and Hon. Walter O. Luscombe of Falmouth will probably never be written in appropriate detail, but if it ever is it will unfold a tale of Cape Cod life and Cape Cod characters which will make any one of Joe Lincoln's offerings seem as dull and uninteresting as a bunch of vital statistics.

Suffice it to say, for the time being, that Bill, after years of hard work, in the fall of 1901 succeeded in landing a seat in the senate. That fall he had been a candidate for the republican nomination for senator against Luscombe. The latter had served three years in the senate—all that it had been customary to allow a senator from the Cape—but by raising the cry that he might have a chance of being chosen to the presidency of the senate, Luscombe succeeded in tagging one more defeat to Bill in the caucuses. Hardly had the result of the convention at which Luscombe received his fourth nomination been announced, than there was heard from one end of the Cape to the other an insistent demand that Nye should run as an independent candidate. In many instances the men who had labored hard to defeat him in the caucuses were the loudest in their clamor for Nye to run at the polls. Bill was inclined to balk at first. Up to that time he had never broken away from the party lines, and he had been brought up in such an atmosphere of political regularity that he was inclined to take his licking and get out. In the end, however, he was persuaded to run, and he cleaned up the district with a plurality of over 800 votes over his opponents.

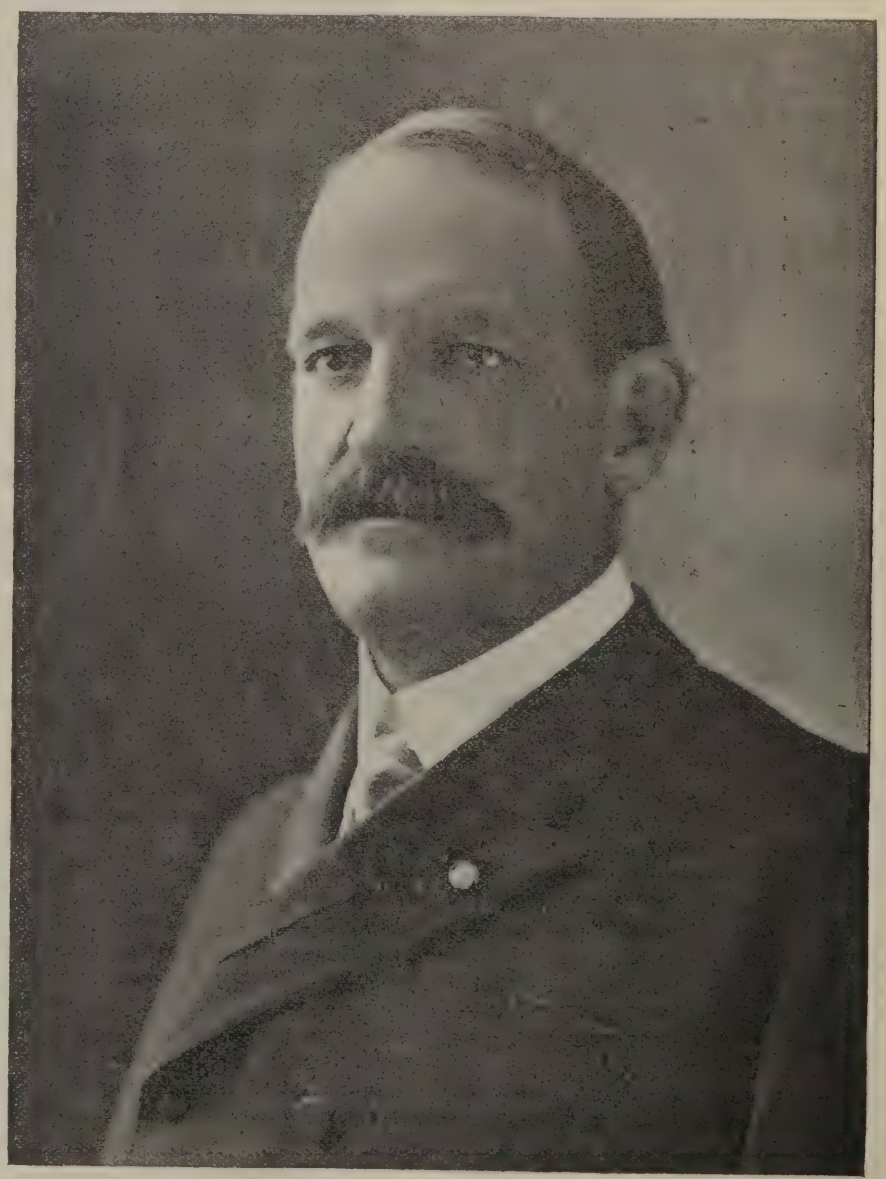
Once in the senate, he went ahead rapidly. He served in the upper branch in 1902, 1903 and 1904, being at different times chairman of the committees on election laws, public charitable institutions and drainage, and serving as a member also of ways and means, federal relations and probate and chancery. Then at the end of his three-year term, there was talk of giving him a fourth, but the sentiment on the Cape was against it then as before and since, and Bill went back to private life.

For some time he stayed out of political life, refraining from all attempts at participation in the great game which he loves to play. Then a few years ago he went out and made a fight for the republican nomination for county commissioner. He was defeated for the nomination, and again, on election day, when he ran as an independent, he also went down to defeat. Last year he tried again for the county commissionership, and was defeated. At that time it was predicted that it was the political end of a once-famous Cape Cod politician.

When the contest for delegates to the national convention of the republican party opened up early this year, however, Nye came out as a supporter of Theodore Roosevelt, and ran as an alternate delegate to the Chicago convention. Perhaps it was due to the popularity of the colonel, but Bill and his colleagues were elected by handsome pluralities in the old 14th district, and many men on the Cape today admit that they were won over to the Roosevelt cause by the action of the ex-senator from Bourne.

Now everybody in the new 16th district who is following the congressional fight is wondering what will happen in the primaries this month. His republican opponents, the democratic candidate and his supporters, and the voters as a whole are asking themselves the one question as to whether or not Bill can continue to come back. All admit that much depends in both primaries and election on the result of Bill's canvass.

In this respect, Bill already has something on his opponents. They are certainly worrying as to where Bill is going to fit. Bill isn't worrying about it at all. He hasn't any doubt of the outcome. He is cock-sure that he is a real come-back and that after the 24th of this month Tom Thacher will not have a chance to pose as the only Cape Cod congressional candidate in the field.



McETTRICK WILL BE SENIOR MEMBER.

As stated by Practical Politics several weeks ago and recently discovered by the daily papers, Michael J. McEttrick, if elected, will be the senior member of the next house and as such will preside during the temporary organization, which will be important if the house is close. Two years ago Martin Lomasney would have, in all probability, been elected speaker had he controlled the temporary organization. Harry Eames of Andover who presided then will come back next year but McEttrick outranks him by three years. Michael first came to Beacon hill in 1885 and served until 1891 in the house. As part of the strategy of next January's campaign in the legislature, Martin Lomasney induced Jim Curley to pick Mike up this year but Sen. Tom Joyce is printing in parallel columns what Curley and McEttrick have said about each other in the past and the result may be considerable trouble for the ex-representative, ex-senator and ex-congressman. The last time Michael was on Beacon hill was in 1908, when, running as a republican and independent democrat, he defeated Tom Curley, who at that time was Jim's side partner.

A REMARKABLE INDUSTRIAL CITY AND ITS MEANING

How the Successful Interplay of Sagacious Business-Building and High Ideals Has Accomplished a Peaceful Revolution, to the Great Advantage of the Public



Manufacturing Plant, United Shoe Machinery Company, Beverly, Mass.

THAT this country is a great manufacturing country is known of all men. A specific illustration of this fact is the making of shoes, an industry in which our own state leads all the others, and which ranks ninth among those of the whole country.

The shoe industry employs nearly 200,000 people, hundreds of milions of capital are invested therein, the product is valued annually at over half a billion dollars, and four million people are dependent for their livelihood, directly and indirectly, on the manufacture of shoes. These are figures, indeed.

Since 1899 the growth of the shoe industry has amazed those within the trade as well as those without. Whatever other elements may have contributed to this remarkable industrial development, which has by no means reached its height, the chief reasons are acknowledged to be the development of machinery efficiency, and the application of new methods, expert ability, and service and organization of the highest order, to the great problems of shoe machinery and shoe manufacture.

Today, and with the best of reasons, no one thinks of shoes and their making without at the same time thinking of the United Shoe Machinery Company, with its many intricate and marvelous machines and its highly organized service, for the great growth of the shoe industry already referred to has been coincident with this company's existence. There is no process in shoemaking today for which a machine has not been perfected. Over 300 machines are manufactured by the United Shoe Machinery Company. People today—you and your household included—are wearing better and handsomer shoes than ever before at a smaller relative outlay of money. Today the shoes of even the recent past are obsolete, the cobbler's tools and bench are supplanted by mechanism, and the American shoe factory and its product are not surpassed anywhere the wide world over.

THE AIMS AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE COMPANY

An Illustration of Industrial Efficiency and the Common Good Going Hand in Hand

Some months ago when the Federal Government began proceedings, civil and criminal, against the United Shoe Machinery Company and its officers, the daily press teemed with headlines and the impression was conveyed that here was another mighty and monstrous trust about to be brought to see the error of its ways. The Company, however, steadily maintained an unswerving position—that its organization was legal, that its methods were not in restraint of trade, that its product was of the best, that its great business had been developed along constructive lines, that the shoe industry had made unprecedented strides through its existence, assistance and co-operation, and that the public, "the ultimate consumer," had benefited most of all.

Hostile criticism and insinuation may be diverting to read, but they are never justifiable unless founded on unshakable facts. When contrary thereto they injure individuals, business, the public at large. But final judgment on any matter is based on facts, not on conclusions which have been jumped at because of a newspaper headline.

The information in this article about the great industries of shoe machinery and shoemaking is easy of verification. It is of interest to you and your neighbor, for it concerns the production of a daily necessity, and never before has the truth about the necessities of everyday living been so eagerly and persistently sought. And the truth should be given.

Just what the United Shoe Machinery Company has meant since its organization in 1899 to the shoe

manufacturing industry of the whole country, what the Company is doing and how, is clearly told in the paragraphs immediately following. They give a view behind the scenes, and the purchaser of shoes—everybody—cannot fail to be interested in these statements about this Company which, through its wonderful machines, expert service and perfected organization, has made possible the American footwear of today, which is superior to all other, and a delight and a comfort to the wearer. Judged by these pertinent facts, the United Shoe Machinery Company is not a bugaboo, but a benefit.

Lower Machinery Costs

The United Shoe Machinery Company, by steadily reducing the machinery costs of making shoes, improving the machines on which shoes are manufactured, placing them in factories on reasonable terms and giving manufacturers an efficient service, has made it possible for the masses of the people to wear better shoes today than ever before at a smaller relative expense.

The reduction in cost of production per pair of men's Goodyear welt shoes resulting from the saving made since the organization of the Company by new and improved machines and lower royalties is nearly 9 cents, or nearly double the royalty now paid.

A Goodyear welt shoe contains more value for the money than any other article of daily use you buy.

The only items of cost in the making of a shoe which are lower today than in 1899, when the United Shoe Machinery Company was formed, are the machinery and service which that Company provides.

Royalties and Rentals

The average royalty paid by a shoe manufacturer for the use of all machines furnished by the Company in the manufacture of all types and grades of shoes is less than 2 2-3 cents per pair of shoes. This includes the Goodyear welt shoe, on which the highest royalty paid on the most expensive shoe is less than 5 1-4 cents per pair.

Goodyear welt shoes constitute less than one-third of the total annual production of the United States. On 164,000,000 pairs of shoes out of the total annual production, including Goodyear turn shoes, McKay shoes, Standard screw and loose-nailed shoes, the amount of royalty received will average less than 1 1-3 cents per pair, and this is all the Company receives for the manufacture, installation, use, care and service in keeping the machines in running order, and for instruction of operatives.



Clubhouse of United Shoe Machinery Athletic Association

It has been asserted repeatedly that a shoe manufacturer cannot obtain any of the machines of the United Shoe Machinery Company without agreeing to take all of his machines from the Company. This assertion is not true and it never was true. In the case of only a few machines is the use of one dependent upon the use of any other. The use of most of the machines thus tied is given to a lessee without the payment of any royalty whatever, in order to enable him to produce the largest possible quantity of the shoes he makes and bring them to the highest point of perfection. On some of these machines a nominal annual rental is charged, ranging from $5 to $35, insufficient to reimburse the Company for the depreciation of its machines.

More than three hundred different kinds of machines are made by the United Shoe Machinery Company. Some of them are leased to shoe manufacturers; many of them are sold outright; most of them can be either bought or leased, as the shoe manufacturer may prefer. Most shoe manufacturers had rather lease than buy.

The Consolidated Companies

The three companies doing business in 1899, by the consolidation of which the United Shoe Machinery Company was formed, were not competing companies. The principal machines which each made did not interfere with the machines made by any other of the three companies. The Goodyear Shoe Machinery Company chiefly made machines for sewing the sole to the upper in welt shoes and various auxiliary machines which helped to perfect the shoe; the Consolidated and McKay Lasting Company made machines for lasting a shoe, an entirely distinct operation; the McKay Shoe Machinery Company made machines for attaching soles and heels by metallic fastenings and furnished material for that purpose.

The object of the consolidation was not to destroy competition. The purpose was to reduce the cost of production of the machines, to improve the quality of service furnished without increasing the cost to the shoe manufacturer, and to give to each manufacturer who might wish it an opportunity to get from a single company under these improved conditions such of these machines as he might need in that department of the factory in which soles and heels are attached to uppers—the machines in what is known as the "bottoming room."

Competition

Competition in the shoe manufacturing industry is more free than in any other extensive industry. There are over 1300 individual concerns in the United States.

Under the royalty system, a shoe manufacturer can start in business with a modest capital, and although shoes are made on a close margin of profit, the capital, being in liquid form, can be turned several times a year, thus giving the manufacturer a substantial profit on the total volume of business, while giving the consumer the benefit of the narrow margin of profit on each pair of shoes. There is no other large industry of which this is true.

Common Sense!

The revenue of a shoe machinery company operating under the royalty system depends upon the number of good shoes made with the aid of its machines.

It is obviously to its interest that as many good shoes as possible shall be manufactured, and that they shall be sold at such reasonable prices as to stimulate the demand for more.

To help bring this about it is plainly necessary that its machines shall be kept at the very highest point of efficiency and that its rates of royalty shall be kept at the very lowest point which business prudence will permit.

Are not these sufficient reasons why the United Shoe Machinery Company finds it to be sound business policy to supply the shoe manufacturers who patronize it with the most improved machines and the most efficient service on the most favorable terms?

The Company cannot hope to succeed unless those who use its machines are successful.

Stifling Invention?

The United Shoe Machinery Company has spent all the way from $250,000 to $750,000 in experiment and development of new machines every year since it was formed.

It has made workable over one hundred different new machines, some of which perform operations formerly performed by hand, and all of which are far better than those formerly in use.

A greater number of practical patents in shoe machinery have been made effective in the past twelve years than in any other period of equal length since shoemaking began.

One machine alone cost the Company years of time and over $1,000,000 in money before it would work. It would not be in the shoe factories of the United States today if it had been left to an individual inventor to make it go.

Preventive of Monopoly

John S. Kent, president of the Brockton Shoe Manufacturers' Association, says in a published interview:

"As at present managed the United Company is entirely fair to the shoe manufacturers of the country. The Company uses all exactly alike and the policy pursued is a direct preventive of monopoly in shoe manufacturing and is an encouragement to the small manufacturer to go into business.

"It seems to me that opposition to the machinery company comes largely from parties who are disgruntled for personal reasons. The few who start the opposition movement are men, as a rule, who have been turned down by the Company on some inside agreement which they desire in order to give them an advantage over their rivals. And because the Company treats every manufacturer, large and small, exactly alike they oppose it."

Absolute impartiality, as Mr. Kent says, is the rule of the Company. The smallest manufacturer can obtain his machines on precisely the same terms as his largest and most prosperous competitor. Equal terms for all, with special privilege to none, is business and service of the highest order, combined; and disinterested investigation has demonstrated that fully 90 per cent of the shoe manufacturers of the country approve of the service and methods of the United Shoe Machinery Company and consider its policy one of the chief reasons for the existing freedom of competition in shoe manufacture.



Mechanical Sketching at Industrial School

Efficiency, Maximum Service, Minimum Cost

The watchword of the Company has been efficiency—efficiency in the manufacture of machinery, efficiency in inventing and improving machinery, efficiency in keeping that machinery in the best possible operating condition.

The shoe manufacturer cannot practically give his attention to the manufacture or repair of machines. He must centre his efforts, skill and energy on making shoes. For him this Company furnishes, keeps in repair and improves all its machinery leased for making shoes. It gives practically without charge all the benefits of research, study and invention in the art of shoe machinery. And for this service it receives on the average less than 2 2-3 cents per pair of shoes. For two-thirds of all shoes manufactured in the United States, if all its ma-

chines were used in their manufacture, it would receive less than 1 1-3 cents per pair.

The Company has pursued this course because it was good business policy; but the Company, as at present organized, has been at the same time an unqualified benefit to the shoe manufacturers of Massachusetts and the United States, and to the operatives in shoe facories, while the public has been the greatest beneficiary of all.

THE PLANT AT BEVERLY

An Industrial Family of Five Thousand at Work Under Ideal Conditions

The story of the United Shoe Machinery Company is far from complete without a description of the great manufacturing plant at Beverly, where the intricate mechanical masterpieces used in the making of your shoes are turned out by the thousands each year. And the health, comfort, safety and happiness of five thousand employees, as there conserved, is an administrative triumph in welfare work which is well worth knowing about.

Of the many visitors each year, there are architects from near and far, eager to study the much discussed examples of efficient construction from the viewpoint of stability and health. Manufacturers, large and small, come to note the big scale of manufacturing operations and gain new knowledge in producing finished material with the minimum of wear and tear upon the human unit. The sociologist and welfare worker are impressed with the pleasant working conditions and the solicitude manifested in the workers' mental and physical condition by a great industrial organization. There is much of interest, indeed, whether the visitor be a casual one, or a specialist, and footwear ever after will mean much more than before.

The Plant and Its Products

There are sixteen buildings, constructed of reinforced concrete, with 75 per cent of the wall space devoted to windows. There are 21 acres of floor space in these buildings flooded with an abundance of light and air and inhabited daily by an energetic army of 5000 workers. Two of the buildings are 1120 feet long and the others 820 feet, and each is 60 feet wide.

And what a hive of industry this great plant is! Passing through the executive offices you enter the factory itself. There is a decided absence of a "shoppy" odor in these big buildings, a condition due largely to an improved system of fans, inhaling great breaths from the fresh air without and exhaling the impure air. The wheels of the factory are turning six days a week; 21,000,000 parts of machines and 25,000 finished machines are turned out in a year. In the foundry, which is 390 x 109 feet, 50 tons of castings a day are produced and the capacity of the drop forge department is 60,000 pieces per week. In the stock room 100,000 catalogued parts are carried. The power necessary to run the massive plant comes from the power house 140 feet long and 90 feet wide, where there are three Curtis turbine engines, and the machinery throughout the works is driven by 95 induction motors.

The handling of the thousands of tons of coal and coke is an interesting study. To the doors of the boilers it is brought on the Company's own rails, and from the time it comes within the confines of the factory until it is taken away as cinder and ash, it is never touched by human hands. The ashes are removed in a similar manner without direct touch of workmen. This system of handling material by machinery is but one of the details to reduce to a minimum any possibility of personal injury to workers.

Over 300 different kinds and models of machines are made here—some simple, many exceedingly intricate and expensive, all used in the manufacture of shoes. Some of these are in daily demand, others are called for only at intervals. Some are of recent device, others of earlier design; but any one of them may be asked for by a shoe manufacturer at any time, and the company must stand ready at any time to supply it.

The Museum and the Scrap Heap

One of the most interesting features for the visitor is the museum. In one great room occupying the whole top floor of one building is epitomized the story of the shoe machinery industry, and the history of shoes. Here is to be seen the most complete collection of shoe machinery in the world. This room, known as the Museum, contains between 1500 and 1600 machines, from the first crude experiments down to the most modern device, including the first machine of every pattern turned out by the United Shoe Machinery Company. Although most of the machines are now obsolete, the collection represents the outlay of millions of dollars in the efforts to perfect the wonderful system which has revolutionized the shoe industry.

Here are types of machines rendered obsolete by inventions of the company's corps of inventors, representing in themselves many hundred thousands of dollars' loss assumed by the Company, which the shoe manufacturers would be obliged to assume time and again if they had been obliged to buy machinery outright. Under the royalty system, however, such a weary burden of expense is taken from the shoulders of the shoe manufacturer. As a result of the system great numbers of machines, many of them practically new and all of them expensive, are returned to the factory and thrown into a mammoth scrap heap, which is one of the most interesting and significant sights at the plant.

Wonderful Welfare Work

A corporation with 5000 employees has at hand rare opportunities for the application of the principles of welfare work. In the case of the United Shoe Machinery Company, it has been so appreciative of these opportunities and so alive to its obligations to the great industrial family at Beverly, that a welfare system has been developed which is remarkable in both scope and results. It is within the facts to assert that the provisions for the comfort, safety, health and happiness of the employees at the Beverly factory are not excelled, and perhaps not equaled at any other factory in the world. Miss Gertrude Beeks, the secretary of the Employers' Welfare Department of the National Civic Federation, in a letter to the company, says:

"Since our method of inducing employers to better the conditions of their employees is that of proving the value of welfare work by quoting splendid examples, we shall find it particularly valuable to point to the United Shoe Machinery Company for emulation."

The first essentials to industrial welfare are steady employment, an equitable wage, and reasonable hours of labor. Then come the five divisions of welfare work—sanitary work places, recreation, educational classes, homes, and provident funds. No branch of the work, within or without the factory, is omitted or neglected by the United Shoe Machinery Company, and especial consideration is given to the women employees. Here is an

industrial community where the spirit of American chivalry—that the woman must be guarded and cared for—is fostered by the officials and perpetuated by the employees.

The administration of the various departments is so arranged that the girls and the men do not come together to any great extent. As far as practicable the girls work without male supervision, and when this is necessary there is one man to twenty or more women. The women begin their work ten minutes later than the men and leave ten minutes earlier. There are well equipped quarters for rest and relaxation, no distinction being drawn between the office girls and those of the factory. The rest room is in charge of a matron. It contains a piano, reading matter, comfortable chairs and couches. There are individual lockers, and immediately adjoining are bathrooms, a luxury which is greatly appreciated.

The women are required to leave the atmosphere of the workrooms during the midday lunch time. They must either go to their homes, or, if too far way, to the special dining room prepared for them; they also have the alternative of going to the rest room. This enforced relaxation keeps them happy and contented and prevents nervous breakdown.

The men, of course, have the same comforts in the factory as the women. They have their bath and wash rooms, lounging quarters, and their restaurant. The food served in the restaurants is prepared in hygienic kitchens, the cost is low, and the vegetables are supplied from the Company's own gardens.

As to the prevention of accidents within the factory, every known precaution is taken and safeguard utilized even beyond the requirements stipulated by the advanced Massachusetts statutes. The activity of the Company's representatives resulted in one year in reducing the number of accidents in proportion to the number of employees more than 73 per cent. There is, however, a splendidly equipped emergency hospital in the factory where prompt professional attendance is given. If an accident is serious, special accommodations and expert surgical attendance are available immediately at the Beverly hospital.

Clubhouse and Athletic Field

But without the factory, as well as within, everything possible is provided for health and happiness. Besides working safely and efficiently, the employees have every opportunity to play hard, too. For social and fraternal uses, the Company has given a splendid clubhouse, costing $40,000, as attractive architecturally as any country club, and facing land which is devoted to all sorts of athletic diversions. Inside there are a theatre and auditorium, library, locker rooms, bowling alleys, and cozy little rooms for the women who may gather with their sewing or reading, or for other pleasant pastimes. The women share the clubhouse advantages equally with the men and participate enthusiastically in bowling and other games. The clubhouse belongs to the United Shoe Machinery Athletic Association, composed of about 2000 members, each member paying $1 a year in dues. Think of such advantages in connection with the day's work!

From this clubhouse radiate the many outdoor activities of the employees. There is a baseball division, the gun club, motor boat division, soccer football division, groups of cricketers, bowlers, etc. The athletic field is so large that all the various athletic games may be going on at the same time without interference with one another. Here each year is the annual field day of the United Shoe Machinery Athletic Association. There are all sorts of athletic competitions, prizes are awarded, and the United Shoe Machinery Band furnishes the music. This fall 10,000 people participated and looked on, and the field day is an event looked forward to by all for miles around.

Mutual Relief, Savings, and Home Building

The employees have a very successful mutual relief association, the Company providing a secretary to attend to the business details. In the first five years the association paid in benefits a total of $32,499.69.

Several hundred, also, have availed themselves of savings bank insurance, a form of investment the advantage of which the Company was among the first to impress upon its employees. About one-sixth of the policies of the whole state are held by United Shoe Machinery Company employees, aggregating $201,000.

Home building is also encouraged in every way, the Company assisting so far as possible without going into the real estate business. The Company also allots sections of land for cultivation, plowing and otherwise preparing it without expense to the employee, who has simply to take care of his section.

The Industrial School

One of the most important features of the welfare work at the factory is the industrial school for the boys who will one day be the inventors and the trained mechanics of the United Shoe Machinery Company. In conjunction with the State of Massachusetts and the city of Beverly the Company has established the first school of its kind for mechanics in this country. There is nothing else quite like it in the world.

Two groups, each containing 35 boys, alternate between the factory and the Beverly High School one week at a time in each place. The Company furnishes all materials and keeps all accounts of the school. The boys are paid one-half the price which would be paid to men performing the same work under the efficient piece system in practice at the factory. The other half of the cost goes toward the expenses of the school. However, there is a yearly deficit between the earnings of the practice shop, as shown by the accounts, and the cost of maintenance which includes the instructor's salary. This deficit is made up by the Company. There is access to the Beverly High School laboratories and curriculum. Here is industrial education perfected.

Within the factory the boys get factory discipline the same as the regular workmen and work the same hours. Nevertheless they like factory work better than the school work, because they work and build something useful and when it passes the expert they sell it to the Company, thus enjoying in early life the gratification that comes from profitable and expert toil.

A SUMMARY AND AN OPINION

From the foregoing the reader has been given a clear idea of the purpose, scope and achievement of the United Shoe Machinery Company and the part it has played and is playing in the greatest manufacturing industry of Massachusetts, as well as a description of what has been done to make ideal the conditions under which the Company's great family of operatives at Beverly are working.

When all this is taken into consideration and carefully weighed, it is not unwarranted to venture the opinion that it is extremely doubtful if there is another industrial concern in the United States which more nearly approaches equitable industrial efficiency, or one which has been and is of greater benefit to the shoe manufacturers of the country, to the operators in shoe factories, and to the public, than the United Shoe Machinery Company.

JOHN HAYS HAMMOND

Has Thrown His Vigorous Personality into Breach in Republican Party—Believes in Fighting When There is Fighting to Do—His Critical Analysis of Bull Moose Movement

It has been said and many times reiterated that every crisis will breed the man to combat it, and the political situation in which the old republican party finds itself in 1912 is proving no exception to the rule. The only difference is that in the present case the man who bids fair to take up the sceptre that is being wrested from or cast down by the old leaders in a panic is no stranger to the many.

For years his name has been known world wide because of his many activities and because of his pre-eminence among all the mining engineers of the earth for it is no less a person than John Hays Hammond of Gloucester who has been brought to the front in the present crisis. He has been for four years an active figure in the politics of the nation. For a longer time than that he has been an interested on-looker. At present, however, he is president of the national league of republican clubs, for one thing—and chairman of the Gloucester republican city committee for another.

That latter position displays the man. There are lots of leaders in every walk of life who are willing to take the places of honor and to lead from perch so lofty that they may direct but need not mingle. Mr. Hammond is not one of that kind. He has the brains, he has the ability, he knows men as few know them, he has led big movements, but in the present crisis he was willing to get right down among the people, put his shoulder to the wheel with them and as one of a local committee help them push.

And pushing he is, a detail wherein he differs much from some other republican leaders who this year are sitting snugly in their tents and bemoaning the fact that the world is going to smash. Not only is he devoting himself to his recently assumed duties as chairman of the republican committee in his adopted Gloucester but he has centered a lot of the activity of his league of republicans on Essex county and the work which he is doing in organizing the workers in the various cities and towns into clubs promises to do much not only for Pres. Taft but for Cong. Gardner.

Mr. Hammond at the coming primaries will be accorded the honor of an uncontested election to the republican state committee, a body which can well stand the benefit of the vigor and enthusiasm with which Mr. Hammond goes into everything.

One of the finest, and at the same time perfectly dignified and gentlemanly, "pannings" administered to Col. Roosevelt since his bolt from the republican party was Mr. Hammond's letter of last week, as president of the national league of republican clubs, in which he said in part:

"The party is now facing a new crisis, not brought on in response to great political, economic or social issues, but inspired and precipitated by the selfish interests of ambitious politicians.

"Under the machinations of Theodore Roosevelt, largely abetted by disappointed and self-seeking politicians, a new faction has been formed, which pharasaically asserts for itself the monopoly of honesty in principles and in men.

"The plaint of the bull moose party is that the nomination of William Howard Taft was accomplished by stolen delegates. This charge is absolutely false.

"It is further alleged as a justification for the destruction of the republican party that it is dominated by bosses in the interest of unscrupulous trusts.

"No fair-minded man can accuse the Taft administration of a lack of zeal in the prosecution of offending trusts. Some of us, indeed, believe that it would be more for the interest of the general public to create a federal industrial commission to regulate trusts than to maintain the present unsatisfactory Sherman law, the conscientious enforcement of which must result in innumerable suits by the federal government.

"But on the other hand, may it not be pertinent to ask the bull moose party, by way of rejoinder, how its assumption of unctuous rectitude is to be reconciled with the fact that it numbers among its chief political factors some of the most notorious bosses in the country and that its financial backers are well-known trust magnates against whom the federal government under Pres. Taft has instituted suits?

"Is it only a coincidence that the trusts now financially promoting the candidacy of Theodore Roosevelt are those under indictment by the Taft administration? Is it only a further coincidence that these same trusts were regarded by Theodore Roosevelt's administration as 'good trusts' to which immunity baths were given?

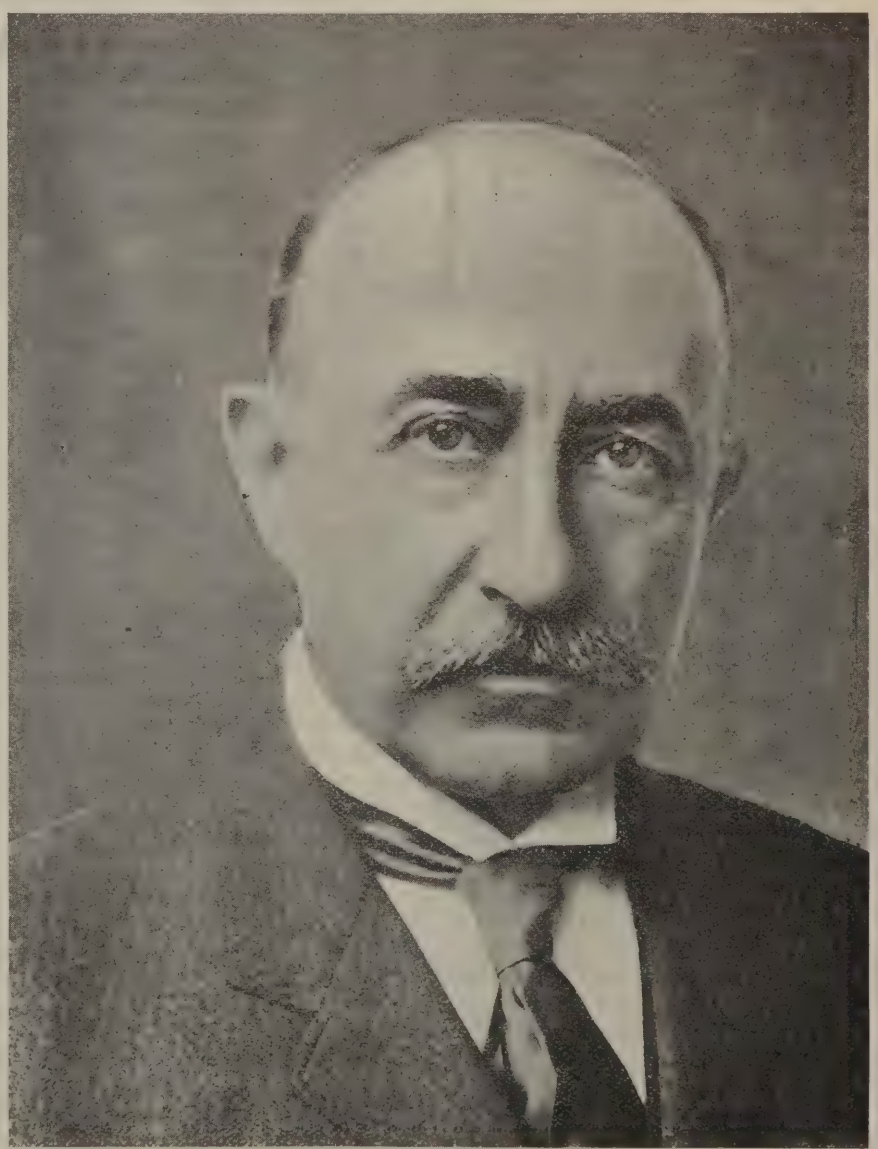
"There are undoubtedly many republicans of the highest integrity and patriotism enrolled under the banner of Theodore Roosevelt. But we believe that these men have been misled in that they have failed to discriminate between the Theodore Roosevelt whom we all so greatly admired in his earlier political career for the invaluable service he rendered to his party and to his country, and the newer Theodore Roosevelt, who, because of overwhelming ambition and lust for power, has proved disloyal to friend to party and to country."

This and the rest of his epistle will undoubtedly attain wide circulation later as a campaign document.

Mr. Hammond is a native of San Francisco, having been born there in 1855, soon after the gold rush to the Pacific coast and during the height of the gold fever. In these circumstances it was but natural that his bent should be to mining, as it certainly was and as it certainly has been ever since for today he is known as the most successful mining engineer in the world and the man to whom the discovery of much of the world's mineral wealth is largely due. His education began in the Hopkins grammar school at New Haven, Conn., thence he went to the high school and later to Yale university, where he was accorded a degree of bachelor of philosophy in 1876. His next course was for three years in the Royal School of Mines, Frieburg, Saxony.

His first actual experience as a mining expert was in his native state of California and his first client was the United States government, for whom, as a special expert on the geological survey and mineral census he made an examination of the California gold fields for the census reports of 1880. His career from that time forward was one of adventure and success. Mineral field after mineral field was opened up by him. The world's supply of auriferous ore was annually increased by thousands and sometimes by millions of tons because of his uncanny geological knowledge. His career in South Africa is part of the history of that wonderfully blessed mineral region.

Mr. Hammond settled in Gloucester some years ago, erecting for himself a residence overlooking Massachusetts bay and Gloucester's outer harbor. He at once took a prominent part in the life of the fishing city, politically as well as socially.



Four years ago he was one of Pres. Taft's first advisers in the campaign, and himself was a candidate for vice-president. After the Chicago convention he became active in organizing the National League of Republican clubs, of which he is now president. During the Taft administration he has been a member of the president's kitchen cabinet and one whose word has had a tremendous influence with the head of the government.

He was chosen by Pres. Taft to represent the United States as special ambassador at the coronation of George V, and was one of the world figures at that brilliant show whose presence was felt by the new king to be something more than a mere compliment to the British nation—he himself declaring that he felt it a great honor to him personally.

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CONG. PHELAN MAKES BIG HIT WITH HIS CURRENCY SPEECH

Happenings of Week Have Kept Massachusetts Well to the Front and Purposed Appointment of Edmund Billings Has Fomented a Tempest in a Teapot in Boston and Washington.

Washington, Sept. 12.—President Wilson has got his tariff bill. It went through the senate by the safe margin of 44 to 37. One republican, Sen. La Follette, and one progressive, Sen. Poindexter, voted with the democrats. The two Louisiana senators voted with the republicans because the bill puts sugar on the free list. It was a great victory for the administration. The president and his cabinet are delighted over the passage of the bill, which, in their opinion, carries out to the letter the campaign promises made by the party at Baltimore a year ago last July.

The vote of Sens. La Follette and Poindexter was a surprise, but then the former votes so often with the democrats in and out of power that those who have followed the trend of events at the capital recovered quickly when they had thought matters over calmly. Sen. Poindexter is another man whom the old-line republicans have never counted on in their programs in the upper house, and his defection on the tariff matter was no new scare to the opposition managers.

All of the New England senators voted against the bill. As it passed the senate the bill is an average of 4 per cent. lower than when it came from the house, and, in the aggregate, it is a reduction of 20 per cent of the duties in the present tariff law. To arrange the differences in the bill between the two branches a conference committee will have to be named. The senate has already named its committee. Sen. Lodge of Massachusetts is one of the number, but the senator says he has no intention of prolonging the fight and that he will agree to whatever plan the majority decides on.

A Protective Measure, Says La Follette.

After adjournment Sen. La Follette was asked for an explanation of his vote on the bill and made this interesting reply:

"I realize that what I did was a political sacrifice, but something within me compelled me to vote for the bill. The tariff act of 1909 was but little short of a crime; the bill passed today is not a democratic measure, but is a protective measure. Every change made by the finance committee was made by way of adjustment to a protective basis, except such as free wool and free sugar, which was determined upon outside. They treated the agricultural schedule, I regret to say, on a free trade basis and I would have retained more duty on cutlery and some other articles on which there is no data, in order to be sure not to ruin American production. Give the democrats time and they will put everything on a free trade basis, but they have not done it in this bill."

Sen. Poindexter said that he voted for the bill because it was a better measure than the existing law and because it contained an income tax provision for which he had been fighting to have enacted for more than 20 years.

Cong. Phelan Breaks a Record.

The house has begun its debate on the administration financial measure. Prominent in the debate at its opening was Cong. Phelan of Lynn. Mr. Phelan has already made a most favorable impression on the house by his ability as a constructive force in law making. He has been the right hand man of Chairman Glass of the committee which framed the administration currency bill and when the debate was opened he was given the unusual privilege of explaining it and defending its previsions after it had been attacked by the opposition.

It isn't very often that a first year man is given this privilege and opportunity. Cong. Phelan made the most of it and when he concluded his defence of the bill he was congratulated by many for his able and clear speech on an intricate and difficult subject. The Associated Press thought enough of Phelan's speech to carry a half a column of it in its report of the debate.

Mr. Phelan said among other things that "those who have had to do with the making and progress of this bill, have kept one single point in view all the time, and that is that the needs of this country in banking and currency legislation are the needs of the farmer, the manufacturer, the trader, the merchant and the wage earner, and that it was the purpose of the democratic party to serve their interests.

"They did not believe, in spite of all the representations that have been made, that the banker was the man to be served. They did believe these others were the ones primarily to be served.

"There is one class in the community which has not been considered sufficiently in this kind of legislation and that is the wage-earner. When, through defects of our banking system, there has been depression, the man who feels it the worst is the wage-earner, because he is thrown out of employment.

Wage Earner Worst Sufferer.

"In times of panic they have suffered disastrously because not only have they been thrown out of work in most panics, but there have been times, as was the case in 1907, when the wage-earner, even though he worked, could not, on account of our banking system, get his pay after he did his work. In 1907 there was more than one manufacturer who had deposits in the bank that he could not draw, and on those deposits he depended to pay his labor.

"I say again that of all classes, the one class that is more likely to suffer and has suffered more by the defects in our banking system than all others is the wage-earning class. The democratic party has kept this class in mind all the time; the interests of the banker have not been given the larger consideration."

Cong. Glass replied at length to the criticism that the federal reserve board would be subject to political influence.

"It is my earnest conviction that no man can conceive, as none has yet pointed out, how any part of this system can be perverted to political uses," says he. "I happened to be present when an eminent banker suggested such a possibility to the present occupant of the executive chair, and heard this banker vainly challenged to show how it might be done. I shall not soon forget the emphasis with which the president of the United States declared that no man would ever be found who would be willing to imperil his reputation or tarnish his fame by so flagrant a prostitution of his high office."

TRY TO PUT NEW HAVEN ON TRIAL AT HEARINGS ON BOND ISSUE

A studied attempt to befog the main, predominating issue is clearly evident at the hearings now being held by the public service commission on the petition of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad for approval of its proposed $67,000,000 bond issue.

The vital, compelling issue appears to be this:

Is the proposed issue necessary to conserve the interests of the stockholders, and thereby the public, and to provide for proper development and improvement?

But the opposition to the issue, which has been firing from masked batteries to date, is apparently endeavoring to lead the commission of a public prosecutor, however, was regarded as ill-advised. The New Haven railroad came to the hearing as a petitioner to issue bonds for what it regards as necessary expenditures. The New Haven railroad is not on trial during this hearing; no charges have been filed with the commission against the railroad. That should be disclaimer enough that a "public prosecutor" is required.

The commission is asked by the railroad to approve a bond issue—this is the big issue and the only one before the commission. It is admitted that the New Haven is facing a grave situation, probably the most critical in its history; delay, nursed by an unscrupulous opposition, may pave the way for a receivership and even for heavy direct loss to the stockholders of the road, and indirectly to the public at large.

Pres. Elliott Makes First Appearance.

Howard Elliott, the new president of the New Haven railroad, made his first public appearance before a Massachusetts board, and in frank convincing manner placed the proposition confronting the road squarely before the road as follows:

"In the language of the late Pres. Cleveland, a condition and not a theory confronts us. It is a condition in which the New Haven and the public it serves are interested. I cannot emphasize too strongly the interest of all classes in this matter. As counsel has said, we need $40,000,000 to pay obligations soon to become due, and soon after Jan. 1 we must pay additional obligations amounting to $6,023,750. As every business man knows, this company must and will meet its obligations when they are due.

"A great railroad cannot stand still. The growth of the business and the demands of the public for business requires the constant development of the service. What was sufficient yesterday and seemed adequate for many years is obsolete today. Developments must be made constantly.

"The company has a contract for equipment which calls for the expenditure of $7,000,000. This sum will be spent for equipment of the most modern type, which will go far to insure the safety of the public and the protection of employees.

Contracts for New Equipment.

"Other contracts have been made calling for the delivery during the next four years of new equipment at a cost of between $6,500,000 and $7,000,000.

"The bulk of this money is to be spent for steel cars. I should say that only a few other items are included in the first $7,000,000 and the second $7,000,000 is to be spent exclusively for steel passenger cars for the protection of the public.

"In addition to the need of modern equipment, the ordinary list of what a railroad man calls betterments and additions require the expenditure of about $1,000,000 Those three sums, after the debts of the company are paid, would bring the amount expended up to between $65,000,000 and $66,000,000.

"But many more millions are needed for the constant demands of a growing railroad. Every day something new comes up. A new freight house is needed when we thought the old one would be adequate for some years. An expensive grade separation must be made. More trackage is required and an extension of the yards is demanded.

Necessary to Revise Signal System.

"A shocking accident occurred last week which is a great sorrow to myself and to all the employees of the company, and we have seen the necessity for revising the signal system. As soon as it can be done it is likely that a considerable sum of money will be spent.

"I do not feel that it is necessary or desirable, or that I am competent to go into great detail about the needs of the property. But I do desire to emphasize the fact that the annual improvements require the expenditure of a large sum. It has been estimated that from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 a year should be spent for the ordinary improvements."

Mr. Elliott also referred to the $29,000,000 of short term Boston & Maine notes which come due next July. It was an added reason for the indorsement of the New Haven issue, he said, that it would so improve the road's credit that the Boston & Maine would be in a better position to raise the money it needed. In addition to the note issue, the Boston & Maine would have to spend, he said, between $10,000,000 and $15,000,000 on new equipment and new property.

Elliott Cross-Examined.

Mr. Elliott was cross-examined by Attorney Brown for the commission. He asked if it was true as stated in the first petition presented by the road, that $6,000,000 of the new money was to be used for working capital. Mr. Elliott said he was not familiar enough with the details to know. He was questioned in detail about bond issues of other railroads, which were, according to Mr. Brown on more favorable terms than the proposed Morgan issue.

Counsel Brown and Commr. Anderson then began to inquire of Pres. Elliott concerning the value of the New Haven's trolley and steamboat holdings, and whether considerable money could not be raised by the sale of these properties. Pres. Elliott explained that he had not been long enough in his present position to acquire an exhaustive knowledge of

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retary, and an active candidate for the vacancy, will pass another nervous week. During the week George's friends found an old ruling, the general effect of which, was that even a resident of an outside city or town could be appointed to the excise board. As there has been some question as to whether or not Mr. Harlow has lived in Boston long enough to be a legal resident, this naturally was pleasing to him. The ruling was given to the governor, but the latter, not even by a wink, would intimate whether George's chances are better or worse. George is still hoping.

He has the more reason to feel uneasy, however, as the name of George B. Billings, immigration commissioner, has been presented to the governor as a candidate for the excise board. Mr. Billings has been endorsed for the position by former Govs. Crane, Draper, and Bates, among others. Billings expects the Wilson administration to give his present job to a democrat, and has an eye out for the future. He lives in Jamaica Plain.

How Jerry Got In.

Some have wondered how it is that Jeremiah J. McCarthy, former republican, former progressive, and now a Foss republican, is a candidate for the excise board when he is never seen at the state house.

Here is the secret:

Jerry goes down to the governor's summer home at Cohasset Sundays.

It is said that he leaves it to Dan Kiley to keep him informed of what is going on at the governor's office. The delay, of course, has brought forward a number of other candidates.

Named Langtry to State House Board.

The governor, however, batted out the new state house extension commission Wednesday, appointing former Sec. of State Albert P. Langtry of Springfield, chairman; and Joseph B. Russell of Cambridge, and Neil McNeill of Boston. The council complimented the gentlemen with immediate confirmation. General opinion renders a verdict of approval. This commission will have charge of the proposed extension of the state house. Mr. Langtry, while secretary of state, was chairman of the old state house commission; Mr. Russell is a former president of the Boston chamber of commerce, and Mr. McNeill is an experienced builder with loads of practical experience in big building propositions.

Dalton Wins Court Clerkship.

The governor ended the scramble for the clerkship of the East Boston district court by reappointing Thomas H. Dalton.

Inject a Little Ginger.

A little ginger was injected into the contest between Everett C. Benton and Cong. Gardner for the republican nomination for governor this week. The colonel got after Gardner for having officeholders like Speaker Cushing of the house and Pres. Greenwood of the senate on his campaign committees, and then John N. Cole, chairman of the state finance commission, banged Gardner for favoring the restriction of immigration. There were also some things said about Gardner being a college man and a "silk stocking."

The congressman refrained from personalities, but announced that when his opponent brought some really serious charges against him, he would be glad to answer them. Mr. Gardner shocked some of those republicans who carry their politics in their livers, by declaring that if the republican state convention platform didn't suit him, he would run on his own platform, if nominated of course. As a result he will be allowed to have practically his own say-so about the state convention platform, if he is the nominee of the party. Mr. Gardner will announce his own platform shortly, and he says that he will seek advice as to labor, and social and economic problems outside his own party.

Next week will produce some warm fighting between the two, as both will be speaking practically every day.

Lieut-Gov. Walsh, the democratic candidate for governor, has announced his platform, and is pleased with the way it was received. He continues to ignore Gov. Foss at his rallies, and it is probable that he will pursue this dignified and commendable course throughout the campaign, unless the governor fires the first stone.

Charles Sumner Bird, the progressive candidate for governor, disagreed with Walsh's declaration in favor of state ownership of the Boston & Maine railroad, and in effect said that now, if ever, was the time to give the New Haven people a chance to make headway with their problems. Mr. Bird also announced that the open-door policy was to prevail at his headquarters, 27 State street, and that all tagged plain citizen were welcome to come and chat with him. Mr. Bird says that this will also be his policy if elected governor. So said Gov. Foss, but the governor was speaking in a Foss sense The governor was talking with a once well known member of the lobby, they say, when he heard that quite a few were waiting to see him. The governor didn't want the outsiders to see him and the well known man together, so Foss escorted the other to a small room.

"Just wait here a minute, Ben," said the governor.

"Ben" waited two hours.



Threw Out Ward 19 Slate.

The ballot law commission this week threw out the Ward 19 democratic ward committee slate filed by the James H. McInerney faction there. Although it was claimed that one name had been substituted secretly, after the paper was filed, and two signatures appeared on the paper which did not belong to their owners, the commission did not discuss these features, but simply threw the paper out after Associate Judge Ahern of the Roxbury district court announced that the matter had been "adjusted" and that the men on the McInerney slate were willing to have the paper thrown out. This action leaves the McInerney people without any candidates for ward committee. On the primary ballot will appear the names of a rival slate headed by John C. Norton.

O.K.ed Dock Board Plans.

Gov. Foss and the members of the executive council disregarded the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, at the council meeting, on Wednesday last, and put their O.K. on the plans to date of the board of port directors for port development. This despite the fact that the exchange sent in a letter of protest on Wednesday against allowing the directors to spend any money until they have made public "comprehensive plans" for the development of the port.

The council approved these matters: The contract of H. P. Converse & Co. with the directors for the building of wooden bulkheads on the Commonwealth flats at South Boston, for $184,136; the taking of the Eastern railroad pier in East Boston, and the taking by eminent domain of 2,565,699 square feet bounded by the Commonwealth flats, Wood Island park, a line approximately following the stone wall east of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn railroad, and Maverick street. Of this, about 158,000 square feet is land, and the balance flats.

Boomed Cox for Speaker.

At Charlie Innes's Ward 10 outing at Squantum last Saturday, Channing Cox was boomed for speaker, and W. W. Lufkin, Cong. Gardner's private secretary, mentioned as the logical man for Gardner's congressional seat, in case Gardner is elected governor. The Lufkin mention was by Innes.

"Tom" Meagher Dead.

Thousands of former legislators of Massachusetts, heard this week with deep regret that "Tom" Meagher, who for 46 years sold candy and cigars from the stand in the house lobby at the state house, had died at his home in South Boston.

An ardent patriot and a soldier who never lived down his hatred of the slave owner, "Tom" Meagher was one of the unique figures on Beacon Hill until the day two years ago, when he was forced by illness to retire. So deeply did he feel about the causes that led up to the great civil strife of the 60s that he snubbed Gen. Morgan, "the raider," as he called him, on the occasion of the southern soldier's visit to Massachusetts some years since. Gen. Morgan was presented to Mr. Meagher at the candy counter in the lobby, but "Tom" turned his back on him and refused to acknowledge the greeting.

Mr. Meagher's greatest hero in the public life of Massachusetts was former Gov. John D. Long of Hingham, for whom he had a deep and undying affection. He knew Mr. Long first when he came to Beacon Hill as a representative from Hingham, and from that time until he died there was no one in public life comparable to the south shore publicist and lawyer.

Mr. Meagher has one other distinction that no man in Massachusetts has ever held—he is the only person not connected with the government whose portrait has ever been hung in the capitol. The legislature of 1908 was responsible for this exception to general custom. The members ordered a life-size painting done in oils and on its completion presented it to him. It was hung in the main lobby of the house, over the stand the old soldier had graced for so long and there it hangs today.

Mr. Meagher was buried in Calvary Cemetery early in the week. Post 32, G. A. R., of

which he had been for many years a member, had charge of the military details of the funeral.

Barlow Locks Horns with "Ring."

It begins to look as if the Middlesex county "ring," which, under the able management of County Commr. Levi S. Gould of Melrose and the no less skilful County Commr. "Chet" Williams of Wayland, is in for the battle of its life, with the energetic Erson B. Barlow of Lowell leading the forces of reform.

Barlow wants to be a county commissioner himself and the "ring" wants to give the vacancy to Asso. Commr. Isaac Patch of Littleton, a one-time business partner of Mr. Gould and a very efficient cog in the Middlesex county machine. Commr. Williams is not committed to Mr. Patch so much as he is opposed to Barlow, but it isn't necessary that he should be so long as Commr. Gould remains on the firing line.

Barlow has forced the fighting up to the present and he is going after the old-time managers with banners flying and a host of recruits from all over the county cavorting behind him and shouting for different methods than have prevailed for years. The late defalcation at the Cambridge jail is cutting a big figure in the campaign, particularly the finding of the state board of efficiency and economy with regard to it. Investigator Tyrrell, who conducted the inquiry into the methods which permitted the defalcations to go on until they had reached into the thousands, discovered that the county commissioners had pursued a policy of keeping their hands off while the pilfering of public moneys was going on, fearful that they might hurt somebody's feelings if they interfered. The report is not at all complimentary to the commissioners and the knowledge that such is the case is common property in Middlesex, a fact that the Barlow followers are taking full advantage of.

Printers' ink is being used to good effect by the Lowell candidate and the chances look to be excellent that he will beat Patch and Mr. Gould's machine at the primaries one week from Tuesday. Mr. Gould, it may be said, has had a number of fights in late years with persons who disputed his authority as ruler of the county, but he has never had one exactly like that being waged by the former Lowell senator, who knows the ropes and is making the battle to break into Mr. Gould's own board, where he may see the wheels go 'round without looking in from the outside.

Egleston Square Backing Kelley.

Egleston Square has broken into the house fight in ward 22, Henry X. Kelley of that section being the candidate upon whom the democrats there are pinning their faith.

Mr. Kelley is one of the popular young men of the district, a member of many of the social clubs and other organizations and withal a hustler, who isn't afraid of a doorbell. He is also a business man, being the manager of a successful wholesale business, and a politician who has a few ideas on government and a few others on what ward 22 ought to expect from the legislature.

Ward 9 Mix-up Getting Hot.

Ward 9, where City Clerk James Donovan is the loud acclaim when things are going as they should, but where an independent has been known to cross his fingers and slide by for the house occasionally, is in the middle of one of its annual spasms and the man who has tied things up this time is Joseph E. Ferreira.

Ordinarily the method of the ward has been to pick out a couple of men to win and then to encourage as many others as possible to sit into the game. The sitters sit, while the runners run—and generally cop the nomination. Once in awhile one of the sitters makes up his mind to run and that's what Ferreira's been doing this time. It's too early yet to say that he may win, but it is certain that he has at least spoiled one of the big political issues for other candidates. That's the "death wharf" on Albany street. They've all been using it for years and all of them have promised that they'd have a fence put around it after they were elected. Ferreira went out and put the fence around it first—after press-agenting the event like a professional. As stated before, he may not win, but he isn't just sticking around while the chosen ones are running. He's running, too, but there are the usual number of sitters in the game, for there will be the names of 10 aspirants on the ballot a week from Tuesday.

Cong. Wilder's Death.

Cong. William H. Wilder's death, which occurred on Wednesday night, leaves a vacancy in the Massachusetts republican congressional delegation and one that will be hard to fill for reasons not entirely political.

Cong. Wilder was essentially a man of action. He was not only one of the most popular legislators in congress, but he was a man who understood thoroughly the intricacies of the tariff as it affected Massachusetts industry and he was one of the few experts on currency matters in the present congress.

In Gardner, where he lived and where is located the great industry that he built up, he was regarded as a public-spirited citizen and was looked upon as everybody's friend. His workmen loved him and as an employer he was one of the most just in the state. It was as a public man that he has been best known to the people of the state and his work in behalf of clean politics and humane laws stamps him as a publicist who will have an honored place in history. Mr. Wilder was elected for one term to the local house of representatives and the next fall was sent to congress to succeed the late Charles O. Tirrell of Natick.

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SALISBURY BEACH FIRE NOT FELT BADLY BY INSURANCE COMPANIES

Salisbury Beach was looked upon by fire insurance underwriters as perhaps the most hazardous risk of the kind in all Massachusetts and that it was fire-swept did not occasion the slightest surprise. Yet there was fire insurance—some, and it will perhaps be wondered why, in view of the contempt in which it was held by the insurance fraternity.

Notwithstanding the hysterical Post, which invariably out-yellows the American when it comes to estimating fire losses, the actual loss was nothing like $300,000. It was well below $100,000 and while it is very difficult to discover what insurance was involved, it will probably come well under $40,000. This insurance was obtained in many cases not because the companies wished to go on the risk, even though the rate was as high as $4.50 on a five year policy. It was secured because of reciprocity.

Thus a broker in Newburyport and esewhere who commands a choice line of desirable business, says in effect to a company: "I'll give you so much cream, but you must help me out by taking some of my Salisbury Beach skim milk."

And so it goes.

Taking a Chance.

A number of small companies interested in the high premium will be found to have taken a chance, but it is very certain that no careful underwriter except for the reciprocal feature, would risk it. Flimsy, tinder-box, rattle trap construction, with shockingly inadequate fire protection apparatus, Salisbury Beach stood for everything insurance-wise, that a summer resort should not.

The fire insurance companies have had one of the toughest years ever known so far as New England is concerned and there is not a company manager but who is bewailing his loss ratio. There are no particularly large fires to worry them but the aggregate of losses ranging from $5,000 up is piling in as to dishearten the most optimistic. It is little wonder that capitalists are little drawn to fire insurance as a means of investment now-a-days for a like study of the profits and loss charts of the results of underwriting in many companies will give the answer.

Phoenix Absorbs Connecticut.

The Phoenix fire of Hartford has absorbed the Connecticut, also of Hartford and it is one of the biggest deals in fire insurance in years. At present writing the terms are unknown, but it is probable that the Connecticut shareholders will receive for each of their shares a dividend out of the Connecticut surplus, together with a share of Phoenix stock, which has been selling around $300. The Phoenix will doubtless increase its capital and establish a "Connecticut Underwriters" a kind of annex by which the Phoenix will be abe to keep intact the splendid agency plant which the Connecticut has established.

AERIAL LIFE BUOY.

A life buoy for aerial navigation has been invented by a Nova Scotia man. The parachute is folded in a horizontal position on the tail of the flying machine and attached to the aviator by harness. It is folded by straps connected to electro-magnetic releases, and on the pressure of a button would open and lift the aviator out of his seat.

MEAT PRICES TO MAKE FOLKS NUTTY.

Get the vegetable, nut and grain habit, for they say because of the drought in the west meat prices are to soar as never before. The consumers as well as the dealers, better be looking into that Argentine supply and the possibility of getting a share of what is now being sent to Europe.

His Windward Anchor.

And many a man's wonderful self-control is due to the fact that he has a helpmeet.—Chicago News.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS

BOSTON.

Mayor Has a Birthday Message.

A municipal birthday to mark the birth of the city and its 283rd birthday at Faneuil hall next Wednesday evening, is the latest idea to crop out of Mayor Fitzgerald's brain, and something which will give him an excellent opportunity to meet and discuss with the best and most influential business interests something which will be very advantageous for the city's commercial and industrial growth. Where he got the idea, no one seems to know, but those who are willing to give him credit occasionally for originality claim that he has something in store for next Wednesday night which will make even the most hardened anti-Fitzgeraldites in the city sit up and take notice.

As would naturally be expected, the mayor will do the large part of the talking at the birthday celebration. He has a message on the future development of the city as a commercial and industrial centre, and he proposes to deliver it. He will also be ready and willing to listen to suggestions and hopes to have several other speakers there who are fully as enthused as he is over Boston's future.

Expect Lomasney Confirmation.

Regardless of the fact that former Sen. Joseph P. Lomasney of Ward 8 was turned down three years ago for a position on the city's health board, there is every indication that he is to be confirmed as a member of the schoolhouse commission to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John F. Kennedy, if the opinion of some of those close to the civil service is worth anything. As far as they have been able to determine, everything looks favorable for Mr. Lomasney's confirmation even though some of the more enthusiastic uplifters and opponents of the present City hall administration have registered their protests at the State House against approving the appointment.

That "Joe" Lomasney will make a capable and conscientious member of the schoolhouse commission, is the opinion of practically every official at City hall, and more especially the opinion of those who remember him as head of the bridge department under the Collins administration. As head of that department, which is now a division of the public works department, Lomasney was a municipal reformer and compelled every man in his department to render a full day's work for a day's pay. He also cut out the middlemen in purchasing supplies for his department and made an enviable reputation as an honest department head.

Nuisance Not Yet Abated.

The Boston development and sanitary company has yet to abate the bad odor nuisance at its Spectacle island plant, and unless something is actually accomplished by that concern in eliminating the nauseating odor in short order, the city council proposes to call upon the mayor to cancel the ten-year contract. At Monday's session of the council, Councilman Smith introduced an order, which was adopted, calling upon the finance commission to investigate conditions and examine the contract for the purpose of determining whether the company is actually living up to the provisions of the contract. That order was introduced by the councilman because of the numerous complaints from residents of South Boston, Dorchester and East Boston that conditions are as bad if not worse than they were when the New England sanitary product company was operating the plant.

The action by the council, which was unanimous, marked the beginning by that body of war against the development and sanitary company unless all the provisions of its contract, including the sanitary requirements, are complied with. Late in July the concern was given 30 days by Commissioner Rourke of the public works department to remedy conditions. Early this month announcements were made that conditions had been remedied, but scarcely had the announcements been made before the people again began to kick about the odor at the plant.

Overlooked a Merchant's Son.

Dist. Atty. Pelletier has opposition for the democratic renomination for district attorney, some of his closest friends say, because he refused to find a place in his office for the son of a School street merchant. These same friends of the district attorney are unanimous in their opinion that Timothy W. Coakley would never have thought of entering the contest had it not been for the fact that the School street merchant put it up to him flatly that he could get from him through certain organizations support in practically every ward in the city which, together with his own personal following, would land him the nomination. The School street gentleman's talk was of such a convincing nature, it is said, that Timothy Wilfred decided he was right and that Mr. Pelletier could be defeated by waging against him a campaign similar to that conducted by the late John B. Moran in his fight for district attorney against ex-Dist. Atty. Michael J. Sughrue.

Last Monday night Mr. Coakley opened his speech-making campaign at Faneuil hall and directed his gun toward the district attorney's office. During the week he has spoken in several other places, but what Mr. Coakley has said up to the present time has not been of sufficient importance to warrant the district attorney in replying.

When Timothy Wilfred jumped into the contest, there were rumors in circulation that he had been put into the fight by Martin Lomasney because of Martin's bitterness toward the district attorney. Such is not the case, although Martin may sanction all that Timothy has said about his opponent since going into the contest. Martin is taking no sides whatever in the contest. That is because he could not get Congressman William F. Murray or some other democratic spell-binder to stand as Dist. Atty. Pelletier's opponent.

Salem D. Demonstrates.

Again this week Chairman Salem D. Charles of the street commission demonstrated conclusively that he can be depended upon in any emergency to fill any position when he was called upon to pose as the acting mayor of the city in reviewing Maj-Gen. James W. H. "Bill" Myrick and his Fusilier veterans' association and kindred organizations in parading through School street on the way to Nahant for the fall field day of the "vets."

Salem was quietly sitting in his window on the third floor of City hall watching for the vets to parade throught the street when Edward E. Moore, the mayor's confidential and social secretary, rushed breathlessly into the office and urged him to hasten down stairs to the reviewing stand to review the paraders in the absence of the mayor. Though Eddy Moore was out of breath when he made the appeal to Salem, the genial head of the street commission and extremely cheerful head of the fish and game association made such haste that he neglected to wait for "Sleep" Jennings' elevator and went down four steps at the time. At the entrance to the hall he was met by Asst. City Messenger Charley Silloway, with mace in hand but minus the "old honesty" which the regular messenger carries, and escorted to the reviewing stand, where he was greeted with cheers by the paraders in the last platoon, as Salem arrived only in time to see that platoon.

Salem was the only official whom Moore could find to review the parade. The mayor had promised to be on hand, but his auto had a puncture and he could not reach the hall in time. When the head of the line turned into School street and the mayor had not arrived, Moore was frantic. He tried to get President Thomas J. Kenny of the city council, and then tried City Clerk James Donovan. Being unsuccessful he next tried to reach Col. Bowdoin S. Parker, city collector and an old soldier. The colonel was out at the time. In every other office on the first two floors it was the same story. Then Eddie got as far as the third floor, and it was there that he found the genial Salem, but before he could get Salem down to the reviewing stand all the paraders except those in the last platoon had passed.

Burned Wires Opposing Billings.

The stories from Washington that Edmund C. Billings, president of the Paul Revere trust company and former secretary of the good government association, has been selected for collector of the port of Boston, caused a furore of excitement at City hall, so much so that the telephone as well as the telegraph wires were kept burning with Washington messages all day, those close to the administration and to the New England democratic members of congress, protesting against such an appointment. In the absence of the mayor at Biddeford, Me., where he was speaking before the Biddeford business men's association, Martin Lomasney fairly ordered Cong. William F. Murray to hasten back to Washington and fight the appointment.

Any republican would be preferable to the appointment of a democrat of the Billings stamp and almost anyone in the city, even "Jack" Keliher, would be preferable to Billings, is what the democratic warriors thought when they were protesting over the wire against the naming of Mr. Billings as collector of the port. To them, the appointment of Billings would be the worst slap in the face administered in years, especially since they succeeded in getting the head of the Paul Revere trust out of the contest for the democratic nomination for lieutenant-governor. Billings was "Dave" Walsh's candidate for lieutenant-governor, and those who claim they know say that Walsh got Billings to stand for the nomination during an interview which "Dave" held with Edmund after traveling to Belgrade, Me.

Those who tell the story say that Billings was ready to jump into the fight until the democratic warriors of the city machine learned of the fact. Then, according to those who tell the story, the warriors took Dave into a room at Young's hotel and read the riot act to him for selecting a good government man to run with him on the ticket. After reading the riot act, the warriors warned Dave that unless Billings was pulled out of the fight within 24 hours that there would be another candidate in the field for the democratic nomination for governor, and for the sake of harmony in the party David is said to have telephoned Billings that it would be unwise for him, under

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the circumstances to run for lieutenant-governor. The incident was closed by Billings' formal announcement a day or two later that he felt obliged to decline to run for lieutenant-governor.

Curb the Hoodlums.

Chairman Charles Logue of the schoolhouse commission wants to know whether or not the juvenile court is a failure. He believes that it is not what it is cracked up to be and bases his contention on the fact that the judges have persistently refused to punish in any way the boy hoodlums about the city whose principal diversion during the summer months is breaking windows in the school buildings. During the summer months when the schools were closed, no less than $2000 worth of windows were broken. The chairman of the schoolhouse commission complained to the police commissioner and police captains and talked with patrolmen on the routes where the most damage was done, but learned directly from the police that there was no use in haling the boys into court, as the judges will not punish them, and if they do that the punishment is a farce and of no benefit whatever in breaking a boy of the practice.

The chairman of the schoolhouse commission expresses himself in a report to the mayor on the conditions of the school buildings, and expresses a hope that something will be done by the police and court authorities in the future to curb the young hoodlums, who damage city property.

Red-Hot Journalism.

Former Pres. "Tim." Connolly of the old common council, and the only surviving member of the once famous Tomahawk club of ward 17, has joined the ranks of newspaper publishers, and during the next few days proposes to bring out the first copy of a weekly sheet to be known as the Tomahawk.

"Tim's" reason for becoming a publisher is because he feels that none of the papers now in existence, daily or weekly, devote sufficient attention to ward 17 politics and to the politicians who have been in control since the Tomahawk club was a factor in the political life of Roxbury. The publisher has the assistance of former Ald. Frank J. O'Toole, who is running for the democratic nomination for the governor's council, and if "Tim" and Frank write as they talk the new publication ought to be red-hot at all stages and contain enough libellous stuff to keep the two new newspaper men far enough away to prevent another publication of the sheet the following week and for many more weeks to come. But "Tim" and Frank say that they will not write as they talk inasmuch as they will not mention names unless they are absolutely sure of their facts and facts of such a nature that the victims will not dare to strike back.

Although the sheet will be an anti-organization paper, it will not devote all its space to attacking Cong. Curley and his Tammany organization, for Connolly is as much against the anti-organization as he is against the regulars, and for that reason broadsides will be hurled in every direction. "Tim" himself is a candidate for the democratic nomination for the senate in the 4th Suffolk district, fighting Joseph J. Leonard, the Curley candidate, and Sen. Thomas M. Joyce, the anti-Curley candidate.

Drink

Haffenreffer BREWERS

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Beer

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Fixing Up a "Slate."

For the purpose of arousing all the possible enthusiasm in the coming municipal campaign, which opens the day after the state election, the democratic city machine proposes to put into the field a slate of city council and school board candidates who will be a help rather than a hindrance to Mayor Fitzgerald's re-election. Who the city council candidates will be, the directors of the city machine are not saying. They are equally as reticent over the school board candidates, but it is a cinch that the ward chairmen will not be allowed to name a slate. They will simply be given the privilege of ratifying the mayor's choice of running mates.

All that will be decided long before the state election so that the entire machinery of the city committee may get to work the day after the state election securing signatures for the nomination papers. Every time in the future that the ward committee chairmen are called together they will be advised to have everything in readiness to start the city campaign on time, as the democratic bosses realize that better and more satisfactory work may be accomplished in the early part of the campaign.

Although the mayor has not yet publicly announced that he will stand for re-election, there is no question where he will be. And it is because of that fact that the numerous mayoralty candidates who were booming themselves a few months ago have quietly dropped out of sight, excepting, of course, ex-Cong. John A. Keliher and John R. Murphy. The Fitzgerald forces care nothing for either of those gentlemen. They are waiting to see the citizens' municipal league candidate trotted out. Then the fire will open. If Murphy stays in the fight, and those who have conversed with him recently say he will, he will be attacked on both sides—by Mayor Fitzgerald and by ex-Cong. Keliher. In a showndown, the Keliher forces would be with Mayor Fitzgerald if the mayor and Murphy were the only candidates, as much as Keliher despises Mayor Fitzgerald and his followers.

WORCESTER.

Worcester, September 13.—Andrew W. Ekstrom, deuty collector of internal revenue for the 3rd Mass. dist. with cosy office quarters in the postoffice building and a salary of $2,000 a year, has handed in his resignation to take effect Oct. 1. He is to engage in commercial business.

The job of deputy collector of internal revenues, it has been discovered by John A. Thayer, former democratic congressman from the Worcester district, is within the classified service and does not come under the list of jobs that the administration can hand out as rewards for political service rendered.

This information has caused consternation in the ranks of the patriot democrats who sneaked in bids for the job early in the year and solicited the assistance of former Cong. Thayer and national committeeman Dr. John W. Coughlin of Fall River.

Mayor to Name Two New "Cops."

Mayor Wright will appoint two new policemen from the reserve ranks on Monday night and two reserves from the civil service list. The mayor, profiting by his past experience with the civil service commission, will appoint the two senior reserves as regulars and the two highest on the list of eligibles as reserves.

That the state board of civil service commissioners has determined to hold a tighter hand over appointments hereafter is shown by the fact that under a new ruling of that board local secretaries in Worcester and all other cities outside of Boston have been abolished and requisitions for eligible lists from which to make appointments must now be made direct to the Boston office of the commission. All examination papers formerly in the custody of William B. Connor, local secretary in City hall, have been sent to the Boston office.

Gen. Wood a Candidate.

There is no longer any doubt about the independent candidacy of Gen. Charles W. Wood, the farmer-lawyer, for district attorney for the avowed purpose of defeating James A. Stiles of Gardner, the republican who is seeking re-election.

A month ago Gen. Wood sought the nomination as a progressive against Michael J. Flaherty of Whitinsville, known as the "sage of Craggy Peak," but his nomination papers were destroyed or held up so that when the time for filing them came around there were not enough names to get his name on the primary ballots.

If the fellows who put up the job to sidetrack Gen. Wood thought that he would quit the fight with that skirmish they miscalculated, for it only aroused his fighting blood and he at once served notice that he would be an independent candidate at the polls.

His independent nomination papers are now in circulation in every section of the county and are in the hands of friends who will see to it that they are returned and accounted for in time to insure his name being on the state ballott.

Wasted.

"Much energy is not utilized. There ought to be some way of conserving the rays of the sun."

"Yes, and look at all the enegy that goes to waste in chewing gum. If we could only haness the gum-chewers, eh?"—Washington Herald.

HENRY CABOT LODGE

Massachusetts' Senior Senator is One of the Great American Publicists of the Generation, While as a Republican Leader His Advice Has Had Much to Do With Party Success.

While Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge has become a minority senator within the last year, and therefore is more or less removed from the limelight, so virile and able a character cannot fade from the gaze of the American people merely because the opposition party has captured control of congress. An efficient senator always has opportunities to be useful, and the senior senator from Massachusetts may be depended upon to make himself heard and felt a great many times on the floor of the senate in the next few years.

Indeed, taking things not quite in their sequence, within the last few days Sen. Lodge has succeeded in doing something no other republican senator has yet done—in making a dent in the democratic tariff bill. This invulnerable document had been before the senate for a month and no one had been able to do anything to it but talk at it, when the Bay State senator, after looking over his notes from home, submitted a few remarks on the paragraph relating to watches. This is the paragraph which Sens. Lodge and Smoot wrote in the Payne-Aldrich law, and which, by substituting specific for ad valorem duties, stopped under valuations and enabled the government to collect the revenue due it under the law. The democrats, whose hobby is ad valorem, had monkeyed with the paragraph, and as Sen. Lodge explained, had again opened the door to the very frauds which the Payne law had checked.

The Massachusetts senator went into a technical analysis of the situation, in which he showed that in the case of time detectors the revenue—only people had made the duty prohibitive, so there could be no revenue, and that on travelling clocks, pure luxuries, which the democratic party is supposed to tax highest, the specific duty had been removed entirely and the ad valorem had been reduced from 40 to 30 percent. Sen. Brandegee of Connecticut swung in, and the two New Englanders were rapidly making fools of the finance committee, when Sen. Simmons came to the rescue and withdrew the paragraph, admitting that it must be rewritten.

This encounter was the more interesting because the paragraph represents the net result of the crusade of Cong. Rainey of Illinois against the Waltham Watch company. Rainey started in to wipe out the company on the evidence furnished the ways and means committee by a cut-price artist and succeeded in playing just the game the sharper wanted—to be permitted to flood the country with under valuations. Even the finance committee could not stand for that. Rainey probably will put up a batte in the conference committee, but the senate is wise now.

Continuing in the more recent past, Sen. Lodyge has been instrumental in causing the Wilson administration to realize that foreign affairs are international and cannot be monopolized by a political party. Sen. Lodge had served for 16 years as a member of the committee on foreign relations and is its ranking minority member.

Things came to a climax in the senate recently when Sen. Bacon of Georgia, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, attempted to run the party steam roller over a resolution of Sen. Penrose of Pennsylvania calling upon the president to inform the senate whether William Bayard Hale is in Mexico City as an agent of the government or as a private citizen. Bacon tried to force the resolution over and Sen. Lodge went at him hammer and tongs.

"Let me now say that I want to support the president in every possible way in this Mexican matter," said Sen. Lodge. "I do not recognize that he is a democratic president when we are dealing with a foreign country; I think that he is the American president, just as much mine as yours. You can do nothing worse than exercise the power of your majority on the Mexican question. If you make it a party question you deal the worst blow to the administration that you can possibly deal. These matters are too serious to be made the subject of party action by the mere power of the majority."

When Sen. Lodge stepped from the majority to the minority ranks he left places of great power and influence. He had been chairman of the committee on Philippines until two years ago, and had been one of the chief constructive forces in framing legislation for the proper government of the islands. He then became chairman of the committee on immigration, and in this position succeeded in accomplishing one of the greatest legislative feats in the history of congress. This was the passage of the bill to revise the immigration laws—the Dillingham bill, it was termed—which provided in an amendment offered by Sen. Lodge for the exclusion of illiterate aliens. The greatest evil of unrestricted immigration has been the influx of ignorant foreigners representing the worst types of the European peasant, who debauch the labor market, as in the mill towns of New England, and contribute the element most easily worked upon by demagogues of the Ettor and Hayward type, who substitute trouble for contentment wherever they go. The figures show that the illiterates come from the countries where the most undesirable peoples live, and while there is no ideal way of controlling the stream from Europe, much can be accomplished by so raising the standard of admission. It has taken courage to urge this legislation, for it presents something of incidental injustice, but in its general purpose it has the approval of the leading sociologists of all countries.

Sen. Lodge made the fight for the Dillingham bill and it went through the senate last winter by about five to one, and was passed also by the house. It was vetoed by Pres. Taft, notwithstanding that it was in line with the recommendations of the immigration commission, which had spent years and thousands of dollars studying the subject. The senate stood by Sen. Lodge on the veto and voted down the president overwhelmingly. But it takes a two-thirds vote to override a veto, and in the house the bill failed on the second trial by just five votes. A bill of the same character was vetoed by Cleveland; and it has been said that this was one of his few acts as president that Cleveland sincerely regretted after leaving the White House.

Aside from this great achievement Sen. Lodge has had an uneventful year. He is making the fight for Massachusetts on the tariff, with the able assistance of Sen. Weeks, and, as the opening paragraphs indicated, is getting a scrap now and then; but part of the business of the democratic congress is to put a crimp in New England, and the republicans will be helpless so long as they are in the minority.

Sen. Lodge had reintroduced his tariff board bill, which unquestionably would be passed readily if the republicans were in power. He is making a fight for the payment of the French spoliation claims, which is a debt of honor congress, for some inexplicable reason, has long refused to pay; and he is doing all in his power to straighten out the tangle in which the much-needed appraisers' stores situation appears to be enveloped. He put through the bill to restore Charles D. Daly to his place in the army, and in many minor matters he is rendering daily service to his state.



FEEDING THE MULTITUDE.

The great cold storage plant to be built on the new pier at South Boston is likely to make this city the greatest fish port in the country. It will be capable of storing 18,000,000 pounds of fish at a time and will have every facility for handling cargoes that come in and go out. Fish plays a very important part among the food products of this country and 18,000,000 pounds under the roof of one building at any one time ought to furnish a breakfast or dinner for two or three times that number of people.

WINTHROP MURRAY CRANE

A Great Business Man Who Became One of Massachusetts' Biggest Governors and Rose to be a Power in the United States Senate and in the Affairs of the National Republican Party.

The best story that could be told of former United States Sen. W. Murray Crane would be the story of the United States senate without him. It is too much to say that if Sen. Crane were in his old place as the head and feet of the senate things would be different, for they could not be very much; at least so far as the progress of the new administration has given opportunity to judge. But it is a fact that in retiring to private life Sen. Crane has left no successor who can do the peculiar and useful work he did. In fact, if all the able men of the senate were rolled together—and most of them are men of exceptional ability, or they would not be where they are—the whole bunch would be unequal to some of the achievements which the junior senator accomplished without any blare of trumpets or anyone but himself knowing much about them.

Mr. Crane is one of the few men who have retired from the United States senate when he might have stayed in. He could have been reelected easily enough. If there were any doubt on that point it was dispelled last winter, when the legislature got into such a tangle over his successor that the republicans almost as one man, turned to him with the hope that he would run again. But he had said in August, 1912 that he intended to retire to private life at the close of his term, and notwithstanding the exceptional circumstances that induced many of his friends to try to get him to reconsider he was almost irritated that anyone could think anything could induce him to go back on his own word. He says little, but he means what he says, and when he announced that he wanted to get out of the senate he was in earnest.

The reasons which induced Sen. Crane to withdraw from public life are clear to anyone that understands his peculiar temperament. His specialty is handling men; in planning and carrying through legislative and political projects which require experience, skill and patience. All these are hopeless in a member of the opposition. He must sit around and watch others do things; and Sen. Crane is not built to do that.

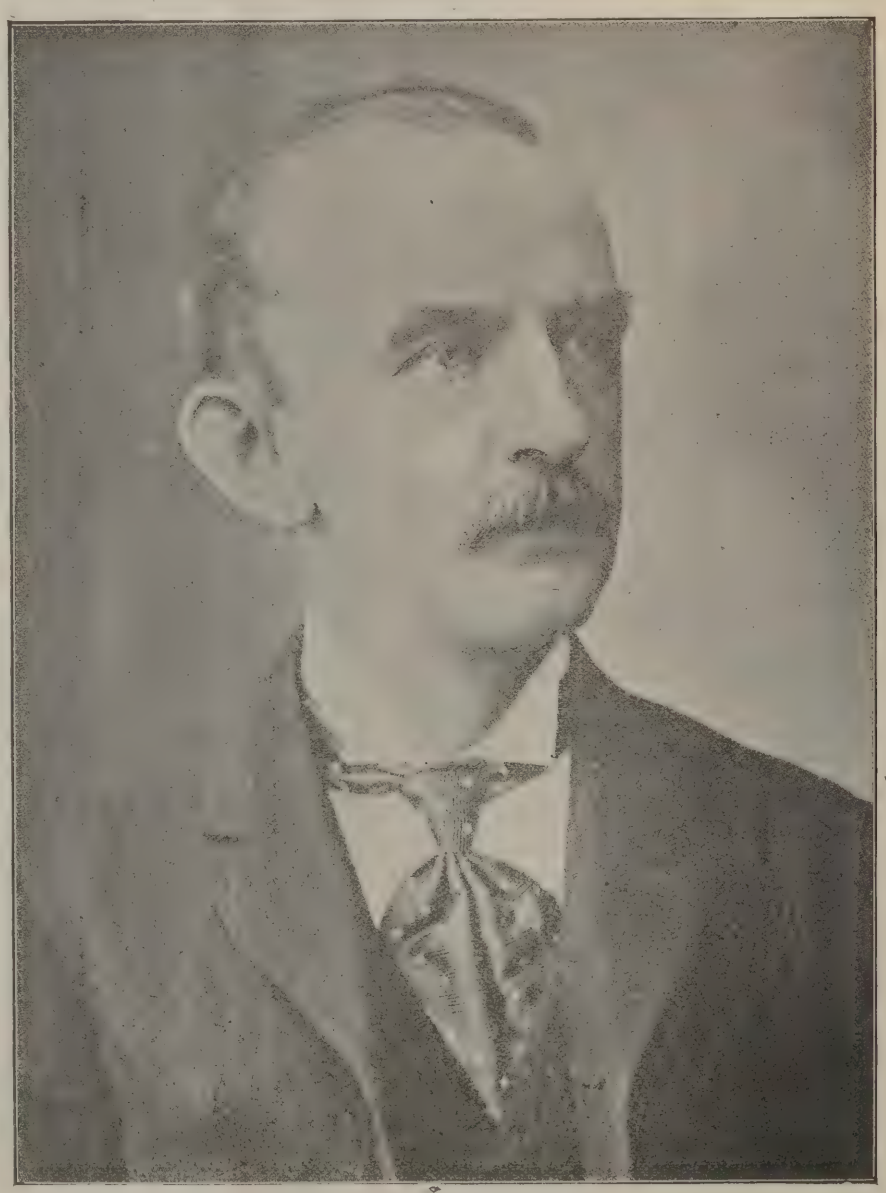
His power and influence in the senate grew from the day he entered that body until finally little of importance went on either there or in the White House that he was not more or less directly concerned in. He was the senate leader.

He was the silent, unseen power that directed more big undertakings than anyone suspected. It is said of him that he knew everything pertaining to senatorial and political affairs that any one man could know. He was liked by everybody on both sides and he was depended on absolutely by his party to carry out the party programme. He was the boss trouble-fixer of the senate, too, and equally the referee of republicans and democrats.

While the republican party was in power, this position was enviable. It worked Crane almost to death, but a man can stand a great deal when things are going his way. But the progressive split weakened the power of the "old guard," and when the democrats secured control of the senate the former leaders became merely hopeless members of the opposition. They could agree among themselves what they would like to see done, from the republican point of view but they had not the votes to carry anything through. They could hold their own partisans in linen, but this did them no good, except for record purposes, because they were outvoted every time.

Sen. Crane saw all this coming, as did Aldrich and Hale two years before. He knew that should he remain in the senate he would have only the thankless task of carrying all the burdens on the republican side without being able to accomplish anything for himself or his party. Either he must do this or he must sit around and stagnate, and stagnation is not in his line. Moreover, Mr. Crane is not a strong man and his work as one of the majority almost broke him down. He would have left the firing line long before he did if he could have done so honorably.

What the future of Sen. Crane will be in politics is hard to suggest. He can hardly remain quiescent so long as there is political work to do, for he loves the excitement and sociability of politics and he likes to exercise his unrivalled talent for getting men together and making them pull together. He is today probably the ablest political mind in Massachusetts and always will be interested as an adviser, but conditions there are yet too chaotic for him to be openly useful. The republican party at least will hardly make a move without consulting him, yet he has little use for a leadership that gets nowhere. Mr. Crane is intensely interested in the rehabilitation of the republican party and will do anything in his power to help bring that about. When the progressives, through Sen. Cummins of Iowa, first voiced their plan for the calling of a republican national convention, Crane was one of the first men to come forward in its support.



The party has been sharply criticised for permitting so large a southern representation in its conventions and for refusing to recognize the claims of delegates elected by primaries instead of under the rules of the national committee. Mr. Crane recognized the force of these criticisms and when Cummins proposed a convention at which reform in these respects could be made he heartily supported the plan.

"I am in favor of holding a republican national convention for the purpose of changing the basis of representation in proportion to the republican vote," Mr. Crane said in a public statement, "and also to amend the rules for the election of delegates in such manner as may be deemed wise. History has shown that a change in the basis of representation is not likely to be made at a nominating convention, and this emphasizes the necessity of a special convention."

It will be recalled that Sen. Root also strongly endorsed the idea and in consequence a meeting of the executive committee of the republican national committee was held in Washington last spring, the same presumably to be followed by a meeting of the full committee, in due time, to call the convention. Opinions have differed, however, as to whether the time for attempting the convention is ripe, and in view of the uncertainty as to how the new democratic tariff and currency legislation will affect the country no further move toward harmony will be made at present. The Massachusetts state election this fall may prove useful in this connection, for if the republican party is able to show any signs of its old-time strength and spirit, the tendency to remove all causes of friction will be accentuated. When such a convention is held it may be assumed that Sen. Crane will be called upon to take a hand in its management. Talk is sometimes heard that "Crane-Penrose" element must be eliminated from the republican party, but the men who talk that way are not wholly sincere. They realize that no republican is more respected than Sen. Crane or has used the party less to advance his own ends.

CABINET SALARIES TOO SMALL.

Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior, is the latest high government official to complain that his salary will not meet the expenses which the office imposes. Yet by his own testimony, Mr. Lane is living in far from an extravagant fashion. He pays but $1500 a year house rent and not over $2000 a year for "ice cream and pink teas," and the Worcester Gazette with that intellectual broadness characteristic of certain styles of mind wants to know, what does the other $8500 goes for?

Then it squares itself by saying that Mr. Bryan complains, ambassadors complain, even presidents have said that the $75,000 a year which the position yields leaves little or no margin above expenses. There can be no doubt, it concludes, that all of these complaints are well founded.

JOHN W. WEEKS

Successful Financier Who Won His Way From an Obscure Boyhood to Become Head of One of America's Foremost Banking Houses, a Congressman of National Reputation and United States Senator.

From an alderman of the city of Newton to United States senate in thirteen years—this is the political record of John W. Weeks; and during that time Mr. Weeks has made a record in his eight years of service in Washington which is almost unapproached by that of any other congressmen. He is recognized on the republican side of the senate today as one of the strongest men in the minority, and should the senate go republican again—as it may within a very few years—Massachusetts would be assured, at least until 1919, of being represented by a man who could get results for his state and for his party.

Mr. Weeks—or Capt. Weeks, as he is entitled to be called because of his six years' service as commander of the Massachusetts naval brigade—was elected to the 59th congress from the old 12th dist. When the last reapportionment was made this district was found to be about 27,000 too large to remain a congressional district and in consequence Capt. Weeks was placed in the new 13th dist., about half of which was strange to him; and it is a fine tribute to his popularity where he is best known to say that the only opposition he has experienced in his public career came from the new territory thus acquired.

This new district, under former conditions, was nominally republican from 2000 to 2500, yet with nearly 6000 votes cast for the bull moose candidate, most of which came from republicans, and after a bitter primary fight for the nomination and despite the fact that half of the district was new, Capt. Weeks won his third re-election by the normal republican majority and ran away ahead of his ticket.

Capt. Weeks carried every town and city in the district with the exception of South Framingham, where Mr. Long lived, and Ashland, where he had a factory. In the final vote for president, governor and member of congress the running of Capt. Weeks was phenomenal, as these figures show:

Weeks	15,928
Walker, republican nominee for governor	12,696
Taft	13,370
Roosevelt	10,352
Bird, progressive for governor	10,045
Fiel, progressive for congress	5,869
Wilson	11,990
Foss	13,665
Mitchell	13,771

The contest for the seat of United States Sen. W. Murray Crane was one of the most spirited ever seen in Massachusetts. Capt. Weeks entered the field early, and he was opposed by Samuel W. McCall, who had served in congress for 20 years and was one of the most distinguished men ever sent to that body from the Bay state; former Gov. Eben S. Draper, who had served two terms in the executive chair and had been a wheelhorse for the republican party for a generation, and Curtis Guild, who had been governor of Massachusetts three years and was appointed United States ambassador to Russia by Pres. Taft.

It took 31 ballots, spread over several days, to decide the contest. The first of these showed McCall 63, Weeks 56, Guild 14, Draper 13, Gillett 4. On the 31st ballot Capt. Weeks received 97 votes and the nomination, which guaranteed his election unanimously, so far as the republican majority of the legislature was concerned.

Since entering the senate Capt. Weeks has divorced himself completely friom all business connections which might be held to exercise any possible influence upon his votes. He had long been a member of the prosperous banking and brokerage firm of Hornblower & Weeks and he retired from that. He was vice-president of the great First National Bank of Boston and he gave up that position.

The equipment of Sen. Weeks for important work was recognized by the democratic majority which assumed control of the senate upon his entrance to that body. He was one of the few republicans assigned to the newly created committee on banking and currency, which is presumed to be responsible for the bill reorganizing the fiscal system of the government which Pres. Wilson expects congress to pass during the present extra session. To the banking and currency committee Sen. Weeks brought 25 years of active banking experience; and he has also been a member of the banking and currency committee of the house and the national monetary commission, of which Sen. Nelson W. Aldrich was chairman.

It is fitting also that Sen. Weeks would be assigned, as he was, to the committee on forest reservations and the committee on conservation of national resources. The Weeks bill for the protection of the Appalachian forest reserves is one of the most famous statutes on the books. It was passed by congress while Capt. Weeks was still a member of the house and aimed primarily, although not in terms, to bring the great forest reserves of the White mountain region of New England under federal control. This bill had the open opposition of many sincere members who believed it to be unconstitutional and at one time it was opposed strenuously by Joseph G. Cannon, then speaker of the house. But Mr. Cannon finally agreed neither to oppose nor favor the measure, chiefly because Cong. Weeks was in charge of it, and it became law.



Sen. Weeks, as a member of the house, is also father of the law for the federal protection of migratory birds, which has been desired by scientific societies interested in the preservation of bird life for many years. In 1904 a migratory bird bill was introduced, but no action was taken upon it, as the project appeared then impossible. In December, 1908, Cong. Weeks introduced his own bill and re-introduced it in each subsequent congress until the 62d when, largely in consequence of the work done in part by the Newton congressman, it was enacted. This measure is of tremendous importance and ranks with the Weeks forestry law as the most progressive and practical conservation legislation of recent years. Sen. Weeks is a member also of the committees on Philippines and public health and quarantine service. Another committee of which he is a member is that on coast defenses, in which his training at Annapolis and his subsequent experience as a naval officer will make him extremely useful.

Sen. Weeks may be regarded as one of the republican leaders of Massachusetts, although as yet he has assumed few of the burdens of leadership. Although firm, he is not dictatorial by nature and prefers rather to exercise an influence in politics than to exert a power. He is a loyal republican and has no apologies to make for that fact, but he is also a broad-minded man who is fair in all his dealings and makes no enemies for himself or his party.

While a minority senator is greatly handicapped in his usefulness to the country, however great his ability, Sen. Weeks has been able to do something useful. His greatest service thus far has been his criticism of the original Glass-Owen currency bill, given to the public in the form of a statement prepared with great care after a thorough study of the measure to which the Wilson administration had attached its fortunes. Weeks riddled the bill from a dozen points of view, and it is noteworthy that since his criticism was published many of the changes made in the bill have been in line with his suggestions. While it would not be pretended that the arguments of Sen. Weeks were the sole basis for the changes, it is a fact that long before others had spoken the junior senator from Massachusetts had pointed out the radical defects in the bill and that the consensus of banking opinion has confirmed his views.

One of the few speeches on the tariff to which the senate has listened with anything but impatience was made by Sen. Weeks. Like the currency address, this was a profound analysis of the bill, and much of it could be used as a campaign document in Massachusetts next fall. Sen. Weeks has had a compilation made of all the letters written him from Massachusetts suggesting changes in the tariff bill, and these of themselves form a library which the campaign orator would find an almost inexhaustible fund of information.

EVERETT C. BENTON

A Republican Whose Fidelity to Principle and Loyalty to His Friends Makes Him One of the Strongest Candidates For Governor the Party Has Had in Many Years.

So long as the republican party of Massachusetts is able to inspire in men like Col. Everett C. Benton of Belmont, candidate for governor, a desire to be its leader, an ambition to serve as its standard bearer, it is safe. In other states there may be danger, there may be revolt and there may be wreckage, but in Massachusetts there always will be hope. It will be only when desertions come from the ranks of men like Col. Benton that destruction will threaten.

He is no politician and he makes no claim to being one; he would, indeed, resent the imputation that he is one were it applied to him. He is, on the other hand, a high-class business man, clear-headed, honest, clean in thought and in living, impatient only of dishonesty and chicanery. On top of those qualities, however, he is exceedingly able, extremely forceful and extraordinarily resourceful. His whole training has been that of the man who deals in facts. He is quick to discern sophistry in those with whom he comes in contact and equally quick to resent it.

He has always been a republican even before ambition spurred him to seek the gubernatorial nomination. He has remained a republican always, and even during the trying days of a year ago, when some of the party leaders were sidestepping all over the lot in the effort to find a safe standing ground midway between republicanism and the so-called progressiveism of the radicals, Mr. Benton stood in the middle of the road shouting his own belief in the republican party and reiterating daily his confidence that through the republican party alone lay safety to the nation.

His broad-mindedness is shown in the fact that he blames no man for whatever form of belief he may hold, but he insists that the belief itself shall be genuine. He has no use for men who set their sails to catch every breeze.

Mr. Benton is a self-made man in the best sense of the word. He began life in the little village of Guildhall, Vt., where he was born on Sept. 25, 1862. From that time almost his life reads like one of the old-time romances. Silver spoons were scarce when he was a boy, and in that particular section of New England where he was born they were regarded as more or less mythical; at least, no one resident there had ever seen one.

Hence it came about that young Benton's life was much like that of other farm boys. He attended school when school was open, that being when the boys were not needed for planting, weeding or harvesting. He farmed during the remainder of the time. But running through his nature was a streak of independence and this culminated when he was 16 years of age in his determining to forsake the farm for the arts. As a result, he sought employment on the old Essex County Herald, a very important newspaper of that day in that locality. A few years later young Benton was a journeyman printer, all chronicles relating to the subject agreeing that he was a good one.

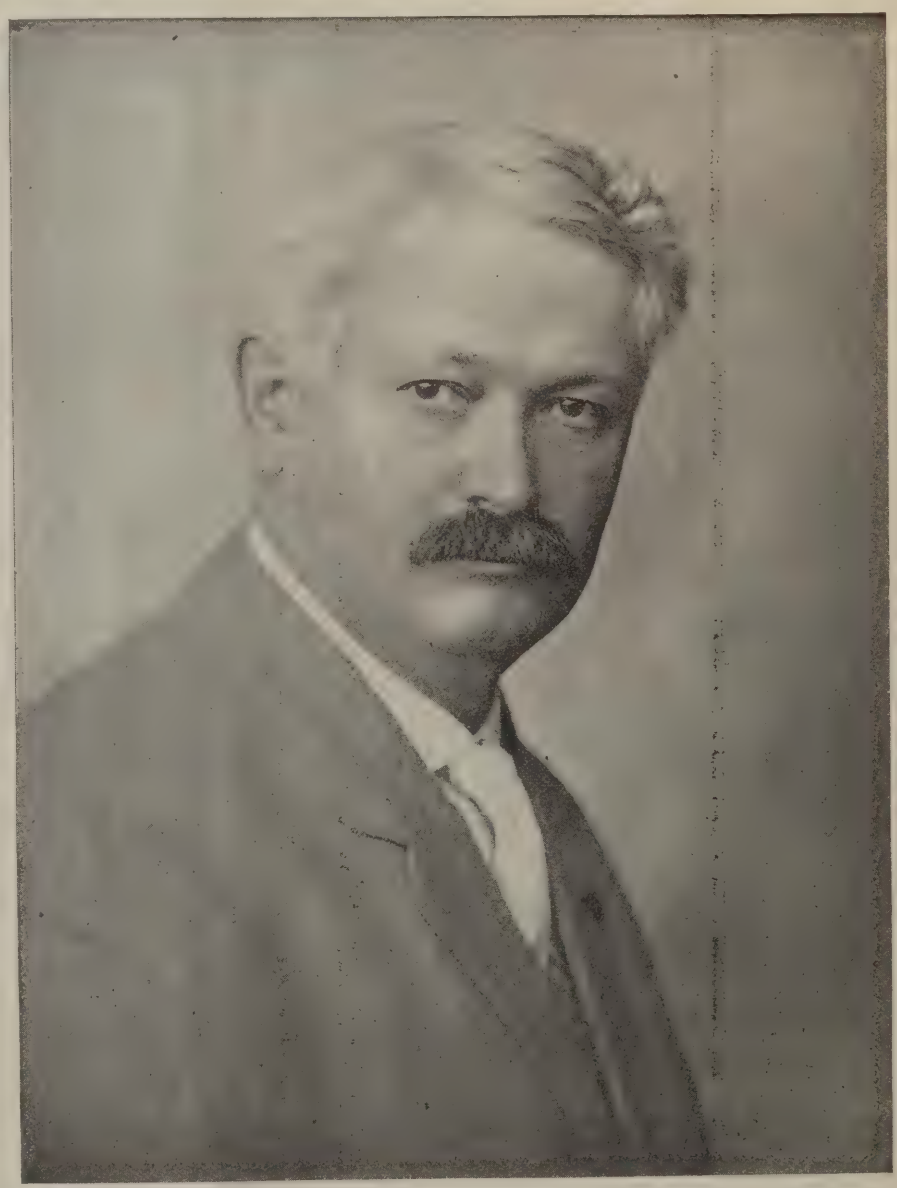
That the education he acquired during those days of short school sessions was diligently added to when young Benton followed in the footsteps of Gutenberg and developed his talent in the art preservative is shown by a volume which now can be obtained at the Boston Public Library. It is entitled "The History of Guildhall, Vermont," and it was compiled, written and printed by Everett C. Benton, as the title page will show.

The independence which had determined him to forsake farming for the stick and rule again asserted itself when he had reached the age of 19 years, and one morning he alighted from a train in Boston—a strange boy in a strange city and among strange people. All he brought with him was his trade, his courage and a determination to win.

His youth made it difficult to secure a job as a printer, and he early made up his mind that the printing trade was overcrowded anyway. Circumstances directed his footsteps to the insurance field, and almost before he knew it he was an employee of John C. Paige, then conducting one of the leading insurance offices of Boston, just as the concern which bears his name is now a leader.

Diligence and application, even so far back as 1881, were merits that attracted attention, especially when they were possessed by a man so young that he might commonly be suspected of a desire to seek amusement rather than labor and who would not have been blamed particularly had he yielded to it. Because of his diligence and application, though, young Benton was promoted in short order to be the head of a department in the John C. Paige office.

He soon was recognized as one of the important figures of the insurance world, and in the reorganization of the John C. Paige company that followed the death of the old firm's founder, Mr. Benton was admitted to partnership. He and his partners worked untiringly and unceasingly. Every triumph but spurred them on to greater effort, until today the John C. Paige company is the greatest general insurance office east of New York.



Not content with that achievement Mr. Benton a few years ago organized the Massachusetts Fire & Marine Insurance company, one of the four stock fire insurance companies doing business under a Massachusetts charter. Mr. Benton's belief was that there was room in Massachusetts for more fire insurance companies working under a home charter. The success of the Massachusetts Fire & Marine has demonstrated that he was right.

As might be seen by his success in life, Col. Benton is a fighter. He goes best when the going is bad, and that is true not only in his business affairs, but in those other details of every day life which every man encounters. Col. Benton has not been so wrapt up in his business that he has not had time to take part in politics. He has, in fact, been somewhat active politically. One of his memorable battles was in 1904, when he disputed with Eugene N. Foss, now governor of Massachusetts, the right to represent the republican party as a delegate-at-large at the national convention in Chicago. Col. Benton wasted no time in the preliminaries. He went at Mr. Foss with all the energy at his command and he was loyally supported by his friends. The outcome was that Mr. Foss received a beating that is the talk of the politicians to this day.

Col. Benton was appointed by Gov. Guild a member of the metropolitan park commission, and has consistently advocated, and caused to be adopted, rules and regulations permitting a freer use of the parks by the public, and making all the reservations more available to the people.

Some years ago he purchased the Cushing estate at Belmont for a family home, and, after restoring the gardens, posted at the entrance invitations admitting the public.

Col. Benton in 1885 married Miss Willena Rogers. He has six children. His son, Jay, is a practicing attorney; Charles E. is in the office of John C. Paige & Co.; his oldest daughter two years ago married Carl E. Lonegren of Duluth, Minn., Miss Dorothy Benton is now in college, and Hannah and Josiah are attending the Belmont public schools.

Col. Benton is the most democratic of men—in fact, it would have been hard for a man of his upbringing to be otherwise. His own early struggles have taught him to sympathize with others situated as he was, and who are striving to rise in the world.

His election as governor guarantees the state a constructive business administration. He will bring to the office of governor the aggressive qualities and keen insight into business which have marked his entire career, and, what is perhaps fully as important, he will never forget in his dealings with men to temper justice with human sympathy and broad charity.

CHARLES SUMNER BIRD

Progressive Candidate for Governor, An Able Citizen, and One Who Is Fighting for Ideals That He Himself Put in Practice Long Before They Were Political Issues.

So long as the progressive party can provide honest, earnest, forceful and capable men, like its candidate for governor this year and last, Charles Sumner Bird of Walpole, to be its candidates for office and do the pioneer work of clearing the path for it, so long must it be reckoned not only an influence in the politics of Massachusetts, but an actual factor in government.

Mr. Bird would probably be the last to ascribe any of the party's success to himself, and in this he would be wrong. He just as emphatically denies that the party's strength is due wholly to him, and in that he is right, despite the efforts of the interested, the insincere and the ignorant to make it appear that the progressive is a one-man organization.

To the student of politics the success of the progressive party was inevitable the moment its platform was announced. It grappled with live problems; it offered remedies for well recognized and open economic evils. It promised a refuge to those thousands who for years had been hoodwinked, deceived and betrayed by the republicans and who distrusted the sincerity of the democrats. It was, in fact, essentially a party of honesty. Age had not yet subjected it to the temptations of maturity. Those suave gentlemen who make a profession of trafficking in the people's rights and doling them out as special privileges to the few had not and have not attached themselves to it. It was young and virile and it had a just fight for principle on its hands; it was in the same position exactly that the republican party was in 1860, when it had nothing to consider but the principles that gave it life and its only object was to right grave human wrongs that threatened to disrupt the republic.

Failure to recognize these truths was what caused all the trouble of last year for the two older parties. Both were timid; neither could, even had it wished to do so, entirely sever the connections with special privilege beneficiaries to whom for years past both had been looking for comfort and support.

Thus the progressive party, even with some other than Charles Sumner Bird at its head, would have become just as powerful politically as it has under his guidance. Choosing the man to lead the fight was one of the lesser matters that confronted the leaders, so long as he was honest in his devotion to the progressive cause, courageous to a degree human frailty seldom attains and willing to sacrifice his comfort and his peace of mind for the welfare of his followers. There were many such in the movement last year, but the leaders wisely determined to canvass the entire party and pick if they could the very best of them all to shoulder the burden.

Thus it was that they tendered the gubernatorial nomination to Mr. Bird. Never was the innate modesty of any individual put to a severer test. He knew what it was the leaders desired to find in their standard bearer; he had taken some active part in outlining the traits necessary in the candidate. When therefore the party turned to him unanimously it caused him the most intense surprise. He could scarcely believe that he was regarded so highly. It required some little argument on the part of the wisest among the progressives to convince him that he was the man who should shoulder the burden.

Once that was accomplished, however, the hardest work of the party directors was at an end. Their task from that time forward became one of organization; Mr. Bird preached the gospel and took care of the propaganda.

One of the elements of his own success, politically as well as in business, is due to the fact that he entertains no illusions. He has hopes and he has ambitions, as have all healthy, right-minded men, but he does not permit these to befog his judgment. Thus it was that when he became a candidate for governor last year he swept aside so far as he himself was concerned all those little enthusiasms that progressives generally were feeling then. Like a true business man he sat quiet for a time and communed. There was something to accomplish. What was it? Having answered that he asked himself: What is necessary to accomplish it? Get the votes, was the answer. Mr. Bird dropped everything else right there and proceeded to get the votes. He devoted his days and his nights to that task. He never lost sight of it. He visited every section of the state. He found hectic enthusiasm and no organization in some parts. He discovered effective organization and small interest in others. He learned of some where there was neither organization nor interest.

It was then his judgment came to his aid. He discerned early in the campaign that his lieutenants, in their enthusiasm for the cause, were deceiving themselves when they claimed certain victory, and that the real task that confronted the party was that of building for this year or next. He kept up his own fight to the end, but while doing so formulated his plans for advancing the progressive organizations after the campaign had ended. He spoke from many platforms; toward the end he became as one inspired and his speeches—particularly the impromptu portions of them—aroused his hearers to pitches of enthusiasm such as no other political speaker in the campaign was capable of doing.



He made a great battle; to that history attests; but he was building for the campaign that is opening now, and there is no question even in September that he builded both wisely and well, for he is, at the present time, the only man of the four who is a candidate for governor whose appearance on the stump the voters of the state are awaiting with any degree of interest.

There are reasons why this should be so, although again Mr. Bird will probably dissent. He is the only one of them whose real personality is in the campaign. The issues he preaches are part of his regular life. Not one of them he has not practiced long years before it became a plank in a political platform. In his own business—and he is one of the largest manufacturers of paper and paper products in the United States—he adopted long ago those humanitarian principles that are part of the progressive propaganda. The eight-hour day has long been an established feature of the Bird plants; the theory that industry owes support and succor to those it has maimed or whose life energy it has sapped through a lifetime of devotion to it—the theory upon which the workingmen's compensation acts are built—has long been in vogue there. A living wage for the individual, Mr. Bird has always insisted on. The head of the family is the industrial unit, in his opinion, and not the whole family down to the youngest child that the law will permit to escape school, as is the case in so many manufacturing centres just now. That is another rule which is rigidly enforced in the Bird plants.

One might enumerate the whole progressive platform, only to discover that Mr. Bird had embraced and put into practice most of its planks before he had an idea even that they might some day become live issues of government in Massachusetts. This is one of the reasons his candidacy has appealed to so many and it is one of the reasons why the progressive party has grown so rapidly and why it will in the near future expand faster even than it has so far.

As to Mr. Bird himself, he was born in East Walpole, where one of his factories is located. In his early days he saw much of Charles Sumner, after whom he was named, the great publicist having been his father's closest friend. The paper business was in a bad way when he took the Walpole plant from his father, but he, through the introduction of business methods that were unknown to the older school, rejuvenated it and extended it until he has three other plants in the United States and one in Canada. He is a great sportsman, delights in a trip to the deep woods, but is of a nature so thoroughly honest that he is willing to make any sacrifice to further the cause he believes is the true one and through which the nation and the state are surely to rise to that greatness foreordained for both.

CONG. A. P. GARDNER

Essex County Statesman Now Seeking Republican Nomination for Governor One of Massachusetts' Foremost Political Economists, and One Whose Courage is Fully Equal to His Wisdom.

When 11 years ago Capt. Augustus Peabody Gardner left the Massachusetts senate, where he had been a leader, to enter the lists for the nomination for congress he said that his headquarters would be in the saddle and his platform under his hat. Now that he is a candidate for governor his headquarters are still very much in the saddle while his platform will be just what the republican voters in their convention declare it to be. There will be no evasion of any of its planks, and, should Mr. Gardner be elected governor the party platform will still remain the party guide. He will moreover see to it that the republican legislators remain as loyal to it as he.

That he has not departed from his original style of campaigning, former Sen. George A. Schofield had forcibly impressed upon him in the notable fight in the old Essex district last fall when Cong. Gardner won out by the largest plurality but one ever given him by his loyal supporters in the 6th district. George, "I am going to congress." It did look so easy with Arthur L. Nason of Haverhill, a militant progressive in the field. But the captain merely laughed. His headquarters were again in the saddle, but his platform was his record, which was in the mind and memory of practically every voter in Essex county, for it is of the kind that needs no exploiting. It may be said, too, in this regard, that Cong. Gardner is not the sort of official to exploit it, nor was he required to.

It can be said with truth that there is not a better loved congressman in Massachusetts than Capt. Augustus P. Gardner. No request nor appeal ever has come to him from a constituent or from a Massachusetts resident that he has not responded to by making the cause his own.

His broad-mindedness was exemplified on more than one occasion and there are reasons why he is as popular among the congressmen as he is at home among his constituents. There have been districts in Massachusetts that were democratic even while the republicans were piling majorities in all parts of the state except Boston.

The residents of Boston, however, had as many favors to ask of their congressmen as did those of the other parts of the state, but there were times, especially when partisanship was running high over some measure or measures that were pending, when democrats, especially those from the eastern states found it hard to secure favors at the hands of a republican administration.

Hence it was that Cong. Gardner's goodfellowship was placed at the disposal of the Massachusetts democrats and much of the popularity some of the Boston congressmen attained at home was because of the Essex county member's willingness to go to the front for them at Washington.

This trait has not been nor will it be forgotten. There is not a democrat in Washington who will not work his head off for Cong. Gardner, and the result will undoubtedly be that he will have more friends under the present democratic administration than any other republican in congress.

Cong. Gardner was a leader of the original insurgents against Uncle Joe Cannon's arbitrary sway as speaker of the national house, yet he is such a frank and open opponent that even Uncle Joe could not long hold animosity against him.

It added the zest to the captain's campaign last fall that his militant progressive opponent was going about the district telling the people that Theodore Roosevelt said Gardner must be defeated at any cost. The way the congressman came back at "Teddy" pleased the old Essex district so much that the people haven't got done laughing over it yet.

There probably was no congressman that the colonel desired less to see returned than A. P. Gardner. The congressman loyally supported Pres. Taft and with the disruption of the party by the latter's defeat he set himself to work to rally the people again to its standard. Upon Cong. Gardner as largely as upon any other leader that stands true will depend the future salvation of the republican party and the people not only of his district but of the state are looking to him.

Last April in a speech entitled "A Republican Clinic or What Ailed Us" he said in committee of the whole of the house:

"From the country's viewpoint there were two sound reasons for dismissing the republican party from power. In the first place, we stubbornly resisted reasonable reforms. Why we did so, it is hard to say. Perhaps the truculent manner in which those reforms were advanced may have had much to do with our course. No man likes to be seized by the throat. No man who is a man will stand being threatened, especially by a reformer. Moreover, he who has been breathing it longest is the poorest judge of the atmosphere of a crowded room. Perhaps in like manner we republicans were so long in power that we ceased to be conscious of the trend of public opinion that enveloped us.

"It is not true that we were corrupt. It is not true that the Payne law was a violation of our promises, expressed or implied. It is true, however, that the country was ill content with some of the schedules of the Payne law. . . . . We failed to move with the age. The republican chieftains could not adjust their views to modern schools of thought. They persisted in governing the country in their own way, not in the country's way, and so we all came to grief.

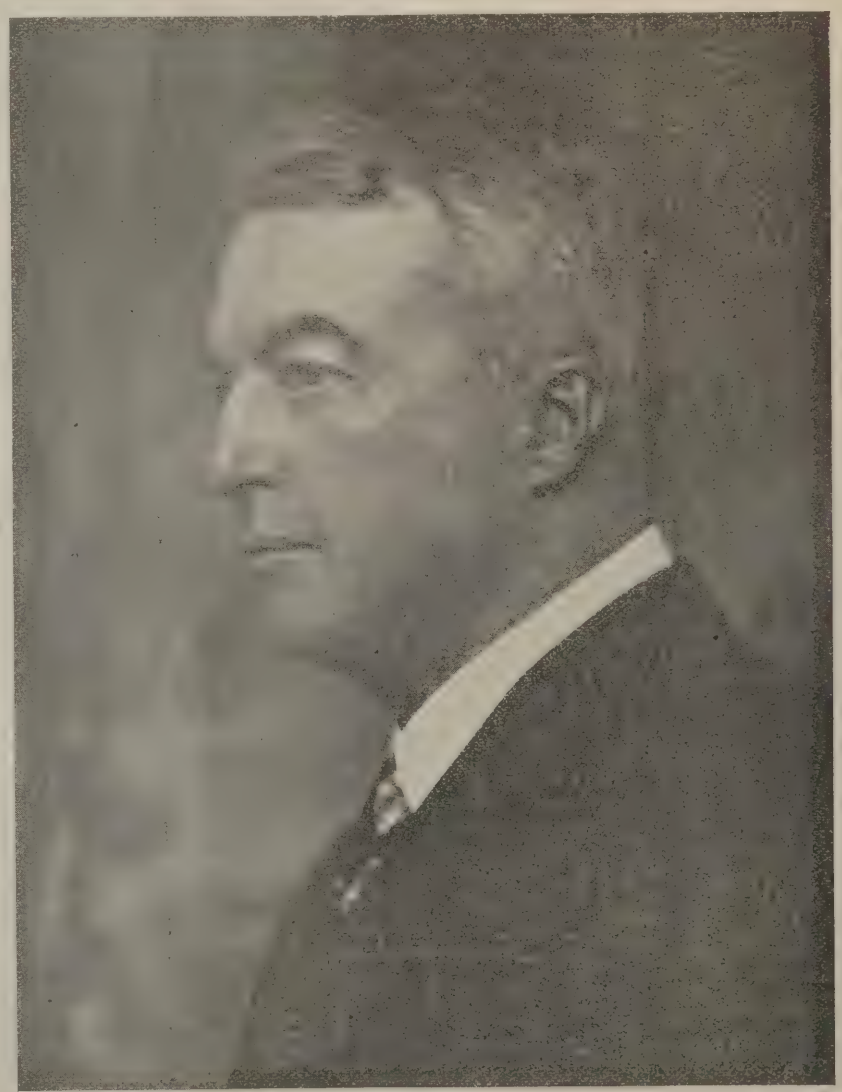
"But the time for disputation has expired. The nation's wish has been ascertained. The new doctor has been summoned. The hour for him to prescribe has arrived. It behooves us old doctors to refrain from captious interference. We must stand by to assist when necessary, and we must refrain from fervid prayers that the new treatment may result in the patient's prostration."

For courageous and frank avowal that speech best typifies the manner of the man whom the people of Essex delight to honor by returning to congress.

On the anniversary of the attempt of Guy Fawkes to blow up the houses of parliament, this modern insurgent against the discipline of old school republicanism was born, on Nov. 5, 1865. He was but 21 years of age when he received his A. B. from Harvard university.

He offered his services to the government in the Spanish-American war and served with honor to himelf and the commonwealth as a volunteer officer. For two years he served in the Massachusetts senate. Then he went to congress to fill the seat resigned by William H. Moody of Haverhill, who went into Pres. Roosevelt's cabinet as secretary of the navy. Capt. Gardner's first service was in the 57th congress and he is now serving in the 63d, having been re-elected continuously.

In the famous fight on the floor against Speaker Cannon's rules it was Cong. Gardner who wrote the final draft of the Norris resolution in pencil and with the Nebraska member put it through the house. He was a pillar of strength against the rule of Uncle Joe.



His memorials are many all over the Essex district in federal buildings, improvement of harbors and the federal survey of the Merrimac waterway. He started the investigation of beam trawling by the bureau of fisheries. He introduced the bill for a hospital ship for the Gloucester fishermen.

On the recall of judges he declared that a firm belief in the foundations of our federal constitution is the rock upon which the liberal reformer must stand to successfully defy the radical destroyer. The reactionaries of this nation are hopelessly routed, and now, as always in the world's history, a new line of cleavage has appeared. On one side of this new line of cleavage we find the men who wish to prune and pare and train and cultivate the tree of national life. On the other side we find the men who believe that the tree is so old and so rotten that it must be pulled up by the roots and a new one planted. Cong. Gardner comes of the old Essex stock having a long-honored ancestral line in Salem. From them he gets his independence, courage and frankness. He himself makes his home in Hamilton.

DAVID I. WALSH

Democratic Candidate for Governor, One of the Most Earnest, Able and Patriotic Men in the Public Life of Massachusetts, and One Who Has Won His Present High Position as Lieutenant-Governor Through Sheer Force of Character.

A public official who has made good in every sphere in which he has ever been cast, David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, the democratic standard bearer of this year, faces the coming election with every right to hope that he will be chosen by the people as the state's chief executive.

Like every man of ability, Mr. Walsh has ambition; he has, as a matter of fact, great ambition, but it is an ambition to serve. In his first campaign for the lieutenant-governorship he preached everywhere that his was not a desire to hold office, but rather to do a patriot's part in the government of the commonwealth. His career since he was elected has shown that this was no insincere declaration, for with every incentive to play politics during a greater part of his term as lieutenant-governor, and with the newspapers and the politicians all over the state urging him to do just that, he demonstrated that he possesses sufficient character to remain true to himself, to the people and to the office he was elected to last November.

So far as the logic of the situation went—that is, so far as the politician's logic went—the gubernatorial nomination this year was his by right of custom. Gov. Foss had served the allotted three terms that the politicians limit every candidate to regardless of fitness; they tried to limit his excellency to two terms, and had it not been for Mr. Walsh's steadfast loyalty to his excellency they would have made an effort to beat him for the nomination a year ago. Some of them tried it, as it was, but the effort came to naught, chiefly because Mr. Walsh, who then, as now, was the "logical" successor, stood loyally by the governor.

This year the politicians attempted to "lay down" on the lieutenant-governor almost at the outset of his career in public office, in the effort to start a fight between him and the governor.

Mr. Walsh took the stand, however, that the public business was of more consequence than any ambition he might have, even though he admitted that the prospect of being the candidate of a great party for the high office of governor of Massachusetts was alluring. Having taken that stand, moreover, he adhered to it, although no man in the state in a generation has been obliged to exert more force of character than he did in those days, to withstand the continuous importunities of his friends and of those who were not so friendly.

"I shall wait until Gov. Foss announces his plans," replied Mr. Walsh to all who interviewed him on the subject of the nomination. "I am a candidate, but I refuse to create a condition that might be misconstrued into one of antagonism to the governor, thus giving our enemies an opportunity to hamper the state's business with false stories which neither he nor I could successfully contradict."

In that act alone he displayed a wisdom greater than that of all his advisers, for it showed that he understands the public temper and has a wholesome regard for the power of the press, whether it be summoned by friends with good intent or enemies with evil. Also it demonstrated that he possesses stamina and courage, for it required the highest kind of moral courage to go contrary to the wishes of one's friends, especially when they lose no opportunity to tell how foolishly one is acting in not accepting their advice, as was the case during the many months that Mr. Walsh was forced to interpose his judgment against theirs.

The force and character which Mr. Walsh displayed during the controversy over his attitude to the governor nomination is typical of his entire life. He is known in Worcester county as being one of the most uncompromising defenders of principle practicing at the bar there. His private life has always been above reproach, and since he has attained his majority almost he has been forced into the public eye to a degree where even a blemish on his character might easily be magnified into a defect of stupendous importance. That no one, in all the years he has been in the limelight—and especially during the last two, when he has had a place on the democratic state ticket—has been able to point to a single slip of his, is evidence that he stands about as well among the people who know him best as any one possibly could.

His accession to the ranks of prominent democrats was also a real asset to the party, for he is one of the best speakers in New England today, or, for the matter of that, in the country. He has a presence on the stump that is worth much, but in addition he possesses an eloquence, backed up by a vocabulary that is second to none, which makes listening to a speech by him one of the pleasures of the campaign. He has packed halls during the last two years when all the other celebrities of the party, local and state, could hold only small audiences.



Politically, Mr. Walsh is one of the most uncompromising democrats in the state. He is firmly of the belief that through the adoption only of those principles for which the democrasy stands can the problems that now confront the nation be correctly solved and that only through them can the country be delivered from the evils arising from its uncoordinated and evolutionary industrial system. He also has the courage of his convictions and he believes the time has come when the people themselves must realize that to insure stable times they must themselves expect to bear some of the burden. The foremost problem of government, he believes, is that of bringing prices and profits, the latter including wages, into more definite and juster relationship. The high cost of living, he believes, is first and foremost a question of government and those charged with public affairs should strive and keep striving until they discover just what the trouble is. There are many elements entering into the question according to Mr. Walsh, and unless a remedy is found industry itself is certain, sooner or later, to be menaced. Capital today is finding it just as hard to earn its keep as is the man who depends on his weekly wage and the earnings of capital have suffered a cut owing to increased prices of everything just as severe as have the wages of labor. This makes the question one of universal interest and makes imperative the discovery of a solution.

Mr. Walsh was born in Leominster on Nov. 11, 1872, being the youngest but one in a family of 10 children. His early education was received in the public schools of Leominster and Clinton and he was graduated from the Clinton high school in the class of 1890. He was class president and one of the orators at the graduation exercises. That year he entered Holy Cross college at Worcester and was graduated from that institution in 1893, completing the four-year course in three years. He was the class orator at commencement exercises, his topic being the "Citizen Patriot."

Mr. Walsh's father died in 1884, leaving the family little in the way of inheritance except the memory of his own sturdy manhood and a ground work of character from which real men are made. Young David was obliged to go to work, however, before he could complete his education, he having decided to devote himself to the practice of law. In a year, though, he had earned enough, added to that he had saved during his vacation while a student at Holy Cross, to pay his tuition at Boston University law school, which he entered in 1894 and was graduated from in 1897. Two of the three class honors were his—president and class orator.

He was at once admitted to the bar and began practice in Fitchburg and Clinton. In 1900 he was elected to the house from that strongly republican district and was re-elected by an increased plurality in 1901. He then retired from public life and remained in retirement politically until he was practically drafted to run for lieutenant-governor in 1911.

AUGUST H. GOETTING

Republican Candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, a Kindly, Efficient Gentleman Who Has Won His Way from Obscure Boyhood to be the Head of the Nation's Greatest Music Wholesaling House, and a Power in the Politics of His State.

One of the most popular, as well as one of the most able, republicans in Massachusetts is Col. August H. Goetting of Springfield, who after serving five years in the executive council, has practically been drafted by his friends to run for the lieutenant-governor nomination in the coming primaries.

Col. Goetting's record in the council furnishes one of the best examples possible of the wisdom of placing in public office men whose experience in business and affairs has broadened their methods of thought and inculcated in them an appreciation of facts as opposed to mere theories of visionaries. He is, at that, one of the most patient listeners in Massachusetts and no member of the body was more ready to listen to theories than he. If they withstood the test of meeting actual conditions, as determined by the facts, there was no one more ready than he to subscribe to them. He was the first, however, to advocate discarding them if they failed to meet the requirements.

It was his wish to retire from office altogether at the end of his present term as councillor. He has enough of this world's goods so that the future need hold no terrors for him. He has a beautiful home in Springfield and a capacity for enjoying the good things of life equal to that of other men. He has everything, in fact, to make the thought of retirement pleasant, but his service to the public has been such that many prominent men in numerous sections of Massachusetts almost demanded that he defer his retirement for a year or two and become the party candidate this year for second place on the ticket. While the colonel is a man of means he is one who has earned by hard work and abounding enterprise all that he has secured. He began at the foot of the ladder, and by his own efforts built up a business that leads the nation.

It is another of his characteristics that he is willing to accept conditions as he finds them, although previous to any result being determined he is one of the hardest fighters in the state. Once the contest is ended, however, he believes in accepting the verdict as it stands, without equivocation or excuse, and taking off his coat for the man who defeated him.

Since his election to the executive council the colonel has taken a deeper interest in the affairs of state than ever before, and he has been one of the most faithful members of the governor's advisory board and one of the hardest workers for the state's interests. He has served on every committee of the council, and, through his study of all the details that enter into the state's business he has become an authority on the subject. No man in Massachusetts, not even those who have served as governor, is more conversant with the various departments than he.

Col. Goetting has been for a quarter of a century one of the bulwarks of the state militia, his interest in that branch of the government having been enlisted when he was appointed to the staff of Gov. John Q. A. Brackett, in which he served as assistant-quartermaster general. In 1894 he was appointed to the staff of Gov. Frederic Greenhalge as assistant-adjutant general, and later he served on Gov. Wolcott's staff. His interest in the militia has been maintained ever since and during his service in the council he has been of material assistance to the military arm, having for several terms been chairman of the committee on militia.

His greatest political achievement, however, was entirely a matter of love for his party. It was when he was chairman of the state committee. The democracy was at the time in fighting condition and was well supplied with money to wage effective contests.

The history of those days shows that the colonel, in addition to his great ability, possesses an optimism which is one of the best assets he or the party can have. It was shown in many political contests, perhaps to no better advantage than in the year when Col. Gaston ran for governor. The democracy was organized as it had not been for years and it was liberally supplied with funds. All the old republican campaigners were discouraged and had it not been for Col. Goetting's optimism some of them would have left the stump and dropped out of the campaign. The polling on election day showed that he was correct. He had known what the republican strength consisted of and where it lay and he understood the art of getting all of it to the pols.

One of the greatest state campaigns of the republican party was fought under Col. Goetting's leadership, that of 1902, when without holding a single rally in the state Winthrop Murray Crane was elected governor by a majority of 71,447 votes over Josiah Quincy, the democratic candidate. Col. Goetting was forced almost to make that campaign alone.



The other leaders were scared blue, believing that the case was hopeless, so well organized was the democracy and so active were the city and town committees. Col. Goetting, however, told everybody to cheer up and started out to win, which he did by a majority so conclusive that the party managers never thereafter lost heart until the bull moose blight descended on it a year ago.

Col. Goetting was born in New York on Jan. 2, 1857, and was active in the republican organizations of his city when he was a very young man. He began his political career as a lieutenant of Seth Low, when that great publicist was a candidate for mayor of Brooklyn. From that time Col. Goetting was prominent in the politics of that city, and in 1880, when Grant, Blaine, Sherman and Edmunds were contesting for the republican presidential nomination, he was elected a delegate to the republican national convention at Chicago pledged by the unit rule to vote for Gen. Grant. He was one of the men, who, with Roscoe Conkling, stood all through the balloting for Grant, refusing to be stampeded or even placated when Gen. Garfield's name was sprung on the convention.

Col. Goetting is one of the foremost business men of Massachusetts, he having come to Springfield from New York soon after his return from the Chicago convention of 1880. His business since then has grown to be the largest of its kind—he being a wholesale music dealer—in the United States, and has branches in every city in the Union. He was for eight years a member of the republican state committee, even before he assumed the chairmanship of that body, making a total service of 14 years on that committee. He was elected to the body the year that William H. Haille was the candidate of the party for lieutenant-governor.

Col. Goetting was president for seven years of the Independent Day association of Springfield, the organization that was responsible for the safe and sane Fourth of July. As head of the association Col. Goetting took an active part in bringing about that great reform which has been copied by cities, towns and states all over the country, and thousands of lives have been saved and hundreds of thousands prevented from being wounded.

Col. Goetting was a delegate to the convention of 1904 that nominated Col. Roosevelt for the presidency and he was an elector-at-large in 1908, running second to former Gov. Bates, only 29 votes behind that exceedingly popular republican. The vote was 265,966 for Bates and 265,937 for Goetting, showing as nothing else could the sterling strength of the Springfield gentleman in Massachusetts.

Col. Goetting is connected with numerous activities in Springfield and he is also a member of the Massachusetts club, the Republican club of Massachusetts, the Ancients, the Middlesex club and many other prominent organizations.

CONG. JAMES M. CURLEY

Massachusetts Congressman Whose Influence With the Wilson Administration is Greater than that of Any Other New Englander, Has Won His High Position Because of Sterling Character, Undying Loyalty to His Friends, and Great Ability.

If Cong. James M. Curley of the 12th congressional district does not become the floor leader of the national house during the next few years, it will be because of his retirement from congress to become Boston's mayor. To hold the chief magistracy of the greatest municipality in New England, is Cong. Curley's fondest ambition, and one he is bound to realige as soon as Mayor Fitzgerald goes out of office.

To the congressman, the honor of serving his city as its head is more of a distinction these days than representing a congressional district at Washington even though he stands out conspicuously as one of the real leaders in the dominant party.

Loyalty to Mayor Fitzgerald, though, will undoubtedly keep Cong. Curley in Washington to round out at least two more terms, and as many more as he sees fit, for he has so firmly. entrenched himself in the good will of his constituency that he can be re-elected as often as he runs. Each day he adds to his political strength, and his climb up the political ladder has won him widespread recognition, not only in Boston and in Massachusetts, but also throughout the country.

At Washington there is not a more aggressive, energetic nor active congressman than James M. Curley, chieftain of the famous Tammany club of ward 17, if the opinion of Gov. Sulzer of New York carries any weight. In the 62nd congress, where Gov. Sulzer, then a New York congressman, led the way for all good party men to follow, he had as one of his ablest and most efficient lieutenants Cong. Curley, and it was with the assistance of Boston's congressman that Sulzer carried through the national house measures which won praise all over the country.

To enumerate Cong. Curley's achievements at the national capitol would require pages of Practical Politics, and a description of the part he has taken during his few years there would fill a good sized book.

Although a champion of Speaker Champ Clark's candidacy for the democratic nomination for the presidency, and although he did more than anyone else in carrying Massachusetts for Clark at the presidential primary last year, Cong. Curley lost none of his prestige at Washington through the nomination and election of Pres. Wilson, and today is regarded as highly at the White House as if he had been with the winner from the very beginning. With the Clark men at Washington, Cong. Curley was hailed as a champion campaigner, and with the Wilson followers he was regarded as a strenuous fighter and a representative whose support is worth the utmost consideration. After the Baltimore convention of a year ago had nominated Wilson as the presidential candidate, Curley worked as vigorously and as enthusiastically for the party nominee as though the latter had been his original choice.

While Cong. Curley is held in high esteem at Washington, he is equally as highly esteemed by those who know him in Boston. Because of his political activity in this city for years and because of his antipathy for the so-called reform element in Boston, there is a class ready at all times to assail him without knowing him, but they are in the minority when it comes to a question of votes, even though that class dictates the policy of many of the local newspapers, whose one aim seems to be to discredit the ability and sincerity of men who do not agree with their narrow views in the administration of local, state and national government. Cong. Curley's warfare against that class of petty reformers and uplifters has been in progress for years, and he never misses an opportunity to voice his opinion against those whom he regards as enemies of the great mass of the population.

Although well known throughout the city, Curley is known best in his home district, ward 17, where he first aspired for leadership. To the people of ward 17, which is one of the Roxbury wards, Curley is a philanthropist as well as a political leader, and it was due to a great extent to Curley's thoughtfulness and consideration for the poorer class that he first gained recognition. No man in public office today has done more charitable work than "Jim" Curley, as he is familiarly known to his closest friends, and none in Boston have had more blessings heaped upon him by the indigent poor than the same "Jim" Curley. His charitable acts are always learned from the needy whom he has assisted, for his liberality to the poor is confined wholly to acts and never to words. He is so adverse to praise that he would not discuss even with the members of his own family the charity which he daily dispenses. Only once in the year do those outside Curley's ward learn of his thoughtfulness and consideration for the poorer class, and that is when his famous organization—the Tammany club—has its annual Christmas tree for the poor families and their children.

For years Cong. Curley succeeded in dispensing his gifts at Christmas unknown to the more fortunate people of his district, but as time went on his circle of poor friends increased with such rapidity that Curley was obliged to get enough foodstuffs and clothing to stock a good-sized store for Christmas distribution, and it was then for a first time that anyone outside Curley's household got any idea of his charitable work.

Cong. Curley's support for any elective office in Boston, is a potent factor in any fight. He is one of an exceedingly few ward leaders who can deliver the votes. The two other leaders, outside the Mayor, are Martin Lomasney of ward 8 and Sen. James P. Timility of ward 18, and when a show-down is called for the congressman can deliver more than Lomasney or Timilty.

Curley's advancement to his present political standing has been a matter only of about 13 years. He broke into politics at that time as a member of the old common council, representing the 17th ward. Almost from the very day that he went to City hall, Curley secured recognition, and long before the end of his first term he was proclaimed as the democratic leader of the lower branch of the city council. He served two years in that body and accomplished more for his district than all the other representatives had done in a dozen or more years. Later he went to the house for two years and made a legislative record that appealed so strongly to organized labor that he was instantly recognized as the champion of the working man. In 1904 he went back to City hall as a member of the old board of aldermen and was re-elected each year as a member-at-large until the legislature in 1909 revised the city charter and substituted a small single body council for the old board of aldermen and common council. At the next election Curley ran for the city council under the new charter and succeeded in winning out for a two-year term. In the September state primaries, Curley aspired for greater honors and entered a three-cornered fight with Cong. Joseph F. O'Connell, who was a candidate for renomination in the old 10th district, and former Cong. William S. McNary. Although the odds were strongly against Curley because he had another year to serve in the city council, he went out and made one of the most aggressive and picturesque political campaigns of years in the district, comprising a portion of the Roxbury wards, all the South Boston and Dorchester wards, and Quincy and Milton, winning his fight by such a substantial margin that both Cong. O'Connell and former Cong. McNary were promptly retired as political leaders.



In the following November, Curley defeated the republican candidate, former City Clerk J. Mitchel Galvin by more than 5000 votes, even though Galvin had come within four votes of winning out against O'Connell two years before. A year ago, Cong. Curley was renominated in the new 12th congressional district by such an overwhelming majority over his opponent, former Ald. J. Frank O'Hare, that O'Hare scarcely had enough votes to count. Curley was then re-elected by a sweeping plurality.

CONG. JOHN J. MITCHELL

Sterling Democrat Who Has Made Good in National House of Representatives Twice, and Who Promises to Become One of the Leading Men In the New England Delegation to the National Capital.

The personal popularity alone of Cong. John J. Mitchell of Marlboro was worth hundreds of votes to him among republicans in his political contests for the legislature and congress. In all of his years of public service and to his party Cong. Mitchell has had the unbounded confidence of the people of his district and the respect of his associates in the halls of legislation, whether in Boston or Washington.

A man of pleasing and gracious personality, Mr. Mitchell wins new friends every time he comes into contact with people and holds his old friends with a vice-like grip because of his



sincerity and unselfishness. He is a conspicuous example in Massachusetts politics of a man without a barrel who can go out and win nominations and elections on his merits and his ability and the issues for which he stands as a candidate.

No man has ever questioned the motive of a vote of John J. Mitchell. His honesty is unquestioned and his character is remarkably free from intrigue and deceit. He's a man's man, who stands for what he believes is right and will work for what he believes in, be the political consequences to himself what they may. It is these things that make him a leader in his party and win for him the confidence of his constitutents, regardless of ordinary party affiliations.

In Washington he is winning new laurels and making new friends and admirers among the great men of the nation. His popularity in the national capital is but a repetition of his experience here at home. He stands there, as here, as an able champion of the people's rights and a democrat of unflinching loyalty and devotion to high ideals.

This summer Cong. Mitchell has, in company with his associates on the committee on naval affairs, visited the navy yards of the Atlantic seaboard and he has had a chance to see the needs of the various naval stations along the coast. Although politically opposed, his predecessor in congress, Sen. John W. Weeks is a great admirer of his democratic congressman. Sen. Weeks learned to respect and admire Mr. Mitchell in the two campaigns that he was interested in in the 13th district, first as Mitchell's republican opponent and second as a supporter of Cutting, the republican nominee in the special election last spring, when the vacancy caused by the resignation of Cong. Weeks on the latter's election to the senate to succeed Sen. Crane was filled.

During his own campaign for re-election in the district last year, Mr. Weeks realized that he was up against one of the most popular men the democrats could have named as his opponent. It was a hard, uphill fight for Weeks and the latter's popularity alone saved him from defeat. With this knowledge of Mitchell and the fact that the tide was running against the republicans, with a bull moose candidate in the field in the person of Norman H. White, Sen. Weeks knew full well that Mr. Cutting had a hard battle ahead of him.

Defeated by one of the most popular men in the district last November, John Mitchell knew that with Weeks out of the fight he had a comparatively easy task ahead of him, but he and his friends tackled the job with as much zeal and determination to win as if he had the fight of his life on his hands. He won easily and word went out to the country at large that the district that had sent John W. Weeks to congress for many years was in the democratic column. On his arrival in Washington Mr. Mitchell was hailed as a leader of his party and a man who would have to be reckoned with.

But it wasn't his first appearance at the national capital as a member of congress. A few years before he had been chosen to fill out the unexpired term of the late Cong. Tyrrell of Natick. Mitchell lost the election for the long term by a handful of votes. With the experience gained in his initial service at Washington, Mr. Mitchell was able to take up his duties as Cong. Weeks' successor with a familiarity of details.

If the democratic party makes good in the next year Cong. Mitchell's chances of a re-election and continued public service are excellent. A ready public speaker, a man who familiarizes himself with every matter that comes before him as a legislator, he is able to hold his own among the best debaters of the opposition. He looks like a real congressman, too. Tall and of commanding presence, dignified and affable, John Mitchell graces every public occasion that he honors with his presence.

John J. Mitchell is a native of Marlboro. He was born in that town in 1873, attended the public schools, and later entered Boston college, from which he graduated in 1895. He then took up the study of law at Boston university, and was admitted to the bar of Middlesex county.

Running as a candidate for the house of representatives in a republican stronghold, he was elected in 1903, and was re-elected the three succeeding years, making in all four years that he served in the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature.

So favorable was the impression he made on the voters of his district during the period of his service in the legislature that although it was a strongly republican district he was elected as a member of the senate in 1907 and re-elected in 1908.

While in the legislature he served on the committees on federal relations, parishes and water supply, legal affairs, public service and senate rules. He was a forceful speaker in debate, and especially took charge of the resolves for the direct nomination and election of United States senators by popular vote. On labor measures Sen. Mitchell was always active on the side of organized labor and in support of the working man.

On the anti-injunction bill, the peaceful picketing bill, the child labor bill, and the employers liability bill, he was always on the side of labor. On the question of street railways and election laws he took a strong position, and was keenly interested in the park, water and sewer measures for the metropolitan district, especially in the bill to provide for the use of water meters.

He proved himself a very valuable man while in the legislature, and when he was nominated for congress five years ago in the fourth district against its late representative Charles Q. Tirrell, he gave the republican party a bad scare, and showed that it was not a matter of impossibility to win the district for the democracy.

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CONG. ANDREW J. PETERS

A Power in the Politics of Washington and an Influence for Great Good in the Democracy of Massachusetts, the Jamaica Plain Publicist Has Won by Sterling Worth All the Honors That Have Come to Him.

Fortunate is Massachusetts in having as a representative at Washington that modest, unassuming and mild-mannered, but active, alert and sagacious leader—Cong. Andrew J. Peters of the 11th congressional district. At the national capitol he is recognized as one of the most successful and determined diplomats in political life. In Boston he is held in the highest esteem by republicans as well as democrats, even though he is a strong party man and a democrat of the first water.

Cong. Peters' influence at Washington is widespread and far reaching. He stands close to the throne, closer by long odds than any other representative in the upper or lower house from New England, and as close as any senator or congressman at Washington.

The congressman's real worth at Washington and his prestige as a leader are appreciated more and more daily, and that was never more strikingly demonstrated than during the last few months, while Mr. Peters was serving as one of the potent factors on the ways and means committee. For drafting the wool schedule, Cong. Peters was one of the three members of the sub-committee, serving with Leader Underwood and Cong. Palmer of Pennsylvania.

Whatever may be learned of Cong. Peters at Washington must be gained wholly by observation, for he is, to use the words of his friends, "modest to a fault." The same is true of him in this city. He is one of the exceedingly few individuals in public life today who conscientiously believes that actions speak louder than words, and that whatever good a public official accomplishes is nothing more than what his constituents expect. Regardless of what he does, the congressman will not and cannot be induced to talk about himself. He abhors fine words and fulsome praise. Regardless of his modesty, the congressman's fearless manner of doing things contains no tinge of timidity. In a campaign or during exciting moments at the national house Cong. Peters is invariably in the foreground of every fight for principle, and such weight is placed upon his judgment that he always has an army of followers.

Although the congressman is wrapped up in his congressional duties, he has legions of friends in the city and state who desire to see him elected governor of the commonwealth, and many enthusiastic boomers all over the city, as well as in his own congressional district, wanted him to enter into the mayoralty fight this year but he showed no inclination whatever to force his way into any contest.

Those closest to the congressman, however, believe there is still an opportunity left to have him stand as a mayoralty candidate, but admit that the contest is too far away to be considered until after the state campaign is closed.

As a campaigner and vote-getter Cong. Peters has few equals in Massachusetts. His natural magnetism and his manner of doing things draws supporters wherever he goes. His own congressional district, set off by the republican legislators as a stronghold for their party for years to come, is a sample of the esteem in which he is held by the people.

A year ago he was opposed by Sherwin L. Cook, republican, and he defeated Cook by a plurality of more than 9000 votes, carrying every ward in the district by large pluralities. in Ward 23 he received a majority of 2,300 votes, while Gov. Foss, running for a third term as the standard bearer of the democracy, received a majority of only 1,100. Out of two democratic candidates for the Massachusetts house only one was successful.

Meagre are the sketches of Cong. Peters in any of the reference departments of the daily newspapers. They are almost on a par with the congressman's autobiography, which appears in the congressional directory and covers less than six lines. Nothing but the barest outlines of his life are given, and that is because the congressman detests publicity. Whatever else may be learned of Cong. Peters' life must be gained through his most intimate friends—those with whom he has associated for years.

The congressman was born in Jamaica Plain on April 3, 1872, and prepared for college at St. Paul's school, where he developed a strong taste for outdoor sports, especially aquatic. While he was still in his 'teens he was a clever oarsman, skipper and swimmer. After leaving St. Paul's, Mr. Peters entered Harvard and while he took a keen interest in athletics, he never permitted sports to interfere with his studies.

In 1895 Mr. Peters received his degree at Harvard and entered the law school, from which he was graduated with honors three years later. After leaving the law school Mr. Peters entered at once upon the practice of his profession and rapidly forged to the front as a legal light. Although it was not until 1901 that he entered the political arena, he was urged time and again before then to stand as a candidate for the house. When he finally did decide to run for office he had the support of almost as many republicans as he did democrats, even though he came out as a straight out-and-out democrat. He began his political career as a member of the Massachusetts house in 1902, winning a notable victory in a strongly republican ward. In 1904 and 1905 he was elected to the senate, and made a record which won for him the esteem of his constituents and the praise generally of the people throughout the city.

With an enviable record as a legislator, Mr. Peters went before the voters as a candidate for congress in the 11th dist. and swept the district as a democratic candidate with as much ease as though the district had been originally laid out as a democratic stronghold. Every campaign since then has been only a repetition of the first one—a victory for Cong. Peters. His pluralities at each election are climbing with such rapidity that it is now difficult to find candidates willing to oppose him for renomination, and no republican of high standing has of recent years been willing to accept the nomination against Mr. Peters, all of them realizing that would be certain and overwhelming.

To enumerate Cong. Peters' accomplishments as a public official would require a good-sized volume. Even a brief outline would cover several pages, and the accomplishments include so many measures of the utmost importance that it would be extremely difficult to single out those which should be given precedence over others. There is not a day that the congressman does not do something of more than passing interest, and that is because of his anxiety to accomplish results.

To those who have watched Cong. Peters' career he is a marvel. He has the happy faculty of knowing just how far to go on all matters, and he never oversteps the mark, and never overdoes anything. In his addresses before congress, Mr. Peters has delivered masterpieces of the language, speeches which held the undivided attention of the house because they were to the point, brief and powerful. He is in no sense a spread-eagle orator. In his campaigns for congress he appears on the platform wholly in the light of a servant, showing a complete mastery over the intricate point in legislation that has engaged the attention of the national law makers for years, and claiming no credit for what he personally has been able to do in the interests of the people.

Mr. Peters' quiet way of doing business, his strict attention to it, and his devotion to the highest ideals of politics have made him a marked man in his party—a better index of his character—in the councils of the nation's great ones.



CONG. SAMUEL E. WINSLOW

Worcester Man Who, First as a Student and Later as an Athlete in College, Developed Traits of Leadership Which Have Been of Inestimable Benefit to Himself, to His City and the State.

A real strengthening of the Massachusetts delegation in congress was brought about a year ago by the election of Samuel E. Winslow of Worcester, from the 4th district. For years he had been a leader in civic affairs of the state, especially in republican party councils, but his activites had been largely in the interest of others rather than himself, and in the success of the party in Worcester and in the state. He believes that service is the secret of business success these days, and he has set out to apply that rule of business to his duties in Washington, to give to his constituents the same kind of prompt and energetic service that he has found in business must be given to patrons. That program requires that he stick to his work. He has not been at it long yet, but his idea of business service is already getting its appreciation in his district.



Col. Winslow was born in Worcester, April 11, 1862, went through the Worcester public schools, and then graduated from Williston seminary and from Harvard college, receiving his degree of A. B. from Harvard in 1885. In Harvard he was captain of the baseball team, a winning team.

"He wasn't the best player, by any means," said Cong. Gardner recently, from his recollections of those days, "but he was the best captain the team ever had. He knew how to get victories."

That he has not entirely forgotten baseball was demonstrated this last summer, when he was drafted at the 11th hour to fill out the team of the republican members of congress in a game against the democratic members of the benefit of the Washington playgrounds, played first base with a vim that delighted the big attendance, and achieved the distinction of being the only man on his team who did not make an error. He has always kept up interest in Harvard, and at the present time is the New England vice-president of the Associated Harvard clubs.

After leaving the university, he joined his father in the manufacture of skates in Worcester, and for many years now he has been at the head of the Samuel Winslow Skate Manufacturing company, developing it into the largest concern of the kind in the world.

He was chairman of the republican city committee of Worcester when he was only 28 years old, and for three years he fought successful campaigns that attracted general attention to his ability. From the chairmanship of the city committee he stepped directly into the chairmanship of the republican state committee, being the youngest chairman the state committee has ever had. His task was to redeem the state from the democratic victories of William E. Russell. The vigor of the campaigns he waged for Frederic T. Greenhalge is still well remembered. Most clearly of all from those campaigns stands out the recollection that he was the real manager, and not a subordinate to a concealed board of strategy. In 1890 he was a member of Gov. Brackett's staff.

Ever since his service as chairman of the state committee, he has taken an active part in republican politics, as an advisor in many state and local campaigns and a delegate to many conventions. In 1908 he was chosen delegate to the republican national convention, the year of the lively contest between those who wished a delegation pledged to Taft and those who decried an unpledged delegation.

In recent years Col. Winslow added to his reputation as a successful manager of campaigns by conducting seevral in Worcester to victory.

His own campaign for congress a year ago he directed personally. Once he agreed to accept the nomination, he was given loyal support in the party, but it required this loyal support, supplemented by an earnest and wise campaign, together with the advantage of his personal strength, to bring the Worcester district back into the republican ranks. He fought the campaign by calling on the people of the Worcester district to endorse the idea of a tariff to protect the industries in that district, when many other campaigns were being conducted with apologies for the protective tariff. His victory by nearly 4000 plurality over Cong. John Alden Thayer gave him the distinction of being one of the two republicans in the entire country to defeat a democratic congressman who was already in office, the other republican being Fred Brittan of Chicago.

In the present session of congress, Col. Winslow has not attempted to gain distinction by speeches on the floor of the house, though he makes a good speech. His district is vitally interested in tariff revision, but Cong. Winslow came to the conclusion that the industries which were most seriously threatened could hardly be helped by formal speeches on the floor, when the majority in the house was almost automatically killing every amendment to the bill not approved by the democratic caucus. He concluded that perhaps some relief might be obtained for the industries which were threatened more seriously, if the men in the house and senate who were really making up the bill could be induced to look into these cases. That he has succeeded in some cases, in making the blow a little less severe, can be testified to in his district. No Massachusetts man can boast of having saved much in this revision, but Col. Winslow need not be ashamed of his part. His method of getting the right kind of acquaintance and friendship with the men who count for most in congress has been much more valuable to his district than is generally known.

In the assignments to committees, Col. Winslow received the committees on District of Columbia, on weights and measures and on election of the president and vice-president, the principal one being District of Columbia. This is one of the most active committees of the house, and is especially active this year, owing to the apparent purpose of many of the committee to change radically the taxation system of the district.

Cong. Winslow has the right to call himself a farmer as well as a business man—in a congress composed of an overwhelming majority of lawyers. His country home, Stonewall Farm, in Leicester, is devoted to practical and experimental agriculture, the congressmen actively managing it.

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FRANK J. DONAHUE

Young Newspaper Man Who Has Made Good as Secretary of State and Has Placed the Office on an Efficiency Basis Such As It Had Never Before Known.

That it might pay the state, when it needs a man for public office, to go once in a while outside the sanctioned list of liabilities built up under the republican system of awards, is amply demonstrated by the great improvement in the secretary of state's office since Frank J. Donahue, the first democrat ever to hold the place, took over its duties last January.

There were many opportunities for improvement, since the manner in which the office had been conducted for years past had rather put it in a rut. A corps of efficient deputies had kept the routine work going along properly, but there were times when there was practically no head and no one to take the initiative in instituting reforms or discarding old methods for new and better ones. The deputies couldn't without seeming to intrude on the prerogatives of the secretary; the latter didn't appear to think it was necessary.

Mr. Donahue was elected to the office after several years of service in the state house press gallery, during which his work brought him into close contact with the secretary's office and he had a chance to study at close range many of the inconveniences that may arise from an improper conception of its value to the public. As an instance of the inefficiency arising from the method of putting the responsibilities of the office on the shoulders of subordinates the case of the province laws compilations may be cited. This work has been spread out over a large number of years and the cost to the state has been many times more than it was ever intended should be the case. Yet because it had not been specified in precise terms that the supreme nor the superior courts even could secure copies of the volumes without paying for them—and that payment was to a private publishing house which at some time or another had managed to get on the "inside."

The courts themselves being debarred, the justices and judges quite naturally were, with the result that neither were supplied with the laws, although if there ever was any excuse at all for the compilation and codification it would seem that the courts and judges were that excuse.

Sec. Donahue took that view of the matter and one of his first acts of administration was to supply the omission. Other cases of a similar nature arose from time to time, and the new secretary very properly took the ground that the state's needs were first and that when the legislature had omitted to provide for them in the law it was an oversight simply.

The mere fact that the secretary was willing to apply common sense to the affairs of the office was an incident only; the main thing of importance was his willingness to assume the initiative and to do things, even in the face of possible legal quibbles and quite surely against the legal technicalities.

Another matter that called for his attention was the toning up of the routine. Among other things was the supplementary indexing of the Blue Book, a most important work made mandatory by the Priest act of 1910. Up to this year only a straight index had been used. The lawyer or other who had occasion to look up new laws was, under that system, obliged to guess right the first time or start a search in comparison to which looking for a needle in a haystack was pastime. Sec. Donahue set about finding an expert with ideas on the subject. He had a few himself and when the two compared notes they inaugurated a system of cross-indexing that probably has saved the lawyers of Massachusetts hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of time already.

In the matter of printing the various documents that come from the office, Sec. Donahue instituted reforms also. He held to the idea that the printed matter desired by the public was wanted at the earliest possible moment. He therefore spurred up the state printers, and he did it by furnishing the copy early, completely edited, thus providing for a minimum of "office corrections" to be made in the proofs. The result has been that the Blue Book index was ready for the public a fortnight earlier than usual, while the ballots for the state primaries are more than 10 days ahead of any previous record.

Sec. Donahue found in the office also numbers of employees who were underpaid. Without consulting anybody he revised the entire pay rating of the workers—of whom there are several hundred—and he ordered salary increases for all of them. This, too, without their knowledge and basing it only on the work they did, the manner in which they did it, and the length of service.

These instances are but a few of those in which the secretary has shown that he is the man for the job, but there are numerous others that might be cited. The work of the office has been extended in many ways, and in others the methods have been changed so that the records are more valuable to those who are obliged to use them. In this latter respect there is no doubt that Sec. Donahue has saved to the business men and general public of Massachusetts hours and hours of time that heretofore had been consumed in searching for records which are now available in a moment to any person who knows what he is looking for.

Sec. Donahue is the youngest man who ever occupied the office. He is also, so say those to whom the office is a business necessity, the most efficient. He is an ardent democrat, although not what is termed a "machine" democrat. He won his place by bucking the machine and against the earnest efforts of the Boston leaders and Gov. Foss. He was first induced to become a candidate for it during the legislative contest after the death of Sec. William M. Olin. The democrats in the legislature needed a "dummy" to pit against Albert P. Langtry, then a member of the house and certain of the election. Mr. Donahue permitted the use of his name when it was a foregone conclusion that he would be beaten to fair-you-well. He performed the remarkable stunt of securing every democratic vote in the legislature, something that no other "dummy" candidate of that party had ever before or has since been able to do.

The leaders thereupon decided they would throw Mr. Donahue into the discard, and when the time for nominations at the election of 1911 came around they trotted out Edward O. Skelton, Gov. Foss's choice, to take the secretary's place on the ticket. That's where Mr. Donahue surprised the leaders, for he went at the matter hammer and tongs, and when the primaries were over the governor, the Boston leaders and the state committee had been given the trimming of their lives.

Mr. Donahue stumped the state for the ticket that year, but was defeated at the polls. He went into the fight again last year, and when the returns were in it was discovered that he and Lieut.-Gov. Walsh were elected to take office with Gov. Foss.

Since that time his record has been one achievement, as his friends were aware all the time that it would be. It had been from boyhood, as a matter of fact, for he had always manifested a disposition to move onward and upward. He was born in Needham, and after finishing in the high school of that town he took up the study of pharmacy. As a drug clerk he was a success, but the task of dispensing "drugs" in a no-license town did not appeal to him, especially since he had taken the trouble to fit himself to be a prescription pharmacist. He therefore decided, after mature deliberation of the conditions prevailing in the apothecary's business, to make a change, and this he did by attaching himself to the Boston American as a reporter.

Previously he had taken an active part in the politics of Needham and had held a place on the board of park commissioners. Soon after his connection with the American he was assigned to city politics and remained in that position until he assumed the editorial chair of Practical Politics. The duties incident to this position required his presence at the state house during the sessions of the legislature, and he soon had an acquaintance with state politics equal to that of any man in Massachusetts.



JAMES M. SWIFT

Present Attorney General Has Established a Record, Not Only for the Amount of Work Transacted by His Office, but Also in the Character and importance of That He Has Undertaken.

Now that James M. Swift of Fall River has served the commonwealth three years as its attorney-general, one can, by an observation of his record in office, make a fair comparison between him and his predecessors. The records of his office show that in the amount of work performed he has far exceeded each and every one of them, and his record of legal achievement, judged by the importance of the decisions gained by the clarity and timeliness of the opinions rendered and the manner in which the business has been conducted all demonstrate that Mr. Swift ranks among the great attorney-generals of Massachusetts.



Equipped with a splendid education, naturally brilliant, humane, honest and independent, Mr. Swift has, from the time that he took office, hewed straight to the line, unswerved by appeals to policy or attempted dictation.

His able administration and his aggressiveness in prosecuting private interests when those private interests acted in violation of the laws of the state, have been a credit to him and to the republican party of which he is a member.

Mr. Swift demonstrated this year his absolute independence and aggressiveness in his investigation of the ice situation. It has been systematic and Mr. Swift has taken personal charge of it from the beginning. Many facts have been brought to light regarding the prices charged by different dealers for ice which will probably be the cause of the passage of legislation next year of material benefit to all ice consumers. It is understood that he will also bring suit against certain ice companies to break up combinations.

Up to Aug. 1 of this year, Mr. Swift, as attorney-general, had handled more cases than any of his predecessors. He has been asked by different state departments and by the legislature for rulings on important questions of law and in every instance he set forth the law and applied it to the case in a manner that removed all doubt as to the status of the matter treated.

If the 1911 and 1912 record of opinions and the amount of work performed by the attorney-general surpassed all others prior to it, this year of 1913 has been no less busy. In fact the amount of work in his department has doubled since he first took office.

His opinion on the nine-in-eleven hour bill for street railway employes prevented the passage of the original bill which would have been unsatisfactory, not only to the carmen but to the companies as well. His ruling that the bill in its original form was mandatory resulted in an amendment which made it permissive on the part of the men and in that form the bill was passed by both branches in the face of a veto from the governor.

In addition to his regular duties as attorney-general, there was imposed upon Mr. Swift by the legislature of last year the duty of serving as chairman of the commission to investigate voluntary associations of the Commonwealth, and also of the commission to revise the general laws pertaining to the sale of stocks, bonds and securities of corporations, and to suggest legislation for the further protection of citizens in regard to the sale of securities. The first-named commission reported five bills, after an exhaustive investigation, which were passed by the legislature. The second commission made a thorough report on the situation with reference to the sale of securities, and suggested legislation which resulted in a determined fight in the legislature to pass some remedial measures. Although the proponents of the proposition were defeated, it is likely that the coming year will witness the passage of an act covering the recommendations of the commission.

Two cases of paramount importance have been argued by the attorney-general in the supreme court in Washington, these cases being Commonwealth v. Baltic Mining Co. and S. S. White Dental Co. These cases involve the constitutionality of the present laws governing the taxation of foreign corporations. Although the U. S. supreme court has decided that similar statutes in three states were unconstitutional, Mr. Swift made a determined fight to sustain the laws of this Commonwealth. The decisions in these cases have not yet been handed down.

One of the most important matters to be taken up by the attorney-general this year is the contest which has been going on since the first of the year between the gas commission and Haverhill Gas Light Company, in which the Haverhill Company has brought suit in the U. S. circuit court to prevent the commission from enforcing its order for an eighty-cent gas rate in the city of Haverhill. Mr. Swift has had personal charge of the trial of this case and has given practically all his time to it since the Legislature adjourned in June, and it will take considerable more to finish the first stages of the hearings.

Atty. Gen. Swift comes of Cape Cod stock and early in life displayed that sturdiness of character for which the old Cape section has long been famous. He is a direct descendent of William Swyft, who settled at Sandwich in 1636. After the civil war his father settled in Michigan where the present attorney-general was born in 1872. He is the youngest man ever to hold that office in Massachusetts.

Several years after their settlement in Michigan, the family moved to Fall River, Mass., the home of his mother and that city has been the Swift home ever since James M. attended the public schools of that city, and later graduated from the Univ. of Michigan, receiving the degree of A. B. from that institution. He then studied law in Harvard Law School. Upon being admitted to the bar he immediately showed a marked ability in the trial of cases in the superior court. So signal was his success as a trial lawyer that in 1899 the Hon. L. L. Holmes, then taking office as district attorney, selected him as an assistant. When Mr. Holmes was elevated to the superior court bench, Mr. Swift was designated by Judge Braley to act as district-attorney pending an appointment by the governor. So well did he discharge his duties that he was elected by an overwhelming vote, although opposed by two of the most prominent attorneys in his section. He was the youngest man by several years who was ever elected to that position in the state. That was in 1902. During his term as district attorney he so distinguished himself that when three years ago the republicans were looking for a strong candidate for attorney-general Mr. Swift was the man selected. That the choice was a wise one is shown by the fact that each year he has received more votes than any other republican on the state ticket. His many friends predict that he will continue his winning record this year.

HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF.

The Birmingham Age-Herald calls attention to the similarity in the Mexican situation at the present time to that in 1845. Then the internal conditions in that country for the preceding 10 years had been in much the same disturbed and chaotic condition as they have been ever since the overthrow of the Diaz regime. The situation on the border became intolerable for the United States and President Polk sent John Slidell as his special envoy to Mexico for the purpose of trying to work out some scheme of peace for the troubled republic. Pres. Paredes, of Mexico, declined to receive Mr. Slidell as envoy, and the war between the United States and Mexico followed.

NORWEGIANS SORE.

Norwegians of Chicago are aroused because officers of the Field museum have permitted the viking ship, a relic of the world's fair, to go to ruin, and recently they started a movement to restore the vessel, as was done with the Spanish caravels, and place it in the lagoon of the parks. Museum officials explained that the nature of the institution has changed from a general to a natural history museum, and that the boat is now out of place.

JOHN E. WHITE

Republican Candidate for Auditor, Whose Successful Administration of That Office Has Placed it High Among Those of Its Kind in the United States, Speaking Well for the Wisdom of the Legislature That Chose Him.

One of the sterling characters in Massachusetts politics who will have a place on the republican state ticket in November is Auditor John E. White of Tisbury, a banker and a man who makes friends everywhere as well as keeps them.

There is no more efficient public servant in Massachusetts than John White. His management of the auditor's office has been such that he has won the commendation, not only of those with whom he comes in contact at the state house, but also of those financial and commercial houses that do business with the state and whose convenience may be easily advanced or hampered by the auditor's department.

Mr. White, however, is much more than an auditor. He is a power in the republican party. He has done much for it in the past and has asked little of it, but there is little doubt that in the near future the party will be looking to him and men like him to fill the higher offices. He is eminently fitted for any of them and there is no question that his advancement would meet with the approval of thousands who know him.



Mr. White took the office at a time when its efficiency was rated very highly. The late Henry E. Turner of Malden had been an auditor whose methods and whose energy compelled the admiration of everybody. His death was regarded as a severe blow to the state, as it certainly was to the host of friends in the state employ whom he left behind. Mr. White, however, never "lost a motion," as they say in the street, and to the surprise of most persons who knew the facts, he raised the standard of efficiency in a few months higher even than it was under Mr. Turner's administration. This he did by the introduction of new methods that he was obliged to practice every day in his own banking business, but which the old school of accountants to which Mr. Turner belonged had never been brought into contact with.

His incumbency of the auditor's berth was thrust upon him by his friends. It was a post he had never aspired to and when he was elected to the senate from the Cape district in 1911—that being his second term in the upper legislative chamber—there was nothing further from his thoughts than that he should be chosen state auditor before he returned to his home on Martha's Vineyard again. That is the way Fate works sometimes, though, and the first act in the drama was a slight cold contracted by Auditor Henry E. Turner at a Draper rally in Wayland—the very first rally of the year and on balmy night, but one when the dew was very heavy in the country.

Mr. Turner never returned to the auditor's office except for one day, and then only because some of his subordinates wished to give force to a denial of a story printed in a Boston paper that the auditor was critically ill. He died soon afterward, and to the legislature fell the task of naming his successor. Mr. White has been one of the most efficient members of both the house and the senate ways and means committees and he had served on banks and banking, besides having been chairman of the special committee that considered the Southbridge Savings bank failure, and, as a result of its investigations materially changed the savings bank laws in the interests of depositors.

When news of Mr. Turner's death reached the state house and it became known that the legislature would be called upon to name his successor, many legislators, in both the house and senate, turned to Mr. White. He consented after a time to become a candidate, with the result that he was unanimously elected. He was a candidate at the polls the same year and won handily, as he did also last year, his being almost the only state office about which there was no doubt after the early returns were in.

Mr. White first entered the legislature in 1905, when he was elected to the house. In recognition of his knowledge and ability as a financier, he was made a member of the ways and means committee, an unusual appointment for a first year man. He could have been returned by his district for three years and attained to the chairmanship of ways and means, but for business reasons he was obliged to retire after one term.

His election to the senate in 1910 was the result of a popular demand. He ran as an independent against such an adept in the art of politics as Capt. "Tom" Pattison of Barnstable and defeated him easily. That showed his ability as a vote-getter and with the memory of the fate of Pattison so fresh in their minds, none of the aspiring Cape statesmen were anxious to pit themselves against White the following year and he was returned in a walk.

In the senate of 1910, besides the special committee on the Southbridge savings bank, Mr. White served on banks and banking, ways and means and libraries. In 1911 he served on banks and banking, ways and means and was chairman of mercantile affairs. Mercantile affairs was the only committee in that year to report unanimously on every matter before it and to have every report adopted, a record admittedly due to the tact and judgment of Chairman White.

In all his acts as a public servant Mr. White has been guided solely by what he believed, after mature deliberation, to be right. He never was swayed by expediency, nor troubled in making up his mind on any public question as to whether his decision would have any effect on his political future.

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EDWARD G. FROTHINGHAM

Haverhill Member of the Executive Council, Whose Innate Modesty, Coupled With a Tremendous Energy and a Wonderful Courage, Have Made Him One of the Best Councillors Ever Sent to Beacon Hill From Essex County.

It required some time and a great deal of patience for Edward G. Frothingham of Haverhill to secure his election to the executive council, but since he has been a member of that body he has demonstrated that he possesses all the ability and all the fairness of a good councillor. He has been, as a matter of strict fact, one of the best councillors who has ever represented the old Essex district.

That is quite a boast, when all is said and done, but it happens to be in absolute accord with facts, for since he has sat in the governor's advisory board he has brought to the council a sense of proportion and a sense of justice that has made him stand out on occasion from his colleagues in a manner that would make his constituents proud could they have seen him wage their fight.

The Haverhill councillor is, in truth, the grand old man of the council, and in point of experience outranks all the other members. He has served in the house, in the senate and in the council, having been a member of the latter important body for two terms now. He knows state government as no other man on Beacon hill knows it, not even the governor, with all of that gentleman's opportunities to get close to conditions.

It is customary in most districts of the state to give the councillor at least three terms, for it is in the latter days of every man's incumbency that he attains his greatest efficiency. It is then that experience counts and it is then that the councillor becomes the greater power for good to his constituents. This misguided two-year policy in the 5th district is the greatest handicap Mr. Frothingham is likely to encounter this fall, for his two years of faithful service have won for him all sorts of praise. He has made the statement in many parts that if he shoud secure the election this year he will not be a candidate again, and, in view of the great work he has done, it is quite ikely that the voters will take him at his word and thus do much to make the 5th district one of the influential ones during the next 12 months.

No biography of Mr. Frothingham could be complete without a word as to his patience and his retiring disposition, for both are qualities that are part of man. The predominent trait of his character, however, is modesty—coupled with a loyalty that makes his friendship something to honor and his word a matter to conjure with.

As an illustration, the first councillor fight in which he took part might be cited. He had everything won; the nomination, under the old convention system, was practically his—until at the last minute some of the delegates were tampered with and delivered to his opponent. The theft sounded the death knell of the convention system in Massachusetts and had more to do with the enactment of the direct primaries law by the next legislature than any other single thing.

The facts in the matter were that there was a more or less explicit agreement that the loser in the convention should support the winner at the polls. Mr. Frothingham lost, and he, having given his word, refused to break it, although the circumstances through which his defeat was brought about had no place in his mind when he made the promise. He is a staunch republican and always has been, but it was the respect in which he held the spoken word that induced him to take off his coat in that campaign and work just as hard for his former opponent as he would have expected the latter to work for him had the outcome of the convention been different.

That trait has been his strength since he was elected to the council—for the very next year the county rose up practically as one man and demanded that the nomination and the election be given to the Haverhill candidate. From that day to this he has been active in doing the state's work as it came to him. He has been one of the most constant attendants at the council meetings; he has studied the problems with which that body has been confronted hours and hours at a time. He has been a frequent visitor to Beacon hill between meetings, and during the legislative sessions he has sought to familiarize himself with the department apropriations while they were still in the committees.

During the last year he has served on the council committee on pardons, charitable institutions and prisons, one of the most important assignments in the entire state government. That body has the expenditure practically of millions of dollars, all the appropriations for the care of the state's unfortunates being disbursed under the guidance of the executive council, whose members invariably follow the advice of their committee.

The matter of pardons is another portion of its work, and in this respect no councillor in many years has been more lenient of human error, while yet insisting upon the law's justice, than the gentleman from Haverhill. Many an unfortunate in Massachusetts today has reason to be thankful that Mr. Frothingham was elected to the executive council, for that gentleman's sympathy at the pardon hearings have resulted time and again in developing pertinent facts in connection with the case under consideration that afterward had a great bearing on the fate of the pardon petitioner.

Mr. Frothingham has also served on the committee on military and naval affairs, where he has been brought into direct and constant contact with the militia, an arm of the service for which he has utmost respect and affection, being, as he is, a veteran of the civil war and an old soldier, with a record which he might in the days past have capitalized politically had he been as willing as some men were to trade on his own patriotism, which he never was.

Mr. Frothingham has for many years been a very influential man in Haverhill. Had he been inclined that way he might have been a power, but he never sought to become powerful. He was a good citizen and that was honor enough for him. No good work transpired, however, in which he was not prominent. His word was his bond always, and as a business man he early in life became fairly prosperous.

He was born in Gloucester of one of the oldest families in the state and years ago went to Haverhill, where he was an apothecary for a long time. Later he became the trustee for numerous estates, testimony in itself of the high regard in which he was held by his neighbors and business associates.

For more than 30 years he has been more or less active in the politics of the city, and after the big fire in 1882, when the business section of Haverhill was totally destroyed, Mr. Frothingham was one of the most active citizens in the effort to bring order out of chaos and to begin the task of constructing a new and better city on the ashes of the old one. A few years later, in 1885, he was elected to the house of representatives from one of the Haverhill districts, being sent about to Beacon hill in 1886. It was at that time, when he was chairman of the committee on public health that he took a leading part in creating the state board of health, inaugurating a policy then that promises now to become one of the most important of all the state's activities.



In 1894 Mr. Frothingham was elected to the state senate, he having the honor to be one of the immortal 40 who sat through the last session in the old chamber, and he was a member of the state house committee which had a large part in directing the removal to the new senate one. He was re-elected in 1895, and thus had the honor likewise of sitting through the first session in the present senate chamber.

Mr. Frothingham has been chairman of the republican city committee, serving in that capacity for six years. He is also a member of the Massachusetts, Essex and Middlesex clubs.

GUY A. HAM

Young Republican Leader, Whose Native Ability and Great Grasp of Public Affairs Has Made Him in a Single Term One of the First Men in the Executive Council.

One of the most efficient councillors in the 1913 body is the aggressive and enterprising young man from Ward 20, Boston, Guy A. Ham, sterling republican who is not "afraid of his weight in wild cats" and who early in life contracted an excellent habit of "making good."

Councr. Ham is too efficient and too aggressive to be popular with everybody, hence it comes about that there is a faction in the republican party of Dorchester which resents his success and which carries its resentment



to such lengths that the party has suffered in those wards. It can be set down as a historical fact, however, that when Guy Ham was the republican leader the party in Dorchester was universally successful; when those who opposed him secured control the party disintegrated, until today it has lost six house seats and two senate seats. All of which argues that the Ham aggressiveness and Leader Ham's policies, while they might not have been particularly pleasing to some of the political malcontents were excellent tonics for the party.

So much for the fallen fortunes of the Dorchester republicans since they abandoned wise leadership and undertook the government of their own destiny, but the fact remains that Guy A. Ham is one of the most forceful young republicans of the present day. He demonstrated the fact when he was a member of the house in 1903 and 1904. In the former year he served on the special committee to revise the corporation laws of Massachusetts, one of the most important tasks of that session and one for which no one whose ability was not recognized could have been chosen. In the following year he was appointed to the committee on railroads, serving that body as clerk.

All of which shows that even 10 years ago, when he was a very young man and when his experience had yet to begin almost, those who came in contact with the present councillor from the 2d dist. were compelled to take cognizance of his forceful character and great ability. Certain it is that few men had held such important posts in the legislature at such an early period in their careers.

One other fact was borne in upon the public and upon the republican leaders in those two years—that the youthful member from Dorchester could even in those days be rated high among the orators of the state. Gov. John L. Bates was first among the leaders to note the fact, and he insisted upon Mr. Ham being assigned to some of the most important speaking dates in the campaigns of both those years.

Since that time no campaign has been waged by the republicans without Mr. Ham being sent to the doubtful districts. He is regarded, in fact, by the leaders, as being the most effective orator of all those who annually go forth to convert the wavering. There are those who carry with them into the campaigns the prestige of high office and big reputation, and these probably are better drawing cards for the big rallies than younger men like Mr. Ham. When, however, the leaders have a doubtful spot on the political map and realize that to combat the disaffection, whatever it may be, they must rely on pure logic and effective argument rather than the enthusiasm of a moment, they always send Mr. Ham.

They are justified in their faith, at that, for the Dorchester councillor is a finished speaker and a polished one. Oratory with him is a natural gift, although he is not ignorant of the arts of speaking, either, and he makes use of them continually. He possesses a musical voice, large and chesty. He has absolute control of all his vocal chords and he can play upon them and upon his hearers like a prima donna. In addition he has a presence and a forceful manner which leaves little doubt as to what he means when he sets forth a proposition, with the result that he can stir an audience to such points of enthusiasm that the cause is half won when he finishes his address. Add to this a master mind at logic and you have Councr. Ham, the orator, than whom there is no public speaker in the republican party more in demand from one end of the campaign to the other.

In private life he is a lawyer, with large insurance interests, he being an officer in the Massachusetts Fire & Marine Insurance company, of which Everett C. Benton, candidate for the republican gubernatorial nomination, is the head.

Mr. Ham's work of this year in the council was a tribute to his business acumen, and there is little doubt that the state of Massachusetts and the 2d dist. will be the gainers by a good deal. He served on the committee on finance, accounts and warrants, probably the most important body of all those charged with the transaction of the state's business. All the money for the departments is expended through the executive council. All the additions and improvements at the various state institutions are made under the supervision of that body, and in the course of the year the expenditure of many millions of dollars is sanctioned by the members.

To the committee on finance, accounts and warrants is given the task of passing on the wisdom of the expenditure of every dollar of this vast sum. Should the members of that committee err in judgment it might be disastrous to the state and cut considerable figure in the tax rate of every city and town the next year. Hence no men are given an assignment to it except those of proved business acumen, and the selection of Mr. Ham, one of the youngest members of the council, for that important post, was not only a compliment to his ability, but, as has transpired, it was an excellent thing for the state and the taxpayers.

His youth and energy made him an ideal for the place and the untiring manner in which he went about familiarizing himself with the details of the institutions and with methods of these were expending the state's money was worth much to Gov. Foss and to the other members of the council.

Mr. Ham, in addition served as amember of the committee on state house, and to the tasks devolving upon him in that place he gave an equally good account of himself.

He is a candidate for re-election, and there is little doubt that the people of the district, in view of the excellent record he has made, will turn to him as nearly unanimously as is possible under a system which puts party exigencies ahead of proved efficiency.

LO! THE POOR ICE MAN.

The city council of Manchester, N. H., is trying to find out if there is any legal way of preventing a large ice company from reducing its output, or in other words compelling it to do business when it decides it is better to curtail and not lose money. The council ought to apply to Sec. Redfield, who claims to know a way to make concerns continue in business who do not desire to do it.

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EBEN S. S. KEITH

Member of the Governor's Council from the Cape an Efficient Young Man Whose Great Business Ability Was Demonstrated Long Before He Became the Power in Politics that He Has Since Become.

The Hon. Eben S. S. Keith of Bourne, member of the governor's council for the last two years, has announced his candidacy for a third term. If he lives, he will be nominated in the primaries in the 1st councillor dist. in September. He will be elected at the state election in November.

Probably in no other district of the state could statements so positive be made concerning the program of any republican candidate for office at the present time. But in the case of the councillor there is not a man of any political party who would dispute the statements for one second. He will have some nominal opposition at the polls in November. The democrats, progressives, and possibly the other near-parties, will go through the formality of placing men in nomination for the council, but when the votes are counted the result will be practically the same as it has been in that district for the last two years.

The councillor's determination to run for a third term was reached in the middle or latter part of July. Prior to that time he was undecided what course to take. His immense business, built up by his own aggressiveness and recognized integrity in the commercial world, has been demanding more and more of his attention with each succeeding year, and the councillor was ready to retire from public life at the close of his present term in the council. From all parts of the district, however, requests came that he run again. Men who in the past have looked longingly toward a seat in the private cabinet of the governor of the state refrained from entering the field this year in view of the popular demand that Counc. Keith give at least one more term to the service of the state. In this case it may truly be said that the people have demanded his renomination and re-election and his final determination to run again may honestly be characterized as a yielding on his part to the call of the voters of his district.

The last year of his service has been productive of the same kind of work which has characterized his entire career as a government official. Always noted for his calm judgment, his impartial consideration of matters which came to him and his refusal to be swayed by the clamor of manufactured public opinion, he has demonstrated his qualifications as a level-headed business man just as effectively as in the past. During the last year he has had some knotty problems affecting his own district to unravel.

Never has he shirked any of them, but on the other hand he always took council with the voters of his district, and after discovering what their wishes in any given matter were he went through with it to the end, regardless of pressure from the Boston end of the state.

In this particular no man was more loyal than Councr. Keith. His district and the people of it were always first in his estimation, and it is due to that fact that the Cape has been able to get many of the things that have come to it against what would have been the wishes of the other councillors had they a weaker man than Councr. Keith to deal with.

No man stands higher with the state departments than he, and that is particularly so with the harbor and land commissioners. The members of that board will go farther with the councillor from the Cape than they will with any other man on Beacon hill, in the legislature or out of it. On the other hand, it can be said that no man will go further with the commissioners than he, for he is a thorough and sincere believer in the development of waterways and harbors. It would be strange if he were not, coming as he does from a section of the state where the needs of harbor development are an everyday and ever present necessity. But the fact remains that because of him and because of the work he has done in that direction the purse-strings of the council have been opened for those improvements—and it must always be borne in mind that it is the council which spends the money after the legislature has appropriated it.

In many other instances his stability and desire to judge of matters from a broad point of view have been demonstrated. But then, those who have known Eben Keith ever since he was born would expect nothing else of him, and this one trait of fairness to every party and interest concerned is what has made him recognized as an able legislator and a successful business man.

Down on Cape Cod, where he was born and has spent his life, he has always been interested in politics. Long before he sought anything for himself in the way of honors he was active in behalf of the republican party. Born of a father who was one of the props of the republican organization in the state for years, a man who had served in the legislature and the executive council, Eben Keith always believed it to be part of his duty to take an interest in the selection of the men who were to represent the Cape in the halls of government and his advice and counsel were always sought by those who had aspirations for office. But the councillor has never sought to make himself a political boss. He has believed that the party should always nominate the best men possible and he has had his preferences just as every other man has his. But it can be said to his credit that he has never sought to build up a machine of his own to dictate the nominations of republican candidates in that section.

Once his party has nominated its candidates he has taken off his coat and has worked day and night for the success of those candidates. While others might be halting in their enthusiasm because of the vacillations of public sentiment, Eben Keith has continued to be a republican and has never wavered in his loyalty to the party. That is why in spite of new parties in spite of tremendous shifts on the part of men prominent in politics in his section he is still as strongly entrenched in the estimation of the people as ever. That is why there is no doubt of his renomination and re-election to a third term in the council.

That is why he is known in republican circles all over the state and is regarded as a man who can have almost anything within the gift of his party whenever he expresses a desire for it.

Eben S. S. Keith was born in Sagamore, then a part of the town of Sandwich, on October 24, 1872. He was educated in the public schools of his town and when he graduated from the high school chose to enter the car manufacturing business which his father and grandfather before him had conducted. In 1897, upon the death of his father, he assumed charge of the plant and then began a development which has surpassed anything of its kind in southeastern Massachusetts. Starting with a plant which employed only about 100 men, with buildings of a limited capacity, he has built up a business employing more than half a thousand in an up-to-date plant which parallels the railroad and the new Cape Cod canal, now nearing completion, for a distance of two miles. He served on the republican town committee for several years and was first elected to the Massachusetts senate in 1906. He was a member of the senate for three years, serving on the committees on ways and means, insurance (chairman), counties (chairman), election laws, public heath, military affairs and libraries. In 1908 he was a delegate to the republican national convention at Chicago from the 14th congressional dist. and in 1910 was a member-at-large of the resolutions committee of the republican state convention.



Boy Would Turn Turtle.

Strickland W. Gillilan has a four-year-old son whose pet is a turtle. One day the youngster, after a period of thinking, announced:

"I wish I was a turtle."

"Why?"

"Because when I had a pain I could pull my head inside me and look around to see what the trouble was."—Newark News.

ALEXANDER McGREGOR

Able Business Man, Capable Councillor and Leading Republican, Whose Work as a Member of the Governor's Advisory Board and as Head of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, Stamps Him As a Comer in Politics.

Ever since Alexander McGregor's memorably bold stand against Gov. Foss when he called the governor's bluff regarding the nomination of a chairman of the Massachusetts prison commission, the councillor has stood forth as the one man on the executive advisory of whom his excellency stands in doubt, and why? Because Mr. McGregor is first of all a republican, staunch and true, and is not for a moment a trimmer. If he were, he might be running now for the nomination of lieutenant governor on the republican ticket.

No stronger appeal was made in the council this year than that of McGregor that Massachusetts, standing in the forefront as a leader of states in education and philanthropy, had no need to go abroad, least of all to Minnesota, for a chairman of any one of its commissions; she had sons of her own just as capable, just as intelligent, just as philanthropic as those of any of the states in the union and with McGregor it was Massachusetts men for Massachusetts institutions.

It was a shock to state pride that the governor of this commonwealth should go outside its borders to take a man from the middle west, on the ground that he could find none here worthy to head the prison commission. It savored too much of the unreflecting faddist and Councr. McGregor was bold enough to tell Gov. Foss that if his excellency could not find a Massachusetts man for the place he might at least try to discover one who was worthy, and it might very well transpire that he would be as capable as any that the west could offer. The governor told the councillor that he did not care to listen to any names he volunteered to suggest.

Alexander McGregor has been the one councillor proof against the Foss hypnotism and that's why he and the governor have not always agreed.

He voted against the confirmation of Chairman Randall of the prison commission from no personal feeling, but because Mr. Randall's appointment was a confession on the part of the governor and council that Massachusetts had no son or citizen so worthy of filling the position as the candidate from Minnesota. Councr. McGregor felt it to be an acknowledgment of weakness of this state on the part of governor and council in which he could not and would not share and he was man enough to stand up in his boots and protest.

No more convincing demonstration of the highest ideals of American citizenship could be given than that a man like Councr. McGregor, with all the weight of his responsibility as treasurer of a great business, should be willing, at the request of his fellow citizens, to take up the added burden of service to his state.

The spirit of patience and self-effacement displayed by Mr. McGregor has seldom been equalled in Massachusetts. As president of the Republican club of Massachusetts he has been a power for great good to his party and he has made besides one of the most efficient leaders that great organization has ever had. His worth to the party has been proved many times and in as many ways, not the least of those occasions being when he demanded and secured loyalty to Mr. Taft from the organization leaders inn the campaign of one year ago.

Had it not been for the influence he was able to bring to bear on others, the dissension in the ranks probably would have been fatal and that something was saved out of the general wreck is in large measure due to Mr. McGregor's personal influence and to that of others imbued with the same spirit.

Mr. McGregor has had two years in the executive council and is going back to it because he has made good in the office he holds and because the people of his district like him for the independence he has shown in standing for their interests as well as for those of the whole commonwealth.

A McGregor of the McGregors, the councillor is proud of his Scotch ancestry, and every clansman finds in him a friend.

The Rev. Dugald McGregor, his grand-sire on the paternal side, was of Glasgow, the father of five sons, all of whom became ministers of the gospel. His eldest son, father of the councillor, was by birth a Glasgow man and a graduate of the University of Edinburgh.

He accepted a call to a pulpit in Ontario, where he preached for 12 years and was highly respected throughout upper Canada as a man and as a pastor. He died in Pawtucket, R. I., having filled the pastorate of the First Congregational church there for sixteen years.

Alexander McGregor, now the councillor, was born in Ontario, Canada, on April 9, 1866, and was started in business in New York, afterward coming to Boston, where after an experience of some years in several financial institutions, he entered the employ of Houghton & Dutton in 1897. Within three years by his ability, rugged honesty, devotion to duty, high ideals and untiring industry transmitted to him by his long and honorable ancestry he



was admitted to the firm and when the house became incorporated he was made the treasurer of the new company.

To his personality and unwavering enthusiasm, the Scots' Charitable Society of Boston —the oldest charitable society in the city— owes much to the impetus he gave it on becoming its president in 1907. His heart was in the old society and it practically became a new society under his leadership. In two years under his administration it had gained more in membership than for the six years preceding and virtually doubled its enrolled members. When he retired at the end of his term, Pres. McGregor, at a banquet at the Tuileries, was presented with a superb loving cup in recognition of his unselfish efforts for the organization which stands first in his affections.

Possessed of abundant nervous force, a strong physique and indefatigable energy, Mr. McGregor combines in rare degree strength and efficiency with mental alertness—qualities which enable him to perform an extraordinary amount of work in a given time. He is intense and exacting and yet exacts no more from a subordinate than he does from himself.

He inspires everybody who comes under him by his own faculty for work and his tremendous application. His reputation is that of a man who never breaks his word, who is in all things sincere and no man stands higher in the confidence and esteem of the business world of Boston than Alexander McGregor. He is prompt in meeting his obligations, honest and upright to the last degree. He has never been known to seek or take an unfair advantage. His only way of doing business is on the level and with regard to the golden rule.

Councr. McGregor takes great pride in old Boston and her traditions. He has an abiding faith in the city's future. He is ready to boost Boston on any and all occasions. To him it is now the greatest city in the world and bound to become yet greater. He sees much in the future development of New England.

Never a pessimist, the councillor is a leader and at the same time a worker in the ranks. A busy man at all times himself, he dislikes nothing more than idleness in others. Concentration and co-operation are the maxims for successful business and social improvement as well. He is a devoted worker for the social uplift.

Councr. McGregor's name was early mentioned as that of a strong man on the republican ticket, but he chose to hew straight to the line that he has marked out for himself and put in another year in the executive council, for which he has a clear field in the primaries, rather than run for lieutenant-governor. That his record for the last two years has commended him to the great republican rank and file of the state, not to the trimmers, but the men with the votes, is manifested by the general eulogiums mention of his name calls forth.

G. FREDERICK SIMPSON

Newton Man Who Has Achieved a Great Record in His first Year as a Member of the Executive Council, Where He Was Assigned to Some of the Most Important Tasks that Came Before the Body.

There is no human quality of greater value to the state than the experience of its citizens when they are patriotic enough to accept public service which calls for its application. This has been illustrated many times, but never more emphatically than it was during the last year, when Counc. G. Frederick Simpson of Newton, serving his first term in the governor's advisory board, brought to that position a knowledge of affairs and methods that has made itself felt on more than one occasion.

Mr. Simpson, to his own regret, never had the advantage of a college training, nor for the matter of that of any school training except that of the little box-like building in Sullivan, Me., where the whole youth of the countryside from toddling childhood to budding man and womanhood, assembled during certain months and imbibed what knowledge an illy-informed "school marm" might be able to impart.

The teachers there seldom or never attained distinction as educators. They knew little of theories and less of so-called "methods." But they did understand the three Rs and they understood them thoroughly. They cared little for "culture," as the present-day intellectuals term the superficial polish which is making mollycoddles and nincompoops by the thousands. They thought a great deal, though, of character and thrift and ambition and honesty. They knew, too, how to impress upon boys and girls under their charge the importance of each of these qualities. There were, indeed, lots of things the old-time school teacher didn't know—but the essentials of character building were not among them. The maxim then was "Not what one seems, but what one is." Present-day methods have reversed the process.

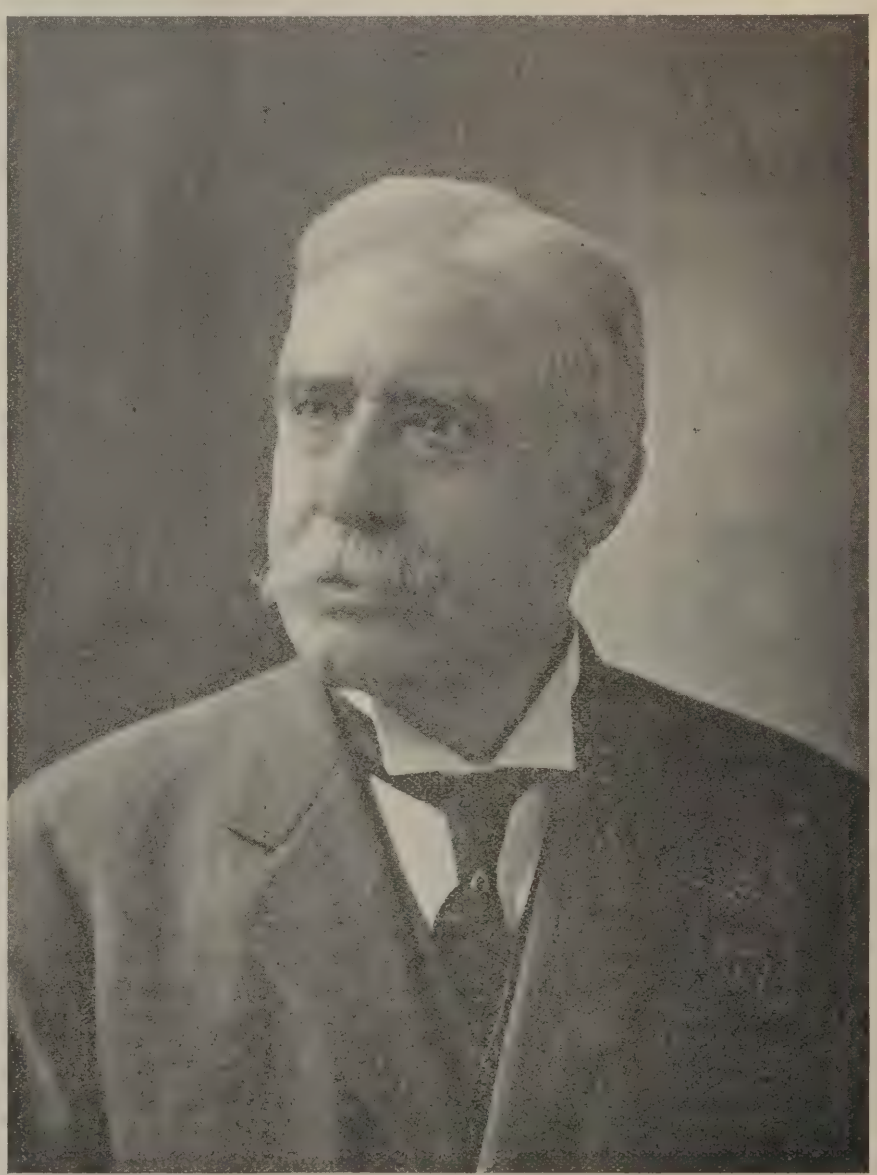
It was under conditions such as these that the present councillor began his life, but when he left the hills of Maine first to go to the wars at Lincoln's call for men, then to seek his fortune amid the greater opportunities of the city, he took with him many qualities that make for success, not the least among them being an implicit faith in himself, rare good health and an honesty of purpose which no amount of discouragement could overcome. His career as a soldier was the same as that of thousands of others. He did his duty and he did it well. After it was over he took up the battle of business. The early days were a constant struggle. It was not a fight with actual poverty, for from the beginning there had always been enough to eat and to wear. There was at first, though, little for luxury, and, even though Mr. Simpson had come from a region where luxuries were few, he had brought with him a young man's nature and a natural craving for the good things of life. To secure them was one of the reasons that drove him from home and into the city. Hence it required much self-restraint and a high moral courage on his part to forego them, but he was true to himself and his purpose. He applied the restraint and kept himself in hand. It was not long before he was rewarded, for the business he had engaged in—that of a contractor in concrete—expanded to such a degree that he was rated among the prosperous men engaged in it.

Mr. Simpson came along with the business and today Simpson Bros., Inc., of which he is president, is rated one of the most successful concrete paving concerns in New England. He long ago acquired a competence, and is now recognized as a man of wealth as well as one of the most highly respected business men of the metropolitan district.

He stands highly in other respects, and none more so than in his loyalty to republican principles. As a councillor he has been of inestimable service to the state. His large experience he has placed freely at the disposal of his colleagues and the governor and he has at all times been willing to sacrifice his own comfort and oftentimes his business interests to devote time and thought to the problems of the public.

There are some who regard it as something of a misfortune that Mr. Simpson was not called sooner to the service of the state. That he was not is due entirely to his party loyalty and to his willingness to put his own ambitions in the background when the welfare of the republican organization seem to demand it. He was a candidate for the place twice before the nomination came to him. Once he was put forward by his friends when it was understood that Albion F. Bemis of Brookline was to retire. Mr. Simpson was put forward a second time when Herbert E. Fletcher of Westford was a candidate, but the smaller towns of the district were clamoring for recognition and the leaders felt that they should be given it in the interest of party harmony. Mr. Simpson again withdrew. He was nominated and elected last fall.

Early in the year he was placed on the council's three hardest worked committees—finance, accounts and warrants; harbors and public lands and railroads and military and naval affairs.



These are the bodies which pass upon all the expenditures of the states expect those dealing with the charitable and penal institutions and the state house. Even the money doled out by these latter must be acted on by the finance, accounts and warrants committee, which is the body that has direct communication with the auditor and whose o. k. is necessary on all warrants before the state treasurer can recognize them.

Mr. Simpson took none of his duties on that committee as something that was merely formal. He gave to them the same thought and attention that has made for success in his own business and it is an axiom at the state house that when he had sanctioned the issuance of any warrant for state's money the matter had been gone into with great thoroughness.

The work of the committee on harbors and public lands and railroads was even more important than that on the council's finance committee, for under the jurisdiction of the former body is all the money expended for the improvement of the many harbors and state parks, including Sugar Loaf Mountain, Mount Greylock and a number of others in different parts of the commonwealth. The needs of the harbors alone constitute one of the state's greatest problems, and Mr. Simpson brought to the work such attention to detail, so much knowledge of conditions and such a liberal mind that many improvements were undertaken and completed.

As a member of the military and naval affairs committee, Mr. Simpson proved to be a friend at court for the militia. He believes in that branch of the state's activities and he also believes that the military arm of the government should not be skimped for coin on the one hand nor permitted to become riotously extravagant on the other. He argued for a liberal policy, however, and while he was a member of the committee the militia never wanted for anything it needed.

In all of this Mr. Simpson was acting only as he would act in his own business, for he believes that every dollar intelligently invested in the plant is a dollar added to the assets. He insisted, however, that when the state invested a dollar it should receive in return a dollar's worth of extra efficiency or a dollar's worth of material—if it happened to be material that the state was buying at the time. He was a careful councillor, in other words, just as he has always been a careful business man. He was never niggardly, though, and he has never been niggardly in his own business.

Mr. Simpson has been as active in the affairs of Newton as he has been in other directions. He is a vice president of the Newton Savings Bank, a director in Newton Trust company and the Newton Co-operative bank and a trustee of the Boston Suburban Electric companies. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the Hunnewell, Unitarian and Katahdin clubs and of the Boston chamber of commerce.

J. STEARNS CUSHING

A Sterling Republican and Business Man Whose Retirement to Private Life After Several Active Years in the Executive Council, Has But More Clearly Emphasized His Worth to the Commonwealth.

"A wheel-horse of the republican party" J. Stearns Cushing of Norwood, formerly a member of the executive council, has been aptly termed by an admirer. In a way the designation is warranted. It doesn't go far enough, however, for Mr. Cushing is not only one of the few men who are willing to get out and do the work when it is necessary—which is what the epigrammatic admirer meant—but he also possesses the knowledge and the courage to diagnose the party's necessities and prescribe remedies to meet the troubles.

For Mr. Cushing is a man of initiative, both in his private business and in the more momentous affairs of the state and of the political party of which he happens to be a member. As a member of the governor's council he proved that his grasp of the state's activities was large and comprehensive. His treatment of them was liberal. He was not one of those who mistake parsimony for economy. He believed in strict economy—that is, the economy which insists on receiving something for every dollar expended—but he resented the acts of everyone who sought to commit Massachusetts to a policy of niggardliness in expenditures. He always fought against a spendthrift extravagance with the public's money, but he maintained always that Massachusetts was a rich state and that there was no reason under the sun why it should go without the things it needed simply because of the cost. Extravagance he combatted always but he refused to acknowledge that Massachusetts was a poor relation and he indignantly fought against those who would place her in that position before the people of the other states.

As a result he made one of the best councillors who served during his time. He was progressive, he was active and he brought the same intelligence to the conduct of the state's business that he did to his own. When it is considered that he, through his own efforts, has built up the largest printing plant in America, if not in the world, devoted to the manufacture of school text books, it can be realized that he brought a lot to the state house. Through his labors and the expert thought he gave to the commonwealth there is little doubt that hundreds of thousands of dollars were saved to the taxpayers. Mr. Cushing has been given credit for that fact, anyway, and those who are in a position to know declare that every word of the praise is deserved.

Quite aside from his work as a councillor, however, there are other very good reasons why Mr. Cushing is the power that he undoubtedly is in the republican party and why that organization should look to him soon to fill one of the higher offices.

He is worthy and he is capable. No man in Massachusetts is more so. He is moreover a man of great force of character, whose ideals are high and who would do and has done already much to raise the political ideals of Massachusetts and of the republican party. He is a man of great broad sympathies. He understands the working people of the state as few men do, having been one of them himself, and he has contributed a great deal to their comfort and well being by the things he has stood for in state government.

His whole life has been devoted to working out plans for the betterment of those whom he employed and those with whom he lived, and in Norwood and those sections of Norfolk county contiguous to it, where he is best known and where his activities have been most pronounced, there is no one who stands higher in the estimation of the people.

He is one of the state's most successful business men and is also one of the best and most favorably known printers in the United States.

Few men indeed in that industry have shown such activity in business and public life as Mr. Cushing. He was born in Bedford in 1854, was educated in the public schools in true American style and entered the University Press, Cambridge, as an apprentice in May, 1868. He worked as a journeyman compositor for Rockwell & Churchill, Rand, Avery & Co., Alfred Mudge & Son and the Riverside Press, of Cambridge.

Mr. Cushing started in business for himself in 1878 with a net capital of $150 as a "Mathematical Textbook Compositor," and undertook the composition of all sorts of text books, including Greek, Hebrew and most of the modern languages, making radical improvements in the typography of these works. He soon came to be known as a leader in this class of work. The J. S. Cushing Co. today makes the plates for three-quarters of the school and college text books used in the United States, beside many for foreign countries.



Mr. Cushing's name is known to thousands outside the trade, he having designed and given his name to a number of type faces, which have become standard and are in constant use throughout the country. Notably among these are Cushing Old Style, Cushing, Cushing Monotone, Cushing Italic and Cushing Antique.

In 1894, in co-operation with Messrs. Berwick and Smith, pressmen, and E. Fleming & Co., bookbinders, Mr. Cushing built the famous Norwood Press at Norwood, Mass., now one of the largest bookmaking concerns here or abroad, employing more than 200 hand compositors, 40 electrotypers and operators of ten Monotype keyboards and eight Monotype casting machines.

Mr. Cushing has ever been prominent in organization affairs and a constant worker for the improvement of the trade. He was president of the Boston Typothetae for nine years, and has been either a delegate to or an officer of every convention of the United Typothetae of America, except the first, and he has been its president.

He was chairman of the trustees of Norwood public library for five years and chairman of the board of supervisors of the school of printing, North End union, since its establishment.

It is not strange to those who know Capt. Cushing's genial character that he should be a member of many social and fraternal orders. Being an enthusiastic yachtsman, he was for three years commodore of the Winthrop Yacht club. His often used title of "Captain" came from his service as commander of the Ancient & Honorable Artillery company of Massachusetts and as captain and quartermaster of the Massachusetts Corps of Coast Artillery. He was president of the Norwood board of trade for three years, is a Knight Templar, 32d degree Scottish Rite Mason and Mystic Shriner, as well as an Elk. Other organizations which claim him as a member are the Boston Athletic association, the Aldine club of New York, and several other clubs. He is past president of the Boston club, the oldest dining club in America, and the birthplace of the republican party.

Every one who comes in contact with Capt. Cushing is attracted by his jovial personality, and few men in the printing industry count so many friends as he.

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MAURICE KANE

Candidate for Republican State Treasurer Nomination a Clean-Cut, Able, Energetic and Progressive Party Worker Who Has Always Given of His Time and Ability to the Organization and Seldom Has Asked Anything of It.

One of the numerous evils which the direct primary eliminated in Massachusetts politics is that popularly known as the "rotation system," by which, under an unwritten agreement, public office was passed around from town to town or district to district, as the case might be. That is to say, in a representative district, for example, made up of two or more towns, a man was entitled to one term and no more.

No matter how able a legislator he might prove, his service was abruptly brought to an end with a single year at the state house. He might have been instrumental in placing upon the statute books the most important piece of legislation of the entire session or he might have achieved great distinction in debate, or shown much skill in committee work. All this counted for nothing—he must be sacrificed to the jealous greed of the other towns. He might be succeeded by a complete nonentity. This fact amounted to nothing so long as the "custom" was preserved. It was an application of the far-famed recall in its most vicious form.

No more notable instance of the evil of this scheme of placing a premium upon incapacity in recent years was the retirement of Maurice Kane of Whitman as representative, now a candidate for treasurer from the 5th Plymouth dist. From a party standpoint it was fatal, as the district went democratic the two years following and there was no rotation. If ever a man deserved a renomination and re-election, not only for what he promised to accomplish in his second term, but for what he actually did in his first year, that man was Maurice Kane.

Happily under the direct primary the voters are allowed a free and untrammeled chance to recognize efficiency and faithful service by returning a legislator.

Maurice Kane made good during his first year as a legislator when most men are just beginning to learn the ropes, because he had in him the kind of stuff from which successful men are developed in every calling of life. It used to be said of him, jokingly, that although he dealt in undertakers' supplies he was verp much a "live one" and Maurice enjoyed the gibe as much as any one.

Born in humble circumstances, away up in the little Franklin county town of Montague, since famous as the home of former Rep. John W. Haigis, he had to make his own way in life and he succeeded from the very first. He learned the trade of a shoe-cutter and followed it for some years in that centre of foot-wear making, Brockton. He became known as a good shoemaker, but, like Henry Wilson, he aspired higher.

He saw an opportunity to sell supplies to undertakers and for a number of years he has dispensed these necessaries. In that time he has visited nearly every part of New England, but of late years has limited his territory to Massachusetts and Connecticut. He is also a manufacturer of these goods. There is'nt an undertaker in the smallest hamlet in either of those two states who doesn't know Maurice Kane, and also knows that his word is as good as his bond. Here we come to one of the secrets of Maurice Kane's success.

To use a homely but expressive phrase he has always "been on the level" in his dealings with his fellowmen. He couldn't be otherwise, for there is nothing about Maurice Kane that isn't genuine. He never pretends to be other than he is.

When he came to the house in 1910 one of the things which first impressed his fellow-legislators about Maurice Kane was his sincerity. What he said he meant and what he promised he invariably performed. He never talked for the sake of hearing the sound of his own voice. When he took the floor he knew his subject and his arguments carried weight, for his hearers felt certain that he believed in the cause he was espousing.

One of the most memorable victories scored by Rep. Kane was when he put through the house, against the tremendous influence of the committee on railroads and the attorney-general of the state, the bill introduced by himself to extend the privilege of half-fares on railroads to pupils in normal schools and business colleges.

The attorney-general had ruled that business colleges were in no wise public schools and expressed the opinion that a clause in the law including them in the half-fare privilege would result in the entire act being declared unconstitutional by the supreme court.

As a result, the committee decided to make a fight to secure the defeat of the measure in whole, but Rep. Kane rallied the members to his support of the normal school section, and was able to administer to the committee its worse whipping of the entire session. The measure was afterward killed in the senate on a vote of 18 to 16, but it was only through the untiring efforts of the commttee members that a majority of two was mustered in the upper chamber even.

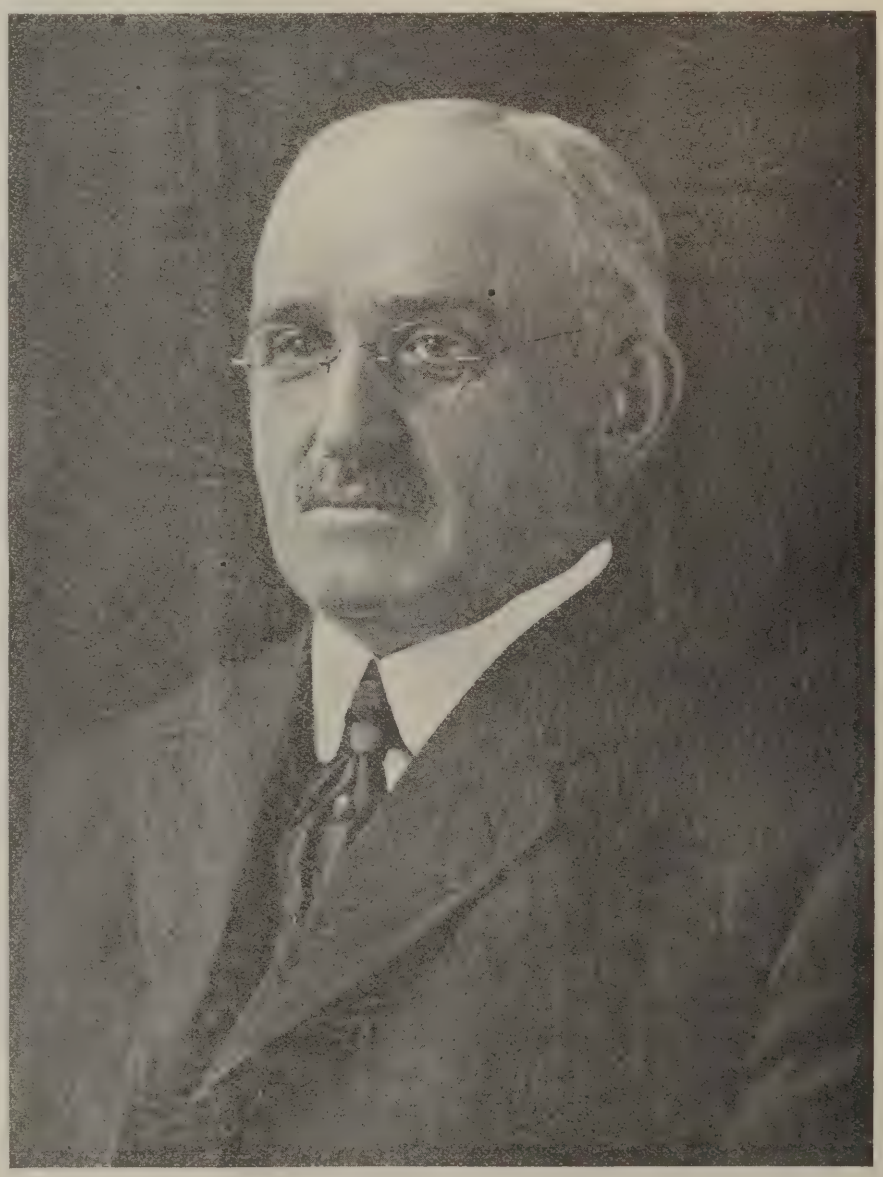
While he made no pretensions to being a progressive he supported every worthy measure coming under that classification. He favored the direct election of United States senators, which required some courage in those days; he voted for the federal income tax, the 54 hour bill and the initiative and referendum. He maintained that Gov. Draper should have signed the 8-hour bill and voted to pass it over his veto.

His views on that most-discussed and far-reaching measure have since been shared by most republicans. He showed his friendship to organized labor by voting for the measures to allow a trial by jury in injunction cases and that which would provide that no restraining order should issue in a labor dispute to interfere with anything not held to be the commission of an offence under the law.

As a member of the committee on water supply, of which he was made clerk, he was always found ready to protect the rights and interests of a municipality against the greed of the water companies.

Last year Maurice Kane did valuable service for Joseph Walker, giving freely of his time and strength to visit various sections of the state both in the primary and election campaigns. One of his most unselfish services for the republican party was last fall when County Comm. Lyman P. Thomas of Middleboro suddenly switched to the Progressives and left the party without a candidate. Maurice Kane accepted the nomination and agreed to go out and make a fight in the strongest bull moose district in the state. While he was defeated he made a splendid run, and the republicans of his county are showing that they have not forgotten what he did by the way they are rallying to his support for state treasurer.

If Maurice Kane is nominated for state treasurer this fall the republican party will have taken a long step forward in liberalizing itself and in indicating to all elements that they are to be recognized, as well as attracting voters who have wandered into other party ranks because of the more cordial welcome accorded them there. He is an able campaigner and one of the most forceful speakers in the republican ranks, besides which he is closer to the voters of the state than probably any other man on the republican ticket. He has been doing great work for the party, and, being an indefatigable worker, it is likely that before November he will be worth thousands of votes to the party.



Maurice Kane is in his 53d year, sturdy in mind and body and able to give the commonwealth the kind of service it should receive from its officials. He has been for several years a member of the republican committee of Whitman and has acted as its chairman. He is at present a member of the board of selectmen. He is an active member of the Plymouth County Republican club as well as of the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Order of Foresters and the Elks.

WILLIAM S. KINNEY

Boston Legislator, Who Is Making a Great Effort to Recapture the Secretary of State's Office for the Republicans, Has Shown Much Ability as a Member of the City Council and of the Legislature.

It required some courage for Rep. William S. Kinney of Ward 10, now a candidate for the secretary of state nomination, to jump into the suffrage fight in the legislature this year and to take his place among the most active supporters of woman suffrage. While the republican platform of last fall declared for a referendum or some means of gaining an expression of opinion on this question there was never any question that the great majority of party leaders were squarely opposed to extending the voting privilege to include the ladies.



The plank in question was regarded very lightly at the time it was adopted. When the legislature convened last January it was well known to the women that that plank was regarded by the legislators as a huge joke and that they had no intention of abiding by it. There was an openly expressed disposition on the part of many republican members of the house to entirely ignore the party's pledge and to kill off the constitutional amendment as ruthlessly as they had in other years.

There were others who favored giving the question a "straw vote" and this took the shape of the so-called Drury bill, emanating from the Waltham member. The women opposed this measure vigorously and charged the republicans with breaking their promise.

There were though a few republican members who came out openly and demanded that the party live up to its agreement. Further than this they held that it was a question to be faced some time and that that time might just as well be now as later.

Conspicuous among them was Rep. Kinney, who admitted frankly and freely that he was originally an anti-suffragist, but that he had become convinced of the justice of the demands made by the women. Coming from such a republican stronghold as Ward 10 he encountered bitter opposition from his constituents, but he showed that he was made of good stuff by sticking to his position, regardless of the consequences to himself.

Since the session was over and some of the republicans have had time to cool off and think things over they have come to admit that they made a mistake and that Rep. Kinney was right. One of the worst blunders made by the majority this year—and there were some prize-winners—was the way the suffrage question was handled.

In his present campaign for the nomination for secretary of state, perhaps nothing has so helped Rep. Kinney as the brave stand he took on this big question. It convinced many of the voters that he had convictions and that when the test comes he isn't in the habit of running away from them.

Another measure which interested Rep. Kinney was the movement to control the buying and selling of stocks which has been popularly known as "blue-sky" legislation. After studying into the subject at at some length, not to say considerable depth, he introduced a bill "to provide for safeguarding the business of stock-brokers." Under its provisions no person could negotiate contracts for the sale or hypothecation of securities for another or for a corporation of which he is not an officer or of which he does not hold stock, bonds or other securities except a stock-broker.

It further provided that no person could act as stock-broker unless he had secured from the commissioner of corporations a license to run one year and to cost $250.

Said stock-broker was to keep an accurate account of all his transactions which were to be open to the inspection of the commissioner of corporations or his assistants. When it came down to the penalty, without which any such measure would be valueless, this was made adequate by provisions for a fine of from $500 to $2000 or imprisonment of not more than two years or both for any person assuming to act as a stock-broker without a license. It was still further provided that such person could be held personally liable on all contracts negotiated by him.

It was a long fight and a hard one, and while it ended in defeat it opened the way for legislation another year. It served to stir up public sentiment and to awaken interest in an evil which has been met in other states by drastic legislation.

Another measure introduced by Mr. Kinney this year provided for the appointment of a special commission of three by the governor to investigate and report on the best method of classifying the present haphazard system of pensions, so as to provide a uniform standard. The social welfare committee reported favorably on this proposition.

Rep. Kinney's third bill provided for compulsory electrification on the Boston & Albany as far as South Framingham, within five years, and the abolition of the Back Bay freight yards.

Besides these three bills, Rep. Kinney had charge in the house for the taxation committee of an amendment to the consfitution, based largely on Rep. Kinney's own petition, but also to cover a number of other taxation matters before the committee, providing for a bona fide income tax. The present state income tax permits the levying only on incomes derived from trade, profession, or employment. The income tax resolution framed by Rep. Kinney was broad enough to cover all incomes, except that derived from real estate already taxed, and would also permit a three mills tax on intangible personal property.

When Rep. Kinney came to the house a year ago he was known chiefly as a most attractive public speaker. He had for several years participated as a stump speaker in state and local campaigns and was regarded as one of the most entertaining as well as convincing talkers the republican party could claim. But he soon showed that he was much more than this. He had served in the old Boston common council and there gained an insight into legislative ways. His father had been a member of the same body and was also a speaker of considerable power.

Rep. Kinney in his first year at the State House served on the committees on taxation and constitutional amendments and did good work on both. This year he was made chairman of taxation and was also a member of the committee on federal relations. In debate he was ready and able and his remarks on the floor were characterized by excellent judgment and a faculty for presenting his arguments clearly and concisely.

Rep. Kinney was born in Boston on Nov. 13, 1882. After leaving the English high school he entered the Boston University law school and completed the course there in 1903. He has been a member of the ward committee for four years. He is also a member of the Economic, Boston Yacht, and Boston City clubs and is a Mason and an Elk. He is a fine type of the young republican upon whom the future of the party rests and if he becomes the next secretary of the commonwealth will undoubtedly give that office a splendid administration.

PUTTING IT UP TO GEORGE.

At the hearing before the board of aldermen of Fall River on the question of fixing a limit of taxation for municipal purposes, several speakers, including the representatives of the Fall River chamber of commerce advocated maintaining the existing tax limit, and offered as an alternative for raising revenue, a system of sewer rentals. This would be a taxation in another form with a difference only in the title of the charge upon the property owners, says the New Bedford Mercury. The only way in which this method would accomplish economy would be in restricting sewer building, whereas the building of sewers is something to be encouraged as in the interest of the good health of the community.

Feared the Other.

The man of great financial prominence met with an accident.

"We'll have to probe," said the doctor.

Just at that moment the man recovered consciousness and exclaimed:

"If it's a surgical operation go ahead, but if it's another investigation, give me an anesthetic."—Washington Star.

CHARLES L. BURRILL

Boston Banker Who Seeks Republican State Treasurer Nomination a Forceful Business Man Whose Qualifications for the Place He is Striving for Make Him an Eminently Fitting Candidate.

For the first time in many years the republicans of Massachusetts have an opportunity of nominating for their candidate for state treasurer a man who knows the banking business from A to Z. Charles L. Burrill, one of the two candidates for the nomination, is thoroughly versed in banking laws, customs and usages. He has been engaged in banking and finance all his life. This is the age of the specialist. Both the republicans and the democrats have been in the habit of nominating men for state treasurer either because they



were good fellows or to pay some of the leaders' political debts.

"Charlie" Burril is known as a live wire in the banking, political and social circles in which he moves. He always keeps moving, doing something and keeping the other fellow guessing. He has ideas and is not afraid to state them. He gets around among people, touches elbows with all classes and has a pretty good knowledge of what is going on in the state. The man that beats Charlie Burrill in a political contest or a business transaction has got to arise at an early morning hour.

Mr. Burrill has taken great interest in all civic affairs, and as an illustration of his earnestness when he undertakes anything it may be cited that he was one of the City club committee of 100 which raised the funds for the new building, which when completed will make the organization the foremost of its kind in the country. He was also chairman of the Fourth of July committee of 1913 that inaugurated the safe and sane Fourth, as a result of which Boston, for the first time in a generation, if not longer, observed a Fourth of July without a serious accident of any kind and without a single fatality or the usual aftermath of lockjaw. The press of the country commented on the fact and clippings were received from all sections congratulating Boston on the outcome of its efforts.

He joined the Roosevelt movement last year and was elected as one of the delegates-at-large to the republican national convention. He remained loyal and steadfast to the colonel all through the contest at Chicago, but he declined to follow him out of the republican party. Burrill is a practical man—a progressive man, if you please to call him such—and he knows that the ony way to accomplish things is to fight within the party and put the other fellow out of business.

His resolution to remain a republican and support the party nominee is now being demonstrated as a much safer and saner political policy than to follow a disaffected leader, however brilliant, out of the party. Burrill's analytical mind saw that if the republican vote of the country was divided between Taft and Roosevelt, the democrats would sweep the country, which they did. He urged all the Roosevelt men to remain in the republican fold and support the party nominee for president. Had Burrill joined the bull moose movement he would not today have been in the position to appeal to the republicans for their support in the primaries for the treasureship nomination. He and his friends think that the republicans owe something politically to those progressives like him who were for Roosevelt for the nomination but supported Taft after he was nominated as the party candidate for president.

Mr. Burrill has been a life long republican. He has never been ashamed to show his colors in a campaign. He enjoys a political contest. He is good natured in all his fights and he has been in some of the thickest fighting in the days of the old school board contests, when prejudice and partizanship was at its height. For a number of years he was elected to the school board of Boston as a republican. He took an active and leading part in the reform of the board's affairs and in the administration of the schools.

For many years Mr. Burrill proved his right to call himsef a working republican by serving on the republican ward and city committee. Burrill has always been engaged in fighting politically for somebody else. Now that he has announced his candidacy for treasurer his friends all over the state are hustling to land the nomination for him.

Mr. Burrill is a Boston boy, born in the West End, and he always has made his home here. He attended the Phillips School and later the English High School, from which he was graduated in the class of 1882. He then entered banking life, first as clerk in the employ of the Exchange bank later going to the Second National, from which, after many years' service, he went to the Adams Trust company, when it was organized, as its vice president and treasurer. The Adams Trust company was merged with the American Trust company, it will be recalled, and Mr. Burrill's recognized ability in these offices caused him to be invited to become vice president and treasurer of the American Trust company in State street. He is widely known in banking and brokerage circles; not only in this city, but in many other places. He started and successfully launched the Paul Revere Trust company and for some time was an important figure in New York financial circles. He is a director of the Federal Trust company.

Mr. Burrill was tendered the office of bank commissioner by Gov. Guild, but declined, because of business reasons, to accept the place.

Aside from his banking interests, Mr. Burrill has been prominently connected with various lines of work of public character. He has served as a member of the Boston school committee, and has been a director of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, and actively interested in promoting its country week and other work in behalf of those whom the union seeks to help. He was for some time treasurer of King's Chapel and active in that church's work. He belongs to the Boston Bank Officers' association, of which he formerly was president and a member of its executive committee. Other business connections which Mr. Burrill has had have been as director of the Mason & Hamlin company, and also trustee of a number of large estates.

Among social organizations, Mr. Burrill belongs to the Puritan club, of which he is treasurer, the Eastern Yacht club at Marblehead, the Windermere associates, and the Press club.



JOSEPH C. PELLETIER

District Attorney of Suffolk County Whose Conduct of that Great Office Has Been So Consistently Above Reproach that He is Unopposed for a Renomination.

Joseph C. Pelletier, district attorney for Suffolk county, will be renominated and re-elected in November for another term of three years with hardly the semblance of opposition from any responsible source. In his official position Mr. Pelletier has demonstrated his fitness for the office, and he has maintained its dignity without in any way sacrificing its prestige or power. Moreover, those who, only a few years ago, labored under the impression that there was danger that the district attorney's office would get into politics and remain there, have been happily disappointed. Mr. Pelletier holds to the belief that the prosecuting attorney for the county of Suffolk is the attorney for all good citizens of Suffolk. It is a belief that should be encouraged in every possible way.



Mr. Pelletier was nominated and elected as a democrat, and a democrat he is today as always. Last year he was a formidable candidate for the governorship in the democratic ante-primary campaign, but he did not take his office into that campaign, and it did not have to be taken out of politics and restored to the people when the verdict was reached. The business of the county was transacted then, as always, in an orderly and non-political manner, and the method of its transaction has deeply impressed those conversant with the facts.

It may be that from a certain narrow standpoint he is not a good politician. It may be that, if he had been a good politician one year ago, he would have resorted to methods in order to achieve victory that were resorted to by his opponent, but his kind of politics is not that kind of politics. He has never, in his somewhat extensive career before the public, felt that it was good politics or good citizenship to use methods which, while they might bring votes, would also bring an evil crop of ill feeling between citizens of a big and cosmopolitan city.

Mr. Pelletier is a native of Boston and for more than a hundred years his family have been residents of this city. He is a loyal Bostonian in the broadest sense of the term, and he is at his best as a public speaker when he is paying tribute to our modern Athens.

Mr. Pelletier is a graduate of Boston College and of the Boston University law school, having begun the study of law before he had completed his college course and having been admitted to the bar before he had been graduated from the law school. For a season after his graduation from Boston College, he was an assistant superintendent of the Marcella street home, a municipal institution, some years ago abolished, but which at that time contained hundreds of boys and girls and a dozen teachers, all of them under his charge.

He became very much interested in the work of practical uplift before it had become the fad that it has since become. He was appointed to membership on the board of trustees of children's institutions for the city of Boston, where he did excellent work of the kind that counts. He brought to his duties as a member of that unpaid board practical knowledge of the world and a desire to do the right thing without the possibility of departmental "slopovers."

In 1905 he was appointed to membership on the board of civil service commissioners by Gov. William L. Douglas, to succeed Bentley W. Warren. For four years Mr. Pelletier was a member of the board, resigning in the fall of 1909 to become a candidate for district attorney.

He decided to enter the contest for district attorney at a time when that office was in politics and apparently in politics to stay. That was not the fault of those who had filled the office prior to his own election, but it was due to certain remarkable conditions which could not have been precedented and which, in all probability, will never be duplicated. John B. Moran, the brilliant, aggressive, hard-hitting friend of the under dog and clarion-voiced challenger of his opponents, had passed away. His place had been filled by the appointment of Arthur D. Hill, also brilliant, aggressive and determined, who was backed for election as his own successor by an important and influential element in the community.

Mr. Pelletier had won a contest for the party nomination in a county convention of the democracy, the nomination had been made unanimous by his opponents in that convention, and he entered into the following campaign for election with a zeal and enthusiasm which surprised his friends as well as his opponents. Dist. Atty. Hill was a picturesque fighter, he stood upon an excellent record in the position, and with party ties hanging loose—as they were at that time, there were many who did not believe that Mr. Pelletier could win.

He won by a handsome margin, he at once organized his staff on a business-like basis, to suit his own idea of the needs of the office, and since then he has been conducting the business of the people of the county with a view to attaining the best results. He has not sought to make totals, like a gunner out for record in marksmanship. It has been well said that a public prosecutor should not be a public persecutor, and his first purpose, in every case that he has undertaken, has been to obtain justice rather than a record of convictions.

He does not believe in indiscriminate pardoning of criminals. There are men in this community, as in every other, who cannot be turned loose, in justice to the people and in justice to themselves. They cannot walk in the path that is called straight, and their freedom for as short a time as 24 hours is a menace to property or to life, according to the bent of their twisted careers. And as district attorney Mr. Pelletier has considered every case coming under his jurisdiction from every legitimate angle, and he has considered every case with a knowledge of the facts that could not, from the very nature of things, be had by outsiders. His staff of assistants are in close touch with him and the work of the department is like the operation of a well oiled machine.

Mr. Pelletier is a club man, but not a professional club man. You know the difference. He likes his clubs, because of the club atmosphere, rather because of the fact that club membership carries with it certain desirable forms of prestige and influence for those who like to travel politically on that kind of prestige and influence. He has been very prominent for years in the Knights of Columbus, first in this state and later up to the present time as a national officer, for he holds the position of national advocate, and has just been re-elected for another term.

His work as district attorney is the best possible argument for his re-election. He has not been spectacular in his methods. Temperamentally he is not one of those who seek the limelight, nor are his methods such that the limelight follows him up and down the stage. He has dared to do his duty as he believed his duty should be done, and at times he has dared to do something when, if he had done something else, it would have brought more applause from the unthinking. The district attorney of Suffolk county has considered neither wealth nor influence in doing his duty; better still, he has considered least of all the plaudits of the crowds or the possibilities of first-page position and illustration.

There is need nowadays not only of district attorneys but of other officials of exactly that type.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY ABROAD.

The United Fruit company has more than 1,000,000 acres of land in Central America, where it raises bananas and has 50,000 men on its payroll. It takes special care of the sanitary conditions of its plantation and employs several hundred physicians, nurses and sanitary workers and 50 surgeons. It has as great success in the matter of sanitation as that of the famous canal zone.

AUTOISTS TO PAY FOR GOOD ROADS.

France, the happy touring ground of the automobilist, is confronted with the problems of preserving 6000 miles of good roads. It is proposed that $50,000,000 be expended in putting a coat of tar on these roads during the next 10 or 12 years, the money to be secured by a graduated tax on automobiles, ranging form $10 for 12-horsepower cars to $50 for all over 60 horsepower.

Ought to Own a Millionaire Father.

"You ought to be ashamed to spend the best part of your life in jail," said the kind old lady to the prisoner.

"Madam," replied the convict, "don't blame me for it. I assure you that I am here against my will."—Detroit Free Press.

CHARLES E. HATFIELD

Chairman of the Republican State Committee Has Demonstrated that His Courage is Equal to Anything These Troublous Political Times May Put Upon It.

The three-year period in which the republican party in this state has been separated from the governor's chair hasn't crusted a bit of the genial, kindly optimism of Chairman Charles E. Hatfield of the republican state committee, and he is facing the coming election with the same cheerful determination to win that has characterized him since his entrance into politics.

Certain sad-faced gentlemen, who are strong on prophecy but weak on work, are wagging their heads seriously these days, and have been in a really bad way today. But Mr. Hatfield is the sort of man that keeps close control of his heart and head in defeat as well as victory, and his friends and his enemies—political, that is, for he hasn't a personal enemy—know him as a man of resource in offensive and defensive political strategy.

The opinion his political enemies hold of him is probably best illustrated by a remark made by a well-known democratic leader during an address at a luncheon attended by dem-



ocrats, republicans and progressives.

"I'll say this for Charlie Hatfield," declared this man; "he's a fair fighter."

And the applause testified that all those present unanimously subscribed to the encomium.

"Never quit under fire," might be cited as one of Hatfield's slogans; and this is the sort of spirit with which Hatfield and others like him are holding the republican ranks together and building for future victories.

When Mr. Hatfield took the chairmanship of the republican state committee in 1910 the small Draper plurality of the year before had already cast the shadow of what was to come upon the republican wall. There were scoffers then; insurgents and faint-hearted ones; but Chairman Hatfield infused new energy into the organization, met just demands for changes with satisfactory settlements and took the field.

When Gov. Draper went down to defeat for re-election under the 35,000 plurality which swept Gov. Foss into a position to prove that no man was a better practical joker, the scoffers and the faint-hearted blossomed anew.

"Charlie was a mighty good fellow," they wailed sadly; "but—"

But from the men who really knew the tremendous fight that Mr. Hatfield had waged there came nothing but the heartiest praise.

"Mr. Hatfield did all that was possible to save the day," declared Mr. Draper.

And when January came round again the "but" was answered conclusively by the unanimous re-election of Chairman Hatfield. This was against all precedent, for in the seven times before that when the party was defeated since the civil war, the head of the state committee was each time placed on the sacrificial altar to appease somebody or other.

Mr. Hatfield's re-election was in fact, but a tribute to his efficiency and to his fairness; for at that time the three-cornered contest for governor between Frothingham, Walker and White was shaping up, and Mr. Hatfield had frankly stated that he preferred Louis A. Frothingham. As chairman of the state organization, however, he could not properly take part in the pre-primary contest. Hence his election showed the confidence in him entertained by the other candidates that he would play no favorites in the contest.

Once again at that time Mr. Hatfield took up the work of rebuilding, strengthening, conciliating, cheering, planning to overturn that 35,000 plurality. His reputation as a jolly optimist, but at the same time a cool, determined general, was further increased, but again he fell short of success—8000 short that time.

From beneath the defeat that fell upon them partly by their own inaction, the scoffers and faint-hearted again emerged and yelled. There was talk of opposition to Mr. Hatfield this time—rumors that he would surely be beaten; but precedent was again disregarded and he was retained as chairman.

When last year the Roosevelt ambition gave birth to the progressive party, the clouds were black indeed, and their downpour a heavy one on election day. But Mr. Hatfield took up the additional burden manfully; although a part of his own army had seceded, he faced the intact democracy without complaint, and fought a good fight, an aggressive fight, but once more a losing one.

"Hatfield will have to be sacrificed this time for the sake of the party," was the cry heard then. To judge from the talk of the opposition it was a foregone conclusion that he couldn't be re-elected under any circumstances. But Hatfield, as usual, was discovered underneath the battle smoke standing calmly by his guns. The opposition crumbled when it came to a show down, and we find Charles E. Hatfield still the chairman of the republican state committee; still hard at work and still believing that the verdict in the next state election will be in favor of his party.

Charles E. Hatfield was born in Medford on Sept. 30, 1862, the son of Charles and Ann L. Hatfield. He attended the Allen school and Dean academy. After studying law he took up his residence in Newton and it was not long before his zeal and optimism brought him the chairmanship of the Newton republican organization. In fact he held that position so long that the average resident of Newton doesn't know when he succeeded.

In 1894 he made his first run for office, and had no difficulty in being elected to the common council. In 1909 he was given the democratic as well as the republican nomination for Mayor of Newton and in 1911 was re-elected by a big plurality. His administration of Newton's municipal affairs have been businesslike and efficient, without negelecting the human equation; and it was with genuine regret that members of all parties in his city heard this year that he had decided not to be a candidate for another term.

As a lawyer, Mr. Hatfield has a large probate practice. He also manages considerable trust property, is identified with the leading banks in his city, and has been associated prominently with the Fitchburg railroad. He has a small farm in proximity to his Newton home, a summer place on Lake Winnipesaukee, and for hobbes, has automobiling and motor boating. He is married and has one daughter, who recently graduated from Smith College. He is a prominent worker in the Neighborhood club, the Newton club, the old Northgate club, and is a member of several fraternal organizations.

mumbling that the republican party can't come back; that the g. o. p. organization in this state has been crumpled beyond repair by the sucessive democratic assaults. But when one of this all-is-lost cult meets Charles E. Hatfield, the latter seldom fails to inject some of his own remarkable enthusiasm and fighting force into the wailer, who usually leaves Hatfield with the firm conviction that nothing can stop the republican sun from reappearing soon on the political horizon.

For Mr. Hatfield, by his daily work, rather than by predictions and promises, is proving his own belief that the g. o. p., having recovered its breath, will once again commence the forward march. Daily he is attending to his political fences—bolstering up the weak, curbing the tempestuous, organizing here and there; and when the men on the republican state and legislative tickets take the field for the big November fight, they will have solidly behind them an efficient, fighting organization now being devoloped by Chairman Hatfield.

With a less courageous man at the helm, the republican party in Massachusetts might

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Desperate Undertaking.

The fat man was a sight. His face was scratched, he wore a bandage across his brow and one arm in a sling.

"What's the matter?" asked a friend. "Been in a cyclone?"

"No," the fat man replied. "I tried to put on my raincoat without stopping my automobile."—Youngstown Telegram.

HENRY L. BOWLES

Public-Spirited Citizen, Astute and Succcessful Business Man and One Who Believes the State Should Not Only Assert But That It Should Maintain Equal Opportunity for All.

There is no more interesting figure in Massachusetts politics today than that of Henry L. Bowles, who is the democratic as well as the progressive candidate for the governor's council in the 8th dist.

Unassuming and modest, Mr. Bowles has never been given to talking about himself, and his business affairs and as a consequence it is only a few of his close friends that are familiar with the history of the man whose life story reads like a romance.

Not yet 50 years of age but possessing many of the virile qualities that have spelled success for other leaders. Mr. Bowles has steadily climbed through a kaleidoscopic career as farm hand, ranchman, lumberman, hotel clerk, watch maker, lunch room manager and proprietor of one of the best known chain of lunch rooms in the United States, until he now stands as one of the foremost business men of Springfield, his home for 15 years, a man of large wealth and high business standing.

Mr. Bowles was born in Athens, Vt., about 47 years ago. His father died before he was 12 years of age, and for the next six years he laid the foundation for a rugged, healthy physique in vigorous outdoor exercise on the Vermont farm, where he was obliged to toil early and late in order to take care of himself.

At the age of 18 years he left Vermont and went out to Osage, Ia., where for two years more he engaged in work on the farm, and from there continued on west to California, where for the next four years he was successively employed as a lumberman and a ranchman.

Tiring of the west he came back east and secured a position with the American Waltham Watch company and from this employment went to Salem, where for three years he was night clerk in a hotel.

His next step brought him into business relations with the proprietor of a successful lunch room who had recognized the economy of utilizing space in his establishment with the type of chairs now familiar in the so-called "chair" lunch rooms.

Mr. Bowles quickly saw the unlimited business possibilities in the chair lunch business and decided to start a lunch room solely on a chair basis. Approximately 15 years ago, Mr. Bowles went to Springfield and with a few hundred dollars of borrowed capital opened the Baltimore lunch in that city.

This was his first big venture and he staked his all in the enterprise, which was a success from the very outset. The patronage that this first place received from people in all walks of life proved the soundness of his judgment that there was a wide demand for these lunchrooms where simple, staple foods could be quickly ordered and secured with a minimum waste of time and a minimum cost because the customer served himself.

Quick to recognize the demand for this new type of lunch room others have developed the same idea until every city and town in the United States of any size has its "chair" establishments.

Mr.Bowles sunk all his profits from the first venture into other similar enterprises in other cities and his chain of lunch rooms now includes besides the original establishment in Springfield, restaurants of the same type in Hartford, Syracuse, Buffalo, Detroit, Toledo, Milwaukee, Duluth and Toronto and Hamilton, Can.

These various establishments, which cater to a tremendous patronage, comprise the foundation of a successful business.

Knowing what it is to endure hard knocks in a struggle for existence, Mr. Bowles has always been the sort of man to reach out a hand and give the other fellow a boost whenever he sees the opportunity. He himself has no adequate idea of the amount of money that in a single year he dispenses in this way for worthy purposes with no further thought except a hope that his assistance will enable somebody less fortunate than he to make good.

In the same way he is grateful to the city that gave him his start and much of his money has been invested in large business enterprises that make for the civic betterment and improvement of his home city. He is known to be the owner of much valuable real estate in Springfield, Hartford and other cities where he does business and his investments cover a wide range of enterprises.

Much of his business success, Mr. Bowles credits to a system that he originated when he made his start 15 years ago, and in which it may truly be said he is the pioneer. This system is a co-poerative scheme by which his employes share in the profits of his business.



Other business enterprises have taken hold of this scheme in one form or another with a blare of trumpets and pages of prepared publicity matter, but 15 years ago Mr. Bowles saw the advantage and the justice of a plan of this sort, instituted it in all of his business establishments and has since continued it with profit to the men who work for him and with profit to himself because his employes are virtually his partners. Needless to say, he has never had any labor troubles.

"I want every man employed by me to have a chance to make good in every sense of the word and when possible to enjoy a partnership in the business," he said years ago. This statement was not made in the midst of a political campaign, but when he had recently embarked upon a new business venture.

Today there are more than 400 men stretched half across a continent who are on his persoual payroll, and more than 100 of these men—the men who have been in his employ for at least two years—share his profits with him.

"I will not be satisfied," he said recently, "until I can conceive of some scheme to give them all a chance to come along with me and get their fair share of the profits they help to make.

"That spells opportunity for them and success for me."

Of course he finds men who will not respond.

"I'm perfectly willing that such a chap should work for somebody else," he declares.

Mr. Bowles has always been an independend and he stands for the same principles in politics that he does in business.

"I've never made a speech in my life," he said with some trepidation, when he was asked to take the stump this fall.

The leaders were quick to recognize that with a man of Mr. Bowles' ability on both democratic and progressive tickets it is possible to swing a rock-ribbed republican councillor district from the republicans over to the opposition.

As one of the democratic leaders put it, "We know that if Mr. Walsh is elected, the western end of the state will be represented by some one upon whose fairness he can rely."

"And if Mr. Bird is elected?" inquired a progressive, "What then?"

"Well if the progressives win, Mr. Bird should have men friendly to him in the council," was the reply of the democratic leader, "and to tell the truth, it is about time the old republican ring is knocked out in the district."

Mr. Bowles is fortunate in having both nominations. The combined vote of the democrats and progressives last year would have defeated even such an experienced leader as Col. Goetting.

He is not a candidate for the executive council because he hankers after office. He agreed to take the councillor nomination this year because his party leaders convinced this that it was his duty to go into the fight.

What Bowles goes after he usually gets. He is a fighter. The voters of his district and the parties behind him reaize that the councillor fight this year is going to be a real battle in which the Springfield man is bound to give a good account of himself.

JOHN J. HIGGINS

District Attorney of Middlesex County, a Man to Whom the Republican Party Owes Much, and One Who Has Won by Hard Work, Indomitable Courage and Sterling Worth All That He Has Ever Received.

If there is anything about the American system of government that commands the admiration of all the nations of the world, it is the certainty with which men of ability come to the top. Others who are so worthy may rise with them, but these soon sink back into the strata to which they belong and in which they may float. Those fitted to remain at the top stay there, to the great good of the people, of the government and of the nation.

No matter how obscure may be the birth of the brilliant man; no matter what obstacles he may be obliged to surmount before he attracts attention, there is something in the American atmosphere and much in the American system of equal opportunity which renders it absolutely certain that sooner or later his chance will come and he will thenceforth be an influence in the civilization of his time.

If illustrations were needed to point the moral of this they might be found by the score, and one need go from Boston no farther afield than Somerville to discover an excellent example in John J. Higgins, district attorney of Middlesex county. Today he is regarded as one of the best trial lawyers in Massachusetts; a decade ago he was unknown outside his own circle. Now he is looked upon as one of the best public speakers in the state; 10 years ago his ability was not recognized except in the local courts. In 1913 he is a force for good in the republican party; in 1903 he was simply a faithful worker, true to his political principles and unswerving in his devotion to them.

Mr. Higgins's rise was no accident. It was the result of years and years of constant loyalty to a purpose—that purpose to develop all the latent talent with which a wise creator had endowed him. He was not born to affluence; far from it. He was reared among the hardships and inconveniences of a workingman's home, but so indomitable was his will and so vaulting his ambition that he entered Phillips Exeter academy after leaving the public schools of Boston, where he was born, and then worked himself through the Harvard law school. There was not an easy step in the whole rough road to education. It was work and will power, driven by ambition, that accomplished the task the young man had set out for himself.

His education secured and his degree safely folded away, young Mr. Higgins had yet the second and possibly the harder task to perform—that of building for himself a law practice, which, after all, was the main incentive that spurred ambition to its task. In this he likewise was successful—not just at first, for he didn't expect that, but after a due amount of hard work and constant plugging, during which the young man never made the mistake of supposing that his education ended with his school days. In fact, he studied even harder after he left school than he had before. When business did come he was equipped to transact it.

A sketch of his career as a lawyer would show that same dogged spirit that drove him through school. He kept everlastingly at it, with the result that his success was measured by his energy and he came in time to be reckoned one of the influential members of the bar.

The third era in his career came when he entered public life as a candidate first for the board of aldermen, then the legislature and last for the republican nomination for district attorney. He, like all heathy-minded Americans who understand that the interest of the citizenship in public affairs is the vital spark of a republic, had long had an ambition to become a factor in the affairs of the community. It probably was not as a district attorney that he thought of himself, there is something too deadly prosaic about such a post to appeal even to a lawyer whose other ambitions are centred about the courts.

Hence his entrance into politics was through the Somerville city council, where he fought his way against odds into the board of aldermen. He stayed there for three years, the last of which he served as president. Then he was chosen for the house of representatives—and his chance had come; another American thereupon rose from obscurity to the attention of men.

It is by results only that a legislator may be judged, for among 240 men chosen from various walks of life to represent all sorts of constituencies there must and always is much material that is more or less mediocre. In such company, however, the man of ability stands out the more prominently, and it was not long before Rep. Higgins of Somerville was regarded as one of the house leaders. His ability as a speaker gave him added prestige and before the session closed he had reached a high position in the house. It was he who stood between the people and the Boston Elevated company when that corporation sought, through the enactment of the Cambridge subway act, to acquire rights in certain streets which did not belong to them. He stopped the steal in a single speech.

The next year, 1907, he duplicated his success of the previous session, besides which he added immeasurably to his reputation, for he was given charge, by the committee on judiciary, of the two biggest bills in the legislature—the anti-bucket shop bill and the anti-United Shoe Machinery bill. Both measures marked the beginning in this state of the fight of the people against special corporate privilege and the people won in each case because of the great courage and never-surrender trait in the character of the gentleman from Somerville.

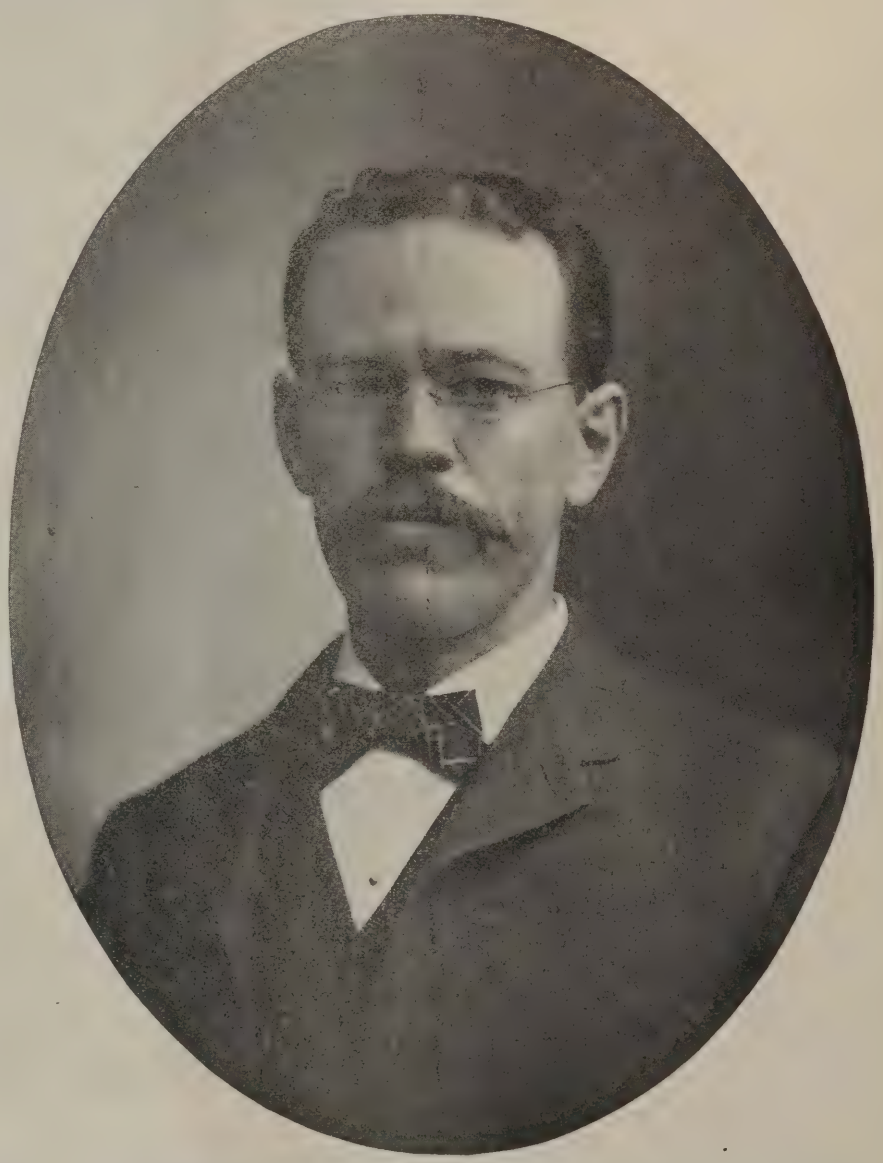
His next political office was the one he now fills, district attorney of the great county of Middlesex. He won the nomination only after one of the hardest convention fights Massachusetts has ever seen, but he won, and so successfully has he filled the place that he has been twice re-elected.

The history of that struggle is one of the classic tales of the struggle for direct nominations and the abolition of the convention system in Massachusetts. It is of small importance, however, in a sketch of the hero of it, of the man who emerged from all the trickery and double-dealing that characterized it, not only with the nomination, but with the knowledge that he had played fair through every move.

There is another moral to it, though, for the worth and honesty of the man Higgins as both were then demonstrated, are of themselves assets to the republican party which the latter can ill afford to overlook and which its wisest leaders are not at all likely to. The organization and the people have need for such men, and the opportunity to still further advance him in the public service is certain to be taken advantage of.

Mr. Higgins has been mentioned many times for the attorney-generalship, and even this year when there was a prospect that Atty-Gen. Swift might retire, the name of the Middlesex district attorney was the first to be mentioned as his successor. Many prominent republicans in all sections of the state were ready at that time to declare allegiance to him did he care to enter the lists, but this he declined to do so long as Mr. Swift did not say that he was about to return to private practice.

Mr. Swift will retire next year, however, and there is no doubt whatever that Mr. Higgins will be an active candidate to succeed him, and the same republicans who this year were anxious to do what they could to advance his interests will undoubtedly be found behind him then. More than that, there is likely to be, as a result of the present campaign, a realignment of the republican forces that will be of much benefit to the party and which will make it imperative that men like Mr. Higgins, who by thrift, native ability and unrelenting work have come up from the people to places of prominence, shall be chosen to represent that party in the higher offices of the state government.



RAILROADS GIVE FREE SERVICE.

The public utilities commission has granted the railroads in the state authority to transport seed wheat free of charge between all points in Kansas. This was done in response to the petition of a committee of citizens from the southwestern part of the state, a district that has been seriousy affected by the dry weather.

LOUIS K. ROURKE

Most Efficient Supervisor of a Public Department New England Has Ever Known—Rose to Present High Position in Engineering World by Hard Work and Loyalty to an Ideal.

Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of Boston's public works department, furnishes a most striking example of the possibilities open to the young American citizen of the present day. Although still in his 40th year, the head of the municipality's largest department, enjoys the distinction of holding one of the most important appointive offices in the entire commonwealth, an honor that rests easily and gracefully upon his shoulders.

During his three years or more at City hall, Comm. Rourke has convinced the critics of the present administration that Mayor Fitzgerald did a wise thing when he went to the Isthmus and secured the services of Col. Goethals' most valued assistant.

The commissioner's career has been one of advancement from the very beginning. He was born in Abington in 1873 and was graduated from the public schools of that town in 1890. Even during his schoolboy days, the head of the public works department was active, aggressive and energetic. All the time he could spare from his school duties were occupied in working in the shoe factories to enable him to earn sufficient money to carry him through the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1891 he entered that institution, and received his degree four years later, after completing a course in civil engineering.

After graduating from the Institute of Technology, Mr. Rourke decided that he wanted to take up railroading and was so willing to do it that he gladly accepted a position as a section hand on the Boston & Maine railroad, believing that he could advance himself by perseverance and hard work. It was while there that young Rourke learned of a vacancy on the Panama railroad. He applied for the position and was named as supervisor of tracks. He held that place for two years and resigned to accept a still better position—that of roadmaster on the Guayaquil & Quito railroad in Ecuador. The commissioner held that position for a year and then quit to engage in business as a contractor in building different sections of the Guayaquil & Quito railroad. He completed his work in Ecuador in 1903 and returning to the United States, he formed a partnership with his brother in the contracting business. Until the United States government took up the work of digging the big ditch, the commissioner remained in this county, and then dissolved partnership with his brother to accept the position as superintendent of construction at Panama. While on that work, the commissioner passed through the various grades of superintendent of construction, superintendent of tracks, assistant division engineer and division engineer. In each position he made good, and it was against the advice of his superior officer at the Isthmus who wanted to advance him there, that the commissioner quit Panama to come to Boston to accept an appointment as head of the city's street department at $7500 a year. He took charge of that department on June 8, 1910, and on the first of the following February he was made commissioner of the public works department after the city's street, engineering, water and ferry departments were merged into one—the public works department—which employs more than 3400 men in positions high and low.

From the very day Comm. Rourke started out from "Tech" to make his way in the world, he has fought the battle of life alone, showing conclusively that a man may succeed and advance to a high position by perserverance and without so-called "pull." And he believes that that is really the only way to succeed. Politicians today, as a result of that belief, are unable to get from the head of the public works department the favors they have in years gone by, when the head of the street department was invariably a political appointee, given the position because of his worth as a political leader.

As head of the city's largest department, Comm. Rourke's duties are manifold. The department takes care of Boston's streets, sewers, water and ferries. The bridges of the city, its gas and electric lights are within the jurisdiction of the department, and in addition to all others the department has the cleaning, oiling and watering of the streets, and the collection and disposal of all the city's garbage and refuse. While it is true that the commissioner has the assistance of three division engineers in operating the department, he alone is the responsible head, and it is to Comm. Rourke that the Mayor turns when there is anything he wants to know about the department or any of its details.

He has never become enthusiastic over politics, and apparently he cares nothing about what the politicians think of him. The commissioner observes the political situation keenly however, even if from a distance, and while he is rarely willing to discuss politics even after hours, he is as familiar with the inside workings as though he devoted a large portion of his time to that phase of municipal affairs.



Never since he has been at the head of his department has he been charged by the finance commission or any of the reform organizations with recognizing or aiding politicians in the performance of his duty, but on the other hand has been frequently commended publicly by uplifters for divorcing politics from the public works department and demonstrating the fact that a political certificate of merit no longer receives recognition in the city's largest department.

The commissioner is as fearless in the discharge of his duties in Boston as he was in Ecuador when in charge of building a railroad through the wilderness. He had several hundred negroes of the fiercest type under him, many of whom carried knives and revolvers, but Mr. Rourke seldom armed himself as he went among them. Serious trouble developed at one time over the question of wages. The negroes made their demands, but Mr. Rourke was obdurate. He was tipped off one night that the gang would descend upon him, and failing to win their dispute, would set fire to a building near his sleeping quarters containings tons of dynamite. Mr. Rourke did not even take the trouble to remove the explosive. When the men appeared he stepped to the door, told them that he knew of their plan and that they could carry it out if they deemed it wise. At any event, he was not frightened. The men so admired his physical courage that they dispersed quietly. Rourke slept near the dynamite for weeks, without even posting a guard.

One has only to remain in Mr. Rourke's presence a short time to understand the traits of leadership that he possesses. Standing 6 feet 2 inches in his stocking feet, long legged and long armed, with a countenance that betrays aggressiveness and physical power and a voice that sounds like a cannon's roar, the commissioner is certainly of a distinctive type.

Although Comm. Rourke is frequently commended in the public press for his accomplishments as head of his department and for the manner in which his department is operated with fearlessness and independence, he never seeks praise for his work, and never boasts of the results he is daily obtaining. In describing any large work or the manner in which smaller improvements are being made, the commissioner confines himself wholly to facts, giving only a clear description of the undertaking and allowing the person to determine for himself whether the commissioner is right or wrong in his manner of handling the problem. On the other hand, the commissioner detests being held up and lauded for work he is paid to accomplish, and believes that if any commendation is in order, it belongs to the mayor, who is his superior, and the person against whom criticism is directed whenever anything in the department happens to go wrong.

SEVEN RIDES FOR A QUARTER.

The Detroit Street Railway company surrendered on Aug. 5 to almost all the demands of Mayor Marx. Beginning Aug. 5 the company will sell seven tickets for 25 cents on all lines on which franchises have expired.

HORNBLOWER & WEEKS

One of New England's Leading Financial Houses, Made So Through the Sterling Honesty, Great Ability, Exceeding Liberality and Wise Policies of the Men Who Are At Its Head.

The firm of Hornblower & Weeks has just celebrated its silver wedding anniversary, receiving the congratulations of a host of friends on the success already attained, with their wishes for still greater achievements in the future, which it is hoped will be prolonged for them. Like most successful partnerships, this began in a very modest way, in a small office on State street, Henry Hornblower and John W. Weeks being the principals. Several lusty children have been added to the household, the first-born being James J. Phelan, while since then James H. Wainwright, Edward L. Gerry, Andrew S. Woods, John W. Prentiss, Henry N. Sweet, Charles T. Lovering, and Ralph Hornblower have joined the list. Much of the work has been thrown upon these younger shoulders, and Mr. Weeks retired from active participation in the affairs of the firm on February 1, 1913.

Hornblower & Weeks succeeded to the business of Hornblower & Page, which had been founded by Mr. Henry Hornblower's father, and with which the latter had been identified prior to the organization of the present house. When the firm started in business James J. Phelan was its first employee, and he made himself so indispensable to the house that he was made a partner within ten years. Now the firm employs over 300 persons, which in itself is a striking testimony to the character of the house and its standing with the public. During the 25 years of its existence Hornblower & Weeks has been synonymous with conservative and honest dealings, combined with aggressive business policies.

One of the principal assets of the firm has been the fact that its members have been so well known to the public. Mr. Henry Hornblower had a wide acquaintance when the firm was started, and he has increased it steadily ever since; while Captain Weeks, as he was called in those days, before he became Congressman Weeks and Senator Weeks, and as he is still to those who have known him during all of this period, was known to a wide circle. If James J. Phelan was unknown to any in those early days he speedily rectified the omission, and today in any banking or financial circles it would be an admission of crass ignorance not to know "Jimmie" Phelan.

The senior members of the firm assert that "Jimmie" was the best office boy and messenger that ever happened, and while he is too modest to admit the allegation, his subsequent career confirms the statement. Way back in 1888, on August 7, the papers were signed constituting the firm of Hornblower & Weeks. Mr. Hornblower had had ten years practical experience in the business, in the employ of his father, who retired after the death of his partner, Mr. Page, turning the business over to his son, Henry Hornblower. The latter was ambitious, and found the opportunities that had been placed before him lacking in attractiveness, so he resolved, with characteristic energy, to expand, and his first step in that direction was fortunate, comprising association with John W. Weeks.

Henry Hornblower, the senior partner, is a man of only 50 years, and has devoted his energies ever since he was a youth to business interests. He has been urged many times to follow the example of his partner, and to enter public life, and there is no question that he would have received marked honors in that field. To all these requests, however, he has turned a deaf ear, being content with the laurels he has won in the business world. He has taken the ground that one public character was enough for the house, which has been excellently represented by his partner. Mr. Hornblower is one of the prominent and respected citizens of Arlington, for which town he has done a great deal in many ways. As an indication of the extent and variety of his business interests it may be stated that he is president and director of the Cross Paper Feeder company; director of the First National Bank of Boston, the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines, the Cape Cod Cranberry company, the Converse Rubber company, the Dorchester Mutual Fire Insurance company, the First National Bank of Arlington, the Harmony Mills, the Hoosac Mills, the International Trust company, the Knickerbocker Portland Cement company, and the Sealshipt Oyster system; and a trustee of the Boston Suburban Electric companies, the Arlington Five Cent Savings bank, and the Commonwealth Trust company. It is readily discernible that Mr. Hornblower is a busy man, though he has time to indulge in recreation, and is connected with the country club in his town.

Although not at present a member of the firm, having retired after his election as United States senator from Massachusetts, because he felt that the retention of the partnership would not be consistent with his public duties, John W. Weeks has been so closely identified with the history of the firm of Hornblower & Weeks that he cannot be omitted from any account of the history of the house. Senator Weeks is the senior in point of age, though he is only 53. He was born in Lancaster, N. H., was graduated from the United States Naval academy, and became prominently identified with the Massachusetts naval brigade. It has been a characteristic of Mr. Weeks that in whatever he engaged he went to the head. He never has been satisfied to remain in the ranks, and the United States navy lost an admiral when he decided to quit the navy and engage in the banking business.



In no position in which he has been placed has there ever been a breath of scandal against Senator Weeks, and his public career has been marked by the same honesty of purpose and the same strict attention to the interests of the public that have characterized his business career. If it should happen that the people of Massachusetts, in an attack of temporary insanity, should relieve Senator Weeks of his public duties, or if he should take that upon himself, it is probable that he would again become a power in the street.

James J. Phelan is a live wire, charged all of the time with an immense voltage of energy. He started in active business with a jump, and he has been jumping ever since. He believes that anything that is worth having is worth going after, and he never has sat around wondering why business didn't pick up. Instead he went and picked it up. Mr. Phelan has the happy combination of energy and personal attraction. All who know him, and there are thousands, are his friends, and it would be difficult to imagine a man who would not count it a privilege to do a favor for him, if the opportunity arose. There is no question that a large part of the growth of the business of Hornblower & Weeks has been the result of the untiring efforts of Mr. Phelan.

Mr. Phelan says little about his own success. He has little time, as he is occupied with other things, but that he has attained his present position at the age of only 41 is ample testimony to something out of the ordinary. He credits it to hard work, and a settled purpose to do everything that he does to the best of his ability. When he was employed as a messenger he acquired a reputation for faithfulness and industry, and in all the positions that he has filled with the firm of Hornblower & Weeks, from clerk to active partner, he has added to that reputation. It has been his endeavor to do more than has been expected from him, and he never has been addicted to the clock watching habit. His hours have been from early in the morning until his work was done, and those hours have not been conformable to the union schedules.

It is not safe to predict how far along a man of only 41, who has been making rapid progress for years, and still maintains his early gait, will get, but there is no doubt that he will be in at the finish, while many who started with him or later have fallen by the way. Just at present, in addition to his responsibilities as an active partner in the firm, of which he is a representative on the floor of the Boston Stock Exchange, Mr. Phelan expends a great deal of his time in directing the business of the Connecticut Valley Lumber company. He was one of the founders of the Federal Trust company of Boston, of which for some years he was vice-president and member of the

executive committee. When that institution was young, and in need of careful attention, this was accorded by Mr. Phelan, but later, when the institution had outgrown this need, Mr. Phelan retired from active participation in its direction, and turned his attention to other enterprises that stood more in need of them.

In addition to his membership in the Boston Stock Exchange, Mr. Phelan holds a membership in the Chicago Board of Trade, is president and chairman of the executive committee of the Connecticut Valley Lumber company, a director and chairman of the finance committee of the Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance company, director of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and trustee and member of the executive committee of the Union Institution for Savings. When Satan is travelling over the earth in search of idle hands he passes Mr. Phelan without even a look. Idleness and "Jimmie" Phelan have no acquaintance.

If the other members of the firm are less widely known it is because there is not room for all within the limelight, which place is primarily for the stars. That these members of the firm are men of undoubted ability is indicated by their membership, as otherwise



they could not have reached that goal. They had to "make good" first. James H. Wainwright and John W. Prentiss are the New York members of the firm, having been admitted in 1903, at which time Edward L. Geary, who for a long time previous had been the head of the bookkeeping department, was admitted to membership. Andrew S. Woods was admitted in 1906, Henry N. Sweet in 1909 and Charles T. Lovering, Jr., in 1910, while during the present year Ralph Hornblower, son of the senior partner, has been added to the firm. Hornblower & Weeks hold three seats on the Boston Stock Exchange and one on the New York exchange, the Boston seats being held by Mr. Hornblower, Mr. Phelan, and Mr. Lovering, while the New York seat is held by Mr. Wainwright. With so large a representation on the floors of the exchanges the house is able to give its customers the best service possible.

The firm of Hornblower & Weeks has pursued a definite policy ever since its organization, and this, carried out by the members of the firm, aided by an intelligent and efficient force of employees, has been responsible for much of the success of the house. Conservatism has been one of the chief principles from the beginning, and in connection therewith each member of the firm has been strictly prohibited from engaging in personal speculation, so that his opinions will not be biased by personal commitments. The firm has stood faithfully by its customers, through bad times as well as good, as will be testified to by a host who have profited by this policy.

Loyalty of the firm toward its customers means loyalty of the customers toward the firm, and this is an asset of immense value. A contented customer is the best advertisement that a commission house, or any other house, can have. In order to afford the best facilities to its customers, Hornblower & Weeks some years ago established a statistical department, which is conducted at great expense, but is invaluable in its results. From a small beginning this department has grown until now it occupies separate offices, and keeps a number of employes busy all the time, as in this, as in other matters, the firm takes the ground that unless it can give the best it is better to give none. The information filed in the statistical department is of the most detailed character, covering all branches of the speculative and investment markets.

Some years ago the firm established a bond department in addition to its stock commission business, which up to that time had been practically the sold department. Like other departments, this has grown steadily, and has increased in importance. Only bonds of the highest character are handled, and investors are assured that securities purchased through this firm are as safe as it is possible for human knowledge to assert. Investors know that all the bonds offered have been examined thoroughly by experts in that line, better than could be done by the investors themselves.

After all these facts have been analyzed, it will appear that the success of the firm of Hornblower & Weeks is due to the instillation of confidence into its customers and the general public; and to hard work. The members of the firm set a constant example of hard work, and the employes follow suit. It is not the belief of the firm that success can be attained by sitting down and waiting for it to come. On the contrary, the firm has gone out and compelled success to abide with it. When opportunities have arisen they have been seized, and when opportunities have appeared not to be in sight the firm has made them

It follows necessarily that the constant growth of the activities of the firm have called for increased facilities, and in this respect the firm has a striking record. Its beginnings were in a small office in the old Stock Exchange building, and when that building was torn down the firm moved to larger offices in the Merchants National Bank building, where it remained for about five years, returning then to the new Stock Exchange building. It occupied offices on the second floor, which it steadily enlarged, until it had absorbed all the offices at one end of the building. During this period the general conditions were not wholly favorable, and the growth of the firm cannot be attributed to general prosperity in that business, but must be credited to the special favor in which the house was held.

The firm, having outgrown the accommodations in the Exchange building, moved to a new building upon the front of which "Hornblower & Weeks" appears, cut in the stone. This building, which is owned by the firm and allied interests, was constructed especially for it, and with regard to all the needs of a modern establishment. It is numbered 60 Congress street, and extends down Water street, with a similar extent upon a passageway, so that there is an abundance of light upon all sides; in fact, it is one of the best-lighted buildings in Boston, a feature that has been made even more prominent by the use of large windows. The building is of six floors, and Hornblower & Weeks occupy the entire first and second floors, while they are compelled to use some offices elsewhere in the building.

The exterior of the building is of steel, with light Bedford limestone facing, while the interior finish is unsurpassed in the city. The entrance doors are of English oak, and the main banking office, which covers the greater part of the ground floor, is wainscotted with African mahogany, the walls above being tinted in French gray. The ceiling is panelled in low relief, with straight mouldings. The effect of the finish is modest, though extremely rich. There is no attempt at display, which is just what would be expected by those familiar with the firm. The counter is of the finest mahogany, upon a marble base. On this floor is a room set apart for the private use of customers, and for meetings of boards of directors or trustees. This room is furnished in similar quiet taste to the rest of the offices, with handsome mahogany tables and chairs, metal fixtures, and a green Turkish carpet. This room has proved a very valuable addition to the facilities offered by the firm, and has been used constantly.

The board room is on the second floor, having an extreme amount of natural light, practically the entire side across from the board being of glass, a feature that will appeal to all who watch quotation boards, and who realize the advantages of an ample supply of light. Special artificial lighting arrangements are installed for dark days, so that the board is well illuminated at all times. The care of the firm for the comfort and interests of its customers is shown even in such little things as the chairs furnished for their use before the quotation board, though there may be an ulterior purpose in this, as the chairs are so comfortable that customers do not care to leave them. Among the other accommodations offered to the customers are private telephnoe booths, lockers for clothes, telegraph news ticker, the financial news bulletins, private gossip from the floors of the Boston and New York exchanges, from the representatives of the firm, together with other market information.

In the rear of the board room are the desks of the floor men, whose duty it is to look after the wants of the customers, and the telephone and telegraph operators, ready at a moment's notice to transmit orders to either market, and to report their execution to the customers. On this same floor are the offices devoted to the statistical and other departments, where those in charge can work without interruption or distraction.

While the Boston offices are the headquarters of the firm, Hornblower & Weeks do not restrict their energies to this city. They have commodius offices at 42 Broadway, New York City, and branches in Chicago, Detroit, Hartford, Newport, and Providence, all of which are connected by private wires. A large volume of business is done through these branch offices, and the name of Hornblower & Weeks thereby has become favorably familiar to the public throughout the greater part of the country.

Massachusetts Senate 1913

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

Levi H. Greenwood, One of the Most Efficient, Painstaking and Fair Presiding Officers the Upper Legislative Branch Ever Had, Achieved a Record in the Last Year That Places Him High in the Role of Young Republicans for Whom the Future Holds Great Promise

It may be said truthfully that the Massachusetts senate has never been better handled than during the legislative session just closed. That this has been due to the excellence of its presiding officer whom his fellow senators have chosen with entire unanimity to be their president for the last two years, there can be no question—Levi H. Greenwood of Gardner.

That it has been a difficult session, with the radical tendency of the militant progressives on the one hand and the consequent nervous apprehension of the republican senators on the other, may go without saying.

It was no easy task to keep the helm steady and to maintain an even balance, to up-hold the responsibility placed upon the republican party when the people put the legislature in its hands, that the acts of the general court should make for wise yet progressive legislation. It required judgment, courage and nerve at times on a close division, on the part of the man in the chair, to grasp any situation that presented, and to do the right thing on the instant. It is the readiness and willingness of Pres. Greenwood to go to the front when it takes "sand" to do it that has won for him the cordial respect and affectionate regard of all his fellow senators. There were those who did not agree with him, of course, on such tense occasions, but none who did not respect and admire him, for there has been no hard feeling left behind in the senate of 1913.

In both of his terms Pres. Greenwood has begun by cultivating the confidence and personal friendship of his fellow senators. His office door has always been open to them when they sought him. He has mingled freely among them. He has had the whole senate about him at the table, without regard to political affiliation, where all formality has been thrown into the discard for the time being, and without publicity, as man to man, they could exchange views on any important question and each could get a line as to the feeling of the other, and come right down to the merits of the question. In this way senators and president have been of very great assistance to each other and the presiding officer was never at a loss as to the true pulse of the senate. It is this geniality on his part that has won for him the strongest friendship that any man could desire; a friendship that binds and cannot easily be broken.

Through an avalanche of business beyond anything any previous session of the general court has ever known, the senate of 1913 has made a steady, even progress; while the house might try to rush things to get through at an impossible and impracticable date, there has been no hysteria of that kind on the part of the upper chamber of the legislature. Yet there has not been a day that the senate has not completed its calendar and there has been nothing slow about its progress either. The work has gone along rapidly, just as fast as was consistent with putting things along that ought to be pushed ahead, and killing bills that would have reflected no credit upon the Massachusetts general court had they become law.

The fact that upwards of 3000 matters have been disposed of, that 841 new chapters of acts and 133 resolves have been placed in the Blue Book for this year is proof of the statement that the senate has had no idle moments.

That all this has been done and that the senate was ready for prorogation on June 13, a week earlier than Gov. Foss finally dismissed it, speaks volumes for the ability of the presiding officer of the senate and his committees.

An element that contributed to this success was the great care exercised by Pres. Greenwood in the choice of his committee chairman, and the proof of his good judgment in their selection by the work they accomplished. He not only picked the men in whom he had the strongest personal confidence, but he also studied their qualities of leadership and their inflexibility against influences which might be brought to bear to divert them from their own better judgment. In this way he brought about him in 1912 the strongest kind of an organization any presiding officer could have and in 1913 it was only a question of adding a few more of the same kind of men to fill the gaps where committee chairmen had not been returned from their districts.

Having got his chairmen, Pres. Greenwood frequently consulted them, while leaving them at the same time free to exercise their own independent thought and action upon bills before them. He could trust them and they knew they could trust him, and so was built up a mutual confidence that has not been abused by either. Thus it was that he obtained a control of his senate from the bridge that every good captain must have to keep the ship true to the course he steers, and that is why the observer will find it so difficult to find a time on record when Levi H. Grenwood ever left the president's chair to take sides in debate.

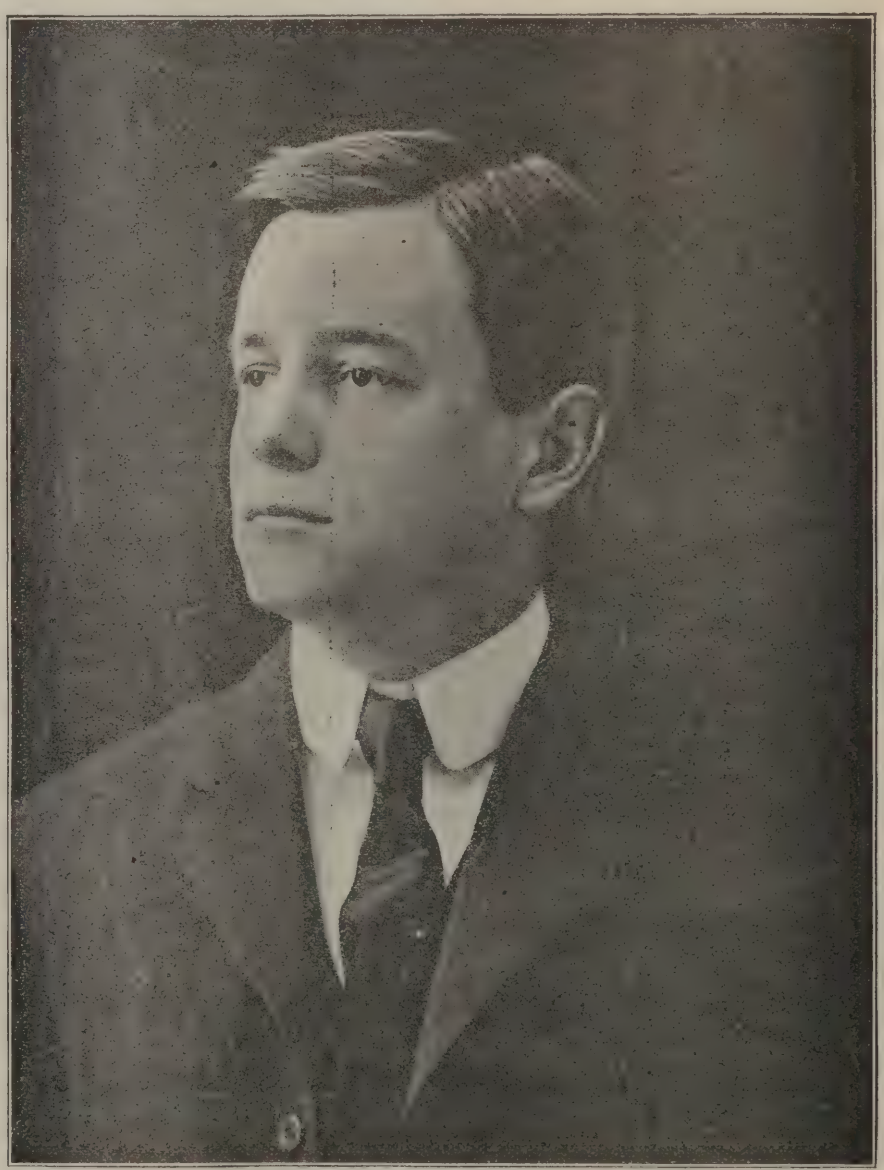
The president's cabinet is the committee on rules, and, in the selection of that, extraordinary care was taken by Pres. Greenwood. The senators composing it have been his personal advisers and whenever any one of them rose on the floor on any matter upon which the committee had reported it was thoroughly understood that he voiced the opinion of the president. That the committee on rules has not been overturned on its judgment by action of the senate during the session just closed manifests the good sense that has guided them.

Pres. Greenwood gave his vote for United States senator to Hon. John W. Weeks of Newton, and to his influence was in large measure due the amicable straightening out of the tangle in the republican senatorial caucus.

While there were many roll calls and one or two tie votes as on the automobile truck fee bill, the president's vote was not required as it was last year on matters of party policy, but once or twice he called upon the clerk to call the name of the president of the senate.

That Levi H. Greenwood will be chosen to succeed himself in 1914 with the same unanimity as he has been the last two years, if he is returned to the senate next year, unless dominating majorities should be changed by the results of the election, there is no shadow of reason to doubt. Allen T. Treadway of Stockbridge, his immediate predecessor in the chair of the senate, broke the sequence and was given his three years as president and on all hands it is agreed that the same honor is well deserved by Mr. Treadway's successor. Mr. Greenwood is one of the youngest, if not the youngest senator, ever given the presidency of the senate. He does not pass his 41st mile post till next December. He has served on the most important committees of the legislature; has been chairman of taxation, banks and banking, ways and means, and the committee on state house, besides head of senate rules and a member of street railways and the committee on railroads.

He won his leadership of the Massachusetts legislature honorably and fairly, and where real leaders have become so few, the state can scarcely spare Pres. Levi H. Greenwood from the senate.



SEN. W. A. L. BAZELEY

Legislator Whose Work in Last Session, When He Headed New Social Welfare Committee, Marked a New Era in Massachusetts Government and Opened Wide the Doors to Future Humanitarian Legislation

It has been said that there is a niche for every man to fill in this life if he wishes to be useful to his fellows and goes looking for it. Any one who has watched the work of the committee on social welfare, a department new to the Massachusetts legislature this year, all through the session, must agree that in choosing Sen. William A. L. Bazeley of Uxbridge as its chairman Pres. Greenwood made one of his happiest selections, and, search as he might, he could not have found a better man for the position.

The field was new and every feature of it to be consideerd was novel, but Chairman Bazeley seemed to fit at once and entered upon his duties with an enthusiasm and zeal that inspired every member of his committee so that it became a perfect working machine in its harmony of its movement.

Sen. Bazeley has shown the legislature and the people of the commonwealth that the committee on social welfare has come to stay and that it can hardly be spared in the future, for it has attested its value by the work it has accomplished that the field of this committee is one of the most interesting ever explored by the legislature, and that its explorations can by no means be limited to one session of the general court. Not only is Sen. Bazeley a broad gauge legislator, but he is one who coupled high character with a wise judgment and fine tact. It is those attributes which count in the social uplift of humanity. Innately modest himself Sen. Bazeley gives all credit to his committee. His popularity and the affectionate regard in which he is held by all of his associates on social welfare was attested by their presentation to him of a handsome silver loving cup at the breaking up of the senate session of 1913.

Sen. Bazeley has been called upon to meet a large number of social workers and organized societies, each with their pet measures and their individual ideas and as chairman of the committee he was called upon to winnow out the best and discard that which did not commend itself to his reason or his judgment in the framing of an act which was to become law. One of the best things that he did was in regard to the mothers' and dependent children's bill. The original draft submitted by the special commission appointed limited the aid to be furnished by the state to widows with dependent children.

"But," said Sen. Bazeley, "what about other mothers who may not be widows; mothers abandoned by the fathers of their children; women who have sick husbands invalided at home as well as their children to care for?"

It was Chairman Bazeley who insisted on substituting "mothers" for "widows," and thus wisely drew the law by which every mother who is mortally fit may keep her little ones with her during a moment of adversity and shall receive the aid of the overseers of the poor, but shall not become a pauper by reason of receiving it.

Under the terms of this bill the state board of charity keeps watch by its agents to see that no worthy mother having children dependent upon her is omitted, and it also reimburses the city or town for the amount of aid rendered. This bill is a long step in advance for the moral uplift of the community.

The white slave traffic also deeply interested Sen. Bazeley. There were several bills, all aimed at the same object, most of which were crudely drawn. Having considered them all carefully and thoughtfully Sen. Bazeley felt that the better way to introduce a resolve this session for a thorough investigation of the whole subject by a commission to go among the unfortunates, get their story and report to the next general court a bill that shall be far reaching and effective in breaking up the business if it exists.

There is also the act establishing a board of parole and advisory board on pardons which marks another great change in methods of releasing prisoners which bears the imprint of



Sen. Bazeley's handiwork and which his committee on social welfare reported and the governor approved.

As a result of his work in the last legislature Gov. Foss appointed Mr. Bazeley on the prison commission, to be associated with the new chairman, Frank W. Randall, who is expected to work out a great reform.

The children have found the senator to be an ever ready and sympathetic friend. Nothing more perplexing came before him as chairman of the committee on social welfare than the so called child labor bill fixing the hours of labor of children in every class of industry. That it went through at the very end of the session though held up in the house and returned to the committee, to be again sent back to the legislature is due to Sen. Bazeley's personal energy, courage and persistency. This bill makes many radical changes in existing laws, but every one of them is in the interest of child uplift. Chairman Bazeley's committee also had the bill to fix the hours of women and minors, the "54" hour bill which Gov. Foss approved.

In addition to his mass of work on the social welfare committee, Sen. Bazeley found time to lend a hand on the committee on railroads in framing the act built upon the original Washburn railroad bill, out of which has come the public service board recently appointed by the governor.

The senator from his previous experience in his two years in the house when he served upon the committee on railroads made his aid and advice on the new public service act of great value to his chairmen on that committee. He showed the same broadness of view in handling the bill that he has on the measures with which he was more closely identified as chairman of social welfare. He put the same grasp and intelligence on this new departure in the railroad control of the commonwealth that he did last year in framing the southern New England or Grank Trunk bill.

"Billy" Bazeley, as his fellow senators know him best, has that rare personal magnetism, wealth of good humor and thorough good fellowship that combine to make a good "mixer" and that has won him votes for his social welfare bills and whenever he has risen in the senate to urge the importance of passing a measure.

He is thoroughly progressive, but he is sanely so. Being a farmer himself and thoroughly familiar with the difficulties in the way of making the farm pay, he consistently and conscientiously opposed the Ellis milk bill and every other that would tie the farmer still more closely in the latter's effort to get a living. He had the gratification of seeing every such measure laid away where it could do no harm to his fellow farmers.

Though of English birth, Sen. Bazeley has lived in this country practically all of his life. He is treasurer of the New England Conservatory of Music and president of the Blackstone Valley Agricultural society.

Claude L. Allen.

Sen. Claude L. Allen of Melrose, who completed two terms in the senate with the close of the last session, decided unfortunately for the senate and his district, to retire on the laurels he had already won. He surely would have been chairman of the committee on judiciary had he stayed for another term.

His career in the senate, covering two years, shows him possessed of great ability, but by no means a "reactionary." The senate members always listened to his appeals, and the votes generally followed his arguments.

One apt illustration was found when the ice bill came over from the house. This bill would have compelled every iceman, before delivering a piece of ice, to weigh it. It had been skilfully lobbied along, on the plausible argument of benefiting the poor, but really to afford prestige to one or two democratic politicians.

Sen. Allen pointed out in terse, well chosen words that the law already provides that ice shall be weighed on request of a purchaser, and asked: "What need is there of further legislation?" The question killed the bill.

Many bills had technical defects remedied, or important amendments added by Sen. Allen. The bill for the regulation of aviation, for instance, would have compelled cities and towns to purchase apparatus for measuring the altitude of any vagrant flying machine that might hover over its precincts, but for the fact that Sen. Allen had that feature of the bill cut out.

It was not alone on the judiciary committee that Sen. Allen demonstrated his ability and industry. As a member of the rules committee



his advice and counsel in steering the course of legislation were found to be invaluable.

As chairman of the committee on metropolitan affairs he did great work. The committee had no less than 154 matters referred to it, breaking previous records, yet it closed its hearing at a date earlier than any other committee on metropolitan affairs had ever achieved. A grand assault was made on the Boston city charter, and a number of bills for tinkering with it were urgently pressed. Yet, although the committee contained five democrats, so well was it led that only two of them dissented when the adverse reports were rendered.

The committee had before it matters of vast importance, relating to the business of the directors of the port, tunnels and subways in Boston and fire hazard. The reports made were sustained in every instance, reflecting great credit on the work of the committee.

Sen. Allen's work at the head of the metropolitan affairs committee was highly appreciated, and by none more so than the Boston chamber of commerce. At the eleventh hour the chamber asked to have plans considered for a diversion of the route of the Boylston street subway so that it should run to Post Office square, instead of to Park street. Although the committee had already held open the hearings for months, Sen. Allen prevailed on the committee to begin all over again, and then put through the senate an order calling on the transit commission for a detailed report as to the feasibility of the new idea.

Sen. Allen was the watchdog of the senate on many an occasion, when bad legislation was pending. It was he who exposed the evils of the pedlers' bill, which would have nullified the act of the preceding year, requiring vegetables, fruits and nuts to be sold by weight. This year's bill would have allowed a return to the old system of dry measure, by which many hawkers made a trade of cheating their customers.

His greatest achievement in the last session, and it was one of the best bits of work by any member, was his fight for a subway from Everett to Malden square, in which he was successful.

Sen. Allen had charge of the McCall campaign for the United States senatorship last winter and showed ability as a leader that will undoubtedly be worth much to him in the future should he again become a candidate for public office.

Edward C. R. Bagley.

When the bull moose managers were making up their legislative ticket last fall they sent for Edward C. R. Bagley of East Boston and put him through the progressive grill. They wanted to pledge him to certain political tenets, but the aspirant for senatorial honors in the first Suffolk district refused, on the ground that he was a republican—a progressive republican who had proved his right to the title by his legislative record in the common council of Boston in the house of



representatives. Because he refused to tie himself to the bull moose they declined to endorse his nomination.

There were no hard feelings on the part of Bagley. He knew that his neighbors in East Boston, Chelsea, and Winthrop were fully informed as to his record and he felt certain that they would approve it if given a chance at the polls. In this he was not mistaken. He got the republican senatorial nomination and he won against the only democrat who had ever won the district, Sen. Grainger, one of its most popular democrats. Sen. Grainger felt all along that Bagley would defeat him, but he put up the hardest kind of a battle. It was no use, however. The people of the district knew Eddie Bagley—knew him from his boyhood—knew him and his family and knew that he always stood for the best in politics and everything of a public nature that had to do with the best interests of the district. As a result he was elected easily, being accorded the highest vote of any candidate of any party on the ticket.

To enumerate all of the good things that Sen. Bagley has championed this year in the senate would require more room than a mere outline sketch permits. Suffice it to say that he justified the hopes and aspirations of his supporters and that he has made one of the best senators the district has ever had. A staunch republican when it is necessary, Sen. Bagley has never permitted his judgment to be blinded by party prejudice. He realized all the time that he has been elected to represent all the people of his district and he has done as much for democrats as republicans. When it came to his legislative duties he knew no party.. He stands for all that is clean and wholesome in politics. Race, religion or politics are not taken into account in his legislative duties.

Sen. Bagley did excellent work on the committee on roads and bridges, harbor and public lands, and mercantile affairs chairman this year. These two important committees have had many important matters before them this year, affecting Boston and the whole commonwealth, and Sen. Bagley has always been found protecting the rights of the people of his district.

William A. Bellamy.

Brimful of concentrated energy Sen. William A. Bellamy of Taunton, for a first year man in the upper branch of the legislature, was up to his eyes in rivers and harbors work, he being chairman of that committee. The big job of expending $900,000 for the extension of the new wings of the state house also required his attention, the resolve for that improvement having been placed in his hands as chairman of the committee on state house and libraries.

The senator has a virile intensity of force in his makeup. Especially was he interested in the improvement of Taunton Great River and for the $5,000,000 inland waterways bill which was framed in his committee under his supervision.

That bill represented the best thought of himself and his associates, and no man worked any harder for its passage than he. That he could not overcome the political prejudices of his republican associates because the complexion of the harbor and land commission was not to their liking, was no fault of his. Rather is it a compliment to his effort that he came so closely to dividing the senate that a change of two votes would have carried the big bill through.

That proposition is coming up again next year and Sen. Bellamy will be in a position to put it through next time. Sen. Bellamy is a rapid and vigorous speaker in debate and ready in meeting the thrust of an opponent, but words, however strong their flow, argument however good, are of no avail when the cards are stacked against the orator.

As chairman of the state house committee



Sen. Bellamy had another intense fight on his hands with the state house commission, which had not only made its investigation and submitted its plans and report for an extension of the wings of the state house, but fought the legislature because the legislature saw weak spots in the commission's proposition. It especially resented the plan to take work out of the commission's hands, and also it was opposed to the proposition that there should be competition on the plans. It was war from the drop of the hat and in the end Sen. Bellamy and his associates won out.

Sen. Bellamy showed the same characteristics as a hard fighter for the state house plan as reported by his committee that he had on the inland waterways act and this time won.

Sen. Bellamy is a good loser, although the temporary defeat of the river and harbor bill was a severe blow to him, for it means a great deal for Taunton, Fall River and New Bedford as well as every other port of the coast.

But Sen. Bellamy did get through the resolve for an investigation of the Taunton river and an expenditure of $5000 to ascertain the advisability of deepening the channel of that waterway to a uniform depth of 25 feet to Fall River. The harbor and land commission is to make this study and survey and to report its recommendations to the next general court. Next year Taunton may be assured of getting something done which will redound to Sen. Bellamy's credit and increase the commerce of the city.

As a member of the committee on cities on which he has served for the last three years, Sen. Bellamy has been instrumental in obtaining for Taunton its additional schoolhouse loan and the right to borrow outside the debt limit as an additional water loan to extend its water supply.

Sen. Bellamy was born at Sheffield, England,

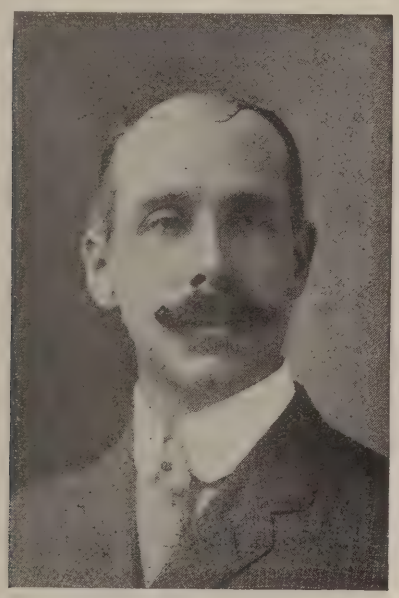
but has lived most of his life in Taunton, where he obtained his education in the public schools, later graduating from the Boston Y. M. C. A. law school. He obtained his preparatory training for the legislature in the Taunton city council, and was also on the board of sewer commissioners of that city. He is an Elk, a member of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, the American Order of Foresters, the Knights of Malta and the Moose. He is a practicing lawyer in Taunton.

Charles V. Blanchard.

Four years of conscientious devoted work in the senate during which he has come to be the president's sheet anchor on the committee on rules, its voice on the floor, have fairly earned for Sen. Charles V. Blanchard of Somerville the respect of every senator who has ever associated with him, and the gratitude of his presiding officer. He is one who will be missed, since he has decided to retire.

Sen. Blanchard was always very loyal to his district, but never permitted the fact to detract from his interest in the big mass of general legislation. In the session just ended, while President Greenwood has conned the ship and guided its course from the upper chamber, Sen. Blanchard was his strong right arm at the tiller as the steersman on the floor.

During the session Mr. Blanchard held the same places as he did in 1912, as next to the



president, head of senate rules and the chairmanship of the committee on street railways. It was to the personal credit of Sen. Blanchard and his associates on the committee on joint rules that this legislature, in spite of the fact that it had 500 or 600 more measures to consider than ever before, did not overstretch its session and finished within the ordinary time.

As chairman of the committee on street railways he had some 60 matters referred to that committee to consider and report upon. The western trolleys merger bill bore the impress of his personal handiwork. Gov. Foss vetoed it last year and the job which the committee had before it was to so redraft it, that though the governor should again refuse to sign it, the bill itself would appeal to the members of the legislature in such a way that it might be passed over another veto.

He was a member of the recess committee that went into every nook and corner of the four western counties and came back more than ever impressed that the cause of the hill farmers was just, confirmed in his judgment that the bill should be reported regardless of the governor's veto and passed over his head. The bill provided that $5,000,000 should be expended in construction of extensions that the existing isolation of the hill towns demanded and in the bill this year was put the strengthening clause to meet Gov. Foss' anticipated objections that the railroad commissioners shall ascertain the ability of the New Haven to finance the undertaking.

No man in the senate or the legislature for that matter has had so thorough a training to make him so versatile in legislative expedients as Sen. Blanchard. He was chairman of the committee on railroads but took a transfer to street railways, though lending a hand to Pres. Greenwood and former Sen. George L. Barnes in pulling out the railroad bill of 1912 giving mandatory powers to the railroad commission, when the committee on railroads fell down last year. It was not Sen. Blanchard's fault that the house failed to pass that bill over Gov. Foss' veto. Sen. Blanchard served when in the lower branch, as head of the house committee on rules, as chairman of the committee on prisons, and as a member of public lighting, taxation and water supply committees, as well as on the taxation commission of 1907 and recess committee on taxation.

Although he may leave the senate with this year, Charles V. Blanchard is not a man, whose constituents will long permit to remain in private life. New honors yet await him in the belief of his senate associates.

James H. Brennan.

Perhaps the most notable piece of legislation which Sen. James H. Brennan of Charlestown advocated and pushed through the upper branch of the legislature was the removal from the streets of that district the unsightly elevated structure and providing for a subway instead.

For the foremen and laborers of the city of Boston and for every good bill which was in this year's legislature in behalf of labor, Sen. Brennan worked hard and diligently, whether it affected his own district or the people of the entire state. Sen. Brennan has restored some of the old-time glory of Charlestown's representation in the legislature. One of the youngest members of the legislature, he is, nevertheless, one of the ablest and most level-headed members from Boston. He stood by the teachers in their fights for bettering their conditions and for giving them an increase in salary.

Sen. Brennan is one of the best speakers in the upper branch. He has been one of the hardest workers in the interests of democracy and the common people on the hill during all of his legislative career. Personally no man is better liked by his associates than the young senator from Charlestown.

He has done good work on the committee on banks and banking on which committee he has served ever since he has been in the legislature. Among things he helped frame this year the Blue Sky law to protect small savings



bank depositors from wild cat speculators. His training as a bank employe fitted him admirably to handle such questions as came before this committee and he often surprised older men and experienced financiers by the wide scope of his knowledge of matters pertaining to banks and banking.

Always an advocate of a busy navy yard Sen. Brennan has been foremost in every effort to make the Charlestown navy yard one of the best in the country. He has voted for every measure backed by the democratic state and national platform and Mayor Fitzgerald has had no abler supporter on matters affecting the city of Boston and its people than the senator from Charlestown. His record ought to commend him to the people of his district as it undoubtedly will.

A. Preston Chase.

His constituents of the 2d Essex district have no cause to feel that their interests have suffered at the hands of A. Preston Chase of Danvers in his first term as a senator. He will come before them for their certificate of approval in the primaries this fall, and since he won out so handsomely last year, there is good reason to believe that he will be just as heartily supported in the primaries and election this year as he was last.

Sen. Chase on coming to the senate found three of the four municipalities in his district in perplexity over an additional water supply and all of them were reaching out for the Ipswich river. It was an old controversy between the cities of Salem and Beverly. His own town of Danvers with Peabody complicated matters this year, although the latter is not in the second Essex.

The situation called for a steady head and no little diplomacy, but the senator approached it shrewdly and with great common sense, and in the end obtained a settlement so satisfactory that contention is probably ended for a long time to come, while the bugbear of being forced into the metropolitan system which raised all of Salem's bristles, is happily averted.

The senator has served on the railroad committee and there gave his personal attention to the Salem four-track bill, which involves the reconstruction of the old tunnel. He worked hard for the improvement from the beginning and took issue with Atty. Gen. Swift who interposed reasons why the bill was defective. By his shrewdness and tact he brought the committee around to his way of thinking, but owing to the magnitude of the interest involved the measure was at length referred to the next legislature.

Pres. Greenwood picked Sen. Chase for his chairman of the joint committee on election laws. The senator succeeded in bringing forth some valuable legislation, including a codification of the election laws, a document of some



164 pages, which will be found of great assistance to future candidates as well as to the people. The committee on election laws also reported the bill for preferential voting for United States senator, which was passed. It reported, too, an order for a recess committee to investigate the corrupt use of money in primaries and at elections.

Sen. Chase was also a member of the committee on labor, which reported the bills to extend the powers of the state board of arbitration in summoning witnesses, administering oaths and the production of books and papers; for the eight-hour day for public employes, for the arbitration of labor disputes, and "peaceful persuasion."

Sen. Chase is a major in the subsistence department of the M. V. M., and rendered valuable service at the manoeuvres at Manassas, Va., Westfield and Plymouth. He has had years of military service in the militia, commanding the Danvers company in the 8th infantry, which had the longest term of service of any Massachusetts command in the Spanish war, he having served with it through the Cuban campaign. For eight years he has been town treasurer of Danvers, has been chairman of the republican town committee is a practicing lawyer. He lives in Danvers.

Ezra W. Clark.

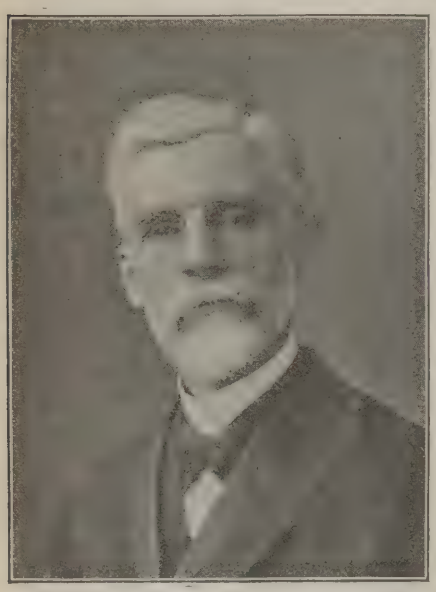
If any senator is entitled to a third term by reason of ability, fidelity, industry and progressiveness, Sen. Ezra W. Clark of Brockton is surely so entitled.

As chairman of the committee on public health he did excellent work in favoring measures for the public welfare, and the health, especially of the helpless. The work of this committee has been growing in importance yearly, and the number of bills has been multiplying, and in the last session more than 100 measures were assigned to it. One of the most important bills reported by the committee related to the marking of cold storage eggs.

Another was to prohibit the sale of candy

containing more than a small percentage of alcohol. Statistics were presented to the committee showing that dangerous habits were formed by the young, through acquiring a taste for candy containing a remarkable amount of alcohol. Another prohibited artificial coloring of ice cream, also less than 5 percent of butter fats. Another prohibited artificial coloring of sausages or more than 2 percent of cereals in the contents. In the drafting of the general pure food bill Dr. Clark took an active interest as he did also in fighting for it when it came before the senate.

Dr. Clark is a strong temperance man, and it was largely due to his influence, backed only by Rep. Bradstreet of the committee that the anti-cigarette bill was favorably reported. This provided for the arrest of children under 17 found with cigarettes in their possession, but contained provision also for their parole. Testimony was presented before



the committee that the use of cigarettes among school boys was on the increase and there seemed to be no way to stop it except by stringent legislation.

Sen. Clark's committee also reported favorably the barbers' registration bill.

Dr. Clark was also on the committees on education and liquor law, each of which also had a mass of work that bulked large. He was a champion, in the senate, of the "daylight bill" which would have prohibited the sale of liquor prior to 8 o'clock in the forenoon, instead of permitting the saloons to open at 6 o'clock as at present.

While Dr. Clark always took the side of the laboring man he was not unduly harsh to the manufacturers, as was shown when his public health committee reported favorably a bill to permit the use of the suction shuttle, provided the improved form were used so that it would not be taken into the mouth. He voted to permit cities and towns to provide free food for school children, and for the direct nomination of United States senators.

Ezra W. Clark was born in Glover, Vt., Oct. 12, 1842, and was graduated from Orleans Liberal Institute, Newbury seminary, and Jefferson Medical college. While preparing to enter his life-work as a physician and surgeon he taught school and was elected superintendent of the public schools of Derby, Vt., also selectman of that town. On his removal, in early life to Brockton, he was elected to the school committee. For three successive years, 1905, 1906, and 1907, he was elected to the house. He was elected to the senate in 1912 and has since been one of the uncompromising progressives of that chamber.

Calvin Coolidge.

Sen. Calvin Coolidge of Northampton, in his second year in the upper branch of the legislature represented not only considerable parts of the three counties of Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden, but also the whole people of the entire state in a very distinguished manner, for as chairman of the railroad committee, he bore on his shoulders most of the responsibility for the big railroad bill, the most important piece of legislation of the year, and as a member of the committee on rules he had an important part shaping the general policy of legislation.

Pres. Greenwood could have made no better selection, in the entire senate, for the headship of the railroad committee than Sen. Coolidge. The latter had had occasion to study the railroad problem the previous year as chairman of the special committee on the western trolleys, his report on which was regarded as an invaluable document. His astuteness on railroad matters was shown when the Grand Trunk bill was before the legislature, and he offered the amendment providing for a bond and to take care of Turners Falls, Northampton, Easthampton, South Hadley, Chicopee and Springfield. This year every report of the railroad committee was sustained—a very unusual result.

But beyond all that, legal talent was necessary, for the railroad bill this year was complicated, especially in the financial sections, and Sen. Coolidge was unusually well-equipped to deal with such intricate questions. While the bill was originally styled the Washburn bill the original draft formed but a small part of the measure as it passed the house with only 13 votes against it and passed the senate by a vote well-nigh as overwhelming. This measure showed Sen. Coolidge as a true statesman, he having evolved a proposition which, while carefully safeguarding the interests of the public, the stockholders and investors, also rescued the railroads from the slough of despond into which a campaign of abuse had plunged them, and rendered it possible once more for Massachusetts to obtain good service and the railroads to pay good dividends.

The measure represented months of labor and study, and the overwhelming vote given it in each branch showed that it was in fact what the phrase on every lip declared—"The best piece of railroad legislation ever passed by the legislature." Besides this no man outside the street railway committee had so large



a share in the shaping of the western trolley bill and securing its passage. He was able to put both these bills over the veto in the senate with only three votes against one and 6 votes against the other.

Sen. Coolidge was also a member of the committee on municipal finance and had a hand in shaping the 16 important bills destined to rehabilitate the local financing of many cities and towns all over the state. Some of the most important of these were—abolishing the $12 tax limit; authorization to communities to fix by ordinance their limit of taxation for municipal expenditures; authorizing mayors to make up the annual budget restricting the council to reducing any item but not to increase it; prohibiting the exceeding of appropriations by any department of a city or town, except for emergencies affecting the health of or safety of the people; authorizing cities to incur debt only for specified purposes and for specified periods to an amount not exceeding two and one-half percent, and towns not exceeding three percent, of the assessors' valuations of the three preceding years; authorizing cities and towns to borrow outside the debt limit for specified purposes, and specified periods; requiring the restoration of trust funds to the specific purpose for which they were originally intended; abolishing sinking funds and establishing the serial payment system; prohibiting the issue of demand notes; requiring tax collectors to complete collection of all taxes within one year from Oct. 1 of each year, beginning in 1915 and allowing early collection of poll taxes, prohibiting discounts; establishing a uniform fiscal year, etc.

The partial catalogue enumerated above shows how important was the program and how far-reaching.

Sen. Coolidge is possessed of a calm, judicial temper, and is never carried away by popular fallacies. He analyzes carefuly and keenly, and having penetrated to the core of a matter is able to dissect it so skilfuly, before the senate, that the vote can be counted almost before it has been taken. Thus, on the various propositions to permit 54 trip tickets (instead of 60 trip) and especial rates between various points, he made an argument of crystalline clearness, and after that none had a leg to stand on. He was equally successful in securing fair play for the public from the railroads by persuading them to reduce the fare for students in all schools to fifty per cent. of the regular fare.

His speeches were always terse, and he carried off the record of the year for the briefest speech. After having demolished the 54 trip proposition, so that it received only two votes, the next matter on the calendar related to special rates on the Shawmut branch. "Mr. President, this is another proposition of the same sort," said Sen. Coolidge, and sat down. The matter did not get a single vote, even the vote of the senator who orilgnally backed it not being forthcoming.

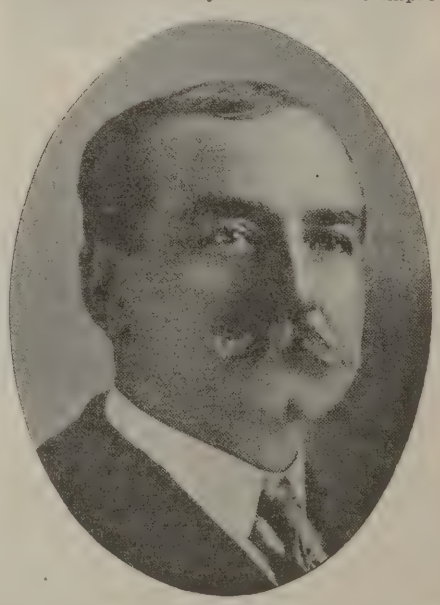
If Pres. Greenwood should retire, Sen. Coolidge would be looked to as one of the best-equipped candidates to succeed him. He has had a long experience as a public man, having been in the city council and in the house, chairman of the republican city committee, clerk of courts, city solicitor and twice mayor. He is still a young man, having been born July 4, 1872, but in breadth of wisdom, soundness of judgment and keenness of mentality he is mature far beyond the average member of either branch of the legislature.

Henry J. Draper.

Coming new to the senate this year—his last legislative service having been in the house of '08—Henry J. Draper, a democrat of Lowell, achieved a record of which neither he nor his constituents have any cause to be ashamed. A winning personal magnetism and one of those rare, happy dispositions have won for him a strong place in the regard and esteem of his colleagues. Because of this he has progressed more rapidly than many another first year man has been fortunate enough to do.

Though a democrat and a loyal party man on all questions calling for a strict party division, he has shown himself sturdily independent in considering legislation for the welfare of the state and of the people of his district. In this he has proved himself thoroughly progressive, hewing true to the line of honest service to the commonwealth and his own immediate constituents.

He has voted steadily for all bills to improve



the conditions of the men, women and children who toil. He voted for the bill for technical and industrial education in primary and grammar schools, and for the bill to prohibit the use of common drinking cups in public buildings. On all bills of interest to his own city of Lowell he took an active part. Especially was he interested in the completion of the river road as a state highway in Dracut and Methuen, completing the connection from Lowell to Lawrence. This has been a matter of vital concern to his city and in securing the appropriation of $30,000 to finish the job as it should be done great credit is due to Sen. Draper.

He fought hard for the bill to exclude the city of Lowell from the burden of the maintenance of the Salisbury beach state reserva-

tion which was foisted upon it last year. That the bill was substituted at all for the adverse report of the committee, as it was, and given two readings was largely due to the personal efforts of Sen. Draper, though it was refused a third reading. The senator pushed through the bill to provide that money from the revenues from burial grounds in Lowell should be used for the maintenance of its cemeteries and not be diverted to other municipal expenditures. He also was gratified for the work that he personally put in for the bill to provide for the maintenance of the Lowell Textile School by the final passage of that bill.

He voted against the bill that would change the law which requires the ice man to weigh the ice he delivers to a consumer at the latter's request and the bill was killed in the senate by a vote of 14 to 22. He voted against the uncalled for "daylight bill," which sought to close the saloons until 8 o'clock in the morning.

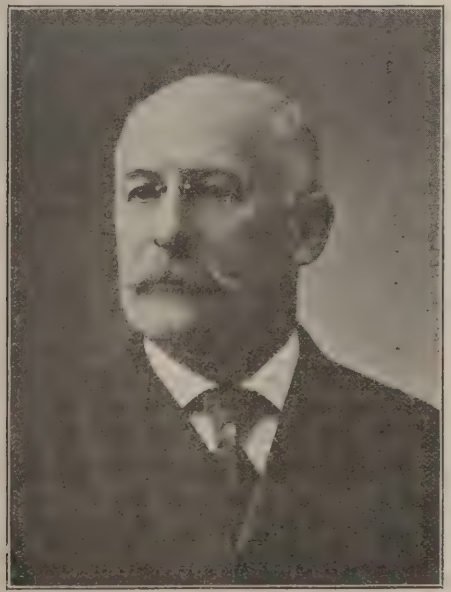
Sen. Draper was picked by Pres. Greenwood for the committee on public institutions, for taxation and for bills in third reading. He was greatly interested in all of them, but especially in the first which had some 50 matters under its consideration, and for which at the close of the session a blanket appropriation of $1,335,000 was passed, a cut from the $2,000,000 originally asked for. The sanitoria at Lakeville, at North Reading and at Westfield for the care of tuberculosis received his sympathetic consideration. In the committee on taxation he had some 60 matters to pass upon. He had his share in putting through the bills for reports by assessors to the tax commissioner, for the more prompt payment of taxes that they be paid the year they are assessed; to provide for payment on account on real estate taxes, and for the changes in the taxation of legacies and successions.

He voted for a constitutional amendment authorizing the referendum and also for the amendment to authorize the legislature to impose a tax upon incomes. He voted for the Spanish War Veterans preference bill.

Sen. Draper was born in Lowell 54 years ago. He is a past president of Div. 551 of the Street Railway union, and as such has taken an active interest for the nine-hours-in-eleven bill. He has served in the Lowell common council back in 1889, and came to the legislature in 1898. He represents a district hitherto republican, winning out last fall in a close finish over Sen. Erson B. Barlow. Sen. Draper wil enter the lists again this fall and is in the hands of his friends.

Edric Eldridge.

Sen. Edric Eldridge of the Cape has been guardian of the state's purse strings this year, he having been chairman of the senate committee on ways and means, and therefore head



of joint ways and means. His has been not always an enviable task, and it is to his credit that all of his legislative associates at prorogation delighted to do him honor. They appreciated the hard position in which he was placed oftentimes and though sometimes their favorite child was rejected or relegated to the tender mercies of another legislature, there has been no grouch on the part of the disappointed ones toward the senate chairman of ways and means.

Probably the hardest thing that Sen. Eldridge was called upon to do was to report adversely on the $5,000,0000 river and harbor bill, but when convinced that the measure referred to his committee placed the state under too great an outlay he stood true to his conviction. No man desired more than he the development of the commercial prosperity of the seaports of his district and had it been possible to substitute for it in the brief time given a bill that would have stipulated the parts to be benefited, he would have worked as hard as anybody for it.

It was senate ways and means that gave the final impetus to the great Washburn railroad act out of which has come state control of the railroads, street railways, telephone and telegraph. Not in years has so advanced a step been taken by any Massachusetts legislature and to Sen. Edric Eldridge is due the skilful steering of this and of the western trolley bill by ways and means, and so to the successful passage of both through the senate and over the governor's veto.

An astute, keen and progressive business man, Sen. Eldridge has applied to all the great problems of legislation presented to him the same principles that have made for his success in his own large grocery business.

Now the new board of public service is equipped with ample power to fix rates and determine facilities, but it is not forgotten that when the Grand Trunk of Southern New England railroad act was up last year it was Edric Eldridge of the Cape who put up the amendment to protect Boston and all the shipping interests of New England that the new company should never at any time charge a higher rate for transportation from any point to Boston than it should charge for a like class of freight consigned to Canadian ports.

That would have given Massachusetts shippers almost complete control of the situation and effectually prevented discrimination in favor of Canadian ports and shipping.

Sen. Eldridge sturdily supported the new public service board act on the same ground that it gives to the new commission practically absolute control of the railroad situation in Massachusetts and places upon that board the responsibility of prohibiting discrimination in rates against Boston by any of the lines running into the state.

It is unquestionably true that but for the presence of Sen. Eldridge and his influence upon his associates that the big state tax of this year would have soared away beyond $8,000,000. With public institutions calling for more than $2,000,000 for new buildings, repairs and alterations, with, one might truthfully say, a thousand other propositions, each reaching for the public purse, one cannot begin to realize the tremendous pressure to which Sen. Eldridge was submitted unless he has sat on ways and means.

It took a strong hand and no little skill to cut the allowance for public institutions down to $1,335,000, and to lop off just about $1,000,000 from the sums the committee on public charities and the heads of the state institutions had insisted must be expended. But that is one of the items upon which Sen. Eldridge exercised his pruning knife to good purpose and with wise discretion.

On all the fish and game bills affecting his people on Cape Cod Sen. Eldridge worked hard. The old and obsolete act for the taking of fish in Tisbury and Holmes Hole harbors has been repealed. He has taken a deep interest in the Cape Cod ship canal. Besides serving as chairman of the committee on ways and means during the session just closed Sen. Eldridge has had a voice on the committee on banks and banking, which has had the stock and bond bill, state supervision to the issue of stock by public service corporations, and the regulation of investment companies to consider, on all of which Sen. Eldridge's advice and counsel were of great value. He also was a member of the committee on federal relations.

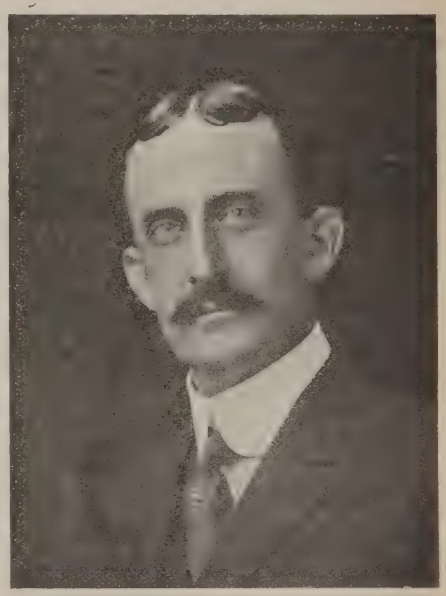
Edric Eldridge was born in Yarmouth on the Cape. He has made his own way from his start at the bottom round of the ladder. He came to the senate in 1912 for his first legislative experience and was chairman of the committee on roads and bridges as well as a member of ways and means. He was also a member of the special committee on redistricting for the new apportionment of congressional districts.

The senator is a consistent and loyal republican and no more useful legislator has come up from the Cape than he.

Wilton B. Fay.

It is well for the commonwealth of Massachusetts that a majority of its legislators take their duties on Beacon hill seriously. Sen. Wilton B. Fay is among those who regard legislation as a man's job, requiring thought, investigation and study before he gives a measure his support in the legislature. Previous to the announcement of committees last January the friends of Sen. Fay had hoped that he would be made chairman of the committee on ways and means by Pres. Greenwood, but the position went to Sen. Eldredge of the Cape. Sen. Fay, however, was given second place on this important committee and his associates have acknowledged his ability and usefulness in that position.

Sen. Fay's intimate knowledge of the state's finances, gained by his three years' service in the house and membership on ways and means, and his wide knowledge of business and banking matters have been a great help to his associates in framing legislation this



year. Pres. Greenwood made him chairman of committee on banks and banking and fisheries and game. These are two of the most important committees of the legislature. The time that Sen. Fay has given the state as a member of the legislature and the service he has rendered this year entitles him to a handsome vote by his constituents, and the thanks of the public in general.

Sen. Fay is big enough and broad enough to stand on his own feet and wear his own hat. His liberal course in the senate this year has won high praise for him in his district. He has continued the good work for his district that he began in the house, where he secured many large appropriations for needed public improvements. The fish and game interests of the state found in him as chairman of the committee on fisheries and game a stout champion for those measures which had for their object the protection of the fish and game of the state.

He stood between the banks and the public on various measures before the legislature this year and his record on all legislation is that of a clean, able, progressive member. Sen. Fay's congenial nature and desire to please and serve his constituents and the public weal mark him as an ideal legislator. The "blue sky" law, as it came from the committee, represented his work to a greater degree than it did any other member's, and the scrupulous care and intelligent consideration he gave to that measure was characteristic of his whole legislative career. Another achievement of Sen. Fay was that of putting through the senate the building law codification. He was placed in charge of the measure and gave an excellent illustration of what a strong senator can accomplish even against the stiffest opposition.

In politics Sen. Fay may be termed a conservative-liberal. He has worked and voted for many progressive measures in the legislature and is a true type of legislator who wants to progress sanely and safely along the lines of advanced political thought. Mr. Fay is a charming host, as many of his associates in the legislature can testify.

He is always ready and anxious to serve any of his constituents in any way he can honorably do so. One of the most kindly of men, Sen. Fay has never yet been appealed to for assistance in any worthy public or private undertaking that had for its object the alleviation of suffering or the bettering of conditions of life for those less fortunately situated than he is. A staunch republican he is never so blind that he cannot see good in other parties and publicly acknowledge them.

The sixth Middlesex district is to be congratulated on having a man like Sen. Fay to represent it.

Edward Fisher.

Sen. Edward Fisher of Westford is a splendid type of a legislator. Pity it is that Massachusetts hasn't more such men in its legislative halls as the senator from the 7th Middlesex district. Born and raised in the same town that he lives in and represents with such conspicuous ability, Sen. Fisher feels that he owes it to himself and family to retire from active politics and attend to his growing law business.

"Ed" Fisher is one of the keenest lawyers in Middlesex county, and that is saying a lot. He has brought to the consideration of all legislative matters that have come before him in his three years in two branches all the force and ability of his legal training, and, better still, his natural good sense and judgment. The 7th Middlesex senatorial district is one of the strongest republican districts in the state, it having taken a legislative redistricting committee almost four months to lay it out so that the democrats never could overcome the republican majority. That did not prevent the people of that district from selecting him to represent them in the legislature. They made no mistake in doing so and they would in all



probability do so again if the senator would but say that he would like to go back to the upper branch for another year.

Sen. Fisher is a real democrat. He has supported Gov. Foss when he believed the latter was right and opposed him when he thought he was wrong. Public business is public business with Sen. Fisher. He does not believe that private affairs or even long personal friendships should count when passing on public matters. More than once he has been obliged to say "no" to his best friends on measures, but he did so in such a manner that even the solicitor for aid in legislative matters felt no resentment.

Sen. Fisher is a clear thinker, a convincing talker and a man whose word is as good as his bond. He has advanced notions about governmental functions, but in no sense can he be called a corporation baiter. If he believes that a corporation is right he does not hesitate to give it his enthusiastic support. If he believes that it is wrong he opposes it with the same characteristic energy and force of argument that he would employ for it if against it. An example of this force of character was given during the fight on the Meaney milk labelling bill. Sen. Fisher working hard for the measure in the first instance and breaking with Gov. Foss on it after his excellency had written what many believed to be a specious veto in sending it back to the legislature.

He stood loyally this year by all reasonable labor legislation, and no member of the senate has supported progressive measures with more zeal than he. His legal training and knowledge of the law has been a great help to his associates on the committees of agriculture, railroads and ways and means. He believes in the old-fashioned Jeffersonian ideas of government and favors the granting of the largest possible degree of self-government for cities and towns. With other real leaders of the democracy Sen. Fisher has stood for and supported every measure in the legislature for the return of the government to the hands of the people.

While a member of two other committees, railroads and agriculture, Sen. Fisher's chief labor was as a member of the senate ways and means committee, and the burden of fighting for the important reports of this committee was placed on his shoulders. The number of harmful and undesirable bills which he was the means of killing are considerable.

The state tax is the largest in the history of the commonwealth, but a special tribute is due to Sen. Fisher that this tax is not larger than it is.

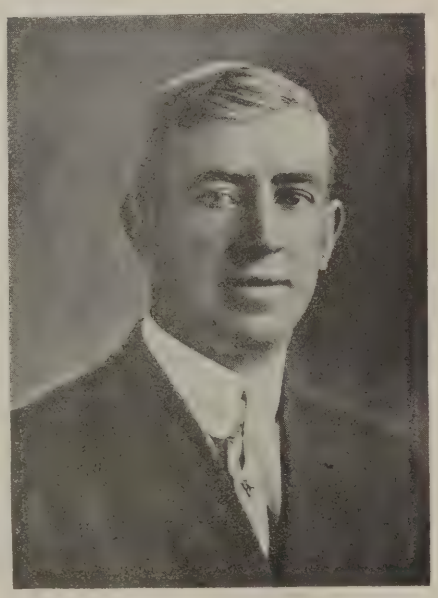
Redmond S. Fitzgerald.

Sen. Redmond S. Fitzgerald of the 8th Suffolk dist. has made a record during his first year in the senate, of which he and his friends may well feel proud, for he has served the district and state with signal fidelity, ability and distinction. If ever a senator deserved well of his constituents, Sen. Fitzgerald is certainly that one, for although he had no previous experience in public service, the young Roxbury man succeeded in getting through many improvements for his district. If re-elected he would undoubtedly prove to be of still greater value to his district.

He was distinctly honored by Pres. Greenwood with three important committee assignments—insurance, roads and bridges and state house. On these committees he worked hard and faithfully and was instrumental in securing the passage of some very good measures in the interest of better roads and highways and for the further protection of small policy holders. As a member of the state house committee he had a hand in the passage of the bill for the construction of two new wings to the present capitol.

There was no doubt where Sen. Fitzgerald stood on any bill. He was also found on the side of the working classes and was a valiant champion of all labor measures and bills in the interest of more popular government.

Probably his greatest local achievement this year was his success in getting a resolve appropriating $75,000 for the further development of the Boston harbor through the senate. Under this act it is probable the channel in



Dorchester bay will be dredged, an improvement that has long been demanded. Sen. Fitzgerald introduced many measures in the interests of his district and paved the way for much good legislation in the near future.

Sen. Fitzgerald was active in support of the various pure food measures and was instrumental in securing the passage of several of them, notably the bill for the protection of the public health against unclean milk containers. He also worked hard for the bill making the extension and widening of Avery street possible and putting the cost of that great improvement on all of the beneficiaries instead of upon a few of them only, with the taxpayers bearing the burden of that portion escaped by the others.

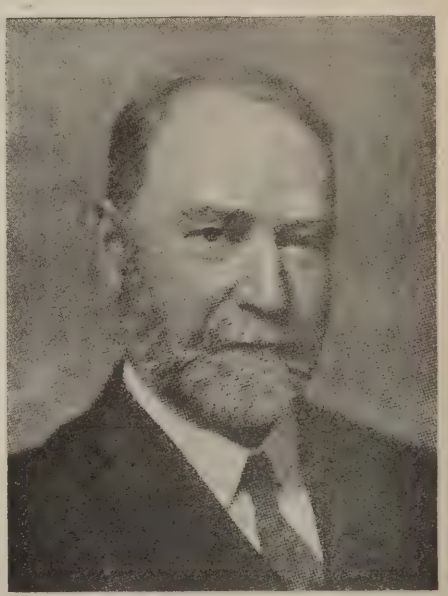
Sen. Fitzgerald also took a big part in the legislation affecting the Dorchester tunnel, standing firmly, with all the other ward 20 legislators, for the route from Upham's Corner to Codman Square and thence to Milton. This route would have given improved street railway service to 50,000 persons and would have taken the tunnel through the heart of Dorchester, whereas the plan of the Quincy and Neponset agitators was for a tunnel through Dorchester avenue—a manifestly absurd proposition, traversing, as such a line would, the extreme edge of the section and benefiting Dorchester in comparatively slight degree, and serving practically no one but residents outside the city of Boston and who would resent any request that they pay for the improvement.

The matter will be fought out in the legislature of next year, it having been resubmitted to the transit commission, with instructions to report upon a route not later than Jan. 10, 1914.

Sen. Fitzgerald was born in Boston on July 12, 1882 and attended the public schools and the Dorchester high school. He is in the real estate business and although he has always been interested in public affairs, his fight for the senate last fall was the first that he ever made for a public office. He is prominently identified with the Knights of Columbus, Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters, Dorchester club, Dorchester Catholic club, Dorchester Improvement association and the Dorchester Real Estate Brokers' association.

Julius Garst.

One of the hard working senators of the session this year was Julius Garst of the 1st Worcester district. No member of the upper chamber has been more faithful or more conscientious than he. Sen. Garst has rounded out his first year in the senate, though it is nine



years since he sat in the house, of which he was a member in 1903 and 1904. As a student of political science, economics and sociology he has found much to interest him in the session of 1913, which has dealt more largely with those topics than any other legislature in recent years. He was a member of the committee on election laws and as such has had to deal with some large questions of public policy, the preferential nomination of United States senator among them. Sen. Garst has had his share in the framing of the codification of the election laws, bringing them up to date. It makes a document of 164 pages and was passed at the very close of the session, after months of study.

As chairman of the committee on public service, Sen. Garst occupied an important and very useful position in the consideration of the salaries of the public officers of both state and county in a session which has seen a greater uplift of salaries all along the line than any that has preceded it. It required a cool head to keep the balance, to winnow the deserving from the undeserving, and to avert extravagance in spending the state's money. His committee handled more than 150 petitions and resolves, and no committee of the legislature had to withstand greater pressure from those who sought to get a salary raise by political influence.

That the pay of the judges of the land court is now on a par with that of the members of the superior court bench, $8500 for the chief judge and $8000 for the associates, is due largely to the public service committee and Chairman Garst. To him also should be given credit for the act increasing the pay of the district police. His committee reported the act for retiring county employes on half pay, for age, after faithful service, as well as the bill for fixing the salaries of the prison commission, and that amending the laws to make the eligible list more elastic than those who had attained it should have the privilege of certification for the position for which they had taken examination for at least six times.

A bill which was Sen. Garst's own and for which he personally fought as strenuously as he could, though the odds were against him, was that to permit the connection of a priv-

ate telephone with the public line of the company. No man could be more conscientious in this than he was. He also took an active part in whipping into shape the Lake Quinsigamond bridge bill, and on the bill for police control of the lake. He was also interested in solving the problem for the disposal of the Worcester hospital sewage, for which an appropriation was finally arranged on the big blanket bill setting apart $1,335,000 for public institutions buildings and for repairs to them. He did his share for the Worcester playgrounds bill, the new Worcester water loan bill, the bill to change the name of the Worcester board of trade to the chamber of commerce with the right to hold property to the amount of $1,000,000, the bill to improve Washington square in Worcester, for the widening of Madison street in that city, and the bill for waiting stations in the public streets of Worcester.

Sen. Garst was also chairman of the senate committee on engrossed bills, having the final word on all bills actually passed.

He was born in Dayton, O., and was educated at the University of Illinons and University of Michigan, graduating from the latter with the degree of M. D. in 1878. He is a physician as well as a maker of a proprietary medicine. The scope of his interest in public affairs is shown by the fact of his membership on the American Political Science association, American Economic association, American Sociological society, the National Municipal league, the Worcester Economic club and Worcester board of trade.

In his two years in the house Sen. Garst served on taxation and election laws.

Gurdon W. Gordon.

Not for many years has the city of Springfield had so efficient representation in the Mas-



sachusetts senate as it has had this year when Gurden W. Gorden occupied the chair of the senator from the 1st Hampden senatorial district.

Senator Gordon showed his mettle last fall, when, after a year's record in the lower branch as the representative from the 5th Hampden representative district, he responded to the call of his party in Springfield and undertook the perilous and arduous task of landing the berth in the senate, thus saving the seat to the republican party.

Sen. Gordon came to the senate with a splendid record in the lower branch and Pres. Greenwood was not slow to recognize the Springfield man's capabilities, making him chairman of the committee on public lighting, a member of the committee on street railways and also of the senate committee on ways and means.

Sen. Gordon has a quiet, unassuming way of getting things done and he had ample opportunity to show the stuff he was made of this year in the work that fell to his hand on these three committees. As chairman of the committee on public lighting, he took hold of the various problems that confronted the body and with a large degree of success cleaned the docket and wound up its affairs quickly.

In the committee on street railways he was a powerful factor in the three big measures —the western Massachusetts trolleys bill, the nine-hours-in-11 bill for street railway employees, and the bill to allow street railway companies to issue preferred stock to twice the amount of the common stock.

On the trolleys bill, Sen. Gordon had his experience of the previous year to fall back on, when as a member of the same committee he helped to lead the fight that put this measure through the lower branch and later over the executive veto. His knowledge of the needs of the section made him a valuable asset to the committee.

In the handling of the nine-hours-in-11 bill and the preferred stock measure he had an unusual opportunity to put to good use his gifts of tact and diplomacy in the first instance and his horse sense with respect to the other matter.

Sen. Gordon showed up to best advantage, however, in handling one or two matters in which his own constituency was tremendously interested. These matters were the bill to allow his own city to extend two of its streets under the railroad tracks in that city to the end that two more main arteries might be added to Springfield's conveniences and the bill to allow the city to establish a single-headed police commission. The first of these measures is now upon the statute books; the second failed through no fault of Sen. Gordon.

The "street extension" bill precipitated a complex situation in which it appeared before the matter had progressed very far that the Boston & Albany railroad held the whip hand and that if the city was to secure the street extensions it also would have to tie itself up to a 25-year agreement to keep the Union passenger station on its present site. The people wanted the street extensions and they didn't want any 25-year agreement. Thanks to Sen. Gordon who at the proper moment let it be known that he was for a simon-pure street extension bill, other disturbing factors in the situation notwithstanding. The railroad found it convenient about that time to announce that it had no objection to the sort of a bill that Springfield wanted.

Sen. Gordon drafted the teachers' retirement bill, a measure that promises to revolutionize the treatment of that hard-working and conscientious branch of public servants who have never been properly recompensed by the communities for the labor they have performed. To Sen. Gordon also is due the fact that the bill was passed by the senate and house, for he devoted hours and hours to it after it came out of committee. He was publicly thanked by the school teachers from all parts of the state because of his efforts in their behalf.

He also made the rifle-range bill his own, and after the committee on military affairs had voted to refer the measure to the next legislature he had the matter recommitted, secured a favorable report and later fought it successfully through both branches.

On the police commission bill, Sen. Gordon persuaded the senate without so much as a division to substitute the measure for an adverse committee report and the bill passed that chamber to meet defeat in the house through a hostile amendment.

Sen. Gordon's specialty in the upper branch has been to accomplish the things he has been after with a minimum of fuss and feathers and in this respect he has no equal in the legislature although there are some who are close runners-up.

Sen. Gordon has known how to be liberal without weather-vane symptoms and conservative without laying himself opon to the charge that he is in any way, shape, or manner, tied down to a clique, a class, special interests or rules for party regularity.

Sen. Gordon has always been a staunch republican. He was born in Sheffield on Nov. 26, 1871, and after attending the Great Barrington high school went to Williams college, from which he was graduated. He taught school for a while and in 1900 was graduated from the Boston university school of law. Since then he has practiced law and makes his home in Springfield. For several years he served on the Springfield board of health and entered politics actively when he accepted a berth on the republican city committee a few years ago. He was elected to last year's house, which gave him his first legislative experience.

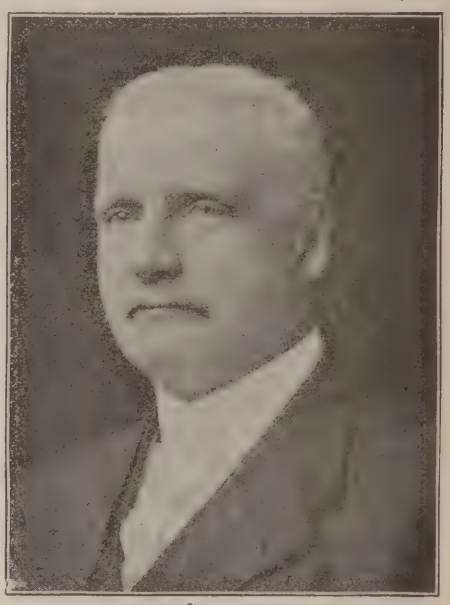
Frederick M. Hersey.

One of the most useful and conscientious legislators of the session just closed, a senate chairman who has not lost a report from his committee on municipal finance, is Sen. Frederick M. Hersey of Hingham.

Sen. Hersey came to the senate first in the session of 1912. He had been absent from the legislature for 11 years, having served two years in the house, 1900 and 1901.

Sen. Hersey, while a member of the recess committee on municipal finance, became impressed by the fact that the $12 tax limit, as it has operated of late years, has been only an incentive to cities to borrow outside of it. The new law restricts the loans to certain specified things for which a city may borrow and for no others. Sen. Hersey has put through legislation to give the tax commissioner larger powers, changing the system of municipal auditing, requiring the collection of taxes in the same year and changing the time for interest at 6 percent to begin on unpaid taxes as well as providing for overlay.

In nothing has Sen. Hersey failed his constituents on the passage of legislation they asked for. The needs of his district have been well cared for. He is one of those legislators whom the commonwealth cannot afford to lose, and for that reason all of his associates who



expect to return hope to welcome him back among them. Sen. Hersey was born in Hingham and resides there; he is prominently affiliated with a number of fraternal societies.

Dennis E. Halley.

Sen. Dennis E. Halley of Lawrence, who retires this year, while not one of the orators of the upper branch of the legislature, is one of the most sincere and enthusiastic members of that branch when it comes to putting laws on the statute books, having in view the amelioration of the condition of the working men and women of this state. No one is obliged to wonder where Sen. Halley stands on any matter of legislation.

Sen. Halley is one of the most courteous



members of the uper branch of the legislature. With his courtesy goes an enthusiasm for all that is good and clean in politics. His democracy has never been questioned and yet he is not what is popularly known as a corporation baiter. Corporations have nothing to fear from a man like Halley if their conduct is right and they are doing the right thing for the public and their employes. The Lawrence senator has stood fearlessly against all schemes of corporate overcapitalization. His fight for 80 cent gas in that city at the last session was one of the best put up in the

senate this year, even though it was a losing one.

Sen. Halley is a successful business man. He stands for all that is good and clean and wholesome in local politics and Lawrence is very fortunate in having as its champion such a clean, able and fearless representative in the state senate as Dennis E. Halley. That he has not been able to put more progressive laws on the statute books affecting his district is due to no fault of his. His associates in that conservative body were not able to see things in his way.

William P. Hickey.

Because James F. Powers represented South Boston and its unterrified democracy so well on Beacon hill in the senate for a number of years people used to think that nobody but "Jimmie" Powers could do the job to the queen's tast, but along came Rep. William P. Hickey this year, and he duplicated the work



of popular Sen. Powers. Now they think that no other senator on Beacon hill is quite so good as William P. Hickey.

The senator's popularity with the people of his district was attested by the big vote he received in the primaries and at the polls last fall, to say nothing of the stream of people who call at the state house daily, seeking favors from or audience with him, both of which are gladly granted. He recognizes that he is a servant of the people and never tries to "duck" a constituent or turn down a request made by one of them.

Frederic H. Hilton.

A senator who has finished his first session with great credit is Frederick H. Hilton of Framingham. He came to the senate after a two years training in the house, where he distinguished himself as chairman of the committee on towns and as clerk of the committee on legal affairs. It was his knowledge of the latter that led Pres. Greenwood this year to put him at the head of the committee on legal affairs and that the president had made no mistake in his man was proved when after considering the largest docket which that hard worked committee has ever had, it was Hilton who first reported his slate cleaned up before any other committee of the legislature.

That was going some when it is stated that the committee on legal affairs this morning had referred to them more than 180 legislative matters out of which to winnow the chaff and save the wheat. Not only did the committee accomplish this, but it finishd so early that it was able to come to the rescue of the president and the speaker when the representatives of the organized temperance societies kicked over the traces and refused to have anything more to do with the committee on liquor laws.

Then it was that legal affairs took over 10 more liquor bills ond among them some of the leading controversial measures of the temperance associations. However, no complaint could be made against the senate chairman of the committee on legal affairs, nor was there any from the advocates or opponents of the measures brought before that body. There was no repeal of the "bar and bottle" act by indirection or otherwise. Neither did the "daylight" liquor bill get by.

That Sen. Hilton is a man of method as well as a hustler was manifested by the way the daily stunt of the committee on legal affairs was made out for each day's session, for the sitting of this committee was continuous from the day it organized until it triumphantly reported its docket completed ahead of the game. Everything that no other committee cares to handle goes into the hopper for the committee on legal affairs and so its work ranged from the manufacture of matches and selling ice cream, to the observance of the Lord's day, Sunday baseball, hatpins, parading with flags, and at this session the selling of rum.

Sen. Hilton brought to his task an interest in his work, a ready adaptability and a mind quick to grasp a complex situation. Coupled with this he possesses self control and untiring patience.

That the 1st Middlesex district has been worthily represented the record shows. Beside the bills of his committee, Sen. Hilton was personally interested in the measure to obtain for Ashland a swimming pool since the metropolitan water board had taken from that town and from the people of his district all the ponds to assist the metropolitan water supply.

Though neither of these won it was not because of lack of faithful endeavor on Sen. Hilton's part. Under his watchful supervision, Framingham has obtained the passage of bills that it may raise money for its public park; that it may validate its school, and its sewer loans, and that it may pay extra compensation to former assessors. He also got through the Natick sewer loan bill and did his part on the bill to dredge the Charles river and cleanse that stream in Watertown.

Sen. Hilton also introduced and secured the passage of the resolutions calling upon congress to start a movement for an international investigation of the high cost of living.

On the assignment of wages, Sen. Hilton submitted an order from his committee on le-



gal affairs for a recess committee to investigate the whole subject and to report to the next legislature. To him is accorded the credit of the first hatpin law ever enacted in this commonwealth, to save unhappy man from impalement on the keen stiletto points protruding from women's headgear.

In all things Sen. Hilton has been so useful a legislator that his constituents are going to try to send him back for another year this fall. He is 31 years old, prominent in Masonry and a resident of Framingham.

Clarence W. Hobbs, Jr.

That the committee on cities worked so harmoniously through the session of this year was mainly due to the personality of their chairman, Sen. Clarence W. Hobbs, Jr., of Worcester, whose thorough going good fellowship is recognized by everybody who has made his acquaintance.

Sen. Hobbs deserved well of his party, for it was largely due to him that there was a republican legislature this year and that a republican United States senator was chosen rather than a democrat.

He put his own time into the work and more than one republican owed his seat this year to the unselfish work of the Worcester senator.

He went to the chairmanship of the committee on cities well equipped from his previous experience of three years in the house. His conservative judgment saved a number of cities from an unnecessary disturbance of their charters, when he laid down the rule that it must be something extraordinary before he would vote in favor of any city that had recently threshed out its differences between commission government and large councils to shift back simply because they didn't like the new style. He held that there must be something more than a mere expression of popular sentiment to convince him, and that he must be shown that the new charter had worked injury to the city that had adopted it.

It was because of this rule of his that Lynn failed to obtain a repeal of its present commission-government charter which has not yet had a five years' trial. Sen. Hobbs went down to Lynn with his committee and there held a public meeting, the result of which showed those present to be exactly divided between the new and the old forms and he returned stronger than ever in his belief that his posision was right—that cities should give their new charters a fair trial and that the people should not be upset every few years over the



matter. So it was that Lynn, Newburyport, Melrose, Lowell, Lawrence, Quincy, Beverly, Cambridge, Brockton, Chelsea and Waltham were all given next general court on their petitions for changes in their city charters, and Pittsfield was given leave to withdraw.

Chairman Hobbs and his associates had nearly 200 matters to pass upon. They reported bills to define the Boston city laborer's position among the other employes of that municipality; the bill which the governor approved regulating sight-seeing automobiles; the new act regulating the placing of signs and awnings over highways in Boston; the suspension of sidewalk assessments upon the property of churches or other institutions exempt by law from taxation, the bill for the widening of Avery street in Boston.

His committee also reported the call firemen's promotion bills, that they should not after having taken one examination be compelled to take another before the civil service in order to be promoted to the permanent force. No man worked any harder than he did for the final settlement of the question of the disposal of the Worcester hospital sewage. It took nerve to do it, but Sen. Hobbs does not lack in that regard and he held up the big blanket appropriation bill for $1,335,000, until the conference committee between the two branches had agreed to take care of Worcester hospital sewerage in that bill, and, while he did not get all that he wanted, Sen. Hobbs won a notable victory and the assured fact that the commonwealth will do something to mitigate a long standing and grevious nuisance.

He was a most useful senator to his own constituency, and his work on all of the Worcester legislation that went through and received the approval of the governor was of very great value. The acts for the improvement of Washington square, the widening of Madison street, for waiting stations in the public streets of Worcester and for playgrounds received his support.

Sen. Hobbs was clerk of the committee on judiciary last year and although his work on cities has precluded his doing so much as he otherwise would on the legal committee of the legislature, he has maintained his interest in its work all through the session.

He served on the recess committee on voluntary associations and the legislation which has been put upon the statute book this year

as to information by voluntary associations and as to statements by trustees of such associations are very largely the result of his thought and skill in the framing of them

Sen. Hobbs also sat in on the committee on fisheries and game this year where his advice and knowledge of the law was cordially welcomed.

He is a downeaster by birth, having been born in Woodfords, Me., 35 years ago. He is a Harvard university man of 1902 and a graduate of Harvard Law school '04. He is a practicing lawyer in Worcester and a member of many social and political clubs.

Francis J. Horgan.

Sen. Francis J. Horgan, representing the 9th Suffolk district, was again one of the leading figures in the senate last year. Although a democrat, he was appointed by Pres. Greenwood to three important committees—cities,



legal affairs, and federal relations, because of his ability and strength.

The committee on cities was harder worked than ever before, having the enormous number of over 200 matters referred to it, which not only broke all records for previous years, but broke all records for any committee. The legal affairs committee also had an extraordinary number of matters referred to it—over 180, and besides the bills which would naturally come, it had thrust upon it a dozen bills from the committee on liquor law, which had to be relieved of its duties because of the opposition to its chairman by temperance interests.

One of Sen. Horgan's most eloquent arguments was that for the boxing bill. This bill provided for the appointment of a state athletic commission, which should have complete supervision of boxing matches, none being allowed without a license from the state. Sen. Horgan argued that there could be no brutality, since matches would be limited to 10 rounds, with six ounce gloves, and state inspectors would be present, and any decision would be prohibited.

Sen. Horgan showed himself liberal in the matter of pensions for public servants, especially police and firemen who peril life and limb amid all manner of hardships.

He took an earnest interest in all the big street improvement bills, and again rendered valuable service for the Dorchester district. He also fought for some of the important bills introduced on petition of the mayor.

The tax-paying citizen should return thanks to Sen. Horgan for the bills he introduced to regulate the stock exchange, and to guard against fraudulent stock transactions, the palming off on a guileless public of worthless securities, etc.

On the democratic side of the senate there was no more able, no more industrious, no more faithful in attendance.

Francis J. Horgan was born in Boston, July 2, 1869. He is a graduate of the public school, Boston college, and Boston University law school. He is a leading member of the Boston bar, but for years has been a man of public affairs and interested in politics. Always prominent in this district, and as a member of the Jamaica Plain Co-operative association, the Park Co-operative society, the A. O. U. W., R. A., K. C., M. C. O. F., C. O. F., and other organizations for the social welfare, as well as the real estate exchange, Press club, etc., he had a large following from his first entrance into politics, and had no difficulty in obtaining election to the common council—1896-1897; and to the house, 1898, 1900 and 1901. During his service in the lower branch he was appointed to important committees. In 1906-1907 he was a principal assessor. His second year in the senate has shown that he continues to broaden, and develop in ability.

Charles Cabot Johnson.

For the first time in so long a time that nobody can remember when it happened before, Nahant had the honor this year of furnishing the senator from the 1st Essex district. Sen. Charles Cabot Johnson was the lucky man to draw the prize, and the general consensus of opinion on Beacon hill and elsewhere is that he has made good.

He has certainly had to hustle as chairman of the committee on roads and bridges. Not only the highways of earth, but the pathless realms of the air have come under his sway. It was Sen. Johnson who reported the "airship" bill in the senate which Gov. Foss made law. No reckless aviator may hereafter essay to do the comet act over old Massachusetts without chancing arrest for joy riding.

To Sen. Johnson, as chairman of this important committee is due more than to any other senator the happy settlement of the "missing link" highway controversy, which will give Lynn its first state highway. That means that he soived the problem which vexed the soul of his predecessor, former Sen. J. C. Bennett of Lynn for the last 19 years, and has secured for the settlers on Pines Point, Saugus river, the restoration of the highway that was taken away from Revere when the metropolitan park commission con-



structed the great Crescent and Ocean beach boulevard. This "missing link" of more than 8000 feet of highway completes the trunk line of the "great north highway" from River street in Revere to Portsmouth, N. H., and beyond. Mr. Johnson's success with the "missing link" highway bill means the immediate expenditure of $300,000 by the highway commission in the construction of this traffic road, which should be opened by another year.

Sen. Johnson also brought out from his committee, after determined opposition, the bill to make Humphrey street in Swampscott, a state highway of 70 feet in width, where now between the curbs it is less than 20 feet, and this by agreement of the highway board and the county commissioners, the town and the street railway company. When this highway shall be finished it will reduce to a minimum the "death trap" for automobiles in the "neck of the bottle" at Swampscott monument.

A tougher fight still was the Lynnfield street bill for Lynn, which still better manifested the influence of Sen. Johnson upon the committee on roads and bridges. This was a proposition originally drawn in Lynn for the state to take over and maintain Lynnfield street as a state highway. When it was discovered that the highway commission would be called upon to take the whole load of reconstructing a city street, because the Essex county commissioners had been derelict, nothing but Sen. Johnson's tact saved any part of the bill. He won out, however, insofar that the county part of Lynnfield street from the Great Woods road to Lynnfield line would be taken over as state highway, and since that portion is wholly within the city limtis, Lynn gained a point, even if it did not get all that it asked for.

Sen. Johnson has also had to look after some of the most important automobile legislation of the session, including the auto-truck bill, to provide that the truck should pay a fee of $5 per ton of carrying capacity, thereby contributing toward replacing the crowns of state highways which they destroy; he also had the automobile speed limit bill to make the maximum not exceeding 25 miles an hour, and the bill providing that no auto truck or other vehicle should carry a greater weight than 14 tons, including the truck or vehicle itself. Though the fee bill was killed in the house and the speed bill in the senate, both marked a beginning in that sort of legislation and both are destined sometime to become laws.

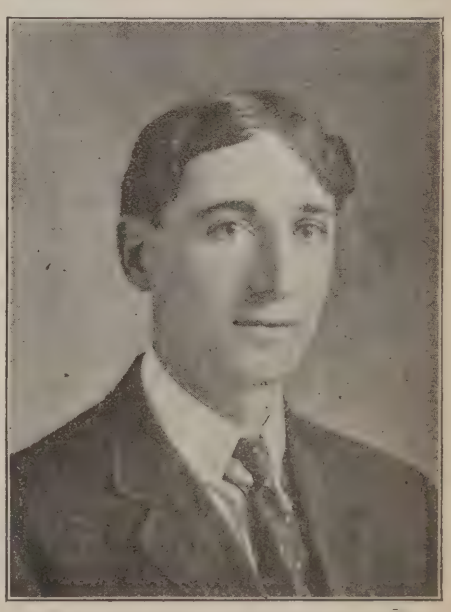
The senate chairman of roads and bridges had the gratification of winning the approval of the governor to acts reported by himself and his committee, to compel every automobilist to report to the highway commission any accident in which he may be involved as soon as it occurs; to punish reckless drivers of automobiles, to fix the status of motor vehicles operated by non-residents and to determine the course of a motorist in passing a street car which has stopped to take on or leave passengers.

Sen. Johnson did his best for the bill to incorporate the Saugus River Land company, which, under control and direction of the harbor and land commission, will endeavor to reclaim more than 900 acres of the waste marsh land lying west of Saugus river in Saugus, Malden and Revere. He also advocated and voted for all the bills in the interest of the workingman.

Sen. Johnson's record is before his constituents and as Nahant has never had a senator before—not even when Henry Cabot Lodge was a legislator under the dome—and has sent so good a man this year, it is confidently expected that Charles Cabot Johnson will receive the endorsement of a re-election.

Thomas M. Joyce.

Sen. Thomas M. Joyce again demonstrated his strong hold upon the voters of the 8th Suffolk dist. last fall when he secured a re-election to the senate. His re-election was deserved for he made a good record in his first year



in the upper branch and that record was strengthened this year.

He was particularly active in committee work this year, serving on metropolitan affairs, election laws and counties, three of the most important sub-divisions of the legislature. He was conspicuous in his attention to duty on these committees and also during the sessions of the senate, and for this latter is entitled to high commendation, as far too many measures in behalf of the people have been lost in the senate through democratic absenteeism.

Near the end of the session, Sen. Joyce was still undecided whether he would seek another term or not. Several candidates have already announced themselves as desirous of securing the democratic nomination in the district.

Sen. Joyce was born in Boston on Dec. 8, 1880 and was graduated from the public schools. He was first elected to the now extinct common council of Boston in 1905, it being his first public office. He served in that five consecutive years, remaining there until the body

went out of existence, when the charter was amended. He is a member of the Heptasophs and the Concord and Sheridan clubs.

John H. Mack.

The Berkshire senatorial district showed its appreciation of the valuable service given it by Sen. John H. Mack by sending him back to Beacon hill this year for a third consecutive term in the upper branch of the legislature.

As the leader of the minority party in the upper branch Sen. Mack holds a place of high honor and his conduct in the senate has been



such as to win for him the regard of all his colleagues of both parties.

With two years in the upper branch of the legislature to his credit, Sen. Mack met a determined republican opposition to his re-election again last fall. The opposition, however, had nothing about it to daunt the Berkshire senator and without waiting for an organization that showed nothing very remarkable in the way of ginger in its supposed task of electing democratic candidates, the senator took off his coat and attended to things himself.

Hiring his own halls a good share of the time and making the most of an audience every time he could find one, Sen. Mack took his record before the people and when the smoke of battle cleared away he had secured a re-election to a third term with plenty of votes to spare.

President Greenwood assigned Sen. Mack to the coveted berth in the committee on the judiciary and to the committees on street railways and towns.

Sen. Mack is a democrat and he isn't ashamed of it. He believes in democratic principles thoroughly and in his voting and in his work on the committees with which he has served he is a regular and an active democrat.

His valuable experience on the committee on street railways a year ago was an asset to that same committee this year in the difficult task that has confronted it in its consideration of the western Massachusetts "trolley" bill.

Sen. Mack was one of a sub-committee of three members of the street railways committee—the only senate member on the committee—to whip the bill into its final shape and in this important work Sen. Mack has shown that he has a close grip on the many and varying aspects of the problem involved in this important legislation.

In the handling of labor measures and the many pieces of prospective legislation affecting the interests of the masses Sen. Mack was especially prominent, as he was also in the discussions of these measures in the Senate lounging room and in debate upon the floor of the senate.

Sen. Mack has been sufficiently close to the governor to enable the democratic members of the senate to work upon many important measures in sympathy with the views of the executive and in this way has been saved to the upper branch a good deal of valuable time.

The Berkshire senator has an effective way of looking after the interests of his own district and he has been an indefatigable worker for better roads in western Massachusetts and for anything else that promised to work out for the betterment of conditions in his own end of the state.

With characteristic vim, Sen. Mack took hold of the cause of the Spanish war veterans in their fight for preferment in examinations under the civil service, and it is to him largely that the veterans owe the splendid vote they got this year in the face of an oppossition that would ordinarily have put them entirely out of the running.

To his qualities of good fellowship, frankness and sincerity, Sen. Mack owes his success in the senate and to those qualities, too, his district is indebted for the large measure of consideration it has received at the hands of the upper legislative branch.

Sen. Mack is a native of North Adams, having been born there in 1868. He attended the public schools and was graduated from the Boston university school of law, after which he went back to his home city to practice his profession. He is a member of several societies and has served his city as its city solicitor and his party as the democratic candidate for lieutenant governor in 1899.

Charles J. McCarthy.

Legislative authority for the transportation of veterans of the Civil War to Gettysburg was provided by an act drawn by Sen. Charles F. McCarthy of Marlboro. It is the piece of work of which, as a member of the committee on military affairs, he is very proud. Sen. McCarthy is a veteran of the Spanish war, having served in Porto Rico in F Co., 6th regiment, but he has never let his zeal for veterans of the smaller war, which was evidenced by his championing the bill to give them a preference of 5 percent on civil service examinations, stand in the way of any service he could do for the veterans of 1861.

It was the new committee on social welfare, however, that absorbed most of the activities of the senator from the 5th Middle-



sex dist. He was graduated into that committee from the old committee on prisons because of his interest in the betterment of prison conditions. Beside these two committees he served on the committee on public health which, by itself and sitting jointly with the committee on agriculture on the milk bills, was one of the busiest of the year.

For his work on the social welfare committe Sen. McCarthy had had excellent preparation. As a member of the prison committee he took so much interest in prison problems that he made independent studies to supplement the work that the committee was able to do as a whole. He was in touch with many of the practical problems of prison administration so that he was able not only to act with comprehension upon the prison matters laid before the committee, but to enlighten the committee with the result of his own observations.

He gave his support both in committee and on the floor to the uniform child labor law. The creation of the board of parole, which was warmly advocated as a means of bringing about a more just system of paroling prisoners, was a matter in which he took a particular interest because he had seen the need of it in his investigation into prison conditions. The "drunk" commission, which some legislators were inclined at first to look on as something humorous, developed into a humanitarian measure of far reaching importance. Sen. McCarthy saw the possibilities of the bill and insisted that it was worth the serious consideration that it later received.

As a matter of the committee on public health Sen. McCarthy directed his attention to separating the good from the bad in the pure food bills that came before the committee. He looked into these bills himself and to take either the say-so of the advocates or of the opponents until they had made out a case. Representing a normally republican district he has had an eye out to the interest of his republican as well as his democratic constiuent never hesitating to break away from his party associates when the welfare of the state or of his district demanded it.

John J. McDevitt.

Sen. John J. McDevitt was elected to the senate last fall from the 1st Norfolk district



after a close fight in which he defeated Roger Wolcott, republican candidate. The fact that a strong progressive candidate was in the field had much to do with the result.

Sen. McDevitt was appointed to the committees of counties, harbors and public lands and liquor laws.

He is a granite salesman, having gone into that business soon after graduation from Boston college. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Moose, Quincy Athletic association, Bryant Athletic club, West End club.

He was a member of the Quincy city council in 1909 and 1910.

Philip J. McGonagle.

After an absence of four years from the legislature Philip J. McGonagle again entered the



political ring last fall and was elected to the senate from the 3rd Suffolk district to succeed Joseph P. Lomasney.

For a first year senator Sen. McGonagle has made good beyond question. He was assigned to three important committees—on constitutional amendments, mercantile affairs and engrossed bills—and the manner in which he attended to his work on all of these is worthy of commendation. He was a constant attendant at hearings and was punctual in his attendance at the sessions of the senate.

It is needless to say that Sen. McGonagle is

a democrat for all who know anything at all about politics know that the 3d Suffolk dist., made up of Wards 6 and 8 and part of Ward 7, knows that it is the strongest democratic senatorial stronghold in the state. But it is worthy of record that Sen. McGonagle was a real democrat, one who stood for his party's principles at all times and voted accordingly. As a member of the committee on constitutional amendments he was a strong advocate and worked hard for the passage of the federal income tax resolutions, the initiative and referenuum and the resolve to authorize the legislature to provide for a state-wide referendum on matters of legislation.

There was not a single popular measure that came before the last legislature that did not receive Sen. McGonagle's whole-hearted support. He was a true friend of labor at all times and worked hard and voted for the bill to amend the workingmen's compensation act so that in case an employe received an injury which incapacitated him for more than one week, he shall receive compensation from the day of the injury. He also supported the peaceful persuasion, minimum wage and the other bills in the interests of the working classes.

Sen. McGonagle was born in Boston on Oct. 21, 1871, and was educated in the public and parochial schools of the city. He is a roofer by occupation and is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Jefferson and the Roofers' Protection Union. He served the old Boston common council for five years and was a member of the house in 1907, 1908 and 1909.

Walter E. McLane.

Not to know Sen. Walter E. McLane of Fall River and be included in the warmth of his friendship is to be sadly out of the legislative world of which he is the "hub." Cordial always, delightfully genial to everybody, he never lacks for an audience when in the reading room,



for he is a lover of jokes and is himself one of the best of story tellers.

Also it may be remarked, he has been one of the most faithful senators in the upper chamber, he having the record of never having missed a session nor a roll call in his two years.

It has been the characteristic of Sen. McLane never to shirk any duty that he was asked to perform. Therefore when the president of the senate picked him out for chairman of the committee on liquor law, a position not courted at the state house by any senator who knows what he is going up against, Sen. McLane took it and started to do all he could and to reconcile the warring factions, the liquor interests and the prohibitionists. When Sen. McLane came back for his second year he found the same chair waiting for him and because he never was a quitter he accepted it.

This session was a harder one than that of last year. Some of the tough propositions put up to the committee on liquor law were a resolve to create a commission on eliminating the profit in making or selling liquor; for taking the license vote only on the petition of voters; to eliminate private profit from liquor dealing; to compel every saloon to keep closed till 8 o'clock in the morning, known as the "daylight bar room" bill; to abolish the sixth class or druggist's license; to provide that a first-class licensed saloon might sell liquor up to five gallons, an indirect repeal of the "bar and bottle" act.

Now, there never can be more than one captain for the same ship. While himself a prince of good fellows, Sen. McLane was made chairman of the committee on liquor laws by Pres. Greenwood and he proposed to discharge the duties of that office. On the other hand his house chairman desired to run the committee. Naturally they came to a parting of the ways. Sen. McLane, in the interest of harmony, asked for the discharge of his committee from further consideration of ten diffrenent measures including some of the most radical of those enumerated. He suggested that they be referred to the committee on legal affairs. His request was granted both by senate and house, and it is interesting to note that on the ten matters so transferred the recommendation was leave to withdraw on practically all of them, and that none went through, nor was a bill substituted for a single report of the committee. It is also of interest to note that the act for the regulation of the sale of alcohol by pharmacists which Gov. Foss approved was reported by the committee on liquor law. It permits the sale for mechanical use without a physicians' prescription, but requires that all such sales shall be recorded as has been required by law heretofore.

Pres. Greenwood gave Sen. McLane a more agreeable place to offset the vexation of the committee on liquor law, chairman of the committee on federal relations, to which was committed the report and request of the commissioners of the Panama-Pacific exposition for an appropriation of $500,000 to enable Massachusetts to be properly represented at the big show in San Francisco in 1915. With clever judgment Chairman Walter E. McLane laid down the ultimatum, that either Gov. Foss, who had recommended that a liberal sum should be appropriated for the commission should tell the committee on federal relations just what "liberal sum" he would approve.

Sen. McLane did not propose that the "Old Boy" should hand him out a veto on the amount recommended by his committee, and he put it so strongly that the governor came across with his pledge to approve $250,000. Chairman McLane thought that $200,000 would come nearer and personally voted for that sum, but his committee reported the $250,000, and it went through.

On all Fall River matters Sen. McLane has worked loyally for the interest of his city and his constituents. He favored an appropriation of $500,000 for Fall River, and the improvement of its harbor, but opposed the river and harbor bill as drawn because there was no surety under it that Fall River would get any sum for its harbor or that any other port would receive any more than the harbor and land commission was inclined to give them. It was the form in which the bill was drawn and not the principle behind it to which Sen. McLane was opposed and he had the courage of his convictions to get up and say so.

Sen. McLane was also given a voice on the committee on taxation this year. He was born in Taunton, but has lived in Fall River for years, and is engaged in the cotton business there. His friends at the state house will welcome his return for another year.

David T. Montague.

One of the quiet unassuming members of the senate of 1913 was David T. Montague, who represents the 5th Suffolk District, made up of Wards 10, 11 and 25 of Boston. "Dave" Montague, like Gov. Foss, is a Vermonter, but there the resemblance ceases. David takes his republicanism straight. He is a hardworking, conscientious republican who has served his party in sunshine and storm, and is not ashamed of being termed a politician.

As a matter of fact, however, he is not a politician. He is a well read lawyer who has a good practice, and is in politics because he likes a little relaxation from his law books, and, like most Vermonters, has a hankering for public office, but not that species of hankering that men sit up nights to satisfy or trim their best friends to obtain. On the contrary, he is a straightforward, honest legislator, whose word is as good as gold and whose independence on public matters appeals to all classes.

Sen. Montague has been prominent in local republican politics and his party has never called on him in vain to serve it in either elective or executive work, in or out of the state house, that he didn't respond promptly and with a willingness to sacrifice everything but honor and principle.

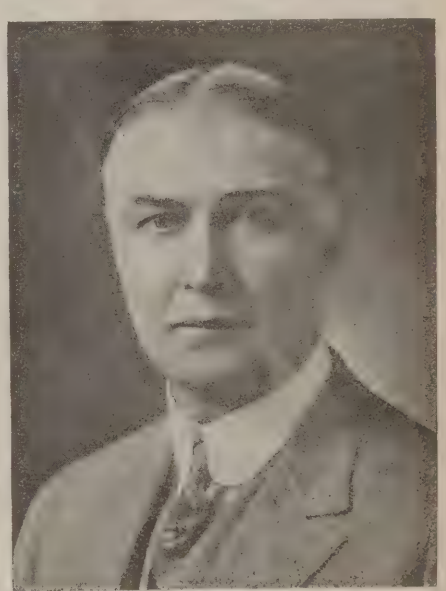
He served his apprenticeship in politics in the old city council as a member from Ward 10. When others ran away from the job as president of the republican city committee of this city in 1909 he took the position as a matter of duty to his party. When he turned the position over to his successor there was general regret expressed on every hand among Boston republicans.

As a member of the house Mr. Montague characterized his career by application to his work and a sincerity of purpose that not even his opponents on any measure ever questioned. He had to do with many important questions as chairman of the committee on cities in 1910 and 1911, and everybody who went before that committee found him courteous and obliging and willing to go far in any matter that was for the best interest of the city of Boston or any other city of the state.

He is one of the members of the legislature who have always stood as adamant against any substantial changes in the Boston city charter, believing that that document, in its present form, should have a fair trial before being changed again. A man of quiet nature he can strike hard blows in debate as those who have served with him in either branch can attest.

In his three years in the house Sen. Montague was prominent not alone in committee work and on the floor in the work of legislating for cities, but as a member of the committees on banks and banking and insurance, he made a reputation of which his friends are proud.

This year he forged to the front early in the session of the senate and throughout the year was looked upon as one of the strongest republicans in the upper branch. He served as chairman of the insurance committee and also as a member of public lighting and legal affairs committees, and in these positions he maintained his reputation for fair dealing and honesty of purpose as well as for clean legislation, and he established a record for liberality, courtesy and fair dealing in all matters before him. Because of his thorough knowledge of Boston matters and conditions, Sen. Montague was considered an authority on measures affecting the city and his fellow members seldom found his judgment at fault. For the Ellis milk bill, defeated in the house, he was the spokesman on the floor of the senate and was also active in



support of many social welfare and other bills of general interest; but he did not hesitate to oppose any measure which he considered unwise, no matter by whom it was advocated or desired. Sen. Montague would have been re-elected this fall without question, if he had not decided that business and professional matters needed his entire attention.

C. Augustus Norwood.

When Sen. C. Augustus Norwood threw his castor for the senatorship into primaries of the 3d Essex district last fall, the old political war horse from the cities of the district smiled derisively at those who picked him for a winner against a Gloucester or a Newburyport candidate. But when the young man from Hamilton, with the farmers from the town behind him, won out, not only in the primaries but by a handsome plurality at the polls they admitted that they were mistaken.

Norwood was the first man to be elected for two consecutive terms to the house from the 24th Essex representative district, breaking the unwritten law of that district of one year apiece for each of the towns comprised in it. He won his second term by a decisive majority, and followed it up last November by demonstrating to the machine that the towns can nominate and choose their senator whenever they get together.

It was unfortunate for his district that he was not seated in the upper chamber a year earlier, for if he had been the Salisbury Beach state reservation act might not have slipped along so easily as it did to burden towns and

communities which had no interest whatever in such a proposition. However Sen. Norwood led a brave fight to right the injustice when the bill to apropriate $10,500 for the maintenance of the Salisbury Beach reservation came to the senate for consideration this year.

Sen. Norwood led the movement to exclude Newburyport, West Newbury and other communities from the cost of maintaining the reservation, joining with Lowell in the attempt to confine the expense to the cities and towns that were instrumental in securing the passage of the act—Lawrence, Haverhill and some other smaller places.

Sen. Norwood and his associates had the gratification of making so strong an impression on the senate ways and means committee that the latter cut the appropriation asked for in two, reducing it to $5000. If returned as it is confidently expected Sen. Norwood will secure an adjustment of this matter next year to relieve his constituents from the support of a summer cottage settlement in which they have no contributory interest.

This session also witnessed the settlement of the long drawn out water supply fight of Salem, Beverly, Peabody and Danvers to grab the waters of the Ipswich river to fill up their diminishing reservoir in Wenham lake, and to supply to wells that the last named towns desired to drive in the water shed of the river. Sen. Norwood as a resident of the locality made the cause of the valley towns to prevent the depletion of their river his own and devoted himself early and late to their interest in this matter. He succeeded in obtaining a much greater concession than



was allowed when Lynn got its right to take an additional supply from the river at Martin's pond a dozen years ago, in that neither Salem or Beverly can pump water from Ipswich river into Wenham lake so long as the daily flow down the river is less than 20,000,000 gallons. That is, they are confined strictly to the wet months of the year and must at all times allow 20,000,000 gallons per day go by to keep up the level of the river in the lower valley. The people along the river will not therefore be troubled as to any drying up of the Ipswich river because of the lack of water which Salem and Beverly may take. In choosing his committee chairmen, Pres. Greenwood placed Sen. Norwood at the head of the committee on counties and also at the head of military affairs, besides making him a member of the judiciary and public health committees.

For a new senator on his first year a very high compliment was then paid to Mr. Norwood by his presiding officer. That Pres Greenwood's judgment was excellent was proved by the work accomplished by the senator from Hamilton.

As chairman of the committee on counties he stood in the breach against the bill to abolish the office of county commissioner, on which the petitioner was given leave to withdraw. His committee also reported the bill to prohibit the encroachment of fences upon the highway and he put through the bill to provide for the new Essex Independent Agricultural school for the maintenance in the Essex county tax.

At the head of the committee on military affairs many important measures passed under his hand and guidance. He put through the resolve appropriating $30,000 for the celebration last summer of the 50th anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg. Also the resolve for a Massachusetts monument on that field; bills for the uniform instruction of the militia; to place the pay of enlisted men on a more satisfactory basis to conform to that of the regular army; to furnish further inducement for attendance at drills and instruction by reducing the percentage of enrolment required to be present to get pay. This committee considered nearly 70 matters.

On the committe on judiciary he was interested in the bills for the improvement of conditions for the people who work. On public health this has been an exceptional year for radical reforms, for perfecting the treatment of tubrculosis and for increasing the efficiency of the state board of health. The committee sat jointly with the committee on agriculture in the consideration of bills to preserve the cleanliness and purity of milk, in the action on which Sen. Norwood stood for the rights of the producer and farmer.

It was Sen. Norwood, who as a member of the house put through the bill to make Columbus day an open season for game. It was also due largely to his efforts that Essex county was relieved from the further burden of maintaining the Newburyport and Salisbury bridge over the Merrimac by its transfer to the Massachusetts highway commission. He has also taken a deep interest in the construction of the old Parker river upper bridge by the highway commission. His is a record of great usefulness.

Frank X. Quigley.

Sen. Frank X. Quigley continued at this session to be the governor's right hand man in the Massachusetts senate and those who wanted to get the straight "dope" from the executive chamber usually did business with the young senator from the 2d Hampden senatorial district.

If the Holyoke senator has got one fault it is in being too ready to lend a sympathetic ear to the troubles of the man inside or outside his district, with the result that for five years he has been one of the busiest men on Beacon hill.

With it all, however, Sen. Quigley displayed a remarkable faculty for looking after the interests of his own district and when the cities or towns there wanted anything he had a way of getting it quickly.

It is no secret that Gov. Foss made it a practice and still does so to place the utmost confidence in the advice given him by his young senatorial friend from the Connecticut valley upon legislative matters and as a result his influence with the executive department has been so marked that he has been a distinct factor in outlining governmental policies during the last three years.

The Holyoke senator is a democrat who believes in being "regular" and labor measures and the various humanitarian measures that come before the legislature annually get his enthusiastic endorsement and support. With his many other duties on Beacon hill, Sen. Quigley found time to devote a good deal of attention to one or two matters of legislation that were his own hobbies.

It was entirely due to him that the Connecticut valley waterways board was created under a resolve a year ago and in its report to the legislature this year this board assembled a vast fund of information and data that will be of inestimable value to the state and to the western section of Massachusetts in its fight before congress and elsewhere for Connecticut river navigation.

Another hobby of Sen. Quigley has been the matter of free state scholarships in higher educational institutions to the end that the youth of Massachusetts who are unable to secure a college education by their own resources may not miss the advantages that come from a special training in the higher branches of learning. As a result of his persistent work along this line the state board of education made an investigation of the subject and on that board's report a bill was framed providing for such scholarships at two of the best technical schools in the state—the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. Had it not been for the threatened tremendous increase in the state tax this year this measure would have undoubtedly gone onto the statute books.

Another measure that the Holyoke senator followed closely was one of his own to provide for the establishment of a Connecticut valley park commission to consider the question of the co-ordination of the park systems and reservations along the Connecticut river in Massachusetts into a continuous system linked together with a trunk line of highway on each side of the river for its entire length.

This proposition failed, however, because it drew down the opposition of the county commissioners and some of the reservation commissioners who feared that they were to be legislated out of office.

Sen. Quigley followed closely the bill backed by the paper mill employees of his home city to provide that in all industrial establishments where the plants are run day and night continuously the men shall be employed in three shifts of eight hours each.

This bill, thanks to Sen. Quigley and others, got a favorable report from the committee that handled it, but was killed in the senate. The Holyoke senator made a sharp fight to put the senate to go on record on the bill, but was unsuccessful.

This year, Sen. Quigley was assigned by the president of the senate to the committees on fisheries and game, labor and water supply and his three years' experience in the upper branch, coupled with three years' service in the house, prior to his promotion by the voters of his district, made him a valuable member of those committees.

Sen. Quigley is the youngest man in the senate, although when it comes to political sagacity there are few of his colleagues who can teach him much.

Passing most of his time up to within a day or two of election last fall as a working unit of the Wilson forces in Massachusetts Sen. Quigley came into his district, where the strongest kind of an effort was being made to wrest the democratic nomination from him, and after 48 hours' work walked away with one of the cleanest-cut victories in years.

Sen. Quigley was born in Holyoke in November, 1882. He attended Holyoke's public schools and on completion of his high school



course he took up newspaper work. A liking for politics secured him a nomination and election to the house from the 9th Hampden representative district and since that time his progress has been rapid. His friends predict for him a brilliant political future if he desires to follow that career.

Samuel Ross.

A striking figure in the senate this year was Samuel Ross of New Bedford, labor leader of the chamber and chairman of the committee on labor in the last five legislatures.

It may truthfully be said that no member of the senate is held in higher respect or is more cordially esteemed by his colleagues than Samual Ross. His has been a remarkable career. He served in the house for 13 years before coming to the senate and has now finished five years in the senate. Organized labor has had no abler exponent on the floor of either branch than he.

No senator and no member of the legislature has had more varied experience with legislation than Sen. Ross. He was house chairman of the committee on labor before he became a senator. He has served during his legislature on state house and libraries, on constitutional amendments, on the recess committee on Sunday laws, on the recess committee on labor, which codified the labor laws of the state, on printing, on public health, on prisons, on ways and means, on mercantile affairs and on education.

Sen. Ross was deeply interested in the reclamation of wet and wild lands by the state to the end that the working people that they might make them productive. He was interested for the homestead commission, for the minimum wage commission, and in the act for

changing the compulsory age for school attendance. His committee on education had between 80 and 90 matters referred to it. There has been no stronger friend of the textile schools and especially of the New Bedford Textile school than Sen. Ross. Especially was he interested in the bill for compulsory attendance of illiterates at evening schools between the ages of 16 and 21 years.

Sen. Ross was born in Cheshire, England, 48 years ago. He was a mule spinner and former president of the National Spinners' association. He attended the public schools of New



Bedford. In all of the New Bedford bills he took an active interest. He is a republican and has been continuously elected to the legislature as such.

Harry N. Stearns.

In his six years in the legislature, especially during his last three years in the senate, Sen. Harry N. Stearns has seen more of his handiwork go into the laws of the commonwealth and stand the test of popular approval than any other member on the present roll of the general court. Search the Blue Books for those six years and the acts of material importance that do not bear the impress of the Cambridge senator's conscientious endeavor will be found to be few indeed.

In the last two years in the senate at the head of the committee on election laws last year and the committee on judiciary he has filled two of the most important posts in the Massachusetts legislature.

Last year it was the direct nominations, the preservation of the party lines against the onslaught of those who cried fiercely for no party enrollment, preferential voting and presidential primaries. In the storm Sen. Stearns maintained his poise and kept a steady helm, bringing the state out in the lead of all her sister commonwealths for sane and real progressive administration of popular elections. It is the Stearns direct nomination act under which the people have been choosing their candidates for the last two years.

When Gov. N. Foss, emulating the late John B. Moran, got his name printed on the ballot four times, it was Sen. Stearns who came forward with the act which stopped the practice, by requiring that the name of no candidate for election to office should be printed more than once.

This year Sen. Stearns relinquished the chairmanship of election laws for the chairmanship of judiciary, the official leadership of the senate and the legislature for that matter, although his right to the title as leader of his party had been tacitly admitted long before that.

No chairman of judiciary was ever confronted by a weightier, more perplexing docket, than that submitted to Sen. Stearns when all the various measures had been sifted from the avalanche of bills and referred. No less than 182 matters were given to the committee to consider, from which to winnow the wheat and throw out the chaff—the biggest job the committee had ever been called on to tackle. With that unflinching persistence that has characterized him in all his work Sen. Stearns kept his committee in daily session almost up to the very last extension of time granted by the legislature, although it should be said that aside from recommitted and additional matters, judiciary had disposed of its original docket earlier than any other committee, unless it be legal affairs. But other bills kept coming along.

There were seven propositions alone to change the workingmen's compensation act and an entire day was taken up in the hearing, but out of them all Sen. Stearns had the pleasure of reporting the act fixing the legal liability under the workingmen's compensation act which Gov. Foss approved; also the act to provide that the workingmen's compensation act should not apply to masters and seamen of vessels, and again to perfect the workingmen's compensation act by providing the amounts to be paid for loss of a limb, finger or toe, or eyesight.

Sen. Stearns and his committee also reported and put through the "peaceful persuasion" act which the senator drafted and perfected, and which Gov. Foss permitted to become a law without his approval. It gives the workingman or woman more than they have yet obtained from any previous legislature.

Another most important bill was reported by Sen. Stearns and his committee regarding the liability of automobile owners for death or injury. It made an owner of a motor vehicle liable in such case for the tortious acts of his operator, provided it could be shown that the latter was negligent. This bill passed the house but was finally rejected on its enactment stage.

An act approved by the governor which was reported by Sen. Stearns from his committee on judiciary makes the marriage of a person prohibited from marrying in Massachusetts, if married in another state, invalid here. The act is the first step toward uniformity of the marriage laws between the states.

Sen. Stearns of Cambridge was also actively interested in the passage of the bill for the taking of interrogatories and the exemption of cities and towns from being compelled to answer interrogatories.



On all the Cambridge bills, including that for the gradual increase of the allowance to the school committee from $5 on $1000 of assessed valuation to $6 in 1916 for the support of the schools; to provide for the expenses of the commissioner on public safety; to encourage manufacturing in Cambridge, and to regulate signs over the Cambridge highways, Sen. Stearns was a big factor.

It was he, too, who saved to Cambridge her vested right in the Riverbank parkway by amendment of the act for transferring the care of that park to the metropolitan park commission. As drawn by the committee on metropolitan affairs not only the care and maintenance of this park, on which Cambridge has spent more than $100,000 would have been transferred, but with them all her title in the land itself. It was the senator that struck this out and held the title for his city.

He was also interested on the bill for the Cambridge city hospital. Though his time was pretty fully taken up on the committee on judiciary Sen. Stearns was able to keep an eye on things in the committee on metropolitan affairs, of which he was also a member, and likewise the committee on military affairs.

Cambridge has shown her wisdom in keeping her senator from the 2d Middlesex district for the last three years where he has steadily grown more useful.

James P. Timilty.

Not to know Sen. James P. Timilty of Ward 18 is to be robbed of the acquaintance of one of the squarest politicians on Beacon hill. In addition to being a politician, Sen. Timilty is a successful business man, and every man in his district will take his word for anything he says. You do not need witnesses when he agrees to do anything. If he says yes he means yes, and he will keep his word though it cost him time, money and pain to do it.

Sen. Timilty represents a district made up largely of hardworking laboring men. He entered public life as the champion of organized labor, and, be it said to his credit, he has never deserted that cause, although he himself has got along in the world and might easily have shaken his old friends.

"Jim" Timilty puts the teeth in labor leg-



islation and labor in turn respects and admires him for his steadfastness to its cause. It was he who fought to raise the pay of the laboring man in the departments of Boston, and in the service of the state to $2.50 a day. It was he who was largely instrumental in putting the laborers' retirement law on the statute books whereby the old and decrepit men in the city service are assured a small income in their old age. He has fought for the Saturday half holiday for these same men in the employ of the city and state.

The needs of the poor, of the widow and the orphan, always appeal to the big-hearted Ward 18 senator, who is now serving his third term in the upper branch and who may decide to be a candidate for a fourth term. If he should, his opponents will find him a hard man to defeat. Indeed, his friends in the district are ready to bet that he still can wallop all comers in the democratic primaries. The people of his district have implicit faith in him and are ready to back him for anything he wants.

He has been mentioned as a successor to Cong. Peters, but so far he has not said what his political plans for the future are. Whatever they are and whatever plans the big and little politicians have on foot, they will do well to consult the Hon. James before launching them. He is an important factor in every political move in his district and he continues to maintain his hold while others come and go.

Through Sen. Timilty's influence this year the laborers of the metropolitan park and water and sewerage boards will get $2.50 a day. Gov. Foss vetoed the bill, but Timilty got busy and the senate led the law passing it over the veto by an overwhelming vote. The house followed suit.

Sen. Timilty is one of the most popular members of the upper branch of the legislature. He is as well liked by republicans as he is by the members of his own party, and, while not a hot air orator, he can state his case with a clearness that leaves no doubt as to his position. Sen. Timilty's education was received in the college of hard knocks and experience with men and events. He is always cool and calm in the stress of politics and his clear head has often stood him in good stead.

Charles E. Ward.

Sen. Charles E. Ward of Buckland, in his first year of representing the Franklin-Hampshire district, revealed those sterling traits of character which had previously made him a power in the house.

In Sen. Ward the little town of Buckland possesses a true stateman, a man who puts first the public welfare, and the greatest good to the greatest number, who legislates for the whole state, who does not stoop to log-rolling, and who exhibits utter contempt for the

"pork-barrel." Sen. Ward came to the upper branch of the legislature exceptionally well-equipped, for he had served five consecutive years—from 1902 to 1906—in the house. This was a most extraordinary term of service for a district which includes so many small towns. The custom is usually iron-bound that the seat shall be passed around, no town to have it more than two years, and in the case of a district having so many towns as Mr. Ward's, they numbered 11, it was usual to fix the limit at a single year. Probably no man was ever sent to the house for so many years, either from that district or from any other similar district in the whole state.

Pres. Greenwood placed him on three important committees—at the head of agriculture, and on ways and means, and on agricultional amendments. From the very outset, Sen. Ward, though of gentle nature and exceptional courtesy, showed his independnce of cliques and cabals, and by his forceful speeches and indomitable courage, compelled recognition and a following.

Sen. Ward believes that woman suffrage will be adopted ultimately in this state. In the final compromise by which both the straw vote bill, providing for a fake referendum, to both women and men, and the constitutional amendment were given leave to withdraw, he represented the suffragists, who concluded that rather than have the straw vote proposition thrust upon them, correlatively with the amendment, they would take neither.

As chairman of the committee on agricultul Sen. Ward looked after the interests of the farmer with painstaking care and assiduitq. The committee, with public health, sat for days and days considering the milk problems, and finally reported the Meaney bill to require the labelling of milk coming from outside the state, and pasteurized milk, etc., and also the bacterial count bill, so as to give the consumer every possible advantage in the way of clean milk, and to inform him as to the age of the milk; but Sen. Ward found himself unable to support the Ellis bill because in his



opinion it would give the enforcement of the law into the hands of men withot practical knowledge of the production of milk.

Sen. Ward was one of the faithful few who was always in attendance at prayers in the senate, and who never missed a committee meeting or a session of the senate unless one conflicted with the other. He will undoubtedly be returned to the senate for at least another year.

Henry G. Wells.

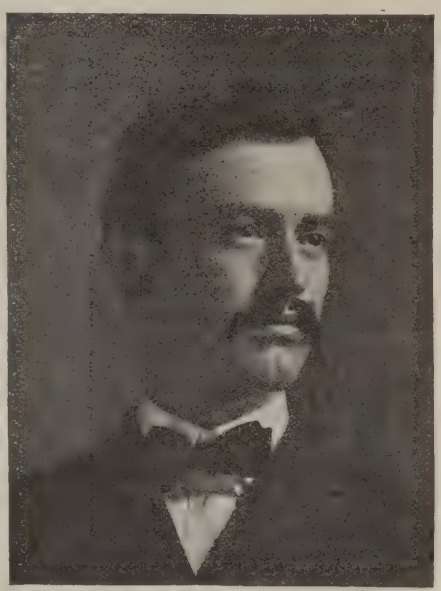
There is that about Sen. Henry G. Wells of Haverhill that attracts as soon as one comes in contact with him. He has that personal magnetism about him that always makes for success because it brings votes for almost any proposition the senator may be handling, if there is any merit at all in the bill, and it is not often that he is found urging a measure without merit. For last year he has represented the 4th Essex district in the upper chamber, and that he has fully supplemented the fine record as a progressive legislator that he made in the house, the senate journal will testify.

From his previous experience Sen. Wells found himself, after the organization of the senate this year, back again on the committee on insurance, to which the president of the senate added the chairmanship of the committee on constitutional amendments. In every position in which he was placed, and by his vote, Sen. Wells has showed himself a genuinely progressive republican.

His committee on constitutional amendments had many changes in the constitution to consider, and from the number ratified this session it would not be surprising if a record were established. These amendments have of course to go before another legislature, but may be acted upon by the people a year from next fall.

The committee, under Sen. Wells, reported the resolve to make women eligible for notaries public and also the amendment to permit the legislature to apportion and impose taxes and to levy a tax on incomes. A further amendment to authorize the referendum to the people of propositions for legislation was also reported by the committee.

It required the exercise of good sense when it came to amendments to abolish the state senate, to elect judges in Massachusetts, and



for the recall of their decisions, to keep the balance and to show that this old commonwealth is not yet ready for anything quite so revolutionary, but Sen. Wells, by his tact and judgment, showed himself well chosen to deal with the abstruse questions put up to him and to do it in that pleasant way so that "at the request of the petitioner" the leave to withdraw was granted in practically all cases.

On the committee on insurance the senator was in his element. This committee had 45 matters referred to it for consideration, including many important and progressive recommendations by the insurance commissioner. It has reported acts which Gov. Foss has approved to define the kinds of insurance that may be done in this commonwealth; to provide that policies of life insurance issued by companies not of this commonwealth may contain any provision authorized by the law of the state in which the company may be organized or of the United States; changing the provisions for assessment of policy holders in mutual companies which have not sufficient assets to meet their obligations; penalizing the misrepresentation of the terms of insurance companies; making important provisions for insurance against sprinkler leakage and water; that insurance companies may pension their employes and as to the purpose of organization of insurance companies. The big matter before the committee was the "reciprocal" insurance measure, and Sen. Wells was the leader in the fight on the senate floor.

Sen. Wells took a very active part on the floor of the senate in protecting the interests of Haverhill in the Salisbury Beach state reservation bill against the efforts of Lowell, Newburyport, Amesbury, Merrimac and West Newbury to be excluded by special bills from paying their part of the $10,500 asked for the maintenance of that reservation this year. He denounced these places that went into the scheme last year and sought "to dock" this.

The turning down of all these bills, giving them leave to withdraw, was largely a personal victory for Sen. Wells, who bore the brunt of the fight. If the cities and towns had been excluded, it would have left Haverhill and Lawrence practically to carry the whole load of maintaining the reservation, and but for the senator it might have happened.

In the fight on the "Meaney milk bill" which requires milk producers from outside of Massachusetts to label the receptacles in which they delivered their product, Sen. Wells took the ground that there was absolutely nothing in the bill to require that the milk contained should be any cleaner or any purer than it was before the labelling, therefore it was not a health measure, and it would work a hardship to the producers who supply the city of Haverhill, many of whom come from just over the New Hampshire line in Atkinson, Plaistow, Hampstead, Newton and several other places. It was not the senator's fault that he didn't stop the bill.

Nobody ever questioned Sen. Wells's honesty of purpose, nor his fearlessness. He is never at a loss to express himself and has demonstrated he has the courage to back up what he says. He obtained the passage of the bill to permit Haverhill to further separate its city election from the state election. The committee on municipal finance gave him an up-hill fight on his bill to permit Haverhill to borrow $300,000 for a schoolhouse, and it was through no fault of his own that he could not line up the necessary votes to substitute the bill. He was interested in pushing through the bill to extend the time for the Merrimac river waterway board to file its report. Sen. Wells has also been a member of the committees on legal affairs and public institutions this session.

He has been actively interested in every labor measure, being recorded on all the leading measures of organized labor to protect the men and women who work. Sen. Wells' friends purpose to send him back as an endorsement of work well done and honestly performed.

William H. Wheeler.

For two years that he has been senate chairman of the committee on charitable and public institutions, Sen. William H. Wheeler of Hubbardston has been doing a conscientious and modest work, the proof of which is shown in the improved condition of the



inmates of both the penal and charitable institutions of the commonwealth.

He finishes his four years in the legislature, having served two years in the house with the cordial esteem of very one of his associates in the two branches and especially those who have come into contact with him on his committees.

In the separation of defective delinquents in the prisons and correctional institutions, Sen. Wheeler has taken a deep interest and the session just concluded has witnessed the carrying of this much needed reform to its fulfilment in the provision by legislative act of accommodations for such unfortunates that will keep them apart from those who are not hopelessly degenerate and for whom there is reasonable ground for the belief that they may be reclaimed to become good citizens.

This bill was reported by Sen. Wheeler's committee, and he had much to do with pushing it through to the governor. The conveying of destitute, abandoned or neglected children, whose condition was due to no fault of their own, in the same police "hurry-up" wagon with the drunkard and the hardened criminal are carted about appealed to Sen. Wheeler as an outrage that needed correction, and his committee reported the bill, which passed both branches and went to the gov-

orner, and though the latter refused his approval, it was through no fault of the chairman of public institutions.

Probably one of the toughest jobs which any chairman had to handle was the big $2,000,000 appropriation bill, known as the blanket bill for new buildings and repairs and alterations for public institutions. No man worked harder or more conscientiously to keep this appropriation bill within bounds and to the tact and good sense of Sen. Wheeler is due the fact that $665,000 was cut from this bill before it finally passed at the very close of the session.

This year Sen. Wheeler was also chairman of the committee on towns. He has put through the bill requiring towns to furnish meeting places for the Grand Army of the Republic. Chairman Wheeler and his committee have got after the "three decker" apartment houses in towns and reported and passed the act which Gov. Foss made law by his approval to provide for the use of the push button at the head of stairways in halls of such houses which are equipped with a three point switch for turning on or off the electric lights. His committee gave a reserve police force to Peabody and straightened out the boundaries between Conway and Shelburne and Clarksburg and Florida.

As a member of the committee on agriculture, Sen. Wheeler stood with the farmer always in the three years' controversy between the milk producer and consumer. He worked with his committee on the bill to fix a standard for butter and oleomargarine, which went through both branches to a veto by the governor. He opposed the Ellis milk bill. He steadfastly opposed the proposition to send out an army of milk inspectors upon the farmer who he believes is over-inspected now, with no advantage to the consumer and much to the injury of the producer. He voted to pass the Meaney bill requiring the labelling of all the receptacles containing pasteurized milk and milk produced outside of the state over Gov. Foss's veto.

Sen. Wheeler was heart and soul in sympathy with the farmers of the hill towns and voted to pass the western trolleys merger bill over Gov. Foss's veto as he also voted to pass the Washburn railroad bill to create the public service commission with larger powers, notwithstanding the objections of the governor.

It is not to be forgotten that it was Sen. Wheeler, who, when he found the unfortunates of the Worcester State hospital sleeping on the floor up under the roof, rushed through an appropriation of $110,000 for beds and improvements.

It is the feeling of his associates that the Worcester-Hampden district will make no mistake in returning Sen. Wheeler for another term. He was born in Lexington 65 years ago, but has lived in Hubbardston for many years, and is now a merchant there.

Sen. Lombard Williams.

People simply cannot help liking Sen. Lombard Williams of Dedham. He radiates sunny optimism and the cheeriest of humor. His smile, sincere, genial, and kindly disarms the most bitter opponent. Sen. Williams won his the republican party in the second Norfolk dismomination to the senate as the candidate of trict and after a five-cornered contest which proved to be one of the warmest of the year.

Sen. Williams had had previous experience in the legislature, but that was when he lived in Medford, and his opponents claimed that he was too recent a resident of Dedham to



warrant his selection; but the voters proved that they preferred the personality of Mr. Williams to any of the others, and on election day he was triumphantly elected.

In the senate of 1913 he proved himself a progressive republican, and a legislator of ability. Pres. Greenwood gave him important committee appointments, despite the fact that it was his first year. He was appointed chairman of the committee on taxation, and to membership on the committee on metropolitan affairs. He was also given the chairmanship of the committee on bills in third reading.

Sen. Williams received many congratulations for the rapid way in which he pushed through the senate the amendment to the constitution to permit a state income tax and differential tax on intangibles. Some of the senators did not get their breath until after it had gone through.

The proposition failed in the house, although Speaker Cushing took the floor to favor it, and despite the fact that Gov. Foss sent in a special message subsequently recommending some such legislation. It was not the state income tax that the house objected to, and that alone would have gone through, but the old fear of rich men escaping taxation even more than they do now if a lower rate of taxation is permitted on intangibles than on real property, doomed the matter to defeat.

If there was any one bill which came from his taxation committee in which Sen. Williams took especial pleasure in putting on the statute books it was that to exempt personal property held by cemetery associations for the care of graves and lots, and for other similar purposes, from taxation. The assessors once on the scent of such big properties as the funds held by the large burying grounds were like hounds hot on the trail, and the amount of opposition to the bill in each branch of the legislature was surprising.

Sen. Williams finally triumphed, and had the satisfaction of seeing the bill signed by the governor.

Sen. Williams never had much patience with those "highbrows" who show no real sympathy for the man who earns his daily bread by the sweat of his brow; and when Gov. Foss vetoed the bill to increase the pay of the laborers in the employ of the metropolitan water, sewerage, and park boards to $2.50 per day, Sen. Williams made one of the most telling speeches of the year in favor of passing the bill over the veto.

Sen. Williams showed himself liberal in more ways than one, endeavoring to amend the bill to provide for a state appropriation for the Free Home for Consumptives, so that the interests of the state might be safeguarded, and agreeing to vote for the bill if so safeguarded.

Sen. Williams received from the Panama exposition commission of Massachusetts, through its secretary, Charles O. Power, a letter of thanks for leading the fight to retain the full $250,000 appropriation for the commission, the senate ways and means committee having rcommended that it be cut to $200,000. Of the bills which Sen. Williams succeeded in defeating, because of their radicalism, perhaps the "blue sky bill" was the most notable. It slid through the house in the closing hours of the session, when few were paying attention.

Lombard Williams was born in Buffalo, N. Y., on Nov. 7, 1874. He graduated from Harvard in 1897, and is in business as a bond-broker. He was elected to the Medford city council in 1900 and 1901, and chosen president in the latter year. He was elected to the house in 1902 and 1903, and was made chairman of the committee on state house, clerk of the committee on revision of the corporation laws, and appointed by Gov. Crane vice-president of the Massachusetts commission on the Pan-American exposition.

GOVERNMENT JOBS.

The government has a few jobs to give out that it has difficulty in filling, says the Lawrence Telegram. This may seem strange to those tens of thousands of democrats who have had their applications on file in Washington ever since Wilson was elected last November. And thousands of those democratic applicants for jobs, especially those from the backwoods districts in the southland, are not particular about what kind of a government job they get, so long as it is a government job and they get a steady place on the payroll. Many of them long ago started to walk home after having spent all their spare money for fare to Washington for room rent while there.

But when you come to analyze the announcement sent out by the administration that there are government jobs at Washington which are going begging you find that there are not so many of them and besides the successful applicant must pass an examination. That takes away the charm of a government job to many people.

Among the positions which the commission seeks to fill through competitive examinations is that of a preparator in the bureau of entomology of the department of agriculture. The place pays $60 a month, about the pay of an average clerk and a trifle more than half as much as an average mechanic can get without much trouble.

The examination consists only in spelling, arithmetic, letter writing, penmanship, copying and demonstrating general aptitude for the job through "practical tests in preparing, mounting and labelling entomological specimens both pinned and microscopic."

Another place the commission thus far has failed to fill is that of teacher of metal working and mechanical drawing in the Indian service. This job also pays $60 a month. eBsides being both an arithmetician and an artist the applicant, according to the specifications might well have a "knowledge of wood turning" but this knowledge "is not essential," which is fortunate, since no self-respecting wood-turner would work for the money and if he belonged to the union he wouldn't be allowed to.

The real prize position, however, pays $4500 a year. It is the position of professor of pharmaceology in the public health service, and that is good pay in comparison to what most colleges give for the work, but it isn't enough for the qualifications the government demands of the man who gets the place.

"STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS."

Gov. Foss's receptive candidacy for the republican nomination for governor is a dead issue now, although it may come up in a new form sooner or later to bother some very estimable republicans. In view of which the following from the New York Evening Post is still pertinent:

"One of the most readable incidents regarding the political turnovers that have amused the country is no older than July of last year, when a political agent of the governor was assuring everybody who would listen to him that a break for Foss was the only possible outcome of the Baltimore convention. The delegates to that convention received a biography of the governor, in which he was described as "A true democrat . . . whose political advancement has marked the gains of the democratic party. . . . A genuine, dynamic, progressive democrat, a life-long advocate of democratic principles, and a courageous and unselfish champion of democratic policies, . . . a maker of democrats, of democratic voters in republican territory, of democratic aldermen, of democratic judges, of democratic legislatures and governors, of democratic congressmen and United States senators, and the man to make sure in the coming election a complete national democratic government." We would merely ask whether there is no difference between July, 1912, and July, 1913; between Baltimore, Md., and Boston, Mass.; between the tactics necessary to capture a presidential nomination and those advisable in a chase for a governorship. If any sort of consistency is to be preserved in politics, the statute of political limitations will have to set twelve months at most as the period within which one's words or deeds may be quoted against one."

SEN. WEEKS'S TARIFF SPEECH.

The speech of Sen. Weeks on the tariff recently delivered in the senate was one of the best expositions of democratic fallacies yet presented, says William F. Garcelon in the Newton Times. His clear showing that the mills of Massachusetts are under rather than over capitaized refutes the democrats claim that they are paying enormous dividends. His exhibit of the increase in the deposits in the savings banks in mill and shoe cities is a surprising one. At the same time no argument, however sound, can move the southern democrats from pushing through their drastic revision of the tariff. Pres. Wilson is bound to rush his program not only of tariff but of their legislation. It is a good thing for the country that the republican minority is strong enough to put the brakes on.

We do not advocate delay in passing the tariff bill, for we think the country will be better off to get it settled. But doubtless the early passage of that means the crowding of other undesirable legislation.

House of Representatives 1913

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE

Grafton D. Cushing's Work in the Two Sessions He Has Presided Over the Popular Branch of the Legislature Stamps as a Man of Forceful Character, Much Wisdon and Commendable Independence, While His Fairness and Sympathy Have Made His Office One of Great Influence

Speaker Grafton D. Cushing, who has presided so signally over the last three houses. was urged to run for governor this year. It was generally felt, not only by republican leaders, but by many of the party rank and file, that the times require a candidate who is already on the fighting line, is thoroughly conversant with political conditions, knows what is happening within the party camp, and who is an experienced leader.

Speaker Cushing's annual addresses to the party caucus, and to the house, on his elections as speaker, have been masterpieces, setting forth as they did plans that denoted real statesmanship. They have been described as beacon lights, marking a channel for progressive legislation, and indicating also the shoals of dangerous radicalism.

During the year past, when the republican state committee was chary of counsel, Speaker Cushing's guidance of the republican legislative steering committee has been of inestimable benefit, and too much credit cannot be awarded him for his evolution of the wise plan for party conferences and free discussion of party problems and policies.

All in all, his record has been such that there was a strong demand for him to become the party standard-bearer. Speaker Cushing declined, however, believing that the time is not yet ripe. Precedent favored making no contest against Col. Benton, for the latter, after having been defeated in the primaries of 1912 had taken off his coat and worked so hard for the man who beat him that a large section of the party, if not a clear majority, believed Col. Benton was entitled to the nomination as the logical candidate.

While, however, Speaker Cushing refused to allow his name to be considered, there is no doubt that the future has large honors in store for him politically.

The year has been notable for its difficult problems. First came the election of a United States senator. Speaker Cushing's first choice was McCall; but so high was his regard for John W. Weeks that he found it difficult to differentiate, and he was so anxious to make certain that nobody should have even the least shadow of any excuse for alleging coercion on the part of the presiding officer that he did not announce his preference, even to his intimate friends, until the eleventh hour. Speaker Cushing was largely instrumental in the adoption of the rule requiring that the candidate to become the choice of the republican caucus must poll a number of votes equal to two-thirds of the number required for election by the legislature. Thus the number 94 was agreed upon as the mark necessary for the winning candidate to reach.

The house of 1913 was an usually difficult one to keep in order, containing as it did so many democrats, bull moose and a socialist, and, among the democrats especially, exponents of the truculent, trouble-making variety. Mr. Cushing preserved a calmness, and judicial poise, even under the most trying circumstances, which enhanced all the more the respect and admiration felt for him even by those in opposition to him politically.

It was an unusual tribute to the presiding officer of the house, that the member who made the most trouble during the year, and who was most frequently warned and called to order, voted with Speaker Cushing against recess committees and against his party colleagues, saying:

"Grafton is always fair, and I'll vote with him."

During one debate, Speaker Cushing rebuked the house for greeting various members with suppressed jeers and cat-calls.

He said that the Massachusetts house of representatives, besides being one of the oldest legislative bodies in the world, has ever been known as most deliberative. He said the tone of the legislature has recently shown a marked deterioration, because of acts which should have no place in a deliberative assembly, and expressed the hope that he would never again have occasion to call the matter to the attention of the members.

During another exciting debate, when the Boston city democracy were split and personalities abounded, Speaker Cushing was finally obliged for the second time within a week to rebuke the house for failing to keep order.

When the close of the year came, the house was very grateful to Speaker Cushing for saving its reputation.

He brought about drastic reforms in the conduct of committee hearings, inducing the adoption of the no-smoking rule; and of a requirement that courtesy was due from the members even to those whom they might regard as bores and cranks. The temperance societies were unusually bitter in their complaints this year, and as a result Speaker Cushing with the co-operation of Pres. Greenwood relieved the liquor law committee of further business and transferred their remaining bills to the legal affairs committee. This proved eminently judicious, healing sore spots, and satisfying all parties.

Mr. Cushing essayed the floor several times during the year, and he never took the precaution beforehand, as had been the custom in the case of some speakers of the Massachusetts house, to secretly count noses in advance, to learn whether or not his lieutenants could corral enough votes to insure his own stand being sustained.

Speaker Cushing took the floor for the first time to favor the Drury "straw vote bill," and to oppose the Bliss amendment to allow the referendum on woman suffrage to the male voters alone, and again for the senate resolve for a constitutional amendment permitting the legislature to classify property for purposes of taxation.

Speaker Cushing took the floor a third time to oppose the bill for pensions for Suffolk county police, district and municipal court officers and attendants, and in an eloquent speech declared that the party which is responsible for increasing the pension list is riding straight to ruin.

Speaker Cushing voted once, during the year, to defeat the bill to make New Year's a holiday, and again against a recess committee on tuberculosis. The speaker's stand against the extravagance of recess committees, in a year when the state tax reaches $8,000,000, has brought him many complimentary tributes.

Speaker Cushing believes there is good in every political party, and that the republican party should be willing to accept suggestions from any source. Thus he appreciated the public demand for recognition of social welfare problems, and also the fact that Massachusetts cities and towns had fallen into a financial slough of despond. As a result, two new legislative committees were created this year—social welfare and municipal finance—and some of the most important legislation of the decade was put on the statute book as the result.



Essex S. Abbott.

A legislator of rare ability, Rep. Essex S. Abbott of Haverhill, a republican, was handicapped in his first session by a serious illness which at one time threatened his life. It kept him away from Beacon hill for many weeks, but even so untoward an incident was not sufficient to detract one whit from the work he was able to accomplish.

He worked hard before he was taken ill; but he worked harder when he returned. Early in the session Rep. Abbott showed that he was temperamentally and intellectually the ideal legislator. He had ideas on many subjects; he had thoughts on a few. He possesses a studious nature and practice has made him proficient in driving to the bottom of every measure that comes before him. As a result there were few bills assigned to the committee on judiciary, of which he was member, that he did not know thoroughly in all their ramifications long before they were reported out of that body. When he felt that he could, he acted with his fellow committee members; when he thought the case demanded it he took the lead in fighting them. This he did several times during the session, with the result that he gained a deserved reputation for independence that few men attain in a single session.

Rep. Abbott had several measures of his own in the legislative hopper, and these, out of respect for him, were all referred to the next legislature while he was ill. One of them is of particular importance, aiming as it does at a grave evil. This is a bill to prohibit district attorneys from running for any other elective office without first resigning from the county law berth. The opportunity for jail delivery is



too great to be put at the mercy of a political attorney who may need the votes. It is almost certain to become law at the next session.

Rep. Abbott was interested in many other bills and he took an important part in all that was done on Beacon hill during the early and the late part of the legislative session. He advocated the 8-hour bill for children under 16 years of age, was a staunch friend of the pure food measures and of most of the so-called humane legislation. He was one of the Weeks leaders during the fight for United States senator and he was one of the big men in the contest to secure the passage of the inland waterways development bill and the adoption of a consistent state policy of dealing with that question to replace the present pork barrel system which has failed so often and for so long. He was active in all things and gave promise of being a leader in 1914.

Henry Achin, Jr.

Henry Achin, Jr., of Lowell, representing for a second term the 17th Middlesex district as a republican member of the house, retained this year his place on the committee on insurance and had roads and bridges added.

Not only did his committee work receive its due share of his attention during the session, but Rep. Achin was especially interested in matters affecting the Lowell Textile Schools, and favored all measures proposed in their interest.

He was heard on the bill to make New Year's day a legal holiday, which was his particular project of the year, and carried it through to a tie, which required the speaker's negative to defeat the proposition in the lower branch.

The amendment to the workmen's compensation law, giving an injured employe the right to compensation from the date of injury, was also one of the measures that he favored and worked for.

Evening sessions for the naturalization court at Lowell were also among the important matters that he championed.

Mr. Achin was born in Lowell June 30, 1883,



and was educated in public and parochial schools there, engaging in the insurance business after graduation. He served in the Lowell common council three terms.

Timothy J. Ahern.

One of the young men in the Boston delegation of 1913 who would undoubtedly have risen to prominence in democratic politics had not Gov. Foss promoted him to the bench was Rep. Timothy J. Ahern of Ward 19.

Rep. Ahern possessed everything necessary to make a first-class legislator, including an ability to see the other fellow's viewpoint and to make allowance for it in debate. He is an able and fluent speaker, possesses a fund of ready wit and is gifted with great ability to make and keep friends.

The session which ended in June was the second through which he served, the first having been in 1911, which has the distinction of having been the longest, in point of days



devoted to it, of any in the history of the state. Rep. Ahern retired in 1912, but in the fall of that year he entered the lists again and won out.

In some particulars it was a good thing that he did, for there was plenty of legislation demanded by the city of Boston and the assistance of clean, able young men like Rep. Ahern was in demand from the beginning to the end of the session. He was assigned to the committee on legal affairs, and, early in the year, he was in the thick of the fight to make New Year's day a legal holiday. Later when the committee was forced by Pres. Greenwood and Speaker Cushing to take over the work of the committee on liquor law he was one of those who worked hardest against the day-light liquor bill upon which the prohibition interests, led by the W. C. T. U., had centred their fight of the session. The act would have forced all the saloons to remain closed every day until 8 o'clock in the forenoon. He also was interested in the legislature to bring about the repeal of the bar and bottle bill.

Another matter that enlisted Rep. Ahern's efforts was the fight to prevent the cities and towns round Boston to saddle any more metropolitan indebtedness upon the city for parks and boulevards in localities where the residents of Boston seldom go.

He fought for increases in the pay of the metropolitan park laborers and for the measure to permit of the widening of Avery street. He was one of labor's most consistent friends in the house and was to the front on all of the pure food legislation.

Rep. Ahern was born in Boston on Nov. 28, 1878, attended the parochial schools of the city, was graduated from Boston college in 1898 and from Boston University Law school in 1901. He is a past grand knight of the Knights of Columbus, vice-president of the St. Alphonsus association and a member of the Catholic Alumni sodality.

John A. Anderson.

The 20th Suffolk district sent to the house of representatives this year a delegation of which it may well be proud. Rep. John A. Anderson, one of the new members of the delegation, as well as one of the youngest, with whom this sketch deals, a young newspa-



per man, proved himself to be one of the most active members of the lower branch.

Dorchester's interests were foremost in the mind of this young solon from the first day he entered the house chamber to the very last day of the session. He worked hard for the Savin hill sewer bill and no member of the house did more for the pure food legislation than the gentleman from Ward 20. He was recorded on practically every roll call and not one weak spot can be found in his entire record. Every measure in the line of progress had his support. He introduced a number of bills, some of which he managed to put through and in every way proved himself a capable lawmaker.

He was one of the hardest workers for the bill to secure better transportation facilities for Dorchester in the way of tunnel extensions, etc., and was instrumental in securing substitution of the Dorchester tunnel bill for an adverse committee report in the house. He also made a commendable fight to secure an appropriation for the widening and deepening of the channel in the Dorchester bay, an improvement greatly desired by the business interests of that section. He was an earnest advocate of Sunday baseball for children and introduced a bill in this connection. He was a great friend of the firemen and introduced a measure which enlisted the support of every department of the state.

Rep. Anderson was born in Quincy on Oct. 12, 1879. He is a democrat. He is a graduate of the public schools, Dorchester high school and the Boston commercial college. He is a Dorchester newspaper reporter, member of the Ward 20 democratic club and a member of the Newspaper Writers' Union, Mt. Ida Court M. C. O. F., the Dorchester Gentlemen's Driving club, and Dorchester council, K. of C.

Henry L. Andrews.

Unlike many of the cities of the state, Woburn has always sent its foremost citizens to the legislature on the theory that it insures the best kind of service. Thus it is that Henry L. Andrews has represented his city for two years in the house and has faithfully executed the trust reposed in him by his fellow citizens.

During both his terms Rep. Andrews has served on the committee on military affairs and has gained much knowledge of the workings of the militia. This year saw the carrying out of many of the recommendations of Adj. Gen. Pearson, intended to place the citizen soldiery of Massachusetts on the highest possible plane of efficiency, and in all this work the head of the state's armed forces has had no more loyal supporter than the representative from Woburn.

Some of the most important measures were those readjusting the salaries of the departments of the adjutant general and the quartermaster general as well as the pay of the enlisted men, and Rep. Andrews had much to do with the framing of all these bills.

Rep. Andrews was a member of the committee on federal relations this year and while that committee had fewer big measures before it than usual it discharged its duties conscientiously and well. He took an important part in framing the tariff memorial to congress which put Gov. Foss and the Massachu-



setts democracy in a hole, the resolve being based on a special message of the governor.

Henry L. Andrews was born in Woburn on June 11, 1850, and has spent his entire life there. After graduating from the public schools he learned the printer's trade, and for many years conducted a job printing plant. Realizing that a demand existed for a local newspaper he started the Woburn News and published it successfully for 15 years. He served in the Woburn board of aldermen from 1904 to 1908, and was for seven years a registrar of voters. He is a Mason, Odd Fellow and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Veteran Odd Fellows' association.

Charles H. Annis.

Rep. Charles H. Annis of Lynn, whose district, the 12th Essex, takes in Swampscott and Ward 3 of his own city, has been concerned with several bills of interest to both Lynn and Swampscott, as well as with the matters coming before the committee on federal relations, of which he is a member.

The appropriation for the Panama exposition and the governor's views on reciprocity were before this committee, among other matters, and were given due consideration by the 12th Essex legislator.

The bill to permit Swampscott to borrow $100,000 outside the debt limit for sewerage purposes was one in which Swampscott was greatly interested, and this measure had his earnest support.

The Lynn bill, to enable that city to borrow $600,000 outside the debt limit was also a matter that he favored and worked for, and had the satisfaction of steering it safely past the committee on rules and watched over it carefully until it had gone through and was signed by the governor. He kept a close watch also on the bill for the development of Lynn's harbor.

The bill he made his especial care, however, was the Humphrey street improvement project for Swampscott, which was recommended by the state highway board in the previous year, the proposition being that the street railway company pave between tracks and alongside, the state to pave the rest of the thoroughfare, the town to put in the sewer system, bring the street to grade and build sidewalks, and the county to do the taking of land and pay land damages.

Mr. Annis, who was born in Lynn Jan. 12, 1859, is a republican. He was educated in the

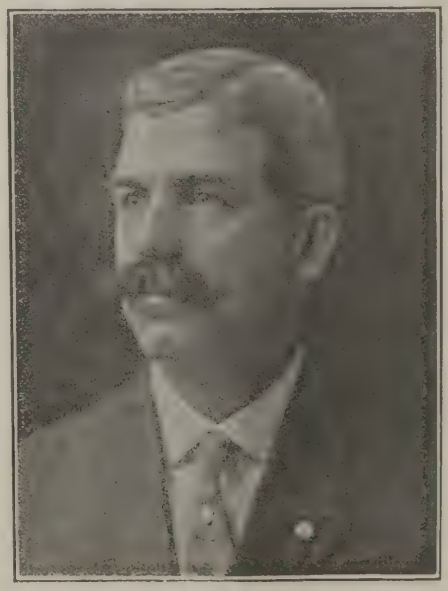


city's public schools, and became a shoe worker by trade. He is an Odd Fellow and Red Man, and has served in the Lynn common council and board of aldermen.

Oscar E. Arkwell.

For three years Rep. Oscar E. Arkwell has faithfully and conscientiously served his constituents of the 21st Worcester district. On taking his seat in the house of 1911, Mr. Arkwell was assigned to the committee on fisheries and game and for two years he has served acceptably on the committee on public institutions. On all questions he has been a true republican with progressive principles.

This year his services were of value in the codification of the fish and game laws of the state. He was interested for the acts which Gov. Foss approved to permit the fish and game commission to take fish from certain ponds and harbors for the purpose of investigation; against the dynamiting or poisoning of fish; to give larger powers to fish and game wardens and on the bills to give a state wide-



open season for deer in November and also to prohibit dogs pursuing deer.

He has been a painstaking and most useful legislator on every measure of public interest. This year the committee on public institutions took over the work of the old committee on prisons as well as that of public charitable institutions, of which Rep. Arkwell was a member and he has found much to interest him in the bills for a new state prison; for the separation of defective delinquents in penal institutions; for the use of prison made goods by town public institutions.

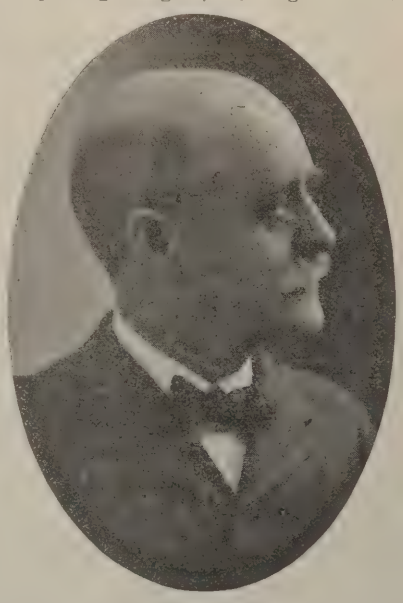
He took an active interest in the matter of the Westboro state hospital improvement, as well as the disposition of the sewerage of the Worcester state hospital, which finally were embodied in the blanket appropriation for public institutions.

On the Worcester bills for the new bridge across Lake Quinsigamond, for police control of Quinsigamond, for the improvement of Washington square, widening of Madison street in Worcester, more playgrounds and waiting stations in the public streets of Worcester he was of great service, making all these causes his own. He also was of material help on the loan bill for increasing the city's domestic water supply.

While not playing for the spot-light Rep. Arkwell did not let things slip by him easily. To him Worcester was indebted largely for the transfer of the insane from the old Summer street institution to the Grafton colony. He was born in Westboro, but is in the grocery and provision business in Worcester, where he has lived.

William M. Armstrong.

When Rep. William M. Armstrong of Somerville finally led the house to pass to engrossment the Armstrong anti-child labor bill, after several prolonged fights, he might well have



been satisfied with his achievements for the legislative year 1913. It was surely a crowning triumph for him as chairman of the committee on social welfare, one of the newest legislative committee.

This committee, when first named, was regarded as a sort of "joke committee" established by the republican party leaders to take the wind out of the sails of the progressive party, but not expected to bring about any serious legislation. When the year's record is reviewed, however, it will be found that the committee was a very patent factor in the session of this year.

The Armstrong law prohibits the employment of children under 16 in certain dangerous trades and employments, and, also prohibits the employment of children under 16 for more than eight hours a day in textile mills, and a number of other employments, all confining and arduous.

One of the great fights was made against the section concerning textile mills. One of the labor leaders of the house declared that it was in violation of the tacit agreement reached two years ago, at the time that the 54 hour law went through, concerning women and minors, that no more endeavors should be made by labor representatives for restrictive legislation. He said that Massachusetts mills would find it hard to work children only eight hours while adults worked nine hours.

Rep. Armstrong, in an eloquent speech, combatted that narrow way of looking at the matter.

Rep. Armstrong was also largely instrumental in the favorable report of bills providing for pensions for widows with dependent children, for a nine-hour workday for women, for more powers for the minimum wage commission, for the employment of prisoners on waste land and for extension of the system of old age pensions.

Rep. Armstrong served also on the committee on education, and worked hard for legislation to improve the schools and school systems of the state. He returned to the house

after a year's interim, having been elected previously to the houses of 1909, 1910 and 1911.

He is one of the most prominent citizens of Somerville, having been president of the board of trade, director and president of the Young Men's Christian Association. He had also served on the board of aldermen for three years. He is a member of the board of directors of the First Methodist church, of the Republican Club, the Masons, R. A. C., Ancient Order of United Workmen and associate member Kinsley Post, G. A. R.

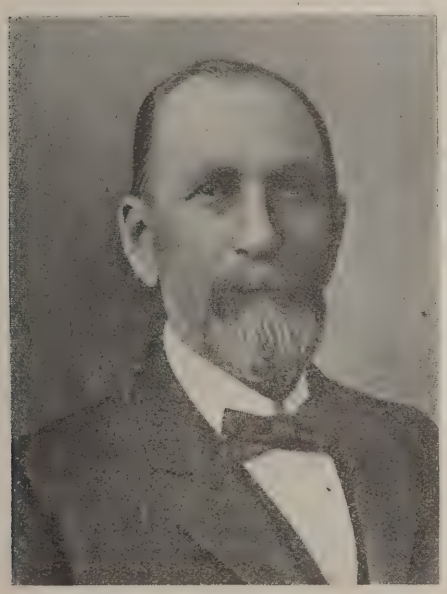
Charles N. Atwood.

In the election which resulted in the choice of Charles N. Atwood of Middleboro to represent the 7th Plymouth district in the house the chief issue was that of sending a temperance man to Beacon hill. Rep. Atwood is not a crusader of the speechmaking type, but he has attended strictly to business since he became a member, absenting himself for only a brief period when ill, and has served on the committees on liquor law and elections.

The liquor laws committee had a number of prominent measures to deal with. As a staunch temperance man Mr. Atwood voted and worked against the repeal of the bar and bottle bill.

He favored the 8 o'clock opening bill for saloons and on other matters relating to liquor laws he stood with the recognized temperance element in the house.

The town of Plympton was granted through his efforts a measure that enables it to so



arrange its finances as to meet an indebtedness of $4000 in successive payments yearly instead of in a gross sum at one time.

Mr. Atwood was born in Middleboro and is a box manufacturer there. He is a member of the Commercial club and has served the town as selectman.

George W. P. Babb.

Territorially the largest ward in Boston is Ward 23, which includes the district of West Roxbury, and, in point of population, ranks third. So that the demands made upon a representative from this section can well be imagined to be many and various. Although he could boast of no previous legislative experience Rep. George W. P. Babb came to the house this year from that district and showed that a man can do good service even in his first year.

Having a democratic colleague he naturally was expected to do most of the work for his republican constituents. He did it conscientiously, but he was equally ready to respond to a request from a citizen of opposite political faith.

For several years the great need of the West Roxbury district has been the widening and extension of Washington street. That the improvement was rightly demanded was never disputed, but because of the large expense entailed it has been postponed from year to year. Those who favored the work never lost courage and this year saw the desired legislation enacted.

Rep. Babb took up the project and put in a lot of hard work on it. He presented arguments which had much force with the committee and the earnestness with which he argued his case had much weight. As a member of the committee on cities he showed a faculty of grasping at the problems of other municipalities and his fellow-members have testified to the help he afforded them in disposing of the varying measures which came before the committee.

Rep. Babb was born in Boston on Aug. 20, 1866, and is a real estate and mortgage broker.



He is a Mason and a member of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, the Highland Club and the Co-operative Secretaries Club. He is a president of the Roslindale Co-operative Bank.

James J. Bacigalupo.

A first year member who made a favorable impression upon the house of 1913 was Rep. James J. Bacigalupo of Ward 6, Boston. His record was clean and the friends that he made will prove a great asset to himself and his district if the voters of Ward 6 are wise enough to re-elect him.

Because of his experience in handling the children in the institutions of his city for chil-



dren, Rep. Bacigalupo was particularly well qualified to pass upon the various measures which came before the last legislature dealing with the child question and his advice on those measures was highly regarded at all times. He supported all measures in the interests of the laboring classes and was a progressive on all matters.

Rep. Bacigalupo was born in Boston on May 16, 1884, and is at present engaged in the practice of law in Boston. He is a Knight of Columbus and a member of the Dante Alighierie society.

Freelon Q. Ball.

One who has made good in the house this year, whose service as chairman of the assessors of his town of Monson for ten years has made his services of great value to his associates on the committee on taxation to which Speaker Cushing assigned him, is Rep. Freelon Q. Ball of the 1st Hampden district. In a session when the committee on municipal finance was urging the most radical reforms in taxation and the commissioner of taxation was at the door asking for greater powers and supervision and confirmation of assessors men of Mr. Ball's mental make-up were regarded highly and frequently consulted by men of much longer experience in legislative affairs.

Rep. Ball is a native of Iowa and has entered on his 45th year. He is thus in the prime of life and admirably equipped for political preferment. He has long been a resident of Monson where besides being an assessor,



he has been clerk of the water commission for eleven years.

John Ballantyne.

In his second year in the house, Rep. John Ballantyne of Ward 21, Boston, was again on the committee on metropolitan affairs, and had added to to these important duties membership on the constitutional amendments committee.

The metropolitan affairs committee had over 150 matters referred to it, and the other committee had to deal with woman suffrage, the initative and referendum, in several propositions; an amendment to prohibit sectarian legislation; another to permit cities and towns to deal in the necessaries of life; and to permit any public body to take land by eminent domain.

Rep. Ballantyne had charge of the adverse report on the necessaries of life proposition, and fought it well. Rep. Ballantyne's argument would probably have carried the votes, but for the fact that the public sentiment has been unusually aroused during the year by the U. S. government investigation revealing the fact that while the miners have obtained a slight



advance in wages the consumers are compelled not only to pay that but a further amount three times as much, which the coal operators have added to the price of coal.

Rep. Ballantyne was a conservative, and voted against woman suffrage and the initiative and referendum. He demonstrated his humanity, however, by offering an amendment, which was adopted, to the bill to prohibit the civil ser-

vice commission from asking questions of applicants for positions concerning their youthful career in the courts. The bill would have raised the age to 18. Mr. Ballantyne saw that this went too far and would have killed the bill, and his amendment cut it to 17.

Rep. Ballantyne had charge of several matters for the metropolitan affairs committee which he carried along successfully. He could always be depended on to be in his seat in the house, one of a faithful few, as well as unrelaxing in his attention to committee business. He frequently took part in debate in the house on various matters, and always held the attention of the members. There is little doubt that he will be returned for a third year.

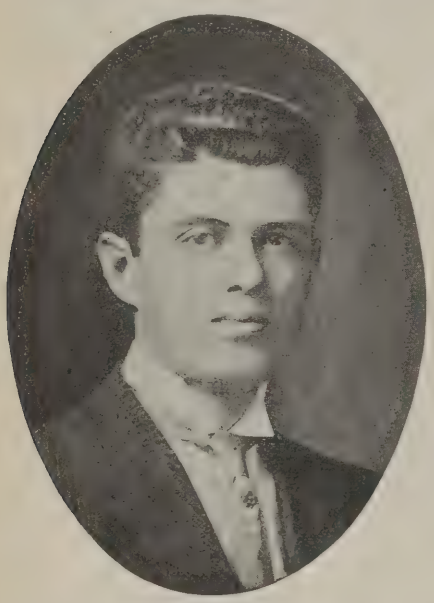
Rep. Ballantyne's previous experience in the city council, and his legal attainments, make him a valuable member of the legislature.

Clarence A. Barnes.

Rep. Clarence A. Barnes of Mansfield, although only 30 years old, was entrusted with great honor and responsibility this last legislative year for he was the McCall leader in the house, in the contest for the United States senator nomination.

When finally Weeks won the requisite number which had been agreed upon, over and above a majority, Rep. Barnes in a graceful speech that was much applauded, moved to make the nomination unanimous. Rep. Barnes had done his best for his candidate, and when it was all over showed that he was a good loser.

Speaker Cushing appointed Rep. Barnes to the chairmanship of the committee on elec-



tions, and to a place on the judiciary committee, in his second year in the house, and such confidence proved well-founded. As a rule, the Mansfield man voted with the conservatives, but his town will remember him best and most gratefully for what may be regarded as radical legislation—the bill to relieve cities and towns of more of the cost of abolishing grade crossings.

Rep. Barnes succeeded in securing the substitution for an adverse committee report of the bill to relieve communities altogether, in cases where the railroad should petition for abolition, and to cut from 10 to 5 p. c. the percentage of cost in other cases where the community filed the petition.

The Mansfield representative was the leader in the fight against woman suffrage, declaring that to put the new burden upon them would be a mistake.

Rep. Barnes was willing to support the Bliss bill, which called for only male voting on the question, or the Drury bill, allowing both sexes to express an opinion. There is little doubt that the republican leaders in Rep. Barnes' district have their eyes on the young man as of senatorial timber, a few years hence.

James F. Barry.

Rep. James F. Barry of Agawam is one of the hill town democrats at the state house, whose constituents have liked his record well enough to retain him for three successive years in the legislature, and he has served each year on the important committee on railroads.

In addition to taking part in the deliberations of this committee he presented a bill on behalf of the town of Agawam for a $100,000 expenditure for water mains, bills for support of two aged women, formerly of the old Ponkapoag tribe, and a bill to enable a civil was veteran, who was a minor when he enlisted, to get his bounty.

He has appeared also several times on behalf of bills for riprapping work on the banks of the Connecticut river at Agawam, and first petitioned for work of a similar nature when he was a selectman of Agawam, which position he has held for 16 years.

Mr. Barry was born in Agawam Dec. 4, 1857,



and received his education there. He is a farmer and a dealer in coal and has been honored with many town offices.

Joseph L. Barry.

Rep. "Joe" Barry of Lynn waited long and served faithfully for his recognition from his fellow republicans of the 14th Essex district, and there is none more popular than Barry among the young men of his party. But the old liners had to have their day and when Frank W. Atkins had served his term, the slogan all down the line was "Joe Barry." Thus he came to the house as the logical candidate of his constituents.

Rep. Barry is a graduate of Harvard university, of the Boston Uuiversity law school, has not yet entered upon his 34th year, and the world of politics is all before him. So well equipped is he by education and natural ability that his second year in the legislature will undoubtedly find him forging ahead on the committees on legal affairs or judiciary, for he has all the attributes within him for a well



balanced floor leader. This year he served on the committee on banks and banking, which had for the first time to consider a "blue sky" law for Massachusetts, to end wild cat speculation in securities of the "Hawthorne" type with no more assets than the "blue sky."

Rep. Barry was one of a committee of five to draft the act, and to it he gave his best thought and work. The principle was altogether new and the act necessarily drastic and it naturally aroused some conflict of opinion, but that so fair a start was made in this class of legislation is largely due to Rep. Joseph L. Barry of Lynn and his associates.

Lynn has had a number of important matters before the legislature on all of which Mr. Barry rendered devoted service.

On the bill to enable Lynn to take over an additional water supply from the Ipswich river at Martin's pond, something for which the Shoe City has been waiting a dozen years; the City of Lynn harbor commission bill for the development of Lynn harbor along lines suggested by the harbor investigation commission as revised by the municipal council, which when accepted by the voters calls for the expenditure of $1,200,000 to increase the commercial importance of the city; the big $5,000,000 river and harbor bill, which if passed would enable the harbor and land commission to make Lynn harbor a port of call for ocean commerce, all found a strong supporter in Rep. Barry.

Mr. Barry has shown himself built upon progressive lines and standing for everything that is progressively republican. He has stood for the interest of the workingman and working woman on all bills to benefit labor and his record will be found to be clear. Calm in his judgment of public questions, true to his convictions and not afraid to express them when occasion demands, Rep. Joseph L. Barry is one of those new members of the house who is bound to make his mark. Mr. Barry is a member of the Lynn Historical society, the Lynn Harvard club and the Oxford club.

John E. Beck.

There was no more experienced legislator in the house this year than Rep. John E. Beck of Chelsea, whose public service ex-



tends over a period of 15 years. John Beck knows the ropes and he knows how to keep closely in touch with his constituents. He believes that while a member of the legislature is expected to decide questions on his individual judgment, he should pay attention to the sentiment of the men who send him there. In other words he considers that a true representative should "represent" the district that send him to the state house.

Although born in Boston on May 10, 1869, Rep. Beck has passed most of his life in Chelsea, and has been identified with many of its activities. He entered the board of aldermen in 1898 and served for four years. In 1902 he went to the house and served two years, being assigned to the committees on street railways, fisheries and game and printing. In 1905 and 1906 he was in the senate and was an influential member of the committees on cities, harbors and drainage. He was mayor of Chelsea in 1908, and had a most trying experience when the big fire in that year which wiped out a large portion of the city and drove thousands homeless to seek aid at the hands of sympathetic humanity. It was because of Rep. Meck's familiarity. It was because of Rep. Beck's familiarled to his being appointed a member of the committee of metropolitan affairs this year.

Everett E. Belding.

Everett E. Belding was elected to represent the 5th Hampden district in the house this year after a sharp four-cornered fight for the republican nomination and he made a valuable addition to the Springfield delegation.

Rep. Belding had the advantage of three years prelimiuary training in the Springfield city council and during that time served on

the committee on street lighting. With this experience he was a big asset to the committee on public lighting, to which the speaker assigned him at the beginning of the year.

Rep. Belding was born in Springfield in 1879 and has passed all of his life in that city. He attended the public schools and Phillips Andover academy. After leaving school he went into business and a few years ago organized the Everett E. Belding company, dealers in shoe store furnishings, and became the treasurer and general manager of the firm. Last year, before undertaking his campaign for the legislature he sold out his business.



Joseph J. Benson.

An active first year member of the Boston delegation in the house of 1913 was Rep. Joseph J. Benson, the young democrat from the 24th Suffolk district.

Although a first year man, the manner and apparent ease with which he took hold of his legislative duties were worthy of a veteran.

He introduced a number of important measures, several of which were enacted into law. He was one of the petitioners for the proposition to give the state board of conciliation and arbitration the power to summon witnesses concerning any phase of any investigation of an industrial dispute and also to compel the production of books and papers and to administer oaths to witnesses. The provisions of Rep. Benson's bill are finally incorporated in another measure extending the powers of the board which is now law. This was one of the important pieces of labor legislation enacted during the past session.



Rep. Benson also introduced a bill for the widening of Neponset avenue in Dorchester, the purpose of which was to relieve the congestion at that point and to better business conditions. He made a hard but unsuccessful fight for this measure. Another measure originating with this young Boston legislator would make gas and electric companies pay consumers from whom they demand deposits, 6 percent interest on the money. Still another measure which Rep Benson introduced in the interests of his constituents provided for 5-cent fares between the terminal station of the Shawmut branch of the Old Colony railroad in Boston and any point on the branch ending at Mattapan.

On all labor bills and on all the big progressive measures, including bills to regulate child labor and pure food measures, Rep. Benson voted always in the interests of the big majority of the people. Speaker Cushing appointed him to the committee on military affairs and his work in that body was marked by strict attention to duty.

Rep. Benson is a native of Boston, is 28 years old and was graduated from the public schools.

Enos H. Bigelow.

As house chairman of the committee on public health, Rep. Enos H. Bigelow of Framingham, a physician, found a wide field of useful endeavor for the health and welfare of the people of the commonwealth as well as one of great personal interest to himself.

Dr. Biglow had before him some measures of large importance during the session affecting tenement house conditions, the sale of unwholesome food, for the reorganiaztion of the state board of health, on the pure food law, the sale of diseased meat, to facilitate the work of the state board in investigating infectious diseases, on marking articles from cold storage, for the further investigation of infantile paralysis and for a definite state policy as to tuberculosis, on all of which, and especially the last named, the practical experience of the doctor was of the greatest value to his associates and to the legislature.



His committee at one time voted to report what has been known as the Fall River tuberculosis bill in effect though somewhat changed and modified as to its more drastic features. Later, owing to the failure of the senate to join, the house adopted the order under which a recess committee was appointed to investigate the whole subject of tuberculosis and its treatment and to report to the next legislature. The sentiment being against any recess committee this year Dr. Bigelow did not personally support the order, but when the latter passed in spite of the speaker's opposition, the presiding officer of the house at once placed the doctor at the head of it as its chairman.

Gov. Foss and the executive council refused to grant any allowances for expenses for a recess committee and Dr. Bigelow finding that his associates on the house committee felt as he did and were willing to meet the expenses out of their own pockets at once went ahead with the work.

Under Chairman Bigelow's direction this committee was not long in turning publicity upon a condition of things that had not been imagined in Massachusetts. He found that local boards of health were very far from meeting their responsibility under the law. It is anticipated that the committee's report next December will throw such light on the problem of handling the dread disease that the legislature will enact laws remedying conditions.

The doctor had the gratification of putting through the "pure food" bill which the governor signed. With the committee on agriculture his committee handled some ten different milk bills, and reported the Meaney bill for the labelling of pasteurized milk or milk produced outside of Massachusetts.

Besides his duties on public health, the doctor was on the committee on liquor law on which he took a conservative position in the interest of temperance. He was interested for the Framingham measures, the bills to pay extra compensation to former assessors, for the Framingham park loan, for the validation of the Framingham school and sewer loan bonds, the Beaver Dam brook drainage bill, and the Normal school dormitory bill.

Alvin E. Bliss.

Rep. Alvin E. Bliss of Malden has demonstrated such ability as a legislative leader that he is certain to be elected to the senate sooner or later. If, as is expected, Sen. Allen of Melrose retires this year, the seat will go to Malden, and then nothing can prevent the nomination of Bliss by the republicans and his election by all the voters of the district, for there is none more popular than Rep. Bliss.



In his fourth year in the house, as his 1913 term was, Rep. Bliss was the left bower of the rules committee, if White of Newton was the right bower, for Bliss could be depended on as a party whip to bring the republicans into camp when nobody else could.

In the campaign for the United States senatorship, there was no more devoted or loyal supporter of Cong. Weeks than Rep. Bliss, and his good judgment and excellent counsel were much depended on.

Rep. Bliss has for years been regarded as one of the republican leaders of the state. In the counsels of the state committee, as well as in district committees, and in the legislative campaign committee his judgment has been deferred to. During the legislative year of 1913 he was chairman of the committee on municipal finance, which put through some of the most important financial legislation of the year. Rep. Bliss' membership on the special recess committee on municipal indebtedness had well qualified him for this chairmanship, and the majority of the bills reported by the recess committee were reported favorably by Chairman Bliss and are now on the statute-book, chief among them being that to abolish $12 tax limit; to allow each city to fix its own limit; to allow mayors to make up the budget, the council to have the power to reduce, but not to raise any item; that no city department be allowed to exceed appropriations except in cases where the health or safety of the people is involved; assessors to be appointed, subject to the approval of the tax commissioner; to permit early collections of poll taxes; abolition of discounts; prohibition of demand notes; uniform fiscal year; serial bonds established and sinking-fund system abolished; borrowings within the debt limit for specified purposes within a debt limit of 2 1-2 per cent. of city valuations, and 3 per cent of town valuations; borrowings outside the debt limit, and for specified limited periods only, for water, lighting, playgrounds, and temporary one year loans for certain limited purposes. There were 16 bills altogether, and the changes brought about are both revolutionary and salutary.

Rep. Bliss was also one of the most prominent members of the committee on cities, and had charge of important matters reported by that committee. His handling of the Avery street widening bill was especially masterly,

for some Boston democrats made an especially vicious attack on it, endeavoring by false charges of "graft" to befog the issue, despite the fact that the chamber of commerce and finance commission had endorsed the bill.

Gen. Bliss believed that the party ought to take some step toward laying before the voters the question of woman suffrage, in order to carry out the republican platform pledge, and therefore, whe nthe election laws committee reported the Drury public opinion bill adversely he moved to substitute a bill calling for an opinion from the male voters, and made a good fight for it.

Gen. Bliss is a very popular member of a number of fraternal societies and is well-known all through the eastern section of the state.

Charles M. Blodgett.

The able and valuable service rendered to the state by Dr. Charles M. Blodgett as a member of the house in 1911 and 1912 was recognized this year by Speaker Cushing, who appointed the Malden man to the committee on ways and means, the financial committee of the legislature.

Rep. Blodgett, as a member of that body, took a conservative position against the tend-



ency of the year to pile up a big state tax and he opposed many a measure whose effect would be to bleed the taxpayers.

His knowledge of the taxation situation and of matters concerning the metropolitan district, gleaned partly from his experience in the house of 1912 and 1911, enabled him to act wisely and with confidence on most matters, and if it were not for men like Rep. Blodgett there is no telling how much above the $8,000,000 mark the state tax this year would have gone.

Rep. Blodgett succeeded in getting through this year a bill to permit the board of aldermen of Malden to designate the opening and closing time of the polls in primary elections, and a bill to enable the cities of Malden and Medford to make contracts as to sewerage disposal.

On the great question of the year he showed himself a progressive republican. He voted for the presidential primary, the initiative and referendum and the simple referendum which passed both branches of the legislature as an amendment to the constitution. He believes in party government and party responsibility and voted against Gov. Foss's scheme for the abolition of party enrolment.

Rep. Blodgett was born in Stoughton on April 3, 1870, and was graduated from the Harvard medical school. His father was a justice of the superior court of the commonwealth. He is a physician, is a member of the Elks, Red Men, Knights of Pythias, Eagles and the Malden club. He was elected to the Malden common council 1906 and 1907. The three years next following he served on the Malden board of aldermen, and in 1910 was chairman of the board. He is a member of the Malden board of trade.

Edward C. Bodfish.

Rep. Edward C. Bodfish last fall restored the 6th Plymouth representative district to the democratic column and thereby proved beyond all doubt his political strength in the district.

This was Rep. Bodfish's second year as a member of the house. His first term was served in the legislature of 1911.

That the Plymouth voters made no mistake in sending Rep. Bodfish back this year is attested by the acts and resolves of this year's legislature. The district would have been one of the great beneficiaries of the $5,000,000 appropriation bill for harbor development for which Rep. Bodfish fought as hard as anybody. He vigorously defended the Buzzard's Bay fisheries against all hostile legislation, got through a bill for the further improvement of



Mattapoisett's water supply and a bill legalizing the acts of that town in town meeting, advocated an investigation of Buzzard's Bay fisheries, and opposed a single headed fish and game commission.

This is a brief outline of Rep. Bodfish's work in the last legislature. It is nothing more than a brief outline. He was an active worker in behalf of all progressive measures and at all times voted in line with the sentiment of the present day. He was again appointed to the committee on fisheries and game, where he had an opportunity to do considerable work for his district.

Rep. Bodfish was born in Wareham on March 12, 1871, and graduated from the public schools of that town. He is in the dry goods business. He is a member of the Lotus club.

J. Bernard Boland.

In Rep. J. Bernard Boland, the voters of the 1st Berkshire dist. had a legislator of whom they may well be proud. The North Adams man, who is one of the leading young attor-



neys of western Massachusetts, ranked among the ablest men in the house, and, although it was his first term, he distinguished himself upon various occasions in debates upon important subjects.

He was assigned to the committee on taxation by Speaker Cushing and rendered valuable service on that committee, which considered many important measures this year designed to improve Massachusetts' unscientific taxation system, under which, according to the tax commissioner, billions of dollars' worth of taxable property escapes the assessors. Rep. Boland worked hard with the other members of the committee to work out a scientific solution of the problem and made a hard fight to secure the passage of a resolve for a recess investigation of the tax situaton, but it was defeated in the senate after passing the house.

North Adams fared well in the matter of local legislation during the last session and a large measure of the credit for this fact is due to Rep. Boland and his popularity with his associates on the hill. Four bills of local importance went through, all of them of considerabe benefit to the city to permit the city to make an additional water loan; for further improvements at the normal school there; to authorize the taking of land for the water supply and to enable the city to put wires underground for municipal purposes.

Rep. Boland is a republican who believes in keeping up with the times and so manifested by his votes on the various big questions that came up during the year. He was strongly progressive in his attitude and was particularly judicious and friendly in his consideration of all. Conclusive proof of his fearlessness and independence was shown when he allied himself against the majority party and helped to secure the passage of a resolve for a recess committee to investigate women and child labor. His position on all labor matters was favorable to the workers and he was one of the most active members in the legislature on the bills affecting labor.

Rep. Boland was born in North Adams on Jan. 21, 1886, and is a graduate of the public schools there and of Georgetown University Law school.

He is a practicing lawyer in North Adams and practised for three years with James P. Magenis in Boston. He was instructor in the Boston Evening Commercial High schools in 1910 and 1911. He is an Elk, a Knight of Columbus and a member of the New England Georgetown club.

William Booth.

The value of experience to a legislator was well exemplified in the session of 1913 by Rep.



William Booth of Fall River, a republican, who completed his fourth term from the 9th Bristol district with great credit to himself and considerable benefit to the people of his city.

Rep. Booth was this year re-appointed to the committee on public lighting and was also given a place on the committee on elections. On both of these committees he rendered able and efficient service.

Rep. Booth was very active in the consideration of the various Fall River bills, being instrumental in securing the passage of the bill to permit Fall River to incur debt for an improvement of its sewerage system. He was a strong opponent of the bill for the consolidation of the street and engineering departments, believing that it is for the best interests of Fall River that the superintendent of streets be elected by the aldermen rather than appointed by the mayor.

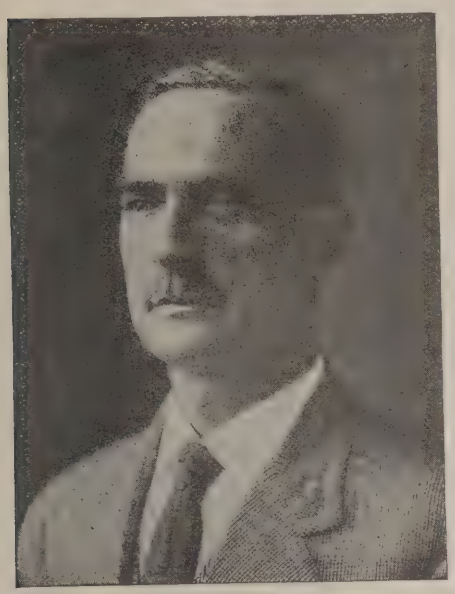
Rep. Booth was born in Hyde, Cheshire, Eng., and was graduated from the public schools of Fall River. He is a collector by occupation and is a member of the Central Republican club, Friendship social club, Elks, Moose, Knights of Pythias, Foresters of America and the Philanthropic Burial society. He served in the Fall River board of aldermen for four years and

has been a member on the republican city committee there.

Henry E. Bothfeld.

For constructive legislation, and statesmanlike ability, no man in the house of 1913 took higher rank than Rep. Henry E. Bothfeld of Newton. As chairman of the important committee on metropolitan affairs he had a hand in drafting and reporting and pushing throukh to enactment some of the biggest bills of the year.

A whole chapter could be written about the



tenement-house legislation, which he succeeded in putting on the statute books. There were two bills, a general bill applying to all cities and towns and a special bill for Boston. Concretely speaking, the new act affecting Boston added about 35,000 buildings to the 75,000 previously put under the direct control of the health department and subject to health inspection twice a year. To carry out its provision will require the addition of 15 inspectors to the Boston force under the health department.

Under the new act the board can proceed against the owner, lesee or tenant.

Another notable achievement of Rep. Bothfeld was the putting through over the governor's veto, of the bill to allow the city of Newton to take more water from the Charles river.

Patrick H. Boyle.

If one was asked as to the distinguishing characteristic of Patrick H. Boyle, who rep-



resented the town of Manchester and the 21st Essex district during the legislative session just closed, the reply would be, an unruffled delightful urbanity, which made it a pleasure to greet him on the part of all of his associates, for aside from political differences Rep. Boyle could count every man in the house his friend.

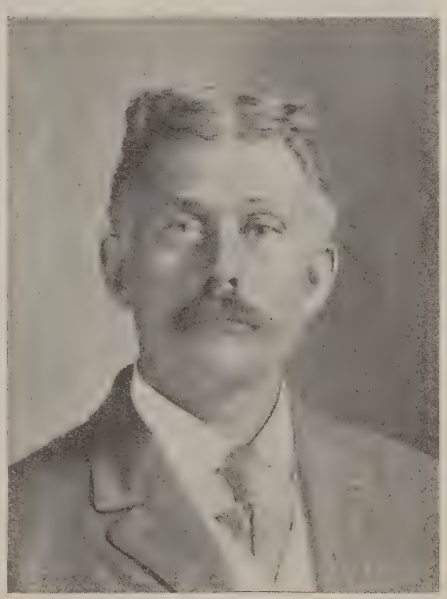
He is a staunch, though progressive republican, and was of valued aid in the choice of a United States senator in the party caucus and on the floor, voting for the Hon. John W. Weeks of Newton on the final call in the 134 who elected the present senator. Mr. Boyle also voted for the constitutional amendment to make women eligible for appointment as notaries in this commonwealth. He voted for the order for an investigation of telephone rates and charges in the commonwealth. He was recorded in favor of making New Year's day a holiday as it is in other states and he opposed the bill to take the vote on granting licenses for intoxicating liquors in cities and towns on the day of the state election. Mr. Boyle was also opposed to the bill to abolish party enrollment and he voted for the amendment to permit cities and towns to purchase and sell the necessaries of life to their inhabitants.

Rep. Boyle was selected by Speaker Cushing for the committee on water supply, a position which greatly interested him for the reason that he became a factor in settling the prolonged fight between Salem and Beverly over Wenham lake and subsequently as to Ipswich river.

Rep. Boyle succeeded Major H. Bert Knowles of Golucester, who had served his allotted two years in the house, the friends of Rep. Boyle and the people of Manchester are looking forward confidently to the latter's return. He was a hard worker for the $5,000,000 river and harbor bill under which Gloucester would have materially been benefited.

Alvah J. Bradstreet.

Rep. Alvah J. Bradstreet of Danvers, representing the 20th Essex district in the house of 1913, was largely interested in all health and temperance matters, and was therefore appointed to the committee on public health. He



was one of the hardest working members of that committee, never missing a session, although the number of bills sent to that committee broke all records.

Rep. Bradstreet has always stood strongly for legislation to improve the condition of the child, the home, and to promote temperance. He took a deep interest in the anti-cigarette bill, which as a personal tribute to him, voted unanimously to report the bill which provided that any minor under 17 found in possession of a cigarette might be taken into custody by a constable or police officer, as a deliquent child; but could be put on probation.

Although the bill failed to pass, Rep. Bradstreet made a good fight for it, and won increased respect from his colleagues for his courage and devotion.

Rep. Bradstreet was always on deck whenever any legislation affecting Essex county, and Danvers in particular was pending, and he rarely missed a roll call.

He was born in Danvers on Oct. 18, 1862, and was graduated from the public schools and from the Sprague Correspondence School of Law. He is a prosperous milk dealer, being president of the Salem Milkmen's association and a member of the Danvers Improvement association.

He has long been prominent in local affairs, as selectman, assessor, justice of the peace, notary public, and member of the republican town committee.

He has held high office in various fraternal organizations—the Masons, Odd Fellows, K. P., Good Templars, Grange and the Danvers Historical society and the Bradstreet family association, of which he is president.

Rep. Bradstreet voted for woman suffrage, because he held that the plank in the republican platform pointed toward a submission of the question to the people, and he believes in keeping faith at all hazards.

James J. Brennan.

For three years Rep. James J. Brennan of Charlestown, has represented the 3rd Suffolk district in the house. No man can receive political preferment in Charlestown unless he goes out and takes his chances in a



free-for-all fight and then "delivers the goods." That is exactly what Rep. Brennan has done.

Rep. Brennan, in private life, is president of Local 74, of the International Union of Steam Engineers, and is a stationery engineer by trade. His position at the head of his trade organization places him in the forefront of the organized labor movement in Boston. As a member of the house he has been active in every labor measure. He was instrumental in securing the passage of the 54-hour a week law for women and children, and has fought hard to perfect the measure in every detail. Other labor measures to which he devoted himself during the last session was a resolve for a legislative investigation of the child labor situation in the state. He also worked hard for the peaceful persuasion bill and the bill to make permanent the office of chief inspector of boiler inspection in department of the district police.

Speaker Cushing appointed the Charlestown representative this year to a place on the committee on public lighting, where he fought hard for bills to do away with the extra charges imposed upon small gas and electric light consumers for the use of meters.

Rep. Brennan was born in Boston on May 2, 1882, and was graduated from the public schools of the city. He served in the old Boston common council in 1908 and 1909.

John P. Brennan.

Rep. John P. Brennan of Cambridge, the 3rd Middlesex representative district, fully lived up to the expectations of his friends in the house of 1913.

Equipped with an ability to express himself forcefuly and eloquently in debate, he made an admirable champion for Cambridge's needs. He was one of the leaders in the several battles for pure food legislation and was perhaps as much responsible as any one other man for the passage through the house of the bill to prohibit the sale of diseased or unwholesome substances for food purposes.

He personally introduced and secured the passage of a bill to enable the commissioner of public safety to expend 35 cents extra on $1000 of valuation, for a better administration of the city's affairs and he was also instrumental in securing the passage of the bill to encourage manufacturing in the city. He also introduced and worked hard for the bill to force the towns contiguous to Cambridge to bear their part of the burden of maintaining the bridges between Boston and Cambridge.

Because of his excellent service last year Speaker Cushing reappointed him to the important committee on metropolitan affairs, where he had considerable influence in the consideration of many important measures affecting the metropolitan district, of which Cambridge is a prominent part. Rep. Brennan was elected chairman of the Cambridge delegation by the democratic members, and

his leadership was of the right kind. That his judgment was good was shown by the fact that the entire delegation voted as a unit practically throughout the session. He made a hard fight for the bill to provide for a more fair distribution of the cost of maintaining the Cambridge bridges and to partly relieve the city of Cambridge from the heavy expense which it pays at present.

Rep. Brennan was born in Cambridge on March 1, 1876, and secured his education in the public schools, later receiving his LL. B. from Boston University Law School. He is a member of the Massachusetts Democratic club and an honorary member of the Harvard Democratic club. He is a Knight of Col-



umbus, a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Knights of Equity and the Mystic Nobles of Granada. He served on the Cambridge board of aldermen in 1908 ano 1909.

Vincent Brogna.

One of the bright young members of the Boston delegation in the house of 1913 who made an excellent record for faithful and honest service was Vincent Brogna of Ward 6, the "dearo" ward of Mayor Fitzgerald.

He was born in Italy on May 14, 1887, and came to this country with his parents when



but a child. He was graduated from the Boston public schools and later obtained his degree from the Boston University Law school. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and was a member of the democratic state committee in 1911.

Michael J. Brophy.

Rep. Michael J. Brophy of East Boston achieved new fame in his fourth year in the house by securing the passage of a bill to make possible the abolition of the East Boston tunnel toll, the most important measure, so far as the Noddle Island is concerned that was before the legislature.

It was Rep. Brophy, who, after the governor had vetoed the original proposition, on the ground that it did not meet all the constitutional requirements, paved the way for the passage of a new measure, to meet all the desires of the governor, which was finally signed by the latter. As the result of the passage of this measure, persons crossing the East Boston tunnel will be relieved of the penny toll with which the transit board and the legislature afflicted East Boston.

Speaker Cushing reappointed the East Boston man to the committee on metropolitan affairs this year, which committee considered the various proposed amendments to the city charter. Rep. Brophy fought strongly for an amendment to enlarge the membership of the city council and personally introduced a bill to this end. Another measure of great interest to East Boston which Brophy made a hard fight for was that for an armory in the East Boston district which he himself introduced. He was also the author of the bill to make uniform the hours of opening and closing the polls at primaries preceding the state election.

Rep. Brophy was one of the leaders in the fight for pure food legislation. He personally introduced a number of bills to protect the public against the purchase of unwholesome foods and was instrumental in getting through several important measures along this line.

The East Boston man's success in the legislature during the last four years is due to a capacity for hard work that is not exceeedd by any other member of the legislature. There was not a single measure involving democratic principles or affecting the rights of the people in which Rep. Brophy's handiwork was not



apparent. There were few members of either branch who could get more votes on any measure than he. Without question Rep. Brophy is one of the most popular legislators who has sat on Beacon hill in years.

Representing a laboring constituency, Mr. Brophy naturally took a deep interest in all measures affecting the laboring classes and helped push through the house many of the important bills that became law this year.

Rep. Brophy obtained his education in a parochial school. He is in the real estate and insurance business. He was a district delegate from Boston to the national democratic convention at Baltimore. In 1911 he served on the special congressional redistricting committee. He is a member of the Assumption Catholic association and the Jeffries Point Rowing association.

Daniel J. Buckley.

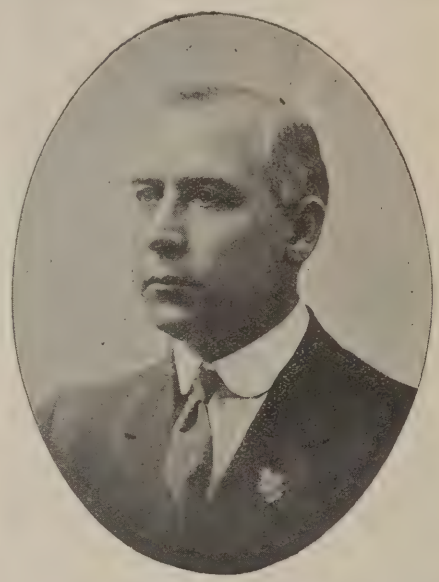
The interests of the city of Chicopee have been well taken care of in the past two years by Rep. Daniel J. Buckley, an able and level-headed business man, who has applied his business training to his legislative work, with the result that he has proved a solon of considerable value to the commonwealth because of the soundness of his judgment and the conservative consideration which he gave to all matters that came before him.

Rep. Buckley secured the passage of two important pieces of legislation for his city during the past session. One was a bill to authorize the superior court to sit at the city of Chicopee for naturalization business. The other regulates the maintenance of the bridge over the Connecticut river between the city of Chicopee and the town of West Springfield so that each community shall share a proper proportion of the maintenance expense.

Rep. Buckley took the floor upon several occasions during the session to defend reports of the committee on public service, of which he was an active member, and he at all times received the attention of the house because of the logic and directness of his arguments.

He stood loyally by the democratic platform and the promises made to the voters therein, on which he was elected, and supported every progressive and humane piece of legislation that came before the house. On labor matters he always voted in the interests of the men who work.

Rep. Buckley was born in Chicopee on March



31, 1876, and was graduated from the public schools of that city. He is in the plumbing business. He is also prominent in the democratic party in Chicopee, being a member of the city committee. Before his election to the legislature, he served his city on the board of aldermen in 1908, 1909, 1910 and 1911. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Red Men.

John H. Buckley.

Rep. John H. Buckley of the 24th Suffolk district was one of the trio of democrats who swept that usually strong republican district for the first time.

Rep. Buckley was a hard worker for the



needs of his district, promoting bills for highway improvement, the extension of the subway, the Granite avenue bridge and all the others.

Gov. Foss' special message on the need of a special commission on inebriety was the result of a bill filed by Rep. Buckley and pleased no member of the house more than him. His bill provided that only "obnoxious, dangerous or vicious" drunkards shall be incarcerated in a criminal or correctional institution:

All other habitual drunkards should be sent to a hospital, where, if able to pay, they should be charged not to exceed $7 a week for care and maintenance until such time as the trustees consider their physical and moral condition such as to warrant release. Rep. Buckley

is sustained by many physicians in the belief that drunkenness is a disease, and should be treated as such. The bill went to the social welfare committee, having been referred to that committee because it had kindred matters before it.

When Gov. Foss sent in his special message it proved just the happiest solution for all concerned. The strength of Rep. Buckley's arguments, and the formidable array of statistics and authorities he had been able to mobilize before the committee, had had a powerful effect; but unfortunately the state's institutions are already overcrowded, and the biggest state tax on record was staring the legislature in the face. The committee on social welfare jumped at the suggestion to refer Rep. Buckley's bill to a special commission to study the subject and postpone expenditures for another year.

Rep. Buckley had been working throughout the session on these problems having been for years convinced that the drunk-laws of Massachusetts on the subject are of little avail, that they do nothing for the drunkard, occasional or habitual, and much harm to his family and dependents.

Rep. Buckley was a faithful member of the committee on water supply which had to deal with some big problems relating to the health and comfort of citizens in many parts of the state.

John H. Buckley was one of the best fitted members of the house of 1913. Born in Dorchester on July 27, 1863, he was graduated from the common schools and the English high school. He is in the real estate business, and a director of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank. He is a member of the Ward 24 democratic club, the Elks, Knights of Columbus, Dorchester Gentlemen's Driving Club, and the Dorchester Trades Association, of which he is secretary.

John P. Buckley.

Rep. John P. Buckley of the 11th Plymouth district, which comprises wards 6 and 7, Brockton, proved his ability to come back



politically when, after having been defeated for re-election in the fall of 1911, he went out last fall and won the house seat by an overwhelming vote.

Rep. Buckley was assigned this year to the important committee on harbors and public lands, where his previous experience enables him to render valuable service. He was a faithful attendant at the hearings but it was in his efforts for the city of Brockton that he showed his true value as a legislator. He introduced several important and meritorious bills which were given consideration, one of them to make the time for the closing of the polls at primaries and elections 8 o'clock in all cities. Another was for the establishment of a commission to take charge of the work of the suppression of the gypsy and brown tail moth.

Rep. Buckley was an ardent advocate of all labor legislation and was recorded favorably on every progressive measure that came up during the session.

He was born in Ireland on May 31, 1853, and obtained his education in the national schools of that country. He is a past chief ranger and deputy high chief ranger of the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters, a past master workman and deputy grand master workman of the A. O. U. W., and a past grand knight of the Knights of Columbus. He served on the committee on prisons in 1911, his first year in the house.

Frederick H. Burke.

Cambridge was fortunate in having a particularly able delegation in the house this year and as a result benefitted considerably in the way of securing legislation in her interests as well as in the defeat of measures detrimental to her welfare.

One of the most active members of the



Cambridge representation in the house of 1913 was Rep. Frederick H. Burke, a young democrat, who was serving his first term as a legislator. He was well equipped to perform his new duties, having served in the Cambridge city council the four years previous to his election, the latter two years, 1911 and 1912, as president of the body.

Rep. Burke was a sturdy advocate of all popular measures, such as the initiative and referendum and the presidential preference primary bill, and he voted for the different measures in the interests of the workingman. He was born in Cambridge on June 10, 1885, and is a graduate of the public schools, Cambridge manual training school and the Boston Young Men's Christian association evening school. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Father Mathew Total Abstinence society, Middlesex Outing club, Newfoundland Advancement association and the East Cambridge Improvement association.

Morton H. Burdick.

Rep. Morton H. Burdick of Adams, in his second year as a member of the house from



the 3rd Berkshire district, added to his record for independent thought and action. As the leader of the fight for the abolition of party enrolment as a prerequisite for voting at primaries, he had to fight the organization leaders of both big parties and the manner in which he conducted the battle and the showing which he made fully attested to his strength with the members and his forcefulness in debate.

The Adams man was the type of legislator of whom the commonwealth cannot have too many. When the last session was drawing to an end, reports came down from Berkshire that there was a lively young senatorial boom started for him as Sen. Mack's successor.

Rep. Burdick also waged strenuous contests for the passage of bills to strengthen the anti-corrupt practices act dealing with expenditures of money at primaries and elections, a bill to regulate the use of substitutes for leather in boots and shoes in such a manner that a purchaser of shoes may know whether he is getting leather or a substitute, a bill for the establishment of an old-age system as well as a score of other important measures of a progressive and meritorious nature.

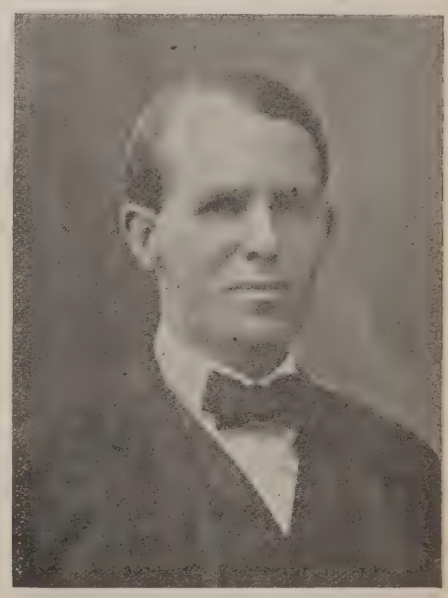
As a member of the committee on roads and bridges, he took an active part in the consideration of measures to improve the conditions of the state roads and highways.

Rep. Burdick was born in Adams on Nov. 27, 1886, and obtained his education in the public schools of that town, Williston Seminary and the Georgetown University. He is a lawyer and is also a prominent real estate operator in his region. In addition, Rep. Burdick is secretary and treasurer of the Berkshire auto school and is a member of the Berkshire democratic, New England, Georgetown and Hiawatha clubs.

James D. Burns.

Rep. James D. Burns of Salem, for the third successive time, repeated last fall the performance of carrying a district supposed to be a republican stronghold the 17th Essex.

No member of the Essex delegation is worthy of more praise, for he certainly accomplished much. Among other things it was he who fought for and secured reconsideration of previous favorable action on an adverse report of the ways and means committee on the bill for furnishing and equipping the training school



building at the Salem normal school. He also worked hard and successfully for the Salem police bill and on the bill for three-months' commutation tickets on railroads he played a good piece of strategy on the "machine" leaders by permitting his own bill to go to the next general court while the fight was made on the Stevens bill to the same end. He was the only dissenter in the committee on railroads on the unfavorable report on the Stevens bill. The measure was reported in the senate and killed, but when it came to the house Reps. Burns and Stevens beat the senate action and the measure was sent back and again killed in the senate.

He also introduced a bill for the improvement of Salem harbor; but this was merged into the big $5,000,000 development bill that was killed in the senate.

It was on the bill of the Salem city government for the widening of Bridge street in that city which contained features of it that were objectionable to the Bay State Street railway.

City Attorney Sullivan and Attorney Proctor of the Bay State company had the bill referred to senate ways and means on its third reading in the upper chamber. Then they told the committee that there was no occasion for section 4, which provided that any street railway com-

party operating tracks on the thoroughfare should lay and maintain paving between the rails and 18 inches on each side. The reason, they said, was that the city and the railway had entered into an agreement that was satisfactory to both, although the Salem legislators had known nothing of any agreement up to that time. When the measure came back to the house with the new section 4, Rep. Burns notified the director of public works that he would hold it up until he secured a copy of the agreement. That was on April 9. Finally what purported to be a copy of the agreement was sent along, but it was dated May 1. This Rep. Burns referred to Chairman Macleod of the railroad commission and when on May 20 word came from the official that Salem's interests would be protected Rep. Burns permitted the bill to go ahead to its final reading.

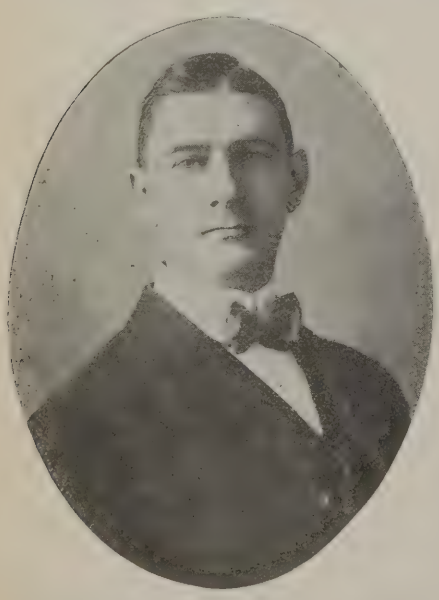
To the efforts of Rep. Burns is due almost wholly the settlement of the water controversy in Beverly and Salem, so that the two cities may now supplement the Wenham Lake supply by pumping into that basis the excess of 20,000,000 gallons daily from the Ipswich River throughout a large part of the year.

Rep. Burns was born in Salem on July 4, 1876. He was graduated from the public schools. Later he became a student at Tech and after his graduation from that institution, took a post graduate course at the Lawrence Scientific school, Harvard University. He is a member of the firm of Burns & Briggs, civil engineers, 29 Central street, Boston. He is an Elk and a member of the A. O. U. W., the Sons of Veterans, the Harvard Engineering Association, the Father Mathew Temperance association, the Knights of Columbus and the Salem democratic city committee.

Otis W. Butler.

If Rep. Otis W. Butler of Lowell persists in his determination to retire this year from public life to devote his time to his business he may be sure that he holds a warm place in the hearts of one class of men in his city. There is no harder working or more unselfish set of men in the commonwealth than the members of the fire departments of its different municipalities and those of Lowell are entitled to the highest praise for the service they render the citizens.

As a member of the committee on mercantile affairs during his two years in the house Rep. Butler has had a hand in framing many bills which have proven beneficial to the people at large. This year several were reported to establish a standard weights for various commodities and all of them had the hearty support of the member from Lowell. Another important measure coming out of this committee was that requiring cities and towns to establish the office of measurer of leather in order to do away with the abuses in the sale of this article of manufacture and Rep. Butler advocated it from the start.



Rep. Butler was born in Pelham, N. H., on March 6, 1874, and after putting in seventeen years as sketch-maker for the Hamilton print works went into manufacturing for himself. He served for two years in the Lowell common council, is a Mason and a member of the Royal Arcanum.

Matthew J. Carbary.

Rep. Matthew J. Carbary of Milford, a democrat who has served the 9th Worcester representative district in the house for the last two years, has made a record as constructive legislator that has been equalled by extremely few. He did not miss a roll-call on a single important measure during the entire two sessions that he has been in the house.

The Milford man was appointed by Speaker Cushing to the committee on mercantile affairs. Rep. Carbary's business training enabled him to intelligently consider the most important propositions that come before him and that his judgment was good was shown by the number of important reports placed in his charge by his associates on the committee.

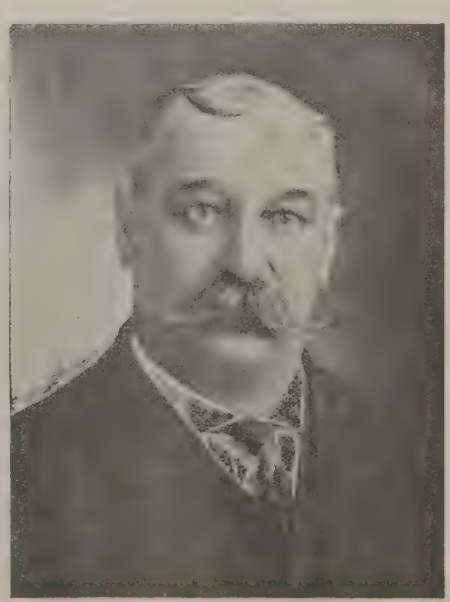
Rep. Carbary was one of the leaders of the opposition to the passage of special pension bills. He favored the appointment of a commission to investigate the general subject of pensions and to report a comprehensive plan for the pensioning of all public employes. He also favored the establishment of a general old-age pension system. Other humane measures met with his approval, while he was especially active in behalf of bills in the interests of the laboring classes of the commonwealth and all pure food measures.



Rep. Carbary was born in Hopkinton, on Oct. 11, 1872 and was graduated from the public schools. He is in the wholesale and retail provision business and is a member of the economics of administration and the best way Knights of Columbus, the Elks, Eagles, Ancient Order of Hibernians and an associate member of the Grand Army. He served his town as selectman in 1908, 1909, 1910 and 1911, having been chairman in 1909 and 1911. He is a trustee of the Milford hospital.

Julius F. Carman.

In Julius F. Carman of Springfield, who was selected to represent the 6th Hampden district in the house of 1913 the voters picked one of Springfield's solid, substantial business men, and his record in the lower branch does credit to their good judgment.



Rep. Carman was chosen by the speaker for the committee on election laws and to his committee work he was able to bring sound common sense, backed by many years experience in and out of politics.

Rep. Carman is one of those who doesn't need a vacation to discover where he stands upon important matters, and who, once having mapped out his course of action, believes in sticking to the trail until he gets what he went after.

The one matter in which Rep. Carman took more or less of a prominent part before this year's legislature was the bill to allow Springfield to establish a single-headed police commission in place of the present police board of three men.

The administration wanted this measure, but after carefully looking over the field at home, Rep. Carman came to the conclusion that the people of Springfield didn't want a change at this time.

It was undoubtedly what Rep. Carman told the legislative committee about this bill more than any one else that persuaded the committee that its best course would be to refer this matter to the next general court. And although the bill was substituted in the senate, Rep. Carman and some of his colleagues were successful in accomplishing its defeat when it came into the house.

Rep. Carman was born in South Coventry, Conn., but came to Springfield early in life, and has since made his home there. He went to work in the grocery business and finally started in business for himself, laying the foundation for what is now one of Springfield's oldest and most profitable grocery concerns. In later years he has done a good deal of real estate business in connection with his other work.

In politics, Rep. Carman served his apprenticeship in the republican city committee and he learned a good many practical lessons in those years. He was later elected to the board of aldermen, where he served on the fire commission and the board of supervisors.

Rep. Carman is a fighter from the drop of the hat and is a great believer in team work. Forgetful of his own interests, he was one of the leaders who took off his coat in last fall's campaign and helped direct the effort that rolled up big republican pluralities all along the line in his home city.

Rep. Carman is a staunch republican and a thorough believer in the principles of the grand old party.

William E. Carney.

Rep. William E. Carney of Charlestown, the young democratic representative, who has just completed one year of service as a legislator from the 4th Suffolk district, was a member of the old Boston common council in 1908 and 1909. He was not unequipped, therefore, for the duties of a legislator when he came to Beacon hill.



Rep. Carney showed his independence when, on several occasions, he voted to override the governor's vetoes on salary increase measures. He, with others, claimed that the governor, in some of his veto messages, was actuated by reasons of political expediency, and he refused to follow his excellency when he himself felt that by doing so he would be doing an injustice to some deserving employe.

If he wants another term in the house, Rep. Carney can probably have it without much opposition, for it is a well established rule with the voters of the two-ward district that any man who makes a good record on Beacon hill

in his first year may be returned a second time at least.

Rep. Carney was born in Boston on Jan. 16, 1878, and was graduated from the public schools. He is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the O. O. O., U. O. P. F., the M. C. O. F. and Webb Pressmen No. 3.

Maurice Caro.

One of the most energetic young men Chelsea has sent to the house in recent years is Maurice Caro who completed his first term in June. As a university man, graduate of Harvard university and law school, he has taken up practical legislation with zeal as a finishing



course. Speaker Cushing placed Mr. Caro on the committee on cities and there he devoted himself to the improvement of municipal affairs. In all things he has been progressive and aggressive republican.

Mr. Caro was interested in the bill to make New Year's day a legal holiday. He was interested in the bills for a Chelsea police commission and license board which was referred to the next general court on recommendation of his committee, as well as in the bill to revise the charter of Chelsea which was given the same reference by his committee. He worked for the bills which were sent up to the governor and approved by him for a fire alarm superintendent for Chelsea under the civil service regulations that the police court of Chelsea might employ additional clerical assistance; in the resolve that the Metropolitan water and sewage pipes in Chelsea creek may be lowered in order that the federal government may expend some $85,000 for dredging and deepening the channel of that creek, in a way an extension of the general plan of developing Boston harbor, and adding to the commercial development of Chelsea itself. Mr. Caro was recorded against the Washburn railroad bill and the western trolleys merger.

Rep. Caro was also especially interested in putting through the bill reported by his committee on cities to permit Chelsea to enclose for athletic purposes a field from one of the public parks in that city. While the general revision of the charter of Chelsea was put over to next year, Rep. Caro worked for the bill to amend the charter of Chelsea to provide for a board of park commissioners of five persons to be apointed by the mayor.

On every measure of interest to the people and those oppressed Rep. Caro took an active interest in relieving their burdens. He introduced a bill to correct abuses in procedure for arrest and execution on civil process and one for the reduction of fares on street and elevated railways between Boston and Chelsea. He joined in petitioning for a state appropriation for the support of the public schools and he introduced the resolve to express the sentiment of the general court in regard to the immigration bill. He also introduced a resolve asking the legislature to memorialize congress on the matter of selling by the United States government of a tract of land near the Naval hospital in Chelsea.

Mr. Caro's vote has always been found in the interest of those who toil, for every labor measure that would relieve their burdens and make for their uplift. He lives in Chelsea, is a Chapter Mason, and a member of the Shikinah. He is in the hands of his friends and constituents for a return to the house next year.

Patrick B. Carr.

To Rep. Patrick B. Carr of Charlestown more than to any other member of the delegation from that district in the legislature of 1913, is due the credit for the passage of the bill requiring the removal of the elevated structure in Charlestown and the construction of a subway in its place. This measure was the one most desired by the people of Charlestown this year and the district has been crying for it for years. Rep. Carr introduced the measure and was in charge of the fight for it from the very beginning.

This was Rep. Carr's third year in the house.



He came to the body in 1911 without any experience in public office and made good from the start. As a member of the committee on public lighting this year, Rep. Carr fought hard for the passage of legislation in the interests of the small consumers of gas and electricity. He was instrumental in getting through this year the measure for the pensioning of mothers and widows with dependent children, for which he was one of the petitioners.

Rep. Carr was born in Cambridge on April 16, 1884, and attended the public schools. He is a member of the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Knights of Columbus, I. N. F., Charitable Irish Society, Charlestown Improvement association, and Charlestown Business Men's association.

Andrew A. Casassa.

Revere sent a whole team to the legislature when it elected Andrew A. Casassa to repre-



sent the town in the house. He has not his equal for size in virility and push in the entire membership of the lower branch. Though a Boston boy by birth Mr. Casassa has been a resident of Revere for a number of years and ever since attaining his majority he has been doing stunts out there to put the town on the map and keep it there.

It wasn't his fault that he didn't have Revere incorporated as the third city of Suffolk county during the session just closed. He was there with the goods, petition and bill all right, but it couldn't get by Chairman Allen and house Chairman Bothfeld of the committee on metropolitan affairs. That committee reported leave to withdraw, but Rep. Casassa had that changed right away in the senate to a reference to next general court, so that the fight can be renewed again next winter by simply taking the bill from the files.

He has also been intensely interested in the state highway for Revere. He got part of the loaf, though he didn't get the whole, and was broad enough to see that, with the so-called "missing link" constructed to the Point of Pines bridge the other section must come immediately. The highway commissioners would be forced to take hold of Ocean avenue, south of Revere street, which was the part Rep. Casassa especially desired, and finish that clear through to join Bennington street, East Boston.

Besides these highways Rep. Casassa pushed his petition to remove an unsightly gravel bank left by the metropolitan park commission near Revere beach and to transform it into a public park. The commission was against him, but that bll was not put over to the next general court to try again in 1914 until there had been a good fight put up. Rep. Casassa also found time to introduce bills providing that the Bay State trolley cars should have the privilege to pass through the East Boston tunnel and another to protect passengers from the third rail.

It was perhaps the speech made by Rep. Casassa on the floor of the house that passed the $83,000 appropriation for Chelsea creek. His influence was also great in passing many bills in his district, one of these was the reimbursing the town of Winthrop for the cost of the sea wall at Short Beach, of which he with Rep. Beck and Sen. Bagley received the quill that the governor signed the bill with and presented it to the town of Winthrop. It was through his work on the hill that the channel leading into Winthrop was dredged, allowing all boats and vessels a passage way into the town. He has received letters from every labor organization in the state asking his co-operation.

Rep. Casassa lives in Revere, where he has been selectmen for two years, president of the Revere board of trade for two years, on the school committee three years, and on the republican town committee for five years. He is also a member of the Boston chamber of commerce and a practicing lawyer. Mr. Casassa has only just entered upon his 28th year.

Thomas J. Casey.

The voters of the 14th Suffolk district made no mistake last fall when they decided to



return Thomas J. Casey to the house for a second time. Rep. Casey was in the house of 191, and made an excellent record, but, for some peculiar political reason, was defeated for re-election the following year, a condition which is not unusual in the city of Boston.

Rep. Casey served on the committee on election laws this year, but the South Boston man found time to work for many measures in the interests of the laboring classes, whose friend he has always been since he entered public life.

Rep. Casey was born in Boston on March 18, 1878, and is a graduate of the public schools of the city. He served in the old Boston com-

mon council, now extinct, in 1908 and 1909, and was a member of the committee on constitutional amendments when a member of the house in 1911. He is employed in the business department of the Boston Traveler-Herald.

Allison G. Catheron.

Last year Beverly had her two representatives in the house—this year she shared with Danvers, and the successor of Mayor Herman A. Macdonald and John Lawrence Saltonstall had to go some, especially as he stood for a municipality which has put her young men to the front and boasts of the youngest and one of the most aggressive mayors in the state. He did it, too, for in



Rep. Allison G. Catheron the Garden City had a whole team on the floor at this session and he pulled Danvers along with him.

Mr. Catheron is a Bates college man, a graduate of Harvard Law school, was first a school-master—principal of the Norwell High school—and then a practicing lawyer. As representing the new dispensation in old Beverly he has been a vigorous exponent of the new idea. Rep. Catheron was sent to the legislature to safeguard Beverly's interests in the long protracted struggle with Salem over Wenham lake and an additional water supply from the Ipswich river.

He fought to the best of his ability to secure Wenham lake for Beverly alone, and failing in that, since the report of the special commission was against what that city asked for, to make the very best bargain he could for his constituents. He was unable to get upon the committee on water supply because Speaker Cushing decided that this session no representative of one of the interested municipalities should make that committee, but Rep. Catheron did succeed in relieving Beverly of the cost of building a huge reservoir for storage of water from the Ipswich river before it was needed and in requiring that Salem should pump from the nearest possible point only when necessary to fill Wenham lake.

He has been an active and vigilant representative. His committee on social welfare was new this session and Rep. Catheron was of material assistance on the child labor bill, the mothers' dependent children bill, the bill for a board of parole, all of which the governor approved. Having proved his value he will be returned this fall.

George D. Chamberlain.

George D. Chamberlain came to Beacon hill to represent the 5th Hampden district in the house of 1913 with as fine an equipment for legislative work as a man usually has.

Rep. Chamberlain has spent many years in the study of various sociological probelms and in numerous lines of philanthropic work, and the speaker was quick to recognize his attainments by appointing him to the newly created committee on social welfare. He undertook his duties upon this important committee with zest and his wide experience and conscientious endeavor have been one of its valued assets in the consideration of the many matters that came before it this year.

Rep. Chamberlain is a man of high ideals, with the courage of his convictions, and it has been a not rare occurrence this year for the Springfield representative to take the floor and declare what he believed to be the right attitude upon matters of legislation when such declarations were not of a nature to win him popularity.

Rep. Chamberlain was born in Troy, N. Y., in 1858. He attended the public schools and the Springfield Collegiate institute. In a business way he has engaged in numerous lines of endeavor as editor, publisher, accountant and manufacturer.

In his committee work Rep. Chamberlain has directed a good deal of his attention to the various bills for prison reform and for the betterment of conditions surrounding the employment of women and minors. In this latter connection Rep. Chamberlain introduced a petition of his own for legislation to wipe out "sweat shops" work by young children and the provisions of the Chamberlain bill were interpolated into a big measure affecting the house of labor of minors that was reported out of the committee on social welfare this year.

Rep. Chamberlain is one of those who believes that the pension system of the state should be revised and that if any more pensions are to be doled out they should go to the working classes whose only barrier to the poor house is the weekly pay envelope. He has had the courage to openly oppose many of the hardy perennial pension measures and helped to put through the resolve for an investigation of the subject by a commission who will report to the next legislature.

Rep. Chamberlain is deeply interested in Y M. C. A. work, is a director of the Springfield association, and a trustee of the Springfield Y. M. C. A. college, and is one of the founders of the Springfield boys' club, and has for several years been officially connected with the Federated Boys' clubs, a national organization with headquarters in Boston. He served two



years in the Springfield common council and three years as an alderman. Mr. Chamberlain is president of the Springfield Playground association, and is chairman of a committee recently appointed for promoting the wider use of the school buildings as social centers.

Cleaveland A. Chandler.

When Cleaveland A. Chandler of East Bridgewater, a prominent business man, joined the bull moose, and ran for the house as progressive party candidate, in the 8th Plymouth dist. some surprise was expressed by republicans. His career in the legislature, though, showed that he was by no means such a "wild-eyed woolly radical" as the conservatives had depicted he must be when he joined the third party.

Speaker Cushing appointed him to the mercantile affairs committee, and throughout the year he took the position, on business problems, that a successful business man might be expected to take. He was one of the most faithful in attendance, both on committee and house sessions, although to the sacrifice of his own business, and even followed matters up, of which he was given charge, into the senate to see to it that the senate members of his committee were fully informed as to all the aspects of the case.

Among the important bills which became law as the result of the work of his committee were an act to establish a board for the inspection and regulation of elevators; "tolerance bill," to relieve paper manufacturers of the hardship of the technical requirements of a recent statute to sell by weight; to permit the sale of peas and small vegetables for seed in package form instead of by weight; to regulate the sale of shingles and a number of other honest count measures.

Although Rep. Chandler was not given to oratory, he never missed a roll call except when absent with his committee on state business, and he always voted intelligently, having given the subject careful attention. There is no doubt of his return another year.

Cleaveland A. Chandler was born in Chicago, Ill., Sept. 28, 1867, and educated in the Boston Latin and St. Paul's schools at Concord, N. H.

He is a prosperous advertising agent with a Boston office, and is a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, vice-president of the Massachusetts state board of trade, Pilgrim Publicity association, Boston Sales Manager's

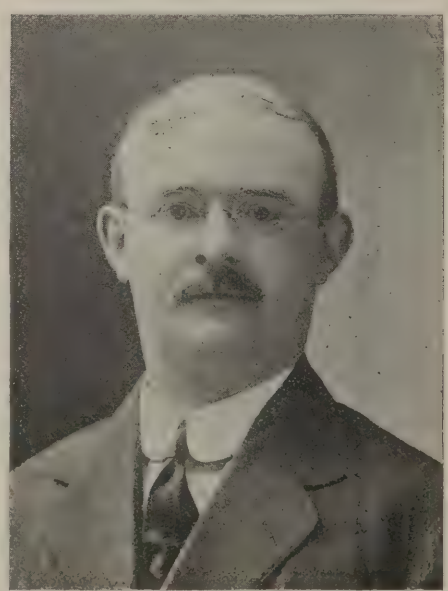


club, B. A. A., Boston Yacht club, Bostonian society, Mayflower Descendants, Old Colony Union, Sons of the American Revolution, Masons, R. A. C., Boston council K. T. R. A. and other fraternal organizations, besides being president of the East Bridgewater board of trade.

He is prominent in East Bridgewater town affairs, having served as chairman of the board of health, chairman of the sewer commission, and a member of the school committee.

Daniel J. Chapman.

There was not a more conscientious member in the entire Boston house delegation of 1913



than Rep. Daniel J. Chapman of the 16th Suffolk district, a democrat.

Although a first year man and without previous experience in public service, he made an excellent record and conducted himself at all times in a way that was a credit to himself and his district. He was consistently independent and voted always as his conscience dictated, as was manifested particularly in his votes on the big railroad bills of the year. Believing that the state should have proper and rigid control over railroad corporations, he voted for the public service commission bill, regardless of the governor's veto and also supported the bill to give the small towns in west-

ern Massachusetts the transportation facilities that every one, including the governor, admitted they should have.

As a member of the important committee on insurance, Rep. Chapman worked hard to secure the passage of legislation for the further protection of the small policy holders of the state and at all times opposed measures in the interests of the big insurance corporations as against the interests of the policy holder. He was strictly progressive in all his votes upon the big measures of the year. He voted for every bill in the interests of labor that came up during the session. He worked hard for all the Dorchester measures and helped pass the bill for dredging Dorchester Bay and old harbor and for the extensions of the Andrew square tunnel. He was a member of the sub-committee on insurance, which dealt with the matter of fraternal insurance and the various disadvantages they are placed under by the law.

Rep. Chapman is in the real estate and insurance business. He was born in Boston on Jan. 18, 1878, and was graduated from the public schools and Boston college.

John W. Churchill.

Men who come to the legislature from Plymouth county and the region beyond to Provincetown at the tip of Cape Cod are usually interested in fish and game legislation, and Rep. John W. Churchill, of the 18th Plymouth district and town of Plymouth, is no exception to this general rule, especially as the speaker appointed him to membership on the fisheries and game committee.

Mr. Churchill was very much interested in the big rivers and harbors improvement bill of which Plymouth is to be a beneficiary. A seining bill, providing for regulation by the selectmen of the size of seines in proportion



to the dimensions of craft using them in the herring fishery in Plymouth waters, was also favored by him. He was instrumental, too, in obtaining an increase of salary for the sheriff of Plymouth county, carrying the matter through, although it did not meet with the speaker's approval.

Rep. Churchill did some excellent work for the bill calling for an appropriation of $83,000 for the development of Plymouth harbor, one of the most meritorious waterways bills of the session. This, with all the harbor improvement measures, was merged with the big $5,000,000 development bill that was killed by a single vote in the senate. Rep. Churchill was one of the hardest workers for that measure, but it fell before the onslaught of those who oppose all waterways development in Massachusetts.

He also took an active part for the bill creating an open season for deer in all parts of the state, his speech on the subject being one of the best made in the house.

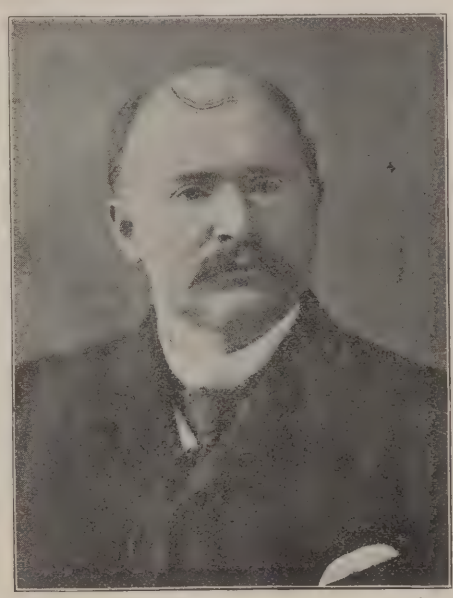
Rep. Churchill is a native of Plymouth, and was born on Nov. 17, 1853. He is a contractor and builder, raises cranberries and belongs to the leading social orders. He has served in the principal town offices

Albert B. Clark.

No better example of staunch loyalty and fidelity to conviction was presented in the senatorial caucus of 1913 than was given by Rep. Albert B. Clark of Lee, who represented the 7th Berkshire district, who on every one of the 31 ballots for United States senator, except he voted first for George P. Lawrence of North Adams. On the first he voted for William B. Plunkett of Adams. Even on the final ballot, when other men were frantically rushing to board the Weeks band wagon, Rep. Clark stuck to Lawrence, and cast the only ballot for him.

One of the great controversies of the year raged over the question of the extension of the state house, by the building of wings. All the historic societies were up in arms, and bristling fiercely and any bill that even squinted toward any possible change even in the complexion of the Bulfinch court. When a bill was reported permitting the use of white marble, the ridiculous cry was raised that the bill was drawn to favor the marble quarries of Lee, Chairman Clark's town.

No greater compliment could have been paid to the integrity of Rep. Clark when both branches of the legislature refused to pay any attention to the cry of favoritism, and put the bill through in a form which permits the use of marble if the state house commission so decides despite the assertion of the executive committee of the Boston Society of Architects that the bill would permit "the mutilation of the Bulfinch front," because of the option



permitting the use of "marble or other white or light-colored stone," in building the wings.

M. Sumner Coggan.

Malden sends some high class men to the legislature, and no exception was made this year in the case of Rep. M. Sumner Coggan. For a first year man, Rep. Coggan made quite a stride forward at the very outset of the session by receiving appointment to the judiciary committee, and then being honored by election to the clerkship of the committee. Speaker Cushing made no mistake in his selection, and the committee soon found that in their clerk they had an indefatigable official. Rep. Coggan used a loose-leaf ledger system of keeping records, and was always painstaking and precise.

Speaker Cushing selected him to assist in compiling a pamphlet for the coming campaign in which will be set forth in concise form and readable style all the principal and important work of the last republican legislature. It is expected that this will prove of great value in the campaign this fall and the work is largely the result of Rep. Coggan's personal effort.

Perhaps the one achievement which brought more fame to Rep. Coggan than any other was his amendment to the big railroad bill of the year. The bill as it came from the railroad committee, and subsequently from the ways and means committee was tagged O. K. by the legislative leaders and the word was passed to allow no amendments.

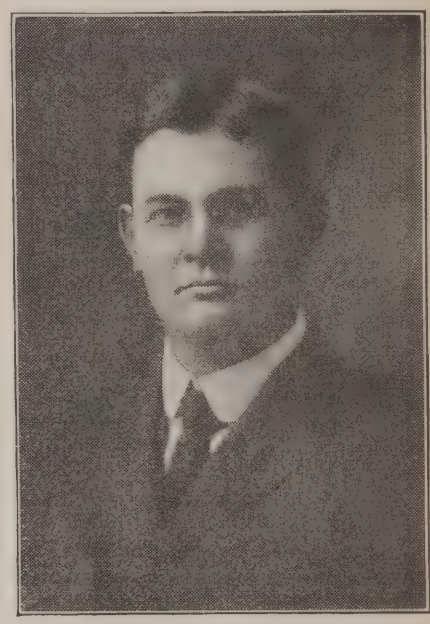
A large number of amendments were offered, and the contest over them was prolonged, but the only amendment which was adopted was the Coggan amendment to put under the supervision of the new transportation commission the steamboat companies which run only summers. These corporations were left out of the railroad law years ago.

The Coggan amendment was firecely fought in the house, but was finally adopted. In the senate, the chairman of the railroad committee admitted that he did not favor the amendment, but so long as the house had adopted it by a sizeable vote he thought the senate had better acquiesce. And the senate did.

Rep. Coggan did not speak frequently, but when he did speak the house listened, for he demonstrated that he was a good debater.

Another of his telling arguments was in favor of the bill to prohibit the communication to the judge, prior to the conviction, of a defendant's former conviction in a police, district or municipal court. Rep. Coggan argued that it was no more than justice to a defendant to restore the well known principle that a man is innocent until he has been proved guilty. The bill was put on the statute book over the governor's veto.

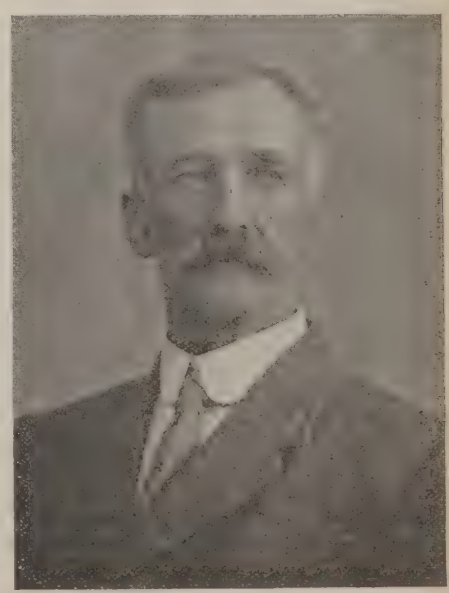
M. Sumner Coggan was born in Dudley, on



Nov. 14, 1873, and attended the Malden public schools, Boston Latin, Bowdoin college and Boston University law school. He is a lawyer with a rapidly growing practice of his own, besides the practice he shares with his father, Marcellus Coggan. He is associated as well with his brother, Lucius C. Coggan, and George L. Dilloway. He belongs to the Masons and the Malden club.

Samuel I. Collins.

Rep. Samuel I. Collins of Amesbury was returned to the house this year for a third term from the 1st Essex dist., which comprises the towns of Amesbury and Merrimac. It takes a man of unusual ability to be given three terms from a district made up of two towns; but Rep.



Collins measures up to that rank, and there is reason to believe that the district will send him back for a fourth term.

Rep. Collins was promoted from the clerkship of the committee on roads and bridges to the chairmanship, besides being appointed on the public service committee. In addition he was named on the summer recess committee to study the subject of tuberculosis and its treatment. The roads and bridges committee had over 60 matters referred to it and the members were naturally obliged to do considerable travelling to familiarize themselves with all the varying and contrasting needs. Essex County can thank Chairman

Collins for several important road improvements, including the widening of Humphrey street in Swampscott; the making of Lynnfield street in Lynn a state highway; the reconstruction of Rocks Bridge, Haverhill; and putting Parker river bridge under the highway commission.

There was also considerable important legislation attempted affecting automobiles. Chairman Collins believed that more fees should be obtained from the heavy auto trucks which damage the roads to such an extent, and managed to put a bill through the house to accomplish this but it was killed in the senate. He also urged a bill to place some restrictions on the speed of automobiles, but this also failed to get on the statute-books.

As a member of the public service committee Rep. Collins opposed extravagance in increasing salaries and indiscriminate pensioning, and added to his good record of previous years by favoring the establishment of a regular system instead of letting bills for favorites get through haphazard, year after year.

Although Rep. Collins had decided views on a number of matters he was popular, his gift of humor making him friends even among those who disagreed with him. Whenever Amesbury has a turn to take the senatoral seat Rep. Collins is very apt to be favorably regarded.

Samuel I. Collins was born in Salisbury (now Amesbury) on March 4, 1851, and was educated in the public schools. He has engaged in dairy farming and the real estate business, and is a republican leader in his district. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., Jr. O. U. A. M., and is very popular in Essex county.

John J. Conway.

If there is any democrat in either branch of the legislature who is a better "watchdog of the treasury" than Rep. John J. Conway of



West Roxbury, he has escaped notice. If there was any legislator in either branch who worked harder or more conscientiously than Rep. Conway, he, too, escaped observation.

With the close of this session, Rep. Conway completed six years of service in the house. In those six years he made a record and reputation that could be pitted against that of any other man who has served on Beacon hill in that time.

Rep. Conway's admirable qualifications for the work of a legislator were recognized by Speaker Cushing, who appointed the young West Roxbury solon to the important committee on ways and means and on social welfare. On the ways and means committee. Rep. Conway continued his policy of voting against all propositions calling for unnecessary expenditures of public money. One of the bills of particular interest to Boston which he vigorously opposed was that for assessing betterments for the Avery street widening. He contended that the wealthy merchants should assume the entire expense of the improvement, since they are to be the beneficiaries.

On the social welfare committee, he was elected clerk by his colleagues, a position which carries with it considerable responsibility and entails work. The committee was credited with being the most business-like body of the legislature. Rep. Conway worked hard for the various bills to establish old-age pensions and to remedy the evils of child labor. He again made a hard fight for the bill making nine hours in eleven the legal workday for employes of street railway corporations.

Rep. Conway was born in Boston on Sept. 2, 1874, and was graduated from the public schools. He is a lawyer by profession and his capacity for hard work and painstaking research is revealed by the fact that he successfully passed the bar examination on his first attempt. He served in the house in 1905, 1906, 1907, 1910, 1911 and the present year. In 1911 he was a member of the special congressional redistricting committee.

D. Herbert Cook.

There were some very important measures in the legislature this year affecting the manufacturing cities, and perhaps none more so than that intended to raise the school age from 14 to 16 years. That there were arguments in favor of the scheme was admitted, but that it would work a great hardship to many of the state's industries was argued with overwhelming force by those who opposed it.

Coming from the great textile center of New Bedford Rep. D. Herbert Cook naturally took a deep interest in this measure. He could see how it would work out better than could the advocates of the bill, hailing, as most of them



did, from non-manufacturing communities. He knew that the mill-operatives earning small pay have to rely to a great extent on the weekly wages brought into the home by the older children to support the family.

In numerous cases it is a difficult struggle to keep the children in school during the final year or two and to add two years to this non-earning period would impose a great burden on the wage-earner of the family. So Rep. Cook worked and voted against the bill in the belief that he was following the right course.

He served on the committee on counties which had to frame the complicated bill to take care of the truants and habitual school offenders by requiring the counties to maintain or provide training schools in which to contro' these delinquents.

Rep. Cook was born in New Bedford June 2, 1861, and was educated in the public schools. His business is that of a contractor and builder. He was a member of the common council for seven years, two of which he acted as president. He is a Knight of Pythias and has served on the republican city committee.

Michael H. Cotter.

One of the men who was instrumental in securing the passage of the bill to prevent the forfeiture of the charter of the Boston & Eastern Eelectric Interurban railroad at the last session, was Rep. Michael Cotter of Lynn, who has represented the 15th Essex district in the house for the last three years. The people of Lynn want to see the Boston & Eastern built because of the improved transportation conditions which are promised by the road and when the bill came up to extend the time within which the company must file a heavy construction bond with the state, Rep. Cotter was on the job to see that the people of his district got what they wanted.

Rep. Cotter this year introduced a bill to prevent the overcrowding of street railway cars. His bill made it unlawful for any street or elevated railway company to carry in any car passengers exceeding 10 percent, above the seating capacity. By general agreement, the bill went over and a resolve was reported by the committee on street railways for an investigation by the Boston transit commission into the street railway service, which will probably result in some remedial legislation.

Speaker Cushing gave the Lynn man a place on the committee on cities this year and Rep. Cotter proved himself the right man in the right place.

Rep. Cotter was born in Ireland on April 7, 1867, and is a graduate of the public schools of this country. He is a cigar dealer and is



also in the insurance business. He has been a member of the democratic state committee and chairman of the Lynn democratic city committee.

Arthur J. Coughlan.

Rep. Arthur J. Coughlan of Maynard, who has just completed his first term in the house as representative of the 10th Middlesex district, is in private life an influential insurance and real estate dealer, hence his appointment by Speaker Cushing to the committee on insurance was an appropriate one. His practical knowledge of that business enabled him to render most valuable service to the commonwealth as a member of that committee and he was largely



instrumental in the passage of several important measures to further safeguard the interests of the poor policy holders of the state.

Every measure in the interest of Middlesex county received Rep. Coughlan's most careful attention. He was a consistent opponent of all unnecessary appropriation bills, realizing that the taxation burdens are already heavy enough.

He was an ardent supporter of legislation to make easier the collection of taxes from owners of securities. The Maynard legislator's experience as collector of taxes for two years in his town and as an assessor for three years stood him in good stead in this connection and his advice was always received with respect by the members of the house.

Rep. Coughlan supported every progressive measure that came up during the past session. He is a democrat who remained true to the

promises made in the platform of his party and voted consistently for all democratic principles. He was born in Concord, and was graduated from the public schools. He is an Elk, a past president of the Eagles, a member of the Maynard Business Men's association, of which he has been president for two years. He has served his town as tax collector and assessor, was on the board of selectmen for seven years and was chief of the fire department for eight years.

John J. Courtney.

Rep. John J. Courtney of the 3rd Hampden representative district is a quiet and unassuming young man who has spent most of his time since he has been about the corridors of the state house in not saying very much except on roll calls, keeping his eyes and ears open and making friends. The result is that for a first year man he has a large following that he can call upon in most any emergency.

Rep. Courtney's formula for getting things is to keep quiet and saw wood. That's the way he got elected to the general court, when nine out of 10 men who were unfamiliar with conditions up in his Springfield dictrict, including his republican opponent, sort of pitied the ambitious young democrat for trying to bite off such a large mouthful.

Courtney comes from a district in Spring-



field where the republicans and democrats have about an even thing of it. His republican opponent was one of Springfield's big and successful business men. Outside of his own crowd Courtney was an unknown.

During registration, Rep. Courtney, who at that time had no title, was a persistent visitor at city hall. When registration was all over it was discovered that the young democrat was 100 odd votes to the good. He took pains that the voters of his district had an opportunity to meet him in the days prior to election and election evening it was discovered that he had climbed into the house seat by a margin that offered no inducements for a recount.

In the same way during his first year of experience in the lower chamber of the legislature he has attended to what business he had in hand. He has been a consistent democrat on all party measures.

It is undoubtedly to Rep. Courtney, more than to any one else, that the credit belongs for killing the bill to allow the city of Springfield to establish a single-headed police commission in place of its present commission of three.

Rep. Courtney and three of the other five house members from Springfield opposed this bill. Rep. Courtney's main opposition was due to the fact that the present commission is a bi-partisan board in which the minority party has representation and the reform measure would have made the police department through its single commissioners, of the same political faith as the administration.

Rep. Courtney made his only speech this year in opposition to this bill and when he got through the house voted with him.

Rep. Courtney is a native of Springfield, having been born there in 1887. He attended the public schools there and is a cigarmaker by trade. He was appointed by the speaker to the committee on labor, of which he has been a valuable and conscientious member.

Walter D. Cowls.

Up in Hampshire county they have a good deal of regard for the quality of independence and last fall the voters of the 3d Hampshire representative district turned their backs on the regular republican, democratic and progressive candidates for the house and sent Walter D. Cowles of Amherst, an independent republican, to represent them in the house.

Rep. Cowls was opposed to the election of John W. Weeks as United States senator and he did his best to land the senatorial nomination for Samuel W. McCall in the republi-



can caucus. Following the nomination of Weeks he cast his vote at the election for Robert Luce.

Rep. Cowls was also urged strongly to give his support to the western Massachusetts trolleys bill, but he came to the legislature with a firm conviction that it was bad policy to permit the Mellen railroad to take over the western trolleys lines and when the time came to cast his vote upon this important measure he voted in line with his convictions.

The speaker of the house assigned Mr. Cowls to the important committee on railroads and he gave to his committee work conscientious and painstaking service of a high order.

Rep. Cowls had an opportunity to do a lot of valuable work for one of the big institutions in his home town—the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Among the important measures that he helped to get through the legislature this year was the act to provide for appropriations or general maintenance for the agricultural college for a period of five years and an act to give the same institution $80,000 for an infirmary and other important improvements.

Rep. Cowls was born in Amherst in 1852 and has always lived there. He was educated in the Williston seminary and at the Massachusetts Agricultural college. For many years he has been engaged in farming and the lumber business.

Channing H. Cox.

Channing H. Cox of Ward 10, Boston, is in line for the speakership. Speaker Cushing is expected to retire after one year more, and then Cox, as the titular leader of the house, will be the strongest kind of a candidate, with the strongest kind of support for the position.

The committee on the judiciary of the house of 1913 broadened out very decidedly under the leadership of Channing Cox. Never before have so many liberal measures been reported out of that committee. Rep. Cox is a young man, who sees the signs of the times and realizes that the republican party, if it is not to perish of dry rot, must sprout new branches of progressive ideas.

The legislative committee of the republican state committee had the invaluable aid of Channing Cox in much of its deliberations on the work of the year, and if they had accepted more of his advice in laying out a program there is little question that more good would have been accomplished.

One of the most important bills of the year, and of vital consequence to all the legal profession was that which was drawn by Channing Cox, with the collaboration of Speaker Cushing:

"To simplify legal procedure and to avoid repetition of trials and unnecessary delay whenever possible."

Dean Thayer of the Harvard law school and other prominent legal authorities gave the bill their support.

Rep. Cox also reported for the committee on judiciary the peaceful persuasion bill, and put it through the house successfully.

On a number of occasions he was called on to preside as speaker pro tem, and although the house of 1913 was unusually unruly, so far as preserving quiet during debate was concerned, Speaker pro tem Cox was accorded respect, and was rarely obliged to make use of the gavel. His parliamentary decisions were never questioned.

Channing Cox was also a member of the committee on rules, the steering committee of the house.

Rep. Cox was a forceful advocate of the particular interests of his district, and no better illustration of this fact could be found than when he appeared before the ways and means committee, to which the railroad bill had been sent, and made so strong an argument for electrification that the railroad committee practically surrendered.

Channing Cox was born in Manchester, N. H., Feb. 28, 1879, and graduated from Dartmouth in 1901, and from the Harvard law school in 1904, completing the course in three years. He early took an interest in Boston politics, being elected to the republican city committee, 1907-1909, and to the city council 1908-



1909, and to the house in 1910. He is a Mason, a member of the Republican club, the University, Lincoln and Boston City clubs, as well as the Boston and state bar associations.

Joseph Craig.

One of the most fair-minded representatives of organized labor who ever sat in the house is



Rep. Joseph Craig of Lowell. Most of the labor men in the legislature are on the democratic side and being a republican Rep. Craig has enjoyed an influence which comes to a member of the dominant party.

The demand for salary increases on the part

of public officials of all rank from state officers down to petty county office-holders made membership on the committee on public service decidedly laborious this year. But Rep. Craig never ran away from any problem which was put up to him and he met them all. He decided them fairly and squarely on their merits and no person interested could say that he failed to hear all the arguments and give all sides an equal show.

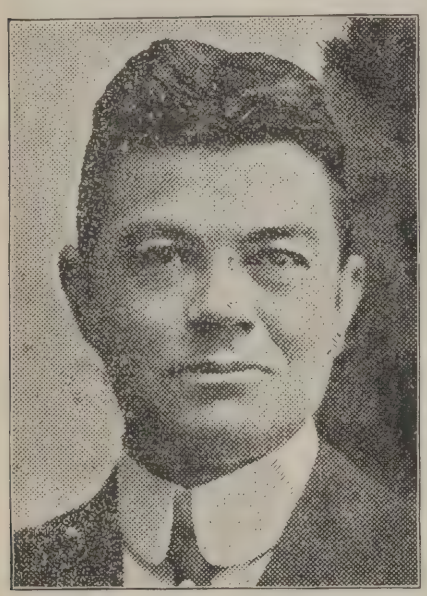
As a laboring man himself he was deeply interested in the bill to give the firemen of Lowell the days off which they demanded. He did much to help out this bill through the house. He also took an active part in the Merrimac River development bills.

Rep. Craig is a native of Calais, Me., where he was born on Sept. 3, 1860. He has followed railroading nearly all his life and is a valued employe of the Boston & Maine Railroad company at the present time. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Signalmen, a Mason and was for ten years a member of the republican city committee of Lowell.

John J. Creed.

One of the legislators of 1913 from Boston, who worked hard for his district, Ward 15, was Rep. John J. Creed of South Boston. In everything that concerned the Peninsular section he was an earnest and indefatigable laborer, both during the session of this year and in the house of 1912, of which also he was a member.

Rep. Creed was assigned by Speaker Cushing to a place on the committee on taxation, from which came the bill to permit the legislature to classify property for taxing purposes. The democrats of the house fought it en masse, claiming that it was only an entering wedge of the wealthy bond and security holders to throw more taxation onto the owners of dwelling houses and other forms of real estate. So far as the wealthy were concerned they made no pretence that the measure was designed for any purpose other than to permit the taxation of intangibles at a lower rate than at present, although the measure itself was much broader in scope than that and removed taxation beyond the pale of the constitution altogether.



Rep. Creed took an important part in all the Boston legislation and in all the pure food acts. He favored the mayor's measure for extending the betterment laws, so that it would be possible to make all the beneficiaries of the Avery street widning improvement to pay for it and was recorded on all the bills for appropriations to deepen or improve Boston harbor.

Rep. Creed was born in Boston and attended the public schools of this city and Tufts Dental college. He is a Knight of Columbus, a member of the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters.

Courtenay Crocker.

Rep. Courtenay Crocker of Ward 11, Boston, on his fourth election to the house, earned well-deserved promotion to the chairmanship of the ways and means committee. He was well qualified by his training, natural aptitude, and by his habits of unflagging industry. In the previous year he had served as clerk, and when all other members of the committee might be delayed, or absent entirely from the practically daily session of the legislative year, he could always be depended on to be at his post, for he was an enthusiast in regard to the finances of the state.

In his explanation of the increase of the state tax, Chairman Crocker said that if the state tax this year is to be $7,000,000 or even $7,500,000 it may well be thought that the legislature is becoming unduly extravagant. That such is not the case, however, can be clearly proved by looking over the list of increases during the past few years and realizing how vitally important for the welfare of the state at large is the new work and new expenditure."

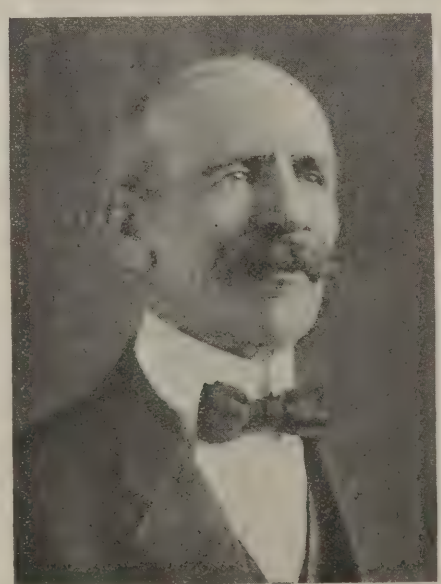
Courtenay Crocker has been an unusual chairman of ways and means, occupying as he does the second post of honor in the house, because besides being an expert on state finances he has also taken great interest in a number of reform measures. One of the most important of these was the bill to abolish vote-trading.



Rep. Crocker did not succeed in securing the passage of the bill, but he focussed attention so vividly on the evil that undoubtedly the time will come when it will be forbidden, just as the custom of "pairing" was finally abolished, after years of agitation.

Patrick J. Curley.

As a member of the important committee on taxation, Rep. Patrick J. Curley of Cambridge, a democrat, serving his first term in the house from the 3d Middlesex dist., fought vigorously and with persistence for the enactment of laws to make wealth pay its just share of the taxation burdens of the commonwealth. He was a type of democrat of whom the state cannot have too many, fighting at all times against increasing the tax load, which is ultimately borne by the poor, and standing up for measures that will increase the state's revenue, thus lightening the load.



Although it was Rep. Curley's first year as a legislator, he was quick to "learn the ropes" and before the session closed was one of the most popular and active members in either branch. The wide acquaintance he made among his associates will prove a valuable asset to him when he comes back to the house for a second term, which is practically certain, for the voters of Cambridge believe in rewarding honest and faithful service.

The various Cambridge bills before the legislature this year received Mr. Curley's most careful attention. He worked hard for the bill to relieve Cambridge from part of the expense of maintaining the bridge across the Charles river and helped to get through the bill for the encouragement of manufacturing in that city. He was one of organized labor's strongest friends in the lower branch and voted for the initiative and referendum, the presidential preferenc primary act and the various other measures designed to strengthen the hold of the people upon the government.

Rep. Curley was born in Ireland on Jan. 27, 1854, and was graduated from the public schools. He is a contractor. He served on the Cambridge board of aldermen for four years before his election to the legislature. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

John A. Curtin.

Rep. John A. Curtin of Brookline, who was serving his second term in the house, might have been the republican candidate for congress in the 13th district had he said the word. Brookline republicans were more than ready to put him into the contest against Mayor Gleason of Marlboro, and Newton republicans said that whatever Brookline decided on was good enough for them. Maj. Curtin finally decided, however, that under the circumstances it might be just as well to let some part of the district more removed from Newton have the nomination, and as consequence Brookline and Newton cast their votes, or a majority of them, for Alfred Cutting of Weston.



Maj. Curtin's popularity with his colleagues was never better demonstrated than on the occasion when the house dealt with Gov. Foss's veto of the Brookline water bill. After the house had listened to the speech of Rep. Curtin it was all over, and the roll-call showed that the vote of Boston even was split, some supporting Curtin, because of his admirable argument that the taking of he water would be under the supervision of the state board of health, which could at any time stop the taking if necessary.

The house gave Maj. Curtin not only the necessary two-thirds vote to pass the bill over the veto and 23 to spare.

Rep. Curtin was the efficient and able chairman of the committee on banks and banking and a member of the committee on labor in the house of 1913. He reported the famous "blue sky bill" to put the issue of securities and their offering for sale under the supervision of the corporation commissioner. The bill was fought viciously by certain of the monied interests as "radical and paternal legislation." Rep. Curtin was regarded as possessed of unusual courage, coming from the district he does, to report such a bill. But the Brookline man is a liberal republican, who has breadth of view and a gift of prescience which it is a pity other republican leaders are destitute of. He told the opponents of the bill plainly that it was a fair measure, that the time has come when fraudulent and visionary securities should be driven out of the state.

Maj. Curtin supported a number of liberal measures and labor bills and is one of the most popular members of the legislature. He

was one of three republicans who voted for the telephone order "with teeth in it" (the Maguire-Lomasney order). As he is very conservative, some comment was occasioned.

Maj. Curtin was born in Boston on April 3, 1870, and successively attended the English high, M. I. T. and the University of Berlin. He served on the staff of Gov. Guild and has long been prominent in Brookline town affairs, having been elected selectman for six years, and chairman of the republican town committee for three years. He was secretary of the state committee for two years. He is a lawyer, a director of the Boulevard Trust Company and trustee of the Union Institution for Savings. He is a member of the University club. This was his second year in the house.

Edward N. Dahlborg.

As one of the five progressive party members of the house Rep. Edward N. Dahlborg of Brockton, which was a stronghold of the bull moose forces in the last campaign, held a conspicuous position among the members of the lower branch of the legislature from the opening day of the session. It is true that the progressives were in a hopeless minority on any measure favored by them, which had no other party backing, but they managed to secure recruits from both the other parties for some matters in which they were interested and Mr. Dahlborg found no cause to complain on that score.

This committee, that of state house, was interested in proposed additions to the capitol, and he favored the economy that would result from lessening the heavy rentals paid for offices outside every year.

The proposed referendum on charter revision



for the city of Brockton, the "old age" pension bill, initiative and referendum propositions, insurance in the case of vocational diseases, pure food measures and the proposed change doing away with party enrolment were among the propositions that he favored. On all the measures that the valient five espoused as party measures, he stood firm with his progressive party associates.

Mr. Dahlborg is a native of Brockton, May 30, 1887, being the date of his birth. He is a merchant and contractor, a Mason and former member of the Brockton Common Council.

George T. Daly.

After three years of honorable and constructive service, Rep. George T. Daly of Boston, representing the 12th Suffolk district, retires from the house this year to seek promotion to the senate.

Rep. Daly was one of the most active and hardworking members of the Suffolk county delegation in the legislature, introducing more than a score of important measures on his own petition, all of them designed to remedy evils which he believed to exist and all of them in the interest of the people whom he was chosen to represent. Among them was the measure to create a board of parole and advisory board of pardons, for which he was presented with the quill by Gov. Foss.

He fought hard to secure a reduction in the telephone rates within the metropolitan district, and was one of the men responsible for the passage of a resolve providing for an investigation of the question of drunkenness in Massachusetts and the kind of care that should be administered to drunkards. This question was taken up by Gov. Foss. He also put in bills to punish voters who fail to go to the polls on election day, to enlarge the Boston city council and to reduce the number of signatures necessary for a nomination for public office in the city.

Speaker Cushing again appointed the Boston legislator to the committee on street railways, where he stood for a permissive nine-hour-in-eleven bill for street railway employes, opposing a mandatory measure, believing as he did that if a motorman or conductor wished to work more than nine hours a day he should be permitted to do so. He also fought hard for and was instrumental in securing the passage of the resolve for an investigation by the transit and railroad commission of the service and fares on the Boston Elevated and the Bay State street railway companies. He was a real progressive democrat, voting at all times on the side of the common people and in the interests of popular government. He introduced bills to apply the eight-hour law to



watchmen in the employ of the commonwealth, to give employes of municipal and mercantile corporations not less than one hour for meals during the day and to prohibit the employment of non-residents in cases of strikes.

Rep. Daly was born in Boston on June 19, 1866, and was graduated from the public schools. He is a house furnishing merchant. He is very prominent in social and fraternal organizations, being connected with the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters (P. C. R., member of high standing committee), Knights of St. Rose (past consul), St. Rose Realty association (director), Knights of Columbus (past grand knight, warden Boston chapter), Ancient Order of Hibernians (vice-president), past president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Boston, the Charitable Irish society, Mystic Nobles or Granada, Concord club of Ward 12, and the South End Improvement association. He served in the Boston common council, now extinct, in 1907.

Albert M. Darling.

Albert M. Darling of Sunderland was elected to the house from the 3d Franklin dist. in a contest where he had opponents of about every political brand pitted against him. That he was able under the adverse circumstances to hold the district in the republican column speaks volumes for his ability as a campaigner.

A sharp fight for the nomination left its sores and an independent republican in the running at the polls made the going hard for the regular republican nominee. Rep. Darling succeeded, however, in pulling through a nice winner.

Rep. Darling has extensive interests in farming and the lumber business and is one of the biggest onion and tobacco growers in the Connecticut valley.

His familiarity with the occupation of farming led the speaker to appoint him to the committee on agriculture and to this committee he gave service of the most valuable sort.

Rep. Darling took a keen interest especially in the discussion of the various milk bills. Although absolutely unbiased at the start he finally came to the conclusion that the "Ellis" milk bill so-called is unwise legislation at this time and helped to defeat the bill when it came to the house.

The Sunderland man was given charge of the reports of his committee on the important appropriation measures for Amherst Agricultural college and put these measures through the lower branch in record time.

Rep. Darling has an engaging personality and his friendships with his colleagues in



the house were valuable to him in more than one instance.

Rep. Darling was born in Sunderland in 1864 and was educated at the Powers institute in Bernardston. He served on the board of selectmen for nine years.

Edward Davies.

A new member who made good in the house of 1913 was Rep. Edward Davies, a young North Adams merchant, elected from the 2nd Berkshire district as a republican.

Rep. Davies was of the progressive type and supported all the measures looking to more popular government. He was also friendly to labor and voted for many of labor's most important measures.

Speaker Cushing assigned the North Adams man to the committee on counties. On that body, Rep. Davies rendered valuable and painstaking service. He was punctual in attendance at committee hearings and gave thoughtful and serious consideration to all matters that came before him.

The various measures affecting Berkshire county, and particularly the bill for better transportation facilities in western Massachusetts, received his special attention. He worked hard for the latter measure. He was successful in securing the passage of several



measures in the interests of North Adams, including bill to enable the city to make an additional water loan, to take land for an improved water supply and to authorize the putting of wires underground in the city.

His remarkable success for a first year member should insure his re-election and if his record of the first year indicates anything, it indicates that another year will find him

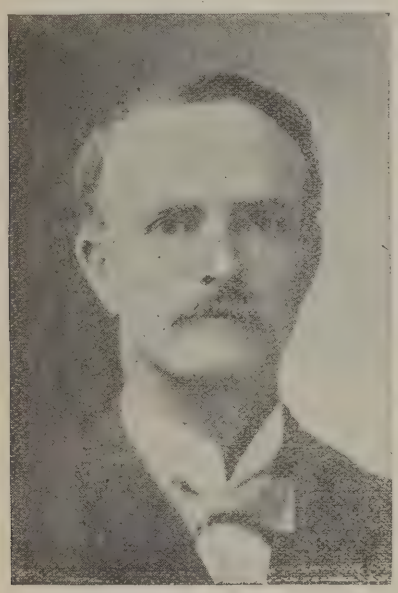
one of the influential republicans of the legislature.

Rep. Davies was born in Newtown, North Wales, July 23, 1867, and is a graduate of the public schools. He came to the legislature this year without any previous experience in public office.

Charles A. Dean.

From the standpoint of length of service, Rep. Charles A. Dean of Wakefield is the dean of the Massachusetts legislature of 1913. With the close of the last session he completed his 13th term in the lower branch.

As the Wakefield man adds to his length of service in the general court of Massachusetts, he continues to reflect credit on his district, the 21st Middlesex, the democratic party of



which is a member, and upon the commonwealth, which he has served with distinction, care and success.

A man of strong convictions, possessed of an exceedingly analytical mind, a deep student of legislation, and an orator of exceptional ability, Rep. Dean is one of the strongest members of the Massachusetts legislature, and he has been a powerful figure in its proceedings.

There was only matter of local interest to Rep. Dean's district before the legislature at the last session and the Wakefield man was enabled to devote his time to genral matters. The one local matter, by the way, was a resolve for an investigation of the cost of dredging and improving Lake Quannapowitt by the harbor and land commission. The resolve was passed.

Speaker Cushing again appointed him to the committee on railroads, where he was one of the staunchest supporters of the bill to provide rigid state regulation of public service corporations and was one of the leaders in the fight to bring about electrification of the steam railroads in the metropolitan district. His years of experience in the legislature made him of particular value this year in the consideration of the various measures to straighten out the railroad tangle.

He was, as usual, in the forefront of all the big contests for progressive reforms, reforms designed to benefit the laboring elment and to bring the government closer to the people. Rep. Dean was well qualified to debate these matters, for before any one dreamed of the bull moose party, Rep. Dean was advocating the very principles which the new organization has picked up.

Again this year, Rep. Dean made a fight for his state income tax proposition, framed this year to provide for a tax on all incomes, no matter from what source derived. The opposition proved to be too strong for the bill. He succeeded in bringing about the defeat of an income tax proposition advocated by Speaker Cushing, which he believed would have made it more easy still for the owners of stocks and bonds to evade their just proportion of the taxes.

Rep. Dean was born in England and is graduate of the public schools. Before he began his legislative career, he served the town of Wakefield as assessor, water commissioner and as a member of the sewer committee of the town. He is a Past Grand Odd Fellow, Past Chancellor Knight of Pythias, member of Eagles, Foresters and Royal Arcanum.

John F. Doherty.

Of all the first-year men in the house of 1913, only one, and he a democrat, Rep. John F. Doherty of Fall River, gave great promise of leadership. But Rep. Doherty's success was of the kind which made the older members of both parties sit up and take notice.

He was quiet and unassuming in demeanor, consequently during the early days of the session, when he was studying conditions and preparing for his own plunge, he attracted no more attention than did the scores of other new members. It was not until the bill to repeal the police commission act under which Fall River's police and saloons are governed that Rep. Doherty made a move that attracted attention. He had not been idle in the meantime, for his work on the committee on banks and banking and his participation in the preliminaries of the Fall River legislation kept him busy enough. His maiden speech from the floor, however, was on the police commission bill, and it was a great effort. From that day the legislative leaders kept an eye on the new man from Fall River.

He took an active part in all the work for the harbor improvement bill, he was of great assistance to his colleagues and the chamber of commerce in the fight to secure the passage of a real tuberculosis bill and he was energetic in the settlement of the Quequechan River controversy, as he was also in preventing the railroad being accorded too much in the settlement of the Slade's ferry bridge matter, although he favored the bill which sought to repeal that section of the previous law that binds the city to a payment of $200,000 as its part in the cost of the improvement.

He also worked hard to prevent the repeal of



the suction shuttle law, but it was on the blue sky law—the act designed to prevent the operation of get-rich-quick securities promoters in Massachusetts—that he made his great effort of the session and what was said by all the members to be the best speech of the year. It was a masterpiece of rhetoric and its delivery was greeted with cheers and applause. It also did as much as anything to insure the passage of the act through the house, although it was afterward killed in the senate.

Rep. Doherty also took a prominent part in the enactment of most of the big matters, and was especially active in working for the pure food laws and the laws dealing with the relation of capital to labor.

He was born in Wareham on June 9, 1881, attended the public schools and later Roger & Allen Business college and Boston University Law school, by which he was awarded the degree LL.D. cum laude in 1912. He is a practicing lawyer in Fall River and is an experienced auditor and accountant.

William H. Dolben.

After being left out one year the city of Somerville was again represented on the committee on metropolitan affairs at the last session, Rep. William H. Dolben of the 28th Middlesex district being chosen by Speawer Cushing for the place. As one of the largest cities in the metropolitan district, commonly called Greater Boston, it is fitting, and to its citizens highly important, that Somerville should have a voice in the affairs of this very influential committee.

Rep. Dolben was one of the hardest workers in the legislature for the defeat of the bill to compel Somerville and other Middlesex cities and towns to bear the burden of supporting the bridges between Cambridge and Boston. He pointed out the injustice of such a measure and was a powerful factor in the defeat of the measure.

He also worked for the boulevard bill that sought to provide a parkway from the Cambridge line to Middlesex Fells, an improvement that, sooner or later, is bound to come if the people of Somerville continue to send earnest men ike Rep. Dolben to the legislature.

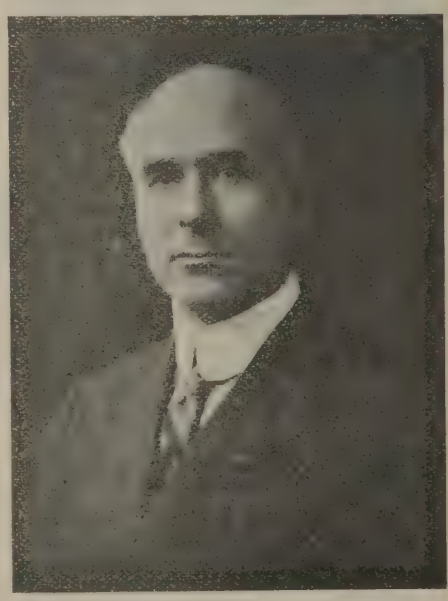
Rep. Dolben has been much interested in furthering the interests of such improvements for Somerville, and it is some years since the city has had a more energetic and hustling representative. He was born in Boston on Jan. 23, 1878, and after a course at the Institute of Technology took up the profession of mechanical engineering. He was a member of the republican city committee of Somerville



from 1905 to 1911, and during that time served as its president. He has been active in the West Somerville Board of Trade, of which he was president in 1911 and 1912. He is a Mason and a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Clarendon club.

Peter J. Donaghue.

A first-year member of the house of 1913 who made good was Peter J. Donaghue of Boston, democrat, who represented the 20th Suffolk district. He served on the committee on rail-



roads, an honor that is seldom accorded to a first-year man and particularly to a first-year democrat.

In private life, Rep. Donaghue is a hustling member of the Suffolk county bar and his legal attainments made him a valuable addition to this year's railroads committee in the consideration of the Washburn bill and the other railroad measures of the year.

Rep. Donaghue attended practically every session of the railroads committee and took an active part in the consideration of some of the big railroad bills of the year. He strongly advocated legislation to provide for efficient regulation of the public utilities of the state.

He introduced several bills aiming to improve

the chances of a poor man in court litigations and fought hard for them. He supported the various bills to facilitate the trial of civil cases, and to sumplify legal procedure.

Being attorney for the Carpenters' and Teamsters' unions, and a former president of the Teamsters' joint council, Mr. Donaghue naturally took a special interest in labor matters. He put in a bill to permit the publication of facts in dispute in labor controversies, by the parties concerned, and succeeded in securing the passage of the bill in the house in the face of an adverse committee report. It was defeated, however, in the senate. He also put in a bill to establish a minimum wage of $15 a week for laborers, workmen and mechanics in the employ of the state or any county, city or town.

Rep. Donaghue was born in Minneapolis and is a graduate of the public schools and the Y. M. C. A. Evening Law school, obtaining his degree from the latter institution in 1904. He is connected with the A. O. U. W., the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Irish National Foresters and is a member of the Everett Aid association.

James H. Donovan.

A strong member of the Cambridge delegation in the house this year was Rep. James H. Donovan, a democrat, representing in part the 2d Middlesex district.

Without previous experience in public service, he took hold of his legislative duties like a veteran and within a short time proved himself a legislator of great ability, rendering service of considerable value to his district and to the commonwealth. The record which he has made during the past session was an excellent one from the standpoint of honest, faithful and conscientious service, and if reelected, as he will be if the voters of the 2d



Middlesex district before in rewarding good service, he should prove an important factor in the legislative machinery of the commonwealth.

No man in the entire Middlesex county delegation worked harder to safeguard the interests of that county and its people than Rep. Donovan. He was one of the leaders in the fight against increasing motor truck fees and one of the strongest advocates of the bill to relieve Cambridge from part of the expense which it bears for the maintenance of the bridge across the Charles river. He also worked hard for the various other Cambridge measures before this year's legislature.

A democrat of the independent and progressive type, he supported every bill to help the poor and needy, voting against the various measures to increase the state tax, and, on the other hand, supporting the bills to make the rich pay a more just portion of the state's expenses. He worked and voted for all the popular measures such as the initiative and referendum and the presidential preference primary act and the many pure food bills that were up during the session. He was also one of labor's best friends.

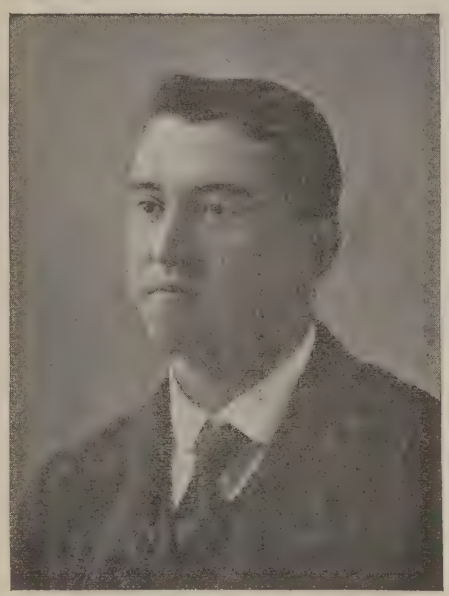
Rep. Donovan was born in Cambridge on Oct. 4, 1881, and graduated from the parochial schools. He is in the news business. His committee this year was military affairs.

John L. Donovan.

A veteran legislator, courageous and independent to the highest degree and a fighter for every measure in the interest of the common people, is Rep. John L. Donovan of Ward 7, Boston.

Rep. Donovan has served five years in the lower branch of the legislature, his first term dating back to 1900. He served also in the old Boston common council, has been a deputy sealer of weights and measures and deputy city collector in Boston.

He took a prominent part in several of the most important legislative batttles of the session, notably the fight on the bill for the widening of Avery street in Boston and his bill to further regulate the sale and carrying of firearms. He succeeded in getting his firearms bill through the house after a bitter struggle,



only to see it killed in the senate. He supported and spoke for the bill to repeal the bar and bottle act which he contended had failed of its purpose.

Rep. Donovan was born in Boston on June 3, 1876, and was graduated from the public schools. He served in the Boston common council in 1898, 1899, 1908 and 1909 and in the house in 1900, 1901, 1910 and 1912, and this year.

John J. Douglass.

As one of the veteran democrats of the house, Rep. John J. Douglass of East Boston, with his experience, knowledge of legislation and gift of oratory, at once took a leading position in the legislature this year. There were few measures involving democratic principles or



affecting the rights of the common people that Rep. Douglass was not heard in advocacy of.

He is an orator of exceptional ability and always received the attention of the house when he took the floor to speak on any public question.

The bill for the abolition of the East Boston tunnel tolls received Rep. Douglass' most careful attention and the ultimate passage of this measure, after the governor had submitted one veto on the proposition, is due in part to the work put in by Mr. Douglass.

Speaker Cushing assigned the East Boston man to the committee on street railways which this year had many important measures to consider. With his usual independence and fearlessness, he supported the bill to give the small towns in Western Massachusetts additional transportation facilities. It is hardly likely, however, that the people of East Boston will be deceived on this great measure, for they well know their man and they must know by this time that John Douglass is not the man to sacrifice the interests of the people to the interests of any corporation.

He supported all measures in the interests of labor and the big popular measures of the year, such as the initiative and referendum, the public opinion bill and the presidential primary. He was instrumental in getting through this year the bill to require street railway companies to equip their cars with lifting jacks, a proposition for which he has fought for years.

Rep. Douglass was born in Boston on Feb. 9, 1873, and is a graduate of Boston College, class of 1893, and Georgetown University, class of 1896. He is a lawyer and playwright. He is vice president of the East Boston Civic league. He served in the house in 1899, 1900 and 1906 and was secretary of the Boston board of health in 1907.

Andrew P. Doyle.

Rep. Andrew P. Doyle of New Bedford is one of the house veterans, having served eight consecutive years in the lower branch of the legislature. Only Rep. Graham of Lawrence exceeds him, in length of consecutive service. Rep. Doyle was almost the only member of the house of 1913 to be appointed to membership on three committees. Speaker Cushing chose him for the chairmanship of the committee on cities, and also placed him on liquor laws and municipal finance.

Had not the city of New Bedford had Rep.



Doyle on the municipal finance committee, various street widening and improvement bills would not have gone through, for he is an indefatigable worker for the needs of his section, that being the great reason why he has been returned to the house for so many years.

But far beyond these in importance stands Rep. Doyle's achievement in securing the abolition of the $12 tax limit, and in putting through the house the $5,000,000 river and harbor improvement bill. For years, in fact, almost since the $12 tax limit for current expenses was established in 1885, New Bedford through her press and local authorities and representatives in the legislature has struggled to secure its abolition.

Rep. Doyle was a member of the municipal finance recess committee of 1912, and from the first undertook what looked like a hopeless fight for abolition. Gradually, by the force of his arguments, and his persistence, and by the power of his personality, he brought other members of the recess committee around to his way of thinking. He consented to one compromise only--the exempting of Boston--and got a unanimous report. In the legislature of 1913 he had to fight the battle all over again, but succeeded in getting the bill on the statute-book.

The getting through the house of the river and harbor bill was a tremendous task. The railroad interests that opposed succeeded in having it stigmatized as the "pork barrel bill" and undertook to defeat it as a "log-rolling, extravagant proposition." The odds were all against Rep. Doyle, but he worked

early and late, and his arguments finally triumphed.

Rep. Doyle opposed private pension bills, and extravagance. He it was who exposed the favoritism in the bill to pension Andrew J. Bailey, formerly corporation counsel of Boston, and who left the city's employ more than 10 years ago, after having drawn salary amounting to $138,624, in addition to special compensation for additional services.

It was Rep. Doyle also who discovered that the bill to prohibit the use of unclean milk containers was so worked that if a householder happened to return a milk bottle which the maid had forgotten to wash he stood in danger of a $50 fine. The bill was amended at his suggestion, and sent to the governor.

He favored a number of labor bills, but sought, in the interest of the large families of his constituents to amend the child labor bill by striking out the provision for an eight-hour day for minors under 16 in textile mills.

He labored for the bill to extend the powers of the board of arbitration and conciliation, for the bill to increase to $2.50 the pay of the metropolitan laborers, and other liberal bills.

In view of the remarkable career of Rep. Doyle as a legislator there is no wonder that there is a general demand for his promotion to the senate. He is a great vote-getter, and if Sen. Ross should decide to make a run for still another term in the uper branch Rep. Doyle would probably win the victory.
Doyle would probably win the victory.

George P. Drury.

As a genuine legislative digger, industrious, faithful and conscientious, Rep. George P. Drury of Waltham made his reputation in his first session and in the session just closed has increased that reputation.

He has been actively interested in the perfecting of the workingmen's compensation act, and had a hand in drafting nearly all the amendments. He introduced a bill extending the provisions of the act to employes of the commonwealth and of counties, cities and towns, which was passed by the legislature and signed by the governor.

He also drafted in its final form the bill which provides that the new board of labor and industries and the industrial board shall act jointly for the prevention of industrial accidents and occupational diseases, and supported this bill on the floor of the house and before the house and senate committees on ways and means.

Coming to the legislature from a service of eight years as assistant clerk of the superior



court for Suffolk county, Speaker Cushing at once picked him for the committee on judiciary, on which committee he has now served for two years, making himself so valuable that his retirement would prove a positive loss to his chairman.

This year the committee considered close upon 200 matters, involving some very perplexing and complex questions. A place upon judiciary is considered one of the highest honors conferred by the speaker and it was a deserved compliment to Mr. Drury's legal attainments and ability that he made it in his first year.

His course in the house has been constructive. He has supported the reform legislation of the past two years; but has been instrumental in defeating a number of radical measures. He is the soul of punctuality in his attendance, and missed no roll call last year in the house. His committee reported a peaceful persuasion bill, which the governor allowed to become law without his approval, and an anti-injunction bill that the governor signed.

The committee on judiciary also reported the acts which were approved to make uniform the marriage law, as to the contracting of marriages to require that applicants for marriage licenses shall state under oath whether there is any legal impediment to their marriage, to simplify legal procedure, to revise the law relative to interrogatories, and giving the attorney-general power to investigate combinations to increase the cost of the necessaries of life.. In all of these Rep. Drury was personally interested. He has been especially watchful for the interests of his constituents in all bills. Mr. Drury has just entered on his 38th year.

Elie J. Ducharme.

On the committee on mercantile affairs, one of the busiest of legislative committees during the session just closed, Rep. Elie J. Ducharme of the 3d Bristol district won the respect and regard of all of his associates for the interest and energy he has manifested in winnowing out the chaff from the wheat in the bills that were referred the committee this year. Mr. Ducharme is a dry goods dealer in Taunton and takes an active personal interest in all public measures affecting his business.

This was his first year in the Massachusetts



legislature and in his committee work, which dealt largely with business affairs, he found much to interest him.

Two important bills upon which Rep. Ducharme worked hard were, after a long struggle, sent to the next general court. One was the bill to incorporate the Miller's River Water Power company and the other the bill to permit the Saugus River Land company to reclaim about 900 acres of salt marsh. As involving a great public question and involving a change of policy by the commonwealth a great amount of study was given these bills in committee which reported the first and recommended the reference the legislature finally gave both, on the second.

Rep. Ducharme will have his opportunity next year to consider these bills further. Beside these he has had the consideration of bills for reduction of the telephone rates, for the sale of articles by dry measure rather than by weight. No member gets so varied an amount of legislation as this committee on mercantile affairs.

On all the Taunton bills Mr. Ducharme has been most loyal to his constituents; on the $5,000,000 river and harbor bill which would have helped Taunton Great river, on the resolve for an investigation of Taunton river as to the deepening of the channel through to Fall River—which did go through—on the bill to permit Taunton to borrow $100,000 for the Monroe street school house, and the resolve to allow Taunton to borrow $100,000 for its water works, all of which were approved.

Mr. Ducharme is a native of St. Gabriel, P. Q., and is just past his 44th birthday. He is prominent in the Franco-American Republican club and other societies.

William S. Duncan.

Rep. William S. Duncan of Clinton announced shortly after the close of the past session, that he will not be a candidate for another term in the house. To say that this announcement was a disappointment to the many friends that the Clinton man has made during his two years of service in the legislature is putting it mild, for he has been one of the most conscientious and painstaking legislators on the hill and the service that he has rendered has been of great value not only to his district but to the state.

Rep. Duncan was born in England on Feb. 11, 1876, and was graduated from the Kimball Union academy at Meredith, N. H., and the Boston University law school. He is a Mason.



He was town counsel for two years and served on the school committee in his town six years. He is chairman of the republican town committee.

John F. Dwyer.

As Rep. John F. Dwyer of Weymouth adds to his length of service as a member of the general court of Massachusetts he continues to reflect credit upon his district, the seventh Norfolk, the democratic party and the entire commonwealth. With the close of the past session, Rep. Dwyer completed his fifth consecutive term as a member of the house.

Rep. Dwyer secured the passage this year of a



bill to permit the town of Weymouth to make an additional water loan. His work on this measure can be appreciated when it is known that Gov. Foss vetoed several bills to extend a like privilege to other communities. After four years of fighting he this year succeeded in securing, through the railroad commission, the establishment of a free transfer privilege on the Bay State railway in either direction on its line by way of Quincy avenue, between Newcombe square or the Fore river ship yards in Quincy and Columbian square and Central square in Weymouth.

The Weymouth legislator showed his true

progressive spirit and his belief in the right of people to rule when the woman suffrage bill came up. He sent out circulars to his constituents asking for their opinion on the matter and then voted accordingly. He was one of the substantial democrats in the house, standing at all times for the principles advocated by his party.

Speaker Cushing this year honored him with appointments to the committees on taxation and roads and bridges. It is unusual for a democratic member to be assigned to two such important committees. He was recorded on every important measure in the house. He was one of the strongest advocates of the various pure food measures that came up during the session.

Rep. Dwyer was born in Weymouth on Feb. 9, 1862, and was graduated from the public schools there. He was in the express business for 21 years and is at present in the real estate and contracting business. He is a director of the South Shore Co-operative bank, trustee of the Weymouth Hospital association and vice-president of the Weymouth Agricultural society. He has served his town as selectman, overseer of the poor, assessor, library trustee and postmaster. He has been chairman of the democratic town committee in Weymouth and is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and other organizations.

Harry M. Eames.

With the close of the session, Rep. Harry M. Eames of Andover rounds out his third year in the house. He has duplicated his success in business by his record in the legislature and has come to be considered one of the reliable pillars of the lower branch. In all matters concerning Essex county Rep. Eames has stood true, and especially has he been interested in the Merrimac river waterways commission. He believes in railroad competition and is opposed to monopoly, so last year found him fighting hard for the admission of the Grand Trunk railway to this commonwealth and for the charter of the Southern New England.

Probably no man was more disappointed at the outcome of that fiasco than he. Because he believed in railroad control he was for the



Washburn railroad bill as it was finally enacted. While originally a strong supporter of the bill to make Salisbury Beach a state reservation, he was decidedly opposed to the substitute bill as it went through, putting the burden on a few cities and towns, so this year he was fighting for the bill to exclude Andover from the reservation in common with bills for the exclusion of other towns and cities. Though not entirely successful in this the appropriation for maintenance of the reservation was cut down and the supreme judicial court wiped out the whole scheme by declaring the act of last year unconstitutional.

Rep. Eames' committee this year was agriculture. Being a practical farmer himself and having served in the position last year, Speaker Cushing continued him as chairman. The committee has had some 40 or 50 matters before it, including ten milk bills which it considered with the committee on public health. Chairman Eames committee reported the Meaney milk bill for requiring the labelling of milk produced outside the state. He stood with the farmer and producer against the Ellis bill, believing that the farmer has all the restrictive burdens he can bear.

He reported the bill to give bounties to agricultural societies to encourage dairying, the bill to encourage agriculture among children by offering prizes. He put through the Andover bill for a board of public works for that town, all of which measures the governor has approved.

Frederick W. Eaton.

Concord has sent a number of bright young men among her sons to the legislature, but among them all none to represent her more ably than Rep. Frederick W. Eaton, whose capabilities were recognized by the late Sen.



George F. Hoar when he made him his private secretary.

In the framing of the Washburn railroad bill as it was finally enacted and passed over the governor's veto, Rep. Eaton had his share working loyally with his committee. He also did his part in relieving the farmers of the hill towns by giving them the western trolleys bill. Besides his service on railroads, Mr. Eaton was honored with the chairmanship of the committee on engrossed bills, a position involviug some responsiility. Personally he was greatly interested in the bill for Concord's new armory, a measure to which he gave his best effort to push them through to the governor who approved them. Mr. Eaton has been chairman of the republican town committee and is a member of the Massachusetts republican club and of the Harvard club. He is in his 35th year and resides in Concord.

Charles W. Eldridge.

One of the strong men in the Somerville delegation was Rep. Charles W. Eldridge a



republican who it was felt by his friends will make an excellent successor to Sen. Charles V. Blanchard.

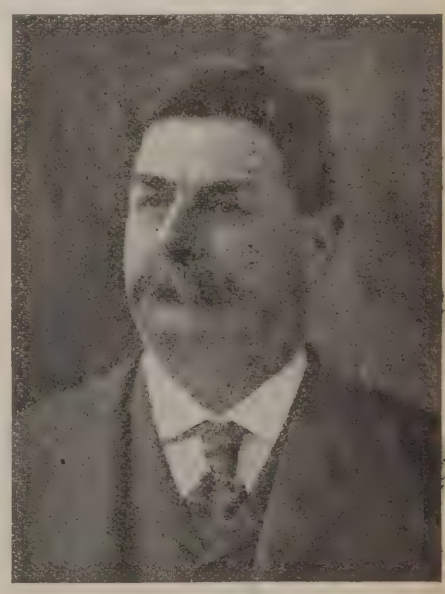
Rep. Eldridge's ability was recognized by Speaker Cushing this year with an appointment to the chairmanship of the committee on mercantile affairs, one of the most important and hard-worked committees of the legislature. This body considered many measures of an intricate and technical nature. Rep. Eldridge made good and his committee was one of the first to get through with its business.

In the matter of local legislation, Rep. Eldridge this year was instrumental in getting through the bill authorizing the metropolitan water and sewerage board to construct an additional branch sewer through a part of the city of Somerville in order to dispose of sewerage coming from Medford. The crowning achievement of his three years' service was his success in getting through the bill providing a system of pensions for Somerville firemen. He has been active in contests over all Somerville measures during his three years on the hill and also took an active part in the consideration of general matters. As a conservationist in the session just closed he bitterly if successfully opposed the Millers river water power bills, which it has been said, made a present of about $75,000,000 to a big power corporation. He also fought for the bill to compel the weighing of ice. He has been a consistent republican and has not allowed himself to be swayed by the new fads and fancies that have come into existence but has followed a careful and conservative path, seeing the merit of any proposition that came up, if it possessed that quality. As a result he made a record as a constructive and progressive legislator that is excelled by few.

Rep. Eldridge was born in Boston on Oct. 16, 1877, and attended the public schools. Since 1893 he had been connected with the Chase & Sanborn company. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Elks and Clarendon club, the United Commercial Travelers and the Somerville Fourth of July Association. He served in the Somerville board of aldermen for three years before being elected to the legislature and was for five years on the republican city committee, while three years in the board of aldermen, three years in the house he never missed a session.

George H. Ellis.

The railroad bill was, of course, the really great work of Rep. George H. Ellis of Newton,



in the legislature of 1913. By courtesy, Rep. Washburn of Worcester was given charge of the bill, but as he finally did his best to amend it materially, leading the fight which threatened its very existence, it can hardly be called the "Washburn bill." In fact, the Worcester man divided his time with Chairman Ellis of the railroad committee, in the final period on the bill, and the two fought a duel which Ellis won in short order.

The tremendous vote for the bill in the house, 217 to 13, just as reported by the committee, except for such perfecting amendments as were offered by Chairman Ellis illustrates what a remarkable degree of confidence the members, regardless of party, reposed in the Newton man.

The controversy over the financial sections of the bill was confusing and not a few members said afterwards that they voted with Chairman Ellis because of their absolute faith in him, in the soundness of his judgment and the sincerity of his convictions. In a year when radicalism was more than usually popular, a year when the bull moose for the first time had elected five members of the house, the tribute to Rep. Ellis was all the more remarkable.

The carrying through the house of so im-

portant a bill, the most important of the year, puts Rep. Ellis' name on a roll of fame which will not fade. It was a measure which was needed by the public, as well as by the railroad, by the stockholders and investors and by those who are called upon to travel. It was the biggest piece of constructive and remedial legislation of the decade.

Rep. Ellis again championed the Ellis milk bill, but his exhaustive labors on the railroad committee, and on the social welfare committee, did not permit him to devote as much time and labor to it as he would have liked. Sooner or later the Ellis milk bill is sure to go on the statute-book as a progressive measure, and Newton is likely to insist on returning Rep. Ellis to the legislature until that is accomplished.

Because the city of Boston is in a measure protected by its own board of health there was not that pressure from nearby public sentiment which otherwise would have exerted in favor of Rep. Ellis' contention, but his argument for the bill always makes votes, especially when he points out that there is now no regulation of out-of-state milk, except that the Boston board of health can exclude it.

Rep. Ellis has sometimes been described as too conservative, but such portrayals are far from truth. A concrete instance of his progressiveness is found in his advocacy of the amendment to the constitution to permit cities and towns to deal in the necessaries of life. This went through the house by a vote not far from as tremendous as that which backed the railroad bill, and the reason for such a striking endorsement is found very largely in the vote of and arguments of such a man as Rep. Ellis.

He said, "No man has greater respect for the constitution than I, but a form of government written for other times should be liberal enough to permit this legislature to relieve the people in time of stress. The constitution was written before either anthracite coal or coal famines of ice trusts were either known or thought of.

"I believe that ultimately the municipalities will have to take over and supervise even the milk supply, and I say that although I myself am a dairyman, I do not believe that the legislature, if it had the power, would go too far or too fast in this matter. We should not allow ourselves to remain powerless if a great emergency at any time should arise."

John Ennis.

Judging from the successful record made by Rep. John Ennis, a young Williamstown democrat, in the short time that he was a mem-



ber of the house during the last session, he is destined to occupy a prominent position in the legislature of 1914, to which it is almost certain he will be elected by the voters of the 4th Berkshire dist. Mr. Ennis was chosen to represent the district in the house of 1913 in a special election called to fill the vacancy caused by the untimely death of Rep. Arthur H. Bicknell of Dalton, a republican who had made a commendable record in the lower branch. Mr. Ennis' election was in the nature of a personal victory for the district which he represents is normally strongly republican.

Although he came to Beacon Hill after the beginnng of the session, Rep. Enns succeeded in getting through two bills in the interests of his district, one for the improvement of the highway from Dalton to Goshen and the other for increases in the salaries of the judge and clerk of the Williamstown district court.

He also was a hard worker for the bill to give the western towns the transportation facilities that they need badly and voted for the measure despite the governor's veto. He followed carefully all measures affecting Berkshire county.

On the big matters of the year, such as the initative and referendum and the other bills involving progressive democratic principles, Rep. Ennis voted as a loyal democrat who is true to all the principles for which his party stands.

Frank S. Farnsworth.

Frank S. Farnsworth of Leominster, who had the distinction of having succeeded popular Frank Pope of the same town, very acceptably filled the niche left by that able legislator. Mr. Farnsworth was not so finished an orator as his predecessor, but, for the matter of that, neither were any of his colleagues.

He possessed other qualifications, however, equally necessary in the good legislator, among them a hard-headed common-sense, a mind quick to grasp details and a loyalty to principle that made him one of the high-grade men of the body. He also possessed a sympathetic personality which was conducive to friendship, and he enjoyed, before the session was very old, the good will of every member of the branch in which he served.

He was assigned to the committee on public lighting, and in that important berth was called upon to show that conservative spirit necessary to the conduct of "big" business, but at the



same time he was called upon to display a courage to stand up for the rights of the people against the influence of some of the most powerful corporations in the state.

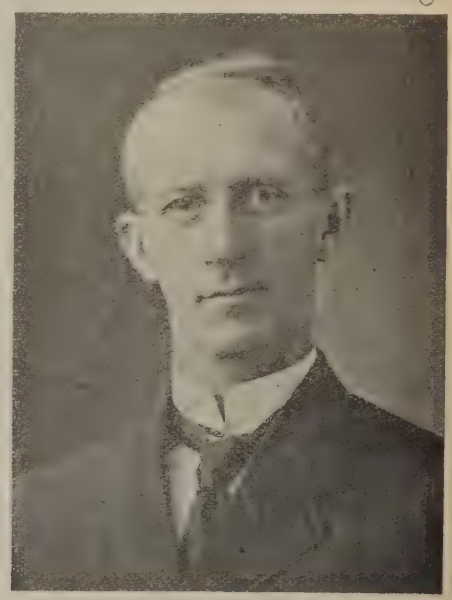
He voted and worked for the Washburn bill and for all other big measures of importance to the state and was in many ways one of the best legislators on the Hill.

Mr. Farnsworth is a republican, was born in Fitchburg on Oct. 12, 1864, attended the public schools there, graduated from the Bryant & Stratton commercial college and is manager of a heating and plumbing business. He is an Odd Fellow, a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Leominster club, Monoosnock club and has served six years on the board of selectmen, four of them as chairman. He has also been town auditor.

George W. Faulkner.

In Rep. George W. Faulkner, who Pittsfield sent to the house to take the chair vacated by former Rep. James Kittle, the capital of the Berkshires, demonstrated that it knew how to choose a cool, keen level-headed business man. When the slate for committees was announced Mr. Faulkner found that as a first year man, Speaker Cushing had determined to try him out on the committee on insurance, a very necessary subsidiary of the house itself though not always congenial to the member who is not a lover of mortality tables, standard policies and fire risks. The famous Elwell Bill came early before the committee. Rep. Faulkner showed sound judgment in materially assisting in killing this bill. Sen. Montague the chairman, later appointed Mr. Faulkner on a sub-committee of three to look into reciprocal insurance. Rep. Faulkner early gained the confidence of the many who sought relief under this form of insurance. Rep. John A. Curtin having resigned from the committee on labor to which he was assigned by the speaker, Mr. Faulkner was appointed to fill the vacancy where he soon proved himself one of the most active and devoted members of the committee.

He vigorously opposed the "tour workers bill" —to establish eight hour shifts in paper mills, which was laughed out of court when reported in the senate. It was rejected on a voice vote without a division. The committee reported the perfected 54-hour bill for the labor of women and minors which Gov. Foss signed and the bill for the eight-hour day for municipal employees which was subsequently amended and approved as the referendum for the eight-hour day for city employes. The committee also drafted a bill that the law as to hours for women and minors shall not apply to coun-



try hotels. This compels the posting of the hours for women and minors in those hotels and it was signed by Gov. Foss. The act for the peaceful settlement of labor disputes came from the committee. The one day's rest in seven bill was given unusual attention this year. Mr. Faulkner is a strong advocate of one day's rest in seven, and when this bill was reported by Chairman Look Mr. Faulkner led the debate and in a most convincing manner proved the necessity for some such legislation.

Rep. Faulkner proved himself to be the right man in the right place for his constituents on all Berkshire and Pittsfield matters. For the first time the western trolleys merger bill passed the legislature over the objections of the governor and Mr. Faulkner, with his associates of the western counties, had the gratification of a most notable victory after two years of hard fighting.

Rep. Faulkner presented a bill to increase the salary of the sheriff of Berkshire for the first time in more than 25 years it was stated, and was one of the few to see this bill receive favorable consideration from the committee on public service. When the bill reached the executive chamber. Mr. Faulkner had a visit with Gov. Foss. Five days later the bill was signed, and the bill to reincorporate the Berkshire & Canaan electric railway was put through after some hold-ups and sent to the governor and signed.

That Pittsfield did not succeed with its bills to amend the law as to its city solicitor, to issue bonds for the grading of streets and to revise its charter was due to the hard work on the part of Rep. Faulkner. He could not see any need at that time for legislation along the lines presented by Mayor Moore, and although he did not attend any meetings on municipal finance he knew when and where to oppose these measures. Mr. Faulkner lives in Pittsfield, where he is a lumber dealer. He is in his 40th year, is affiliated with a number of fraternal organizations and his friends and constituents confidently expect to send him back to the house.

John G. Faxon.

Rep. John G. Faxon of Fitchburg, who represented the 12th Worcester district in the house of 1913, was a legislator whose ideal of civil duty was high and whose conscientious attention to it rendered his service of much value to the state.

Mr. Faxon was not much given to chasing the rainbows of popularty. He was, on the other hand, one of the solid men, whose views were based on the circumstances surrounding each individual measure as it came up for ac-

tion and whose vote was cast accordingly as the justice of the situation presented itself to him.

The leaders of the legislature are picked from among men of this calibre and Rep. Faxon, as a result of these traits, soon attained a high place among the republicans, although the fact that he was serving his first term and had not yet gained that experience so necessary to leadership, prevented him from becoming one of the first men of the session.

It gave him a commanding place though, when matters affecting Worcester county were before the legislature. He was, because of it, able to succeed in securing a fair apportionment for his city of the expense of constructing the bridge across Lake Quinsigamond when that measure came up. He also was instrumental in getting through a bill to enable the city of Fitchburg to incur indebtedness for sewerage purposes and a bill in aid of the Fitchburg municipal development commission.

Rep. Faxon came to the legislature well equipped, having served for two years previ-



ously in the Fitchburg city council and as clerk of committees and clerk of the common council for five years before that. He was also a trustee of the Fitchburg public library and had 25 years experience as a district correspondent of the Boston Herald.

In private life Mr. Faxon is engaged in the insurance business, and Speaker Cushing appropriately appointed him to the committee on insurance, where he rendered valuable service.

Rep. Faxon was born in City Point, Va., on Dec. 9, 1864, and is a graduate of the Quincy high school, the Adams academy and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, class of 1888. He is a Mason, R. A. C. (M. E. H. P.), Knights Templar, Fay club, Associated Charities, Anti-Tuberculosis societies, M. I. T. Alumni association, Fitchburg board of trade, Fitchburg Historical society, and is treasurer of the First Parish Unitarian church. He was secretary of the Fitchburg Taft league in 1912.

John B. Fellows.

Rep. John B. Fellows of Fitchburg, who may be the next mayor of that city was a conscientious, hard-working legislator always on the lookout for the interests of his district and its people.

The Fitchburg legislator who has served the 12th Worcester dist. in the house the last two years, has been always on the job when the interests of his city were at stake, and he usually succeeded in protecting them. This year he had a hard fight on his hands to prevent the passage of a bill which would deal a death blow to the firearms industry there, and if passed would have resulted in decreasing the business and in putting a lot of employes out of work. Through his efforts the bill was killed.

As a member of the committees on cities and constitutional amendments, Rep. Fellows also had plenty of work on his hands and it is to his credit that he did not shirk his duties on either committee. He was a constant attendant at hearings and at the sessions of the house. He was extremely popular with the other members and to this popularity is due in a large measure his success as a legislator.

He was a republican who believed in standing by republican principles and at the same time in keeping up with the trend of the times. He was a progressive, but not a radical; a conservative, but not a reactionary.

Rep. Fellows worked hard to protect Fitchburg from having to pay too large a share of the expense of the construction of the bridge over Lake Quinsigamond at Worcester and was instrumental in securing the passage of a compromise and reasonable measure. He also helped to get through a bill to enable Fitchburg to incur debt for sewerage purposes and a bill in aid of the Fitchburg municipal development commission.

He was born in Fitchburg on August 13, 1878, and attended public schools there. He is



the bookkeeper of the Fitchburg National bank and is a Mason, K. T., Elk, being secretary of the Fitchburg lodge, and a member of the E. A. C. and the Fay club. He has served in the Fitchburg common council and on the board of aldermen.

Charles H. Felker.

Dissent from salary increases that he thought were not merited was one of the characteristics of Rep. Charles H. Felker's attitude toward proposed legislation in his initial term in the house this year. Mr. Felker was appointed to the committee on public service, and here he found considerable pressure exerted on behalf of individuals who desired larger compensation for the work they performed for the



state. He made it a rule to probe all such efforts to secure a raise in pay and ascertain whether the state was giving full value or not.

On one measure in particular, urged on behalf of the prison agents, he found that certain facts regarding extra compensation received were kept in the background, and opposed the requests for desired increases. Water inspection affairs also claimed his attention and the matter of electing a new deputy chief was facilitated by a measure that he favored.

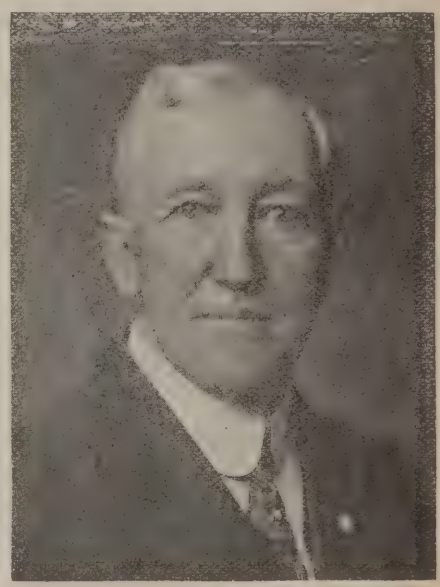
Mr. Felker, who is a republican and represents the 8th Norfolk district, was born in Avon, where he resides, Aug. 19, 1854. He has been a grocer in his home town and grain dealer in Boston, and is now the manufacturer of a drinking fountain and feeder for poultry farm use. In Avon he has served as water commissioner.

Frederick B. Felton.

Rep. Frederick B. Felton of Greenfield, who was sent to the legislature to represent the 2d Franklin representative dist., came out a winner in a hot triangular contest where he had powerful progressive as well as democratic opposition. He proved that he was more than equal to the task of saving the district to the republican column.

Mr. Felton was assigned to the legislative committee on municipal finance and with his colleagues on that committee took up the consideration this year of the many important matters referred to that committee by the recess committee that studied the whole question of municipal finance during the recess.

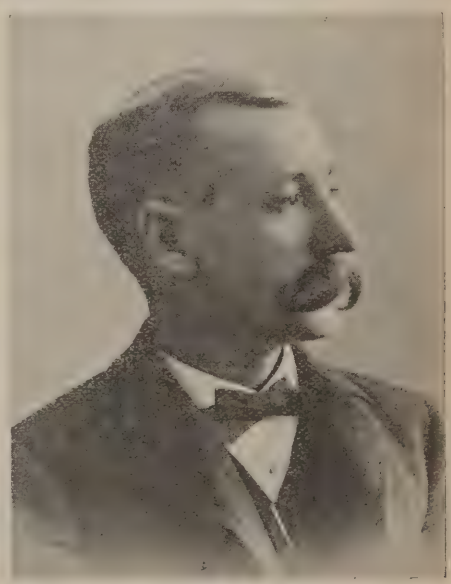
Rep. Felton is a native of Greenfield, where he was born in 1856. He was educated in the



public schools there and at the Eastman Business college, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He has been in the provision business and also a manufacturer and for several years was identified with the militia. He is now secretary of the Greenfield board of assessors.

James H. Ferguson.

The interests of the 8th Worcester dist. were well taken care of in the house the past year by Rep. James H. Ferguson of Millbury, a republican. When the bill came up to further sanction the dumping of the sewage from the Worcester state hospital into the



Blackstone river, which runs down through Millbury and has been a general nuisance to the inhabitants of that town, Rep. Ferguson was one of the hardest workers against it and it was due in part to his efforts that a compromise was affected whereby the matter should be left in the hands of the state board of health.

health. He served on the committee on military affairs.

Rep. Ferguson was born in Bristol, R. I., on July 12, 1851, and attended the public schools there. He is in the hardware and plumbing business. He is a 32nd degree Mason and a member of the Independent Order of Foresters. He has served his town as selectman and on the Millbury board of health.

Rep. Benjamin Ferring.

One of the most popular young men who have come to the house from Fall River is Rep. Benjamin Ferring who completed his first term this year most acceptably to his colleagues and his constituents.

Speaker Cushing placed him on one of the hardest worked committees of the legislature—legal affairs—which had not only its own heavy docket to get out of the way, but was obliged to finish up the work of the committees on Liquor Laws. It was the first of all the committees to report its regular docket all clear, having disposed of but little short of 200 matters.

Mr. Ferring introduced and fought hard for a bill to make New Year's day a legal holiday, he leading the fight for substitution of the bill for an adverse report of the legal affairs. Mr. Ferring lost when Speaker Cushing voted and created a tie which was broken a minute afterward, when one more vote was recorded. The result in the end was 108 to 107 against the bill, and no man fought harder in the legislature for the $5,000,000 river and harbor bill than he did. The enactment of that measure meant a splendid development of the commercial prosperity and growth of Fall River, which came in with a petition for an appropriation of $500,000 to develop its port, and



which was one of the four principal harbors included in the plans of the harbor and land commission for continuous and progressive development planned for the seaboard manufacturing cities.

It was Rep. Ferring who materially assisted in rolling up the big vote in the house that refused to reject the bill according to the mandate of the Ways and Means committee of the lower branch and carried it through to engrossment. If there had been some such work as that of the representative from the 13th Bristol district in the senate there would have been no doubt as to the passage of the big bill.

It is because of his good work that Fall River needs such a man as Benjamin Ferring back on the floor of the house in the next general court when the fight is renewed for other than Boston and the appropriation of $5,000,000 next year.

On the abatement of the Quequechan river nuisance and the other Fall River bills, including the Mulveny municipal market act, Rep. Ferring was alert and active. The same is true about the bill to amend the suction shuttle act of last year, Rep. Ferring being in favor of the law as it stood and against changes submitted by the mill owners. He also worked for a special appropriation for the Bradford Durfee textile school.

No better tribute could be paid to his work for the men and women who toil than that paid by the chairman of the legislative committee of organized labor. The latter gentleman said, "on everything we asked we found Mr. Ferring very fair indeed, both in his vote and his support."

Rep. Ferring was born in Minneapolis, Minn., 35 years ago and he lived in Fall River for years. After graduating from the normal school he studied law, and has been a lecturer at Thibodeau College, Fall River.

James R. Ferry.

A sterling legislator was James R. Ferry of Northbridge, a republican, who ably represented the 9th Worcester dist. in the house for the first time during the session of 1913.

Appointed to the committee on banks and banking, he worked hard to help draft the so-called blue sky act, to provide for the proper state regulation of the sale of stocks, bonds and other securities, with a view to preventing in the future the perpetration of any fraudulent stock promotion schemes upon the public. He also took an active part in the con-



sideration of the various other measures that came before the committee for the improvement of the financial system of the commonwealth, as far as it relates to banks and banking.

Rep. Ferry was born in North Uxbridge on Oct. 4, 1859, and attended the public schools. He is connected with the Whitin Machine Works and is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters, Mumford Fishing & Shooting clubs and of the republican town committee.

Alfred N. Fessenden.

The voters of the 12th Middlesex dist. made a good selection last fall when they chose Alfred N. Fessenden of Townsend, a progressive, to represent them in the house of 1913. The



latter proved himself to be an able, honest and conscientious public servant and made a record that is a credit to him. He lived up to all the principles for which his party stands and upon which he was elected and he was a hard worker in the interests of his district and of the state.

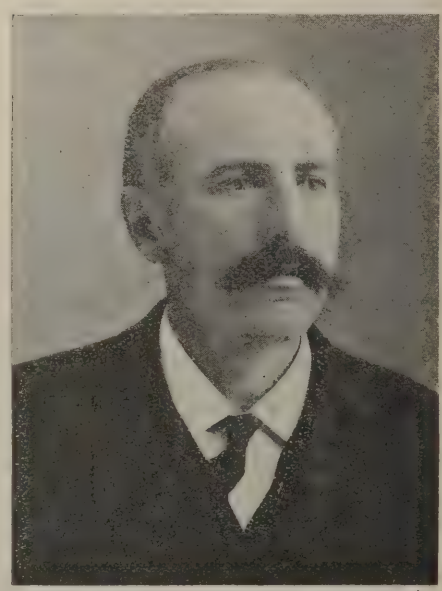
Mr. Fessenden is a man of big business connections and his action in taking up his party's banner in the legislative fight in his district was a sacrifice of personal interests. He is treasurer of the B. & A. D. Fessenden Company, dealers in lumber and cooperage; treasurer of the Fessenden & Lowell Company at Reed's Ferry, N. H.; treasurer of the Annis Grain & Lumber Company at Londonderry, N. H.; president of the Annis Grain & Flour Company at Manchester, N. H.; president of the Fessenden Cooperage Company at Hoboken, N. J.; president of Kilbourn & Co., at Sandusky, Ohio; and director of the Townsend National bank. His wide experience in the business world made him a valuable legislator, for he applied his practical business training to his legislative work and such an application is certain to bring good results.

Appointed to the committee on banks and banking, Rep. Fessenden rendered great assistance in the work of drafting the so-called blue sky act, to provide for proper state regulation of the sale of stocks, bonds and other securities and for the protection of the public against the fraudulent schemes of financial promoters. He also took an active interest in all matters affecting Middlesex county and was instrumental in getting through the order providing for an investigation of the financial conditions of the county.

Rep. Fessenden was born in Townsend on April 24, 1867, and attended the public schools there. He is a prominent Granger and the A. F. A. M. He was one of the organizers of the progressive town committee of Townsend and has served the town on the board of fire engineers and also on the park commission.

William A. Fisher.

Rep. William A. Fisher of Lynn, who had literally to fight his way to his seat in the house in so close an election that it was given to him by a bare margin of five votes over



Charles McGlue, a democrat, has been stirring up the icemen in Lynn and in his district, the 14th Essex, which includes Flax pond.

It was Fisher who called attention to the character of the ice taken from that pond this year, and who obtained the order condemning it for domestic consumption by the state board of health.

He joined with Martin Hays of Brighton in getting through the house the order under which Atty. General Swift has been conducting his probe of the ice situation throughout the commonwealth.

Fisher served in the old city council in Lynn in both branches. His committee this year was state house and libraries which reported the $900,000 to put wings on the Bulfinch front. He voted and worked hard for the $5,000,000 harbor development bill and he also did his part in putting through the city of Lynn harbor development bill that Gov. Foss signed. He was for seven years an independent ice man in Lynn and is now a salesman.

Daniel Fitzpatrick.

A strong man in the Lawrence delegation in the house of 1913 was Rep. Daniel Fitzpatrick, a young democrat serving his second year in the house. There was a reason, for he had entrenched himself in the esteem of his colleagues during his first term and this year was enabled, by dint of his personal popularity, to do many things for his district, which without he could not have done.

There were a number of important matters affecting the city of Lawrence before the legislature of 1913. Rep. Fitzpatrick was one of the most active members from that city. He was one of the hardest workers for the bill for the construction of a central bridge over

the Merrimac river, which is now a law, the bill to enlarge the powers of the local board of health in the matter of regulating tenement houses, and the various other local measures. He was one of the strongest supporters of the bill to prohibit the carrying of red flags in parades through public streets. He also worked hard for the bill carrying an appropriation of $10,500 for maintenance of Salisbury beach reservation.

Rep. Fitzpatrick was one of labor's most loyal friends in the legislature. He voted and



worked for every measure in the interest of the toiler, chief among them this year being the peaceful persuasion bill, the 9-hour-in-11 bill for street railway men, and the bill to establish a minimum wage for laborers in the state service. All of the progressive measures, designed to bring the government closer to the people, such as the initiative and referendum received the Lawrence man's hearty support.

Rep. Fitzpatrick this year served on the committees on constitutional amendments and elections. He was born in Ireland on Feb. 2, 1880, served in the Lawrence common council in 1907 and is an Elk, an Eagle, a Knight of Columbus, and a member of the Irish-American, the Pastime, Imperial and the Spicket clubs. He is a provision dealer.

John T. Flanagan.

In his third year as a member of the house, Rep. John T. Flanagan, the democratic member from the 16th Worcester district, added



more lustre to an already excellent record as a legislator. He continued to fight for the interests of his district and for Worcester county and was instrumental in securing the passage of several important measures of distinct benefit to his constituents.

He did yeoman service in behalf of the bill for the construction of a bridge across Lake Quinsigamond, and took an active part in pushing the various other Worcester county bills that came up during the session. He finally supported the Henebery license commission bill, which will work a great benefit to the city of Worcester.

As a member of the committee on public lighting he worked hard for the passage of bills to do away with the extra charges imposed upon small gas and electric light consumers for the use of meters.

He was clean-cut, able, faithful and active, qualities which invariably make for the good legislator and for the best government of the state. Among the bills which he helped to get through this year was a bill to provide for waiting stations in the public streets of Worcester, a bill for more playground in the city, a bill to permit the city to incur debt for its water supply and bills for the widening and improvement of streets in the city. He introduced a bill to provide a pension for Charles E. F. Hayward, who served the commonwealth as an officer of the Worcester county house of correction for 27 years. He also put in a bill to amend the workmen's compensation act so that injured employes might select their own physicians, and a bill to do away with the possiiblity of politics entering into the work of assessing taxes on property in cities and towns.

Rep. Flanagan was born in Worcester on May 25, 1869, and was graduated from the public schools and the classical high. He is an undertaker by profession and is affiliated with the Ancient Order of Hibernians, being a member of Division 3, county president Ancient Order of Hibernians, past exalted ruler Worcester lodge of Elks, Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters, Father Mathew Temperance society and the St. John's Temperance and Literary Guild, of which he is a former president, and the Knights of Robert Emmet

Elmer G. Fosgate.

Recognizing the value of having a practical physician on the public institutions committee



of the house, the fellow members thereon of Dr. Elmer G. Fosgate of Ashburnham, in the 2d Worcester district, have found the suggestions of their colleague exceedingly helpful, always given in the spirit of co-operation and with a view to securing the best results for inmates and employes in the various state establishments whose needs have come before the committee for consideration.

Dr. Fosgate not only has found time for the specific work of his committee, but has been interested in all humanitarian propositions brought forward during this, his first year in the house, and was on the watch for all matters affecting his district, aiming to be constantly on the moral side of the various general issues that have to be voted upon in the course of a legislative session.

He was one of the sub-committee of seven appointed to investigate and act upon the recommendations of the governor's message in behalf of buildings for departments for defective delinquents, and favored a measure designed to meet the situation adequately. His motto as a legislator seems to have been, "The greatest good to the greatest number," and with this as his standard he has been a thoroughly efficient member within the sphere of his influence.

Dr. Fosgate, like many other sons of the Granite State, has been called into the political arena often since making his home in this commonwealth. He was born in Winchester, N H., July 20, 1859, and is a Dartmouth Medical school '88 man. In Ashburnham since 1895 he has practiced his profession as a physician, served as chairman of the republican town committee, been a member of the school board for several years and for three years has been one of the selectmen.

James E. Fowle.

Of all the men who have served in the legislature the past two years no man has made a more lasting impression than Rep. James E. Fowle of Newburyport. Unassuming and



quiet of manner he came to the house a year ago ready to learn and he has acquired a familiarity with legislative matters seldom gained in a like length of service. Down in Newburyport he is Mine Host Fowle, being, with his father, genial Dan Fowle, proprietor of the renowned Wolfe Tavern, one of the most famous hostelries on the New England coast and one of the best in Massachusetts. Like many another man, Rep. Fowle showed the advantage of running a hotel as a training field for a member of the general court. Nothing fits a man better for public life than rubbing up against all sorts of humanity and this is what falls to the lot of the hotel keeper.

Rep. Fowle has been handicapped this year by a severe attach of pneumonia which for days threatened his life and incapacitated him for work. In spite of this he did not neglect his duties. Committee work appealed to him and while he seldom spoke on the floor of the house he had had a hand in shaping many of the big measures of the session.

Seldom, indeed, is it that a legislator "makes good" so quickly or so emphatically as did Rep. Fowle. It was in his first term, a year ago, but he managed by the finest kind of tactics and the hardest kind of work to convince the legislature that the state of Massachusetts should provide in the future for the maintenance of the Newburyport-Salisbury bridge across the Merrimac river. It was an eminently just request, in view of the fact that the heavy automobile traffic between other parts of the state and the Maine and New Hampshire resorts was responsible for 90 per cent. of the cost. It nevertheless was a request that had been turned down before in other localities and one that the highway commission fought tooth and nail.

In the present session, ill though he was during the greater part of the time, Rep. Fowle conducted a tremendous fight to have Newburyport exempted from the terms of the Salisbury Beach reservation act. The supreme court afterward settled that matter to the satisfaction of all the cities and towns except Haverhill and Lawrence, but Rep. Fowle's fight would have freed Newburyport from the extra burden of expense.

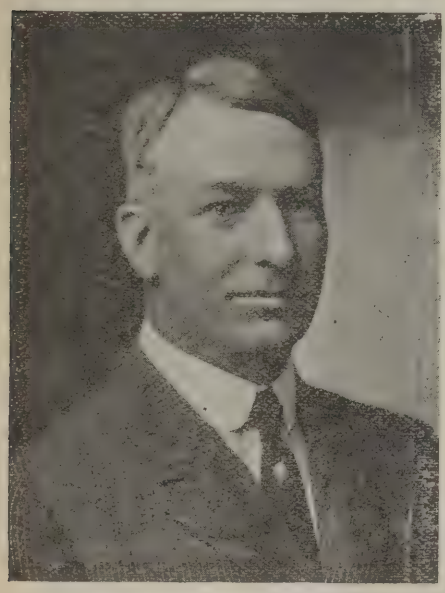
Last year he was a member of the executive committee of the republican legislative committee and did valiant service in smoothing things out in some of the tangled districts. Gifted with sound judgment his advice was sought at all times and proved valuable in solving many of the perplexing problems of a hard-fought and difficult campaign.

Rep. Fowle was born in Newburyport Nov. 22, 1880 and gained his education in the public schools, supplemented by a course in a business college. Since then he has been associated with his father and the success of the house in the past few years is due in large measure to his enterprise and work. He is a Mason, Knight Templar, Elk and a member of the A. O. U. W. and the Essex club.

John J. Gallagher.

Last fall, for the first time in many years, a democrat was elected to the house from the 4th Norfolk representative district, which comprises the towns of Canton and Milton. The democrat in question is John J. Gallagher, a dealer in mill supplies in private life and one of Milton's most prominent and best-loved citizens. That the district made no mistake in its selection was manifested by the conscientious manner in which Rep. Gallagher discharged his duties and his record in general.

Although without previous experience in public office, he received the unusual honor of being appointed to two committees by Speaker Cushing, namely, the committees on towns and on elections. On both of these committees the Milton man rendered intelligent and faithful service.



His popularity with his colleagues in the house was manifested when he secured substitution, for an adverse report of the committee on public service, of his bill to make the call men in the Milton fire department, who are already on the civil service list, eligible for appointment on the permanent force without further examination. The argument that he made on this bill and his success in overturning the committee report proved him to be a man to be reckoned with by the leaders of the lower branch.

He also secured the passage of two other bills for the benefit of his district, namely a bill to authorize the town of Milton to supply water to a portion of the town of Canton and a bill providing that the certificates of nomination and nomination papers of candidates for town offices in Milton, if filed before five o'clock on Feb. 24, in the current year, shall have the same effect as if they had been filed before the said hour on Feb. 20, in the current year. He was instrumental in securing the passage of a bill appropriating $80,000 for the construction of a new bridge connecting the town of Milton and Boston, and an appropriation of $35,000 for the protection of the public health in the valley of the Neponset river.

Rep. Gallagher was born in Milton on Dec. 17, 1869, and was graduated from the public schools of that town. He is a member of the Wollaston golf club, and the Granite City club.

Thomas J. Giblin.

Rep. Thomas J. Giblin of East oBston, was the irrepressible, indefatigable, and invincible member of the house of 1913. For years he has been in the limelight as one of the best-known public men in the island wards. He fought his way into the board of aldermen, in 1909, by sheer force of personality. Similarly, after years of contest, he fought his way into the house of 1913.

In the house of 1913 he introduced more bills than almost any other member, and it would require much space to catalogue them. Among them were measures to investigate the telephone strike, the ice trust and the strike at the Foss plant in Hyde Park. East Boston has had no more stalwart defender nor more energetic petitioner for measures to improve her standing on the map. He fought especially for a teaming tunnel, and for improvement of the flats, for improved connec tion by the existing subway, and for abolition of the tunnel tolls.

He was interested in national affairs, and especially in the shipping interests, and introduced a memorial to congress urging the building of five battle-ships. But Rep. Giblin's first year in the house was signalized chiefly by his advocacy of pure food bills. Largely as the result of his efforts, the bill to prohibit the sale of tainted food was put on the statute books, and the bill to make it prima facie evidence of the use of rotten eggs for food if any were found in the possession of any baker or produce dealer.

He also zealously championed the bills to establish a standard for ice cream, and various bills to improve the milk supply.

Perhaps the most signal achievement of Mr. Giblin's legislative career was the adoption of the Giblin white slave bill, which created a commission of five to investigate the white slave traffic in Massachusetts and to devise means for its destruction.

Another measure in whose authorship Mr. Giblin takes great pride is the bill providing for the licensing of elevator operators, which is designed to protect the public from inefficient operators.

He also took a conspicuous part in the fight for the extension of the charter of the Boston & Eastern Railroad, on the ground that this road would add to the transportation facilities in East Boston, providing it with three stations and another tunnel to Boston.

Mr. Giblin plunged into the fight against the Washburn railroad bill with all the power of his personality and was one of the handful of valiants who voted against the measure when it passed the house.

His appointment on the committee on harbors and public lands was especially important, in that it gave him opportunity, of which he took advantage to the farthest limit, of pressing measures for improving the water front of East Boston, and of deepening the water ways.



Thomas J. Giblin was born in Boston on May 7, 1873, and was graduated from the public and parochial schools. He is a real estate broker and builder. He is a member of the Cleveland Club, the Orient Heights Yacht club, the Harbor View Yacht Club and the Caterpillar Club.

Charles L. Gifford.

Among the second year men who have achieved a large measure of leadership in the house is Charles L. Gifford of Barnstable, and chairman of the committee on public service. Mr. Gifford is a candidate for the senate to succeed Sen. Eldridge of Yarmouth, who retires this year.

During his first term he became conspicuous for his staunch defense of the rights of his constituents in opposition to measures intended to restrict the salo of wild fowl and game birds, which were favored by the fish and game commissioners. This year he returned to the fray with renewed vigor, and fought the battles of Cape Cod's inhabitants against the commission, at the same time giving the Audubon society and allied interests a few bad half hours under the lash of his severe criticisms.

As house chairman of the public service committee he found it necessary on a number of occasions to rescue bills from defeat by leading successful attacks upon vetoes by the governor, and securing the passage of measures that the committee had favored. He was heard frequently and effectively in debate, having to speak often on account of the large number of bills considered by the public service committee.

Mr. Gifford was at the front in the contest over the United States senatorship, being one of the leaedrs of the McCall forces, and received many commendations from the press of the state for his speech in the caucus on behalf of the "two-thirds" rule, which was adopted.

That his work in the house has attracted attention beyond the confines of his district, is shown by the numerous demands made upon him this year for addresses on topics relating to legislative affairs before commercial and social organizations. There is talk also in the district of which Barnstable is a part, of a possible republican senatorial nomination for him this fall.

Born in Barnstable March 15, 1871, Mr. Gifford has realty interests in his native town of considerable importance and deals in real estate and insurance.



Isaac Gordon.

Rep. Isaac Gordon, the young democratic member from the 9th Suffolk district, was honored by Speaker Cushing with an appointment to the judiciary committee this session, an exceptional honor for a second-year man and especially for a democrat. Rep. Gordon's selection for a place on this important body at once placed him in the front ranks among the minority representation in the house.

As a memebr of the judiciary committee, Rep. Gordon was in a favorable position to continue his efforts for the legislation to facilitate the trial of civil cases for the benefit of poor defendants and litigants and he took advantage of every opportunity offered to advance legislation along those lines.



A forceful and concise talker, who never addressed the house unless he had something worth saying, he could at all times receive and hold the attention of his colleagues when he took the floor to speak on matters in which he was interested. He supported the various pure food measures and the bills which would tend to reduce the state tax and consistently opposed legislation which would increase the tax burdens of the poor.

He introduced several measures, one to do

away with the poll tax, which has proven merely a burden to the state and bills in the interest of poor plaintiffs in civil suits against powerful corporations. He was one of the leaders in the agitation for pure food laws. He made a fight for an investigation of graft charges in the United States senatorial conest.

Rep. Gordon is a member of the Jewish race and one of only three men of that race to have the honor of serving in the legislature this session. He is a nexcellent type of the self-made young man. Born in Russia on March 14, 1883, he immigrated to this country when very young and by means of hard work, managed to complete a course in the Y. M. C. A. evening law school, receiving his degree from that institution in 1905. He was a member of the old Boston common council, serving in 1909. He is one of the successful young members of the Suffolk county bar association and is affiliated with Knights of Pythias and the Order of Brith Abraham and is also connected with the Boston Children's Aid society.

Frederick J. Grady.

Before the close of the 1913 season, Rep. Frederick J. Grady of Dedham, the young democrat who has looked after the interests of the 1st Norfolk district in the house for the last two years, was being urged by a number



of his constituents to enter the senatorial contest this fall. If he does, the republicans will have a pretty stiff proposition on their hands to prevent his election.

The Needham-Dedham district, which is Rep. Grady's, is normally a safely republican district and if his success in carrying that district twice for the house means anything, it means that he is one of the most popular vote-getters of either party in that section.

Rep. Grady's popularity in the district is easily explained. Honest, aggressive and capable, he possesses all the qualifications which make for the ideal legislator. He has taken good care of the interests of his district and his record is one of which his constituents should be proud. He has secured many improvements for his district, principal among which was a provision in the metropolitan parkways bill for the construction of a parkway from Boyden square in the town of Dedham to the Stony Brook reservation at a cost of $10,000.

This year he introduced bills to prohibit the giving of false weights and measures in the sale of provisions to compensate owners of animals condemned and killed because afflicted with glanders, a bill to increase the pay of jurors; a bill providing that mechanics' liens shall have priority over mortgages in certain cases and a bill to authorize co-operative banks to hold real estate. He also was instrumental in securing the passage of a resolve for an investigation by the Boston Transit Commission into street railway service on the Bay State and Boston Elevated roads, which will take in the service between Dedham and Boston. He succeeded in getting through a resolve directing the transit commission to investigate the advisability and cost of constructing a subway to connect the Dorchester tunnel with the South Station in Boston.

Rep. Grady proved himself a real progressive, supporting the presidential primary bill, the public opinion bill and other measures to strengthen the people's hold upon the government. His votes were at all times in accord with the sentiment of his constituents.

Rep. Grady was born in Dedham on August 4, 1881, and was graduated from the public schools and the Boston University Law school, obtaining his degree from the latter institution in 1904. In his own town he has been a registrar of voters for four years, assessor for the same length of time and moderator of the town meetings for the last three years, the latter an exceptional honor for so young a man. He is an Elk, a member of the Knights of Columbus, Dedham Historical society, Dedham Carnival association, Dedham Society for Apprehending Horse Thieves and the East Dedham Improvement association. He served this year on the committees on education and bills in third reading.

William J. Graham.

Rep. William J. Graham of Lawrence further distinguished himself in the house of 1913, in which he served his tenth year. His long service has at all times been marked by strict attention to duty and to the interests of his constituents.

He has been a consistent progressive in all his votes, and was a supporter of the popular measures such as the direct election of United States senators by the people, the federal income tax and the initiative and referendum, and this before the bull moose were heard of even. He has also been a sturdy friend of the laboring classes. This year he served on the committee on cities.

Rep. Graham was born in Lawrence on Oct. 2, 1875, and is a graduate of the Phillips Andover academy and the Tufts medical school. He was a member of the democratic city committee of Lawrence from 1896 to 1904, serving as its president in 1902 and 1903. He was elected for the first time to the house in



1904. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Lawrence Canoe club. In 1906 he served on the special legislative committee which visited the Lewis and Clarke exposition at Portland, Oregon. He is a democrat.

Arthur G. Greaney.

A legislator who believed in working for his constituents first, last and all the time was Rep. Arthur G. Greaney of Holyoke, who this year represented the 9th Hampden district in the house for the first time. He was among the most active of the new men and before the session closed had established himself firmly in the friendship of his colleagues, and, in addition gave promise of becoming one of the really influential members of the Hampden delegation to the legislature.

Rep. Greaney was "right" on all the big popular matters of legislation. His votes on the initiative and referendum public, opinion bill, presidential preference primary and abolition of party enrolment were just as a good democrat would be expected to vote.

He was appointed to the committee on state house, where he had much to do in the consideration of the proposition for an enlargement of the state capital, a matter calling for the expenditure of a large amount of money. Mr. Greaney studied this proposition very carefully and was of considerable assistance in disposing of it eventually in a manner satisfactory to almost everybody.

He took an active part in the considering the Connecticut waterways improvements, the Connecticut valley park reservation permitting Holyoke to pay sums of money to the widows of P. J. Riley and James Lynch and other matters. He was a supporter of all labor measures, including the minimum wage bill for work done for the commonwealth, the peaceful persuasion and 9-hours-in-11 bill for street railway employes, as well as the various other measures in the interests of the workingman.

Rep. Greaney was born in Holyoke on May 15, 1888, and was graduated from the Holyoke high school and the Holyoke business institute and attended the St. Jerome Institute. He is a shipping clerk, employed by the White

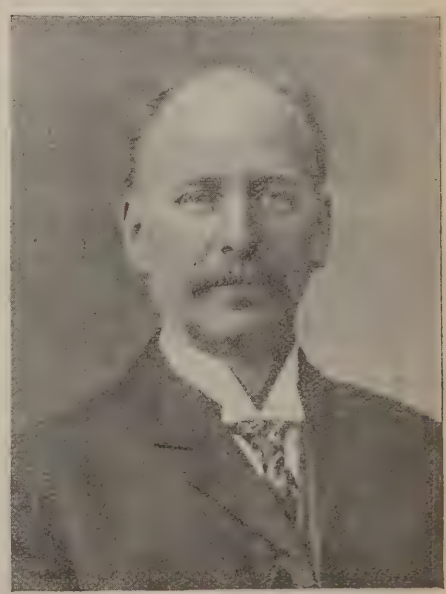


& Wyckoff Manufacturing company. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Park Lyceum Social club.

Fred. P. Greenwood.

In his third year, as strongly as in his second, Fred P. Greenwood of Everett, representative from the 24th Middlesex district, declared against repeal of the bar and bottle bill, defended woman suffrage, leading the fight for that cause, and championed the desires of the people of his district in the matter of transportation facilities.

Born in Alstead, N. H., May 29, 1855, Mr. Greenwood removed when quite young to Everett and was educated in the city's public schools, became a wholesale produce dealer



and after retiring from trade was identified with the Boston Seaman's Friend Society. He is a member of the Everett Board of Trade, and interested in social and religious work of his home city.

James F. Griffin.

A fine type of the successful young business man in politics is Rep. James F. Griffin, who has just completed three years of meritorious service in the house as the representative of the 22nd Suffolk district.

Not yet thirty years old, he is a member of the Boston curb exchange and the general knowledge of business he has acquired in the

financial world made him a legislator of considerable worth to the commonwealth.

Rep. Griffin was one of the best debaters in the lower branch. Accordingly he was particularly valuable on matters affecting the interests of his district when those matters met with opposition. He took an active part in the legislative discussion over the telephone controversy.

As in his first year, Rep. Griffin made a fight to secure the passage of legislation to wipe out the extra charge made by gas companies for the use of their meters by small consumers. On this matter he had to fight the leaders of the public lighting committees.

He was an ardent supporter of all progressive legislation and was one of the strongest



friends organized labor had in the legislature. He led the successful fight to pass the Suffolk law school bill over the governor's veto in the house.

Rep. Griffin was born in Boston on Jan. 19, 1884, and was graduated from the public schools. He is a broker, being one of the youngest members of the Boston curb exchange. For ten years he has been connected with the A. S. Leland company. He spends his spare time in the study of law. He is a Knight of Columbus, a Moose (P. D.), and a member of the Star of Jamaica Veteran Firemen.

William N. Hackett.

No member of the great and general court of 1913 soared so high as Rep. Willian N. Hackett of Boston did this session. Puck might put a girdle round the earth in forty minutes, but Hackett took the legislature aloft, flying high and framed an act to fit the sky, and the



best of it all was that Gov. Foss made it law by the stroke of his pen, and Massachusetts became at once the first state in the union to establish rules of the road for ambitious travellers in flying machines. Gov. Foss presented the quill with which he signed the airship bill to Rep. Hackett as the pioneer who introduced the first aviation bill in this or any other legislature. No solon carries a prouder souvenir.

Rep. Hackett represented Ward 21 in the house of 1913. He was born in Roxbury 39 years ago and served in the Boston common council for three years. Rep. Hackett was given place on the committee on taxation and in common with all members of the committee started at once to find that $4,000,000,000 which Tax Commissioner William D. T. Trefry says no taxation committee, no legislature and no assessor has yet reached.

Mr. Hackett's committee this year has had first the investigation of the workings of a single tax system which was disposed of in the usual manner, passed along to the next general court. The committee evolved some things from the many which were referred to them which should help the cash box.

Rep. Hackett was interested in and did his share on the bill, which Gov. Foss made law, to exempt personal property held by cemetery corporations for the care of graves, a bill which saves Mt. Auburn taxes on about $2,000,000 and Forest Hills taxes on about $1,000,000. He also took an important part in the enactment of the law for the taxation of mortgages of personal property and for the taxation of wild lands and on reports of assessors to the tax commissioner. The legislation to amend and perfect the inheritance tax on legacies and successions was also due to his efforts, as was, too, the act taxing the poles of street railways.

Mr. Hackett was deeply interested for Boston on all bills affecting it, especially those for subways and tunnels, for the Boylston street subway, especially on the change of route of the Dorchester tunnel.

He is the manager of a jewelry establishment, member of the Lincoln Club, Elm Hill League, Page Class Forum, prominent in the republican committee in 1904, 1905 and 1906 and lives in Roxbury.

Benjamin F. Haines.

Rep. Benjamin F. Haines of Medford was the anti-New Haven leader in the house of 1913 and proved a notable successor to the leaders of past years. His points of order against the railroad bill came so thick and fast that Speaker Cushing had his hands full. Some of them were so subtle that the speaker could not decide them on the day they were made. Rep. Haines is an adept parliamentarian, and, as the general in charge of the anti-New Haven forces, proved himself a splendid strategist and is recognized as one of the leaders of the house, with a brilliant future in public life. The soundness of his position on the railroad question is proved by the recent report of the interstate commerce commission, and the reorganization of the New Haven system.

Rep. Haines made the record speech of the session, continuing for more than two hours, against the New Haven monopoly bill, his time being renewed again and again without objection. It was a mighty effort and one that has not been equalled in the legislature for many years. He is a most convincing speaker, both feared and respected, but always fair in debate. Rep. Haines offered as a substitute for the Washburn bill, a bill "with teeth" in every one of its 60 sections.

Besides his work against the New Haven monopoly he was prominent in many other ways. He worked hard for various humanitarian and educational measures and was especially interested in the bill for aiding mothers with dependent children, urging that the administration of the funds should be in the hands of a special board, rather than in the hands of the state board of charity.

Rep. Haines was one of the ablest debaters of the house of 1913, and a speech from him always made votes. He opposed the western trolleys merger as a scheme intended to give the New Haven complete monopoly of transportation in western Massachusetts and to accomplish little else.

There are not many as hardworking men in the legislature as Rep. Haines. As chairman of the committee on education the brunt of the educational work of the commonwealth fell upon him, and the most notable educators of the state, including former Pres. Eliot of Harvard university, commended him highly for his splendid work. During the entire session Rep Haines also did a great amount of clerical work and personally reported every matter before his committee except three. This involved great responsibility and close application, for it entailed unremitting attendance on the house sessions to defend the reports and an absolute understanding of the merits of every question. Besides all of this, he was a member of the committee on legal affairs, which had 169 matters referred to it, and later on, in addition to this, was forced to take over some of the work of the committee on the liquor law.

Believing that the sentiment of Medford is decidedly favorable to temperance legislation, Rep. Haines has consistently advocated all temperance measures and this year led the fight to prevent the repeal of the bar and bottle act.

His splendid energy and ability were recognized by the speaker of the house when he appointed him a member of the committee to investigate tuberculosis conditions in the commonwealth. This work is considered to be of the greatest importance and the medical world is looking forward to the report of the committee with expectation of great and good results. This committee will report its findings to the legislature of 1914, and it would be a blow to the commonwealth if the Medford



legislator should not be returned to take part in the discussions of this most important subject.

He is a resourceful, experienced legislator and will be able to accomplish great results for his district and his record is one of which the citizens of Medford might well be proud.

Rep. Haines was born in Boston on Nov. 25, 1876. He was educated in the New Bedford public schools, Brown university and Boston university law school, and is a lawyer by profession. He is a member of the South Medford Republican club, the Lincoln club, Middlesex Republican club, Medford club and the Medford Yacht club, and also belongs to the Elks, Knights of Pythias, Red Men, Sons of St. George, the Masons, and the Medford board of trade.

Edward M. Hall.

In his two years as a legislator, Rep. Edward M. Hall, the young democratic member from



Fittsfield, representing the 5th Berkshire district, has established a reputation which should insure his re-election just so long as he cares to continue to serve his constituents.

No man in the legislature has worked harder for his section than has Rep. Hall and his earnestness and effort is shown in a number

of things that have become law as well as a number of measures that were prevented from becoming laws. Among the latter may be mentioned the bill which would practically prevent the shooting of deer in Massachusetts, a privilege for which southern Berkshire led the fight for years until, in 1910, it won. Mr. Hall's work against the proposition to go back to the old conditions had much to do with retaining for the hunters of the four western counties a few weeks of sport annually and for the farmers the opportunity to get a little fresh meat each year without paying tribute to the beef trust.

Rep. Hall was on the committee on fisheries and game this year and did good and consistent work on that body. He was born in Bennington, Vt., on Jan. 19, 1875, and graduated from the public schools of Hoosick Falls, N. Y. He is a bricklayer, mason and plasterer by trade and is affiliated with the Elks, Knights of Columbus, the Father Mathew Temperance society and is president of the Berkshire Gun club. He is also secretary of the democratic city committee of Pittsfield.

Leonard F. Hardy.

Members of the legislature who mention the name of Rep. Leonard F. Hardy of Huntington instinctively think of the western Massachusetts trolleys bill, because of all the men who have been identified with this important measure during the last three years, the Huntington man stands first and foremost. Since his second term he has been house chairman of the committee on street railways.

Rep. Hardy came to Beacon hill four years ago from a district where the old "rotation" system ranked next to the ten commandments.

For three successive years Rep. Hardy has been sent back by this same district to fight the battles of the hill towns of western Massachusetts for development of the trolleys systems and this fact of itself is the most eloquent commentary that can possibly be introduced upon the character of his service. Last year he received the unanimous vote of his district.

The fight of the residents in the isolated districts of Massachusetts removed miles from transportation facilities of any sort, is not a



fad with the Huntington man. Many of the towns in his district are towns that the trolleys bill is designed to help. With his knowledge of conditions as they are, with an enormous capacity for continuous and arduous labor, with a world of patience and with a reputation for plain, square dealing and honest sincerity, Rep. Hardy of Huntington has made an ideal champion for the cause that he espoused.

He fought every minute of his time almost for the development of transportation in the western counties and to his efforts alone is due the fact that the trolley merger, carrying a $5,000,000 contingent rider for trolley extension among the hill towns, became a law this year. He was the hill town champion from the beginning and long before he had finished he had aroused legislators all over the state to the necessity of affording relief to the people of those isolated sections of Massachusetts.

Upon all the important matters that have come before his committee Rep. Hardy has directed a conscientious and painstaking scrutiny that has given his committee a standing in the lower branch seldom enjoyed by any legislative committee.

In his work upon the trolley bill he has united his own personal desire to do something for the hill towns of his section of the state with an unalterable determination to see that the interests of the remainder of the state are properly safeguarded.

Rep. Hardy was born in Weedsport, N. Y., in 1874, and attended the public schools and a military academy in New York state. For several years he has been engaged in the practice of law in Huntington and in Springfield. He has held also many town offices.

Last year when the legislature prorogued he was appointed house chairman of a recess committee to study the trolley transportation problems and he gave to the work of this committee the same conscientious effort that he has given to all the legislative matters that have come to his hand. Much of the credit for the excellent report made by this committee belongs to the house chairman of the recess committee.

Edward F. Harrington.

A tower of strength to the interests of Fall River and its laboring thousands in the last legislature, was Rep. Edward F. Harrington, the able young democrat, who has represented the 10th Bristol district in the lower legisla-



tive branch for the last five years. His long experience in legislative work enabled him to accomplish many things for the people whom he represents.

Rep. Harrington has a remarkable record for faithful and honest service to his constituents and to the commonwealth—no one who has served in the legislature in that time can even approach it. He has been recorded on practically every important measure that has come before the legislature during all those years, and, where the interests of Fall River have been concerned he has been right out on the line every time fighting for the whole city or for those of her citizens who wished or needed legislation. Rep. Harrington is a democrat, but when Fall River's interests were at stake he was a citizen and a good one.

When the mill owners attempted this year to amend the anti-suction shuttle law, Rep. Harrington opposed them to the last limit and took charge of the contest for the retention of the present law, which he was largely instrumental in having enacted. It was due almost wholly to his efforts that the bill to amend the law was defeated. One of the best fights made during the session was made by Rep. Harrington for a bill providing that compensation for workmen injured in the course of their employment, under the workmen's compensation act, shall begin from the day of injury. He succeeded in getting the bill through the house, but the measure was buried in the senate. He made a hard fight to secure a normal school for Fall River and finally managed to get through a resolve caling for an investigation into the matter of a general distribution of normal schools. He was an important factor in securing the passage of the $5,000,000 harbor development bill, under which the Fall River waterfront is to be made available to shipping and the city itself given an opportunity to attain that commercial position to which its location and its industry entitle it. He also helped to get through a bill for the floating of a large municipal loan for the construction of sewer in his city, and he worked hard for the bill to exempt Fall River from paying $200,000 for the reconstruction of the Slade's Ferry bridge.

Mr. Harrington was at all times a sturdy friend of labor and a loyal democrat. He voted for all the popular, progressive measures, such as the initiative and referendum and the public opinion bill.

He was born in Fall River on Aug. 10, 1878, and was graduated from a private school, entering the grocery business immediately afterward. He is a member of the Sacred Heart Christian Doctrine society, the Clover club, and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. He served six years on the Fall River board of aldermen before coming to Beacon hill, and one year in the common council. During the session just closed he was on the committee on mercantile affairs.

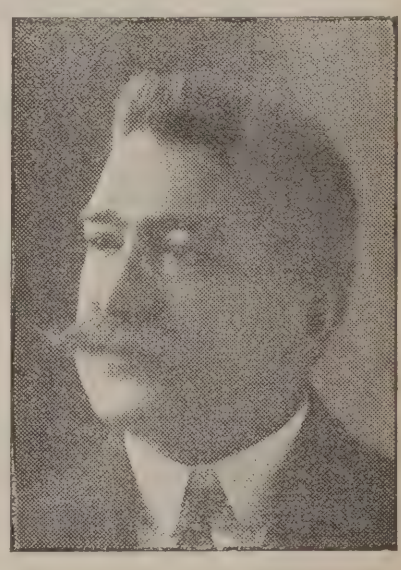
Stephen H. Harrington.

Rep. Stephen H. Harrington, a democrat, of Cambridge, who served his first year in the house of 1913 from the 2d Middlesex district, amply justified the confidence of his people by his excellent record. He was on the job every minute and he was looking after the interests of his coonstituents all the time he was on the hill.

The Cambridge solon attracted attention to himself early in the session in a ringing speech against the policy of the house in passing special pension bills for well-paid public employes, the expense of which must be borne by the man working for $15 a week or less, who already has enough on his hands. His speech was one of the most remarkable addresses of the sessio and awakened great interest in the subject. His protest aroused the governor and Speaker Cushing, both of whom later endorsed Rep. Harrington's attitude. Mr. Harrington contended that if the legislature was in favor of pensions, it should work out a comprehensive system to cover all who are deserving of it, in private as well as public employment, and including the aged and the dependent widows.

Speaker Cushing assigned the Cambridge man to the committee on state house, where he played a prominent part in the consideration of the plans for the building of additional wings to the capitol. A needed improvement which will save the state $60,000 annually in rentals now paid to outside building owners.

He was an active worker for the bill to



provide for a reapportionment of the expense of maintaining the bridge across the Charles river between Boston and Cambridge, to make all the cities and towns using the structure pay part of the expense of maintaining it. He also worked hard for the various other bills affecting the University city. Mr. Harrington also spoke and worked for the bill to increase the pay of the Cambridge school teachers that was referred to the city council of that city.

Mr. Harrington was born in Warner village, N. H., on Dec. 25, 1854, and was graduated from the public schools. He has had a varied business career, having been engaged in the furniture business for 25 years, and in the bookbinding, fruit and driving businesses. He is an Elk, a Knight of Columbus, an Eagle, and a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, I. N. F., A. O. U. W., and the I. S. C. He served on the Cambridge board of aldermen two years.

James L. Harrop.

One of the new men in the legislature of 1913 who made good was Rep. James L. Harrop of the 19th Worcester district, a republican whose grasp of legislative problems proved to

be of inestimable assistance to his colleagues. His influence in the early part of the session was, of course, no greater than that of any of other first-year men, but that was not true at the end, for the experienced legislators, who really shape the legislative policy, recognized in him a man of uncommonly good sense and a remarkable spirit of justice and fair play.

Rep. Harrop took an active part in all the Worcester legislation, particularly that relating to Lake Quinsigamond and the creation of a state park at that popular resort. On the bill to permit the Worcester Art Museum to hold more property he was a factor, as he was also on the bill to permit the city to incur debt for the purpose of extending and improving its water supply. He also worked hard for the measure authorizing the Worcester board of trade to change its name to the chamber of commerce and to hold property to the extent of $1,000,000.

Rep. Harrop also was one of those who urged caution in the matter of amending the city charter, and partly as a result of his endeavor the measure was referred to the next legislature. He served on the committee on insurance and in that position was called upon to decide some of the most important questions



before the legislature of this year. One of them was an attempt of the big insurance interests to so restrict what has been termed "reciprocal insurance," but which is in reality nothing more than the right of big department stores and factories to band together for the purpose of insuring themselves. The matter was eventually killed in the senate but it required a big fight to accomplish it. This was only one instance of Rep. Harrop's work, but he was in the midst of most of the im-

George F. Hart.

One of the strong men in the Worcester county delegation of 1913, and one who gave promise of becoming a power in the house if he is returned, was Rep. George F. Hart of Webster, a republican.

Rep. Hart early in the session showed that he is of the conservative type, although when the votes were taken on the different measures for the state's social welfare, he demonstrated that he was progressive—to a greater and more valuable degree even than those who had made progress a slogan and a political fetish. He was progressive honestly, while some of the labelled progressives gave every evidence of being so for political effect quite as much as from conscience. No man in the legislature fought harder or more intelligently for the farmers than Rep. Hart did when the milk question was up for settlement. He opposed the so-called Ellis bill from the beginning of the session and he favored the Meaney milk-labelling measure, which would have compelled out-of-state producers to put notice of that fact on their receptaces sold in Massachusetts.

The Webster legislator was assigned by Speaker Cushing to a place on the committee on public health, and there he had a number of important matters to determine. Among those of general interest was the measure for the reorganization of the state board of health, and against this Rep. Hart, with all the other against this Rep. Hart, with all the other medical members of the committee, stood firmly. Another was for a study of the tuberculosis situation in Massachusetts and Rep. Hart favored this, although he, with the other members of the body, believed that the legislature should be possessed of more and better information on the subject before it began the task of drafting laws. Rep. Hart was active in all the pure food legislation, every bill for which came from his committee.

He was born in Webster on Nov. 9, 1859, and attended the public schools there as a preliminary to entering Nichols academy and the University of Vermont Medical school. He is a 32d degree Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias



and the Massachusetts Medical society and is vice-president of the Webster Co-operative bank. He has been a selectman of Webster for three years and a member of that town's health board for 14 years.

Edward R. Hathaway.

There are many things which improve steadily with age and some that improve to even a greater degree with experience and with legislators both are valuable. That is one reason why Rep. Edward R. Hathaway of New Bedford, who was completing his fifth term in the house of 1913, was looked upon as one of the strong republicans of that body and why he should make a strong candidate for mayor of New Bedford a few months hence, he being an announced candidate.

He was on the firing line every minute of the time and when he was not engaged with



his committees—federal relations, of which he was chairman, and street railways—he was working for the New Bedford bills. Among the latter was one to permit the city to incur debt for sewers and another for the widening of Purchase street. The measure to authorize New Bedford to supply Freetown with water was another that enlisted his attention, while the appropriation for paying the debt and providing machinery for the textile school was one for which he worked hard.

The demand for a normal school in New Bedford, or so situated between that city and Fall River as to be available to students from either place, was another bit of legislation in which Rep. Hathaway was deeply interested.

As chairman of the committee on federal relations he was enabled to put Gov. Foss and the democracy in a bad hole on the tariff legislation. The governor's message of the tariff was submitted to his committee, with the result that a strong memorial to congress was drafted imploring that body not to injure the textile industry of the nation by any drastic tariff changes and setting forth the needs of that important manufacturing industry. It went to congress as the voice of the Massachusetts legislature.

Rep. Hathaway was born in New Bedford on Jan. 29, 1874, and is in the clothing business in that city. He is a member of the Dartmouth club and of the Elks. He served in the school committee there for two years before coming to Beacon hill.

George H. W. Hayes.

Gov. Foss made George A. Schofield a judge and put him on the Ipswich bench and then ancient "Agawam" sent Judge George H. W. Hayes from Judge Sayward's court to the



seat in the legislature once warmed by Judge Schofield.

In this game of "box and cox" old Ipswich has certainly been in nowise the loser. Rep. Hayes is a Georgetown boy by birth, but was early attracted to the birth place of judges and jurists in the vale of "Agawam." He has been a practising lawyer in Ipswich since his graduation from the Boston University Law School in 1896 and has held a number of town offices besides being town counsel. For eight years he has been on the school-board and its chairman for the past three, and a member of the municipal light and water commission.

On coming to the legislature last January he took up the fight of the valley towns to save their beautiful river from the rapacity of Salem, Beverly, Danvers and Peabody, where his immediate predecessor Sen. C. Augustus Norwood of Hamilton had left it, and by shrewdness and diplomacy obtained the very best settlement possible for Ipswich and her sister townships in the final adjustment for the protracted water controversy between Salem and Beverly, under this enactment 20,000,000 gallons per day must be permitted to flow down the river and the cities can pump only when the flowage is in excess of that.

In the original proposition and petition the daily flow was to be but half of that, or 10,000,000 gallons, which lengthened the pumping season materially and would have jeopardized Ipswich's rights in the flowage.

The Ipswich member was assigned by Speaker Cushing to the committee on legal affairs, a committee that proved to be one of the busiest of the season. It disposed of nearly 200 matters of its own and 10 more measures from the committee on liquor law. In the control and supervision of small loans, assignment of wages, the decrease of drunkenness Judge Hayes' experience and good judgment was of great value on all of the measures concerning these subjects. He also put in good work on motor boat muffling bill leading the fights against the passage of the bill which would have seriously affected the use of motor boats by fishermen, on the clam bill which would have placed control of flats with the state commission to be leased to private individuals

and next year will be equipped to do still more.

Martin Hays.

Rep. Martin Hays of Brighton has supported the initiative and referendum every time it has come up in the house, although thereby parting company with the republican legislative leaders. Yet last summer, prior to the primaries, the republican party leaders signed an endorsement of Rep. Hays which was one of the most striking ever given to any republican in the state. The paper was signed by Speaker Cushing and by the chairmen of the most important committees, including the conservatives and even the reactionaries. Rep. Hays was declared to have been one of the



most valuable members of the legislature because of his ability, faithfulness, and industry, and he was in fact pronounced the best equipped in his district to represent the party another year.

This furnishes an illustration of the fact that Martin Hays is a young man of unusual force and ability, versatile, energetic, industrious. He is one of the best known residents of Brighton, although he is a New Yorker by birth, and he is continually in demand for public addresses before all sorts of organizations, churches of widely different denomination, etc.

In the house of 1913 he was appointed on the new committee on municipal finance, and on public lighting. He thus had a hand in putting through some of the most important legislation of the year, for 16 bills were reported from the first-named committee, revolutionizing the old system by which many cites and towns in the old Bay State were allowing their debts to pile up.

Rep. Hays is always on the alert to carry out the wishes of his constituents. On all bills affecting Brighton Rep. Hays was a factor as his colleagues soon learned. Gov. Foss bestowed on him the quill with which was signed the bill providng for the $40,000 improvement of the Charles river in his district.

Because some of his constituents are not satisfied with the present telephone regime, Rep. Hays early in the session introduced an order providing for an investigation by a special committee, to report by May 1 on rates and service. The rules committee of the house reported against this, but the power of the persouality of Rep. Hays was never more forcibly shown than when he succeeded in tipping over the report of the "speaker's cabinet" and securing the adoption of the order. The order went to the senate, where it too laid on the table until it was too weak to pass. Then Hays introduced an order for an investigation by a recess committee, but again the senate was too powerful. He started the ice trust investigation with a house order to look into the Brighton situation. As a result the attorney general was turned loose and he is at work yet.

Rep. Hays was one of the best debaters in the house, and those who sought to fence with him soon found themselves worsted and he took on all comers without fear or favor.

Michael A. Henebery.

One whom all his associates, however affiliated, like to meet, and whom all respect is Rep. Michael A. Henebery of Worcester, who when he came to the house in 1910 took up the cudgels laid down by Hugh O'Rourke of the same city in the cause of the worker. This session Henebery saw the laurel of victory light upon one of his hardest-fought measures almost from the moment he took his seat and that was the bill to give the trolley men their day of nine hours in eleven. For the first time the committee on street railways was completely bowled over. It certainly was a great day for Michael A. Henebry, when he saw that bill sent to the governor. He served upon street railways himself and was one of the seven dissenters to the report of the bill which the house turned down.

He has been the labor leader of the house this session. Naturally he stood with the child labor bill, for the eight hour day for all public employes, to extend the powers of the state board of arbitration, for further investigation of industrial difficulties, and for peaceful settlement of industrial disputes—"peaceful persuasion."

As of old he was with the bill for equipping cars with lifting jacks and there again won another victory, for the bill finally went to the governor, and is now law, after years of battling. He also fought for the other act approved by the governor requiring safety devices to be carried on street railway cars.

On the Worcester bills, Rep. Henebery was instrumental in getting through the bill that Worcester might grant aid in support of the children of Mark Daley, the bills for the Worcester playgrounds, for the taking of land for the widening of Madison street, and for waiting stations in the public streets of Worcester, as well as the bill to permit the Worcester Art Museum to hold more property, for the new Worcester water loan, for the taking of



land by the city of Worcester in Washington square. He also introduced the bill to make the general law relating to the granting of liquor licenses apply to his own city.

Mr. Henebery is a forceful speaker, tactful in debate and possessed of a personal magnetism that wins votes, while no man in the house counts more friends on both sides of the political fence. He is a Worcester boy by birth, is in his 36th year, was graduated from the Boston Young Men's Christian association evening law school, and is a practicing lawyer. He was superintendent of railroad construction for six years. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Royal Arcanum, Fulton club, City Employes' Union, and was connected with the Worcester board of health for seven years before coming to the legislature, where he has just rounded out his fourth year.

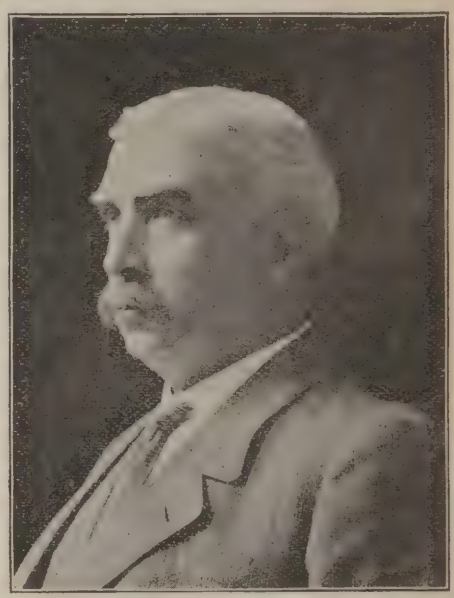
Rep. Ira G. Hersey.

One of the strong men of the house during the session just closed, a veritable sheet anchor for the presiding officers against ultra radical legislation, or a stampede of the lower branch against the dictates of prudence and wise discretion, has been Rep. Ira G. Hersey of Hingham. He was a valued member of the committee on ways and means all through the session, especially on the railroad commission bill, which ways and means almost literally made over for the committee on railroads.

Mr. Hersey is a contractor and builder and when it came to the cutting down of the immense appropriation of a couple of millions for public institutions, mainly new buildings and equipment, to the $1,335,000 finally allowed, he demonstrated that Speaker Cushing had chosen wisely when he was picked for a place on ways and means.

The bills to raise salaries, to increase pensions, to enlarge the state house, to spend a million dollars a year on outside harbors, and to increase expenditures, in fact, all round the circle put an unusually heavy burden on ways and means this year, and that the state tax is not larger than it happened to be is in no small measure due to the efforts of Rep. Hersey.

Rep. Hersey as a member of the ways and means committee last year was a tower of strength in the closing days of the session of 1912 for the bill to separate defective delinquents in our penal institutions and this year he has been gratified by the fruition of his work in making that legislation an accomplished fact. He was a very valuable aide in the last hours of the session this year in saving to Plym-



outh after the defeat of the $5,000,000 waterways development bill in the senate the $83,500 she asked for to cover the appropriation made by congress in the federal river and harbor bill for the improvement of the oldest part of the Old Colony.

Rep. Hersey has completed two years service for his district, the 3d Plymouth district. In the two years he has served his value to Massachusetts as well as to his own particular district has been so markedly developed that those of his associates who hope to return next year look confidently forward to seeing him in his old seat.

Rep. Hersey stands high in masonary, is president of the Mechanics' Charitable association and an Odd Fellow. He lives in Hingham, where he was born and from whose schools he was graduated.

Francis M. Hill.

First year, constitutional amendments; second year, legal affairs; third year judiciary—



these are sequences in committee assignments indicating the reputation for knowledge of the law which has been won by Rep. Francis M. Hill of Lynn whose ward is in the 13th Essex district.

In each term Rep. Hill has furthered in every possible way the waterfront aspirations of Lynn and her citizens. Early in the present year he urged co-operation of the federal authorities with the commonwealth in the improvement of the Saugus river by deepening the channel, and enlisted the aid of the state harbor and land commission for the project.

Mr. Hill was born in Boston on Feb. 28, 1882. He has lived in Lynn since boyhood, however, and was graduated from the Lynn Classical High School, M. I. T. and Boston University Law School, class of '05.

Rep. Timothy J. Horan.

Among the energetic young democrats of the house of 1913 has been Rep. Timothy J. Horan of Cambridge, who after five years continuous service in the common council of that city, the last year as president of that body, was selected by his constituents of the third Middlesex district to represent them in the popular branch of the legislature. Rep. Horan is one of those active young men who did not propose that his light should be hidden under a bushel, and it has not been. Throughout the session he has been in the forefront of action on every measure of importance to his own people or to the social welfare of the state. No new member gave brighter promise.

Mr. Horan was placed by Speaker Cushing on the committee on election laws, a position for which he was well adapted from his thorough acquaintance with the field of politics. That committee had the codification of all the laws pertaining to elections and the task of bringing them into one concisely framed act of 134 printed pages. Rep. Horan it was who



insisted on as many progressive improvements as possible. He took a conscientious position on party enrollment and voted in favor of its abolishment and ordering the bill to a third reading. He voted to pass over the governor's veto the bill to change the time for cancellation of party enrollment from the 90 days hitherto required, to permit the voter to change his enrolment up to the day for filing nomination papers.

He was active on all legislation to benefit Cambridge; on the bill to provide for the expenses of the commissioner of public safety which was approved by the governor; to create the office of assistant city clerk of Cambridge; the bill in regard to signs over the public highways of Cambridge, and to encourage manufacturing in that city.

On the Cambridge school committee bill to provide for an increase in the amount that committee can raise on each $1000 of valuation, and that Cambridge pay a pension to the widow of J. F. Donovan, he also worked hard. Rep. Horan voted for the Morrill resolution memorializing congress to pass legislation for the public ownership of coal mines. Mr. Horan stood for the people and with organized labor on all bills for the improvement of conditions for those who toil with their hands. He also voted for the initiative and referendum and the public opinion bill. Rep. Horan is a native of Cambridge, and has just entered upon his 35th year. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, Foresters of America, and also of the North Cambridge Athletic club.

Rep. John B. Hull, Jr.

John B. Hull, Jr., of Great Barrington, distinguished himself during the session just closed on the arduous committee of ways and means, one of the hardest positions in which to break in a new member. That he was chosen to the committee second only in importance to the committee on judiciary was no small compliment; that it was well deserved Rep. Hull has abundantly proved by his record.

Those who came before the committee to obtain its "O. K." for appropriations soon found out that the young man representing the 8th Berkshire district was "from Missouri."

Rep. Hull took a very deep interest in the western trolleys merger, which meant a great deal for the people of Berkshire and the four western counties, to whose interests he was loyal and keenly alive. His vote was recorded against every hostile amendment to the bill, and in favor of its advancement on every stage to the final passing over the governor's veto, in which great victory Rep. Hull shared the general gratification of the western Massachusetts delegation.

He was active in the passage of the bill to increase the salary of the sheriff of Berkshire,



which bill was approved by the governor. For upwards of 30 years there had been no change in the sheriff's pay, although in almost every other county of the commonwealth that official had been recognized with the development of the county's business and remunerated accordingly.

Rep. Hull was also interested in the reincorporation of the Berkshire & Canaan street railway company. Coming from Cong. Treadway's old district, he naturally shared in his predecessor's inteerst in the protection of wild birds. He had his part in the passage of the fish and game commission bills, the codification of the fish and game laws, and the appointment of additional fish and game wardens. As a graduate of the Massachusetts Agricultural college class of 1891, Mr. Hull was naturally interested in every measure concerning that institution; in bounties for agricultural societies and in encouraging agricultural knowledge among children, all of which bills became law.

That the state tax was held to $8,000,000 is a marvel to those who have followed legislation under the dome and some credit is due to the committee on ways and means that it is no larger. John B. Hull, Jr.'s, return to the next general court is confidently looked for by all of his associates.

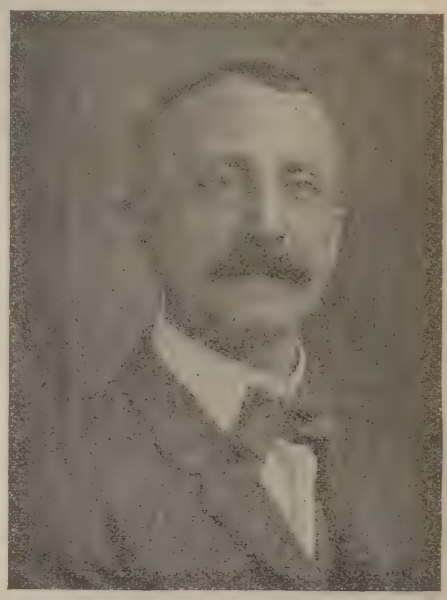
Frederick W. Hurlburt.

There is no more energetic member of the house than the representative from the 14th district, Rep. Frederick W. Hurlburt of Worcester. He has had to fight for his election in each of the three years he has served and he expects trouble when he starts his campaign this year. But he isn't afraid of a hard contest any more than he is afraid of hard work.

He has been a railroad man for 33 years, working his way up from a clerk to ticket agent and then to freight cashier for the Boston & Maine railroad. Railroading is a good school to train a man for hard work, and Fred Hurlburt has had his share of it. He was assigned to the committee on insurance in his first year and this year his familiarity with the complex questions which come before that committee led Speaker Cushing to make him chairman.

He served on the congressional redistricting committee two years ago and has also been on the committees on public service and constitutional amendments.

Rep. Hurlburt was born in Worcester on Oct. 4, 1859, and attended the public schools of that city. He entered the employ of the old Worcester & Nashua railroad, which was later taken over as a part of the Boston & Maine system. He is an active member of the Worcester County Republican club, and he has a large following in Ward 2, which has always



turned out strong whenever he was a candidate for public office. He is a member of the Odd Fellows.

James M. Hurley.

Rep. James M. Hurley of Marlboro won signal distinction in the house of 1913, as one of the leading exponents of the abolition of party enrolment as a prerequisite for voting at primaries and as an independent legislator. He played a prominent part in the discussions of the important measures of the past session and proved himself an orator of no mean ability. His popularity with his colleagues was attested by his success in securing the passage of several bills for the benefit of his community.

Rep. Hurley's big fight of the session was made to secure justice for his own city of Marlboro from the metropolitan water and



sewerage board, Marlboro voluntarily assumed a large indebtedness by removing its own sewerage beds and relinquishing title to its natural rights in its own drainage system for no other purpose than to assist Boston in securing a pure supply of drinking water. Developments after showed the metropolitan board was unfair and unjust and that in the town of Clinton they made a bargain in which they asked for none of the things Marlboro had given them. The measure had been killed in the senate when Rep. Hurley took it and he successfully fought Rep. Lomasney and the republican house leaders and had it substituted in the house.

Rep. Hurley introduced and was one of the principal advocates of legislation to establish

an old age pension system. He made a conspicuous fight for this measure and was recorded on every important measure during the session. He was an ardent exponent of the cause of the laboring classes and worked hard for the various bills to better the conditions under which the women and children, particularly, are obliged to toil in the various industries.

Rep. Hurley was born in Marlboro on Dec. 27, 1882, and was graduated from the public schools of that city. He is in the real estate and insurance business. Previously he had been a shoe worker for 12 years. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Ancient Order of Foresters, Nebegonga Boat club and served this city in the common council in 1909 and 1910 and in the board of aldermen in 1911. He is a democrat.

Victor F. Jewett.

One of the most successful members of the Middlesex county delegation in the house of 1913 was Rep. Victor F. Jewett of Lowell, a young republican, serving his second term in the lower branch from the 17th Middlesex district.

Speaker Cushing assigned the Lowell member to two of the most important committees of the legislature, railroads and election laws,



an honor that is seldom imposed on a two-year member. The Lowell man made good, however, and if returned for another term will undoubtedly occupy a commanding position in the lower branch.

As a member of the railroad committee, Rep. Jewett stood firmly for stronger state control of railroads and other public service corporations and as one of the strongest supporters of the public service commission bill, which is now law and promises to accomplish wonders in straightening out the railroad tangle that has proved Massachusetts gravest legislation problem for some years.

Rep. Jewett's work throughout the year was of constructive character. He was a faithful attendant at committee meetings and hearings and at the house sessions. These commendable traits were rewarded by Speaker Cushing, who gave the Lowell man a place on the recess committee appointed to investigate the tuberculosis situation.

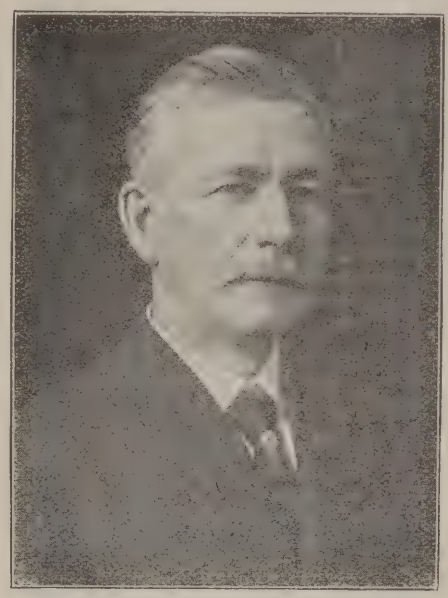
There were many important measures, particularly affecting the city of Lowell that came up during the past session and Rep. Jewett played a prominent part in the consideration of them all. He was instrumental in getting through the bill for the maintenance of the Lowell textile school and the bill to permit the city to lay water pipes in Chelmsford. He also made a hard fight to secure legislation to improve navigation in the Merrimac river. He was one of the hard workers for the $5,000,000 appropriation bill to develop inland waterways.

Rep. Jewett was born in Tyngsboro on Nov. 26, 1881, and graduated from the public schools, Hopkinson school in Boston and Harvard University in the class of 1905. He is a vinegar manufacturer, a member of the Harvard clubs of New York, Boston City club, Yorick club, Vesper country club, Benjamin Butler Veteran Firemen's association and Co. K, 6th Mass. Infantry. He served two years in the Lowell common council, 1909-1910 and was president of the body in the latter year. As a member of the house last year, he served on the committee on taxation.

Michael S. Keenan.

It was because Speaker Cushing recognized in Rep. Michael S. Keenan of Lynn, a republican and a hard-headed, sensible, conscientious legislator that he appointed him this year to the chairmanship of the committee on harbors and public lands. To make a man chairman of a committee on which he had never served was some distinction, but Rep. Keenan demonstrated that the judgment of the presiding speaker was sound.

There are no frills to Rep. Keenan. He is just a plain, every-day-sort of a man, but he



has a mind of his own and when he forms an opinion he isn't afraid to let others know where he stands.

It happened that one of the big measures before harbors and public lands was carrying on the work of improving Lynn harbor and what was accomplished this year may be credited almost entirely to the persuasive arguments of the chairman, who could explain the situation from first-hand knowledge. If Rep. Keenan could only remain long enough at the head of this committee it is safe to say that Lynn would have a harbor to match any on the Massachusetts coast.

Rep. Keenan it was who drafted the big inland water development bill, carrying an appropriation of $5,000,000, to be expended at the rate of $1,000,000 annually, and establishing a real development policy under which, in a few years, every harbor and waterway of importance in the state would have been converted into a highway of commerce that would restore much of the prosperity that Massachusetts has lost, besides tending to keep that which has not already gone west.

The latter country today is expending millions every year on its waterways. States have come to the aid of counties and the federal government is assisting both. The railroads, Rep. Keenan claimed, cannot today handle low-grade freights at a profit. This includes almost all raw material used in manufacture. It includes coal for fuel and lumber for building. It includes hundreds of thousands of tons of the freight Massachusetts needs and the development of the state's waterways is absolutely necessary before Massachusetts can compete successfully with the west and south.

The Panama Canal, Rep. Keenan pointed out, is changing trade routes even before it is opened. The tansition once the signal is given for traffic to pass through from the Atlantic to the Pacific will amount to a commercial revolution and the community which is not in a position to take advantage must suffer loss of trade, loss of industry and loss of prestige.

Hence the Keenan bill was the most important of all the measures before this legislature. Rep. Keenan passed it through the house, but it was killed in the senate by two votes. The two senators responsible will be lucky to get back—one of them didn't dare try. The measure will be passed next winter and its friends are hoping that Rep. Keenan will return to assist in its passage.

In addition to supervising the care of "tides," "foreshores" and all the other deep-water matters Rep. Keenan found time to give consideration to election laws as a member of that committee. While there was little new legislation in this line the present year the committee had the job of passing upon the codification and putting on whatever trimmings were necessary. It was one of the last measures passed but when it was done every member felt that it had not been slighted. It might be added that if the voters of Lynn know good service when they see it they will continue to send Mike Keenan to the house as long as he will consent to serve.

Michael Kelly.

The most beloved and lovable man in the legislature for the past three years has been Rep. Michael Kelly of Salem, representing the 19th Essex district, jocularly known as the "Noble Bloody Eighth."

A man with a high sense of honor in business as well as in politics, whose word is his bond, a friend who is true and always willing to lend a helping hand, "Uncle Mike," as he was popularly known to all on Beacon hill, had not an enemy under the gilded dome.

Rep. Kelly came to the house first in 1900, from what was then a republican district. He served two years at that time and in 1911 and he was returned, retaining his seat in the body since.

He was reappointed to the committee on counties this year and rendered faithful and conscientious service. With the interests of his own city naturally strongest at heart, he devoted his best efforts to the bills for the abolition of grade crossings signs and was the prime mover for the settlement of the water controversy. His work for that important



measure had much to do with the successful enactment of the measure that is now a law and which has saved the city from the tremendous expenditure required to enter the metropolitan system.

Rep. Kelly was at all times true to democratic principles, standing up consistently for all measures in the interests of more popular government, such as the initiative and referendum and the presidential preference primary act. He took particular interest in all humanitarian measures, like the bill to establish a pension system for widows with dependent children and the child labor legislation.

Before he came to the legislature, Rep. Kelly served his city on the board of overseers of the poor, the school committee and as a member of the board of aldermen. During his service in the house, he has been on the committees on banks and banking, election laws and counties. He was born in Ireland on June 17, 1840, and was graduated from the public schools of Salem aand Peabody. For 30 years he was in the morocco manufacturing business. He is an Elk and is prominent in many other social and fraternal organizations.

William W. Kennard.

Rep. William W. Kennard of Somerville, as chairman of the committee on election laws, had some of the biggest legislative problems of 1913 to handle. There was probably no more difficult task than that of grappling with woman suffrage. The republican state convention had adopted a plank in favor of submitting the question to the people. Conservative republicans interpreted this to mean the "straw vote bill," or "public opinion bill," as they termed the measure by which both men and women could express an opinion on woman suffrage at the next state election. But the republican state committee, although taking position on other matters before the legislature, refused to make any recommendation, or lay out any program on this until after the house had voted.

The suffragists vehemently opposed the bill,

demanding a constitutional amendment or nothing; so eventually Rep. Kennard's bill committee reported the straw vote bill adversely. Rep. Kennard himself opposed the suffrage amendment, because he could not conscientiously recommend it to the voters.

The codification of the election laws was another big matter before the committee. Another was the group of bills relating to corrupt practices. Two important bills reported by Chairman Kennard provided for the publication



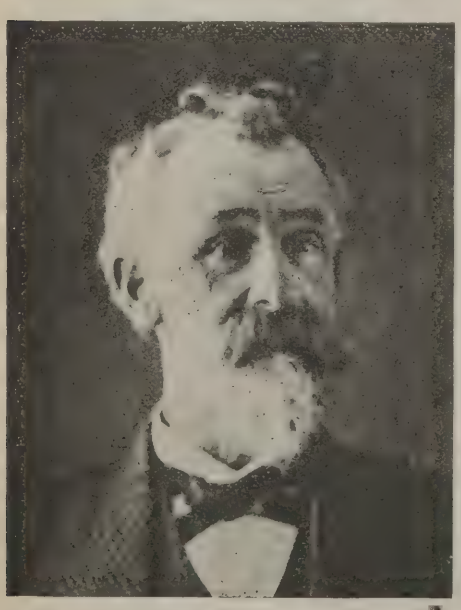
of returns of votes cast at primaries, and that acceptance of nominations may be filed at any time up to the last hour for filing papers. These were much needed amendments to the law.

Rep. Kennard looked after Somerville, and all the needs of his city very sharply, and was a very busy man, what with his additional duties as a member of the committee on water supply. He was a model for attendance on the house, missing but few roll-calls during the session.

William W. Kennard was born in Somerville, Sept 3, 1874, and graduated from the public schools and from Harvard college (1897), and Harvard law school (1900). He is an attorney in active practice. He belongs to the Masons and other fraternal and social organizations. In the house of 1912 he was a member of the committee on cities.

Louis LaCroix.

Louis LaCroix of Millis, republican representative from the 11th Norfolk district, which comprises six of the thriving towns in the



section of Norfolk county adjacent to his home municipality, has been an active member of the committee on towns in the legislature of 1913, as well as a careful guardian of the interests of each town in his especial group.

His long experience as town clerk, which position he has held for 28 years in Millis, also as assessor for 10 years, library trustee for 25 years and selectman for five years, has given him an insight into town affairs that few men possess, and enabled him to take a judicial and unbiased view of each situation that required to be thus considered.

Rep. LaCroix is a native of Medway, and was born Sept. 8, 1851. He was educated at Worcester academy. His business is that of a farmer and milk producer, and he is a member of the grange and of the Masonic order.

Charles S. Lawler.

A young Boston democrat who made a commendable record in the house of 1913 as a first year member was Rep. Charles S. Lawler of the 24th Suffolk district.

He was appointed by Speaker Cushing to the important committee on education and was honored by his associates on the committee with the clerkship, a position to which attaches a great deal of responsibility as well as one which requires a lot of work. The manner in which Mr. Lawler performed his duties in this respect won for him the praise of all of his colleagues. He was placed in charge of a number of important committee reports and successfully defended the matters placed in his keeping on the floor of the house. He was one of the leaders in the fight for the bill providing for free luncheons for school children.

Rep. Lawler was one of the most active workers for the bill providing for an extension of the Dorchester subway from Andrew square via Dorchester avenue. This matter finally went over to the next general court. He also made a spirited fight to secure an appropriation to enable the immediate completion of the boulevard from Columbia road through Dorchester to be joined with the Quincy boulevard. He introdlced a bill to give Boston policemen one day off in eight, instead of one



in fifteen as at present, and this matter was referred to the next legislature. He supported all progressive legislation and was a hard worker for matters in the interests of the laboring classes.

Rep. Lawler was born in Boston on Sept. 17, 1879, and attended the public schools of that city. He is a printer by trade and is connected with the Boston Journal, but formerly was a foreman at the city printing plant. He is a member of the A. O. H., Heptasophs and the M. C. O. F. He has served on Ward 24 democratic committee for four years.

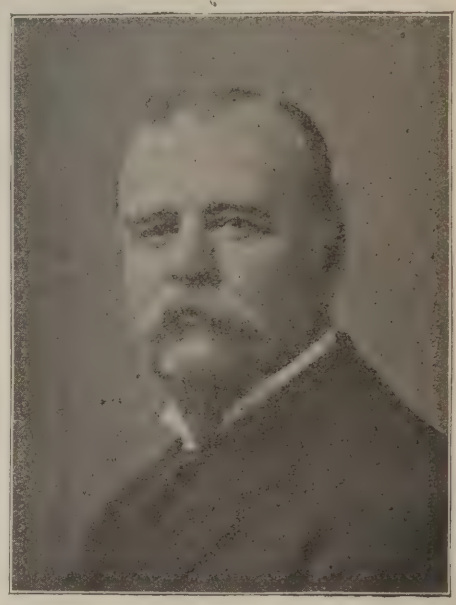
Francis X. LeBoeuf.

Francis X. LeBoeuf of Fall River, one of the men who could be depended upon to attend faithfully to the business of the house of representatives, in which he served his second term this year, took especial interest in his committee's work, because his previous experience as patrolman and inspector on the Fall River police force had given him peculiar adaptability for just such duties as fell to the lot of the public institutions committee.

Its members have faithfully inspected public institutions that desired increased appropriations, giving due consideration to many needed improvements, making inquiries as to economies of administration and the best way to enable commendable purposes of the various managements to be carried out.

Much attention has been paid by Mr. LeBoeuf, in all the consideration that he has given these matters, to the humanitarian features involved. While it has not been possible to grant all the money asked for on behalf of many of the state institutions, he has favored, as far as the state finances would permit, those projects which were designed to ameliorate the condition of the inmates or improve living quarters of nurses and attendants.

Demands upon the commonwealth for extensions and remodeling and refurnishing, as well as for new buildings, call for wise expenditures of many hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, and Rep. LeBoeuf is a discriminating legislator when these are under



discussion, endeavoring to equitably conserve the interests both of the state and of the beneficiaries.

He also worked hard to bring about a settlement of the Quequechan controversy in Fall River, was a strong advocate of the big harbor development bill and fought every step of the way for the Bedford Durpee Textile School appropriations.

Mr. LeBoeuf was born at St. Ours, P. Q., April 21, 1853, and was educated there in Dajanais Academy. He was connected with the Fall River police force 13 years, and served in the common council for two years.

Joseph Leonard.

Even before the last legislative session came to a close, a boom of considerable proportions was already in circulation in the 4th Suffolk senatorial district for Rep. Joseph Leonard, who has represented Ward 9, Boston, in the house for four years, for the democratic senatorial nomination which, in that district, is equivalent to an election. Despite the pleadings of his many friends, however, Rep. Leon-



ard persistently refused to become a candidate, taking the ground that Sen. Joyce was entitled to a second term if he desired it.

This year Rep. Leonard was reappointed to the committee on insurance, where, because

This year he was reappointed to the important committee on insurance, where, because of his practical knowledge of insurance matters, acquired in the business, he rendered

valuable service. He was a sturdy supporter of the principle of home rule and advocated all measures in the interests of the people.

Rep. Leonard was born in Boston on Oct. 16, 1878, and was graduated from the public schools of that city. He is at present engaged in the life insurance business. He was a member of the old Boston common council in 1907 and served in the house in 1909, 1911 and 1912.

William J. Leslie.

In his second year in the house Rep. William J. Leslie of Quincy was given well-deserved promotion by Speaker Cushing, having been selected as chairman of the committee on military affairs. In addition he was placed on the committee on election laws.

Chairman Leslie reported a resolve for the appropriate observance, by the commonwealth, of the 50th anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg, and got through a suitable appropriation for the expenses of the old soldiers in visiting the scene where thy jeopardized their lives for their country. Among other bills reported by the committee and put on the statute book was one to permit the use of armories to youths under 18 under certain conditions, and an important measure relative to the instruction of men and officers.

Rep. Leslie achieved fame during the year by carrying through both branches the bill to permit a preference of five percent in civil service examinations, to Spanish war veterans. With any other governor the bill would probably have escaped a veto, for public sentiment is growing stronger every year in favor of it, especially as age and death decimate the ranks of the veterans.

Rep. Leslie's most notable achievement,



however, was in securing the enactment of a law to compel the inspection and supervision of compressed air tanks by the state police. Heretofore these tanks, tested to a limited number of pounds pressure for steam, were loaded, when worn out and discarded as steam boilers, with a compressed air pressure hundreds of pounds greater than they were built to withstand when new. The measure excited great attention throughout the United States and called attention to a condition that had been overlooked in nearly every state and which the experts declared was a menace to thousands of lives daily in Massachusetts.

Rep. Leslie was always on the alert in regard to matters pertaining to his city, and after the suspension of Sen. McDevitt redoubled and extended his endeavors to look after matters petitioned for by the entire senatorial as well as representative district.

In the U. S. senatorial contest Rep. Leslie was honored by being chosen one of the secretaries of the republican caucus.

Rep. Leslie is one of the ablest legislators the city of Quincy has ever sent to the legislature.

George W. Libbey.

With Boston serving as the "horrible example" it is pretty difficult nowadays to persuade any of the cities or towns in the metropolitan district to agree to the building of an elevated structure and this year Malden and Everett followed Cambridge in demanding a subway or nothing. Therein the citizens of those adjoining cities may be said to have displayed great wisdom.

They were fortunate in having on the committee on metropolitan affairs Rep. George W. Libbey of Melrose, whose close touch with the situation enabled him to sense the sentiment early in the agitation and whose efforts from the first were directed to securing the bill for a subway to relieve the congestion on the Boston Elevated system.

Rep. Libbey also led the debate against the bill which provided that when a permit to a gas company to extend its mains in and through a city or town of commonwealth was refused by the city government or the select-



men of the town, such a permit could be granted by the state gas and electric light commission. He claimed that this was a blow against local government and should not be enacted. The measure was overwhelmingly defeated.

Rep. Libbey was also active and spoke several times in the house in favor of the teachers' pension bill, which was enacted into law. He also advocated many other progressive republican measures during the session.

He was constant in his attendance as a member of the important committee on metropolitan affairs, and from his previous year's service in this body had become thoroughly familiar with the different bills which came before it for consideration. Should the present house chairman of this committee decide not to return to the legislature. Mr. Libbey will be the ranking republican member with the practical certainty of being chairman in 1914.

Rep. Libbey has the distinction of having served in the legislatures of two states as he sat in the New Hampshire house of representatives. So that, while only a second-year man in the Massachusetts general court, he may be said to know the whys and wherefores of legislation, as what a New Hampshire legislator doesn't know about legislating isn't worth mentioning.

Mr. Libbey was a hard worker for all Melrose matters, but his greatest endeavors were directed to securing legislation for the improvement of Spot Pond brook and for a parkway from Bellevue avenue, Melrose, to Lynn Woods. Plans for both will be reported to the next legislature and if Mr. Libbey should be the chairman of metropolitan affairs as now seems likely, he will be in a position to secure their enactment.

Mr. Libbey should be returned to the legislature to complete these important matters.

Martin M. Lomasney.

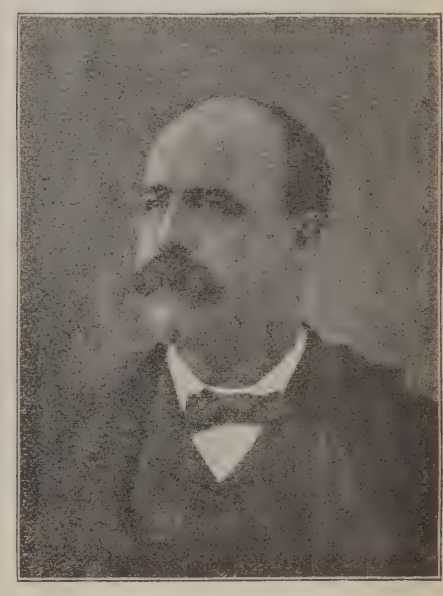
Although one of the older members of the house, and, in point of service, well up in the senior class, Rep. Martin M. Lomasney of Boston can lead any of the youngsters a merry chase when it comes to real hustle. In the first place he knows the game of politics as does no member of the legislature. He got his training down in old Ward 8, when politics was played in Boston by some of the past masters, and Martin, taking his share of defeats along with the winnings, soon took his place among the best of them.

He first came to the legislature 17 years ago, serving two years in the senate, but like many another politician found the atmosphere of the house much more congenial. He has just finished his ninth term in the lower branch and will continue to stay there just as long as he desires, which many hope will be as long as he is able to climb up the back side of Beacon hill. For Martin Lomasney loves the game of politics for the enjoyment he gets out of being in the turmoil and strife, but singularly enough he cares nothing for political honors. Nowadays he is heard on the floor much less frequently than he was a few years ago, and he never makes long speeches. He can say more in a few words and speak those words quicker than any other member of the legislature.

No man has more bitter enemies, and, conversely, no man has more loyal friends than he. He can make a lot of trouble when he starts after a fellow member, and, on the other hand, he can accomplish more for a friend when he feels so inclined than can any man of either party.

He is the best informed man in the house or senate on either general topics, or on Boston affairs, the latter accomplishment making him a most valuable member of the committee on metropolitan affairs. This year he took a prominent part in the fight over the amendment to classify property for taxation purposes, defeating that scheme for making intangible personal property either non-taxable, or so lightly taxed that the householder would be obliged to shoulder an even greater amount of the rich man's excise burden than he is now called upon to do, and Rep. Lomasney pointed out to the house members that he already shoulders enough of it.

Rep. Lomasney's hand could also be seen in almost all the big legislation of the session, although he seldom meddled with the smaller measures unless they directly affected Boston. He is one of the strongest home-rule members of the legislature, and he carries this principle into his whole career. When he takes part at all in the special bills for various localities it is generally in favor of the measure, it being part of his creed that the towns and cities of the state know their own business, have



their own problems and understand their own resources. He therefore never mixes in except to help out, unless the promoters of the scheme expect Boston to contribute in some way. Then he is the most relentless opponent that the legislature can produce.

Martin Lomasney was born in Boston on Dec. 3, 1859, and his education stopped with the public schools. He deals in real estate when he is not engaged in politics, and he owns many valuable parcels of property in various parts of the city. He belongs to no organizations save the Hendricks club, of which he was one of the founders and which he has made the democratic ward organization. He is a keen student of finance, which has given him great influence on the ways and means committee.

He has been the democratic candidate for speaker for the last three years.

William J. Look.

Rep. William J. Look of Tisbury, the republican member from the 1st Dukes dist., was promoted during the last session to the chairmanship of the important committee on labor and was also assigned to the committee on fisheries and game.

The former position was one of great responsibility and particularly so this year because of the critical condition existing between capital and labor and because of precarious industrial conditions. Therefore it can be seen that the chairmanship of the committee o nlabor required a man of sound business judgment, one who could size up a situation from every angle and reach a conclusion just to both sides and yet constructive in its effect on industry. From a political standpoint, the republican

party needed a man at the head of the committee who would see to it that the party would no longer incur the hostility of labor by any unfair action in the matter of legislation.

That the Tisbury legislator made good in all these respects is attested by the fact that no cries of unfairness arose from either capital orlabor during the past session over the tal or labor during the past session over the committee and its work were completely satisfactory to all sides. One meritorious measure in particular that the committee, under the leadership of Rep. Look, got on the statute books was an amendment providing that women and children who work in several establishments shall not be obliged to labor for more than 54 hours altogether in any one week.

Although there was plenty of work for Rep. Look on the committee mentioned, he also found time to follow carefully all matters affecting the interests of his district and of Dukes county. He was progressive in his stand on the big matters of general legislation. He fought hard for the $5,000,000 bill for the improvement of rivers and harbors.

Rep. Look was born in Tisbury on June 20, 1867, and attended the public schools. He is a member of the A. F. A. M. and has been master of Martha's Vineyard lodge for four years and district grand master of the 27th Masonic district for two years. He has served on the republican town committee for 15 years and has been selectman, assessor and overseer of the poor and county commissioner. He has been chairman of the board of selectmen, assessors and overseers of the poor for



the last 10 years. He was prominently mentioned for the senate toward the close of the session, but voluntarily retired from the contest.

Frederick H. Lucke.

A representative of senatorial size is the comment that has frequently been made in regard to Rep. Fred H. Lucke and his work in the house session just closed. A ready mixer and a careful analyst of proposed legislation he had been sanely progressive on every measure submitted to him, whether in committee or on the floor of the lower branch.

Rep. Lucke had a training of five years in elementary legislative experience in the Worcester common council for three, and the board of aldermen for two years before coming to the legislature. He finished his first session as one of the reliable and strong men of the house.

His committee was mercantile affairs and on all of the many bills submitted to the body he was called upon to apply his business training and native shrewdness. He worked for and materially assisted the putting through of the bill to change the Worcester board of trade to the chamber of commerce with the right to hold $1,000,000 worth of real and personal property. He also was instrumental in obtaining the enactment of the bill to enable the Worcester Art Museum to increase its holding of property. He also did his share for the act which Worcester obtained to create the additional water loan to increase and extend its water supply. He was a worker for the Lake Quinsigamond bridge act that was finally approved and he did a considerable share in fixing up the disposal of the sewerage of the Worcester hospital which held up the resolve for repairs of state institutions until the very last enacted bill of the session.

Rep. Lucke took a great interest in the act which the governor signed for providing play grounds in Worcester as he did also in the Washington square improvement by the act authorizing the taking of land, which Gov. Foss. signed and in the act for the widening of Madison street on the bills for waiting stations in the public streets of Worcester and for police control of Lake Quinsigamond, the latter a much needed protection. He was a tireless worker.

There are other matters from Worcester referred to the next general court on which



Rep. Lucke's vote will be needed. He succeeded Sen. Clarence W. Hobbs, Jr., the 13th Worcester dist. and is looked upon as the logical successor of Mr. Hobbs in the senate.

Mr. Lucke is president of the Herman Lucke Company, Inc., of Worcester, dealers in diamonds and is affiliated with many fraternal organizations besides being a member of the Commonwealth club and Tatasit Canoe club.

John J. Lydon.

Rep. John J. Lydon of Ward 15, South Boston, took an especially prominent part in the deliberations of the house for a first year man. Modest and unassuming, Rep. Lydon proved himself a forceful debater and a vigorous and successful worker for those measures in which he or his district were particularly interested.

A publisher of a local newspaper, Rep. Lydon came to the legislature well equipped to perform the duties of a lawmaker of the commonwealth and the general knowledge which he possessed upon a wide range of subjects, ac-



quired in years of newspaper experience, made him a valuable public servant.

One of the important bills introduced by Rep. Lydon which is now on the statute books, regulates the service of writs in such a manner as to save employees of cities and towns whose wages are attached thousands of dollars and also saves cities and towns much money in law suits. He was the petitioner for a bill for the consideration of the establishment of an industrial home for vagrants which Gov. Foss signed and other humane legislation. He also introduced a bill for the retirement of laborers employed in the city of Boston, a bill for the proper regulation and supervision of investment companies and a measure to reward the veterans of the Spanish war by giving preference in the labor service of the commonwealth.

Rep. Lydon supported every progressive measure and was a constant attendant at the sessions of the house and of the committee on federal relations, which honored him by electing him clerk. He spoke for the child labor law, the resolve for an investigation and regulation of the cost of coal, the federal income tax, the Ellis milk bill and was at all times on the job when measures affecting South Boston were up for consideration. He gave powerful support to the resolve appropriating $250,000 for the further development of the Commonwealth flats at South Boston.

Rep. Lydon was born in Boston on Nov. 4, 1884, and was graduated from the public schools of the city. He is publisher of the South Boston Inquirer. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus (4th degree), an Elk, New England Order of Protection, St. Augustine's Lyceum, Madison Social club, South Boston Citizens' association, 9th regiment, M. V. M. (sergeant-major).

James P. Maguire.

One of the younger democratic members from Boston who has made an unusually good record in the house is Rep. James P. Maguire, who has represented the 22nd Suffolk district in



the lower branch the past three years.

During his three years of service, he has held membership on the committees on education, counties and constitutional amendments. The knowledge which he has gained as a member of these committees on the various subjects which are considered by these sub-divisions of the legislature have made him a legislator of considerable value to the commonwealth.

At the time of the threatened strike of the telephone girls in the metropolitan district, Rep. Maguire introduced an order calling for a legislative investigation of the telephone company, which met with the approval of the democratic leaders of the lower branch. The inquiry proposed in his order was so drastic that its mere introduction, it was generally acknowledged, had much to do with the action of the telephone company, the day after the order was presented, in coming to terms with their employes.

Rep. Maguire also introduced a bill providing for the establishment of a system of old age pensions, for which he made a hard fight. As the result of his efforts in this direction, together with the efforts of other legislators and educators and social workers interested in the question, it is likely that a proposition for an old-age pension law will be on the statute books in a very few years.

Rep. Maguire was born in Boston 33 years ago. He was graduated from the grammar schools and from the Boston Latin school. He has been in the brokerage business for several years.

Henry J. Mahoney.

One of the ablest and most active members of the Middlesex county delegation in the house of 1913 was Rep. Henry J. Mahoney of Cambridge, a democrat serving his first term from the 2nd Middlesex district. In private life,

Rep. Mahoney is editor and publisher of the Cambridge Sentinel, and the opportunities afforded in that profession for becoming acquainted with public affairs well equipped him for the duties of a legislator.

Rep. Mahoney was active on every Cambridge matter that came up during the session and found time also to take an active part in the consideration of matters of a general statewide character. He filed the preferential primary bill for choosing candidates for United States senator. He also succeeded in securing the passage of a bill, introduced by himself, for the certification by the local boards of registrars of voters, of all nomination papers of political candidates in local elections. He also put in a bill for a new charter for Cambridge which was referred to the next general court. Mayor Barry has appointed an advisory committee to investigate the charter situation. Rep. Mahoney is secretary of the committee. Another bill introduced by the Cambridge man provided that children whose parents are unable to support them shall not be placed in state institutions, but that payment should be made for their support in the home where they happen to live. Rep. Mahoney's bill is embodied in the comprehensive measure submitted to the legislature covering this great humane problem. He was instrumental in securing the passage of a bill to encourage manufacturing in Cambridge.

Rep. Mahoney was a firm supporter of all progressive measures and was one of those upon whom the A. F. of L. depended when the



important labor bills were up. He is a native of Cambridge, having been born there on Nov. 23, 1873. He was graduated from the public schools of that city and is a member of the St. John's Library Institute, Catholic Union, St. Mary's Catholic association and the Knights of Columbus.

John C. Mahoney.

That the voters of the 15th Worcester representative district appreciate honest, conscientious and able service is attested by the fact that they have three times elected John C. Mahoney to represent them in the house.

Rep. Mahoney was the ranking democratic member of the committee on public health this year and in that capacity played a prominent part in the consideration of the various important food measures which came before that body, affecting all of the consuming public. He was at all times arrayed on the side of pure food and made many brilliant speeches in behalf of pure food legislation on the floor of the house.

Speaker Cushing, appreciating Rep. Mahoney's abnormal appetite for hard work, gave him a place on the committee on municipal finance and between his work there and that on the committee on public health, the Worcester man found his hands full. The committee on municipal finance, which was created this year, considered the various measures dealing with appropriations for improvements in the different cities of the commonwealth, and, with an unusually large state tax impending, the members of this committee had a delicate task to perform.

As usual, Rep. Mahoney was successful in pushing through several measures particularly in the interests of his constituency. Among these was a bill to provide street car waiting stations in Worcester. He also introduced and worked hard to secure the passage of a bill for a police patrol on Lake Quinsigamond and for the erection of a bridge across the lake. He was in charge of the report of the committee on public health, in favor of the bill for licensing of barbers and for a state board to see that harber shops and barbers' tools are kept properly clean. All the bills relating to pharmacy enacted by the last legislature were put on the statute book through the efforts of Rep. Mahoney on this committee.

Rep. Mahoney was born in Ireland on March 22, 1879, and was educated in the national schools of his native land and in the public day and evening schools of Worcester. He has been a clerk in the Worcester water department for nine years and has studied law for



four years, journeying down to Boston three nights a week. He was granted a degree of L.L.B. in the Y. M. C. A. evening law school in 1912 and he studied at Boston University law school in 1912 and 1913 and at the Harvard summer school in 1912. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Foresters of America, Irish National Foresters, Worcester City Employees' union, the Elks, Moose and the Aztec club.

Daniel C. Manning.

One of the principal issues in the campaign between Rep. Daniel C. Manning of Peabody and his predecessor, who was a democrat, was



the water supply question for the town. Former Rep. O'Connell had accomplished considerable in that direction and Mr. Manning felt it incumbent upon him to attempt to accomplish still more, pushing the Ipswich river water bill with all the energy and persistency of which he was capable.

As clerk of the committee on taxation Mr. Manning has been particularly interested in the bill for exemption of funds for the care of lots and graves in cemeteries. This bill was opposed by the house chairman of the taxation committee, and Rep. Manning became one of the leading proponents of the measure.

The bill was the most important matter the committee had before it, excepting only the constitutional amendments proposed permitting the taxing of personal property at a different rate from realty. It involved exemption of about $15,000,000 from taxation.

He took the initiative also for the Boston & Eastern road's extension of time for filing a bond, organizing the Essex county members for his support, and when the fight came on the floor of the house, he made his first important speech of the session, and carried his point.

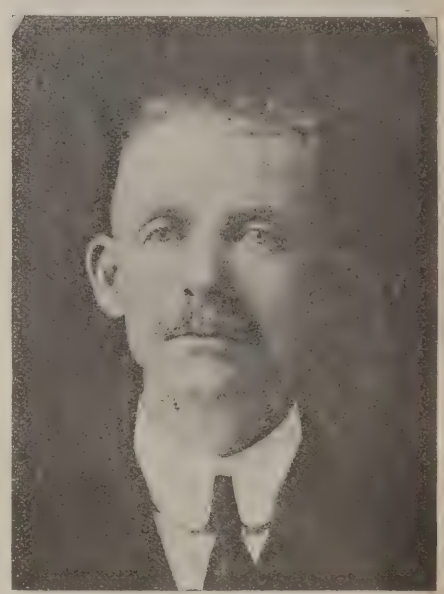
Mr. Manning aspires to another term in the house and has his eye on future possibilities in the senatorial district of which Peabody is a part, as he thinks it is going to be Peabody's turn soon to secure the republican nomination.

He was born in Salem, July 17, 1881, graduated from Peabody high school, and then from Harvard college and Harvard law school, the latter in 1906.

George E. Mansfield.

If there is any section of the state where a man can appreciate the farmer's needs it is in Plymouth county, so that a representative from that section usually makes a good member of the committee on agriculture. That is why Rep. George E. Mansfield of Rockland, a democrat, made his influence on that committee felt to such an uncommon degree this year.

It was not the only reason, for Rep. Mans-



field is a successful business man who has a reputation for common sense as well as for upright dealing. He is an undertaker and also carries on an insurance business, but he finds time to observe the ways of farming in a section where it takes courage and plenty of hard work to follow that calling.

He knew the difficulties of producing milk with any chance of making it profitable and so he could take up such a troublesome question as milk legislation with understanding and a clear knowledge of its practical working. He favored safeguarding the consumer reasonably and properly, so that he could secure clean, healthy milk, but never lost sight of the fact that the milk industry needs stimulating in this state today and that great caution should be exercised by the legislature in imposing any burdens upon the dairymen.

Born in North Abington on Nov. 2, 1864, Rep. Mansfield attended the public schools and settled in Rockland. He is a prominent figure in the Undertakers' and the Embalmers' associations and belongs to the Massachusetts Insurance association, the Foresters, Elks, A. O. H., Moose and the Democratic Club of Massachusetts. He is besides a Knight of Columbus and an Eagle and for 30 years has been a member of the Rockland Temperance society.

Joseph W. Martin, Jr.

Reappointed to the committee on public lighting upon his return for a second term in the house, and given in addition, the chairmanship of the committee on towns, Rep. Joseph W. Martin, Jr., has been correspondingly prominent in legislation with which these two committees have been called upon to deal during the session of 1913.

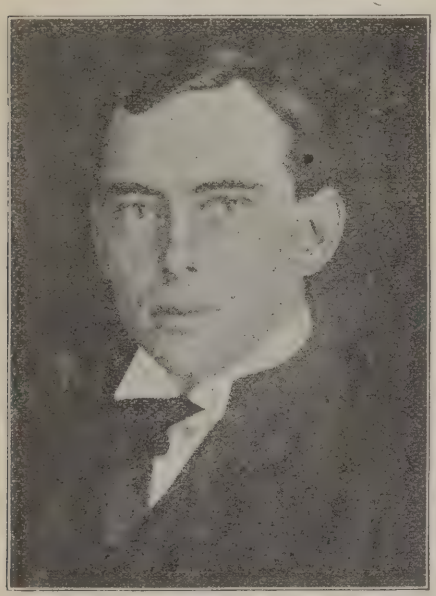
The important work of the year for the public lighting committee has been the codification of laws relating to gas and electric light service in the Commonwealth, necessitating meetings of the members three or four times

each week and Mr. Martin has been faithful in his attendance throughout the term.

Rep. Martin was a dissenter from the committee report in the house that would have taken away from cities and towns the final word as to locations of gas mains and given companies right of appeal to the gas commission. He fought for home rule and has the gratification of carrying his point and seeing the bill defeated.

His activities on town matters, although not so conspicuous as his work on the other committee, were no less exacting in the time and attention necessarily given. The committee was called upon to study several boundary questions and present solutions thereof to the legislators, besides providing for numerous local measures to facilitate the obtaining of water or develop other public service factors in town life.

During this period of service on the hill he has found time for his newspaper duties as managing editor of the North Attleboro Chroni-



cle, published in the town where he was born, Nov. 3, 1884, and educated. He is a member of the Loyal Order of Moose and was identified with the old 12th district republican congressional committee for four years.

John L. Mather.

A man of high standing in his community is Rep. John L. Mather of Northampton. He has been honored with three years in the mayor's chair in this prosperous western city and could have been elected to the legislature some years ago had he desired it. In fact it is a common saying in Northampton that "John Mather can have about anything he wants."

There was no member of the house this year who was more earnest in desiring to see western Massachusetts developed by the building of trolley lines than Rep. Mather. He was born in that section, had passed his whole life there and knew what the residents of the smaller places had to contend with in their lack of transportation facilities.

Like most of the members from that section he refused to be scared by the New Haven "bogy," as he had enough faith in the legislature to believe that proper safeguards would be thrown around any authority given to construct these lines. He realized that while the monopoly cry may have appealed to those looking at the question in a general way or from a political angle the farmer wasn't fussy whether he paid his fare to one company or another, so long as he got to his destination and got his products to market.

Rep. Mather was born in Amherst on Jan. 9, 1851. His business is that of a general contractor and his success in it led to his being elected vice president of the Massachusetts state board of trade. He has served in the Northampton city council, is a Mason, Odd Fellow, Knight of Pythias and a granger. He was a member this year of the committees on cities and labor where he did most excellent work. On the latter, as an employer of labor quite extensively and one who has been able to adjust any differences that may have arisen between himself and his employees, he was able to get the viewpoint of the workingman and at the same time to bring to the task of deciding the various bills the wisdom that comes with experience in meeting the problems that confront the business man.

On the committee on cities his experience in municipal affairs made his selection by the speaker an especially fitting one, for there is no more important committee in the legislature. There were 202 bills submitted to that committee during the last legislature, and Mr. Mather, who was elected clerk by his colleagues on it, was obliged to assume a great deal of additional work. The position, however, gave him the opportunity to become very well posted on the work of the body.

Mr. Mather was also very active in bringing about the passage of the bill authorizing



Hampshire county to construct and maintain a tuberculosis hospital. It is the first time that this class of hospital has been authorized as a county institution, and it is considered by many as an excellent plan of relieving the people of the expense of maintaining a number of small hospitals.

Mr. Mather is at present and has been for several years serving his city as president of one of its well-managed commissions—that having charge of the sewers.

John F. McCarthy.

The last session was notable for the number of measures for the protection of the consumer against the sale of impure foods that were enacted into law. One of the men to whom a great deal of credit should be given for his work in this direction is Rep. John F. McCarthy, the democratic member from Ward 16, Boston.

This year Rep. McCarthy was instrumental in securing the passage of the bill to prohibit the sale of rotten eggs for food. He was also



instrumental in getting through a bill requiring all eggs which have been in cold storage to be plainly marked for the information of the purchaser, and a number of other measures along the same line. His record for the past session, taken as a whole, is equalled by but few other legislators, as far as constructive work is concerned.

He was the author of a bill to relieve the congestion of traffic on Washington street by providing that the street cars be taken off that street between Milk and Essex and a line constructed on some of the less congested side streets. He also presented a bill to prevent excessive charges and the compounding of interest by stock exchanges, and others to regulate the storage and sale of coal, to prevent the production of immoral plays and to protect the unfortunate who happens to fall by the wayside from being inhumanely treated by the officer who places him under arrest. The latter measure precipitated a lively scrap but it was finally enacted.

This was Rep. McCarthy's third year in the house and he was appointed to the committee on liquor law where he acted with commendable fairness at all times. He is a candidate for re-election. They will return him to the legislature. He was born in Boston on July 21, 1880, and graduated from the public schools.

Leo F. McCullough.

Rep. Leo F. McCullough, the well known young democrat from Ward 13, Boston, who



has just completed his second term in the house, can go back to his constituents this fall with a clear conviction that he has faithfully performed the duties which he was elected to perform and that he has kept faith with those who placed their trust in him.

The city of Boston had in Rep. McCullough a good fighter for the particular bills in which the city was interested, notably the bills for the widening of Avery street, the bill for the further development of the port of Boston, and the various other measures in the interest of the city. He supported every bill in the interests of labor and was one of the leaders in the fight for the appointment of a committee to investigate the conditions surrounding the employment of women and children in the various industries and occupations of the state.

Rep. McCullough was born in Boston, July 1, 1882, and is a graduate of the public schools. He served in the old Boston common council in 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, and 1909, having been president the latter year.

Edward J. McDermott.

In his second year in the house, Rep. Edward J. McDermott of Leicester, a progressive democrat, continued to reflect credit upon himself and his constituents by maintaining and enhancing the excellent record that he made in his first year on the hill as a constructive legislator.

Rep. McDermott has been honored by his town with elections to various offices and he has made good in every position to which he was called. For six years he served on the board of selectmen, three of them as chairman. He has also been overseer of the poor and registrar of voters. The experience he thus acquired in town affairs made him a valuable member of the legislature, particularly when it came to the consideration of town matters.

In point of attendance, the Leicester man was one of the most punctual members of the house and was recorded in favor of every progressive measure of the session, including the initiative and referendum, the public opinion bill and the federal income tax. He was also a firm supporter of all labor measures, paying particular attention to matters affecting Wor-

cester county, and at all times voted in the interests of the county.

Rep. McDermott was born in Leicester on Aug. 8, 1863. He received his education in the

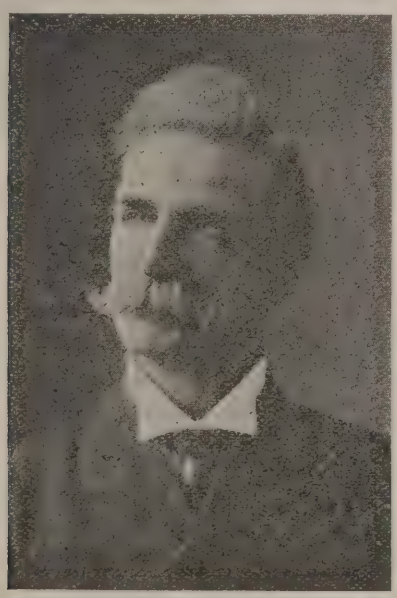


Leicester academy. He is a retail grocer by occupation, and is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

Michael J. McEttrick.

After an absence of four years from public life, Michael J. McEttrick, than whom there has probably never been a more popular democrat in the legislature from Boston, returned to the house of 1913, to take up again the tasks of a lawmaker. As in former years he served with credit to himself, to his constituents and to the state.

His wide experience in public affairs, based upon years of careful study, nine years of pre-



vious service in the lower branch, two years in the senate and one term in congress, made him a legislator of great value. To him fell the task, as senior member of the house, of calling the chamber together for the session.

A detailed account of Rep. McEttrick's work in this year's house alone would require columns. Suffice to say, he was one of the ablest and most progressive legislators of the year.

Rep. McEttrick was born in Boston in 1848 and is a product of the public schools. He is a civil engineer and an agent. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Roxbury Veteran Firemen's association. He served in the Massachusetts house from 1885 to 1891, inclusive, and again in 1906 and 1907. He served in the senate in 1892 and 1908. He was a member of congress in 1893 and 1894. During his legislative service, he served on practically every important committee and was one year chairman of the committee on labor.

Michael F. McGrath.

A young first-year democrat from Boston who made good in the house of 1913 was Rep. Michael F. McGrath of the 4th Suffolk district. Although without previous experience as an officeholder he made a record that was worthy of a veteran, voting at all times as he felt the interests of his constituents demanded. He is a clean, energetic and hard-working solon who is desrving of a re-election.

Speaker Cushing gave the young Boston legislator a place on the important committee on banks and banking, where he took an active part in framinfg the blue sky bill, designed to protect the small investor from wild-cat promoters and dishonost stock gamblers.

Rep. McGrath was born in Bennington, Vt.,



on March 24, 1887, and was graduated from the public schools. He is in the banking and brokerage business and is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Catholic Literary Union.

Edward E. McGrath.

No member of the last legislature had more to do with the passage of legislation in the interest of social welfare than did Rep. Edward Emmett McGrath of the 18th Suffolk district.

One of the ablest members of the entire Boston delegation and possessed of a virile personality and an ability to express himself with



energy and terseness in debate, he was a strong force in the battles that were fought for the betterment of social conditions in the state.

Rep. McGrath achieved many distinctive victories this year. Among the most important were the passage of his bill for the pensioning of mothers and widows with dependent children, for which the Boston member was one of the original petitioners. He also succeeded this year in getting through the bill to require street railway companies to equip their cars with lifting jacks, for which he was a petitioner. He received the quill with which the governor signed this bill also. Another important measure in the passage of which Rep. McGrath had an important part was the measure for the employment of prisoners on the reclamation of waste lands. Under this act, unfortunates confined in the prisons of the state will be given an opportunity to enjoy the open air, under guard. This will prevent competition of manufacturing in shoes, saddles, harness, clothing and all such things.

As in his first year, Rep. McGrath was given a place on the committee on military affairs, and was also assigned to the committee on pay rolls. He supported all bills in the interests of the laboring classes and was a sturdy proponent of the various popular measures designed to bring the government closer to the rank and file of the people. Much of his time was devoted in waging an active campaign for better street railway service in his district, which resulted in much accomplishment.

Rep. McGrath was born in County Galway, Ireland, on Feb. 21, 1876, and is a product of the Irish national schools and the Keene, N. H., high school. He is in the clothing business and is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Charitable Irish society, St. Alphonsus association, 9th regiment, M. V. M., Gaelic league and the Y. M. C. A. of Boston college.

Edward F. McLaughlin.

One of the most active and faithful members of the entire Suffolk county delegation in the house of 1913 was Rep. Edward F. McLaughlin, a young democrat serving his first time from the 12th Suffolk district. Speaker Cushing assigned him to the committee on social welfare, where he was an active worker in behalf of legislation tending to alleviate the conditions of the poor and needy of the state. This committee, from many standpoints, was the most important of the legislature, for the measures considered by it affected every one in the commonwealth. Old age pension bills, measures in the interest of widows with dependent children, bills to improve the condition of the insane and the blind and bills for the general benefit of society as a whole were considered by this committee and the Boston member did a good share of the work that was



put in to secure the passage of many of these measures.

He was one of the leaders in the fight to secure the passage of laws to do away with the evils of child labor and white slavery in the state and was instrumental in securing the passage of a resolve creating a commission to study the condition of the poor immigrants who have settled within the commonwealth, with a view of assertaining how to make them acquainted with the laws of the state and to better their condition generally. He was one of the strongest advocates of bills to enable the state to get at the rich tax-dodgers and to lighten the burdens of the poor taxpayers.

Rep. McLaughlin was born and brought up Boston. He is 30 years old and obtained his education in the public schools and the Mechanics Arts high. He is a life insurance agent and a memebr of the Ward 12 democratic club. His record entitled him to a re-election.

P. Joseph McManus.

One of the leaders in the fight for pure food legislation at the recent session of the legislature was Rep. P. Joseph McManus of the 1911

Suffolk district, a first year democrat, and an indeepndent who won by beating the machine in his ward.

It was on the battles over pure food measures that Rep. McManus won particular distinction, but he was also very active in the discussion of other important measures, such as bills to take every branch of the judiciary, including the probation officers, out of politics, to do away with party enrolment at primaries and for a number of other important measures demanded by the electorate.

Rep. McManus was assigned to the committee on public health by Speaker Cushing. Rep. McManus, although a first year man, was given charge of a number of important committee reports and ably defended them on the floor of the house. What is more, he usually came out a victor. One of the big pure food measures placed in his charge which successfully passed the house after a vigorous debate, in which some of the leading republican leaders took the floor in opposition, was a bill to prohibit the sale or usage for food purposes of any tainted, diseased, corrupt, decayed or unwholesome carcass, meat, vegetables, produce, fruit or provisions of any kind without making the condition of the thing sold fully known to the buyer. He also assisted in drafting the



measure to reorganize the state board of health and to grapple with the tuberculosis situation in a way to accomplish something.

Rep. McManus was an ardent supporter of legislation in the interests of the poor toilers of the commonwealth and among others had a bill to increase pay of jurors from $3 to $4 per day. He also drafted the bill to change the civil service laws to help persons who may have been arrested for certain minor offences. He was born in Boston on Nov. 21, 1875, and was graduated from the public schools there and from Georgetown university. He is a lawyer and is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, Ancient Order of United Workmen, St. Alphonsus association, the Avon associates, of which he is president, and the Pioneer associates.

Timothy J. Meade.

With the close of the past session, Rep. Timothy J. Meade of Brockton completed his sixth executive term in the lower branch as the representative of the 10th Plymouth district. It was also his eleventh year in the service of the public. The record he has made in that time has won him such a high place in the esteem of his constituents, that he has been persistently boomed for mayor and for the senate in his district for the past two years.

From the standpoint of a reward of merit, no member of the legislature is more deserving of promotion in the public service than Rep. Meade. His career thus far has been filled with accomplishments for the improvement of the city of Brockton and for the betterment of the conditions of the Massachusetts working man.

Rep. Meade was assigned this year to the committee on municipal finance and the committee cities. Most of the Brockton bills introduced at the last session were considered by these committees and the fact that a great percentage of them were passed is due in a large measure to the influence and efforts of Mr. Meade. Among the bills in the interest of Brockton which Rep. Meade helped to get through were the following: One bill to permit Brockton to borrow $150,000 for highway improvements; to allow the city to borrow $100,000 for sewerage purposes; to authorize the establishment of a free dental clinic; to permit the city to borrow $300,000 for school purposes. He also worked hard for the other Brockton measures.

Rep. Meade has at all times been a progressive in his votes and actions as a legislator. He supported every bill tending toward more popular government and was a strong friend of labor. He is a member of the Clothing Clerks' Union and was delegate to the con-



vention of the American Federation of Labor. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Sons of Veterans.

John F. Meaney.

When the house passed the milk bill of John F. Meaney, democrat, of Blackstone, that act alone was sufficient warrant for the people of the 8th Worcester representative district, and for the farmers all over the state, as well, to rejoice that so able a legislator had been returned to the house. Rep. Meaney's bill had no such powerful organization behind it as had the Ellis milk bill, but it possessed such merit that the Ellis organization recognized it and supported it. In brief it provided for the labelling of all out-of-the-state milk, and also the labelling of pasturized milk.

It was thus in the interest of the farmer and also in the interest of the consumer. Naturally, people prefer to get Massachusetts milk, because milk from outside the state cannot be so fresh, and the conditions under which it is produced may be more repugnant to those who appreciate cleanliness.

The milk contractors constituted the opposition to the Meaney bill and massed their forces in the senate. They wished to continue mixing milk from any and every source, so that different grades of quality and freshness would form an average that would "stand up"; and they did not wish to be deprived of their ability to get rid of their poorest stuff by being obliged to label their pasturized milk. Rep. Meaney fought a hard fight. The dairy farmers of Massachusetts have been lessening in number year after year. Without such a bill they cannot hope to flourish.

Judge Meaney comes as a democrat from a strong republican district, and he does his best to represent his whole constituency. He was elected to the senate in 1910 from a district still more strongly republican than his representative district, and Gov. Draper, in the hope of keeping him out of the legislature appointed him to the bench, making him special justice of the 2d southern Worcester district court, but the people demanded that he go back to the legislature and for three years now he has been in the house. This is an exceptional term because although the district is a double district it is made up of seven towns, and there is always considerable rivalry among the different communities for the honor of making the nomination.

He is an especially able man, however, and the action of the district is thus explained. He has been town solicitor ten years, tax collector eight years, on the democratic town committee and state committee, and chairman of the executive committee of the state committee 1909, '10, '11. He is one of he most brilliant orators the legislature has ever known. Possessed of a sonorous voice, elegance of diction, and pungency of style he is always sure of an audience, especially as he takes care not to speak too often. He has served on some of the most important committees—judiciary, agriculture, congressional, re-districting, and the special committee on milk, and on western trolleys. In the last year he was appointed to judiciary and on the rules committee, the "speaker's cabinet." While a democrat, he rises above party.

When the republicans sought to put through the legislature a memorial to congress against the Underwood tariff bill, Rep. Meaney advised that the democrats allow the republicans to take the responsibility, as they controlled the legislature; so on the first day the democrats sat silent. On the next day the Boston democrats restive under the lead of Meaney, and the upstate men, jumped over the traces and undertook to put through a substitute, endorsing the Underwood bill. Meaney took no part in the debate, considering that it was not for the legislature to act as overseers of congress, nor to take time in analyzing a new tariff, which was not the business of the legislature, and his course was regarded as statesmanlike by men in both parties.

Rep. Meaney supported all the liberal, humanitarian, and labor legislation of the year, lending the aid of his forceful oratory to the particularly meritorious measures.

He was always on deck, too, when any particular matter affecting his district was pending.

He asked and received permission of the



committee on rules to introduce a bill allowing the town of Grafton in his district to place memorial tablets in the town hall. The house pressed the bill under a suspension of the rules on Wednesday, and the senate Thursday. It was engrossed Friday morning, sent to the governor and signed. The governor handed the pen with which he signed the bill to Rep. Meaney. The same day Meaney and Sen. Bazeley presented the pen to the local Grand Army post. Owing to the desire of the town to include the names of living persons on the tablets it was necessary to get a special act of the legislature.

John Mitchell.

John Mitchell of Springfield was one of the younger democrats in the house of 1913, whose persistence in working for his constituents made him a very valuable legislator, while his pleasing manner and willingness to oblige made him one of the most popular members of the lower branch this year.

It was Rep. Mitchell's second year in the lower branch and he was assigned by Speaker Cushing to the committee on public institutions. As a member of that body it was his duty to visit every one of the state's insane institutions, the almshouse at Tewksbury, the home for the care of mentally undeveloped children, and all of the other beneficent institutions maintained by the commonwealth. As a result, his part in framing the policies of those places this year was great, it having been his work to decide on the amount of money each institution should have out of the state funds.

Besides his work on this committee, Rep. Mitchell took an active part in the consideration of all matters of interest to his own city of Springfield and was instrumental in getting several of them through.

Rep. Mitchell was particularly interested in the subject of tuberculosis and worked hard to induce the state to take over the care of the hospitals and established a centralized policy of dealing with the disease. He also was an earnest worker for the bill to extend Water and Dwight streets in Springfield under the rail-

road tracks. The Boston & Albany presented an amendment to the latter bill providing that it should keep the present site of the railroad station for 25 years, and at the hearings on the matter Rep. Mitchell was very active in securing the defeat of the amendment.

He was strongly progressive in all his votes, supporting the initiative and referendum and the various other "popular" measures in line



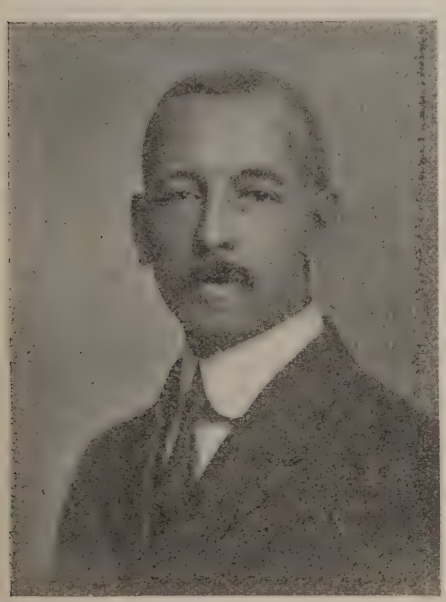
with democratic principles. He was also a sturdy friend of the laboring classes.

Rep. Mitchell was born in Springfield on Sept. 4, 1877, and is a product of the public schools. He is in the flour, hay and grain business, and holds membership in the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters, Moose and the Camp Winch club.

Charles H. Morgan.

As the only republican member of the Lawrence delegation in the house of 1913, Rep. Charles H. Morgan, who comes from Ward 5, that city, occupied a unique position. He was appointed by Speaker Cushing to the committee on roads and bridges and harbors and public lands. On the latter committee he was instrumental in securing a favorable report on the bill authorizing an expenditure of $5,000,000 for the development of the harbors of the commonwealth. The city of Lawrence will without doubt derive great benefit from this measure.

There were a number of bills particularly affecting the city of Lawrence before the last legislature and Rep. Morgan did a good share of the work that was put in for them. He personally introduced the bill for the further



inspection and regulation of tenement and lodging houses in the city of Lawrence, and secured its passage through both branches. This bill gives the Lawrence board of health great power in enforcing sanitary precautions. Rep. Morgan was also an active supporter of the bill to prohibit the misuse of the United States flag, which is well known to the people of Lawrence.

Rep. Morgan was popular with his colleagues and his judgment was respected by his associates on the two committees of which he was a member. He was placed in charge of a number of important committee reports on the floor of the house and was usually successful in defending them.

Rep. Morgan was born in Lawrence on Jan. 15, 1869, and for years worked as a wool sorter in the mills there. He is an Odd Fellow, a member of the Encampment, Phoenician lodge of Masons, the Knights of Pythias and a member of the wool sorters' Benefit association. His only political office aside from representative, was as a councilman in the city of Lawrence in 1901 and 1902.

Charles H. Morrill.

Charles H. Morrill of Haverhill was again the solitary socialist in the house, but he was so active and aggressive and industrious that he accomplished what ten ordinary representatives of such a party might well aspire to achieve.

Rep. Morrill this year got through the house resolutions calling on congress to provide for public ownership of coal mines. He also secured a favorable report from the committee on labor on the proposition that the state issue $500,000 bonds a year in times of industrial distress for work on the highways. It was he who had taken from the files the state wide referendum. It was he who got an order through the committee on education for summoning the Boston school teachers to appear before the committee, thus getting around the



"gag rule." Morrill's bill to make easier the acquirement of municipal lighting plants failed in the senate by but a single vote.

It was Morrill's amendment to the constitution, providing that cities and towns may deal in the necessaries of life that went through the house by the tremendous vote of 211 to 13, such members as Ellis and Bothfeld of Newton, who have established a reputation for conservatism, voting in favor, believing it time that the shackles be stricken from municipalities and the coal barons and the ice trust be defied.

Some of his socialistic friends point out a fancied likeness to Lincoln, in the melancholy dark eyes, the shock of red hair; but even among those less idealistic, who abhor his doctrine, his gentle manners, patience and invariably good temper have made an impression.

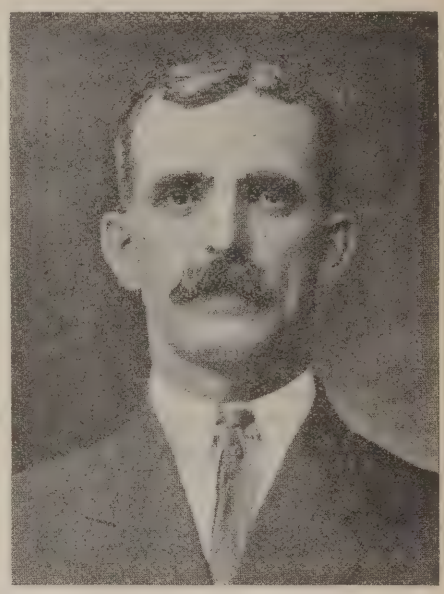
J. Warren Moulton.

It was the turn of Rutland in the 3d Worcester to succeed Princeton in furnishing the representative this year, so J. Warren Moulton followed that prince of hotel men, Rep. Harry C. Beaman of the Princeton inn.

This is a one-year district practically, sticking to the old rule, but Rep. Moulton will be able to render a good account of his stewardship. He is a woolen manufacturer and filled town offices before coming to the legislature, having been selectman for seven years since 1906, beside water commissioner, constable and treasurer of the republican town committee.

In the legislature this session he served on the committee on roads and bridges and was interested in obtaining the appropriation for Rutland to celebrate its anniversary of the settlement of the town and he also helped along the subsidies for tuberculosis hospitals.

His place on the committee on roads and bridges gave him an excellent opportunity to fight for the extension of the good roads movement in various parts of the state and he took full advantage of it. There was one big proposition relating to his own district—a state highway from Barre to West Brookfield. This was opposed by the ways and means committee and one of the influential members from Lawrence was assigned to the task of leading the fighting on the floor. Mr. Moulton accepted the gauge of battle and he, with his colleagues, finished by giving ways and means



one of its first and certainly one of the most decisive beatings of the session.

Mr. Moulton acted all through the session with the committee on agriculture, although he was not a member of it. He understood perfectly, however, that some of the measures before that body were of the utmost importance to the farmers of his district, particularly those measures relating to the milk situation. Among these was the Ellis milk bill, for which paid lobbyists were making a tremendous stand. Mr. Moulton was one of the first to organize the house members to fight the measure and again he was successful, for the bill was beaten and its death knell very likely sounded, for it was stronger in the present legislature than it ever was before and probably than it ever will be again.

Mr. Moulton was born in Rutland in 1867, has lived there all his life and has been a prominent figure in the business and social life of the town for years.

Frank Mulveny.

Member of the committee on public health and chairman of the committee on water supply were the assignments given by the speak-



er to Frank Mulveney of Fall River, serving this year his third term as a republican legislator from Bristol county's big mill city and the 11th Bristol district.

Among the matters that engaged his special attention because it affected the interests of his home city was the proposition to conserve the waters of the Quequechan river for the mills, build a canal and make other im-

provements. The Ipswich river problem was also prominently before the committee, as well as other plans to take or utilize sources of water supply.

Pure food bills, the tuberculosis bills providing for the adoption of a comprehensive state policy of handling that dread disease, the proposed reorganization of the state board of health and restrictive measures for the benefit of the health of the public were some of the features of projects considered by the public health committee, and to measures having a bearing on such matters he gave close scrutiny to guard the rights of proponents and opponents, and especially the public interest with a view to the greatest good for the greatest number.

He was on the sub-committee to revise the dental laws, an important work of the session.

The bill in which he took especial interest, however, was one to establish a municipal market in Fall River. This was his own measure, and he secured a referendum on it for Fall River voters at the next state election.

Rep. Mulveney is a native of Fall River, and was born June 14, 1886. He is a graduate of the city's public schools, also of the Bristol county law school '07, and practices his profession in his home city.

Dennis A. Murphy.

One of the central figures in the big battles for pure food legislation at this year's session of the legislature was Rep. Dennis A. Murphy of Lowell, who represented the 15th Middlesex district, and served as clerk of the public health committe. He was placed in charge of reports on a number of important pure food bills and the able manner in which he conducted the fight in their behalf on the floor of the house, had much to do with the success of many of those measures.

Besides taking an active part in the consideration of the pure food bills, he was one of the most active members of the Lowell delegation on the various bills affecting the "Spindle City." He fought hard for the bill appropriating $5,000,000 for the development of the rivers and harbors of the state, which will benefit Lowell materially. The bill for the promotion of call men in the fire department to a permanent position without further examination, was another on which he labored hard, he advocating that the measure be again referred to the voters of Lowell on referendum. The bill to give firemen one day off in five without loss of pay he favored and that exempting Lowell from sharing the expense of Salisbury Beach reservation was made a fight-



ing issue by him, as was also the measure for the maintenance of the Lowell textile school.

On labor measures, Rep. Murphy proved himself a staunch friend of the workingman. He fought hard against the bill to raise the age limit at which children may quit school from 14 to 16 years of age, claiming that the bill would take away the only means of support from many widows. He favored a pension law for widows with dependent children.

Rep. Murphy's record in the two years that he has served in the house reflect credit upon him and upon his district. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, A. O. H., C. Y. M. L. and the Celtic associates.

John J. Murphy.

Rep. John J. Murphy, the young democratic member from Ward 14, South Boston, fulfilled this year the predictions made for him in 1912, when he served his first year in the house, by establishing himself early in the session as one of the strong democratic members of the lower branch.

One of the most eloquent debaters in the house, young and aggressive, and endowed with an ability to make friends and to keep them, Rep. Murphy was a legislator whose qualifications commanded recognition by the leaders and he accordingly played an important part in the proceedings of the lower branch during the last session.

He was ever ready to arise to an emergency as was shown in the case of the threatened strike of the telephone operators. The South Boston man was one of the leaders in the fight for a legislative investigation of the conditions surrounding the threatened strike and was one of those instrumental in getting through an order providing for an investigation, which had much to do with the immediate and peaceful settlement of the controversy.

Rep. Murphy was ever ready to enter into debate on any of the subjects affecting his people and he has been frequently commended by the press of Boston for his powerful speeches in favor of legislation to further the interests of his constituency. He was a foremost figure in the fight for direct election of United States senators; he successfully led the 9-in-11 hour bill over the governor's veto; he introduced the curfew law which will come up in the next legislature; demanded a statute providing $2.50 per day for laborers in the employ of the city



of Boston; introduced the March 17 holiday bill; fought the Avery street widening amendments and the placing of Boston assessors and collectors under civil service. His speech during the debate on the resolutions relative to Irish home rule was a dignified and able exposition of historical significance.

In all John J. Murphy was a capable and conscientious representative, a credit to his party and to his district. If re-elected to the lower branch, he will next year be a candidate for the senate.

He also took an active part in the fight for the bill to require street railway companies to equip their cars with lifting jacks, which was finally passed.

Rep. Murphy was born in Boston on May 23, 1888, and attended the public schools, South Boston High, Massachusetts College of Pharmacy and the Boston University Law school. He is a member of the A. O. H., Kappa Psi, South Boston High School Alumni association, South Boston Press, Congress and South Boston Collegiate clubs and the Flood Square associates. He served this year as clerk of the committee on liquor law.

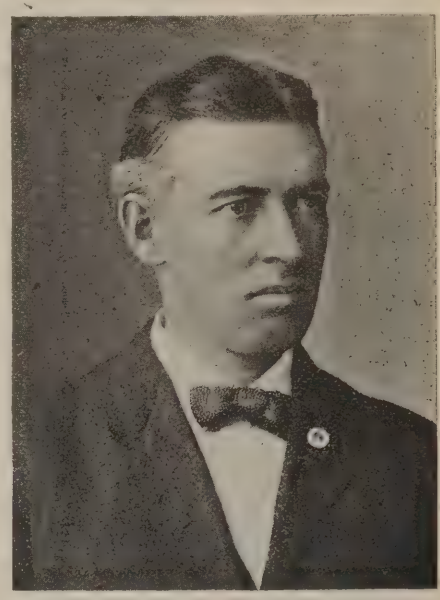
Patrick E. Murray, Jr.

One of the quiet and unassuming but hard-working legislators in the house of 1913 was Rep. Patrick E. Murray, Jr., a democrat serving his first term from the 18th Suffolk district. Although he came to Beacon hill without any previous experience in public service, he made an excellent record as a careful and progressive lawmaker.

Appointed to the committee on public lighting, Rep. Murray was very punctual in his attendance at committee hearings and at all times fought for the various measures which came before the committee to lighten the burdens of the small gas and electric light users. He was one of the strongest supporters of the bill to abolish extra charges for the use of gas meters. He displayed his independence upon many occasions by standing out against the majority of the committee.

Rep. Murray voted consistently for all measures in line with the principles expounded by the democratic party, supporting the initiative and referendum, the public opinion bill and the federal income tax resolutions. He was also a strong friend of the laboring classes and worked and voted for the various bills designed to help those who are obliged to toil in the factories and workshops of the commonwealth.

Rep. Murray was born in Boston, and was graduated from the public schools and the Roxbury high school. He is an undertaker and is



prominent in the politics of Ward 18, which is Sen. Timilty's stronghold. He is one of the most popular members of the Ward 18 democratic club, and is connected with the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters, Knights of Columbus, Ancient Order of Hibernians and the A. O. U. W. He has also served several years on the Ward 18 democratic ward committee.

William J. Naphen.

Rep. William J. Naphen, republican house member of Natick, followed up in 1913 the good work which marked his first year as a legislator.

This greatest achievement of the last session was his success in securing extension of the half-rate privilege on railroads to all school pupils in the commonwealth.

He put in a bill to provide that railroads shall not charge more than half the regular fare for the transportation of students, whether studying in public or private schools, to and from school. He made such an active and vigorous fight for the measure that the railroad companies decided to grant the privilege, and before Rep. Naphen's bill came up for final action, notified the railroad committee, before which the Naphen bill was pending, that they would comply with the provision of the bill.

Rep. Naphen was also active on the other big railroad matters. He made a hard fight for a bill for the election of the members of the railroad commissioners by the people, spoke for the bill to relieve cities and towns from the expense of grade crossing abolition and supported the railroad control bill. He opposed the trolley merger bill and all other measures which would tend to strengthen the railroad monopoly in Massachusetts, including the Washburn bill and the trolley merger.

Rep. Naphen was successful in getting through a bill to permit Natick to incur additional debt for improving its sewerage system and a resolve directing the adjutant general to investigate the matter of rifle ranges in the state, and to submit a scheme for the consolidation of rifle ranges in the smaller cities and towns. He continued his fight to do away with the extra charge imposed upon small gas and electric light users for the use of meters. He made a good fight to secure a reduction in the price of gas in Natick, securing substitution of his own bill in the house by a vote of 148 to 71, only to see it killed in the senate.

Rep. Naphen took a genuinely progressive stand on all legislation, voting for the initiative and referendum and all other popular measures. He also supported the various labor bills.

He was born in Natick on Dec. 6, 1879, and

was graduated from the public schools and the Boston Y. M. C. A. law school, receiving his degree from the latter institution in 1903. He served on the Natick republican town committee in 1905, 1906, 1907 and 1908, and was secretary in 1906 and 1907. He is a member of the Natick Commercial club and a number of



social organizations. He served this year on the legislative committees on federal relations and insurance.

Parker H. Nason.

Having served his town of West Newbury in various local offices for a long period—moderator 10 years, school committee 8 years, inspector of animals 3 years, library trustee 18 years—and having been chairman of the republican town committee 12 years, Parker H. Nason won out in a hotly contested four-



cornered fight in the 26th Essex district last fall by 132 votes, and came to the legislature of 1913 to attend carefully to state and town business.

He was placed on the committee on agriculture and has attended every committee hearing, considered all measures submitted to the committee on their merits, to the best of his discernment, and introduced a bill authorizing the state highway commission to take over the turnpike bridge in Newbury, which is much used by owners of automobiles and required state supervision, in his judgment and that of many Newbury citizens.

Mr. Nason voted for the bill allowing the people to express themselves on the woman suffrage question. If the majority favor woman suffrage they should have what they want, he asserts. The way to ascertain the facts is to put the question to the voters.

As a practical farmer Mr. Nason was interested in the milk question. He opposed the Ellis milk bill as unnecessary and expensive, believing that existing laws would accomplish all that the Ellis bill aimed at, and all that is really desired by its advocates, and that such a bill would put an unjust burden on the farmers.

Rep. Nason is a staunch republican, and believes in the return of the party to power in national politics in 1916. He was born in West Newbury on Jan. 3, 1870, went through the public schools and the Emerson College of Oratory, and is farmer, writer and public reader, a member of the West Newbury Men's club, Essex County Republican club, the Jr. O. U. A. M. and the Knights of Pythias.

Edward H. Nutting.

Rep. Edward H. Nutting of Leominster, who followed Rep. Frank H. Pope as a member of the house from the 11th Worcester district, had his training as a selectman of his town for five years up to and including 1912, and was chairman of that board for two years. He is also a member of the Leominster club.

On coming to the house he was drafted by Speaker Cushing for the committee on water



supply which has had a large number of very important bills this year, especially the settlement of the Salem-Beverly controversy and the Quiquechan squabble at Fall River.

Representing Ward 6 in Fitchburg, he took an active part on the bill for a municipal development commission for that city; for the extension of the sewerage system on the bill to permit Fitchburg to establish a sewer loan, and for the exchange of land with the city to give a better approach to its normal school.

Arthur N. Newhall.

A progressive young republican who made good as a member of the house the past two



years is Rep. Arthur N. Newhall of Stoneham, representing the 31st Middlesex dist. The failure of the republican leaders to give recognition to men of his type in years past has been the principal reason for the party's downfall.

All the qualifications which go to make the ideal public servant are possessed by the young Stoneham legislator. He is a hard worker, a close observer of local and national events, and has to his credit besides, a successful business career, extending over some years, all valuable assets to any man in public life.

Speaker Cushing appointed him to the committee on state house and military affairs. On the former committee, Rep. Newhall had a hand in the drafting of the bill for the construction of additional wings to the State House at an expense of $900,000, a tremendous proposition which required careful consideration. As t member of the military affairs committee, he was one of the men chosen to represent Massachusetts at the 50th anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg.

Rep. Newhall was successful this year in putting through a bill abolishing the board of commissioners of public works in Stoneham and establishing in its place the office of superintendent of public works, thus providing a means of saving considerable of the taxpayers' money in the matter of salaries and expenses. A referendum to the voters of the town is provided for in the bill. He was a strong opponent of the bill to place local assessors under the supervision of the tax commissioner, being a believer in home rule.

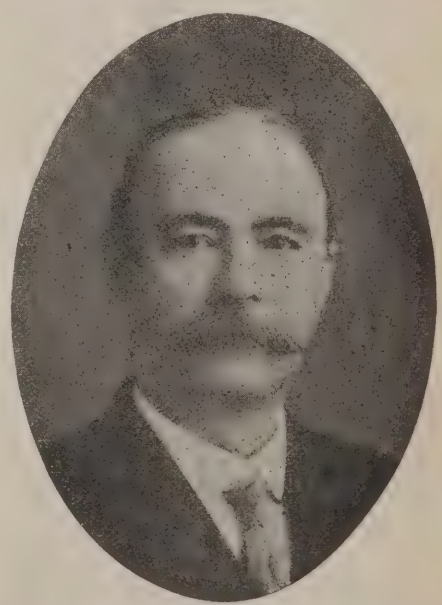
Rep. Newhall was born in Appleton, Me., on Sept. 26, 1873, and attended the public schools. He is a shoe stock manufacturer and a member of the Knights of Pythias, Red Men and the Spanish War Veterans. He served his town on the board of selectmen for seven consecutive years previous to his first election to the election in 1912.

William P. O'Brien.

To Rep. William P. O'Brien of the 17th Suffolk district is due a good measure of the credit for the passage this year of the bill extending to include mechanics, the retirement law for laborers employed by the city of Boston, a measure which means much to many hard working men on the city payroll.

This was Rep. O'Brien's second year in the house and he continued the excellent record which he made in his first year, 1912, for conscientious and faithful service to his district and to the state as a whole.

He was one of the active members of the Suffolk county delegation and introduced more than a dozen bills, every one of which called for considerable work. Several of these meas-



ures which were not enacted into law, were referred to the next general court, among them a bill providing for the establishment of a minimum wage for laborers employed by the commonwealth. If returned to the house for another year, as he undoubtedly will be, if the voters of Ward 17 appreciate good service, he will be an important figure in settling this and other problems in which he has taken an interest.

Besides the bill mentioned in the opening paragraph of this sketch Rep. O'Brien also secured the passage of a bill to prohibit the employment by the city of Boston of persons who are pensioned by the city.

Speaker Cushing assigned the Ward 17 man to the committees on water supply and bills in third reading this year. The former committee considered many bills calling for large expenditures of money for local water and sewerage purposes and Rep. O'Brien rendered valuable service in the consideration of these measures.

Rep. O'Brien was born in Lewiston, Me., and is a graduate of the public schools and the

Lowell Textile School. He is in the blanket manufacturing business. He is president of the famous Ward 17 Tammany club, is a member of the A. O. H. and past master workman of the A. O. U. W..

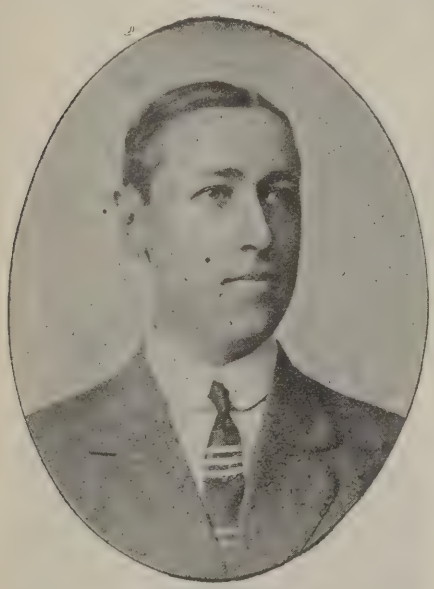
J. Howard O'Keefe.

For many years it has been the practice of the city of Taunton to send young men to the legislature and the city has been particularly fortunate in selecting senators and representatives who have almost inevitably gained positions of influence on Beacon hill.

When Rep. J. Howard O'Keefe entered the house in 1912 he was under 30 years of age, being one of the youngsters of that body. He soon proved his worth, not only in committee but in the debate. Whenever he took the floor he had the subject under discussion well in hand and presented his arguments in a clean-cut manner which counted, two details that count for much in the legislature.

Rep. O'Keefe was exceedingly active in all the bills affecting Taunton and Bristol county, but his work for the harbor development bill ranked among the classiest of the session. There were a number of measures submitted early in January looking for the development of the Taunton river, and Rep. O'Keefe took charge of all of these in the house, he working in conjunction with Sen. Bellamy, who looked after the same matters in the upper branch.

There was one of these in particular that seemed of great importance, it being a bill to secure for the use of the federal authorities the state's power of eminent domain in a movement to straighten and deepen the channel between Taunton and Somerset. Rep.



O'Keefe worked for the bill early and late. He also did all that any man could to get the $5000 appropriation bill for Taunton river—the only special river and harbor bill that got by the legislature this year—through.

All the others were merged into the big $5,000,000 inland waterways bill, the measure that was killed by a close vote in the senate. Mr. O'Keefe did much to advance that act in the house.

By his willingness to work and his unfailing courtesy Rep O'Keefe has made friends of everybody in the house. He was born in Taunton on Nov. 3, 1883, and attended the public schools. Entering Brown university he was graduated in 1906 with two degrees, A. B. and A. M. His law studies were pursued at the Harvard Law School. He has served on the Republican City Committee and his fraternal connections are confined to the Knights of Columbus.

Jeremiah O'Leary.

After demonstrating his ability to "come back" by winning a second term to the house after a year's absence, Rep. Jeremiah O'Leary of Sharon, the popular democratic solon from the 9th Norfolk district, will retire from the legislature at the end of this year's session, although it was understood in June that he might be drafted by the Norfolk democrats to be a candidate for county commissioner. That he would make a strong one, despite the fact that the district is normally republican, is attested by the fact that he has twice carried the 9th Norfolk representative district, which under ordinary conditions, is strongly republican. His excelent legislative record makes him a hard man to oppose, for not a single flaw can be found in it.

Rep. O'Leary has, in the two years that he has served in the house, been as faithful and conscientious a legislator as any man who served on Beacon hill in that time. He rarely missed a roll-call and was recorded in favor of every important progressive measure that came up in that time. He was also one of labor's best friends in the legislature.

This year Rep. O'Leary made a valiant effort to secure the passage of a bill to exempt the town of Stoughton from bearing the expense of dredging the Neponset river. He was again appointed to the committee on counties where he aided in the consideration of many import-



ant measures entailing the expenditure of large amounts of the state's money. He was a strict opponent of all unnecessary appropriation bills, realizing that the small taxpayer would in the end have to bear the burden.

Rep. O'Leary was born in Sharon, on Dec. 12, 1861, and is a graduate of the public schools. He is a contractor. He has served on the democratic town committee in Sharon for 20 years, having been chairman for eight years. He is a member of the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters, which he has served as chief ranger, and the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

Charles A. Orstrom.

Rep. Charles A. Ostrom of Worcester, a democrat from the 18th Worcester district, added new laurels to his already excellent record in the house of 1913, in which he served his third term as a legislator.

Reappointed to the committee on banks and



banking, he was one of the leaders in the fight for the blue sky law, which purposed to put investment companies and the brokerage business under proper state regulation. This measure was one of the most important considered by the last legislature, and the Worcester man's work on it is deserving of great praise. He was also active in the consideration of the various other big financial measures of the session.

He worked hard for the various bills affecting Worcester and Worcester county, and was instrumental in securing the passage of several of them, including the bill for playgrounds in the city, for waiting stations in the public streets of Worcester and bills to permit the city to take land for the purpose of widening Madison street, and to incur debt for its water supply. He also helped to get through a resolve in aid of the support of the children of Mark Daley, whose sad case is known to all Worcester citizens. He was a strong supporter of the proposition for the establishbent of a state licensing board and of the Worcester bridge bill.

As in his two previous terms, Rep. Orstrom paid especial attention to the various labor bills and measures in line with more popular government. He worked and voted for the initiative and referendum, the public opinion bill, the bill to abolish party enrolment, and the various other progressive measures of the year. He also fought for the passage of proper taxation laws to put a stop to tax-dodging by the wealthy.

Rep. Orstrom was born in Sweden on March 17, 1878, and attended the public schools there. He is a barber by trade and a member of the Odd Fellows, Red Men, Independent Order of Foresters, the Swedish Charitable society, Svea Gills and Engelbrackt clubs. For five years he was a councilman in Worcester and for one year served on the board of aldermen. He was a member of the democratic city committee for five years.

Joseph H. Parker, Jr.

Shortly after the close of the last session, Rep. Joseph H. Parker, Jr., of Woburn, the



democratic member from the 20th Middlesex district, was strongly urged by many of his constituents to go after the senatorship in the district.

Rep. Parker completed his third consecutive term in the house of 1913. His success in carrying the district, which is normally republican, three consecutive times is a good indication of his political strength and gives evidence to the effect that he would make a strong candidate for senator.

He served this year as last on committee on metropolitan affairs of which he was chosen clerk, a position of considerable responsibility. This committee controls the policy and expenditures of the metropolitan district and Rep. Parker was in a particularly advantageous position to see to it that his town was not discriminated against.

Rep. Parker supported the bill to provide for stronger state control of public service corporations and all the other big progressive measures of the session, including the presidential primary bill and the bill for the direct nomination of United States senators, the public opinion bill and the initiative and referendum. He was prominent on all the big labor bills and worked hard for the passage of the measure to authorize additional accommodations for the state sanatorium at North Reading.

Rep. Parker was born in Woburn on April 16, 1871, and was graduated from the public schools there. He is in the furniture and carpet business, is a member of the Towanda and Bay Side Smelt clubs and other social organizations.

Henry H. Parsons.

A true son of Cape Ann, to the manner born,

is Rep. Henry H. Parsons of Gloucester, who dist. He has the keen shrewdness proverbial for two years has represented the 23d Essex of the dwellers on the Cape who have gained their livelihood and competence from the sea and the fish they have caught in it.

Naturally therefore, Rep. Parsons has put his line down deep into every measure presented for his consideration to catch any "sculpin" that might be hiding at the bottom. This habit of his has precluded anybody putting anything across on him and has enabled him to put in some very excellent work for his constituents and for the commonwealth.

As mayor for three years of a seaboard city like Gloucester, coupled with his knowledge of what the coastwise harbors ought to have, Rep. Parsons for two years now has been an efficent member of the committee on harbors and public lands. He stood with the $5,000,000 river and harbor bill, because, as



in the case of other members of the house, he saw in it the opportunity to do something for the state ports outside Boston. The measure would benefit Gloucester by enabling the harbor and land commissioners to do more for the greatest fishing port in the world than they have ever been able to heretofore, because it supplied the money for adequate improvements. Rep. Parsons was personally interested in putting through the bill to permit Rockport to borrow $25,000 as an additional water loan to extend its water service by the issue of serial annual bonds at 5 per cent interest. He also made a tremendous fight to compel the Boston & Maine Railroad to maintain gates at the Cleveland street crossing in Gloucester. On all matters of interest to Essex county Rep. Parsons stood true. He has been a sturdy legislator.

In the choice of a United States senator he exercised his independence in the party cause, but when the choice was made he voted for the nominee of his party. On all rationally progressive measures Mr. Parsons was found voting in the interest of the party and in accordance with his convictions. He was born in Gloucester 47 years ago. He was the first mayor of Gloucester under its new charter, holding the office for three years. He is prominent in the North Shore Driving clubs, a Red Man and a Knight of Pythias.

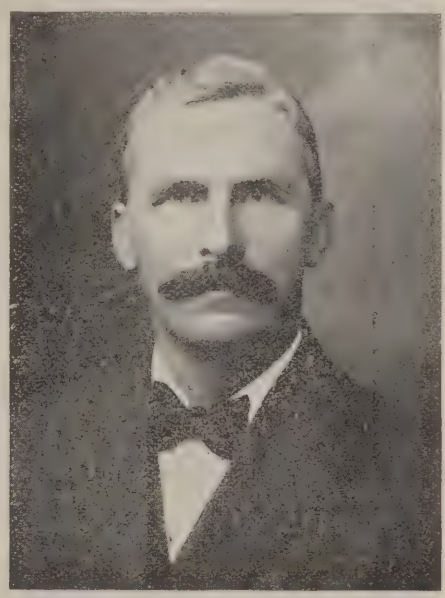
Norman B. Parsons.

When the voters of this commonwealth scan their ballots on Nov. 4 next they will find two amendments to the constitution upon which they will be asked for an expression of opinion. One is a provision allowing the legislature to submit to the voters for a referendum measures affecting the state at large, or in other words extending the present constitutional right to submit to the electorate of any municipality any bill affecting that city or town. The other would allow women to be appointed notaries public.

Both these passed the legislature last year and this year being reported by the committee on constitutional amendments, of which Rep. Norman B. Parsons of Worcester was one of the most active members and also clerk, a position to which he was elected by his colleagues and is eloquent testimony to his capacity for hard work.

Mr. Parsons was regarded so highly by Speaker Cushing that he was accorded the unusual honor of two committee appointments, counties and constitutional amendments, both major assignments. This was a tribute not only to Mr. Parsons' ability, but also to his willingness to work, for he was the most faithful member of the legislature in point of labor, never having missed a roll call and being in his seat throughout practically every sitting of the house.

As a member of the committee on constitutional amendments Rep. Parsons took part in the discussion of both the above amendments. Naturally conservative in his tendencies Rep. Parsons has always been ready to admit the need of change in statute as well as constitu-



tional law. He feels that the voters of the state should express their preference on both and has faith that their decision will be right.

Rep. Parsons was born in Worcester on Sept. 28, 1865, and received his education in the public schools of that city. He is a large farmer in Worcester county, but followed the profession of surveying for several years. He has been active in Worcester county politics and was for four years treasurer of the prosperous Worcester County Republican club. He was a member of the common council for three years. He is a Knight of Pythias, a Son of the American Revolution, a Red Man and a member of the Worcester chamber of commerce.

Frank D. Peirce.

Few men are so fortunate in committee assignments as to be placed on such an important committee as that on metropolitan affairs, and the 29th Middlesex district can congratulate



itself that the speaker of the house saw fit to place the member from that district, Frank D. Peirce of Lexington, on that committee at the opening of the year.

There is no more important committee in the legislature. This committee has to deal with the various improvement problems relating to the metropolitan district, and it requires men of business experience and hardheaded common sense to qualify for the work. There is no room for theorists in that committee room, and the members will all gladly testify to the value of the service which Rep. Peirce rendered. A quiet and unassuming man, with a long period of successful experience in the provision business of his town, he brought to the committee just the kind of service that was needed. He was strouger in the executive sessions of the committee, perhaps, than at any other time, because he devoted his time at the public hearings, to listening to what petitioners and remonstrants had to say, and when it came to the settlement of the question by the committee itself, Rep. Peirce had the facts in the case and the arguments for and against the proposition thoroughly in mind. And after all that is the kind of service which makes for good legislation in this state.

While there may be many who love to bask in the limelight of publicity or shake the rafters of the capitol to the dome with their flights of oratory, the man who sits down and weighs his subject carefully and quietly and then votes according to the merits of the proposition does more for the welfare of his commonwealth than all the high-flying orators can ever accomplish.

Mr. Peirce was born in Lexington on Jan. 2, 1851, was educated at the public schools and at business college. He is a trustee of the Lexington Savings bank and a member of the investment committee, member of the advisory board Fellowship of Charities, member of Lexigton Historical society. One of the trustees of Cary Memorial library. He has been a member of the republican town committee for five years, and before coming to the state house had served as selectman, overseer of the poor, highway surveyor and trustee of public trusts. He has been selectman of the town for eight years, during five of which he served as chairman of the board.

Chauncey Pepin.

With the happy termination of the prolonged water controversy between Salem and Beverly over Wenham lake, and the averting of the possibility of forcing old Mother Salem into the metropolitan system, Rep. Chauncey Pepin of the 18th Essex district may well feel satisfied. Mr. Pepin has just closed his second year in the house. No sooner had he taken his seat last year than Speaker Cushing picked him for a place on the committee on water supply and it was a fortunate thing for Salem that he did so, for it gave her a voice against the persistent activity of Beverly to



force the city out of her vested rights in Wenham lake.

On all the Salem bills, Rep. Pepin did his part, especially the bill for the Boston & Maine four tracks through Salem, which involved the question of protection of the city from damage to its underground rights. On all matters affecting labor he has stood with the man who toils. Mr. Pepin is in his 45th year. He lives in Salem and his renomination for the house by the republicans is anticipated. He is a member of the Salem orders of Eagles and Moose.

Rep. Lawrence S. Perry.

With the close of the legislative session this year, Rep. Laurence S. Perry of New Bedford rounded out four years of conscientious service. That his constituents appreciate it has been demonstrated by his continuous return to the house and his name has been

frequently mentioned as that of a senatorial possibility.

Mr. Perry was a hard fighter for New Bedford in the matter of $5,000,000 river and harbor development bill, the enactment of which would have been an excellent thing for New Bedford because that city is the nearest port in the commonwealth to the Panama canal, a circumstance that would have compelled action by the state to develop the harbors.

Rep. Perry was interested in all New Bedford bills, having been especially alert in looking after those for the textile school, the extension of the sewerage system and new loan bill for that purpose and the measure to



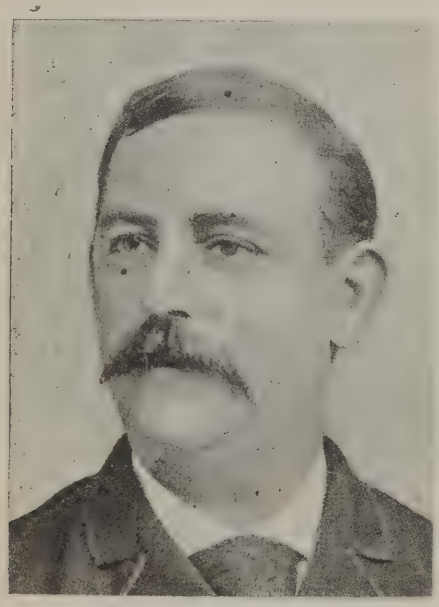
permit New Bedford to supply water to Fairhaven. In the course of the textile operatives to better their conditions in the mill, labor has found a ready supporter in Rep. Perry.

Rep. Perry served last session on the committees on taxation and insurance, both of which considered some very important matters.

Mr. Perry is one of the youngest members of the legislature. He was not 26 years of age when he first took his seat in the house, he is only in his 31st year now. He is a graduate of the University of Maine law school, is a practising lawyer and lives in New Bedford.

Horace H. Piper.

Horace H. Piper of Ashland was one of the solid members of the last legislature whose



constituents were distinct gainers because of his presence in the house. He was named by Speaker Cushing to serve on the committee on towns, one of the important billets and one requiring a considerable knowledge of the problems which confront the smaller municipalities.

Rep. Piper's activities were not confined to the work of that committee, however, although he was one of the most faithful members that served upon it. He took a great interest in the bills to bring relief from the regulations of the metropolitan boards to the persons whose business or interests are centred around Lake Cochituate and on the big general legislation he was prominent.

The important work of the year was, of course, the revision of the policy previously followed by the state of supervising the transportation companies and the powerful public service corporations. Rep. Piper was one of those who took an active part in bringing about the new conditions and he supported the Washburn bill from the beginning. He was also a factor in securing the defeat of the so-called Ellis milk inspection bill and he favored the Meaney bill which would require the labelling of milk brought into Massachusetts from other states.

Rep. Piper was born in Ashland, attended the public schools there and is a blacksmith and wheelwright by trade. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and the Royal Arcanum and has served on the republican town committee for eight years.

William H. Poole.

No man in the legislature of 1913 took his duties in the house and in the committee-room of the committee on mercantile affairs, with more seriousness or worked with any greater zeal to make the blue-book of the year a sane and constructive document than did William H. Poole of Belmont, republican, who represented the 30th Middlesex district for the first time this year.

A piano manufacturer with years of experience in the larger sphere of business, his appointment to the committee on mercantile affairs was a logical one, and the service which he rendered on that committee justified the confidence which the speaker had imposed in him. Always a busy and important committee, this year's duties showed the calibre of the men



who made up the membership. There have been times in the past when this committee has been looked upon with rather suspicious eyes, but throughout the entire session this year there has not been a suggestion that the questions before it were decided otherwise than in strict accordance with the merits of the propositions under consideration.

Questions as to the incorporation of vast water, power companies, telephone matters and measures of large importance were disposed of in an intelligent manner, consistent with the best interests of the state of Massachusetts.

On the floor of the house, Mr. Poole showed a comprehensive knowledge of the subjects under consideration and on the occasions when he was called upon to talk he held the attention of the house and brought out clearly the points which he wished to make.

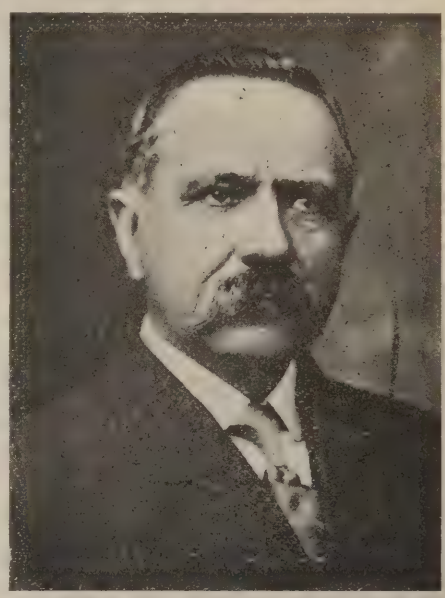
He took an active interest on behalf of his own town in the defeat of the measure which would have taken away from the municipalities of the state the right to choose their own local assessors and place their selection practically in the hands of the state tax commissioner. As assessor of Belmont for seven years, he felt that he knew something about the intricate problems which the local assessors have to deal with, and he believes that the cities and towns of the state are still able to select able and honest men.

Mr. Poole was born in Weymouth on Dec. 21, 1864, was educated in the public schools and at Comer's Commercial college. He is a member of the republican town committee, and in addition to his years of service as an assessor, has been town auditor for two years and a member of the finance committee of Belmont.

Almon J. Pratt.

Almon J. Pratt of Belchertown showed his mettle when he won the election to the house from the 4th Hampshire district at the polls last November.

Last fall Mr. Pratt made his second attempt to capture the house seat in his district and to place the district back in the republican column. Rep. Edgar E. Sargent of Belchertown was his democratic opponent in both years. The first year Mr. Pratt lost the district by a narrow margin. Last year,



however, he went into the fray with his coat sleeves rolled up and cleaned up the district to a nicety, despite the fact that the opposing candidate was a veteran with an excellent record.

Mr. Pratt is a shrewd business man and has a way of gauging a situation with great accuracy despite the fact that he is quiet and usually lets the other fellow do most of the talking.

Rep. Pratt was one of the contingent from the western end of the state that used a good deal of sound common sense in the senatorial fight. He picked his man at the beginning of the battle and stuck to him without wavering to the end of things. By his support of John W. Weeks, Rep. Pratt made powerful friends in the house and their friendship was a valuable asset to him.

Rep. Pratt was assigned by the speaker to the important committees on towns and elections. In his work on the towns committee, he had an opportunity to give his fellow committeemen a good deal of valuable information at first hand and he was an important factor in the drafting of some of the legislation that came from this committee. In the consideration of the bill to regulate the manufacture of shingles he took the floor and in opposition to the committee that reported the bill and forced through an important amendment to the measure. Its purpose was to protect the shingle industry in certain important respects without weakening the general purpose of the measure.

Rep. Pratt was born in Belchertown in 1863 and has since lived there. He attended the public schools and is now engaged in farming and the lumber business. He has served on the board of assessors for 12 years.

Arthur Franklin Priest.

With the conclusion of the legislative session of 1913, Rep. Arthur Franklin Priest of Haverhill, the republican representative from the 2d Essex district, completed four years of service as a member of the house, and they have been four years of hard work which has redounded to the credit both of the representative himself and the state of Massachusetts.

Rep. Priest was a member of the house in 1909 for the first time. At that time he was but 24 years of age, yet his ability to work hard, listen to what was going on and enter into the discussions whenever he thought it necessary, gave him a standing at the beginning of his legislative career. He continued his success in the house of 1910, was out in 1911, and came back in 1912 and '13 to take his place among the leaders of the lower branch.

Rep. Priest has three real achievements to his credit as a legislator. One of these is the

statutory index that is published from time to time in advance of the Acts and Resolves, and the other is the Salisbury Beach Reservation act, recently declared by the supreme court to be unconstitutional, in one important particular. The principle had been admitted to be constitutional previously and there was no reason for supposing that it would be otherwise in the Salisbury beach case.

The third was a law that changed the methods of the courts so that minor crimes may be tried before police and municipal justices, thus saving many misdemeanants annually from incarceration in jails until the higher courts were in session.

It was he, too, who drafted and introduced the law to prohibit the practice of blackmailing liquor dealers by providing that the minor who lied about his age to get liquor should be punished as well as the dealer who sold it to him.

At the last session he worked hard for the Haverhill bills and was generally regarded as one of the active men in the lower branch.

He had a hand in all of the big problems that came before the committee on railroads and introduced the bill to compel the railroads to grant reduced fares to students. He fought the fare increases, which the railroad commission had sanctioned, in the legislature and in the committee and it was he who kept the matter stirred up through most of the session.

His work in behalf of the Washburn public service commission bill stood out through the entire session, and the ease with which it passed through both branches, even over the veto of the governor, is due to the fact that Priest and others like him did their work so



thoroughly and completely that no doubt was left as to the wisdom of the legislation.

Priest was born in Haverhill on Sept. 13, 1885, and acquired his knowledge of the law at the University of Alabama. He holds membership in the Elks and the Knights of Pythias During his previous years' service in the house, he has been a member of the committees on engrossed bills, constitutional amendments, legal affairs, and was clerk for one year of the public lighting committee.

Winfield F. Prime.

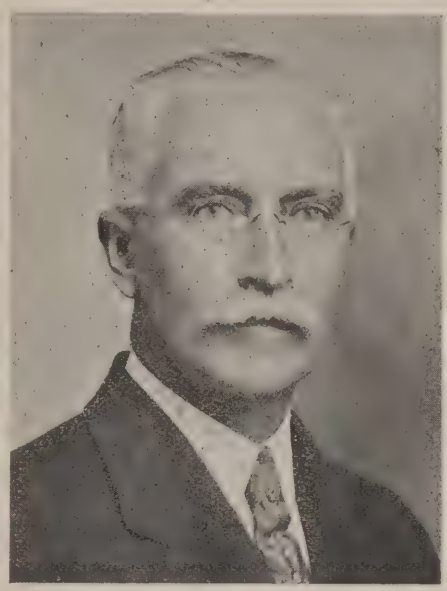
Rep. Winfield F. Prime of Winchester, a republican, who looked after the interests of the 27th Middlesex district in the house during the past session, served in the lower legislative branch back in 1890, from Charlestown. He was well prepared therefore to undertake his duties and the manner in which he discharged them was a credit to himself and to his constituents.

Speaker Cushing honored the Winchester man with an appointment to the important committee on judiciary, where he rendered valuable service in the consideration of the many knotty problems that came before that body. His experience while a member of the committee on probate and insolvency in the house of 1890 made him of particular value.

Rep. Prime was one of the regular republicans in the house. He was conservative in his actions and at the same time was not slow to endorse progressive reform of a constructive nature and was at no time a reactionary.

He took an active part in the consideration of all matters affecting Middlesex county, particularly on those measures that might or did affect Winchester and that part of Medford in his district. He was instrumental in securing the passage of bills for a new city hall for Medford, to permit the city to make additional sewerage loans and to relieve Medford of an overpayment on the street railway franchise tax.

Rep. Prime was born in Charlestown on Nov. 22, 1860, and graduated from the public schools and Boston University Law School. He



is a member of the Republican club of Massachusetts, is a 32d degree Mason and has membership in the Independent Order of Foresters.

Harry B. Putnam.

Rep. Harry B. Putnam of Westfield came back to the lower branch of the legislature this year from the 12th Hampden district because his district needed him rather than through any desire for the honor of a third successive term.

His own inclination and the demands of his business urged him to quit politics, but the call was too persistent to be ignored and his district sent him back to Beacon hill.

Without doubt the strongest factor in the situation was the Western Massachusetts trolleys bill. In his two years experience in the house prior to this year, Rep. Putnam had come to take a prominent position in the little group of legislators that have guided the destinies of this important piece of legislation in its progress through the legislature, and, in the face of the hardest battle of all, this year, he found



it impossible, much as he would have liked to free himself from legisative cares, to quit.

From the committee on the judiciary in which he was given a berth his first year of service, Rep. Putnam last year went onto the two important committees of ways and means, and rules, better known as the speaker's cabinet. This year he was given the same committee appointments as he received last year.

On the important committee on ways and means, Rep. Putnam was one of the strong men this year. He frequently took the floor in debate and many of the big reports were assigned to him.

When the Western Massachusetts trolleys bill was reported back in the house by the ways and means committee Rep. Putnam had charge of the bill for his committee, and with Rep. Leonard F. Hardy of Huntington, house chairman of street railways, led the fight for the measure.

Rep. Putnam is an ardent republican, but not of the machine type, and he supported many of the progressive and popular measures.

Rep. Putnam was born in Westfield in 1878. He attended the public schools there and prepared for the legal profession at Boston university law school, from which he was graduated in 1899. He has held various town offices, among them town counsel for three years, and for several years was chairman of the republican town committee. He is trustee of the Westfield Savings bank and is a member of several social and fraternal organizations.

He was opposed in the primaries last year by a representative of the labor organizations, but his house record was such that his opponent was literally snowed under at the primary.

John E. Quinn.

Recognizing the value of John E. Quinn as a public servant, by returning him to the house for a second term, Cambridge has profited still more this year. The young legislator continued his faithful service to his district, assisting in getting through many improvements of great benefit to the University city.

Rep. Quinn is a democrat. His district is



the first Middlesex. He is an excellent type of the self-made young man of today, having worked his way through the Harvard summer school and then through a course at the evening law school. At present he is one of the successful young members of the Cambridge bar.

Speaker Cushing, recognizing the Cambridge solon's legal attainments, gave him a place on the committee on legal affairs this year and also appointed him to the committee on engrossed bills. There was plenty of work to be done on both committees and Mr. Quinn was a willing worker.

He was one of the hardest workers for the bill to relieve Cambridge of part of the expense of maintaining the bridge across the Charles river and was instrumental in getting through the act to encourage manufacturing in that city. He also worked hard for the various other Cambridge measures before this year's legislature. He supported the various "popular" bills, so-called, and was a strong friend of the laboring classes on all matters affecting their interests. He made an honest, faithful and conscientious legislator in every way and is deserving of a re-election at the hands of his constituents.

Rep. Quinn was born in Cambridge on Dec. 20, 1884. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the St. John's Literary institute. He served in the Cambridge common council from 1908 to 1911, inclusive.

Louis O. Rieutord.

It was with a sincere feeling of regret that the members of the house of representatives of 1913 received the announcment that Rep. Louis O. Rieutord, the member from Southbridge, in-

tended to retire from service as a legislator at the end of the session. He was one of the most popular solons on Beacon hill during his two years of service, in which he made an enviable record as a painstaking and constructive legislator.

Rep. Rieutord is a prominent lawyer in the western sections of the state, and his determination to retire is due to a feeling that he can no longer afford to sacrifice his career. His departure from the halls of legislation is a loss not only to his district, the 5th Worcester, but also to the state of which he has been a faithful servant.

Realizing the Southbridge man's legal attain-



ments, Speaker Cushing assigned him this year to the committee on legal affairs, which was a promotion from his assignment to the committee on mercantile affairs of last year. On the new committee he proved a valuable member, for his judgment was sound at all times, and his assistance in solving the various difficult matters that came before this hard-worked body was worth much.

He made a good fight for a bill for the establishment of a police court at Southbridge, which was finally put over for one year, and was instrumental in securing the passage of a bill to permit the Southbridge Water Supply company to increase its capital stock to $300,000. He supported the various progressives and labor measures.

Rep, Rieutord was born in Springfield on May 13, 1873, and is a graduate of the public schools, and of the College de L'Assomption. He is a member of Conseil Rochambeau, L'Union St. Jean Baptiste d'Amerique. He was town counsel for Southbridge before his election to the legislature.

Robert Robinson.

Rep. Robert Robinson, who served his first year as a legislator in the house of 1913, was



appointed by Speaker Cushing to the important committee on cities, and he did excellent work on that body.

Rep. Robinson represents in part Ward 8, Boston. It goes without saying, therefore, that Mr. Robinson is a democrat. He is also a member of the Jewish race.

The young Boston legislator and the youngest member of the house—he is only 24 years old—proved a clever debater and he took the floor of the house on several occasions to argue for measures designed to benefit the masses.

He was a strong supporter of, and helped to get through various bills designed to alleviate the conditions of the poor and the immigrant classes, which predominate in his district. He was one of the foremost advocates of the resolve creating a commission to investigate the condition of immigrants—the board that is to report to the next legislature with recommendations aiming to familiarize newcomers to these shores with American ways and conditions. He supported the federal income tax resolutions, the public opinion bill and the various other popular measures.

Rep. Robinson was born in Boston on Jan. 4, 1889, and is a graduate of the Phillips grammar, Boston Latin, English High and the Boston University Law schools. He was class orator of the English High in 1906. He is a lawler. He is a member of the Hendricks club, secretary of the Hebrew Citizens' League, I. O. B. A., I. O. U. H., Pi Sigma Alpha, Knights of Pythias and the Pearson Literary association. For four years he was director of the Jewish Sunday school connected with the association and he has also been director of the boys' clubs at the Frances Willard Settlement, Francis Newell Settlement, and the Junior Zionist Council of New England.

William M. Robinson.

William M. Robinson, republican, of Chelsea, returned to the house of 1913, after an absence of two years. He by dint of his personal popularity and his large acquaintance among the members, as well as his previous experience, was successful in getting



through several important measures of especial benefit to his city.

He took the floor for 9-in-11-hour bill and was one of the hardest workers for the act to require street railway companies to equip their cars with lifting jacks. This is the bill which he opposed several years ago, because at that time the street railways had promised to make the improvement without legislation. Notwithstanding that his reason for voting against the measure at that time was a sane one, the matter was made an issue against him in his contest for re-election in 1911. The street railway having failed to keep their promise, Rep. Robinson showed his sincerity this year by taking a strong stand for the bill.

The Chelsea legislator was also instrumental in getting through the resolve for an investigation by the Boston transit commission of the service and fares on the Bay State and Boston Elevated street railway companies, which will take in the matter of a 5-cent fare from Chelsea to points in Boston and vice versa. He also succeeded in getting through a resolve for an investigation into the advisability of constructing a tunnel between Boston and Chelsea. He took a great interest in the bill, which was passed, for an enclosed athletic field for Chelsea, which will prove a blessing to the children of that city. Being himself a former athlete of note he made this bill one of his chief hobbies. For a number of years he held the national interscholastic 40 and 300 yard championships.

He was a supporter of the various labor and progressive measures and voted for the Spanish war veterans' preference bill after it had been vetoed by the governor.

Rep. Robinson was born in Chelsea on July 21, 1875, and attended the public schools and Worcester academy. He is in the furniture business, is a member of the Masons and prominent in a number of social and fraternal organizations. He served on the Chelsea board of aldermen four years, one year as chairman of the finance committee and served in the houses of 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1910.

Rep. Robinson's splendid energy and ability were recognized by the speaker of the house when he appointed him a member of the committee to investigate the child labor and the condition of women working in the factories of the commonwealth. This work is considered of the greatest importance, and the labor world and the manufacturers themselves are looking forward to the report of this committee with eager expectation of great and good results. This committee will report its findings to the legislature of 1914, and it would be a blow to the commonwealth if the Chelsea legislator should not be returned to take part in the discussions of this most important subject.

Walter F. Russell.

Of all the laboring men in this commonwealth none are more intelligent or make better citizens than the shoeworkers and Rep. Walter F. Russell, an able Brockton democrat, is a good representative of his craft. Brockton is accustomed to sending men of ability to the legislature, which indicated to his fellow-members early in the session that Rep. Russell was to take his place among the real men in the house.

It so happened that the democratic contingent on the committee on labor this year was composed entirely of first-year men and among them Rep. Russell took high place. He was conservative and fair-minded, while at the same time he was always looking out for the interests of the working man.

Certainly the laboring class have no reason to be dissatisfied with the remedial legislation they gained at the hands of the 1913 general court. The care of women and children who have to work in the shops and factories of the state was perhaps the most important, but there were many other laws affecting the safety and comfort of the laborers of all classes.



The work done this year put Massachusetts away ahead in labor legislation.

Rep. Russell is a Cape Codder, having been born in Sandwich on March 15, 1866, but he removed to Brockton when quite young and received his education there. He followed railroading for a time, but later entered one of the big shoe factories. He is a member of the Plymouth County Democratic club, the Owls and the Eagles.

Clifford B. Sanborn.

A first year man in the house of 1913 who accomplished much for his district was Clifford B. Sanborn of Norwood, a republican, who represented the 10th Norfolk.

Rep. Sanborn was assigned to the committee on education by Speaker Cushing and he fitted in the niche so well that, despite his lack of experience in the legislature, he became, be-

fore the session was half ended, one of the most influential members of the body. Several times during the term he was placed in charge of measures emanating from education and on almost every report that was fought on the floor he was one of the committee's ablest defenders.

Few of the smaller communities of the state were fortunate enough to secure special legislation in 1913, but Norwood was one of them, thanks to Rep. Sanborn's ability to see things and to straighten out tangles. It was through his efforts wholly that the town was able to secure the right to incur debt for its sewer system.

In the Norfolk county legislation he was al-



so a power and partly through his effort clerical assistance was provided for the registrar of probate and the lines of the medical examiner districts were changed.

Much important legislation came from the committee on education, but the most far-reaching was that which provides for an investigation of the sites of the state normal schools. This was rendered necessary by the demand of Fall River and New Bedford for schools of that character, during the discussion on which Chairman Fish of the state board of education declared that the sites were so badly chosen as to render the system defective. As a result a complete change is possible in the location of these schools by the next succeeding legislatures.

Rep. Sanborn was born in Norwood on Aug. 1, 1874, and is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and of Harvard law school. He is a lawyer and clerk of the Northern district court. He is a Mason, K. T., and an Odd Fellow, is a member of the Norwood Business Men's association and was its president in 1907 and 1908. As a school committeeman he served his town for seven years and was chairman of the board for five. He is a member of the sewer commission and has been moderator of Norwood since 1904.

John C. Sanborn.

A democrat with real influence among the members of all political parties in the Massachusetts legislature is Rep. John C. Sanborn of Lawrence, who is now serving his third year as the representative of the 5th Essex district.

The title of "influential democrat" is one which is frequently used lightly and with little significance, but in the case of the Lawrence attorney it means everything that it implies. No man in either branch is any more entitled to it than he, and in wielding it he uses judgment and tact to such a degree that he does not sacrifice one whit of his democracy. As a result he enjoys the respect and esteem of every man who has ever come in contact with him on Beacon hill. During his first two years in the house he served on the committee on judiciary, where he displayed a knowledge of the law and coupled it with common sense in dealing with the legal problems which were under consideration.

He was a member of the redistricting committee which laid out the congressional districts as they now stand, and while ever watchful for the interests of democracy, his fairness and willingness to admit that his political opponents had some rights in the matter were commended by his associates.

This year he has served on the troublesome committee on ways and means. This committee, undesirable to many men because it involves in so many cases the turning down of propositions presented by good fellows in the interest of their own districts, had an unusually difficult task to perform this year.

With an enormous state tax inevitable at the very beginning of the year, the committee had to pare down almost all of the appropriation bills. As a result there was more than the usual amount of rancor against the committee.

As a democrat Sanborn might have seen fit to favor every appropriation bill which came in, and thus put his political opponents on the deefnsive. As a matter of fact, there was not a member on that committee who viewed matters more carefully from the point of view of the state's financial welfare and he took the criticism of those who were disappointed at losing their pet appropriation schemes with as good grace as possible, always confident that he had acted according to the merits of the propositions.

He always recognized imperative needs, as in the case of the Panama-Pacific appropriation, where he succeeded in getting a favorable report from his committee and passing the bill through the house that the industries of the state might get new markets for their goods. He also reported the mother's pension bill out of an unwilling committee in order to relieve



the poor operatives of Lawrence of any hardship that might be caused by the child-labor bill.

Sanborn was born in Lawrence on Dec. 1, 1868, was graduated from the Lawrence high school, Dartmouth college in 1891 and Boston university law school in 1896. He taught school for some time and then took up the practice of law. He is a Mason and a member of the Home club of Lawrence, the Merrimack Valley Country club and the Lyra society and president of the Lawrence Dartmouth club.

Frederick W. Schlapp.

By continuing Rep. Frederick W. Schlapp of Lawrence in their service as a legislator, the voters of the 5th Essex district have reflected credit upon themselves, and at the same time have permitted the state to secure the services of an able, honest and conscientious lawmaker

A young man who has been obliged to make his own way in life, and who as a child, was compelled to work in a cotton mill to secure a proper education and to aid in the support of his parents, Rep. Schlapp was particularly well equipped to pass upon the various measures that came before the last legislature dealing with the child labor question, and his views, based upon personal experience, were shared anl respected by his colleagues. He was largely instrumental in straightening out of the child labor problem during the past season.

Rep. Schlapp was also a prominent figure in the fight to compel the street railway companies of the commonwealth to equip their cars with safety appliances and fought for the lifting jack bill which is now a law. He also introduced a bill requiring street railway companies to equip their cars with hand brakes and air brakes for the safety of the public and to provide that the cars shall have a seating capacity of not less than forty persons and was instrumental in getting the railroad commission to look into the matter. He also led the fight to secure an equal distribution of fishing rights in the great ponds used for water supplies.

He made a commendable effort to get through a bill which he introduced for the erection of a normal school in Lawrence and made an admirable speech on the floor of the house in its behalf. He also fought for an extension of time for the Merrimac river waterways board in making its report. As usual, he took an active interest in measures to give further aid to the consumptives of the state and spoke for the bill for an appropriation for the Boston Hospital for consumptives. He also fought for a bill providing that the small business man who owns a horse which is found to have glanders and is accordingly shot, should be recompensed to the amount of $50. As is to be expected, he was particu-

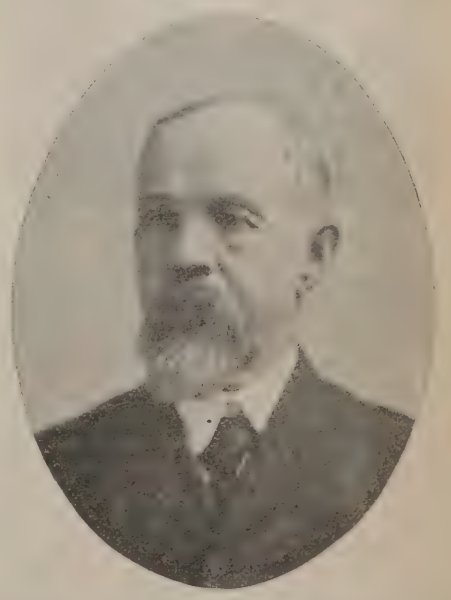


larly active on the Lawrence bridge bill and on the various other measures particularly affecting his own district.

Rep. Schlapp was born in Germany on July 23, 1852. He was graduated from the public schools in this country and also took a course in the Lawrence commercial school. He is a bookkeper and clerk by occupation. In politics he is a democrat. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Encampment, Loyra Glee club. His popularity in his district is attested by the many requests made upon him last fall to stand as a candidate for the democratic congressional nomination in the seveuth district last fall. For the sake of preserving harmony, he did not enter the field.

Henry H. Sears.

One of the older and more conservative members of the house was Rep. Henry H. Sears



of Dennis, the republican representative from the 2d Barnstable district. Mr. Sears was born on Cape Cod on July 17, 1845, and ever since has been one of the Cape's leading and influential men. He is a typical Cape Codder with a love and loyalty for his people and his district that is refreshing in these days when men are apt to turn away from those who have given them the honor of representing their interests in the halls of legislation.

There is nothing of disloyalty to Rep. Sears and throughout the session he has labored hard and earnestly for the welfare of the people whom he represents. Together with the other representatives from the seacoast sections of the state, he was very much interested in the passage of the $5,000,000 harbor improvement bill. He knew what it would mean to have the harbors of the Cape developed, and he worked as hard as any man could work for the success of the measure. The people of the Cape will attach no blame for him to its defeat.

As a national and savings bank official for several years, he made a valuable member of the committee on banks and banking. This committee had to handle many important problems, most important of which, perhaps, was the so-called "blue sky" law by which investment companies would be placed under the regulation and supervision of the state. The bill went through the house, thanks to the energetic work of Rep. Sears and his associates on the committeé, but was killed in the senate.

Rep. Sears held many town offices before coming to the legislature, having served his town as selectman for 13 years—12 of which he was chairman of the board—assessor, school committeeman for nine years and treasurer of the Jacob Sears Memorial Library corporation. He is a retired merchant and is director of the Cape Cod National bank and vice-president of the Bass River Savings bank. He is a Mason, Knight of Pythias, Red Man and member of the grange.

William J. Sessions.

When the 2nd Hampden representative district—known up state as the "shoestring" district—picked William J. Sessions of Hampden as its representative in the legislature last fall it showed that excellent judgment that has uniformly characterized the choices of the electorate of this district for a number of years back.

Rep. Sessions this year was a first year man, but there is not a man in the legislature known better or admired more by his colleagues than Sessions of Hampden. He was not



the sore that beat about the bush. When he had anything to say he got it out of his system quickly and he talked what he felt always.

He was sent to the legislature by the voters of his district to put Hampden and the rest of the "shoestring" district towns back into the atlas and he was mighty busy from the first day he landed on Beacon hill until prorogation.

It was Rep. Sessions who pulled out his pad one day and did a little figuring to show what Hampden had raised by taxation in a single year to push the "trolley' movement with the assessed valuation of the town as a basis. Sessions' figures showed that Boston would have to go into its coffers to the extent of about $2,500,000 to do as well as Hampden did a year ago in its appropriation for "trolley" matters.

Rep. Sessions was assigned by Speaker Cushing to the committee on public service and a large variety of salary measures before this committee kept him fairly busy. Rep. Sessions showed that he had rare faculties of discrimination between good salary measures and bad ones, and he didn't hesitate to come right out in meeting and let it be early known just where he stood.

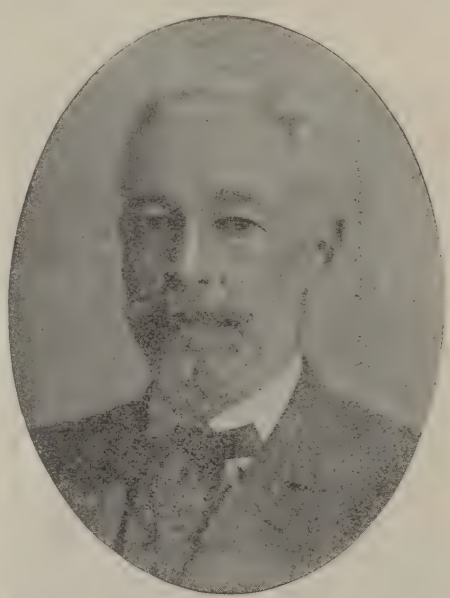
He led the fight in the house that carried over the governor's veto the measure to increase the salary of the chaplain of one of the penal institutions of the state.

In the early days of the session he had the courage to stand up in his boots and flag a measure that was being rushed through under the hypnotic influence of a progressive coalition despite the fact that his progressive friends threatened him with all sorts of dire happenings next fall.

Rep. Sessions is a farmer in Hampden, wheer he was born in 1859. He attended Brimfield high school, and Wesleyan academy at Wilbraham. He went west and engaged in farming and stock raising in North Dakota, serving for one term while there. Since he has been back east he has held most of the offices worth mentioning in his own home town, ending up with 15 years of service as chairman of the board of selectmen.

Benjamin Sharp.

Dr. Benjamin Sharp represented Nantucket in the house of 1913 for the fourth successive year, and rounded out his long career in the lower branch so successfully that there is a



general demand from the Cape senatorial district for a man of his type in the senate when Sen. Eldridge of Yarmouth retires.

Last year when the bull moose loomed up large Dr. Sharp had no opposition from the third party when he ran for his fourth term. The progressive party state committee sent emissaries to Nantucket, but found sentiment so strongly in favor of Dr. Sharp that they gave over the endeavor to put a ticket in the field as a result of which Dr. Sharp had no opposition.

Dr. Sharp in the last session was again chairman of the committee on fisheries and game, and also of the public health committee. He took a prominent part in promoting various measures for development of the fisheries, the conservation of game, and the development of waterways. Against considerable opposition he pushed through the house bills to prohibit the sale of lobster meat, to regulate the transportation of lobsters, and to prohibit the sale of mollusks from polluted areas.

One of his most able arguments was that on the bill to prohibit the sale of lobster meat. Fishermen have been catching short lobsters, and selling the meat out of the shell to avoid prosecution.

Dr. Sharp defended the bill as needed for the protection of the public health and to prevent extermination of the lobster.

Another bill over which there was quite a storm was that to protect the Mattawessit Creek fisheries by permitting the fish and game commission to authorize shooting the gulls which ruin the fishery by killing the herring and leaving the dead carcasses to pollute the waters and kill others. The Audubon society's secretary was earning his salary by sending out endless chain letters to defeat the bill, alleging that under cover of it there would be slaughter of the gulls. Dr. Sharp made a brave fight against overwhelming odds. The bill was finally defeated in the senate, largely because of misunderstanding and misapprehension.

Few such talented men have ever come to the legislature as Dr, Sharp. He was born in Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa., on Nov. 1, 1858, and educated in Swathmore public schools, and Swarthmore college (1878). He is a member of the American Philosophical society, Academy of Natural Sciences (Philadelphia), and Boston Society Natural History. He is a lecturer on and worker in zoology; has been a frequent contributor to periodicals on scientific subjects, and his interest in zoology led him to accompany the Peary expedition of 1891 to the Arctic.

Herbert N. Shepard.

One of the popular members of the house of 1913 was Rep. Herbert N. Shepard of Warren, who proved, as a member of the committee on public institutions, to be one of the most active republicans of the legislature, despite the fact that he was a first-year man and therefore lacking in legislative experience.

The man assigned to public institutions is picked by the speaker for some very strenuous hours. He is obliged to familiarize himself with all the various charitable schemes of the state and to know how and when to advocate appropriations and how and when to oppose them. For the state expends many thousands annually on the care of its aged, sick and infirm, especially upon those whom nature has afflicted mentally. Rep. Shepard proved his worth to the committee, and his sympathy for the work of the state by the manner in which he atttended committee sessions, travelled from one institution to another and then fought for the bills before the house.

Mr. Shepard came from one of those large districts made up of a number of towns, hence the interests he represented were large and varied. Good roads are not only desired in those districts, but they are a business asset and are of great economic value to the state. Rep. Shepard worked for many of these and worked hard.

He also took a great interest in the work of the committee on agriculture and was one of those who fought the Ellis milk bill to its deserved end, with the chances excellent that it never again will be so strong as it was at the beginning of the session that ended in June. Rep. Shepard worked for all legislation to benefit the farmer and the dairymen, and he did equally good service in preventing the enactment of laws that would have injured both.

He was born in Warren on Oct. 6, 1870, and is in the lumber business, besides which he is



the owner of one of the best dairy farms in the state. He attended the public schools of his native town and later the Worcester Business College. He is a member of the West Brookfield Farmers' club, of which he was president in 1903; the Worcester South Agricultural society, of which he is a member of the executive committee; the Red Men, grange, of which he was formerly master, and the republican town committee of Warren. He has been overseer of the poor for five years and chairman of the board for the last three. Mr. Shepard is a Mason, a granger and a Red Man.

John H. Sherburne.

John H. Sherburne of Brookline certainly made his mark in the legislature of 1913. As a member of the committee on state house and libraries he had much to do with drafting the big bill of the year in regard to the construction of wings to the state house. The extension of the capital has been an issue for nearly a decade, so fast have the needs of the commonwealth outrun the accommodations furnished by the kite-tail extension down hill, finished in 1895. Last year, for the first time,

there appeared to be some hope of agreement on a plan for actual new construction.

The utilitarians wanted an office building. Fortunately for the commonwealth, such men as Rep. Sherburne were on the committee and argued with cogent force that ugliness is execrable, and that the construction should be of a permanent character, in harmony with the Bulfinch front, and that good taste should not be sacrificed to mere utility.

Rep. Sherburne again came to the front as a protector of the historic and the beautiful, and too of the needs of the plain people when the project was advanced to slice off a piece of the Public Garden, and throw it into the street for the Boylston street subway. Rep. Sherburne was insistent that a special report from the transit commission should be obtained and that not an inch more than was absolutely necessary should be taken.

As chairman of the committee on constitutional amendments, Rep. Sherburne showed himself a natural leader, and with admirable ability led the battle against the suffragists, when the latter sought to put woman suffrage into the constitution. It was one of the most hotly contested fights of the year, and victory was long in doubt. It was he, too, who on the



amendment to prevent appropriations for sectarian purposes, finally secured the opinion from the supreme court on the question which settled the fact that no constitutional amendment was necessary.

Rep. Sherburne also fought, both in his committee and on the floor, the initiative and referendum, he declaring that the present constitutional provisions are ample to meet any contingency that is likely to arise.
against the adoption of the amendment to prevent appropriations for sectarian purposes, finally securing the opinion from the supreme court on the question.

Rep. Sherburne also opposed the amend ment to permit cities and towns to deal in the necessaries of life, and he saw to it that the proposition never reached the governor.

To Rep. Sherburne more than to any other legislator is due the credit for the successful outcome of the agitation for new wings to the State House. It was he who fought the architectural idealists and who forced the committee to bear in mind that the building was to be used as well as looked at.

Rep. Sherburne was the leader of the Guild forces in the contest for United States senator, and through all the weary days of balloting remained loyal to the last, doing yoeman service for the man whom he regarded as a real progressive republican and the one best fitted to represent Massachusetts in the upper branch of congress.

Rep. Sherburne was honored during the year by election to be major of the field artillery, M. V. M. He had been captain of Battery A for some time.

He has been prominent in the Republican club of Massachusetts, as well as in the Brookline Republican club, and the republican town committee, as a progressive republican. He was born in Boston on Jan. 29, 1877, and was educated at Hopkinson's school, Harvard 1899, and Harvard law school, class of 1901. He is a lawyer and a member of the B. A. A., the Massachusetts club, and the City club, as well as the Masons.

Maj. Sherburne joined Battery A March 24, 1896, and served successively as lance corporal, corporal, sergeant and first sergeant, being elected first lieutenant Feb. 20, 1906, and captain Oct. 22, 1908. His battery had the distinction of having been endorsed by the war department as the best militia light battery in the country.

Charles D. Smith.

An uncompromising democrat 24 hours every day in the year is Rep. Charles D. Smith of Gloucester, who has represented the 22d Essex district in the house during 1912 and 1913. Being an uncompromising democrat he has no use for the members of his party who sacrifice at times the issues and tenets of the democrats to obtain some temporary advantage for themselves. When he finds such a case his outburst of protest is perhaps even more emphatic than when he is assailing the members of the opposing party.

Moreover, it matters not to Rep. Smith whether the person with whom he disagrees holds high position. The present governor of the state was the object of one of Smith's most violent thrusts during the session just closed, and the manner in which Smith scored the governor because of his excellency's opposition to the national administration on the tariff created a real sensation on the floor of the house.

Smith is one of the real orators of the lower branch. He does not talk on every subject that comes along, but when he engages in debate he is listened to with careful attention.

Last year his oratorical powers were exerted in behalf of a state statue to the memory of the late Gen. Benjamin F. Butler. This year he made perhaps the most exhaustive and complete argument in favor of woman suffrage that has ever ben delivered on the floor of the that has ever been delivered on the floor of the

Rep. Smith was born in Shapleigh, Me., and was educated in the public schools of Maine and New Hampshire, and obtained his knowl-



edge of the law in the office of the late William D. Northend of Salem. He is one of the best known and ablest legal practitioners in Essex county. He was at one time clerk of the Gloucester police court and was a member of the Gloucester common council in 1894 and 1895.

During his first year in the Massachusetts legislature. Rep. Smith was a member of the committee on taxation. This year he has served on the committee on mercantile affairs. He is very prominent in the Knights of Pythias, being a past chancellor and a member of the grand lodge and grand tribunal.

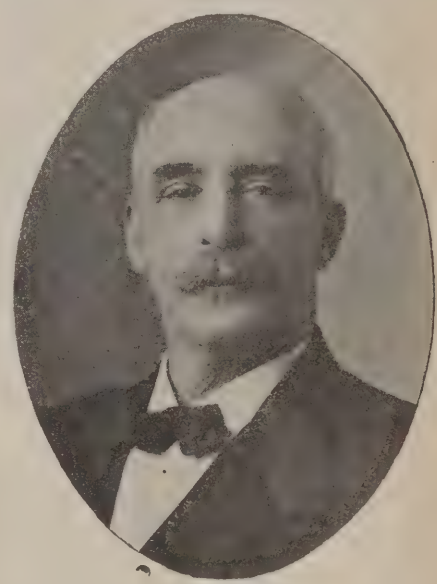
Jerome S. Smith.

A legislator in the house of 1913 who worked hard for his constituents, but who also had many excellent ideas on general government, was Rep. Jerome S. Smith of Provincetown, who represented the 3d Barnstable district this year and last.

The shiftlessness of many persons regarding the privileges of citizenship is a subject that irritates Rep. Smith, and he, in common with many other thinkers who realize the inestimable advantages of free government, would change conditions if he could. At the last session of the legislature he introduced a bill for the purpose, it seeking in the first instance to make voting compulsory and, in the second, it penalized those who refused to act their part as citizens. That the measure did not become law was no fault of Mr. Smith, for he worked hard for it both before the committee and in the legislature.

Coming as he does from the Cape, Rep. Smith was naturally interested in all that benefited his neighbors in that region. His place on the committee on fisheries and game gave him an opportunity to voice the Cape's attitude on many subjects of importance to the people there and he used it to the utmost. He took issue with the fish and game commissioners on many matters and bitterly opposed all attempts to further restrict the residents of the seacoast towns in the shooting of game birds and water fowl. He took an active part in the fight to secure the passage of the bill to permit the shooting of gulls in those ponds where the birds destroy the herring catch and he also worked hard for the various bills dealing with conditions in the shore fisheries.

He was one of the foremost fighters for the $5,000,000 harbor development bill, which meant an expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars in the Cape waterways, and he succeeded in securing the passage of a law for licensing and numbering motor boats under five tons engaged in the fishing business from Provincetown harbor, a measure that was much needed and appreciated in the town it



effects. It was the only motor boat bill that got by this year.

It was he who engineered the bill through both branches of the legislature refunding the cemetery trust funds of Provincetown cemetery, that being one of the very few special bills from the Cape that got by the general court at the 1913 session.

He was in all ways an excellent legislator, and that epitomizes all that can be said for any member.

Rep. Smith was born in Provincetown on Nov. 19, 1850, and attended the public schools there. He followed the sea for five years and afterward engaged in the beef trade, but is now in the dairy business. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow.

Ralph M. Smith.

As energetic a member of the general court as he is a company commander, Capt. Ralph M. Smith of Somerville, finished his first tour of duty as a representative from the 26th Middlesex with a record of which neither he nor his constituents need feel ashamed. Rep. Smith is a lawyer, a man of affairs and a very public spirited citizen. His service in the Somerville board of aldermen fitted him well for his new duties in the house. As a military man he was assigned to the committee on military affairs this year, where his training proved to be of immense assistance to his colleagues. Rep. Smith was an ardent advocate of the preference bill and took a leading part in the fight for it on the floor of the house. The house passed the bill over a veto, but the senate didn't.

Rep. Smith addressed himself to the law which provided pay for the men participating in company drill when 75 percent of the company's enrolled strength shows up. Rep. Smith recognized as other commanders have that the percentage was too high and he therefore urged a reduction to 50 percent. It was due to his personal effort with the legislators that the new act which compromises at 60 percent of the enrolled strength.

Rep. Smith was the friend of the old soldier in reporting and pushing along the bills for extending the Schofield soldiers' gratuity act and the resolve appropriating $30,000 to send

the veterans to the Gettysburg anniversary. He may also take pride in the passage of the act for uniform instruction of the militia and also the bill for the retirement of officers both of which Gov. Foss signed.

Rep. Smith was also interested in all legislation that benefited Somerville, the proposed boulevard bill which Boston checkmated, the act for the Somerville branch sewer to be built by the metropolitan water and sewage board, the act for more court accommodations for Middlesex county.

He was born on the tip of old Cape Cod, 30



years ago, was graduated from the Somerville Latin and the Y. M. C. A. law schools and is a member of the Middlesex bar. He was vice-president of the Somerville aldermen in his second year in that board and president in 1911.

Henry B. Spencer.

Henry B. Spencer of Holyoke, who was sent to Beacon hill to represent the 11th Hampden district in the house, hails from a section where there is never a dearth of aspirants for the legislative job and where the man who wins has to be something of a fighter.

Against what looked like pretty stiff odds Rep. Spencer went out last fall and secured the republican nomination for the house after



a hard contest with an opponent who was a candidate for renomination and he then romped away with the blue ribbon at the election.

Rep. Spencer is an old guard republican and has been one so far back as he can remember. During his first year in the house he has made it his business to learn the ropes and let the other members do most of the talking.

Appointed by the speaker to the committee on harbors and public lands he has taken a live interest in the measure affecting Connecticut river navigation and has been a valued asset to the committee in its consideration of the many important measures that came before it this year.

Rep. Spencer was born in Springfield in 1848 and attended the public schools of Worcester, and Harvard. He has been successively employed as telegraph operator, fire inspector and caretaker at the Mt. Tom reservation. He is vice-president of the Holyoke Republican club and for 37 years has served as a member of the Republican city committee.

John G. Stevens.

After three years of faithful service in the house Rep. John G. Stevens of Marblehead will this fall make an effort to win the senatorial nomination from the 1st Essex district. If he succeeds he will be the first democrat to represent that district in the senate for a number of years. That his election is possible is shown by the fact that he has thrice carried the 16th Essex representative district, as a democrat, a district which had been a republican stronghold for almost a generation. It can be said that the republicans will find him a hard man to beat this fall when he comes before the voters for their endorsement and for a promotion to the senatorship.

It was largely through Rep. Stevens' influence that the bill which created the new Southern Essex district court sitting at Lynn for the transaction of civil business, was enacted into law. This court includes Marblehead in its jurisdicition. As the result of the passage of this act many litigants have been saved the expenses of delay in court proceedings. The bill, besides benefiting Marblehead, also benefited Lynn, Swampscott, Saugus and Nahant.

This year Rep. Stevens was instrumental in defeating several measures detrimental to Essex county and in securing the passage of



bills in the interest of the county. He secured the adoption of an amendment to the bill appropriating $5,000,000 for the development of rivers and harbors, to take in Marblehead, being the only member to succeed in attaching an amendment to the bill. He also secured the passage through the house of a bill providing that monthly ticket books on railroads in the state shall be good for forty days instead of thirty as at present. This bill will mean a saving of considerable money annually to railroad commuters. He led the fight for the nine-hour-in-eleven bill for street railway employes. He was a friend of the civil and Spanish War veterans and supported the bill to reward the latter with a slight preference in civil service examinations. He put in a bill to provide that all monthly tickets issued by railroads, allowing 60 rides, shall be accepted for fare during the period of forty days from the date of issue. This would mean a saving of considerable money to commuters who purchase monthly books and pay the railroad for Sundays, when they do not use the book.

He also introduced a bill providing that a trial justice having jurisdiction of the case of a person arrested for drunkenness shall be required to investigate the case before passing judgment thereon. Gov. Foss later took up this matter and sent in special messages urging legislation along the same line.

Rep. Stevens served this year on the important committee on street railways, which considered the nine-hour-in-eleven bill for street railway employes, which he strongly supported.

Rep. Stevens was born in Marblehead on April 15, 1874, and obtained his education in the public schools. He is a shoe manufacturer and has held a prominent place in the town affairs of Marblehead for a number of years, having served as overseer of the poor in 1905, 1906 and on the board of selectmen since 1907, serving as chairman in 1911. He is affiliated with the I. O. O. F. Encampment, the Red Men, Elks, Marblehead club, Mugford and Pickett association and the Veteran Firemen's association.

John H. Stone.

One of the first-year men in the house of 1913 who showed signs of leadership was Rep. John H. Stone of Everett, a republican, who represented the 24th Middlesex district. He had had previous training in civil government, for he served in the common council of his



city and had for some years taken an active interest in the affairs of the place.

Speaker Cushing assigned him to the committee on mercantile affairs, and there was much important work sent to that body, including all the measures for the investigation of the telephone company and everything dealing with the regulation of laws regarding weights and measures. In the latter respect there was some excellent legislation put on the statute books, and all through the discussion of it, in committee and on the floor of the house. Rep. Stone stood stoutly for the square deal and against those interests that favor loose laws and loose enforcement of them.

He was prominent in the discussion of all the big matters before the legislature this year, and it was he who introduced the amendment to the 9-hour-in-11 bill for street railway men by which platform men came under the working of the act. He was also one of the chief factors in securing the enactment of the law for the Malden-Everett tunnel, and it was through his common-sense spirit of compromise the bill was so amended that all opposition to it was withdrawn. He worked against the Miller's river bills which gave away state water rights worth millions of dollars and he favored the big Saugus river land development plan.

He engineered through the legislature the bill permitting Everett to incur debt for the purpose of caring for its surface drainage, and that was no inconsiderable achievement, for the new committee on municipal finance, every member of which was out to make a record, was zealously interposing itself between the legislature and the success of all municipal plans to raise money outside the debt limit.

Rep. Stone was a legislator of a high grade and his first year gave every promise that in his succeeding terms he will rise to a place of prominence in the legislature. He was active in advancing the big inland waterway development bill, he worked as hard as anybody could to secure the passage of the public service commission bill, which promises to straighten out the transportation tangle in Massachusetts, and he did all that any one could to keep down the state tax this year.

Rep. Stone was born in Boston on Aug. 22, 1881, attended the public schools, being graduated from Malden high. He afterward entered Harvard university, from which he was graduated in 1904, and from the Harvard Law school three years later. He is a Mason, K. T., a member of the Middlesex Bar association, Everett board of trade, the Harvard club of Boston, the Kappa Gamma Chi club of Harvard, Everett lodge of Elks and the City club.

Merrill E. Streeter.

"If at first you don't succeed, try, try again," is Merrill E. Streeter's motto, and it was strict adherence to this line of action that landed him in the house seat from the 7th Hampden district for the 1913 session.

Rep. Streeter comes from a section of Springfield that in past years has had little recognition in a political way. His district is a large one divided into two separate and distinct communities, of which his residence, in what is known as the "Orchard" end of the district, is much the smaller. When the plums are being passed out, it is usually some one from the "city" end that gets the palatable fruit and the man from the Orchard who receives the citrus varieties.

Rep. Streeter made three tries for the republican nomination for representative and lost each time. On his fourth attempt he landed, and the rest was easy.

Rep. Streeter isn't a talker, but he likes to listen and he isn't backward about telling any one who wants to know which side of the fence



he is on, and why. When he is in doubt upon matters of importance involving questions of public policy or matters of local concern he goes back home and makes a few calls on his constituents and in this way manages to avoid mistakes.

Mr. Streeter is a thorough-going republican, but he conceives it to be his duty at the state house to represent his constituency and he doesn't permit his own views to outweigh the desire of the voters who send him to Boston if he knows it.

Rep. Streeter was born in Wilbraham in 1850 and received his education in the public schools and later at Wilbraham academy. Until 1909 he was in the carriage making and blacksmithing business, but since then has engaged in cement construction work. Years ago he served on the republican city committee and later in both branches of the city council.

He has served this year on the committee on fish and game and has taken good care to look out for the interests of the huntsmen and fishermen from Western Massachusetts.

Benjamin F. Sullivan.

If ever a legislator deserved well of his constituents Rep. Benjamin F. Sullivan of East Boston, who has just completed his second term as a member of the house from the 1st Suffolk district is the man.

A legislator whose ability and loyalty has been tested under all sorts of conditions and by all sorts of people, Rep. Sullivan has proved himself to be one who can be relied upon to act carefully and conscientiously in any situation. He will this fall be the democratic candidate for the senate in the East Boston district against Sen. Edward C. R. Bagley, the present republican incumbent, and the contest is certain to be one most exciting in the state.

Rep. Sullivan richly deserves a promotion. He has been one of the ablest and most energetic legislators that Boston has sent to Beacon hill in years, and probably showed more courage in upholding what he believed to be for the best interests of his constituents than any man in the lower branch of the legislature. On several occasions he found himself opposed by the speaker and the influential leaders, but he never took back water and always stood his ground to the last.

As a debater he was able and his work for his constituents was of the kind that is most valuable. He was always available to any one of them, and no East Boston man was ever held up by a messenger while the Ward 1 member made his escape. He wac at the call of all East Boston people at any time.

He took a leading part in many of the most important legislative battles of the session and was instrumental in getting through some important measures that will prove of great benefit from the standpoint of the social welfare of the commonwealth and its people. He is the



father of the order, which passed the house, despite the opposition of Speaker Cushing, for the appointment of a recess committee of the house to investigate the conditions surrounding the employment of women and children in the state.

His greatest feat, however, and the one that will prove of the greatest benefit to the people of East Boston was his success in putting through the bill for the abolition of the East Boston tunnel tolls. He was one of the petitioners for this legislation. He was ably assisted by his colleagues from the Noddle Island in this fight. He was also one of the petitioners for an investigation of street railway service in the metropolitan district, a resolve for which was passed. He introduced in all more than 20 bills, most of them of a humane nature and fought hard for each one of them.

Rep. Sullivan was a member of the committee on public service, where he supported all pension bills of a meritorious nature and opposed strongly bills for increases in salaries of public officials who are already well paid, on the ground that the poor taxpayers already have a sufficiently heavy load to carry.

Rep. Sullivan was born in Boston on Jan. 20, 1875, and is a product of the public schools. He is in the real estate business. For five years he was a member of the Boston fire department. He is an Elk, a Knight of Columbus, and a member of the East Boston Catholic Literary association, East Boston and Orient Heights Yacht clubs.

David F. Sullivan.

In his first year as a legislator, Rep. David



F. Sulivan of Holyoke has made a reputation for himself that should insure his re-election. Although without any previous experience in public office, he took hold of his duties like a veteran and the manner in which he put through several important pieces of legislation demanded by his constituency proved him to be a legislator of great possibilities.

Rep. Sullivan was an excellent type of the independent and a really progressive element in the democratic party. He at all times obeyed the dictates of his conscience and refused to accept orders from any of the self-styled leaders of either party. He was an enthusiastic advocate of all progressive legislation and was a particularly strong friend of the laboring man. He was particularly active in working for the eight-hour bill for children, which specifies a number of industries in which the little ones are forced to compete with their parents and thus keep the wage scale of adults at a very low rate.

The minimum wage question was one of Rep. Sullivan's chief hobbies. He personally introduced a bill providing that a minimum wage be paid for work done for the commonwealth, as an opening wedge for the establishment of a general minimum wage law and made an excellent fight for its passage.

A believer in the idea that some legislation should be enacted that would compel the citizen to realize that it is his duty to participate in public affairs, Rep. Sullivan advocated a law to punish by a fine voters who absent themselves from the polls at three successive elections. He also introduced a commendable bill providing that a voter who is obliged to be absent from his place of residence on state or national election day may have his vote recorded by visiting a justice of the peace in the place where he happens to be and have his vote telegraphed to the election official in his district.

Rep. Sullivan secured the passage of a bill for the abolition of party enrolment and designations for primaries and elections in the city of Holyoke and took an active part in the consideration of all other legislation affecting his district.

Rep. Sullivan was born in Canton on April 4, 1870, and was graduated from the public schools of that town. He is in the insurance business. Previously he had been a cotton operative and later a paper maker. For three years he was international organizer of the International Brotherhood of Papermakers of America. At present he is a member of the Eagle Lodge of Papermakers. He served on the Holyoke democratic city committee in 1911 and 1912, and in the house this year served on the committee on harbors and public lands.

Lewis R. Sullivan.

A young Boston first-year member who distinguished himself in many important legisla-



tive battles of the past session was Rep. Lewis Sullivan of the 20th Suffolk district.

Although a first year man and without previous experience in public office, he proved fully able to perform the important duties attached to his office and the record that he has made is worthy of a veteran.

Rep. Sullivan was one of the leaders in the fights for the enactment of legislation to protect the consumers against impure foods. He was personally in charge of Mayor Fitzgerald's bill to protect the public health against unclean milk containers, which is now a law, and was presented by the governor with the quill with which the latter signed the measure. He was also one of the foremost advocates of the bill providing that all eggs which have been in cold storage shall, when placed upon the

market for sale, be plainly labelled with the fact of their having been in storage, in order that the consumer may know that he is not buying fresh eggs. The various other pure food bills all received his enthusiastic support.

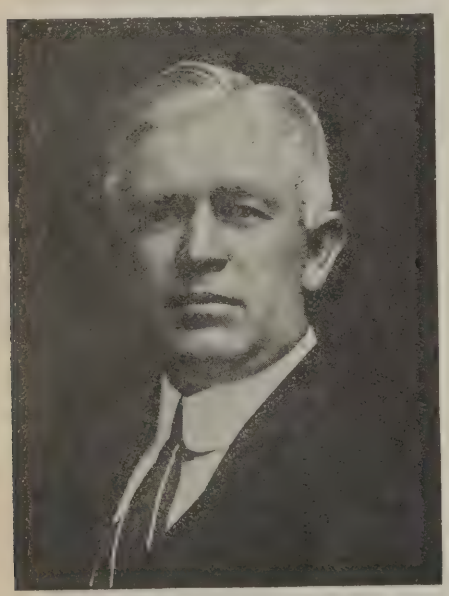
Being prominent in Boston organized labor circles, Rep. Sullivan naturally took a particular interest in the labor bills. He was instrumental in getting through the order introduced by his brother, Rep. Benjamin F. Sullivan of East Boston, for a house recess committee to investigate conditions surrounding the employment of women and children. He also fought for the institution of practical reforms in the educational system prevailing in the Boston schools, reforms aimed to give the children a more beneficial education than they now receive. He fought hard for an amendment to the city charter for a larger school committee. His activities extended in many other directions, but space forbids a detailed account of them.

He was instrumental in getting through a bill authorizing an additional appropriation of 75,000 for the improvement of Boston harbor, under which it is likely that the channel in Dorchester bay will be dredged, an improvement that has long been demanded by the business interests of Dorchester.

Rep. Sullivan was born in Boston on August 29, 1874, and is a product of the public schools. He is a member of the Ward 20 Democratic club, Dorchester Catholic club and the Meeting House Hill Improvement association. He is auditor of the Boston Central Labor union. He was an alternate to the last democratic national convention.

Michael T. Sullivan.

The interests of the 5th Norfolk district were well taken care of in the house of 1913 by



Rep. Michael T. Sullivan of Quincy, a democrat serving his first term in the legislature and his first year in public office.

Rep. Sullivan was always on the job, plugging away for measures affecting his district. Whenever he took the floor, he expressed himself in a direct, business-like way which commanded the attention of his colleagues.

The Quincy man was appointed by Speaker Cushing to the committee on insurance where he rendered faithful service in the consideration of the various measures dealing with the insurance laws of the commonwealth. He worked hard for legislation to provide further protection for the small policy holders. The appointment was an appropriate one for Rep. Sullivan is in the real estate and insurance business and the practical knowledge which he has acquired made him of special value to the commonwealth on this committee.

He personally introduced a bill to provide for the survey, reclamation and improvement of the marsh lands of the commonwealth, a proposition which will undoubtedly be undertaken by the state within a short time.

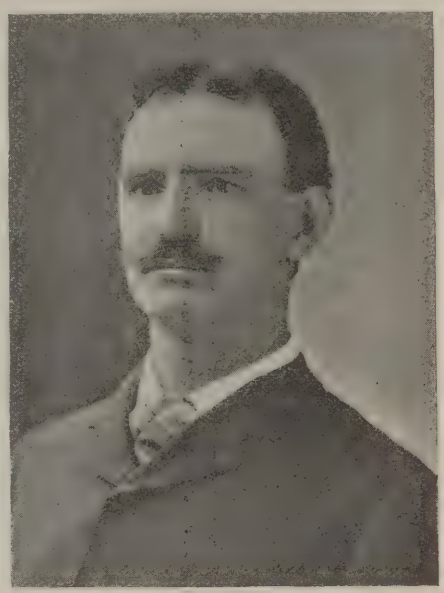
On local matters, he was instrumental in getting through a bill to permit Quincy to change its method of sewer assessment and to sell water for mechanical purposes. He voted for all progressive measures and worked for the labor bills.

Rep. Sullivan was born in Quincy on Jan. 25, 1866, and was graduated from the public schools. Before entering the real estate and insurance business, he worked as a granite cutter. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

William J. Sullivan.

Rep. William J. Sullivan of the 13th Suffolk district was one of the influential democrats of the house of 1913, because of his ability and the experience in matters of legislation which he had acquired as a member of the lower branch back in 1901 and 1902, and in 1911 and 1912. He was one of the minority leaders of the lower branch who held the respect and esteem of the members of both parties.

Rep. Sullivan was born in Boston on April 14, 1865. He is a graduate of the public schools



and Boston University Law school. He served in the old Boston common council in 1891 and 92. He was trustee of the pauper institutions of the city of Boston in 1905, 1906 and 1907, and is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters, N. E. O. P., the St. Vincent de Paul society and is a director of the Columbus Day Nursery.

Thomas D. Sullivan.

Labor had plenty of friends in the legislature of 1913, but none of them worked harder than Rep. Thomas D. Sullivan of Fall River, a democrat, serving his first term from the 10th Bristol district.

Rep. Sullivan was assigned to the committee on labor and therefore was in a particularly good position to work for the cause in which he is so closely interested, coming from a district which is made up largely of toilers.

He introduced a bill to amend the working-



men's compensation act so that employes injured in the course of their work, shall begin receiving compensation two days after said injury, rather than two weeks thereafter, as was provided in the original compensation act. A compromise proposition finally went through.

The peaceful persuasion bill and the bill to increase the powers of the board of conciliation and arbitration in industrial disputes were strongly supported by the Fall River legislator both in committee and on the floor of the house. Mr. Sullivan had charge of the latter bill in the house where it passed all its readings. The senate sought to attach an amendment to the same, destroying the effect of the bill, but the house, at urgent request of Mr. Sullivan refused to concur in the amendment. He voted for the various bills to strengthen popular government, such as the initiative and referendum, the public opinion bill and the bill for the preferential nomination and election of United States senators by the people. He vigorously advocated the establishment of an old age pension system and on all pension matters his energies were directed to favoring the workers rather than high officials.

He was an active worker for the various Fall River bills including the Quequeham river bill and the act for the harbor improvement. He spoke in opposition to and voted against the bill to amend the anti-suction shuttle law, and was one of the very few representatives who was recorded on every roll call.

Rep. Sullivan was born in Fall River on April 28, 1875, and was graduated from the public schools and the Bristol County Law school. Before becoming a member of the bar, he was engaged in the grocery business for nine years, from 1897 to 1906. He is a past grand knight of the Knights of Columbus, a former president of the Young Men's Temperance society and a former president of the Catholic club, Union club, Fall River Order of Moose, and the A. O. H.

Peter F. Tague.

There are times when the democratic leaders in Massachusetts show real generalship and one of these occasions was when they drafted Rep. Peter F Tague of Charlestown to be chairman of their legislative committee. There were no brass bands heading the procession when Peter got started, but there has been



plenty of work done and it is of the kind that will count when the votes are registered in November.

Although he looks young Peter Tague took his first plunge into politics when many of the democratic statesmen of the present day hadn't left the kindergarten. He grew up in an atmosphere of politics and he managed to absorb enough of it to enable him to show his mettle in some of the hard-fought battles in that rock-ribbed democratic district and has served before in both the house and senate.

Now he has come back to the old scenes and takes his place among the strong men in the lower branch. Should the democrats control the house next year Peter Tague will be in line for the highest honors. It wouldn't surprise his friends to see him in the speaker's chair and the party could do much worse than to put him there. He is fair and square and he would make an admirable presiding officer.

During the last session of the legislature he gave an excellent illustration of what an able, conscientious, hardworking legislator can do in the way of accomplishing things. He was a late comer, having been chosen at a midwinter by-election called to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Rep. William J. Murray.

It required only a short time for the new legislator to pick up the threads and find his bearings, and once he had them he went at the task with all the assurance of an old-timer, which, in truth, he was.

He played a big part in all the important general legislation of the session, being particularly prominent in the passage through the

house of the "blue sky" bill, a measure intended to put an end to the easy-money game of the crooked spongers who call themselves stock and securities promoters. Since the police admit that they cannot stop the crooks until the looting has been successful, Rep. Tague took the stand that the state should put the looters out of business.

Another instance of his activity was when the bill was before the house for the removal of the Charlestown elevated structure and the construction of a tunnel through the district. It was his speech as much as anything that was responsible for the passage of the measure through the lower branch, and he did all that he could to assist in its passage through the senate.

Rep. Tague worked equally hard on all the Charlestown bills, and when the pure food bills were before the lower branch he was actively in their favor, as he was also in all the measures favored by the American Federation of Labor.

Samuel L. Taylor.

A fine type of the successful farmer is Rep. Samuel L. Taylor of Westford in the heart of Middlesex county. Although small in population, Westford has sent some strong men to the state house and her reputation is fully sustained by Rep. Taylor.

Mr. Taylor's standing in his home town is indicated by the fact that he has served for 15 years on the board of assessors and was chairman of the registrars of voters in addition. It was natural that he should be assigned to the committee on agriculture and his experience in farming, together with his being a trustee of the Middlesex North Agrisultural society and a past master of the grange, gave him standing in its membership.

He demonstrated his capacity for legislative work at the very outset and no man in the legislature looked out for the interests of the agriculturist more zealously and more intelli-



gently than he. He had the wisdom of years, combined with the training of the practical tiller of the soil, which enabled him to capably represent the big farming district of eastern Massachusetts.

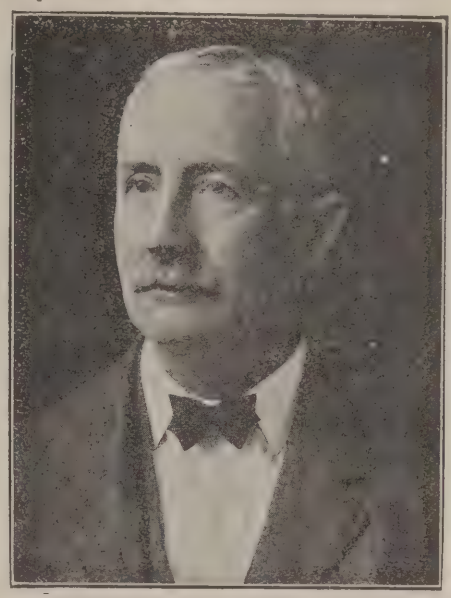
Rep. Taylor is a native of Westford, having been born there on Dec. 4, 1845. He was educated in the public schools and at the Westford Academy. He served in Troop F of the First Cavalry, M. V. M., and is a member of the Associated Boards of Trade.

Herbert E. Thompson.

Membership on two committees such as counties and roads and bridges, particularly when service on the first-mentioned involves the chairmanship of that committee, means that the man so honored has plenty of hard work cut out for him. Legislative work of this character is not frequeutly of such a nature as to bring the incumbent into the limelight, but if he does his work faithfully and honestly he will not have many idle moments during the session. Rep. Herbert E. Thompson of Plainville, republican representative of the 12th Norfolk district, is the man upon whom these two positions fell this year, and not a member of either committee or of the entire legislature will hesitate to accord him the compliment of having faithfully performed his duties.

The committee on roads and bridges has had many knotty problems relating to the construction of highways and bridges to handle this year. The great variety of local interest always aroused in such matters makes it apparent that community squabbles, differences between property holders and absolute justice to all concerned call for the exercise of tact and common sense.

The committee had one particularly difficult task to perform this year, when it was called upon to decide the question as to whether or



not the state should take over the control and maintenance of the bridge between the city of New Bedford and the town of Fairhaven. Last year the legislature turned over to the state the expense of maintaining and operating the bridges between Newburyport and Salisbury and between Fall River and Somerset. The policy of the state was established, said the advocates of this year's bill, and it was a difficult task to turn down the bill in the face of the precedent of last year.

But Rep. Thompson was one of those who was opposed to having the state embark on any such scheme with its consequent tremendous financial burden and to him, as much as to any other member of the legislature, is due the credit for keeping the extra load off the broad shoulders of the commonwealth.

As chairman of counties his service was just as efficient and he ought to be returned next year if he desires another term.

Rep. Thompson was born in Plainville when it was a part of the town of Wrentham, March 31, 1854, and was educated in the public schools. He is a merchant and a director and trustee of the Plainville Loan association. He was a member of the republican town committee, selectman and overseer of the poor of Wrentham. During his first year in the house, 1912, his only committee assignment was to the committee on counties.

Eugene F. Toomey.

One of the hard-working members of the house of 1913 was Rep. Eugene F.



Toomey of Lowell, who has served three terms as a democrat from the 16th Middlesex district.

Modest and unassuming, Rep. Toomey was always in evidence when matters concerning his constituency were under consideration and his previous experience in the workings of the legislative machinery enabled him to put through many matters, in a quiet way, for the city of Lowell.

Speaker Cushing reappointed him this year to the committee on public institutions, where he had exceptional opportunities to secure many favors for residents of his city and district who have relatives or friends in the state institutions and from the beginning to the end of the session, he was an almost daily visitor at the offices of the state board of charity seeking favors for his constituents which were always granted him as a member of the committee. He made a successful fight for the appropriation requested by the trustees of the Tewksbury Infirmary.

He was a strong supporter of all bills benefiting labor and was just as strongly opposed to the bills increasing the salaries of county commissioners and granting pensions to court officers, at the expense of the already overburdened taxpayer. He worked hard, as in previous years, against the bill raising the school age limit to 16 years, the object of which was to force the children of poor families in the textile towns out of the mills. If the measure became a law it would have meant hardship to many parents who are now struggling to make both ends meet.

Rep. Toomey was born in Lowell on April 21, 1875, and obtained his education in the public schools of that city. He is a clerk, a Knight of Columbus, a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Mathew Temperance society and the Young Men's Catholic institute. He served on the school committee of the city of Lowell in 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1910.

Nathan A. Tufts.

The crowning recognition of the high character and ability of Rep. Nathan A. Tufts of Waltham occurred when at the close of the



legislative year Speaker Cushing appointed him to the chairmanship of the recess committee to investigate the conditions of child labor, and also the labor of women, throughout the commonwealth, and report to the next general court. Speaker Cushing chose Rep. Tufts because he knew that the Waltham member would give his time as cheerfully as he had taken on the extra burdens already imposed upon him during the year, and that the work of the committee would be handled in the same able and dignified manner that has characterized his other legislative work.

In his fourth year in the house, Rep. Tufts was again one of the half dozen most prominent legislators of the session and was generally recognized as one of the republican party leaders. His chairmanship of the legal affairs committee resulted in his handling with admirable discretion some of the most baffling problems. Although nearly 200 matters in all were referred to his committee, it was one of the first to clear its docket. This was done by hard, pertinacious work, the committee being one of very few to meet daily, and very frequently it was in session morning and afternoon. Practically all of the reports of this committee were accepted, the majority of them being in charge of the Waltham representative.

Besides the regular work of the committee there was thrust upon it some of the biggest matters from the liquor law committee, because of the complaints from the temperance folk against the latter committee. The fair

and impartial manner in which the hearings were conducted brought forth praise from all parties at interest.

Among the important bills put through by the committee on legal affairs, and advocated by Rep. Tufts, were the acts to provide further protection to the American flag, to give the police greater power in prosecuting pickpockets, to give courts wider discretion in the treatment of drunkenness, to give the loan commissioner greater power in prosecuting loan sharks, to expedite trials, to establish a state board of employment, to prohibit throwing glass in highways, and to prohibit false stamping or labelling of food.

With regard to legislation affecting the city of Waltham Rep. Tufts was always on the alert. His first success of the year was in getting through a bill for the firemen of Waltham. In previous years similar bills for other cities had met with great opposition, but this year the Waltham bill went through and became a law without a veto of the governor, who had vetoed all previous similar bills. He also secured for the city of Waltham a recreation park on the Charles river for use of the women and children of his city. When the B. & M. R. R. took off some trains affecting the Waltham service, an order introduced by Rep. Tufts had the effect of securing additional service. His order requiring the ballot law commissioners to make a report relative to voting machines also brought about good results.

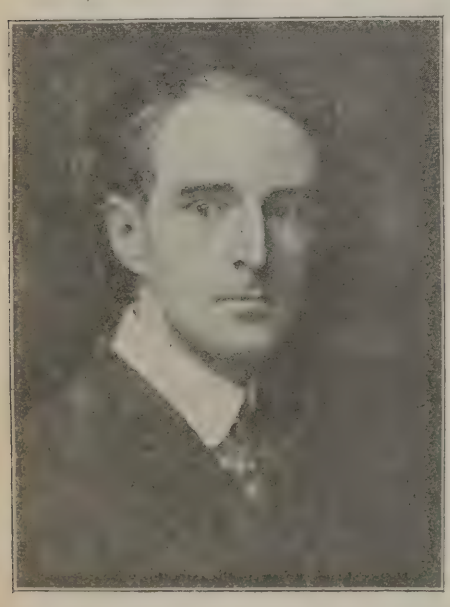
Rep. Tufts again, as in his previous three years of service, had an excellent record of attendance; barring a period when he was away through illness, he missed but two roll calls. His career in this respect has been exceptional, having had an almost unexcelled record for attendance at the sessions of the house and at committee hearings. In fact, except for the period when he was ill this spring, he has been present at every session during his four years' membership.

Rep. Tufts was conservatively progressive voting for such measures as he believed contained elements of real good for the people, but refusing to vote for theoretical propositions in which he did not conscientiously believe, and in which he saw elements of harm. That he is independent and fearless in action and in his voting was made doubly clear this year.

Waltham will do well to return Rep. Tufts to the house, where for two years he had been a member of the committee on rules, the speaker's "cabinet," and where he occupies a position of influence and authority.

E. Warren Tyler.

Last year when the famous western trolleys bill came into the house from the committee



on street railways, the friends of the bill announced that they would not agree to the addition of any extension provisions other than those named in the bill. They feared that any attempts to put into the bill other extensions than those specified would seriously endanger the success of the measure. As a result all of the propositions advanced by the men from Berkshire, Hampshire, Hampden and Franklin counties were killed in short order. Finally a first-year man, Rep. E. Warren Tyler of Athol, arose and offered another amendment which would continue the line named in the bill to be constructed from Worcester to Rutland through to his own town.

This year also Rep. Tyler did a pretty successful job of lining up the house members against the bill which would have taken away from the cities and towns of the state the election of their local assessors. He believed that the bill was an unwarranted infraction of the home-rule principle and he worked for weeks to convince other members of the house that the bill should be defeated.

Rep. Tyler was born in Athol on Feb. 19, 1874, and attended the public schools and business college. He is a fruit grower and grocer. He has been water commissioner and chairman of the board of selectmen of Athol, and last year was a member of the legislative committee on public lighting. He is a Mason, Knight Templar and a member of the Poquaig club.

Charles L. Underhill.

The big achievement of Charles L. Underhill's sixth consecutive year in the house was the getting through the house, after three hard fights, and as many rollcalls, the bill to raise the school age to 15 years.

Rep. Underhill has been fighting for this bill for years, and when finally he got a favorable report this year from two different committees —education and social welfare—he was indeed pleased; but after all, the favorable reports proved to be only the entering wedge for one of the hardest and most prolonged contests in his career.

Rep. Underhill regards the present pension system as grossly unfair, especially the favor shown judges. He says: "The maximum pension to any public employee should be $600. I would take pensions away from the judges altogether. It is positively ridiculous to give to judges, who have been receiving an $8,000 salary, a pension nearly as great. High-salaried men should lay something by for the rainy day."

He was the author of the child labor bill that



passed the last legislature, prohibiting the employment of children under 16 years of age in certain callings.

Rep. Underhill, who as chairman of the committee on public lighting during the last five years, has made a study of electric companies and their operation, has become the leading conservationist of the legislature, outranking in that respect even the progressives who claim to be the only and original possessors of that title.

This was shown early in the last session of the general court, when he took an advanced stand for supervision of the big hydro-electric companies, which are acquiring water rights of untold value all over the state. Rep. Underhill emphatically told the legislators that it was time they awakened to the possibilities of these concerns, for before many years have passed they will have secured rights that will make them absolute masters of the industrial situation in Massachusetts. The time to check their rapacity and to protect the rights of the public in the waterways the legislature is permitting to pass out of its control, Mr. Underhill argued, is now.

Rep. Underhill is talked of as the most likely successor to Sen. Blanchard. Rep. Underhill has a great record as a votegetter, and the republican party could not do better than to nominate him in these days of bull moose activity. Last year, despite a scramble among a number of republicans for a nomination, in his district, he came off winner, and despite the bull moose candidates rolled up the votes election day in great form.

Speaker Cushing has called on him to preside as speaker pro tem on a number of occasions, and he handled the gavel in a way that commanded respect and insured order, which could not be said of the house on some other occasions.

Rep. Underhill's long legislative career—he had two years in 1902, and 1903 besides his continuous service beginning in 1908—has fitted him exceptionally well for promotion to the upper branch of the legislature. He is one of the best known public men not only in Middlesex county, but throughout the whole eastern section of the state. Indeed he has stumped the entire state for the party. He was Joseph Walker's campaign manager when the latter first ran for speaker, and again when he first ran for the gubernatorial nomination. He declined to follow Walker into the bull moose party, but has great respect for some of Walker's opinions.

John M. Vincent.

Few men during their first year in the Massachusetts legislature are able to wield the



influence that Rep. John M. Vincent of Acushnet, republican representative from the 6th Bristol district, displayed in the house this year, and if the district voters are wise they will break away from the theory of one-year terms for representatives—a system long ago discarded in other sections of the state—and return Rep. Vincent to the house for another year.

On the committee on roads and bridges he made a stiff fight to have the New Bedford-Fairhaven bridge taken over and maintained by the state, and it required the combined force of the state highway commission and the economists of the legislature, including the presiding officers of both branches, to prevent the committee from reporting favorably on the bill as Vincent desired.

Rep. Vincent was born in Acushnet, where he now lives. He received his education in the public schools of the town and conducts a successful farm there.

John R. Wallace.

Rep. John R. Wallace of the 15th Essex district—comprising Ward 6 of Lynn and Saugus, was one of the most active members of the Essex county delegation in the house this year. He worked persistently for the interests of his district and succeeded in getting through two bills which he personally introduced, one for the laying out and construction of Humphrey street in the town of Swampscott and the second providing that all records and reports by the district police in respect to injuries to employes in factories shall be open to inspection by the public. He also fought hard for the bill to grant the Boston & Eastern road an extension of time in the matter of filing its construction bond and was instrumental in securing the passage of the bill to improve Lynn harbor. He was one of the petitioners for the abolition of the East Boston tunnel tolls and for a reduction of the telephone rates in the Metropolitan district.

This was Rep. Wallace's second year in the house. In the session of 1912, he was instrumental in securing the passage of a bill to retire veterans of the civil war who have been in the service of the city of Lynn for at least ten years and who have become incapacitated for further active duty.

As a member of the committee on federal relations and the committee on towns, Rep. Wallace was a regular attendant at committee hearings and took part in framing a number of important laws. He was one of the strongest

advocates, on the former committee, of the federal income tax and anti-polygamy resolutions. He also supported the bill to provide for a proper representation of Massachusetts industries at the coming Panama-Pacific exposition.

Rep. Wallace voted for all labor bills and was active in getting several of them through. He was born in Keyport, N. J., on Jan. 18, 1877, and is a graduate of the public schools and Holmes College in Keyport, N. J. He is a salesman and broker and member of the Massa-



chusetts Catholic Order of Foresters, F. A., the Colonial, Pine Hill Improvement and European Tourist clubs. Mr. Wallace is a candidate this year for county commissioner of Essex.

Rep. Joseph E. Warner.

Rep. Joseph E. Warner is another of the energetic young men, on his first year in the house, whom Speaker Cushing chose for the tutelage of Courtenay Crocker on the ways and means committee. That Chairman Crocker found Rep. Warner's legal acumen of great assistance to him in removing the tangles in the mass of legislation referred to his committee goes without saying. "Joe" Warner could go right down to the meat of the thing at once. His analysis was keen and his judgment excellent. In all things Mr. Warner has been most loyal to his committee, standing and returning as good as they were sent, the many hard knocks which ways and means, because



of the very nature of its task, always has to expect. Rep. Warner has been one of the sturdy line forming the breaker against the attempts to swamp the treasury.

He represents the 4th Bristol district, comprising three wards of the city of Taunton, and he has been, outside of his duties on the ways and means committee, particularly interested in every bill that would benefit his home city.

He put his personal effort into the bills to permit Taunton to borrow $100,000 for the new schoolhouse on Monroe street in that city and also in the bill to permit Taunton to borrow $100,000 to extend its water works. The bill in which the merchants and all other progressive business men, Taunton Business Men's association, the proposition to improve for navigation the Taunton river, enlisted his heartiest efforts. This last resolve which the governor approved carries an appropriation of $5000 which the harbor and land commission shall expend for an investigation of the Taunton river, beginning at Weir Village and extending to Fall River, for the securing of a 25 feet depth of channel, or a channel approximating that depth for the purposes of navigation. The board is also to consider the establishment of public and private terminals. It may hold hearings in Taunton, and shall report its findings and plans to the general court on the second Wednesday in January, 1914.

This is one of the most important measures that Taunton has had before the legislature in many years, and to Rep. Joseph E. Warner in no small measure is due the fact that Gov. Foss put his signature to it. Mr. Warner lives in Taunton, where he was born not quite 30 years ago, and where he is a practicing lawyer. He was graduated from Harvard in 1906 and the next year was in the political swim, taking his seat in the Taunton city council, where he served five years.

Robert M. Washburn.

There was a glorious personal tribute to Robert M. Washburn of Worcester when the house allowed substitution for an adverse report of the bill to oincrease from $1000 to $2000 the state bounty for poultry shows. And it was a well-earned tribute, paid to ability, in present-



ing cogent, forceful argument. Yet Washburn probably had almost as many enemies as any man in the house. His gift of satire, dazzling as it is, its shafts knowing no brother, rankled in the memories of not a few.

He delights in complete independence, in over-throwing the best-laid plans of other house leaders, especially of the rules committee, the "steering committee," and above all of Speaker Cushing, when the latter sought by a series of conferences of republican legislators to lay down a party policy and program for legislation. He disconcerted the speaker to such an extent in the Drury straw vote bill that the latter accused the Worcester man of being the "most selfish man in the house" and asked him how he expected his railroad bill to get votes if he persistently attacked party measures.

Washburn replied tersely—"On its merits, just as I shall speak on the Drury bill, on its merits."

He was the champion of woman suffrage, and of the school teachers, and of many measures that needed friends because they had none in the lobby.

But of course his whole year's work was centered on the Washburn railroad bill, upon which he worked for several years. Gov. Foss threatened last year and again this year to veto a simple railroad control bill, such as Washburn wanted, giving mandatory powers to the railroad commission over rates, fares, public accommodations and allied matters. The governor wanted a newly fledged commission, modelled after the so-called "public utilities commission," and to be a substitute for three or four existing commissions.

The railroads were willing that the Washburn bill should go through provided they were given authority to raise money more easily to provided for development.

Consequently, Rep. Washburn found that he must consent to a number of compromises, if he would get his bill on the statute-book. To please the governor he consented to have the new commission called the "public service commission," and that the commission should be increased to five members. He made no objection to the taking over of the telephone and telegraph companies from the highway commission.

And when the bill was reported out of the railroad committee it also contained financial sections to which he acceded, because the other members of the committee insisted upon them, on the ground that the railroads must have more money.

After the interstate commerce commission hearing, on the New Haven's affairs, however, Rep. Washburn shifted his position, and declared that he would not support the financial sections.

The ensuing exciting events in the house are too recent to need rehearsal. Rep. Washburn's constituents regard him as an ideal legislator, and will undoubtedly return him to the house indefinitely should he decide to remain in that branch of the legislature.

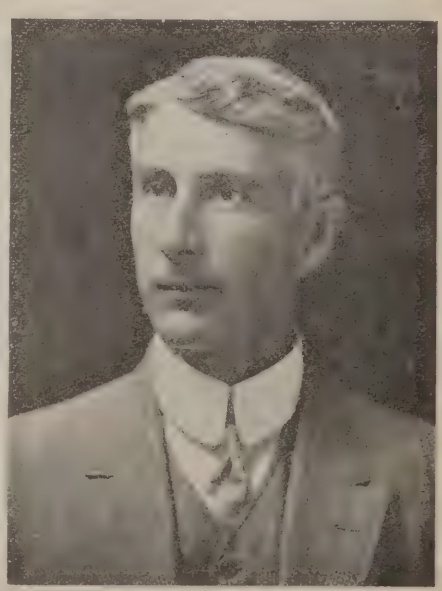
Charles H. Waterman.

Scituate has had her representative in the house this year from the 2d Plymouth district as the successor to William D. Turner of Norwell, in Charles H. Waterman. Mr. Waterman has been selectman for three years and served as chairman of that board before taking his seat in the legislature. He was at once placed on the committee on towns by the speaker, where he has put in a year of quiet work. He took considerable interest in behalf of the towns on the bill for the certification of town notes by the director of statistics. He was also a strong worker for the river and harbor bill which would have greatly benefited all the South Shore had the senate granted the $5,000,000 asked for. When it didn't he worked to get the $83,500 for Plymouth harbor, one of the last resolves to be passed in the session, which was signed by Governor Foss.

Mr. Waterman introduced a bill for an appropriation to further improve Scituate harbor, and it would undoubtedly have become law had not the committee on harbors and public lands included it with all the development bills in the $5,000,000 inland waterways measure. The senate killed the latter measure at the last minute, with the result that there were no harbor bills passed at the session.

Mr. Waterman was one of the most active members of the house in working for the bills to improve the condition of the shore fisheries and he worked equally hard and equally successfully to kill those measures that were intended to work injury to the lobstermen.

Another measure that enlisted his earnest endeavor was that to put local assessors under



the jurisdiction of the tax commissioner. He was against that bill in committee and on the floor of the legislature, and to him, perhaps more than to any other member of the legislature, is due the fact that it was killed. That event happened only after a hard fight, but Mr. Waterman organized the men from the towns against it and when the final vote was taken the combined weight of the opposition was too much for the reformers who stood with the commissioner and those who desired to change existing conditions.

Mr. Waterman, likewise worked hard for the passage of the child labor bills and he was a tower of strength in the house to those who were fighting for pure food legislation.

Charles H. Webster.

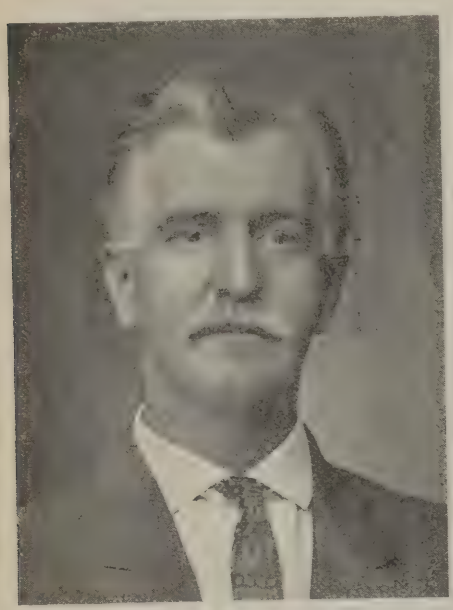
In the length and breadth of the four western counties, there was but one progressive candidate for the legislature who succeeded in landing. Charles H. Webster of Northfield entered the contest in the 4th Franklin representative district on the progressive slate and when the votes were counted had come through an easy winner.

Rep. Webster, however, conducted a whirlwind campaign and showed the same ability as a campaigner that he later showed in the house and that has made his legislative record a commendable one.

Rep. Webster naturally kept a watchful eye on the big progressive measures and frequently took the floor in support of these bills.

For several generations back, Rep. Webster's ancestors have served in the general court. He was appointed by the speaker this year to the public lighting committee.

Rep. Webster was born in Northfield in



1866 and was educated in the public schools and Powers institute of Bernardston. He is now engaged in the practice of law but was formerly in the drug business and proprietor of the general store.

George P. Webster.

Rep. George P. Webster of Boxford became the leader of the five bull moose in the house of 1913 by force of circumstances, chief of which was his own executive ability, and his talent as a debater and public speaker.

He made the leading speeches for his party for the propositions involving the cardinal principles of the progressive party—woman suffrage, the initiative and referendum, control of the courts, the recall, legislation for the social welfare, etc.

One of his best speeches during the session was in support of the amendment to the constitution to permit cities and towns to deal in the necessaries of life. He showed conclusively that the decision of the supreme court rendered at the time of the last great coal strike and famine is so vague that extreme doubt exists as to whether municipality can supply itself with coal when another famine comes. He also showed how easy it would be for an ice trust, at present, to boost prices, whereas if the constitution permitted any city or town which owns a pond could hold over the head of the trust the threat of cutting its own ice. The amendment went through the house by the tremendous vote 217 to 13, such conservatives as Rep. Ellis of Newton admitting that the time will come when municipalities will have to take over even the milk supply; but the senate graveyard buried the proposition.

Mr. Webster was a member of the committee on agriculture which met with the committee on public health to consider the milk bills, and he was one of the most active men in the legislature in fighting the so-called Ellis milk bill. He also introduced the bill authorizing the state forester to furnish to property owners arsenate of lead at cost for spraying trees, a measure that was bitterly contested by the big supply houses which now make a profit of from 300 to 600 per cent. on the stuff, mulcting the farmer to that extent and adding just that much to the high cost of living.

Rep. Webster supported, with keen logic, various humanitarian measures, and always championed the cause of the oppressed. As a member of the committee on agriculture he worked for various measures in the interest of the farmer, especially bills to encourage the dairy business, to require the labelling of out-of-state milk, which was also plainly in the in-



terest of the consumer, a bill to give state aid to poultry raising and liberal labor bills.

It was Rep. Webster who introduced the order requiring the tax commissioner to open safe deposit vaults of trust companies to get at the $5,000,000,000 of intangible property that is said now to escape taxation in Massachusetts. He also opposed the "daylight liquor bill and was an important factor in securing an unfavorable report on that measure from the committee on legal affairs.

Thomas W. White.

Thomas W. White of Newton—"Tom" White as he was more congenially known to pretty nearly everybody in the house of 1913—was one of the most popular as well as able leaders who ever accepted the rather thankless job of guiding the membership as the floor manager and personal representative of the speaker. Speaker Cushing was thoroughly familiar with Rep. White's capabilities, and the events of the year showed that he made no mistake in his selection.

The house is apt to resent dictatorship, and



is prefers to have the speaker's lieutenant stand up as a beacon, rather than as the party whip. But conversely, the lieutenant must have some elements of power, a personality which compels respect, and the rare gift of being able to lead men. Rep. White possesses an equable temperament, a dry humor, a quiet manner, and a terse style which attracts men, and when he had to deliver votes he generally delivered them as per the contract.

If Sen. Weeks owes his election to any one man in the legislature that man is Tom White. He was one of the campaign managers who worked early and late before as well as after the assembling of the legislature. Before him was no light task, for Speaker Cushing disturbed all calculations by coming out for McCall. The size of the McCall vote at the outset surprised even the McCall men; but White fought a game, uphill fight, and finally won a victory against odds which many had declared too heavy—the requirement that the successful candidate should receive not only a majority of the caucus, but two-thirds of the republican vote.

Rep. White was also prominent in all the party conferences of the year, called to steer the course of legislation, and few bills of importance got on the statute book without his O. K. Not before in a generation, perhaps, has there been so much insistence on strenuous endeavor to put the party in fighting shape, and Rep. White's capacity for organization and leadership was put to the test in a number of instances. His counsel was looked to also in regard to making up the state ticket. A number of republican leaders were very anxious to have him take a practical leadership at state headquarters, but he declined to allow his name to be pushed for anything of the sort.

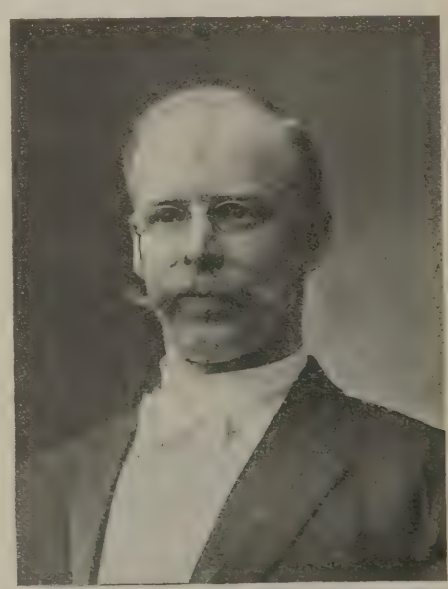
As a member of the committee on ways and means Rep. White was again indefatigable and persistent in the endeavor to keep down the state tax, and prevent heavy appropriations for unimportant, or actually extravagant propositions. He was one of a small minority of the house who could always be depended on, regardless of business, personal, or domestic demands, to be on duty at the state house.

His fourth year in the house brought renewed evidence of his value to the city of Newton, as well as to the state. He was largely responsible for the passage over Gov. Foss's veto of the bill to allow Newton to secure an additional water supply, and also for the passage of other bills in the interest of his home city.

Charles H. Williams.

No man worked harder for the Middlesex vocational agricultural school than did Rep. Charles H. Williams of Billerica.

Mr. Williams is pastor of the Baptist church,



a man of force and a convincing speaker in debate. He began life cutting granite, which may account for his intensity and enthusiasm. On coming to the house for the first time this year Speaker Cushing put him on the committee on labor.

Rev. Mr. Williams is of English birth, but has long lived in this country. He is in the 45th year of his age and is settled in Billerica. He succeeded former Rep. Cuff in the 19th Middlesex district, which includes Ward 9 of Lowell.

Herbert A. Wilson.

Brighton sent one of her brightest legislators in recent years when Rep. Herbert A. Wilson was chosen by his fellow republicans of Ward 25 to sit in the house of 1913. Mr. Wilson is a civil engineer by profession and for 22 years has served in the Boston department of engineering. He was for that reason a valuable accession for the city on the committee on metropolitan affairs, which this year had some large matters of great interest to the met-

ropolitan district as well as large concern to Boston.

It was through Rep. Wilson's efforts that the bill appropriating $40,000 for dredging the Charles River basin between North Beacon street and Galen street, and improving the southerly bank, in his district, was favorably reported by his committee and he materially assisted it on its various stages of passage to become a law, in the senate and house.

He also took an active interest in the school teachers' pension bill and the retirement fund bill for teachers.

He was a good lever for Boston on the Cambridge-Somerville boulevard bill when the combined interests of southern Middlesex endeavored to force through the committee on metropolitan affairs a most expensive proposition, of which Boston would have had to have stood the major portion. Corporation Counsel Corbett found in Rep. Wilson a strong member at court



and the bill was sent to the next general court. His advice and professional knowledge, too, was of value on the bills aimed to remove the elevated structure from Washington street, and Main street in Charlestown, and for subway in Everett and Malden.

On the Avery street widening act and other street widenings proposed for Boston, the various acts for more tunnels and subways, the Boylston street subway bill, the Boston fire prevention act, and the fire hazard bill, Mr. Wilson was of great aid and assistance to his associates in committee and on the floor of the house in separating the chaff from the wheat and in safeguarding Boston from any added burden for which there was not real justification. He stood with his committee for the resolve as finally modified to provide that Boston may appropriate $125,000 for ten years to be added to the rental of the East Boston tunnel with a view to abolishing the tolls in that tunnel. He took an active part in the discussion of the change of route of the Dorchester tunnel, which bill went through and was approved by the governor.

Rep. Wilson is a Boston boy by birth, and a graduate of her schools. He is prominent in the Ward 25, Lincoln, Neighborhood and Aberdeen clubs; is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, Bethesda lodge, A. F. & A. M., the Faneuil Improvement association and of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He lives in Brighton.

Thomas E. P. Wilson.

One of the coming strong men of the lower branch of the legislature developed this session, who is destined not only to be a leader of his own delegation, but a leader of his party on the floor of the house is Rep. Thomas E. P. Wilson of Lynn. He had his training in party ethics and leadership as chairman of the republican city committee of Lynn before coming to the legislature.

Rep. Wilson fought and won the contest against the cabal who undertook to hold up on the Humphrey street (Swampscott) bill and also the effort to do the same with the Lynn harbor commission bill. Both went through.

A bill introduced by Rep. Wilson and in the passage of which he was greatly gratified is what has been called the "third degree drunk" bill. This act provides that a judge may sentence a man brought before him a third time for drunkenness to pay a fine, to a term or imprisonment, or place him on probation. Until the bill was introduced by Mr. Wilson, the judge of a court had no option in the case of a third offence for drunkenness, but to send the offender to jail, in spite of the hardship it might cause the man's innocent dependents at home. Rep. Wilson also introduced and put through the bill to authorize Lynn to borrow $600,000 to make connection with the Ipswich river water supply it was authorized to take in 1901.

He introduced and secured the passage of the bill to enable the city of Lynn to convey the firemen's lot in Pine Grove cemetery to the Lynn Firemen's Relief association. Rep. Wilson also lent a strong hand for the passage



of the bill to construct Lynnfield street in Lynn as a state highway. He was active on the river and harbor development bill, because of its benefit to his city.

He was also a worker for the resolves to pay annuities to James S. Kennedy—the old Boston & Maine crossing tender, who was permanently injured trying to stop a steam fire engine from colliding with a train—and the resolve to pay John Helan.

Rep. Thomas E. P. Wilson is a Peabody boy, a graduate of the Boston University law school, and is a practicing attorney. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Sigma Alpha, Epsilon, Thita Nu Epsilon, the Massachusetts Bar Association, Lynn Bar association and Phi Delta Phi. This year he saw hard work on the committee on legal affairs.

Clarence J. Wing.

No better fighter for the travelling public has put up a battle on the floor of the house than



Rep. Clarence J. Wing of Hyde Park did in his effort to obtain better street railway facilities and a reduction of fares to five cents to that section of the city. He also fought hard for better service and connections on the part of the Bay State street Railway Company and the Elevated as well as for an improvement in the transfer system.

Rep. Wing was also in the contest for the widening of Hyde Park avenue, and in everything pertaining to ward 26 and the 3d Norfolk district he was alive to the interests of his constituents every time. It was he who led the fight against the bill to exempt Stoughton from paying its share of the Neponset river improvement, his working being responsible for killing the bill.

Rep. Wing was assigned to the committee on Water supply and while there was no bill of especial interest to himself or his people before it he gave his conscientious endeavor just as earnestly to untangle the water controversies involving Salem, Beverly and the Fall River controversies.

Rep. Wing was interested in the bills to protect the public health in the Neponset river valley, which was signed by the governor and in the construction of Washington street in West Roxbury as a state highway.

Rep. Wing voted for John W. Weeks for United States senator. He voted against the bill to provide that the expense of the construction and maintenance of bridges across the Charles river between Boston and Cambridge be shared by cities and towns surrounding Cambridge and most of the meritorious measures before this year's legislature, including that to regulate and reduce the price of gas in the town of Natick and for the constitutional amendment for woman suffrage. He voted to pass over the governor's veto the East Boston tunnel bill for an appropriation by Boston annually to be added to the rental with a view to abolishing the tolls and also for the constitutional amendment to permit cities and towns to purchase and sell the necessaries of life to their inhabitants. He voted to sustain Gov. Foss's vetos of the Washburn and western trolley bill.

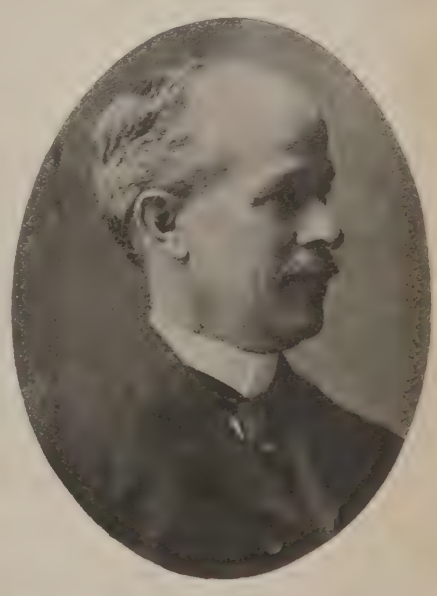
Rep. Wing is a graduate of Boston University Law school and is a lawyer by profession.

Judson I. Wood.

For many years the public school teachers have been clamoring for a retirement system which would place them on the same footing with other public servants and give them something to look forward to in the way of protection against want in their advanced age. The fact that the Boston teachers had a pension system served as a good argument and still there was opposition, chiefly from penurious city and town officials, who pictured the burden it would impose upon the taxpayers.

When Rep. Judson I. Wood came to the house from Gardner a year ago the teachers found in him a valuable ally. He had devoted more than 30 years to educational work as a teacher in various public and private schools, principal of a high school, supervisor of schools and lecturer at summer schools in the state of New York.

He knew from actual experience and wide



observation that what the teachers asked was fair and just and he joined with them willingly and enthusiastically. This year saw their efforts crowned with success and not a little of the credit has been given to Rep. Wood.

In addition to having a hand in the different educational measures as a member of the committee on education, which included a diplomatic settlement of the vexatious Boston "gag" law, Rep. Wood was chairman of the committee on liquor law. This committee had the unusual distinction, or rather misfortune, to have all its measures taken away and sent to another committee, because of the methods adopted by a senate member in handling the temperance advocates who appeared before the body. Right here it may be said that not a word of criticism was directed against House Chairman Wood. In fact his course was eminently fair to both sides and the trouble which led to the

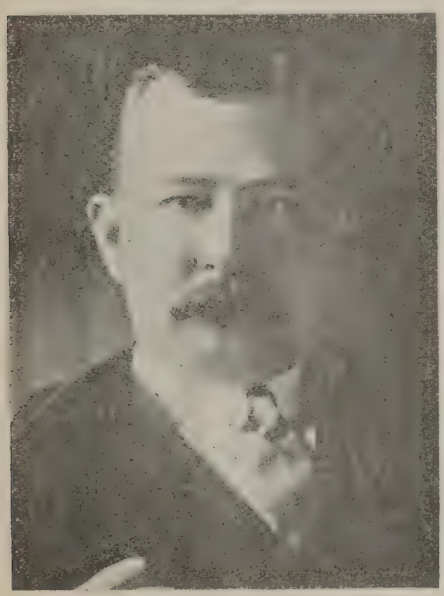
discharge of the committee must be laid at the door of other members.

Rep. Wood is a native of Millbury, but has lived in Gardner many years. In addition to his educational labors he has found time to edit the Gardner Journal and holds the position of president of the company which issues that newspaper. He is a graduate of Brown University and a member of the Delta Upsilon society and the Gardner Boat club.

George M. Worrall

When a man comes to the house and is fortunate enough to be assigned to a committee which considers a subject with which he had actual experience he immediately takes high rank in its membership. This was the case with George M. Worrall of Attleboro this year. He was for several years superintendent of transportation of the street railway company of his town and in this capacity gained an intimate working knowledge of street railway problems.

This led to his gaining a place on the committee on street railway much to the advantage of that committee. For it happened that not in several years has this committee had questions of such far-reaching importance to consider as during the recent session. First of



all was the western trolleys bill, which had gained such support in its years of strife that it was almost certain of a final settlement.

Rep. Worrall took a prominent part in the discussion of this complicated measure and his calm judgment together with his familiarity with the questions involved led his fellow-members to seek his advice upon all the varying phases which presented themselves.

Before he came to the legislature George Worrall was a leader in the republican party in Attleboro. When Edward A. Sweeney was the recognized leader Mr. Worrall was an active lieutenant. For several years he was a member of the town committee and became its chairman. He knows politics from the ground up and has been a large factor in rolling up those big republican majorities which have made Attleboro notable in the history of the republican party in Massachusetts.

Rep. Worrall was born in Marshfield, Mass., on Dec. 11, 1869, and received his education in the public schools of Pawtucket and at East Greenwich academy. Removing to Attleboro, he became connected with the local street railway system and later went into the real estate and insurance business. He has held such town offices as chairman of the board of selectmen, secretary of the sewer committee, school committeeman and was also vice president of the Bristol County Assessors' association. He is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, a granger and a member of the board of trade.

George L. Wright.

After a long period of service upon the various governing boards of his native town of Boylston, Rep. George L. Wright, republican, came to the legislature at the opening of the session of 1913 to look after the interests of the 10th Worcester district.

His years of experience as town clerk and selectman of Boylston gave him such an intimate knowledge of matters connected with the cost of local government that the speaker placed him on the committee on taxation. That committee, always an important one, requires a cool head, conservative thinking and definite action. All of these attributes Rep. Wright possessed and he made his presence felt in the committee room throughout the session.

He did not attempt to sway the house with the force of whatever eloquence he may possess. He was content to do his work quietly, without ostentation, but with strict adherence to what he believed was the right thing. He was not a man to be moved by popular clamor. Political expediency never entered into his consideration of any legislative problem; but when he had gone over the situation in his own mind, after listening to the arguments for and against any given proposition, he voted as he



thought proper and there are none who knew him who have any question as to his sincere interest in behalf of the commonwealth of Massachusetts. He was punctual in his attendance at the sessions and voted upon every roll call ordered by the house.

Rep. Wright was born in Boylston on Dec. 31, 1856. He attended the public schools and under a private tutor. For years he taught school and afterward became a surveyor and conveyancer. He has been town clerk of Boylston since 1891, selectmen for 13 years, 11 of which he was chairman of the board, a member of the school committee for 28 years, all but two of which he was chairman of that board, trustee of the public library for 33 years, librarian, 1880-1913, and town moderator. He is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, a member of the Sons of Veterans, Grange and City and Town Clerks' association of Worcester county. He has been also a member of the republican town committee, and for years served as either chairman or secretary of the committee.

Henry D. Wright.

No part of the blame laid upon the committee on liquor law for their handling of this year's measures can be laid to Rep. Henry D. Wright of Rowe. While he felt the stigma placed upon the committee by having it discharged from further consideration of all the measures sent to it he and his friends had the satisfaction of knowing that his skirts were absolutely clear of any unfair treatment



of any person who appeared for or against any bill.

Rep. Wright is a native of Rowe, being born there on Jan. 18, 1872. He was graduated from Deerfield Academy and has followed agricultural pursuits all his life.

Windsor H. Wyman.

Elected as a republican, but displaying real progressive tendencies, Rep. Windsor H. Wyman of Abington, representative from the 5th Plymouth district, served his first year in the Massachusetts legislature as a member of the committee on social welfare.

The committee showed a desire to delve deep into the problems before them and Rep. Wyman was one of the most active in trying to get at facts, regardless of the standing of those affected. It was conscientious seeking after real solutions for the problems and Rep. Wyman, as well as the others on the committee, justified the introduction of the new body and their own selection as members.

Rep. Wyman was born in Peru, Me., on April 14, 1857. His education was obtained at Hebron Academy, Waterville Classical Institute and Waterville college, from which he graduated in the class of 1882. He has been a nurs-



eryman since 1894, being proprietor of the Bay State nurseries at North Abington and the Framingham nurseries.

MENACE OF TYPHOID FEVER.

The vacation season suggests the question as to how many cases of typhoid fever may result from the use of infected drinking water by those who go to the country or to various summer resorts, and the subject is of great importance on Beacon Hill, where the state board of health is accumulating the data. That there will be some is to be expected from the record of other years. Seasons characterized by drought seem to result in an unusually large number of them.

The mistake is very often made that wells and springs in the country districts are necessarily healthful. They are not, however, and as a matter of fact typhoid is relatively more prevalent in the country than in the cities. The time has come when those residing in the rural districts must give the same care and attention to assuring themselves of the purity of their drinking water that the people of the cities have had to give as a matter of self-preservation.

There is one very simple way of keeping typhoid away, and that is boiling the water. This easy method of guarding against the disease that takes an appalling toll of lives every year has saved more than one family from illness and death. Others have been visited by affliction because they disregarded it.

Wanted Liquid Music.

The writer of lyrics hurried to the composer of highbrow music.

"I want you to write a tune for me," he said.

"I? Sir, I am a musician. I never wrote a tune in my life!"

"I know it, but you can. I want you to write me a drinking song. I'll pay you money for it."

"Er—well—how shall I do it?"

"Why, a drinking song ought to be easy—a liquid melody, you know—and have stops in every bar."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

WILLIAM A. GASTON

Massachusetts' Leading Democrat and One Whose Loyalty to Self Has Made Him for Almost a Generation the Man to Whom the People Instinctively Turn in a Political Crisis.

Although in the last 16 years there has been a tendency to classify democrats as though members of the oldest political party in this country could be graded as eggs and apples are graded, it is a fact that at the present time a democrat who is a democrat does not have to apologize for not carrying an explanatory or qualifying prefix.

There are democrats in this commonwealth who have been democrats so long and so consistently that it is never necessary to appoint an investigating committee to find out where they stand upon the issues between parties. There are democrats who dislike, apparently, to follow one political standard year in and year out, and, as a rule, they are busy for the larger part of their time in explaining why they cannot stand by their party or why they have made up their minds that the party needs their services once again.

Massachusetts is a hotbed of freak politics and politicians, but it is also the home of men who stand by their party principles in fair weather and foul and who are proud to believe that a man may be a consistent party man and still be a good citizen. A splendid illustration of that kind of partisanship is Col. William A. Gaston, a democrat by heredity, by education and by intelligent preference. He was a democrat yesterday; he is a democrat today; he will be a democrat tomorrow. He is a democrat when the party is out of office and bereft of patronage; he is a democrat still, but no more a democrat, when the party is triumphant in the nation and in normal control of the state.

William A. Gaston could hardly be other than a democrat. His father before him, William Gaston, was a militant democrat, a democratic leader, and a democratic governor of the commonwealth. Young Gaston grew up a democrat, and at no time has he deemed it worth while to turn his political coat in order to gratify his personal ambition. Twice he headed his party's ticket in this state when defeat was inevitable, and he headed it for the sole reason that it was necessary for somebody to sacrifice something in order to prevent the party organization from going to pieces entirely.

That kind of partisanship is not easily understood by those professional friends of the common people who jump from one party to another and from one principle to another in order to gratify their own hunger and thirst for the good things of office-holding. A dignified man, a dignified democrat, and a democrat who has never chased after false goods, Col. Gaston today stands very high in the estimation of his fellow citizens, regardless of party, including those who at times have been deluded by politicians with glib promises of all kinds of things, from a reduced cost of living to a more stable temperature for Massachusetts.

Col. Gaston was the party candidate for governor in two forlorn hope campaigns, and in both of them he manifested a superb ability to lead without the aid of field music. The democracy had been rent asunder by the silver mania of 1896; good men had quit the party in disgust because of its remarkable surrender in that year to a fallacy that was as absurd as it was short-lived, and for those who remember that in 1896 McKinley had swept Boston, a stronghold of militant democracy, it is a remarkable evidence of cohesiveness that the democracy was ever able to get together. In 1902, Col. Gaston, running for governor for the first time, raised the total of the party vote by 45,000, and the increase over 1901 went close to the 50,000 mark in his second campaign.

Thereby he paved the way for the first democratic triumph in this state since the lamented Russell was elected three times in succession. Col. Gaston was not only a candidate for governor, but he was also the state leader, in a marked degree, and when, in 1904, it was decided to nominate William L. Douglas for governor, the work that Col. Gaston had done, here, there and everywhere, proved the sure foundation on which to build a democratic victory, just eight years after the party had split upon the rock of free silver.

Col. Gaston is a good democrat and a splendid leader, but above all he is a superb loser. He accepted his defeats as the democratic candidate for governor of the commonwealth as part of his day's work for the party, and only looked forward to the time when the party itself, rather than he personally, should reap the reward of what he had done. But in all his years of service, as a leader and in the ranks, he has never permitted himself to sacrifice his self-respect. And because he would not sacrifice his self-respect he sacrificed an opportunity to represent his party and his state in the senate of the United States.

It was no longer ago than the winter of 1910 and 1911 that Sen. Lodge was facing the political crisis of his life. The time was ripe for defeating him; a section of his own party was in open revolt against the system which he represented, and the muttering of the storm that broke in Chicago last year was already heard. It was known that a democrat could be elected over Lodge, but it was also known that no democrat could be elected who did not represent in his own right the best traditions of the Bay State as well as the democratic party.



Col. Gaston announced his candidacy as a democrat for the seat occupied by the senior senator. At that time, Gov. Foss, who had been a democrat for something like two years, took charge of the campaign as the democratic leader in this state and undertook to frame the platform upon which the democratic candidate for senator should stand.

The Foss campaign against Lodge is still remembered with keen pleasure by the humorists in politics. Col. Gaston refused to allow Gov. Foss or any other man to frame a platform for him, and he was not at all ready to admit that Gov. Foss as a democrat, had been specially designated to tell the democrats of Massachusetts what they should do and how they should do it. Seeing that a contest with the governor and those behind him would be inevitable, and that no democrat could be elected under those conditions, Col. Gaston withdrew as a candidate, and Gov. Foss proceeded to whip Sen. Lodge in a manner never before attempted—without putting a candidate against him!

Col. Gaston is not a politician by trade or profession or vocation. He is one of the busiest men in Boston as a lawyer, financier, and business man. As president, director, and member of the executive committee of the National Shawmut bank, he is at the head of the third largest banking institution in America, and he has been identified with its remarkable growth and prosperity as the biggest bank in New England.

While, of course, the National Shawmut requires and receives the greatest portion of his activities, he is connected as director and trustee with a score or so of banking and other prominent institutions, every one of which is benefitted by the personal interest that he manifests in its prosperity. He is a member of the law firm of Gaston, Snow & Saltonstall, which is one of the best known in the country; he is president of the Exchange club, and in other directions he is able to use his influence and his prestige for Boston, for Massachusetts and New England.

Col. Gaston is not a professional orator; he is not a self-proclaimed statesman; he has never laid hands on himself and announced his ordination to cure the body politic of various real and fictitious ills. He is a sane man, a typical American, a democrat who believes in democracy as something broader and more enduring than a convenient platform for itinerant venders of quack remedies. He is a good citizen as well as a good democrat. It is probable that, as the years come and go, the democracy of Col. Gaston will continue to be the partisanship that the average man, who is neither fool nor faker, will accept as the logical kind of partisanship.

RANSOM J. ROWE

One of Massachusetts' Greatest Contractors Who Established and is Now Head of the Rowe Contracting Company Began His Work with His Nerve, His Energy and His Knowledge as His Sole Capital.

It has often and well been said that each individual makes his own success or failure. Once in a while there breaks across the business horizon a man whose career gives point to the truism, and such an one is Ransom J. Rowe of Boston, head of the great Rowe Contracting Company, and the man responsible in a great measure for the fine system of highways and boulevards that makes Massachusetts famous among autoists from one end of the country to the other.

Mr. Rowe's career has been the result of his own doing. Nothing has been handed to him. It was sheer force of character, backed by unyielding courage and an ambition to achieve something worth while that set him on the path and kept him there in the dark days when every foot forward was won only at the cost of a tremendous struggle.

It is comparatively easy to point today to the big concern of which Mr. Rowe is the head; it is no task whatever to relate tales of the work he has accomplished or to illustrate the tale with examples of his company's efficiency. These need no chronicler, in fact, for they are there, monuments to the hard work and early struggles of the master mind that conceived and to the proficiency of the hands that wrought them.

The real labor began as a matter of fact, years ago, when Ransom J. Rowe, then a youth with youth's ambitious, backed up by a stern determination to do and dare, left the public schools of the little town in northern New York to take up the battle of life. Circumstances determines the niche that most boys fill after their school days are passed. It did nothing of the kind for young Rowe. He had ideas all his own. Had he followed the line of least resistance, which is that pursued by most young men, he would have become a printer. Heredity and family inclination would have steered him that way. His father had been a printer before him, and was at that time editor of a weekly newspaper which, in its own sphere and region, was just as important as are the metropolitan dailies in theirs.

Young Rowe chose, however, to become a laborer. He was strong and husky, could put most of those whom he knew on their backs, and was possessed of a vitality which could never have found an outlet in lifting little pieces of type from a case or putting words to paper no matter how they might burn or bite once they were transcribed.

As a laborer history recalls that he was a good one. He was good in more ways than one. To the ordinary man the pick and shovel are the beginning and end of an excavation or a fill. To the man who is not ordinary they are that and many other things. Mr. Rowe was one of the latter and excavation to him meant geology, for one thing, and it meant grades and tangents for another. It was a constant struggle between mind and matter—the mind always bent on discovering the easiest, cheapest and most efficient method of combatting the obstacles interposed by soil stratums, by rock formation and underground waters.

That was in the apprentice days, and it was not long before young Rowe was looked upon by his employers, and by other employers as well, as one of the most competent men in his own line to be found anywhere. His vitality possessed one drawback, however. It was so super-abundant that it kept him busy all the time finding an outlet for it. As a result his evenings were quite as full as his days, except that in the evenings and on holidays he played. He had to devote so much time to play, as a matter of fact, that he didn't have any left in which to save his money. As a result he kept himself in a constant state of "being broke."

This was not entirely a misfortune, though, for it kept him in the army of the employed for a longer period than might otherwise have been the case. This, in turn, resulted in his undertaking all kinds of contracting work, from grading lawns to laying out and constructing railroads and from sinking foundations to building roads. It also resulted in his being sent hither and thither about the country on various "jobs," until in the end he had acquired a geological knowledge that took in a large portion of the United States and it brought him into contact with the customs of many portions of the country.

In course of time, young Rowe arrived in Boston. That was in 1894. He was in his chronic condition of "being broke" when he arrived. He brought with him only his board money, his strength, his vitality, an abounding good nature and a knowledge of the various phases of the contracting business that would make him valuable to any employer. This latter he knew as well as they; but years had brought him discretion and he likewise realized that his knowledge was quite as valuable to himself as it was to them.



Without capital and with only his nerve to back him he determined to become a contractor himself. That was the inception of the Rowe Contracting Company. The first business was small—but Ransom Rowe was working for himself instead of a "boss." Slowly prosperity came. Capital was piled together one dollar at a time, then a few dollars, then in tens and afterwards in larger sums until the Rowe Company had become one of the big factors to be reckoned with in the contracting world.

All of this was not accomplished without a struggle. Those early dollars came singly much harder than they do in thousands now. The conflict for contracts were incessant and fierce. It required nerve and great fighting ability to hold the pace with the older and the more prosperous concerns, which did not relish a sturdy competitor, even if the field for work was so vast.

The details of the company's growth would make a story well worth a book. Suffice it to say that the slow growth was a healthy one, for bit by bit the business grew, commissions and individuals gained a confidence in it that has never been shaken, and it acquired a reputation for finishing every job undertaken exactly as the specifications called for and for "skimping" on nothing. Its work was its best advertisement and has remained so until today, when the Rowe Contracting Company is perhaps the most prosperous of its kind in New England.

Its output of crushed stone is the largest of any concern in New England and its delivery capacity is also the largest and the most efficient of any of those engaged in the business. The company's quarries are located in Revere, Brighton and Worcester, and from each of these there is annually quarried thousands of yards of rock, which when crushed is spread over miles and miles of Massachusetts highways. A new feature of the business and one that promises to become its greatest is the demand for crushed stone in cement construction. The growth of the latter style of building promises to revolutionize the building trade, and no firm in the country is in a better position to take advantage of changing conditions than is the Rowe Contracting Company.

Its work in the past has been of a character to win the good will of those seeking to have work of that kind done. Miles of boulevards and highways in the metropolitan park district have been constructed by it, as have also miles of sewers, not to speak of waterworks. Its activities have been spread all over Massachusetts. The firm also has done a great deal of work for the metropolitan water and sewerage board, a fact which is a test of efficiency in itself, for no board in the entire state is so insistent on results from contractors as this one.

The headquarters of the Rowe Contracting company are at the quarries. Mr. Rowe himself is a recognized authority on the matter of construction, being a prominent member of both the Massachusetts Highway association and the New England Waterworks association, and while never an office seeker has always been close to state and city politicians.

EDWIN U. CURTIS

A Capable Mayor, Efficient Collector of Customs, and a Republican Whose Ideals are High and Whose Methods are Those of the Man "Who Knows How."

Edwin U. Curtis, republican collector of the port of Boston, resigned promptly upon the accession of a democratic president, believing that the administration should be free to appoint as early as it desired a collector of the administration's party. The resignation was not accepted. The administration, realizing the importance of having the collectorship kept out of the political grabbing while the duties and responsibilities of the position were being enlarged through the annexation of minor collectorships, requested the collector to remain for a while longer. And he remained.

Mr. Curtis would object to being called a holdover, in all probability, because, as people generally interpret that word, a hold-over is one who is clinging with both hands and shrieking for help. The collector of the port is not that kind. He had expected to be free from official duty early in the spring, and he had made arrangements for a good long vacation trip. He abandoned those plans because he felt that it was his duty, under the circumstances, to abide by the wishes of the administration. Those wishes were in a highly gratifying sense, an endorsement of his methods of conducting an important department of the federal service. But he is still of the opinion that the collectorship belongs to a democrat when a democratic administration is in office, which, it may be remarked, is not very often. It will be seen that the former mayor of Boston does not hold to a doctrine closely adhered to by certain civil service reformers:

"From the man who has the job it must never be taken, for he is indispensable."

Mr. Curtis is a native of Roxbury and a lifelong resident of Boston. He was educated in the Roxbury elementary and Latin schools, fitted for college at Little Blue Hill school in Farmington, Me., and graduated from Bowdoin in 1882. Studying law, he was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and for a while he practiced his profession as a member of the firm of Reed & Curtis.

His large business and other interests impelled him finally to abandon his profession, just as his active concern in public affairs led him into poltics, and he soon became an acknowledged political leader. He was elected city clerk, and while holding that position he obtained more enlightenment upon the methods employed in running the city than he could have learned on the outside in 50 years. Moreover, the methods did not appeal to him.

He ran the city clerk's department on a business basis, but he also ran it on a political basis. He believed in rewarding his political friends, but he did not believe that it was necessary to rob the city in order to reward them. He discovered some things in the course of his incumbency that led him to believe that he would like to be mayor of the city, and he was nominated by the republicans in 1894 to succeed Nathan Matthews, then retiring after four years of service in terms of one year each.

He was elected over Francis Peabody, and he proceeded to put his ideas of administration into effect as soon and as far as it was possible for him to do so. He cleaned up some of the worst graft spots in the city's service, and he went to the legislature for changes in the charter that would help him to clean up others. Men who knew what had been going on at city hall asked him to obtain authority for a complete investigation, but he decided not to go that far. Had he done what he was urged to do there is at least one halo now being worn conspicuously in this city that would be worn by somebody else or would not be in service.

Thanks to his influence with a republican legislature, various notable reforms were made in the city charter, and they were measures of genuine reform achieved by a mayor who gloried in the fact that he was a politician. But he made enemies, by doing it, and some of them were of a contingent that cared not so much for genuine, business-like reforms as they cared for the kind that would give them prestige and that would not necessarily save money to the taxpayers. The term of mayor was then one year, and in December, 1906, the democrats, having imported Josiah Quincy to Boston for the purpose of leading their fight against Curtis, succeeded in electing him, but not until they had bribed somebody connected with the People's temple to procure, on the Sunday before election, a pro-Curtis sermon from a minister notoriously and offensively identified with the anti-Catholic movement.

The democratic city committee had charge of that piece of strategy, had a stenographer on hand to take the sermon, supplied the newspapers with reports, and, such was the feeling in those days, brought about the defeat by dirty politics of one of the broadest-minded, fairest men who ever sat in the mayor's chair at city hall. Four years after he quit the mayor's office the net debt of the city had increased from $40,693,352.71 to $58,333,337.59, a jump of more than $17,600,000, but a certain element of non-political "reformers" in this city had achieved their heart's desire, and a reign of graft, extravagance and so-called sociology was complete for a season.

Since his good work as mayor he has been a member of the metropolitan park commission, year after year, working without salary and giving to its duties intelligent, practical and very productive service. His selection as subtreasurer of the United States in this city was a reward of merit for unselfish political leadership and labor, and his promotion to the collectorship of the port was one of the best steps taken by the republican administration to which the citizens of Boston are responsible for his selection. He has been the head of the department, not only in name, but in fact, he has kept it as straight as a string, and no criticism has ever been uttered concerning his administration by those conversant with the facts. That he was asked to remain for months after he had resigned to the democratic administration is ample evidence that in the record of his collectorship there is nothing to which exception may be taken.

And Mr. Curtis is still a party man, still a republican, still a believer in the control of government by parties and still an advocate of reform by deeds, rather than by words. He has had such close acquaintanceship with reformers by oratory and reformers by proclamations that he is inclined to have little confidence in either. As an administrator he believes in putting the right kind of men to work and making them do their work. He believes in competent service; he does not believe in padded payrolls, and he believes that the party in power should go out of its way to employ honest and competent men of that party, within the limits of civil service laws and regulations.

Somebody has likened former Mayor Curtis to Sen. Crane. It is a fact that they are warm personal friends; it is a fact that Curtis was an active young republican politican in Boston ere the senior senator was in politics, and much of Sen. Crane's early success in politics was due to "Ned" Curtis' co-operation and aid. The senator is not an orator, neither is the collector; each is very backward in contributing hot air to a political discussion, but the views of each are usually sought in party councils and generally they are followed.

Mr. Curtis would make an excellent mayor of the city at this time. Sooner or later somebody must be called to authority who will grapple with the necessity for genuine economy, and not picayune economy, in the public service, and in the service of the city as well as of the state.

For the city as its clerk and mayor, for the state as a park commissioner, and for the nation as sub-treasurer and collector, he has made a record of public service that has not been surpassed by any other citizen of Boston or Massachusetts. His official record is as clean as a whistle; his warmest personal friends have been his friends for years; he never apologizes for his republicanism at any time or place, and to those who know him best he is the warm-hearted "Ned" Curtis that he was in the days when, as city clerk, he made friends in both parties by being merely and always a square man. He is a product of the time, not so many years ago, when, in order to make politics palatable to the so-called "better element," it was not necessary to smother politics with a dressing of bogus reform.



JOHN N. COLE

New Head of Efficiency and Economy Board an Able Business Man and One Who Has Demonstrated in Various Positions, Public and Private, That He is Peculiarly Fitted For the High Post He Has Been Called to Fill by Gov. Foss.

With the appointment of the Hon. John N. Cole of Andover as chairman of the commission on economy and efficiency, one of the most faithful and thorough servants Massachusetts ever had returned to the service of the commonwealth. Both as member and presiding officer of the house of representatives John Cole gave the best of his efforts, and the ability with which he led the lower branch of the state legislature during some of the stormiest sessions in its history marked him as a man pre-eminent among the statesmen of recent years.

With such a record of efficiency behind him, John Cole left the legislature to become a candidate for the republican nomination for lieutenant-governor. His defeat in that campaign by reason of the action of the then powerful republican machine in throwing its entire force against him in the eleventh hour of the campaign is regarded by many keen observers of things political in this state as having been the beginning of the party's disruption locally, with its consequent effect upon the party success in the succeeding years.

For this reason, perhaps, the return of Mr. Cole to a position of prominence, even though it was brought about under the administration of a governor who was elected on the democratic ticket, is taken as significant of the restoration of the republican party to power in Massachusetts.

During the five years that Cole has been shunted off onto the sidings he has not been a sorehead. On more than one occasion during that period he has had temptations and opportunities galore to wreak vengeance upon the men who were responsible for his turn down and those who were the beneficiaries thereof, but he has refrained.

With the same courage which prompted him in the old days to "speak right out in meetin'," against what he believed to be bad policies for his party to pursue, Mr. Cole has continued to criticise their fads and fancies during the years of his retirement. Those criticsms, though, have been uttered in every instance with one object only in view—to correct what he believed were errors of judgment on the part of the men who were directing the destinies of the party. No man can accuse him of having acted solely from a desire to get back at his enemies or for the purpose of bringing himself into the limelight as an avenger of personal wrongs.

That is why today, from one end of the state to the other, there are republicans throwing their hats in the air and rejoicing over his appointment to the position he now occupies. No man in the state, nor in any other state, ever had more loyal friends than he. No man who came in contact with him during his years of service in the legislature ever had occasion to find fault with the brand of loyalty Mr. Cole displayed. Ask any man who knows him—even one of those who may have deserted him in answer to the demands of the appeals of treacherous party leaders—and he will tell you that John Cole never went back on a friend.

John N. Cole first came to the legislature in 1903 and from the day he entered the lower branch until he left it in 1908, his presence was felt with greater effect perhaps than that of any other man in recent years. In his first two terms he attracted attention as a forceful advocate on the floor, and in his third year he was thrust prominently into the limelight by reason of his chairmanship of the committee on public lighting. That was the year that the Boston gas situation was settled and the stormy sessions of the committee, when the late John B. Moran advertised all sorts of dire happenings to the legislators and those who had been connected with alleged gas deals, caused many of the committee members to quake. Cole conducted the hearings with dignity and compelled orderly procedure and when the report was made in the house he led the fight to a successful conclusion.

Then came his memorable contest with Joseph Walker for the speakership to succeed Louis A. Frothingham, who had stepped out of the legislative halls to contest for the mayoralty of Boston. Cole had been allotted the customary three years which an Andover man was allowed and there were rumors that he could not get back to enter the speakership contest. He soon cleared the minds of the public on that point, and after one of the most spirited speakership contests defeated Walker and assumed the position of the presiding officer of the house of representatives.

His first year saw one of the most exciting sessions in the history of the great and general court. Before the session had hardly got under way there were ugly rumors floating around the corridors and a little later the voice of the district attorney—the late irrepressible Moran—could be heard in connection with the defeat of the anti-bucket shop bill. Every member of the house was summoned before the Suffolk grand jury. The speaker took in the situation and set to work with his rules committee to straighten out the matter. After a most thorough investigation of the rumors and charges the rules committee made its report and the speaker was obliged to take the floor of the house to perform the most unpleasant duty of declaring the seat of one member vacant and administering a reprimand to another. The masterly manner in which Speaker Cole handled the entire situation in the interest of the fair name and fame of Massachusetts won him new laurels and set him before the people of the entire state as worthy of a place high in the list of those who had held the honor of presiding over the deliberations of the lower branch.

No speaker was ever given a more severe baptism and his first year secured his recognition throughout the commonwealth as a real leader. His three years as speaker were characterized by a service which had the welfare of the entire state at heart. On many occasions he warned the members of the danger of placing the interests of their districts above those of the state. He sought to disprove the criticism of the lower branch, made by a more or less distinguished citizen, that "every little village and hamlet has a representative in the house, but the poor old commonwealth of Massachusetts has none." Mr. Cole practiced what he preached.

And then, in 1908, he entered the lists as a candidate for lieutenant-governor. With one of the largest personal followings any man ever had, he conducted his campaign for weeks and months from one end of the state to the other. That was in the days of the caucus and the convention, however, when the power of the party organization was great and the result was that the machine, lined up against Mr. Cole, after one of the most strenuous battles it had ever encountered, threw every ounce of its strength into the fight and just managed to nose out the speaker in the last hours of the campaign.



Mr. Cole was born in Andover, Nov. 4, 1863, and was educated in the public schools. His business has always been that of a newspaper publisher. He published the Lawrence Telegram for several years, disposing of his interest in it a few years ago. He still retains his ownership of the Andover Townsman, a weekly paper which he founded. He has been a member of his local school committee and the board of park commissioners. He was a member of the house, 1903 to 1905, serving in 1903 on the committees on public lighting and state house, in 1904 on rules and relations between employers and employes and in 1905 he was chairman of public lighting and rules. He was speaker 1906 to 1908. He holds membership in the Masons, Odd Fellows, Royal Arcanum and Ancient Order of United Workmen.

EDWARD C. MANSFIELD

Boston's Efficient Postmaster, Whose Work at the Head of the Vast Army of Government Employees That Handles the Mails Has Set a New Standard for Successors to Reach.

The Boston postoffice is a model institution in every way. The building in which the business is carried on could be better, for it was built very many years ago, but in spite of certain physical obstacles in the way of efficiency, the service of the Boston postoffice is better in every way than it ever was before and is better than was deemed possible only a few years ago. And it was brought to its present high state of efficiency under the personal direction of Edward C. Mansfield, postmaster in charge.

Today that service is supplied to more than a million and a half of people, and it may well be understood that a good deal more than



ability to occupy a desk chair and draw a salary is required of the postmaster of Boston today.

Postmaster Mansfield has the confidence and respect of his subordinates, of whom, in the main and branch offices, there are three full regiments of more than 3200 men. While he himself has always been a consistent republican, he has never attempted to organize his office on a political basis, he has never made the slightest effort to interfere with or direct the political affiliations of any subordinate, and he has only asked of every man in the Boston postal district that he will do his duty, as an employe of the postoffice department, to the people whom he serves. He has succeeded in obtaining the confidence of his men, and by retaining it after acquiring it he has been able to give to the citizens of metropolitan Boston a metropolitan postal service.

It is a big plant that is operated from the central office and from his headquarters therein. Mr. Mansfield was appointed postmaster on Jan. 1, 1908. For more than five years and a half he has been directing the expansion of the service and its improvement along various lines. The Boston postal district, when he took charge, had 20 stations in Boston itself and 26 branches in other cities and towns. At the present time the number of outside branches has more than doubled, and there is one additional station, that at Grove Hall, in Boston. The annual receipts have increased from $5,-$359,000 by almost $2,000,000.

The people are not likely to appreciate all of the improvements that have been made in the service since Postmaster Mansfield took hold. It is but natural, for it is human nature, for the average man to find fault, if, once a year, possibly, a letter is delayed, for some seemingly inadequate reason, while being transmitted; it is but natural, also, for the average man to forget the smooth and regular service, week after week and month after month; the constant innovations for the direct benefit of the average man, and the various methods successfully employed to keep the postoffice service not only abreast of the times, but even a little ahead of the times.

An all-night money order office has been established at the main office; the time in which money orders may be obtained in the branch offices has been extended, and in more than a score of ways, some of them very important, the postoffice service in greater Boston has been raised to the level of the people's needs and conveniences.

On another side, equally important, the postmaster has been wide awake and equal to the demands upon him. Without sacrificing in the slightest degree the welfare of the service, he has brought about the Sunday closing of the main and branch offices, so that clerks and carriers alike are relieved from a duty that for years was imposed upon them. Only a comparatively few men are obliged to work on Sundays, and the same men have weeks and even months between their Sundays on duty.

After having satisfied himself that the patrons of his office would not offer objections, the postmaster gave to all carriers and to as many of the clerks as could be spared a full holiday on July 4, 1912, something that had ever before been done in the Boston office. He followed this by giving full holidays on Thanksgiving day and Memorial day with the approval of the public, so that the employees of the Boston postoffice now enjoy each of these holidays.

The adoption of the parcel post system in Boston has brought new work, new responsibilities and new strains upon the service, but without breaking it down in any way. On the other hand, business men, manufacturers and the buying public unite in saying that the work has been done in a splendid manner, that it has reached a higher state of efficiency in Boston than in almost any other postal district, and the benefits to the service are far-reaching and almost immeasurable.

In establishing new branches and stations, the postmaster in every instance has made it a special point to obtain quarters adequate for the service of the public and for the convenience of the working force. He has had the confidence of his superior officers in the department to a marked degree. On several occasions he has been selected to serve on commissions of the department to consider such questions as the pneumatic tube service, the desirability of its acquirement as government property and the installation of a 30-inch tube in the city of Cincinnati.

It has been Postmaster Mansfield's aim first, last and all the time to keep in touch with the people of the Boston postal district and to meet their reasonable demands, so far as they could be met within the line of department appropriations. He not only has done what he could to expedite mail, in the interest of business and of Boston business especially, but he has not been slow to give the benefit of his knowledge to those who needed it. He it was who appealed to the Boston chamber of commerce to use its influence with business men to have their letters mailed as soon as written, instead of allowing them to accumulate until the close of the day's work.

The establishment of postal savings depository in the main office and of others in branch offices was another undertakiug that meant more work and greater responsibility for the service and for the postmaster. The work has been well done, the innovation has proved very popular, here as elsewhere, and the post office department, formerly engaged only in the collection, care, transmission and delivery of mail, is now permanently embarked in banking as well as in the express business. That it will remain in both goes without saying. The people are being served as only the government can serve them, and they will demand and obtain further service, rather than less.

For that reason, and viewing the enormous growth in the work and responsibilities of such a plant as that of the Boston postal district, it is not too much to state that the day of the political postoffice in a big city has gone forever. Civil service reform has long protected clerks, carriers and other employes in their rights as citizens; and the government itself, seeking to protect the tremendous interests of business men and manufacturers in an adequate postal service, will see to it that politics and the post are separated in a very large degree. More and more a practical efficiency test will be applied in the selection of a postmaster, and it will not be enough to demonstrate that one has been a loyal party worker or has important social and political connections.

Boston has had many and good postmasters of both parties. Edward C. Mansfield has had larger responsibilities than any of his predecessors and has met them as ably and successfully as any of his predecessors met theirs. His appointment was a promotion from the position of assistant postmaster, and it has been justified by his splendid service to the people whose property the postoffice department is.

An Entertainer.

"My dear," said the New York man, "where did you get the new waitress?"

"She says she used to be in vaudeville," replied his wife.

"Good! Now we can have dinners with cabaret features."—Judge.

CURTIS GUILD

Former Governor and Late Ambassador to Russia a Son of Massachusetts Who Has Proved His Worth as a Public Official, as a Soldier and as a Journalist.

Last December James Davenport Whelpley, a disinterested but intelligent observer of Russian affairs, wrote in the Century magazine: "Fortunately for the United States that country has at the moment in St. Petersburg as ambassador the Hon. Curtis Guild, formerly governor of Massachusetts, a man whose knowledge of Russia and whose personal friendships among the Russian people render his services invaluable.

"His position under present circumstances is not enviable, and if at the expiration of the present treaty an open breach is even temporarily avoided, and the United States continues to maintain an embassy in St. Petersburg, it will be due to the patience, understanding and the untiring efforts of Mr. Guild to bridge over a situation, which in the interests of both countries he deems most deplorable."

That Curtis Guild did continue friendly relations between the two countries is admitted in diplomatic circles to indicate ability of the highest order. If ever a man was a born diplomat that man was Curtis Guild. He has gained the respect and admiration of the electorate by his fearless utterances on important questions but he never went out of his way to oppose a man or measures. He never talked for the purpose of hearing the sound of his own voice. When he could avoid trouble and accomplish what he sought by argument that was the means he used.

The Russian situation has been a delicate one for many years. It needed but a spark to bring on an open rupture and possible hostilities. President Taft, with his wonderful ability to grasp all sides of a question, knew this only too well. He wanted a man for ambassador to St. Petersburg who could be firm and yet could extend the iron hand gloved in a covering of courtesy and infinite patience.

That man he found in Curtis Guild. His wide acquaintance with men, gained in military service as well as in civic and business life, added to his natural abilities, made him the diplomat par excellence. His brief mission to Mexico in 1910 gave him a chance to indicate these gifts in his masterly address, conveying the felicitations of the United States to the Mexican people on the occasion of the centennial of their independence.

As governor of Massachusetts Curtis Guild had to face some of the most difficult problems which ever beset the occupant of that chair. The transportation question was just then beginning to attract the attention of the people of Massachusetts. To take a position at that time demanded courage and to take the right view of it required sound judgment and the ability to look into the future. All of these Curtis Guild possessed. He showed by his farsightedness that he had a firm grasp on the situation as it affected both the industrial and commercial interests of the commonwealth.

Once he saw his course he never wavered, although public opinion was divided and many men of influence and intelligence saw fit to differ from him. Even after he left the governorship his clear vision saw ahead of most of his fellow men as to the probable outcome. He never let up in his attacks on what he considered the unwise and unfair financial policy being followed by the railroad companies. He held that no steam road was giving adequate service and the recent government investigation has amply borne out that opinion. He also bitterly opposed the ownership of trolley lines by steam roads, contending that the two kinds of service should always be competition.

But even in his opposition to the transportation interests he was eminently fair. He did not blaze out with a wholesale denunciation of everybody and everything, as did most of the anti-mergerites, but strengthened his case by a certain discrimination which was at once convincing and illuminating.

Upon his return from Russia he took up the railroad question but continued to discuss it intelligently and judiciously. He did not believe in the policy that Pres. Mellen had followed in the operation of the New Haven system, but he declined to throw all the blame on Mr. Mellen's shoulders. He searched out the influences "higher up" and placed the responsibility where it originated and where it belonged.

The child-labor question, about which so much is heard of late from the bull moose orators, he recognized as an important one years ago. He was the prime mover for reform of the system in Massachusetts. It has often been called the hobby of his three terms as governor. Certainly he never lost an opportunity to denounce the evils of sending the young into the shop and factory at an age when their bodies could not stand manual labor and when their minds needed the advantages of the public school.



But in this, as in his other reforms, he was conservative and fair-minded. He saw that Massachusetts could not afford to get too far in advance of other states which were competing with the industries of the Bay state and opposed the adoption of measures which might be revolutionary and could threaten the prosperity of Massachusetts enterprises were the handicap on Massachusetts manufacturers made too severe.

So he began to urge that the other states adopt child-labor regulations to bring their standards up to those of this state. He also advocated a national child-labor law as one means of equalizing the conditions under which manufacturing could be carried on all over the country.

He took an advanced position on the tariff which the republican party has since been glad to assume. He went to Washington to urge the need of the conservation of the forests of New England and his efforts along this line did much to pave the way for such men as Sen. Weeks and those who accomplished something in preserving the White Mountains. He demanded pure food, he denounced corrupt practices and all evils of public life.

He himself probably considers his greatest achievement to be his work in behalf of the poor immigrants who come strangers to our shores, armed only with an abiding faith in American justice and a trusting belief that here lies the land of opportunity. For years these unfortunate people had been exploited by men of their own nationalities. They were robbed right and left of their savings because of weak spots in the Massachusetts banking laws which permitted unscrupulous men to do it. Gov. Guild recognized the evil and took steps at once to protect the helpless. The law was remedied, but the then governor's activities did not stop at that. He made it a personal affair to see that justice was meted out to every fake banker who was apprehended and he effectually broke up the business of looting the immigrants, a service for which the king of Italy decorated him. Had Gov. Guild done nothing ese during his three terms on Beacon hill he could have retired from office with the consciousness that he had accomplished much toward making the world better because of his having been born into it.

As a private citizen Curtis Guild will try to be a force for good and his efforts to upbuild humanity will be productive of results as they were when he occupied public office.

HOBBLE HOBBLES CAPITAL.

That awful street car step, the enemy of the tight skirt, is to be abolished. A Chicago corporation points the way after waiting in vain for the fashions to change, decided to change the cars instead. Two hundred new cars will be placed in operation by the railway company.

Action and Reaction.

Kentucky reciprocity
Is simple and fraternal;
First the colonel mixes juleps,
Then the juleps mix the colonel.

JOHN F. FITZGERALD

Boston's Mayor, Admired by All, Loved by Many, and Hated by Some Is a Power for Good in City of His Birth, Where His Energies Have Been Expended for the Welfare of the Masses.

There is one man in Boston who, it is generally admitted, may pride himself upon the fact that he needs no introduction to a Boston audience. It might even be said that there are few Massachusetts or even few New England audiences, to which he would be unkonwn. Be it the stately group that meets in places like the Public Library, the Art Museum, the athenaeum, or the Old South church, the more lively set that dances in the Copley-Plaza, the Algonquin, or the other Beacon street and Commonwealth avenue conservatories, or the



family reunions in the back kitchens, scented with garlic, cabbage or other prerogatives of the races of men, there is one who is known to them all, admired by them all, and either loved or hated by them all. That man is John F. Fitzgerald, the present mayor of Boston, a past mayor of Boston, and by more than the average citizen spoken of as the next mayor of Boston.

To all these multifarious sets he has talked. To most of them he has sung; with the cream of all of them he has danced. None of them pass him as if he were nobody. To many of our set he is the greatest man of modern times, in Boston without doubt; to some of another he is all that is hateful. To himself he is simply the servant of the people, wiser than the majority of them, he will admit, of their own collective good, of their own importance to the country, of the resources they control; but a servant to every one of them.

John F. Fitzgerald's energy will be questioned nowhere.

"How does he do it," his most hated political rival remarks when he picks up the morning paper to find the varied and contrasting interests of his honor's day before.

His zeal for the promotion of Boston's welfare is now accepted everywhere. A man cannot give approximately 18 hours per day, 365 days of the year, for the advancement of Boston's interests for years without creating the belief, even in the minds of the most skeptical, of his zealousness for the cause. His ability is praised where his name is hated. And his name is hated only in those quarters where a racial prejudice, the hereditary gift of generations, or a bruised toe, stepped upon in the act of stretching across a line that right, in the mayor's eyes, had marked as inviolable, blinds the senses to reason and justice.

Criticsed, nay, even traduced, as has no other public official in the annals of Massachusetts history; trailed by spies with poisoned viewpoint, his every word and act twisted into a meaning unrecognizable by him, he has come through it all with colors flying, elected to the office of the mayoralty, the highest in the gift of the city, at the very height of the strength of his opposition by the nearest to a majority of the voters of the city that a contested candidate for the office ever received; and vindicated by the people of the city, notwithstanding the fact that this vindication was given only by the defeat of the political ambitions of a rival whom John F. Fitzgerald himself says is worthy of much honor from the people.

John F. Fitzgerald began his public service long before he was of the voting age. As a boy in the North End, he was the same energetic soul for the people's good that he has been in public life. He was on the run all the time, not so much for his own good, as for the good of others. The public officials knew him even as a boy by the frequency and insistence of his demands for public service, in one way or another, for the North End, that even few grown-ups, who knew this service was the right of the people, had the nerve to demand. He formed clubs among his boyhood companions, literary clubs, athletic clubs and social clubs; was always by a sort of common understanding rather than by choice of ballots, the president of them; and be it said to this day for him that the minute a vice had found its way into the quarters of a club, by the same divine right that gave him the presidency, he disbanded the club, and there was none to question his action.

Though far from the eldest of his own family, he was nevertheless the "little father" after his own parent had passed to his reward. His energy and industry were so great, however, that even being the "little father" of a famil yof six or seven did not use it all, but there was still much left to permit him to be the "little father" of many another family, and therefore many another man lives in Boston today in comfort and prosperity who will say that John F. Fitzgerald, as a boy showed him the way and helped him to keep in the way that proved the making of him later.

It was but natural therefore that almost as soon as he had become a voter, he was sent by the people of his native Ward 6 to represent them in the common council Three successful terms here, characterized by the same industrious pursuit of improvements for his section of the city, bore fruit in the subsequent election of the young councilman to the Massachusetts senate.

His service in the senate again demonstrated his worth as a public official, and election to congress, to be the youngest man in that national body, followed. He served three terms, during which he made it his business to meet and know, and become known by, practically every public official in the nation's capitol.

He retired from congress to develop his own earning power and to lay the foundation for a business future that would permit him to perform even greater achievements for the people of his city. Therefore he became a publisher of a weekly paper, transformed it within a year from a dying organ to one of the best known and most prosperous of its kind in the country.

In the face of the strongest political odds that man ever looked upon, he became mayor of the city. His motto was, "For a Bigger, Better and Busier Boston," and he immediately proceeded to make the city such. He made visitors to the city welcome, and sent them to their homes spreading the news of the hospitality of the place. He stirred up the business men to seek new markets and he put the new markets within their reach by the advertising he gave and saw given in new markets to Boston's business. He reached out to capital and brought it to Boston to make use of the natural advantages she offers to capitalists. His efforts resulted in the appropriation of millions by the state for the development of the port of Boston. He induced foreign and haughty transatlantic and coastwise steamship line owners to add Boston to their ports of call. He awakened the people to demand training from the Boston schools that would fit the poor boy as well as the rich boy.

In fact he made a study of Boston's needs, and he went out and got them and gave the inspiration to others to do likewise.

Now, he is threatening to return to private life. But will the people of Boston, for whom it is safe to say that he has done more good than any other man ever elected to the mayoralty, permit it? There seems to be rumblings that they will not.

DANIELS' ERIE SPEECH.

"The man is greater than the ship," said the secretary of the navy at Erie. Amplifying the idea, Sec. Daniels went on to say that in this day of mechanism, there is danger of undervaluation of readiness, aptitude and personal initiative, which causes the Buffalo Times to remark that in its instinctive reliance upon the captain on the bridge, and the man behind the gun, the public is wiser than many of the technical experts. As head of the navy department, Sec. Daniels is carrying on a remarkable campaign for naval efficiency. His recognition of the personnel of the naval service, as one of the most important elements of efficiency, is a notable example of soundness of judgment.

Prattle.

"Don't you enjoy the merry prattle of little children?" asked the sentimentalist.

"Yes," replied Mr. Growcher. "I like to hear them prattle. It seems a shame that so many of them are going to grow up and drop this innocent chatter in order to discuss the tariff."—Washington Star.

GEN. HUGH BANCROFT

Young Man Who is Showing Real Worth and Capacity as Head of the Board of Port Directors Has "Made Good" in Many Places of Trust to Which He Has Been Called.

One cannot but be impressed, when peering over the names of the men who have held public office in Massachusetts, by the number of really great men among them. Few states in the union can be compared to the old Bay State in this respect. One might pick almost any year since the establishment of its sovereignity and find at least one great name among those who have graced public office. There are many in office at the present day whom more than mere liking of, and friendship for, would place in such a hall of fame, but there are few of them indeed, more justly entitled to such reward of honor than the man who graces the position of chairman of the board of directors of the Port of Boston, Gen. Hugh Bancroft.

Civic purists, skeptical in the beginning of Gen. Bancroft's abilities to fill a position of such importance, have listened to him, and come away forced to praise his sincerity and to appreciate that Gen. Bancroft is more inspired by the work his office entails than by the desire for honor. Staid business men, doubting his judgment because of his youth, have done business with him, and come away knowing that they had met at least their equal. Curious foreigners, experts in subjects of port development, have passed days in his company and gone away realizing that the state of Massachusetts has at the head of the board of port directors a man who knows ports, who will listen to discussions of ports, but who already has a fund of valuable information and ideas about ports the like of which few men in the world possess.

Gen. Bancroft holds the distinction of being the highest-salaried public official in Massachusetts. To those familiar with his work, and the time, energy, and industry he puts into it. It is known that he earns it. He has applied himself to his position as have few public officials, and because of his own natural ability in grasping what he studies, he has learned so much about his subject that he earns his salary now if he but gives advice to the port board.

But Gen. Bancroft is not an adviser by nature; he is a true type of the belligerent. From his boyhood, such mottoes as "Do it now," "If you want a thing well done, do it yourself," and the like, ever have been before him figuratively if not literally. He can command well, it is admitted, but he also can carry out commands, as all who know him will attest—he is in fact a commander who first learned obedience.

The value of such a trait in the make-up of the chairman of the board of directors of the port of Boston has already been proved by the chairman himself. When he saw a chance to get new steamship lines to come to the port, he wasted no time in beating about the bush, requesting advice and help of this one and that one on the best way to go about it, nor allowed the opportunity to go away unbidden. He went personally to the steamship agents and convinced them of the advantages their lines would derive from making Boston a terminus. He had the arrangements completed before he went back and spent the time necessary in the formal, red-tape, part of the negotiations.

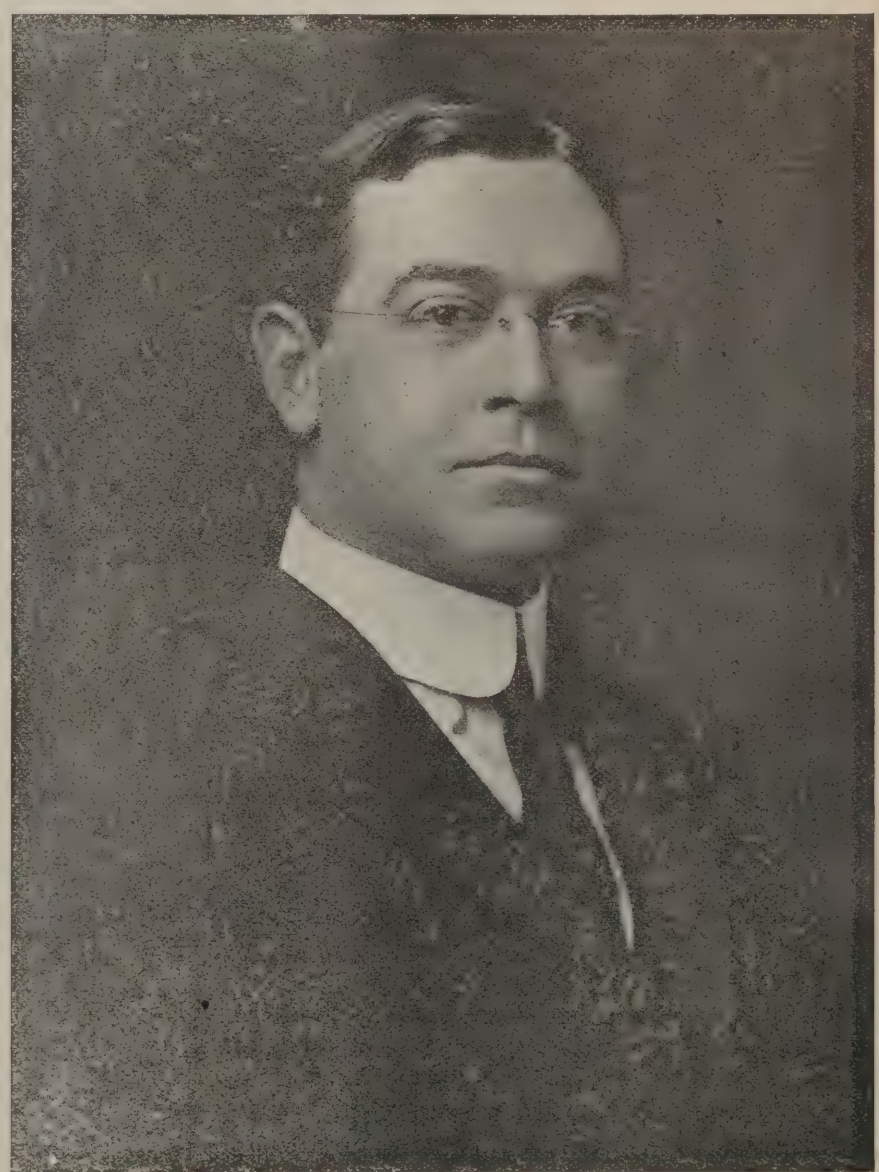
Gen. Bancroft is the possessor of talents that would make him a valuable asset to any board of directors. He has already proved their value in many ways. Endowed by nature with a remarkable physique, he used it to its best advantage and won honors in Harvard as an athlete and a leader of athletics. Practically everything he has done has been attended with the distinction of having been done unusually early in life.

He graduated from Harvard college when only 17, the enginering course at 18, and from the law school and was admitted to the bar at 21.

Having become an expert on military science, from study and practice, as a collegian, he joined the militia, and became successively, in short order, private, corporal, sergeant, captain and and engineer on the staff of the 2nd brigade, adjutant in the Spanish war, and rising then after the war, as the results of the proficiency he showed, to lieutenant colonel and adjutant general. Gov. Guild made him judge advocate general; Gov. Draper made him a major general. At the age of 30 years, therefore; he had risen, by pure merit, to a military rank that is usually the crowning honor of old age.

In the meantime he had practised law and attained similar success. In criminal and civil practice, he acquired a reputation for brilliancy and was honored by Gov. Guild by appointment as district attorney of Middlesex county. In the meantime his reputation as a counselor had become so firmly established that he was forced to retire from trial practice to care for simply his advisory work.

Gen. Bancroft, as was natural in a young man of his energetic temperament, became interested in several business enterprises, was made treasurer of the Boston News Bureau, and took up the study of financial conditions, which, because of the same application that characterizes everything he undertakes resulted in a short time in the addition to his other extraordinary funds of knowledge of a thorough perception of latter-day finance.



About this time the state decided to develop the port of Boston. Its legislature appropriated $9,000,000 and promised more for the work, at the same time authorizing the governor to appoint a board of directors to have charge of it. By the terms of the act, practically all the responsibility of the undertaking is placed in the chairman of the board. In view of the fact that it provided for paying him the largest salary, it very properly made him the "man on the job" all the time, the man to receive the kicks and the blows, and the other forms of abuse and criticism constructive labor always receives. His was the responsibility and his must be the credit when the work is done.

Despite his youth, being only 32 at the time, the governor and those associated with him in the start of this most important undertaking recognized in Gen. Bancroft the man they wanted for the job. No fair mind will deny that events since have proved that their confidence was well placed.

Marshy land, but suitably located for docking purpose, is about to be reclaimed under his direction, increasing the real value of the port by millions and offering opportunity for the making of more milions at once. Old docks, decayed since the days when the maritime business of the port utilized their space, were taken over by the port board and up-to-date wharves that will attract trade substituted. Docks and wharves created where there was nothing, but water before and steamship lines that have been the making of other ports—on this and the other side of the Atlantic—induced to make use of them. A fish pier, the most complete of its kind in the world, and calculated to multiply by several times the value of the fishing industry of the port, has been built. Railroads to the sources of supply and to the markets for supplies have been apprised of the advantages offered by the port of Boston and the value to them of a terminal in it. In short, such development of the port has been made or started that the results in a few years will make it one of the greatest ports in the world.

It is this kind of work that Gen. Bancroft is doing; this kind of work that he loves; and this kind that is earning for him more from the people of his native state than the mere salary he is being paid for his great labors. Gov. Foss has made many excellent appointments in his three years as governor of Massachusetts, but it is doubtful if any of them will rank in the history of his administration with that be made when he left his campaign in Northampton to attend the council meeting at which he named Gen. Hugh Bancroft as chairman of the board of port directors.

Asked for Gentle Treatment.

Patient—Do you think a sudden fright would be likely to bring on a relapse?

Doctor—Most certainly.

Patient—Then please bear that in mind when making out your bill.—Stray Stories.

CHARLES S. HAMLIN

Called to Federal Treasury Department by Pres. Wilson in Recognition of the Man's Great Ability—A Democrat of Many Years' Standing and One Who Has Been Always Loyal to Party.

When the first democratic administration in Washington since Grover Cleveland retired on March 4, 1897, came to Massachusetts for its first appointee of prominence as the representative of the democracy, it selected for assistant secretary of the treasury department the man who held that position during the Cleveland administration. Now, as then, Charles S. Hamlin occupies a commanding position of prestige and power among the democrats, and now as then his selection has given eminent satisfaction to his fellow members of the democracy, here and elsewhere.

Charles S. Hamlin is a Boston boy, born and bred. His father, like himself, was a native of Boston, and one of his direct ancestors was Maj. Hamlin of Harwich, who commanded a regiment in the revolution. Charles S. Hamlin attended the Boston schools, graduated from Roxbury Latin in 1879, from Harvard in 1883, and from the Harvard Law school in 1886. In the university he was a friend though not a classmate of Theodore Roosevelt, but then as now he was a democrat, and then as now he held advanced and consistent grounds in his democracy.

He took an active part in politics from the time of his majority, and always took a creditable part. He was an officer of the Young Men's Democratic club when that organization was in its zenith, he was working for tariff reform as the secretary of the New England Tariff Reform league more than 20 years ago, and 21 years ago he accepted the democratic nomination for secretary of the commonwealth, but was beaten, of course, because democratic secretaries were not then possible.

In 1893 Pres. Cleveland appointed him assistant secretary of the United States treasury, and he was assigned by Sec. Carlisle to the general direction and supervision of revenues from customs, to the supervision of accounting in the treasury department and to other work of large importance. He returns to Washington this year with the reputation of having been an official who knew his duty, did it well, and was not in any part a figure head or rubber stamp.

In 1892 Mr. Hamlin was a candidate for the democratic nomination for governor, but was beaten that year by Col. Gaston. In 1910 he was the choice, beyond dispute, of a large majority of the democrats of Massachusetts, but that year Eugene N. Foss, then claiming to be a democrat, was demanding a nomination for governor on the ground that he could and would reduce the cost of living and as governor would make a reciprocity treaty with Canada.

Neither claim was logical, and the democratic state convention refused to be convinced, but finally, in order to straighten out the tangle, a "temporary nomination" for governor was made and a special committee was appointed to make a nomination by means of a postal card canvass. The plan had been devised by those in control of the machinery for the purpose of nominating Mr. Foss and it was eminently successful.

All his life, ever since he entered the field of politics, Charles S. Hamlin has taken a progressive ground. He is not a demagogue; he could not be if he should try, but his record is as clear as a whistle on the big things that make for political advancement.

As a candidate for the democratic nomination for governor in 1910 he set forth his platform in a clear and concise manner, and it was a platform that appealed to every thinking man of both parties.

Mr. Hamlin believed that a candidate for governor should concern himself with state issues, and that platform in itself was an answer to the continuous chatter that he represented the reactionaries and the corporations.

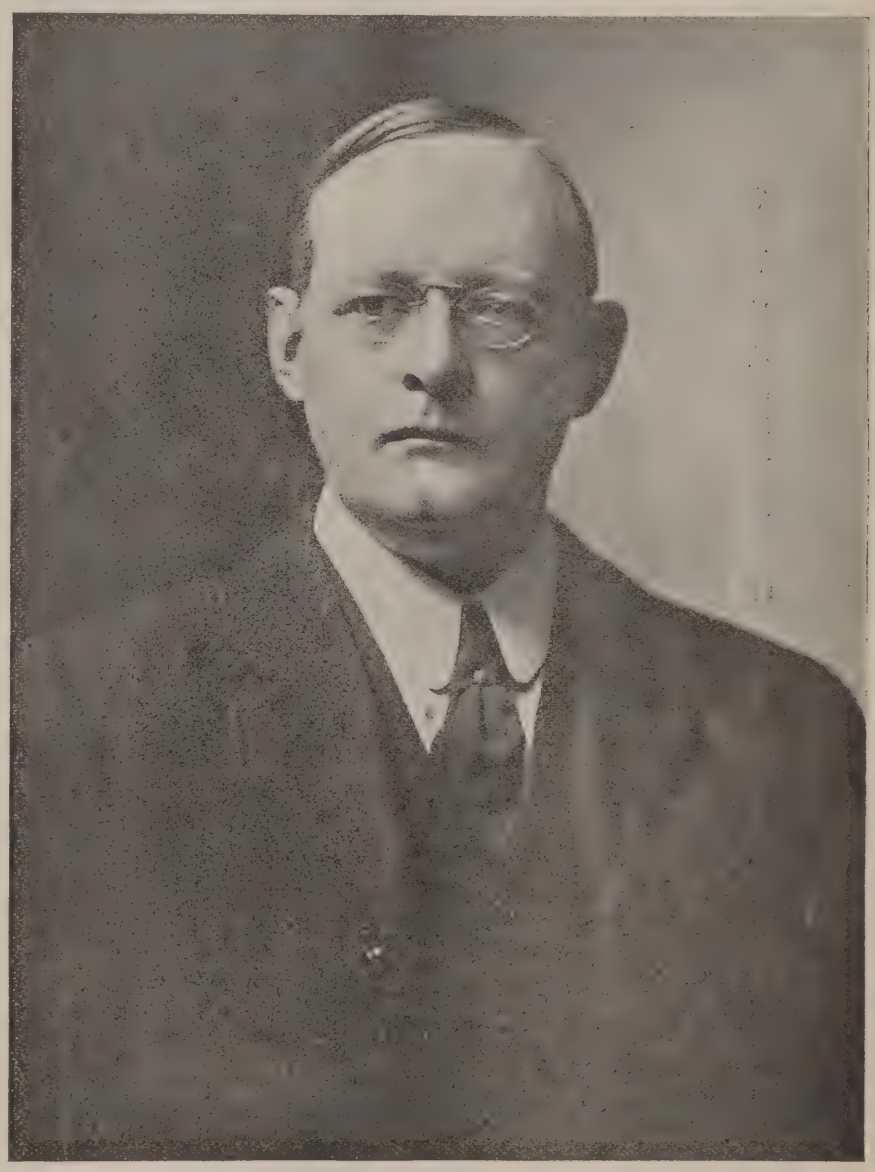
Perhaps the most striking paragraph in Mr. Hamlin's platform of 1910 was this:

"Vigorous opposition to the spirit of commercialism which seeks to fasten itself upon our institutions, which holds up as an ideal the pursuit of wealth rather than of happiness, which seems to be founded upon the conviction that money is all powerful and that every man has his price, and which, if not repudiated, threatens to undermine our institutions and to debase our national character."

In 1912, as chairman of the Committee on Resolutions of the democratic state convention Mr. Hamlin reported one of the most progressive platforms ever enacted by a democratic convention. Among its provisons was a clause calling for the acquistion by the state of the shares of the Boston and Maine R. R. Co., owned by the Boston Holding Co.

Mr. Hamlin, during his busy career as a practising lawyer has had many clients—the United States government, states, municipalities, corporatons, railroads and individuals,—but no client has ever influenced or sought to influence his political opinion or acts.

And yet there are those in Boston and in Massachusetts who, even today, insist that Mr. Hamlin as a progressive democrat does not go far enough. It may be stated that he went as far as the democratic platform and the democratic candidate went in the last campaign, that he spoke and worked for Wilson and Marshall that his powerful voice was heard in behalf of advanced democracy wherever his services could be obtained, and that his appointment as assistant secretary of the treasury represented the personal and political conviction of the president himself that as man and democrat Charles S. Hamlin was of the required stature.



In Washington he is immensely popular. His ability along lines where ability is rare was first manifested as long ago as the early 90's, when certain questions rose in Washington concerning administrative sections of the tariff law. Nelson W. Aldrich, senator from Rhode Island, leader of the senate and then its great authority on the tariff, wrote to Massachusetts requesting that some one be sent to Washington who could assist him in drafting workable provisions.

Hamlin went, he proved to be the man, he made a hit then and there with John G. Carlisle, then a senator, and when Carlisle went to the treasury portfolio he insisted that Hamlin should go with him. And now, after an absence of 16 years, he returns to the treasury department, a big man in his own name and giving to rather than receiving something from the government. And it is an interesting fact that, although he was selected as an expert to work out administrative questions concerning the tariff, and selected by a high protector of protection, he was then, as he is now, a firm believer in tariff reform, as he is in tax reform, generally, internal as well as customs.

It should not be omitted that, when he retired from the service of the government in 1897, after the inauguration of Pres. McKinley, the latter, who knew and admired him, asked to remain as Asst. Secretary of the Treasury during his administration and on his refusal appointed him a special commissioner of the United States to Japan. Later in the same year he was commissioner at the convention between Russia, Japan and the United States, and a commissioner at the convention between Great Britain and the United States to determine the seal fishery controversy. In 1898 he was made a member of the board of commissioners from Massachusetts for the Paris exposition.

As long ago as 1910, in an interview with a political reporter, Charles S. Hamlin made this statement of his views as to the duty of democracy:

"The democratic party must show in no doubtful manner that its cause is no partisan cause—that on the contrary it is willing to sink partisanship and that it offers itself as an instrument of reform to the united people. If the people are satisfied that this is our position they will rally to our support; if they doubt us they will look upon our efforts with coldness upon the administration in all its branches."

Inasmuch as Woodrow Wilson is president of the United States and Mr. Hamlin is an important part of the Wilson administration, there would seem to be no doubt that Mr. Hamlin's views in 1910, which were Mr. Wilson's views in 1912, have been accepted by the people of the country.

G. O. BLAKE WHISKY

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Invert the bottle and you will see how clear a product it is.

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No matter at what temperature Harvard Export (Green Label) Beer is served—it never pours flat.

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FRANK H. POPE

Democratic Candidate for State Auditor One of the Best Orators in the Commonwealth and a Gentleman Who Has "Made Good" on the Stump and in the Legislature.

If the men who shape the democratic ticket in this state had any common sense they would nominate Frank H. Pope of Leominster for lieutenant governor, even if he does come from the adjoining town where David I. Walsh, the candidate for governor, hails from. What the democratic voters want and what they are entitled to is a ticket made up of the various races that compose the party. They also desire good men to vote for, even if they all come from the same city, town or village and all vote at the same polling place on election day.

Frank Pope, however, is a good democrat and will go wherever and whenever he is requested. He has proved his title to being a loyal consistent democrat by more than a quarter of a century of service on the stump for his party. Had he been the democratic nominee against Cong. Wilder a year ago he would have carried the district. Instead, however, the nomination went to M. F. O'Connell of Fitchburg and Wilder beat him handily in the three-cornered fight for the congressional seat.

Frank Pope was a democrat when some of the men who are now posing as party leaders were in swaddling clothes.

He was expounding democratic principles when some of them were going to the kindergarten and he will be voting for the party candidates and aiding them on the stump with his oratory when some of the men now prominent in the party organization have quit because there is nothing in it for them.

The democratic state organization leaders who prepared the primary slate for the state ticket asked Mr. Pope to be the party candidate for state auditor and like the good democratic soldier that he is, Mr. Pope consented. He will be the nominee for that office without any opposition. As the candidate for state auditor he will be in a position to aid his party associates on the state ticket. His long service in the legislature, his intimate knowledge of state affairs and especially state finances, gained through his membership of the house ways and means committee gives him an insight into the inner workings of the various state departments possessed by no other man on the state ticket.

Easily one of the best speakers in the legislature when he was a member, Mr. Pope always carried great weight and influence when he got up to favor or oppose a measure before the house or a committee of the legislature. He retired from the legislature last year, having served five years as the representative of 11th Worcester district.

If Mr. Pope should be elected there is no man in the state whom the present incumbent of the office, John E. White of Tisbury, would yield his office more gracefully and willingly to. They have served in the legislature together and are old friends.

For 30 years Frank H. Pope has been a hard working journalist. He joined the staff of the Boston Globe in the early 80s and is in charge of one of the most populous districts in the state. He is one of the most valued members of Gen. Taylor's staff and in the old days, when the Globe used to give its annual dinners to hundreds of employees Mr. Pope was one of the all-star attractions. The labor leaders and agitators, for the want of something else to talk about, entered a protest against giving the contract for the annual Globe banquet to a caterer whom they claimed did not employ union waiters.

That lead to a controversy between the walking delegate and the Taylor family and it ended the Globe banquets, much to the regret of the employees who had been the guests of that paper every May day.

Frank H. Pope is a native of Sandwich, which, in a measure explains his readiness at all times to go to the rescue of any matter that Cape folks are interested in. The magnetism of his personal charm is felt instantly as soon as one is brought into contact with him. A man of wide reading, a debater of unusual ability, an orator of rare power he has been in great demand as a public speaker ever since he attained his majority in 1875.

In his early days Mr. Pope took up elocution and was often heard on the lecture platform. It was in the day that the lyceum was flourishing and a good platform speaker was in demand. As a reader Frank Pope was known far and wide, but the lure of the types and the printing press weened him away from his early profession and he joined the reportorial staff of the Globe.

The late Gov. Russell and Judge Corcoran were his intimate friends. Both of these distinguished democratic leaders love him as a brother. For them and his party he spoke from every platform of the state. To men like Frank Pope both owed much of their success in public life. Mr. Pope's reputation as a public speaker spread all over New England and the adjoining states and in the hotly contested Cleveland campaigns he was sent into other states to expound the principles of his party by the democratic national committee.

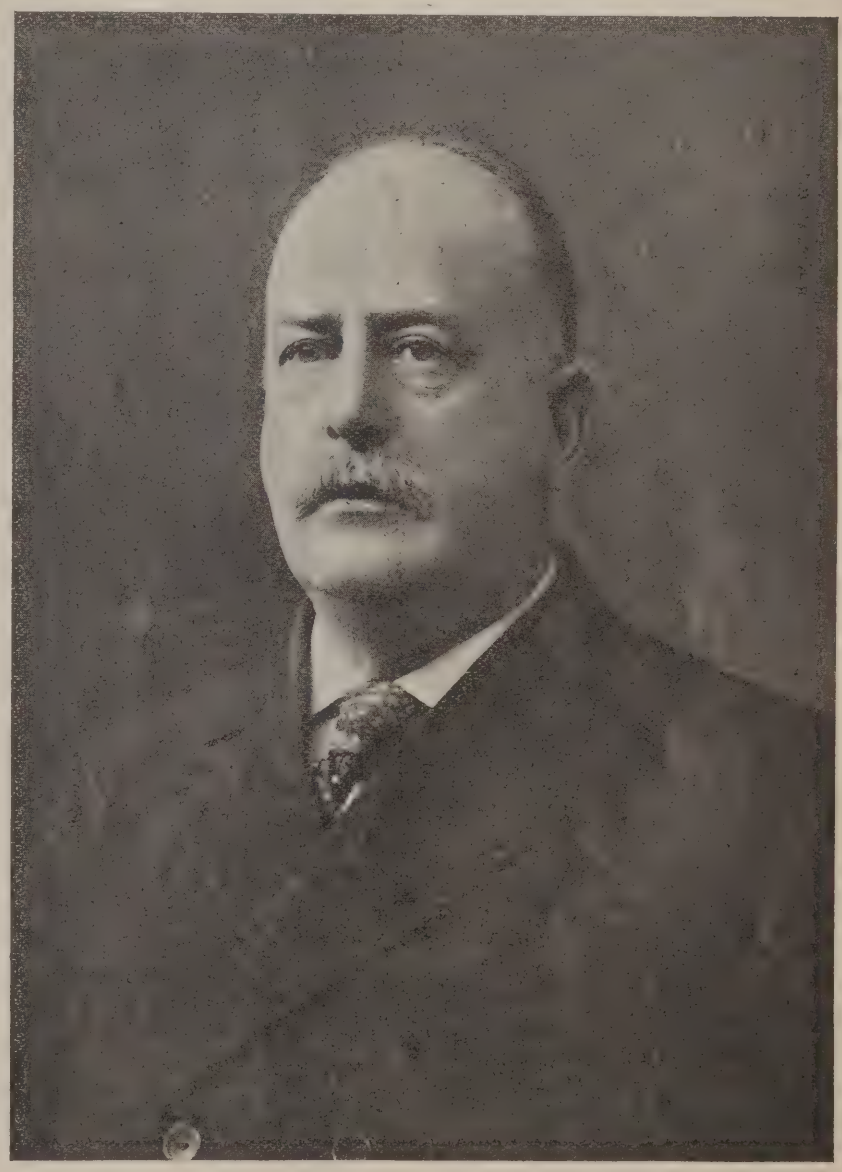
Personally Mr. Pope is one of the most loveable of men. He is jovial, big-hearted and broad-minded. For the unfortunate and the afflicted he has the deepest sympathy and has always done his share toward helping them fight the battles of life and improve their condition.

Labor has no truer friend in public life today than Frank Pope. At home and away from home Mr. Pope is regarded as one of the best equipped men in public life in this state. The fact that his old legislative district was strongly republican didn't prevent him from going to the legislature just as long as he wanted to. Judging from his increasing vote every year his name was on the ballot for election, Mr. Pope might have remained in the legislature for life.

His associates in the legislature, men of all sorts of political faiths, regarded him as one of the big, brainy men of the legislature and he was always accorded a seat of honor at all functions. Every speaker under whom he served picked him for important positions. Mr. Pope served for four years on the committee on rules and five on the committee on ways and means, two of the most important bodies of the legislature. It is virtually the speaker's cabinet. With them he consults on all matters of importance that come before the legislature and they exercise a wide influence in shaping affairs before the law making branch of the state government.

After the strenuous silver campaign in 1896 when there was an attempted reorganization of the democratic state committee and democrats all over the commonwealth were ducking, Mr. Pope was chosen as secretary of the state committee and served in that position. He was for 10 years chairman of the democratic town committee of his home town and he has never refused to put his shoulder to the wheel to help a real democrat running for office.

Mr. Pope received his education in the public schools and at Dean Academy, Franklin, Mass.



He belongs to many social and fraternal societies in his part of the state and is the life of every gathering that he is in. Republicans and democrats have the greatest respect for him. You never have to wonder where Frank Pope is in a political fight. You never have to worry about what he is likely to do. He takes his stand early in the game and he never wobbles about.

A list of the good things that he secured for his district and the things which he did for the public benefit while in the legislature would take a page of Practical Politics to record. No man has more weight in legislative council in his service in the legislature. Always courteous in his treatment of associates and the public, Frank H. Pope makes new friends every day and keeps his old ones.

Barber Too Personal.

"You are getting very bald, sir," said the barber.

"You, yourself," retorted the customer, "are not free from a number of defects that I could mention if I cared to become personal."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

CHARLES H. DAVIS

Leading Bull Moose and a Man Whose Activity in the Business World Have Brought Him into Close Contact with Big Concerns and Made Him an Ardent Progressive.

Charles Henry Davis of South Yarmouth, chairman of the "bull moose" committee on finance, has added another new job to the already long list of duties which he is performing in the interest of the cause of the progressives.

Mr. Davis' intimate knowledge of the people and topography of Massachusetts and his broad experience, has made him particularly well qualified to plan the Bird tour so as to obtain the best results with the least inconvenience to the standard bearer of his party.

An engineer, business man of large and varied interests, a writer and an inventor, Charles Henry Davis had more than enough to keep a half dozen ordinary men busy before he became interested in the progressive movement.

Mr. Davis is a Pennsylvanian by birth, but has made Massachusetts his home for many years. He was educated in the public and private schools of this country and Europe and in 1883 he took up the study of mining engineering in the school of mines, Columbia university. In 1885 he added civil engineering and was graduated from Columbia as a civil engineer two years later. He won high honors in college, graduating at the head of a class of 50.

After leaving college Mr. Davis entered the employ of the Thomson-Houston Electric company at Lynn. In 1887 he entered the employ of the Sawyer-Mann Electric company of New York, where he made estimates for and designed steam and electric plants and finally became assistant to the general manager in charge of the selling department. This department did the estimating for the branch agencies in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Minneapolis, Racine and San Francisco branches of the company. When the Sawyer-Mann company was merged with the Westinghouse company in 1888, Mr. Davis continued this work, but on a larger scale.

Mr. Davis left the Westinghouse company in 1889 to pursue his profession as a civil engineer, with offices of his own, and for the next 13 years was engaged in various big enterprises.

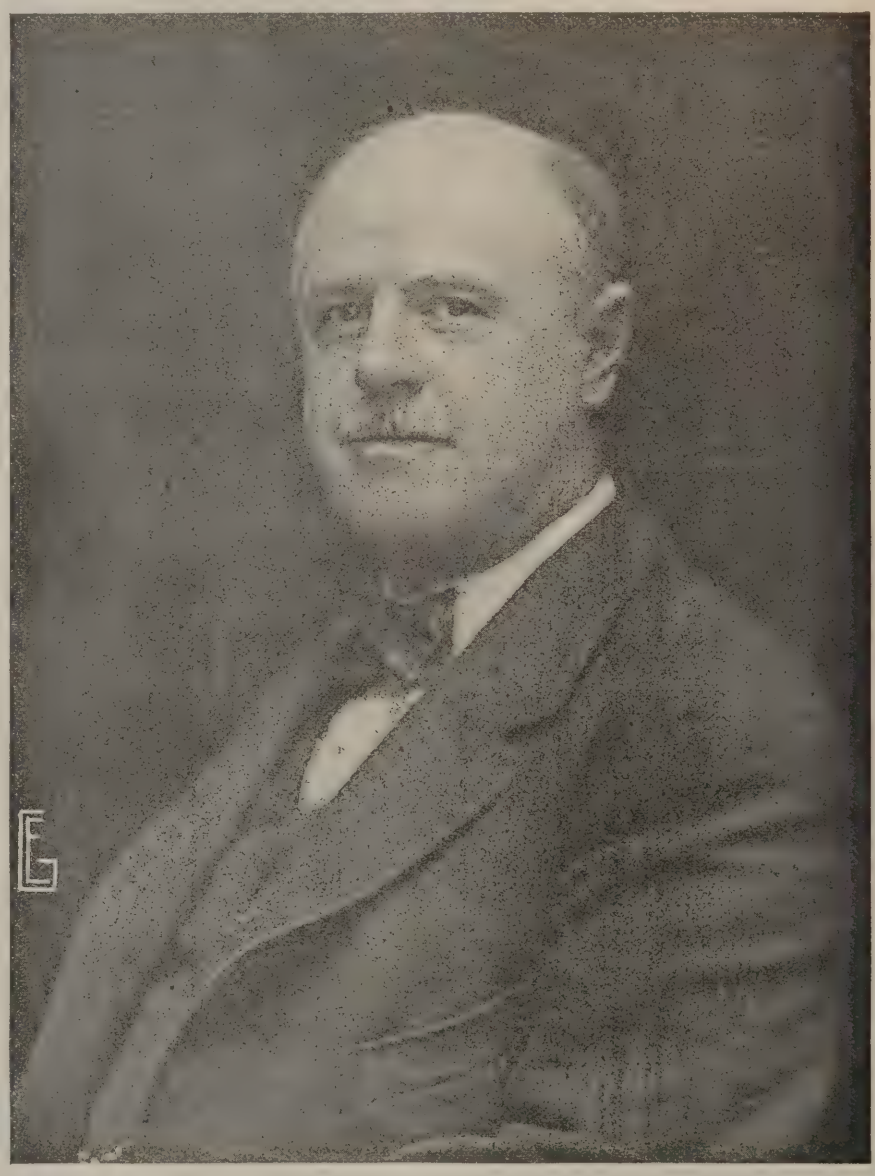
Among these, together with the offices that he held in connection with them are the following: American Road Machine company, (president); State Line & Sullivan Railroad company (vice-president); People's Coal company, Limited, Toronto, Canada (vice-president); Acme Coal company of New York (secretary and treasurer); the Penn Iron & Coal company, Ohio (vice-president); General Trading company of Philadelphia (manager); Good Roads Machinery company of West Virginia (vice-president); Charles Henry Davis & Partners, (senior partner); Barclay Railroad company (president), Long Valley Coal company (president); John Stephenson company, limited, New York (president); Miller Oil company (owner); Derby & New Haven Electric Railroad company (owner); Portsmouth Street Railroad company (managing engineer); Saratoga Traction company (managing engineer); Saratoga Northern Railroad company (managing engineer); Derby Street Railroad company (managing engineer).

For years Mr. Davis has "bucked" the big trusts in various ways. One of the biggest victories he ever achieved, when he was opposing the "interests," occurred during the great coal strike of 1902. He succeeded in operating his coal mining properties all through the strike when the miners in all of the other mines about him joined the "walkout." His success on this occasion is said to have netted him a fortune. At any rate it enabled thousands of shivering Americans to secure much-needed relief.

Among the scientific societies in which he has membership are the following: The American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Western Society of Engineers (Chicago), the Franklin Institute (Philadelphia), the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Naval Engineers, the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders in Scotland, the New York Academy of Sciences, the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania, the Institution of Electrical Engineers (England), the Technical Society of the Pacific Coast and Mechanics Institute, the Civil Engineers' Club of Cleveland, the Engineering Association of the South (Nashville), the Engineering association of New South Wales (Australia), the Louisiana Engineering society (New Orleans), the Iron and Steel Institute (London), the Engineers' Society of Western New York (Buffalo), the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia, the Engineers' Club of St. Louis, the North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers, the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, the Engineers' Club of Cincinnati, the American Mathematical society, the Staffordshire Iron and Steel Institute (England), the Montana Society of Engineers, life member of the Nova Scotian Institute of Natural Science, life member of the Institution of Civil Engineers of Ireland, member of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, the American Society for Testing Materials, the Eastern Maintenance of Way Association, the American Railway Master Mechanics' association, the Railway Signaling association, the Air Brake association, the American Railway Engineering and Maintenance of Way association, the Master Car Builders' association, the Association of Railway Superintendents of Bridges and Buildings, the Roadmasters and Maintenance of Way association, the American Society of Railroad Superintendents, the New York Railroad club, the St. Louis Railway club, the Central Railway club (Buffalo), the Northwest Railway club (Minneapolis), the Southern & Southwestern Railway club (Atlanta), the Western Railway club (Chicago), the Pacific Coast Railway club (San Francisco), the New England Railroad club, and the Texas Railway club.

He is a member of the New York Zoological society, the National Geographical society, the American Museum of Natural History, the American Geographical society, the American Forestry association, and a life member of the Nantucket Historical association.

Mr. Davis' yachting club connections include membership in the following clubs: The Atlantic Yacht club (New York), the Beverly Yacht club (Massachusetts), the Boston Yacht club, one of the largest for small yachts in this country, the Chatham Yacht club (Cape Cod), the Corinthian Yacht club (Marblehead), the Eastern Yacht club, the leader in New England waters, the Edgartown Yacht club (Nantucket sound), the Indian Harbor Yacht club (Greenwich), the Larchmont Yacht club, the leader of Long Island Sound, the Manhasset Bay Yacht club (Long Island), the New Bedford Yacht club (Buzzards' Bay), the New York Yacht club, the Rhode Island Yacht club, the Royal Canadian Yacht club, the Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron, the Sachem's Head Yacht club (Long Island sound), the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht club (Oyster Bay), and the Wianno Yacht club (Cape Cod).



He is also connected with the following: The Lawyers' club of New York, the Union League clubs of both New York and Philadelphia, the Municipal Art society of New York, the Copley society of Boston, fellow of the American Fine Arts society of New York, the Metropolitan Parks association of New York, the Montclair Athletic club (New Jersey) and the Bass River Golf club. He is a subscriber to many public and private organizations, such as Peace Society of the City of New York, Lincoln Farm association, Pres. McKinley's monument, Liberty Statue in New York harbor, Charity Organization society of New York, Women's Prison association of New York, and the New York Kindergarten association.

JOSEPH A. MAYNARD

Young Man Who Heads Boston Democratic City Organization, a Business Man First and a Politician Afterward, but He Never Permits Politics to Interfere with Business.

If there is a man in Boston who can be said to have given 1,000 percent to the democratic party for what he has received from the party, there are thousands, familiar with Boston political conditions, who will say that



Joseph A. Maynard, president of the democratic city committee of Boston, is that man.

For 17 years "Joe" Maynard, as he is familiarly called, has been a drudge-horse for the party in Boston. Whether in the comparatively insignificant position of mere precinct captain for the Hendricks club in Ward 8, or in the more distinguished office of president of the democratic city committee, Maynard has worked hard, early and late, smilingly always.

Joe Maynard never asked a reward for his efforts for the party except the pleasure he derived from success. He was satisfied to see the results of his activity show, year after year, as they did, in the success of the causes that he espoused.

But after 13 years of honest and hard toil for the party in Ward 8, he was finally induced—but only by constant urging of his friends—to permit the use of his name for a federal office. He has not yet been selected for the post and he may never be, but he will be the same loyal Joe Maynard and he will still work as hard for the party as ever. Long ago he had learned to sink his own ambitions for the ultimate good of the cause; the principles under which the party flouted its banner were uppermost in his mind, not the men who happened to control it, the party at the time.

Yet for all those years of service, "Joe" Maynard is still a young man. He was born in 1875 on the first day of the year. The place was not far from the spot where the Hendricks club in Ward 8 now stands. He went to school as a boy in the schools of Ward 8. The streets of Ward 8 were his playground, the youth of Ward 8 were his constant playmates. When he had reached the age of 21 on the first day of 1896, and had decided to take an active part in politics, he applied for and received admission into the Hendricks club, which then as now directed the politics of the ward.

Maynard knew the ward; he knew the people. He was bright, quick to grasp a situation, straight-forward and dependable, therefore his rise in the club was rapid and before he had cast his first vote he had been made a precinct officer and a lieutenant of Martin M. Lomasney.

He did not seek to hold public office because he was too busily engaged in business. Politics was only for his spare time. At the age of 17 he secured employment with the F. W. Webb company, dealers in plumbing goods, as office boy. He had applied himself to the business of the firm so vigorously and faithfully that at first voting age he had risen to prominence in the house, being at that time the firm's youngest, though most promising, salesman. He liked business and he liked politics. But he put business before politics always. This was why it was 1902 before Martin Lomasney could induce him to take a public office.

A delicate situation having arisen between rival candidates in the Hendricks club for a seat in the Common Council from the ward, Lomasney asked "Joe" Maynard to take the place to avoid trouble. Maynard took it and served three terms as a city father. He was offered the club's support for legislative honors, but he did not wish them, and though yearly pressed to take one office or another, he steadily declined until he took the presidency of the city committee in 1910.

In the meantime he had risen rapidly in business. Besides his work for the F. W. Webb company, he had experimented in the manufacture of plumbing goods himself, met with success from the start, became and is still, sole owner of the firm McAuliffe company manufacturers of plumbing supplies with a plant in Chelsea.

In the Webb company he filled one position of importance after another, going higher all the time, until now he is a director in the business and one of the largest stockholders.

His business ability became generally recognized and he was induced to accept a directorship in the Fidelity Trust company and trusteeship in the Hibernia Savings bank.

As head of the democratic city committee he whipped the party in the city into such shape that from being carried by a republican candidate for governor, or giving the democratic candidate a mere 10,000 plurality before, under Maynard's administration it has given 22,000, 28,000 and even 30,000 plurality for the democratic state ticket.

Maynard's political activities have frequently taken him outside the Boston sphere. For four years he has been a member of the democratic state committee, the last two serving as chairman of its executive committee. He was one of the committee of four entrusted by the now famous Faneuil hall convention of 1910 to name the head of the state ticket, and though the vigor of every newspaper editorial column in Boston was directed to attacks upon him at that time because he insisted that Eugene N. Foss was the logical, and therefore, the safest, candidate for the gubernatorial nomination, Maynard stuck to Foss and kept Macleod with him until Foss got the nomination.

Maynard is still youthful, vigorous in business and politics, and able, and honors from city, state, or nation are predicted for him by all who know the calibre of the man and the general good-will all feel toward him.

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SIDNEY O. BIGNEY

A High Type of Citizen Whose Services to the Republican Party Have Been Such as to Entitle Him to Recognition, and Who Will Undoubtedly Be Called Soon to Serve the People.

It is in men of the type of Hon. Sidney O. Bigney of Attleboro that the republican party owes its solid foundation, cemented tight as it is with party loyalty, business sagacity and that never-give-up spirit. Passing political hurricanes may demolish the upper structure of the party; but the foundation always is there, ready for the rebuilding and assuring an enduring life of usefulness.



Some day without doubt the party leaders will prevail upon Col. Bigney to listen to the requests of his host of friends in the state that he become a candidate for an important state office, even at the cost of a business sacrifice; for it is conceded without argument that it is men of just the material Col. Bigney has, that are needed in these times.

Personally Col. Bigney prefers to fight in the ranks; and the g. o. p. chieftains will tell you that he is a tireless worker, and an aggressive fighter, always ready to do anything to aid the party, of which he has been a life-long member. So far he has resisted the invitations to enter the political lists as a candidate for an office big enough to allow him to show the Bigney attributes to the best advantage of the state, but the call is growing louder every day. Best of all, it is made in the belief that his candidacy would be a good thing for party and state. Col Bigney would never seek an office for the mere sake of title and salary. He doesn't need either; but his friends perhaps are justified in the belief that he might be receptive if convinced that he could serve party and state, or state and party, by holding office. And the same friends will have him in the ring yet.

When Col. Bigney thinks that there is something rotten in the republican Denmark, he doesn't grow peevish, and run across the street to join another party. On the contrary he takes off his coat and goes to work in a quite efficient way in the ranks of his own party to bring about reform, when he is convinced that there are things to be reformed. And usually he wins out, without parading his fight and its results to his own advantage.

When the colonel was a candidate for delegate-at-large to the republican national convention in 1908, there were some slate-makers away up who grinned a bit and took on one of those "let-him-run-poor chap" expressions. But Col. Bigney did run, showed political acumen of a high grade, went right to the voters and was elected. Not an agitator, understand, but a man with the ability to agitate considerably when he desires.

Col. Bigney is essentially a business man and the fact is apparent in everything he undertakes. He is president and treasurer of the Sidney O. Bigney company, president and treasurer of the Allison Manufacturing company and president of the Sidney Suspender company, all of Atteboro, Mass. While the term "business man's candidate" is perspiring from overwork, sometimes, yet Mr. Bigney would fill the requirements of the case without any difficulty. He did his share in placing Attleboro on the map, as one of the greatest jewelry manufacturing centres in the world. He owns one of the largest jewelry factories in the state, and he has developed his business and made it the success it is by his own ability. The people of Attleboro recognized his ability as a business man and his progressiveness, which is always balanced with the right kind of conservatism, by electing him president of the first board of trade in Attleboro's history. At the time of his election the place had a population of about 15,000; today it is about 20,000. Much of the increase in its prosperity can be traced to Col. Bigney's effort in providing accommodations for some of its industries.

On several occasions he has been the spokesman of Massachusetts manufacturers when important legislation was pending at Washington. He once was sent to oppose the ratification of a French treaty which threatened to cause serious harm to the jewelry trade and other industries of New England. The eventual defeat of the proposed treaty bears witness to the successful accomplishment of his mission.

While a member of the governor's council from the second district he gained an intimate knowledge of state affairs. In fact he is always a close student of all matters affecting the state and a reliable authority.

Personally Bigney is democratic and cordial, and a credit to his work at all times, whether engaged in his own business or in politics. An extensive employer of labor, he has builded his jewelry success in great measure by consistently fair treatment of his employees, and not infrequently he has appeared before legislative committees in the interest of legislation desired by the working man. He has made good in his own affairs, and when the time comes, there is every reason to believe that he will do the same in the affairs of the commonwealth. Col. Bigney stands high socially and is a member of some of the leading clubs of the state.

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JAMES A. LOWELL

Member of a Famous Family Who Has Made Good as a Student, a Citizen, a Legislator and an Investigator Now Called to Important Service for the State.

The name of Lowell has been prominent in the history of the commonwealth for generations, and it has been prominent along the lines of constructive work and genuine achievement James A. Lowell, chairman of the commission on industry and labor, appointed by Gov. Foss, has added lustre to the name as an elective and appointed official, and in his new position he will demonstrate that Gov. Foss made no mistake in selecting him for duties of rare importance to the commonwealth and to its citizens.

Gov. Foss has had many critics, but in the matter of such appointments as would count much for good or ill he has succeeded in satisfying the people more than he has satisfied some of the politicians. But his selection of James A. Lowell as chairman of the commission on industries and labor gave unqualified satisfaction, not only to every citizen who knew him, but to those who as representatives of the commonwealth and as political leaders have come in contact with him in the course of their official or political duties.

James A. Lowell is a son of Newton, and Newton is a city that would not be afraid, if the test were possible, to compare her jewels with the famous jewels of Cornelia. Not only has Newton raised good men, but she has appreciated them after she has reared them, and she has sent to the general court, year after year, men who have done credit to the city which thus honored them and which they, by the quality of their representation, highly honored.

Mr. Lowell fitted at Hopkinton and was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1891. He entered the law, and soon won a reputation as a member of the profession who was making good along lines not altogether spectacular or even popular, but solid and substantial and in the long run most to be desired. While he practiced law he studied law; while he represented men he studied men and their interests. He was broadening from the very first day that he opened his office for the reception of clients, and he has been broadening and developing ever since.

Mr. Lowell was sent to the general court from Newton in 1904. By that time he had won his place as a lawyer who practiced nothing but law, which is something of a distinction if you stop long enough to think it over. Because of that reputation, and because he was known to the appointing power as one whose knowledge of the law had a bed-rock foundation, he was appointed in his very first year as a member of the committee on judiciary.

Mr. Lowell took hold of questions in committee that the average member likes to dodge or transfer. Not being built that way, he didn't work that way. To him his duties were real, and he made them count. He was willing, which is a good deal, but backed his willingness with ability, which is much more. Re-elected the next year, he was appointed to the committee on constitutional amendments and retained his place on judiciary. A member of the committee on constitutional amendents has few opportunities to make flamboyant speeches, but he has a chance, when opportunity walks into his committee room, to show that he knows something about the constitution and all that should be known about amendments, acquired and prospective.

He was elected for a third term, very naturally, for Newton, although she rears a lot of good men with political aspirations, does not hurry them into and then out of public office. Mr. Lowell, running for a third term, was boomed with enthusiasm for speaker of the house, but he quashed the boom in his usual straightforward manner. Louis A. Frothingham had retired to make the run for mayor against John F. Fitzgerald and Joseph Walker of Brookline was a candidate. Mr. Lowell promptly gave his allegiance to Mr. Walker, whose personal and political friend he was and to whose cause he was loyal day in and day out. Mr. Walker was defeated that year by John N. Cole, and the latter never did a fairer and squarer thing than when, in spite of the fact that Lowell had supported Walker, he made Lowell chairman of the committee on judiciary, a position which carries with it, by common consent, the floor leadership for the majority party.

It was that act which did much to heal the wounds caused by the somewhat bitter contest for the speakership and brought both sides within speaking distance of each other. As chairman of the committee on judiciary in his third year, Mr. Lowell continued to make good, his committee reports were based on law and common sense, they commanded the respect and confidence of the legislators, and Mr. Lowell, closing his career as a representative when he ended his third term, retired with the friendship of every member of the house, as well as their high respect. And then he went back to the law.



It devolved upon Gov. Draper, himself a large employer of labor, to select a commission to consider the somewhat important matter of workingmens' compensations. The question had been before successive legislatures, it had been reported upon, legislated upon and re-legislated upon, but no one was satisfied, not even the employers of labor, although it should be said that the latter had usually obtained the big end of every alleged solution of the problem.

The labor unions demanded action along the line of labor's rights, and that action they were unable to get. Admittedly such legislation as had been obtained was unsatisfactory. The subject reached the legislature of 1910, which was of high grade and conscientious. It deferred action until late, and then, tackling the subject in dead earnest, found that it was one which demanded something more than committee solution in that or any other legislature. And the result was a provision for an appointment of a commission that would have time enough to treat the whole subject intelligently and fairly and make a report that would be based on research.

To that commission Gov. Draper appointed James A. Lowell as chairman.

Perhaps that is why, knowing the work that Mr. Lowell had done as a member of the commission on workingmen's compensation, Gov. Foss named him as chairman of the new commission on labor and industries—a commission that has even more important work to do, a commission that must combine progress with sanity, a commission that must not permit itself to be controlled by fads and faddists on the one hand, or by hidebound and selfish conservatism on the other.

Those who know James A. Lowell know that, as chairman of the commission, he may be trusted fully to do his duty to the commonwealth. The subjects which the commission will consider are subjects to which Chairman Lowell has give intelligent consideration. He brings to his work an open mind, a freedom from prejudice, a purpose to do things. The commission has large opportunity, but it should prove equal to it, and if it does not the fault will not lie with the chairman.

There have been commissions in Massachusetts which, ending their labors, left behind them uncertainty, entanglements and a demand for still another commission to straighten out what they did. That will not be the record of the Massachusetts commission on labor and industry. It will do what it has to do in a thorough manner, and the people of the commonwealth may well rejoice that, at its head, is James A. Lowell of Newton—a Lowell who has made and is making good in the galaxy of Lowells.

JOHN HAYS HAMMOND

Noted Engineer a World Figure, but withal a Loyal American and a Public-Spirited Citizen Whose Contributions to the Well-Being of Gloucester Have Been of Great Value.

Massachusetts republicans consider themselves fortunate indeed in having at their command the services of a man of John Hays Hammond's ability and standing.

Ever since Mr. Hammond took up his residence in Massachusetts he has interested himself in republican politics and has done everything he could to help the party, but this is the first opportunity he has had to do real organization work. Mr. Hammond is a progressive in the truest sense of the word. For years he has seen the trend of things in his party, warned the leaders of what would happen if they didn't get a little closer to the people. The old oligarchy in this state always resented interference on the part of anybody not in their own chosen clique and when Mr. Hammond came into Massachusetts and took up his residence in Gloucester they frowned and scowled at him but he went right on through the agency of the league of republican clubs, doing the political work cut out for him by the national leaders all over the country.

Mr. Hammond is a great believer in young men and he has always tried to impress on his associates in all political work the necessity of interesting the young men. He realizes that the old men are daily passing away and that no party can maintain its strength that does not maintain recruiting stations. He has done much to arouse the party spirit among the republicans of Essex county and his work in the last campaign in behalf of the candidacy of Cong. Gardner was appreciated and acknowledged by that gentleman and his friends.

Mr. Hammond is a republican by conviction. From an old and well-known democratic family he was by all family tradition, by birth and by training a democrat, but when he began to mix with the outside world and touch elbows with the great captains of industry in his capacity as a mining engineer and business man, he became convinced that the best interests of the country could be served only through the policy of protection to American industries and not by a low tariff that barely skirted the free trade border. That conviction has been strengthened by years of contact with the business of the world and the fact that the republican party happens to be shelved just now hasn't changed his belief one bit.

Some day, perhaps ere long, his political associates will see his worth as a man and recognize his availability as a candidate for political office in this state. It is a good bet that Mr. Hammond would turn such a proposition down, but it is well to bear his name in mind. Some day after the republicans have experimented with candidates of various sorts they may have the gumption to turn to a man like Hammond. If they do his friends predict that he will sweep the state as a candidate for governor.

The thought of it may shock some of the older families who have regarded the republican party as their own private property, but sooner or later they will make up their minds that a man of the Hammond type will have to consent to allow the use of his name for governor.

A big business man he is, yet in sympathy with the aims and purposes of the workingmen. He has worked himself in the mines of America and South Africa. He never asked a miner to go where he wouldn't go himself. He believes in workingmen organizing to protect themselves and to better their conditions. He would be a union man himself, he has often said, if he were earning his bread by the sweat of his brow.

Mr. Hammond is also one of the nation's conservationists, and in this connecton it may be well to go back a little into history and point how, if congress had acted upon the advice of Mr. Hammond and those associated with him on the Roosevelt commission of 1905 to revise the federal mining laws, the alleged attempt of capitalists to secure a monopoly of the Alaskan coal deposits could never have taken place.

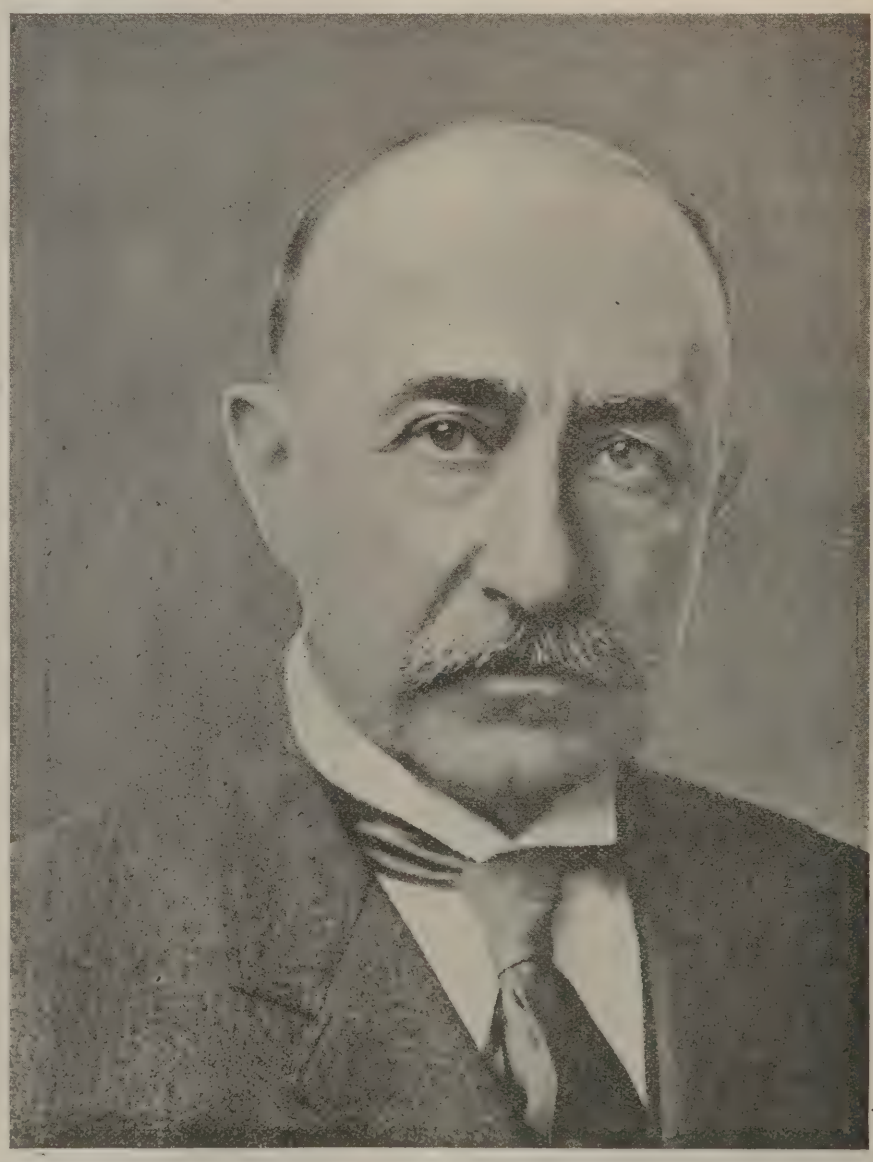
The commission, which was composed of five mining engineers strongly urged upon the United States government the withdrawal from entry of all its coal lands and recommended that these lands be held in future by the government and leased under certain conditions.

That report is on file in Washington, but congress, unfortunately, did not act upon it.

His brains, his great ability, his capacity for organization, his tremendous activity, his sympathetic nature has long been recognized by the great financiers and business men of this continent and in Europe. As an old time friend of William Howard Taft, Mr. Hammond did all he could to land him the nomination at Chicago last year. He was shrewd enough to recognize that the republican party was doomed to defeat, but he realized that it were better to go down to defeat with Taft, sticking to republican principles, than to win with the neurotic and erratic Roosevelt and on the latter's harum scarum platform with its socialistic leanings.

Had Pres. Taft taken the advice of men like Hammond and had such men in his cabinet the result might have been different. Mr. Hammond and other close friends of Pres. Taft knew of the disloyalty of members of the cabinet and repeatedly urged that they be given their walking tickets, but the good-natured president declined to make a public example of the men who were undermining his administration and furnishing ammunition to the enemy. He was too considerate of their feelings. The result of the election would not have been changed but Mr. Taft and his friends would have had the satisfaction of knowing that the conspirators had been discovered and dealt with in a manner befitting their conduct.

John Hays Hammond is one of the most democratic of men. He likes to mix with the common people. From them he gains his knowledge of what the public is thinking of. He might have gone to Bar Harbor or Newport or a dozen other fashionable American watering places to make his residence, but he preferred the hardy fishermen of Cape Ann as his neighbors to the exclusive summer colonists of the North Shore and other localities.



Mr. Hammond was chosen by Pres. Taft to represent this nation at the coronation of King George, and the president's reasons for naming him do more honor to the great engineer than did the mere fact that he was picked to represent the greatest republic of all time at the crowning of a king whose authority—judged from the viewpoint of real kings—is practically nil. He was chosen simply because he represented the best in American manhood, in American enterprise and in American thought; because in fact, he himself typified in his own life the high principles for which this nation stands.

Mr. and Mrs. Hammond have done a lot for Gloucester and its people since they took up their residence in the fishing city of the North shore. Mr. Hammond's interesting life story has been told before in the columns of this publication. Suffice it to say that no American in private life is better known throughout the world than John Hays Hammond. Massachusetts, moreover, has no warmer admirer than its distinguished adopted son.

Mr. Hammond's activities are not confined to Gloucester, by any means, although in that city he is regarded as one of the foremost citizens, not only from the fact that he is probably most renowned, but because of the manner in which he undertakes those civic duties that most men and many whose time is nowhere nearly in so great demand as Mr. Hammond's, so adroitly pass over to others. He is an active member of the Gloucester republican city committee, chairman of the Gilbert hospital board of trustees, and a member of the school board. Nationally also he has undertaken great civic duties and is at the present time chairman of the industrial economic department of the National Civic Federation, and has places also on the committee on safety appliances, the committee to reduce loss of life in mining, where he and John Mitchell, head of the Mine Workers' union, are co-laborers, and on the committee on mining laws. He was appointed by Pres. Roosevelt to the commission to study the best methods of conserving the nation's natural resources and his work on that board was of the most conspicuous public worth.

JOSEPH A. PLOUFF

One of the State's Foremost French-Canadian Citizens and One Who Works as Hard for His People as He Does for Himself—A Hustler Who Does Things.

One of the greatest needs of the democratic party in Massachusetts has been the accession of young men who were willing to hustle and who possessed the ability to hustle intelligently. For years there was a scarcity of this kind of material, and it was not until the campaign of James H. Vahey for the governorship in 1908 that they made their appearance. Among those who volunteered for service at that time was Joseph A. Plouff of Ware, and the work that he did at that time was so effective that it had much to do with rehabilitating the party after the wreckers at Springfield in 1907 had finished with it.

It can be said now, as a matter of fact, that to men like Mr. Plouff, who came into prominence with the Vahey campaigns, the democratic party of today owes its life and virility. Had they remained in obscurity, as they had every right to do after the Springfield outrage, or had they been scared out of the organization, as it was the intention of the republicans who advertised the Springfield riot that they should be, the democracy would not today be the fighting force it is nor the eminently respectable body it has come to be.

And to none in the party is thanks due more than to Joseph A. Plouff. He comes from a section of the state where his work could be and was made effective. He devoted his days and his nights to organizing his fellows, with the result that Ware has returned democratic pluralities in every election. He did not stop there. He went into Northampton and the towns of Hampshire county and he spread the gospel of democracy as no other man did.

Mr. Plouff is a lawyer and he has a tremendous ambition to see his people—the French-Canadians—come into their own in Massachusetts. To that end he is willing to work hard and has worked hard. He is a fluent speaker and is equally at home in French or English, a talent which has made him exceedingly prominent in the central part of the state, where he is regarded no less highly for his qualities as a man as he is for his talents as a lawyer and a public-spirited citizen.

He himself makes no claim to political honors. His chief ambition is to prepare the way for the sons of French parents in Massachusetts to reach that prominence that has come or is coming to the sons of other peoples who have settled here. It was for that reason that he actively associated himself with the democratic party at a time when the son of an immigrant was its candidate for governor.

He, like other educated, thinking French-Americans, realized that his people were making a sad mistake when they permitted themselves to be used, as they had been for years, by the republican politicians. There was no reason, he pointed out, why they should permit it and no reason why the republican party should expect anything from the French people, whom its leaders had no intention whatever of rewarding. They never received consideration, and the wiser voters among the French people realised long ago that they never could hope to receive it.

Mr. Plouff carried this message up and down the state during the Vahey campaigns. He spoke before French societies and French audiences everywhere, imploring them to recognize their own claims to preferment and to stop playing the game of the republican party simply because that happened to be the party in power.

His work in this direction was great and it accomplished results that were equally great. It had another effect, however, for it attracted to Mr. Plouff the attention of the democratic leaders, who recognized in him a welcome accession to the list of those capable of filling any office within the gift of the party. More than that, it made Mr. Plouff a leader in his own section, and ever since that the people living there have looked to him for advice and guidance in many matters not even remotely connected with politics.

Mr. Plouff's political work was not finished, however, when he had preached to his own people the advisability of affiliating with a political party from which they might expect honors and preferment and to which they could bring an element of strength that would entitle them to either. It is a common experience that once men of his active, hustling temperament embark in a cause they go the whole way.

Mr. Plouff's activities in Ware and Hampshire county have not, however, been entirely identified with politics, for he is regarded as one of the ablest lawyers of the region and has had a part in most of the activities, civic and social. In everything that promises to make for the advancement of his own town he has



taken a prominent part, and his belief in the future of Hampshire county is such that he does not hesitate to proclaim it everywhere as the coming section of Massachusetts.

It is this trait of loyalty which has made Mr. Plouff so influential among the democrats of the state, and this, coupled with a forceful character and a courage of conviction possessed only by the state's real leaders, has given him a following among men who only a few years ago knew nothing of him personally and little of the section from which he comes.

He is prominent in all the social life of Ware, but it is in the Union St. Jean society that he reposes most of his faith in the uplifting of his own people. It was through contact with his neighbors in that organization that he began his work of impressing them with the opportunity Massachusetts offers for advancement to those of her sons, of whatever race, who adhere to the good old-fashioned honesty of their fathers and who cultivate whatever talents have been given them by their Creator.

He himself has adhered strictly to these, and he has accomplished by hard work and an undeviating honesty what many other young men, having all the advantages of wealth and position to start with, have been unable to accomplish simply because they were unwilling to observe or did not realize the importance of the rules of the game.

Mr. Plouff's only public office was the position he now holds as a member of the state board of health, to which he was appointed by Gov. Foss during the latter's first term. Since taking the position he has done the work that came to him faithfully and well, and that is a considerable feather in any man's cap, for the state board of health is a very hard place in which to make good. There has been for many years a clique in control of the state's health department, and this has been utilized by the men who composed it for various purposes. First and foremost among the evils that had grown up out of the condition was a partisanship in favor of the Harvard medical school which rendered the work of other colleges much more difficult. Another was a system of favoritism that had been shown to certain business interests.

The men responsible for that condition had things practically their own way until Mr. Plouff's arrival. His entrance on the scene was the signal for a change of method. This was brought about slowly, but improvements were noted from the beginning, and were there three or four other live men on the board to assist in the work of regenerating the moribund department it would not be long before the state board of health became all that the name implies and steps would soon be taken to combat health conditions that are rapidly becoming a menace to the community and giving Massachusetts industries an exceedingly bad name in other sections of the United States.

He believes in changing methods to meet new conditions, and his observation of what the board of health does, as contrasted to what it might do, has convinced him that Massachusetts could very easily and with advantage change its entire system of dealing with the public health.

JAMES F. CAVANAGH

Everett Man Who Has Made Good in Many Walks of Life, and One to Whom the Republican Party Will Very Likely Turn When Its Real Regeneration Begins.

One of the forceful characters among the younger republicans and one of those to whom the party must look when it actually begins the regeneration of which its present chastisement is but the prelude is James F. Cavanagh of Everett, a former leader in the house of representatives and one of the leading lawyers of Suffolk County.

Mr. Cavanagh has many traits that stamp him as a leader, not the least among them being his courageousness in the face of antagonism. He understands men and he never undervalues the friendship of anyone; for which reason he has many friends. He also is a man of principle and he knows how to fight for it and how to dissipate with cold logic the sophistries of those suave gentlemen who meet argument in that way. As a result he is always at an advantage in an encounter of wits. This was so when he was serving the Everett district in the house; it is so in the courts where perhaps sophistry attains its greatest stature and where it has become part of the day's work.

If the present struggle of the progressives had been staged to Cavanagh's order the promoters could have taken no better method of bringing to the front his own ideas and those of men like him. He is essentially a progressive. It is inevitable that he should be, being born, as he was, to nothing but an ambition and a determination to win his own way in the world. He was a progressive long before there was a political party of that name. Its humanitian planks he had been fighting for years before the demand for their enactment rent the republican party asunder. The political planks he argued for in season and out of season—and some of them are on the statute books now principally because of his activity in their behalf.

Direct primaries is one of the things that enlisted his support during his first year on Beacon Hill and he continued to work for it until it was an accomplished fact. He was, in truth a leader in that contest and it was the arguments advanced by him that had much to do with the ultimate death of the old convention system and the substituting for it of the dual election plan.

The law for the supervision of the small loans business—by which euphonious title the sharks of the money mart designate their calling—is one of the Cavanagh measures.

The fight for reform of the loan sharks had been going on for some years when he came to the legislature. It was not until he took hold of the matter in the session of 1911 that a remedy was discovered. It was he who fought for the bill to create the office of supervisor of small loans, thus furnishing a large measure of protection for the careless or ignorant borrowers. The curb put upon the small loan gentry in that year is bearing good fruit now and it will continue to do so until the state awakens to the necessity of a usury law beyond which it is criminal to go.

Another act of Mr. Cavanagh during his legislative days has been of inestimable service to the savings bank depositors of the state and assures them, through frequent bank examinations, of a greater measure of safety than they had ever before been accorded. Previously the depositor's greatest reliance was placed in the honesty of bank officials; as a result of Mr. Cavanagh's work the state has undertaken to supplement that quality with a watchful eye that serves to prevent loss by embezzlement and reduces to a minimum the loss by unwise investment.

It was immediately after the Southbridge bank failure that Mr. Cavanagh demanded that the legislature institute a rigid investigation to the end that it might be discovered how any man could conduct a series of embezlements that extended over a period of 16 years without the bank examiners or succeeding bank commissioners becoming aware of the fact. Also how it was possible that the defalcations could continue until the institution that happened to be the victim was looted to the last farthing of its resources.

The investigation was held and the condition that was revealed showed that the banking laws of Massachusetts, while excellent in theory, offered every opportunity to looters. The bank examiner, it was learned, had neither the men nor the money nor the authority to take the precautions necessary to discover looting in its incipiency. The boards of directors, under the law as it then was, could shirk responsibility as they pleased.

Mr. Cavanagh and his colleagues on the special investigating committee framed a law which amounted practically to a revision of the state banking act in those particulars. They provided for more frequent and more thorough-going examinations on the part of the state and they made it compulsory for the directors to shoulder the responsibility they assumed when they accepted the position. Their duties were specified with minute exactness and failure on their part to observe the law was made punishable.

There were many things in the old republican regime that did not appeal to him, and during the party's early troubles a year ago he cautioned the leaders to broaden their viewpoint and take the people into their confidence. He was a Taft man from the beginning and was seected as a Taft delegate-at-large. He was not in sympathy with the party leaders in this state, however, and he told them so repeatedly. It is one of his beliefs, however, that the leaders of the moment are only incidents—they come and go and those who fail the people will inevitably be discarded by the people.

He believed then and he believes now that the leadership and the policies of the leaders are but affairs of a very short time. More can be gained, he declares, by holding a united party until the unwise leaders are discarded, and then making the organization an instrument of reform than by splitting it asunder and throwing away the only chance there is of getting what is desired. He is a conservative republican, with some very liberal notions about the right of the people to rule. He makes no claims to the progressiveness which would substitute a new theory of government for which the fathers built. He believes, however, that the latter should be taken from the present coterie of self-appointed leaders and restored to the voters of the cities and towns. He is positive, moreover, that it will be sooner or later—and that without assistance of the bull moose.



Mr. Cavanagh was born in Chelsea on June 19, 1872, but his father died when he was only 11 years old. He was obliged at that age to go to work, securing employment in a drug store. A year later he was given a job as assistant janitor in an Everett school. As a result he was able to go to school once more. Nights and mornings during the warm weather and all during his vacation time he worked as gardener, managing by this means to put himself through the Everett high school.

On his graduation he entered the insurance office of Endicott & Macomber, advancing from one position to another until he was chief clerk. Later he went with the John C. Paige company as general field man and so successful was he that he attracted the attention of the managers of the New York Life Insurance company who engaged him as the Boston manager of the company, a position he held until he became state manager of the Washington Life Insurance company.

During the latter part of this experience Mr. Cavanagh was studying law, first at the Y. M. C. A. Law school and later at Boston University, where he secured the degrees of LL.B. and LL.M.

Mr. Cavanagh is a Knight of Columbus and an Elk, in both of which he has been very prominent. In the former he was state deputy supreme knight and in the latter past exalted ruler. He is also past president of the Order of Owls and is a member of the Republican club of Massachusetts, the Foresters of America, Young Men's Catholic Association of Boston college, Irish Charitable society, the Boston City club, the Everett board of trade, and an associate member of the Everett Y. M. C. A. and Co. B, 8th regiment.

PATRICK F. O'KEEFE

Advertising Expert Who Revolutionized the Politics of the United States by the Introduction of Business-Like Publicity with "Pulling Power."

One of the unique figures in the politics of Massachusetts is Maj. Patrick F. O'Keefe of Boston—unique in that while he is very much of politics he is not in politics at all; yet he knows more politics and has done more for politicians than any other man in Massachusetts.

Maj. O'Keefe is essentially a business man. More than that, he is a maker of prosperity for business men, for he is one of the foremost advertising specialists of New England and probably one of the best known in the United States. Certain it is that he is one of the few absolutely original advertising men which probably explains why he happens to be one of the foremost.

In that regard, it may be pertinent—although it certainly is not original in this particular case, so far as Practical Politics is concerned—to remark that Maj. O'Keefe is the man who revolutionized the game of politics by introducing into it an intelligent use of printer's ink. That is why he stands unique in politics. He makes no claim himself to being a politician and he refuses emphatically to become a candidate for office, although it is true that his friends have requested many times that he should.

It was in the Douglas campaign for governor that Maj. O'Keefe applied the remedy to political advertising that gave to it life and made it the most vital force in the campaign of the present day. There had been political advertising before that, but it was that inconsequential, flat drivil which attracted nobody and which lacked every quality of good advertising except that of cost. Maj. O'Keefe took the matter in hand and added the quality known as "pulling power." Every advertiser knows what that is, and they also know how hard it is to get unless an expert is turned loose on the job. Maj. O'Keefe is an expert and he was even so far back as the Douglas campaign—he was expert enough then to be sought by Mr. Douglas, one of the shrewdest buyers of good advertising New England industry has ever known.

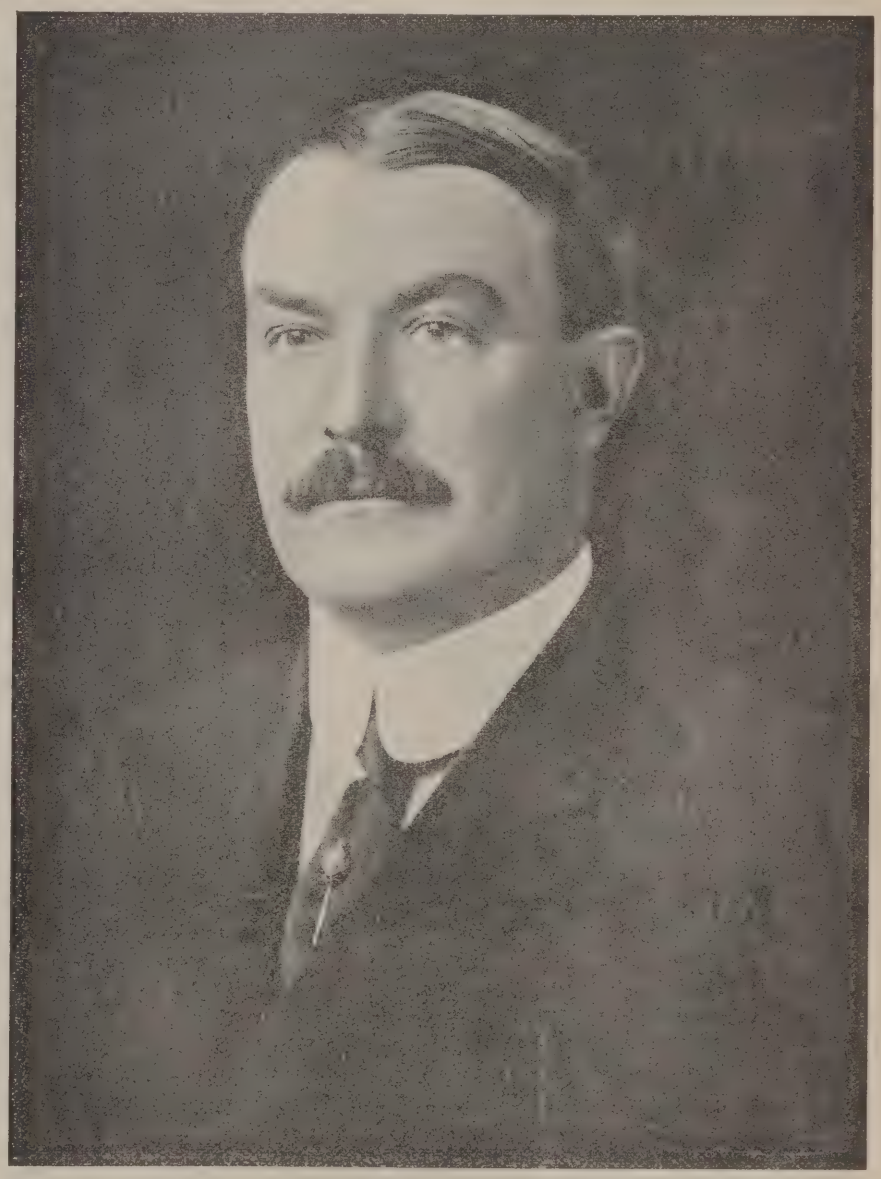
The result is history now, for the Douglas advertising possessed such "pulling power" that it disrupted the republican party for that year and drove one of the most popular governors the republicans had had in years out of office. It is idle to attempt to tell how it was done. That is one of those matters a person may think he has analyzed thoroughly—until he sits down to duplicate the work it has accomplished. Then he finds that the expert is the expert still and that the best way to secure his services is to go out and secure them in person, for proxies don't go in advertising. A man does or he doesn't; if he does he's worth all it costs and then some; if he doesn't he isn't worth anything—or a trifle less.

Anyway, Maj. O'Keefe made a real campaign for Gov. Douglas. So good was it, in fact, that the republicans were almost paralyzed. Large space and real arguments were the rule. When the "pull" was started the expert major applied a little more pressure on the pulling part and kept the thing moving. There was no let-up and whenever a drag was discovered it was chopped out while the advertising machine was still in motion and a part with pull in it was deftly substituted. Long before the campaign ended every inch of the O'Keefe machine was pulling its full share of the democratic load.

The clever and lamented John B. Moran was one of the interested spectators of the phenomena—for the application of business methods to politics was in those days regarded as phenomenal. Mr. Moran became a candidate for district attorney in the fall following the Douglas election. His first decisive move in his own campaign was to secure the services of Maj. O'Keefe. The advertising of the Moran campaign will long be remembered in Boston and in New England. It likewise was based on "pulling power." Not $1 was wasted; every inch of space was made to pay.

In the meantime the managers of national politics and those in other states had noted the success of the O'Keefe methods, and they immediately adopted them as their own. The result has been that the major's part in the Douglas campaign of 1905 has amounted to a revolution in political campaigning. Nowadays presidents, even, do not disdain the publicity that is manufactured for them by experts like Maj. O'Keefe. Bill boards, newspapers, flyers and circulars bear testimony in all parts of the country to the daring, originality and enterprise of the Boston advertising expert.

Maj. O'Keefe has been in the advertising business for 27 years. Born in the old Fort Hill district of Boston, on what is now the corner of Wendell and Hartford streets, June 29, 1872, he was educated in the public schools, graduating from the Brimmer school and attending the English High school He started on his life's work in the big advertising agency of Pettingill & Co. There he rose through all grades to the vice-presidency of the corporation, to which position he was elected at the age of 29. He saw the Pettingill agency grow to a business of $3,000,000 a year. He resigned his position with the Pettingill company to become manager of James T. Wetherald Advertising Agency, where he remained for a year or two, and then started the P. F. O'Keefe Advertising Agency in the Carney Building, where it has been located since.



His start in business on his own account was almost coincident with his appointment as aide-de-camp, with the rank of major, on the staff of Gov. Douglas. This appointment by Gov. Douglas was a tribute to the part Maj. O'Keefe had played toward the successful outcome of his excellency's gubernatorial campaign and a testimonial to the high personal regard which the governor had come to have for him, a regard which has not lessened any in the years intervening since Gov. Douglas relinquished the office of chief executive of the commonwealth. Maj. O'Keefe qualified for position on the governor's staff in the Ninth Regiment, M. V. M. He enlisted June 28, 1892, and, after serving under the late Cols. Strachan and Bogan, was honorably discharged at the expiraton of his term of service, June 28, 1895. At the mobilization of the Massachusetts troops at Westfield in 1905, Maj. O'Keefe served on the staff of Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles and won the public commendation of that distinguished officer for the efficiency of his work.

Major O'Keefe is a charter member Boston chamber of commerce, past exalted ruler of Boston lodge of Elks; vice president Cosmopolitan Trust company; first vice president Pilgrim Publicity association; vice president Brimmer school association; past vice president Boston Advertising Agents association, a member of Boston Athletic association, Mt. Bowdoin Council, Knights of Columbus; Div. 76, A. O. H., Boston Rotary club, Charitable Irish society, executive committee association of Massachusetts Elks, Young Men's Catholic association and the Dorchester club.

Maj. O'Keefe's only political office has been on the democratic ward committee of Ward 24. Twice he has refused the senatorial nomination of his party in the 9th Suffolk district, and after the election of Mayor Fitzgerald was mentioned for various offices in the latter's administration, from superintendent of streets and park commissioner to private secretary, but he refused to be considered for any position because he would of necessity have to neglect his large business if he would give to politics the time it demands, and which, were he elected to office, it would be a matter of duty and conscience to give.

P. F. O'Keefe is an excellent type of the successful young business man. Alert, capable and clean, he stands for all that is best in the civic and religious life of the community and is a credit to his race and faith.

FIRST PEACE PACT.

The first international agreement embodying the Wilson-Bryan peace plan is the treaty signed on Aug. 7 between the United States and Salvador, one of the Central American republics.

PETER H. CORR

Chairman of the Massachusetts Managers of the Panama-Pacific Exposition Is a Fine Illustration of the Type Who by His Own Efforts Has Risen to Influence and Wealth.

A few weeks ago, there was a big time in Taunton. It was an occasion that drew to that city people from many other cities, including Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Baltimore. As always happens when they have a real big occasion in Taunton, Col. Peter H. Corr, chairman of the board of panama-Pacific managers for Massachusetts, was one of the leading spirits.

The colonel was piloting a group of prominent visitors around the city, and as they approached a playground, a bunch of little fellows ran toward them and began shouting:

"Hello, Col. Corr. Come on in and play with us."

"Hello, Col. Pete. Come on. Get in the game."

"Come on, colonel, be umpire, will you?"

With a smile, Col. Corr declined the invitations and proceeded with the visitors.

The next day, while escorting one of the prominent visitors to the train, boys and girls all along the line accosted him with waving hands and cries of "Hello, Colonel," and, "Good morning, Col. Corr," and other similar salutations.

The visitor, a busy man, and leader in the business life of New York, turned to Col. Corr and said:

"I would like to know how it feels to have such illustrations of friendship toward me as I have seen manifested toward you. You must be very proud of it."

"I am," replied Colonel Corr, "it is one of the most valuable things I possess in this world."

This little story may picture the sort of man who is at the head of the board of Panama-Pacific managers for Massachusetts, but it is not the finished picture. It portrays the character of the man, showing him the kindly, urbane, genial, friend-making and friend-retaining proposition, the unusual character with the wonderful gift of gaining the love of little children.

But with that outline goes a background of substantial and sterling worth; of business



ability; of sound judgment; of the faculty of analysis and decision, coupled with ripe worldly experience, gained from hard work and unfaltering determination to win and deserve success. One great, striking characteristic of this man is his innate modesty. He does not put himself forward. He does not seek the limelight nor court publicity.

Soon after he was appointed chairman of the board of Panama-Pacific managers, a few of his friends decided to have a little dinner in his honor. The little dinner grew into a great reception and banquet. Several hundred were present, and several thousand have been complaining ever since because they were not informed that it was to be held.

It is not stretching the truth to say that had he given an intimation of a disposition to accept the republican nomination for governor this year he could have had it. Col. Corr has never aspired to political office, but he has pronounced views on public questions, and pronounced likes and dislikes of public men, both in his own party and in the other parties. He knows the difference between the statesman and the professional politician, and appreciates it.

Several months ago, the newspapers mentioned him as a possible republican candidate for governor. Soon after that, the leaders of one element of the party asked him to allow the use of his name. Following close upon their heels came the leaders of another element of the party and asked him the same thing.

There is no question of the strength that would have been his had he consented to be a candidate. Since he has been a voter he has been a republican, and has given much of his time and knowledge and money to promote the success of the party's candidates and the ideas of the party's platform. Many of his personal friends are democrats, and, in the days when his name was appearing frequently in the newspapers as a possible candidate, he received repeated assurances from democratic leaders that if he should run for governor, as many democratic voters would put a cross against his name.

Col. Corr gained his title as a member of the staff of Gov. Greenhalge, for whom Col. Corr had the greatest respect and love.

He might have been mayor of Taunton, had he cared for that place, and there is no doubt that he could have been senator from his district had he ever evinced a willingness to be one.

The colonel is a native of Taunton. The only public office he has consented to hold in that city is membership on the board of water commissioners. He has given up 15 years to developing the water system of the city, and the Taunton board is recognized as one of the most efficient in the state. He has large interests in textile mills in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Pennsylvania. He is president of the Corr Manufacturing company, and treasurer of the New Process Twist Drill company, of Taunton, president and treasurer of the Greenwich Bleachery company, of East Greenwich, R. I., and a member of the firm of Hoffman & Corr Manufacturing company, of New York and Philadelphia, makers of duck, awning, cloth, rope and twine, etc.

Notwithstanding the heavy demands upon his time made by his varied business interests, Col. Corr does not absolutely neglect the social side of life. He is a member of the Clover, Algonquin, Exchange and Press clubs of Boston, the Union league, Catholic, Republican and Merchants clubs of New York, and the Art and Manufacturers clubs of Philadelphia.

Besides travelling extensively in this country, he has made ten trips abroad ,and his travelling companion on a number of his journeys across the water was the late Judge John W. Corcoran.

As chairman of the board of Panama-Pacific managers, Col. Corr is very proud of the position he holds, and, although it is an unpaid berth, he gives more time to its duties than he does to the demands of his varied businesses. He wants to have Massachusetts make the very best showing of all the states at the San Francisco exposition. He believes in the exposition and its business possibilities. He thnks it will be the means of opening up splendid trade fields to New England and that it will be the direct opportunity for meeting and being introduced to representatives of the new trade fields lying to the south and west.

Col. Corr is going after that new business for Massachusetts, and he is determined to prove to the scoffers at the legislature for appropriating $250,000 for the needs of the board that it will be money well spent—nay, that it will be money, not spent, but money well invested.

A TIMELY TIP.

In our whole school system, every class should be a class in English speaking far more than it is, declares the Newburyport News. There is no reason why every teacher should not require absolutely correct speech from the pupils in every recitation, why every mistake should not be corrected before the class goes on. Such work takes a little time, but it pays. And out of it there would come in larger measure than there is now correct speaking on the part of our boys and girls. The habit of incorrect and slovenly speech now prevailing cannot but be a reflection on our schools. No possible reform in the system is more urgent than one at just this point.

In Again, Out Again.

"'Taint no use tryin' to educate yer in 'rithmetic! I'se been explainin' all aftanoon how many times two goes inter fo' an' you don't undahstand it yit!"

"'Cose ah does! Two goes inter fo' an' comes out agin an' den goes back in agin—dat makes two times it went in."

GEORGE F. MEAD

Member of the Board of Panama-Pacific Managers One of the Foremost Men in Greater Boston on Matters Affecting the Transportation Problem.

George F. Mead of the board of Panama-Pacific managers for Massachusetts has always given generously of his time to the public welfare, and will have no small part in making the Bay State exhibition at the exposition at San Francisco in 1915 one thoroughly commensurate with the eminent position held by Massachusetts among her sister states.

He realizes the responsibility placed upon



him by his appointment, and daily is engaged with his associates on the board in planning to make the Massachusetts exhibit at the great exposition superior to all others.

Mr. Mead is a Lexington man, and was in the vanguard of those who led the movement for the development of the port of Boston. The bill creating the board of port directors, and opening the way to make Boston a world port, had his hearty approval; in fact the big strides taken in port development matters are due in great measure, to the earnest efforts of men like him, who without axes to grind, labored patiently year after year to impress the public with the great benefits which would accrue to it through the proper development of the Boston's shipping.

Best of all, perhaps, Mr. Mead knows whereof he speaks, for he has made a close study of transportation matters, especially those affecting Boston. He is rightly considered an authority on the subject and his advice eagerly sought by some of the most prominent transportation experts in the state. Members of legislative committees know him as a man who presents his arguments forcefully and clearly, without taking up too much time to do it. Not only is Mr. Mead well versed on transportation topics, but he also has intimate knowledge of affairs in the metropolitan district.

Mr. Mead was a member of the house in 1897 and 1898, and his ability was recognized by an appointment each year to the important committee on metropolitan affairs. In 1898 he was clerk of the committee. As a member of the house Mr. Mead early won his spurs as a hard worker. He is positive in all matters; there is nothing negative in his entire make-up. A republican, he was never slavish to party dictation. His support of measures was anxiously sought and it was always freely given when he believed it to be in the public interest. A measure was vigorously and fearlessly fought if he was convinced that its enactment into law would work harm to the state. As a legislator Mr. Mead may well be said to have had for his motto, "The Greatest Good for the Greatest Number."

As a member of the house Mr. Mead took an especially active interest in all matters connected with Boston, and the proposition that would aid its development always had his heartiest support.

In other fields Mr. Mead has labored with gratifying results. He is one of the most prominent and active members and also a former president of the Boston Fruit & Product Exchange, and as such, has never lost the viewpoint of the consumer. He is chairman of the exchange's committee on transportation affairs. More than that he is a particularly well-informed chairman.

Mr. Mead is also an active member of the chamber of commerce, and has always taken part in deliberations in that body when transportation matters were under consideration.

Mr. Mead is an advocate of the building of an interior belt-line railroad connecting the shippers of greater Boston with railroad and steamship facilities direct. This project he regards as material to the proper development of the port, and in this Mr. Mead is supported by the Fruit & Produce Exchange and by many transportation experts. That Mead's view of this is a sound one is shown by the fact that the board of port directors has given careful consideration to plans for exterior and interior belt-line railroads in connection with their plans for port development.

NAVAL ACADEMY EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations for admission to the United States naval academy are criticised as being too severe, says the New Bedford Standard. Yet the examination ought to be difficult, considering what is going to be expected of a naval officer. It is often loosely said that excellent sailors and valiant fighters have not always been conversant with the higher mathematics or the niceties of the grammar. That is true; but in this age of the world there is no reason why a naval officer of the United States should not be a finely educated gentleman, and an excellent sailor and valiant fighter as well. Every student at Annapolis is potentially a commander of high rank, with enormous responsibilities. He is to come in contact all over the world with picked men, not only in his own profession, but in almost every other profession. He needs vigorous and thorough intellectual training, built up on a solid foundation. He ought to be a picked man from the beginning, and it is not asking too much to require that he shall show ability for concentration, thoroughness, readiness and intelligence at the start. Making it "easy" for him will be unjust to him and unfair for the country he is to be trained to serve. Considering that he is to receive his education wholly at the expense of the people, and that it is important that he should be vigorously trained, asking the test of a severe examination is entirely reasonable.

SINCE FITZY'S VISIT.

Several piers 1000 feet long will be constructed at the Atlantic end of the Panama canal.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD

Train Leaves SOUTH STATION Week Days Only, Except as Noted, For

NEW YORK AND NEW HAVEN, via ALL RAIL—bs*1.00 a. m.; x8.00, s8.03, s†10.00, sa10.00, s*10.03, a. m.; sa 1.00, s*1.03, x2.00, s*3.00, sa5.00, s*5.30 p. m.; s*12.01 night.

NEW YORK via RAIL and SOUND—Fall River Line *6.00 p. m. Norwich Line, n7.00, p7.10, p. m.

PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE and WASHINGTON, via Shore Line, Poughkeepsie Bridge Route and Pennsylvania R. R., without change, *5.33 p. m.

s, by the way of Providence and New London; p, via Putnam; x, via Willimantic and Hartford; n, via New London; a, limited in its equipment and will only receive passengers to extent of seating capacity (special ticket required), *, daily, including Sundays; † Sundays only; b (for New York only; sleeping cars only.)

All trains stop at Back Bay, 4 minutes from South Station.

TICKET OFFICES—Cor. Court and Washington streets, South and Back Bay Stations, Boston.

MRS. JOHN HAYS HAMMOND

Member of the Board of Managers of the Panama-Pacific Exposition Is Determined To Do Her Part Toward Making the Massachusetts Exhibit One of Best at Fair.

Massachusetts is to be congratulated on the fact that Mrs. John Hays Hammond is a member of the board of Panama-Pacific managers for Massachusetts. She is a daughter of the south, having been born in Mississippi, the wife of a native son of San Francisco and for several years, has been a resident of Gloucester in this state. So she knows her country and its different sections well.

Mrs. Hammond's experience in the workaday world and in society has been broad and comprehensive. The former was gained while helping her husband in his practical affairs and sharing his troubles and his triumphs; the latter was gained while receiving royalty and the members of nobility at receptions in the capitals of Europe and entertaining most generously in her own home.

It must be quite an experience in itself to be the wife of such a man as John Hays Hammond. It should fit one to do big things in big ways. Mrs. Hammond has learned how to do big things, not alone by watching her husband do them, but by joining with him, helping him, giving him courage and assistance and counsel, by being always ready and equipped to "do team work" with him.

Mrs. Hammond is especially well equipped to act the part of hostess at the Massachusetts state building at the exposition. She knows the south; she knows California; she is a loyal boomer of Massachusetts; she has the knowledge of history and modern affairs; she has the social training; she has the tact and the proper blending of dignity and graciousness to make her the ideal hostess for a great state.

Pres. Taft selected Mr. Hammond as a special ambassador of the United States to the coronation of King George in 1911. While acting in that capacity the Hammonds were the guests of honor at a large number of receptions and dinners given by such notables as the American ambassador, the Duke of Connaught, the Society of American Women and Baron Rothschild.

Mrs. Hammond was the hostess at many famous dinners and functions during the coronation period, and her entertainments were praised by London society women, who consider themselves pre-eminent judges of such affairs. Invitations were eagerly sought by members of the aristocracy. It is acknowledged that she achieved a great social triumph in London because of her gracious personality and exquisite tact. She displayed such taste that London society voted her all that was typical of what was best of American womanhood.

Much might be written to show how well fitted Mrs. Hammond is to play the role of hostess with Mrs. Hamlin at San Francisco. It is, however, unnecessary, for most persons realize now how fortunate Massachusetts is in having upon the board of managers such women as Mrs. Hammond and Mrs. Hamlin.

Let it not be supposed that Mrs. Hammond will devote herself entirely to the social features of the board of Panama-Pacific managers' programme. She is taking a keen interest in the practical work. She is a member of half a dozen sub-committees having full power to decide the scope and cost of state exhibits, and she is giving to the duties of the sub-committees the keenest study and consideration.

Mrs. Hammond realizes that this state is a great industrial field, and for that reason our industries should be well represented at the exposition. She also understands the agricultural advantages of the state, which have not been fully cultivated. She appreciates the history of the state, with its tremendous wealth of patriotic teaching. That she realizes the importance of her position, the speech which she made to the house committee on ways and means on the question of an adequate appropriation for Massachusetts testifies. Mrs. Hammond, on the occasion of a hearing by that committee, said:

"So great is my belief in the importance that Massachusetts should be adequately represented at this exposition, that I have made the journey from Washington here to appear before this committee today. We must take our proper part there. I feel very earnestly—for my home state is Massachusetts— that we must take our part in dignity comporting with our history and traditions. I realize more greatly the opportunity it will give us to make friends of those many peoples of the world who will come within our gates, and give us that much talked of, much prayed for, much hoped for, peace—international peace."

It was said in the newspapers of that day that Mrs. Hammond's speech made a great impression on the committee, not so much because of what she said—although what she said was pertinent and to the point—but for the forceful and sincere manner in which she spoke.

Speaking of peace, naturally brings to mind the part which her son, John Hays Hammond, Jr., is playing in that great game—the part of which she is exceedingly proud. This young man has been outdoing Jules Verne. More than twenty years ago, in his wonderful novels, Verne surprised the scientific world and frightened the lay reader by the creations of his daring imagination, among which were contrivances similar to the automobile, the flying machine, the submarine, and one for the control of a vessel at sea by persons at a distance.

Those things were considered strange freaks of the imagination. Today they are listed as marvelous inventions. John Hays Hammond, Jr., has invented a contrivance which has made it possible to control a naval vessel from the shore. More than that, his contrivance aims to control torpedoes and make them execute manoeuvres at the will of the operator of the Hammond invention. The tremendous possibilities of such an invention for the promotion of peace are easily apparent. That, rather than the securing of patents, is the main thought that has actuated and inspired the younger Hammond.

Mrs. Hammond, before her marriage, was Miss Nathalie Harris. She was born in Vicksburg, Mississippi, but when she was quite young, her parents sent her to Europe to school. It was there that she met Mr. Hammond, and when 18 years old, became his wife. Since that time she has shared with him the ups and downs of his career. She has traveled with him on the trail, worked with him in the mining camp, and fought for him with a courage that was wonderful when he was condemned to death after the famous Jameson raid in South Africa. It was largely through her efforts that the state department of this country intervened and secured the release of Mr. Hammond upon payment of a fine of $125,000.

. Mrs. Hammond has been chairman of the women's welfare department of the national civic federation, and a leader of women's work in fields of charity and philanthropy. Like all truly charitable people, Mrs. Hammond shrinks from telling of the good things she has done. She does not hesitate to say that she feels for people who have little of the comforts and pleasures of this world, because she has known the sting of poverty and the necessity of guarding every penny.

In brief, Mrs. Hammond is a womanly woman, a fitting mate for a great man, and the splendid mother of a fine family.

MRS. CHARLES S. HAMLIN

One of the Active Members of the Board of Managers of the Panama-Pacific Exposition Who Has Devoted Much Care and Thought to Making the Massachusetts Exhibit Great.

Mrs. Charles Sumner Hamlin of Boston (Huybertie Lansing Pruyn) a member of the board of Massachusetts managers of the Panama-Pacific exposition, soon will add another to the list of interesting Washington hostesses. The assistant secretary of the treasury will soon take a house in the fashionable quarter of the Capital and the same hospitality which has given his Back Bay residence so fine a reputation for entertainment will be dispensed to the official set and to the scores of personal friends Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin have made in Washington. Through Mrs. Hamlin's position at the capital the interests of Massachusetts at the fair may be advanced materially.

Lineage counts in the inner social circles of Washington, where the southern reverence for a family of distinction often is found to be a more or less regulative factor in the social regime. Mrs. Hamlin is a direct descendant of Woodbury Langdon, the brother of John Langdon of Portsmouth, the latter elected to the Continental congress in 1775, and later a senator from New Hampshire. Woodbury Langdon, like his brother, was prominent in pre-Revolutionary affairs, was a delegate to the Continental congress in 1779 and 1780, later serving as a judge of the superior court. Mrs. Hamlin's great grandmother, Catherine Langdon, was the wife of Captain Edmund Roberts, U. S. N., who was sent abroad by Pres. Jackson to negotiate treaties with far eastern nations and died at Macao. The Langdons were democrats and Mrs. Hamlin's grandfather, Judge Amasa J. Parker of Albany, was at least once a candidate for governor on the democrat ticket. Her mother, Anna Parker, married John V. L. Pruyn, a distinguished lawyer of Albany, chancellor of the University of New York, and a member of the 38th congress, which he entered in succession to Erastus Corning of Albany, who had married her mother's sister, Mary Parker. Mr. Pruyn was of Dutch descent and related to many of that race who have been famous in the history of New York from the time of Gen. Schuyler to the present. A great aunt, Mary A. Parker, became the wife of Dr. Andrew P. Peabody of Harvard university. Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin were married June 4, 1898, at Albany and have one child, Anna, aged 12.

Accustomed from girlhood to the most cultivated society and keenly fond of social pleasures, Mrs. Hamlin also has interested herself in the practical community work which offers so broad a field for women of ability. In her summer home in Massachusetts she organized and is president of the Mattapoisett Village Improvement society, which humble but useful institution has secured for the townspeople many of the advantages, in the way of garbage and ashes collection, street cleaning, bathhouses, etc., which the city dweller enjoys as a matter of course. Every month during the winter Mrs. Hamlin has made it a point to go from her Back Bay home to Mattapoisett to attend the regular meetings of this society. She is chairman of the Lady Visitors of the Boston Lying-in hospital; she is on the executive committee of the Woman's Branch of the National Civic Federation, and, she is one of the two women members of the official Panama-Pacific commission from Massachusetts, Mrs. John Hays Hammond, also of Massachusetts and Washington, being the other.

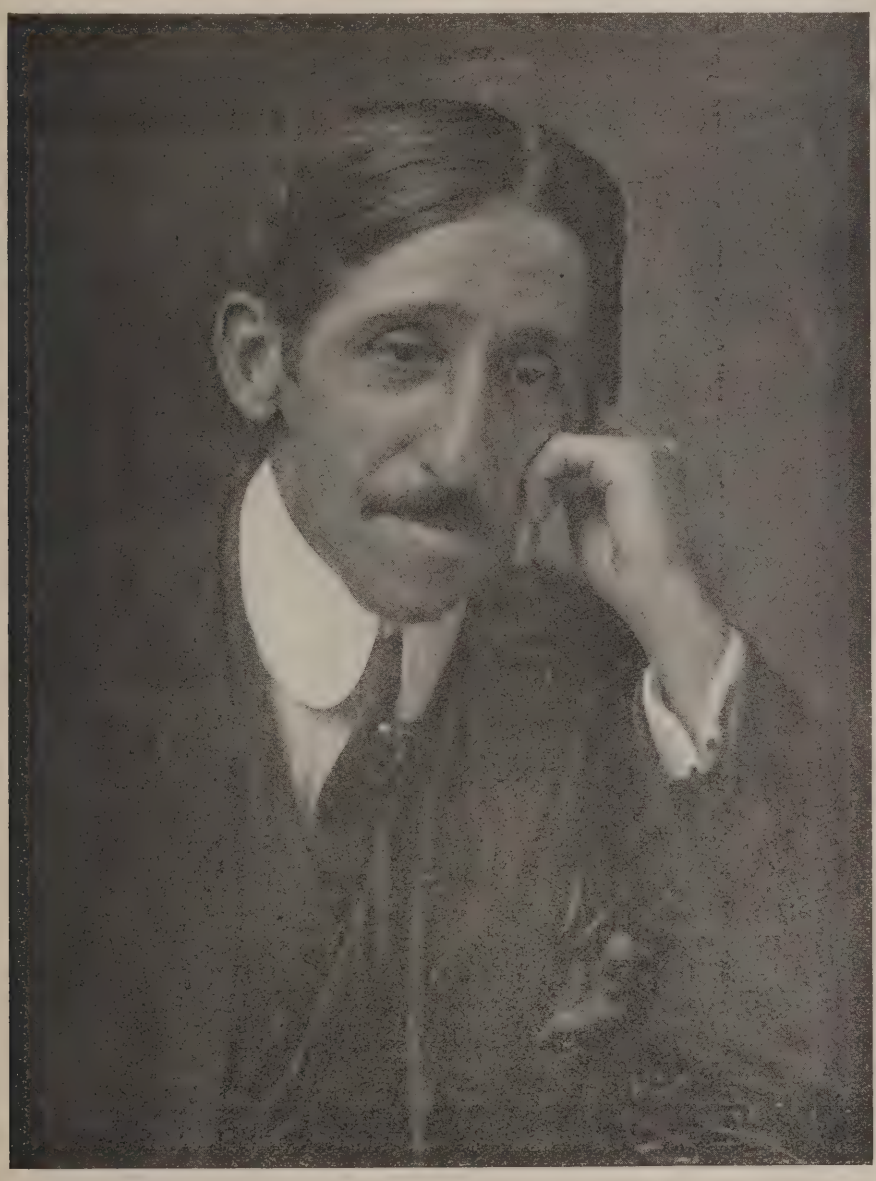
The Hamlins contemplate a not too strenuous social career in Washington—something of a reflection of their quiet but elegant social life in Boston. The Hamlin home of itself is a noteworthy place, on Raleigh street and Bay State road. Mr. Arthur Little, who built and designed it for himself, made use of the interior of the historic old Taylor house of Dorchester, which was designed by Bulfinch and also of two other old colonial houses to complete what to his fancy should constitute a home that would offer every reasonable comfort. Much of the wood of the frame and finish is at least a hundred years old.

The Hamlin acquaintance is very large, for husband and wife are each almost phenomenally popular and equally hospitable. As the daughter of a former member of congress and a frequent visitor here. Mrs. Hamlin knows Washington well and is welcome in the most exclusive circles, so will need no heartbreaking apprenticeship to enable her to assume quick rank among capital hostesses, should she care to entertain on a large scale. But the Hamlins are as genuinely democratic and simple in their social life as their ancestors have been in their political principles, and such "affairs" as they may plan will be tasteful in the highest degree. The wife of the assistant secretary of the treasury will find plenty of problems in civic improvement to engage her time should she be willing to give attention to them—for Washington stands sorely in need of disinterested welfare workers—but it is understood that one reason why she will welcome a winter in Washington is found in the opportunity for rest and social relaxation the change will afford.

ALEXANDER SEDGWICK

Berkshire Resident A Most Efficient Member of the Board of Managers of the Panama-Pacific Exposition for Massachusetts, and One Who is Most Active in Doing the Work.

Alexander Sedgwick dovetails well into the well-balanced board of Panama-Pacific managers for Massachusetts; and Bay State manufacturers may well feel secure that whatever exhibits they have at the mammoth exposition in San Francisco in 1915 will reflect due honor upon the state and upon the tireless efforts of Mr. Sedgwick to make the Massachusetts exhibition one that will be a long-remembered success in every way.



Mr. Sedgwick is nothing if not earnest and enthusiastic. He accepted his appointment to the board fully aware of the great manufacturing prestige of the state, and the necessity of having the Massachusetts exhibit at the exposition of a kind commensurate with the industrial history of the commonwealth. It is his ambition to have the Massachusetts exhibit without a peer, and aided by the work and co-operation of the other members of the board, who are doing wonders, their ambition—naturally it is one common to all—will be signally realized in 1915.

The manufacturers, it is safe to believe, are confident in the ability of the board, to help them make a surpassing showing, and it is equally safe to say that Mr. Sedgwick has builded a lot of confidence by his earnest efforts to help them. Not alone the manufacturers, but everyone who has something to exhibit, is finding that the labors of Sedgwick and his fellow members, are making the way clear to 1915.

It's a wee bit early perhaps, to be thus predicting results; but the hearty approval accorded the work of Sedgwick and the others to date leaves no room for fear lest their labor will be unrewarded.

In the house of 1912 Mr. Sedgwick was a prominent figure; and if what they say up Stockbridge way forms a reliable criterion—surely Stockbridge is above all things reliable—there are further political honors in store for Alexander Sedgwick. He is a democrat politically, and was elected to the house from the 8th Berkshire district—a district usually republican in political complexion.

Long prominent and active in the good roads movements, not only in this state, but throughout the country, it was fitting and natural that he should be appointed on the committee on roads and bridges. His work for sanitary conditions in towns, was recognized when he was also appointed to the committee on public health.

On neither committee was he a drone. As a member of the committee on roads and bridges he not only kept up his fight for good roads, but at the same time favored putting the tax for good roads on those who use roads the most—the automobilists. When the protests of wealthy automobilists were reflected in the house during debate, Sedgwick silenced his critics with this:

"What right has a poor man to have an automobile?"

No answer was attempted.

A modest man in private life, he never allowed this trait to stop him for rising to speak in the house when any measure affecting the interests of the people was at issue. He is not an orator, not an eloquent talker, but has the faculty of driving home his point with sparkling wit and merry humor. His good nature is proverbial to the members of the 1912 house, and he was regarded as one of the most popular members of that body, and was missed by many of those returning to the house of 1913. Although comparatively a wealthy man, his vote was always with the people's best interests—much-worn, moth-bitten phrase, it is true, but it can be applied with truth to Alexander Sedgwick.

One of the house leaders in 1912 remarked during a smoke chat one night during the session:

"I'd much rather have a broadside of fierce, even eloquent, invective, poured out against one of the measures I'm interested in, than have Sedgwick get up with his smile, and let loose one of his quaint stories or sayings against it."

Alexander Sedgwick comes of distinguished stock. In his ancestral home at Stockbridge where he entertains extensively, there hangs the portrait of his ancestor, Judge Theodore Sedgewick, speaker of the 6th congress, and in the family archives is a letter from George Washington to Judge Sedgwick asking the latter not to quit public life. Another Theodore Sedgwick was a member of the legislature in 1824, 1825 and 1826. He introduced the bill for the building of the railroad from Albany to Boston, and was a democratic candidate for lieutenant governor several years.

Legislators, lawyers and authors have been prominent among his ancestors; Alexander's brother is prominent in the literary world as editor of the Atlantic, while Alexander himself has written considerable prose of a high order of merit.

Mr. Sedgwick was born in New York city, Jan. 24, 1867. He attended Williams academy in Stockbridge, and Bishop's college, Quebec. He engaged in newspaper work and ranching in California with success in both lines. He is a member of the Berkshire county Democratic club, Century club of New York, City club of New York Masons, and of the Stockbridge board of overseers of the poor. He is married and has three children.

AND THEY KICK AT NEW HAVEN.

The rolling stock of the Italian state railways at the close of the fiscal year 1912 includes 4971 steam locomotives, 50 electric locomotives, 10,037 passenger coaches, 92,927 freight cars, 3371 baggage and postal cars and 2398 work and repair cars.

4 GOOD THINGS

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GEORGE HOLDEN TINKHAM

A Public Servant Whose Worth to the State and Whose Efforts for Currency Reform Has Resulted in a Workable Plan for Breaking up the Interlocking Directorate System.

Shortly after Pres. Woodrow Wilson submitted his plan for currency reform to congress it became known formally that the nation's chief executive had seen fit to incorporate in that plan a provision suggested by former Sen. George Holden Tinkham of Boston. The provision prohibits officers or directors of national banking institutions from receiving, either directly or indirectly, any money or other consideration for any transaction made by the institutions of which they were such officers or directors. This provision is believed by financial experts to be one of the most important provisions of the bill, the effect of which will be the compete separation of private banking institutions from the control of national banks, and the most effective weapon ever devised to destroy the system of interlocking directorates between private banking houses and public banking institutions.

The 1913 legislature when it passed Chapter 813, "An Act relative to industrial accidents and occupational diseases," enacted one of the most humane and scientific labor laws ever put among the statutes of any state or nation. This act gives in most comprehensive form, to the industrial accident board and the board of labor and industries, sitting jointly, power to make rules to prevent accidents and occupational diseases, and in a large part was based upon a bill introduced by former Sen. Tinkham. The form of the present act is largely his accomplishment.

These two measures show that George Holden Tinkham although no longer in public office is still taking an active interest in public matters and many have expressed their surprise for there are few men who leaving office is still taking an interest in public matters.

That Mr. Tinkham should have followed this course is not at all surprising to his friends, for knowing the man they knew he was the kind to continue to do everything in his power to remedy defects in legislation and improve, so far as is possible, economic conditions which could be reached by statute.

For many years Mr. Tinkham has been a deep student of state and national legislation. When he was chairman of the senate banks and banking committee in the local legislature he recognized the evil of interlocking directorates and determined to fight for a law to cure it. A bill came before the committee that promised results. In many of its features it was similar to the one contained in the Wilson currency reform plan. Mr. Tinkham went exhaustively into the subject at that time and so thoroughly was he convinced that the bill before the committee offered excellent reforms in the banking affairs of the state that he himself reported it. More than that, he led the fight for it and he fought hard, but to no purpose. The bill was killed.

Sen. Tinkham then submitted a copy of the bill and a new draft of it containing some of his own suggestions to the congressional committee—known as the money trust probing board—at that time studying the currency question. The members of that body recognized the merits of the Tinkham plan and they incorporated it in their report to congress. Congress was not yet ready to adopt a real system of currency reform, though, and the work of that committee went for naught. Then the present congress took up the matter in earnest, and the result is that the Tinkham plan has been reincorporated in the Wilson currency bill and there is an excellent chance that it will become the law of the land.

As a member of the senate for three years, Mr. Tinkham made a record, such as few men can point to. When he retired after the close of the 1912 session, sincere regret was expressed by all who had come to know him, for it was generally and sincerely felt that the commonwealth had lost the services of an able, honest and efficient public servant. But there are few who believe that his retirement from politics will be for more than a brief period. Many people in touch with political conditions in Boston believe that when the clean municipal forces of government line up in the mayoralty campaign it will be with George Holden Tinkham as standard bearer.

Former Sen. Tinkham has always been a great vote-getter. Back 15 years ago when he was first elected to the old Boston common council, he demonstrated it and later when he was three times elected to the board of aldermen and still more recently in his elections to the senate. He ran ahead of his neighbor, Louis A. Frothingham, several hundred votes in all of his campaigns and won a third term, something rarely accorded the 5th dist., by 3000 plurality.

In the landslide which struck the republican party in 1910, he was the only republican



elected to the senate from Boston. His wide popularity and remarkable ability as a vote-getter was recognized in 1907, when he was urged to allow the use of his name for mayor by the republican organization. He declined the honor. In 1910 and again last year he was urged to become the republican candidate for congress in the 11th dist., where he was particularly strong. He is being urged now to make the running when Cong. Peters' term expires.

Many really great pieces of constructive legislation were placed upon the statute books of the commonwealth through the instrumentality of Sen. Tinkham. Two of the measures for which he is directly responsible, are the acts which created the state efficiency and economy commission and the office of supervisor of small loans. He was also responsible for the referendum amendment to the state constitution. This would permit the submission of great questions to a state wide referendum. There is no need of explaining the purposes or the provisions of the small loans act—which is a blessing to many poor persons who foolishly or ignorantly do business with the money-sharks—or to the work of the economy and efficiency commission, which has already saved the state a considerable amount of money by way of cutting down appropriations for various state institutions.

The state payroll book, which makes public property the name and the salary and wage of every employe of the state, is the child of Mr. Tinkham's brain, as is the Boston payroll bock, although the ordinance providing for the publication of the latter was not passed until after he had retired from the board of aldermen. Sen. Tinkham was the first man ever to get the senate to agree to a bill that would allow strikers to peacefully persuade applicants for positions during strikes and lockouts not to "break the strike." Although absolutely independent on labor measures, as on all other legislation, he has always enjoyed the confidence of organized labor, because of his absolute fairness, and he was responsible for securing the passage through the senate of the trades union fines bill.

Another important measure for the benefit of the laboring classes, in the passage of which Sen. Tinkham played a prominent part was the workingmen's compensation act. But probably his greatest achievement was in the solution of the Boston Elevated-West End merger problem, when the final acceptance of his bill, with slight modifications, resulted in the saving of $125,000 a year to the city in interest charges.

George Holden Tinkham was born in Boston on Oct. 29, 1870, and was educated in the public schools, Chauncey Hall and Hopkinson's. He was graduated from Harvard in 1894. He is an able lawyer by profession.

DR. L. VERNON BRIGGS

Noted Alienist Has Already Done Much to Improve Methods of State Board of Insanity in Coping with Spread of Mental Ailments.

In selecting Dr. L. Vernon Briggs to be the chairman of the state board of insanity, Gov. Foss brought to the state service one of the foremost alienists of the United States and whose theories are far in advance of those upon which former policies of the commission were based.

The governor had twice previously sought to secure the services of Dr. Briggs, but each time the interests most affected by the old conditions were strong enough to prevent confirmation of the appointment by the executive council. Last spring, however, when the term of Dr. Herbert B. Howard expired, the governor made another attempt, and so completely had the minds of the council members changed that they not only were willing to confirm the doctor, but insisted upon doing so at the meeting in which he was nominated. This of itself was a testimonial to the worth of the appointee, for the rules gave the councillors the privilege of postponing action for a week had they wished to take advantage of it.

There is little doubt that Dr. Briggs would sooner or later have been secured to the state, even had the present council emulated the action of previous bodies and refused to confirm his appointment. Conditions in the state demanded that there be a change in the methods of dealing with insanity, and not even the executive council could for a great while withstand the importunities of those who knew the circumstances and realized that the state had been for a long time on the wrong track.

Previously it had been the commonwealth's policy to wait until the disease had fully developed and then to incarcerate the patient. He might recover under treatment or he might not. In any case, the functions of the state so far as the victim was concerned, did not begin until the alienists had pronounced his malady to be true insanity.

Dr. Briggs believes the construction of most of our present institutions for the mentally ill does not allow a proper classification. The result is that in most states, including Massachusetts, one finds under one roof acute and chronic patients, insane criminals, epileptics, feeble-minded, alcoholic and insane alcoholics, senile dementias and moral degenerates, and often several of these classifications in the same ward.

We should not foist the criminal insane on our unfortunates who are sent to the state institutions. The criminal insane should be a class by themselves. They need different treatment and supervision by men who have different training than that required for the non-criminal. We are too far advanced in the treatment of the so-called insane to continue any longer with such heterogeneous groups to handle.

That many forms of mental disease might be ranked among the preventable scourges that afflict the human race did not occur to those in charge of the state board of insanity, or if it occurred to them they had not undertaken any prevention. That was Dr. Briggs' theory, however, and he propounded it in season and out of season. He went before the legislature and argued it to such good purpose that he secured the enactment of a law establishing an observation ward at the Boston State hospital. The act went farther even than the mere providing of an opportunity to study suspected cases of insanity, for it dealt also with a crying evil—the arrest of unfortunates who were mentally deranged and their imprisonment in police stations. This was forbidden under the law which Dr. Briggs framed and for which he fought before the committee and in the legislature. It was brought out at the hearings that numbers of insane persons were arrested annually, not only in Boston, but in other large cities, and subjected to the indignity of being paraded through the streets in a patrol wagon. That was one of the lesser evils, they were afterward thrown into police station cells, among drunken men and other squalid creatures such as the police nightly gather in, and in some known cases were subjected to numerous indignities, due to the ignorance or brutality of those in whose charge they happened to be. There was no attempt at treatment, no pretence that the patient might be mentally afflicted. He or she was classed in the station house with the "drunks" and the other riff-raff of the streets and there was grave reason to fear that the abuses many of these unfortunates underwent in their enfeebled state had resulted in rendering them hopelessly insane.

Under these circumstances it would seem that no man could be found who would oppose such a simple restriction as one providing that these unfortunates should be accorded decent treatment, but it is a fact that it did meet with determined opposition. Dr. Briggs rallied to his support, however, a number of active men and women who knew the conditions and the circumstances and the result was that the law was enacted. He was responsible for one other law that is of great benefit to the state in the treatment of its insane, that being the one providing for the employment of instructors in the hospitals to teach nurses and attendants how to keep their patients occupied.



Since his appointment to the state board, however, Dr. Briggs has accomplished much more than to secure the enactment of remedial laws designed to overcome some of the errors of others in the treatment of insanity. He has been in a position to reverse the old state policy or to substitute for it measures which amount to that practically.

For Dr. Briggs holds to the theory that insanity is one of the preventable diseases if taken in its incipiency. To that end the efforts of the board under him have been directed to curing the patients before they become what is termed "hopelessly" insane, although Dr. Briggs is of the opinion that there are very few cases of mental disease that are "hopeless." It is merely a case of finding the remedy, or treatment to cure or at least improve their condition.

In any event the policy of the state board of insanity under his administration has been to "find the remedy." In every case where it is possible the efforts to bring about a cure are begun in the incipient stages of the disease, and it is by the adoption of that course that Dr. Briggs hopes to stem the tide of insanity in this state, where the disease has been on the increase for years. During the last decade it has mounted so fast that many regard it as a menace to the prosperity of the commonwealth.

Dr. Briggs says that up to the present time the state has in the main devoted its resources to housing propositions so far as this class is concerned. He feels that the commonwealth should now take immediate action toward the prevention of the constant increase in this class who are multiplying faster than we can build institutions to accommodate them.

Social service properly organized is the first great step. This does not mean a body of untrained volunteer workers untactfully entering the homes and grappling with the private affairs of our citizens, but a body of trained workers without regard to sex or creed who experience has proved are welcome in every home and community in our land. They can do as good or better work among the mentally ill than is now being done by an army of faithful workers to stamp out tuberculosis throughout the state.

Those who know the thoroughness with which Dr. Briggs does everything he undertakes have placed high hopes on his ability to reduce the number of insane in Massachusetts, and the first movements in the warfare he is to wage on the disease have already been taken.

He believes the present system of large, unwieldly institutions under one superintendent and often inefficient workers results in an economic loss and means that the taxpayers have to suffer.

One or more large training schools for nurses and attendants should be established in each hospital, where the entrance examination should be at least the equivalent of a high school diploma. The student should receive a small salary and contract to remain while

training. A diploma and a position in a state hospital with a competent salary, and with suitable accommodations, should be the inducements for such training. The results of such a service would soon be noticeable in the improved condition of patients, by a less number of employes required, and with a fewer assaults, etc.

If private patients are admitted to public institutions, either they should receive no different accommodations, treatment and food from the public patients, or else they should be entirely separated from the public patients, and housed in a house or houses in a different part of the grounds, with one or more physicians from the staff especially assigned to them.

No alienist in the country stands higher with his contemporaries than does Dr. Briggs. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical society, the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, Boston Medical Library, American Medical association, Suffolk District Medical society, National Hospital association, American Medical society, American Medico-Psychological association and Massachusetts Society for Examining Physicians.

In addition to these he is also a member of the Association for the Advancement of Science and the National Conference of Charities and Corrections. He is president of the medical staff of Boston Dispensary and a trustee of the Sharon sanitarium. He is an alienist on the board of consulting physicians of the Boston Children's Aid society and commissioner of the alien insane of Massachusetts. He visited England and Scotland in 1905 and made a study of mental diseases in those countries. In 1907 he visited Germany, Austria, Holland and Switzerland, and in these countries he studied the most modern methods of care and treatment.

Dr. Briggs was graduated from the Medical college of Virginia. He has not lacked the courage to branch out in new lines, when it has appeared to him that the old ones failed at any point to meet the situation. He is, in fact, a radical, with enough conservatism and faith to retain sufficient of the old to make the new adhere to and strengthen the treatment designed to meet newer conditions.

He has in the past attracted considerable attention among alienists and medical men both in this country and abroad by his written works, he being the author of many papers dealing with insanity, its symptoms, its treatment and its care, also with what is more important, its prevention and after care.

DAVID J. AARON

Young Brighton Resident Candidate for the House on a Platform Containing a Number of Planks That Should Be Worth Much to the Republicans of the Ward.

One of the newcomers in the politics of Brighton is David J. Aaron, a young lawyer, who is making an effort to land the republican nomination for one of the house seats in the ward.

Mr. Aaron is one of the most popular young



men in his section of the city, and there is a good chance that, should he win the nomination, he will be given a large progressive vote, since most of the younger men have announced that they will stay with him. It would be a considerable asset for the republicans to secure that vote in that particular ward, where the division between the republicans and the democrats is fairly even under the best of circumstances.

Mr. Aaron has always taken a deep interest in politics, even though he has never attempted to play the game before. He has a number of issues that should be worth many votes at the polls, among them being the direct nomination of United States senators, which he believes to be the next step necessary to place the senatorial situation in the hands of the people.

Mr. Aaron is a young lawyer of considerable ability and one who promises to berome successful. Already he has established a lucrative business, although he has been a member of the bar but two years.

He was born in Carmel, N. J., on July 22, 1890, and was graduated from the high school at Bridgton, N. J., in 1906, taking a post graduate course at the English High school in this city, from which he received his diploma in 1907. He next attended the Y. M. C. A. law school, graduating with honors in the class of 1911 and was admitted to the bar in the same years.

He has been an active worker for the passage of laws that would make life easier for the working people and has advocated many public improvements affecting the Brighton district. He is also a member of several charitable societies.

OVERLOOKED BY QUINCY WAREHOUSE COMPANY.

A natural cave near Marshall, Ark., is used as a cold storage warehouse for potatoes, the temperature constantly remaining between 42 and 52 degrees.

Cosmopolitan Trust Company

76 Devonshire St., (Near Water St.) Boston

General Banking
Foreign Exchange

Savings Department
SAFE DEPOSIT

THE Cosmopolitan Trust Company of Boston transacts a general banking business, and offers its customers every service and accommodation consistent with sound and conservative banking.

On non-borrowing, checking accounts of daily balance of $300 or over, it pays 2% interest, and makes special rates on time deposits and certificates of deposit.

The staff of the bank is made up of experts in the various branches of the business, and the officers are always ready to give their personal attention to your needs, to advise upon any important transactions, financial or otherwise and to suggest ways in which the bank can be of real service to you.

LOCATION

The Cosmopolitan Trust Company is located at 76 Devonshire Street, in the very heart of the business centre of Boston, and in the block north of the Post Office.

SERVICE

The size of an account does not determine the attention and service given the customer at the Cosmopolitan Trust Company. Intimate co-operation makes your interests ours, and an opportunity is earnestly sought to render each customer every banking service suggested by the demands of his business.

MERCANTILE ACCOUNTS

The Bank offers to merchants every convenience and accommodation of a progressive Trust Company. It has every facility for making collections; discounts commercial paper and makes loans on approved security.

SMALL ACCOUNTS

This Bank welcomes small business or household accounts as readily as it does the accounts of larger depositors. We have the equipment and desire to give these small accounts every care and attention. It is the aim of the officers to offer a banking service that will appeal to the young business-men of today who will be the merchants of the future.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

In the savings department deposits go on interest the day they are made, and interest is figured semi-annually. A new system of identification is in use by which loss through paying money to the wrong person is practically impossible. Our savings department has always paid 4% interest.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

Steel fire and burglar-proof vaults, containing individual safe deposit boxes, accessible only to the holder, afford absolute protection for valuables or documents.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

The facilities of our foreign department are broad and complete, with connections which enable us to draw upon banking-houses all over the world at attractive rates.

We issue travelers' cheques and letters of credit available all over the world, and will handle all details of collections desired by our depositors while they are away. Our new system of identification makes it a simple matter for travelers in foreign countries to substantiate their identity, and serves as the proper introduction, no matter in what country they may be.

We will secure accurate foreign information along any desired lines, and carry on business transactions in other countries with careful attention to detail.

Your business is solicited, and if you will allow us an opportunity you will find the Cosmopolitan Trust Company fully equipped to properly serve your banking needs.

JOHN J. WHITE

Enterprising Mayor of Holyoke, Whose Administration Has Been Marked by City's Constant Growth in Population and Commercial Importance —Most Popular Executive in New England.

One of the extraordinary figures in the public life of Massachusetts is the active mayor of Holyoke, John J. White—extraordinary in that while he holds a position that is essentially political he is the choice of the whole people and is elected and re-elected without regard to party politics. He himself is a republican, yet he is chief executive of one of the strongest democratic cities in the state.



There are reasons for this condition, of course, and chief among them are the great personal popularity of Mayor White and the very successful manner in which he conducts the affairs of his city. He is a progressive among progressives, although not of the kind that believes in making a new political party based on a few principles while ignoring many, and his administration of Holyoke's affairs has been devoted wholly to the needs of the city, rather than to the propounding of theories which have never been put into practice.

It is in this latter respect that his incumbency of the office has been distinguished from that of other mayors of Massachusetts. He believes that Holyoke's importance is the paramount concern of her citizens. New and better streets, more miles of sewers, extension of the water service, efficient police and fire departments—these are a few of the activities to which he directs his attention, always with one eye on the funds available and the other glued to the tax rate.

Mayor White is one of those officials who is unalterably opposed to municipal extravagance. He is at the same time one of those who refuses to plead poverty. He maintains that Holyoke is one of the most prosperous cities in the commonwealth. She is no poor relation among municipalities and he insists that everything she needs she is amply able and perfecty willing to pay for. The result is that the city on the banks of the Connecticut is one of the best in the state in which to live or do business; one whose appearance alone is sufficient to attract manufactures and whose unsurpassed waterpower resources are for that reason made an asset that is reflected in the city's constant growth and increasing commercial importance.

This tells as well as could be told in a book the mayor's trend of thought on municipal affairs. It also explains why Holyoke has come to be regarded throughout the state as one of the model cities. With a tax rate commensurate with the importance of the end sought and with as little wasted energy and effort as any city can boast she is forging ahead fast—and not a little credit for the fact is due to Mayor White, who, since 1910, has presided over her destinies and has been the leader in many of her activities.

It is only part of the story, however. Many men who have had advanced ideas have tried to administer the affairs of a city, but have fallen short of success because they lacked perhaps only one of the qualities necessary to achieve it. In most cases this missing quality has been that of an ability to present to men the exact aspect of a given situation. It is by failure here that antagonisms spring up, and in Holyoke these have not, under Mayor White's administration, been a factor that had to be contended against. He possesses wonderful ability in presenting a case to the other men who serve with him in the government.

There are reasons even for this, first among them being his own loyalty to his friends, and the manner in which he keeps his promises. No man in the public life of the state is a better "sticker" than Mayor White. His friend is his friend in adversity as well as in prosperity; there is never any question of the mayor's loyalty and everybody in Holyoke knows that once he has made a promise he will keep it regardless of consequences to himself. On the other hand, he never makes promises that involve anybody but himself, being in that regard exceedingly particular. He refuses to put anybody "in bad."

For these reasons, with some others that are entirely personal, Mayor White has a "following" in Holyoke that is always willing to listen to his ideas on municipal improvements, and he has, as a result, converted the whole population into a "booster" club that is of inestimable vaue to the city and to the region.

Mayor White is no accidental success, for he has been one of Holyoke's active citizens for many years. He is a business man of great ability and was long before he became a public official. In private life he is the treasurer and manager of the White Paper Box company, which he himself formed 25 years ago.

He was born in Lee on Jan. 13, 1866, but he removed with his parents to Holyoke in 1869 and has lived there ever since. He attended the public schools there and on the completion of his school days he entered the factories of the city, later learning the trade of a box-maker, which he has followed in one way or another ever since, most of the time as a manufacturer.

His first entry into politics was in 1903, when he was elected by the board of adermen to fill a vacancy in that branch of the city government. For several years thereafter he was an alderman, being elected first by both the republicans and the democrats, who combined for the purpose of handing him an uncontested nomination. Later he was the republican candidate.

He was elected mayor for the first time in December, 1910, and is now serving his third term in the office, with such success that it is doubtful if anyone could beat him and with an excellent chance that no one will try to do so. Last year he carried all the democratic wards, despite the fact that he was running on the republican nomination. This is accounted for by the fact that he has always been more or less independent in politics and has received his strength from both parties.

Mayor White has been active not only in the business and political life of Holyoke, but also in the social. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Eagles, Elks, Red Men and the Royal Arcanum, the Holyoke club, the Mount Tom Golf club, the Holyoke Country club, the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange and several other important organizations, both at home and abroad.

EXPERIMENTING WITH CONCRETE ROADS

The Massachusetts highway commission is testing concrete as a road making material in North Andover, where about a mile and one-half has been laid this year, which will be lengthened to more than two miles by a contract that has recently been let. The road surface, as described by the Worcester Evening Post, is 18 feet wide with a substantial shoulder of three feet on either side, giving for all practical purposes a 24-foot road. The concrete is laid in much the same fashion as a granolithic sidewalk, except that it is not not left with as smooth a surface as a sidewalk. A foundation of stone is put in and upon it is spread the concrete. With comparatively a small amount of care it is claimed that the concrete road will wear a long time and carry heavy traffic.

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Shoes and Character

Elbert Hubbard in The Fra

THERE are four primal necessities in life—only four. These are food, clothing, shelter—love. Shoes and hats are a part of our clothing. Also, they are secondary sexual manifestations, said Herbert Spencer. Spencer was a bachelor, and he knew. And as women's shoes get more beautiful, skirts grow narrow and short.

Spiritless, dejected, whipped-out men advertise to the world their mental condition by their shoes.

There is a wonderful story by Tolstoy about a shoemaker whose shop was in a basement. When this shoemaker looked up from his work, he saw the feet of the people as they passed. Seldom did he see their faces—just their feet. He judged them by their shoes, and his estimate was usually correct. Once he saw a man go by barefoot. The shoemaker jumped up—but what's the use, read the story for yourself.

The title of the story is, **Where God is, There Is Love.** Read it, and when you do, think of me and breathe a prayer of gratitude for having been introduced to one of the little big things in literature.

Shoes, sure, that's the subject! Hope, courage, animation, ambition, are mirrored in your shoes. Look to your pedals, Terese, to your pedals. Your feet feature the facts. Shoes are a tell-tale.

Once there were people in America who never wore shoes. Now, we all do—a part of the time, at least. The Kneippers do not go barefoot all the time.

John Wesley, when he was rector of the church at Savannah, Georgia, went barefoot even in the pulpit, to show his sympathy with the shoeless. For to be shoeless was to be friendless. Tolstoy went barefoot in the streets of Saint Petersburg, for the same reason that John Wesley went barefoot in Savannah, and was taken in charge by the police. And a celebrated painting of Tolstoy in bare feet was officially ordered from the shop-windows because the people stood before it in mute admiration.

The Best-Shod People on Earth.

IN America, friendless and shoeless humanity, practically, does not exist. When we go barefoot we wade in the surf—what larks!

Americans are the best-shod people on earth. Our consumption of shoes is two hundred seventy million pairs a year—three pairs to a person. Twenty-five years ago it was two pairs a year per person. We are getting more particular. Also, as the years have passed, our shoes have been bettered in style and quality. Most of us, even us common folks, have different shoes for different occasions. It's better for our feet, and better for our heads, as it lifts our self-respect. When you change your shoes you change your mind.

Shoe-manufacturers are a prosperous people. There is no "Shoe Trust," and there can't be, for there are thirteen hundred shoe-factories in the United States, and more are being formed. I know of six shoe-factories in Saint Louis, all started by employees, who have come out of one particular factory and embarked in business on their own account. And they are all making money.

From Nineteen Hundred to Nineteen Hundred Twelve, the products of our shoe-factories have increased a little over seventy per cent, while population has, during the same period, increased less than twenty-five per cent. Our exports of shoes have jumped from two million dollars in Nineteen Hundred to over seventeen million dollars in Nineteen Hundred Twelve.

Monopoly is out of the question in the shoe business, for the simple reason that any one who wants to start a shoe-factory is not obliged to buy an outfit of costly machinery. He can lease shoe-making machinery, and get it on exactly the same terms that the biggest factories can.

If every shoe-factory had to buy or manufacture its own machinery, and thus keep abreast of the times, it would require such a vast capital, and also such a corps of inventors, that of necessity the business would be concentrated in the hands of a few. Instead of thirteen hundred factories, there would be thirteen, and if there were only thirteen they would get together and we would have a Shoe Trust. As it is, we haven't.

Today the boot and shoe industry is the one large business left in the world not run by a so-called Trust, and the United Shoe Machinery Company is responsible for that fact.

The "Machinery Trust" Bugaboo.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON once said that the man who makes a pair of shoes carpets the earth with leather

Not so many years ago shoes were made by individual shoemakers. They put your pedal on a piece of paper and the shoemaker ran his pencil around your "tootsie," and then took various strange, peculiar and complex measurements, just as the old-time tailor did. When you got your shoes, perhaps they fitted and perhaps they did not, but the breaking in of a pair of shoes was a terrible thing. Personally, I much preferred to go barefoot—and I did until Winter, when snow and ice came along and made the wearing of leather a necessity.

The factories of New England began with home industries. Things were made in the kitchen, cut out with jackknife, stitched, polished, put together, peddled out by the family, just as the father of Henry Thoreau made lead-pencils and Henry went out on the road selling them by the dozen, the gross or one at a time, just as luck would have it.

America now makes the best shoes in the world. Europe is coming along fast, however, and the other day a German told me that it was because the Germans were putting in American machinery that they were able to compete with American shoes in style and quality.

New England is the land of invention.

A few months ago I spent a week in Saint Louis and during my odd times I made a pilgrimage to the Hamilton-Brown shoe Company. This concern has several factories, and is reputed to make more shoes and better shoes at a smaller percentage of profit than any other concern in America. In fact, I got so interested in the making of shoes that I chased a pair clear through the mill from the time the uppers were cut out of the hide until the laces were put in, and then I was proudly presented with the pair of shoes and I am now wearing them.

Massachusetts leads the United States in the making of shoes. Missouri comes next.

The Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company, I saw, uses machinery manufactured by the United Shoe Machinery Company.

A few days ago, I was in Boston, and I just took a couple of days off to find out who the United Shoe Machinery Company is, what they are, and what they are doing. The general offices of the concern are in Boston, but their factories are at Beverly, Massachusetts, twenty miles out, near where President Taft made his Summer home. The salt water comes right up to the doors.

We have heard about the increased cost to the consumer by reason of the so-called "Machinery Trust." I suppose the average person, if asked what amount the owner of leased shoe machinery would receive on a pair of shoes, would say, "Oh, about forty or fifty cents."

The real fact is that it takes fifty-eight different machines to make a single shoe, and in cases where the entire fifty-eight machines are leased by the manufacturer of shoes the owner of the machines receives a royalty running up sometimes to five and one-half cents a pair. Where fewer machines are used it runs as low as half a cent a pair, and the average for most shoes is one and one-third cents a pair.

If this entire cost were wiped out it would not make one cent's worth of difference to the wearer in the price for a pair of shoes! Remember that, Terese!

Retail prices of shoes jump at the rate of twenty-five cents a pair, or perhaps fifty. While leather and labor have increased in cost, the machinery cost of shoes is the one thing that has not advanced. Through a persistent killing of calves, cattle have increased in value and hides have aviated. Leather has jumped about twenty-five per cent. Labor has increased nearly

the same. There is no problem of the unemployed now in America. Anybody who wants to work and can work, can get work.

Let it be known that the United Shoe Machinery Company do not make shoes. They simply manufacture machinery that is used by shoe-manufacturers. They make upwards of three hundred varieties of machines. Different styles, weights and kinds of shoes require different machinery. There are babies' shoes, children's shoes, women's shoes, men's shoes, shoes for business, shoes for society, shoes for indoors, and shoes for outdoors. Some people wear one kind of shoe in the morning, another in the afternoon, and a different shoe in the evening.

The Consumption of Shoes.

THE consumption of shoes mirrors the progress of civilization. Show me the shoe you wear and I will tell you the kind of a man you are. "By their shoes ye shall know them."

Most of the principal machines made by the United Shoe Machinery Company are leased to the manufacturers, although a great majority of the machines they make can be bought if the user so desires.

This leasing of a machine, paying a royalty for its use, so much for every pair of shoes, is no new thing. Shoe-factories making shoes by machinery started in the year Eighteen Hundred Fifty-six, but the machines were few and they were crude. They really did not get well a-going until about Eighteen Hundred Seventy. Then they ran along on the old-time methods until Eighteen Hundred Ninety-nine, when the United Shoe Machinery Company was organized.

Since then the manufacture of shoes has received a decided boom. Better shoes have been made, at a less cost to the consumer than ever before. Wages of employees have been increased. There has been a steady demand for a better quality of workmen at a better wage, and the shoe-factories have made money.

In most manufacturing, five parties are directly interested: first, the manufacturer; second, the employee; third the stockholder of the corporation; fourth, the producers of raw material; and fifth, and most important, the consumer. In the shoe business, however, there are only four parties directly interested, and that is where shoe manufacturing stands alone among modern industries, for, with rare exceptions, every shoe-factory is owned by the man who runs it, and there are no stockholders to be taken into consideration.

It is the only industry in which individual effort still prevails, and that condition is due to the United Shoe Machinery Company. In order to know whether the United Shoe Machinery Company has bettered the world or not, it is necessary to interview the four parties directly interested and get a frank, honest and intelligent opinion from them.

I have studied this problem from every possible point of view. I have interviewed factory-owners, tanners, employees and consumers. The whole shoe industry is on a firmer, sounder and more satisfactory basis today than ever before in its history. There is more character in the business, from manufacturing to retailing.

The making of shoes in the good old family style at the hands of one man or a dozen, with the help of his neighbors, has gone forever. In these times a factory which turns out a thousand pairs of shoes a day does a small business. There are several factories that turn out ten thousand, twenty thousand, and a few forty thousand pairs of shoes a day.

The Lease System.

PRACTICALLY all of the shoe-factories in America lease their machinery. This custom has come down for the past forty years. The reason is that so many different kinds of machines are needed in making a shoe; and new inventions and improvements are happening every day. Factories would not run the risk of putting in a new invention, especially in view of the fact that the machine might have to be replaced any day with something better, cheaper and more effective. This indeed has been the case. Inventors working alone and manufacturers of machines have a very hard time, and always have had in getting the public to accept their inventions.

Things we don't know anything about, we are not aware of. Ninety-five per cent of manufacturers today very much prefer to lease a machine rather than to purchase it outright. Because a machine leased by the user doesn't have to be "scrapped." This dread nightmare of an obsolete machine carried on the inventory has made many a good man turn gray before his time. But when an outsider comes along with a machine that will do the work and the manufacturer can lease it on a fixed sum for every operation, then the manufacturer knows in advance just what his costs will be. Under other conditions, it is guesswork and cut and try.

The fact that a manufacturer would rather lease the machine has been proven out recently in Europe, where the leasing system never prevailed until the United Shoe Machinery Company introduced its machines in Europe on the lease basis. It is found that the manufacturers accept the innovation with a gladness that has been considerably of a surprise to American inventors.

Every shoe-factory in Europe a few years ago was equipped with machines made by European concerns which they owned outright. The majority of them are now equipped with the machines of the United Shoe Machinery Company, leased on substantially the same terms as those which prevail in the United States. They cheerfully threw into the discard the machinery they had bought and paid for, in order to get the benefit of the service which the United Company gives the users of its leased machines.

Service the Keynote.

THE supreme merit of the United Shoe Machinery Company is the service it gives. This company was organized through the consolidation of three companies. One was the Goodyear Shoe Machinery Company, which made machines for sewing the sole to the upper. This concern also made various other auxiliary machines, which were used in the operation.

The second company was the Lasting Machine Company, which made machines for putting the leather over the last—an entirely different operation from sewing.

The third company was the McKay Shoe Machinery Company, which made machines for attaching soles and heels by metal fastenings.

These concerns were not in competition with one another, as each had a peculiar and distinct field of its own. By consolidating, however, under one company, one set of officers was able to manage the entire business; one set of traveling men looked after the different machines; and the result was a distinct reduction of cost in the making of the machines and the looking after them and the maintenance of their upkeep.

Another result was that shoe-manufacturers dealt with one concern instead of with three; and a distinct lowering of cost to the manufacturer, in addition to a better service, followed.

The United Shoe Machinery Company has a capital of thirty-eight million dollars. The stockholders number more than eight thousand people. More than one-half of these are women, and practically the whole holdings are held by people who are more or less familiar with the shoe industry.

As I was being motored to the great Beverly works of the company, I was informed when commenting on the beauty of the mansions along the famous Lynn shore and that of the old-fashioned town of Swampscott, that these residences were generally those of shoe manufacturers, whose great fortunes had been made possible by the wonderful machines of the United Company. My companion who told me this was a Lynn shoeman who knew what he was talking about.

The shoe business is like the biscuit business or the soap business. When biscuits are consumed, that's the last of them. What becomes of a cake of soap when it is used up, no scientist has ever been able to exactly explain.

The life of a pair of shoes is brief, no matter how well made. Active, hustling people wear out shoe-leather. Today shoes have to be better than ever before, and, sorry to say, they do not last so long as they once did. Books are not worn out. They last year after year and are handed down, sometimes, as heirlooms. Furniture the same. The only men who make colossal fortunes are the men who deal in the primal necessities.

The Capital Required.

THE one remarkable feature in the shoe industry, not noted in any other business, is that on a comparatively small capital the volume of business done is many times greater than the amount invested. Some manufacturers of shoes turn their capi-

tal from three to five times a year, so that with a two-hundred-fifty-thousand-dollar investment a volume of business of one and a quarter million dollars per year has been known, with a profit to the manufacturer of one hundred seventy-five thousand dollars. The only reason for this is because the shoe manufacturer does not have to tie up his capital in machinery. The United Shoe Machinery Company relieves him of that handicap, and carries the machinery investment load alone.

The business of the United Shoe Machinery Company is one of the best examples of successful co-operation in America. Inasmuch as most of the machinery is leased, and pays a return only when used, it is self-evident that the machinery must be of a kind that will give a satisfactory service.

The United Shoe Machinery Company employ a force of more than five hundred traveling machinists, who are constantly inspecting the installed machinery and seeing that it is kept up in perfect condition. Idle machinery, like idle men, yields no income.

The United Machinery Company keep constantly in their employ a force of about a hundred highly skilled inventors, who are constantly working on new ideas, or perfecting old ones. No machine is ever made good enough. It must be made better.

To illustrate the thoroughness with which the company goes about its work, note this: that over one million dollars has been expended in developing one single machine—the almost human mechanism that pulls over the upper on the last, in the work of lasting. Visitors at the wonderful works of the United Machinery Company see these inventors in their little individual shops. Every inventor's study is fitted up with a dynamo, pulleys, shafting, and every thing to make the wheels go round. I watched an inventor work the other day. This is what he did: Sat still for fifteen minutes looking into the eye of a machine, oblivious to the surroundings. Then he took up a piece of blue chalk, went over to a drawing-board and slowly began to sketch out the idea.

I have since wondered whether he got it or not. The chances are he didn't. I have worked blocking out a good sentence in the same way, and then had it escape me in the void.

Ideal Factory Conditions.

THERE are no secrets around the United Shoe Machinery Company's works. You see the inventors, the chemists, the workers in the laboratory, and the thousands of hearty, happy people in these wonderful concrete buildings, seventy-five per cent of the walls being glass—the sunlight flooding everything—and in some of the buildings ninety per cent is glass. There are five main buildings, each from eight to twelve hundred feet long and sixty feet wide. There isn't a dark, dirty, dingy corner anywhere from basement to roof.

"Light, more light!" the slogan of Victor Hugo, seems to permeate the place.

These great works give employment to upward of five thousand people, and no mill in Massachusetts or in the United States pays an equal wage, the average weekly pay-envelope being $15.70.

I have visited many factories, stores, mills, shops, all over the United States and in England, France, Scotland, Italy and Germany, but never have I seen a big factory managed with the same superb attention to hygienic and sanitary conditions. Here are shower-baths, wash-rooms, libraries, rest-rooms, schoolrooms, lecture-halls, all contained in this great institution that occupies a tract of three hundred acres of its own. The outcrop of granite here on the seashore is everywhere evident. In fact, the buildings are built on a solid mass of granite. The foundations seem to symbol the solidity of the business policy of the institution.

The management know perfectly well that they thrive only as the shoe-manufacturer thrives, and they also know that the shoe-manufacturer thrives only as he is able to market his product to pleased and satisfied customers. Thus the prosperity of the common people everywhere is the basis of the prosperity of the United Shoe Machinery Company.

Sidney W. Winslow.

I MET Mr. Sidney W. Winslow, who is the President and guiding genius of this concern. Well has it been said that every institution is the lengthened shadow of a man.

Winslow is a Cape Cod product, born fifty-eight years ago, the son of a fisherman, brought up on the sands in sight of the sea. He grew strong, hardy, courageous, efficient. When the elder Winslow was away, Sidney was the little father of the family and learned early in life to carry responsibility. The elder Winslow had been a sailor on board a whaling-ship. The oldtime whaler was a natural mechanic.

There came a time when this sailor forsook the sea and started a little village shoe-shop of his own. The boy Sidney naturally learned the business, never knowing when nor how. Later, the father moved to Salem, Massachusetts, worked for awhile in a little shop of his own, and then, as factory-made shoes were pushing the old-time cobbler to the wall, he set up a factory of his own. The little shop in which the father worked stands today under the shadow of the great machinery-factory which the son controls.

Sidney was given a job in the factory at three dollars a week. After a year he got a dollar a day, and then for fourteen years he ran first one machine and then another. His father was one of the first to recognize the constantly widening possibilities of machinery in the manifold operations of making a shoe, and developed the Naumkeag Buffer which is today a standard. Thus Sidney's bent toward shoe machinery was natural, both from inheritance and association.

He became an expert shoe-machinery man, and with this knowledge as a shoemaker and machinist was evolved the skill and far-reaching prophetic vision which has culminated in the United Shoe Machinery Company, which is the biggest institution of its kind in the world. The proud position it occupies is on account of the fact that it has and is rendering the shoe business of the world an honest and most effective service.

Winslow is a typical New Englander, slim, wiry, active, athletic, rapid in his movements, quick in his thinking. He can talk, and talk to the point, although he does not profess to be an orator. He does not impress you as a "highbrow," or one of the world-makers. He hasn't too much top-head. He uses all the brain he has, just as he uses his body. He is moderate in his eating and drinking, and is only a glutton for fresh air, water and work. And when it comes to work, he just eats it alive.

One of his secretaries told me that there wasn't a man on the job who could stay with him days, nights and Sundays, when there was a big task to work out. Winslow gets a great joy in his work. He is full of enthusiasm, animation, ambition, and is justly proud of his great achievements, although at the same time the man is essentially democratic.

You don't have to have an introduction to him. He is appreciative, friendly, and any of his employees who has business with him can see him, if necessary. His heart is with the workers, and there is no part of this vast business of manufacturing shoe-machinery that this man couldn't go in and do with his own hand, head and heart, if necessity required. He has sentiment as well as pugnacity and business genius. He loves paintings. He loves flowers. He loves outdoor life in the wild. He sticks to his friends.

The High School.

THE Beverly High School works in conjunction with the United Shoe Machinery Company. There is a relay of boys sent from the High School to work in the shops. There, through proper instructors, they learn the mystery of machinery and the miracles of invention. And the boys get paid for their work. If it passes muster it goes into the stock, just like that of the oldest skilled mechanic in the shops. The boys graduate into the factory. I noticed that the phrase "Welfare Work" was not much in evidence around the institution. Here men are not pauperized by being coddled. They are simply supplied opportunities, and there is enough initiative, I noticed, among the workmen so that they have organized clubs, laid out rifle-ranges, tennis-grounds, etc., and there are baseball clubs, a brass band and orchestra, and a general fine spirit of loyalty to the institution. There is a club as fine as any country club anywhere, which belongs to the employees and to which any man or woman in the factory can belong by paying a dollar a year. The officers of the Company belong to the club on the same basis.

Winslow himself swore a halibi on the "welfare." He said, "All we do is to give people an opportunity, and then encourage them to make the best of it."

In way of factory equipment and so-called factory betterments, no institution in America surpasses this, but all of the betterment work is quite incidental and is a matter of course, without fuss, frivol or flummery. Visitors are welcome any working hour, and every part of this great institution is open for inspection. Viewed from any and every possible standpoint the United Shoe Machinery Company has made the world its debtor. Consumers, employees, inventors, producers of raw stock, stockholders, management—all have prospered, because a great service has been rendered. Business nowadays is based on reciprocity, mutuality, co-operation. The United Shoe Machinery Company is a splendid example of all three.

It has made its wonderful success by making it possible for the consumer to buy today for three dollars a better shoe than could be bought a quarter-century ago for five dollars.

And after all, is not the test of the worth of a corporation the service it gives to the people?

FRANK X. TYRRELL

Member of the State Board of Efficiency and Economy Who Has Accomplished Wonders and Whose Work Has Resulted in the Co-ordination of State Department Work.

There is no more competent state official on Beacon Hill than Frank X. Tyrrell of Chelsea, the real expert of the commission on efficiency and economy and the man who many believe should have been appointed chairman of that board after Norman H. White resigned last spring.

There is little doubt that under other conditions and with any other than the present governor sitting as the judge of human qualifications he would have been, but, as it turned out, his excellency assumed the right to turn from his usual course and play politics with one of the most important offices he had within his gift. That the selection he did make happens to have been a good one does



not alter the fact it was handed out as part of the spoils at his disposal and with his own political advancement in mind.

Post mortems, however, have no place in the sketch of one of the state's really competent officials, and one who by his work, has demonstrated that he is admirably fitted, not only for the post he holds, but for higher ones if they come to him. Gov. Foss has from the beginning of his first term rather prided himself upon the character of his appointees; he may take additional comfort from the fact that when he named Mr. Tyrrell to the then newly-created board of efficiency and economy he drafted into the state service a man who has been worth every penny of the salary he has drawn and who has then left a margin of benefit as profit to the commonwealth.

Mr. Tyrrell helped organize the work of the board. He had always been deeply interested in governmental problems and no task he could have been called upon to perform would have appealed to him more than did that to which he was assigned. He was more than interested in it; he was enthusiastic. It was his opinion that the efficiency and economy commission could perform a great service for the taxpayers and he went at the work with that idea in view.

For years it had been feared that the state departments were not being conducted at their greatest efficiency nor with such economy that the interests of those employed in them suffered greatly. There are some who imagine that absolute dishonesty is and has been the prevailing rule. Mr. Tyrrell and his colleagues on the new board quickly found means of making those who were most clamorous in this latter aspect produce either the goods or stop making foolish assertions. Mr. Tyrrell never was one of those who believed that the state was being robbed by dishonest men, but he did believe that some of the old methods in vogue made both for departmental inefficiency and waste and that that kind of extravagance cost the taxpayers money. He believed, too, that there were laws on the statute books which some of the departments ignored, and he wanted to know why.

In some cases he found the reason for the latter defect to be the self-sufficiency of an opinionated official, whose importance in his own estimation, overshadowed the wisdom of the legislature. In other cases he discovered that the remissness was due to the legislature itself which had enacted laws whose enforcement had called for large expenditures of money, and then had neglected to appropriate it. The first kind of state employee was given to understand that his duty was to carry out the legislature's orders regardless of how deficient in wisdom those mandates might be in the estimation of the employee. In the second instance, the legislature was urged to provide funds for the work it had ordered.

Where methods, antiquated or crude, or due to ignorance on the part of officials, had resulted in loss of efficiency in any department, Mr. Tyrrell was one of the first to suggest measures for toning up—to administer the tonic necessary to get results.

He sat through days and days of dreary hearings acquiring information of the various departments. Every detail of every office in the state was probed to the bottom. The old-time state employees were inclined at first to resent the interference but it soon dawned upon them that the thing itself was quite different from what they had imagined it was going to be. There was no captious criticism, no assumption that the officials were wrong; simply an intelligent search for information as to how the public's business was transacted.

It dawned on everybody at the state house at length that the board's plan not only was good, but so good that it was remarkable that it was not adopted years before it happened to be. As a result of it knowledge of the state's business—all of the state's business—was gathered into one central bureau, where it is not available for the governor, the council, the legislature, the public, and even the departments themselves. Previously the government had been a more or less chaotic affair. The legislature appropriated, the council spent, the governor supervised and the departments did the work. There was no cohesion of effort and no consistent attempt at economy of expenditure.

The result of the board's efforts, however, were made manifest when the legislature convened, and it was then discovered just how capable an official Mr. Tyrrell was. He appeared day by day before the various committees; he passed hours and hours before the ways and means committee, explaining the work of the various departments and advising the legislators as to the necessity of granting or withholding appropriations. His testimony was the last word always, and the committee generally acted on his recommendations. He had become, in fact, the expert of the state government, so far as the legislature was concerned.

Then came exposure of the defalcation at the Middlesex county jail. Mr. Tyrrell was immediately detailed to investigate that, in a belated effort to place the responsibility. He uncovered a deplorable condition of affairs, pertinent not only to Middlesex, but to all the other counties as well, for it developed that nobody was responsible but the embezzler—and he was dead.

The sheriff had had no authority to order an audit of his books, the county commissioners were likewise impotent, the controller of county accounts could not go beyond the balance sheets submitted to him—in short, the county bookkeepers were of a class by themselves and above them was nobody. Mr. Tyrrell's report to the governor was a masterpiece, not only of wisdom, but of sarcasm, although it was not written with any attempt to be sarcastic—the facts themselves furnished that element. The duties of some officials will be changed by the next legislature as a result of the document.

Mr. Tyrrell is a democrat and has for years been a vigorous one. He was formerly a member of the state committee from the Chelsea senatorial district and his position on the efficiency and economy board is the first political office he has held.

RICHARD P. COUGHLIN

Candidate for Register of Probate in Bristol County, a Democrat Whose Friends Are Legion, and One Whose Devotion to Duty is Such that It Has Aroused the Admiration of the Entire Section.

The average dyed-in-the-wool, hard-shell republican of Bristol county will admit, without hesitating or stammering preface, that Richard P. Coughlin of Taunton has convinced him that there are good public-serving democrats as well as patriotic, earnest republicans.

And this feeling is so general among the republicans of the county that Mr. Coughlin, as a candidate for register of probate finds some of the most prominent republicans among his staunchest supporters. If early reports are any criterion, it looks very much as if the voters there are of the opinion that Mr. Coughlin's former services in his position entitle him to the election.

Mr. Coughlin, as a democrat, was appointed by Gov. Foss to be temporary register of probate, until the annual election in November last year, to succeed Arthur M. Alger, whom the governor elevated to the bench. And then Mr. Coughlin went out, secured the democratic nomination, but was defeated last November to fill out the balance of Judge Alger's term, which expires in January, 1914. Now Mr. Coughlin is a candidate for the democratic and republican nominations for re-election—this time for a full five-year term.

Last year as now, Coughlin had the support of many big republicans, including County Commr. Warner, who has measured political swords with Mr. Coughlin several times in hard-fought contests. Now, as last year, Mr. Coughlin has the support of the Bristol county bar, the members of which, as a rule, feel that he fully measured up to his office and is a good man for it, for the members of the Bristol county bar believe that the county positions should not be handed around promiscuously as party plums. And when they were given Coughlin in place of Alger, they did not say: "What is he, democrat or republican?" Instead they asked: "Is he an efficient man for the position?"

Their verdict generally was in the affirmative. Coughlin has passed his examinations with colors flying, and nothing has transpired since then to cause anybody to believe that the verdict will be a negative one next November. The office is a difficult one, a weary



one sometimes, but Mr. Coughlin possesses those virtues of patience and unfailing courtesy coupled with tactful efficiency, and on these he has builded a made-good reputation, which is being cheerfully and enthusiastically subscribed to daily.

His campaign is not a campaign in the ordinary meaning of the word. Mr. Coughlin has a proper conception of the dignity attaching

to the office, he is seeking and he conducts his campaign in perfect keeping with that fact. He has hosts of warm admirers in Taunton, of course, and in New Bedford and in the towns, while no lack of them exists in Fall River.

A few words now about the man himself. Mr. Coughlin was born in Whitman, and attended the elementary and high schools there. He read his Blackstone or the modern equivalent 1or the gentlemen, in the office of Judge C. H. Edson, and later prepared for practice at the Boston University law school. He completed the course in a single year and graduated well up toward the head of the class.

He opened a law office in Rockland but after a few months found a more extensive and congenial field in Taunton where he and his family have now lived for more than a dozen years. Leo Coughlin, a brother, and also an able and prominent practitioner, is associated with him.

From the time that he first set foot in Taunton, Mr. Coughlin has been a 24 hours-a-day democrat, rain or shine. That was until he was appointed register of probate. That office, of course, knows no politics and Mr. Coughlin very properly dropped politics when he became register.

Mr. Coughlin has not been a democrat who simply walked to the polls every so often, voted for his party candidates, and then went home to wait until the next time. On the contrary he has been on the firing line time and again for his party nominees, and gained a well-deserved reputation as an aggressive fighter, although always a fair and generous foe.

Take County Commr. Richard E Warner of Taunton for example. Three times did Mr. Warner defeat Mr. Coughlin's choice for mayor in Taunton; the fights were no parlor contests either, but of the old-fashioned hand-to-hand kind where every inch of the ground is fought over with such spirit that the mixup becomes a daily family topic, and is fought out in miniature in the family circle.

For four years Mr. Coughlin was a member of the Taunton license commission, to which he was appointed by Mayor O'Hearne. Three years ago he was the democratic candidate against former Sen. Charles S. Chase of Dighton, and although he lost out, he had Mr. Chase's sleeping schedule considerably disarranged during the campaign, and that in spite of the fact that democrats in the 1st Bristol senatorial dist. were at that time like the present Foss supporters—conspicuous by their absence. Mr. Coughlin has also been a member of the democratic state committee and prominent in its councils.

In fraternal circles he is and has been prominent. He is past exalted ruler of the Taunton lodge of Elks, a member of the M. C. O. F., and a past deputy of the Knights of Columbus.

He has the sort of a personality that causes you to remember him, although you meet him but once, and then casually. He has a wide acquaintance, not only in Bristol county but throughout the state.

Acquaintance and his public work have brought him wide endorsement this year, and if this counts, he will be returned again to the registry of deeds building.

ROBERT CROWLEY

Prominent Democrat Who Has Taken an Active Part in Advancing Welfare of His Party Remembered by Pres. Wilson, Who Appointed Him Postmaster at Lowell.

Major Robert J. Crowley, reporter, journalist, soldier, lawyer, and now postmaster of Lowell, Mass., has had a varied career extending over the last quarter of a century. "Bob" as his friends always persist in calling him, has made good in every line that he has ever tackled, and judging from the way that



he has taken hold of his new duties at the Lowell post office, Uncle Sam's mail will be well handled in that city during the next four years.

Postmaster Crowley was born in Boston on May 21, 1868, but moved to Lowell shortly after his birth. He was educated in the public schools of Lowell, and as soon as his preparatory work was completed, entered Holy Cross College. After receiving his sheepskin from Holy Cross Mr. Crowley at once took up newspaper work with a Boston daily. His stay in the city of his birth was of short duration, however, for his sterling worth as a newspaper man was soon discovered by the larger metropolitan papers and he was offered a position on the New York Telegraph as a writer of special stories for the feature section.

The declaration of War against Spain in 1898 put an end to "Bob's" newspaper career. When the first call for volunteers was made by President McKinley "Bob" enlisted in the 69th regiment of New York volunteers as a private in Company C. When the command was finally mustered out of the service the ex-scribe wore the shoulder straps of a second lieutenant in the regular army. "Bob" had no intention of following an army career, however, and as soon as there was no further active call for him in his country's defense he once more took up the role of a civilian.

Mr. Crowley's extensive newspaper experience bred in him the desire for the law, and shortly after leaving the army he entered Boston University Law School. It was about this time that "Bob" was first heard of in a political sense.

Mr. Crowley was living in Lowell when he first entered law school. At that time the Water Department of that city was in charge of a committee appointed by the two branches of the municipal city government. As the position carried with it quite a substantial remuneration, the law student decided to enter his name in the race for the next appointment. He did, and was appointed to the Water Board in 1903. In view of the fact that the balance of power in the city government rested with the Republicans, and that Crowley was a Democrat, the law student-politician began to attract attention, not only in his own city, but from all over the state. This was only the beginning of a political career which has stretched over the past ten years.

Mr. Crowley was graduated from Boston University Law School in the class of 1905 and at once admitted to the bar. His prominence at the bar has been cast into shade somewhat by his activities in the political life of the state, but his name is a familiar one throughout the commonwealth in connection with many of the larger criminal cases on record.

Mr. Crowley was a member of the Lowell Water Board for eight years, being chairman of this body for six consecutive terms. For twelve years he was a member of the state Democratic committee. The Lowell postmaster was a very conspicuous figure in the campaign waged by the Douglas people for their candidate and received his reward as soon as Governor Douglas took the oath of office. Mr. Crowley was appointed to the governor's staff with rank of major, holding this office while Governor Douglas remained in office.

Those interested in state politics will not fail to remember Mr. Crowley in connection with the Foss-Hamlin battle for the Democratic nomination. Mr. Crowley was practically the head and shoulders of the Hamlin forces, and although his candidate went down to defeat, it was only after one of the bitterest political battles which has ever been waged in the Bay State. Mr. Crowley was a member of the "Committee of Four," in which the state Democratic committee vested its powers when the convention itself was deadlocked.

When Postmaster Legare resigned last spring, several candidates for the berth immediately sprang into activity, but none of them had a chance after Major Crowley entered the field. Although fighting for his party in every battle where he could be of service during the past ten years, the major had never asked anything for himself, and when he came out for the postmastership, every democrat prominent in the state at once jumped into the breach and used his influence toward the appointment of Major Crowley. He was appointed and his appointment confirmed by the Senate on July 3, 1913, his appointment to run four years, to the postmastership of Lowell.

Major Crowley stands out today as one of the most prominent Democratic leaders in the state. Although most of his political activities have been associated with the state tickets, Major Crowley is also a big facor in the municipal affairs of Lowell.

"Bob" Crowley, the man, however, stands head and shoulders above Major Robert J. Crowley, politician. A man whose personal integrity is never questioned even by his most aggressive political detractors and whose quiet, unassuming good fellowship makes him a social factor in the city of his adoption, the present Postmaster of Lowell is known throughout the city as one of the most popular figures in either business or social affairs, and carries the hearty co-operation of the populace with him in the assumption of his new role.



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Springfield, Mass.

ALEXANDER HOLMES

A Legislator Who Has Proved His Worth in the House and Whose Value to the Republican Party Has Often Been Demonstrated—Candidate for Senate in Plymouth District.

One of the hardest-working and most conscientious republicans in Massachusetts, and one who, in addition, has proved his worth by excellent service for the state, is a candidate for the senate in the 1st Plymouth district—Alexander Holmes of Kingston.

There is nothing spectacular about Mr. Holmes or his methods. He accomplishes results nevertheless, and had it not been for his efforts a year ago the political color of the last legislature would have been materially different from what it was. So also would be the character of the Massachusetts delegation in the United States senate.

Despite his modest and unassuming manner, efficiency is written all over Mr. Holmes. One does not have to wait until the returns are in to know that things will be happening—important things—wherever he may be. One can "sense it," as they say in certain sections of Vermont, where the great men come from.

As a member of the house he was untiring in his devotion to duty. He was intrusted with many important posts by various speakers—and he "made good" in each of them. An incident or two will suffice to show his value to the state while a member of the legislature.

A year or two ago the countryside was going wild over the question of direct primaries. So enthusiastic was the hue anad cry for that re-



form that nearly everybody lost sight of the obstacles, legal and technical, that would have to be overcome to bring it about. It would have been a very easy matter to have enacted a law that would have satisfied the advocates of direct primaries—but unless a great deal more than that were done the new law would have conflicted with so many other statutes—most of them hoary with age—that it could not be worked at all. The legislature itself was favorable to direct primaries. Hence it became the task of the speaker to choose the wisest member possible for the chairmanship of the committee on election laws, the body that would eventually be called upon to draft the bill.

Mr. Holmes was the man selected and the direct primaries act of today is the result. He himself did most of the work in connection with it. No one claims that it is perfect. The conflict of statutes is each year being found to be more or less acute, but it is a fact that had not a student like the Kingston member been charged with the work of drafting an act as nearly workable as possible the situation would have been far worse than it is. Now, the law is workable; if the task were undertaken in the impetuous manner some of the enthusiasts demanded it could not have been used at all.

Another great work undertaken by the gentleman from Kingston was when he was given a place on the recess committee on municipal finance that sat a year ago. The report of that body is a classic. It will in all likelihood come to be regarded as an authority on the subject of municipal government, not only in Massachusetts, but in other states as well, although some of the problems it deals with are purely local to this state. Mr. Holmes did most of the work on that report. He it was who digested every bit of the evidence taken by the members in a series of sessions that lasted almost five months and transformed it into words germain to the subject in hand.

Instances of his valuable services might be multiplied without number, for he has served in the house for four years at different times and he was the same quiet, efficient and unspectacular member in his first terms that he was in the last. Nor was his work confined to that that came to him in the regular routine of committee work. He was a power in all the big general legislation, and, while he made no display of his activities in behalf of the local measures for his own constituents, still, there was little that he asked for that he didn't get.

Even when the legislature had prorogued and gone home, Rep. Holmes stayed on the job, and, as chairman of the legislative committee, did everything that he could to turn the democratic tide in the direction of the republicans. Last year he saved the legislature—of that there is no doubt. He endeavored to save Joseph Walker, too, but the democratic wave was too strong.

As a member of the senate, should he be elected to that body, he will undoubtedly prove to be a power for great good, and it is not at all without the bounds of possibility that he will upset the apple carts of some highly respectable and efficient gentlemen from other sections of the state who are planning to capture the presidency of the body when Sen. Levi H. Greenwood of Gardner retires at the end of the 1914 session.

JOSEPH T. KENNEY

District Attorney of the Southern District Has Made Good as Law Officer, Just As He Had as a Lawyer and a Citizen Before His Election to Present Position.

With a three-year record of successful accomplishment to stand on, Joseph T. Kenney of New Bedford, district attorney in the Southern district, is a candidate for re-election this year, and his legion of friends appear to be fully justified in the belief that the voters of the district will reward faithful service by continuing him in office.

They have a liking for young district attorneys in the Southern district. Mr. Kenney was but 33 years old when, as a republican, he was chosen in 1910 to succeed James M. Swift of Fall River, now attorney-general. Mr. Swift was 30 years old when he was first elected to the position.

The high standard set by Mr. Swift does not suffer in the least when Mr. Kenney's efficient record is glanced over. Mr. Kenney has prosecuted offenders against the law and order of his district with unsparing aggressiveness, but never has he descended from prosecution to persecution. He or she who deserves another chance gets it from Mr. Kenney, who brought to his important office a keen judgment of character and a kind heart, as well as a high conception of the duties and dignity of his office.

Mr. Kenney has won the respect of all citizens, irrespective of party by his conduct as district attorney, and his supporters are firm in the belief that the vote this year will illustrate this confidence to a high degree.

The young district attorney has a 100 percent ranking as a peacemaker, and this of course, is a handy thing to have in an office like his. When he announced his candidacy to succeed Mr. Swift, a few of the leading republicans in his neighborhood were not on speaking terms, and in fact things were so squally at one time that it looked as if personal troubles would endanger the success of a good many republican candidates. But Mr. Kenney quietly got busy, talked to this one, scolded that one, and not long the leaders mentioned before had buried their little hatchets and were seen shaking hands and riding together. All of which naturally boosted the Kenney stock in the political market not a little.

Kenney was a young man when elected, as mentioned before, and he is a young man now, vigorous, and on his job day in and day out. He is known as one of the most successful attorneys in his home city. He was born in Abington, Mass., May 26, 1877, and graduated from the high school of that town in 1895. He graduated from the Boston University Law School in 1898, and a few days after his 21st birthday, he was admitted to the bar in June of the same year.

The first year after graduation he spent in the office of Charles F. Jenney, now on the superior court bench. In October, 1899, he went to New Bedford, opened a law office there, and by dint of diligent application to his work, soon had a very extensive practice. He has appeared as counsel in many notable criminal cases, and won decisions in many difficult civil actions.

Mr. Kenney has extensive real estate holdings in his city, is president of the Sharp mill, and corroborates the copy-book maxim that wealth and honor are rewards of industry and honesty. He is an active member of the Plymouth Club, a past exalted ruler of New Bedford Lodge of Elks, a prominent member of



the Red Men and of McMahon council, Knights of Columbus.

PROFESSORS AND PHYSICIANS.

Between 6000 and 7000 physicians and professors in medical colleges met in London on Aug. 6 to take part in the international medical congress. During the 32 years that have elapsed since the previous meeting in London, the women delegates in attendance have increased from dozens to hundreds.

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JOHN S. VAUGHAN

Progressive Candidate for District Attorney of Suffolk County Has Emphatic Views on the Subject as to How the Legal Business of the Office Should Be Conducted.

John W. Vaughan, the young and earnest progressive who is a candidate for district attorney of Suffolk county, is an excellent example of the determined American who has a purpose in life and who keeps everlastingly at it until he has accomplished what he sets out to do.

Mr. Vaughan arrived in Boston with only $100. He didn't know a person in the city. He had, however, determined to be a lawyer, and he knew that here was the place for the preliminaries. When the proper time came he entered Boston university law school; and with what remained of his $100 as the nucleus of an educational fund he began the task of "working his way through school." It looks easy—after it is all over; it's one of those nice things that sound pleasant when related to one's friends. In truth, the reality is neither pleasant nor easy. It required hard work to find work; it required great stability of mind for a young man to keep the money after it was earned. The easy way would have been to enjoy oneself; that's the way of youth.

Young Vaughan remained true to his purpose, however, and eventually he was graduated. With his degree and his nerve for his capital he began the task of building up a practice. He suceeded and then only might he have been said to be in a position to rest.

He has always taken an active interest in politics, and has been chairman of the Ward 8 republican committee and as such for several years a member of the republican city committee. Once he ran for the house in that ward—as a republican. Nothing could say more eloquently than that that he was defeated.

Mr. Vaughan is an able and aggressive trial lawyer, 35 years old, and believes ardently in equal justice for rich and poor. He believes that it is the duty of the district-attorney to make citizens as well as to prose-



cute criminals; also that the office should never sink below the dignity of a first-class law office and that under no circumstances should it be made a political rendezvous.

Mr. Vaughan is also a great believer in human rights, and holds to the opinion that the health and safety of working men, women and children in Suffolk county are of fully as much importance as the property rights of citizens. A rigid enforcement of all laws pertaining to the health and safety of those engaged in the great industries, including the equipment of shops and factories with the very best appliances to guard against loss of life from fire, is another of the reforms he is pledged to undertake.

Another point he makes in his platform is that the funds of the county should not be squandered in the trial of hopeless cases of a sensational character for no better reason than that there may be political prestige to be gained from whatsoever advertising the district attorney who conducts the case may get out of it.

ONE REASON FOR BAD LEGISLATION.

The following from the Spencer Leader explains why the legislators from many country districts come to Beacon Hill primed to do nothing but look wise.

"Now that Boston is to have the highest tax rate of its history," says the Leader, "perhaps it may be possible to sand the rails for those metropolitan legislators who have been sliding expensive propositions through the legislature in rapid-fire order. The increasing state tax has been a matter that has been viewed with concern and appreciably noticed in the smaller towns whose valuations are not increasing; and now that our biggest city is hard hit, some urban influences that count may help to give us a legislature with economy as its slogan."

So long as there are editors running around loose who can give publicity to such utter drivel, betraying, as it does in every line, the writer's ignorance of legislation and of the ways of legislators, so long will bad laws get on the statute books and litter them to the confusion of citizens and the enrichment of lawyers. Metropolitan and city legislators generally are the careful ones—the bulk of the extravagant legislation, it may be said, invariably comes from the efforts of the rural members to "follow the machine."

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ALBERT P. LANGTRY

Springfield Man Named by Gov. Foss to be the Head of Commission to Build New Wings to the State House, a Newspaper Man of Wide Prominence.

If there is one characteristic above all others in Albert P. Langtry which has endeared him to the voters of Massachusetts it is his whole-heartedness. His appointment therefore to the chairmanship of the state house commission by Gov. Foss has pleased thousands throughout the state. He is truly a man of the people but he has not gone around prating about it and shouting from the housetops what he was going to do for them. He has met every man as his equal, treated every man according to his deserts and never allowed the holding of public office to swell his head or place him above his friends and acquaintances.



There is no training for public life like that which comes to the newspaper man. A. P. Langtry is a newspaper man of many years experience. He has never called himself a journalist nor permitted others to do so, although he has been editor andd managing director of one of the most influential newspapers in the state. He considers himself an humble scribe and has been content to labor along side of the ordinary reporter in one of the most exalted callings of modern life.

"Pat" Langtry, for so he likes to be called, came from humble surroundings and the success which has been his has never turned his head. He looks upon life from its sunny side and has never lost his faith in humanity when most men in his business became cynical and pessimistic. He believes in the other men's honesty of purpose and in like manner do they regard him.

He has had his disappointments and his trials, but they have not soured him. He has taken the sour with the sweet and retained his poise and his judgment of men and their motives. Through all the recent tribulations of the republican party he has never lost his faith in its principles and has always maintained that it would come back to power strengthened, and be more than ever the constructive force in national and state affairs.

When he announced this year that he was again a candidate for secretary of state he did so with a firm belief that the republican party would be victorious at the coming state election. He says he will be the next secretary of state and he says so because he firmly believes it. He has gone all over the state spreading this doctrine among republicans and it has done much to revive the drooping spirits of the rank and file, dismayed and downcast by the strength of the progressive party.

A native of eastern Massachusetts "Pat' Langtry has been identified most of his life with the western section of the commonwealth. After a short experience in New York he came to Springfield and associated himself with the Union. At that time it was a struggling daily overshadowed by its rival, the Republican, but making a sturdy bid for public favor. He infused a feeling of hope among his associates and displayed an energy which won their admiration and at the same time stimulated them to renewed activity. It was not long before the Union began to grow in influence and in circulation.

Upon securing a controlling interest Mr. Langtry outlined a policy which won the confidence of the business men and they began to use its advertising columns to their advantage as well as to the profit of the owners. Today the Union is one of the most influential organs the republican party has in the state. While Mr. Langtry occupied the chair of editor he wrote editorials in the same breezy style in which he converses, but he never allowed the paper to become cheap. He held that a paper can be both readable and dignified and this made the Union widely read outside its immediate district.

When A. P. Langtry came to the legislature in 1910 he had an extensive acquaintance among republicans all over the state, made while secretary of the state committee. He was hailed as a radical—and so he was on many questions. He was never an extremist. He early favored the direct primary, but not until he could see it working out as a practical measure. He did not believe in a change merely to have something new, but he believed in adopting new things if they had merit.

During his first year he served on mercantile affairs and while this gives little chance for a man with progressive ideas he did the work which came to him willingly and with a disposition to learn. The following year Speaker Walker made him chairman of the committee on election laws, because he felt that in Rep. Langtry he had found a man who had opinions of his own and who was ready to get out and work for them. The speaker introduced his bill for a state-wide primary and in its final drafting he found Rep. Langtry a valuable helper.

Long before this Mr. Langtry had been interested in election reform, but his experience during his year as chairman of election laws gave him a knowledge of the workings of election machinery that came in very handily when he became secretary of the commonwealth.

The death of Sec. Olin gave him a chance to reach state office at the hands of his fellow legislators with whom he had become very popular. That fall he was elected for the full term. He was defeated last year only by a few thousand votes and had it not been for the fact that the progressive candidate polled such a big vote he would have escaped the landslide and had his second full term.

On the stump former Sen. Langtry proved one of the most attractive speakers the republicans had. He had a fund of stories with which to entertain his hearers, but he gave them at the same time some good old-fashioned party doctrine to think over. He went into nearly every town in the state and the requests which came into state headquarters for his assignment to rallies were far more than he could possibly meet. He was a candidate for the republican nomination to the same office this year, but he withdrew to assist his townsman, Col. Goetting in securing the lieutenant-governor nomination, it appearing at that time as if the colonel would have opposition.

OLD SURVEY SAVES OWNERS.

Because a survey of a block in New York city revealed one and a quarter inches more width than the deeds called for, the owners of a great loft building that occupied the land were for a time in danger of serious financial difficulties, title insurance companies refusing to guarantee the title. The solution of the problem came when it was discovered that the land had not been surveyed since 1834, and at that time the measurements were based on the English standard foot. Since then a standard United States foot has been adopted for surveying, and this foot is a little shorter than the English unit. Accordingly, land that measured 199 feet 11 inches under the English system would measure 200 feet and one quarter inch under the United States system. When this was made plain the title insurance companies issued policies and the owners of the property obtained their loan.

SAFEST ROAD IN COUNTRY.

President Elliott, of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad says that he intends to see that the New Haven road is made the safest in the United States.

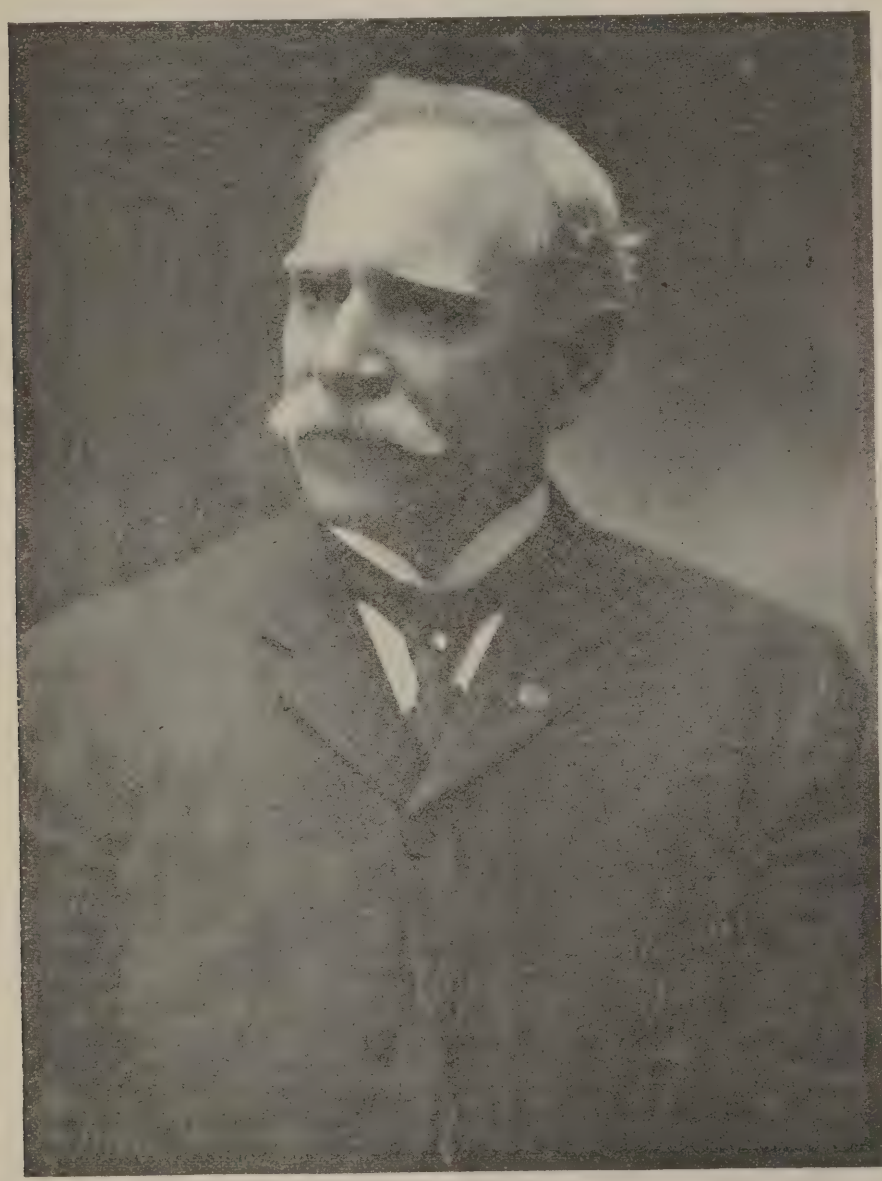
Steps towards increased supervision of divisions in the interests of eliminating danger will be taken at once, many new steel cars will be ordered and rushed from the builders as fast as possible, signals will be modernized, and everything possible done in the interests of the movement. It is to be hoped that the new president's effort will be crowned with complete success. So much of this section of New England is directly dependent upon the New Haven road for passenger and freight carrying that the people are deeply interested in having the service the best and safest that can possibly be afforded.

BOWDOIN S. PARKER

City Collector a Strict Disciplinarian, But One of the Best-Beloved and Most Highly Respected Department Heads at City Hall—Soldier and Citizen of Large Ideals.

"A veteran who has made good." This is the way in which city hall officials refer to Col. Bowdoin S. Parker, Boston's city collector. All agree that he is a credit to the municipality, and one of its most conscientious, painstaking and efficient department heads in the city.

In public life Col. Parker is best known as chief of Boston's collecting department. Although a veteran of the civil war, a prominent Grand Army man and a leading Mason, the colonel's excessive modesty kept him out of the limelight until he was fairly forced into the foreground through his appointment by Mayor Fitzgerald to the position which the civil service commission refused to allow the late George A. Hibbard, after his defeat for mayor, to fill.



City Collector Parker got his title of colonel fighting for his country. He is every inch a soldier, and as such is a remarkably good disciplinarian. It is as a disciplinarian and as an executive that Col. Parker has made his mark at city hall, and it was wholly through these qualifications that he has transformed the collecting department of the city into a thoroughly up-to-date and efficient branch of the municipal service after it had been for a long time under fire of the finance commission because of unbusinesslike and antiquated methods.

When City Collector Parker assumed the duties of his office, he was confronted with an almost unsurmountable task—that of placing the department on a business-like basis. Characteristic of the old soldier, the colonel never faltered and with an air of determination he set out to accomplish results, and he did so. In a remarkably short time, he had made such remarkable headway that his accomplishments were heralded throughout the city, and he had obtained results which even caused the finance commission to marvel. Now his department is a model.

Though a strict disciplinarian and an exacting department head, Col. Parker enjoys the distinction of being one of the most liked department official in the city. His men, as a general rule, fairly idolize him, and that is because he is a humanitarian as well as a disciplinarian. He knows the qualifications of every man in his department and he knows what to expect from each. Although he has a large department staff, he keeps in close touch with every one of them and although he can call by the first name any of his subordinates, he never allows that freedom to enter into office or department work. In the office, it is "Mr. Leahy," "Mr. Gartland" or "Mr. Pinofsky" with Col. Parker. Outside the office, at the banquet board or at the club, it is "John," "Bill" or "Jim."

When Col. Parker first went into the office, the finance commission directed all its attention to that department and closely followed every move of the new official. Before many days, the city's board of inquiry noticed a change—a change for the good—and one that convinced the members of the finance commission beyond any question of a doubt that the mayor had made an excellent and praiseworthy selection.

Col. Parker, whose full name is Bowdoin Strong Parker, is a lineal descendant of George Parker, who came from the north of Ireland long before the Revolutionary war and settled in Cheshire, Berkshire county. His mother, Caroline Gunn, was a descendant of Jasper Gunn, who came to New England on the ship "Defence" in 1638.

Bowdoin Strong Parker was born in Conway, Franklin county, Massachusetts in 1841. It is a town famous for the great men it has produced, among them being the late Marshal Field of Chicago, whose ideas have revolutionized merchandizing and who himself was the greatest merchant of history; William C. Whitney, secretary of the navy under Cleveland and one of the country's great financiers and Boston's own Henry M. Whitney, who ranks high as a financier and business man. During the war Col. Parker enlisted in the 52nd Massachusetts infantry and was in the army in 1862 and 1863 until wounded at Port Hudson.

After fully recovering from his injuries after the close of the war, the colonel engaged in mercantile life until his fortieth year, when he took up the study of law. He secured a degree from Boston university in 1876, and had little trouble in forging into the front rank as a lawyer. In his spare time, Col. Parker compiled and edited the special laws of Massachusetts for the years 1885, 1890, 1891, 1892 and 1893.

In 1889, he went to the old common council and for three years served with distinction as a member of that body. He rendered efficient aid as a member of the committee on laws and ordinances, and did practically all the work in recasting the entire code to conform to the new city charter. In 1892 and 1893 he was a member of the house of representatives, serving as chairman of the judiciary committee

For eighteen years he was a commissioned officer of the Massachusetts volunteer militia, retiring with the rank of colonel. He was judge advocate of the old guard of Massachusetts, and also judge advocate of the department of Massachusetts. He is a past commander of Edward W. Kingsley post of the Grand Army.

In June, 1876, he married Katherine Helen Eagen of New York, a well known artist and writer. At the time of her death she was a member of the Women's Press association of Boston.

COMPULSORY VOTING.

Now that compulsory voting has become an issue in the politics of Massachusetts the following from the Indianapolis News may be of interest locally.

"While some women are clamoring to vote a great many men are refusing to vote. And notoriously with the increase of the caucuses of voting, such as the initiative and referendum and the recall, the voters become fewer. Men with such extended opportunities get tired of the whole subject. They revert to the old Anglo-Saxon idea of representative government, that it is the business of the duly elected representatives to govern. When they fail to do so the people want to rise in wrath and put in a new set, and in the meanwhile to be left alone to attend to their private affairs. The whole scheme of government is becoming so burdensome that there is palpable neglect to attend the primal functions of choice, which frequently means a ballot a yard long so incumbered by minutiae that no ordinary citizen has time to make himself familiar with it. At all events, the dwindling vote is a feature of the time, and it is likewise a symptom.

Sec. Daniels, during his recent trip to California, advocated compulsory voting. He would have men vote whether they care to or not. And to make it easy he would have a vote by mail. But the question at once arises if a man does not want to vote, what good would it do to make him?"

NATIONALIZE BRITISH COAL MINES.

In the British house of commons on July 10 Stephen Walsh, on behalf of the labor party, introduced a bill for the nationalization of the coal mines. The bill has no chance of passing, and the main object in introducing it was to make propaganda.

TO CIRCLE THE WORLD.

The British house of commons on Aug. 8 approved a government agreement giving to the Marconi company a contract for the creation of an imperial chain of wireless telegraph stations circling the world.

No Wonder He Was Alone.

She (coming out on piazza)—What? Only you here? Where have all the nice boys gone?

He (bitingly)—They're gone off strolling with all the nice girls.—Boston Record.

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PASSION FOR INVESTIGATIONS SETS CONGRESS BY THE EARS

Sen. Reed Tries Unsuccessfully to Start a New One—Cong. Gillett Places Loyalty Above Politics in War Crisis—H. LaRue Brown on Atty.-Gen. Gregory's Staff.

(Special to Practical Politics.)

Washington, Sept. 11—If congress keeps on there will be nothing left uninvestigated and few laws will remain untouched. Every time some demagogue gets up and "bawls out" a lot of glittering generalities, charging Tom, Dick and Harry with all sorts of crimes and misdemeanors an order for an investigation follows and reputable and respectable citizens in public and private life are hauled over the coals and made to look like criminals in the eyes of the uninformed.

Only the other day Sen. Reed of Missouri, fresh from a tour of Maine in the interests of the democratic ticket, denounced a New Hampshire man who has been active in Washington as a lobbyist and demanded that the senate investigate his business in Washington. The Show Me state senator coupled with this same man Cong. Stevens, who has just been nominated by the democrats of New Hampshire for United States senator. Mr. Stevens is Sen. Holliss's friend and they are both decidedly wrathy over Sen. Reed's performance.

Mr. Reed is very much interested in the trade commission bill and declares that there is a conspiracy on the part of some men to pull its teeth. Like all limelighters who seem to be on top in this congress, Sen. Reed charges that those who do not agree with him are in league with the trusts and special interests to kill the bill.

In his tirade he included Louis D. Brandeis of Boston, who he says had something to do with the effort to amend the bill. Other senators came to the rescue of the man charged with wrongdoing, but the episode has left a bad taste in the mouths of those mixed up in it and Sen. Reed, they say, has not heard the last of it.

AFTER TAX DODGERS.

When the wise men of the treasury planned the income tax bill they doped it out that there would be 500,000 returns made under the law, but they are 200,000 shy of their guess and now they declare that the missing 200,000 who didn't come forward and make return of their incomes are trying to beat Uncle Sam.

The administration is casting about, trying to get hold of everything and any old thing to tax, in order to make up the amount it thinks it should and must have to run the government. While the entire country is complaining of poor business and hard times this administration and this congress is spending money recklessly and sitting up nights thinking up devices to raise more revenue and spend more of the people's money.

Because of the falling of the imports, due to a paralysis of foreign trade, the treasury anticipates a deficit of about $100,000,000. To meet this the president has recommended a new revenue law and congress is now engaged in fixing up the schedules.

Sen. Vardaman of Mississippi, who looks more like an Indian medicine man than he does a United States senator, has a scheme to compell every officer and employee of the government, from the president down, to give up 10 per cent. of his or her salary. If this should be done, he thinks, a new war revenue bill will be unnecessary. The idea is capital, but those who know congress and the government employees know that they will never permit such a law to go on the books.

Threaten to take any of the salary of the ordinary statesman and he will howl in a way to take the roof off the capitol. It's all right to legislate money out of the pockets of the business men, but when it comes to taking it from the lawmakers it is a different question entirely.

SOLAR PLEXIS FOR LA FOLLETTE.

Sen. La Follette of Wisconsin received a political solar plexis out in his state the other day that is likely to make him sit up and take notice. Likewise the rest of the country. The knock-out blow was delivered by a gentleman named McGovern, governor of the Badger state, who cleaned out the La Follette crowd and singed the senator's pompadour.

Sen. La Follette opposed Gov. McGovern for the republican senatorial nomination and worked hard to defeat him. Reason? Gov. McGovern is safe and sane and doesn't believe in some of the tomfoolery things that the Wisconsin senator has been chattering about for the last decade. Gov. McGovern is a progressive republican and was a Roosevelt man at Chicago two years ago, but he was not one of those republicans who was ready to do or die for Mr. Roosevelt when the latter decided to wreck the g. o. p.

When Uncle Ike Stevenson decided to withdraw from the senatorial race Gov. McGovern decided to go in and spoiled all the plans that Sen. La Follette had made to have by his side a man willing to bask in his reflected glory or one ready to do the bidding of his master. Gov. McGovern happened to be not that kind of a statesman. His nomination means his election and when he takes his seat next March the people of the country will realize that there are two brands of republicans in Wisconsin and that the La Follette crowd does not run things entirely in their own way.

The McGovernites were not content to defeat Sen. La Follette's candidate for senator. While they were about it they cleaned up the entire slate, including the candidate for governor, and the old guard are preparing a royal welcome for the new republican senator from Wisconsin.

GOING AHEAD WITH NEW HAVEN.

It is announced at the department of justice that Atty.-Gen. Gregory has engaged new assistants and assigned them to prosecute the criminal suits against the New Haven officials who were indicted some time ago. F. M. Swaker, who was one of Gregory's assistants when he was working up the case against Charles S. Mellen and the latter's associates, is to have charge of the prosecution and he has opened offices in New York preparatory to the trials.

H. La Rue Brown of Boston, law partner of Cong. Murray has also been named as one of the assistants to the attorney-general and may be assigned to assist in the cases. He was at one time counsel for the Massachusetts public service commission when that board was looking into the $67,000,000 bond issue petitioned for by the New Haven, and, although authorized, was declared to be illegal by the supreme court of that state.

Mr. Brown's appointment was announced in the middle of the week. His selection is credited primarily to Cong. Murray, who was his chum at Harvard in their college days.

NOT YET OFFERED ANDERSON.

The position of district-attorney for Massachusetts has not yet been tendered to George W. Anderson, according to officials at the department of justice. That he can have it is admitted by those pretty close to the new attorney-general and it is up to Mr. Anderson to say whether he wants it or not.

It is also claimed that Mr. Brown, the man just selected as Atty.-Gen. Gregory's assistant, could have had the place if he would take it, but he preferred the present position as it gives him the same salary, offers a wider field for his activities, and will, it is believed, lead to something better later on, if not in the government service then in private practice.

The appointment of Mr. Brown as one of Atty.-General Gregory's assistants makes two positions that have gone to Massachusetts men in the department of justice, the other being that 6 o'clock democrat from Dedham, Charles Warren, whose services to the party in the last 20 years is being looked up by Chairman O'Leary of the state committee and Judge Thomas P. Riley, but so far it is reported, they have found no evidence bearing upon the matter except a basketfull of salary vouchers on file in Auditor Frank H. Pope's department at the Massachusetts state house.

Mr. Warren's father, Winslow Warren, used to make free-trade speeches and got the Boston collectorship for his exceeding smoothness of diction. Charles has hardly done that much, say the working democrats of the state.

CHANGE ELECTION DAY.

At the request of several thousand commercial travelers Rep. Roberts has introduced a bill to change in all states the date for the election of presidential electors and members of congress of both branches. Instead of the "first Tuesday after the first Monday in November," the Roberts bill would fix the date on the first Monday in that month.

Under the present arrangement the traveling men claim that a majority of their number are "disfranchised" through not being able to remain home over Monday and Tuesday before going out on their trips. If the date be changed they might remain at their homes on Monday long enough to vote and then go out with little loss of time.

Even though his bill be passed promptly, Mr. Roberts does not expect it to become effective till the presidential election of 1920, by which time states would be able to change their constitutional provisions.

The number of traveling men in the country is estimated by Mr. Roberts in six figures.

GILLETT SUPPORTS WILSON.

Cong. Gillett of Springfield, who has been one of the severest critics of the administration about-faced the other day and supported the administration, much to the surprise of his colleagues of both parties. When the bill appropriating an additional $1,000,000 for the diplomatic service came up Mr. Gillett said that, while it gave large discretion to the president and secretary of state, he believed that discretion would be "honestly and prudently

exercised," and announced that the minority would support it unanimously.

"In matters affecting this terrible conflict now waging," said the Massachusetts congressman, "I intend to manifest toward this administration just as friendly and helpful a disposition as if it was an administration of my own party."

Hearing from home and reading the Springfield republican had nothing to do with the change of attitude manifested by the congressman toward the administration. It was pure, unadultrated patriotism say his friends, and Cong. Gillett, who seldom goes back on a friend, vociferously asserts that they are right.

UNITED FRUIT UNDER U. S. FLAG.

Pres. Preston of the United Fruit company has notified the government officials here that his company intends to put its ships under the American flag, now that congress, by the new shipping bill, has opened the way.

Mr. Preston says in making his announcement:

"The United Fruit company purposes to register under the American flag 25 comparatively new steel steamships aggregating 117,000 tons which are now engaged in trade between the United States and points in the West Indies and Central and South America. We also have under construction seven additional ships aggregating approximately 45,000 tons, making a tonnage of 162,000 in all which it is our intention to register."

GEORGE CAIN HAS NEW JOB.

George Cain of Lynn, who in years past has been prominent in Washington as a representative of the navy yard employees, finds that the democrats do not appreciate his patriotic and disinterested services and has organized a little republican labor movement of his own. Mr. Cain must have made some good connections with the powers that be in the republican camp, as he is soon to start on a tour of the country extending the organization, which is said to be a very close corporation and only a few are to be permitted on the inside.

Sec. F. H. Sidney of Wakefield states the purpose of the association to be to aid as far as possible in the election of a republican president and congress in 1916. Leaders of the movement declare there is economic need for a change in administration, and that there are 200,000 railroad employes now out of work.

Mr. Cain is a former president of the League of Civil Service Engineers, and is now labor editor of the Wage Earner. B. E. Chapin of Newark, N. J., vice-president of the organization, is editor and publisher of the Railroad Employe. W. F. Allan of Jamaica Plain, the treasurer, is an employe of the New Haven road and executive chairman of the New England Association of Railroad Veterans.

Not a very heavy political battery to those who know them at home, it will be said, but what of it? Others have made a success of such organizations. Why not Massachusetts men, say some of the insiders.

MAINE'S POTATO CROP.

Cong. Moore of Pennsylvania has just returned from a stumping tour of Maine, where he did good work for a lost cause, for such it is in the opinion of many republicans. With 4000 difference between the democrats and the republicans two years ago, when the bull moose and elephant were going it tandem for the same ticket, they say there is little use thinking that this year with an aggressive republican candidate for governor in the field that the republicans can win.

Cong. Moore, in the house the other day, suggested that, inasmuch as the democrats were evincing great interest in the protection of the cotton crop, some of them going so far as to advocate advancing money and buying ships to send it abroad, it was about time something was done for the Maine potato farmer. The Underwood tariff took off the 25 cents a bushel duty the Payne-Aldrich law had put on them and now the Maine farmer has the Canadian crop to contend against in a market which should, according to republican philosophy, be his to exploit as he chooses.

His appeal fell upon deaf ears. The cotton boys from the south cannot absorb the republican band of political economy, hence the Maine potato farmers, most of whom it is said, are prosperous commission merchants in Boston and New York, will have to struggle along for awhile longer until their friends come back into power at Washington.

EVENTS OF POLITICAL INTEREST AS PRIMARY DAY DRAWS NEAR

Nothing Dull about the Primary Campaign, Despite Appearances to the Contrary—Show Teeth in Corrupt Practices Act—Tip for State Conventions—Walker Coming Home Next Week.

The course of political events is running about as smoothly just at this time as it may be expected to until after the first Tuesday following the first Monday in November. It is a trifle smoother, in fact, than is likely to be the case again until the battling is over and the state government for 1915 has been selected.

Everything makes for smoothness. Most of the spellbinders who can both spell and bind are playing the Maine circuit temporarily, while the republican candidate for governor is conducting an exceedingly dignified campaign and the seekers after other places on the ticket are silently corralling the votes for delivery on primary day. Those facts, taken in conjunction with the further one that the democrats have no contests, make also for a velveteen condition that the uninitiated, in many cases, have mistaken for dullness.

That is an error. There is nothing dull about the fray, even though most of the press agents have been engaged to manufacture war news and those who are left find their efforts dumped in the waste basket to make room for the stuff evolved from the intellects of their erstwhile chums who either have developed a talent for military tactics or "conned" some editor in thinking that they have.

The sad accident to Gov. Walsh has also done a little toward relieving the tension, since he is confined to the hospital and will be unable to take part in a very essential portion of the campaign, the county fair appearance of his excellency. Former Cong. McCall, the republican entrant for governor stakes, is doing an excellent job at that part of it, and his dignified appearance is making up for the real governor's enforced absence. Mr. McCall is also, it might be stated, presenting the republican policies in a most scholarly manner for the enlightenment of the agricultural experts who inhabit those fairs, and altogether he is making a great deal of a good brand of hay while his political sun is shining. Mr. McCall, though, is the only republican who has the leisure to pursue his orderly way, even at the county fairs. Most of the other candidates get around to a few of them, but as a general thing they are too busy shaking hands while there or whispering instructions to their lieutenants to create an undue impression. Their appearance is such as to create an idea in many minds that they are in a hurry, while their remarks are either tinged with the bright carmine of optimism or a terrible ego. The way the first person pronoun, singular, is being hurled about the fair grounds has stampeded the livestock in several instances.

TEETH READY TO BITE.

All of that only adds to the joyousness of nations, but the first really important event of the campaign has been the manner in which Dist.-Atty. Atwill of Lynn, republican candidate for attorney-general, has bared the teeth of the Sherburne corrupt practices act.

He has nipped a flourishing industry, too, which is where he has gone counter to the republican declaration of principles. He did it in a letter to Dist.-Atty. Corcoran of Middlesex, in whose district an active political club, located in Framingham, had paved the way to collect from various candidates for public office. There may be such a club and there may not, or it may be a private enterprise, but "Ben" Felt, quoting Chairman Thurston of the state committee, declared that the headquarters force had had no knowledge of the outing for which the collections were ostensibly to be made.

All of which is of importance chiefly in that it shows the grave danger lying in the revamped corrupt practices law for those citizens located in various parts of the state who do not know it is now carnivorous and who have in the past worked various collection schemes designed to separate candidates from the coin. Few of them understand that the law has been changed at all and most of them fail utterly to comprehend that it has been fitted with teeth that are in excellent working order.

The fact remains, however, that it has, for which reeason those clubs and near clubs, improvement associations and first-aid societies that have usually sprouted and demanded sustenance around election time better this year follow the example of the predatory interests and engage counsel before engaging in business.

TIP FOR CONVENTIONS.

The coming event next in importance to the primaries—which are scheduled for a week from Tuesday—will be the state conventions of all three parties. A tip to all of them is to follow the lead of the democrats a year ago, when the delegates from that party included in their party platform a demand for home rule for the cities and towns of the state.

The progressives, at the last session of the legislature, hollered about as loudly as the republicans over the great mass of legislation the members were obliged to digest and then vote upon. The democrats didn't cry out so long or so vociferously, because they had pointed the way, but when Speaker Cushing, in the concluding days of the session, lent his aid to the appointment of a recess committee on rules to deal with the subject he was giving that democratic platform plank the official endorsement of the presiding officer of the house, whether he knew it or not.

The fact of the matter is that a large percentage of all the bills filed with the legislature each year deal with local matters that could and should be attended to by the cities and towns affected. Some of those problems are such that a state law on the matter is both proper and necessary, but by far the larger part of them represent simply the attempt of a faction in some town or city to "put something over" on a stronger faction by filing a bill. Then the legislature looks wise, calls in the residents of the locality concerned, gets together at the state house as many of them as are interested $10 or $12 worth of railroad riding, and settles the matter for the faction that can get the most votes from among those who know nothing about the matter and in the very nature of the case cannot learn anything about it—unless they feel deeply enough on the subject to travel $10 or $12 worth themselves to learn the sentiment of the home people regarding it.

All of this could be changed very easily if the legislature would but adopt a rule providing that every local matter upon which a bill is based shall be referred to the next legislature and that it can then get a place on the calendar only on petition of a majority of the people in the place concerned.

Such a procedure would reduce the length of the legislative session by several months, would keep the number of bills presented for consideration within respectable bounds and would insure a greater degree of intelligent study on those measures which are of statewide importance—besides which it would reduce the practice of "log-rolling" to a minimum.

The democrats would do well to reiterate their declaration of last year on the subject, while the republicans and progressives could do no better than follow the lead of the hereditary enemy and make the demand unanimous.

WHEN WALKER COMES SAILING HOME.

The Hon. Joseph Walker, progressive candidate for governor, will be on the briny deep next Tuesday, with a possibility that he will be in Brookline in season to vote for his own nomination on the Tuesday following. His return to American soil will be appreciated by the progressives, who have done the best they could under the circumstances, but who will be thankful to have the candidate on hand where he can be reached and where he can take a prominent part in settling some of the problems of his campaign.

There is little doubt that when he gets back home he will jump into harness, for Mr. Walker not only has a great ambition to be governor of Massachustts, but he has another ambition not to be the candidate under whom the progressive party flivvers and dies. He was unfortunate enough to be the republican candidate for governor when that organization took too much Chicago water and was all but asphyxiated. Whereupon the republicans blamed Joseph, than whom there was no better man among them. He has no desire to repeat, hence those who are prematurely heralding the demise of the progressives are doing so without taking into account that Mr. Walker has a very live and very potent reason for applying the pulmometer. He will make a very live campaign and it can be stated now, before he sails, that the talk about the progressive obsequies will be postponed until after

early November, when, no doubt, the progressives will begin to die all over again—due to excessive press agenting on the part of republican editors.

MR. ANDREW DISAGREES.

Those who in the early summer were estimating A. Piatt Andrew's campaigning ability down around the "show me" mark have long since changed their minds, but the Gloucester aspirant for Cong. Gardner's seat in congress carried the war right into the latter's camp this week and took issue with him on the immigration question.

Mr. Gardner long ago made restriction of immigration one of his strong policies and has spoken on it in congress and elsewhere many times. Mr. Andrew did an excellent job, while he was at it, too. He presented no "glittering generalities," as they say down in Ward 6, but compiled a bunch of statistics on the subject that does credit to his ability as a collector of figures.

He begins by admitting that Massachusetts is a densely populated state and has about lost its ability to assimilate the old-world surplus on an economic basis. He points out, though, that if the entire population of the United States were dumped into Texas overnight that state would not then be so densely populated by a good many inhabitants per square mile as Massachusetts or France or Germany or some others of the European industrial nations. He instituted a number of other comparisons along the same lines, all of them tending to show that while the distribution of immigrants might be badly managed at present, the demand for immigrants had not ceased in the country and would not for a good many years.

He therefore took occasion to point out that Mr. Gardner is wrong in his restriction arguments, but that he himself, while favoring immigration, would do all that he could to solve the problem of distribution, to the end that national development might be promoted.

MIRTH IN POOR TASTE.

Some of the upstate papers are devoting a lot of space this week to childish prattle, which they miscall "editorials," regarding Mayor Curley's action at the baseball game on Monday, when he demanded the ejection from the game of a New York player who by his actions had become obnoxious to many of the spectators. Some of the papers have sought to be facetious, some of them philosophical and some others admonitory. All of them have succeeded in being drearily inane.

What took place between Mayor Curley and the umpire nobody but they know; that the mayor insisted upon the offending player's ejection from the game is plainly doubtful from the fact that he remained to play. The laws give mayors of cities considerable power in the matter of riots and had Mayor Curley really desired the player's ejection from the game or the grounds on the basis that the objectionable one was inciting to riot there is little question that he would have gone.

So much for what really transpired. Those who were present at the game were in no doubt at all as to the danger of riot that threatened for a few minutes. What would have happened had one really occurred can be imagined by anyone who has seen 35,000 or 40,000 persons crowded into a small space enclosed on all sides by a concrete fence 15 or 20 feet high. That the temperament of the ordinary baseball crowd is a safeguard against riot is, of course, true; but the danger last Monday was great—and Mayor Curley did exactly right in hastening to the point occupied by the official who had the power to end the trouble before what threatened could actually happen. It was not an occasion for considering what the upstate editors, or even those of Boston, might think about it all afterwards. It was a case of taking things in hand immediately and Mayor Curley's courage as well as his nerve was with him when he asserted himself. He demonstrated he is the proper kind of a mayor to have in an emergency.

MURRAY P. M. ON OCT. 1.

Cong. William F. Murray will take up the duties of his new job as boss of the letter carriers and some others on Oct. 1. Notice of his advent is given so that those who may want to remember the occasion with flowers and other tokens of distinguished esteem may have an opportunity to save up for them.

There was some talk about drafting the Letter Carriers' band to welcome the new postmaster on that occasion, but some of the boys on the inside suggested that people might be confused as to the reasons for the band's appearance at such a time. They declared the general public would be left in doubt as to whether it was the advent of Murray or the departure of Mansfield that was being celebrated, so the band was cut out.

There will be other celebrants, however, so those employes of Uncle Sam who have been contemplating purchasing flowers to demonstrate that they have been democrats since November, 1912, need not change their plans just because the band has been crossed off the program. Also there will be, according to common expectation, a line of celebrators extending from Washington street to Post Office square and around the corridors of the Federal building. Some of them will get in because they are really and truly democrats; others—and they form the bulk of the expected ones—will not get in because they are after jobs. Mr. Murray's troubles with them will begin soon enough after he gets to work, and he doesn't intend to be besieged the first day on the job.

SLEEP DENIED UNCLE LEVI.

Things in the Middlesex county commissioner fight are at sixes and sevens. but among the serious ones is that Uncle Levi S. Gould, the patriarch of Melrose and the dean of county commissioners, who has guided Middlesex for a generation, is having a hard time. There are two eminent republicans after his job and they are making the welkin ring with songs of Levi. One of them, Fred P. Barnes of Newton, is waging the fight with what vigor he can summon, while the other, Julius Meyers of Cambridge, an old-time campaigner who knows how to shoot, is getting under the Melrose commissioner's skin several times each week and then scarifying the flesh.

All of which is not pleasing to Mr. Gould, who finds that the friends of yore, while they haven't deserted him by any means, are not so potent as they were with the great American citizens of the county. The old days, when one "in right" fixed things up in a convention, were much better, according to those who have found their power either gone or waning, while the present direct primary system is sadly deficient in the means it offers to keep the government intact.

The primary contest, though, will mark only the beginning of Mr. Gould's troubles, should he win, for the democrats are going after him in earnest in that event. The chances are that Sen. Charles H. McCarthy of Marlboro will be the candidate, although he has a fight on his hands for the nomination. It is said that Mr. Gould's friends have seen to it that a "safe" democrat or two was injected into the contest, to the end that Sen. McCarthy's chances of securing the nomination might be lessened or that somebody the "ring" can beat be placed on the ticket in the event that the Marlboro man loses.

It is likely true that a political coup of that kind has been planned, although it is unjust to declare that it has been carried through, for there are a number of excellent democrats aspiring for the place, hence the injustice of circulating the yarn without presenting facts to back it up. The "ring" advocates in Middlesex, however, are asserting it and they are doing an excellent job, although it is a question just now whether they will succeed in weakening Sen. McCarthy's chances or making them stronger.

WORKING FOR THE HOUSE.

One of the bitterest political contests that has been waged in Massachusetts in years will be started immediately after the primaries, it centering around the efforts of all three parties to capture a majority of the house.

Everything is ready at republican headquarters to start right in when the primaries determine the candidates and the legislative committee appointed on prorogation day has its plans all mapped out. In addition Rep. Channing H. Cox of Ward 10, the most prominent candidate for the speakership, has a campaign of his own, while Rep. Henry E. Bothfeld of Newton, also a speakership candidate, is ready to get into the fray on a minute's notice.

Those republicans who sat in last year's leg-



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islature are, as a general thing, lined up on the speakership proposition. Some of them are not, but these latter are few. They are conducting a policy of watchful waiting which may or may not get them something—possibly and quite probably it may not.

The campaign of the two candidates for speaker, while primarily in the interest of votes to be delivered on convening day, is much more comprehensive than that. It will be devoted most energetically to the election of a republican majority, without which all the other work will be so much wasted time. To this extent both Mr. Cox and Mr. Bothfeld will work with the legislative committee and also with the state committee and the district committees in various sections. Their work will be supplemental to that of the main guard, however, and from the comprehensive plans that have been made already it is plain that the party leaders are laboring under no delusions regarding the possibility that the party may lose the house.

On the democratic end the work is being done by the central organization and the legislative committee, but the plans are none the less comprehensive. The party intends to make a real fight this year to capture the lower branch, as well as the upper.

REDISTRICTING THE REASON.

There are reasons for the desire of both parties to remain in power this year, quite aside from the speakership. Chief among them is the fact that 1915 marks the end of the 10-year period allotted as the life of a legislative district. There will be a redistricting committee appointed by the next legislature and the party which controls the legislature on that occasion will have the advantage. The republicans can maintain the same lines—or approximately the same lines—and thus insure their control of the legislature if they have a majority, while the democrats or progressives, if the latter party should be in the majority, will be able to cut the state up more equitably should they secure a membership large enough to wrest the privilege away from the party that has been predominant in Massachusetts for the last generation.

It may not be generally known and never would be guessed from the party representation in the house and senate how exceedingly close the parties are in numbers, but it is a fact that several times in recent years a change of a very few votes would have resulted in a very different political complexion in the house and senate, particularly in the latter body. In one year, for example, only a short time back in history, a change of 700 votes in the state would have given the democrats a majority in the upper branch; while, as things were, they had but 14 members.

For this reason no one need be surprised later on if the contest for seats in the legislature becomes as strenuous as that for congress or for the offices on the state ticket.

CUSHING MAKING GOOD FIGHT.

The lieutenant-governorship contest on the republican end is assuming an interesting stage, as was revealed by several events of the week, chief among them being the active tour of Grafton D. Cushing to various parts of the state.

Mr. Cushing's campaign for the lieutenant-governorship nomination has been one of the most interesting events of the campaign, and, although Col. August H. Goetting started with the prestige of having been the party candidate for the place a year ago, Mr. Cushing, it must be admitted, has come strongly during the last week.

Everything, indeed, points to the contest being one of the most interesting of the campaign for the speaker, in addition to the strength he possessed in the beginning on his own account, has been admirably seconded in his efforts to secure the nomination by the house and senate members in various districts. His friends claim for him that he has been coming exceptionally strong during the last week, and, while they do not assert that Col. Goetting has lost any strength, they emphatically declare that Mr. Cushing has been gaining all the time.

It is one of the most interesting contests being waged for a place on the republican ticket, both the candidates being exceptionally representative of republican principles and both of them being men of whom their fellow-republicans may well be proud. The contest is being waged with energy, too, and it may well be a matter of pride to republicans everywhere that they have in their ranks men who can take part in a red-hot struggle of the kind and still maintain their poise as Mr. Cushing and Col. Goetting have done from the beginning.

WAR LOANS FACTOR IN MODERN REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT

Financial Currency Due Wholly to War, While Monarchies and Gold's Pre-eminence May Be Threatened in Present Great Clash of the Many Old-World Nations.

Some of the daily newspapers have commented on the desires of the house of J. P. Morgan & Co., to undertake the floating of a European war loan, apparently without considering, that all great governmental agencies have arisen out of that very dire necessity—War.

Edward I. of England wanted moneys for armies, castles and other implements of war, so it became necessary to call the people together by shorter and swifter ways—and the house of commons arose. Later he needed more and more moneys to carry on his wars, and to obtain subsidies, he must pay in privileges, so that in 1297, when his exactions for the support of his military operations and activities became burdensome to his people and created discontent throughout England, he was compelled to agree to an amendment to the great charter that henceforth no tax should be levied "without the consent of the knights, citizens and burgesses assembled in parliament." From this the modern constitution of parliament may be said to take its origin, the basis of the English constitution. It was the origin of free popular representative government. It can be recognized today in the state and federal constitutions, providing that all money bills must originate in the popular branch of the legislative body. Hence Otis could well declare taxation without representation is tyranny. And yet all this was the result of war.

WAR CAUSE OF GOLD CURRENCY.

So also was war the cause of our modern currency, "gold," which is rather a barbaric form of a medium of exchange. Why, the Bank of England owed its birth to this same dire necessity—War. Let us see—The Bank of England, as it is called, had its origin in the 1694, 220 years ago. The then King William III. began a war against France, and, like Edward I, wanted money to carry it on. So an act was passed, inviting people to make voluntary advances to the government to the extent of £1,500,000; and for the securing of the payment of the interest, and for also securing the re-payment of the principal, taxes were laid upon beer, ale and other liquors. The subscribers to the loan were to be incorporated, and they were so incorporated, as a trading company, called "The Governor and Company of the Bank of England." The taxes were practically mortgaged to it. King William had to carry on his wars with France, so instead of doing what lost the Stuarts the throne, he got parliament to pass the act laying the tax on beer, ale and other liquors, and receipts from this source were to go to pay those who advanced the moneys.

The charter of the bank provided it might trade in gold, silver, bills of exchange and like tokens and could issue promissory notes, payable on demand, to the bearer in the coin of the country. As the bank was always ready to pay in gold or silver, the notes began to be looked upon as good as gold. Of course if all the notes had been presented at once, the bank could not have paid them all at once. But such was the confidence in the bank, that the notes were as good as gold. It was confidence, or rather absence of suspicion. The credit of bank notes is sometimes called Suspicion Asleep. But when Pitts wars came in 1793 it was impossible that suspicion could sleep any longer and in 1797 it became awake, the stoppage of the bank, i. e. suspension of species payments was the result. And it was a long number of years before resumption took place. The way they legalize this suspension in England is by simply suspending the operation of the bank act.

BORROWED FROM INDIVIDUALS.

As time went on the British government, when it went to war, borrowed also from individuals, which debt was never paid off, but remains at interest. Now all this indebtedness is called the national debt. As this debt increased, the bank notes went on increasing, as indeed it is evident they must, seeing the interest of the debt was to be paid in gold. And the bank notes were as good as gold. The close connection therefore between the British government, the Bank of England, including its fiscal agents in this country, and large money lenders throughout the world becomes apparent. This hundred handed Briavens is known the world over as the British Gold Secret Syndicate. It practically controls the money markets of the world, owns all the trusts, be they good or bad, fixes the prices of practically all commodities and in reality shapes the destinies of this country. It is founded on gold, gold, gold. And it grew out of the necessities of War. At a later date we propose to show that this country is less independent of England than it was during the administration of Washington.

An incident showing one of the beauties of the "gold fallacy" was shown in the early days of our civil war, when the government of the United States was obliged to get great loans and of course had to knuckle to the gold syndicate. When the early issued bonds were sold over the counters, prudent bankers told their customers that though the bonds were "gold" bonds, they could not guarantee that the principal would be paid in gold, but that the interest would be paid in gold. And wise they were in saying this, for they were but apt agents of the British Gold Secret Syndicate and knew well that the principal of the British consols will never be paid, and never was it meant they be paid, and suspected that very likely our bonds if paid would be paid in the currency prevailing when maturity was reached. For all the British investor cares about, is the interest, so long as it is paid in gold. That is enough for him. As regards the principal, "let those care who come behind." When, however, at the close of the civil war, the country recuperated so rapidly that it began to pay its debt, then the American fiscal agents of the British Gold Secret Syndicate insisted that the principal must be paid in gold. Well, of course, the Old Lady in Threadneedle street and her grandchildren in Wall street and State street won the way, and we paid the principal in gold. Something England never did. Parenthetically it might be remarked that generous and consistent America paid the soldiers in paper—greenbacks. Yet in those days only those who sided with Wall street and State street were considered patriotic. Here was really the starting point of the gigantic fortunes of Wall street, which in the minds of many menace the welfare of our country's future.

A RUINOUS DISCOUNT.

But another of the beautiful "gold fallacies" that the present war has swept away is the fact always insisted on, that if you had gold in your pocket you were always sure of value. Yet returning tourists will tell you that when war was declared between Germany and France and Germany and England, their French and English gold was of no use to them, while in Germany, except at a ruinous discount, while in London, English bank notes always on a parity with gold, were practically valueless. Besides there was need of currency and as it was hard to supply it, the banks are closed, the exchanges put up the shutters. Even hard money theorists are beginning to hedge a trifle. When there is a great financial cataclysm, there will be a panic, whether the country be on a paper basis, a gold basis, a silver basis, or a shell and bead basis, as it was in the days when the Indians ruled the land. As we earlier remarked in regard to the English bank notes the stability of a currency rests on **"Suspicion Asleep."**

Our returning tourists, after their experience abroad this year, will have their confidence somewhat shaken in the convenience theory of sound letters of credit and travellers' company checks, and the various devices of the gold theorists; and may ask themselves whether a new medium of exchange may not be desirable. They may ask themselves whether the fiat promises of Lombard street and its secret agents, Wall street and State street, and its various interlocking directorates, controlling trusts, and the several agencies of production are after all the best forms of financial currency. And our new great "reserve bank" scheme, who is to furnish the money for that institution? Is it not the banks, financial institutions, and trusts of this country, with the interlocking directorates, all of them under the control of, and acting as agents for, the

great British Gold Secret Syndicate? And that grew out of the necessities of war, originally.

BORROWED GOLD OF CITIZENS.

Of Alexander Hamilton, our great financier, in the time when Washington ruled the nation, and Hancock led the state, it was said, "he touched the dead corpse of public credit and it sprang to life." But how did he do it? Simply by freeing the country from the grasp of the British Gold Syndicate. Instead of paying Europe by giving her more bonds, he borrowed gold of our own citizens, issued our obligations therefore, paid off Europe, and America did not owe the world a cent. We were truly independent. More so than we are today.

After the foregoing it may be well to suggest two things, of importance to practical, as well as unpractical politicians, that the outcome of the present European war may mean the abolition of monarchy, and the sweeping away of the "gold fallacy." They both may have been good in their day and generation, served some decent purpose in their time; but now they have outlived their usefulness and should be consigned to the scrap-heap. A new and better day is purpling the horizon of the political world. The present war may usher in that new day.

STATE GOVERNMENT

SEC. CONNELLY MAKING GOOD.

Thomas H. Connelly has now held down the job of private secretary to Gov. Walsh for several weeks and, judging from the manner in which his praises are being sung by all who have had occasion to come in contact with him in an official way, he will make a fitting successor to Judge John F. Meaney.

At all times affable, courteous and accommodating, Mr. Connelly has made many valuable friends and not a single enemy, which is quite a remarkable record, considering the many delicate tasks that are attached to the position.

Mr. Connelly has also showed that he possesses a capacity for attention to details that is possessed by few men. Everything has run smoothly under his direction, which goes to prove that the governor made no mistake in promoting this popular young democrat to the responsible position which he now holds. In addition to being the youngest man ever to hold the office of private secretary to a governor, he bids fair to be the most popular.

MANY PROGRESSIVE CANDIDATES.

The progressive party has already placed candidates in 23 senatorial districts and in 102 of the 171 representative districts, a much greater number than last year. This fact is one that the older parties will do well to keep in mind during the campaign.

In more than a dozen districts that are considered fairly strong republican bailiwicks, progressives have been endorsed by the democrats. In turn, the democratic candidates have been given the progressive endorsement in a number of districts that are at present represented by republicans. It is understood that the progressive committee in many of the districts where no moose candidates have been entered will see to it that the name of progressives are written in at the primaries.

Ten of the 17 progressives in this year's house are candidates for re-election. One is running for the senate and the other six are not candidates for any office. Rep. Dahlborg of Brockton is the senate candidate. The six members of this year's house who are not candidates for re-election are Robert A. Costine of North Adams, George E. Briggs of Lexington, Alfred Davenport of Malden, Alfred N. Fessenden of Townsend, Charles H. Webster of Northfield and Irving F. Batchelder of North Reading.

SEC. DONAHUE MAKES A HIT.

Sec. of State Frank J. Donahue has just returned from Detroit, where he attended the annual convention of the Sons of Veterans, of which he is the Massachusetts department commander. He made a decided hit at the convention and made many new friends.

During his stay in Detroit, Mr. Donahue was showered with invitations to address various organizations. He was obliged, however, to decline most of them.

REPUBLICANS BUSY.

Reports from various parts of the state, from the western section in particular, indicate that the republicans are doing the kind of work that brings results in elections. More attention is being paid to the matter of registering new voters.

From Springfield the news comes that more new names are being added to the voting list each day than in any previous year. On the first night of registration this year 65 voters were registered as compared to 14 for the corresponding night last year. On the second night 48 were registered, as against three last year, and on the third night 88 were made voters, as compared to 18 on the corresponding night the year before.

These figures are a record for early registration and indicate more than anything else that the republicans are waking up. It is not claimed that all of the new men are republicans, but the leaders of that party are bringing many of them in.

Reports from Worcester, Pittsfield, Somerville and other cities are equally optimistic from the republican standpoint.

But the republicans will have to keep moving all the time to accomplish more in this direction than the democrats, for the latter have for the past few years made a specialty of registration work during the early stages of every campaign. They fully realize its value and the democratic captains, lieutenants and privates all over the state are each year urged by the state committee to take up this work. There is no question but that the growing strength of the democracy in the state is due in a large measure to the attention that has been given to registration.

CONGRESS FIGHTS GETTING HOT.

With the primaries only ten days off, the congressional candidates all over the state are as busy as bees. In the Boston districts, the candidates have begun their open-air, street-corner rallies, and red fire can be seen on almost any street in the city any night, excepting on Sundays.

The contest in the 10th district for the democratic nomination appears to be the closest and most interesting in the entire state, former Cong. John A. Keliher, Rep. Peter F. Tague and Sen. James H. Brennan fighting every point and overlooking no chances.

In the 11th dist., now represented by Cong. Andrew J. Peters, who has been appointed assistant secretary of the treasury, Candidates Thomas J. Fay, Sen. Francis J. Horgan and Councilman James A. Watson are each making the welkin ring with their own views on the matter of their own qualifications to fill Mr. Peters's shoes. Messrs. Watson and Horgan desire to make it a joint debate, and nightly supplicate the voters to demand that all three candidates be turned loose in a ring together, there to castigate one another with sarcasm and outside views as to the inability of the others to put anything across as a congressman. Former Rep. Fay is not in on the joint debate proposition and declares that the issues can be better discussed by the candidates if they will pay attention to the things that count instead of each other. Fay's position appears to be the strongest among the thinking voters, but the steady, night-after-night attendant rallies, who demands action for his money, is inclined to the joint-meeting. He wants the fun, but Fay is standing pat just now and the joint debate will probably not be held.

The most interesting of the republican contests is in the 8th dist., which is at present represented by Cong. Frederick S. Deitrick, a democrat, who is a candidate for re-election. Former Sen. Frederick W. Dallinger of Cambridge and former Mayor Charles S. Baxter of Medford are the rival candidates for the g. o. p. nomination and they are going to it hammer and tongs. Dallinger was the republican candidate against Deitrick two years ago. The 6th dist., is the battleground for another extremely interesting scrap with Cong. Gardner and A. Pratt Andrew as the contestants.

REP. COURTNEY A LIVE ONE.

One of the cleverest young politicians in the state and one of the most active just now, is Rep. John J. Courtney of Springfield, who has ably served the 3rd Hampden dist. in the house during the last two sessions.

Rep. Courtney knows how to play the game of politics to win. He believes in fighting his own battles and in working all the time on his political fences. He does not rely on anyone else to do the work for him.

The latest news of Rep. Courtney's activity is to the effect that he is bringing out more new voters in Springfield than any other one man. Even the republican newspapers of Springfield say that the republicans have reason to envy his record for registration work this year and the two years previous..

Rep. Courtney is a candidate for re-election from Ward 1, Springfield. He is a democrat and the only real useful democrat that has been elected from that city to the legislature the last two years. His re-election is practically assured, partly because of his excellent record as a legislator and partly because of his great work in connection with registering new voters.

POET EDSON IN HOUSE FIGHT.

George W. W. Edson of Stow, toy manufacturer, artist, photographer, mechanical draughtsman, horticulturist, farmer and poet, who served with distinction in the house of 1912, wants to come back. He is fighting for the democratic house nomination in the 10th Middlesex dist., the present incumbent from which is Rep. Alfred E. McCleary of Maynard, a progressive, who seeks a re-election. Mr. Edson has three opponents for the nomination.

As a member of the house in 1912, Mr. Edson made many friends and if sent back would undoubtedly be able to accomplish much for his district. His defeat for a re-election in the fall of 1912 was due entirely to political conditions, the progressives being particularly strong in that section of Middlesex county. He made an excellent record at the state house as a genial, whole-souled legislator, intent on serving the state to the best of his ability and on helping others to do the same.

MOOSE AFTER 2nd NORFOLK SEAT.

The progressives say they are confident not only of re-electing Sens. Charles E. Burbank of the 1st Plymouth and Charles M. Cox of the 4th Middlesex this fall, but that they also expect to carry the 2nd Norfolk dist., in which C. Edson Abbott of Franklin, the progressive candidate, has the democratic endorsement.

This district is the one which Sen. Lombard Williams of Dedham has ably represented during the last two legislative sessions. The latter's appointment to the Boston port board by Gov. Walsh made it necessary for the republicans to find a new man and now Rep. Orion T. Mason of Medway is fighting it out with Fred P. Chapman, a mill owner of Franklin, and Louis Lacroix of Millis, with the organization lined up solidly for Chapman. The republican nomination, under these conditions, is believed to be worth only about the trouble of getting it, hence Mr. Abbott's chances are looked upon as very bright. The progressive state committee is endeavoring to have Charles S. Bird take the stump for Mr. Abbott during the last wek of the campaign, and, since Walpole is in the district, it is quite likely that the great bull moose leader will do so.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

James Mott Hallowell of Newton, who is making a real live-wire campaign for the republican nomination for attorney general, believes that present conditions surrounding the direct nomination system, make the nomination of state officers by popular vote a farce. He bases this belief upon his observations and experiences during several weeks of campaigning in various parts of the commonwealth, one of which was his failure to hear any candidate for a place on the republican state ticket, except on one occasion, discuss any state question or announce the state policies which he favors and upon which he rests his candidacy.

He declares that when the primaries are held, probably not one voter in 100 will have seen the candidates or will know their views on state questions.

Having found this fault in the present system, Mr. Hallowell has hit upon a plan for its elimination, which he has suggested to the republican state committee for insertion in the party platform this year. His plan is a sensible one. It provides that the state shall, prior to the primaries, provide halls at various central points, where state candidates could meet the people and announce their platforms. Such a plan, besides enabling the voter to see and hear the various candidates for the different offices, would also go a long way toward putting the poor man with little money to spend in a campaign, on a more equal footing with his more prosperous adversary.

Several plans somewhat similar to Mr. Hallowell's have been proposed to the legislature during the past three years but they have all been rejected on the ground of expense. If, however, the republican party, took hold of the matter and made it a party issue, it would undoubtedly help to further the legislation.

This year, in particular, the newspapers have given little notice to the candidates for important state offices, principally because space has been limited on account of the European war and the battles for the baseball pennants in the big leagues. Candidates for

state offices get little chance at local rallies because such rallies are usually managed and paid for by a local committee. Each local committee is naturally interested primarily in its own local and congressional candidates so that by the time the speakers on these subjects have finished, the time for an ordinary meeting is concluded.

SEN. WEEKS ON STUMP.

United States Sen. John W. Weeks is setting a good example for some of his republican colleagues in taking the stump in the interest of republican candidates for congress. There are a good number of republican senators at Washington who are not too old or too weak to do a little campaigning and they could be of great service to the party if they discarded their statesmanlike dignity for a short time around election and played the part of plain politicians. A United States senator is always an attraction and a word from him for a candidate would help out.

Sen. Weeks spoke at several rallies in Maine this week for republican candidates for congress, and, according to reports, the Bay State man made a decided hit wherever and whenever he spoke. He put in several sound wallops at the national democratic administration and told of a few things that the republican minority in congress has managed to accomplish.

The republican party needs more leaders like the junior Massachusetts senator who are willing to go out and work for the party good after they get theirs.

AN IDEAL CANDIDACY.

The 6th Berkshire dist. has an ideal candidate for the house in the person of William C. Renne, a republican, of Pittsfield. Mr. Renne is a man of matured judgment, being 59 years old, alert, dependable and broad-minded, and a business man with a reputation for enterprise and honesty. In addition to all of these assets, he has the advantages of a good education, all of which should make him an ideal legislator.

Mr. Renne built up an extensive shoe manufacturing business, amounting in volume to approximately three-quarters of a million dollars a year, in Calais, Me., previous to his settling in Pittsfield, where he is a holder of large real estate interests and is one of the city's biggest taxpayers. During his career, he has also been engaged in the mining business in Nevada and in the vegetable canning business in Colorado.

Mr. Renne was one of the first large employers of labor to make an arrangement with his employes whereby all differences between the management and the help were to be adjusted by arbitration. He adopted this arrangement as head of the St. Croix Shoe company, which he conducted for 18 years. During all that time there were no strikes or lockouts.

REP. CROSS UNOPPOSED.

Rep. Fred W. Cross of Royalston has the unique distinction of being the only progressive in the state who is unopposed for an election to the legislature. Neither the republicans nor democrats have offered any candidates to oppose him for a re-election.

The district represented by Mr. Cross is the 1st Worcester, which takes in the towns of Athol, Dana, Petersham, Philipston and Royalston. Previous to last year it had always been a republican stronghold and for that reason it is somewhat surprising that the republicans should not even go to the trouble of nominating a candidate this year.

Rep. Cross made a good record as a first-year member of the house. He was independent and while he supported many progressive measures, he opposed some of the very radical reforms advocated by the progressive party in its platform of last year.

SECOND TERM FOR WILSON.

Vice-Pres. Marshall's statement that Pres. Wilson "will have the entire and unqualified support of the party" in 1916, which may be taken as an official announcement that the president plans to run for a re-election, did not cause even a ripple of surprise among local democratic politicians. There was hardly a single democratic leader in the state who did not believe that Pres. Wilson would be again the party candidate in 1916.

Chairman Michael A. O'Leary of the state committee is authority for the statement that every loyal democrat in Massachusetts is with the president for a second term and that this is so is agreed to by practically every other democrat of any prominence in the commonwealth with the exception of a few disgruntled ones who have failed to win an appointment to some position or another.

The republicans will undoubtedly make an issue in the next presidential campaign of the fact that the Baltimore convention favored in its platform a single term for president and that the platform was accepted by Wilson when he became the candidate. But while that is true, it is equally true that until that idea has been incorporated into the law of the land, no occupant of that position is under any obligation to assent to it and regulate his action accordingly.

Pres. Wilson is stronger today not only with his party but with the country at large than when he was elected two years ago. Not only has he proved himself to be a forceful and courageous administrator but a safe and sagacious pilot. Moreover, he has succeeded in getting through congress many of the big measures to which he pledged himself as a candidate, thereby keeping his faith with the people, a fact that has earned for him popular confidenc.

CONGRESS SCRAP IN 14th DIST.

The 14th cong. dist. will be the fighting ground this fall for one of the prettiest little congressional battles in the state with the democrats and republicans playing every card in the deck to win out.

This is the district which was carried by Cong. Edward Gilmore of Brockton two years ago, thanks to the kindness of the progressives in nominating a strong candidate. Cong. Gilmore, however, is not a candidate for re-election, having fixed things up to get the postmastership of Brockton for himself, according to reports, and the republicans are therefore hopeful of redeeming themselves.

Richard Olney, 2nd, of Dedham, who was defeated by Gilmore for the democratic nomination two years ago, is unopposed for the nomination this time and will have the solid support of the democrats of the district as well as all the aid that the democratic state committee can give him. This means that the republicans will have to go some to win out, for Mr. Olney is very popular in the district with republicans and progressives as well as democrats.

There is a progressive in the field again in the person of Edwin O. Reed of Quincy who can be depended on to get quite a few votes that would otherwise go to the republicans.

Three men are after the g. o. p. nomination and because of the lack of interest that is being manifested by the voters, there is no way of telling who is likely to win. The candidates are Robert L. Raymond of Milton, Harry C. Howard of Brockton and Frank F. Crane of Quincy.

WEBSTER SURE TO RETURN.

Rep. George P. Webster of Boxford, the progressive floorleader and candidate for speaker this year, is practically sure of a re-election to the house from the 10th Essex dist., and there are many who think that he is also a good speakership possibility, in the event of the progressives again holding the balance of power in the incoming house.

The democrats have not placed any candidate in the field against Rep. Webster so that the latter is certain to get most of the democratic votes in the election. There are two republicans contesting for the nomination of their party, Fred Leach of North Andover and James G. Page of Haverhill, either one of whom would make a good legislator, but there is little chance of either realizing his ambition to show his qualifications for legislative service as Rep. Webster is one of the most popular men in that part of Essex county and one of the best legislators that has served on Beacon hill in many years, irrespective of party affiliations.

DOINGS ON CAPE COD.

Cape Cod politicians are complaining of their inability to arouse the voters to take an interest in politics but they are going right ahead with their work just the same and it is likely that there will be plenty of interest by the time election day draws near.

The chief political topic of interest on the republican side is the four-cornered contest for the congressional nomination in the 16th dist. Sen. Charles L. Gifford of Barnstable has stirred things up a bit by declaring for Joseph Walsh of New Bedford. The other three candidates are John I. Bryant of Fairhaven, county commissioner; former Sen. Samuel Ross and former Mayor William J. Bullock of New Bedford.

Everyone of the candidates is a politician who knows the game in all its details and there is considerable quiet work being done which will undoubtedly become apparent after the primaries.

There still remains a good deal of progressive sentiment on the Cape and unless the republicans get together and support the victorious candidate with enthusiasm, there will be little chance to defeat Cong. Thomas C. Thacher for a re-election. There is no progressive candidate in the field as yet but there is considerable talk among members of the moose organization of writing in the name of a prominent progressive at the primaries.

Sen. Gifford feels a bit strange this year for it is the first time in his extended political career that he has not had a stiff primary fight on his hands. A year ago John D. W. Bodfish, as progressive candidate for the senate, polled a heavy vote, and this year Gifford's only opposition comes from the democratic party, which has agreed on William T. Makepeace of Barnstable. Should the progressives throw their support to Makepace, there is a possibility of a democratic victory.

There is a three-cornered fight for the republican nomination for representative in the 2nd Barnstable dist. which has some interesting angles. George L. Weeks, John P. Nickerson and A. H. Mattson are the rival candidates and all three are hustling to the best of their ability. There will be no sore spots after the primary, however, according to the candidates, each of whom says, "It's a pretty good fight but we are all friends."

STEVENS MAKING STRONG CAMPAIGN.

Former Rep. John G. Stevens of Marblehead, who served in the house in 1911, 1912 and 1913, is making a strong campaign for election to the senate from the 2nd Essex dist. and, according to reports, has an excellent chance of winning. He is unopposed for the democratic nomination while there is a fairly bitter fight in progress for the republican nomination with three candidates in the field.

Mr. Stevens was the democratic candidate last year against Sen. A. Preston Chase of Danvers and made an excellent run, despite the fact that the republican candidate for governor Cong. A. P. Gardner, came from Essex county and brought out an unusually large republican vote. The fact that Sen. Chase is not running this year is another important factor in favor of Mr. Stevens. The latter made an excellent record in the house and secured many things for his district.

He is a democrat of the progressive type, true to the principles of his party, and has also sufficient independence and non-partisanship in his makeup to appeal to many independent republicans and progressives in the district. He is honest and able and has a faculty for making friends and holding them that should count for a great deal in his favor. The fact that there is a strong progressive in the field, in the person of John F. Browning of Salem, will also help Mr. Stevens considerably.

BERKSHIRE SENATE FIGHT.

The republicans expect this fall to carry the Berkshire senate seat, which has been held the last four years by Sen. John H. Mack of North Adams, one of the best democrats in the state.

Former Rep. Frank Bartlett of Berkshire, a republican of great strength, is unopposed for the g. o. p. nomination and upon him the republicans bank their hopes for victory. Reps. Edward M. Hall of Pittsfield and Timothy C. Collins of North Adams are fighting it out for the democratic nomination and whichever wins will have a hard time securing an election, as they lack the elements of strength that were possessed by Sen. Mack.

GOOD SENATORIAL TIMBER.

An interesting contest is being waged for the republican nomination in the Worcester-Hampden senatorial dist., where Rep. Herbert E. Cummings of North Brookfield and former Rep. William J. Sessions of Hampden are the rival candidates. Both men are highly regarded by the republicans of the district and each has made a good record in the lower branch of the legislature. They are men of ability and either would be a credit to his district and to the state as a member of the senate, so that whichever is nominated the republican party will be well represented in the fight for the election.

Sen. Alexis Boyer of Southbridge, a democrat, and one of the most popular men in that section of the state, is a candidate for re-election, however, and the indications are that he will prove a too strong obstacle for the republicans to overcome.

The Lawrence Telegram says the man who works like lightning may not make such a thundering noise about it.

The annual parade of the Grand Army has now dwindled to approximately 8000 men in line at Detroit this year, and it will never be so large again.

The Norwich Bulletin finds that some lies become too old to go on crutches and then able-bodied citizens who think they are truthful, carry them around.

BITS OF POLITICAL GOSSIP OF INTEREST TO LOCALITES

Boston Politicians Talk of Joys of Hull Gala Day—Col. Benton Makes Escape from War Territory—Sullivan Victory a Blow to Bryan Forces.

Ever since Boston democrats have been making Hull the summer political centre of Boston they have been spreading the reputation of this one time little shore resort until today it is one of the most popular summer colonies on the coast. Just now Boston "pols" who summered at Hull this year are talking about the joys of Hull Gala day, an annual event, when the entire summer colony turns out and everybody on the Bayside is made happy if not prosperous. It is the end of the season when even the tightwad native gives up a little of the spare change he has forcibly taken from the helpless summer resident. Every youngster on the peninsula is made happy by the good time provided for them by the Gala day committee.

There is a band of music which discourses anything but music outside the Bayside movies, fireworks galore and sports of all kinds. The night before Gala day the grand ball takes place when the queens and dukes of society shine as never before. The competition is fierce, and the natives look on and enjoy the passing show.

EVERYTHING GOING UP.

Meeting Louis A. Coolidge, treasurer of the United Shoe Machinery Co., the other day, an acquaintance inquired: "Well, how's business?" "Business is poor," replied Mr. Coolidge. "Prices on everything are going up except shoe machinery. That can be bought lower than ever and by anybody and everybody who has the price or a reputation for honesty and sobriety and business acumen."

And this is the Massachusetts concern that is being prosecuted by the law department of the national government for creating a trust. It is literally true what Mr. Coolidge says about shoe machinery. There are thousands of ambitious, hard working, honest, go-ahead business men in the country who can testify in corroboration of what he says. They have been helped and are being helped by this same company.

Every new shoe plant that is started makes work for more hands. The more machinery and the easier terms they sell it on means more money in the coffers of the giant company. Of course they have protected themselves in their leases. Why shouldn't they? Doesn't every business man with an ounce of gumption protect himself and doesn't every landlord do the same?

COL. BENTON BEATS RETREAT.

Col. Everett C. Benton, candidate for the republican gubernatorial nomination last year and the year before, beat a hasty and masterly retreat from the seat of the European war and arrived at his palatial but hospitable home in Belmont the other day.

"Yes," said the colonel, as he walked up School street the other day and stopped for an informal reception to his many friends who chanced to be passing on this one-way street, "one of the first lessons I learned in my military training was to beat a safe and hasty retreat when the enemy was in sight and heavily outnumbered me. As soon as I heard that war was on—I was in Scotland and planned to cross over to Norway and Sweden—I made a bee line for the nearest steamship office and bought my return passage.

"When I got my tickets I stowed them away in my inside pocket and then quietly awaited the sailing of the steamer. You see we Ancients know that war is what Gen. Sherman said it was and I figured that the best place for a Yankee business man was at home at his desk attending to what little business he has to attend to under this democratic administration."

MAY DRAFT MILLION AND A HALF.

Approximately 1,500,000 unnaturalized foreigners, more than 21 years old, natives of warring European nations, are in the United States, according to latest census bureau reports. Most of these undoubtedly are liable to military duty and many have gone forward to join the armies.

Including women and children, there were 9,865,479 foreign born in the United States who came from nations at war. That is about one-tenth of the entire population of the whole United States.

The nations of the triple entente and Belgium could call on 792,068 of their countrymen in the United States for military duty, while Germany and Austria-Hungary could call 650,962. These unnaturalized foreigners were divided: Great Britain and Ireland, 197,626; Canada, 150,758; Russia and Finland, 418,428; France, 16,605, and Belgium, 8691; Germany, 127,103, and Austria-Hungary, 523,859. In addition to these other European nations might call from the United States men who have been naturalized here as follows: Italy, 468,442; Switzerland, 10,338; Norway, 34,478; Sweden, 52,041; Denmark, 14,107; Holland, 11,706; Portugal, 18,444; Roumania, 12,569; Bulgaria and Servia and Montenegro combined, 14,552; Greece, 58,208; Turkey, 37,494; Spain, 9213.

"GENEROUS" GOVERNMENT.

The Belgian consul at New York makes the startling announcement that fifteen cents a day will be paid by the government of Belgium to every Belgian woman in America whose husband is with the Belgian army. If she has children she will receive, in addition, five cents a day for each child, which will be increased to ten cents a day in case the husband be slain.

It costs more than 15 cents a day to feed a Belgian hare in this country. Wonder what the kiddies will buy for that nickel. Probably a soda or an ice cream cone.

MAY HELP THE IMMIGRANTS.

It is expected that after the conclusion of the war in Europe there will be the greatest immigration rush to our shores in the history of the country. Such has been the case in the past after great wars. Immigration from Russia after the Russo-Japanese war almost doubled and the same thing happened a generation before after the Franco-German war. The government at Washington is getting ready to handle the big immigration.

The scope of the government's big clearing house for laborers and home-seekers was extended recently by the establishment through the country of distributing zones with headquarters in 18 cities. Information relating to the needs of employers, the supply of workers and opportunities for settlers will be exchanged among the headquarters under the direction of the division of information in the Department of Labor. The system, officials believe, will give impetus to the movement to aid dwellers in crowded centers to find places of greater opportunity in the country.

Establishment of the distributing zones will facilitate the work inaugurated by the division of information several years ago. Headquarters of the zones will be under the immediate direction of immigration commissioners or inspectors.

The headquarters for Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Maine is at Boston, and for New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Vermont and Connecticut at New York city.

THE SWEDE WOULDN'T PAY.

In this internecine warfare the democrats are occupying very much the same position as the United States with respect to the war in Europe. Both the democratic party and the United States are at peace. The whole situation reminds me very much of an incident concerning an old fellow by the name of "Joe" Hubbard whom I used to know down in Sagadahoc county. "Joe" had a piece of land with a dwelling on it which he rented out to a Swede. For some reason, good or bad, the Swede wouldn't pay the rent. "Joe" sent an agent after the money but he returned and said the man would not pay. "Joe" sent him back and the agent returned a second time with the report that the tenant would not pay and had thrown him out of the house. A third time brought the same result.

"What's the reason you can't collect that rent?" demanded "Joe," getting a bit impatient.

"Well," replied the agent, "the Swede shot at me."

"Here," said "Joe," handing the man a gun, "go and collect that rent. You fellows can't hurt me by shooting at each other."

THE SULLIVAN VICTORY.

Roger Sullivan of Chicago, who many Massachusetts democrats met at the Baltimore convention two years ago, where a few unsophisticated men from this state were trying to foist Noble Gene Foss onto the democrats as the presidential candidate, has carried the Illinois primaries for U. S. senator by more than 50,000 votes, defeating the choice of William R. Hearst, Gov. Dunne, Sen. "Jim" Lewis, Sec. Bryan and Mayor Carter Harrison. They are all sore or envious and probably both because Roger has the goods and the darby to back up his gold plate on which he serves dinner to his choice friends among whom they are not numbered.

The bitterest pill of all was passed to William Jennings Bryan, who has been camping on Roger's trail for some years with threats to "get" him. In the recent campaign for the senatorial nomination the secretary of state wrote Mayor Harrison the following letter:

"My Dear Harrison: I am very sorry that engagements here prevent my attending the picnic. I congratulate you and Dunne and Lewis upon the support you are giving to Stringer and upon the fight you are making on Sullivan.

"The democratic party is progressive, and it cannot nominate Sullivan without destroying the force of all its promises.

"It would paralyze the party's hopes in Illinois for years to make Sullivan its standard bearer. I cannot believe that it will do it. Success to your efforts.

"Yours truly,
"W. J. BRYAN."

Roger is going to take this letter and have it framed and take it along with him if he is elected to the senate.

BORAH NAILS SECOND TERM PLANK.

Senator Borah, republican, read into the senate record the other day the declaration of the democratic Baltimore platform for a single presidential term. The senator made no comment, but republican senators viewed his action as supplementary to Vice-President Marshall's declaration that President Wilson should be nominated to succeed himself in 1916 and would be the unanimous choice of his party.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS

BOSTON

PARENTAL SCHOOL ABOLISHED.

With the abolition of the parental school in West Roxbury, where growing boys were submitted to the torture of institutional life, merely because they had developed a very natural antipathy to attending school, Mayor Curley has accomplished one of his chief campaign promises and one of the most far-reaching reforms of the decade.

Echoes of this great work of the mayor can be heard from all over the country in the increasing agitation for the complete abolition of the practice of treating truancy as a a crime. Sympathetic utterances from the foremost educators of the day, who have made a lifetime study of the subject, confirm the wisdom of Mayor Curley's plan and, despite the conservative pettifoggers who seem to control Boston's schools, the excellence of the act is accepted well in this city.

The management of the school in West Roxbury was perfect, so far as the management of a truant school can be, but unfortunately the fundamental principle of imprisonment for this slight fault in youth was utterly false and from the bottom up a complete mishandling of the problem. The life of that school was rotten clean through. Youthful impulses that can be handled only in the home and by thoughtful parents ran riot, making the institution nothing more nor less than a breeding place for degeneracy.

Mayor Curley, whose youth taught him many valuable lessons, recognized this fact and he therefore made its abolition one of the important policies of his administration.

HERALD OBITUARY PREMATURE.

Chairman John Dillon of the park and recreation commission called the turn neatly last week on the critic who, in an editorial in the Boston Herald, denounced the treatment of the birds and animals at the Franklin park zoo under Peter McNally. The

critic, who evidently was badly coached, spoke of the death of the leopard and the mistreatment of the secretary bird and a few more horrible cases of neglect. Shudders ran up and down the spine of every sentimental animal lover who read the burning words in denunciation of political caretakers and their treatment of the rare exhibits in the zoo.

All was well until Capt. Dillon took his pen in hand and proceeded to demolish the Herald's case and show how utterly careless of facts the editorial writer of that sheet is when the city government is the target of its ire. In the sarcastic, burning words, which he learned while training under Standish Wilcox on the City Record, Capt. Dillon told how surprised the leopard was to learn of his death and how the secretary bird looked hurt when told that he was abused. The leopard is well and eating his head off, the secretary bird is in the proper surroundings and not a bit of trouble is going on at the zoo, the chairman showed in a few well chosen words. The Herald may now be more careful when it attempts a critique of Capt. Dillon's department, but those who know how limited is Editor O'Brien's zone of information doubt it.

It has taken some time for the fact to sink in, but it now seems as if Building Commr. Patrick O'Hearn has made clear his determination to enforce the rules in regard to proper fire escapes on apartment houses to the owners who in the past have made the rulings of the building department a private joke. When the legislature authorized the Boston building commissioner to placard as unsafe dwellings not sufficiently equipped with means of egress in case of fire the "jerry builders" of the city had no suspicion that the rule would ever be put into effect.

Imagine their surprise to wake up one fine morning not long ago and discover that Mr. O'Hearn had placarded the building of one of their tribe with a notice to tenants to beware. They sneered and tore the sign down. Whereupon Mr. O'Hearn became peeved and made a few strong statements. The fire escapes went on this building and a light began to dawn on these builders who in the past were wont to run the building department as they pleased. They fought and talked and threatened while Mr. O'Hearn listened pleasantly and then spoke firmly and finally.

It has taken them some time to realize what they are up against, but already Mr. O'Hearn is able to announce that an order for a fire escape is obeyed very soon after it is issued. There are those who still scoff but the stern commissioner backed up by the mayor, has something in store for them that will cause some good reading in the city.

ONE OF THE MILLION.

There has been a notable stimulation of life and ambition in City hall ever since the administration of Mayor Curley began. Men who never worked before are doing some work and men who worked like slaves are working still more like slaves. Booming business throughout the stagnant sections of Boston, which has been the Curley work for months, has seemed to communicate itself to every department of the city.

Down in the basement of City hall, where all the long and weary watches of the night the trusty veterans of Boston's police force keep guard over the treasures of the City hall, the mayor has communicated his boom Boston spirit. Capt. Rich, who fought for his country in the terrible war of the rebellion, years before most of the occupants of City hall were born, and now in the sunset glow of 74 years has announced the birth of a baby girl 12 pounds weight and in every way perfect. His years hang on him as lightly as the youth starting out in life and all due to that wonderful stimulus given all life in City hall. Mayor Curley himself congratulated the captain on his happiness and proudly declares that his boom Boston campaign and his "million population" slogan is having a remarkable success.

BRETT TO BE ISLAND KEEPER.

The robust and rubicond matter of the house of correction at Deer island, James H. Cronin, is to go at last. There have been various and sundry complaints brought to Mayor Curley that have brought about a decision in this matter which has hung fire for some time.

Carl Brett of Dorchester who once served with great merit on the police force of the city, is to be appointed to the place. His familiarity with criminals and the treatment of them besides the yeoman service he did for Mayor Curley during the campaign have earned him the place. Brett is a huge six footer, built for a place where it is necessary to exert ironclad discipline over a colony of malcontents besides offenders against the law, for it is suspected that some of the guards at the island are not above a suspicion of inefficiency.

Mr. Cronin entered the services of the city in 1894 and became master of the house of correction in 1907 at a salary of $2500 a year and keep. The keep has always been one of the features of the job, no less a person than Sir Thomas Lipton stating that it was the best food ever. Now, Mr. Brett of Ward 20 will be the host.

LYNN.

Lynn, Sept. 12.—All the campaigning in the 1st Essex senatorial dist., comprising Lynn, Swampscott and Nahant, so far has been done by former Rep. George H. Jackson, his competitors, former Rep. Michael S. Keenan and Rep. T. E. P. Wilson, having so far kept very quiet.

The Lynn district, which is a labor district quite as much as the Fall River and Lawrence districts, scans pretty closely the records of its legislators, and for that reason it has been assumed ever since the names of candidates were brought forth that Jackson would pull off the nomination, for he is a member and former president of the Typographical Union.

Messrs. Wilson and Keenan agree that Jackson's acquaintance in the district is greater than their own, and his services to the city of Lynn as councilman and alderman will mean votes for him.

Rep. Wilson's record on labor legislation, except the two-platoon firemen's bill is under consideration by the Wage Earners' club, while former Rep. Jackson, who is a bona fide, every day toiler, has not been called on to defend a course that was always fair to all.

Jackson, when in the house, opposed all recess committees and is making it an issue of his campaign. During his five years as a legislator, he says, not one recess committee brought in a report that was accepted. Men to secure a recess appointment, which means $1000 for from 20 to 40 days at the state house, he declares, will vote any way to suit the presiding officers of house and senate. This gives a personal touch to the campaign for Mr. Keenan served on a recess committee a year ago and Mr. Wilson is serving on one this summer.

The campaign has a week to run and there are to be some plain talks to the voters, but from all angles, from outside observation and inside advice, Jackson seems to have not only both ends, but also the middle. The republican leaders are of opinion that, with McLoud certain to be the candidate of both democrats and progressives, the labor vote is a very important item to be considered, hence are favoring Jackson, he having in addition to an excellent standing among the trade union members, been a regular republican in good standing for the last 25 years.

ROLL CALL NUMBER

PRACTICAL POLITICS

OUT AUGUST 22, 1914

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HENRY CABOT LODGE

Senior Senator from Massachusetts Regarded as One of the Truly Great Statesmen of the Nation and One Who Permits No Partisanship to Cloud His Intellect.

It might almost be said that the legislative life of United States Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge during the year just passed has been comprised in one speech. Such a statement might be misunderstood if it were unexplained and his admirers draw the inference that he had made one speech in the senate and done nothing more. That is not the idea at all. The point is that the Panama canal tolls speech of Sen. Lodge was, in a sense, so epoch-making, viewed as an integral part of his career as a statesman, was in many respects so at variance with the sentiment of his own state as expressed through her maritime organizations and was delivered to the country under such peculiar circumstances that in merely placing himself on record on the great issue under discussion the senior senator attempted a task so memorable that all other activities seem unimportant compared with it.

Sen. Lodge is nothing if not a strong partisan. To follow a democratic leader is as intolerable to him as anything in public life well can be. In his younger and more impulsive days he even gained something of a national reputation as a twister of the tail of the British lion. Moreover, he represents a state whose commerce probably has more to gain from the freedom of the Panama canal than almost any other. These and other considerations would appear to make Sen. Lodge the last man to accept the suggestion of a democratic president that the United States surrender its power to pass its own ships free through its own canal and to defend that president upon the floor of the senate of the country-wide charge that in insisting that American and foreign vessels should pay tolls alike he was "truckling to England."

But not only did Sen. Lodge take all these positions, but he did so in an address to which the future historican of our international relations is bound to turn if he would discover that only the wisest and most far-sighted statesmanship was permitted to guide the United States government in 1914 when it was called upon to decide squarely the issue whether this country would have broken its word as pledged in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty with Great Britain had it permitted to stand the clause in the Panama canal act exempting from the payment of tolls American coastwise vessels passing through the isthmian canal. The real question and the only one that Sen. Lodge saw was that of national honor; and once he believed that to be involved, no other consideration could induce the senior senator from Massachusetts to read into the treaty any construction that could differentiate the United States from the rest of the world, however desirable as a matter of domestic economics such a construction might have been.

Sen. Lodge was one of the earliest speakers in favor of the bill to repeal the Panama tolls clause of the canal act. The vote was not taken until summer, yet in April, when most of his republican colleagues were hesitating, he laid upon the records of the senate that remarkable address which undoubtedly will rank as one of the most memorable of his many public utterances—will write the verdict of history on the great legislative battle over the Panama canal. This address was a careful examination of all the incidents leading to the ratification of the Hay Pauncefote treaty as the successor of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, hastily signed in 1850 to avoid a possible war. The treaty was a mistake, and Sen. Lodge so characterized it, but until it was superseded no canal could be built.

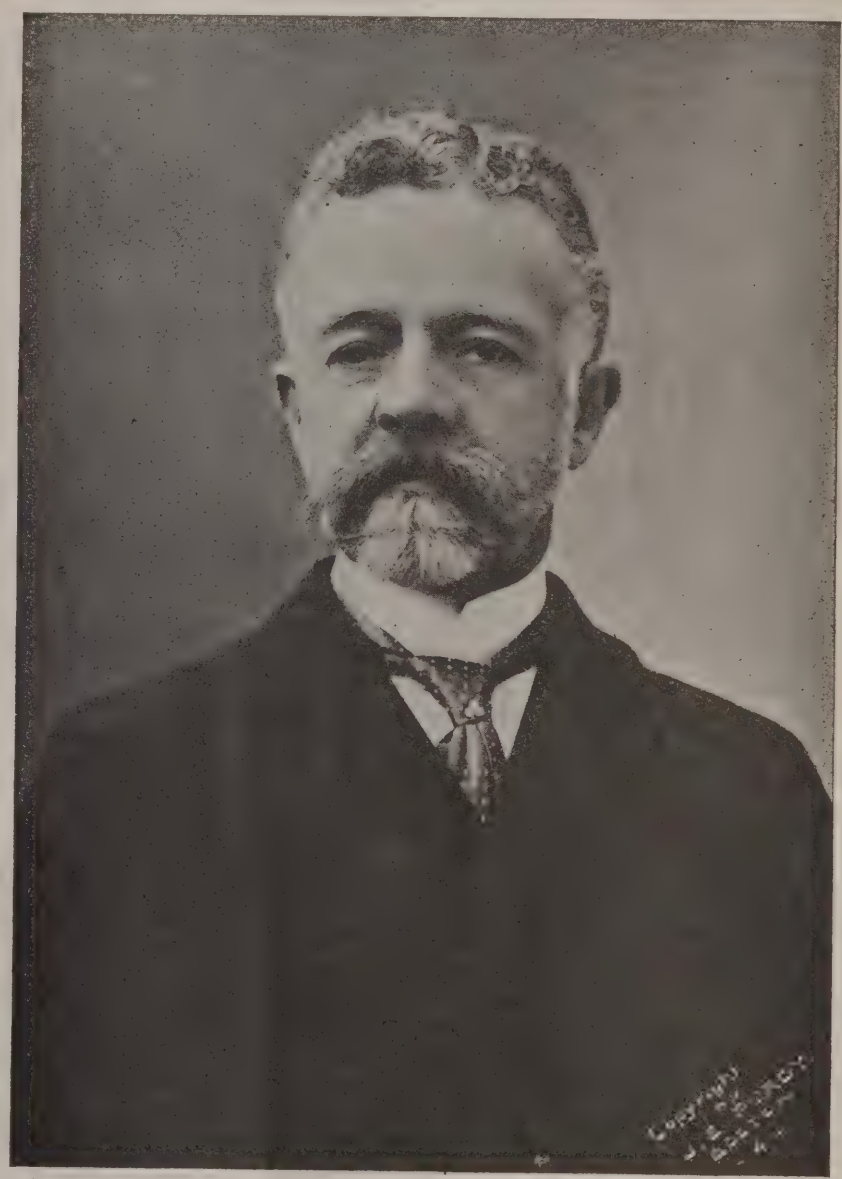
The remarkable feature of the Lodge speech, and one that differentiated it sharply from many others made on both sides, was that it clearly conceded the right of the United States, as a matter of pure legal construction, to favor her own vessels. The argument was complex, but was pronounced sound by lawyers of the highest standing. That, however, was not the point, according to Sen. Lodge. The real question was whether when the treaty was signed the British and American governments did not both clearly understand that the ships of all nations, including those of the United States, should pass through the canal upon exactly the same terms, whether free or with a charge. This point Sen. Lodge declared to have been clearly established by the testimony of Henry White, who first laid the subject before the British Government, Joseph H. Choate, the American ambassador who completed the negotiations, and John Hay.

"I hold the view that under a reasonable interpretation the United States has the right to exempt its own vessels from tolls," said Sen. Lodge, "provided it makes the tolls on vessels of all other nations equal, and I think the phrase 'all nations' does not in this connection include the United States; at this point, however, I part company with those who insist that because we have the right . . . we therefore should exercise that right."

The senator stated plainly that he regarded this as an ideal subject for arbitration, but he pointed out that a two-thirds vote to send the question to an international tribunal could not be obtained in the senate. He emphasized also the clear and indisputable right of the United States to refund the tolls charged her own vessels and suggested that if the democratic party really wanted to aid American shipping without contravening the good faith of a treaty, a simple bill authorizing the refund was all that was necessary.

"I am not blind to the political temptations which the situation at this moment presents," cried Senator Lodge. "I am a strong party man. I believe in government by parties and in party responsibility. I have for many years fought the battles of the republican party, alike in days of sunshine and in days of storm and darkness. If life and strength continue, I shall to the best of my ability oppose Pres. Wilson if he is a candidate for re-election and the party which he leads. The allurements of political advantage appeal to me as strongly as they can to any man. But when the relations of my country with other nations are involved I cannot yield to them. My politics have always stopped at the water's edge. In any question involving our international relations I have always felt compelled to decide it upon its merits as they appeared to me, without regard to politics. This feeling has twice, at least, obliged me to appose presidents of my own political faith upon treaties which they had recommended, a misfortune and unhappiness which I wish might have been spared me. . . With my view as to the tolls, with my deep convictions as to what is due the president of the United States when he faces foreign nations, I should be faithless to the principles I have always cherished if I did not now give him an unreserved support."

Sen. Lodge has left also another record of his position on the tolls issue, this quoted from his address to the Harvard Alumni in 1896 in a letter to Joseph Walker of Massachusetts acknowledging that gentleman's approving comment upon his attitude toward the repeal bill. "Praise and blame often come to a public man from the same quarter at not remote intervals," quoted the Bay State senator. "But no public man can afford to shape his course from desire of the one or dread of the other."



A severe illness with which Sen. Lodge was attacked last September, necessitating a surgical operation performed in the nick of time to save his life, kept him out of the senate until after the holidays, and his work thereafter was confined chiefly to the duties of the great committee on foreign relations and the incidental duties of his place which, however humble, never are neglected. His illness was almost a benefaction to his admirers, from one point of view, for it resulted in his unique "Memories of a Convalescent" in the July Scribner's which often has been referred to as one of the finest pieces of pure literature that has come from a recent pen. Here Lodge the scholar was at his most congenial task, that dealing with the great names and ideas of literary history, and as usual he added something to the riches from which he drew.

JOHN W. WEEKS

United States Senator Who Has Shown in the Troublous Days of 1914 That He Is Well Qualified to Take the Leadership of the New England Delegation in the Upper House of Congress.

John W. Weeks has kept on steadily the last year measuring up to the standard of what a United States senator should be. This is not said in mere flattery, for the record shows a list of accomplishments to the credit of the junior senator from Massachusetts which is, to say the least, unusual.

It has been the privilege of Sen. Weeks to be identified in one way or another with the greatest legislative measures of the Wilson administration. For example, as a member of the committee on banking and currency, and one of the opposition, he was a powerful influence. If not the most powerful, in rewriting the Glass-Owen currency bill. As the bill came from the house it had the banking world by the ears, as it left the senate it was a reasonably scientific measure.

The speech of Sen. Weeks in opposition to government guarantee of bank deposits supplied the senate with the soundest reasons why this Oklahoma folly should not be engrafted upon this great piece of federal legislation, and the senate refused to approve the scheme championed by the chairman of the committee which reported the bill.

The speech of Sen. Weeks on the currency question as a whole set forth better than perhaps any other the scientific view of banking which the minority hoped to see embodied in the Glass-Owen Bill. The bill was not perfect, but Sen. Weeks, placing patriotism above party, boldly told the senate that it contained so much more good than bad that he should vote for it; and he did vote for it.

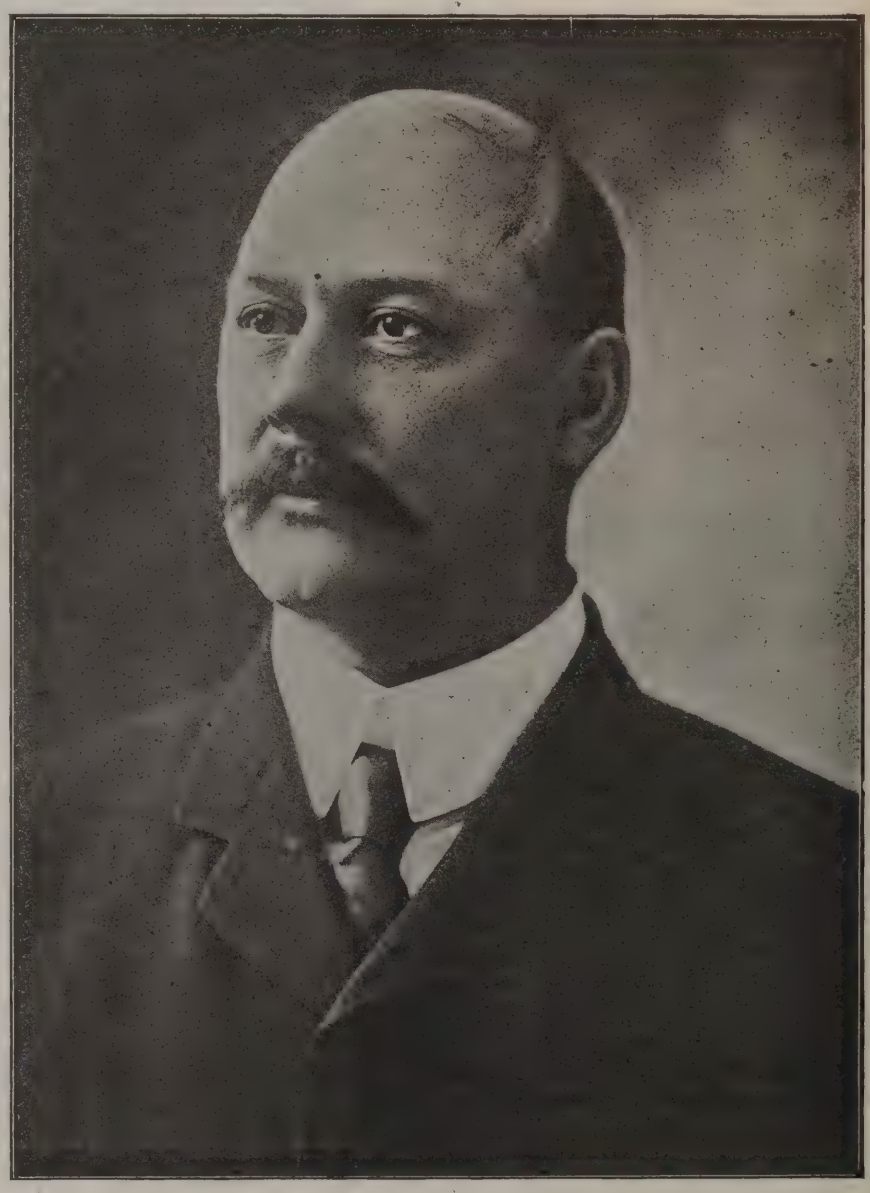
Only a big man could have carried himself as Weeks did through the currency legislation, or could have split with his great colleague, Henry Cabot Lodge, upon so momentous an issue as the repeal of the free tolls section of the Panama canal act. Lodge had argued, with masterful ability, that the good faith of the nation was involved in the insistence by the United States upon sending her vessels free through the canal. Pres. Wilson had begged congress to reimpose the tolls as an aid to his foreign policy. Weeks construed the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as clearly conveying the right of free passage to American vessels, and he followed the argument of Richard Olney that a nation never can lose its sovereignty except by express and specific language, and this, he said, was not found in the Treaty. The vote of Weeks against repeal undoubtedly was more popular than that of Lodge in favor of it, although both men took their positions conscientiously.

Every time an emergency has arisen affecting New England, John W. Weeks has been on the ground with the goods. Long before anyone thought of a European war he had foreseen the necessity of more ships for the South American trade and had offered a resolution, which now has passed the senate, empowering the secretary of the navy to employ naval vessels for the carriage of mail, passengers and freight between North and South American ports. This measure, which until now has bade fair to become law, may be superseded by President Wilson's plan whereby the government would buy ships and run them in the foreign trade, but it is entitled to stand upon its own merits as an unique and useful offering which no one else had the wit to make.

Sen. Weeks was equally ready when the ship registry bill was loaded with dangerous amendments threatening the integrity of the coastwise trade. He instantly offered a resolution for the appointment of a commission to consider and report a revision of the navigation laws. It was unfair and dangerous, he contended to overturn in a night a fundamental policy of the government on a plea of emergency. The interests involved were too important to be jockeyed with in an emergency measure, and the country would resent any such action. As the sequel showed, the country loomed up so menacingly over the O'Gorman scheme to help the Hamburg-American Line sell its boats, that it was beaten two to one. The Weeks resolution is now being considered.

As a member of the joint committee on railway mail pay Sen. Weeks has done tireless and efficient work. He has been the right-hand man of Sen. Jonathan Bourne, Jr., chairman of the committee, and largely through Weeks' efforts the so-called Bourne plan, which is at once scientific and just, is likely to be substituted for the administration bill, which is neither scientific nor just. Sen. Weeks is responsible also for the amendment increasing the pay of substitute carriers, and restricting savings deposits in postal banks to $1000.

In a dozen other ways the senator has been prominent. He made noteworthy speeches on the tariff and the anti-trust bills, keenly analyzing the defects of the administration measures. He fought to a standstill



the bill which would have placed the stock exchanges under the Russian hand of the postmaster general. He saved the old soldiers among the senate employees whom the democrats had cut down one-half. He beat the pot-hunters who tried to kill the $50,000 appropriation for the enforcement of the Weeks-McLain migratory bird law. It was on the suggestion of Sen. Weeks—although this may not be generally known—that Pres. Wilson threw his influence into the scale to prevent a demoralizing disruption of the New Haven railroad system.

The Weeks bill for the regulation of legislative counsel and agents was one of the first introduced, and might well have been adopted without the expensive and sensational investigations on which the democratic senators have insisted for their own glory. It is modelled after the simple Massachusetts act, and no doubt is as far as congress eventually will go for fear of making itself ridiculous.

That Sen. Weeks is rapidly assuming a position of leadership in the senate cannot be denied. This has come to him naturally and easily, and is a tribute at once to his good judgment and his political sense. In some respects he is the strongest republican on the floor. He always speaks to the point, and during his great speech on the anti-trust bills he was interrupted continually by senators with questions which were not mere obstructions, but evinced an earnest desire to learn his point of view. It states concisely and categorically his objections to the democratic program:

First. There is no public demand for it. Second. This legislation is involving the Government in policies one of which is practically the antithesis of the other; Third. If legislation of this character is to be adopted, the Sherman antitrust act should either be repealed or modified to put it in harmony with this newly adopted policy. Fourth. There is now sufficient law to enable the carrying out of any desirable feature there may be in this legislation. Fifth. When real competition is not willful and destructive it is not difficult to compete effectively against even the strongest and largest organizations. Sixth. By it we are going to place handicaps on our own business operations brought into competition with foreign capital and enterprises. Seventh. It will be an enormously expensive commission. Eighth. If any legislation of this character is to be adopted it should apply to those who are guilty of destructive business policies and not include in its provisions the vast number of business men who are doing their best to conduct their business operations legally and fairly. Ninth. Before any further action is taken in pushing this legislation a commission should be appointed to carefully and thoroughly examine into the methods employed by other countries in such matters and to report a carefully worked-out plan which will provide for such supervision, regulation, and relationship as our Government should bear to business operations and the Sherman anti-trust act and all other legislation should be made to conform to this plan.

DAVID I. WALSH

Governor of Massachusetts, Faced by Serious Problems, Overcame Many Obstacles to Successful Administration and Now Looms Forth One of the State's Great Executives.

Gov. David I. Walsh has served the commonwealth of Massachusetts as its chief executive for about eight months and during that time has demonstrated an ability that no governor in years has displayed. In the less than two-thirds of a year in which he has steered the reins of government, he has accomplished so many important and beneficial reforms that he can already be set down as one of the most successful governors in the history of the state.

To have been head of a great commonwealth during a long legislative session and not to have left in that time a single potential issue against one's self is little short of a remarkable record. Yet that is exactly what Gov. Walsh has done. Scan his record as you will, rake up in the mind any criticism of it and not one honest one of an adverse nature will be found.



Not an instance can be found where David I. Walsh has, throughout his stewardship of the affairs of state, departed from the straight path of honest and conscientious duty to his constituents and faithfulness to his trust. He has been an able executive, a true public servant and one who has ever been responsive to the wishes of the people.

Aware of all this, the republican and progressive party leaders are going into the coming state campaign with a heartlessness that is just as easily apparent as it is understandable. Not a single unprejudiced observer of political events can be found who will not say that Gov. Walsh is certain to win again the coming fall and there are even few biased partisans not in the democratic party who do not feel the same way about it. Already there is evidence that the candidates for governor to be chosen by the republican and progressive parties are not to engage in any criticisms of the Walsh administration. They have none to make unless they would manufacture them. In the tentative plans for the coming campaign, is it understood that the issues to be raised by Gov. Walsh's opponents will be more of a national character than local and that the Wilson administration and business depression will be the chief points of attack. This in itself is evidence of the success that has attended the Walsh administration to date and there is no reason to believe that it will be any less successful in the next two years for it is a practical certainty that the voters of the state will keep the present governor in office at least three terms if he cares to serve them that length of time.

The legislative session which closed in the early part of July brought out all the admirable qualities for leadership that are possessed by Gov. Walsh. It was a severe trial and the big problems that came up were enough to tax the strength, judgment and ability of any man. The big railroad question, touching every home and family in the commonwealth because of its close relation to the general prosperity; taxation, the big labor problems, equal suffrage, these were only a few of the vital matters that Gov. Walsh has had to deal with and on not one of them has he made an error in judgment. He has carefully guarded the rights of his people and has never neglected their interests. He has had to stand up for those rights and interests against powerful influences but he has never wavered.

His strength of character, his devotion to principle and his loyalty to his constituents were best demonstrated in his handling of the big railroad question. He resisted every pressure that was brought to bear upon him to make concessions to the railroads and at the various conferences held at Washington he stood his ground firmly. His ability to grasp the great far-reaching problem won him the respect of Pres. Wilson and the representatives of the federal government as well as of the representatives of the railroads. When an agreement was finally reached under which the legislature was to be asked to pass legislation to enable a separation of the New Haven and Boston & Maine railroads in order that a government suit might be prevented that might throw the Boston & Maine into a receivership, Gov. Walsh again showed his great ability as a leader and master of men. He had complete control of the legislature from the beginning to the end and although efforts were made to prevent the passage of the necessary legislation, the governor carried the day.

One of the biggest achievements of the administration was the keeping down of the state tax to $8,750,000. At the beginning of the year a state tax of $11,000,000 was threatened and generally predicted. But Gov. Walsh, realizing the tremendous burden that the taxpayers were already shouldering, carefully watched all the appropriation bills and by vetoes and otherwise kept the tax down. While this year's state tax exceeds by three-quarters of a million the tax of last year, it must be remembered that the legislature of 1913 and previous legislature passed legislation requiring the appropriation this year, in addition to the usual expenses, of $814,000 and that the estimated revenue upon which the state tax is based is more than $300,000 less than was available last year, so that this year's expenditures in reality were much less than last year. This is a remarkable accomplishment when it is taken into consideration that the demands of the institutions are always increasing and that the increasing cost of living affects every state department and institution as well as the individual citizen and family.

Lack of space prevents a proper resume of the accomplishments of the Walsh administration. In addition to the two great measures already mentioned, the governor got through a fire hazard bill for the metropolitan district, a bill for the abolition of party enrollment, reorganizations of the state board of health, insanity, economy and efficiency and the directors of the port of Boston; amendments to the workingmen's compensation act in the interest of the wage-earners; an anti-injunction bill; an income tax and homestead amendments to the constitution; passage of the equal suffrage amendment; rural credits in the interest of the farmers and other great reforms that will be certain to redound to the great benefit of the commonwealth.

Gov. Walsh has carried out faithfully every promise which he made to the people before his election and since. From every standpoint he has been an ideal executive and a truly great public servant.



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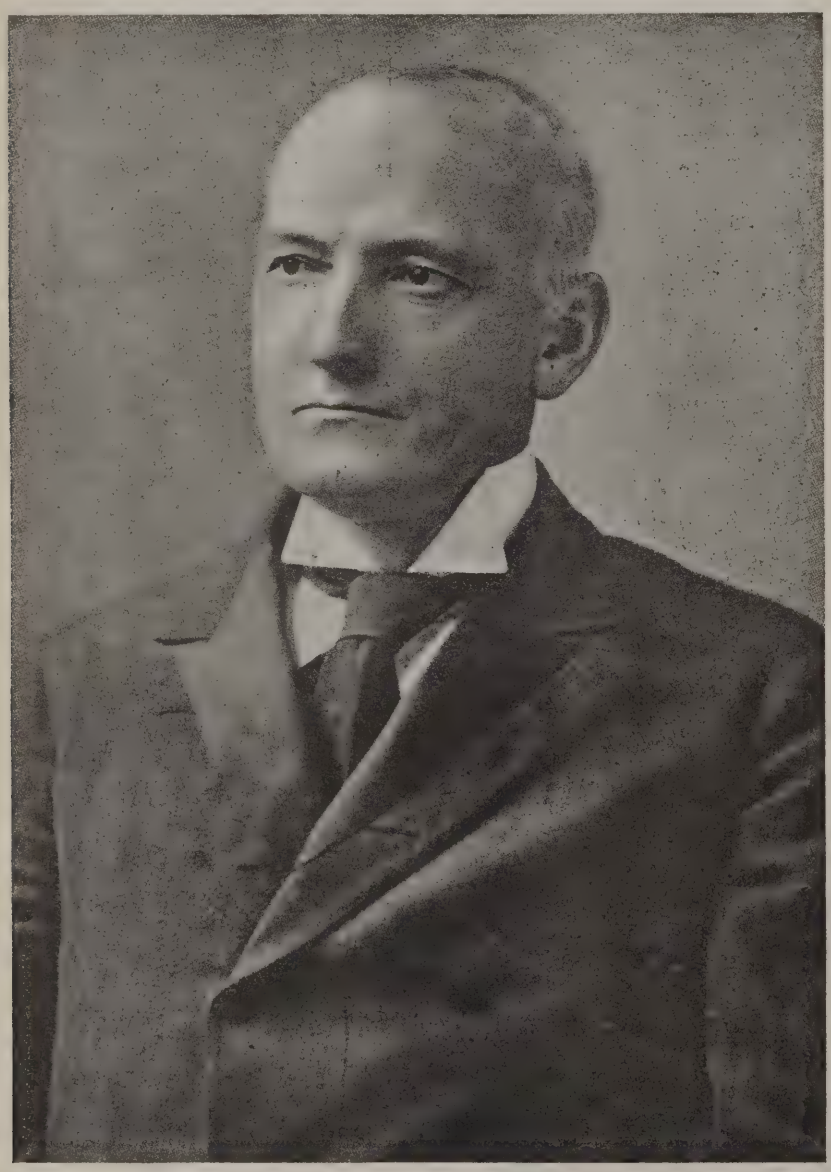
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SAMUEL W. McCALL

Republican Candidate for Governor Established a Record for Fearless Independence While a Member of Congress Which Makes Him a Particularly Strong Man with the Progressive Party Men.

Any man who gets a party nomination for governor without a contest in these days of direct nominations and direct primaries is pretty certain to be really the unanimous choice of his party. Furthermore, it is a good indication that that man is pre-eminently fitted for the office to which he aspires.

This applies very aptly to Samuel W. McCall of Winchester this year. He is unopposed for the republican nomination for governor of the commonwealth for the reason that he stands out today as one of the most impressive figures in Massachusetts public life. Defeated for the United States senate last year in one of the most sensational caucus fights in the history of the state, he is today accepted by republicans everywhere as the best man to lead the party back to victory in the coming election.



As an indication of what the McCall candidacy means to the republicans, there is already apparent in the party ranks more enthusiasm than in any previous year since Eugene N. Foss first planted the eagle of victory on the democratic banner. Republicans everywhere are hopeful of success the coming fall. And if there is a republican in Massachusetts who can be elected governor in November it is Samuel W. McCall.

There is probably no man in Massachusetts public life today who has more friends or fewer enemies than "Sam" McCall. Neither is there a man more generally admired, for his record of achievement as a member of congress from the 8th dist. for 20 years stamps him as one of the most successful and distinguished men ever sent to that body from the Bay State.

As a member of congress he was a tower of strength to the business interests of New England in tariff revision. He was the father of the first law providing for publicity of campaign contributions as a means of checking corrupt practices in elections and his record as a whole was one that reflected credit and glory upon himself and upon the constituency that sent him to Washington, as well as upon the state.

Last year when Cong. Augustus P. Gardner was the g. o. p. candidate for governor it was said that he was not well enough known outside of Essex county. Nothing like this can be said of "Sam" McCall, for from one end of the commonwealth to the other his reputation as a statesman of high standing has penetrated. His speeches in congress have been printed in the newspapers of the entire country time and again. He is as well known nationally as he is locally—perhaps more so.

Cong. McCall was one of the original independents or insurgents on the republican side in congress. He was one of the first to start the agitation for some of the big progressive reforms that are now law in many states of the union. From his first election to congress in 1892 until a year or two before his voluntary retirement, in 1912, Washington and his district knew him only as a radical and independent. But the things that Cong. McCall advocated then and which were considered radical then are today accepted generally as sound, progressive legislation, and, had the republican party taken up those measures several years ago, and not waited until other parties had adopted them and won the favor of the masses, the g. o. p. would not today be in the minority in Massachusetts or in the nation.

Mr. McCall was one of the republican congressmen who stood out stoutly against the colonial policy of the McKinley administration. His stand on this question was similar to that taken by United States Sen. Hoar; but, unlike Hoar, he never could bring himself to vote, as a loyal republican, for a measure or program which he had criticised day in and day out as a free American citizen. This matter is cited simply to demonstrate the genuineness of his independence. He always did his own thinking and voted as he thought right, regardless of everything else. And he always had a personal following of considerable strength whenever he took a decisive stand on an important question.

Anyone who knows anything about conditions in the United States congress knows that a man must possess unusual ability and a strong personality to attain any prominence there. To what extent Mr. McCall possessed these desirable qualities may be judged from the fact that he was a leader in congress almost from the first year of his service.

He was made a member of the committee on ways and means during the tariff session and was a tower of strength to the business interests of New England which wanted duties on raw materials removed and on finished products retained. He stood shoulder to shoulder with Chairman Sereno E. Payne in the bitter struggle which the progressives were compelled to make in committee and had it not been for his strong support, the Payne tariff act would have been much worse than it was, from the progressive point of view. Later, in one of the great magazines Mr. McCall wrote an analysis of the tariff bill which its friends and enemies alike agree is a masterpiece of interpretation.

As the father and persistent agitator of the bill providing for the publicity of campaign contributions, Cong. McCall long will be remembered in political history. This bill was first introduced in the 59th congress. It was reported in the first session of the 60th and passed the house, but was defeated in the conservative senate. Mr. McCall came back with it in the 61st congress and it then became law. It was the first real step taken toward checking corrupt practices in elections. An interesting point in connection with the passage of this measure is that very few members besides Mr. McCall were honestly in favor of it, and it was only by a display of characteristic courage that the Massachusetts man put it through.

No man who knows Mr. McCall, be he friend or enemy, will question his honesty of purpose or his courage. He is ever ready to fight for what he believes to be right, and if elected chief executive of Massachusetts he will bring to the office of governor a knowledge of government few of his predecessors have possessed.

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JOSEPH WALKER

Progressive Candidate for Governor One of the Fearless Men in the Public Life of Massachusetts and One Whose Exit from the Republican Party Caused Deep Regret.

Those who enjoy the privilege of knowing him well declare that "knocking" Joseph Walker personally or questioning his sincerity in leaving the republican party will not cause him to decline to run for governor this year as the progressive nominee.

The great mass of Massachusetts people, irrespective of party, know and feel that Joseph Walker has a backbone which doesn't require any stiffening or plasters; and the fact that he is the progressive candidate for governor means that he feels he is serving the best interests of his state and party by doing so. He will not get out of the contest unless he believes otherwise.



These personal attacks on Mr. Walker do not affect him personally nor his standing with the voters—they do advertise him, and they do cause his friends, who include many members of the republican party, to rise out of their seats in wrath and get busy hunting up votes for him.

It will be remembered that Mr. Walker, who had been the republican candidate for governor in 1912, left that party in the early part of 1913 because John W. Weeks of Newton defeated Samuel W. McCall of Worcester for the republican nomination for United States senator, and was subsequently elected to that position by the legislature. Mr. Walker declared that the nomination of Weeks showed that the republican party did not intend to reform from the inside. His action in leaving the party caused a wide sensation which did not stop at the borders of this state.

He is naturally given a royal welcome by the progressives, for his acquisition strengthened them tremendously. But the vials of standpat republicanism wrath were poured out upon him. He was denounced as a turncoat and a deserter; but it was noticeable at the time that no one questioned his sincerity—no one of any responsibility declared that he was going after something in the progressive party which he couldn't obtain in the republican. The general republican view was that he was mistaken; that he showed poor judgment, or that he had listened to rumor rather than facts in connection with the nomination and election of Capt. Weeks.

It should be borne in mind that Mr. Walker had no personal reason to feel affection for the progressives. His friends and many others are firmly convinced to this day, that he would have been elected governor in 1912, had it not been for the way the progressive candidate, Charles S. Bird, split the republican vote, and so allowed Eugene N. Foss to sneak back under cover of this division.

As the republican candidate for governor, Mr. Walker made an excellent campaign and a fine showing under the circumstances; he was just the type of the liberal, independent republican able to lead the party back to power and into the confidence of the people. It is entirely reasonable to suppose that he could have secured the republican gubnernatorial nomination again in 1913, had circumstances made him a candidate.

All this is written to show what is probably known from one end of the state to the other—that Joseph Walker entered the progressive party because he was attracted by and believed in its principles, and not because of personal pique or desire for personal gain.

In no way has Mr. Walker sought personal advancement in the progressive party. During the state campaign of 1913 he rendered loyal and effective aid in behalf of his new party, but he fought entirely in the ranks.

In the early part of this year, after considerable urging and at some sacrifice to his business, he consented to serve as the head of the progressive legislative bureau—a rather thankless job considering the battalion of progressive "nuts" who endeavored to act as a legislative bureau of their own. The progressive legislative bureau, under the direction of Walker, was generally regarded as a stimulus for a great part of the progressive political and social legislation passed this year.

Now we come to the situation in the ninth congressional district, represented by Cong. Roberts of Chelsea, a republican, and candidate for re-election. Progressive leaders in this district, knowing that there was a great amount of Progressive sentiment there, desired to make a test congressional fight, to illustrate the strength of the party in a real congressional contest; and they started looking for the strongest man they could find to run against Roberts.

It did not take them long to decide upon Joseph Walker, although he did not reside in their district. He resisted their appeal as far as possible, until progressives from all over the state joined. Then Mr. Walker consented.

All this time the feeling had been growing stronger that Mr. Bird would again consent to run as the progressive nominee for governor, although word of any kind from him was lacking. Then came the time when prominent progressives met at Weslayan Hall in Boston, on Mr. Bird's invitation and heard him announce that he had definitely made up his mind not to run again for governor.

Progressive leaders agreed that Walker was the strongest man the party could nominate for Governor and that if the party strength was to be kept up and the principles kept alive, it was "up to" Mr. Walker to run.

Walker was then in Europe where the cabled appeal of the progressive leaders reached him. His answer was in the affirmative.

Make no mistake—Walker is a fighter, he is well known, he is sincere, he has held public positions of trust with high honor, he has many friends in the republican party and the highest esteem of the progressives. This sort of a combination makes him a difficult and close rival for either the democratic or republican candidates—and it certainly can not be cheering to the republicans.

Walker at the head of the progressive state ticket will prove a fine drawing power for progressive congressional legislative councillor and other candidates.

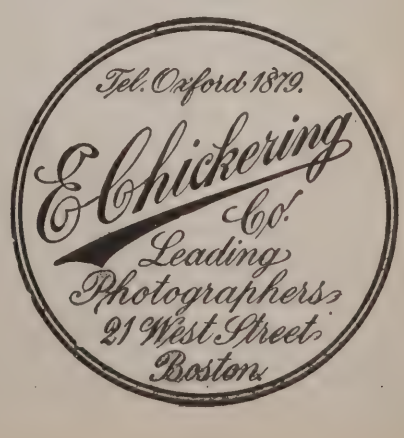
Mr. Walker's service in the house as a plain representative from Brookline, and his brilliant three years' career as speaker of the house are too well known to need review in detail here.

He had as much, if not more, to do with the adoption of the system of direct nominations in this state, as any one. In spite of powerful and even desperate opposition, he managed to secure passage of legislation providing for this through the legislature while he was speaker. Then he was responsible for the adoption of a system which placed with the governor greater control—and consequently responsibility—over the finances of state departments and commissions.

"Jos" Walker's motto is "Service" and if he feels— as from all accounts he does—that he can render service to the party in whose principles he believes by running for governor he will run, no matter what personal sacrifice his candidacy may entail.

ROOSEVELT MANIFESTOES TAME.

The competition Col. Roosevelt is up against just now is too strong to permit him to dislodge the belligerent powers in Europe from the first page of the newspapers to make place for his declarations of war on the two leading political parties in this country. His manifestoes are relegated to an obscure place on an inside sheet and greatly trimmed at that.



JAMES M. CURLEY

Boston's Mayor Undertook the Task of Administering the City's Affairs Under Particularly Discouraging Circumstances, But Is Making Good in a Way to Win Admiration.

James M. Curley has been mayor less than six months, but he has proved to the people of Boston that he is a man of his word and that he means exactly what he says. When he was running his own campaign for mayor he told the people of Boston just what he would do if they honored him with an election. He promised them that he would give the city the best administration it had ever had and to devote all his time and energy to the interests of the city.

Almost every candidate for mayor does the same thing in a campaign and folks have come to regard these ante-election promises as so much political bunk. Those who knew James M. Curley intimately knew that it wasn't and that when he made a promise he kept it, but the average voter was prone to pay little attention to such pledges. They had seen good men running for mayor before making promises on the stump which they evidently forgot soon after election.

In Mayor Curley's case they have seen that he meant what he said and they know now that he is carrying out those promises he made them before election day. It would have been an easy matter for him to have followed the example set him by many illustrious men who have occupied the mayoralty chair and have found good excuses for not carrying out their pledges. But the present chief executive of the city of Boston is not that kind of public servant.

Department heads and members of city hall commissions soon found that they were dealing with an entirely different proposition when they were dealing with James M. Curley than any previous head of city affairs. They could not make a grand stand play before him and fill him up with department hot air. He knew as much and oft times more about the question they called to discuss than they did. A few city officials who undertook to stop certain things which the mayor wanted done in his reorganization plan of city hall affairs were told plainly that if they couldn't effect the reforms outlined by the mayor the latter would find a man who could and would in a jiffy.

The universal opinion among disinterested men in public life is that Mayor Curley is making good. Of course among those who are disappointed because they have not received an office or have been denied some special favor which the mayor felt obliged to refuse because the granting of such favor would not be in the interest of economy and good business for the city, there is and always will be grumbling, but among the average men the opinion is that Curley is making one of the most efficient and able chief executives the city has ever had.

They used to say that his predecessor was the greatest worker who ever held the job and so he was, but Mayor Curley's energy and resourcefulness mark him as the most active and alert chief executive the city has ever had and it has had some great men and some indefatigable workers in that office. Mayor Curley is a man of great executive ability. He has a faculty of picking out able and energetic lieutenants who are on the job every minute of the day, know their business and want to see his administration a great success. As a result the city is getting from these men the best that is in them.

Every one of them was picked out by the mayor because he was especially adapted for the particular office he fills. Each is an expert in his particular line. Dismissing the politician and turning to the business men of the city and state one finds that wherever Mayor Curley has appeared and talked or counselled with the business men he has made a profound impression on them and they come away with the feeling that Boston made no mistake when it chose James M. Curley for mayor. The mayor is not only one of the most eloquent and forceful speakers who has ever occupied the office but he has a wonderful faculty of marshalling his facts in subjects that he discusses and impresses his hearers with his deep sincerity and knowledge of the matter in hand.

Even Major Higginson, Boston's best known banker, a man of sterling worth whose patriotism is attested to by a huge sabre scar on one of his cheeks received at the hands of a Rebel in one of the battles of the Civil War, has paid his tribute to the present mayor. Major Higginson, like many other prominent business men of this city did not vote for Mr. Curley for mayor but he is fair enough and broad enough to acknowledge the mayor's ability and the good work he is doing in putting the city on a business basis. Major Higginson was one of those who with the mayor called on Governor Walsh a few weeks ago to protest against the signing of the bigger council bill and said in his remarks, that we had a good mayor and he hoped that the governor would do nothing to hamper him in carrying out his comprehensive plan to make Boston one of the best governed of American cities.



And here is A. Shuman's tribute to Mayor Curley at the exercises of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the opening of the Boston city hospital. Mr. Shuman is chairman of the board of trustees:—

"We are fortunate in having with us this day the Chief Executive of the city of Boston, a warm friend of the hospital as alderman, councillor and mayor; in full accord with the trustees in their endeavors to carry on its work and maintain its high standard; who has the confidence, sympathy and support of the people of Boston in his efforts to give them a wise and economic administration."

The mayor is not only making good along the lines of economy and efficiency but he is showing a broadness of view and a depth of feeling for the betterment of the social and moral life of the city in many ways. He has taken a strong stand against loosely conducted dance halls and cheap demoralizing picture houses that has elicited the praise of many of the leading clergymen of the city of every denomination.

Already the pay rolls of the city have begun to reflect the saving planned by the mayor. Of course it is not a popular thing for a man depending on a popular vote to discharge city employees and nobody knows this any better than the present mayor of Boston, but in making the discharges that he has only unnecessary employees have walked the plank. It is a nice thing to be sure to have a soft snap and draw good pay but the mayor insists that every employee of the city shall render a fair day's work and that the city shall receive full value for its money whether it be in materials or labor.

The mayor's efforts to boom Boston and increase its industrial growth is meeting with the commendation of every right-minded business man and citizen who wants to see Boston forge ahead and not lag behind. The mayor knows that you can't increase the business of the city by talking and has inaugurated a boom Boston commission at the head of which is Ex-Speaker John N. Cole, who is working along the lines laid down by the mayor for the betterment of business conditions in Boston and doing every thing in his power to attract new business to this city. And new and more business means more general prosperity.

As a student of municipal affairs Mayor Curley knows that a city cannot stand still, nor can it keep on piling up a bigger debt and maintain its credit. There must be more revenue and more business, more taxable property. In his efforts to attract new business to Boston Mayor Curley is but carrying out the suggestion of his inaugural.

The mayor has made a good start in this direction and unless something unforeseen happens he will be able to point with pride to what he has accomplished at the end of his term as mayor.

That he is endeavoring with all sincerity to carry out his covenant with the people of Boston—which he announced in his inaugural address and that he is succeeding is attested by the record of his first six months in office.

PATRICK F. SULLIVAN

New England's First Street Railway Man Early Laid Down the Principle That Trolley Roads Could Be Properly Developed Only as Transportation Enterprises and by the Upbuilding of Communities.

It is one thing to be a street railway man; it is quite another to secure recognition as the most proficient man in the calling. That is what Patrick F. Sullivan of the Bay State Street Railway company is in the estimation of those who understand the passenger transportation business.

Mr. Sullivan himself might deny all claim to the exalted standing accorded him by his associates. That, though, is only because of his own modesty—for he is, like most of the men who are facing and solving the big problems of to-day, extremely modest. He has no time to be otherwise, for the man in these days who rises to the top has very few moments to devote to contemplation of his own greatness. That is a task left usually to those of lesser attainments and more conceit.

It requires, too, a combination of many circumstances to place one at the head of the street railroading profession. The industry is new, in the first place. All of its problems are those of a moment almost. There was, when Mr. Sullivan entered the calling no precedent upon which those charged with the success of the enterprise might rely. The same is still true. The precedents of yesterday have proved to be among the most pronounced blunders the calling has faced. And to make matters many times worse it was not until after millions had been invested that the truth became recognized—and then only by the most enterprising and far-seeing among the many the industry attracted to itself.

Mr. Sullivan was the first of these and he was among the foremost to renounce the old-fashioned methods and to demand the inauguration of others more in consonance with conditions. He has maintained from the beginning that the properties under his management must be developed as street railway propositions and not as auxiliaries to amusement parks or to other outshoots of a stimulated traffic. It was not that he objected to the business brought to his lines by these side-enterprises. He believed in getting all the business there was and nursing it to produce more. But, he argued, the business must succeed as a street railway proposition or fail as such. Steady everyday earnings, he claimed, were what were demanded, not occasional rush hours tacked on to the end of a day to upset the traffic.

Mr. Sullivan enunciated that principle early in his career as a street railway man.

His attitude was at that time considered revolutionary. History since has recorded that he spoke from a thorough knowledge of the situation; that he saw in advance of all others the growth of conditions which have had an exceedingly bad effect on the business, and, which, had his advice been heeded, might have been avoided.

He himself, it may be said, has ever since, in practice and at directors' meetings, consistently adhered to the stand he took then. His sistently adhered to the stand he took then. The result is that the Bay State Railway lines cater to and transport more passengers than any other purely interurban company in the east and are operated with a greater degree of efficiency regarding service than any other.

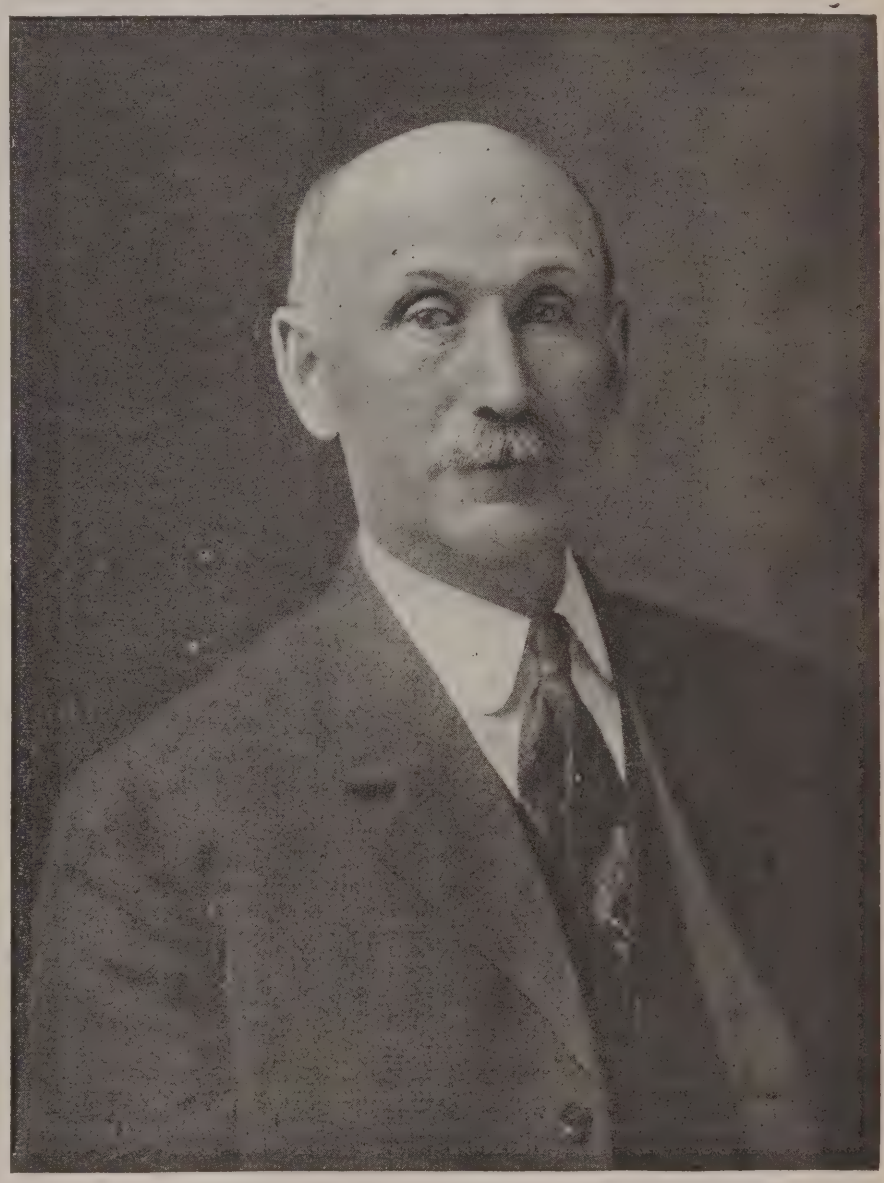
Mr. Sullivan has ever maintained that the success of the trolley lines would come through the upbuilding of the suburbs, the creation of a class of regular riders, the extension of cities and assisting in the growth of towns—that was the end destined for the trolley lines and it was the end he early discerned.

He has devoted all his efforts as a street railway manager to those purposes and he has met with such unqualified success that he stands today, recognized by investors and admitted to be by his colleagues, the first street railway man of New England.

The time is undoubtedly coming when he will achieve even greater success than he has heretofore, for the trolley industry is now on a firm footing. It has outgrown the experimental stage, when men were forced to grope in darkness, to overcome the prejudices of generations against living at a distance from one's work. The next stage is development—and Pres. Sullivan demonstrated last spring when he appeared before the street railway and metropolitan affairs committees of the legislature that he understands the problems of that as well as in an earlier day he did those of that time.

His exposition of the difficulties that have arisen through the consolidation of various lines—in itself inevitable from the beginning—and the impossibility of instituting changes in one place without creating hardship in a dozen was an eye-opener to the members of those two bodies. He was making no excuse, for not only did he point out the spots in which the present system—or lack of it—fails, but he showed how the remedy might be applied and transportation justice meted out to all patrons of the lines.

His plan is certain to be adopted, for the chaotic conditions now prevailing are not only a hardship to patrons, but are much more



than that to those who manage the properties.

Mr. Sullivan's life has been devoted to overcoming difficulties. He came to this country from Ireland when a small boy and his early years were exactly like those of other immigrant children. He attended school until it was time to go to work; then he followed the footsteps of his companions and secured a "job" in a mill. The difference between him and the boys with whom he grew up was that he continued to study after he went to work; they didn't.

It was while reading Disraeli's "Endymion" that he acquired the lesson which has stuck to him through life. "A human being with a certain purpose must accomplish it and nothing can resist a will which will stake even existence upon its fulfillment," wrote Disraeli.

Mr. Sullivan, then a boy of but 17 years, read that passage and paused. He read it again and again and again. The wonderful strength of the sentiment harrowed his imagination until ambition was within him a living flame.

The stern realities of life in those days, however, left little time for dreams, but young Sullivan's mind was of the kind which creates philosophy when it cannot absorb it. Thus it was that his own work furnished him with the most useful precept he has ever applied. It was merely that loyalty to one's self and one's task pays. He put it differently himself, but more concretely.

"Do a little more than you are asked or expected to do—in other words do the $25 job as if you were getting $35," he says.

And that is what Mr. Sullivan has done from the day he left the mill, and even while he was employed there. His big opportunity came when he was on the Lowell Daily News. It presented itself in the shape of an offer of the secretaryship of the Lowell horse railroad and the Dracut street railway. He was diffident, afraid of his own powers, but, remembering the words of Disraeli, he brought his courage to the task—and made good.

That was the beginning. The trolley was in its infancy then. Abopt 1890 electrification of street railway spread over the country like wildfire. A period of construction began. The two Lowell roads were extended to Lawrence, then to Haverhill, then to Newburyport—and the Lowell, Lawrence and Haverhill was a fact. Later other lines were added and the Boston & Northern came into being. Then followed the period of failure, when investors were called upon to pay for the mistakes of over-ambitious constructors, and the Boston & Northern shrewdly, ably, conservatively managed, expanded into the Bay State. Reconstruction has been almost completed. The properties are in the midst of development along true lines.

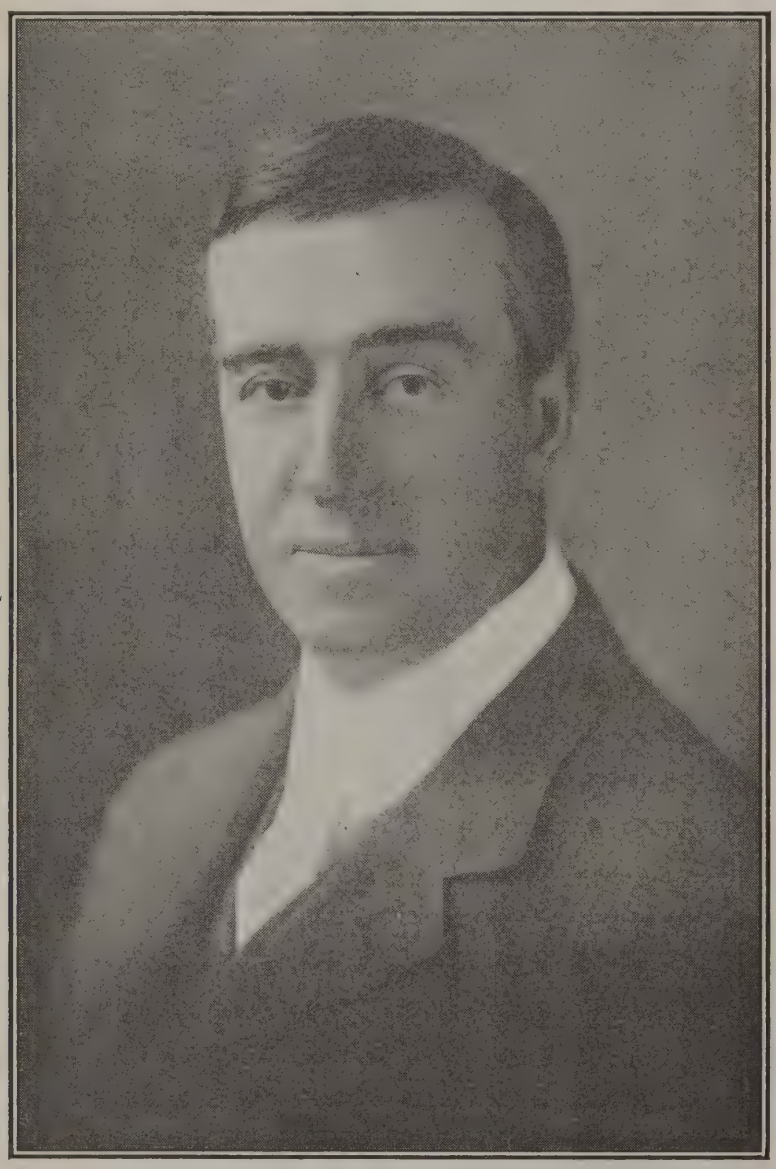
Mr. Sullivan has a fine home in Lowell, is the father of three sons and two daughters, is a bank director and has many business connections besides those in the street railway enterprises in which he is a moving spirit—but throughout his entire career as mill hand, government clerk, secretary and president, one precept has guided him: "Always do a little more than you are asked or expected to do."

PHILIP L. SPALDING

President of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, One of the Galaxy of Excellent Officials in That Concern Who Began at the Bottom and Rose Through His Ability.

One of the new men making his mark as administrator of a public service corporation is Philip L. Spalding president of the New England Telephone & Telegraph company.

He is a young man—in his early forties—and a New Englander born and bred. He prepared for college at the Cambridge High school and at Noble's. He was graduated from Harvard in 1892 with the degree of A. B., and spent two



years in post-graduate work, as a result of which he secured the additional degree of A. M. and B. S.

Immediately after completing his studies, in July, 1894, he began his telephone career in the mechanical department of the American Telephone & Telegraph company. At that time this department was located at Boston, and was under the direction of Dr. H. V. Hayes. The place was no sinecure. Ordinarily, when young men leave school they "accept a position." In this particular instance, however, young Spalding "got a job," and the job required that he should wear overalls, climb telephone poles, test lines, and help on the installation of switchboards.

In 1895 he found an opportunity to go to Philadelphia, where a switchboard system of the common battery type was being installed. The title of his first job there was "general inspector," a free translation of which would read that he was a sort of foreman.

Two years later he was made assistant engineer, and three years later he was the engineer of the Bell company of Philadelphia. In 1905 he became general superintendent and in 1906 was elected general manager of the Bell Telephone company of Philadelphia and its associated companies in New Jersey and Delaware.

In 1908, when the Bell Telephone company of Philadelphia purchased the Pennsylvania Telephone company, he continued in the same capacity for the territory of the latter company.

In 1911 Mr. Spalding was elected second vice president and general manager of the Bell Telephone company of Pennsylvania and all its associated companies, which meant that his jurisdiction extended over Pennsylvania, Delaware, parts of West Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

Two years ago, when J. N. Keller, then president of the New England Telephone & Telegraph company, decided that he wanted to retire before he became too old to enjoy the leisure of retirement, Mr. Spalding was selected as his successor. His rapid development in the Pennsylvania field, and his successful handling of the varied responsibilities entrusted to his care there, seemed to mark him as perhaps the best available man in the country to succeed Mr. Keller.

Mr. Spalding's success as an administrator comes in a large measure from his ability as an organizer. He realizes the futility of any one man trying to exercise immediate jurisdiction over 12,000 employees, and attempting to personally direct their operations. His method is to pick out competent subordinates, to invest them with the fullest authority consistent with the jobs to which they are assigned, and then to hold them accountable for results, meanwhile keeping closely in touch with developments along every line of the company's activity. He is a director in one or two financial institutions, and a member of some of the best clubs. Practically all of his working time, however, is given to the administration of the affairs of the New England Telephone & Telegraph company.

POPULAR AUTO ROAD.

The state highway commission has expended $28,598 this year on the old Newburyport turnpike, which is probably the most popular thoroughfare in Massachusetts for autoists. The result of the expenditure has been that the road is now one of the best for tourists in the state and is being driven over daily by a procession of cars that begin soon after daylight almost every pleasant day and keeps moving until late at night.

The road is in eight towns and runs through the open country. It has been improved with money taken from the motor vehicle fees, $26,598 having been put in by the commission up to this year, and over $2,000 by three of the towns.

This year the work was continued, all the towns co-operating towards the maintenance and construction. Over six miles of the road were widened and resurfaced with gravel in seven of the towns, the Saugus road being already completed. Twenty-six miles of road were shaped and patched, and additional gravel used where necessary. The work of shaping and patching was kept up constantly all season, a number of repairmen being kept continuously at work.

"The travel increased so much," says the commission in its report, "and the speed at which the automobiles were operated was so great, that the road could not be kept in condition by this method alone. Consequently, it was oiled for over 17 miles, two coats of light oil, of about one-fifth of a gallon to a square yard being used."

The board spent upon this work, $10,550, and the towns contributed $5,170, making $15,720 in all.

The amount contributed by the towns was as follows: Newbury, $800; Rowley, $300; Topsfield, $1,300; Ipswich, $250; Danvers, $500; Peabody $880; Lynnfield $590; and Saugus $650.

During the last four years the commission has spent over $37,000 from the motor vehicle fees on this road, and the towns have spent $7,470, a total expenditure of $44,470.

The Waterville Sentinel finds it costs very little money in cable tolls to run a yellow journal full of war news.

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FRANK J. DONAHUE

Secretary of State Who Has Revolutionized That Office and Placed It on a Higher Plane of Efficiency Than It Has Ever Been Before Under Various Republicans.

Now that Frank J. Donahue, the first democrat ever elected to the office of secretary of state in this commonwealth, has served the state two years in that position, one can, by an observation of his record in office, have no hesitancy in declaring him to be the most efficient man who ever held the place. The records show that in the amount of work performed, the department has been the busiest under the Donahue administration than ever before, and that in the matter of reforms instituted the present secretary has accomplished more than any of his predecessors.



Gov. Walsh has declared, in public statements and public addresses, that there is no more efficient public servant in Massachusetts than Sec. Donahue and that this praise is deserved will be agreed to by all who have followed the secretary's career during the last two years.

Sec. Donahue goes before the Massachusetts voters this fall for a re-election with the reputation of having proved his worth as a public official, of one who has been tried and found not wanting. His re-election is one of the certainties of the coming election. His record is without a flaw and his popularity with the voters of the state, irrespective of party affiliations, is such that even the most optimistic republican admit their inability to defeat him.

So efficient has been his administration that he has won the confidence, not only of the members of his own party, but of republicans and progressives as well. This was demonstrated during the last legislative session in the manner in which his recommendations were received. Practically every recommendation made by him was acted upon favorably. In most instances his suggestions were accepted without opposition, which speaks volumes, not only for the confidence placed in him, but for the excellence of his proposals.

Among the reforms instituted by Sec. Donahue this year, with the permission of the legislature, were several which will result in saving the state thousands of dollars in the years to come. One of the most important of these changes was in the law which provided that the secretary of state should continue to send the so-called public document series to all towns, regardless of whether those towns wanted them or were able to make suitable provision for them. At the recommendation of Sec. Donahue, a bill was enacted providing that the question of whether a town should receive the series be decided by the board of selectmen or some other local authorities. This measure alone will result in saving thousands of dollars to the commonwealth, for under the old law, even if a town voted in town meeting not to receive the series, the secretary was obliged to continue sending it until he received formal notice from the commissioner of public records of the town's inabilty to provide for it.

As a means of making the Blue Book less bulky, the secretary secured the passage of an act authorizing a divison of the acts and resolves. There is never as great a demand for the resolves as for the acts and by dividing the two considerable can be saved by having a smaller edition of the resolves printed. Another act obtained by Mr. Donahue provided for the transfer of the vote on all referendum measures from the Blue Book to the annual report.

These various measures, only a small number of the many important reforms instituted during the year by Sec. Donahue, will not only save the state a great deal of money but will at the same time increase the efficiency of the department.

Several reforms in the election laws were also accomplished by Mr. Donahue this year. Most important of them is that which requires a voter, writing in a name upon the ballot for either primary or election to follow it with the residence of the person whose name is written in. A decision of the state ballot law commission that an unidentified candidate should be counted had required the force in the secretary's office to retabulate practically the whole primary vote last fall, resulting in a confusion as to nominees and a cost to the state of probably $2000. To enumerate all the other improvements made by Sec. Donahue would require many pages.

Mr. Donahue, besides being the first democrat to ever occupy the office of secretary of state, is also the youngest man to ever fill that important position. He was elected to the office after several years of service in the state house press gallery, during which time his work brought him in close touch with the secretary's office and he had a chance to study at close range many of the inconveniences that may arise from an improper conception of its value to the public.

He is an ardent democrat, but not of the "machine" kind. He won his place by bucking the machine and against the earnest efforts of the Boston leaders and Gov. Foss. He first became a candidate for the office during the legislative contest after the death of Sec. William M. Olin. The republicans had a majority in the legislature and it was a foregone conclusion that no democrat could win. The democrats needed a "dummy," however, and Mr. Donahue permitted the use of his name. He performed the remarkable stunt of securing every democratic vote in the legislature, something no other "dummy" candidate of that party had ever before or has ever since been able to do. There are many who think that he would have been elected if it hadn't been that the republicans, fearful of his popularity, forced an open ballot. When the time for nominations at the election of 1911 came, the leaders, knowing that in Mr. Donahue they had a man who would not eat out of their hands under any circumstances, trotted out Gov. Foss' choice, Edward O. Skelton. Mr. Donahue remained in the fight and was nominated by an overwhelming majority. He stumped the state for the ticket but was defeated at the polls. He went into the fight again the following year and was the only democrat on the ticket, outside of Foss and Walsh, to be elected. He was re-elected last fall by a big vote.

Frank J. Donahue was born in Needham, Aug. 2, 1881, and after finishing in the high school of that town he took up the study of pharmacy. He changed his mind about becoming a pharmacist, however, and entered the newspaper profession, beginning as a reporter on the Boston American. He was shortly assigned to city politics and remained in that position until he assumed the editorial chair of Practical Politics. He had always taken an active part in the politics of Needham and had held a place on the board of park commissioners.

He is a shining example of the successful young man in public life, and will go down in history as the most efficient secretary of state the commonwealth ever had.

STRICT NEUTRALITY FORBIDS.

We believe the state department stands on solid ground when it says, "There is no reason why loans should not be made to governments of neutral nations, but in the judgment of this government loans by American bankers to any foreign nation which is at war is inconsistent with the true spirit of neutrality."

Thus has the administration cast its influence against the loan that France is seeking in Wall street. Technically there may be no international law forbidding it, but there are higher prudential and moral reasons why it cannot be sanctioned by a government in the position occupied by the United States.

The American bankers' attitude toward his government today should be more than that of an ordinary citizen. From him we expect supreme loyalty to the state, bound to act for her best interests. If she is trying to be neutral, so we should think must he be, so far as his dealings with governments are concerned.

Quite often a man who has the right to put LL. D. or Ph. D., or Litt. D., after his name, couldn't drive a nail without hammering his thumb.

FREDERICK W. MANSFIELD

State Treasurer Who Has Made a Record for Efficiency in a Single Term and Who Has Brought the Financial Department of the Commonwealth Closer to the People Than Ever Before.

The name of Frederick W. Mansfield, treasurer and receiver general of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, for the year 1914 will go down in history as the first man holding the high office of state treasurer to institute and carry through as important an innovation in the way of financial reform as has ever been promulgated in the old Bay State.

The now-famous "over-the-counter" bond sale was the issue upon which Mr. Mansfield went before the voters last fall and upon which he was elected by an overwhelming majority. During the entire campaign Mr. Mansfield declared time and again that if elected he would sell state bonds directly to the people over the counter.

Mr. Mansfield made good on his promise. As has been the custom in years past all the big bankers of the state in January put in their bids for the whole issue. It was generally expected that he would accept one of the numerous offers he received from prominent Boston banking houses. Accordingly when Mr. Mansfield told the representatives of the banking houses that he had determined to exercise his right under the law and refuse all proffered bids there was a general exclamation of astonishment.

On Feb. 13 the sale began and Judge Thomas P. Riley, was the first customer received at the state treasurer's office. He bought one $100 bond. Just prior to the opening of the popular sale Mr. Mansfield issued a statement in which he explained his action and said that his reasons for selling the bonds over the counter were:

1st—The plan was economically sound.

2nd—The people have the right to buy their own bonds directly from the state, thus eliminating the dealer's profit.

3rd—He was elected by the people on the strength of his pledge to do this and the people realized that the direct sale of the bonds was to their advantage.

The entire matter of the bond sale demonstrated exactly the calibre of the man who is filling the position of state treasurer. Although he never wavered from the first in his determination to live up to his ante-election program as to the methods of the sale his office was a storm center of friends and visitors for a while, many of whom were anxious to dissuade him from his course. Countless objections to his plan were heaped up by well-meaning advisers. He was repeatedly urged not to take the risk that the public sale would entail. It was pointed out to him that the profit of $271,000 which would be made by the largest bid offered by the bankers was one he should accept.

But Mr. Mansfield stood firm through it all. He was confident of the success of his plans and was determined to go the full distance. And so, despite the misgivings of many, he went ahead—and when it was all over and the last sale had been recorded those who had been the first to prophesy disaster were the first to congratulate him on the magnificent success of his efforts. Briefly tabulated the results of the bond sale were these.

Banks and bond houses bought $3,284,100 worth of the 4 percent serial bonds.

One person took bonds to the amount of $750,000. Fifteen persons made purchases of $100,000 and 95 subscribed for $2,414,100. The entire amount of $6,325,000 were disposed of in less than two months. The sale cost the state practically the same as in previous years, the exact difference being that it cost $74.35 more to conduct the "over-the-counter" sale.

After it was all over and when a few small-minded persons still continued to heap absurd criticisms upon Mr. Mansfield, the state treasurer commented upon the whole matter briefly in forcible language and in a tone which closed the entire matter.

"I consider it idle and picayunish," he said, "to devote so much time to explaining the small expenses of the sale, but inasmuch as my small-souled critics have harped upon the money loss sure to result to the commonwealth by the popular bond sale I merely say that not $1 was spent for any extra work that other years did not call for. The big thing that I sought to accomplish was to increase the interest of the people in their own state, to advance civic pride and patriotism and to bring the government closer to the people."

As state treasurer Mr. Mansfield has proved himself an unqualified success. He brought to the office several ideas of his own all tending to raise the high standard of the department to an even superior plane of efficiency. And in the eight months that he has been in office he has accomplished much. Indeed it may safely be said that the department of the state treasurer has been more reorganized and shaken up than any other department on Beacon hill. And every change made in it has been for the better. There was a practically entire new staff placed in charge of the office soon after Mr. Mansfield became installed as treasurer. He rightly felt that he could accomplish more and better work with the co-operation of assistants in whom he was sure he could place the most implicit confidence.



But Mr. Mansfield did not stop with the bond sale. He had other plans for the benefit of the people of the state. One of the biggest changes in the state financial department in years was instituted in July when Mr. Mansfield made a change in the rate of figuring the sinking fund earnings, a step that resulted in the saving of hundreds of thousands of dollars to the cities of the state.

The sinking funds of the commonwealth have been top heavy for some time. But no previous state treasurer was aware of the fact or, if aware, made no effort to remedy the evil. For years the sinking funds have been figured at so low a rate that cities and towns of the metropolitan district have been assessed at a much higher rate than they should have been called upon to pay. For years our sinking funds have earned more than the 3 percent upon which they have been figured, but former state treasurers have nevertheless persisted in the practice of computing them upon a 3 percent basis.

The result of this erroneous policy has been that the metropolitan cities and towns have been forced to pay each year larger sums than was necessary or justifiable and the unjust taxation tended to fill up the sinking funds prematurely. This simply meant that the present generation in addition to paying its own share of the metropolitan debt was also paying the share of the next generation. In commenting upon the matter Mr. Mansfield said:

"The people of this commonwealth are suffering enough under the burdens of taxation from which they cannot escape without imposing upon them, arbitrarily, an overtaxation which it is not at all necessary for them to pay. If I can make the burden of the taxpayer lighter while I am treasurer I intend to do it."

To remedy the existing evil on the sinking funds Mr. Mansfield decided to this year figure the amount on a 4 percent basis instead of the 3 percent which has prevailed for so many years. As a result, the money saved to the various cities and towns was enormous, in some cases amounting to a saving of almost one-half of what the assessment would have been under the old rate. The grand total shows a saving of approximately 40 percent and in Boston alone the assessment dropped from $514,113 in 1913 to $291,676.76 in 1914.

Mr. Mansfield is a Boston-bred boy, never living where he could not see the Gilded Dome of the state house. He was born in the Hub on March 26, 1877, and received his elementary education in the public schools of the city. Later he graduated from East Boston High school. He is a lawyer, having received his degree from the Boston University Law school. But his career has been varied. At one time he was an apothecary in the United States navy. He has been a druggist.

In 1910 he received the distinguished honor of being nominated for governor at the democratic convention, but he withdrew to permit the substitution of Eugene N. Foss.

FRANK H. POPE

State Auditor Has Shown What a Real Official, Working Solely for the State's Interests, May Accomplish in That Most Difficult of All Offices.

When the democratic state ticket was being shaped last year there were many who were of the opinion that the man who should have been the party's choice for lieutenant-governor was Frank H. Pope, of Leominster. There were many good reasons advanced at the time in support of the selection of Mr. Pope as the second executive official of the commonwealth.

But now that nearly a year has elapsed since the last state election and the officials who were chosen to fill the various important offices have been eight months in their several positions it may safely be said that in many respects State Auditor Pope his accomplished more than Lieut.-Gov. Pope would have if that office had been given him.

Although it is true that the office of the state auditor has been on a high plane of efficiency for several years it is also a fact that Mr. Pope raised the standard of his department several notches. And this fact redounds all the more to the credit of Mr. Pope when it is remembered how able and efficient an auditor John E. White was. Mr. White in relinquishing the duties of his office to Mr. Pope declared that there was no man in the state to whom he would turn over the auditorship with more pleasure than to Mr. Pope. They had served in the legislature together and are old friends.

When the democratic state organization leaders asked Mr. Pope early last fall to be the party candidate for state auditor, he, like the good soldier that he is, consented. He was peculiarly fitted for the position from previous experience. His long service in the legislature, his intimate knowledge of state affairs, and especially state finances, gained through his membership of the ways and means committee, all served to give him an insight into the inner workings of the various state departments possessed by no other man on the state ticket.

And so, on the first day of January of the present year Mr. Pope took up his new duties—took them up not as a new man in a new position but as one who knew exactly what he had to do and how to do it. Now, with eight months of his first term having passed, the fruits of his expert knowledge and ability are visible in the many marked improvements that have been made in the auditor's department.

He went into his work with the determination that not only would the very high standard of efficiency of the past be kept up but that it would be raised to an even higher plane. And his determination has become an accomplished fact. He changed materially the system of accounting in the various state institutions and made a much more efficient plan, by which the institution heads could be held to account more directly than under the old system. He also put a stop to the practice which has been in vogue for some time—that of certain state officials charging expenses up to the state which in some cases the state should not have borne. He also did much good work in speeding up the work of his office staff and the state auditor's department was one of the busiest little places on Beacon Hill during the entire year.

Mr. Pope, however, did not limit his activities wholly to the immediate duties of his office. Indeed, if he had, the democratic party would have lost the active assistance of one of the strongest party men that the Bay State democracy has ever had. Frank Pope has proven his title to being one of the party's most loyal and consistent members by more than a quarter of a century of service on the stump. He was a party leader when some of the men who now rank high in the counsels of the democracy were in kindergarten.

Mr. Pope had five years of unbroken service in the house representing the 11th Worcester dist. During that period he was one of the leaders of the lower branch and proved himself to be as able and eloquent a speaker as there was in the house. His associates in the legislature, men of all sorts and brands of political faith, regarded him as one of the brainiest men in the legislature and he was always accorded a seat of honor at all functions.

His fame as a public speaker has been sounded from one end of the state to the other. The magnetism of his personal charm is felt instantly as soon as one is brought into contact with him. A man of wide reading, a debater of unusual ability, and an orator of rare power it is no wonder that he has always been in demand as a public speaker ever since he attained his majority in 1875.

It was only this year that Mr. Pope attended the monster woman suffrage mass meeting that was held in Tremont Temple following a parade in which 10,000 women took part and was the principal speaker of the evening. His masterly address, declaring in favor of "votes for women" brought down the house. Incidentally, it might be said that Mr. Pope is not one of those men who favor suffrage as a political expediency but he has been an enthusiastic believer in equal rights for women ever since the day he cast his first vote—and even before that.



But his abilities as a speaker were not showered upon the Bay State alone. Other states had heard of the wonderful forensic abilities of Mr. Pope and his reputation soon had spread all over New England and further. In the hotly contested Cleveland campaigns he was sent into other states to expound the principles of his party by the democratic national committee.

Mr. Pope is a most likeable sort of gentleman. He is jovial, big-hearted and borad-minded. For the unfortunate and the afflicted he has always had the deepest sympathy and has ever been eager to do his share—and more too—toward helping them "play the game" and improve their condition.

Way back in 1896—it seems a long time ago now—following the strenuous silver campaign of that year there was an attempted reorganization of the democratic state committee. Democrats all over the state were ducking but Mr. Pope was found ready to accept the post of secretary of the state committee and served in that position.

Mr. Pope will be a candidate for re-election. That goes without saying for not a single change will take place in the makeup of the democratic ticket this fall over the ticket as presented to the voters last year.

Frank H. Pope was born among the sand dunes of old Cape Cod in the little town of Sandwich on March 7, 1854. He received his elementary school education in the public schools and later entered and graduated from Dean Academy in Franklin. He is an old time newspaperman, having served for a number of years as correspondent for the Boston Globe. He lives in Leominster and is prominently identified with several social and fraternal organizations including the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Leominster Club and the Union Club of Marlboro.

His first active public service was in 1908 when he was sent to Beacon Hill to represent his town in the lower branch of the legislature. He served continuously in the house from then until in 1912 he became a candidate for congress. During the time that he was in the house he served on the committees on rules, ways and means, elections, and the special recess committee on public utilities.

If there is a single reason for the people of Leominster to be sorry that their representative was made state auditor it would be because of the sterling legislative work that Mr. Pope did in behalf of Leominster during his five years service in the house. It would be a lengthy narration to tell of all the good things that he did in that time for his district. But the people of Leominster surely do not begrudge the placing of Mr. Pope into a newer and larger field where his wonderful abilities may come more fully into play.

The Little Rock Gazette says: Just because it is so difficudt for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven the poor man should not think he has an absolute cinch.

THOMAS J. BOYNTON

Attorney-General Has Rendered Many Important Decisions and Has Met Issues Squarely, Solving the Various Legal Problems With No Regard to Political Effect.

Thomas J. Boynton is the first democrat ever elected attorney-general of Massachusetts, which might well be honor and prestige enough for any occupant of the office. But that was not the sole distinction which Mr. Boynton gained for himself during the eight months that he has now been in office.

Despite the fact that under the republican regime of past years the office of the attorney-general was running on as a high a plane of efficiency as any such department in the country, Mr Boynton took up his duties with the avowed intention of raising the standard and of giving to the state better service than any of his predecessors had done. The test of Mr. Boynton's service may be had by glancing over the work accomplished by his office since last January.

The number of opinions handed down by him, the ability which he has displayed in coping with oftentimes puzzling problems, the legal knowledge possessed by the man—all go to make up as efficient and successful a year's work as the department has ever known.

It might not be amiss at this time to cite a few of the opinions which came from him to the legislature. One of the big matters before the last session of the legislature was the fight over 70 cent gas. During the fight in the house over this bill the attorney-general's opinion was asked on whether or not a contract existed between the commonwealth and the Boston Consolidated Gas company as a result of the sliding scale act of 1906. There were not a few on Beacon Hill at the time who held that a contract did exist between the state and the gas company but as soon as the attorney-general's opinion was delivered this contention vanished. In clear and succinct language Mr. Boynton made it evident that by no process of reasoning could it be held that a contract existed between the commonwealth and the company.

His opinion states that the bill under discussion at the time would be unconstitutional if such a contract had existed and also that if there was no contract all rates might be further regulated by the legislature. "A contract between the state and a public service corporation," he said, "is a very different thing from the enactment of a statute regulating the conduct of and management of and fixing maximum rates to be charged to the public by the corporation."

At the time of the passage of the bill to extend the term of office of the members of the Boston transit commission for three years the point was raised that the bill might interfere with the executive functions of the governor—that of making his own appointments. But Mr. Boynton disposed of that matter by proving most conclusively in his written opinion that "the power to make appointments is not necessarily a function or an appurtenant to the executive office."

Another important matter that was referred to Mr. Boynton for settlement was the problem of whether a city or town might deal in ice cut from reservoirs or ponds which it owns and controls. Mr. Boynton answered in the negative.

Another important decision was the one made on the famous anti-injunction bill which passed the legislature this year and constituted one of the biggest victories that labor men have secured on Beacon Hill in a long time. The constitutionality of this measure was doubted by the opponents of the bill and it was put up to the attorney general. His decision that the measure was constitutional put the quietus on the opposition and resulted in the ultimate passage of the measure by both branches and its approval by the governor.

Atty. Gen. Boynton holds the unique distinction of having served in a legislative assembly outside of Massachusetts. It was back in the year 1892 that he was elected to the lower branch of the Vermont legislature. Mr. Boynton is a native son of the Green Mountain state and up till his removal to Massachusetts in the middle '90s he was active in the public life of Vermont.

Mr. Boynton is one of those old-line democrats who pledged his adherence to the party at a time when most of the leaders of the democracy today were studying civil government in school. Under the administration of Pres. Grover Cleveland Mr. Boynton was made the post office inspector in charge of the New England district and the work that he accomplished in this position was of a type that set an example for future holders of the post to emulate.

Mr. Boynton was born in Westfield, Vt., and passed his early days in that somewhat sequestered town. His boyhood was uneventful and typical of the boy life of hundreds of other great men. He went to the public schools because his parents sent him there and later graduated from the Vermont state normal school. He later showed a liking for legal procedure and took up the study of law at which he has proven himself so great a success.

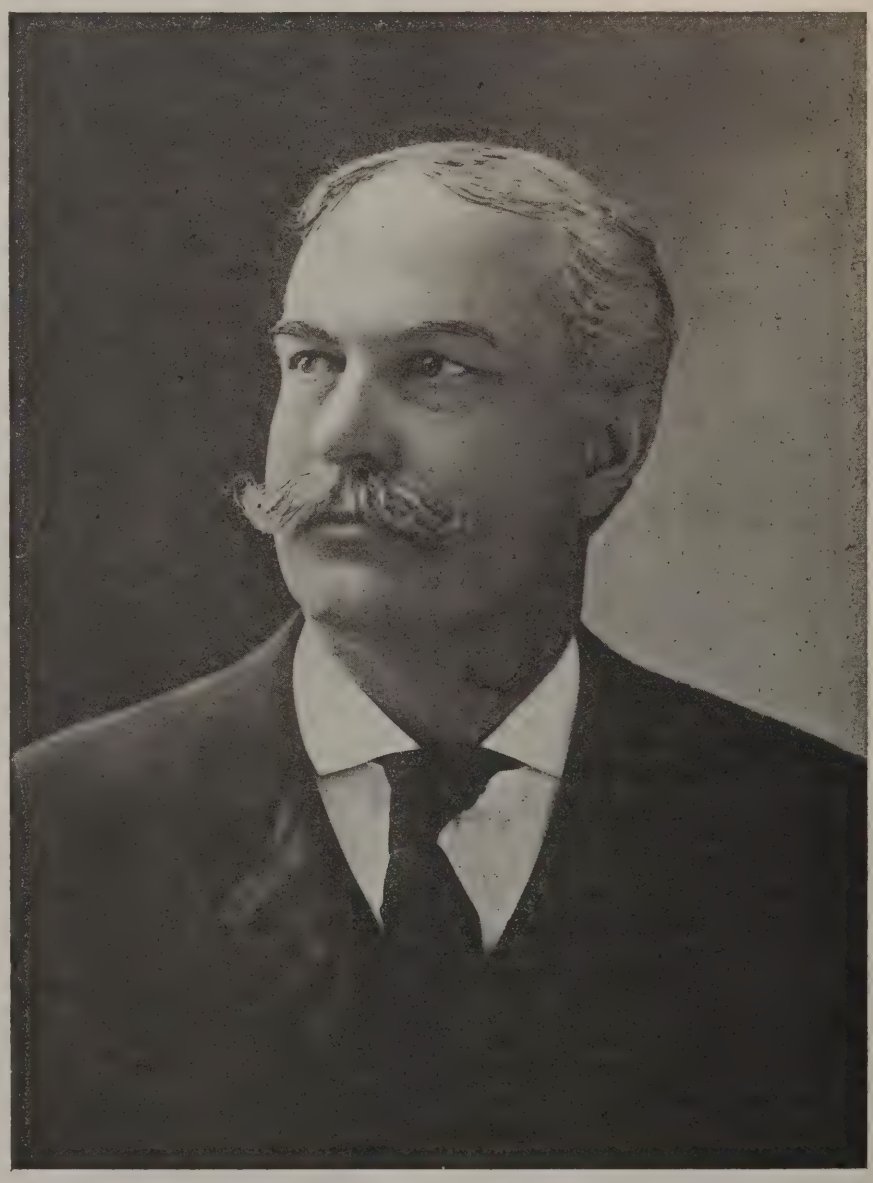
After coming to Massachusetts and taking up his abode in Everett, Mr. Boynton paid strict attention to his profession and built up quite a substantial and profitable practice. Then came the call of his city asking him to serve as mayor of Everett. His election came from an almost undivided electorate.

Mr. Boynton reached the position he now fills so acceptably on the tidal wave of last year. He has shown so many qualifications for the post that there is small question of his re-election even in the minds of leaders in opposite parties. It is the custom of Massachusetts voters to reward faithful, painstaking and unpartisan service regardless of the political faith of the 'man who holds the office. Mr. Boynton consequently may rest assured that the rank and file of Massachusetts voters are with him and that his excellent record of the last year may have the opportunity of being equalled in 1915.

As to personal characteristics it should be said that no more pleasing and altogether delightful gentleman ever held the office of attorney general. Possessed of a magnetic ability to make friends and keep them Mr. Boynton has shown that Gov. Walsh is not the only democrat in high office who possesses personal charm. He has brought into the office all the qualities which go to make an attorney-general and his genial manner has served to gain for him the friendship of men of different political faiths than his own,—friendships which are valuable in the game of politics.

His able administration and his aggressiveness has been evidenced time and time again. His record of legal achievement stands undimmed and the clarity and timeliness of his various decisions all demonstrate Mr. Boynton to be among the truly great attorneys-general of Massachusetts.

In private life Mr. Boynton has shown himself to be also popular. He is connected with many social, fraternal and religious organizations. He holds membership in the Palestine Lodge of Masons, and is also a member of the Vermont association of Boston and of Everett.



HIGH PRICE MOVEMENT CHECKED.

It is a significant fact that since Pres. Wilson instructed the attorney general to investigate the cause of the recent advances in the price of foodstuffs, while congress has at the same time been preparing to take action in the same direction this movement has not only been suddenly checked but in the case of some commodities, flour and beef for instance, quotations have shown a downward tendency within the past few days, giving ground for the belief that the parties who had been engineering these unwarranted advances in prices had taken alarm and had concluded to abandon their iniquitous game.

As a rule women have poor heads for mathematics, but they know how to make their own figures count.

AUGUSTUS P. GARDNER

Congressman From the 6th Dist. Has Demonstrated in Twelve Years' Service That He Has All the Elements of a Leader and Who Always Does the Right Thing.

Cong. Augustus P. Gardner of the 6th dist. is just now engaged in a campaign for a seventh term in the national house of representatives. He is opposed for the republican nomination and one of the arguments being used by his opponent is that the congressman is not in touch with the times and that his candidacy would not appeal to the republicans with progressive tendencies. On what ground this argument is based is a puzzle to those who know Cong. Gardner's public record for the Hamilton man has been one of the most independent of republicans. He has been a fighter for the cause of real progressivism ever since he first entered public life. In fact, the passage of some of the most important progressive measures enacted by congress during the past few years may be attributed to his work.

But it is not even necessary to cite the different progressive measures that Cong. Gardner has supported to refute the charges of standpattism that are now being hurled against him. One needs only to recall the history of the memorable battle in congress which resulted in the overthrow of Cannonism and all that it typified to find out of how great a service Cong. Gardner has been in the battle for progressivism and liberal republicanism and against standpattism and reactionary republicanism. A. P. Gardner was the brains of that fight and the successful outcome, due in a great measure to his ingenuity, knowledge, patience and remarkable energy, has had more to do with the advance of progressivism since than any other one thing. It was the first great blow delivered in the movement to rid the republican party of the reactionary leaders who were making it unpopular with the people and who were holding back the growth of the nation.

Cong. Gardner has now served in the national house going on twelve years. He is known from one end of the country to the other as one of the leaders of congress. Today, with the republican party shorn of its power, the Hamilton man still remains a big figure in national politics,, policy and platforms. He has the respect and esteem of the members of all parties in congress and in the event of the republicans regaining control of the house within the next two years, would be a strong speakership possibility. He has been many times mentioned for the republican house leadership since the overthrow of Cannonism.

Cong. Gardner has all the qualifications that are needed in a real leader, especially in a republican leader at this critical time. He is forceful, aggressive, able and fearless and at the same time conservative, painstaking and prudent. He of the country's foremost political economists and is well posted on every great governmental question now confronting the nation. His views on public questions are up-to-date and he knows the ailments of his party and has some excellent ideas as to what remedies should be applied.

His analysis of the republican situation, delivered in committee of the whole of the national house in April, 1913, in a speech, entitled "A Republican Clinic or What Ailed Us," gives an insight into the man's keen perception of things and brings out two of his strongest characteristics,—courageousness and frankness of speech. Here is an extract that is worth reading:

"From the country's viewpoint there were two sound reasons for dismissing the republican party from power. In the first place, we stubbornly resisted reasonable reforms. Why we did so, it is hard to say. Perhaps the truculent manner in which those reforms were advanced may have had much to do with our course. No man likes to be seized by the throat. No man, who is a man will stand being threatened, especially by a reformer. Moreover, he who has been breathing it longest is the poorest judge of the atmosphere of a crowded room. Perhaps in like manner the republicans were so long in power that we ceased to be conscious of the trend of public opinion that enveloped us. We failed to move with the age. The republican chieftains could not adjust their views to modern schools of thought. They persisted in governing the country in their own way, not in the country's way, and so we all came to grief."

The party having come to grief, Cong. Gardner has not laid down. He has been at work ever since to help rebuild it and bring it back to prosperity. His action in jumping into the fight for the gubernatorial nomination last year was due solely to a belief that by doing so he would be of service to his party. And the vigorous campaign that he made did help the party in Massachusetts. He showed up those old republicans who, because the prospect of immediate reward were not as good as they had been, hung back and kept their coats on. He interested the younger men and put enthusiasm into them and this enthusiasm is in evidence this year.



Cong. Gardner had no idea that he could win when he went into the fray last year. He admitted at the opening of the campaign that Mr. Walsh would be elected unless the unexpected happened. But he was willing to go in and help shake up the old republican bones in a way that would help the party later on. This he did. His defeat lost him no prestige. His position in congress today is as strong as it ever was. An indication of his influence was given in the fight this year on the appropriation for stricken Salem. Capt. Gardner was one of the Massachusetts men who stood up and fought for the appropriation. To those who taunted him with the remark that a rich state like Massachusetts ought not to be knocking at the treasury of the nation for help for one of its cities, he replied by citing the amounts raised by Massachusetts whenever she was requested to help one of her sister states. And Salem got her congressional appropriation.

To tell any portion of Cong. Gardner's work since he has been at Washington would require pages. Suffice it to say that he has been one of the ablest and most constructive statesmen ever sent to Washington from Massachusetts. The people in his district need no detailed account of his work in their interest. His memorials are many all over the district in federal buildings, improvements of harbors and the federal survey of the Merrimac waterway. He introduced the bill for the hospital ship for Gloucester fishermen and started the investigation of beam trawling by the bureau of fisheries.

Cong. Gardner was born in Boston on Nov. 5, 1865. He was but 21 years of age when he received his A. B. degree from Harvard university. He offered his services to the government in the Spanish-American war and served with honor as a volunteer officer. He was a member of the Massachusetts senate for two years. He was first elected to the 57th congress, to fill the seat resigned by William H. Moody of Haverhill, who went into Pres. Roosevelt's cabinet as secretary of the navy. He has been re-elected continuously since and there is good reason to believe that the republicans of Essex county will keep on re-electing him just as long as he is willing to serve them.

OUTCLASSED BY HEARST JUVENILES.

It looks as though not even the Shanghai liar, the Mole St. Nicholas fakir and the other famous and illustrious fictionists and manufacturers of bogus news in previous wars, were to be permitted to have a look-in or an opportunity with this one.

COLOR SCHEMES TO CHANGE.

Should this war continue sufficiently long to create a famine in certain dye stuffs of foreign production, the result would probably be to revolutionize the dictates of fashion as to the popular colors in feminine rainment and cause others in the production of which these foreign dyes are not essential to become the vogue.

ALLEN T. TREADWAY

Congressman from the 1st Dist. an Able Official and One Who, in a Single Term, Has Accomplished Much for Massachusetts and for the District He Represents at Washington.

The eagle eye of the National Voter's league, a recently established institution to watch congress, having delved into the record of Allen Towner Treadway, gives up this information:

In 1913 Treadway voted for the Cullop amendment requiring the president to make public recommendations for appointees for federal judgeships, and in 1914 upon the same proposition, Treadway voted nay. The league records that he voted for free Panama canal tolls. He is down as opposing the "gag rule" limiting debate on an appropriation bill. It is shown that he voted for the Fitzgerald amendment making salaries of federal officers subject to annual appropriation; that he voted against an investigation of the case of Rep. Whaley of South Carolina; that he opposed the Underwood cotton futures amendment; that he voted for an amendment to strengthen the Rucker campaign publicity bill; that he voted against the prohibition of interlocking directorates contained in the currency bill; that he voted for an important appropriation for the Children's Bureau; that he voted against the immigration bill; answered "present" on the Alaska railroad bill; opposed the Clayton trust bill; voted for the railroad stock and bond bill; and that he voted against the Underwood tariff bill and the Glass currency bill. The number of roll calls missed by Treadway is insignificant.

This is a pretty good record for the congressman from the 1st Massachusetts dist., who is serving his first term. There are several subjects, like Panama canal tolls, some features of the anti-trust bills and other measures which are not strictly partisan, like the immigration bill, upon which a good many republicans have divided in congress. In each instance it may be set down that whatever may have been the attitude of the country as a whole for the legislation, the particular district represented by Cong. Treadway did not want that particular piece of legislation. The Bay state senators have divided upon some important questions, notably the Panama canal bill and the Glass-Owen currency bill; but when anything directly and specifically affecting the interests of Massachusetts comes along, there never is a break in the republican line.

Ever since George P. Lawrence set the pace, it has fallen and will fall upon the congressman from the mountainous Berkshire district to be the special champion of Boston harbor and the Massachusetts coastline, to say nothing of a lot of rivers and bays which make that coastline look like a bucksaw. Succeeding Mr. Lawrence on the committee on rivers and harbors, Mr. Treadway has well maintained the reputation of George P. for getting for Massachusetts everything she wants, and sometimes a few things she does not think of.

Thus it is not at all surprising to find that in the river and harbor appropriation bill now before congress, thanks to pressure applied to both branches of that ancient institution, is a section which, if the bill becomes law, will still further deepen the broad sound channel into Boston harbor from President roads to the open sea. The channel is now 35 feet deep at low tide, and unless this item is eliminated, as a consequence of the fierce fight being waged on other items, this stretch of the channel eventually will have a depth of 40 feet in general and of 45 feet wherever it is cut through rock. Appropriations for Broad sound channel already have reached $3,845,000, and if this item becomes law $1,545,000 more will be expended to enable the greatest ships in the world to come up to the docks of Boston harbor.

It may be needless to say that Mr. Treadway has made it his special business to get this item through the rivers and harbors committee. But even in his first year he has moved along broader lines than those incident to his own state. He took an important part in the tariff debate and spoke repeatedly, offering many amendments which reflected the experience and wisdom of New England manufacturers. He has made a specialty of good roads, partly in the interest of the rural free delivery, which he has extended in his district. He also has insisted that inland waters should be given more attention by the federal government in the matter of fish culture, and the pending omnibus fish culture bill contains an amendment offered by Mr. Treadway which ultimately will result in the establishment of a hatching station somewhere among the Berkshire hills.

During the present session Cong. Treadway has been of the greatest assistance to the important interests in the western part of the



state which have been working for the development of the Connecticut river. Through the ground work laid by Sen. Crane and ably supplemented by Cong. Treadway, the vexed question affecting the Windsor locks would be settled were it not that congress decided to cover the whole subject in a general bill. This is known as the Adamson general dam bill, and Mr. Treadway has consistently supported it. This is a subject in which the task of congress has been to encourage development of water power while yet preserving the rights and interests of the people, and the agreement reached by the Massachusetts interests over the Connecticut river dam, which Mr. Treadway has championed, has been nearer to a square deal than anything else in the list.

One of the most ambitious speeches made by the Berkshire congresman in this congress was that in opposition to Panama tolls repeal. Cong. Treadway vigorously opposed repeal and stated his reasons at length. But, like Sen. Lodge, who favored repeal, he earnestly urged that the whole subject should be submitted to arbitration.

The Massachusetts nautical training school has found one of its best friends in Cong. Treadway, who has specialized also upon the plan to secure for it the federal aid to which it is entitled under the law. Sometime ago congress enacted a law providing that states which maintained a nautical school of a certain standard should receive an appropriation of $25,000 a year from the federal government. Congress, with its curious habit of doing only half a thing, never has made any appropriation from which this money could be disbursed. Mr. Treadway has interested himself in this subject with especial vigor, and a bill to enable Massachusetts and other states to receive the annual appropriation is now before the committee on naval affairs.

To the important subject of vocatfonal education and farm demonstration Cong. Treadway also was given special attention. He has been a warm supporter of the Lever bill, carrying a larger appropriation for Massachusetts, and he has frequently spoken on this subject. He was active in behalf of the Salem relief fund, which was wrung from a reluctant congress by the determined efforts of the Massachusetts men; and he responded to the demand of his state that it be served with a better quality of coal by introducing a bill for the inspection and analysis of coal transported into the state in interstate commerce.

Cong. Treadway also took an active part in opposition to the scheme to destroy the children's bureau. The friends of the children rallied against this attack and succeeded in having the appropriation increased to a generous sum. Incidentally, a new public building for Great Barrington is one of the likely results of the work of Cong. Treadway during the past year.

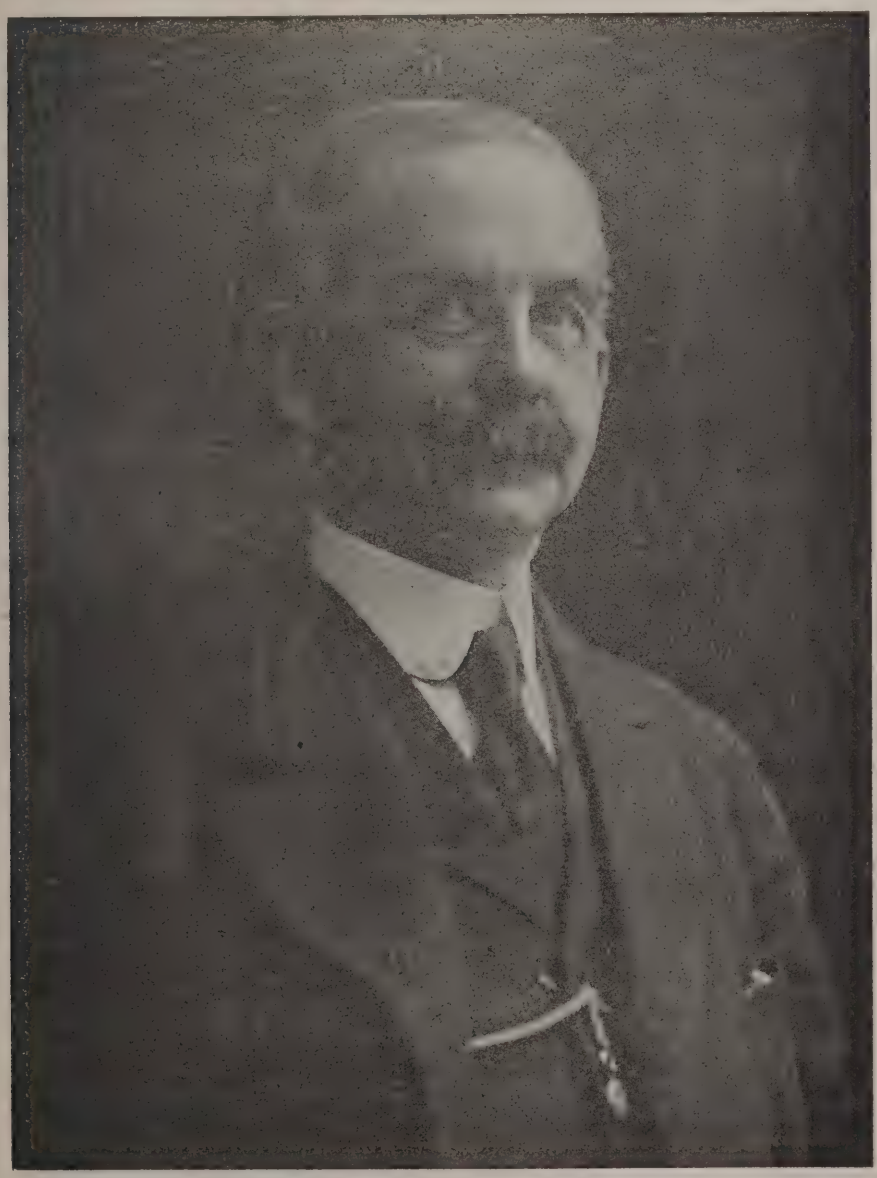
The Portland Express finds there are men who never say a good word for their wives until they select an inscription for a tombstone.

CALVIN D. PAIGE

Southbridge Congressman Has Made a Fine Record in His Few Years in Washington and Shown an Independence That Was Admirable on All Matters Coming Before Him.

One of the forces for stability and conservatism in the congress at the present time is the business man of the type of the Hon. Calvin D. Paige of Southbridge, congressman from the 3d Massachusetts district.

Cong. Paige is a business man of more than ordinary ability. He is level headed to a degree, and there probably has never been a time in the history of the country when it has been so important as at the present to have business men in congress who are not filled up with theories at the expense of the practical workings of measures that come before that body.



Cong. Paige has been an active republican many years. He understands the tariff question as it applies to New England industries as well as any man in the New England delegation. This is due to his connection with the textile and mercantile industries, a line in which he has been interested all of his life.

He entered these lines as a boy in Southbridge and worked his way through several subordinate positiors until today he is president of the Central Mills company, one of the oldest manufacturing plants in Massachusetts. He has been an active participant in all the affairs of the town of Southbridge, and one of its foremost citizens for many years.

It is as a congressman, however, that Mr. Paige, during the short time he has been in the house, has demonstrated his value as a representative, and few men in the same length of time have gained a wider acquaintance or have grasped conditions better, thus enabling him to have unusual influence as a new member of the house. This is conceded by men of experience in the house at Washington, regardless of party affiliations. Representing as he does, a manufacturing and agricultural district he has been active in advocating ideas that are for the advantage of the people whom he represents. The result has been that New England business has made many new friends in congress because of Cong. Paige's presence as a member of the lower house.

He has always endeavored to reflect the sentiment of the state in his vote with what accuracy he could and he has been successful in that ambition to a far greater extent than the man who vacillates and tries to fit his sails to the varying breezes of expediency.

Cong. Paige is one of those men who believe that if New England is to regain the prestige that was once hers in national affairs it can only be done by the return of the republican party to power. He is one of those who believe that while the voice of New England was once the voice of the nation that under the present conditions her influence is of no avail, and that without New England enters its protest against these conditions that section will be remiss in its duty. He believes that the vote in Massachusetts this fall ought to be a notice to the south that this section of the country will not stand for further discrimination against its interests longer. He believes that such a verdict on the part of the people will be a check against the radical legislation now so prevalent in congress. He is one of those who believe that government is best which rewards individual effort, although the tendency today is to take from the individual effort the results of their endeavors, and that means there will be less individual effort, less growth and less prosperity for the people.

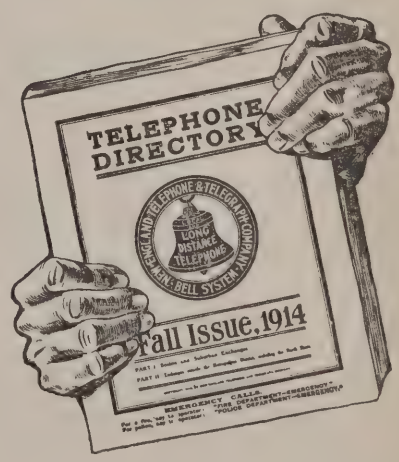
Cong. Paige voted for two battleships instead of one, and against the immigration bill with its literacy test. He is in favor of securing a merchant marine, and is one who has always believed in its upbuilding. He favors the enactment of laws that will bring that about and is not opposed to subsidies if found to be absolutely necessary to secure an adequate merchant marine.

During the session now in existence he was opposed to the Clayton anti-trust bill as it passed the house, a measure which was so bad in that shape that the senate was forced to devote months to an effort to improve it. He favored the railroad stock and bond bill and opposed the repeal of the Panama canal tolls provision.

Mr. Paige is a candidate for re-election this fall, and should have little difficulty on his record alone of winning the congress seat for a full term of two years. He is one of the men Massachusetts should keep in congress, and it is quite likely that the 3rd district will look upon the matter in that light.

He formerly served in the executive council on Beacon hill, where he also established an excellent reputation as a conservative, able official, whose retirement was regretted by everybody in the state government.

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ERNEST W. ROBERTS

Chelsea Congressman, an Earnest Worker for the Laboring Men at the Navy Yard, and One Whose Efforts in Behalf of His District Is Always One of the Wonders of the National Capital

What it has been worth to the men of the Boston navy yard and the cities and towns adjacent thereto, to have a trained congressman from Massachusetts on the house committee on naval affairs cannot be figured in dollars and cents. Nor can the value to the state be estimated, if one is to calculate—as one should—that whatever benefits a few thousand of the best mechanics of the state helps the whole commonwealth.

For 15 years Cong. Ernest W. Roberts has represented the Old 7th dist., now the new 9th, and even his worst political enemies admit that when it comes to looking after the interests of every man, woman and child in the district, as far as a congressman can, Ernest W. Roberts leads all other entrants by about forty lengths.

Just at the present moment Mr. Roberts is having a lively wrestle with the navy department over what a labor union would denounce as the cheapest kind of a scab trick being played against mechanics of the navy yard by their superiors at Washington. This is nothing more than a system whereby men who have been discharged or furloughed are refused reinstatement on the pay-roll unless they first agree to work at cut rates.

Cong. Roberts hopped over to the navy department very rapidly when he received a copy of this remarkable document. Sec. of the Navy Daniels expressed profound surprise. He promised an immediate investigation. How much investigation was made no one knows, but the next Cong. Roberts heard of the matter he received a letter from the navy department justifying the system on the astonishing ground that "it is permitted by the laws governing the civil service." This is an arrant begging of the question, of course, for no doubt it would be perfectly legal for the department to pay men only 20 cents a day. But some of the political sharps in the navy department are alive to the terrific political comeback this grinding scheme of the department is likely to create, even if they are impotent to stop it.

As a concrete illustration of how the thing works in practice, the case of a first-class electrician and his assistant may be cited. The first was receiving $4.40 a day in the navy yard and the second $4.00 a day. Both were discharged. They then were hired back at $3.20 each. Mr. Roberts may be powerless to change this system, but the incident is interesting as illustrating the thousand and one errands of this kind a navy yard congressman is continually called upon to do for his constituents.

Still more important, from one point of view, was the work put in by Cong. Roberts and some of his colleagues to secure the contract for the building of a naval supply ship at Boston. It was announced at the navy department that the contract would go to the lowest bidder. When the bids came in, that of the Boston yard was far and away the lowest submitted by any competitor, private or official. Sec. Daniels, eager to throw business to the southern yards, started to go back on his solemn promise to the Massachusetts men and award the contract elsewhere. Cong. Roberts pressed him hard and the secretary ordered the constructors at the Boston yard to revise their bid, to make sure it contained no errors. They did so, and still were more than $100,000 lower than Newport News, their nearest competitor. Then Cong. Roberts closed in, and the secretary finally sent him a telegram which was posted on the board at the Boston navy yard, informing him that Boston would receive the contract. This was the first news of the award made public, and the Boston newspapers quoted the fact from the telegram to Cong. Roberts.

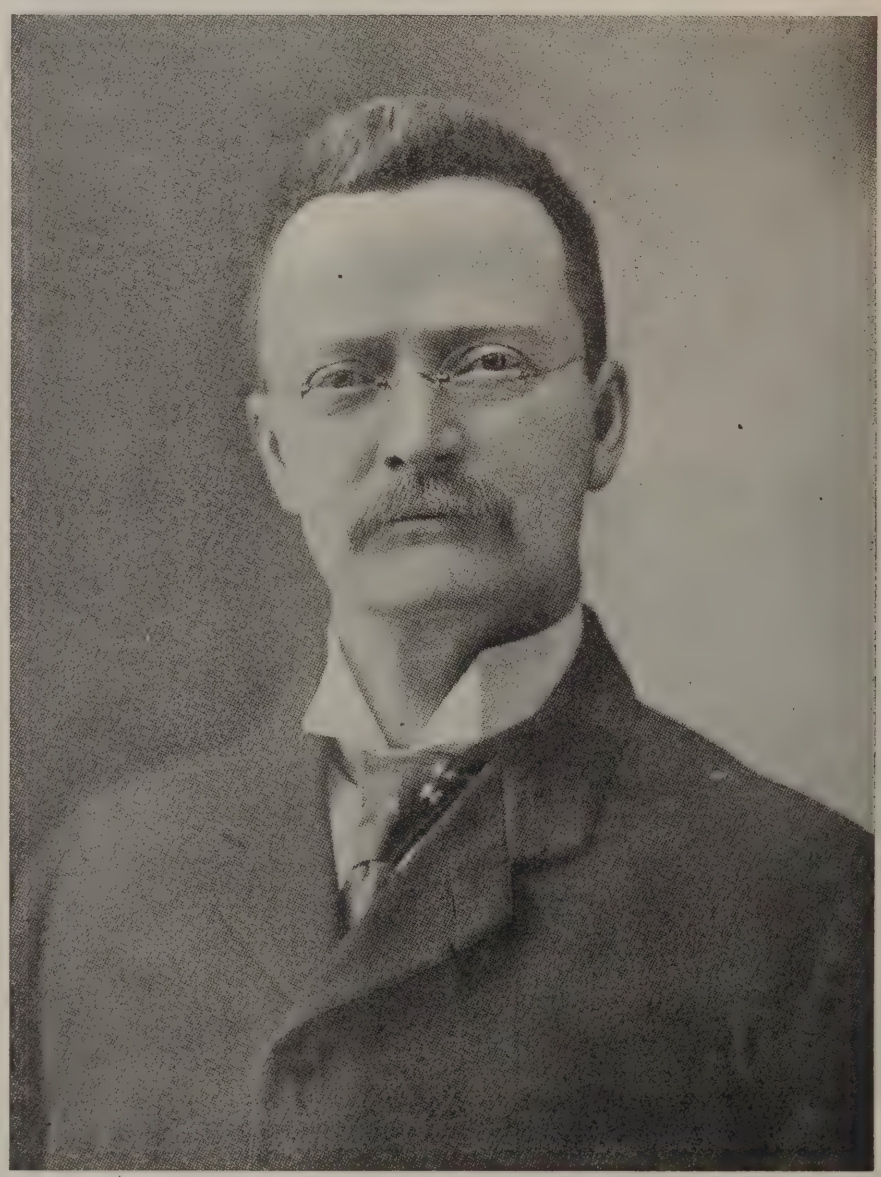
The new Roberts district is now composed of the cities of Chelsea, Everett, Malden and Somerville and the towns of Revere and Winthrop. Improvement of the Mystic river is vital to Everett, Malden and Medford; and no sooner was Mr. Roberts elected from his new territory than he succeded, first in getting a survey of the river and next in having the comfortable appropriation of $85,000 for its improvement tacked onto the river and harbor bill, where it now awaits the action of congress.

At the instance of the National Commercial Travelers association, Cong. Roberts has interested himself especially in a movement to change the federal election day from Tuesday to Monday. It is declared that hundreds of thousands of the most intelligent men in the country are disfranchised at every election held on a Tuesday, because they are then away from their homes on their regular trips. It is argued that if the day could be changed to Monday they could stop over long enough to vote and still make connection with their business territory. At their request Cong. Roberts has introduced and is pressing a bill to change the day to Monday.

This change, if authorized, would not be effective under the terms of the bill until 1920, as several years might be required for some of the states to authorize the substitution. The fixing of the day is a matter of statute law with the federal government and with many of the states, but with others, the legal day has been fixed by their constitutions and to bring about the change would require time. The travelling men are backing Cong. Roberts heavily in his efforts and their votes will be cast generously for him in the elections next November.

Mr. Roberts is a republican without apoligies, and has stood in congress for every measure, against every measure, as the case might be, that promised benefit or injury to Massachusetts. It is unquestionably for the material interests of Massachusetts that the Panama canal shall be free to American vessels. He voted for the original Doremus amendment to make it free, and when the administration tried to force through the repeal bill he stuck by his guns. Unlike some of his colleagues, he voted for an investigation of the Whaley alleged bribery case; against the Underwood cotton futures amendment; for two battleships; for the prohibition of interlocking directorates; against the immigration bill and against the Underwood tariff bill and the Glass currency bill. Mr. Roberts also is registered against the famous Coosa River dam bill, which was opposed by the conservationists as a surrender of important popular rights to the waterpower magnates. He voted also for the contempt of court bill and the Webb alcoholic bill, prohibiting the shipment of liquor into prohibition States.

At this writing Mr. Roberts is doing important work as a member of a sub-committee of the committee on naval affairs which is preparing a substitute for the Weeks bill that will enable the United States to purchase ships for the South American trade through the Panama Railway Steamship company. This is regarded as a very much more practical measure than the president's rather hasty and over-ambitious scheme of launching a great new company, half federal, half private, to go into the shipping business. Cong. Roberts shares with a good many other thoughtful men their doubts of the advisability of plunging the United States government into a scheme which the solicitor of the state department has criticized as plainly violative of neutrality and as almost wholly uncalled for by the necessities of the European war situation.

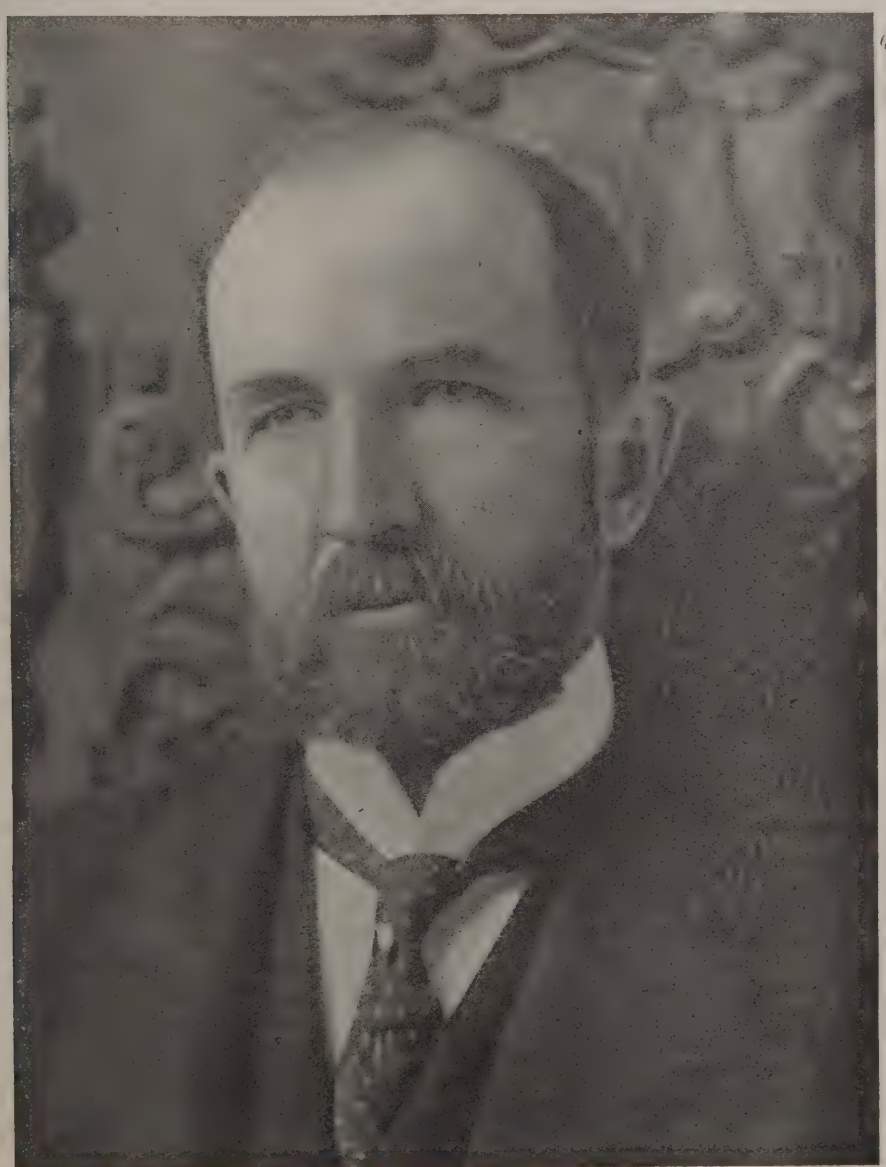


It was a wise Englishman who said it is better to sleep over what you are going to do than to be kept awake afterwards by what you have done.

FREDERICK H. GILLETT

Springfield Congressman, Candidate for Re-Election, Has Been One of the Most Powerful Republicans in the Massachusetts Delegation Since the Inauguration of Pres. Wilson.

Another congressional election is approaching and once more the democrats are claiming that they will carry the 2nd district, now being served by Frederick Huntington Gillett, who has represented the people of the district since the 53d congress. But, should Mr. Gillett be a candidate for re-election, it would not be at all surprising, when the votes are counted, if it will be found that Cong. Gillett had been elected for a 12th term. This has been the case in every congressional election for the past eight years, during which time the democrats have done everything possible to wrest the district away from the republicans. Not even when the anti-Cannon sentiment was going strong in 1910 and 1912, could the democrats unseat Gillett because he was part of the "machine."



The reasons for this are well known to those who are in close touch with political conditions in the 2d. dist. Cong. Gillett is probably possessed of a wider experience in congressional affairs than any other member of the Massachusetts delegation in the national house. A man of high ideals and one who is ever on the alert to protect and safeguard the interests of his constituents. Mr. Gillett appeals particularly to the electorate and particularly the republican majority of it, in his section of the state. Big of heart, big of mind and big in ideas, he enjoys the esteem and confidence of his constituents to an extent that few congressmen can boast.

Civil service and appropriations have been cong. Gillett's two chief public fortes as a member of the national house, outside of working for bills of a local character affecting his district. He has done much work of an acknowledged valuable character in both lines and is recognized as an authority on civil service. He is known by name to every civil servant in the employ of the federal government and Uncle Sam is a rather large employer of labor. Annually, with the regularity of the calendar, Gillett has spoken about civil service reform and retiring schemes, written about them, introduced bills about them, and worked for them.

Formerly chairman of the committee on reform in the civil service and ranking member of that committee in the present congress and the one preceding, he has been a tower of strength in preventing any breaking down of the civil service system.

His advice on matters of appropriations has always been carefully listened to and often taken by leaders of both parties in congress. As a majority member of the committee on appropriations for several years, he did such excellent work that, when the house turned democratic, he was retained as minority member. He was one of the men instrumental in preventing the passage of the legisaltive, executive and judicial appropriation bill which would have made a seven-year tenure for government employees in the civil service instead of a life tenure. An attempt to get through such a measure was made in the last year of Pres. Taft's reign and the forceful opposition of Cong. Gillett was in a large measure responsible for the president's veto and the sustainment of it.

For several years, Cong. Gillett has worked hard to secure the passage through congress of a bill introduced by himself providing for retiring on annuities those employees whose advanced years have decreased their capacity for service, to provide for the payment of those annuities from deductions from the salaries of the employees, and to keep to the credit of each employee all deductions from his own salary, so that if an employee resigns from the service he may have all of the fund he, himself, accumulated and that his heirs may have it in the case of his death. Temporarily, according to the Gillett scheme, the government shall assist in providing the annuities for those employees who are now superannuated or soon will be, and from whose salaries the necessary deductions cannot be made.

In advocating this proposition, Cong. Gillett has in mind ridding the government service of empolyees who are no longer able to render efficient service without causing any undue suffering to those employees. In effect, as Cong. Gillett points out, the plan is a compulsory savings account for each employee. As such it is opposed by many employees in question because it looks too much like a pension proposition. Those who hate to see the federal pension roll growing also look askance at the proposition but Cong. Gillett is sure that he is right and he is steadily pushing his fight for the measure with the result that it is gradually gaining popularity.

Cong. Gillett is a staunch republican. He is a firm believer in those republican principles that for so long kept the party in power and which has brought so many benefits to this country. He is an ardent protectionist and subscribes to the traditional republican doctrine that the tariff is not the cause of the high cost of living, pointing to the wages of American labor as proof of his assertion. He feels that the democrats are in reality free traders. He supported the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill because he believed and still believes that it contained features which were especially good for Massachusetts, such as free hides and the reduction of duties on shoes. He was one of the hardest workers in the entire Massachusetts delegation for free hides. In making his fight for this measure he was actuated solely by the thought that it would result in reducing the price on the same. But as if to confound all logic and to prove that some influence far more powerful than the tariff was carrying prices along, hides, from which all duties were removed, went up in price along with everything else and leather goods accompanied them.

Cong. Gillett was born in Westfield on Oct. 16, 1851, though few would suspect it to see him at work. He graduated from Amherst college in 1874 and from the Harvard law school in 1877. He was awarded a degree of A. B. from the former university. He practised law in Springfield—and still practises it. He served as assistant attorney general of Massachusetts from 1879 to 1882 and was a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives in 1890 and 1891. He was one of the republican leaders of that body during his service on Beacon hill. He was elected to the 53rd congress and has served in each congress since.

NO LABOR FOR HEMP CROP.

The United States produced approximately 8270 tons of hemp in 1890 and only 5100 tons in 1913, according to the United States department of Agriculture's botanist who investigates fibre plants. Scientists think that hemp may be cultivated in the central United States, and that hemp and flax are the most promising and the most certain to yield satisfactory products of all fire-producing plants in this country.

From 10,000 to 15,000 tons of hemp are used in the United States every year. Hemp is used more extensively than any other soft fibre except jute. American spinning mills import, on an average, about 6000 tons annually.

The falling off in domestic production has been due primarily to the increasing difficulty in securing sufficient labor to take care of the crop.

TAKE WHAT WAS COMING.

Mother—Johnny, would you like to have a little sister?

Johnny—No, I want a brother.

Mother—But suppose the Lord sends a little girl.

Johnny—Well, I guess we'll have to take what comes.

THE DANGEROUS CANOE.

To pass laws prohibiting the canoe would be out of the question, for carefully managed, nothing is safer or more pleasurable. But what can be done, is to create a sentiment among the public which will condemn the carelessness with which certain inexperienced persons risk the lives of other persons.—Boston Advertiser.

JOHN J. MITCHELL

Marlboro Democrat, One of the Influential Members of Congress in the Wilson Administration, May Be Promoted to Important Committee on Ways and Means by Speaker Clark.

The first session of the present congress has been a trying one for the members of that body. The comprehensive and far-reaching program of the administration, calling for legislation of the most vital importance to the nation, has taxed the physical as well as the mental capacities of the members of congress to an unusual extent. It has been necessary at times for the president, in the course of his wonderful fight to carry out the promises made to the people during the last presidential campaign, to resort to strong measures to keep his party in line. The opposition of powerful interests to some of the president's recommendations was responsible for several democratic congressmen deserting their chief on different occasions and endangered the success of the big measures proposed by the president.



Throughout the straining days of the session there was no more loyal supporter of the president and of the legislation recommended by him than Cong. John Mitchell of Marlboro, democratic representative of the 13th Massachusetts dist. The latter was on the job every day of the session. He was recorded on every important measure.

Not only was he a source of strength to the administration, in that his loyal support could always be depended upon, but his work in lining up the other democrats was of great value. A man of exceptional ability and of pleasing and gracious personality, he had great influence with his colleagues and this he was ever ready to exert in behalf of the administration policies.

There were few members on the democratic side who made a closer study of the many big problems of the session than did Cong. Mitchell, and, by the same token, there were few who had a better understanding of those questions.

When the president made known his plans for currency reform, Cong. Mitchell was one of the first to declare his allegiance. He was thoroughly in sympathy with the proposition that the credit of the country should not be given exclusively to big business, but that the small merchant and business man and the struggling farmer should receive due consideration. When the currency bill was passed, Cong. Mitchell was among those who went to the president and worked hardest to bring about the establishment of a reserve bank in Boston.

Cong. Mitchell was particularly active in the fight for the anti-trust legislation. Throughout his public career an opponent of monopoly and a close student of industrial and economic conditions. He was well qualified to pass upon the important question of business reform.

During the tariff session of congress, Mr. Mitchell stood shoulder to shoulder with the big democratic leaders in the fight to secure a revision of the tariff schedule that would make for a reduction in the cost of necessaries of life. At the same time he did everything possible to conserve the industrial interests of New England and of Massachusetts in particular.

Cong. Mitchell followed carefully every measure affecting his district directly or indirectly. He was one of the strongest opponents of the Shackleford rural post roads bill, under which Massachusetts, which has spent more for wood roads than almost any other state in the union, would receive only $78,000 a year out of $12,500,000 and would have to turn into the treasury nearly a million dollars.

The Merrimac river and the Connecticut river appropriation bills received Cong. Mitchell's earnest support as did all other measures to help the development and improvement of Massachusetts and New Engalnd waterways.

Another matter in which Cong. Mitchell distinguished himself was the part he played in the enactment of the Underwood tariff bill. The shoe manufacturers, instigated by republican politicians in Massachusetts, made a dreadful outcry over the proposal to place shoes on the free list. That it was a dishonest outburst was shown to the congressman from sections remote from New England, by the fact that they themselves made the suggestion during their fight for free hides when the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill was being considered. Each and all of them told the republican ways and means committee that free shoes would not injure the trade at all if they could only get free hides. They got the latter, and when the Underwood tariff was up for consideration they refused to yield the boon of free shoes. The 10 per cent. duty on shoes was a gift from the committee and one the shoe men did not ask for.

Sen. Lodge and the other high-tariff New Englanders led the fight. Cong. Mitchell, who comes from a shoe manufacturing section, consulted the manufacturers of Marlboro, Framingham and Hudson. He returned to Washington prepared to yield free shoes and thereafter fought for the president's bill on that basis.

Mr. Mitchell is a native of Marlboro. He was born in that town in 1873, attended the public schools and later entered Boston college, from which he graduated in 1895. He then took up the study of law at Boston university and was admitted to the bar of Middlesex county.

Running as a candidate for the house of representatives in a republican stronghold, he was elected in 1903 and was re-elected the three succeeding years, making in all four years that he served in the lower branch of the Massachusetts legislature. His record in the house made so favorable an impression upon the voters of his district that, although it was a strong republican district, he was elected to the senate in 1907 and re-elected in 1908. In the latter branch he distinguished himself in the famous battles for labor legislation and for the big progressive measures that were considered at the time. He was a forceful speaker in debate and took charge of many important measures, including the resolves for the direct nomination and election of United States senators.

While in the legislature he served on the committees on federal relations, parishes and water supply, legal affairs, public service and senate rules. He was always active on the side of organized labor and in support of the working man. On the anti-injunction bill, the peaceful persuasion and child labor measures and the employers liability bill, he was always on the side of the working class.

He was first elected to congress to fill out the unexpired term of the late Cong. Tyrrell of Natick. He was defeated for the long term by Cong. Weeks, now the junior United States senator, by a handful of votes and upon the election of the latter to the senate, Mr. Mitchell carried the district by a big margin.

Cong. Mitchell has made good in every position of trust that he has been placed by his constituents and he will doubtless be re-elected to congress in the fall election.

AND AFTER WAR.

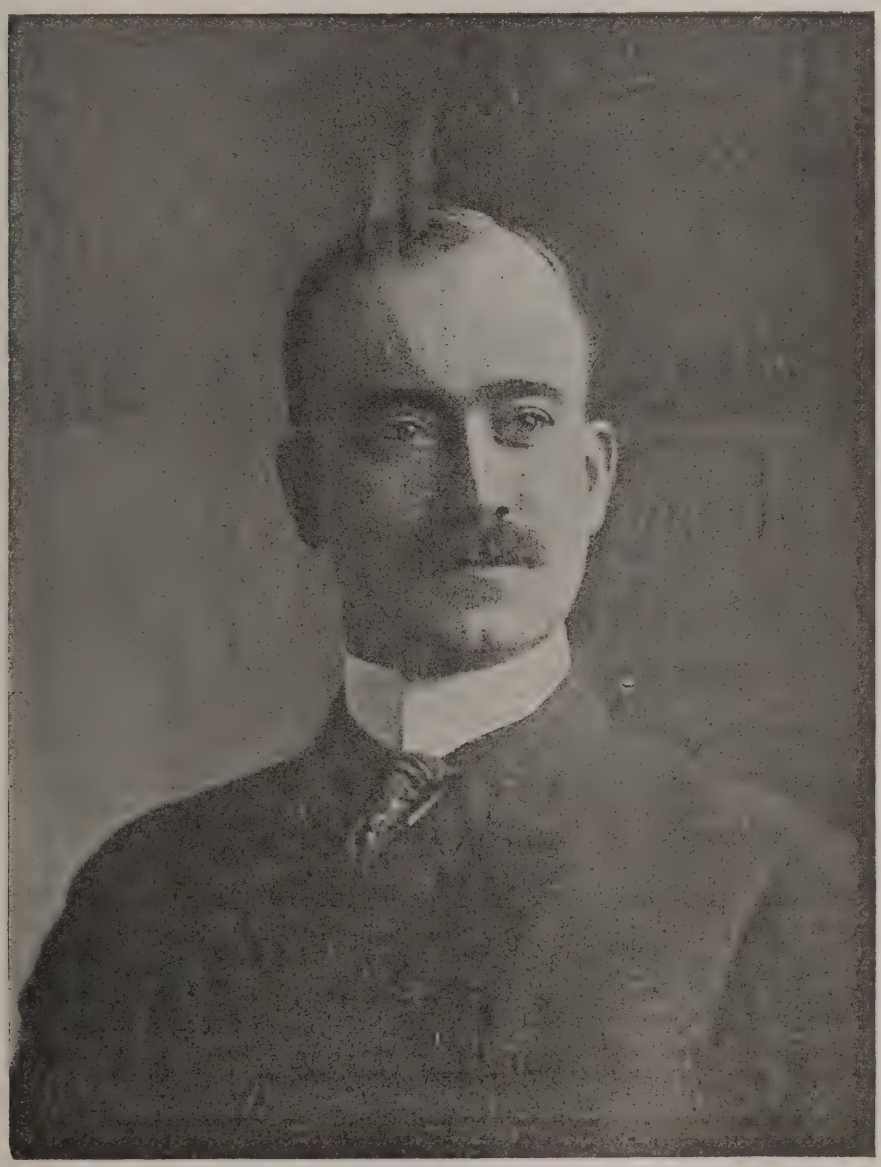
By appealing to popular passion at the present time the governments of France, of Germany, of Austria, of Russia and some of the other countries may get a real popular feeling in favor of war, but in all of these countries there are domestic troubles which a war may ultimately intensify, says the Lowell Sun. Italy, for instance, is in a very precarious position, for while she is bound to Germany and Austria by alliance, she has no love for Austria and the Italian extremists would strive to raise up a strong feeling against the government if their country oppose Servia. In France and Germany too there is a growing sentiment against war, and when the enthusiasm dies down and only misery and national debt remain as a legacy, this anti-war sentiment may mean trouble for the respective governments. A great world war now may hasten the advent of permanent peace and may put an end to some systems of government as well as to a few international feuds.

JAMES A. GALLIVAN

South Boston Member of Congress Has Made Good in the Few Months He Has Served as Successor to Mayor Curley and Will Have Little Trouble in Securing Re-election.

When a man, hardly six weeks a member of the national house of representatives, is called by the head of that body to substitute for him in the nerve-trying position of speaker, it would seem that the man had something of the statesman in his make-up. Certainly that was the case with James A. Gallivan, congressman from the 12th dist. and a product of South Boston.

When at the special election he swept into office on a tide of popularity that has seldom been approached in the history of Boston politics, it was said that a good man had been sent to the sacred halls of congress, a man who would keep up the noble traditions of James M. Curley, Patrick A. Collins and some others of the big men who have represented Boston at Washington.



It was not expected that he would prove to be a man who would win the immediate esteem and admiration of a man who was the choice of a large part of the nation for the presidency, a man who was accustomed to weigh human nature for months before accepting it as pure gold or rejecting it as diluted dross.

That Speaker Clark made no mistake was quickly shown by the manner in which Cong. Gallivan conducted the proceedings. When the debate seemed to be running away from him, with one masterly stroke of parliamentary law he calmed the troubled waters and so surprised the veterans who were lying in wait for him that the session passed off without further incident and Cong. Gallivan was established as one of the worth-while members of the national house.

In ward 13, the heart of South Boston, where the congressman was born and bred, this was expected of him, for a boy who, in the dark days, was able to go through Harvard college, make the baseball team and become the prime favorite that "Jim" was is sure to hold a warm spot in the heart of those who dwell in that loyal district. Over there they think that Mr. Gallivan could fill in for the president of the United States—and he probably could, at that, if called upon to do so. He proved that he was a leader when he served on the street commission when he extricated it from some of the complex muddles into which a board of this sort is almost sure to become embroiled.

The greatest proof of his invincible popularity perhaps, is the fact that in his proposal to go back to congress for the full term, he can find nothing but an agreement of minds that he should. No democrat of any weight in the district can be found to go against him, realizing that it would be an effort somewhat similar to that of the lady who tried to sweep the Atlantic ocean back with a broom. They cannot, for that matter, find a republican who will make the effort. The fertile brain of Herman Hormel, president of the city committee, whose bounden duty it is to make people believe there is a republican party in Boston, may find a man to make the run, but it does not look good now. Probably there has not been in history such a tribute to a man as this, that there cannot be found a candidate of any party to run against him for such high office as member of congress.

Everything in the life of James A. Gallivan has tended to show that it is more or less useless to oppose him for office; witness his campaign for street commissioner against John P. Dore, the strongest man in the city, so people thought until "Jim" Gallivan showed them better by defeating him. The fact that Mr. Gallivan came from the home of indomitable men, ward 13 South Boston, and was a graduate of that now world famous nursery of greatness, the Lawrence School, destined him to make a strong bid for success in whatever line he chose. He was also a graduate—and Franklin medallist—of the Boston Latin School, a course which has started on their way many of Boston's great scholars.

To tell about his actual life in cold hard facts it may be said that Gallivan was born 48 years ago next October, graduated from the Lawrence Grammar school in 1879, the Boston Latin school in 1884 as a Franklin medal boy and Harvard in 1888. In Harvard he was a baseball player of fame deriving thereby a reputation in sport that was countrywide. In fact so great was it that he was attracted for a few years into journalism as a writer of sporting topics.

But public life was calling to him and he soon was in the midst of the turmoil as a candidate for the office of representative from ward 13. He was elected and served two years in the house. Then he was sent to the senate. While serving in these two branches Mr. Gallivan showed his knowledge of the people's needs by obtaining for them heated cars and the first appropriation ever made for a state hospital for tuberculosis victims. That was in 1896, when the campaign against the dread consumption had not reached the proportions it has now. Mr. Gallivan was the pioneer in that crusade. To continue his good work he also obtained the passage of the bill for free transfers on street cars. This, and his heated car legislation, were victories won in the face of the determined opposition of the street railway lobby and of all the powerful public service corporations.

After his service in the general court, Mr. Gallivan was chosen a street commissioner. John P. Dore, then at the height of his popularity, opposed him, but went down in defeat before the tremendous popularity of the South Boston man. For 13 years Gallivan served on this board with such uniform success that is recognized and appreciated by all the people of the city.

Now with a greater field for his activities, James A. Gallivan is quite likely to become—is expected, in fact, by his friends,—a national figure. There are those, however, who declare that his great love for Boston and his pride in the achievements of this great city will determine him in the end to seek his laurels at home—and these make no secret of the hope that Mr. Gallivan may be the next mayor of Boston.



MICHAEL P. PHELAN

Lynn Congressman Has Established a Great Record for Massachusetts Men by His Active Part in Framing the Currency Measure Which Went into Effect Last Month.

Few first year members of congress have so distinguished themselves as has Cong. Michael P. Phelan of the 7th Massachusetts district. This young democrat has in less than one year made a record that many veteran congressmen would be proud to possess. He has been the right hand man of Chairman Glass of the committee on banking and currency which framed the Wilson currency bill and when the debate was opened he was given the unusual privilege of explaining it to the house and defending its provisions after it had been attacked by the opposition.

It isn't often that a first year man in congress is given such a responsiiblity as well as the opportunity which it carries with it. Cong. Phelan made the most of it and when he concluded his defence of the bili he was congratulated on all sides for his able and clear exposition of an intricate and difficult subject.

Cong. Phelan was one of the prominent figures in the consideration of the currency bill from the day that the president submitted his message on the subject to congress. His appointment to the committee on banking and currency was in itself a tribute to the young member from Lynn and indicated the esteem in which he was held by his associates and the high regard they had for his ability. Because of his great work on the administration financial measure he has enjoyed the confidence of the president and of the leaders of congress to a great degree.

There is no need of going into a detailed explanation of the currency act and what it means to the public. That has all been explained time and again since the passage of the act. Suffice to say that it is one of the most beneficial pieces of legislation ever enacted by the congress of the United States.

Not only was Cong. Phelan prominent in connection with the currency legislation, but he took an active part in the consideration of many other of the big problems that confronted congress during the past session. He has proved himself a strong constructive force in law making. But while he has given much of his time and attention to the important matters of nation-wide import, he has not failed to look after the local wants and needs of his districts. He has worked hard to secure an appropriation for the development of Lynn harbor and was also an enthusiastic advocate of the proposition to have the United States appropriate a million dollars towards the development of the Merrimac river. He might have succeeded in getting through one or both of these measures had not the rivers and harbors bill, covering projected waterway improvements throughout the country, been rejected.

On labor measures, Cong. Phelan was just as earnest an advocate of the laboring classes as he was when in the Massachusetts legislature. His entire record in congress has been one of which he and his constituents can justly be proud for he has proven a true representative, honest, able and one in keeping with the progressive thought of the present day.

Cong. Michael F. Phelan was born in Lynn on Oct. 22, 1875, and received his early education in the public schools, later graduating from Harvard college and the Harvard law school. He obtained his law degree from the latter institution in 1900. Possessed of a fine mental equipment and an extremely winning personality that makes friends and holds them, it was only natural for him to get into politics.

He was elected to the Massachusetts house in 1905 and 1906, and was one of the best thought of men on Beacon hill in his day. Although personally well fixed as to worldly goods, he was always found lined up with the people and against the corporations and political bosses. He made good from the start as a legislator. He had charge of many important bills, among them one for the dredging of Lynn harbor for which he made a strong fight. His work in his first year attracted such attention that in his second he was given a place on the committee on judiciary—the prize committee of the legislature. As a member of that body he was a prominent figure in the fight for legislation against the bucket shops which resulted in the outlawing of those institutions that had so long preyed upon the poor and unfortunate. He made one of the leading speeches for the bill and although a powerful lobby was arraigned against it, succeeded in putting it through.

Cong. Phelan is a democrat of the independent kind. Loyal to democratic principles he has never wavered from them. He has never been at the beck and call of any political boss or leader. In his whole career in public service he has impressed every one as a man who had the courage of his convictions and was able to express them, without any entangling alliances.

To show his progressiveness and his views on labor, it might be cited that he was one of the leading supporters of the eight hour bill for state and county employes when that measure first came up in the legislature, for the bill to allow peaceful persuasion of would-be strike-breakers during strikes and lockouts, for the bill to compel street railway companies to equip their cars with lifting jacks, for a bill to prohibit corporations from making contributions for public purposes, bill to liberalize the law relating to cities and towns engaging in the public lighting business, direct nominations for state officers and direct elections of United States senators, to permit the voters to express their opinions on matters of public policy and for every other measure sought by or in the interests of the plain, everyday people.

As a lawyer Cong. Phelan is considered one of the best practicing attorneys in Essex county. He has handled some important cases and has the respect and esteem of the bench. Besides his profession as a lawyer, which he practices on Lynn and Boston, he is interested in the shoe manufacturing industry.

He is one of the most popular men in the democratic party in the state and one of the strongest vote-getters. The latter fact is demonstrated by the manner in which he won his election to the present congress. The district had been considered safely republican, yet he won out over his republican opponent by a 4000 plurality. He has only suffered one real political defeat in his career, that being when he ran for the senate in the fall of 1906. He lost out then by only 21 votes in the overwhelmingly republican 1st Essex district—a district that has always been and is still regarded as practically hopeless from the democratic standpoint.



Cong. Phelan is one of the strong assets of the democratic party in Massachusetts as well as in the nation.

STEAMSHIPS AND THE FLAG.

English papers assume that no belligerent would pay any attention to an American flag over a vessel transferred to our registry merely for protection, says the Philadelphia Record. Possibly. But Americans own 600,000 or 700,000 tons of shipping in the foreign trade under foreign flags, and there could be no pretence that this shipping was not in fact entitled to the protection of the American flag. The Red Star steamers, the Atlantic Transport line and the United Fruit fleet have been American property for years. To put the American flag over them would be no evasive device. Besides, there are many other vessels owned by Americans, we have a large fleet of coastwise steamers perfectly suitable for the ocean trade, and the railroads could do all the work they are now doing. There is enough neutral shipping; it is merely a question of how tempting the freight rates are.

ANDREW J. PETERS

Congressman from the 11th Dist., Who Has Been Appointed by Pres. Wilson to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, One of the Foremost Men in Massachusetts Delegation.

When Charles S. Hamlin resigned the position of assistant secretary of the United States treasury to accept an appointment to the newly created federal reserve board, Pres. Wilson was confronted with the problem of finding a Massachusetts democrat to replace Mr. Hamlin who could fill the latter's shoes and who at the same time would be satisfactory to the different factions of the Bay State democracy. The first alone was a pretty big proposition for Mr. Hamlin had won for himself the reputation of being one of the ablest officials in the government service. The second proposition was no less difficult, however, as anyone who knows Massachusetts politics will readily understand.

The president, however, seems to have a faculty for solving any problem that comes before him with dispatch and good judgment and it didn't take him long to decide who was the best man, from every standpoint, to select for the post left vacant by Mr. Hamlin. And the man selected was Cong. Andrew J. Peters of the 11th Massachusetts dist., who was serving his fourth consecutive term in the national house and had in that time made a record for himself that was excelled by no other New England democrat in that body. The appointment was quickly confirmed by the senate and was received with commendation everywhere for Mr. Peters' qualifications for the position were indisputable. He was the right man for the place. And it is worthy of comment that little if any rostile criticism with regard to the appointment of Cong. Peters came from any branch of the state democracy.

Andrew J. Peters has for years been one of the big assets the democratic party has had in Massachusetts. He represents the none too plentiful type of the American democrat, clean-cut in appearance, eloquent in speech, pleasing in manner and possessed of great ability. He has been a credit to his district, to the state and to his party. He has won a high place in congress and by doing so has reflected honor upon those who helped elect him. It is men of the type of Mr. Peters to whom a great deal of the credit for the successes of the democratic party of today is due. The congressman has at various times been mentioned for governor and as a candidate for mayor of Boston, but he has shown no inclination whatever to go into any contest.

Cong. Peters has a remarkable political record. As a campaigner and vote-getter he has few equals in Massachusetts. His personal magnetism and his manner of doing things draws supporters wherever he goes. His own congressional district, set off by a republican legislature as a stronghold for the republican party for years to come, is a sample of the esteem in which he is held by the people.

Mr. Peters was born in Jamaica Plain on April 3, 1872 and prepared for college at St. Paul's school, where he developed a strong taste for outdoor sports, especially acquatic. He was a clever oarsman, skipper and swimmer. After leaving St. Paul's he entered Harvard college and took an active interest in athletics there but never permitted sports to interfere with his studies. In 1895 he received his degree at Harvard and entered the law school, from which he was graduated with honors three years later. After leaving the law school, Mr. Peters at once entered upon the practice of his profession and rapidly forged to the front.

In 1901 Mr. Peters first entered the political arena, as a candidate for the house. His ward was heavily republican, yet he was elected, receiving the support of a number of republicans in addition to the support of the members of his own party. He began his public career as a member of the Massachusetts house of 1902. In 1904 and 1905 he was elected to the senate, again carrying a republican stronghold. In the latter body he made a record that has hardly been excelled by any other man ever elected to the legislature from Boston. With his record as a legislator, he went before the voters of the 11th dist. as a candidate for congress and swept the district with as much ease as though it had originally been laid out as a democratic stronghold. Every campaign after that was only a repetition of the first one—a victory for Cong. Peters. He could undoubtedly have been renominated and re-elected this fall if he had declined the appointment to the position of assistant treasurer and had run for re-election as he was urged by many of his friends to do.

Cong. Peters always had the support of a considerable number of republicans in his district, who admired his independence and appreciated that with him in congress they could rely on honest and faithful service. He has always been loyal to the principles of democracy but he has never permitted politics to sway him in passing upon questions of vital importance to the country's interests. He has always been on the job and has been ever responsive to the wishes of his constituents.

During his service in congress he has served on several of the most important committees, including the great ways and means committee which shaped the tariff legislation, and the committee on interstate and foreign commerce. The latter is the great railroad committee of the house and handles also such important subjects as pure food legislation and almost every other question of an essentially interstate character. The ways and means committee is the big committee of the house and the selection of Cong. Peters for a place on that body was the highest tribute that could have been paid to his ability by his democratic colleagues. It gave him the greatest opportunity of his congressional career—a chance to try his hand in the framing of issues upon which his party would go the people. He was found not wanting. He measured up to his opportunity. He labored early and late throughout the long special tariff session and his industry, his knowledge of tariff schedules and industrial conditions, his absolute integrity and his earnestness in the cause of tariff reform brought him side by side with the leaders. He won the confidence and respect of Majority Leader Underwood and was one of the latter's closest advisers. He played a prominent part in the tariff discussions and was instrumental in warding off several blows that were aimed at Massachusetts' industries.

We will not attempt to tell the things that Cong. Peters has obtained for his district. To enumerate his accomplishments as a public official would require a good-sized volume. Even a brief outline would require several pages. Suffice it to say that he has been one of the most faithful and hard-working democrats in congress and that he has never betrayed any trust. His new position is one of great responsibilities but Mr. Peters will undoubtedly acquit himself with credit, as he has in every public office he has filled.



WHAT A GREAT WAR MEANS.

The Boston Record sets it forth properly in the following editorial paragraph: "London financiers have figured it out that a general European war would cost not less than $5,000,000,000. And that does not reckon in the indirect losses, or the death and human suffering not to be counted in dollars and cents."

Neither London financiers or anybody else, however, can figure what the full meaning would be and the full expense of a great war in which a number of nations might be involved. Modern war machinery is so vast and complicated and expensive that a mere busy skirmish might easily cost millions. A combat between fleets with disastrous results might easily cost the value of a fair-sized city. Outside the cash there is the blood and death and disarrangement of business affairs, which would plunge millions into woe and bring poverty in its train to untold thousands. A great war is a crime to humanity which it had hoped was merely a part of the world's past history.

SAMUEL E. WINSLOW

Worcester Manufacturer, Member of Congress, Has Ably Demonstrated to the People of Massachusetts How Valuable a Big Man of Affairs Can Be as a Public Official.

Massachusetts has long been famous for its list of brilliant men in the national legislature at Washington, but among them all there is none who can show a greater record of achievement than the popular Samuel E. Winslow of Worcester, congressman from the 4th district and the man chosen to preside over the republican state convention next month.

Samuel E. Winslow is an everyday person, educated both from books and from experience, has no false ideas regarding the dignity of wealth—nor its responsibilities, for the matter of that—and is one of the best-liked citizens of Worcester county, just as, for years, he has been one of the most public spirited.

He has been, during these trying days for republicans, one of the bulwarks of that party in congress, as well as in the state. That is not to say that he has opposed Pres. Wilson nor condemned unheard the policies of the democratic majority in congress. He has done neither, except where his ideas of sound government and theirs clashed. There was nothing personal about his attitude, even then. He made his own position clear, gave his reasons for believing as he did and then voted as his conscience dictated. He did the same when he and leaders of his own party disagreed.

It has been, indeed, a time when Massachusetts needed the services in congress of men who understood her needs and at the same time were in a position to explain why those needs were peculiar to her. The Underwood tariff bill, for example, was so full of pitfalls for a purely manufacturing region that many New Englanders rushed at once to the conclusion that the "South" was trying "to get" the people of this prosperous section—that it envied the prosperity of the "North" and was bound to destroy it if possible. Cong. Winslow is not one of those who hold that view. Such action on the part of any member of congress would be treason, in the first place, and politically suicidal in the next.

Cong. Winslow would be the last man in Washington to believe that any of his colleagues, be they from the North, South, East or West, were traitors. He recognized early in his career that the interests of the Southerners might easily be and undoubtedly were very different, so far as tariff is concerned, from those of a northern man representing a manufacturing constituency. Such recognition, however, was only the precursor of explanation, for Cong. Winslow at once became busy with the agricultural members and showed them where the prosperity of New England depended to a great extent if not absolutely on tariff advantages.

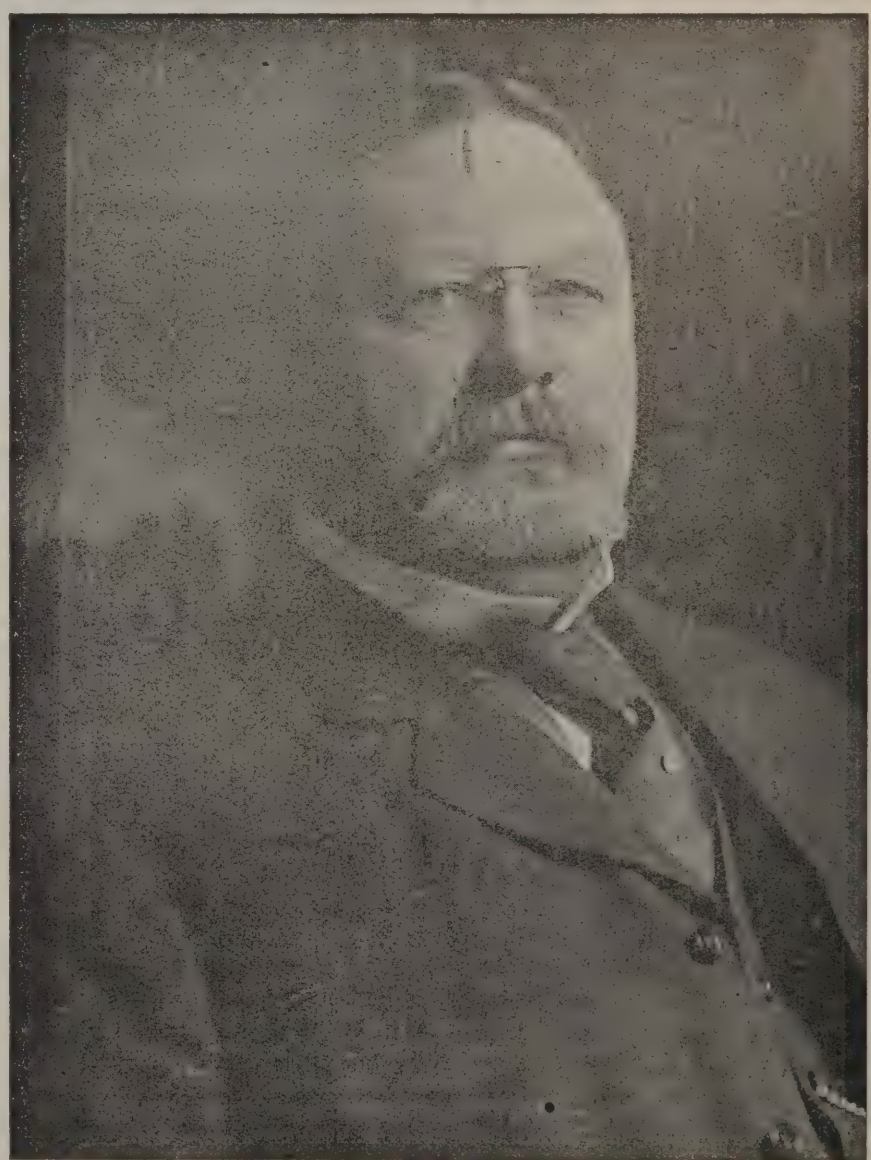
He was successful, in large measure, too, for there is little question that, if New England had not been represented by men like Cong. Winslow, the Underwood bill would have been a much more drastic measure than it has turned out to be. He did more and better work in that regard than many others of the New England men. Some of them were recognized as such extreme partisans that they were practically useless; others of them had had no business experience, hence could not talk convincingly on the subject of tariff. Mr. Winslow was known to be an exceedingly honest, able and patriotic member of the house as well as the foremost business man in the country in his own line.

He was one of the most active men in congress during the enactment of that law, but he has since then been equally busy. He took a big part in framing the currency act which went into effect in August and which will undoubtedly revolutionize the financial system of the United States. His knowledge of finance and currency, coupled with his experience in business, was worth much to the committee that had the bill in charge.

During the session now in existence he was one of the most faithful of the Massachusetts men. He was in his seat day by day, doing what he might to assist in unravelling, so far as this country is concerned, the mesh of martial circumstance in which it found itself. It was as a result of the work done by calm-minded, thinking men like Cong. Winslow that the strict neutrality of the United States was made possible. Pros. Wilson alone and unaided could do little. He required the assistance of congress, and not that portion of congress that is violently partisan, either.

When the merchant marine bill was before the house—that being one of the direct results of the conflagration in Europe—Cong. Winslow was one of the men whose advice was of great importance. He stood out at that time as one of the efficient members whose knowledge of business conditions generally and whose ability to face a crisis were at the disposal of the nation, regardless of party ties or partisan inclination.

For Cong. Winslow, despite everything, a loyal republican. He believes that the republican policies are the correct ones for stable government. It was only because the policies of no party are designed to meet the sudden problems of quick and unforeseen conditions that he acted with the president and the democrats; that and because he is, first of all, a patriot.



He has been for many years, though, one of the most influential republicans in Massachusetts. During that time he has taken an active interest in the candidates of the party on the state ticket, and in Worcester, city and county, he has been the mainspring of effort. It was his untiring energy that made the organization so strong there and it was his strategies that reduced the democracy to a fragment, except in the city, where, it is true, it has always maintained considerable strength, although not enough to turn the city from the republicans.

It may be said in this connection that Mr. Winslow possesses some strength even among the democrats, for his kindly disposition, fair-minded methods of dealing with labor and genial personality has made friends for him among all parties. The result of that was shown in the campaign of 1912, when, with the republican party splitting everywhere, Cong. Winslow had no difficulty in winning his seat. History, so say those who understand the situation in Worcester, will repeat itself this year, for the 4th dist. is one of those already conceded to the republicans, even by the democrats.

Mr. Winslow was born in Worcester on April 11, 1862, attended the public schools there and was graduated from Williston seminary. From that institution he went to Harvard, from which he was graduated in 1885 with an A. B. degree. While at the university he was captain of the baseball team and college history relates that he was one of Harvard's best captains, as well as a player of marked ability.

He was chairman of the republican city committee of Worcester when he was only 28 years old and for three years he fought successful campaigns that attracted general attention to his ability. From the chairmanship of the city committee he stepped directly into the chairmanship of the republican state committee, being the youngest chairman the state committee has ever had. His task was to redeem the state from the democratic victories of William E. Russell. The vigor of the campaign he waged for Frederic T. Greenhalge is still well remembered. Most clearly of all from those campaigns stands out the recollection that he was the real manager, and not a subordinate to a concealed board of strategy. In 1890 he was a member of Gov. Brackett's staff.

Ever since his service as chairman of the state committee, he has taken an active part in republican politics, as an adviser in many state and local campaigns and a delegate to many conventions. In 1908 he was chosen delegate to the republican national convention, the year of the lively contest between those who wished a delegation pledged to Taft and those who decried an unpledged delegation.

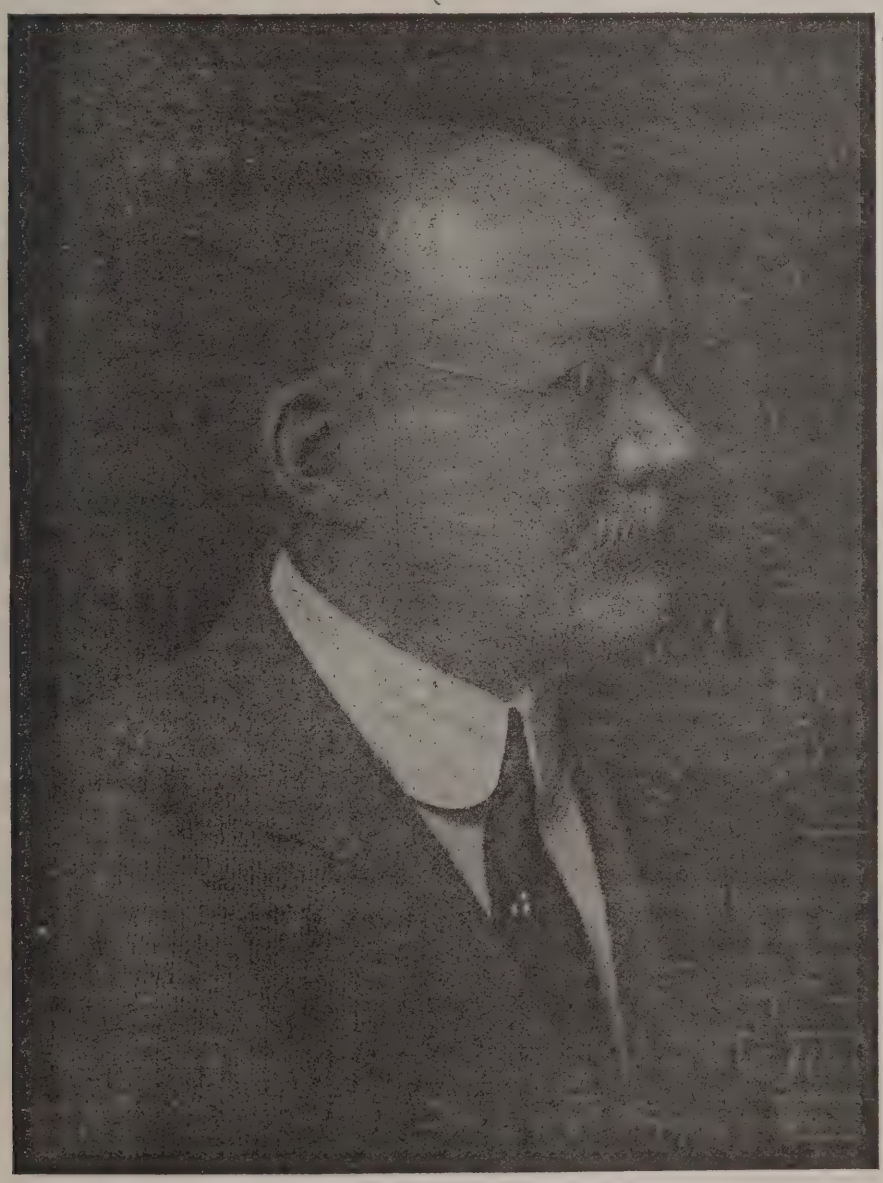
In recent years Cong. Winslow added to his reputation as a successful manager of campaigns by conducting several in Worcester to victory.

EDWARD G. FROTHINGHAM

Haverhill Man, Candidate for Fourth Term in the Executive Council, Regarded by His Colleagues as One of the Ablest Officials in That Body and One Whose Experience Has Been Worth Much to the State.

You may remember the steady, plugging boy in school who studied hard while some of his more brilliant fellows were telling how much they had done and intended to do, but somehow were never caught in the act. You will remember also that this steady youth graduated at the head of his class to the great surprise of everyone except his fond parents, and later became head of a bank, or railroad lawyer, or a member of the executive council—not that the positions are similar.

Remembering all this will help you understand the case of Counc. Edward G. Frothingham of Haverhill, who appears to be likely to accomplish the unprecedented feat of being elected as councilor from the 5th dist. for the fourth time.



And his disregard of precedent, by the way, seems to be about the only argument that his opponents have managed to dig up to use against him. By the time the legislature had concluded its labors this year, candidates for the republican nomination to succeed Mr. Frothingham began to let it be known that, inasmuch as he had served three terms, he would not be a candidate for another. Counc. Frothingham said nothing, and was not, as a matter of fact, eager to go through another campaign.

Some of the most responsible and influential republicans in the district urged him to be a candidate for re-election, and men of other political parties joined. Newspapers in the district spoke well of his service. The result was that Mr. Frothingham, who had been saying nothing, but listening carefully to the talk of prospective candidates, announced his candidacy for a fourth term, and his reasons therefore, and got busy right away with his campaign.

The announcement of his candidacy was on the whole well received in the district, and at the present sitting it would appear that he will secure the nomination and a re-election. He will be a hard man to defeat.

It was back in 1909 when Mr. Frothingham first ran for council. It was when the old convention system made it possible for delegates pledged to one candidate to calmly vote for another, and although Dr. Frothingham had a majority of the delegates-elect, there were some who did not live up to their pledges and the nomination went to another man. Dr. Frothingham thereupon showed himself a good loser by taking off his coat and working for the election of his opponent, who was elected and then re-elected.

In 1911 Mr. Frothingham appeared again in the lists, and captured the nomination after a sharp skirmish. He was re-elected in 1912, and again in 1913.

Regardless of party lines, Mr. Frothingham is very popular. He is always courteous to a painstaking degree; if he can properly do a favor for anyone, he will go the limit—and usually does the favor. He has a high appreciation of the dignity of his position; his word needs no bonding company to back it up; he is conscientious and efficient in his work and he is sane and well-balanced. He is in addition a very modest man.

Mr. Frothingham served this year on the important council committees on pardons, charitable institutions and prisons, military and naval affairs and State House.

The unfortunate prisoner, deserving of a pardon, has a warm and steadfast champion in Mr. Frothingham, but at the same time he sees to it that the case is a deserving one. As a member of the committee on charitable institutions and prisons, Mr. Frothingham declined to be drawn into a controversy with the state board of prison commissioners, which might have upset the entire penal system of the state.

The Mexican crisis made work on the committee on military and naval affairs no easy job. The members of this committee had to keep in almost constant touch with the condition of the militia and naval brigade and help out in the preparations to place both on a war footing.

The contracts for the building of the new $750,000 east wing to the State house kept the Essex county councillor busy on the committee on State house. There were several sharp disputes over contracts connected with this building, and Counc. Frothingham was successful as a mediator on more than one occasion.

Mr. Frothingham has for a long time been one of Haverhill's foremost citizens. He belongs to one of the oldest families in the state; some of his ancestors came over with Roger Conant and helped found the Bay colony. He was born in Gloucester and removed to Haverhill early in life, being for many years one of the foremost apothecaries of that city.

His public career has been one of service. In 1885 and 1886 he was elected to the house, where he was regarded as one of the leading members. In 1894 he was sent to the senate from the 4th Essex dist., then consisting of Amesbury, Haverhill, Merrimac, Salisbury and four wards of Newburyport. In the house he had been house chairman of the committee on public health, and in the senate he was made senate chairman of that committee. He was also on the committee on State house, one of the most important legislative committees of that time, as the new State house annex was nearly completed.

Mr. Frothingham was returned to the senate the next year and made senate chairman of the committee on State house, and as such he virtually had the entire direction of the equipment, furnishing and seating of the members of the two branches of the legislature, after the State house annex was ready for occupancy. The metropolitan water and sewerage board was created in the same year, and as a member of the committee on water supply Mr. Frothingham had a lot to do with that legislation. In his second year Mr. Frothingham was also a member of the important committees on constitutional amendments and taxation which passed on a lot of important legislation. During his two years in the senate he was a member of a special committee which redistricted the state into 40 senatorial districts.

Mr. Frothingham cares for estates, is a member of the Massachusetts, Essex and Middlesex clubs, and as things look now he will still be Counc. Frothingham in 1914.

WORLD WAR AND WORLD FAIR.

It has been decided to go ahead with the Panama-Pacific exposition without regard to the war. The war cannot detract largely from the success of the enterprise despite an impression that world wars and world fairs do not go well together.

PROHIBITION EXEMPLIFIED.

A Main sheriff discovered trunks a few days ago that had been shipped into the state loaded with whiskey. It is hard to keep out the stuff when a demand for it exists, yet officers can make the traffic unpleasant when they attend to business.

NEW BRUNSWICK PATRIOTS.

Canadians are rushing into Maine to avoid the possibility of being drafted into the army, and help in the potato fields of the Pine Tree state was never so plentiful and cheap. Most of them have joined the Guardians of Liberty since coming over, at least so it is said.

CUT OUT THE CUTOUTS.

In some cities drivers are being fined for running their automobiles with the cutouts open. That offence is annoying, but not nearly so serious as many others of which some automobilists are guilty.

ALEXANDER McGREGOR

Retiring Member of the Executive Council Shows Great Strength of Character and Much Wisdom in Government During His Career on Beacon Hill and May Soon Be Drafted for Higher Honors.

Councr. Alexander McGregor of Malden, having served three terms in the executive council, has made up his mind to retire from that body. His retirement is a distinct loss to the commonwealth and his district for no man has ever served the state more faithfully in the council than he and no man combined in a more eminent degree the various qualifications for efficient service there. The voters of the 4th councillor dist. will have a hard task to find a man to acceptably fill the place left vacant by Mr. McGregor.

It may be that there have been in the council in years past men of greater brilliancy, men who knew better how to appeal to the populace with glittering promises and claims framed in golden phrases. But among all the shining lights of the governor's cabinet, there has never been a harder worker, a more conscientious, faithful, level-headed adviser than Alexander McGregor or one who, under all circumstances, hewed closer to the line of duty as he saw it.

His three years in the council, with a democratic governor and lieutenant-governor and this year with an anti-republican majority, have been under trying conditions, calling for the exercise of the utmost self-restraint, the utmost common sense, courage and business judgment. He has stood like a rock for what he believed right and against what he believed to be wrong. He has not hesitated to stand with the governor when he felt that the governor was in the right and he has not hesitated to oppose the chief executive when the latter, in his opinion, was in the wrong. Always he has kept in touch with the people he represents, with his constituency and as far as possible with the people of the whole state, and his sole aim has always been to do for them what he honestly believed their best interests demanded.

Such service as he rendered is not likely to be lightly regarded or soon forgotten and there is little question that Mr. McGregor's retirement from the council does not mean his retirement for all time from public life, for there are higher offices to which he may well aspire, and to which, whether he aspires or not, the people of Massachusetts will in time want to elevate him.

Shortly after he announced his intention not to be a candidate for a fourth term in the council, a boom was set in motion for him by admiring republicans all over the state for the lientenant-governorship. Republicans everywhere, of all factions, stood ready to support him but the councillor refused to run. His letter of withdrawal, which follows in part, denotes the sincere republican, whose first thought is of the party:

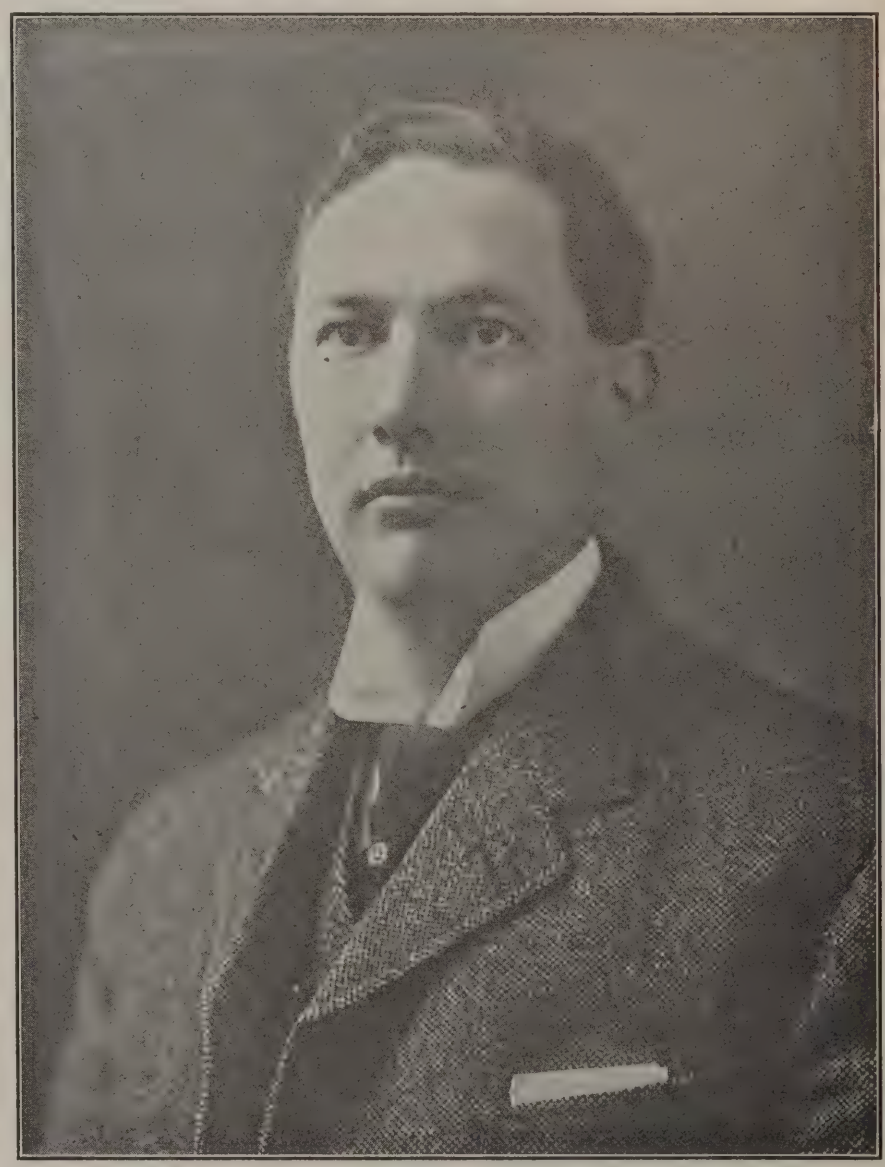
"I am keenly conscious of the loyalty and enthusiasm of the many friends who have urged and urged me to announce my candidacy for the lientenant-governorship. I am more than appreciative of their kindness and good will. I am profoundly grateful. Their confidence in my vote-getting ability and their unswerving support and faith in me is both an inspiration and a delight, but under no circumstances will I be a candidate this year.

"There is nothing in the political situation that demands it. Any of the four declared candidates will effectively round out the ticket and help it to be a winner. With men like Cushing, Stevens, Goetting and Fish to select from, the state will be splendidly served, whoever is chosen the popular candidate.

"This is the time for republicans to reconcile differences, not promote them; to consider party success rather than personal triumphs. With Mr. McCall as the leader, the republicans are going to sweep the state this fall. All signs and portents show this. When the campaign opens, I may be depended upon to do all in my power to elect the entire republican ticket, but I want to serve in the ranks."

This was not Mr. McGregor's first refusal to run for high office. During the past two years he has been urged many times to run for governor or lieutenant-governor. He has never, however, been a seeker after office simply out of a desire to gain honors for himself. The spirit of patience and self-effacement that was displayed by him in his declination to run for lieutenant-governor this year has been characteristic of his actions throughout his political career.

That this is appreciated by the rank and file of the republican party is evidenced by the manner in which his popularity persists. Even after he had issued his statement on the lieutenant-governorship, his stock rose greatly and he is now being talked of as the candidate for governor next year, should Gov. Walsh defeat former Cong. Samuel W. McCall in the election now approaching. In the event of Mr. McCall's defeat in November, there is no doubt that the republicans will give over the task of trying to "come back" under the leadership of any of the men who were in power previous to its downfall. They will undoubtedly turn to the young men of business, now so enthusiastically trying to rehabilitate the organization, and among them none has won so high a place in the estimation of voting republicans as Mr. McGregor and none is so prominently placed in the public eye nor has done more for the party than he. He has been a potent force in the party, who rang true at a time when the sledding was hard and when everybody who had a grievance thought it an excellent time to smite the party that had made things easy for them previously.



Alexander McGregor was born in Ontario, Can., April 9, 1866. He began his business career in New York, but soon same to Boston, where he associated himself with several financial institutions before entering the employ of Houghton & Dutton in 1897. Within three years he was admitted to partnership in the firm, and when the firm was incorporated he was chosen treasurer. He has proved himself one of Boston's most progressive merchants. Among his business associates he stands in the highest place. They regard him as a clean, square man, one who means what he says, keeps his word, is prompt in meeting his obligations of whatever character and worthy of the utmost confidence.

Mr. McGregor is of Scotch ancestry and proud of it. His paternal grandfather, the Rev. Dugald McGregor, was a native of Glasgow. He had five sons, all of whom became ministers of the gospel. The oldest son and father of Alexander, was born in Glasgow in 1834. After being graduated from the University of Edinburgh and teaching school in the Island of Lewis for a year, he accepted a call to Ontario, where he preached for twelve years. He was highly respected throughout Upper Canada as a man and a preacher. He died in Pawtucket, R. I., where he had been settled for 16 years as pastor of the First Congregational church.

Councr. McGregor is prominent in many organizations, social and business, but the warmest spot in his heart is kept for the Scots' Charitable Society of Boston—the oldest charitable society in the city. He was president of the organization for two years. He has been prominent in the republican party for many years and before his election to the council, was a powerful factor in various state campaigns. He was president of the Massachusetts Republican club in 1912 and made one of the most efficient leaders that organization ever had.

IMITATING MAMMA.

While playing with a pair of shears little Laura severed one of the prettiest of her golden curls.

"My dear child, why did you do that?" asked Aunt Mary who came to call soon afterward.

"I wanted 'em so I could take 'em off and hang 'em on the bureau," explained the little girl, "just like mamma does."—New York Globe.

Unless a man is willing to admit his ignorance, he will never be in a position to learn.

TIMOTHY J. BUCKLEY

Charlestown Member of the Executive Council, Worked Assiduously in His Efforts to See That All State Contracts Were So Worded That the Workers as Well as Their Bosses Were Protected.

Membership in the executive council entails a great deal of hard work, especially if one be from the metropolitan district, as was Councr. Timothy J. Buckley. No branch of the entire public service demands so many qualifications of fitness as does the council. The activities of that board are many, the demands on the time and thought of the members are great.

This is especially true of the man who is elected to represent a metropolitan district. He becomes at the moment of his election the representative of all the more important interests in the state. He is, as a matter of fact, the man upon whom the great business concerns of the city, and these include the greatest and most active and most successful in the state, are perforce, compelled to rely. It is for that reason that the business men of Boston are enthusiastic over the candidacy of Councr. Buckley for re-election.

He has been, however, not only the representative of the business interests in the council, but also of the workingmen, and this was proved very conclusively during the preliminary discussions regarding appropriations for the new wing to the state house.

Placing the contracts for that undertaking was a very delicate thing, for it was necessary not only to protect the interests of the contractors and the state, but also, Mr. Buckley insisted, it was equally necessary to protect the laborers employed to do the work. He raised the question of workingmen's remuneration when the appropriations were being considered by the council, but he had raised it previously, when the council was called upon to award the contracts. As a result of his efforts the hours of the laborers have been amply protected and it will probably be found later, when the structure begins to assume shape and more skilled workers are employed, that their interests have been looked after, too. That was the intention of the council, at any rate, when it followed Councr Buckley's lead. The matter was so carefully gone over at the time that it is quite unlikely the state will be called on to face a strike or other labor trouble on the building.

There were those in the council who declared outright that labor should not be given consideration in the matter of awarding the contracts—that that might best be left to the contractors themselves.

Mr. Buckley pointed out that it was better to provide against strikes and labor troubles at the time the contracts are awarded than later, when possible disagreements might reach a head. This could only discourage everybody, he said, while if precautions were taken when the contracts were awarded there would be nothing to worry anybody.

He declared that the state is not niggardly; that it is willing to pay the contractors good money for the work they turn in, but that it should demand of them that the workmen participate in their prosperity at least to the extent that they be protected against starvation wages and longer hours than are considered good for the worker and for society as a whole. His arguments won the day, and for that the workingmen of Boston have every reason to be thankful that Timothy J. Buckley was a member of the council when the state house contracts were awarded.

Mr. Buckley made the same argument on every contract that was awarded during the year. Improvements at the public institutions ceased to be "good things" for the contractors, the latter being compelled to abide by the prevailing wage scales in their callings and to accord the workers under them the short work-day those in actual employ of the state are privileged to enjoy. As a result of the introduction of this policy many evils and abuses have been corrected during the last year and the unfortunate laborers, many of whom come here from distant countries.

Councr. Buckley was one of Gov. Walsh's selections for a place on the council committee on pardons, charitable institutions and prisons. This was a particularly pleasing assignment to the Charlestown man, for no member of the body understood so well as he the needs of the big prison on the Point. His work for that institution and for the men employed there, to say nothing of the unfortunates imprisoned there, was of a high order and was appreciated to a great degree by the governor and the other members of the council.

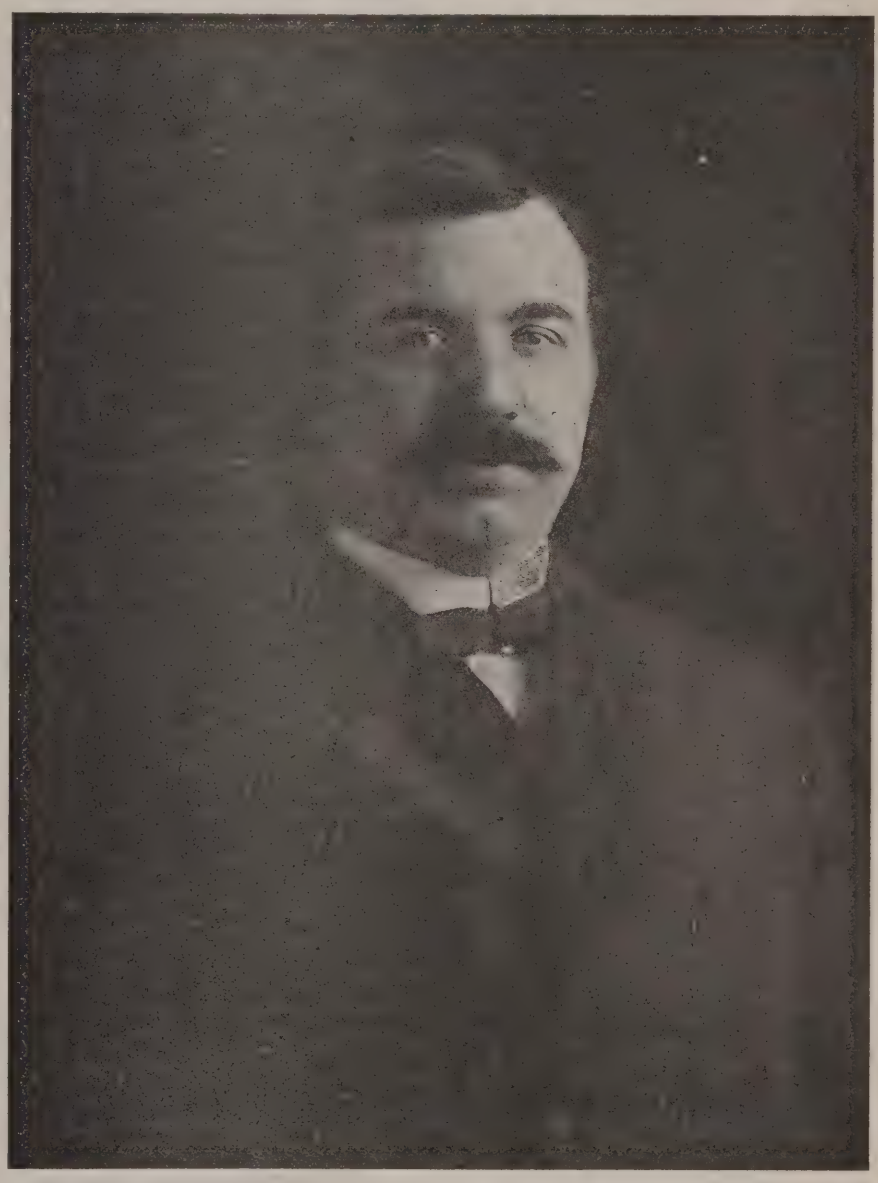
He also was given a place on the committee on harbors and public lands and railroads, one of the most important in many ways in the council. He worked from the beginning of the session to the end for better harbor facilities, and where the legislature had appropriated the money he did his utmost to see that the contracts were awarded to men who treated their employees with the most consideration. He was one of the governor's staunchest supporters in the matter of scrutinizing the contracts for the big dry dock at South Boston as well as those for the big Commonwealth pier in course of construction there. When the Mystic river appropriations were before the council it was his advice that was generally followed, with the result that the business along that stream will within the next few years show a tremendous growth—at least it will if the merchants of Boston do their part and provide the shipping. The council has provided for the waterway facilities and it now will become the duty of the shippers to do the remainder. It is likely that as a result of the work done by Councr. Buckley and his associates that thousands of men will find employment along the Mystic river and the Boston waterfront within the next few years.

Councr. Buckley was one of Gov. Walsh's staunchest supporters in the matter of appointments. He stood many times between the governor and the efforts of the republican councillors to put that official "in a hole," a favorite pastime of republicans when a democrat occupies the chair of the state's chief executive. The fact that the governor was so uniformly successful—and results prove that no democratic governor in the history of the state was more so—in securing confirmation of his appointees, illustrates probably as nothing else could how fortunate he was in having men like Councr. Buckley and a few others in the council to help him out in the tough cases, these latter generally being when he named democrats to salaried positions.

Mr. Buckley has long been a leader in Ward 5, where he lives and has taken an active part in the politics there ever since he was elected to the house in 1905. He was afterward elected to the city council after the adoption of the present charter and was easily one of the most influential members of that body.

Mr. Buckley was born in Ireland, but came to this country with his parents when he was about 12 years of age. He attended the public school for a year or two thereafter, but was obliged to secure employment while still a boy. He studied evenings and in winter attended the evening schools. In this way he secured his education, graduating from the Boston evening high school in 1897, having also the honor of being the first Charlestown boy to attain to that distinction. He next studied law and in 1902 was graduated from the Boston Evening Law school, being admitted to the bar the same year.

He did not actively practice his profession, however, until 1910, for the reason that Gen. Charles H. Taylor, publisher of the Boston Globe, refused to listen to any suggestion by which he might lose an efficient private secretary, a position Mr. Buckley had held for some years previous to passing the bar examinations. Mr. Buckley's proficiency as a stenographer was well understood by the school authorities, however, and they prevailed upon him to accept a post as teacher of that difficult subject in the Charlestown Evening High school. He has held that position ever since.



JOHN J. HOGAN

Councillor from the 6th Dist. an Able Business Man and Administrator, Has Been One of the Strong Figures in the State Government of the Year Now Reaching Its Close.

It has remained for the 6th councillor district to demonstrate to the remainder of the state that the executive council is a very important part of the commonwealth's government. Counc. John J. Hogan of Lowell has demonstrated it, at any rate, and, since he represents the 6th district, the people there are entitled to all the credit that comes from sending him to Beacon hill.

Counc. Hogan had passed through a long career of activity in many lines that especially fitted him for the task of solving the various problems that confront the governor and the executive department. It may seem strange to many that the council has important duties to perform—and in the old days, not so long since, either, membership in it was looked upon as honor to be handed out to men who had attained prominence in their own localities. Sometmes they attained it because of ability to conduct a fish market or a bakery and sometimes because they had held other offices for so long the people refused to re-elect them and thus qualified them to round out their careers in the council as the highest point to which they might aspire.

There were a few other reasons for sending men to the capitol as councillors, but seldom did they have anything to do with adding to the efficiency of the government. This year, though, the 6th district concluded it was time to bring about a change and they did it by sending Counc. Hogan to "the hill." Now, be it known, Counc. Hogan is none other than John J. Hogan, one of the leading business lawyers of Middlesex county, a man of affairs, a well known bank official and a business man of considerable organizing ability. He understood the problems of an executive and understood them thoroughly. More than that, he understood the financial problems that confront an enterprise like the state, made up as it is of various interests widely separated.

Mr. Hogan, though, possessed other qualifications that especially fitted him for an advisory position such as that required by membership in a body like the executive council. Years ago, when he first undertook the practice of law, circumstance partly and inclination more so, decreed that he should become connected in a legal capacity with some of the largest business enterprises of his city. He came, as a result, to know the problems that confront the big business man, and to realize that they are considerably different from the problems the "little" business man, operating a single plant with a single interest, is obliged to face.

These qualifications naturally made him a valuable man in the executive council, and the fact was recognized when it came time to make up the committees of that body. To appreciate the importance of this ceremony, which is the first step in the council's organization each year, it is well to bear in mind just what the functions of the governor's council are.

That body, to state it briefly, has charge of all the state's expenditures. It is charged, too, with the duty of passing upon all but a very few of the governor's appointments. The legislature appropriates money for the militia, the various institutions, for the commissions, for many enterprises. Once the money is appropriated, however, it is the council's duty to see that the expenditures are wisely made. The legislature oftentimes has no information before it more than the plausible arguments presented by those interested in securing the money. It is the council's duty, after the appropriation has been made, to look into the matter itself, to determine whether or not the estimates have been too generous and to see that the department receiving the money puts it to the best use and in such way that the state shall receive full value for every dollar spent.

Mr. Hogan, because of his demonstrated fitness for the task, was put on the committee on pardons, charitable institutions and prisons, the two latter of which consume almost two-thirds of the money appropriated annually by the legislature. As to the matter of pardons, no man in the council of 1914 was more inclined to be charitable than he. In every case that came before the committee where reform was likely to be promoted by the extension of clemency, Mr. Hogan favored pardons. He fought against the idea of "punishment" for offenders against the law. It was he also who worked hardest for justice by the executive department when it appeared as if the sentence imposed by the court was out of proportion to the offence charged or when it was obvious that sentence had been influenced by feeling that existed immediately after the commission of the offence. Mr. Hogan was, in fact, charitable to the unfortunate. He was, on the other hand, very stern where the dictates of exact justice demanded that the prisoner seeking pardon should serve out his term, or where reform, the ultimate end of imprisonment, as well as of pardon, seemed not to be promoted by the extension of clemency in a particular case.



It was in dealing with the appropriations for the charitable institutions and the prisons that Mr. Hogan was at his best. His business training enabled him to gauge accurately the duty a dollar should do, once he had the range of prices paid by the state to guide him. He insisted that the money for the institutions, for instance, should be expended in the interest of the inmates, and not merely for the beautification of that part of the building or grounds inhabited by the officials. He met with a great deal of success in working out this problem, with the result that today the institutions are on a higher plane of efficiency than ever before.

Another important committee in the council is that of finance, accounts and warrants. This deals with all the state expenditures, including the departments at the state house, the legislature, and the committees named by the latter body. Mr. Hogan was given place on that also, the benefits of his business training being sought by his colleagues at every point possible.

He also served on the committee on military and naval affairs, which passes upon all the appropriations, all the equipment and all the other paraphernalia of the militia and the naval brigade. It is a most important committee assignment, and, if given to one not in sympathy with the militia, could be made an instrument to handicap the soldier boys tremendously. Mr. Hogan, though, was in sympathy with the soldiers and with the success of the military organization. He with others is responsible for many of the improvements the last year has brought forth and for many of the comforts the various companies are now privileged to enjoy.

Mr. Hogan was born in Lowell on July 10, 1857, and was educated in the public schools there and under private tutors. He studied law when a young man and for five years was city solicitor of his native city, being chosen to that post in 1891 and continuing through 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895. He served in the common council of Lowell in 1883 and was president of that body in 1884, stepping from that position into the house of representatives, where he served two terms, in 1885 and 1886. He was grand regent of the Royal Arcanum for Massachusetts in 1908 and 1909 and is at present supreme trustee of the order in the United States. In addition to his membership in the Royal Arcanum he is a Knight of Columbus and a member of the American Irish Historical society. His business connections are important, he being president of the Washington Savings bank of Lowell, a director in and counsel for the Lowell Trust company and also president of the Lowell Insulated Wire company.

Every man has an excuse for wanting the earth, but his excuse is never satisfactory to his neighbors.

EBEN S. S. KEITH

Councillor from the Cape District Adheres to His Determination to Retire From Public Life, but Is Certain to be Drafted by His Party at Home for Higher Honors.

After six consecutive years of conscientious and faithful public service, Councr. Eben S. S. Keith of Bourne, member of the governor's council for the last three years, is to retire from public life, temporarily at least, at the expiration of his present term. He announced some time ago that he would not be a candidate for re-election to the council and declared that he would seek no other political honors, although many prominent republicans who have watched with pride the rapid rise of the gentleman from the Cape in public life, urged him to become a candidate for the republican nomination for lieutenant-governor.



Councr. Keith's retirement is a distinct loss to the commonwealth and to his district, for no man ever served more faithfully than he, and no man combined in a more eminent degree the various qualifications for efficient service. The council is a place of great responsibility, a place demanded ability of high order and a knowledge of business. The man big enough to be the ideal councillor is a man big enough to be an ideal governor—big enough to fill acceptably almost any office. There are no ideal councillors, of course, but Mr. Keith comes as near to deserving that characterization as any man who has served in that body. Which is saying quite a good deal.

Mr. Keith is not, in the ordinary sense, a politician. He is essentially a business man. He is owner and manager of the great Keith car factories, at Sagamore, in Bourne, and as the head of that plant has demonstrated business ability and industry that has served not only to make him a man of wealth, but has also been a blessing to the community in which he lives and thrives.

The experience which has been his in the building up of his great business he has turned to the account of the state during his three years as senator and three more as councillor. It has been of the utmost service in connection with many vital problems of government.

It is safe to say that, through his sound business judgment, Councr. Keith has saved the state thousands of dollars during his three years as councillor. Believing that the state is entitled to receive a dollar's worth for every dollar expended. Councr. Keith has treated every question that has come before him on its merits. He has looked into every appropration upon which he was asked to act with the same carefulness that he would use in his own private business and which has had much to do with his success as a business man.

He is one of those men—and there cannot be too many of them—who sees no reason why there should be politics in the discharge of public service, once a man has been elected to office. He looks on the administration of the business affairs of state government as a successful business man would regard a business proposition.

Mr. Keith has given freely of his time, his energy and his knowledge of affairs in the administration of state matters. No man has been more punctual than the member from the 1st district, and he has never charged the state a cent for traveling expenses. Whatever he has done in politics has been done solely with a view to rendering whatever service he could to his district and to the state.

This year Mr. Keith served on the committees on military and naval affairs, harbors and public lands and nominations. In his two previous terms he served on the committees on pardons, railroads and state house. His service this year has been productive of the same kind of faithful and valuable work that has characterized his entire career as a government official. Always noted for his calm judgment, his impartial consideration of all matters and his refusal to be swayed by the clamor of manufactured public opinion, he has demonstrated his qualifications as a sound and level-headed public servant.

Councr. Keith, as is natural, has been most attentive to the wants of his own district and his constituents have found him to be a courteous, painstaking and hard-working representative, always glad to place himself at their service in any matter that he could be of assistance to them. He has obtained many things for his district.

Eben S. S. Keith was born in Bourne on Oct. 24, 1872. He was educated in the public schools there, and when he graduated from the high school chose rather than go to college to enter the car manufacturing business which father and grandfather before him had conducted. In 1897, upon the death of his father, he assumed charge of the plant and then began a development which has surpassed anything of its kind in southeastern Massachusetts. Starting with a plant that employed only about 100 men, with buildings of limited capacity, he has built up a business employing more than half a thousand in an up-to-date plant which parallels the railroad and the new Cape Cod canal. The development of this business has been due entirely to his own ability and enterprise.

Mr. Keith first became interested in politics as a member of the republican committee of Bourne, on which he served as efficiently as he has in every position he has ever held. He never aspired to any political honors for himself, but was always willing to take off his coat and work in the interest of his party and its principles. When, however, it came the turn of his part of the senatorial district, in 1906, to name a successor to Sen. Harding of Chatham, the call for Keith was so strong that several aspirants for the succession who had already begun campaigning appreciated its force and withdrew without making it necessary to take a single ballot in the convention. His election was almost as easy as his nomination had been, for he received one of the largest votes ever given to any man in the district. He was re-elected to the senate of 1908 and 1909. His popularity in his section has not decreased a single iota since, but has increased if anything. It is said by men who are acquainted with political conditions on the Cape that Eben Keith could have any office within the gift of the people there.

In 1908, Mr. Keith was chosen a delegate to the republican national convention. He then retired from the limelight, but the republicans of his district, remembering the able service he had rendered in the senate, persuaded him in the fall of 1911 to run for the executive council. He was elected overwhelmngly. He was re-elected the two following years.

This time Mr. Keith persists that he is retiring from public life for good. But many republicans of the 16th congressional district are determined that sooner or later he must consent to represent them in the national congress.

THE EMERGENCY CURRENCY.

The citizens of the United States are so accustomed to sound money, paper dollars that are as good as gold, that there is no likelihood that the idea of depreciating government paper will enter any one's mind, says the Advertiser. That our merchants and hotel keepers should refuse United States notes under any circumstances, as the citizens of London are refusing Bank of England notes, is almost inconceivable. For this reason the authorization of a billion dollars in emergency currency creates no flurry. We know that these bills are backed by the tangle values of American industry, and by the guarantee of our government. When they begin to circulate we shall be curious to see them and glad to receive them. Yet the method of issue is clumsy. No one knows just how the machinery for retiring them will work. A currency based on the stocks and bonds of particular industries is less satisfactory than one supported by the credit of all our industries. What we need today is the federal reserve system, in full working order.

HENRY L. BOWLES

Springfield Business Man, Serving His First Term in the Executive Council, Has Been a Tower of Strength to Gov. Walsh in the Latter's Efforts to Keep the State Tax Down to Respectable Figures.

There is no human quality of greater value to the state than the experience of its citizens when they are patriotic enough to accept public service which calls for its application. This has been illustrated many times, but never more emphatically than it was during the past year, when Councr. Henry L. Bowles of Springfield, serving his first term in the governor's advisory board, brought to that position a knowledge of affairs and methods that has made itself felt on more than one occasion.

Although without any previous experience in public office, Mr. Bowles' judgment upon the various important matters that came before the council this year has been equal to that of the most experienced members of that body. Indeed the older councillors in point of service often came to him for advice on important questions involving financial intricacies for they realized his superior fitness to pass intelligently upon such questions, based upon a remarkably successful business career. He proved that his grasp of the state's activities was large and comprehensive. His treatment of them was liberal. He was not one of those who mistake parsimony for economy. He believed in strict economy—that is, the economy which insists on receiving a dollar's worth for every dollar expended—but he resented the acts of everyone who sought to commit Massachusetts to a policy of niggardliness in expenditures that were necessary for the development of the state.

Councr. Bowles fought against a spendthrift extravagance with the public money, but he maintained that Massachusetts was a rich state and that there was no reason under the sun why it should go without the things it needed simply because of the cost. As a result he was a power for good in the council. He was progressive, he was active and he brought the same intelligence to the conduct of the state's business that he did to his own. When it is considered that he, through his own efforts, has built up one of the largest lunch room businesses in the country, it can be realized that he brought a lot to the state house.

Through his labors and the expert thought he gave to the commonwealth there is little doubt that thousands of dollars were saved to the taxpayers. He served on the committee on pardons, charitable institutions, prisons, military and naval affairs and state house. His assignment to all of these important committees shows the high regard in which he was held by Gov. Walsh. His service on all of these committees has been of the highest order. A faithful attendant of committee hearings and of council meetings, he has always been on the job to give all the assistance he could to solving the problems of state.

This was a particularly trying year for the council for at the opening of the year a tax of more than eleven millions appeared to be a certainty. It was up to the governor and the council, who have the final say on all matters involving the expenditure of the state's money, to see what could be done to keep the tax down. The fact that the tax was kept down to less than nine millions is sufficient proof that the governor and council did their work well. And one of the governor's best helpers in this great work was Councr. Bowles.

The fact that Mr. Bowles was of such great assistance in this work is not surprising for as a successful business man he has had to cope with all sorts of financial problems. And if he had not been able to meet them he would not be the successful business man that he is.

Matters pertaining to western Massachusetts particularly interested the Springfield man as a member of the council. He was a hard worker for the development of the roads and highways in that section. As a member of the committee on charitable institutions he was responsible for bringing about several reforms in institutions in that part of the state tending toward improving the treatment of the unfortunates confined therein. In every way he has been a true representative of his district and a valuable servant of the state as a whole.

Henry L. Bowles was born in Athens, Vt., on Jan. 6, 1865, and obtained his education in the district and common schools of Athens and in the Vermont Academy. His father died before he was 12 years of age and for the next six years he laid the foundation for a rugged, healthy physique in vigorous work on the Vermont farm where he was obliged to toil early and late in order to take care of himself.

At the age of 18, young Bowles left Vermont and went out to Osage, Ia., where for two years more he engaged in farm work and from there continued on west to California, where for the next four years he was successively employed as a lumberman and ranchman. Tiring of the west he came back east and secured a position with the American Waltham Watch company and from this employment went to Salem where for three years he was night clerk in a hotel. His next step brought him into business relations with a proprietor of a successful lunch room who had recognized the economy of utilizing space in his establishment with the type of chairs now familiar in the so-called "chair" lunch rooms.

It didn't take Mr. Bowles long to see the unlimited possibilities in the chair lunch business and he decided to start a lunch room solely on the chair basis. It was 15 years ago when he went to Springfield and with a few hundred dollars of borrowed capital opened the Baltimore lunch in that city. He was the real originator of the "chair" lunch room idea. Today every city and town in the United States of any size has its "chair" establishments. Besides the original establishment in Springfield, Mr. Bowles today has similar enterprises in Hartford, Syracuse, Buffalo, Detroit, Toledo, Milwaukee, Duluth and Toronto and Hamilton, Can.

So that the reader cannot help but realize that Mr. Bowles is an excellent type of the self-made man, of one who has endured hard knocks in a struggle for existence and has come out on top by virtue of his own enterprise and ability. But Mr. Bowles has not permitted his success to run away with him. Unassuming and modest, he has never been given to talking about himself and his business affairs. He is ever ready to reach out a hand and give the other fellow a boost when he gets an opportunity. He was one of the originators of the co-operative scheme by which the employees share in the profits of their employer.

Mr. Bowles became a candidate for the executive council last year only after much persuading by his friends. When he finally consented, he did so, not because he hankered for public office but because he had been convinced that by doing so he would be performing a public duty. The democrats and progressives in the district united on him and he was elected. His election was one of the biggest surprises of the state election for the district had never elected anyone but a republican.

That his constituents appreciate the valuable service that he has rendered in the council was attested recently by the efforts that were made to get him to consent to run for congress. He could have had the democratic and progressive nominations for the place but he declined on the ground that he had not had sufficient experience in public office to warrant his seeking an election to congress. He believed that he could do more for his district as a second-year member of the council. His re-election is assured for the voters of the 8th dist. have always shown the good judgment of retaining in office men who have proved their worth to the district.



RUDOLPH F. HAFFENREFFER, Jr.

Fall River Man with Big Business Interests Has Demonstrated His Public Spirit on Many Occasions and Is Considered One of the Big Influences for Good Government There.

Fortunate is the state or city that can induce men of a high order of business ability and of eminent success in large private affairs to give a share of their time to public affairs. There are two few such men who are willing to devote any considerable part of their valuable time to the public service because to do so invariably means to them a sacrifice of so much time and energy that would mean so many more dollars if applied to their private business. In many instances it is simply a case of where



the man is so intensely interested in his business that he does not give any thought to public affairs. But men of this type are needed in public life. Their business training and experience is of the greatest value because in many ways the running of a state or municipality is similar to managing a big private business institution.

There is no human quality of greater value to the state or municipality than the experience of its citizens when they are patriotic enough to accept public service which calls for its application. An emphatic demonstration of this fact is being given in the city of Fall River just now by Rudolph F. Heffenreffer, Jr., who is serving on the Watuppa water board and as a member of the reservoir commission of that city.

Mr. Haffenreffer was appointed to these two positions in January of this year by Mayor James S. Kay of Fall River. Although a man whose business affairs were sufficiently large to require most of his time, Mr. Haffenreffer accepted both places and in less than nine months has rendered service of the greatest value to the city and has won general commendation.

Both places held by Mr. Haffenreffer are of the utmost importance to the people of Fall River. The water problem is probably of more vital consequence to the people of that city than in any other in Massachusetts and there are more problems involved there than in any other city. This is especially true at this time when the taxpayers and water takers are confronted with the Quequechan canal problem, which is one of the greatest conservation schemes now being worked out in New England. It involves not only the riparian rights of the corporations along the stream but those also the city has acquired in the Watuppa pond the chief source of water supply. It can be seen readily how fortunate the city was in securing at such time the services on the water board of a man of the wide business training of Mr. Haffenreffer, who is the head of the big combine of the Enterprise, King Philip and Old Colony Brewing companies, one of the biggest concerns of its kind in the country. Mr. Haffenreffer is a member of the reservoir commission, but there is little question that the advice of his board will be given great weight by the Quequechan commission in settling the many questions regarding the rights of various parties, public and private, to the settlement of the canal controversy.

Whatever of saving accrues to the municipality during the development and working out of the conservation plans will be due solely and wholly to the vigilance of the commissioners and their ability to foresee the manner and degree in which the public rights may be affected. And with a man of Mr. Haffenreffer's business ability, it is an almost assured fact that none of the city's money will be wasted. He has brought to his duties on this board, in addition to his wide business experience, a technical knowledge of the conservation problem.

As a member of the chamber of commerce forestry committee, he was responsible for the study and outlining of a comprehensive policy of conservation for the Watuppa reservation, a matter of prime importance to Fall River's water supply. As one of the city's biggest taxpayers and public-spirited citizens he had given ample evidence of his interest in the water situation as well as in other important matters that engaged the attention of the people from time to time. He had taken a great interest in all public questions and had always been one of the moremost citizens of the city to assist with advice and with plans in working out solutions for most of them.

In every way Mr. Haffenreffer has, by his public activities, set a commendable example for the business men throughout the state. His business connections are large, but they have not been large enough to overshadow his desire to assist in every movement for the advancement of the municipality in which he makes his home, either as a civic or as a manufacturing and commercial centre.

On many occasions he has stood forth as a leader in various movements where leadership was required. He has been regarded for years as one of the most charitable residents of the city and has headed many movements for the betterment of living conditions there. He is loved by all who know him and has the respect of all who have any dealings with him. Because of his great popularity and his activity in the city's interest, he has been urged many times by the political leaders of the city to run for mayor and for other important offices but he has steadily declined to go after any of those honors preferring to do what he can in a quiet way and accepting any post that might be given him rather than to thrust himself upon the people for the sake of personal aggrandizement.

Mr. Haffenreffer is essentially a self-made man. What success he has acquired he has won by dint of his personal efforts and ability. He is a man who, as a boy, fixed his eye on the goal and kept it there until he could substitute his feet for the eye. No one fostered him through life or handed him an easy snap. He was always ready to work and to work of the hardest kind may be attributed his business success.

Whether Mr. Haffenreffer will ever consent to run for public office in his city is a question that only time will answer. But it is a certainty that he could have almost any office that he wanted in the gift of the voters of the city for the people of Fall River appreciate honest and faithful service rendered in their interest, especially when that service is given by a man at a sacrifice of his private interests. Still a young man, Mr. Haffenreffer has the energy, ability and stamina that are needed in public life. That he would fill creditably any office to which he might be called is beyond question.

WAR NO BENEFIT.

Prices in this country will undoubtedly jump as soon as war is well on, for wheat is already going abroad, and other foodstuffs and manufactured stuff will follow. Business might be better in a way, for the goods made by the men abroad who would have to go to war would have to be made somewhere; but what special use for the mass of people is a little extra work if the extra results are all used up, and more with it, in trying to keep up the constantly rising prices for the necessities of life?—Brockton Enterprise.

AGAINST TRACK-WALKING.

Railroads are again endeavoring to stop the track-walking evil. Most of the walking is done by working people taking short cuts between their homes and places of employment, and such people are too valuable to be killed or injured by passing trains. It is good sense to leave the roads the sole possessors of their right of way.—Lowell Courier-Citizen.

John Saltonstall thinks as there are no bleachers wherein the fans may verbally assault the umpire and root for the home boat, yachting is not likely to become a great national pastime.

It's almost impossible to discourage the man who thinks he can tell a funny story.

Massachusetts Senate, 1914

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

Calvin Coolidge of Northampton, on His Record of the Legislative Session of This Year, Will Go Down Into History as One of the Foremost Presiding Officers of the Massachusetts Great and General Court.

When the history of the Massachusetts legislature is written the name of Calvin Coolidge, a sterling republican from Northampton, is certain to be included in the list of the senate's greatest presidents. It has been years since the upper chamber has boasted a presiding officer so eminently fitted for the place as he. From the opening day of the 1914 session until Sec. Donahue completed the ceremony of prorogation in July, there was never a minute when Pres. Coolidge was not in complete control of every situation.

This, in itself, is quite a parliamentary feat. It is one, too, that is the ambition of every presiding officer. Some have achieved it in the past, but few have done so and come through the session with a record such as Mr. Coolidge can boast, for at no time during the life of the legislature did he attempt to force matters to "whip" the membership into line. Absolute fairness, beginning by appointing two democrats and one progressive to committee chairmanships, characterized his every action. He undoubtedly had opinions on every measure that came before the chamber, but not once did he attempt to compel the senators under him to go the way he would wish.

His one aim was to keep the senate working. Every member was expected to do his duty, and the president saw to it that he did. As a result the committee hearings were run on a schedule, the reports were made in order and the bills were given their readings with less filibustering and playing for advantage than usual. While he was keeping the senators at their tasks. Pres. Coolidge maintained their respect, and, in the end, won their admiration. They each appreciated his executive talents, and long before the session was half over there was a spirit of co-operation between the membership and the presiding officer that is seldom witnessed in any deliberative body and which has not been seen in the Massachusetts for a good many years.

Pres. Coolidge in his opening address on convening day sounded the keynote of his whole course of later action when he said:

"We need a broader, firmer, deeper faith in the people. A faith that men desire to do right, that the Commonwealth is founded upon a righteousness which will endure, a reconsecrated faith, that the final approval of the people is given not to demagogues, slavishly pandering to their selfishness, merchandising with the clamor of the hour, but to statesmen, ministering to their welfare, representing their deep, silent, abiding convictions."

And on this declaration Pres. Coolidge builded his whole administration. He was one of the few senate presidents who refused to use his office as a political weapon. He took part in shaping legislation, and in assisting the majority on every measure to record itself as expeditiously and as orderly as the occasion demanded, by leading the senate, not by attempting to drive it.

The demands of his district were guarded just as carefully by him as they would have been were he on the floor instead of in the chair. He saw that the arguments in favor or against legislation in which his constituents were interested were presented as effectively as possible. When a measure of that nature came before the body he called some other member to the chair and took his place on the floor to fight for it or against it, as the case might be. A peculiarity that characterized Pres. Coolidge's administration was that he was just as apt on these occasions to turn the senate over to a democrat temporarily or to a progressive as he was to a republican.

He showed many times during the session that his courage was of a high type. Never was this so true as when he took the floor during discussion of the Fisher-Ellis "string" legislation. He did not favor such an act as that reported from the committee on railroads. His contention was that it would amount to nothing, that the situation presented an opportunity to perform real service for the state and the transportation companies doing business in it and that any law based merely on giving Massachusetts a "string" on the stock of the Boston & Maine railroad would prove to be worthless.

Events since then have vindicated his judgment. The New Haven railroad, merely by refusing to accept the Massachusetts act, has rendered all the work of the Massachusetts legislature during many weeks so much wasted time. The transportation situation has not been improved in any particular. It is more menacing to industry than it ever was, if anything.

Pres. Coolidge took the floor of the senate and opposed the action that was afterward taken. That in itself might not be important, but, under the circumstances that prevailed it was, at least, unusual. For he knew at the time that he was beaten; knew it as well as he did afterward when the votes were counted, as did also every member of the senate. There was absolutly no chance to change enough members to defeat the bill. Opposition, moreover, to the string bill was apt to prove dangerous from a political view—at least, that was the general opinion there, although it has since developed that general opinion was wrong, as it usually is.

Such considerations, however, have always had small weight with Calvin Coolidge. He felt that his duty lay in the direction of trying to save the state, whether his colleagues agreed with him or not. He therefore did so. That his wisdom was equal to his courage is shown by what has happened since.

Pres. Coolidge was a good senator long before he was a good president. He was a good representative before that, and in his two years in the house he occupied a position in the regard of his colleagues that spoke volumes for his astuteness and abilities. In those days he spoke seldom; when he did, however, he always had an audience. He was strong on facts; hot air and spread eagle oratory never appealed to him except as part of the legislative vaudeville. He himself was no actor. He was in the legislature to assist his constituents and the state and he never lost sight of the fact. It was not that he objected to the actors; he liked to watch them perform, as a matter of fact, but he decided that he desired influence for himself rather than applause. As a result he has been a good public official, and one whose services the state can ill afford to lose.



Although a young man—having been born on July 4, 1872—he has had something of a career in public life. He began in the city council of Northampton, then served two years as city solicitor, was clerk of courts, and, returning from the house, was elected mayor. He has higher honors in store for him if political predictions are worth anything in these days. He is the kind of a man the republican party needs in places of trust if it is to come into its own again.

EDWARD C. R. BAGLEY.

Edward C. R. Bagley, the popular member of the upper branch of the legislature from East Boston, is a candidate to succeed himself in the coming election. This is gratifying news to practically all the voters of the East Boston-Winthrop-Chelsea district, for no man who has held the place in recent years has given a better account of his stewardship than Sen. Bagley.

There was talk all over the councillor district in which he lives to give him the republican nomination as Counc. Alexander McGregor's successor. Mr. Bagley was for a time disposed to fall in line with the suggestion, but later decided that the senate seat was more in consonance with his own inclinations. As a result he withdrew his name from the councillor contest and started once more for the senate, where, during the last two years, he has been a powerful factor and one of the senators who "got things" for his district.

If it were left to the voters of the 1st Suffolk dist. which means East Boston, Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop—Eddie Bagley could be



governor. It may be suspected from this that the senator is popular among his constituents. He is. When it comes to doing a favor he knows neither republican, democrat nor progressive. All alike are his friends and if he can do anything for anybody he is always at their service. If the word wasn't so fearfully overworked it might be added that Sen. Bagley is a real "mixer." He has a kind word and a smile for every one. It is no effort for him to smile, as some politicians make it, because Eddie Bagley is an optimist.

As chairman of the busy committee on mercantile affairs Sen. Bagley proved invaluable in weeding out the wheat from the chaff in the mass of legislation which it had to handle this year. This was because of his training as a business man. But he found time to do other things. Representing the district which had aroused itself mightily to the evil of allowing children to loiter on the streets at night he introduced the bill to keep children under 16 years indoors after 9 o'clock. He threw all his energy into impressing his fellow members with the importance of this measure as tending to preserve the morals of the youth all over the state.

In many of the states it is deemed proper and suitable that the governor shall have a residence where he can entertain as befits the chief executive of the commonwealth. The need of this is the more striking this year because of the fact that Gov. Walsh is not a resident of Boston and has been obliged to take apartments at a hotel. Sen. Bagley believing that this commonwealth should provide a residence for its governor, introduced a bill calling for an executive mansion in the manner of states like New York and Virginia. That it did not receive more attention can be charged up to the scare over the state tax rate. But the senator feels confident that he has started a movement which will some day bear fruit.

The senator looked well after the needs of his own district. He offered bills calling for the completion of the sea wall on the front of the Winthrop state reservation, a work which the state should finish and do at once. He also offered another to protect by a suitable wall what is known as Great Head in the same town.

He was without question one of the best-balanced senators and one of the most efficient public servants in the state. In the solution of the railroad situation he was of great assistance to Gov. Walsh and when the fight for better transportation for the metropolitan district was on it was he who led the fighting for 5-cent fare from Orient Heights to Revere Beach and from Chelsea and other points to all parts of Boston. The manner in which he handled the International Correspondence bill, a measure really directed against fake stock selling, was regarded as one of the achievements of the year in the legislature and in nothing did he display his fitness for bigger things in a more emphatic manner. He was fair, impartial and just and everybody secured a square deal.

WILLIAM A. L. BAZELEY.

There is nothing about Sen. William A. L. Bazeley of the Fourth Worcester dist. to indicate that he was born in England excepting the birth record and possibly his name. That is, he has nothing in common with the accepted view of the stolid, formal, serious, stodgy Briton. Exceedingly affable in manner, as companionable as any member of this august body, gifted with a deliciously keen sense of humor and withal brainy Sen. Bazeley is typically American.

But then he came to this country when a mere youngster which goes to show that even



an Englishman can be thoroughly Americanized if he is taken in hand early enough.

Sen. Bazeley must have proven an apt pupil in absorbing the ways of these United States and while he isn't ashamed of his native country he is far, far prouder of his adopted land. Acquiring a goodly share of this world's goods didn't put Mr. Bazeley in the leisure class by a long shot.

He is one of the busiest members of either branch of the general court but he is also very active outside of the State House. First of all he is treasurer of the New England Conservatory of Music, perhaps the foremost institution of its kind in this country. Then he is a trustee of the Thayer School Funds. He is also president of the Blackstone Valley Agricultural Society and knows a thing or two about live stock as well as having some knowledge of crops and fruits. He finds time to serve on the board of trustees of the Uxbridge Public Library and he is one of the livest members of the Republican town committee.

He first came to the legislature in 1909 as a member of the house but the lately deceased "rotation system" cut him off with one year. In that brief time, however, he made a place for himself and three years later the voters of his district showed their good judgment by returning him. In his first year he took a place on ways and means and his advice was of much help in the annual wrangle over state finances. Coming back he went on railroads and fitted in there just as well.

When it was decided last year to create a committee on social welfare Sen. Bazeley was made chairman and he has proven an ideal choice. The various problems which were referred to that committee interested him and he worked hard and by his industry and tact secured much legislation of value to the commonwealth. So marked was his grasp of prison reform that Gov. Foss appointed him on the board of prison commissioners a rare tribute to a member of the legislature.

This year the abolition of the committee on liquor laws threw an added burden on social welfare but Sen. Bazeley has broad shoulders and he never complained but went manfully to work to dispose of the lengthy budget. There were no less than forty pension measures handed over to this committee and all of them had full and fair consideration and their fate must be charged up to financial considerations rather than any lack of sympathy with the beneficiaries. The really big measure reported was that reorganizing the state retirement system, based upon the voluminous report of the special commission. It was a vexatious question and while criticized in certain respects is probably as fair a law as could be framed, taking into account the welfare of the state employes as well as the financial ability of the commonwealth to assume such a burden.

WILLIAM A. BELLAMY.

If there is one member of the senate who deserves a vote of thanks from the wives of Massachusetts it is Sen. William A. Bellamy of the First Bristol dist. After a careful study of the evils of borrowing money through the agency of the "loan sharks" he came to the conclusion that there was just one way to trim the wings of these gentlemen and that was to prohibit the assignment of wages. So he introduced a bill on his own petition which would put a stop to this practice which has brought disaster to so many a man and ultimate hardship to his family.

While the measure was not passed it served to agitate the question more than ever before and this was probably about as far as Sen. Bellamy expected he would get. At any rate he hasn't changed his mind about his method being the only real solution of the question and he feels as confident as ever that some day it will come. Another of his humanitarian measures, which did bear fruit, was that to require banks to pay dividends on deposits of less than three months standing. There was opposition to this from certain banking houses as was to be expected, but the arguments advanced against it were not convincing when viewed from the standpoint of the wage-earner and small depositer.

Mild-mannered and quiet Sen. Bellamy was hardly credited with the sand he showed when he held out in favor of the bill to increase the size of the Boston city council. He confessed frankly that he hadn't been shown why a council of nine was any more efficient or safe than one of ten, eleven and even a few



more. He was honest in his opinion and stood his ground.

Sen. Bellamy introduced Taunton river bill and as chairman of the committee on harbors and public lands pressed it to passage. He also introduced the so-called "Bellamy bill" which made it unlawful for one trust company to hold more than ten percent of the stock of another trust company.

If there were more young men like William A. Bellamy in the Massachusetts senate that body would not be criticized so harshly by the voters at large for its acts from year to year. There is nothing noisy or spectacular about him but he accomplishes his share in the results of legislation. He is not looking for notoriety but is content to do his duty as he sees it and leave the verdict to the voters of his district and they haven't yet failed him.

He served three years in the house credita-

bly and then went to the senate. Pres. Coolidge recognized his merit this year by making him chairman of the committee on banks and banking and he has handled that committee admirably. It is understood that he feels that his law practice requires his attention and may not be a candidate for another term but he will retire with the satisfaction of having retained the confidence of his constituents.

ALEXIS BOYER, JR.

Although a comparatively young man Sen. Alexis Boyer, Jr., of Southbridge is no chicken when it comes to politics. It is a mistake that some people make in believing that politics is only played in championship form by those who hail from the cities. Away back in the country districts are developed some of the best political minds this commonwealth possesses, men who make governors, United States senators and congressmen. Men who shine not only under the gilded dome on Beacon Hill but who go forth and bring glory to the old commonwealth at Washington and in the national councils of parties.

Alexis Boyer hasn't held so many conspicuous public offices outside his native town but he has been active on political committees for many years. As a member of the democratic state committee he brought wisdom and good judgment to the party in discussing matters of importance to the state as a whole. He didn't thrust himself forward for that is not his style but in his own quiet way he accomplished much and took a place as one of the able minds of his party and one who



placed party success above mere greed for personal fame or fortune.

Two years' service in the house had given him some familiarity with legislative methods but that was back in 1907-8 so that when he came to the senate this year he was practically an unknown man. But he was given a place on three important committees, agriculture, public institutions and public service and on each he rendered notable service. Hailing as he does from one of the best agricultural sections of the state he was ever alert to advance the interests of the farming class which, in spite of reverses, is still the bone and sinew of Massachusetts.

As a member of the committee on public institutions he strongly favored measures looking toward needed improvements for the care of the unfortunate charges of the commonwealth. Public service was a difficult committee this year with the avalanche of petitions demanding salary increases, many of them most meritorious but many of them impossible in view of the state's financial condition. But Sen. Boyer decided each one as nearly on its merits as he could, keeping in mind the probable size of the state tax.

On his own initiative he introduced a bill calling for the improvement of the River Road in the town of Dudley which work was backed by the united sentiment of southern Worcester county. Another petition called for legislation to require collectors of taxes in selling real estate for non-payment of taxes to give a written notice to the occupants of the property seven days before the sale was to be made. He held that the present practice of selling a house right over the heads of the tenants was an unwarranted and unnecessary hardship and that common fairness should require a suitable notice that the family might make plans to vacate in case such a move was needed.

Sen. Boyer was born in Southbridge, January 17, 1875, and receiving his education in the public schools engaged in the contracting and building business which he has since followed. He has served on the library committee, board of auditors and four years on the board of selectmen, two of which as chairman. He is a member of the Cercle Canadien, Knights of Columbus, Red Men and Eagles.

JAMES H. BRENNAN.

There was a time when to look boyish was an almost, if not quite, fatal handicap to a legislator. He was nicknamed the "Boy Wonder" and his opinions, if he chanced to have



any, were received with a smile of pity, sometimes accompanied by a look of contempt. He was pointed out to visitors like a freak in a circus but of influence he was utterly bereft.

But those days have passed and today the young man in politics is the real moving power. A conspicuous example in Massachusetts today is Sen. James H. Brennan of Charlestown, representing the Second Suffolk dist. He was under 23 when first elected and had just passed his 24th birthday when he took his seat. He looked his age and not a day more. But here the youth stopped.

Sen. Brennan is possessed of a mature mind and his judgment is as sound as that of many men of twice his age. He had indicated that during his two years in the house and when he graduated "under the gilded dome" he proved it. He took his place at once among the leaders of the senate and his counsel was sought by his colleagues regardless of their age or experience.

One of the secrets of the hold Sen. Brennan has upon the voters of his district is his sympathy with their needs. Looking over the bills he introduced this year, and he came near establishing a record in this respect, one is struck with their humanitarian character. They are nearly all intended to benefit some individual or class of citizens who have been unfortunate or whose lot in life might be improved with a lift from some fellow-being.

There was no more meritorious measure before the 1914 legislature, in its object at least, than that accompanying the petition of the Charlestown senator and calling for the establishment of a municipal lodging house in Boston. Sen. Brennan comes from a district made up of people in all walks of life from the well-to-do of Monument square to the poverty-stricken in and about Charlestown Neck and he knows from daily observation what it means to be poor. He intends to keep up the agitation for this reform until something is accomplished.

Then there was his bill to allow veterans in the service of the city of Boston to be eligible to retire at the end of eight, instead of nine years' service. As an ardent supporter of Mayor Curley he believes in keeping down the city's expenses but does feel that the added cost by a reduction of one year for the small number of "vets" on the city's payrolls would not prove burdensome.

Among other bills fathered by him this year was one calling for a state athletic commission, similar to that of New York state, which should supervise all boxing and sparring exhibitions and prosecute all fakirs; another to abolish the ferry tolls to and from East Boston; one to increase the Boston City Council from nine to 28 members; one to change the date of the Boston city election from January to April; and still another to make March 17 a legal holiday.

JOHN P. BRENNAN.

It is some years since Cambridge has had a democratic senator and while that was brought about this year partly by the diverting influence of the progressives it was due in no small measure to the hustle and good political judgment of the present senator from the Third Middlesex dist., John P. Brennan.

With an excellent two years' record in the house, behind him he announced his candidacy early last summer and then began an active campaign for he knew full well he had a hard, gruelling fight ahead of him for his republican opponent was a live wire and knew every inch of Cambridge politics from the Harvard bridge to Alewife brook.

His two years in the house proved of much value to Sen. Brennan in clearing the legislative ropes. He was fortunate enough to land on metropolitan affairs and as it happens that the University City has a keen interest in the doings of that particular committee he was able to make himself useful to his district.

Pres. Coolidge recognized his usefulness by retaining him on this committee in the upper branch. One grievance which Cambridge has long cherished is that the commonwealth has compelled its taxpayers to settle for improvements shared by residents of many other cities and towns surrounding it.

The work of Sen. Brennan on committee on metropolitan affairs of great value to Cambridge in keeping down expenditures.

Sen. Brennan sought to do something for his city when he introduced his bill to compel the



cities of Newton, Somerville, Waltham and Woburn and the towns of Arlington, Belmont, Lexington, Lincoln, Watertown, Wayland, Weston and Winchester the privilege of sharing in the expense of maintaining the bridges which connect Boston and Cambridge. He argued that the majority of those who use these structures reside in neither of the two cities which now have to pay all the bills.

While the combined efforts of the municipalities named proved too strong to secure legislation along the lines of the Brennan bill the arguments advanced by Sen. Brennan were admitted to be sound by many of those, who from force of circumstances were compelled to oppose him.

Sen. Brennan was one of the leading figures in the movement which brought into life once more the Democratic Club of Massachusetts. That this organization had much to do with the big vote rolled up for Gov. Walsh last fall is generally admitted. It includes many young and energetic democrats like John P. Brennan and it is because of their interest and enthusiasm that the democratic party is gaining a real organization in Massachusetts, something it had lacked for many years. Sen. Brennan was one of the men in the upper chamber upon whom Gov. Walsh relied during the session. He supported his excellency throughout the term and upheld his hands on all measures and all vetoes.

Friends of Sen. Brennan say he has a future in politics. Meanwhile he is gaining friends, is building up a lucrative law practice and is developing into one of the real leaders in his party.

He was born in Cambridge, March 1, 1876, and was educated in the public schools, after which he took a course in the Boston University Law school. He is a member of the Cambridge board of trade, Middlesex Bar association, Elks, Eagles, A. O. H., Knights of

Columbus and the Mystic Nobles of Granada. He served on the Cambridge board of aldermen in 1908-1909 and 1910.

CHARLES E. BURBANK.

One of the surprises of the last state election was the defeat of Ex-Rep. Alexander Holmes of Kingston for the senate in the First Plymouth dist. At once there was much inquiry as to who could have administered such a beating to one of the best known republicans in the state. Unless a man has held public office he is generally an unknown quantity in political circles and this was the case with Charles E. Burbank of East Bridgewater. It happened that he had never even held any of the local offices with which a man usually makes his start in politics.



This only made his victory the more remarkable.

As soon as Sen. Burbank took his seat it developed that his election was no more fluke due to the sudden show of strength of the Progressive cause. For while the progressives are numerous and active in Plymouth county they don't rally around a man who is a stranger to politics without some good and sufficient reason. Furthermore it was very apparent that he received many votes from members of the two older parties and these men don't leave their party moorings without some magnet to draw them away.

Charles E. Burbank elected Charles E. Burbank senator. That is to say, it was the man himself, his personality, his recognized ability that attracted the voters of the district and sent him to the Massachusetts senate for his first public office. That in itself is some honor but Sen. Burbank has proven worthy of the trust. A good talker, although never prone to jump into debate, he has taken his place as one of the solid men of the senate of 1914. He was appointed to judiciary, and as the sole member of his party of that most important of committees he held his own with the others and made his influence felt.

He introduced his own bill to require the father and mother of a child born out of wedlock to be equally responsible for its support and education. He argued that the present law, which requires the father to provide for its support but gives him no voice in how it shall be brought up, was unfair to the child as well as to the parents. While the bill was given leave to withdraw it opened up a discussion which made members of both branches think upon this subject. Sen. Burbank is confident that some day the question will be settled along the lines indicated in his petition. Besides his work on judiciary Sen. Burbank also served on the committee on military affairs and towns and devoted careful study and thought to the many problems which came before each.

Sen. Burbank is a native of the Granite State, having been born in Claremont on July 5, 1866, but most of his life has been spent in Massachusetts. He took up the study of law at Boston University and since 1896 has practiced in Boston. He is a member of the Massachusetts Bar Association.

A PRESTON CHASE.

The two most difficult posts in the legislature this year were the chairmanships of the committee on election laws, and railroads and both were held by Sen. A. Preston Chase of Danvers. Encouraged by their gains in both branches the progressives came forward with all sorts of schemes to change the methods of conducting primaries and elections. Some of these were possible, although of doubtful value, while others were manifestly impossible. But the progressive leaders were insistent for all of their pet measures and it took some persuasion and barrels of tact to reason them out of their positions. The same applied in a large measure to the railroad situation.

Sen. A. Preston Chase of Danvers, at the head of the committee on election laws was not bound by party ties when his judgment dictated otherwise. This was shown most conspicuously when he took a position in favor of abolishing party enrolment. Here was a measure fostered by the democrats, abetted by the progressives but strongly opposed by the republican leaders. The direst kind of predictions were brought to him as to what would happen to the G. O. P. if this change was made in the primary laws; that it would open the bars to corruption of all kinds; that it would break down party organization which had been weakened enough already by direct primaries; that it was unfair and that it would greatly increase the cost to the commonwealth of placing candidates in nomination.

He listened to the arguments against, attentively and with an open mind. Then he heard the claims of the proponents; that it was contrary to the spirit of the Australian



ballot to require a man to declare himself when he went into a primary, that no man should be bound by party ties but should be free to vote for the nomination of good candidates without regard to their party tag, that it would not corrupt primaries but would rather destroy the secrecy that brings about crooked practices and that the commonwealth should be willing to stand any proper expense to insure fair and honest elections and primaries.

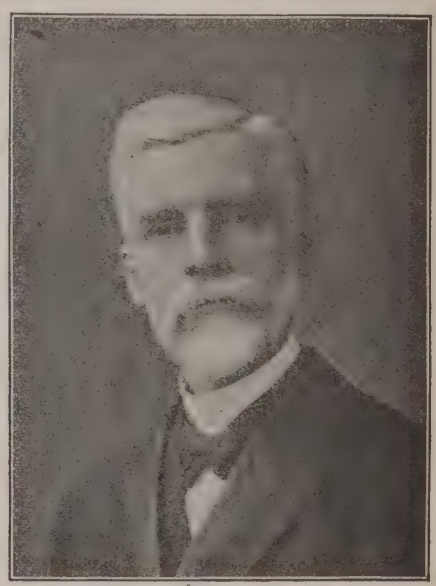
He made up his mind that there was no reason why party enrollment should stand, that it was an antiquated way of doing things and he satisfied himself that there was a wide-spread and genuine demand that it be done away with. Accordingly he voted to report the McMorrow bill which called for a three-party ballot, or three ballots, rather than the blanket ballot called for in the various petitions. He did this because he felt that to have all the candidates on one ballot would result in much confusion and that thousands of voters would have their ballots voided because of their marking in more than one party column.

When it came to the scheme to having the state issue a primary bulletin to contain information about each of the candidates, to be mailed to each of the 600,000 voters in the states he said no. He couldn't bring himself to believe that such an enormous expense as that called for would be warranted and that the benefits to be received were that the originators of the plan thought.

Sen. Chase was quick to see the advantages of the several changes proposed by Secretary of State Donahue in his annual report, and he drafted several of the bills himself to cover them. He felt that it was only justice to allow women voters registered to vote for members of school committees to make nominations by signing nomination papers and taking part in the primary. One of the strong men of the senate is Capt. A. Preston Chase, conservative and yet not a stand-patter. He is the type of a man the republican party needs more of in these days of progressives and radicals.

EZRA W. CLARK.

Observers of things senatorial have frequently alluded to Sen. Ezra W. Clark of Brockton as an old-fashioned senator. If this is meant to apply to his appearance it will be admitted cheerfully by his friends. In point of age he is the senior member of the upper branch this year. He looks venerable. That is a safe statement to make. To say that he is venerable would be instantly and vigorously disputed not only by the senator himself but by those who know him. But with his whitened hair and whiskers and an air of dignity, or rather solidarity, among



a group of thirty-nine youngsters he would pass for an elderly man.

When you see him in action and there are few minutes of the legislative day when he isn't you are willing to admit that he will easily pass for a young man. He is interested in every matter that comes before the senate and he always takes occasion to study all of the important ones, so that in debate he is ever prepared to give a good account of himself and the cause in which he happens to be interested. In this way he has made himself one of the most influential members of the upper branch and one whose lead is often followed by his colleagues.

Not so, however, with Sen. Clark, or Dr. Clark as they still call him affectionately down in the shoe city. If ever a man is justified in seeking some of that rest which is supposed to belong to advanced years it is a physician. The fact that Dr. Clark does not seek it, in fact spurns it, indicates that the wear and tear of a doctor's life has not undermined his constitution.

Both constitutionally and mentally Dr. Clark is the equal of any member of the senate. In fact it might just as well be stated right here that he does more work in his capacity of member of the general court than do many of his fellow members of the age when man is supposed to be physically at his best. He is at the State House bright and early each day during the session with his mind filled with legislative problems and his pockets crammed with requests to do this and do that for some constituent. How he finds time to accomplish all he sets out to do is one of the marvels of the century. But he does it all and that means that he doesn't only half do it.

A request from a constituent, no matter how humble or obscure, is nothing less than a command to Sen. Clark. He never does any of these little errands grudgingly either.

As chairman of the committee on public health Sen. Clark has had a difficult year. This committee always has a mass of legislation to sift on varying phases of the public health question but most of them are what might be called local in their character. But this year the demand for a reorganization of the state board of health reached an acute stage. For several years murmurings against this department have come to the legislature but usually they concerned some specific act or non-action of this board.

This year things were brought to a head when Gov. Walsh started after the state board and urged the legislature to enact certain legislation which would serve to place it on an entirely new basis. It was maintained that the methods in vogue were antiquated and that things had been going in ruts so long that the ruts were worn and

deep. As a physician himself Senator Clark was quite familiar with the state board and its affairs for many years past. He had some pretty definite ideas of his own as to what should be done. But throughout the entire discussion he maintained an open mind, ready to hear all sides and receive all possible information and then reach a conclusion. In his conduct of the hearings, when feeling sometimes ran high and personalities of an unpleasant nature were brought in, he presided as the truly old-fashioned senator would preside and, it must be said, as the new-fashioned senator too often fails to preside.

Dr. Clark is serving his third term in the senate representing a district of many and varied interests but he never forgets his trust and no class of his constituents ever felt that he was neglecting them to the advantage of some other. He is a fine type of the senator that has been and of the type the new order of things is once more bringing into public office.

CHARLES M. COX.

Although he had never held public office until elected to the senate of 1914 Charles M. Cox of Malden has been for many years actively interested in public questions. He learned to discuss them as a member of the Twentieth Century Club of which organization he was for several years treasurer. Here are taken up all sorts of questions touching upon life in all its aspects. Not only are the members men of prominence of business and professional life but they have had the advantage of hearing all the great minds of the time from all quarters of the globe.

Charles M. Cox is a business man in politics, or rather in public life, for he doesn't claim to be a politician. In fact he will tell you that he doesn't know anything about politics. When you look over the figures of the vote he received in the Fourth Middlesex district last fall, with a very strong republican running against him, you will seriously doubt the truth of this statement. But be that as it may Sen. Cox is holding political office and he is making as much of a success of it as he has done in business. It used to be an axiom of politics that the only man to succeed in it was the one who learned the ropes when he was a young man.



Sen. Cox is a shining exception to this rule, if rule it be. For he is only 54 and allowing that he entered politics when he was elected a delegate to the last republican national convention he was then well turned fifty. He also holds the honor of being one of the two first representatives of the progressive party to be elected to the senate. He is a devout admirer of Col. Roosevelt.

Pres. Coolidge assigned him to metropolitan affairs, public service and much against his wishes made him chairman of the committee on engrossed bills. The first named committee is one in which business experience is invaluable. The questions it has to deal with in most cases involve the expenditure of large sums of money and to handle them intelligently requires a knowledge of finance and finance in large figures too. Sen. Cox is a conscientious legislator. He has shown this by his personal interest in the matter of engrossing bills which is too often regarded as a wholly routine affair but which is really one of the important parts of law-making.

Sen. Cox is no faddist and he didn't come to the state loaded down with panaceas of all descriptions to cure every known legislative ill. He introduced but few petitions of his own making. One of these was that giving the district police authority to censor moving picture shows which they might find of an unsavory character. He held that as this department is required to inspect all such exhibitions to safeguard the lives of those attending they might well look to the moral side and be in a position to close up those pandering to the morbid tastes. As the district police begged off on the ground that they were now over-worked nothing came of it but the idea was commended by many organizations interested in protecting the public morals.

Charles M. Cox was born in Dedham, Dec. 18, 1859 and received his education in the public schools. He is president of the Charles M. Cox company, wholesale dealers in grain and as well of the St. Albans Grain Co. He is a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, of which he was formerly a director, of the Boston City Club, Twentieth Century Club and a trustee of the Pine Banks Park of Malden and Melrose.

CHARLES A. DEAN.

It has been many years since Charles A. Dean, the democratic senator from the 6th Middlesex dist., began his legislative career. No man in Massachusetts, as a matter of fact, has served so many years as he. Twice only in the history of the state has the record he holds been surpassed, former Mayor Baker of Beverly having been elected four times to the two branches and James H. Mellen of Worcester more times to the house. Both of these gentlemen are now dead, hence Sen. Dean's 13 terms in the house and one in the senate stands as the record.

It generally follows when any man is chosen so often to represent his neighbors on Beacon hill that there is a reason, and in Sen. Dean's case, as in that of the others, efficiency of service offers the explanation. No man, in fact, was more useful to his constituents than Sen. Dean. The same was true when he was a member of the house, where, for many years, he was a leader, especially when the big railroad and taxation matters were the paramount issues of the session.

Both of these subjects have been made matters of great research and study by the senator from Wakefield. As it turned out they were the big subjects of legislation in the session just closed. Sen. Dean's knowledge of both made him a very valuable member of the upper chamber. He was assigned to the committee on taxation by Pres. Coolidge, with the result that when Gov. Walsh's inaugural recommendations were submitted to that body he was in a position to help the state's chief executive in one of the biggest reforms Massachusetts has undertaken since the adoption of the constitution.

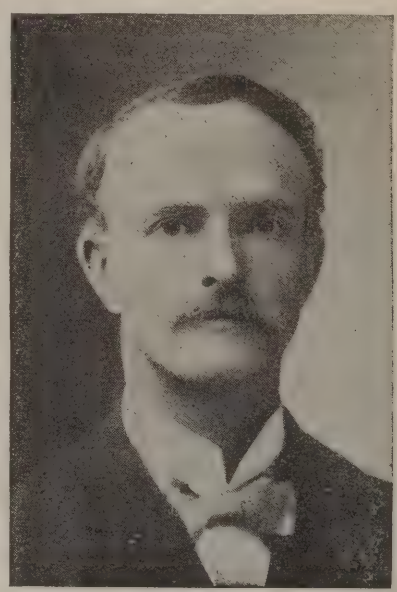
Sen. Dean's influence in the senate was great during the days when the railroad bill hung in the balance. He worked for the plan outlined by Gov. Walsh and adopted by the committee on railroads, his idea being that the interests of Massachusetts were paramount even to those of the New Haven management. It was not the first time he had shown himself able to cope with the railroad situation on that basis, for he was one of the framers of the "railroad control" bill which was killed in the legislature of 1908 after the Boston & Maine officials had withdrawn their support at the 11th hour. Sen. Dean has always maintained that if that measure had been enacted there would have been no "railroad situation" like the present, when law suits, receiverships and monetary loss to thousands of investors are threatened.

Sen. Dean was a power, too, in all the big legislation of the year, but it was as a guardian of his constituents' interests that he proved most directly valuable to his neighbors. It was his speech, in answer to a question by Sen. Hobbs of Worcester, that brought about the passage of the anti-injunction bill in the senate, the biggest victory labor has ever recorded in the Massachusetts legislature. He can, without injury to any other senator, claim all the credit for the enactment of that law.

He also made a gallant fight in the committee on public lighting and in the senate for passage of the bill to relieve municipal lighting companies from the onerous burdens placed upon them by the present laws. The trunk line sewer in Wakefield is another bill that enlisted his attention, as did the bill to abolish the old board of public works in Woburn. He also fought against placing the auditor and city treasurer of Woburn, as well as the fire engineers of that city under civil service regulations, thus removing those offices from the control of the Woburn citizens who pay the cost of maintaining them.

The Winchester grade crossing was another matter that required excellent handling, and that Sen. Dean was equal to the emergency is shown by the fact that he managed to get it through two readings in the senate before the railroads were able to kill it—and then the best they could do was to secure reference to the legislature of 1915. Through his efforts also Arlington was able, after several attempts to secure payment from the state for the smallpox cases it was obliged to care for a few years ago, a debt the town never should have been asked to bear.

The Medford playgrounds bill was another that passed the senate because of Sen. Dean's efforts, while a number of other Medford bills, each of them putting an unwelcome and undesired burden on the taxpayers, were killed through his efforts.



Sen. Dean was born in England, educated in the public schools and has engaged in the rattan business and farming. His only fraternal connection is membership in the Odd Fellows. He served on senate ways and means and the committee on harbors and public lands during the session just closed, in addition to his labors on the big committee on taxation.

ANDREW P. DOYLE.

It isn't often that a man comes to the senate to succeed another as the representative of a certain district but also to take charge of a certain line of legislation which the departed one has relinquished. But that was what happened when Andrew P. Doyle was sent by the voters of New Bedford to occupy the seat so long held by Samuel Ross and Andrew has filled the bill thoroughly and most acceptably. Sam Ross was the acknowledged labor leader in the senate as long as he remained there and even after failing health impaired his faculties his activities in behalf of organized labor were in no sense lessened.

Fortunate it was for organized labor as it was for the Third Bristol district that Sen. Doyle took his place. For he had been for several years, eight to be exact, leader of the labor forces in the house. He had fought for all the reforms demanded by the workingmen and had played an important part in placing upon the statute books some of the big legislation such as the workmen's compensation bill and the eight-hour bill. He was closely in touch with the trades unions, was familiar with their needs and what is more important, knew how the reforms they sought could be accomplished.

As chairman of the committee on labor, he deserves much of the credit for the passage of the big labor bills of the session such as the laborers' vacation law, giving laborers in the metropolitan water and sewerage and metropolitan park departments a half-holiday on Saturday and that removing part of the burden of proof of contributory negligence from the employees.

He made his big fight to repeal, or at least modify, the child-labor law of two years ago and while it was a losing contest it opened the eyes of the legislators to some of the unfairness of this well-intentioned piece of leg-

islation. He argued that while it was right and just to protect the growing child from the confinement and wear of factory life there was another side of the question and that was the ability of the parents to keep the child at study for an additional period. Sen. Doyle petitioned for legislation to require the industrial accident board to maintain branches in the industrial centres of the state where employees who might be injured might bring their cases for a hearing speedily. Still another bill he introduced was that to put an end to the extortion practiced by a certain class of physicians by allowing an employe injured to employ his own physician.

But Sen. Doyle did not allow his time to be entirely taken up with labor matters. He reported the bill of Mayor Ashley of New Bedford to establish a board of survey for that city to regulate the laying out of streets and plan a system of drainage for contiguous territory. As chairman of the committee of cities he also reported the bill to require coffee and tea houses in Worcester to be licensed by the city in order to stop the im-



morality which has surrounded such places. Besides holding two such important chairmanships Sen. Doyle was assigned to the committee on public lighting and did his share of the work which befell that committee. One of the most conscientious legislators at the state house is Sen. Doyle and, by reason of his long experience, one of the most useful.

HENRY J. DRAPER.

To adequately represent the thriving city of Lowell in the senate requires a man of all-around capacity. Not only is a city of the size of Lowell in need of much special legislation each year, but as one of the big industrial centres of the state she is vitally affected by all sorts of general legislation and more especially that affecting the laboring class.

Henry J. Draper has proven himself just the man for this job. A man of humble antecedents himself his whole life has been spent among the workingmen and as a mechanic himself he knows their needs. It takes a man with broad sympathies to understand the labor question from the standpoint of the toiler himself. This is just what Sen. Draper is. But he is free from that prejudice which characterizes so many labor men and weakens their influence when it comes to enacting legislation.

He is liberal enough to look at the question from both sides and he has frequently pointed out to his fellow-laborites where their demands were unreasonable and where a compromise would work out much better for their own interests. It is just such men who help keep the balance in the inevitable struggle between capital and labor.

One measure which did meet with success, largely through Sen. Draper's efforts, was that for the improvement of the Merrimac river from Lowell clear to the city. This great improvement will be of incalculable benefit to the entire section of the state. Senator Draper was very active in the agitation which brought about the resolve for those much-needed improvements at the Lowell normal school, and which was something of an honor in view of the many others of a similar nature which fell beneath the veto-pen of Gov. Walsh.

Another bit of legislation of much importance to Lowell was that allowing the city to acquire land and structures for a municipal market. This will bring him the thanks of all classes of her citizens regardless of condition and without regard to party.

Henry J. Draper was born in Lowell, March 4, 1859, and attended the public school there. He has been for many years a car painter. He served in the common council in 1889 and in the house in 1898. He is in his

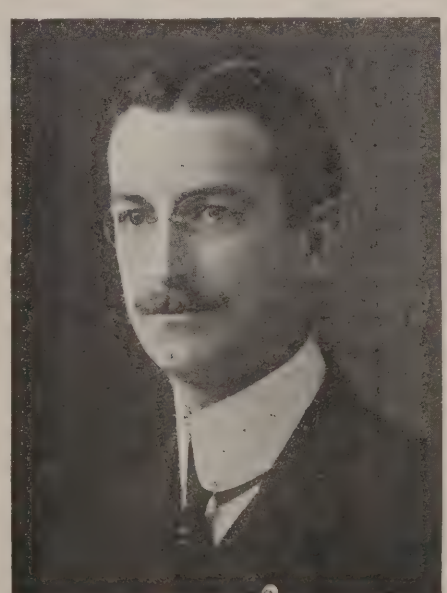


second year in the senate and was assigned this year to counties, public institutions and taxation. He is a past president of the Street Railway Union and belongs to many other organizations.

CHARLES W. ELDRIDGE.

After glancing at the returns of the republican primary in the third Middlesex district last fall it isn't likely that any one will have the temerity to run this year against Sen. Charles W. Eldridge of Somerville for another term. When he was in the house Sen. Eldridge showed his ability as a vote-getter and it is a safe and sane prediction that there isn't a man in Somerville who has a bigger following than he.

In the first place the voters of his city believe in "Charlie" Eldridge as a man. They know that he wouldn't do anything that would in any way reflect upon his own reputation or bring discredit upon the fair name of his home city. Then they have learned to believe in his capability as a public offi-



cial dating back to his three years' service in the board of aldermen. And then they like him for his geniality and his willingness to do things for others.

Somerville is hardly regarded as either a fish or game centre for outside of the few perch young America may take out of Alewife brook there isn't anything wild captured at any season of the year. For this reason it may have seemed strange for Pres. Coolidge to have picked Sen. Eldridge for chairman of the committee on fisheries and game. While it is true that he has a summer place down on Cape Cod he would be the last man to claim that as any qualification. But Sen. Eldridge is a good business man covering a period of some 20 years.

So that when it comes to making laws to restrict the killing of game and the catching of fish he merely applied some plain, every-day common sense. He gave especial attention to the Gifford bill to encourage the growing of oysters and after polishing off the rough edges reported it in the senate, and did much to help secure the passage of one of the most important fish laws in recent years.

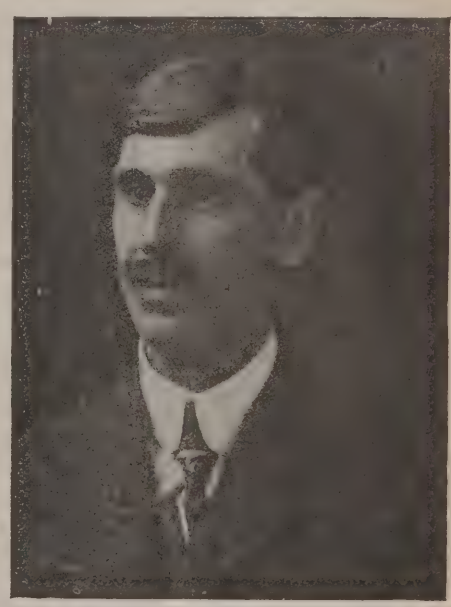
He worked hard to secure that long-sought boulevard from Harvard bridge across Cambridge and Somerville to the Middlesex Fells and feels encouraged to think that in spite of the opposition of the Boston democrats this much-needed improvement will be a reality within a very few years. While the city of Somerville had fewer special measures to present this year than in years past, Sen. Eldridge was ever on the alert to further anything of a more general nature which would benefit his city.

Sen. Eldidge has been far from a standpatter in his four years on Beacon hill. He has been found on the side of many liberal measures, but has kept his head solidly on his shoulders throughout the flood of wildcat legislation of the past two years. Somerville may well be proud of one of the best all-around legislators in this year's general court.

EDWARD FISHER.

One of the really big men, not only of the senate of this year, but for many years past, is Edward Fisher of Westford and that is saying considerable when it is remembered that he belongs to the minority party. He had as many friends on the republican side as he had among the members of his own party for he was always fair and put politics aside in the consideration of important measures of legislation.

But Sen. Fisher is a democrat through and through when it comes to questions involving party principles. He is a conservative of conservatives because that is his nature. He



would not be a radical if every other member of the senate were radical. There was a time when it took courage to be a radical. Today it requires that quality to be a conservative, especially if you belong to the democratic party.

Edward Fisher has courage in plenty although you wouldn't suspect it to meet him casually or perhaps listen to him on the floor of the senate. He isn't aggressively courageous which is but another way of saying that he doesn't fight for the fun of it or for the notoriety of it. He stands up in his boots when there is something to stand up for but there are no fireworks. There is no beating of the air or prating about the "dear people." When he takes a position in opposition to his party or against the majority of his fellow members he does it for a reason and he gives that reason in clear, forcible English.

In view of the many bills he has opposed during the past session he might be called "The Great Objector" but he wouldn't approve of the nickname. For he doesn't oppose measures wholesale. He is no Philistine by a long

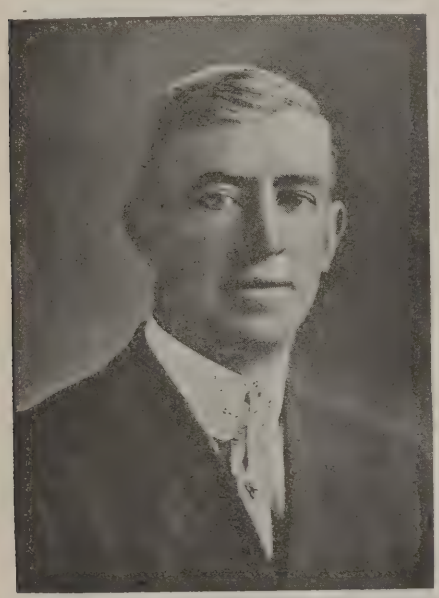
shot. He takes up each question singly and reaches a conclusion on it wholly apart from any other piece of legislation. His position on ways and means brought him face to face with all the projects for spending money and he made it plain early in the session that, in view of the state's financial condition, he should only approve of expenditures which were actually necessary and for which no apologies need be made. For this reason he favored but few salary increases.

When the New Haven muddle came along he viewed it with the same calmness and clearness of vision that had characterized his handling of every other question of the session. He could see no merit in the radical plan offered by Rep. Washburn. As a member of the sub-committee on the railroad committee he drafted a bill which would allow the reorganization of the Boston & Maine railroad by taking over the shares held by the Boston Railroad Holding company without state ownership. He provided suitable safeguards but would not hamper those trying to straighten out the B. & M. affairs by needlessly tying their hands.

Sen. Fisher has a legal mind, knows his law down to the ground but is broad-minded in spite of his conservative tendencies. His district should retain his services as long as they can. The commonwealth needs men of his type, especially in the legislature.

REDMOND S. FITZGERALD.

When Sen. Redmond S. Fitzgerald of Dorchester announced himself as a candidate for the democratic nomination for congress to succeed Mayor Curley the old-timers in politics smiled and pityingly dismissed him from their thoughts. But the primary campaign hadn't progressed far when he began to loom out as a real factor and when the votes were counted he was found to be a strong second in the race.



Redmond Fitzgerald is still a youngster as far as politics goes, but he is no greenhorn. He knows the game from A to Z and can play all its fine points. He is no orator, doesn't claim to be and in fact avoids public speaking all he can which example might be followed with profit by some older men. But he is alive, he is energetic and he is sincere. Added to these qualities he has an attractive personality. People like him and will get out and hustle for him because they like him.

When he came to the senate in 1913 he had never held public office. He has made several tries at elective offices but hailing from a big republican district, could do nothing. Along came the progressive split and with the publicity of having campaigned before, Redmond landed in the upper branch of the legislature.

He remained modestly in the background during his first year and learned all he could about legislative questions and the way legislation was made. He got for committees roads and bridges, which is not important, state house and libraries, which had to do that year with the addition and insurance, which is a real committee.

He did his work faithfully on each and this year he has proven one of the most useful members of the committee on insurance. He has had a hand in accomplishing one of the biggest improvements the Dorchester district has seen in years—the dredging of Dorchester bay. For years past the residents of both Dorchester and South Boston have appealed to the commonwealth to improve this body of water, not only for its benefit to that district but also for the use it can be put to for navigation of small craft.

Sen. Fitzgerald this year offered the resolve calling for the appropriation which passed and means that $100,000 will be spent by the harbor and land commission within the next two or three years in making Dorchester Bay a real body of water again.

Sen. Fitzgerald was born in Boston, July 12, 1882, and was educated in the public schools. He is in the real estate business and is a member of the Knights of Columbus, M. C. O. F., Dorchester club, Dorchester Catholic club, Dorchester Improvement association, and the Dorchester Real Estate Brokers' association.

CHARLES L. GIFFORD.

It was most fitting that the author of the new law to encourage the propagation of the oyster should hail from the village of Cotuit which is famous the world over as the home of one of the finest varieties served to delight the taste of the fastidious. Sen. Charles L. Gifford, although not himself engaged in the fish business or scientifically informed on oyster culture, happens to be a man of keen observation. He has for some time realized that the supply of oysters in this state was so far short of the demand that extinction was more than a bare possibility.



He knew that the Cape oyster for size, richness of flavor and keeping quality was unrivalled the world over. Not only was it important that the oyster beds along the south shore of Cape Cod be saved but the industry of raising oysters could be greatly extended with proper encouragement. Accordingly Sen. Gifford introduced his bill which allows cities and towns in Bristol, Barnstable, Dukes and Nantucket to grant locations for oyster beds for a period of years to persons who will develop the property. The committee on fisheries and game indicated from the first their interest in the measure and devoted considerable time to perfecting it. It is easly the most important law affecting fish which Massachusetts has enacted in many years.

Coming from the fish and game district of the state Sen. Gifford fathered several other bills of a similar nature. He succeeded in getting through the committee a bill to change the open season on wild geese, brant, ducks and teal. As chairman of the committee on towns he reported a bill, which became law, allowing the selectmen of his town of Barnstable to grant locations for fishhouses and bathhouses.

While Sen. Gifford may be classed as one of the conservative members of the senate he is by no means a standpatter. He was always with the republicans on party measures but he did not believe in drawing party lines on a question involving no party principle whatever He was a most useful member of the ways and means committee and in trying to stand between the state treasury and the legislature that committee had no easy job this year. Sen. Gifford also held that unenviable but highly important post of chairman of the committee on bills in third reading.

Charles L. Gifford was born in Barnstable, March 15, 1871 and was educated in the public schools of his native town. He spent some time in the publishing business and has also been interested in real estate and insurance. He served in the house in 1912-13 and was elected to the senate after a hard-fought primary contest. He is a Mason, Odd Fellow and a member of the Knights of Pythias.

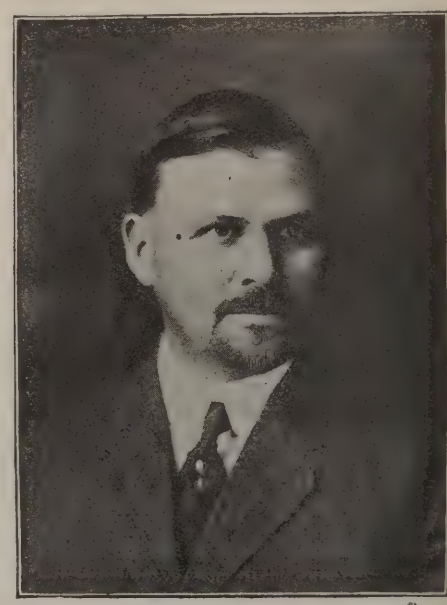
GURDON W. GORDON.

Had it not been for the efforts of one member of the present legislature the western trolley situation would have been thrown into complete confusion. That man was Sen. Gurdon W. Gordon of Springfield, chairman of the committee on street railways. It was fortunate for western Massachusetts that he held that post and his appointment is but another evidence of the foresight of Pres. Coolidge.

In his handling of the western transportation problem Sen. Gordon showed himself one of the few really big men in this year's senate. When the session opened the public clamor against the New Haven was insistent that all possible measures should be taken to strip from that company all of its outside holdings. It began with the proposal to dissolve the Boston & Maine merger, but this was largely a matter of finance and no crippling of service was expected to follow.

In the western trolley consolidation conditions were entirely different and Sen. Gordon with his keen perception saw that to apply the same method to both situations would work out vastly dissimilar results. He knew that the western counties were just now profiting by their improved traffic facilities, for which years of hard work had been required and that to now cut off the financial prop as well as the operating system, would set them back where they started.

It took persistence as well as tact and judgment to impress the legislature with this view of the case. It could only be done by a straightforward presentation of the different phases of the situation, and Sen. Gordon proved just the man to do this work in the only way it could be done to insure success. After much discussion Sen. Gordon was able to report his own resolve which left the entire matter to a special commission and which, thanks to the sagacity of its author, was allowed wide scope in the matters it could properly consider.



In taking up the direct repeal of the western trolley act of 1913 the commission is "also to consider generally the needs, possibilities and probable benefits, both to the commonwealth and to the five western counties thereof, as a development and extension of the transportation facilities, and of the agricultural and stock-raising opportunities of said counties and to study the causes and remedies for the diminution of population and agriculture in said section," etc.

As ranking man on rules Sen. Gordon was regarded as the right hand man to the president and fortunate indeed was Pres. Coolidge to have the benefit of his sound judgment. As a member of the ways and means committee he was liberal and yet disposed to be prudent in sanctioning expenditures. Another bill which he reported was that giving the gas and electric light commissioners authority to employ expert assistance in their work. He took an active part in the consideration of all the big matters of the year. Western Massachusetts has sent many able men to the general court, but few of them have possessed and have used so well the influence exerted by Sen. Gordon of the First Hampden district.

WILLIAM P. HICKEY.

If Sen. William P. Hickey had done nothing else this year, his success in inducing

the state to spend $100,000 to dig out Old Harbor in Dorchester Bay would have given him everlasting fame in the Peninsular district. But William did do more. He was right on his job every day and each minute of the day. South Boston is a district where the individual voter expects much of his senator. He is looking for favors all the way from securing a copy of Pub. Doc. 90 up to attaching himself to the payroll of state or city. And the South Boston demo-



crat never stops when he once starts for anything.

Sen. Hickey was born in South Boston, Nov. 17, 1871, was for some years superintendent of the L street bath and is a member of many organizations.

FREDERIC H. HILTON.

One of the most quiet and at the same time one of the most forceful members of the senate is Frederic H. Hilton of Framingham, who represents the First Middlesex district for the second term. When he speaks he talks in a low tone of voice but he never fails to be convincing for his hearers cannot fail to feel the sincerity of what he says. He takes his office seriously but when it comes to himself allows others to estimate his worth which is something too many men in politics and public life cannot do.

As chairman of the committee on legal affairs for the past two years Sen. Hilton has won general commendation for his handling of the hearings and his invariable fairness in passing



upon bills. He is possessed of excellent judgment, has a good knowledge of the law which a good chairman ought to have and he is liberal in his dealings with others.

Probably the one measure with which his name will be most closely associated is that which allowed the court in non-support cases to order forfeited bail-money to be applied to the support of the wife and children. It is an eminently fair law and while its merits had attracted the attention of lawyers before no one was ready to give it the time to push it through. Sen. Hilton presented a line of argument which quickly disposed of any possible opposition and the bill is now in the statute books. It is regarded as one of the most beneficial laws ever passed for the relief of a family suffering from the neglect of a deserting father.

As an attorney who must frequently consult the blue book Sen. Hilton at once gave his approval to the recommendation of Secretary of State Donahue that the general and special laws passed by each successive general court be published in separate volumes. This was embodied in a bill which Sen. Hilton reported for the committee on legal affairs.

Sen. Hilton was one of the most dependable men Pres. Coolidge had to rely upon in running the senate this year. It is no reflection on the president either to say that a good share of his success in handling affairs was due to the skill and tact shown by the senator from the First Middlesex dist. in all of his work.

Frederic H. Hilton was born in Framingham, February 12, 1882, and after leaving the public schools took a course in Boston University law school. He has since practiced in his native town. He was a member of the house in 1908-9. He is a Knight Templar Mason, a Shriner and belongs to the United Workmen, Framingham Country Club and is a director of the South Framingham Co-operative Bank. During the past session he was elected town counsel for Framingham.

CLARENCE W. HOBBS.

Many men in politics have a reputation for being independent who have about as much claim to the term as Gen. Huerta to being called a peacemaker. These men are not born independent, they never even achieved independence. They did manage to have it thrust upon them. It doesn't belong to them and it does not stay with them.

Sen. Clarence W. Hobbs of Worcester is a born independent, so he didn't have to achieve it, and he didn't have to induce some one to thrust it at him. He came to the house in 1910 and soon distinguished himself in the big railroad fight of that year. He showed then that he was a man who stood on his own feet and could handle himself against any and all comers.

Three years in the lower branch only served to emphasize this trait in his character. He never took the floor save when he had something to say. He was no spouter for the fun of the thing. He had his subject well in hand when he arose and he had his opponent well under his feet before he sat down. When he came to the senate last year it was a perfectly safe prediction that he would rank as one of the strong men in that body where big men shine brightly.

Big of frame as he is of mind Sen. Hobbs this year broke all records for hard work in the senate. He took upon his broad shoulders the chairmanship of judiciary which made him floor leader, the chairmanship of constitutional amendments and a place on election laws. Working in full harmony with Pres. Coolidge he ran the judiciary committee with less friction than for many years past and disposed of a huge mass of business neatly and with dispatch. But it was on constitutional amendments that the real perplexing problems presented themselves this year.

First of all came women's suffrage. For several years the republican party had been hopping around all sides of this question without landing anywhere. Two years ago the state convention touched upon it briefly and blindly by raising the question as to whether or not it was time to give the voters a chance to express themselves upon it. Last fall it was ignored entirely. Sen. Hobbs maintained that the time for quibbling had past and that the G. O. P. should stiffen its spine to the point of tackling the problem man-fashion and doing something about it.

When the petition of Alice Stone Blackwell was taken up in his committee he didn't pigeon-hole it or postpone it or spend any time raising objections to it. He saw that it had a fair hearing and then announced that he was ready to report an amendment striking the word "male" from the constitution. He made it perfectly plain that he was not doing this with the idea that it would be killed next year, but he said frankly that he hoped it would go to the voters in 1915. Some of his republican colleagues were hardly prepared for this kind of talk, but in the end he won them and the amendment was reported and passed both branches with but an insignificant opposition.

Then along came the initiative and referendum and here was something on which the republican party had expressed itself many times—in opposition. Sen. Hobbs held it to be a move to break down representative government and saw no need for it in a state like Massachusetts. Although in the minority he stood out firmly against the vote of his committee.

The third big question before his committee was that calling for biennial elections. Here Sen. Hobbs took a position squarely and openly and again on the other side. He made a strong argument against a change from the Massachusetts custom on the ground of ex-



pediency. He was too broad-minded to argue that because it was and had ever been so it should always be so. But he claimed that annual elections brought the legislator as well as the other state officers closer in touch with the voter, and thereby made them more responsive to the latter's wishes. His presentation of the case did much to settle the fate of the bill this year.

It is possible that Sen. Hobbs will retire this fall, but he has given the voters of his district five years of splendid service in the legislature. It is such men as he whose efforts go far to raising the Massachusetts senate into a position where it will command a greater measure of respect than it has enjoyed for many years.

FRANCIS J. HORGAN.

Even his enemies and he has his share of them, will admit one thing of Sen. Francis J. Horgan and that is that he isn't afraid of work and that he can do things. As a framer of petitions and backer of bills Sen. Horgan is



a long-distance runner with but few rivals. He has a sharp eye too and kept a close watch on the petitions which others were introducing. Many a joker was unearthed through the vigilance of Frank Horgan, who has been called the William J. Burns of the senate by some of his joking friends and he deserves well the title.

While it is difficult to say to what measure he devoted most of his attention it is probable that in none was he more interested than in

the so-called "blue-sky" law and the bill reported by banks and banking was based in part on his petition. He had given the matter close study and spent much time in conferring with those whose views on the question of protecting the public from "wildcat" investments were valuable.

He was hot on the trail of the public service commission from the very first of the session and offered a bill to reduce both the membership and the salaries of that board. While he did not succeed in his main contention he did secure the passage of a law requiring members of the commission to give that work their entire time.

It was his petition that formed the basis for the law passed this year to regulate the appointment by courts of auditors in civil actions. He reported the Hilton bill to allow the use of forfeited bail-money in non-support cases to be applied to the relief of the wife and children.

He introduced a bill to require executors, administrators, guardians and trustees to file a report with the probate court every six months instead of annually. He maintained that this would prevent the waste of so many estates through the neglect of those entrusted with their settlements and that to have frequent reports filed would enable the heirs to know just what was going on and to have an opportunity to insist upon their rights.

Another of his bills would give the gas and electric light commission authority to supervise the affairs of firms and associations engaged in manufacturing and selling either commodity as well as corporations. As it is the commission can do nothing to regulate the price charged or the service rendered by either.

The Boston transit commission was another target against which Sen. Horgan directed his fire. He has a bill to abolish it entirely but rather than throw its affairs into the hands of the mayor of Boston he would give over their duties to the public service commission, properly reduced in number.

Another matter long-discussed which Sen. Horgan took up was the incorporation of the Boston stock exchange. He brought in some of the arguments used in New York and added several of his own but nothing was done this year beyond strengthening the demand that something along this line be brought about. Still another bill of Sen. Horgan would give the mayor of Boston authority to name both the police commissioner and the members of the licensing board.

CHARLES CABOT JOHNSON.

Somehow the name of Cabot seems to belong to Nahant and while the senior United



States senator has given the little town prominence at Washington another bearing that name has been bringing it honor from the legislative hall on Beacon hill. A hardworking, obliging and capable legislator is what his associates say of Sen. Charles Cabot Johnson of the First Essex district, and the judgment of a man's intimates is apt to be pretty accurate.

When Sen. Johnson came to the house in 1906 Speaker Cole at once recognized his ability and during his three years he served on two of the most important committees, railroads and banks and banking.

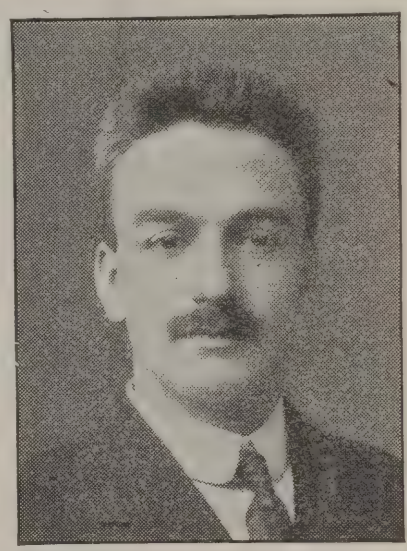
For two years Sen. Johnson has been senate chairman of roads and bridges.

As a member of the committee on street railways Sen. Johnson took an active part in the Bay State-Boston Elevated merger and was one of the first to be satisfied that more light was necessary for the legislature to decide a question of such far-reaching importance. He had also a prominent part in framing many of the bills reported by the committee on insurance.

Sen. Johnson has already announced himself a candidate for the republican nomination for congress this fall. While he may have opposition he looks now like a winner, and if he is he will give Cong. Phelan a hard tussle, for the senator is a strong campaigner and will start with a formidable backing in his end of the district.

LOUIS F. R. LANGELIER.

When it comes to voting in Quincy nearly everybody gets the "Langlier habit." They can't help it because the senator has made good in all the public offices he has held, and just as soon as Sen. Louis F. R. Langelier gets tired of the legislature the citizens of Quincy stand ready to make him mayor of that thriving city. But Sen. Langelier will go back another year and with a bigger plurality



than he had last year, for he has more than made good, not by gallery-playing, but by straightforward work in the interest of the First Norfolk district.

This district is made up of the city of Quincy, Ward 26, of Boston, and the towns of Braintree, Canton, Holbrook, Milton, Randolph and Weymouth. It comprises a diversified population and requires a man of adaptability, who can look at matters from more than one viewpoint. This is just what Louis Langelier has proven and it is why he is so strong in all parts of it.

First of all he is the manager and on board of directors of a successful book publishing house in Boston, with whom he has been connected for 25 years. There is hardly a more mercurial business than that of trying out "best-sellers," and any man who can master its intricacies is qualified for the legislature, not to say many more lines of human activity. While he never forgets that he is a republican, Sen. Langelier is truly the representative of every man, woman and child in his district.

One of his hobbies this year was the constitutional amendment that would allow cities and towns to regulate the erection and use of billboards and posters. This is something which has been agitated for several years, has received the endorsement of improvement societies in all parts of the state and has been boomed by the press. At first regarded as a mere fad it has now enlisted the support of business men and others. Sen. Langelier succeeded in getting a favorable report from the committee on constitutional amendments, of which he was a member. The resolve provides for an investigation of the entire subject and something tangible is confidently looked for next year.

Although his votes show that he was a friend of labor, at the same time he realized that the prosperity of the laboring man depends upon successful business and on those measures which would evidently result in driving business out of the state he was found shoulder to shoulder with the business man.

In the way of legislation for his immediate district Sen. Langelier got through his own bill to allow the town of Milton to establish a system of surface drainage. This is hailed with delight by a long-suffering community as one of the real improvements which the general court has bestowed upon the town.

A $10,000 appropriation to clean up the Quincy shore boulevard and a resolve requiring the metropolitan park commission to report on a boulevard around Great pond in Weymouth, and an appropriation of $10,000 for the further cleaning up of Neponset river are only a few of the numerous local matters that were handled successfully by the senator. He put considerable time and endeavor into an attempt to get the 5-cent fare for Hyde Park and lent valuable aid in the effort to make Metropolitan avenue a continuous way across the track.

Sen. Langelier was born in Boston, Nov. 29, 1873, but has resided in Quincy for nearly 30 years. He was a trustee of the public library, served four years in the city council, and was secretary of the republican city committee eight years, and president for three years. He is on the legislative committee of the Pilgrim Publicity association and the Massachusetts Press association, as well as a member of the Squantum Yacht club. Although his first year in the senate he was honored with chairmanship of both the committee on municipal finance and committee on education, to which nearly two hundred bills were referred.

JOSEPH LEONARD.

One of the real surprises of the state primaries last fall was the victory scored by Joseph Leonard for the democratic nomination for senator in the Fourth Suffolk dist. While it is true that the presence of many candidates made it more of an open fight than usual it is also a fact that the big field would naturally favor the man seeking re-election. But this didn't happen and Joe Leonard, without burning any fireworks or shouting any from the housetops, landed a winner. If it had happened about four months later it could have been said that one James M. Curley did the entire trick. But he was not then mayor of Boston and while he had much to do with Leonard's election the candidate himself proved a strong vote-getter.

Sen. Leonard doesn't take up much of the time of his fellow-members in speech-making. It may be that this is one reason why they like him so well and are always ready to do him a favor. For there are some men in this year's senate as in the past who talk themselves into disfavor and by their ranting and bellowing gain the dislike of their colleagues. The more such men talk the less influence they have.

Sen. Leonard is modest in demeanor, gentlemanly to every one and considerate of the



rights of others. His readiness to do things for others is why other people will do things for him. He stood loyally behind everything that Mayor Curley wanted in this year's legislature. He did effective work on the bill to give the mayor the right to cut salaries in the police department because he believed that the mayor's position in this controversy was right.

One thing he did which gained him the gratitude of the laboring men and that was to petition for the legislation which is now on the statute books to include all laborers employed by the Boston transit commission within the provisions of the workmen's compensation act.

He stood by his party on all the big measures of the session such as women's suffrage,

the initiative and referendum and the abolition of party enrollment.

Sen. Leonard is a Bostonian by birth and is 35 years old. Since leaving school he has been engaged in the life insurance business. He is a member of the Quincy Club of Ward 9 and the Cathedral Y. M. C. A. He served in the old Common Council in 1907 and was in the house in 1909-'11-'12-'13.

JOHN H. MACK.

Nothing would better please his associates in the senate regardless of party than to see Sen. John H. Mack of North Adams elevated to the superior court bench, as rumor has had it that he might be at the next vacancy. There are two reasons for this. One is that Sen. Mack is a good fellow of most attractive personal qualities, and, secondly, that he is a good lawyer and has the poise of mind to make a judge.

It stands to reason that Sen. Mack is a man far above the average when he can come down to the senate for four years from that rock-ribbed republican stronghold, Berkshire county. He couldn't have been elected in the first place without republican votes and the republicans of that section of the state are not in the habit of breaking over party



lines so consistently and continuously without some good reason. John H. Mack is that reason.

There is nothing frivolous about Sen. Mack. He holds to the good old fashioned democratic doctrine that public office is a public trust and if it is he considers it to be taken seriously. When he took the floor first he impressed his hearers as a close student of legislative problems and that impression has deepened materially during his four years. He speaks infrequently, but when he does he always has his subject well in hand and is not to be caught off his guard by searching questions.

As the democratic member of judiciary the past session he devoted much time to looking up the law on measures which came before that committee, and his store of information as well as his sound judgment were of great value in settling the knotty problems.

As a member of the committee on street railways he was a factor in settling the troublous western trolley question in which he was vitally interested as a representative of the district most intimately concerned. His associates on the committee on water supply, of which he was chairman, attest to his splendid service there. Among the purely local measures in which he was concerned were the bill for extra clerical assistance for the Berkshire registry of probate and insolvency. It was his own bill that resulted in the act to improve the River road between Pittsfield and Williamstown. At the close of the past session Sen. Mack announced that he would not be a candidate for re-election. His retirement from the legislature is a loss to the commonwealth.

CHARLES F. McCARTHY.

One of the busiest members of the last legislature was Sen. Charles F. McCarthy of Marlboro. He was equally busy in several preceding legislatures, for he has been a force in the upper chamber since the beginning of his first term, which followed four very successful years in the house.

Mr. McCarthy is a democrat, but once the legislative session opened he knew no party lines, except when the measures before him were purely political. Then he was the staunchest democrat on the floor. Thus it was at the last session. No member worked more disinterestedly than he so long as it was merely a matter of local policy. When the policies of Gov. Walsh were before the senate, though, Sen. McCarthy was one of the men upon whom his excellency relied for support.

Sen. McCarthy, after seven years of service in the two branches, during which he has been one of the most influential members in the branch he happened to be in, has determined that he must quit. Voters from all over the district have requested him to run for county commissioner and he has consented to do so, although his law studies are about completed and he possesses the temperament and the knowledge to make a successful lawyer.

Nothing that can befall Middlesex county will do more to straighten out the dreadful tangle in which the citizens there find their county business than his election to the county board. He is utterly fearless in going after abuses in government, is of that alert type which very little escapes, understands thoroughly all the subterfuges resorted to by those who compose what Theodore Roosevelt has termed the "invisible government" and has a higher conception of public service than most men now prominent in the politics of Massachusetts.

The fight in Middlesex county has been going on for a number of years. The "ring," as it is called, has dominated matters there for more than a generation and it is so fortified in high places that it possesses a wonderful ability to fight back. Only once, last year, was it beaten, but at that time a Lowell man was elected to the county board by a majority so decisive that it left nothing to be desired in the minds of those who are opposed to "ring" methods. Events since then have demonstrated, though, that the work was only half completed at that time. The "ring" has found some friction in its working parts, which were wont to twirl merrily and noiselessly, but that is all. Should Sen. McCarthy succeed in securing an election the days of the Middlesex county "ring will be past and the taxpayers living there will probably thereafter note the effect in their tax bills.

That is all of the future, though. It was as a legislator that the senator demonstrated his fitness to serve. In doing so, however, he showed that he was of big calibre and capable of undertaking the most important affairs. So true is this, that Gov. Foss, when he undertook to reorganize the prison service of the state, desired that the Marlboro man should accept the position at the head of the board of prison commissioners. Influence was later brought to bear on the governor in an effort to induce him to place in charge of the prisons a man familiar with up-to-date penal institutions in other parts of the country and Sen. McCarthy was thus passed over. Had the governor exercised his own judgment, though, Sen. McCarthy is the man who would have been named for the place.

In his first year—1908—he made the fight to permit the towns in which the plants of corporations are located to retain the corporation tax paid by those concerns. He lost that time, but the next year, with a little more experience, he won the battle against the combined forces of Brookline, Dover, Manchester and all the other so-called "tax-dodging" communities. It was a notable victory and a notable fight. To Sen. McCarthy, who was then a member of the house, all the credit went.

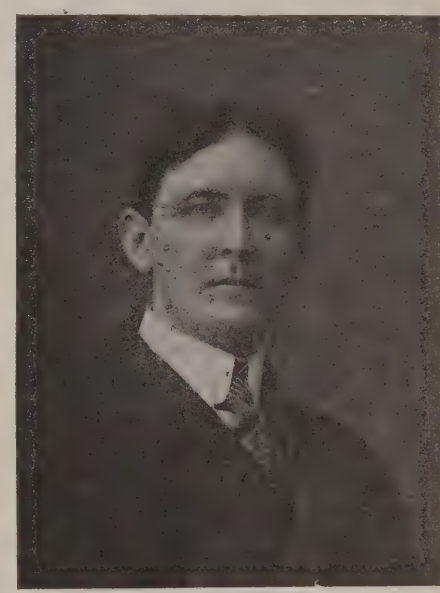
During the last session he had another big fight on his hands when the McLean hospital bill was before the legislature. This institution, located in Belmont, through a rather hazy connection with the Massachusetts General hospital, claimed to be a charitable institution and as a result escaped taxation for much property. This in the face of the fact that there was nothing charitable about it, that it charged all its patients enormous fees and that it rated its prestige fully as highly as it did its treatment. The little town of Belmont, as a result, was saddled with a tax exemption list that included some of the most valuable property within its borders. Householders there were obliged to make up the deficit, rentals were necessarily forced so high that the place ceased to be a desirable residential section, despite its beauties and its convenient location, and in other ways the presence of the McLean hospital was a deterrent to growth rather than an incentive.

The fight to change the law so that the institution might be forced to bear its just share of taxation was a hard one—despite the fact that the institution was purely a commercial enterprise and successfully run for money making purposes. The so-called "Harvard influence" that is behind the Massachusetts General hospital was brought to bear to kill the bill. Now, the "Harvard influence" that is talked so glibly by some is not a social influence at all. It comes from the power that is behind about $50,000,000 capital that is ready at one time or another for investment. So that the Harvard influence is no mean opponent. It embraces men who may not know where Harvard is located, but who know perfectly well where the $50,000,000 is.

Sen. McCarthy won that fight in the senate when apparently it had been lost. The contest waged fiercely until the last vote had been recorded and then the Marlboro man was obliged to take on another one to prevent reconsideration the next day. He won, though, and the McLean hospital will be obliged this year to contribute to the expenses of Belmont.

Sen. McCarthy also was one of the forces at work in favor of the Butler statue and did excellent work for that memorial, both as a member of the committee and as a member of the senate. He was active in securing the passage of the bill to permit Waltham to establish a recreation board and worked hard for the Waltham charter bill, which was sent to the legislature of 1915.

As a member of the committee on public health he worked for Gov. Walsh's plan to



reorganize the state board of heatlh and for all the other important health measures. His efforts in behalf of the militia were indefatigable and he was regarded as the military authority of both branches, as he was, in the committee on social welfare, on which he also served, as the authority on prison reforms.

Sen. McCarthy was born in Marlboro in 1876, is a newspaper man by profession and a member of the Democratic club of Massachusetts, the Knights of Columbus and the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Sons of Veterans, Spanish War veterans, Loyal Order of Moose and Fraternal Order of Owls.

PHILIP J. McGONAGLE.

To learn the fine points of practical politics there is no better school in Boston than the old North End and here is where Sen. Philip J. McGonagle was born and has always lived. He educated himself and then fought his way into public life. Although still a young man he has held public office for ten years in city and state government.

As a follower of former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald he was elected to the old Boston common council and proved his worth by remaining there for five years. Those were the days when the common council was something more than a debating society and the meetings transacted other business than filling the official record with columns of spouting from wordy members. Phil McGonagle made no attempt to shine as an orator which doesn't mean that he couldn't talk when it was necessary. But he preferred to do his work in committee where it counted for more in actual results even if it didn't gain so much publicity.

It was during Mayor Fitzgerald's first term that he went to the house. His intimacy with the mayor made him the real representative of the administration during those two years. Here as in the council he was content to let the other fellows do the talking while he had a hand in making legislation. He was a democrat every day in the year and prided himself upon being one of the old school.

During the past session he voted for every party measure with a consistency which might

well have been followed by some others who went to the state house as members of that party. He favored the bill to enlarge the Boston city council because he believed, from his experience at city hall, that it was a fair and just measure.

As a strong party man he supported Mayor Curley in all his measures intended to advance the best interests of Boston. As a member of this year's committee on constitutional amendments, he gladly signed the report in favor of the amendment for woman's

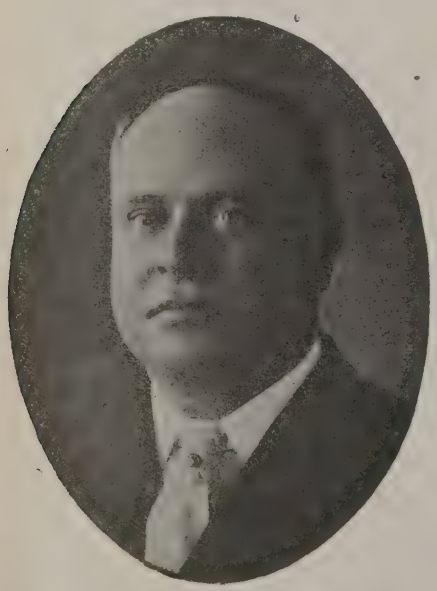


suffrage, not only because it was a democratic measure, but because it appealed to his sense of right. He supported all the other big bills advocated in his party's platform. Gov. Walsh had no more loyal follower in either branch than the senator from the third Suffolk district.

Philip J. McGonagle was born in Boston October 21, 1871, and attended both the public and parochial schools. He has since followed the trade of a roofer. He is serving his second term in the senate, and will probably be returned again this fall. He is a member of the Jefferson club and the Roofers' Protective Union, as well as of the Knights of Columbus.

WALTER E. McLANE.

Probably no member of the present senate has gone through so many or so fierce political battles as has Sen. Walter E. McLane of Fall River. But he has never exhibited any of his



wounds or gone about seeking sympathy. Rather he has joked about the matter, for while Walter McLane can be serious when serious questions are to be settled he manages to get about all the fun there is out of life. When he came to the senate two years ago he was practically unknown. But his companionable ways soon made him friends and there isn't a member today who can number more close friends in that body than can Sen. McLane.

He is a fighter when fighting is in order but he doesn't fight from choice. Even William Jennings Bryan is no more ardent in his love of peace than is the member from the Second Bristol district. But once let him get into a skirmish and his opponents must needs look out for he fights hard and he fights until time is called. Unlike most of his republican colleagues he came from a district in which the democrats are numerous and active. He had to fight for his first nomination and then he had to keep on his armor and battle for the election. He was hard pressed that year but when his rivals thought they had him beaten he was only just warming up. He nosed by on a close score. The next year he increased his lead and this year he had smoother sailing. To represent a district like his requires some tact comprising as it does such a cosmopolitan population. But Walter McLane knows every card in the pack and he seldom makes a misplay.

This year his duties as chairman of the insurance committee took up a good share of his time. He reported the bill to allow insurance companies to include in their policies a clause making it possible for them to defer granting loans and granting any surrender values for a stated period.

Still another required companies to keep separate accounts for participating and non-participating policies and a third was that amending the law as to re-insurance in unadmitted companies. The organization of mutual marine companies was one subject to which he gave some time and he had the pleasure of reporting his own bill embodying this which is now a law.

It was upon his petition that the bill was reported and enacted into law giving the city of Fall River authority to lease the South Park property for the use of the naval militia which is of great advantage to both lessor and lessee. Sen. McLane was also chairman of the committee of federal relations and as a member of the committee on railroads took a prominent part in the New Haven discussion. He was born in Taunton, Dec. 30, 1863, but most of his life has been spent in Fall River. He served four years in the board of aldermen. He is a Mason and an Elk.

MALCOLM E. NICHOLS.

The retirement from the senate this year of Malcolm E. Nichols, republican, of Boston, is one of the regrettable illustrations of the political system under which Massachusetts has labored for years. He was an able legislator, brought to his work an experience gained in the old city government and in the house and is withal a student whose judgment on public questions is generally correct, while the honesty of purpose with which he has delved into them is not only commendable, but rare.

Mr. Nichols quit the senate fight this year to become a candidate for congress in the 11th district, a position he has been urged for some years to accept, it being the belief of many that he is the one republican to "redeem" that district from the democrats.

He retired, though, when it was shown that party harmony could be promoted by the nomination of another candidate, and he is now on the line working as indefatigably for the party as he would if he were a candidate himself.

One thing Sen. Nichols has demonstrated in his one year of service in the upper branch and that is that the notion that taxation is the dry-as-dustiest subject ever inflicted on legislators is nothing but a delusion. The chairmanship of the taxation committee is one post which legislators avoid. First of all the subject is complicated and up to now has been regarded as uninteresting and unfathomable. It offers no chance for achieving political distinction or accumulating political capital. Consequently all first year men are advised to keep clear of taxation and as a result the president of the senate and the speaker of the house have had to plead with members to go on this committee as a personal favor.

But Sen. Nichols didn't run away from taxation. It might be here stated for the information of those who don't know that he started life as a newspaper man and as such covered politics and the state house. If there is one thing a newspaper man is compelled to do it is to get out of the idea of running away from the disagreeable things of life and only seek out the pleasant paths. Wherefore, being a good newspaper man, Malcolm proceeded to put his arms around taxation and grasp it with a strangle-hold.

Being a college graduate (Harvard '99) he had also acquired the habit of study and having taken the creature into custody he proceeded to study its habits. He soon learned when it arose in the morning, what it ate for breakfast, what kind of clothes it wore, how it worked, how it amused itself when freed from toil (which wasn't often, by the way) and so on. Then he began to spread abroad this information. He intersted his colleagues on the committee and induced them to study the subject. He talked to people outside the legislature about it. He journeyed down to Cape Cod one evening and found to his surprise that the farmers of old Barnstable county knew something about taxation and were eager to learn more.

While tax-reform in Massachusetts is still in the future it is a fact that more progress has been made toward changes in existing methods this year than ever before. Much of



the credit for this belongs to Gov. Walsh but a good share of it must be given to the committee on taxation. Under the lead of Sen. Nichols they took up the numerous bills and gave them full and fair consideration. They cooperated with the governor as far as they believed he was right but they had ideas of their own and weren't afraid to say so. Sen. Nichols always had a reputation for thinking for himself and during the past session he impressed his views upon his fellow members as do few members of the senate. Such men as he are the type needed in public life today and it is safe to say his services will be called for again and at no distant day either.

C. AUGUSTUS NORWOOD.

In this year of salary-grabbing there was no more trying position in the legislature than that of chairman of the committee on public service and it is no exaggeration to say that no member of the senate could have filled it more satisfactorily to all concerned



than did Sen. C. Augustus Norwood of Hamilton.

He was perhaps more closely identified with the so-called anti-vaccination bill than any other this year.

Although the bill failed of passage it opened up a discussion which was useful in disseminating much information about a subject which does not receive much attention from the ordinary citizen.

Sen. Norwood was born in Hamilton Aug. 21, 1880. He attended the public schools and

took his degree at Harvard and at the Harvard law school. He is vice-president of the First National bank of Ipswich and a member of the Essex County Republican club, Old Town Country club, Harvard clubs of Boston and Newburyport and the Salem club. He served on the board of selectmen for four years. Besides heading public service he served this year on the committees on judiciary and public health.

HUGH O'ROURKE.

There is one thing about Worcester democrats which distinguishes them from many followers of Jefferson and Wilson in other parts of the state, and that is their stick-toitiveness. If they get it into their heads



that they want an office they go to it and stay at it until they win out. They hang on like the grip of a bulldog. That is why it is that so many good things politically have been landed for democrats hailing from the vicinity of Worcester.

Sen. O'Rourke distinguished himself early in the session by introducing a bill to give the harbor and land commissioners powers to set the price of ice cut from the great ponds and by being the only senate democrat recorded as voting against the women's suffrage amendment. Not believing in equal suffrage he voted no and his constituents respect him for having sand enough to do it. It was on his petition that the evils of the coffee-houses of his city were gotten rid of by requiring that they should be licensed by the municipal authorities.

Hugh O'Rourke was born in Worcester in 1868, and for many years has conducted a drug business there. He served in the house in 1903-7 and then returned to Worcester to stick to his business. He was a member of the committees on engrossed bills, municipal finance and water supply this year. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus, Royal Arcanum, Knights of Labor and the Musicians' Union.

JOHN F. SHEEHAN.

When John F. Sheehan of Holyoke took up the work of senator from the Second Hampden dist., he showed the value of service in the lower branch of the general court. It was away back in 1895 that he first came to the house and with an interim of five years he put in six years in the house. Those were important years and while the democrats were far more in a minority than they are today in either branch it was a time when a member could learn much even if his influence be limited.

It was during this time that the agitation for women's suffrage reached so acute a stage that a special committee was created to consider it. Nothing came of the matter except the usual "leave to withdraw" but the merits of the question pro and con were fully brought out and John Sheehan, with his legal mind, gained much valuable information. It happened that his first year in the senate was to see equal suffrage more nearly realized than was dreamed of even in the spasmodic crusades of the past.

Although not a member of the committee which had the disposition of the problem Sen. Sheehan in his remarks upon the question showed keen insight into it and shed valuable light upon the history of the movement as well as bringing out some of the overlooked points. He argued that women should have the ballot, not as a favor but as a simple matter of justice. There were no ifs or ands to his mind about it.

Probably he was most conspicuous during the past session in his endeavors to defeat the repeal of the child-labor law. Coming from one of the big manufacturing centres of the state, where the employment of the child would be general if the commonwealth permitted it, he was able to bring into the discussion much that had fallen under his personal observation. He felt very deeply the evils of child-labor and stated with much force that Massachusetts had, by passing the act of 1913 taken a position from which it should not and could not retreat.

He admitted that there were two sides to the question and was willing to concede that the commonwealth might become an oppressor instead of a benefactor, but he was firmly convinced that in this case the weight of argument was all on the side of the law and that it deserved a full and fair trial. Among the bills that he introduced were one to restrain the city of Holyoke from disposing of its holdings in the Holyoke and Westfield Railroad Company unless a majority of the voters should approve such action and another to in-



crease the salaries of district attorneys.

John F. Sheehan was born in Holyoke Sept. 2, 1864, and after receiving his education in the public schools studied law and was admitted to practice in his native city. His committees this year were engrossed bills, education and fisheries and game.

EDWARD N. SIBLEY.

When the smoke had rolled away and the votes were counted in the Third Worcester senatorial dist. on the fourth day of November last it appeared that Edward N. Sibley of Ashburnham had been elected to the Massachusetts senate, defeating no less a person than Levi H. Greenwood, president of that body for the two years preceding. To say that it was a surprise is putting it very mildly. It astonished Pres. Greenwood, it was the sensation of the day in northern Worcester county for many weeks and it can hardly have been said to have been expected by the winner himself.

A prosperous storekeeper in his native town and a member of the town school committee for a single year was about all the capital young Mr. Sibley had when he went into the fight. He hadn't the means to finance a big campaign and didn't care to if he had. While it is true that conditions peculiar to the campaign had much to do with his victory it is not to be understood that this in any way robs him of the credit of beating so strong an antagonist. He traveled about the district, shook hands with the farmers, talked the principles of democracy, said little about himself and made a most favorable impression.

Coming down to the state house he took his seat modestly and with a determination to learn something. He was frank to admit that he knew nothing about legislative procedure and made no pretences as a politician. He was assigned to a place on agriculture, labor and on bills in third reading.. The first is an interesting committee for a member hailing from such a district, the second is broadening to a business man and the third is downright hard work and a real grind.

But Sen. Sibley soon showed that he didn't intend to shirk anything and his willingness to do all that came to him won him the friendship of all his associates on the three committees. Many men who have, or are supposed to have, the duty of scrutinizing bills for flaws do their work in a perfunctory manner if they do it at all. So that usually bills in third reading is very much a one-man committee, not because any one wants to run things but because from force of circumstances he simply has to or they won't be run.

But with Sen. Sibley this did not apply. He was conscientious and he didn't allow it to be said that he was a mere figurehead. If close attention to business and intelligent discharge of duty counts for anything with the votes of the Third Worcester, Sen. Sibley ought to be returned this fall by a largely increased



plurality. Edward N. Sibley was born in Ashburnham, Jan. 12, 1883, is a graduate of Cushing Academy and took his degree at Dartmouth college in 1905.

JAMES R. TETLER.

There was one member of this year's senate who was not afraid to admit that he didn't know all there was to be known about old-age pensions and that was Sen. James R. Tetler of Lawrence. He took the bulky report of the



special commission appointed last summer by Gov. Foss and read it carefully, but to his mind it had one fatal weakness. It started off by a practical admission that the members didn't believe in pensions for public employees and were doubtful about the expediency of pensions for anybody.

Sen. Tetler wanted more light on the subject. He introduced a bill to authorize the commission to delve deeper into the intricacies of the matter, but he also stated frankly that he was of an open mind and wanted to see it solved with equal justice to the employer and employed. To levy a heavy contribution upon those receiving small remuneration he felt to be a positive hardship and

one that a liberal state like Massachusetts should not for a minute tolerate. On the other hand he did not believe pensions should be made an unconditional gift to the pensioner.

Mr. Tetler worked hard for the bill to allow the harbor and land commission to expend $1,000,000 for the improvement of the Merrimac River by dredging the channel from old ocean as far as Hunt's Falls at Lowell.

Sen. Tetler was born in Lawrence, was educated there and has since followed the plumbing business. He served two years in the city council and in 1909-10 was a member of the house, serving on federal relations and as chairman of the committee on payroll. This year he was assigned to the chairmanship of both public institutions and counties and held a place on state house and libraries. He is a republican, respected in party councils and a useful legislator.

JAMES P. TIMILTY.

When a Boston district sends a man to the senate four terms it is a pretty safe guess that he suits his constituency and suits them mighty well. This is the case with Sen. James P. Timilty of the Seventh Suffolk district, which district is made up of some of the most savagely warring elements to be found in the Hub Democracy. No man ever gets



anything politically in Wards 18 or 19, which make up the greater part of the district, without fighting for it.

But Jim Timilty knows every foot of the district and he knows his politics. Before he entered politics Sen. Timilty was an expert paver and as such held a responsible position in the old Boston street department. Then he decided to do a little political paving and he did it just as carefully as when he was building or repairing highways. He gradually built up a following in Ward 18 by starting what used to be known as the Owl club. The younger democrats soon found that the Owl club was gaining a foothold in the ward and that in order to get anywhere in politics it paid to become a member.

Pres. Timilty somehow had a way of getting favors at City Hall that the older leaders of the ward couldn't get. He stood in well with the various heads of departments and when a Ward 18 man wanted a job he found that Jim Timilty was the man who could land it for him if anybody could.

In those days Sen. Timilty was content to do favors for the others but wanted no office for himself. He wasn't seeking the limelight and he isn't today. He never boasted of his power or talked about what he could do but he just went ahead and did things all the same. He had one fad which has stuck to him to the present day. He was partial to diamonds and he set out to collect a few good ones. He still has them and when anybody jokes him about them he smiles good-naturedly and takes it all in good part.

Finally came a demand that he should go on the board of aldermen in order to straighten out a row in the district. This was in 1908 and he served two years and in that time the interests of the district were well cared for. He quit and retired but in another year his friends insisted that he go to the senate and he has been there ever since. This year his influence was recognized by Pres. Coolidge who made him the democratic member of the rules committee. He was also on mercantile affairs and public lighting. One of the measures he had charge of was that to better define the duties of the district police regarding fires and to give them some real authority to investigate these disasters.

As one of the leading supporters of James M. Curley in the last mayoralty fight Sen. Timilty was turned to as the man to head the democratic city committee. He wasn't anxious for the job but he took it to oblige the mayor. When Mayor Curley came into office the city organization, as far as there was one, was wholly a personal machine of John F. Fitzgerald. Reorganization was imperative and Sen. Timilty set himself to work to bring things into some kind of order. He employed the same system he had used so effectively as a ward leader and today the Boston democracy is better organized than it has been since the new charter dismembered political parties.

CHARLES E. WARD.

Seldom in recent years has a member of the senate exerted so wide an influence and done it so quiety as has Charles E. Ward who represents the Franklin, Hampshire district. There is nothing of the spectacular about Sen. Ward. He dislikes notoriety and he has been spared the flaming publicity which many legislators seem to think necessary in order to achieve anything on Beacon Hill.

He is a fine type of the country member who really represents something besides his own desire to hold office. He has been seven years in private life when he was induced to run for the senate. He wasn't anxious for the job as he had a prosperous grain business which needed his close personal attention. Consequently it was some personal sacrifice for him to again enter and assume the cares of public office. There isn't so much of the office seeking the man in these days of direct primaries, but in the case of Sen. Ward this was what happened.

When he took his seat a year ago he modest-



ly took what committee places were deemed his share of the work of the session. He drew the chairmanship of agriculture and a place each on constitutional amendments and ways and means. He did his work faithfully, gave freely of his time uncomplainingly and displayed in everything a good supply of that good old New England commodity, common sense.

So satisfactory was he to his constituents that they would listen to nothing less than his consent to a second term. Pres. Coolidge is an excellent judge of men and he saw in Sen. Ward just the man he wanted for the chairmanship of ways and means, which position is unanimously voted the most undesirable in the legislature.

With big black clouds threatening in the domain of state finances the post of "watch-dog of the treasury" was more to be shunned this year than ever before. But like a good soldier Sen. Ward obeyed the summons cheerfully and no chairman has ever discharged the duties more conscientiously than has he. With the many "raids" carried out on the state treasury it was a case of "repelling boarders" from first to last but Sen. Ward was on the job every minute.

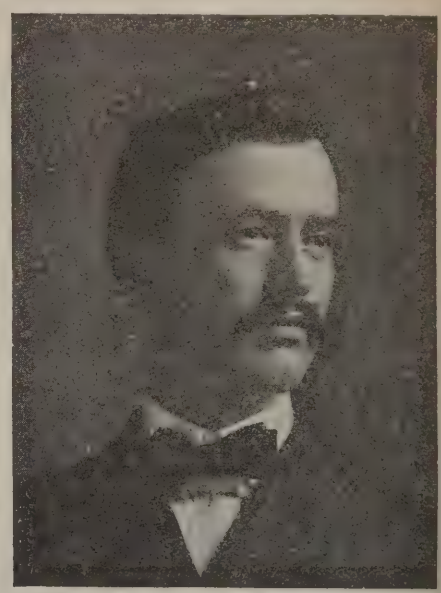
The policy he outlined was in no sense niggardly but it had in mind at all times the welfare of the taxpayers as the source of the income of the state and the ones whose interests are too often lost sight of in the scramble to get something. President Coolidge has freely confessed the debt of gratitude he owes to Sen. Ward for his masterly handling of the vexatious problems involving the expenditure of state funds. With all this he found time to retain the chairmanship of agriculture, and it was no honorary berth either, as well to hold a place on social welfare, which committee has been pretty much of catch-all during the past session.

The republican party may well be proud of Charles E. Ward and in no place to which it calls him will he give other than the best service of which he is capable and that is certainly of a very high order.

HENRY G. WELLS.

When the roll was called in the senate on the women's suffrage amendment one lone "no" came from the republican side in a low but very clear voice. While it was not shouted there was no difficulty in hearing it or in locating the owner of the voice. It came from Sen. Henry G. Wells, of Haverhill and that act was typical of the man and of his course as a legislator.

Mild in manner as in voice, never given to hearing himself talk, more inclined to listen than to participate in debate, there is no better informed member of the senate than Sen. Wells. That he has courage was well shown by his vote on suffrage. He was importuned,



yea bullied, by some of those on the other side to vote for the amendment. He was told that it would mean political suicide. He was besought by his friends and by his colleagues to join with the majority but he said no. He didn't shout it from the housetops and he didn't rush into print to advertise himself. He said no loud enough to be heard and the way in which he said it convinced those who knew him that he meant just what he said and no less.

President Coolidge knew his man and assigned Sen. Wells to judiciary and rules as well as making him chairman of public lighting. On the first named committee his judgment was invaluable in unravelling many of the tough problems of the session. With a fine legal mind and the poise of a judge Sen. Wells was relied upon to draft many of the big measures of the session. On rules he was one of the president's most loyal supporters.

As chairman of public lighting he had to tackle questions which were unfamiliar to him but like a good lawyer he prepared himself by careful study and no member of the committee was better posted than was the senator from the Fourth Essex dist.

He even found time to watch insurance matters, with which he had been in close touch as a member of the committee in previous years. It was his petition that resulted in the passage of the law allowing mutual marine and mutual fire and marine companies to do business as straight mutual fire insurance companies.

Sen. Wells is a native of Bridgeport, Conn., where he was born October 12, 1879. He is a graduate of Tilton Seminary, Wesleyan university and the Harvard law school. He served in the Haverhill common council and spent three years in the house, 1910, '11 '12. In his second year he served on the congressional redistricting committee. He had had two years in the senate. He has been mentioned for mayor of his city but his constituents will probably insist that he return to the senate.

LOMBARD WILLIAMS.

One of the really big men of this year's senate was Sen. Lombard Williams of Dedham, big

In stature and big in brain. Few men in recent years have accomplished so much in legislation by sheer force of persuasion as has Lombard Williams. He is easily the most approachable member and herein lies one of the secrets of his influence in the senate. It was in recognition of the great tactical ability of Mr. Williams that Gov. Walsh chose him for a place on the board of port directors for Boston, where he is already making good and where he is certain to be one of the leaders in the upbuilding of Boston.

One of the scarcest commodities in politics is gratitude. The ordinary politician is effervescing with it when he can use you to good advantage but when you have somethng to ask of him, presto! it is vanished. You are a fine fellow when you are the giver but once you try playing the receiver, you play a lone hand. Politicians have short memories—when it is convenient.

Here is where Lombard Williams is different than the average politician. He never forgets a favor and you may be sure that some day he will return it with interest if he is ever given a chance. And Lombard is some politician. Last fall he walked off with the democratic as well as the republican nomination in his district. There was no fight to get the democratic nomination for him. When he intimated that he would have his catching mit on when it passed his way it passed and the passers acted as though they were the favored.

There is no stronger republican in the legislature than Lombard Williams when party lines are rightly and truly drawn. But he is not out to knock a democratic head every time it appears in sight. He recognizes the



fact that democrats have rights and he regards it as short-sighted politics to oppose them in everything simply for the sake of "licking" somebody. There are some leaders in the legislature who might take a few points in practical politics from Lombard Williams. If they did and used them the republican party might emerge from a session of the legislature with some prestige instead of incurring an avalanche of criticism for its petty policy.

Sen. Williams recognized the fact that the governor of Massachusetts ought to receive more salary in comparison with chief executives of other states. So he introduced a petition and when he was reminded that the present incumbent was a democrat replied that he was glad of it in connection with this legislation. It was largely due to his efforts that the measure went through and Gov. Walsh, if he is re-elected on November 3 will receive $10,000 during his next term.

By no means a prude himself Sen. Williams believes in law and order. It was this idea which induced him to introduce a petition to keep the sale of liquor away from the Revere Beach reservation where so many young people gather during the summer months who might be wrongly influenced. Sen. Williams has been mentioned for Congress and he is a young man yet and is willing to wait.

As chairman of the committee on metropolitan affairs he displayed excellent judgment and much tact. He also served on banks and banking and state house and libraries and in connection with the latter was instrumental in getting through the appropriation for building the west wing of the state house addition.

SEGREGATED VICE.

Says Mayor Carter H. Harrison of Chicago: "I have reached the conclusion finally that my ideas of the vice queston have been wrong. For many years I did not view segregation as an alarming development in the treatment of the problem. The investigation of the Rockefeller foundation in Europe has converted me. I have no hesitation in subscribing now to the general indictment of the segregation plan. Its worst feature to me is the corrupting influence it exercises over the entire law enforcing arm of the president. Segregation means protected vice, and you can't have protected vice without running the big risk of seeing your law enforcing officials corrupted."

NOT IN FORCE.

The new law passed by the last legislature providing that no employes on and about railroad stations, such as baggagemen, can work more than nine hours out of 10, and that the additional hour shall be allowed as a day off, a penalty of $100 to be imposed for each violation has become effective, but has not been put into effect there.

It was said that the road was considering complying with the law and that already all but three or four employes were previously working under conditions not violating the law.

It was hinted that there has been some talk of the law being unconstitutional.

SOME STOREMEN STUPID.

"Ma'am, here's a man at the door with a parcel for you."

"What is it, Bridget?"

"It's a fish, ma'am, and its marked COD."

"Then make the man take it straight back to the dealer. I ordered trout."—Kansas City Star.

HER BATHING SUIT.

"That bathing suit of yours is cut rather low."

"Can't help it. I want to get tanned this summer low enough to meet my evening gowns."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Mercantile Heart of New England

The Store of Greatest Stocks

The Store of Best Service

The Store of Correct Styles

The Store of Strongest Values

These are facts well known to all. They are facts in which we are justified in taking pride, as they reflect the confidence reposed in this house by the people throughout New England. They are facts which mean much to everyone who has purchasing to do at any time, as they give assurance of most satisfactory qualities and varieties from which to select—and make possible very important price advantages for the buyer.

Jordan Marsh Company

House of Representatives, 1914

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE

Republican Candidate for Lieutenant-Governor Whose Career as Speaker of the House of Representativs for Three Years Was So Eminently Fair and Able as to Make Many Friends in All Parteis.

When Grafton D. Cushing entered the lists as a candidate for the republican nomination for lieutenant-governor early last summer, the legislative department of the state government lost one of the ablest leaders that has ever presided over the destinies of the lower branch of the general court. And, by the same token, the field of aspirants for places in the executive department was augmented by the addition of a candidate who is already on the firing line, is thoroughly conversant with present political conditions, knows what is happening within tne party camp, and is in addition an experienced leader.

When the curtain fell on the legislative session of 1914 the event marked the completion of three years' fair, faithful and impartial service on the part of Speaker Cushing as the puresiding officer of the house. It may be said without the least hesitation that the last year of the three was the most important and will probably have more significance in Speaker Cushing's future political life than any other previous period in his years of public service. It was during the 1914 session that the speaker evinced in no unmistakable manner the qualities and abilities for statesmanship that he possesses. It was during this somewhat strenuous six months' session that he exhibited his true executive calibre and the powers and stamina of a true leader.

In the first place the personnel of the house, with its majority of anti-republican members, made it the most difficult body to handle that has ever sat in the historic chamber. One or two members were particularly active in their opposition with the result that the task of keeping the house off the dangerous shoals of party strife required at times all the tact and finesse that the speaker could muster.

Those members who at the opening of the session imagined they were going to make the session "warm" for the speaker was speedily disillusioned, for Mr. Cushing was the master of the situation every minute and kept the members in line without serious difficulty. It required a great degree of patience to do it, too, for on some occasions one or two of the more thoughtless members, in the heat of the combat, carried their opposition to restraint by the speaker very close to the verge of insult. Speaker Cushing, be it said to that gentleman's everlasting credit, took the matter philosophically and never by word or deed showed that he was offended or even hurt by the attitude of individuals. He treated everybody as a gentleman is expected to treat those with whom he comes in contact and he came out of the combat a great dealer bigger man than he entered it. The speaker's efforts to keep the standard of the 1914 body up to the high mark set by previous legislatures met with the hearty sympathy and co-operation of all the thinking members and it was only a very few that disturbed the serenity of the proceedings.

In summing up the last year of Speaker Cushing's activities as leader of the lower branch it must be admitted that the firmness which he displayed on several occasions and the record he made is one which will go a long way toward establishing him securely in the hearts of the rank and file of the republican party when he goes before the voters in a short time as a candidate for the lieutenant-governorship. His maintenance of a calm and judicial poise, even under trying circumstances, gave him the respect of his opponents in the house and won for him the admiration even of those who claimed opposite political views.

At the opening of the 1913 session the initial week was taken up with the hot battle that was waged over the election of a United States senator. But the opening of the 1914 session was marked by a fight, the equal of which has never been wtinessed in the Bay State legislative halls. The story of the election of Speaker for the 1914 House is all history now but the final analysis of that memorable contest will show conclusively one thing that irrespective of party affiliations, the majority of the members desired Grafton D. Cushing of Boston as speaker. He was elected on the fourth ballot by a sudden shift in the balloting when six members of the Progressive party were over in a body to the Cushing camp.

Speaker Cushing did not essay the floor so many times last session as he did in 1913. His first speech was in advocacy of a bill to allow the Groton school to hold more property



and met with success. Perhaps the biggest fight of Boston importance was the charter measure, with its purposed increase in the city council from nine to 17 members. All party lines were obliterated in the fight over this bill into which Speaker Cushing threw himself. The resultant victory of the Lomasney forces came only after a stubborn and hard battle and Speaker Cushing took his defeat gracefully.

One of the most difficult tasks that falls upon the speaker each year is the appointment of the 240 members of the house to the various legislative committees. It requires a keen knowledge of men, a sense of proportion, and sound judgment to put the right men on the right committees. It was greatly remarked at the conclusion of the 1914 session that never before in the history of the legislature had the many committees completed their work with such machine-like smoothness.

To Speaker Cushing and Pres. Coolidge of the Senate is due in a good measure the success of the committee work during the year for it was their wise selections to the several committees that resulted in harmonious and smooth-working bodies. And all this despite the fact that the number of measures considered before legislative committees was larger in 1914 than ever before.

A real tribute was paid to Speaker Cushing and to his expert knowledge of child labor conditions in the commonwealth when the house overwhelmingly rejected several proposed amendments and radical changes in the Cushing child labor law as passed by the 1913 legislature. Soon after the enactment of the new child labor law in 1913 protests began to come from the mill and textile centers complaining that certain sections of the measure were working a hardship on the poor families of the manufacturing districts. Several changes were proposed before the committee on social welfare but when the matter came before the house for action the body decided by a most decisive vote to allow the Cushing law to stand in its present form for another year at least, it being evident that any changes at so early a date would be entirely unfair.

When Speaker Cushing relinquished the gavel for the last time on the day of prorogation he closed the book upon a legislative record of which he may well be proud and of which the people of Massachusetts may also be proud. Before being elected speaker in 1912 Cushing had served seven consecutive years in the house, being first sent to Beacon hill from Ward 11 in 1905.

During these seven years he was in training as it were for the important position which his fellow-members in 1912 awarded him. His activities outside of his public life are varied. But after all is said and done it is in his public record that he has set a standard for future public servants to emulate.

CHANNING H. COX

House Member From Ward 10, Candidate for Speaker in 1915, One of Ablest Legislators and One Whose Fairness and Judgment Have Been Demonstrated on Many Occasions in the Past When Both Qualities Were Demanded by Party.

One of the big interrogation points of the present political situation is placed opposite that most important and distinguished legislative office, the speaker of the house of representatives for 1915. Whose will be the hand to guide the destinies of the lower branch of the next great and general court? From all sides has come the answer, the whisper of one man's name as the probable choice of the members of the 1915 body for that place of trust and responsibility—the speakership.

He is Channing H. Cox of Boston, titular leader of the house since 1912, who has represented the 10th ward of the city in the lower branch since 1910. In that year he made his entrance into state politics, fresh from two years' service in the city council, where he made an enviable record in behalf of the best interests of his city.

Since the first of January, 1910, when he began his legislative duties, he has steadily forged to the front until now he is recognized as the floor leader of the republican party in the house and as a potent factor in general state politics as well as in the republican councils of the state. During the last two years he has frequently presided over the house on those occasions when Speaker Cushing has been obliged to be absent on other state business. So naturally and easily did he slide into the routine duties of the presiding officer and so efficiently did he do the work that it will not seem as though he will be doing anything unusual should he next January be elected to the post of speaker.

Quiet, unassuming and of a likeable disposition, Channing Cox is one of the most popular members in either branch of the legislature. There is no doubt but that if party ties could be sundered for the purpose of taking a popular vote, he would be the almost unanimous choice of the members for any position at their disposal. As it is, the republicans could not select a standard bearer in the legislature who is more likely to meet with the approval of members of other parties than Rep. Cox. He is liberal in his political views.

Rep. Cox belongs to the younger—and what might be called "coming"—generation of repuublicans who sees the signs of the times and who realizes that if the the party is not to perish it must sprout new branches of thought in keeping with the needs and demands of the times. Rep. Cox may be safely depended upon at all times to temper liberalism with common sense and judgment and to keep away from the dangerous "ultra" shoals—both of ultra-conservatism and ultra-radicalism.

As in 1913 Rep. Cox headed the judiciary committee and his work as chairman during the past session fully equalled the excellent record he made in his initial year on the committee. Several important amendments to and changes in the workmen's compensation act were made by the judiciary committee and Rep. Cox evinced his friendship and interest in the laboring man by assisting the passage of amendments to the compensation act which materially increased the benefits to the injured workingman or employee under the workings of the measure.

Rep. Cox interested himself in the railroad problem which presented itself to the legislature in the closing days of last June in a complex and knotty form. The critical state of affairs in the Boston & Maine and New Haven management with the resultant separation of the two corporations, completely overshadowed all other sides of the railroad question. And thus Rep. Cox had to temporarily bury his advocacy of electrification of all railroads in the state until such time as the financial condition of the roads might permit consideration of the project.

Rep. Cox was again a member of the committee on rules, the steering committee of the legislature and he lent his aid and forceful talents to the work of the "speaker's cabinet" whenever the opportunity presented itself.

Rep. Cox comes from a legislative family. He has two brothers who have served Massachnusetts as members of the senate. When Rep. Cox had completed his first year in the house, back in 1910, his friends, proud of the record he had made in his initial session, prophesied that the young Ward 10 member would some day attain to the dignity of the upper branch. That was considered to be his goal at that time. But as time went on and Rep. Cox made rapid strides in the game of politics it became evident that greater honors were in store for him and at the present time it is the consensus of opinion among those who have followed Rep. Cox in his public career that he will be the next speaker of the house. There is a bright political future in store for just such young men as Channing Cox.

When Rep. Cox assumed the task of chairman of the committee on judiciary in 1912. He became in truth the leader of the lower legislative branch and since then has always been at Speaker Cushing's right hand. The selection of Cox for the chairmanship of the judiciary committee with the resultant opportunity to display his qualities as a leader, in the opinion of many old-timers on Beacon hill, was one of the most emphatic proofs that the speaker ever gave that he is gifted with a rare talent for administration.

Rep. Cox assumed his first duties of leadership under adverse conditions. He had been a member of the house for two years and during that time while demonstrating time and again that he was an able legislator and a nimble debater, few discerned in the modest, pleasant-spoken member from a densely populated city ward those qualities which go to make up a real political leader.

But the session of that year had not aged considerably when the abilities of Rep. Cox became apparent to every member of the body. His personality was reflected in much of the important work of the 1912 session as has been the case in the two sessions which have followed. Especially was this evidenced by the ability, impartiality, tact and firmness that characterized his work on the floor during the past three years.

The first real opportunity, however, that was given Rep. Cox to display those rare qualities of executive leadershiup which he possesses came during the six weeks' illness of Speaker Cushing in the middle of the 1912 session. Called upon to fill the position of speaker in the middle of the session for a six weeks' stretch would be no easy proposition for a veteran legislator to face. How Rep. Cox, with only two years' service in the house back of him, jumped in and filled the gap until the return of Speaker Cushing is a matter of history now which redounds credit to the young Boston member. His future success was certain from that point. All that was needed was the ripe experience which three or four more years in the house would bring. And those years have now passed and Channing Cox stands prepared and in readiness for the task of taking up the reins when Speaker Cushing steps down.



Channing H. Cox was born in Manchester, N. H., on Feb. 28, 1879. He was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1901, entered the Harvard Law school and completed his course there in three years. He immediately took up the practice of law in Boston. He is widely known in social circles and belongs to the Republican club of Massachusetts, Lincoln club, Boston Bar association, Massachusetts Bar association, Mason, Elk, the Massachusetts club, Boston, city, University, Woodland Golf and the Intervale Country clubs.

He was a member of the republican city committee in 1907 and 1908 and served in the common council in 1908 and 1909. He has been a member of the house since 1910 and has served on the committee on bills on a third reading, legal affairs, mercantile affairs, rules and judiciary.

ESSEX S. ABBOTT.

While Rep. Essex S. Abbott of Haverhill is acknowledged to be one of the legal leaders and one of the most accomplished legislators in the state it is not generally known that Rep. Abbott is a self-made man. The inherent quality of modesty, that is so pronounced in this capable legislator, would deter him from announcing to the world that the honor he has attained has been earned by dint of hard work and strict application to duty. That Rep. Abbott has suffered the battles that attend the average youth and has surmounted them is a fact that has won him even new friends whenever chance caused the fact to become known. His mental poise and polished appearance would compel the casual observer to reflect that Rep. Abbott's has been a life of ease. That the opposite is true and that he has retained the distinguished trait of equanimity redounds to his credit.

Rep. Abbott distinguished himself by participation in the most important debates of the present session. From a personal viewpoint, as representing his local constituents, he was interested primarily in the development of the Merrimac River and the constitutional amendment which would enable the state to take over the much-mooted property at Salisbury Beach for public purposes.

Rep. Abbott was the principal speaker in defense of the Merrimac Valley development, a proposition which will involve an expenditure of $1,000,000 by the state and $6,000,000 by the federal government. In this debate Rep. Abbott sounded the slogan that the state must conserve its natural resources and that financial prosperity and happiness will ultimately result when local industries are benefited by cheaper rates of transportation and by more efficient water power.

As the principal supporter of the Salisbury Beach bill, Rep. Abbott maintained that the



state is amply justified in condemning land for public purposes that has been thoroughly and arrogantly mismanaged to the detriment of a vast number of voting and tax-paying citizens. That both measures were successful was largely due to the comprehensive presentation of the views of Rep. Abbott.

He naturally devoted considerable of his attention to matters affecting the legal adjustment of affairs. It was the Abbott bill requiring sessions of the supreme judicial court to be conducted in Boston that attracted the widest approval and it was also the Abbott bill requiring the furnishing of quarters in the state house for the same court that was so widely commended. One of his finest oratorical efforts was his endeavor to persuade the House to pass the bill which would abolish fictitious costs and in this debate Rep. Abbott scathingly arraigned the "shyster lawyers" and "pernicious loan sharks" who prey upon the unsuspecting public and who earn money unlawfully by the imposition of unwarranted costs.

As a member of the committee on judiciary Rep. Abbott was interested in the preparation of the workmen's compensation act and his information as to the constitutionality of proposed legislation was one of the assets thoroughly relied upon by that committee. Rep. Abbott was formerly city solicitor of Haverhill and from his earliest youth has been conspicuous by his interest in both municipal and state affairs.

TIMOTHY J. AHERN.

A young labor man who came to the legislature for the first time this year, and who incidentally made an excellent record for himself, was Rep. Timothy J. Ahern of Ward 24, Boston. Rep. Ahern is a street car conductor and he knows labor conditions at first hand.

Organized labor found a firm friend in the young Boston democrat who was active in his support of all measures that would tend to ameliorate the conditions surrounding the man who toils. Speaker Cushing made a suitable appointment when he assigned him to the committee on labor where he accomplished much good work during the session. He was



always in attendance at the committee hearings and executive sessions and was also punctual in his attendance at the sessions of the house.

As a democrat he stood back of the governor in all the projects advanced by the chief executive and supported him faithfully in his vetoes. Rep. Ahern was zealous in his work in behalf of the citizens of Boston and voted on several big Boston measures on the side that his conscience dictated as right. He opposed the city council enlargement bill on the grounds that the present body of nine, elected at large was doing efficient work.

Timothy J. Ahern was born in Dorchester and educated in the public schools there, graduating from the Mary Hemenway Grammar School.

HENRY ACHIN, Jr.

Three distinct and commendable contests, rendered conspicuous by his whole-hearted and courageous advocacy of his well-founded con-



victions, added renewed lustre to the legislative career of Rep. Henry Achin, Jr., of Lowell.

Mr. Achin made a hard fight this year to secure the repeal of some features of the child labor law enacted a year ago. He also led the fight against the attempt to place the parochial schools under the jurisdiction of state board of education.

The voters of the city of Lowell reflect credit upon their nationality when they designate Rep. Achin to represent them. The journal of the house of representatives will indicate that the effort to establish New Year's day as a legal holiday was unavailing. But the records that neither time nor progress will efface will likewise indicate that the Lowell representative bore the brunt of battle honorably and efficiently.

His advocacy of the physical test for minors employed in the great industries was a similar manifestation of devotion to duty, and an exemplification of the recognized fact that Mr. Achin has the courage of his convictions. He dissented from the majority report of the recess committee that investigated the conditions surrounding the employment of minors. In dissenting from that committee's report, he made manifest his disapproval of the Cushing child-labor law. He maintained with evident sincerity that the statutes had forced boys from the workshops and transformed either into idle decorators of street corners or the fraternal habitues of vicious poolrooms.

With regard to the proposed legislation which would vest a supervisory authority in the state board of education over the parochial bilingual schools, Representative Achin proudly declared that he was a graduate of the parochial schools. He insisted with evident pride that those institutions were graduating to the professions of science, law and medicine a class of citizens of whom the state has every reason to feel proud.

Mr. Achin's record in the legislature bespeaks sincerity, ability and devotion to duty. He served in the houses of 1912 and 1913 and made good in his first term. He is in the insurance business, came to Beacon hill after three years' service in the Lowell city government and is a member of numerous fraternal societies.

FRANK P. ALLEN.

With a fundamental knowledge of municipal affairs, based on seven years of membership in



the city government of Fitchburg, Rep. Frank P. Allen came to the legislature amply qualified to pass on the important articles of legislation. That his Fitchburg constituents did not err in their selection of Rep. Allen is amply testified to by his legislative record.

Rep. Allen devoted his attention for the most part to the advocacy of measures sponsored by the American Federation of Labor. His attitude on the anti-injunction bill was that organized labor should have the same legal protection that is bestowed by the commonwealth and by the federal government upon all forms of business interest. He also maintained that the extensions to the workmen's compensation act were compatible with humanitarian government and that the employe, by abandoning his common law rights, was entitled to fair compensation for injuries sustained in the course of employment. He was heartily in accord with those provisions which allowed the injured employe to elect his family physician, under the discretion of the Industrial Accident Board, and he was equally fervent in his support of the provision which would require that compensation begin from the time of injury. Organized labor felt that it had a friend and sturdy supporter in Rep. Allen.

In addition to manifesting a considerable interest in the highway and other projects affecting Worcester county and his immediate locality, Rep. Allen introduced that bill which allowed an extension of power of the Fitchburg Water Supply District. This bill vested in the district the right to take over land in Ashby

and Ashburnham and to divert the course of a stream that originated in New Hampshire and while various interests were unanimous in their opposition to the measure. Rep. Allen won a well-earned victory by securing a favorable report from the committee on water supply after a long succession of hearings. It was in this fight that he concentrated most of his efforts and ability.

Rep. Allen served on the committee on federal relations and on this committee manifested some interest in the resolve memorializing Congress for the passage of the Rogers pure-goods bill. He contended, however, that the scope of the petition, which was based on the Lindquist bill, was not sufficiently broad to permit of the approval of the Rogers bill and he therefore voted against the Lindquist bill as inimical to the wholesale and retail interests of Massachusetts as well as against the best interests of the people at large.

Rep. Allen is proprietor of a prosperous retail business in Fitchburg and he is prominently identified with many secret fraternities in that city, notably the Elks and Owls, Moose, Foresters and the L'Assomption.

JOHN A. ANDERSON.

Rep. John A. Anderson of ward 20, Dorchester, a second term democrat, maintained and at times surpassed this year the high standard of progressive achievement he established during his first term.

"Always on the job" is Mr. Anderson's motto and he lives up to it in every way. He was the father of the two-platoon firemen's bill and led the fight for it before the committee and in the house. Firemen all over the state remember with gratitude the vigorous fight he put up in behalf of this measure.

The bill to allow women to vote for candidates for nomination for school committee and the woman suffrage amendment received his backing, and the woman suffragists were loud in their praise of his work. Pure food legislation, development and extension of Dorchester bay, Sunday baseball, Sunday garden work for the poor man, Gov. Walsh's recommendations for needed reform—these are a few of the measures which Rep. Anderson by voice and action fought in behalf of.

The fact that Rep. Anderson did not arise in the house deliberation until he had something pertinent to say made his statements on a matter bear considerable influence, and he was considered one of the ablest of the young democrats in the house. It is whispered through his district that senatorial honors are in store for John A.; and if that is so—and there is no reason why it shouldn't be—his



opponents will have to hustle and dig some to produce a better record to ask for votes on, than that possessed by Mr. Anderson.

Rep. Anderson was born in Quincy on Oct. 12, 1879, and is a graduate of the public schools, Dorchester high school and Boston Commercial college. In business he is a live newspaper reporter. He is a member of the Ward 20 Democratic club, Newspaper Writers' Union, Mt. Ida Court M. C. O. F., Dorchester Gentlemen's Driving club and Dorchester council, K. of C.

HENRY L. ANDREWS.

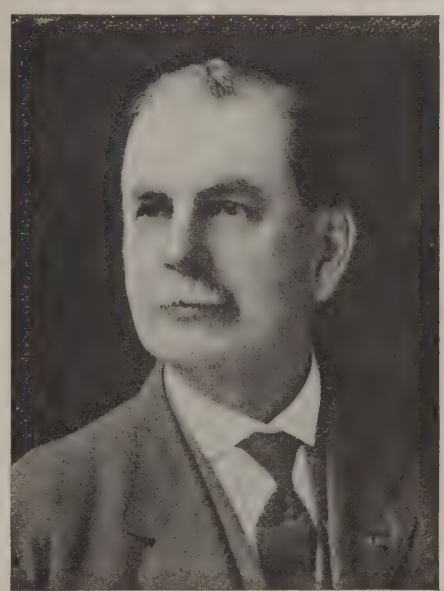
Most of the towns and smaller cities of Massachusetts adopt a plan in sending representatives to the legislature which is not always followed by the larger municipalities. That is, they send their foremost citizens to Beacon hill on the theory that such action insures the most efficient and faithful service. It was thus that the city of Woburn has been represented in the lower branch for the past three years by Henry L. Andrews, a republican, who has established a record for painstaking and conscientious work that future Woburn representatives will do well in emulating.

Rep. Andrews was one of the most prominent members of the committee on military affairs last year, as well as one of the oldest in point of service, for Speaker Cushing has assigned him to that committee each year since he first came to the state house. Thus has Mr. Andrews been able to gain much knowledge of the workings of the militia until this year he was considered an expert on things military.

In addition to his work on the military affairs committee he was also a member of the committee on public institutions where he performed valuable service in his impartial consideration of all matters that came before that body.

Whether Rep. Andrews returns to his seat next January rests entirely with him for his constituency is willing to give him just as long a term in the legislature as he cares to have. He has ever been zealous in his efforts to take care of his home city in the way of favoring local legislation and for this reason, too, the people of Woburn own him a debt of gratitude.

Henry L. Andrews was born in Woburn on June 11, 1850, and has spent his entire life there. He was educated in the public schools and later learned the printers' trade, and for many years conducted a job printing plant. Realiizng that a demand existed



for a local newspaper, he started the Woburn News, and published it successfully for 15 years. He served in the Woburn board of aldermen from 1904 to 1908 and was for seven years a registrar of voters. He is widely known in social and fraternal circles, being a member of the Masons, Odd Fellows, Sons of the American Revolution, and the Veterans' Odd Fellows' Association.

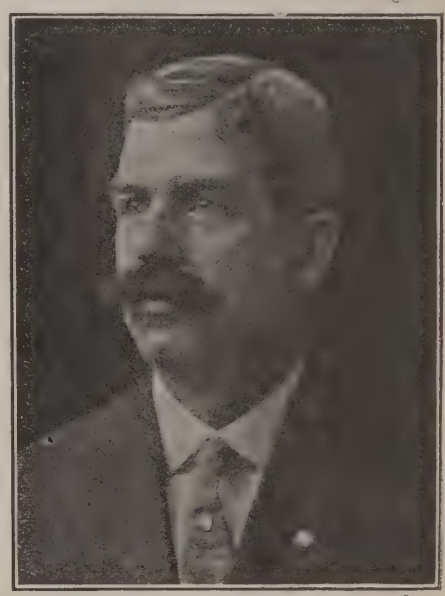
OSCAR E. ARKWELL.

Responding to the appeals of his constituents, who desire to reward him for his splendid legislative record, Rep. Oscar E. Arkwell of Worcester has been prevailed upon to enter the fall campaign for senator in the first Worcester district. This capable legislator who for four years has faithfully and unselfishly served his constituents has been assured that he has merely to submit his legislative record to the people and that if ablity and merit are to be rewarded he will next year be seated within the charmed circle of the senate.

For four years Rep. Arkwell has served well and faithfully upon the committees on fisheries and game and public institutions. Well versed in the laws of fish and game and in the customs of the lovers of rod and reel, Rep. Arkwell has been enabled to secure legislation that would have fallen if entrusted to less capable hands. He was interested in and worked hard for the bill that establishes an open season on pheasants, the bill which will become operative in the fall and he likewise has obtained the stocking of the lakes and brooks of his district. The department of fisheries and game recognizes in Rep. Arkwell a devout exemplar of their cause and because of his steadfast devotion to their principles he has obtained many favors that now are enjoyed by his constituents. This year he rendered distinguished servces in the recodification of the fish and game laws, which was one of the comprehensive acts considered by the legislature.

As a member of the committee on public institutions, Rep. Arkwell displayed his business ability to the utmost and in him the workingmen realized that they could place their hand on a friend who could not be swerved from favorable treatment of legislation that was intended to benefit them. This committee this year considered the reorganization of various state departments and this measure, which involved one of the most important issues of the entire session, was sanely and wisely treated by the member from the Heart of the Commonwealth.

Of the other legislation affecting his district, Rep. Arkwell was primarily interested in the

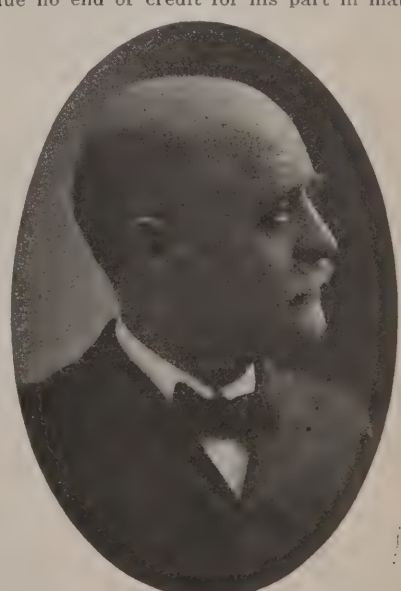


bill to establish a bridge over Lake Quinsigamond. With customary loyalty for his district, Rep. Arkwell contended that there should be constructed a bridge that would redound to the credit of the second largest city of the state, and should not be a permanent eyesore or a deterrent factor to the upbuilding and prosperity of the city. He supported many of the progressive measures of the year and was at all times independent in his actions.

Rep. Arkwell was born in Westboro, March 11, 1867, and graduated from the public schools. He is a grocery and provision dealer and before his first election to the house of 1911, served on the Worcester common council two years. He is a member of the Worcester County Republican Club.

WILLIAM M. ARMSTRONG.

To Rep. William M. Armstrong of Somerville is due no end of credit for his part in making



the legislative committee on social welfare committee, now two-years-old, a powerful working force for good in Massachusetts.

The committee this year had to consider the reports and recommendations made by the

white slave commission, the commission on drunkenness, the commission on pensions; proposed amendments to the new child labor law; old-age pensions. Sound, humane, progressive and sane legislation was born as the result of the committee's consideration of these and other matters, and in all the deliberations by the committee, and later in discussions by the house, Rep. Armstrong took a prominent part, and his declaration of a matter was always certain to command respect and support.

The committee this year reported bills tc eradicate and severely punish those responsible for commercial or other prostitution; to establish a hospital for the treatment of delirium tremens; to safeguard the lives and health of many unborn children by prohibiting the marriage of diseased persons, and resisted all attempts to amend the child labor law, which, by the way, was successfully sponsored by Rep. Armstrong in 1913.

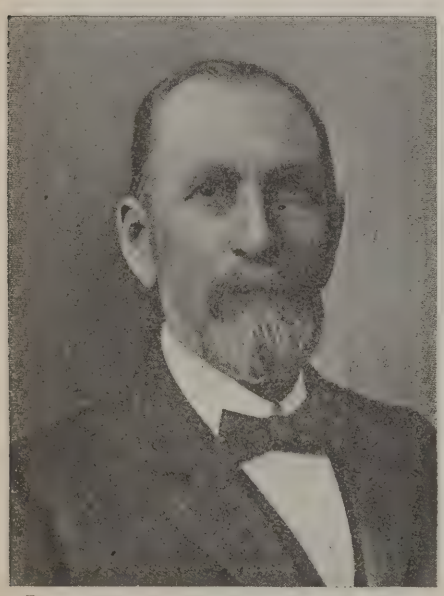
As house chairman of the committee on education this year, Mr. Armstrong was responsible for considerable legislation to improve the educational system of the state. As a republican, Rep. Armstrong was considered one of the leaders of the party and largely so because of the fact, that, politically speaking, there is just the right amount of progressiveness mixed with his old-fashioned republicanism.

This was Mr. Armstrong's fifth year as a member of the house, he having also served in 1909, 1910, 1811 and 1913. In his home city of Somerville he is a prominent citizen, being a member of the board o ftrade, a director of the Y. M. C. A., director of the First Methodist church ,member of the Masons, R. A. A., Ancient Order of United Workmen, associate member of Kingsley Post, G. A. R. and a member of the Republican Club.

CHARLES N. ATWOOD.

The temperance forces were fortunate in having in this year's house men of the stamp of Charles N. Atwood of Middleboro; otherwise much of their work would have had to be started all over again. He was one of the active workers for temperance measures and took part in all the big legislation of the session.

Mr. Atwood is a box manufacturer in his home town of Middleboro and is a substantial



citizen there. He is a prominent member of the Middleboro Commercial Club and has served as a member of the town board of selectmen.

JAMES J. BACIGALUPO.

Supporters of progressive legislation, no matter in what field, have always been able to count upon the vote of Rep. James J. Bacigalupo of Ward 6, Boston.

As a member of the committee on legal affairs he was instrumental in securing the passage of legislation to correct many evils that have been particularly hard on the poor litigant. He is a good speaker and his participation in a debate lends influence to the side he supports. As a trustee of the Children's Institutions in Boston, child labor legislation and that affecting the public institutions of the state caring for children, came in for his particular attention and his experience was relied upon by many of the house members.

He took an active part in the fight over the various bills to amend the child labor law enacted last year and was instrumental in preventing the passage of those measures. He contended that the child labor law has not yet been given a fair trial and that if permitted to stand on the statute books for another year without being tampered with, that it will prove a great blessing to the young children who are obliged to toil.

He stood loyally by every recommendation made by Gov. Walsh and by the principles and promises propounded in the democratic party platform. He was a true representative in every way and the voters of Ward 6 will do well to continue him in public office.

Rep. Bacigalupo is a Boston boy, born on



May 16, 1884, and graduating from the public schools, Boston English High school, Ballou & Hobigand Preparatory school and Boston University Law school. He is a praticing attorney, a member of the Knights of Columbus and of the Dante Alighieri Society.

There is plenty of sentiment in his district in favor of advancing him higher up the political ladder and in the opinion of his colleagues he has a mighty fine record to stand on.

JAMES T. BAGSHAW.

Within three months from the day that Rep. James T. Bagshaw of Fall River became a member of the legislature the Bagshaw anti-compulsory vaccination had come out of the committee on public health with a majority favorable report and had passed the senate with a splendid majority. Though the measure finally was defeated in the house at the close of one of the conspicuous contests of the present session, Rep. Bagshaw, a first-year member, had advanced the cause to a further stage that it had ever reached before. By persistent advocacy of the cause he believed to be right, Rep. Bagshaw had made a serious issue of anti-compulsory vaccination, a legislative theme that for many years past had always been killed in its incipient stage.

The Bagshaw bill came out of the committee with a majority report of eight to three, the dissenters being the medical members of the committee. It went through the Senate by a vote 25 to 9, despite the opposition of the committee chairman. So close was the early contest in the house that Mr. Bagshaw and the opponents of the bill, during a conference shortly before the matter was reached, agreed that either victory or defeat would not be surprising. Although the matter was defeated, Rep. Bagshaw said that he was confident that a campaign of education had been established which would insure even a more cordial reception of the Bagshaw bill in years to come.

But Mr. Bagshaw's efforts were not alone confined to anti-compulsory vaccination. Child labor laws, the workmen's compensation act and the development of the port of Fall River also claimed his attention. Sen. William A. L. Bazeley once said during the session that the presentation by Mr. Bagshaw of his views on the conditions resulting from the enactment of the child-labor law was one of the most convincting addresses made before the committee on social welfare. His sincere advocacy of the physical-test amendment attracted widespread comment, not only at the state house but in the various textile centers of the commonwealth.

Rep. Bagshaw co-operated with the other members of the Fall River delegation and secured a favorable report on the port development bill from both the committee on harbors and public lands and ways and means. He also secured the recommendation of the board of harbor and land commissioners for the introduction of the bill providing an appropriation for the dredging of South Watuppa pond in the city of Fall River.

He prevailed upon the state highway commission to permit the city of Fall River and the town of Somerset to install seating accommodations on the state highway bridge, thus making a recreational center of that structure for the poor people of the Mechanicsville section of his city. In granting this permission, at the request of Rep. Bagshaw, the commission established a precedent.

In addition to his other arduous duties, Rep. Bagshaw secured favorable consideration of four measures appropriating $350,000 for the commercial, philanthropic and educational advancement of his own city. And these bills were passed without opposition despite the existence of the new municipal finance laws.

Rep. Bagshaw was born in Allendale, R. I., June 31, 1869 and educated in the public schools and the Fall River Business college. He is a grocer, deputy sheriff and auctioneer and is also in the insurance and real estate



business. He was alderman-at-large in his city for four years. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Elks, Moose, Watuppa Boat club, Weetamoe Yacht club, Citizens' Social club, East End Social club and the British-American club.

SAMUEL H. BAILEY.

No member of the present legislature manifested more interest in the proposed develop-



ment of the Merrimac river than Rep. Samuel H. Bailey of Andover. The residents of the Merrimac valley, and particularly those of Andover, can attribute the passage of this bill, which provided an appropriation of $1,000,000, the largest sum appropriated by the legislature, for a single purpose, partly to the energetic efforts and marked ability of Rep. Bailey and his brother members from Essex county. But no one member

played a more conspicuous part in this matter than Rep. Bailey.

He had served ten years as a selectman and overseer of the poor and thus acquired a training for the more important work of the legislature, which was recognized by Speaker Cushing who appointed him to the committee on agriculture.

Rep. Bailey stood firmly against the drastic milk regulation. Rep. Bailey, manifested his belief in the fact that the farmers of the commonwealth are sincere in their endeavors to produce pure and clean milk, capably supported the bill which would remove the inspection of dairies from the board of health and establish a more centralized form of inspection in the bureau of animal industry. He opposed the onerous and unnecessary Ellis bill and thus protected the dairy business from destruction.

Another of the big issues of the Essex county district supported by Rep. Bailey was the bill allowing Lawrence to appropriate $8,000,000 for the construction of the central bridge. While this bill was opposed in certain quarters, Rep. Bailey contended that the Lawrence officials, directly answerable to the people, were right in their contention that the immediate appropriation of the money would save the city thousands of dollars by the dismissal of cases pending in the courts. Rep. Bailey was faithful in all things. He was a constant attendant at committee meetings, never prejudged a case to be heard and often fought for fair play for witnesses who appeared before his committee.

Rep. Bailey was born in Andover, Sept. 11, 1848, and attended the public schools of his native town. He was selectman and overseer of the poor for ten years and a member of the town finance committee. He is a member of the Masons and Odd Fellows and is an enthusiastic Granger.

JAMES F. BARRY.

A hill town democrat who has given four years of faithful and conscientious legislative service to western Massachusetts and particularly to the farmers of that section of the state is Rep. James F. Barry of Agawam who has represented the 2d Hampden district in the lower branch since 1911. Mr. Barry has been a member of the all-important committee on railroads ever since he came to Beacon Hill and as some of the most important measures of recent years have been determined by that committee it is easy to see just how much confidence Speaker Cushing, a republican, places in the ability of Rep. Barry, a democrat.

James F. Barry was born in Agawam on Dec. 4, 1857, and has lived all his life there. He was educated in the public schools. He is a coal dealer and a farmer. He has been prominent in the affairs of his home town for many years and is considered one of Agawam's leading citizens. His activities in this line



have included the post of selectman, assessor, overseer of the poor and member of the board of health for 16 years. Besides these offices he has been tax collector for two years.

JOSEPH L. BARRY.

When Rep. "Joe" Barry of Lynn completed his initial session as a member of the 1913 legislature theer were many prognostications as to his next year's work. The close of the 1913 session found the young Lynn republican possessing a legislative record of which a veteran might well be proud. He had shown that he has all the attributes within him for a well balanced floor leader and it was generally expected that this year would find him forging ahead.

All of which happened. Rep. Barry is today even stronger than he was last year. Besides being one of the most popular members of either branch with a host of friends in all political camps, he has proven himself an able and conscientious legislator and one who has firmly established himself in the hearts of his constituents. Rep. Barry is a lawyer and Speaker Cushing, recognizing his abilities in that direction, appointed him to the important committee on judiciary to which the legal fraternity in the legislature always aspire. Here his knowledge of law was given full play with the result that he soon made himself one of the most valuable members of that committee. He defended reports of his committee on the floor of the house with such tact and success that it was a rare occasion when a report of the judiciary committee was overturned by the house.

There were several important Lynn measures before this year's legislature, on all of which Rep. Barry rendered devoted assistance, always placing the interests of his district and the voters before any other consideration. Mr. Barry is a republican of the progressive type—which means that he is exactly the kind of republican who will have much to do with the restoration of the G. O. P. to its former prestige in the Bay State. He has favored all measures that would be a boon to the workingman and has ever been



recorded on the side of Mr. Average Citizen and against predatory plutocracy.

Rep. Barry is a graduate of Harvard university and of the Boston University law school. He has not yet entered upon his 35th year, and the world of politics lies bright before him.

Joseph J. Barry was born in Lynn on Nov. 21, 1880, and was educated in the public schools of that city. He graduated from Harvard and later from Boston University law school. He is a member of the Lynn Historical society, Harvard club of Lynn, and the Oxford club.

IRVING F. BATCHELDER.

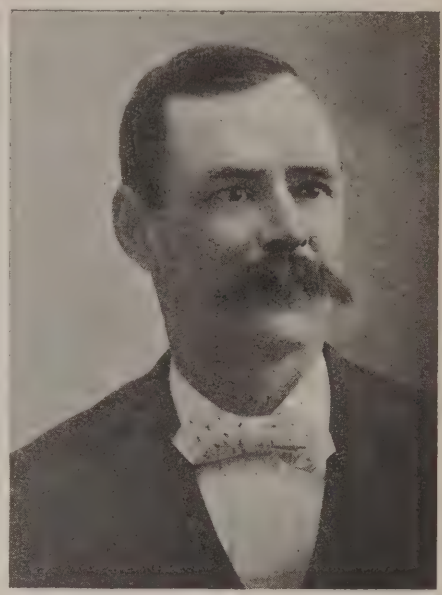
The work started by Gov. Walsh and the state board of agriculture to prevent the big milk contractor from squeezing the small milk producer is partly due to the aggressive fight put up by Rep. Irving F. Batchelder of North Reading on behalf of some of his milk producing neighbors.

In the spring of this year contracts which some of the North Reading farmers had with the "milk trust" expired, and then the milk raisers were offered a price which made it costly even to start milk producing in that locality. The milk farmers declined it and then the contractors retaliated, it is alleged, by selling Canadian and out-of-state milk to local contractors at prices which the North Reading men could not meet.

Rep. Batchelder and others enlisted the interest and aid of Gov. Walsh and the state board of agriculture in the situation. One of the first results was that the big contractors showed a desire to treat the Norh Reading men on a fairer basis.

Mr. Bachelder is a progressive and a supporter of the progressive state platform. In this connection it is fitting to say that had all of his bull moose colleagues been like him there would not now be laughter over the divided position of the progressives of many important matters this year. With Batchelder actions, and not words counted. As a first year member, Batchelder was a success.

He was born in North Reading on Feb. 15, 1868, and is a coal and lumber dealer and contractor. He is a selectman and assessor in



North Reading, a member of the North Reading Grange and of the Good Samaritan lodge.

REP. SANFORD BATES.

It is not often that Speaker Cushing awards a second year man—especially if he has not served two consecutive sessions—with the chairmanship of so important a committee as constitutional amendments. Yet Rep. Sanford Bates of Ward 24, Boston, was thus honored in the last session and partly through his able work as house chairman the committee received the distinction of being one of the most efficient bodies in the legislature.

As chairman he was many times assigned the task of defending the reports of his committee on the floor of the house. The woman suffrage amendment was intrusted to him and his speech in its favor was generally conceded to be the most brilliant delivered during the course of the debate over "votes for women." He also had charge of the bill to prohibit appropriations of public money for parochial schools.

He was one of the leading spirits in opposi-



tion to the bill to increase the membership of the Boston common council, contending that it would be a backward step to return to the old district form of representation in the city government and argued that there was no demand for the change, that the people of Boston were well satisfied with the present system. He supported a number of progressive measures and voted at all times with a free conscience. He sought to represent the wishes of his constituents upon all occasions as he un-

derstood them and did so. He supported the initiative and referendum and was in charge of the committee report on this measure.

Rep. Bates was one of the strongest opponents of all legislation calling for unnecessary appropriations and was a great factor in keeping down the state tax.

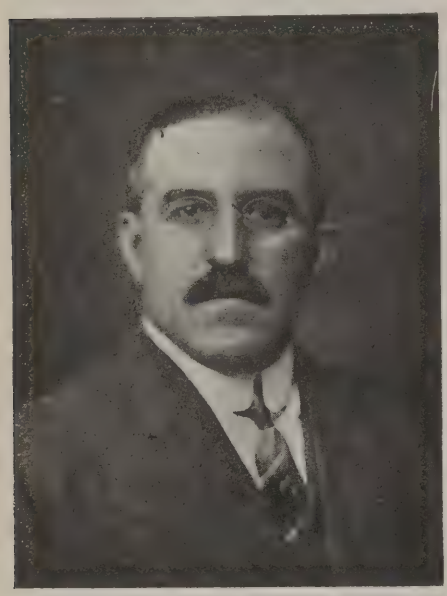
Making his inital bow in public life in 1912, Rep. Bates during that session served as a member of the committees on mercantile affairs and engrossed bills. He retired temporarily from politics in 1913, but was returned to the house last November by a large vote.

Sanford Bates was born in Boston on July 17, 1884, and was educated in the public schools, later receiving a law degree from the Y. M. C. A. From 1900 to 1906, while studying for his profession, he was in the municipal service at city hall. He is well known socially, being a member of the Royal Arcanum, Lincoln club, Republican club of Ward 24, Lower Mills Citizens' association and the Boston Y. M. C. A.

JOHN E. BECK.

With more than 15 years of public service in back of him Rep. John E. Beck of Chelsea proved himself one of the most able and efficient members of the 1914 session of the legislature. The Chelsea legislator, who has served his city as mayor and his state as representative and senator, did much during the past session, to which he may well point with pride as an evidence of his interest in his constituents and the community at large.

As a member of the committee on taxation,



Rep. Beck took an active interest in the great taxation problem that was before his committee for consideration. He also served on the committee on cities and devoted much of his time to the many duties of that body.

It was solely through the energetic efforts of Rep. Beck that the bill for an excise board for the city of Chelsea, to be appointed by the governor, went through the house and senate. The fact that Gov. Walsh later vetoed it does not detract a whit from the credit due to Rep. Beck.

Born in Boston, May 10, 1869, Rep. Beck has passed most of his life in Chelsea and has been identified with many of its activities. As mayor of the city in 1908 he showed his executive ability when the great Chelsea fire broke out. He is the publisher of the Chelsea Gazette. Rep. Beck was a member of the board of aldermen in 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901. He served in the house in 1902 and 1903, and in the senate in 1905 and 1906. Following his term as mayor he retired from public life until 1913 when he returned to the house.

EVERETT E. BELDING.

When the voters of the city of Springfield send a man to the legislature for his second successive session it is certain assurance that the legislator in question has made good, for it is not the custom of the citizens of that city to ever re-elect a member who has not qualified himself as worthy. Consequently, when Rep. Everett E. Belding of Springfield was returned to the 1914 house after his initial session of 1913 it was sure proof that he had been weighed in the balance and not found wanting.

Rep. Belding was a firm believer in home rule and was especially opposed to the prevailing custom of the cities of the state bringing all their petty grievances to the legislature for settlement. He held to the opinion that the legislature should not be hampered by so many local matters affecting individual communities and declared that the length of the annual sessions was doubled by the presentation of many matters which did not properly come before the general court at all. He did not even spare his home city from the indictment and declared that Springfield should herself settle many of the matters which are at present brought to Beacon hill.

Rep. Belding was born in Springfield in 1879 and has spent his life there. He attended the public schools and Phillips Andover academy.



After leaving school he went into business and a few years ago organized the Everett E. Belding company, dealers in shoe store furnishings and became the treasurer and general manger of the firm. Before undertaking his campaign for the legislature, however, he sold out his business.

EDWARD P. BENNETT.

A member of the 1914 legislature who brought to Beacon hill on his first session a solid commonsense and a true appreciation of the duties of a legislator was Rep. Edward P. Bennett of Wrentham who served his initial year in the house as a representative from the 12th Norfolk district. It was due to just such men as Rep. Bennett that the republican party was able to hold the whip hand in the legislative department of the state government after the rest of the elective offices had been swept by Democrats last November.



Rep. Bennett is a republican and still holds to the party despite the vicissitudes of fortune that have met it during the past two years. He is certain that the party is on the way back and if it is it will be by the aid of men of the type of Rep. Bennett. Rep. Bennett has retired from active business and this is another point in his favor for he was able to devote his entire time to the serious duties of his office and not split it up with private business as mos of the members are obliged to do.

The Wrentham member has ever been a student of government but he has not until this year essayed an active part in its affairs. He has served on the board of selectmen of his town but other than that he went to the state house with little actual experience as a public servant. And he came away from Beacon hill last July, leaving behind him the results of his excellent work both as a member of the committee on roads and bridges and as a legislator.

One fault that may be credited to some first year members is that they attempt to plunge too quickly into the active work of the session, such as making speeches on every possible occasion and the like. But Rep. Bennett sat back and allowed his influence to be felt in other and more quiet ways. He was personally one of the popular men in the house and made a host of friends.

He was born in Wrentham on June 30, 1848, and was educated in the public schools there later going into the jewelry business. He made this his life work and has recently retired, beloved and respected alike by his friends and business associates.

ENOS H. BIGELOW

The people, not merely of Framingham, his home, but of Massachusetts generally owe Rep. Enos H. Bigelow a vote of thanks for his efficiency this year as house chairman of the important legislative committee on public health.

Perhaps his crowning achievement of the year was the leading part he took in defeating



the so-called anti-vaccination bill to provide for the abolition of compulsory vaccination for public school children. This measure was supported by many who believe that vaccination is frequently followed by sometimes dangerous illness, but its greatest support came from those who do not believe in the efficacy of medicine. The senate passed the bill and it came to the house, where its supporters were confident they could pass it.

The matter suddenly became a state-wide issue. Supporters and opponents of the bill flooded the house with literature. When the day for debate came Dr. Bigelow placed on a small table below the speaker's desk, pictures showing the ravages of small-pox. Then in a powerful speech he attacked the measure as one designed to break down the health barriers of the state. The pictures and the doctor's speech took the heart out of the supporters of the bill; its advocates talked thereafter in perfunctory fashion, and when the debate was over the measure had been killed by about 50 votes.

Rep. Bigelow was also one of the prominent advocates of Gov. Walsh's bill to reorganize the state board of health under a paid health commissioner; he supported the bill to reorganize the state board of registration in dentistry and to allow the employment of dental nurses. His opposition had a lot to do with the defeat of the bill to take away from the state board of health its power to investigate cow barns, one of the most dangerous measures of the session.

All measures, in fact, designed to provide against impure milk and other food stuffs, to make for better living conditions and for better health laws had his hearty support. Any measures that sought to remove the restrictions experience has shown to be necessary met with his aggressive opposition.

Rep. Bigelow was also busy attending to the

improvement and needs of his district and his popularity and influence aided him in no inconsiderable degree in procuring many improvements for his district.

EDWARD C. BODFISH.

When in the fall of 1912 Rep. Edward C. Bodfish of Wareham restored the 6th Plymouth representative district to the democratic column there was much conjecture as to whether the democratic victory was temporary or not. The question was answered last fall when Rep. Bodfish was returned to his seat in the lower branch of the legislature by a vote that convinced the most doubtful of the ability of the Wareham member to hold the position down.

Buzzard's Bay never had a more vigorous defender against hostile legislation than was found in Rep. Bodfish during each of the three years that he has served.

While naturally the very nature of the district which he represented demanded a good deal of his time on local matters and issues, nevertheless Rep. Bodfish has always found time to interest himself actively in matters of



state and he has always been found with his party working in behalf of progressive and popular measures.

Rep. Bodfish was born in Wareham, March 12, 1871, and was graduated from the public schools of that town. He is in the dry goods business.

WILLIAM BOOTH.

Dean of the Fall River delegation and one of the most prominent characters in local politics, Rep. William Booth of Fall River was one of the most widely known and most capable members of the legislature. Leaders of all three parties rejoiced in the friendship of Rep. Booth and were proud to enlist his support in their favorite measures. Rep. Booth is one of that sturdy type of citizens that is unmoved by political bias or expediency and that considers legislation on its merit alone.

It was natural that the mayor of Fall River in presenting petitions to allow the city to issue $350,000 of bonds and notes outside the city's debt limit for municipal development should file the most important bills in the name of Rep. Booth. Every one of the petitions presented went through both branches of the legislature without debate and was signed by Gov. Walsh. These petitions, all strongly urged by Rep. Booth, were the first important exemptions granted from the recently-enacted municipal finance laws.

Rep. Booth delivered the principal address before the committee on harbors and public lands in advocacy of the port development bill and he was the most active in securing a favorable report on that matter from the committee on ways and means. Rep. Booth delivered one of the principal addresses in behalf of the physical test amendment to the child labor law and was one of the most active proponents of the Workmen's Compensation Act and similar other measures that ameliorated the conditions of the poor people of his city.

In addition to being chairman of the committee on elections, Rep. Booth was also appointed to the committee on street railways. As a member of this committee, Rep. Booth was active in securing favorable consideration of the "Over-crowding" bill and he was also one of the most active advocates of the various measures calculated to solve the weighty transportation problems of the state. If Rep. Booth yields to the requests of his constituents and decides to become a candidate for senator, his legislative record should insure his election.

Rep. Booth was born in England but came to this country when in his teens and went through the Fall River public schools. He is a collector, is serving his fifth term in the lower branch and is a member of the Central Republican club, Friendship Social clubs, Elks,

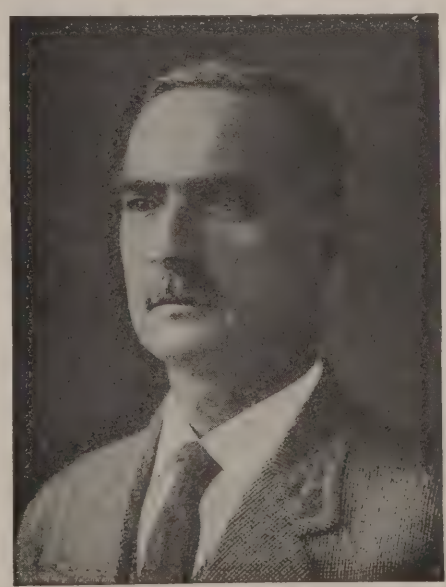


Moose, K. P., F. of A. and the Philanthropic Burial society. He served on the Fall River board of aldermen four years and is a member of the republican city committee.

HENRY E. BOTHFELD.

Newton's trio of legislators in the house have been known as the "Big Three" ever since 1910, when they were first sent to the lower legislative branch. This sketch deals with only one of the triumvirate, Henry E. Bothfeld, former mayor of Newton. As chairman of the committee on metropolitan affairs, for the last three years, and as a member of the committee on rules for the same length of time, Rep. Bothfeld has held a high place in the counsels of the house and has been frequently taken into consultation by Speaker Cushing before any important move was made.

He led the fight against the bills to amend the city charter of Boston. He also took a deep interest in all problems affecting metro-



politan Boston, including railroad and building measures.

The fire hazard bill, an important measure affecting metropolitan Boston, owed its passage as much to Rep. Bothfeld as to any other member. He was one of the sub-committee of three which drafted the bill and sent it through the house.

Rep. Bothfeld was born in New York city on March 4, 1859. He removed to Newton at an early age and was graduated from the public schools there. He has served the city on the common council, board of aldermen, (president), the school committee, (chairman), and in 1895 was elected mayor. He was first elected to the house in 1910, serving on the metropolitan affairs committee when the committee framed the well known Boston city charter. In 1911 he was chairman of the liquor law committee. He is a trustee, owner, and manager of real estate and has been an importer for 20 years. He is a member of the Unitarian clubs of Newton and of Boston, the Boston chamber of commerce, and Real Estate Exchange, and is a trustee of the Newton hospital.

ARTHUR BOWER.

Rep. Arthur Bower of Lawrence who served his initial legislative session this year as a member of the lower branch from the 5th Essex representative dist. did something which probably no other member of the legislature would consider necessary. Rep. Bower, prior to his election last November, was a loom fixer by trade and an active worker among the organized loom fixers of Lawrence as well as the mill workers in general. Upon the day that he came to Beacon hill as a public ser-



vant he formally severed all his former labor connections in order that there would be no possible misconstruction placed upon his action on labor bills during the 1914 session.

Although there is no doubt but that he could have retained his position and served his constituents and his state fully as faithfully, Rep. Bower preferred to leave no possible loophole for anybody to criticize him. His action in so doing was the real acid test of a true public spirited citizen, the act of one who is willing to sacrifice his personal interests for the weal of the state.

Coming from the hub of the mill and manufacturing districts, Rep. Bower was actively interested in all legislation pertaining to the millworkers. Knowing from practical experience, the conditions among the poor families in the textile centers, Rep. Bower actively supported certain changes in the new child labor law, enacted by the 1913 legislature. He favored a physical test as the qualification of children over 14 for mill work in place of the present arbitrary age limit, realizing that many poor families were actually suffering as a result of the enactment of the Cushing child labor bill. He also interested himself in all pieces of local legislation and there was not a bill affecting the city of Lawrence which he did not have a hand in.

Rep. Bower was born in England but came to this country when very young and was educated in the public schools of Lawrence. He graduated from the Oliver grammar schools and the Lawrence evening school. He is a loom fixer and an instructor in loom construction in the Lawrence industrial school. His previous political experience was obtained as a member of the common council in 1907 and 1908. He is a member of the loomfixers' Union, and treasurer of the Ward 1 improvement association. He served on the committee on counties during the session of 1914.

EDEN K. BOWSER.

Rep. Eden K. Bowser of Wakefield, a man of mature mind and of serious and settled convictions, entered the legislature this session as a first-year member possessing qualifications that are enjoyed by a comparatively few legislators. His convictions were the result of years of experience in business and public life and were founded upon a practical knowl-

edge attained by commingling with men of responsibility and technical knowledge compiled in extensive years of study.

Being a practicing lawyer of wide experience and training, Rep. Bowser was appointed by Speaker Cushing to the legislative committee on judiciary, one of the most exacting and important of the legislature. Serving as a committeeman, Rep. Bowser established a reputation of not only being eminently fair and determined in his consideration of proposed legislation but as a member willing to overlook the unfounded enthusiasm of his brother members. He was patient and considerate in his treatment of all matters, not only those of a general character but those which immediately affected his own district.

Mr. Bowser was one of those rare legislators, who, while competent to pass on matters of general legislation, combined with his labors in that direction a great vigilance as a member of the committee on judiciary where matters affecting Wakefield were concerned. He was one of the men who passed on the amendments to the workingmen's compensation, but while he was doing it he was equally active in looking after the legislation changing the conditions under which municipal elec-



tric lighting plants are conducted. One of the provisions in the present law had worked great hardship to the plant in his own town, and a sincere effort was made by Mr. Bowser as well as others to effect a change. The Lake Quannapowitt bill also had his active endeavor, as did also the bill to permit the metropolitan water and sewerage board to construct a trunk line sewer in Wakefield.

Mr. Bowser was, in fact, a good legislator. That says about all that can be said for any member of either branch. He possessed the ability to take part in the big matters of state wide concern, and he possessed the ability, the independence and the activity to look after the interests of his own constituents.

Rep. Bowser was born in Sackville, N. B., June 26, 1874. He was educated in Wakefield High school and was graduated from Harvard college in the class of 1896 and from the Harvard Law school in 1899. He served on the board of selectmen for three years and on local school committee for six years and was a sewer commissioner for six years. Rep. Bowser is a member of the Massachusetts club, Middlesex Bar association, Massachusetts Conveyancers' association, Harvard Law school association, Wakefield club, Masons, Golden Rule lodge, Reading Royal Arch chapter and the Elks.

PATRICK H. BOYLE.

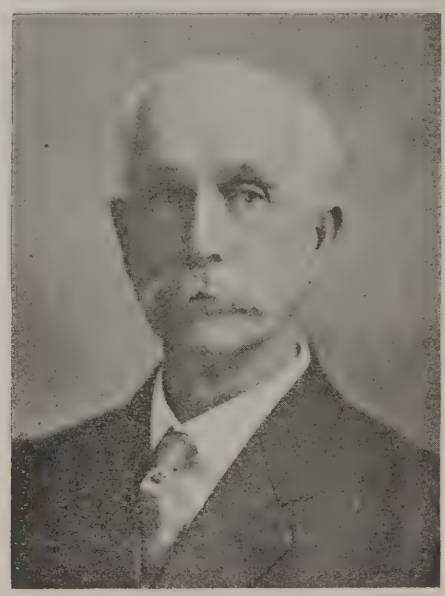
One of the oldest members of the house in point of years is Rep. Patrick H. Boyle, a republican from Manchester-by-the-sea. Mr. Boyle belongs to the republican party, and has figured prominently in its activities in his home town for several years, and is now chairman of the republican town committee. Mr. Boyle is this fall a candidate for senator from the 3rd Essex district, and on his record as a careful, conscientious and conservative legislator should have little difficulty in winning the seat from Sen. Norwood, who has had it for several years and shows a keen desire to continue in the place indefinitely.

As clerk of the legislative committee on water supply, Rep. Boyle had a great deal of work to do, during the past season as the committee sat almost daily from the opening of the session on matters relating to water supply and other town affairs in many parts of the commonwealth.

Of special interest to Mr. Boyle was a bill, which he "fathered" on behalf of the Gloucester Master Mariner Association, and which provides that all fresh fish shall be sold by weight. This bill particularly affects fishermen in Gloucester. He took an active interest in many of the big general problems of the year.

This is Mr. Boyle's second year in the house. Besides serving on the water supply committee, he gave much of his time to the committee on counties, which considered many important matters.

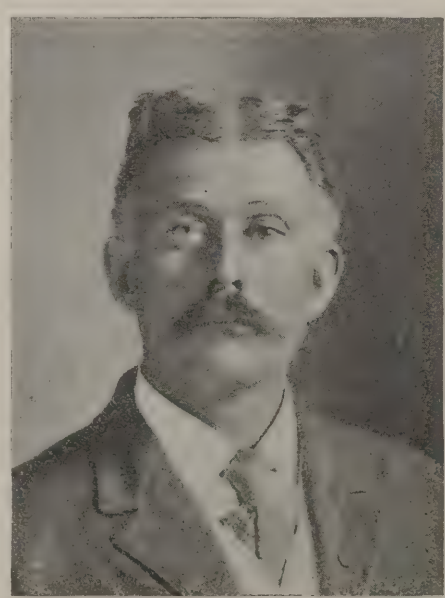
In local political and social affairs Rep. Boyle is a recognized leader, being a prominent mem-



ber of the Pilgrim Fathers organization, Masconomo Council of Knights of Columbus. He is proprietor of a livery stable. He was born in Ireland, Dec. 20, 1849, but came to this country when in his teens and graduated from the public schools in Manchester.

ALVAH J. BRADSTREET.

Ever-genial and popular, Alvah J. Bradstreet of Danvers represented the 20th Essex district in the lower branch of the legislature again during the 1914 session. Whether he will do so during the 1915 session rests entirely with himself for the voters of his district are ready and eager to send him to Bea-



con Hill again if he so desires. All of which is a fine personal tribute to Rep. Bradstreet who has proven himself one of the most faithful and hard working legislators that Essex county has ever been able to boast of.

Speaker Cushing placed the Danvers member on the committee on towns as well as on roads and bridges. His work on these two committees was invaluable and it is probable that if he returns next year he will be made chairman of one of these bodies.

Rep. Bradstreet was one of the strongest temperance men in either branch as was evidenced by the firm stand he took against the various liquor bills that were before the 1914 legislature. He opposed strenuously the repeal of the bar and bottle bill.

There was not a bill affecting the interests of Essex county and Danvers in particular which did not find Rep. Bradstreet right on deck and every bill that looked hostile to the interests of his constituents was sure to encounter fierce opposition from the Danvers member.

Rep. Bradstreet was deeply interested in all legislation affecting the milk dealer as he was engaged in the milk business himself. For the past year he has been engaged in the groceries business. He was also zealous in his efforts to safeguard the milk dealer as well as the milk consumer knowing full well that unjust burdens might be easily placed upon the milk producers of the state unless a careful watch was kept.

He was born in Danvers on Oct. 18, 1862, and was educated in the public schools of that town. He later graduated from the Sprague Correspondence School of Law. He is a prosperous milk dealer being president of the Salem Milkmen's association and a member of the Danvers Improvement Association. He has long been one of the town's most prominent citizens and has been active in the affairs of town government for years. In this capacity he has in turn served as a selectman, assessor, justice of the peace, notary public, and a member of the republican town committee.

He is widely known in fraternal circles and has held high offices in many lodges including the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Good Templars, Grange, and the Danvers Historical Society. He is president of the Bradstreet family association.

JOHN W. BRENNAN.

Although Rep. John W. Brennan does not come from the city of Lowell, yet the proximity of fhis district to that municipality naturally resulted in his showing a deep interest in all legislation that might better conditions in Lowell. Rep. Brennan made his initial bow on the legislative stage when the curtain was rung up on the 1914 session as a representative of the town of Dracut in the 14th Middlesex district.

But it should not be supposed that merely because it was Mr. Brennan's first year of



service on Beacon Hill that he has had no previous experience in politics. To the contrary. Mr. Brennan was chairman of the Democratic town committee for 5 years and in that position controlled the politics of the local democracy. He has been town clerk since 1907 and has thus been able to gain for himself a wide acquaintanceship which his personal popularity has increased so that Rep. Brennan is today in a position to acquire many future political honors should he care for them.

Inasmuch as the town of Dracut was fortunate enough not to have need of much legislation this year, Rep. Brennan was able to throw his energies into general legislation as well as to take an active part in the passage of Lowell bills. As a member of the committee on taxation he spent much time in studying the big taxation problems that confronted the legislature this year—problems so big that Gov. Walsh himself appeared before the taxation committee to urge action along the lines of a constitutional amendment.

Rep. Brennan was a Democrat to the core and stood by the principles of his party and by every plank in its platform. He was a loyal supporter of the Governor and was with the chief executive whenever the occasion arose in the House.

John W. Brennan was born in Dudley on Sept. 9, 1872, and was educated in the public schools of Dudley and Dracut. He is a bookkeeper in the o ces of the American Woolen Company. Besides his service as town clerk he has also been registrar of voters for six years. He is a member of the Middlesex County Democratic Club and the Lowell Council 72, K. of C.

GEORGE E. BRIGGS.

One of the 17 progressive members of the house who is sure to be back in his seat when the 1915 session convenes is Rep. George E. Briggs of Lexington who has rounded out his initial session as a member of the lower branch from the 29th Middlesex district.

Rep. Briggs plunged into his legislative work from the drop of the hat and never let up until prorogation in early July. And in the interim between convening and proroguing the Lexington member accomplished much. His activities were both in behalf of his constituents and the state at large.

He had the good fortune to secure the pas-



sage of a bill to reimburse the Town of Arlington for certain expenses incurred in caring for small pox patients in 1912. The passage of this bill was particularly gratifying since the bill was vetoed by Gov. Foss in 1913 which veto was sustained. Through the persistence of Mr. Briggs in appearing before the highway commission, Arlington is to receive aid from the state for the first time in her history in building certain proposed new highways. This is exceedingly important, as Arlington pays a substantial part of the state tax, but had never received any direct help in return.

Mr. Briggs was born in Wrentham on May 3, 1873, and was educated in the public schools of Cambridge. He first became connected with the Charles River National bank of Cambridge and later with Lee-Higginson & Co. He is now president of the Lexington Lumber company. He is a trustee of the Lexington Savings bank, chairman of the Lexington water and sewerage board and member of the executive committee of the State Y. M. C. A. He is also a member of the Belmont Spring Country club, Old Belfry club, Lexington Golf club and Boston City club. He has been an active member for twenty years in many other fraternal and social organizations.

VINCENT BROGNA.

One of the brightest and youngest members of the Boston democracy in the 1914 house was Rep. Vincent Brogna of Ward 6 who in the legislature just past completed three years of faithful service. He owes his political success and his success as a lawyer to his own initiative and untiring ability. He is a type of immigrant who has brought these United States forward to the high position they now hold among nations.

Rep. Brogna in his three terms has proved himself a true representative of the people and one who is worthy of the trust placed in him by his constituents. Just as a typical example of his progressiveness it might be cited that in 1912 he made a strenuous fight for a bill to enlarge the city council of Boston and provide for district representation in its membership. The Ward 6 member felt confident that it was for the city's best interests and that the voters desired it. During the last session, the Lomasney-Robinson bill embodying the very principles for which Rep. Brogna fought two years ago, was passed. Mr. Brogna was exactly two years ahead of his fellow legislators.

His allegiance to the "dearo" ward of former



Mayor Fitzgerald is constantly being shown in divers ways as is his loyalty to the democratic party.

In private life Rep. Brogna is a lawyer, consequently it was natural for Speaker Cushing to appoint him this year to the committee on judiciary. During the three years that he has been on Beacon Hill as a representative of Ward 6, Rep. Brogna has demonstrated that in debate he possesses a logic that convinces. He favored all organized labor measures and lent his active aid to the passage of many of them. He was a democrat of the progressive type and placed himself on record as in support of the big "popular" measures of the day such as the initiative and referendum, woman suffrage, constitutional convention and similar propositions.

Vincent Brogna was born in Italy on May 14, 1887. His parents removed to this country when he was a child and he received his education in the public schools of the district he now represents so well on Beacon hill. He graduated from the Boston University Law school and is a Knight of Columbus. He served on the democratic state committee in 1911, prior to his first term in the House.

DANIEL J. BUCKLEY.

The city of Chicopee has been as ably represented in the lower branch of the legislature during the past three years as any city in the commonwealth. This by way of introducing Rep. Daniel J. Buckley, who has rounded out three years in the house from the 8th Hampden district and who in that time has firmly implanted himself in the hearts of his constituents and made a host of friends on Beacon hill. As a result of the excellent record he has made, a boom has been started in his behalf for mayor.

What was probably the biggest piece of legislation of interest to Chicopee during the past legislative session was the Hampden railroad bill by which that road attempted to be relieved from building the branch line through Chicopee and Holyoke. A hot fight was waged on the floor of the house when the bill, which had come with a majority report from the railroads committee, was up for its final reading. Rep. Buckley plunged into the debate with all his well-known forensic abilities and aided materially in achieving the feat of killing the measure by an overwhelming vote. Thus did he protect the interests of his native city of Chicopee at a time when it appeared that the railroad was going to win out.

Just to prove how influential and popular the Chicopee member was with his colleagues it might be cited that he overturned two adverse committee reports and secured the passage of a bill providing for an appropriation of $4000 for the erection of retaining walls on the banks of the Connecticut river in Chicopee. Both the committee on harbors and public lands and the ways and means committee frowned upon the proposition, but Rep. Buckley went right ahead and convinced the members of the house that they should pass the bill. Incidentally, he defeated an amendment which made the appropriation contingent with a $1000 appropriation by the city of Chicopee to add to the fund.

As a member of the committee on public health Rep. Buckley played a leading part in the passage of the bill to reorganize the state board of health and his speech in the house on the bill secured many votes for the measure. He fought the dental nurse bill which provided that dentists might employe unregistered dental nurses to aid them in private practice, after the house had turned down his committee's measure to allow dental nurses in al public schools and institutions.

Another matter of local importance, he was interested in was the petition of the Chicopee board of aldermen for the placing of all wires underground in conduits within the city limits. He would have secured the passage of the measure but when it became evident that there was some division among the city officials as to the advisability of the change, he agreed to have the whole matter referred to the next general court.

Rep. Buckley at all times stood loyally by the democratic platform and the promises made to the voters therein, on which he was



elected, and supported every progressive and humane piece of legislation that came before the house. On labor matters he always voted in the interest of the man who works.

Rep. Buckley was born in Chicopee on March 31, 1876, and was educated in the public schools of that city. He is in the plumbing business. He is prominent in the democratic party in Chicopee, being a member of the city committee. Before his election to the legislature in 1912 he served his city on the board of aldermen in 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Ancient Order of Hibernians, and the Red Men.

MORTON H. BURDICK.

The prediction that Rep. Morton Henry Burdick of Adams, who is now a candidate for congress in the 1st dist., would rise politically is being verified. Rep. Burdick has been a strong legislator in all his terms and he did yeoman service during the present session. Rep. Burdick, who is looked upon as one of the splendid exemplars of the new progressive democracy, has been conspicuously mentioned in connection with the secretaryship of state, has been prevailed upon by his constituents and by party leaders interested in his welfare to admit that he would permit the use of his name for the secretaryship in the event that Mr. Donahue decides not to seek reelection. He was also prominently mentioned for the senate, upon Sen. Mack's announcement that he would not be a candidate for re-election.

Rep. Burdick found cause for happiness in the fact that his bill of last year which sought the abolition of party enrollment was identically the same measure that was indorsed by the party leaders of the present session and the memorable fight he conducted when the measure was defeated by a scant pair of votes was not lost sight of this year.

As a member of the commitee on street railways and as a representative interested in the development of his district by the extension of the trolley system, Rep. Burdick fought to the last ditch against the expulsion of that provision of railway legislation which caused the New Haven to deposit a bond of $2,000,000 as evidence of its faith to expend $5,000,000 for the development of the western trolley lines.

Rep. Burdick also concentrated his efforts on the several bills which provided appropriations by the commonwealth for the upbuilding of western highways, particularly those western trunk lines that opened up the avenues to the mountain resorts. Largely through his instrumentality, the legislature appropriated $10,000 for the highway from Becket to Hinsdale, $10,000 for the highway between Cummington and Adams and a similar amount for the Williamstown road.

By persistence, enhanced by marked ability, Rep. Burdick also brought about the favorable treatment of many other measures closely linked with the platform of his party. Mr. Burdick is a native of the city he represents. He prepared for college at Williston in Easthampton and he completed his academic and law courses in Georgetown University. He is a prominent member of the New England Georgetown Club, of the Hiawatha club and of the University club of Berkshire. He was one of the leaders of the democrats of the house and was elected by his party colleagues as secretary of the democratic legislative campaign committee and on the democratic "steering committee" of the legislature which kept in touch with the governor on all the matters before the legislature affecting the party policies.



FREDERICK H. BURKE.

Completing his second year in the legislature, Rep. Frederick H. Burke of Cambridge demonstrated to the satisfaction of his constituents that he is capable, aggressive and independent. By his steady application to duty and by his marked ability, Rep. Burke became one of the most prominent of the younger members of the house.

As a member of the committee on metropolitan affairs, Rep. Burke took part in the consideration of the proposed consolidation of the vast street railway and railroad interests and the other serious problems that were considered by that important committee to which he was appointed by reason of his wide knowledge of men and affairs. With a commendable independence, Rep. Burke maintained that while the street railway merger might be productive of good he could not consistently vote for an immediate merger until the rights of his constituents were guaranteed protection.

Rep. Burke displayed a marked interest in the bill calculated to relieve his city and his constituents of the tremendously heavy burden imposed through the construction of bridges. He supported the resolve for an investigation of the financial administration of the county commissioners of Middlesex county by an unbiased commission. Rep. Burke did not insinuate that the county commissioners were faulty in their administration of affairs, but he did contend that the people of that county were insistent that the affairs should be investigated and that in justice to their demand the legislature, which is supposed to reflect the will of the people, should grant their request. At all times Rep. Burke abided by the principles of his party.

Rep. Burke was born in Cambridge, June 10, 1885. He attended the public schools, the Cambridge Manual Training School and the Boston Y. M. C. A. evening schools. He is a civil engineer with the Boston Elevated railway, and he formerly was engaged in engineering work with the Charles River Basin commission with the city of Cambridge. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, A. O. H., Father Mathew T. A. society, Middlesex Outing club, the Newfoundland Advancement association and the East Cambridge Improvement association. He served in the common council for four years and was president in 1911-12.



FREDERIC W. BURKE.

Rep. Frederic W. Burke of Lynn, a democrat who served his first term as a legislator in the house of 1914, made a record that was excelled by few new members of the house.

Appointed to the committee on state house and libraries, he strongly advocated the bill for the erection of a statue in honor of the late Gen. Benjamin F. Butler and took a prominent part in the consideration of the plans for the building of two new State House wings, to provide accommodation for the various state departments that are now quartered in private buildings and which will save the state thousands of dollars annually.

Rep. Burke was one of the leaders in the fight for the bill to have the state appropriate $50,000 for the development and improvement of Lynn harbor and was an active worker in behalf of all the other measures that came before the last legislature in the interests of Lynn and Essex county.

He supported all progressive measures and was one of the democrats who could always be relied upon by the governor and the democratic leaders in the legislature to stand by the principles of his party as enunciated in the party platform.



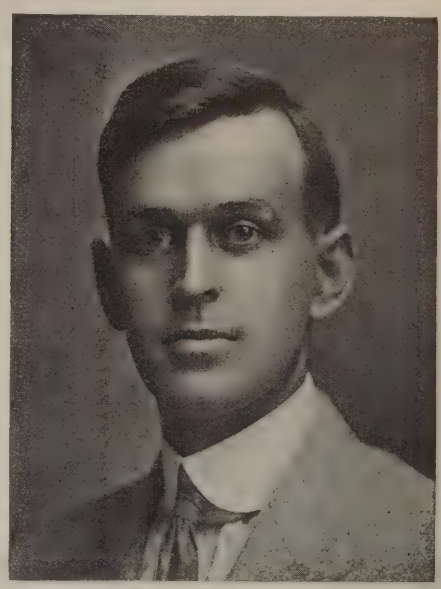
Labor measures to relieve the conditions under which women and children toil in the mercantile and manufacturing establishments in the commonwealth at all times had Rep. Burke's support while the Lynn man was a tireless worker in behalf of the various humanitarian bills that were considered.

In every way Rep. Burke proved an excellent legislator and one of whom his constituents can well be proud. A willing worker, honest and conscientious, he had the respect and esteem of his associates and his personal popularity brought many votes to the support of different Lynn bills during the session.

Rep. Burke was born in Lynn, May 30, 1891. He graduated from the Tracy grammar school and then studied for a time under the tutorship of private instructors. He was paymaster at the United Shoe Machinery company plant at Beverly until he began the study of law. Member of the George Washington court 85, M. C. O. F., and the democratic city committee of Lynn, Elks, Board of Erin, Foresters of America, Court of Lynn, and Div. 1, A. O. H. He was the youngest member of the 1914 legislature.

FREDERICK BUTLER.

Rep. Frederick Butler of Lawrence, republican member from the 7th Essex dist., in his first year as a legislator in the house of 1914, proved that he merits the continued confidence of his constituents that he is a public servant of honesty and integrity and an ability to work in the public interest.



Assigned by Speaker Cushing to the committee on public institutions, Rep. Butler visited with his associates on that committee, the various state institutions and investigated the conditions of the treatment of the unfortunates therein, with the idea of determining the need of legislation to improve conditions. There has been considerable criticism of the management of many of the state hospitals and other institutions and Rep. Butler went zealously about the work of finding out exact conditions. In some instances he found that there was mismanagement and bad treatment accorded to the inmates and in every such case he was quick to urge remedial action.

There were very few matters pertaining locally to Lawrence this year before the legislature and Rep. Butler was therefore able to give a great deal of his time to the consideration of state-wide problems. He voted pretty regularly with his party organization and supported a number of progressive measures. He was fair alike to labor and honest capital and contended throughout the session that to pass any further legislation to hinder industry in any way in Massachusetts, would be detrimental not only to capital but also and even more so to labor, for capital could probably remove to another state where it would not be subject to our laws while as a rule the laboring man cannot afford to move into another state.

Rep. Butler was bond in Lawrence, Sept. 21, 1884. He is a graduate of the Highland Military academy and Bryant and Stratton's Commercial college. He was connected with a banking and brokerage firm for six years but during the past three years has been in the clothing business. He is a Mason and holds membership in the Lawrence Canoe club, North Andover club and the Agawam club of Haverhill.

MATTHEW J. CARBARY.

It has rarely happend that any man has been honored with four consecutive elections to the legislature from the 9th Worcester dist., but every indication points to the re-election the coming fall of Rep. Matthew J. Carbary of Milford, who has just completed three years of faithful and conscientious service in the lower branch of the legislature.

Rep. Carbary's last year in the house was by all odds his most successful, from the point of view of work accomplished and the interests of his constituents. Speaker Cushing in token of recognition of his ability, appointed him to the important committee of ways and means. As a member of this body he was one of the most vigilant of that aggregation of "watch-dogs."

Rep. Carbary was a labor man, and organized labor always found him on the right side of measures affecting the workingman of the state. He was very active in advocating the passage of the bills before the legislature and was always there on roll calls.

He worked day and night for the bill to secure an appropriation of $10,000 a year for a period of 10 years to develop the road between Milford and Southboro. He also favored and voted for all general humane and social welfare measures, as well as pure food bills.

Rep. Carbary was born in Hopkinton on Oct. 11, 1872. He was educated in the public schools of Milford.

He has been very active in town affairs, having served in the board of selectmen from 1908 until 1911, when he was sent to the legislature. During his last three years as selectman he was chairman of the board. He is a trustee of the Milford hospital and is connected with many fraternal and social organizations, including the A. O. H., the Elks, Eagles and Knights of Columbus. He is an associate member of the G. A. R.



Speaker Cushing appointed him to the special committee to represent the house at the funeral services of former Gov. Draper, who in life was a close friend of Rep. Carbary.

JULIUS F. CARMAN.

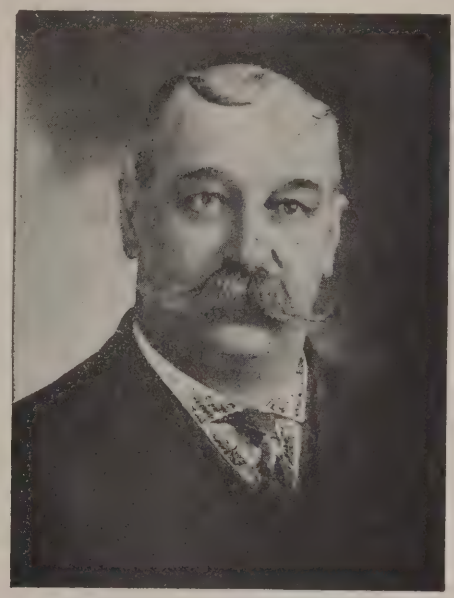
Rep. Julius F. Carman, a third-term republican from Springfield was one of the cautious, thinking members of the house and his splendid legislative record has made him a prominent candidate for the republican nomination as mayor of Springfield. Should his record as mayor in the event of his election be as consistent as his record as a legislator, Springfield will be doubly fortunate.

Rep. Carman, as a member of the committee on military affairs, made manifest his independence by voting for the governor's bill to reduce the tenure of office of the adjutant-general from five years to one year. In this, Rep. Carman asserted that the commander-in-chief of the militia should have the power to designate as his adjutant-general a man in harmony with his policies. By reason of personal friendship for Rep. Carman, the governor waived all prior social obligations and went to Springfield for the Memorial day exercises.

The state armory commission, through the instrumentality of Rep. Carman, this year voted to appropriate $100,000 for the construction of a new armory in Springfield and in response to the insistence of Rep. Carman awarded the contract for immediate construction.

Rep. Carman was without a peer in the legislature as an arbitrator. When the Longmeadow annexation bill was passed, the warring factions admitted that they would never have reached an agreement had it not been for Rep. Carman, and the people of Springfield are aware that his foresight caused the elimination of certain features of the bill that would have given the town many unwarranted privileges and imposed a considerable burden on the taxpayers of Springfield. Western highway appropriations also were advocated by Rep. Carman and it can be said to his credit that more special highway appropriations were passed this year than at any previous session of the legislature.

Rep. Carman also served as a member of the committee on mercantile affairs. His keen insight into pending legislation paved the way for speedy adjustment of some of the big



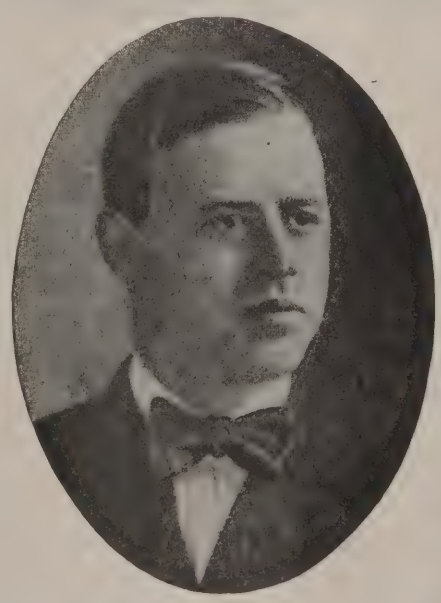
problems that confronted this committee. His attitude on all matters of general legislation was fair and determined.

Rep. Carman was born in South Coventry, Conn., and was graduated from the public schools of Springfield. He is a retail grocer and is also engaged in the real estate business. He has been a member of the republican city committee for 12 years, served on the Springfield board of aldermen two years and was a fire commissioner. In the legislature of 1913 he was a member of the committee on election laws.

WILLIAM E. CARNEY.

One of the Boston delegation of democrats in the house who has performed two years of faithful work on Beacon hill was Rep. William E. Carney of Charlestown. Coming to the state house with two years of service in the old common council behind him Rep. Carney was able to plunge into his legislative duties with the skill of a veteran.

He interested himself on all labor bills and



was recorded in favor of every measure that would tend to help the workingman. In matters of local legislation, affecting the interests of the city of Boston, Rep. Carney was also on the side which he considered would be best for the city. He favored the change in the composition of the city council from its present membership of nine, elected at large, to a body of seventeen to be elected by districts.

William E. Carney was born in Boston on Jan. 6, 1878 and was educated in the public schools there. He is a clerk. He is widely known in fraternal circles, holding membership in the ancient order of Hibernians, O. O. O., U. O. P. F., and the Foresters. He is also a member of Webb Pressmen union No. 3. He served on the common council in 1908 and 1909. He served on the committee on public service.

MAURICE CARO.

A member of the 1914 house who fairly bristled with dynamic sparks of legislative energy was Rep. Maurice Caro serving his second year on Beacon Hill as one of the trio of representatives from the city of Chelsea.

The youngest member of the Chelsea delegation, Rep. Caro proved himself in many ways the most energetic and bustling member in either branch. His own personal record of having filed nearly 60 bills comes pretty near being a record. And when he was not interesting himself in behalf of some measure of his own he was throwing his strength in the advocacy of the many statewide measures that were before the 1914 body, always aligning himself on the side which he believed to be right.

Speaker Cushing so appreciated the abilities of Mr. Caro that he placed him on the important committee of municipal finance as chair-



man, where his aggressiveness and "punch" were much evidenced in the speedy and effective disposal of all matters before that committee. Rep. Caro is a product of Chelsea, where he was born in 1880, receiving his education in the public schools there. As a university man, graduate of Harvard college and law school, Rep. Caro received an excellent training for the political career upon which he has entered. In a legislator's first year it is rather difficult to estimate his true worth but by the time a member has completed his second legislative session his abilities as a lawmaker are evidenced. And it was the consensus of opinion on Beacon Hill at the close of the session last July that Rep. Caro was one of the members of the 1914 body who has a bright political future.

In all matters of local legislation Rep. Caro was most active and many of the bills which he filed were measures designed for the benefit of the city of Chelsea and the constituency which he represented. He was the author of the resolutions to Congress protesting against the passage of legislation that would in any way restrict immigration to the United States. He was a firm believer in the theory that this country owes what it is today to the very immigrants which some legislators would now bar out from our shores and he advocated this proposition on the floor of the house.

As a republican, Rep. Caro aligned himself with that wing of the party which has been termed representative of the new republicanism. He favored all progressive legislation that was not radical or half-baked.

A matter of local import in which he was interested was the bill—which he filed—to authorize the city of Chelsea to purchase the naval hospital in that city. The measure was given next general court and Rep. Caro intends to go after it with a vim next year. He favored the passage of a resolve to provide for an investigation by the state board of education on the problem of the apportionment of the expenses of the public schools that the state and various cities and towns should pay. The final passage of this measure was due in a large measure to his work.

Rep. Caro was born in Chelsea on Sept. 18,

1880. He was educated in the public schools there and later graduated from Harvard University and Harvard Law School. He is a Mason and a member of the Shikinah.

EDWARD CARR.

There were seventeen progressives in the house during the 1914 session. Of this number by far the most active was Edward Carr of Hopkinton, representing the 8th Middlesex dist.

Irrepressible, indefatigable and invincible, Rep. Carr stood out during the entire session as a man who stood firm for the principles in which he believed even in the face of overwhelming opposition and hostile criticism. He has been a progressive from the day that Roosevelt bolted the republican convention in Chicago in the summer of 1912 and never has wavered in his loyalty to his party. While others faltered and spoke of coalition, Rep. Carr has remained loyal to the principles enunciated by the platform of his party.

Rep Carr took the lead in all the popular



measures that were before the 1914 legislature and his advocacy of every bill in favor of the workingman and in behalf of Mr. Ordinary Citizen stamped him as a true representative of the people. The real fighting qualities of a man are brought out when he is on the losing side and the forlorn but gallant stands that Rep. Carr made on several of the measures in which he was interested aroused the admiration of even those who opposed him on the floor of the house. Mr. Carr made an excellent fight to equalize soldiers' exemptions by reimbursing the cities and towns for the money lost to them through the law.

Despite the fact that it was his initial entrance into the public service of the state, he was appointed to the committee on legal affairs where his influence was much felt on the many important questions that came before that body. He also served as a member of the committee on bills in 3rd reading. He submitted and fought for, among other matters, a bill to provide for a non-contributory system of old age pensions. The list of bills of state-wide import in which he was interested is a lengthy one. Equally energetic was he in many matters affecting his own district and he threw all his power into the fight over the bill for the improvement of the road between Hopkinton and Southboro.

Edward Carr was born in Dublin, Ireland, and received his early education in the public schools there. Coming to America when a youth he studied in the evening schools of Boston and later received a law degree. He is a practicing lawyer in Hopkinton. He is a member of the Hopkinton Finance committee. He is widely known in fraternal circles being a member of the Odd Fellows, Grange, Mystic Shrine, Foresters of America, the A. F. & A. M., and the R. A. chapter.

PETER CARR.

One of the first year members of the 1914 House who hailed from the textile center of the state and who proved himself to be a strong ally and friend of the mill workers and in fact of all workingmen was Rep. Peter Carr of Lawrence who served his initial session in the lower branch from the 6th Essex district. He was one of the most faithful legislators in the house and holds the unique record of having been recorded on every roll call of the session.

Coming from a thickly settled district, composed for the most part of the laboring men, it was natural that Rep. Carr should have an intimate knowledge of conditions among those who toil and be possessed of a realization of the legislative needs of his people.

The passage of the new child labor laws by the 1913 legislature worked much hardship upon the millworkers and it is evident that unless conditions adjust themselves soon that there will be amendments made to these laws. Rep. Carr made a strong plea for the substitution of the physical test in place of an arbitrary age limit as a prerequisite for children being allowed to work. It was only the determination of the social welfare committee to give the new laws a fair trial before amending them that prevented Rep. Carr's proposed changes from being adopted.

In all matters of local legislation, affecting the interest of his city Rep. Carr has together with the rest of the Lawrence delegation looked out for his city's welfare. He assisted materially in the passage of the bill amending the city charter so as to provide that all ballots at city elections shall contain no party designation. Speaker Cushing assigned him to the committee on taxation which considered some of the most important measures of the year, including the taxation amendments to the constitution and the income amendment.

On this committee Rep. Carr worked hard and took a great interest in the various taxation problems that confronted the members. As a result of his faithful and conscientious legislative service there is no doubt but that he will be back on Beacon Hill next year for his



constituents have weighed him in the balance and he has not been found wanting.

Peter Carr was born in Ireland on May 2, 1883. His parents removed to this country when he was very young and he was educated in the public schools of Lawrence. Later he granduated from the Lawrence Commercial School. He is prominently connected with many social, fraternal and religious societies including the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Eagles, Father Matthew Total Abstinence Society, Holy Name Society, and the Monmouth Social Club.

ANDREW A. CASASSA.

The town of Revere has been much criticised of late especially for the conduct of its local government, but it certainly made up for whatever shortcomings it is alleged to have when Rep. Andrew A. Casassa was chosen as its representative in the lower branch of the legislature. The selection has proved to be an excellent one, especially for Winthrop, because, had it not been for Rep. Casassa several of the measures for the improvement of the Winthrop waterfront would have failed of passage.

Serving his second year in the house, Rep. Casassa set up a record which future representatives from Revere will have their hands full in equalling. Never has Revere had a representative who has so had the interests of his town at heart as Rep. Casassa. It is not his fault that Revere is not today the third city in Suffolk county for he has been a consistent advocate of a city charter for Revere and it is the consenus of opinion that if Revere does not become attached to Boston it will be but a short time before it becomes a city. And while on this subject it might be added that there has been more than one whisper of electing a certain Andrew A. Casassa as the first mayor of Revere.

When he was appointed to the very important committee on metropolitan affairs that body gained a most virile and energetic member. During the past session he has been one of the most active of the members of that committee in his interest in the bills pending before it and there are some pretty able gentlemen on that committee too.

Rep. Casassa is a lawyer and his knowledge of legal lore has served him in good stead on the floor of the house for he has been a participant in many debates—as several members who have been worsted by him can well testify.

Rep. Casassa was born in Boston, Sept. 17, 1886, but Revere can practically claim him as a native son, for he has lived most of his life in that town. Graduating from the public schools, he entered the Boston University Law School, where he received his degree. Before serving in the legislature he was a selectman of Revere for two years, a member of the



school committee for three years, and of the republican town committee for five years. He was also president of the Revere board of trade for two years besides being a member of the chamber of commerce.

THOMAS J. CASEY.

Consistency is a pretty rare thing at this stage of the 20th century and the man who



possesses that rare jewel is bound to stand out prominently in whatever walk of life he may be. This applies with particular strength to men in public life for there are few such who have remained consistent for any length of time. Many of them, sad to relate, have been willing to sacifice consistency at times for the sake of personal aggrandizement, temporary benefit, or political expediency.

Rep. Casey was born in Boston on March 18, 1878, and was graduated from the public schools. He was a member of the old Boston

common council in 1908 and 1909. He served this year on the committee on street railways.

ALLISON G. CATHERON.

It is not often that a legislator is sent either to the house or senate whose year's work is equally successful both in behalf of his own constituency and the larger matters of state-wide import, but Rep. Allison G. Catheron of Beverly has proved to be the exception to the rule. As a rule a member must either serve his district with a zeal for all local legislation or else must divide his attention between those duties and the big problems of the year.

Speaker Cushing appointed the Beverly member last year to the social welfare committee which was then beginning its existence and was being tried out more as an experiment than anything else. The tremendous amount of successful work that the committee accomplished has made it a permanent body and it was natural for the speaker to reappoint Rep. Catheron to the committee again this year.

In all the matters which were before the committee—including child labor, pension reform, white slavery, drunkenness, the unemployed problem, immigration question and many others—Rep. Catheron was deeply interested and to him was entrusted the task of defending many of the reports of his committee on the floor of the house.

Turning to affairs of local import it should be said that Rep. Catheron's work in behalf of the bill for the appropriation of $50,000



for the development of Beverly harbor in itself represented a successful session for him. Through his energetic efforts the measure went through the house with flying colors and he kept close tabs on the bill while on its way through the upper branch.

The Salem-Beverly water supply problem has always been a knotty one and this year as last Rep. Catheron had a hand in measures affecting the water supply of his city. He made a hard fight for the bill to authorize the Salem and Beverly water supply board to divert and take the waters of the Ipswich river between Newburyport turnpike and Lamson's bridge and also to allow the board and the city of Beverly to furnish the town of Hamilton with water during the construction of the works.

Rep. Catheron was born in Kempt, Queen's County, Nova Scotia, June 26, 1878. Beverly is to all intents his home city, however, for he moved there at an early age and was educated in the public schools of the city and later graduated from Beverly High School. He graduated from Bates college and from Harvard Law School. From 1900 until 1902 he was principal of the Norwell High School.

GEORGE D. CHAMBERLAIN.

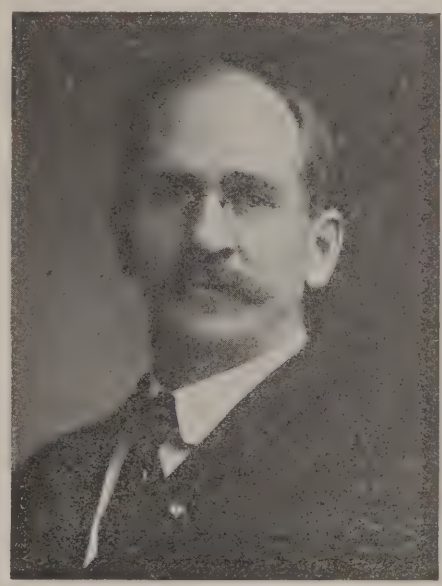
Rep. Geo. D. Chamberlain of Springfield was one of the busiest men in the house during the past year. He was appointed a member of the social welfare committee, on which committee he served in 1913, and was placed on the committee on cities. No two committees were called upon for more exacting and continuous work than were these committees.

The pension problem in all its various aspects, the social evil, prison reform, the problem of the unemployed, child labor, the drunkenness question, and other big matters came in for an equal amount of attention at the hands of the Springfield solon. Rep. Chamberlain has spent many years in the study of these problems and in numerous lines of philinathropic work and this wide experience has been one of the valuable assets upon which the social welafre committee could count in the settlement of the important measures before it.

No member of the house was more faithful to his committee work than was the Springfield man, yet he found time to appear at the hearings of many other committees having in charge bills in which he was especially interested.

His influence was exerted for practical social welfare legislation, and in considering the many bills brought before the committee on cities, he always favored the maximum amount of home-rule.

In educational matters Mr. Chamberlain took an active part. In debate as well as with



his vote he helped to kill the bill making optional the choice of manual training by grammar school pupils. He did a great deal of work for the enactment of the bill to establish in western Massachusetts an institution for the feeble minded. Following the vetoing of the bill by the governor, Mr. Chamberlain led in the debate for its passage over the governor's veto. More yea votes were secured than on any other veto message during the session. Always interested in the welfare of his home city, he secured the passage of a bill providing for the establishment of a recreation commission for Springfield. He believes that all cities will ultimately have such a commission for handling the growing problem of amusements and recreation.

A staunch republican, Mr. Chamberlain, however, did not hesitate to vote for both democratic and progressive measures if in his judgment they were for the best interests of the people on the whole.

Rep. Chamberlain was born in Troy, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1858, but his family removed to Springfield when he was very young and he graduated from the public schools of that city and later from the Springfield Collegiate Institute. He is chairman of the Federated Boys clubs. He has other business interests also, being an accountant and a publisher. He belongs to the Sons of the American Revolution, Winthrop and Country clubs, the board of trade and is a Mason. He is president of the Springfield Playgrounds association, and a trustee of the Springfield Y. M. C. A. college. He served on the common council for two years and was an alderman for three years. Last year was his second session in this legislature.

CLEAVELAND A. CHANDLER.

In addition to his immediate legislative work, Rep. Cleaveland A. Chandler of East Bridgewater attracted a deservedly favorable comment for the novel public forums arranged by him for the benefit of his constituents. Thrice during the legislative session, Rep. Chandler conducted public meetings in the district represented by him in the legislature. That the governor of the commonwealth, as well as the secretary of state, the state treasurer, attorney-general and the leaders of the three principal parties discussed state issues at these meetings during the height of the legislative session, when good fellowship is likely to be dissipated by political expediency, is more than a tribute to the energy and popularity of Rep. Chandler. He believed that the proper manner to disseminate legislative information among his constituents is to bring it to them through the medium of the officials who are creating legislation and the splendid attendance at the meetings only manifested that his innovation was based on solid reasoning and a concrete knowledge of the desires of the voters.

The compatriots of Rep. Chandler always remarked that he was one of the busiest and most active members of the legislature. The petitioners of legislation and the opponents of legislation always commented that they were fully and respectfully heard by the committee on mercantile affairs, of which Rep. Chandler was chairman.

Acting under his leadership, the committee confided its attention to many of the most imposing matters of legislation. Rep. Chandler reported the bill requiring a complete jurisdiction and management over the motion-picture business in the commonwealth and to insure the public patrons of exhibitions that did not depart from decency and were not a menace to public morals. He likewise was in charge of many of the most important measures presented by organized labor and intended to ameliorate the conditions of those who toil.

As a progressive member of the legislature, Rep. Chandler supported each and every progressive measure introduced by his party. He worked for the initiative and referendum, the reform of antiquated taxation laws and for a state supervision over unauthorized banking and brokerage concerns. His attitude on the railroad question was that a submission of the matter to the voters was in direct ac-



cordance with the republican form of government. His ideals were progressive, not in name alone.

Rep. Chandler, a native of Chicago, was educated in the Boston Latin school and St Paul's school at Concord, N. H. He is a member of the Boston chamber of commerce, has occupied prominent offices in the Massachusetts state board of trade, and is a member of the B. A. A., Bostonian society, Mayflower Descendants, Sons of the American Revolution and is prominent in Masonic circles and advertising associations. He is in the advertising business.

DANIEL J. CHAPMAN.

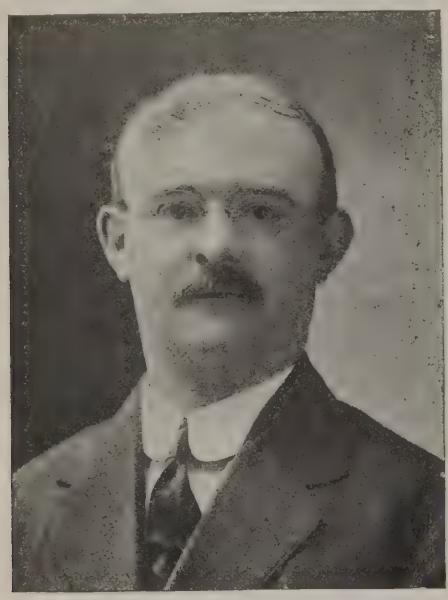
Rep. Daniel J. Chapman of Ward 16, Boston, has served two years in the house and is a candidate for the democratic nomination for the senate in the 6th Suffolk dist. The character of his service in the lower branch entitles him to a promotion in the public service at the hands of his constituents.

There were few men in the legislature the past two years who performed their duties with the honesty and fidelity of Rep. Chapman. The latter did not miss a single important roll-call and was a faithful attendant of the sessions of the house and of his committee on insurance. The latter committee considered a number of important measures during the past session and Rep Chapman did his share of the work.

Every piece of proposed legislation to further safeguard the interests of the small policy holders received Rep. Chapman's enthusiastic support as did all other measures in the interests of the poorer classes. He was a sturdy advocate of the measures petitioned for by organized labor and was a hard worker for the bill to amend the workingmen's compensation acts so as to extend the time in which an injured workman should receive compensation for the anti-injunction bill and all legislation in the direction of improving the sanitary con-

ditions under which women and children toil in the commonwealth.

Rep. Chapman was one of the men instrumental in getting through an appropriation for the improvement of the South bay in Boston harbor and the appropriation for the dredging of the channel in Dorchester bay. He was an energetic worker in behalf of all legislation in the interests of his district and of the city at large. He voted for the bill to increase the membership of the Boston city

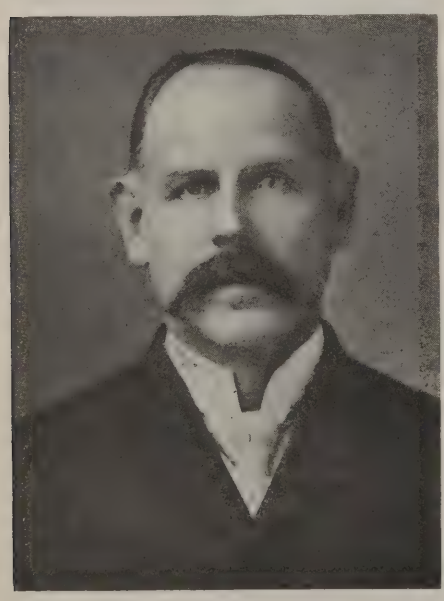


council and to provide for district representation in that body.

Rep. Chapman is a native of Boston. He was born on Jan. 18, 1878 and is a graduate of the public schools and Boston college. He is in the real estate and insurance business.

EDWARD EARLE CHAPMAN.

A strong conservative force in the legislature of this year was Rep. Edward Earle Chapman of Ludlow, a republican serving his first term from the 2nd Hampden district. He was one of the careful intelligent legislators of the 1914 house and the majority of voters in the district were so desirous that he should return for the 1915 session that many



of them asked him last spring to become a candidate for re-election.

Rep. Chapman is a farmer and was overseer of the Massachusetts state grange for four years and his acquaintance with the agriculaural conditions in the state made him a legislator of particular value to the commonwealth this year in view of the many measures that were introduced to further hinder the development of the agricultural industry in the commonwealth. He was appointed appropriately to the committee on agriculture where he strenuously opposed all measures to further restrict dairying and agriculture and with equal vigor supported the various bills to encourage those productive branches of trade.

The man from Ludlow was the type of legislator of which the commonwealth is now in great need for the spirit of radicalism and saneless progressivism has so strongly entrenched itself of late that without at least a few stalwart and strong-minded men in our legislatures there is no telling how far this spirit would carry.

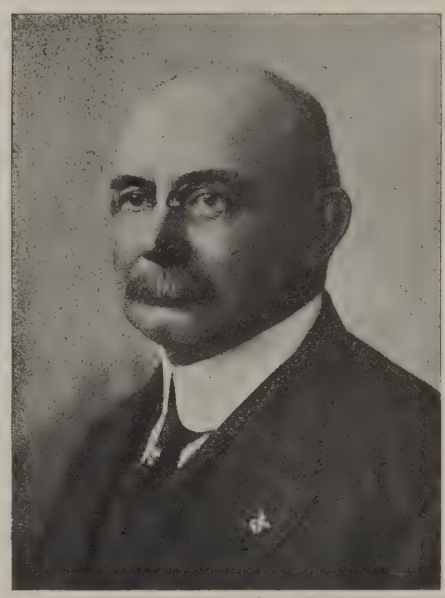
Rep. Chapman secured an appropriation for the hospital at Ludlow and was successful in getting through several other measures for the local benefit of his district. He took a prominent part in the fight for the bill providing for the annexation of that part of Longmeadow known as Franconia to Springfield, a measure that will result in great benefit to that section of the state.

The Ludlow representative was born in Springfield, Feb. 13, 1862, and is a graduate of the public schools. Besides being a farmer, he is also a musician and was director of the quartet in the 3rd Congregational church, Chicopee, for nine years. He is a member of the Hampden Harvest club, a member of the executive committee and director of the Hampden County Improvement league and the Brigham lodge Masons.

JOHN W. CHURCHILL.

Rep. John W. Churchill of Plymouth continued in the house this year the excellent work that he started last year in behalf of his district to secure legislation for the development of Plymouth harbor, besides taking an active part in the consideration of many other matters affecting his section of the state as well as the big measures of state-wide importance.

He served on the important committee on



constitutional amendments and was reappointed to the committee on fisheries and game. On the latter committee he worked hard against all legislation that might be detrimental to the shore fisheries and the other sea industries in which the people of Plymouth and the region from there to the cape are engaged. He took an active part in the fight for the bill creating an open season for deer in all parts of the state. He was active in behalf of the bill.

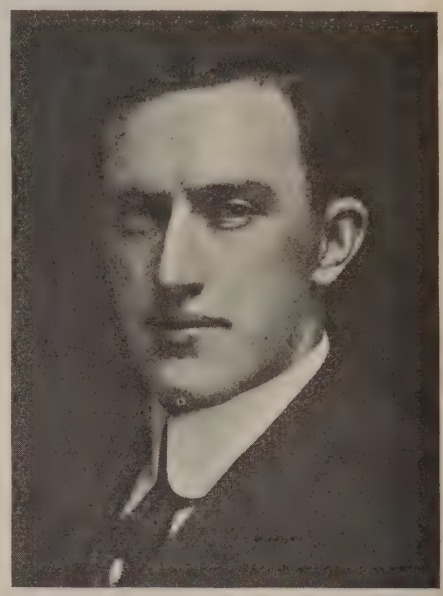
As a member of the committee on constitutional amendments, Rep. Churchill opposed the initiative and referendum as a proposition that would break down representative government in this state. He also stood out against other radical measures calling for changes in the constitution.

There was no more faithful attendant at committee hearings than Rep. Churchill and the same thing applies to the sessions of the house. He was recorded on all of the important matters of the year. His record for faithful service is equalled by few men who have served in the legislature in recent years. He was a strong exponent of all humanitarian legislation and he always opposed unnecessary measures calling for expenditure of the state's money.

Rep. Churchill was born in Plymouth on Nov. 17, 1853, and was educated in the public schools. He is a contractor and builder, raises schools. He is a contractor and builder, is now a cranberry grower and is a member of the A. F. A. M., R. A. C., K. T., M. S., I. O. O. F., Red Men and the Old Colony club. He has served his town as school committeeman, selectman and water commissioner.

EBEN S. COBB.

A young democrat who made an excellent record during his first year in the house and who stood consistently by his party was Eben S. Cobb of Clinton, representing the 10th Worcester district. Last session was one in which a close scrutiny was kept on the members of the legislature to see if they lived up to the various important pledges which they had subscribed to in the platform of their party. There were a few who on certain occasions alligned themselves on the opposite side to which they stood pledged, but throughout the entire year Rep. Cobb proved himself faithful



to his trust and not once did he fail in his allegiance to the democratic party and the principles enunciated in it.

There were no Clinton matters before the 1914 legislature and accordingly Rep. Cobb had more time to devote to measures of state-wide import and general legislation. He has been a close student of political science for years, and the profession of journalism which he follows gives him an added interest in affairs of government and of politics. It appears to be a foregone conclusion that once a newspaper man breaks into the service of his city or state he is bound to make good. Rep. Cobb proved the truth of this saying during the past year, and as a result of his work on Beacon Hill it is the concensus of opinion that he will be re-elected.

As a general rule a first year member banks his chances for re-election on his record on bills and matters of local legislation. Accordingly when Rep. Cobb found that Clinton had need of not a single piece of legislation this year he plunged right into the big state matters. His personal popularity among his colleagues of both branches was a strong factor in his favor during the session for next to being in the good graces of one's constituents the friendship of the members is a thing much to be desired.

Rep. Cobb stood with the governor on all matters. He favored all the so-called popular measures, including the initiative and referendum, woman suffrage, constitutional convention, abolition of party enrolment and the other measures that would tend to bring the government more directly into the hands of the people.

Eben S. Cobb was born in Clinton on May 30, 1889, and was educated in the public schools of that town. He has spent one year at the Harvard law school and intends to take up the course again this fall. He s a reporter on the Worcester Telegram. During the past session he served on the committee on banks and banking.

JAMES COFFEY.

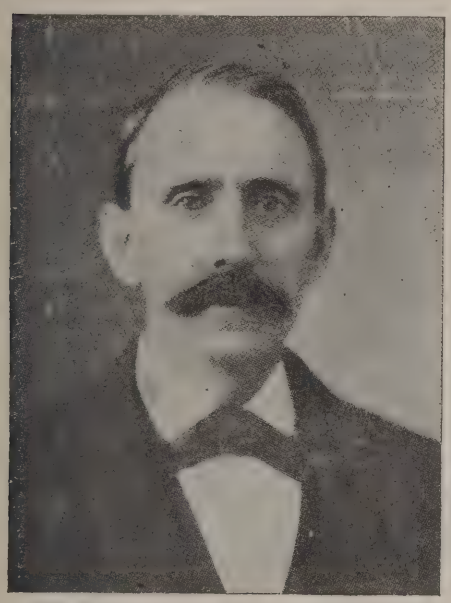
Rep. James Coffey of Salem, a republican who served his first term in the house during the past session as the representative of the 17th Essex dist., served seven years in the common council of his city and was therefore well equipped to take up the important work of a legislator.

Appreciating the Salem man's experience and knowledge of city affairs, Speaker Cushing assigned him to the committee on water supply which considered many measures this year to remedy and improve the water supply systems of various communities throughout the commonwealth. Rep. Coffey studied all the bills carefully and his advice was always sought by his associates on the committee.

He worked hard for all measures in the interest of the city of Salem and was instrumental in getting through the bill to permit

the city to incur debt to put wires underground. He fought hard to secure the passage of the bill for the development of the Salem harbor, for the dredging of the channel in Salem harbor and for the abolition of grade crossings in the city. While he was active in behalf of the measures aimed to benefit Salem, he was most successful in causing the defeat of bills detrimental to his city. He was one of the strongest opponents of legislation providing for the payment of the state's money to individuals for pensions and for salary increases to already well paid officials and public service employees. It was men of the stamp of Rep. Coffey that kept the state tax down to a respectable figure during the past session.

Rep. Coffey was born in Ireland, May 17, 1849, and graduated from the Irish National schools. He is a carpenter and contractor, a



member of the Salem republican club and the Young Men's Catholic Temperance association.

SAMUEL I. COLLINS.

The crowning event in the long legislative career and the public life of Rep. Samuel I. Collins of Amesbury was accomplished this year in the passage of the Merrimac Valley bill. That the state would appropriate $1,000,000 for the development of this busy river and that the state should commit itself to the policy of river development, a policy that will ultimately result in the expenditure of $7,000,000 on the Merrimac, was an action that its strongest adherents little dreamed would ever be accomplished.

When the question was asked by the ways and means committee, "Who shall report the Merrimac Valley bill?" there was but one response: "Why Sam Collins, of course." Other Essex county members of the committee graced the economical tribunal on ways and means but the fact that to the ability, courageous advocacy and even to the popularity of "Sam" Collins might be attributed in a large measure the success of the bill was not questioned by a solitary member.

The bill, appropriating $1,000,000 was presented to the house and but a voice vote was necessary to determine its passage, this, despite the very imposing fact that the slogan of economy had been sounded even when the present session was in its infancy. Rep. Collins made the opening argument, a strong presentation of facts and figures, for the bill and he also was instrusted with the responsibility of presenting the final address, in which he pointed out that it is not economy to allow the rivers to run to waste and thereby permit competing states to secure the commerce that rightfully belongs to Massachusetts.

The committee on ways and means, the most important committee of the legislature, considered as a marked asset the native ability and the sensible advice of Rep. Collins. His interrogation of witnesses appearing before the committee has knocked more than one false premise askew even as his keen appreciation of men and events has bolstered up a fallen but meritorious cause. The members of the committee recall that more than once when a case seemed closed, Rep. Collins asked, "Well, now, why don't you tell us the real motive behind this bill," and the answer by the confused applicant put the matter in its true color.

It was with some degree of pride that Rep. Collins caused the delay of the resolve memorializing Congress against the immigration bill and the tone of the resolve was materially modified before final action was taken. If Essex county is looking for a senatorial aspirant it could make no wiser choice than Rep. Collins. The fact that for four years he has represented a district embracing two towns is the



best evidence that his work has found sincere appreciation among his constituents.

Rep. Collins was born in Salisbury, which is now Amesbury, on March 4, 1851, and was educated in the public schools. He has engaged in dairy farming extensively and in the real estate business. He is a member of the Old estate business. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

TIMOTHY C. COLLINS.

Rep. Timothy C. Collins of North Adams, serving his first year, reflected credit upon his constituency. Though young in the service of the state, Rep. Collins came to the state house with an enviable record in public life and a knowledge of legislaton that stood him in good stead when the real work of the house began to assume shape.

Representing a western constituency, Rep. Collins devoted his special attention to the development of the Berkshire highways and to the western trolley situation. The legislature of this year passed more special high-



way appropriations than ever before, and North Adams and the adjacent territory were not forgotten.

Six individual appropriation bills, each a special measure bearing no relation to the annual appropriation in the hands of the highway commission, were enacted by the legislature and each of these measures was advocated by Rep. Collins. Co-operating with his brother members from the western end of the state, he brought more money to the Berkshire highways than they ever before had received.

With relation to the trolley and railroad legislation, Rep. Collins insisted that the railroads had filed a solemn and binding pledge to develop the western trolley lines and not only provide North Adams and vicinity with improved trolley service but by so doing contribute to the financial prosperity of the city and its citizens.

The two bills exempting North Adams and Adams from certain provisions of the municipal finance laws and allowing them to grant discounts of 10 percent for the prompt payment of taxes found in him a persistent advocate. While the policy of the legislature was to compel the city and the town to comply with the general laws, it is recognized that the ability and popularity of Rep. Collins won many supporters to the two bills. Rep. Collins was a member of the committee on insurance and favored laws which would impose less drastic conditions upon the policyholders and cause a more stringent supervision by the state over the insurance business. His tendencies were progressive and he was in accord with the solid legislation that arose out of the principles enunciated in the democratic platform.

Rep. Collins was born in North Adams on Feb. 17, 1879. He was graduated from the public schools. He is engaged in the real estate business. He is chairman of the democratic city committee, and a member of the North Adams David I. Walsh club, North Adams Wilson & Marshall club and of North Adams lodge of Elks.

WALTER L. COLLINS.

Few first-year members attain the distinction that was gained by Rep. Walter L. Collins of Milford. In this, his first year in the legislature, he was identified with many of the important matters that engaged the attention of the house and in each of these measures the party with which he is affiliated found that he regards the party platform as a sacred pledge, which is binding every day of the year and is not to be discarded to suit immediate contingencies.

Rep. Collins attained considerable prominence by his work as a member of the committee on public institutions and by his firm treatment of general legislation but largely through his advocacy of the resolve which committed the state to the policy of using only Massachusetts materials in the construction of the additions to the state house. As secretary



of the Milford Board of Trade Rep. Collins, naturally, was familiar with the benefits that would accrue to his district by the use of Milford granite. Not only would the employes of quarries be directly benefited but his district would be widely advertised and, moreover, he believed it to be compatible with state patriotism to employ the granite which has justly made the state famous in the construction world.

The resolve was admitted and passed both branches of the legislature in approximately twenty-four hours. The resolve was not mandatory, however, and Rep. Collins, when he ascertained that the contractors contemplated the use of Vermont granite, went with the matter to the governor and council, where he lodged his final protest.

Elected as a republican member of the legislature, Rep. Collins was at all times heartily in accord with the policy of the party leaders. In the treatment of general legislation he manifested considerable interest in public health and in those matters which affect

the welfare of those who toil. All matters of immediate local interest found in him a most loyal and consistent boomer.

Rep. Collins was born in Holliston, July 28, 1887. He was graduated from the public schools and completed a special training in architecture and is engaged in that profession. He is a Mason and has ascended to the Knight Templars, is an Odd Fellow, a member of the Nipmuck Canoe club and secretary of the Milford Board of Trade.

JOHN P. CONROY.

Cambridge has a habit of sending good democrats to the legislature and the city lived up to its reputation in that line when it sent as a first year member of the 1914 house, Rep. John P. Conroy of the 3d Middlesex dist. Rep. Conroy quickly established himself on Beacon hill and before the session was many weeks old even a close observer of politics would think that the Cambridge member was an old hand at the game. Rep. Conroy is an able lawyer and Speaker Cushing, recognizing his



legal abilities named him as a member of the important committee on legal affairs. Here he devoted much time to the work of his committee and was faithful and punctual in his attendance at hearings and executive sessions as well as at the general daily sessions of the house. Besides keeping a sharp eye peeled for the interests of the people who sent him to the state house for his city in general, Rep. Conroy took a hand in the Sunday baseball bill. A firm believer in clean, wholesome outdoor games, Rep. Conroy considers that Sunday baseball is am uch better occupation for young men than cards, gambling and drinking and he put up a strong fight for the passage of the measure. Although the bill failed, it nevertheless mustered many more votes than even the fondest hopes of its supporters anticipated—for Sunday baseball in puritanical Massachusetts has hitherto been frowned on in the legislature. As a result of the vote the advocates of Sunday ball have been encouraged and Rep. Conroy hopes that the time is not far distant when the custom that now prevails in Chicago, Cleveland and other big cities of Sabbath baseball will be a reality in the Bay state.

John P. Conroy was born in Cambridge on April 2, 1872 and was educated in the public schools there. He is a graduate of the Boston University Law school. He was a member of the democratic city committee of Cambridge for four years. He is a member of the Cambridge board of trade, the Russell Improvement association and the Cambridge Council, 74, K. of C.

D. HERBERT COOK.

Coming from the city of New Bedford, the great textile center of the state, Rep. D. Herbert Cook, has given to the legislature during his two years of service in the house the fruits of his intimate knowledge of conditions among the mill workers.

Rep. Cook has always had the interests of the textile and mill workers foremost in his mind during the session and he has been always counted upon as a sure friend of labor and a member who would allow no legislation detrimental to his constituents to slip through the lower branch.

He proved his loyalty to the laboring people of his district in 1913, when he registered his strenuous protest against the bill that would raise the school age from 14 to 16 years. It was partly due to his energetic efforts in opposition to the measure that the bill was defeated. Incidentally, it might be said, when a similar piece of legislation came up for action in the house this year it was given short shrift, the adverse committee report being accepted without much of a fight. In this Rep. Cook had a hand, the co-operation of the members from the mill districts resulting in an overwhelming defeat for the bill.

Rep. Cook was one of the hard workers at

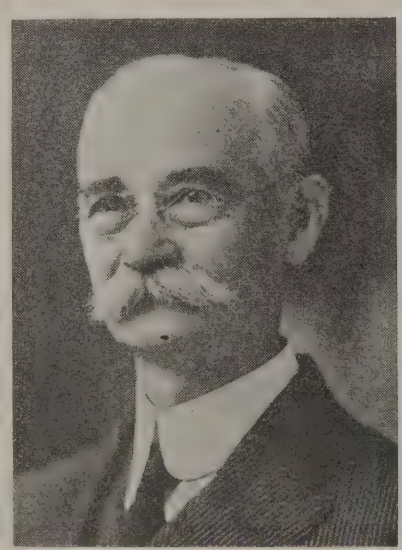


the last session to secure the repeal of the obnoxious sections of the child labor law enacted a year ago. He also was a sturdy contestant in the battle to have the state assume supervision of the Fairhaven bridge, as he was for the development of New Bedford harbor.

Rep. Cook was born in New Bedford, June 2, 1861, and was educated in the public schools. He is a contractor and builder and has served in the common council for seven years, two of which he acted as president. He is a Knight of Pythias and has served on the republican city committee.

THOMAS J. COOLEY.

Typical of that sturdy, conservative type of Massachusetts citizenship, Rep. Thomas J. Cooley of Westfield, a first-year member, was deserving of the recognition that he received as an independent and painstaking member of the general court. His broad consideration of legislative matters and his sturdy defence of the sound structure on which the political existence of the state is founded was logical



and comprehensive.

Political life was new to Rep. Cooley and political expediency found no room in his makeup. His attitude was to pass upon legislation from the viewpoint of necessity rather than from the source at which the demand for it arose, or the effect it would have upon certain interests.

Rep. Cooley, representing a western constituency, confined his special efforts to secure favorable consideration by the legislature of the western highway bills. Before the session was well under way, six special appropriation measures were passed, and the western highways were assured of a greater development than ever before was undertaken in that section. That these appropriations were special measures having no relationship to the annual amount to be expended under the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts highway commission should serve as a testimonial to the conscientious work performed by Rep. Cooley in his first year.

Largely through his conception of legislative matters, also, the state bestowed upon the town of Westfield one of the best adapted charters ever framed at the state house, and when Westfield graduates to the dignity of a city the system of its municipal management will reflect the time and work devoted by Rep. Cooley to secure a charter that would not impose a hardshop upon the now second largest town in the entire state. The charter that he succeeded in persuading the committee on cities to report is held as a model of municipal government.

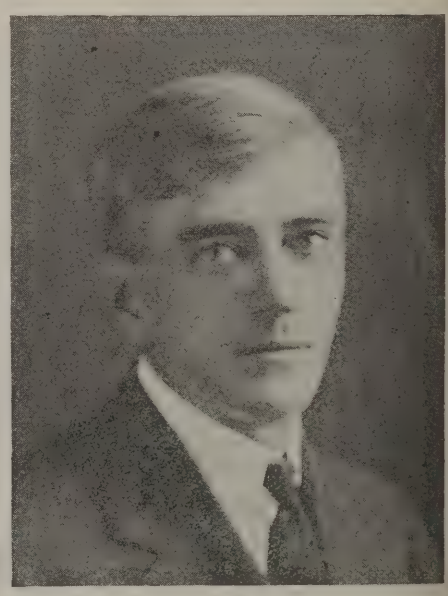
Rep. Cooley served also as a member of the important committee on mercantile affairs. This committee considers many of the most intricate problems of legislation and the committee, recognizing the ability of Rep. Cooley, placed many of its biggest reports in his care to present to the legislature. It is a matter of record that this committee was rebuked less frequently than any other committee of the legislature, a fact that further reflects credit on the western member.

Rep. Cooley was born in Southwick and obtained his early education in Southwick academy. He is a clothing merchant. He served as a member of the Westfield school committee for three years, has advanced through both branches of Masonry and he is an Odd Fellow.

ROBERT A. COSTINE.

Seldom has the thriviug city of North Adams sent to the legislature a man of more pronounced views and sincere convictions than Rep. Robert A. Costine, a progressive, who served his first term in the house of 1914. Rep. Costine was prominent in the councils of his party and much of the progressive legislation that found its way to the statute books may be attributed to his earnest advocacy and to his desire to make his party more than a name.

Rep. Costine served on the important com-



mittee on taxation and identified himself with the movement advocated by the progressive party and Gov. Walsh to revamp and revise archaic taxation laws. Perhaps his greatest hope was to secure a comprehensive amendment of those laws by the elimination of the word "proportional" as recommended by Hon. Joseph Walker and other leaders of his own party. Rep. Costine believed that by the abolition of that single word from the constitution, the legislature would be empowered to enact taxation legislation that would not impose the severe burdens upon the holders of real property and that would establish a rate which would not cause intangibles to be removed from the state under cover of night. His attitude on the redistribution of the corporate franchise taxes was equally sincere and convincing.

Rep. Costine also devoted his attention to securing special appropriations for the development of the western highways. Despite the fact that the Massachusetts highway commission is expending a considerable portion of

its annual $1,000,000 fund in the Berkshires, Rep. Costine and the other western members persuaded the legislature to pass six special appropriation bills for the purpose of upbuilding the highways in and near North Adams. Rep. Costine contended that proper provision should be made for the entertainment of the summer tourists who spend hundreds of thousands of dollars annually in this state.

While interested in every bill affecting his immediate locality, Rep. Costine paid particular attention to the bills which would permit the city of North Adams and the town of Adams to grant a discount of 10 percent for the prompt payment of taxes. Although these bills were a radical departure from the recently-enacted municipal finance laws, Rep. Costine won many friends to their support by his unfailing enthusiasm and by his manly support of any and all measures that were of merit.

Rep. Costine was born in Pittsfield on April 3, 1871, and was graduated from the Pittsfield public schools. He has a prosperous electrical business in North Adams. He is a past commander of the Sons of Veterans and is worshipful master of Greylock lodge, F. & A. M.

MICHAEL H. COTTER.

Rep. Michael H. Cotter of Lynn served his fourth consecutive term as a legislator in the house of 1914 and his accomplishments during the session just closed emphasize the value to a community of retaining an experienced man in the public service.

The city of Lynn was interested in many matters before the past legislature. Among the more important of these was the bill calling for an appropriation of $50,000 for the development of Lynn harbor; the bill to prevent a forfeiture of the charter of the Boston & Eastern Electric Interurban railroad and for the abolition of grade crossings in the city. On all of these matters Rep. Cotter rendered most vauable service to his constituents. His popularity with the other members and his knowledge of the game of legislaton were in a large measure responsible for the strong showing made by all of the measures mentioned.

In addition to his work on these bills, Rep. Cotter was also instrumental in getting through bills to permit the city of Lynn to incur debt for schoolhouses; to authorize the city to take Flax Pond for public purposes; a charter for the Lynn Home for Children and for the disposal of sewage in Lynn.

To follow up all these matters of special interest to his city required a good deal of his time, but Rep. Cotter also found time to devote to committee work and served on the committees on cities and elections.

Rep. Cotter is a democrat and has been an



active worker in the ranks for many years. He served on the democratic state committee and was chairman of the democratic city committee of Lynn. During the past session he was selected by his democratic associates to serve on the "steering committee" which kept in touch with the governor on all of the latter's recommendations and laid out the legislative program for the democratic membership of the house.

Rep. Cotter was born in Ireland, April 7, 1867, and was educated in the public schools. He is a cigar dealer and is also engaged in the insurance business.

JOHN J. COURTNEY.

After the adojurnment of the 1913 session it was remarked that Rep. John J. Courtney of the 3d Hampden district was one of the most quiet and unassuming members of the house, yet one who accomplished a great amount of work both for his district and for the state.

Rep. Courtney was equally effective this year and was the same unostentatous, unpresuming member as before, saying very little except on roll calls and keeping his eyes and ears open all the time. A man of his calibre is always bound to make friends and Rep. Courtney was one of the best-liked members of the 1914 lower branch. There were certain members of the house last year upon whom organized labor could always count for support and advocacy bills seeking to better the workingman's condition. Rep. Courtney was first, last and all the time a labor man. In behalf of the Springfield labor unions he introduced and fought for a bill providing for the abolition of all private employment agencies and the extension of the free state agencies.

This bill was later redrafted to provide that supervision of all employment offices in the state, both free and private, shall be by the state board of labor and industries, thus removing them from the jurisdiction of the bureau of statistics.

Rep. Courtney was honored by Gov. Walsh with an appointment to the governor's "steering committee." This committee was appointed from the leading democrats in the house and its duty was to keep the governor in touch with legislative happenings in order that the



eexcutive department and the legislative department might be cognizant of each other's doings.

Rep. Courtney was able to be of great service to the labor interests as a member of the committee on labor to which he was appointed by Speaker Cushing and his zeal and interest displayed in the many bills before his committee wont for him the approval of the labor unions and federations of the state.

Rep. Courtney was born in Springfield on Nov. 17, 1887, and was educated in the public schools there. He is a cigarmaker and a prominent member af the Cigarmakers' union of Springfield. He is a member of the McDermott Outing club, the M. C. O. F., and the Romanic club.

WALTER D. COWLS.

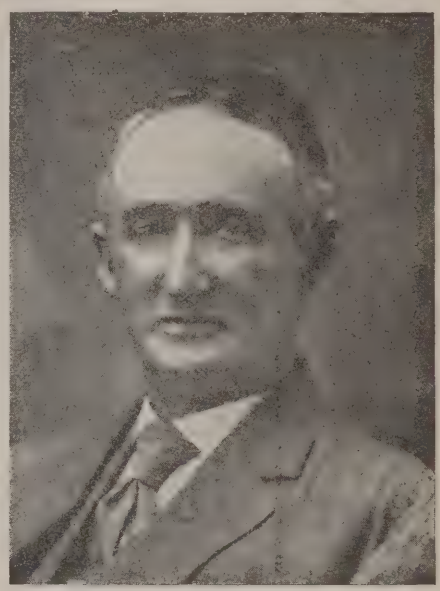
When the voters of the 3rd Hampshire district sent Rep. Walter D. Cowls of Amherst to the house they endorsed a man of whose type the Massachusetts legislature may well wish it had more. A native of the country town of Amherst, a graduate of the Massachusetts agricultural college, and all his life engaged in the farming and lumber business, Rep. Cowls brought more hard-headed commonsense to the lower branch than many of his predecessors.

It has been much deplored of late that more business men and farmers did not enter public life and make the general court a more cosmopolitan body instead of containing so many lawyers as it now does.

In 1913 Rep. Cowls proved his calibre when he was elected as an independent republican, defeating the regular republican, democratic and progressive candidates. His return for 1914 was assured as a result of his excellent record during the 1913 session. Always having the interests of his alma mater in mind, Rep. Cowls has done much in the way of beneficial legislation for the Massachusetts agricultural college.

As a member of the important committee on railroads during each of his two sessions, Rep. Cowls has devoted his energies to the grist of important bills that have been before it for action. During the past session he was much interested in the measure to allow the Boston & Maine to operate the idle Hampden railroad in the western part of the state.

Rep. Cowls was born in Amherst and has always lived there. He was educated in the Williston seminary and later graduated from



the Massachusetts Agricultural college. For many years he has been engaged n the lumber business and is also a farmer.

WILLIAM N. CRONIN.

A former newspaper man who this year ventured into the realm of politics for the first time as a representative from the 14th Suffolk dist. was Rep. William N. Cronin of South Boston. To say that he made good during his initial year on Beacon Hill would be superfluous for it is well known that a newspaperman always makes good when he enters upon a career of public service.

Rep. Cronin graduated from the Boston University Law School in 1912 and then dropped his journalistic work to take up the practice of law—in which he has also made good. Mr. Cronin took an active interest in all measures appertaining to the city of Boston. He favored,



and assisted in the passage of, the bill to enlarge the city council from its present membership of nine to a body of 17 with a change from the prevailing at-large election to that of district representation.

As a result of the very excellent record which Mr. Cronin made for himself during his first year on the hill there is no doubt in the minds of his friends and those who have watched his work but that he will be back in his seat when the curtain is rung up on the 1915 session next January. Rep. Cronin has demonstrated that

he is a democrat of the right type and his constituents should reward his faithful service with another year at the state house.

William N. Cronin was born in Somerville on Sept. 4, 1885 and was educated in the public schools there. He completed his pre-college education at the South Boston High School from which institution he graduated in 1904. He receved a degree from the Boston University law school in 1912. He has been a reporter on the Boston Journal and Herald and has served as general manager for the New England press syndicate. He is well known in fraternal circles and holds membership in the Boston Lodge, 10, B. P. O. E.; the Charitable Irish Society and Peninsula Lodge 1389, L. O. M. (past dictator). He is a member of the South Boston Citizens Association, South Boston high school alumni, (pres. 1906), the Boston University law school alumni and the American red cross society. He is also a member of the newswriters' union no. 1, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. During the year he served on the committee on counties and attended faithfully to the duties that fell upon him in his capacity as a committee man and a legislator.

FRED W. CROSS.

A school teacher for 13 years, Rep. Fred W. Cross of South Royalston, a progressive serving his first term in the house of 1914 from the 1st Worcester district, was appropriately appointed by Speaker Cushing to the committee on education where he immediately became influential by virtue of his experience as a teacher and his wide knowledge of educational matters in general. He was placed in charge of many important bills by his committee and was as a rule successful on the floor of the house in carrying his side, as he is an orator of no mean ability and the house, whenever the South Royalston man got up to speak, knew that they would not only hear a good speech, but would at the same time get some real information, and accordingly gave him close attention at all times.

Rep. Cross has been a decidedly independent progressive. He is a believer in the large general principles of popular government and freedom from bossism on which the progressive party was founded. He resents any attempt at coercion by the leaders of his own party as strenuously as he criticizes the same spirit when exhibited by the leaders in the older parties. He was prominent in opposition to many of the bills considered during the past session providing for special pensions and salary increases for judges and other well-paid public employes and in that way was instrumental in keeping down the state tax. He contended that no special pensions should be granted until a general pension act for all was established.



Rep. Cross was born in South Royalston, Sept. 15, 1868, and was educated in Cushing academy, Hinman's Commercial school and Williams college. He has been principal of the high school at Templeton and Palmer and principal of the grammar school at Royalston. He is a justice of the peace, notary public, conveyancer, and owns and operates a farm. He is much interested in military affairs, has delivered twenty-five Memorial Day addresses in the past fifteen years, and recently completed the military history of Royalston.

JOHN E. CUDDY.

The delegation of members in the house from the textile and manufacturing districts of the state were this year confronted with a problem with which no previous legislators from those communities had to cope. It was the Cushing child labor law, the product of the 1913 session.

Hailing from Lawrence, the hub of the mill district, Rep. John E. Cuddy came to the state house in January with the knowledge of conditions among the millworkers such as can only be gained by rubbing the shoulder with the men and women engaged in that work. He was one of the foremost advocates of an extension of the new child labor law which would ameliorate the conditions of the mill workers and lighten the burden to which the mill district families were hitched by the passage of the arbitrary age-limit section of the law.

He had to contend against men, who came from non-manufacturing district and who, while sincere in their motives, did not know actual conditions as did Rep. Cuddy and the other representatives from the textile centers.

Rep. Cuddy did not fall into the trap that besets every first-year member of the house by attempting to goad on the millenium through his own personal action both in filing bills and speaking on the floor. Too many yearlings attempt to set the world on fire through the brilliancy of their oratorial abilities and the quantity of bills that they file with their name attached as sponsors. The Lawrence legislator did his work quietly and effectively and was one of the best-liked and popular members of the body.

As clerk of the committee on towns he had his hands full in attending to the multifarious duties of that position and never was the work of the towns committee better administered in detail than under the skilfull management of Rep. Cuddy.



Rep. Cuddy was born in Lawrence July 29, 1887, and was educated in the public schools. He is a tocabbonist. He is a member of several fraternal societies including the Lawrence Council, Knights of Columbus, Lawrence Aerie of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and the Loyal Order of the Moose.

HERBERT E. CUMMINGS.

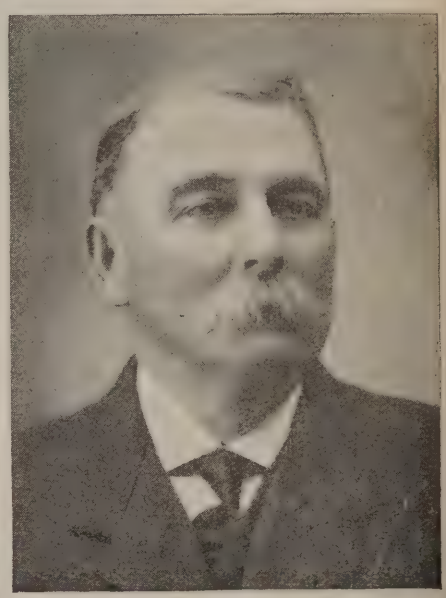
In these days when three parties are flourishing in Massachusetts it is considered quite a personal tribute for a candidate for public office to receive the official endorsement of two political parties. And there are so many wide differences between the doctrines of the republican and progressive parties that when a man can obtain the endorsement of both the g. o. p. and bull moose it simply means that he is a mighty able and popular man.

Rep. Herbert E. Cummings of North Brookfield, who this year represented the 4th Worcester dist. in the house, was one who did it. And he represented both of them ably. The democrats might likewise have joined in, for Mr. Cummings was a representative of the people and not a division when it came to passing on matters of public policy or concern.

Coming from a district which runs largely to the pursuit of farming and agriculture and himself knowing the subject thoroughly, Speaker Cushing appointed him to the committee on agriculture. Here he did much good work during the year, being faithful and punctual in his attendance at all the hearings and executive sessions and considering carefully every single measure that came before the committee for action.

Mr. Cummings proved himself a republican of the progressive type and after the session was over it was the unanimous opinion of both progressives and republicans that the Worcester county member had made an excellent record and one that merited another year if he should care to have it.

Herbert E. Cummings was born in Leverett on April 11, 1851, and was educated in the public schools of that town. He is a merchant and lumber dealer and is one of the leading citizens of the town of North Brookfield. He is a member of the Republican club, the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the state grange, and the patrons of husbandry.



JOHN J. CUMMINGS.

A clean cut and able young democratic member of the house from Boston who served his first term on Beacon hill during the past session and made good was Rep. John J. Cummings of Ward 20.

Rep. Cummings served on the committee on insurance and there supported and fought for all legislation to give further protection to the small policy holders of the commonwealth. He worked hard for the bill for the dredging of the Dorchester Bay and for all other legislation in the interest of the city.



Massachusetts has taken her first step looking toward public ownership of street railways as the result of the bill to ascertain the expense to the Commonwealth of such an undertaking. He also introduced a bill to check the dealings of irresponsible stock holders which has been incorporated into the statute law.

The brunt of the debate on the Elwell insurance bill was sustained by Mr. Cummings. This bill was intended to increase the rights of holders of endowment policies and was defeated on a roll-call by only eight votes. He also was an important factor in securing for

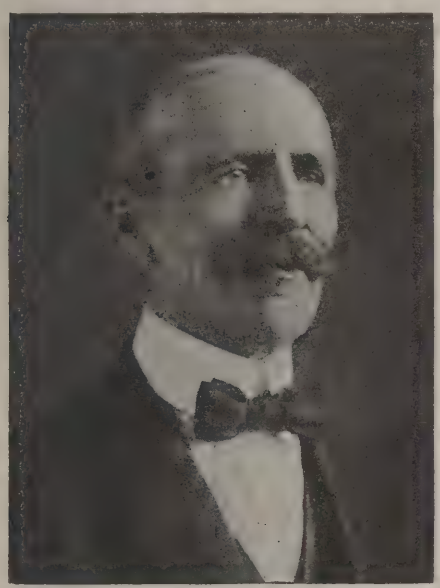
labor the passage of the anti injunction law, and carried his bill to wipe out favoritism in the promotion of police officers through the house by an overwhelming majority.

He spoke for many of the big progressive measures and could command the attention of the house, which is saying a good deal for a new Boston member. He voted with the governor at all times and was always on the line for democratic principles.

Rep. Cummings was born in Boston, Sept. 26, 1884, and is a graduate of the Dorchester high school and the Boston University law school. He is a practicing attorney and a member of the Ward 20 Democratic club and the Catholic club of Dorchester.

PATRICK J. CURLEY.

One of the strongest friends of organized labor in either branch of the legislature, Rep. Patrick J. Curley of Cambridge, was a consistent supporter and advocate of many measures affecting the workingman during the 1914 session. Himself a contractor he has been brought into close touch with conditions surrounding the laborer, and as a result he under-



stands labor conditions as well as any man in either the house or the senate.

Rep. Curley was sent to the house in 1913 for the first time, and this year Rep. Curley was appointed on roads and bridges which had many matters effecting automobile legislation before it. He devoted all possible time to the work of his committee and proved one of its most valuable members.

Rep. Curley was born in Ireland, Jan. 27, 1854, and was educated in the public schools. He is a contractor. He served on the Cambridge board of aldermen for four years. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

GEORGE E. CURRAN.

The voters of the 18th Suffolk representa-



tive dist. made no mistake when they selected George E. Curran to represent them in the house. Mr. Curran has made good in every sense of the word and his re-election is practically assured for the people of his district believe in rewarding honest service.

Rep. Curran came to the house without any previous experience in the public service but he has demonstrated in one legislative session that he possesses all the qualifications essential to a good legislator. He has carefully guarded the interests of his constituents and has voted right in every instance.

A loyal democrat Rep. Curran supported every measure advocated in the democratic platform and every recommendation of the governor. He was an earnest worker in behalf of all legislation in the interests of the laboring classes and voted for all measures designed to bring the government closer to the people, such as the initiative and referendum.

Rep. Curran demonstrated his ability to get at the nub of things when a bill came up before his committee on military affairs to abolish the 1st Corps Cadets. The purpose of this bill was to save a brigadier general and his staff to the state militia. It would have saddled on the taxpayers an extra militia cost of many thousands of dollars. Rep. Curran made a strong fight in opposition to the measure.

Rep. Curran was born in Roxbury on Jan. 28, 1873 and is a graduate of the Dudley grammar and evening drawing schools. He is a theatrical contractor, stage manager and designer. He is a member of the Boston lodge of Elks, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Boston Yacht club, A. O. H. K., of C., Theatrical Stage Employees', Theatrical Mechanics' asso., and the Ward 18 Democratic club. He is a director of the Workingman's Loan asso.

RUDOLPH W. CURRIER.

The American Federation of Labor has a staunch friend in Rep. Rudolph W. Currier of Lynn, a progressive, for the record shows that he voted consistently and worked early and late to secure the enactment of every piece of legislation affecting labor that came before the house the past session.

Mr. Currier hails from Lynn, where labor



measures are of paramount importance. Among the bills which he supported were those providing for fire drill in factories, compulsory arbitration, more power to the board of arbitration and concilation to investigate strikes and tour workers in paper making plants.

Despite the amount of work this phase of legislation involved, Mr. Currier found time to urge amendments to the workmen's compensation act. In fact he presented a petition himself embracing most of the features included in the bill drafted by the committee on judiciary. No less than 40 bills to amend the act came before this committee.

Mr. Currier fought vigorously against the bill to prohibit the use of the American flag for advertising purposes, believing that it was aimed at the progressive party. Naturally he voted for the initiative and referendum, woman's suffrage and the womens police bill, but opposed a constitutional convention on the grounds that it would cost $1,000,000, would give railroads and other public service corporations and politicians an opportunity to pack the convention, and would be inconsistent with the progressive platform.

Other bill receiving his special attention related to easier prosecutions for false weights and measures, for which he petitioned, and which was passed to be engrossed in the house without debate. Another measure for which he fought was that to segregate diseased paupers in almshouses. The latter measure was killed by the ways and means committee on an economy plea.

Other bills receiving his special attention re- economy plea. He was a leader in the fight for the abolition of party enrolment. He strongly advocated the state taking over the majority of the stock of the Boston & Maine railroad.

Rep. Currier was born in Pittsfield, N. H., on Dec. 24, 1882. He was educated in the Lynn public schools, Tufts college and Boston University Law school. He is president of the Roosevelt club of Lynn, was a delegate to the progressive national convention at Chicago, in 1912, and is a member of the Lynn Progressive club and city committee. He also belongs to several fraternal organizations including the I. O. O. F.

JOHN A. CURTIN.

The town of Brookline has for years had the habit of sending men to the legislature who by their ability, played a prominent part in the procedings of the general court and the present Brookline delegation in the lower branch, Reps. John A. Curtin and John H. Sherburne, has proved one of the strongest teams that has ever served Brookline on Beacon Hill. Mr. Curtin is this year a candidate for attorney-general on the republican ticket and should on his record, make one of the strongest men the party has nominated for many years. He is



young, able, energetic, a fighter and an able lawyer, besides having had great experience as a legislator.

Rep. Curtin served his third consecutive term in the house of 1914 and rendered inestimable service to the commonwealth as chairman of the important committee on taxation. With his natural aptitude and by his habits of unlagging industry, the Brookline man in a short time grasped this tremendous problem and under his guidance, the committee on taxation reported a resolve providing for an amendment to the state constitution to permit the legislature to classify property for the purposes of taxation.

The Brookline man again led the fight for the "blue sky" bill, to put the issue of securities and their offering for sale under the supervision of the corporation commissioner. The monied interests again fought the measure with all their powerful strength but Rep. Curtin succeeded in getting the bill through the lower branch. His speech in behalf of this proposition was one of the oratorical gems of the session. He pointed out the need of state regulation taking the ground that Massachusetts should no longer foster the sale of fraudulent and visionary securities, by failing to provide measures for the protection of the public against them.

Despite his great activity on important matters of state-wide import, Major Curtin did not fail to put in the necessary work for legislation affecting his particular section and he was largely instrumental in defeating the bill to annex Brookline to Suffolk county. He also succeeded in getting through a bill to increase the salary of the judge and clerk of the Brookline court. The passage of this bill was to a great extent a personal tribute.

He again served on the committee on banks and banking, which considered the "blue sky" bill. On this committee he was very active in behalf of the bill to do away with unauthorized banking, aimed to prevent a repetition of the Siegel bank failure in Boston, in which many poor men, women and girls lost their savings.

Rep. Curtin is one of the most popular members of the legislature and is a stalwart republican. He supported a number of liberal

measures and labor bills during his service in the lower branch and in every way has made a record that is exceeded by few men who ever sat in either legislative branch.

Major Curtin was born in Boston, April 3, 1870, and attended the English High school, M. I. T. and the University of Berlin. He is a lawyer, director of the Boulevard Trust Company and trustee of the Union Institutions for Savings. He is an active member of the Republican Club of Massachusetts and the Brookline Republican club. He served on the staff of Gov. Guild and has long been prominent in Brookline town affairs, having served as selectman six years and chairman of the republican town committee three years. He was secretary of the republican state committee in 1910 and 1911. He is a member of the University club and the B. A. A.

EDWARD N. DAHLBORG.

The youngest progressive in the house during the past two years has been Rep. Edward N. Dahlborg of Brockton who proved himself an able legislator. Although he is only 27 years old he has been mentioned during the last year as a possibility for mayor of Brockton, and he has also been riding a substantial boom for the senate to succeed Dr. Ezra Clark.

In 1913 the progressive contingent in the lower branch mustered only five votes at roll call. Rep. Dahlborg was one of these five.



This year the progressives were more prominent and in all the big fights of the year Mr. Dahlborg played a leading role. Holding firmly to the tenets of progressivism and being of the opinion that there should be no amalgamation with the republican party, Rep. Dahlborg found his hands full in supporting the various planks of his party both before committees and on the floor of the house.

The desertion in the opening days of the session of six of the house progressives forced the burden of advocating party legislation upon the shoulders of those who were left—and the brunt of it was borne by Mr. Dahlborg and three of the four who had served with him in the legislature of 1913. It fell to Mr. Dahlborg's lot to fight actively for such party measures as the constitutional convention, initiative and referendum, old-age pensions and several other planks of the campaign platform.

In matters of local legislation Rep. Dahlborg buried his party affiliations, remembering that he represented all the people of his district, and worked with might and main from January until prorogation in July in behalf of the interests of the city of Brockton.

He was especially active in the fight for a municipal lighting plant in Brockton and also in the measure to secure the passage of the bill to provide for an investigation by the harbor and land commissioner as to the building of a waterway between Taunton and Brockton via the Taunton river and it was no fault of his that the measure failed of passage. He also had a hand in the passage of the bill to allow the city of Brockton to appropriate $50,000 to be spent in improving the playgrounds of the city. This last measure was of especial benefit to the poor families of the city in which the children are given oftentimes no place to recreate and to enjoy themselves.

Edward H. Dahlborg was born in Brockton on May 30, 1887, and was educated in the public schools of that city. He later graduated from Bryant and Stratton Commercial college. He is a merchant and a contractor. He is a member of the progressive city committee and prior to his legislative service he was a member of the common council in 1912. During his two years in the house he has served on the committee on state house and libraries which had before it the proposed additions to the capitol. This year he was also a member of the committee on pay rolls.

EDWARD J. DAILEY.

One of the strongest supporters of Gov. Walsh in either branch of the 1914 legislature was Rep. Edward J. Dailey of Fitchburg. Coming from the very same district in Fitchburg as Gov. Walsh, it was natural that Rep.



Dailey should feel it incumbent upon him to support the chief executive whenever the opportunity was offered.

Although this was his first year in active politics and his initial legislative session, Rep. Dailey bore himself during the entire year like a veteran and as a result of his very excellent record his re-election is assured. The democracy needs young men of the calibre of Mr. Dailey to jump into action at this time and help keep the party in power in the Bay State and many oldtimers on Beacon Hill expressed themselves as confident during the past session that the young Fitchburg member has a bright political future ahead of him.

Rep. Dailey is a Fitchburg boy, having been born and educated in the public schools of that city. Consequently he knows conditions there and was well able to look out for the needs of his constituents while in the house.

The most important local measure before the committee on water supply this year, of which body Rep. Dailey was a member, was the Fitchburg member's bill providing for an increase in the water supply of his city. The bill, which passed both branches easily, permitted the city to increase its water supply by taking the waters of Ashby reservoir, Ward pond, Rice pond, Stodge Meadow reservoir, Watatic pond, and Souhegan river. The ease with which it went through both the house and senate is a fine personal tribute to the abilities of Rep. Dailey.

Rep. Dailey consistently was counted among the supporters of the governor in the lower branch. He worked hard to secure the passage of the bill calling for the appropriation of $7000 for a state normal school in Fitchburg, a piece of legislation which was sent to the governor after a successful passage through the house and senate.

Edward J. Dailey was born in Fitchburg, March 16, 1888, and was educated in the public schools there, being a graduate of the Fitchburg High School. He attended the Y. M. C. A. law school for three years and will shortly pass the bar examinations and obtain a degree which will allow him to take up the practice of law. He is a member of the local order of the Knights of Columbus and the Elks.

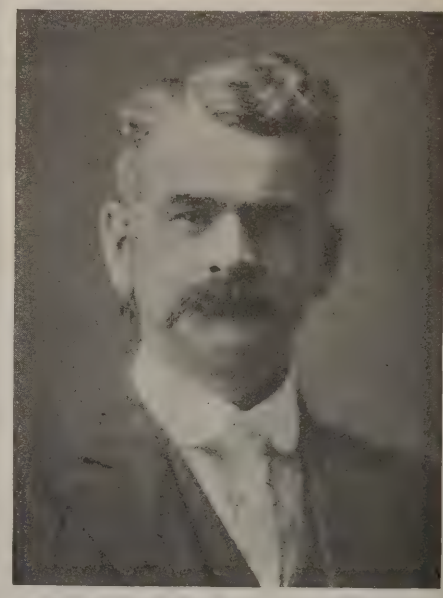
CHARLES R. DAMON.

Coming from an essentially agricultural district in the northwestern part of the state it was only natural that Rep. Charles R. Damon of Williamsburg should be interested in the welfare of the Massachusetts Agricultural college at Amherst and the Smith Agricultural school, both of which are in his county. Hence the whole-hearted support he gave to a bill, for which he stood sponsor, providing that the state should pay the tuition fees of students desiring to enter either institution; and he appeared before the committee on education to advocate the passage of the bill.

Other legislation in which Rep, Damon was particularly interested, and which he as a member of the committee on roads and bridges worked for perhaps more earnestly than any other member of the legislature, were measures for constructing state roads from Goshen to Dalton in the western part of the state and the continuation of a state road from Chester through Middlefield and from Cummington to Adams, involving in each case an expenditure of $10,000, and, with six other measures, making a total of $85,000, all in the western end of the state.

The deer bill, designed to protect the farmer against the expensive, but delicate taste of deer for the buds on young fruit trees, also received Mr. Damon's support.

If further proof were needed that Damon is a hard worker and a zealous guardian of the state's best interests, his work on the committee on roads and bridges alone would suffice to satisfy the most exacting. No less than 74 bills came before that committee for action. Of these the majority were reported adversely, thanks in large measure to Rep. Damon's opposition. The bills for taking over the bridges would have involved tremendous expense, and there were other measures, which, as the member from Williamsburg says, "would have put



the state into bankruptcy," if they had become law.

Rep. Damon was a "yearling" at the state house, but his work amply justifies the prediction that he will be in harness again next year. He belongs to the republican party and represented the 2nd Hampshire dist. He is in the farming and lumber business. He was born in Westhampton, June 21, 1864, and graduated from the public schools. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Grange, and deputy master of the state grange.

ALBERT M. DARLING.

Rep. Albert M. Darling of Sunderland was given a second term as a reward of merit by his constitutents of the 3d Franklin district, and his work this year has shown that the judgment of his constituents is to be relied upon.

He was appointed at the beginning of the session to the important committee on ways and means, one of the hardest-working committees in the legislature, and he qualified as an efficient and reasonable watchdog of the treasury.

Whether or not it was due to the approach of the congressional elections this fall, many measures, especially those classed as political, were either reported in the house or substituted by that body for adverse committee reports. Then, if they involved the expenditure of state money, they went to the ways and means committee. The committee among other things had to hold public hearings on these matters and try to decide just what the state—and that means the taxpayer—would have to pay, an extremely difficult matter to decide sometimes.

Much of this work was plain, although necessary, drudgery, but Rep. Darling gave conscientious thought and attention to the work, and when the committee reported on a matter, he knew why it had done so. Although as a republican, he opposed as a matter of party principle some of the measures which came

before the committee, no one ever accused him of trying to hide his political prejudice behind the worn veil of economy.

Owing to his extensive interests in lumber and onion and tobacco growing Mr. Darling qualified as an agricultural expert and his wide knowledge of the ramifications of this subject always commanded close attention when he spoke. A believer in pure milk, he nevertheless strongly opposed measures which he believed would unnecessarily restrict the farmer in producing it.

Rep. Darling was constantly on the alert for anything which would benefit his district, and the measures for highway coustruction, devel-



opment and improvement in western Massachusetts had his hearty support and approval.

Mr. Darling is a native of Sunderland, where he was born in 1864. He was educated at the Powers Institute in Bernardstown. He was a member of the Sunderland board of aldermen for nine years, and this year his constituents are saying that he is in line for senatorial honors.

ALFRED DAVENPORT.

One of the Malden house members who made friends easily on Beacon hill was Rep. Alfred Davenport, a progressive. He took only a small part in legislation, probably because, unlike most first-year men, he recognized his limitations and his inexperience. On the other



hand it was not necessary that he should be unduly prominent, because in Reps. Tilden and Flynn Malden supplied two of the most efficient members in last winter's legislature. Considering the handicap Rep. Davenport had to carry in having a place on a delegation composed of legislators so capable as these two, he did very well, even if the Blue Book shows no signs of his having been a member of the house.

SAMUEL DAVIS.

One of the Boston republicans in the house of 1914 who bore himself during his initial session in the legislature in a manner that unmistakeably marks him as a coming leader of the republican party was Rep. Samuel Davis of Ward 10. The tenth and eleventh Suffolk representative districts for years have sent big men to both branches of the legislature and in the opinion of veteran legislators who watched Mr. Davis' work during the year he will add himself to that list of sterling legislators.

Speaker Cushing appointed him to the committee on insurance as well as making him chairman of the committee on engrossed bills Mr. Davis is a lawyer, but before his admission to the bar was engaged in the insurance business and was at one time associate editor of the Journal of Insurance Economics. His expert knowledge of insurance matters was of invaluable assistance to his associates on the insurance committee in its consideration of the important bills submitted to it involving much technical detail.

For years Mr. Davis has been a student of constitutional and economic problems, the fruits of which study he also brought to Beacon hill. He is a firm believer in the proposition that the power of the central government should be enlarged to give it exclusive jurisdiction over such matters as inheritance and descent of property, wills, divorces, insurance regulation, workmen's compensation laws, the law relating to negotiable instruments and other matters of nation-wide importance to the citizens of the several states.

Rep. Davis jumped into the spotlight early in the session when he led the successful fight against the so-called Elwell insurance bill providing for an impossible division of certain



insurance premiums. His victory on this occasion was a notable one and caused him to be raised many notches in the estimation of the veterans in the house. Another fight in which Rep. Davis added to his legislative laurels was that over the bill making it mandatory upon the stockholders of foreign as well as domestic corporations to elect directors representing the minority share owners. The act provides heavy penalties for failure to comply with the law.

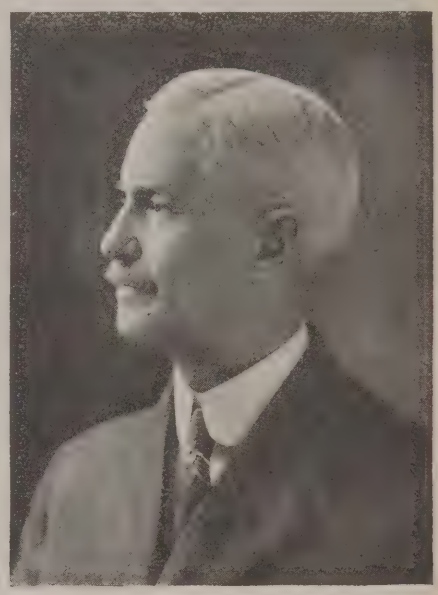
This measure had come out of the mercantile affairs committee with a unanimous report in favor of it. Mr. Davis attacked the bill on the floor of the house and on the strength of an opinion from the attorney-general that it was unconstitutional, secured a re-committal to the committee which subsequently resulted in the attachment of the "next general court" tag to the measure. As chairman of the committee on engrossed bills he proved his keenness of mind when he discovered the joker in the Chelsea tunnel bill which had slipped through the senate and house and which provided for a 40-year franchise. Through his efforts the bill was killed at the engrossment stage.

Mr. Davis was born in Philadelphia on June 4, 1866, and was educated in the Philadelphia public schools. He removed to Boston when a young man and has been active in republican politics for many years. He is a member of the Ward 10 republican committee, Massachusetts Republican club, Boston Press club, Economic club of Boston, the Masons, Boston Bar association, and the Massachusetts Peace society.

THEODORE H. DAY.

Rep. Theodore H. Day of Worcester, a first year member, was appointed to the committee on municipal finance and gained the recognition of being one of the most valued members of that committee. Rep. Day's task on the committee on municipal finance was onerous to the ordinary legislator, but was a distinct pleasure to him. Having served in both the common council and the board of aldermen of the Heart of the Commonwealth, he was peculiarly fitted to consider the municipal finance legislation that was presented to his committee.

In selecting the necessary legislation, Rep. Day established a reputation for his keen insight into the affairs of the independent municipalities. It was frequently said of him that



in the affairs of the committee he paid as rapt attention to the pleadings from Fall River, Brockton, and any other city or town of the state as he did to the affairs of his own city. By reason of such special attention as given by Rep. Day, it seemed logical that the legislature overturned fewer committee reports from municipal finance than from any other committee of the legislature.

Worcester affairs naturally attracted the most enthusiastic interest of Rep. Day. He was particularly insistent that the city should have legislaion that would permit the construction of a bridge over Lake Quinsigamond that would be not only a safe structure, but that would be a permanent beauty spot and a credit to the hustling city. He manifested a marked interest in the affairs of the state hospital at Bloomingdale and at the conclusion of his able speech in defence of the sewage proposition the house decided to turn down the motion for reconsideration that emanated from certain Milford members. Rep. Day was also interested in the bill that increased the salary of the judge of the district court. In his consideration of the momentous issues of the day, such as woman's suffrage, the initiative and referendum, the taxation measures and the abolition of party enrollment Rep. Day made manifest a knowledge and an independence that made him one of the respected members of the legislature.

Rep. Day was born in Worcester, Oct. 29, 1852, and was educated in the public schools. He is foreman of the machine department of the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works. He served in the city council, 1902-03, in the board of aldermen in 1904-05, and was president in 1905. He is a member of Worcester lodge and Wachusett encampment, I. O. O. F., of Worcester lodge 56, A .O. U. W., and of the Worcester County Republican club.

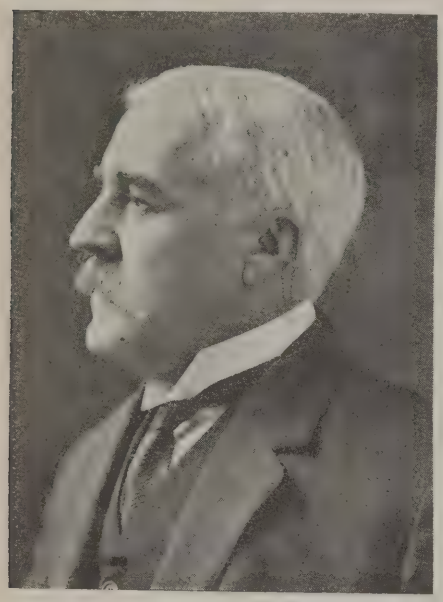
FREDERICK S. DELAFIELD.

So impressed was Rep. Frederick S. Delafield of Lenox with the importance of legislative work and so further impressed was he by the opportunity of rendering a public service that he announced his candidacy for re-election while the session was still in comparative infancy. If his constituents desire to reward ability and steadfast devotion to duty by re-election it is conceded that Rep. Delafield will be returned by an increased majority.

It is doubtful if any other member of the legislature devoted himself more religiously to his work than did Rep. Delafield. When beset by a painful illness, Rep. Delafield, reputed to be one of the wealthiest members of the legislature hobbled into the house day after day on a crutch and remained until the close of each day's session, despite his suffering, which

was rendered even more acute by the terrific heat of late May and early June.

Rep. Delafield devoted considerable time and energy to secure favorable consideration by the committees and the house to those projects for the development of the western highways. The roads of his immediate district secured appropriations in excess of $20,000 while the other western country projects favored by him received equally generous consideration. He conceived and introduced the resolution for the use of native stone in the construction of the state house additions and this resolution



was entertained by the committee and passed both branches of the legislature in two days, a record that testifies to the energy of Rep. Delafield.

As a member of the committee on public service, Rep. Delafield was one of the two members of that committee who asserted their independence and their belief in the propagation of the civil service system by dissenting from the Spanish-American War Veterans' preference act. His judgment in this matter was later sustained when the upper branch of the legislature defeated the bill. In the treatment of all other matters of legislation, Rep. Delafield demonstrated the same commendable virtue of acting upon the question of merit.

Before coming to the legislature Rep. Delafield acquired a valuable knowledge of municipal affairs by serving for many years as a selectman, overseer of the poor and assessor of Lenox. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Republican Club of Massachusetts. He was born in Lenox, April 8, 1865, and is in the real estate business.

JOHN DOHERTY.

The city of Lynn had more than 25 matters before the legislature of 1914 and there was no harder worker for any of them than Rep. John Doherty, a young democrat serving his first term from the 13th Essex district.

It was due in a large measure to the efforts of Rep. Doherty that the committee on harbors and public lands made a favorable report on the proposition for improving the Saugus river and Lynn harbor and the young Lynn legislator worked days and nights to bring about the passage of the measure. He was also worked hard for the bill, which was passed, to allow the city of Lynn to take Flax pond for public purposes.

Rep .Doherty is a shoe worker and a prominent member of Local 21, United Shoe Workers of America ,and was therefore interested in the many labor measures that came before the legislature this year. He stood by organized labor in every instance and was one of the most loyal friends that cause had on Beacon hill.

Speaker Cushing appointed Rep. Doherty to the committee on countiies, where he passed upon many important measures dealing with county affairs. He supported every measure to make for more efficient government and opposed all legislation for unnecessary appropriations on the ground that the state tax was bound to be altogether too large as matters stood.

In every way, Rep. Doherty justified the confidence that was reposed in him by his constituents and the voters of the 13th Essex district will do well to return him for another year when, with the experience that he has acquired, he will be able to do more valuable work for the Shoe City.

Rep. Doherty was born in Lynn on November 16, 1882, and was educated in public schools. He is a member of the Lynn Aerie



of Eagles, Father Mathew Total Abstinence society and the Lynn democratic city committee.

JOHN F. DOHERTY.

Rep. John F. Doherty of Fall River, one of the youngest members of the house both in age and in legislative experience, was honored not alone by appointment to the "Steering committee" of the democratic party but by assignment to advance many of the most important matters of constructive legislation recommended by Gov. Walsh.

Rep. Doherty was impressed at the outset by the seeming unpreparedness of the party to efficiently advance the progressive recommendations embraced in the governor's inaugural address. It was mainly because of his pertinent suggestions that the "Steering committee" was organized and the party approached each of the big legislative issues of the year with an organized front.

During the early part of the session, the democratic readers, after concluding arraignment of the sponsors of the bill which would prevent the state from contributing to the support of sectarian institutions, requested Rep. Doherty to make the concluding argument against the bill. They realized that the sectarian issue had been drawn and relied upon the young Fall River member to dissipate the intense feeling that had been created.

When the Chelsea veto was received in the house, Rep. Doherty supported the veto in one of the ringing speeches of the year. He said



that the commission for police and license administration in Fall River was unpopular defiant and arrogant and at the close of his speech the house sustained the veto by a rousing vote.

Apparently in complying with a request from the executive chamber, Rep. Doherty urged the passage of the bill requiring that members of the public service commission should devote their time to the performance of their duties and while he paid a glowing tribute to Commissioner Anderson he emphasized his belief that no one man is bigger than the old commonwealth.

Rep. Doherty also participated in the debate on the Blue Sky bill to protect the public from being flim-flammed in the purchase of securities. In this debate he emphasized a comprehensive knowledge of the banking laws and of the banking business.

In behalf of his local constituency, Rep. Doherty secured the defeat of two measures which would clothe minor officials in the protective robes of civil service, to the detriment of scores of their fellow employes and worked earnestly for the passage of the several bills permitting the city to issue notes or bonds for important public improvements.

Rep. Doherty was born in Wareham June 9, 1881 and graduated from the Roger F. Allen Business colloge and the Boston University Law school (L. L. L. D. cum laude 1912). He is a lawyer, accountant and auditor.

WILLIAM H. DOLBEN.

Rep. William H. Dolben of Somerville, representing the 26th Middlesex dist., has just completed his second year as a member of the house. In 1913, his first year, he served on the committee on metropolitan affairs and this year was reappointed to that important committee, because of the able services he rendered, and was further honored with a place on the important committee on federal relations.

A republican of the sterling type, Rep. Dolben has always stood up for republican principles and in his two years in the house has supported every progressive republican doctrine. With the courage of his convictions, he voted against the initiative and referendum, which he regards as a measure that would strike a heavy blow at our representative form of government—and against other measures of radical nature.

During the past session, Rep. Dolben repeated the effective work rendered by him in his first year in the house, in bringing about the defeat of the bill to compel Somerville and other Middlesex county cities and towns to bear the burden of supporting the bridges between Cambridge and Boston. He again rendered valuable assistance to his county in support of the proposition for a parkway from the Cambridge line to Middlesex Fells.

He was one of the strongest opponents of the bills before the legislature this year to open up the Sabbath and was instrumental in the defeat of the bill to permit the playing of baseball on Sunday. He worked against all the bills introduced of an anti-temperance na-



ture and voted against the bill aiming to bring about the repeal of the bar and bottle act, so-called.

Rep. Dolben was born in Boston, Jan. 23, 1878, and was educated in the public schools and in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is a mechanical superintendent, a Mason, and holds membership in the R. A. C., Clarendon club, West Somerville board of trade, of which he was president in 1911-1912, and the republican city committee of Somerville. He was president of the latter organization in 1910.

JOHN A. DONOGHUE.

A young Boston democratic member of the house of 1914 who made a lasting impression was Rep. John A. Donoghue of the 9th Suffolk dist. Quiet and unassuming, he came to the house last January ready to learn and he has acquired a familiarity with legislative matters seldom gained by a new member.

Speaker Cushing appointed him to the committee on water supply where he soon developed qualities that showed him to be a hard-working, conscientious legislator. He applied



himself strictly to the matters of general legislation and to those measures that he believed affected Boston and his own district.

Rep. Donoghue first attracted the attention of the house when he took the floor in opposition to the Lomasney-Robinson bill to increase the membership of the Boston city council and to provide for district representation. He made one of the strongest arguments presented by the opposition and was given an ovation by the members of the house at the conclusion of his speech. He argued that there was no real demand for a change on the part of the voters and that it would be a backward step to adopt ward or district representation in the place of the system of election at large. He worked hard to secure the removal of the Elevated structure in Washington street and Charlestown, and favored the Saturday half-holiday and vacation bills for laborers. He stood with Gov. Walsh on all the latter's recommendations and vetoes.

Rep. Donoghue was born in Boston on Aug. 12, 1886, and was graduated from the English High and the Bryant & Stratton Commercial schools. He is an electrical worker, business representative of local 142, I. B. E. W., Boston council 68, Knights of Columbus, and the Cathedral Y. M. C. A.

JOHN L. DONOVAN.

Popularity is something which every successful legislator must have. Without it he is like an airship without ballast. One of the most popular men who ever sat in the legislative halls on Beacon hill is Rep. John L. Donovan of the 7th Suffolk dist., a veteran democratic member of the lower branch.



Rep. Donovan has served six terms in the house, starting in as far back as 1900 when the democrats were nowhere near as plentiful in the legislature as they are today and when it was necessary for one of that party to use considerable strategy to get anything. The experience in legislation acquired by him then has enabled him to accomplish many things for his party during the past two years. He was one of the party spokesmen on the floor.

John Donovan is a unique personage in politics. He is of the type that is gradually disappearing from public life. Marked all over with the hard knocks of life, plain, blunt and outspoken, Rep. Donovan could always be depended upon to say what he had to say in debate. He never beat around the bush but came straight out with the facts as he understood them, no matter who they hit. He is a loyal democrat and was one of the governor's staunchest supporters this year. He served on the committee on street railways.

Rep. Donovan was born in Boston, June 3, 1876, and was graduated from the public schools. He is a salesman. He served in the old Boston common council in 1898, 1899, 1908 and 1909 and has also held the offices of deputy sealer of weights and measures and deputy city collector.

GEORGE E. DOW.

Rep. George E. Dow of Bolton held a unique position in the legislature of 1914. The Worcester County member came from a district which embraced 10 towns within its representative constituency. A few years ago the political leaders of these towns made a "gentlemen's agreement" by which each town should send in turn a man to the house. This year the town of Bolton had the selection and Rep. Dow,



who is the most active citizen in the town's government affairs, having served for 18 years as town treasurer, was the natural choice of the voters.

Under the agreement Rep. Dow cannot be a candidate for re-election but he established by his work on the hill during the past session that his successor will have to "go some" if the Bolton legislator's record is to be equalled. Coming from an agricultural district and being a farmer and lumber dealer himself, Rep. Dow was a natural choice of Speaker Cushing for a place on the committee on agriculture.

Here Rep. Dow gave to the committee the fruits of his life-long study of agricultural conditions and was able to consider the various bills that came before his committee with the mind of an expert. He was particularly interested in the milk question and strenuously opposed any restrictive burdens upon the milk producers of the state.

He took a strong stand against any measures that would tend to let down the bars on the Sabbath day, fighting against the Sunday baseball bill and several other similar pieces of legislation. He advocated biennial elections of state officers on the ground that the state would save thousands annually on election expenses and that state officers would become more efficient and would be able to pay more attention to their duties, whereas now they have to look constantly to their political fences.

Rep. Dow was born in Bolton Dec. 10, 1854, and he was educated in the public schools of the town. He is engaged in the lumbering business and is a farmer. He belongs to the state grange and has been very active in Bolton town affairs. He has served as selectman for four years, town assessor for two years, overseer of the poor for five years, and town treasurer for 18 years.

THOMAS E. DOWD.

One of the new members of the Worcester delegation in the house of 1914 who made good



was Rep. Thomas E. Dowd, a democrat, representing the 17th Worcester district.

Rep. Dowd proved one of the most loyal supporters the governor had in the lower branch of the legislature. Appointed to the committee on military affairs, the Worcester man lined up strongly with Gov. Walsh in the latter's desire to obtain the repeal of the law passed in 1911 providing a five year tenure of office for the adjutant general. The governor wanted the legislature to make the term of office one year, as it was previous to the passage of the 1911 act. In order that the governor, who is commander-in-chief of the state's militia, shall have the right to appoint his own adjutant general.

The fight on this measure was one of the biggest of the year and Rep. Dowd from the beginning fought to uphold the leader of his party. He was loyal to all the principles of democracy and supported every measure of legislation advocated in his party's platform last fall.

Another big fight of the year in which Rep. Dowd figured was the battle over the resolve for the erection of an equestrian statue to the memory of the late General Benjamin F. Butler. Rep. Dowd supported this bill as a rebuke to the persons who have attempted to defame that soldier. All of the bills in the interests of the city of Worcester received Rep. Dowd's wholehearted support. Rep. Dowd was born in Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1872, and was educated in the public schools. He was in the tea and coffee business for 15 years. For ten years he served on the Worcester democratic city committee. He is a member of the Catholic Young Men's Lyceum, Irish Order of Foresters, Holy Name society and for ten years was sexton of the Sacred Heart church.

WILLIAM F. DOYLE.

Rep. William F. Doyle, who served the people of the 1st Suffolk dist. for the first time in the house of 1914, was one of the live wires of the Boston delegation in the lower branch of this year's legislature. He was ever on the alert, and, although a first year member, often took the floor to fight for legislation that he believed to be in the interest of the public welfare, and against legislation that he considered detrimental to the interests of Boston.

Speaker Cushing appointed the young East Boston member to the committee on taxation, a very important assignment for a first-year member. Here Rep. Doyle made a careful study of taxation legislation and made a conscientious effort to secure the enactment of legislation that would remedy many of the evils now existing in the state's taxation system.

He was one of the hardest workers for the Niland bill for 80 cent gas for East Boston and voted to pass the bill over the governor's veto, believing that it was a measure in the interest of his constituents and that he was therefore duty-bound to vote for it.

Rep. Doyle was born in Boston on Sept. 18,

1890, and was graduated from the public schools and the Burdett evening college. He is a partner in the Boston Lobster company and a member of the Fitton council, 84, K. of C.; Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters,



East Boston Catholic Literary Association and the Sacred Heart Catholic club.

GEORGE P. DRURY.

To those who have frequented the state house during the past three years it is a marvel how Rep. George P. Drury of Waltham has contrived to accomplish so much legislative work.

Each year he has been a member of the committee on the judiciary, and of the sub-committee on Workmen's Compensation of that body. Practically all the amendments to



the compensation act were drawn by him. He originated the law which extends the provisions of that aid to laborers of cities and towns, and had charge for the committee of the bill which gave the industrial accident board and the state board of labor and industries power to prevent accidents.

While he has steadily opposed the mass of useless legislation that has been brought before the legislature each year, he has approached all measures with an open mind. He redrafted the peaceful persuasion bill, which was advocated by the representatives of labor, so as to state the legal rights of employes in strike cases much more definitely than they were before. The bill in its redrafted form was satisfactory to the representatives of the employers as well as those of the workingmen.

Beside having a very active share in the work of the committee on the judiciary, Rep. Drury was for two years a member of the committee on bills in the third reading—chairman his second year—and this year is chairman of the committee on labor as well as the ranking member of judiciary.

As chairman of the committee on labor Rep. Druray has drafted and reported an important bill relative to the arbitration of labor disputes, which, it is claimed by the state board of conciliation and arbitration, will enable them practically to do away with strikes in Massachusetts. He also drafted the new law relative to the importation of strike-breakers, and reported for the committee a number of important measures, including the act for regulation of sanitary conditions in factories and a resolve for the codification of the labor laws. Under the guidance of Rep. Drury the committee on labor has been much praised for its fairness to both sides in the difficult questions that have come before it.

Among the measures with which Rep. Drury has been identified, in addition to those mentioned, are several acts relative to the marriage laws, and acts to simplify legal procedure, to revise the law relative to interrogatories, to revise the procedure in cases before auditors, and to give the attorney general power to investigate combinations to increase the cost of the necessaries of life.

Also he has been entrusted by his constituents with many matters affecting the city of Waltham, which he represents. Among these have been an act to permit cities and towns to destroy the tent caterpillar, leopard moth and the elm beetle, an act to prohibit the pollution of the Charles river and an appropriation of $20,000 for the dredging of the Charles river, all of which were enacted largely through his efforts.

Rep. Drury was born in Boston on Aug. 13, 1876, but attended the public schools of Waltham and was graduated from Harvard college in 1897 and from Harvard Law school two years later.

FRANK B. EDGELL.

A republican member of the house who made good in his first year on Beacon hill



was Frank B. Edgell of Gardner who represented the 2d Worcester district in the lower legislative branch. Rep. Edgell comes from the same town which was responsible for Pres. Levi Greenwood of the senate, and there are whispers afloat that Mr. Edgell may some day give the town of Gardner as good a reason to be proud of its representation on Beacon hill as did Senator Levi Greenwood.

Rep. Edgell is engaged in the insurance business and it was probably because of this that Speaker Cushing appointed him to the important committee in mercantile affairs. There were several important measures before that committee in the course of the year affecting insurance in some way or other, and it was here that his colleagues on the committee felt the value of Rep. Edgell's membership. His expert knowledge of insurance matters made him an invaluable member.

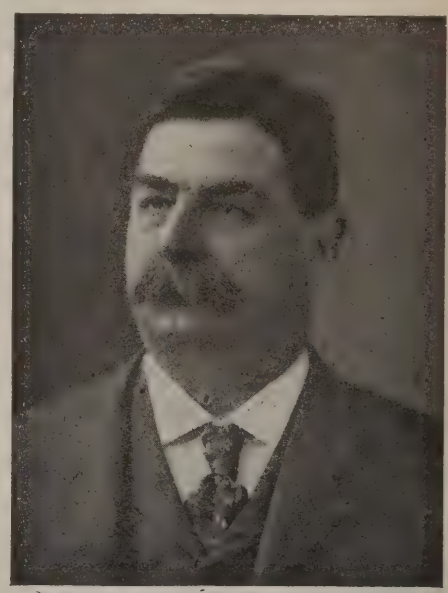
The Gardner member was a man who took his legislative work seriously and devoted as much time to it as he possibly could, sacrificing his private business at all times to the performance of his duties as a legislator. He was very popular with his fellow members in the house and it was the general expression of his colleagues, regardless of party affiliations, that Mr. Edgell had earned another year in the house and the unanimous hope was expressed that he would be back in his seat when the 1915 session convened. Which, by the way, he will be, unless he should decide not to be a candidate for re-election. This last possibility is very remote, however, for he would have to go against the wishes of the voters of his constituency.

Rep. Edgell was born in Gardner on May 11, 1867, and was educated in the public schools of that town. He has served his town as registrar of voters for 14 years. He is a Mason, a member of the Gardner Boat club, and the Ridgley club.

REP. GEORGE ELLIS.

One of the truly big men of the last five legislative sessions who has determined to end his career of public service in the house is Rep. George H. Ellis of Newton. When the 1915 house convenes there are going to be several members who have been prominent in past years missing from their seats but there will be none whose absence will be more regretted than that of Rep Ellis, who is the republican candidate for senator in the 1st Middlesex dist.

Although Rep. Ellis was one of the leading republicans in the lower branch, he was looked



upon as a leader by legislators of all parties. During his five years that he has represented the 4th Middlesex dist. he has proved himself a potent factor in all the proceedings of the legislature and had a hand in every big matter that came before the house.

This year as chairman of the committee on railroads he gave ample demonstration of his capabilities and of the soundness of his judgment and expert knowledge on railroad matters. The separation of the New Haven from the Boston & Maine was the all-important measure before the railroad committee. After many hearings and due deliberation the majority of the committee voted to refer the entire matter to a recess committee. This move was strenuously opposed by Chairman Ellis who urged immediate action. But the majority refused to see it in the light that Rep. Ellis viewed the proposition and the result was that a recess order went to the house—only to come right back with a storm of disapproval from the house. The final outcome of it was that the committee somersaulted and adopted Rep. Ellis' original suggestion and a bill was immediately forthcoming.

Rep. Ellis devoted much time to the matters that came before the committee on social welfare of which he was also a member. He took a keen interest in the child labor problem, the drunkenness question and the pension legislation.

Rep. Ellis has sometimes been described as too conservative, but a concrete instance of his progressiveness is found in his advocacy of the amendment to the constitution to permit cities and towns to deal in the necessaries of life. Sooner or later the well-known Ellis-milk bill which is the fruit of an exhaustive study on the part of the Newton legislator on the milk problem, will be placed on the statute books as a progressive measure.

In retiring from the house Rep. Ellis does so after a term of service of which he may well be proud. He has not made an enemy in his five years on the hill and he has firm friends in all parties. His record as a legislator is an extraordinary one of unbroken and long-continued service for the common weal and the best interests of his state and constituency.

He is a firm believer in representative government and was one of the strongest opponents of several of the so-called "popular"

measures of the day, such as woman suffrage, initiative and referendum, constitutional convention and abolition of party enrolment at primaries.

George H. Ellis was born in Medfield on Oct. 3, 1848, and was educated in the local district school. He is a printer and publisher. He is the treasurer and director of the George H. Ellis company, is trustee of the Massachusetts Agricultural college, Simmons Female college, a member of the executive committee of the United Typothetae of America (president in 1905-'06-'07). He also holds membership in the City, Economic, Twentieth Century, Unitarian and Reform clubs. He was a member of the Newton board of aldermen for four years. Since his first year in the house, in 1910, he has served on the committees on street railways, labor, railroads and social welfare.

JOHN ENNIS.

Seldom has the western membership of the legislature had the co-operation of a member better versed in parliamentary procedure and more keenly alive to the needs of his immediate district than Rep. John Ennis of Williamstown. Completing his second term, Rep. Ennis established a brilliant record for conscientious labor.

Rep. Ennis served as clerk of the committee on roads and bridges, and he, more than any other member of the legislature, sought the development of the western highways. Large-



ly because of his prominence in the committee, six bills for western roads were reported out of the committee. Subsequently they went through both branches of the legislature in spite of opposition from the house chairman of the committee on ways and means. Each of these bills provided for the development of highways in Berkshire county and two of them were for highways in Williamstown. The latter provided for a special appropriation outside of Berkshire's share in the $1,000,000 that is expended annually under the direction of the Massachusetts highway commission.

Rep. Ennis also contested with the highway commission the right of that body to expend the available $20,000 for the development of the Williamstown-Pittsfield road on the Pittsfield end and although he was opposed by a member of the commission from Pittsfield he conducted the fight in a manner which should earn for him the permanent approval of his constituents.

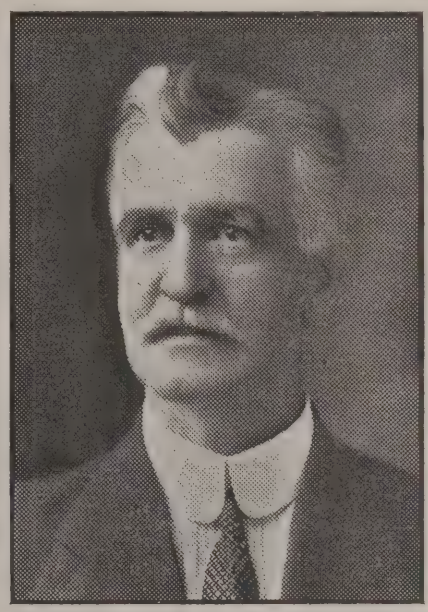
Rep. Ennis is an uncompromising democrat and throughout the session was a tower of strength to Gov. Walsh. He took an active part in all legislation, and particularly in the governor's policies. When the big railroad and taxation bills were before the house he was one of the active workers. All through the session he was attentive to all the duties of the position and was a faithful attendant at committee meetings and at the daily sessions of the house.

Rep. Ennis was born in Salem in February, 1868. He was graduated from the public schools and for many years he conducted a prosperous blacksmith business, from which he retired two years ago. He served in the house of representatives in 1913 and was then a valued member of the committee on harbors and public lands. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and of the associated Grand Army Veterans.

FRANK S. FARNSWORTH

In his second year in the house, Rep. Frank S. Farnsworth of Leominster, the republican member from the 11th Worcester dist., was appointed to the committee on street railways, to which he was elected clerk, that carries much responsibility and a great deal of hard work attached to it. The manner in which he performed his duties on that body was such that the members of the committee voted him one of the most efficient legislative clerks of the year.

The committee on street railways this year had many matters of importance before it, among them being the Western Massachusetts transportation question. Rep. Farnsworth voted and worked for a resolve that provided for an investigation of the transportation con-



ditions in that section of the state, with a view to ascertaining whether or not it will be feasible for the state to undertake the task of building trolley lines there. Rep. Farnsworth worked hard on a measure for an investigation of the highways of the western part of the state and through his efforts the committee was induced to report the bill favorably.

Rep. Farnsworth was instrumental in preventing the passage of several bills for the benefit of private wealth at the expense of the great masses and never failed to stand up for the rights of the people no matter how powerful the corporation that sought to infringe upon those rights.

Quite a few measures in the interests of the towns in his district were passed by the legislature this year as a result of Rep. Farnsworth's efforts. Among them were the bill for the submission of the eight hour day act to the voters of Fitchburg; one for an appropriation for the hospital at Leominster and another to confirm the laying out of streets in Leominster; still others were those to confirm the acts of the town of Lunenburg and for a charter for the Lunenburg Water Company.

The voters of the 11th Worcester district have made no mistake in their selection of Rep. Farnsworth and will do well to continue him in the public service.

Rep. Farnsworth was born in Fitchburg, Oct. 12, 1864, and was educated in the public schools, after which he took a course in the Bryant & Stratton Commercial college. He is manager of a plumbing and heating business and is a member of the I. O. O. F., R. A., Leominster club and the Monoosouck club. Before his election to the legislature he served his town as selectman for six years, four as chairman of the board, and as town auditor. In his first year in the house, in 1913, he served on the committee on public lighting.

GEORGE W. FAULKNER.

Just so long as the people of Berkshire continue to send to the legislature men of the type of George W. Faulkner just so long will that beautiful country of the hills continue to receive a square deal at the hands of the legislature.

Rep. Faulkner, who comes from Pittsfield and served his second term in the house from the 6th Berkshire district in the house of 1914, is the kind of legislator of whom Massachusetts likes to boast. A successful business man, Rep. Faulkner brought to his legislative work a sound business experience, a hard-headed common sense, a mind quick to grasp details and a loyalty to principle that made him one of the high-grade men of the body.

Speaker Cushing reappointed the Pittsfield legislator to the committee on insurance this year and also to the committee on labor. Having seen service on both of these committees last year, Rep. Faulkner was in a position to render especially valuable service to the commonwealth in the consideration of the many weighty problems that come before both of those sub-bodies of the legislature.

Realizing the need of encouraging the industries of the state and believing with the governor that the legislature has already gone far enough in restricting the manufacturies of the commonwealth, Rep. Faulkner on the committee on labor, fought against most of the propositions to further reduce the hours of labor, he contending that to continue to pass such legislation without any consideration of conditions will only result in driving the manufacturers out of the state and thereby deprive our people of the means of earning a livelihood. That he believes in giving the laboring man a square deal, however, was shown in his support of the bill providing that 65 hours shall be the maximum that druggists' clerks should be required to work during a week.

On the committee on insurance, Rep. Faulkner lent his strong support to all measures in the interests of the small policyholders and voted for all legislation to insure honest insurance.

The various bills affecting Berkshire county



received his whole-hearted and enthusiastic support at all times and much credit should be given him for preventing the passage of several measures aimed against the interests of the county.

Rep. Faulkner was born in Pittsfield on Jan. 24, 1874, and was educated in the public schools of that city. He is a lumber dealer, a member of the I. O. O. F., the grange, Y. M. C. A., and the Veteran Firemen of Pittsfield.

ALFRED N. FESSENDEN.

Rep. Alfred N. Fessenden of Townsend, a man of vast business interests is typical of that type of legislator vastly in the minority, who sacrifice immediate attention to private and personal business for the purpose of rendering a public service to the state. That he is treasurer of the B. and A. D. Fessenden Company, dealers in lumber and cooperage; treasurer of the Fessenden and Lowell Company at Reed's Ferry, N. H.; treasurer of the Annis Grain and Lumber Company at Londonderry, N. H.; president of the Annis Grain and Flour Company at Manchester, N. H.; president of the Fessenden Cooperage Company at Hoboken, N. J.; president of Kilbourn and Company at Sandusky, O., and a director of the Townsend National Bank, did not deter him from temporarily forsaking those wide business interests and devoting his entire energy to the furtherance of progressive and humanitarian legislation for his native state.

As a tribute to his ability, Speaker Cushing appointed Rep. Fessenden chairman of the house committee on banks and banking. Although certain predatory interests are said to have co-operated against the passage of the Blue Sky law, Rep. Fessenden, still a man interested in big business ventures, did his utmost to secure the passage of that bill. He stood committed to the policy that state supervision over brokerage concerns and similar other institutions is absolutely essential to the

financial prosperity and happiness of the poor man and the small investor.

Another of the progressive measures sponsored by Rep. Fessenden was the cooperative bank bill which would permit investors to allow their shares to remain after maturity. Rep. Fessenden realized that the cooperative bank was essentially a "poor man's" bank and that the present law which required him to withdraw his shares after they had matured was relieving him of a generous income on his money which probably could not be derived by any other investment of his savings.

During his membership on the committee, Rep. Fessenden espoused the cause of the bills intended to regulate unauthorized banking,



particularly the Pelletier bills based on the Siegel disaster and the immigration bills based on the conduct of business by the "foreign" banks. When Rep. Fessenden digested the evidence submitted before his committee he recognized that much of the evidence was at variance and he indorsed the appointment of a recess committee which would be enabled to make a thorough and comprehensive study of the situation. He stated that solemn investigation of the subject would accomplish more than hasty and possibly unwise legislation that is demanded in the height of similar other banking disasters.

In his legislative work, Rep. Fessenden remained steadfast to the salient recommendations of the Progressive party, notably the taxation reforms. He was born in Townsend on April 24, 1876, and attended the public schools of his native town. He is a prominent Granger and prominent in the various Masonic bodies. He was one of the organizers of the progressive town committee and he has served as a member of the board of engineers and on the park commission.

FREDERICK B. FELTON.

They were glad to see Rep. Frederick B.



Felton of Greenfield come back to the house this year for a second term, as he is ranked by his colleagues as a reliable, hardworking efficient and conscientious representative.

Mr. Felton was advanced this year to the important committees on taxation and election laws and took a prominent part in the consideration of many important matters by these committees. Taxation reform was one of the big legislative issues of the 1914 session and the committee on taxation was busy all the time. It reported an amendment to the constitution to provide for the classification of property and other legislation designed to correct evils in existing taxation laws; it reported a "blue-sky" law aimed at dealers in "fake" or wild-cat securities.

Mr. Felton had charge of many of the reports made by his committee and handled them ably on the floor of the house during the debates. Rep. Felton was further considered an authority on municipal finance.

He was born in Greenfield in 1856 and was educated in the public schools there and at the Eastman Business college, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He is a manufacturer and secretary of the Greenfield board of assessors.

JOHN T. FLANAGAN.

There are many things which improve steadily with age and some that improve to even a greater degree with experience, and with legislators both are valuable. That is one reason why Rep. John T. Flanagan of Worcester, who was completing his fourth term in the house of 1914, was looked upon as one of the strong democrats of that body and why he



should make a strong candidate for senator in the 1st Worcester district a few months hence, he being the practically unanimous choice of the democrats of the district to succeed Sen. O'Rourke.

Rep. Flanagan was on the firing line every minute of the time and when he was not engaged with his committee, street railways, he was working for Worcester bills. Because of his great popularity with his colleagues and his experience in legislative affairs, he was successful in getting through many Worcester measures that would otherwise have failed.

Among the Worcester matters for which Rep. Flanagan fought hard was the bill providing that all pavements laid in the city of Worcester by street railway companies shall hereafter be of granite or wooden blocks and that the pavements shall be subject to the approval of the street commissioner of Worcester. As a result of his work for this bill, a general bill was reported by the street railways committee. All of the other Worcester bills, too numerous to mention in this short sketch, received Rep. Flanagan's wholehearted support.

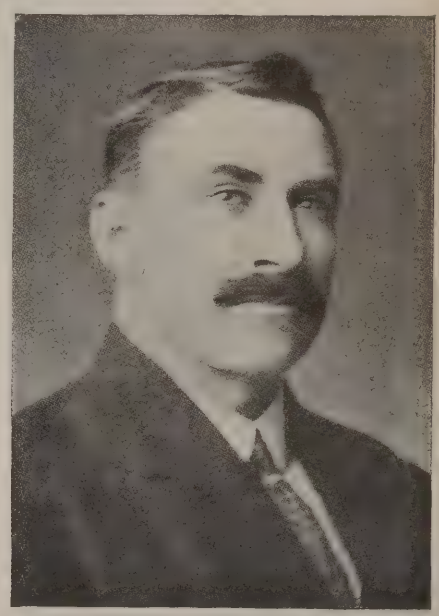
He was a loyal supporter of the measures recommended by Gov. Walsh, a member of the democratic advisory committee which kept in touch with the governor on all important matters of legislation, and was at all times true to the principles of his party. He was a staunch friend of labor and voted always with measures to better the conditions of the working classes. In every way, he was a legislator of a type of which the commonwealth cannot have too many and citizens of Worcester will benefit themselves and the commonwealth at large by keeping him in the public service.

Rep. Flanagan was born in Worcester on May 25, 1869, and was graduated from the public schools and the classical high. He is an undertaker by profession and is affiliated with the Ancient Order of Hibernians, past-exalted ruler of the Worcester lodge of Elks, Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters, Father Mathew Temperance society, and the St. John's Temperance and Literary Guild, of which he is a former president, the Knights of Robert Emmet, K. of C., democratic city committee and Young Men's Democratic club.

JOHN J. FLEMING.

Rep. John J. Fleming of Grafton, democratic representative of the 8th Worcester district, was an active member of the committee on education in the legislature of 1914, as well as a careful guardian of the interests of his section of the state.

His service on the board of selectmen in



his home town for three years gave him an insight into town affairs that enabled him to take a judicial and unbiassed view on the many matters that came before the legislature affecting different local communities.

Being a first-year member, Rep. Fleming very wisely refrained from taking a prominent part in the debates on the floor of the house, confining most of his effort to committee work and to working quietly among his associates. In this he showed rare judgment, for many first-year members have gotten "in bad" by attempting to jump into the limelight before they had a chance to get onto the ropes.

Rep. Fleming, in his quiet way, accomplished a good deal in the way of getting through measures beneficial to his district, which comprises the towns of Grafton, Blackstone, Douglas, Millbury, Shrewsbury, Sutton and Uxbridge, such as measures for additional water loans, for improvements in state institutions located in the district, etc.

As a member of the committee on education, he supported the bill for free meals for school children and made a careful study of the educational system of the commonwealth. He supported all progressive legislation and voted for the various bills in the interest of labor.

Rep. Fleming was born in Ireland, Dec. 8, 1868, and is a graduate of the public schools. He has been in the grocery business for 20 years and belongs to the Red Men and Foresters of America.

MAURICE R. FLYNN.

Very few first-year members of the house of 1914 made a more lasting impression than Rep. Maurice R. Flynn of Malden, a young democrat, representing the 23rd Middlesex dist. Unassuming and quiet of manner, he came to the house last January ready to learn and has acquired a familiarity with legislative matters seldom gained in a like length of service.

Rep. Flynn held no public elective office previous to his election to the legislature but had served as private secretary to the mayor of Malden in 1912 and was evening school teacher of civil service in his city from 1907 to 1912, so that he came to Beacon hill with a pretty good equipment for the performance of legislative duties.

Rep. Flynn was a supporter of all humanitarian and progressive measures and was recorded on all the important matters that came up during the session.

The Malden member was born in Malden, July 28, 1889, and obtained his education in the public schools, Holy Cross college and Harvard, receiving an A. B. degree from the latter institution in 1910. He studied three years

at the Harvard Law school and was awarded his LL.B. in 1913. He is a Grand Knight Santa Maria council, Knights of Columbus and a member of Division 38, A. O. H. Besides his membership on the banks and banking commit-



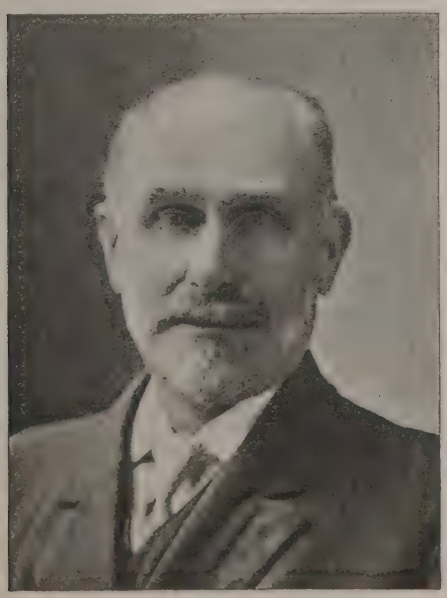
tee, he also served this year on the committee on third reading.

ELMER G. FOSGATE.

The presence of a physician among the membership of either the house or senate is always welcome for there are several committees upon which the expert knowledge of a medical man is of inestimable value in the consideration of the big health problems of the day. Consequently Speaker Cushing, recognizing the value of having a practical physician on the public institutions committee, appointed Dr. Elmer G. Fosgate to that body Dr. Fosgate has now completed two years of able service in the lower branch as a representative of the 2nd Worcester district.

On this committee Dr. Fosgate rendered valuable assistance in the consideration of the various problems that confronted the members with regard to the care of the state institutions and their inmates and employees. Although his committee work kept him pretty busy he nevertheless found time to take an active interest in the several big health bills that were before the legislature this year. He opposed the passage of the so-called anti-vaccination bill which would do away with compulsory vaccination of children. In other matters he took his stand on the side that he considered his conscience dictated as right, always remaining loyal to the republican party and its principles.

The public institutions committee made an extensive tour of the state institutions during



the past session and Dr. Fosgate was one of the most interested of the body of legislators that inspected the conditions surrounding the inmates. He also was interested in all humanitarian legislation that was brought forward and was ever on the watch for all matters affecting his district.

Rep. Fosgate is a republican of the old school and is a firm believer in the proposition that any step toward the abolishment of representative government is a mistake. For this reason he was strong in his opposition to the so-called "popular" measures of the day, including woman suffrage, the initiative and referendum, abolition of party enrollment, constitutional convention, and the like.

Dr. Fosgate, like many other sons of the Granite state, has been called into the political arena often since making his home in this commonwealth. He was born in Winchester, N. H., on July 20, 1859, and is a Dartmouth Medical School graduate, class of '88. His preliminary education was in the public schools of New Hampshire. He has practiced his profession as a physician in the town of Ashburnham since 1895 and is very popular there. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He has been chairman of the republican town committee for two years and has served on the school committee for 16 years. In addition to these offices he has been a selectman for three years.

J. EUGENE FOWLE.

Having served for two consecutive years with honor in the lower branch of the legislature, Rep. J. Eugene Fowle was one of the influential republicans of this year's house. He



served on the committee on public health and on the rules committee.

Rep. Fowle was one of the influential republicans of this year's house. He served on the committee on public health and on the rules committee.

The $1,000,000 bill for development of the Merrimac river naturally found Rep. Fowle one of its most consistent advocates and while he admitted that his native vity would be materially advantaged by the passage of the bill he won many friends to the bill's support by declaring, and proving, also, that the development of the busy river would be of immense advantage to the entire commonwealth. He advocated this bill in its incipient stages and in every stage until it was laid upon the governor's table.

Rep. Fowle interested himself in obtaining a charter for the Newburyport Firemen's Sick Benefit association.

Rep. Fowle is a native of the city he so capably represents. He was born in Newburyport, Nov. 22, 1880. He attended the public schools of his native city and completed his business training in a business college. He is engaged with his father in the management of the Wolfe Tavern, one of the most pretentious hostelries in northern Massachusetts. He is a member of the Essex club, is prominent in Masonic circles, is an Elk and a member of the A. O. U. W., Newbury Grange. He served for three years in the Newburyport common council and one year presided over the deliberations of that body.

HARVEY E. FROST.

When the electorate of the 25th Middlesex dist. sent to the legislature as their spokesman Rep. Harvey E. Frost of Somerville, a republican, they chose a legislator of earnest and sincere convictions, with the determination to fight for principles and with the ability to successfully advance the causes that immediately affected the people.

Rep. Frost, although serving as a first-year member of the legislature attracted many friends by his eloquence and humor in debate and by his independent action on all matters, not only those of immediate application to his



district but all matters of general importance.

Mr. Frost worked as hard as anybody in the legislature for a low state tax. He took a great interest in state finances, opposed extravagance in all its forms and worked diligently for all the Somerville bills and for those that would better conditions in Middlesex county.

Rep. Frost manifested a sincere and pertinent interest in the bill which would provide for the representation of minority parties on various election boards. Realizing the hopelessness of the cause of the petitioners and in an effort to call to their attention the futility of adopting such legislation, he urged the adoption of an amendment which would require political organizations to manifest to the state that they were actually political parties of permanent nature rather than organizations united temporarily to beat political exigencies. While the house passed the bill, the attitude of Rep. Frost was sustained by the senate, which defeated the bill without very serious or lengthy consideration.

Serving as a member of the committee on insurance Rep. Frost and his attitude on the insurance matters was the source of satisfaction to his constituents. He was born in Lawrence in 1875. He is engaged in the insurance business.

JOHN J. GILBRIDE.

In Rep. John J. Gilbride of Lowell, the members of the state legislature recognized a young



man of sterling qualities destined to become prominent in the political councils of the state. This modest young man immediately won a merited recognition by two of the most masterly addresses of the entire session.

Rep. Gilbride's principal address was on the resolve memorializing the national administration in protest to the granting of the bunting contracts to a foreign nation. In a ringing speech Rep. Gilbride discussed the merits of the resolve from both an economic and a patriotic viewpoint and he took issue with the titular leader of the republican members who had infused a political argument into the debate. Rep. Gilbride's speech was so effective that the house admitted the resolve under suspension of the rules and later passed it by an overwhelming majority.

Rep. Gilbride was also one of the staunchest advocates of the bill which would amend the child labor law by the introduction of the physical-test provision. In his debate on this question, he upheld the honor of the textile operatives and he cried down the charge that the operatives regard their children as chattels. He insisted that the poor people of his district were as much devoted to the cause of education as the plutocrats of the Back Bay and he was roundly applauded as he took his seat.

The young member from Lowell further enlisted his efforts to persuade the committee on municipal finance to report favorably the bill allowing the city of Lowell to issue $500,000 of notes or bonds to take care of a long-standing and neglected bonded indebtedness and this was one of the big measures passed by the legislature in the face of the new municipal finance laws. He worked for the textile school bills through which the Lowell Textile school received a bigger appropriation than any other textile schools of the entire commonwealth.

Rep. Gilbride is a Lowell boy, having been born there Sept. 14, 1889, and lived there ever since. He is a graduate of the public schools and a registered pharmacist. He is a member of the Mathew Temperance Institute, Knights of Equity, Mass. State Pharmaceutical society, South End club and the Democratic City committee.

WILLIAM L. F. GILMAN.

Oc of the biggest problems before the last legislature was the taxation problem. Gov.



Walsh at the opening of the sesion impressed upon the legislators that the most crying demand of the times was relief from the tax burden. One of the members who stood loyally by his excellency in this fight was Rep. William L. F. Gilman of Hyde Park, now Ward 26, Boston, a young democrat serving his first term from the 3d Norfolk district. Appointed to the important committee on taxation, which considered all of the governor's taxation recommendations, Rep. Gilman early in the year prepared himself for intelligent consideration to the question. Because of this early preparation, and Rep. Gilman's ability to grasp its significance, he was Gov. Walsh's chief bower all through the session.

In many of the other big battles of the year Rep. Gilman proved himself to be a true democrat. At all times he stood for democratic principles. He worked hard to bring about improved transportation service in his district and to obtain street improvements. He was a friend of organized labor and voted with the workingmen on all labor measures.

Rep. Gilman was born in Boston on April 17, 1873, and was graduated from the public schools, Boston Latin school, Harvard college, and Boston University Law school. He is a lawyer. He had been a member of the Hyde Park town advisory board, the democratic town committee and is now a member of the ward committee in Ward 26. He holds membership also in the Hyde Park Business Men's association, Sons of Veterans, camp 4 (past commander), East River Street Improvement association (past president), Charitable Irish society and the William E. Russell Democratic club.

THOMAS A. GLENNON.

The city of Cambridge had an exceptionally brilliant and able delegation in the house of 1914 and one of the men that served to make it so was Rep. Thomas A. Glennon, democrat, serving his first year in the lower branch from the 2d Middlesex district.

At the time Rep. Glennon was elected to the house he was serving on the board of aldermen of his city, his term on that body having expired on April of this year. He also served on the Cambridge aldermanic body in 1912 and 1913. So that he came to the State House with considerable experience in public service and he demonstrated this on numerous occasions. One of these occasions was in connection with two bills which he introduced, one on the petition of the mayor of Cambridge,



to provide that every street railway company occupying streets in that city shall keep in repair the space occupied by its rails and tracks, and the other a general bill providing that all pavements hereafter laid and constructed by street railway companies between the rails and outside of the rails to such a distance as they are required to lay a pavement shall be of the same kind and standard as the pavement laid in the street which which the street railway line passes. Both of these measures were opposed by the street railway interests, who urged delay, investigation, etc. But here is where Rep. Glennon showed his ability as a legislator and his knowledge of the legislative game. He went before the committee on street railways and subjected the attorneys for the street railways to such a grilling cross-examination that he in short time convinced the members of that committee that there was need for the kind of legislation called for in his bills and that committee reported a general bill favorably.

He was a strong friend of labor. Rep. Glennon played a prominent part in all the big battles of the year concerning the University City. He was particularly active in behalf of the bill providing that the expense of maintenance of the bridge between Boston and Cambridge shall be shared by all the cities and towns using that bridge, instead of by Boston and Cambridge alone, as at present. He served on the committee on education, on which he supported all bills to improve the educational system in the schools of the commonwealth.

Rep. Glennon was born in Cambridge on Nov. 17, 1884, and was graduated from the Morse grammar school, Cambridge high school, Boston college and the Boston University law school. He is a practicing attorney, and is a member of the Catholic Union, St. Mary's Catholic association, Eagles, Owls and Division 5, A. O. H.

JOHN L. G. GLYNN.

One of the ablest and most active members of the Middlesex county delegation in this year's house was Rep. John L. G. Glynn of Cambridge, a young democrat serving his first term from the 3rd Middlesex dist.

Rep. Glynn is only twenty-seven years old and those who know him and have watched his political career predict a brilliant future for him, for he possesses all the qualifications that go to make a good public servant. He is well educated, is able, honest and has the right perspective, being able to understand the needs of the poor and unfortunate as well as the demands of industry upon which we must depend for prosperity.

So far Rep. Glynn has already accomplished a political feat that is unique in Cambridge politics. While yet a member of the board of aldermen of his city he went after the house nomination in his district and not only won out against a large field of contestants but also carried off the election by an overwhelming vote, at the same time retaining his office as alderman. His term in the latter position did not expire until April 1 of this year.

Rep. Glynn was active on every Cambridge matter and led some of the biggest battles of the year in behalf of his city. He was especially active in behalf of the bill to enable the city of Cambridge to purchase a private site for a hospital, to make the cities and towns other than Boston and Cambridge, pay part of the expense of maintaining the bridge between those two cities, on the ground that the bridge is used by most of the communities in the metropolitan district. He worked hard and helped to secure the passage through the house of the resolve for an investigation of the so-called Middlesex county ring and was instrumental in getting through the bill to authorize Cambridge to incur debt for its teachers. Rep. Glynn introduced the bill to shift the burden of proof, due in injury and death cases, from the plaintiff to the defendant. The measure is one for which organized labor had fought for 15 years, but it was not until Rep. Glynn undertook to secure its passage that it became law. Gov. Walsh presented him with the quill that signed the act.

The young Cambridge representative served on the important committee on legal affairs where his legal attainments enabled him to render valuable service in the consideration of the many important matters that come before that body. He was born in Cambridge on Oct.



5, 1887, and is a graduate of the Cambridge Latin school, Boston college and the Boston University Law school. He taught evening school in Cambridge for four years. He is a bail commissioner and a member of the Knights of Columbus.

ARTHUR G. GREANEY.

Rep. Arthur G. Greaney of Holyoke extended and enlarged this year the fine reputation as an able and conscientious legislator that he built up during his first term in 1913. As some of his colleagues say he is one of those always-on-the-job chaps.

He was a prominent advocate of Connecticut valley waterway and highway improvements and a staunch supporter of all labor measures, including the 8-hour shifts for tour workers employed in paper mills, vacations for laborers employed by the state and cities and towns.

As a democrat he voted for the woman suffrage amendment, the initiative and referendum, constitutional convention, abolition of party enrollment, the amendment to empower the legislature to authorize cities and

towns to purchase and sell ice and fuel. His wide popularity aided him not a little among his colleagues and the general opinion is that there are higher political honors in store for him.

He is a native of Holyoke, where he was born on May 15, 1888. He is a graduate of the Holyoke high school and of Holyoke Busi-



ness institute. He is a shipping clerk and a prominent member of the Knights of Columbus, Ancient Order of Hibernians and Park Lyceum Social club.

FRED P. GREENWOOD.

Rep. Fred P. Greenwood of Everett, representative from the 24th Middlesex district, will best be rememebred by future legislative biographers, as a "treasury watchdog."

The Everett man fought against practically every bill before the last legislature calling for special pensions or salary increases, especially for public employes. He maintained on pension matters that before any further special pensions were granted, the state should establish a general pension system. He argued that the average public employe was better paid than the average citizen who had to pay for



that ension and for that reason he contended that the average citizen, who pays the bills while he is able to do so, was just as much entitled to and should receive the benefits of a pension act, as well as any public employes.

Rep. Greenwood was born in Alstead, N. H., May 29, 1855. When but a child, his parents moved to Everett where Fred P. was educated in the public schools, later became a wholesale produce dealer and after retiring from business was identified with the Boston Seaman's Friend society. He is a member of the Everett Board of Trade, and interested in social and religious work in his home city.

JAMES F. GRIFFIN.

One of the strongest workers during the past session in behalf of legislation to prevent a repetition of the Siegel bank failure, in which scores of poor men, women and young salesgirls lost their savings, was Rep. James F. Griffin of the 22nd Suffolk dist.

Rep. Griffin has served four consecutive years in the house and in that time has made a record as a legislator of which his constituents can be proud. He has always been responsive to the wishes of the people of his district, and has been one of the staunchest supporters of progressive legislation.

Rep. Griffin was born in Boston, Jan. 19, 1884, and graduated from the public schools and the evening high school. He is in the brokerage business. For nine years he was connected with A. S. Leland & Co. He is prominent in many social and fraternal or-



ganizations, holding membership in the Knights of Columbus, Moose (P. D.), Star of Jamaica Veteran Firemen.

HAROLD P. GURNEY.

The 5th Plymouth dist. was represented in the house during the last session by Harold P. Gurney, a progressive, from Whitman. Mr. Gurney was one of the few real progressives in the legislature, and the occasions when he acted either with the republicans or democrats were exceedingly few. He spoke on many questions and was interested in all the Plymouth county measures, particularly those that concerned Whitman and the surrounding territory.

Mr. Gurney was serving his first term in the legislature. He was born in Whitman—the town was then part of Abington—on Feb. 4, 1873.



He is a shoe cutter, interested in poultry raising and is proprietor of gunning camps. Fraternally he is interested in the Odd Fellows, of which he is a member, the Sons of Veterans, the Boot & Shoe Workers' union, the American Barred Rock club and the South Shore Poultry club.

WILLIAM N. HACKETT.

One of the most important matters before the 1914 session of the legislature was the taxation problem. For years this question has made its appearance on Beacon hill but not until last year was the issue so sharply defined. The committee on taxation was deluged with demands for immediate and radical



reorganization of the entire taxation system of the commonwealth.

Amid all the interest that was shown over the matter, Rep. William N. Hackett of Ward 21, Boston, was considered to be one of the few men on the hill who was an authority on the taxation problem. Rep. Hackett has been studying the problem for years and in his initial session, in 1913, served as a member of the taxation committee. It was he who filed and sponsored during the past session the bill to provide that all sales of real estate shall be reported to the town or city assessor in the community in which the sale occurs. He realized that the passage of such legislation as this would assist materially in finding that five billion which Tax Commissioner William D. Trefry says escapes taxation every year.

Besides the taxation problem Rep. Hackett was actively interested in water power conservation and gave that question much time and attention during the past session. He was also naturally interested in all measures affecting Boston, including the several subway and tunnel bills. He stood firm against any onslaughts on the Boston city charter and vigorously fought any amendments or changes in the existing form of the city government of the Hub. He especially opposed the bill to enlarge the city council from nine to seventeen.

William N. Hackett was born in Boston, March 26, 1874, and was educated in the public schools, graduating from the English High school. He is a member of the Walnut Avenue Municipal league, the Lincoln club, the Elm Hill league and the Page Class Forum. He is president of the Joseph Warren Association and is well known in fraternal circles. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He served on the Republican Ward committee three years. He was a member of the common council in 1907-1908-1909.

BENJAMIN F. HAINES.

The legislature of 1915 is going to lose several of the members of the 1914 body who were most active in the proceedings of the past session. And this does not mean that the legislative leaders in question will be defeated for re-election but it means that some prominent house and senate members have entered the field for higher political honors and have become candidates for other offices.

Foremost among these is Rep. Benjamin F. Haines of Medford, one of the leading republican whips in the house during the past three years, who is a candidate for mayor of his city, and, on his record as a legislator, is likely to break down all party lines in the municipal election in that city. There are reasons why this should be so, for Rep. Haines is one of the men temperamentally qualified to be mayor of a municipality. He is able, absolutely fearless, knows the wiles of those who do business with governments, is tactful and forceful and is withal one of the most honest men in public life today.

Ever since the inception of the progressive party Rep. Haines has been the choice of the voters of both the republican and bull moose clans in his district. The progressives do not consider that they could put a man in the field who would be more truly progressive than Rep. Haines has proven himself to be. Thus he is made the choice of their party not because the district is a republican stronghold but because the voters of both parties are satisfied that Rep. Haines has been the ideal legislator.

And now that he has entered the lists for other honors there is no doubt but that same personal popularity will gain for him many votes of men who may not be affiliated with the same political party to which Rep. Haines owes his allegiance. His chances of winning are exceedingly bright and it is a seemingly sure sign of the reawakening of the voters of Medford when they put such strong, virile candidates in the field for the executive office. Rep. Haines represents the new republicanism for he combines conservatism with a keen knowledge of the popular measures of the day and a sense of discrimination in selecting those progressive measures which are abreast of the times and not merely popular fads of the moment.

During the past session Rep. Haines proved himself one of the most active committee chairmen there was in either branch. As head of the committee on legal affairs he was sponsor for his committee on practically every one of the various important matters that reached the floor of the house. He was especially opposed to the several liquor bills that were before the legislature including the repeal of the bar and bottle act. Believing that the sentiment of Medford is decidedly favorable to temperance legislation. Rep. Haines fought the repeal of that measure with all the forensic resourcefulness at his command and it may be said that the defeat of the repeal project may in a large part be credited to the work of the Medford legislator.



He also led the fight against all attempts to let down the bars of the observance of the Sabbath day and led the fight against the Sunday baseball bill which would permit ball playing on Sunday. The ground he took in opposing this and several similar Sabbath-desecrating bills was that they merely were the opening wedge for further legislation which would end with the opening of all commercial enterprises on Sunday and thus give this state a "wide-open" Sabbath. For his stand on these bills and the liquor question Rep. Haines won the applause and thanks of the ministry all over the state.

During the session of 1913 Rep. Haines won fame as the anti-New Haven leader in the house and the stand he took and the soundness of his position on the New Haven and Boston & Maine problem was proved this year when railroad matters came to a head and the divorce of the Boston & Maine from the New Haven took place—an action which Rep. Haines had long advocated and prophesied as the logical ending of the entire matter.

Rep. Haines was one of the ablest debaters in the 1914 house and a speech from him always made votes. On matters of local legislation he was fully as active as on state-wide measures and the citizens of Medford always felt secure in the knowledge that their interests were always being looked out for on Beacon hill. To show how active he was on matters affecting his constituency it might be cited that within a very few hours after the burning of the Wellington bridge over the Charles river near Medford early last June, Rep. Haines had set in motion the legislative machinery with the result that preparations to rebuild the bridge were under way almost before the ruins ceased to smoulder.

Thoroughly versed in problems of municipal finances he is a resourceful, experienced legislator and will be able to accomplish great results if he should be elevated to mayor of the city of Medford.

Rep. Haines was born in Boston on Nov. 25, 1876. He was educated in the New Bedford public schools, Brown University and Boston University Law school and is a lawyer by profession. He is a member of the South Medford Republican club, Lincoln club, Middlesex Republican club, Medford Hillside club and the Medford Yacht club and also belongs to the Elks, Knights of Pythias, Red Men, Sons of St. George, Moose, the Masons and the Medford board of trade.

EDWARD M. HALL.

A democrat of the unswerving type and one who does his own thinking and then acts as he believes best, is Rep. Edward M. Hall of Pittsfield, who completed his third consecu-



tive term in the house during the session just closed. Rep. Hall was one of the independent members of the house and several times during the session demonstrated it, even in the beginning of the session, when he refused to support the progressive candidate for speaker after the entire democratic membership had swung to him.

Rep. Hall was born in Bennington, Vt., Jan. 19, 1875, and graduated from the public schools. He is a bricklayer, mason and plasterer and belongs to the Elks, Knights of Columbus, Father Mathew Temperance society, and is president of the Berkshire Gun club. He was also secretary of the democratic city committee of Pittsfield. Immediately after Sen. Mack announced his intention to retire from the senate, Rep. Hall hurled his top piece into the ring, and that he will prove a strong candidate is a certainty in view of his excellent record.

JOHN HALLIWELL.

From mule spinner to lawmaker. Sounds like the title of a dime novel but in this case it is merely a brief outline of the career to date of Rep. John Halliwell of New Bedford, republican member of the house from the 8th Bristol dist.

Rep. Halliwell is a native of Mossley, England, and has lived just half a century. He came to this country when very young and was obliged to leave school at an early age to go out into the world and earn a livelihood for himself. He naturally sought employment in a mill and in a short time became an expert mule spinner. Gradually, he became more and more interested in the labor problems of his fellow workers and then began to help solve them. In time, the workers of New Bedford began to realize that in John Halliwell they had a man who had their interests at heart and who possessed the ability to go out and do things for them.

As a result, in 1905, the laboring element of the city of New Bedford persuaded Mr. Halliwell to run for public office. He consented and ran for the council. He was elected and was re-elected in 1906 and 1907. This is his first year in the legislature and he has made a record of which he and his constituents need not be ashamed. He has been a tireless worker in behalf of the laboring classes and has lent his support to every proposition to encourage honesty and industry in Massachusetts.

He was appointed to the committee on municipal finance and on that body obtained considerable knowledge with regard to the financial conditions and needs of the various



cities of the commonwealth. He was honored by his committee associates with an election to the clerkship. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., I. O. O. F., M. U.

BERNARD F. HANRAHAN.

After an absence of four years from the public service, Rep. Bernard F. Hanrahan of East Boston came back to the house last January to again represent the people of the 2nd Suffolk dist. in matters of legislation. He had served in the house in 1908 and 1909 and knew all about the way the legislative machinery was manipulated by the leaders. As a result nobody could "put anything over" on Rep. Hanrahan.

The East Boston man was a sturdy advo-



cate of all labor legislation and worked earnestly for the bill passed this year to increase the benefits of injured workmen under the workingmen's compensation act. He was a member of the committee on labor and was therefore in a position to do much for labor and he certainly made the best of his opportunity. He was a strong supporter of the eighty cent gas bill for East Boston.

Rep. Hanrahan was born in East Boston on July 27, 1875, and was graduated from the public schools. He served in the old Boston common council in 1905, 1906 and 1907.

LEO M. HARLOW.

Few first-year men in the house came to the front and established themselves in the worthwhile class with the rapidity of Rep. Leo M. Harlow of North Easton.

This young man—he was born in 1887 and came out of law school as late as 1911—was

one of the real democratic leaders of the house and is said to have had a larger personal following than any other of the first-year democrats. To him fell the fortune of being the "father" of a bill, which Gov. Walsh introduced into the legislature of 15 years ago, but which was kept away from the Bay State statute books year after year until this year. The bill, is a short one, but state-wide in its importance, to wit:

"In all actions civil or criminal to recover damages for injuries to the person or property, or for causing the death of a person, the person injured or killed shall be presumed to have been in the exercise of due care; and 'contributory negligence' on his or her part, shall be an affirmative defence, to be set up in the answer of and proved by, the defendant.

"This act shall take effect upon its passage but shall apply only to actions or causes of action hereafter accruing."

Before the Harlow law went into effect, the plaintiff was obliged to prove that he or she exercised that legal loop-hole to the defen-



dant—"due care." Now the defendant has to prove that the plaintiff did not.

All this naturally caused Harlow's legislative colleagues and his brothers in the law to sit up and come to the conclusion that he was a man of some size, and his conduct throughout the year showed that the conclusion was warranted. Harlow was a conscientious worker in the democratic vineyard. Early in the year when some hot-headed democrats wanted to censure President Wilson for his Panama Canal policy, it was the temperate, judicial speech made by Mr. Harlow that kept many democrats from giving their republican opponents a chance to point to their votes recorded against a policy of the national leader of their party.

Legislation to provide for political or other progress had Rep. Harlow's efficient support, and he was a tireless worker in behalf of improvements in his district. They would like to see more of Mr. Harlow on Beacon Hill.

He was born in Boston, Feb. 9, 1887; attended the Easton public schools. He graduated from Holy Cross college in 1908 and from the Boston University Law School in 1911. He is a practicing attorney and in addition finds time to interest himself in the affairs of his home town, having been moderator of the town meeting there in 1911-1912-1913. He is the secretary and treasurer of the democratic town committee, and is a member of the Easton club and Knights of Columbus.

EDWARD F. HARRINGTON.

Rep. Edward F. Harrington of Fall River, a member of the house of representatives for six years, has won new friends this year by his further espousal of the cause of humanitarian legislation.

The democratic party of the city of Fall River is to be congratulated for having him represent them on Beacon hill. But for his earnest and successful effort to kill the bill providing for the placing of the office holders of Fall River under civil service the republican party of that city would have gobbled all the patronage there as was the intention.

Two of the notable causes supported by Rep. Harrington were the much improved workmen's compensation act and the widow's pension bill. In the first instance Rep. Harrington, admitting the improved provisions of the act urged the legislature to adopt the amendment to allow compensation from the day of the injury and also that the injured be allowed more reasonable medical attendance. When the hearing on the amendment to the widow's pension was being heard before the committee on social welfare he urged that the assistance be rendered to them in some manner other than through the board of overseers of the poor, because, he stated, it made deserving widows appear as if they were receiving aid as paupers.

The constitutionality of the suction shuttle act was questioned this year and during the height of the legislative session Rep. Harrington was closeted with the attorney-general several days explaining to the head of the state's law department the practical results of the bill. The constitutionality of the shuttle bill was finally sustained and the act remains upon the statute books as a tribute to Mr. Harrington's devotion to the cause of the workingman.

As a member of the committee on mercantile affairs, Rep. Harrington became prominent by several notable dissensions from the committee reports. He maintained the necessity of legislation to prevent the "scalping" of tickets, asserted the rights of the people to compel telephone companies to provide meters for measured-service lines, upheld the contention of organized labor that boilers should be operated only by licensed firemen and he was foremost in recommending legislation to protect the poor people against the alleged current evils that attend the issuance of trading stamps. Rep. Harrington presented a bill which provided vacations without loss of compensation for the park police.

While Rep. Harrington supported the several bills that allowed the city of Fall River to borrow $350,000 for public purposes outside the



debt limit, he alone detected that oen of the bills exceeded the scope of the petition approved by the board of aldermen of that city. The bill originally sponsored by the city fathers, allowed an appropriation for poor farm purposes but when it reached the house the bill allowed also the construction of a hospital. Rep. Harrington succeeded in persuading the house to adopt an amendment which eliminated the latter provision.

Rep. Harrington was born in Fall River on Aug. 10, 1878 and received his schooling there. He is in the grocery business and is a member of the Sacred Heart Christian Doctrine society, Clover club, A. O. H. He served one year in the Fall River common council and six years on the board of aldermen previously to his beginning his legislative career.

STEPHEN H. HARRINGTON.

Rep. Stephen H. Harrington of Cambridge served on the committee on public service during the past session and in that capacity rendered yeoman service in keeping down the state tax, by opposing most of the salary grab bills that were introduced in the legislature and considered by that committee.

The Cambridge man, who was serving his second year in the house from the 2nd Middlesex dist., had realized in his first year in the legislature the need of calling a halt on the annual stream of petitions for salary increases and special pensions, usually for state employees, judges, etc., who are well paid and much better situated in life than the men who pay for those salary increases and pensions, namely, the average wage-earner, and he steadfastly opposed the numerous bills of that nature that came before his committee this year. His opposition aided immeasurably in keeping down the tax.

Rep. Harrington is not opposed to pensions. In fact, he believes in old age pensions and in mothers' pensions, but he believes also that if the legislature is in favor of pensions, that it should work out a comprehensive system to cover all who are deserving of it, in private as well as in public employment.

While his time was occupied to a great extent in considering the matters that came before his committee, Rep. Harrington never failed to take an active part in the fights for measures in the interest of his own city. He opposed the taking of a city site now used for playground purposes for a hospital on the ground that the children of Cambridge should not be deprived of a playground for the sake of saving a few hundred dollars.

He was an active worker for the bill to provide for a reapportionment of the expense of maintaining the bridge across the Charles river between Cambridge and Boston, to make all the cities and towns using the structure



pay part of the expense of maintaining it.

Rep. Harrington was born in Warner Village, N. H., Dec. 25, 1854, and was graduated from the public schools. He has had a varied business career, having been engaged in the furniture business for 25 years, and in the bookbinding, fruit and driving businesses. He is an Elk, a Knight of Columbus, an Eagle, and a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians I. N. F., A. O. U. W. and the I. S. C. He served on the Cambridge board of aldermen two years.

JAMES L. HARROP.

The reputation that Rep. James L. Harrop of Worcester established as a first-year member by his fair and impartial treatment of legislatve matters paved the way for the splendid reception accorded him upon his return for his second consecutive year of service. While the custom of his district is not to extend the service beyonw two terms, his many friends believe that in justice to the district and in recognition o fhis keen ability, sound judgment and devoted application to duty he should be returned for at least one more term.

Rep. Harrop served during the past session on the important committees on insurance and cities. Rep. Harrop's earlier training found him peculiarly adapted to the work entrusted to his care. He previously had served with honor in the municipal government of Worcester and as chairman of the councilmanic committee on fire department had supervision over one of the largest departments in the state and one of the best departments in the entire country.

His fellow members of the committee on cities recognized in Rep. Harrop an expert on charter matters and the formulation of charters in Attleboro, Revere and other cities, the former of which is regarded by experts as ideal, reflect to his honor and ability.

Worcester legislation naturally demanded and received much of his attention. He was interested particularly in the bill to construct a bridge over Lake Quinsigamond and he contended from the start that a growing, prosperous city of the size of Worcester should receive a structure that would reflect to its credit and which would not be in keeping with the progress the city now enjoys. His determined stand on the other Worcester matters, notably to allow the Worcester Children's Friend society to hold more property, relative to the commissioner of public safety, control

of the common, department of public works, to incur debt for water, the licensing of coffee houses and other similar matters earned the general approval of the legislature.

Mr. Harrop was an important factor on all the bills that involved the Worcester city charter, and it was his untiring energy, coupled with his standing among the membership, which was responsible in large part for the session coming to end in so satisfactory a way to the people of his city, so far as the charter is concerned.

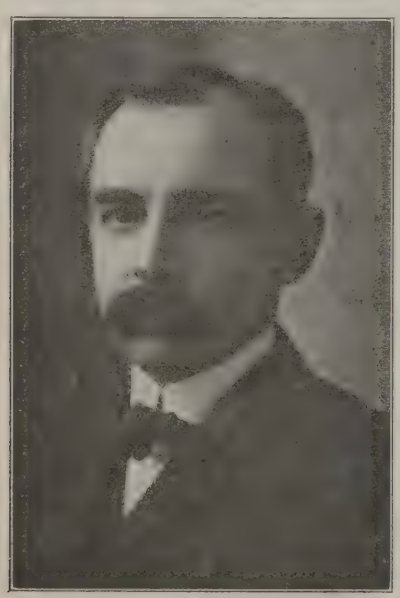
He was easily one of the most popular members of the body not only with the membership, but with the presiding officers, as well. This is attested by the fact that he



was chosen by Speaker Cushing for a place on the recess committee on city charters. This is probably one of the most important recess committees that has sat in recent years and Mr. Harrop's selection for a place on it demonstrates as nothing else could the opinion held by the house leaders as to his work in the legislatures in which he has served.

GEORGE F. HART.

Comparatively few members of the legislature of 1914 were identified with so many matters of momentous legislation as Rep. George Fred Hart of Webster. And in his progressive and sturdy consideration of these matters,



no member established a better reputation. It was said last year that Webster had honored itself by the selection of Rep. Hart and if the citizens of that representative district, which embraces not alone Webster but Dudley and Oxford, would reward faithful performance of duty they will return him to his legislative sat as long as he cares to serve.

Rep. Hart, recognized by Speaker Cushing as a man peculiarly fitted by reason of his medical training to consider the health affairs of the commonwealth, was appointed ranking member of the legislative committee on public health. His brother members of that committee, bestowing credit where credit is due, admit with all fervor that the solution of many of the health problems with which the committee was concerned is due to the adaptability and wisdom of the member from Webster.

One of the distinctive fights of the session was the defeat of the anti-compulsory vaccination bill. In dissenting from his committee's favorable report on this matter, Rep. Hart openly contended that the health barriers are sufficiently loose and that the commonwealth should not commit itself to a policy of anti-vaccination. In this attitude he was commended by the various medical fraternities of the entire state and supported by the house.

Rep. Hart stood for reorganization of the health department of the commonwealth. In this matter he again demonstrated that he is a valuable legislator of determined convictions. He agreed with Gov. Walsh's plan for the installation of a commissioner of public health and he said that the matter of salary should not determine the state from securing the best health expert in the entire country, but he refused to agree to any project which would throw out of public service the minor employes of the department, that branch of workers who receive little consideration when bigger matters are involved. Gov. Walsh told Rep. Hart that the minor employes "probably" would be retained, but Rep. Hart refused to give his support to the entire project unless he could receive more positive assurance.

Rep. Hart was likewise a member of the committee on state house and libraries. His native business ability enabled him to give proper consideration to the affairs of this most expensive plant owned and operated by the state. In addition to this, Rep. Hart succeeded in obtaining the passage of legislation to propogate the big supply of fish in the Long-Named lake of Webster, and he was interested in securing highway appropriations for his district.

Rep. Hart was born in Webster on Nov. 9, 1859, and attended the public schools there before entering Nichols academy and the Vermont Medical school. He is a 32d degree Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias and a member of the local and state medical associations. He was a selectman of Webster three years and a member of the board of health 14 years.

JOHN F. HATCH, JR.

The voters of the 7th Bristol dist. made a good selection last fall when they chose John



F. Hatch, Jr., of New Bedford, a republican, to represent them in the house of 1914. The latter proved himself to be an able, honest and conscientious public servant and made a record that is a credit to him and to his district. He lived up to all the principles for which his party stands and upon which he was elected and he was a hard worker in the interests of his district and the state as a whole.

It was in a large measure due to this young legislator's popularity and energy that the city of New Bedford fared so well in the house during the past session, just as it was Sen. Doyle's energetic work and popularity that were responsible for the success in the upper branch of the many measures affecting that great textile city.

In view of the impending record-breaking state tax, it was indeed remarkable that so many bills in the interest of New Bedford, many of them carrying appropriations, were enacted into law and the people of that city cannot give too much credit to the members of their legislative delegation.

Among the bills in the interests of his city that Rep Hatch was active for were the bill to have the state take over the maintenance of the New Bedford and Fairhaven bridge, for a board of survey in New Bedford, for harbor development, an additional appropriation for the textile school and the other measures in the interest of the city.

Rep. Hatch was appointed to the committee on banks and banking where he rendered valuable service in the consideration of the many important measures that came before that body. He supported the bill to do away with unauthorized banking, aimed to prevent a repetition of the Siegel bank failure in Boston in which many women and girls lost their life savings. He took a prominent part in the consideration of the "blue sky bill" to regulate the sale of stocks, bonds and other securities.

Rep. Hatch was born in New Bedford, Oct. 14, 1881 and is a graduate of the Exeter Academy. He is a bank teller, a former member of the common council, board of aldermen and school committee. He is a member of the Dartmouth, County and New Bedford Driving clubs.

MARTIN HAYS.

One of the strongest members of the house of 1914, especially on the republican side, was Rep. Martin Hays of Brighton, who has just completed his fourth year as a member of the lower branch of the legislature. A splendid debater of unusual force and ability, energetic, industrious and possessed of an attractive personality, Rep. Hays has made his mark on Beacon hill and during the last session was looked upon generally as one of the real leaders of the house.

Shortly after the disastrous fire in the Melvin apartment house, in which eight lives were lost, Rep. Hays, characteristically alert to the needs of the community, introduced a bill to compel all owners of apartment houses to post in conspicuous positions signs or notices showing the location of exits. He also worked energetically for various bills that were pending before the last legislature to reduce the fire hazard in Boston and the outlying suburbs.

His valuable service in the house in the years 1910, 1912 and 1913, was recognized by Speaker Cushing, who appointed the Brighton legislator to the chairmanship of the important committee on public lighting where he distinguished himself by his fairness to all parties in the consideration of the many intricate and important questions that came before that committee. He also served on the important committee on election laws which this year considered many important bills relating



to election reforms and measures to lessen corruption in primaries and elections.

As a member of the latter committee, Rep. Hays did not allow party considerations to influence him and he supported with his characteristic energy some of the recommendations made by Gov. Walsh for election reforms.

Rep. Hays' biggest accomplishment of the year was his success in getting through his committee on public lighting and both branches of the legislature an act to put the water power companies of the state under the supervision of the gas and electric light commisson. This much needed legislation had been attempted for years, but the water power

trust, desiring to continue to do business as it pleased, without any regulation, succeeded in preventing its passage. This year Gov. Walsh recommended the proposition and largely through the efforts of Rep. Hays, the measure was reported by the public lighting committee and passed both branches.

The Brighton man was also active this year in opposing the repeal of the child labor law enacted by the legislature of 1913. He took the position on this matter that the law had not been given a fair trial in the less than one year that it was on the statute books and that if the law proved practicable, providing as it does shorter hours of labor for minors, that it should not be tampered with.

Early in the year there was considerable talk among prominent republicans in the 5th Suffolk senatorial district in favor of making Rep. Hays the republican senatorial nominee the coming fall. The district at present is represented by Sen. Malcolm E. Nichols who is serving his first year. The latter agreed before his election that Brighton was entitled to the senatorship the coming fall and if the various republican factions in that section decide on any one man, it is probable that the next senator from the district will be a Ward 25 man. The district would not make any mistake in selecting Rep. Hays for the position.

Rep. Martin Hays was born in New York City, Oct. 14, 1876, and is a graduate of the public schools there and the College of New York City. He is a lawyer and has a good practice in Boston. During his service in the legislature he has served on most of the important committees of that body. He was a member of the special congressional redistricting committee and of the famous recess committee on municipal finance which laid out a policy of municipal finance in this commonwealth that is considered to be ideal. In 1913 he was a member of the special recess committee which investigated the conditions surrounding the employment of women and minors in the mercantile and manufacturing establishments of the commonwealth. This committee was appointed after the governor and council had refused to approve of any appropriation to compensate the committeemen for their services or even to provide for their expenses.

Rep. Hays is a member of many fraternal and social organizations, among the more prominent being the Boston City club, Faneuil Improvement association, Allston Development association, Board of Trade of Ward 23, Boston Neighborhood club of Allston, Masons, Eastern Star, Knight Templar, Shrine, Odd Fellows, Elks, Heptasophs, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Royal Arcanum and the Ward 25 Republican club.

THOMAS A. HENRY.

Like new wine to the blood, young legislators of the ability and integrity of Rep. Tho-



mas A. Henry of Salem serve to stimulate the legislature of the old commonwealth. When Washburn of Worcester said in debate that advertising money was used to pour blood into the anemic veins of certain newspapers, it was remarked by equally able critics that new blood is necessary to revive political parties and the advent of Rep. Henry and others who hold the same progressive views has served to revive the consideration of legislation from an apathetic condition.

Rep. Henry has been identified with the progressive tendencies of the committee on legal affairs, of which he was clerk. It was he, more than any other member of the legislature, who aroused a considerable interest in the split-contract bill and his contention was that the separation of contracts in big enterprises would offer a much-needed protection for the working people. In his advocacy of an extension of the pension systems he also declared that every state, county or city employe who is faithful in the performance of his duty should receive a pension of at least $5 a week.

Representing the committee on legal affairs, Rep. Henry led the fight against the Donovan firearms bill. He declared himself in sympathy with any legislation that would keep death-dealing instruments out of the hands of the mentally unfit, but he also declared that drastic and uncertain legislation would never accomplish that purpose. His judgment in that matter was sustained by the senate when the bill was under consideration.

In the interest of his own district, Rep. Henry secured favorable consideration for the harbor bill when it appeared that the top-heavy appropriation advocated by strenuous but ever-confident opponents would ultimately defeat the bill. He also worked industriously in regard to the Salem and Beverly water supply bill.

By his treatment of local matters and his determined stand on the general legislation, particularly his advocacy of measures destined to ameliorate the conditions of those who toil, Rep. Henry established a reputation that should serve as a beacon for young legislators and which should cause his constituents to return him to the state house, where higher honors seem destined for him.

Rep. Henry was born and educated in Salem and he completed his legal training in the Y. M. C. A. law school. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic Order of Foresters and with associations dedicated to the brotherhood of man. While he has constantly refused to seek municipal office, much to the regret of his friends, he has been prominent in the local political affairs.

WILLIAM E. HICKEY.

Rep. William E. Hickey of South Boston, a popular democratic member of the house of 1914, served in the lower legislative branch



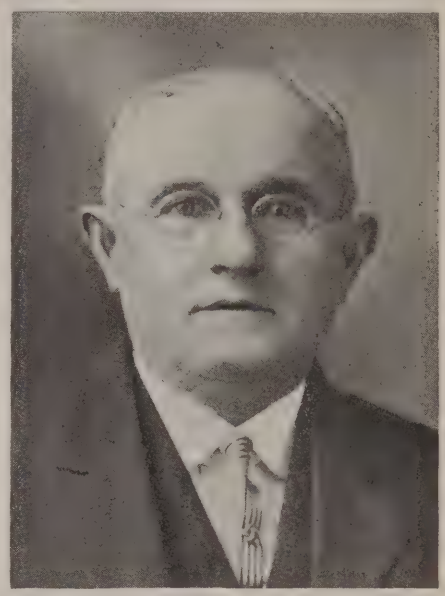
in 1904 and in 1905 and was appointed by Speaker Cushing to the committee on municipal finance. He was a faithful legislator and worked hard in the interest of his constituents. Of unquestioned honesty, he voted at all times as his conscience dictated and it can be truthfully said of him that no one could pull any strings on him.

He was a loyal supporter of the governor in all of the latter's policies and was loyal to his party platform. He was born in Boston, Dec. 1870, and was graduated from the public schools.

MATTHEW A. HIGGINS.

The city of Taunton has had many able and aggressive legislators in the general court but it never sent a man more zealous for his city's interests than was Matthew A Higgins who entered upon his first year's service in the house at the opening of the 1914 session.

It was solely through his acumen and vigilance that a bill that would work irreparable damage to the police department of Taunton was caught in the nick of time. The measure in question called for the delegation of authority to the mayor of appointing the city solicitor and the chief of police for terms of two years. The bill was well on its way through the house, after having passed the senate when Rep. Higgins saw the joker in it which delegated to the mayor the appointment of the entire police department and thus overthrew the civil service laws under which the police department is at present regulated. Within a short time



after noticing this catch, he had the bill rejected. That is merely one of several instances to show the calibre of Rep. Higgins. He was instrumental in getting through the bill authorizing the Taunton city council to appoint a commission to take charge of the city's lighting plant.

Rep. Higgins was born in Stoughton, Jan. 15, 1860. He was educated in the public schools. He has been a grocer for 26 years. He has served as treasurer of the Democratic city committee, and was a member of the common council in 1906 and 1907. He is a member of the Whittendon total abstinence society, M. C. O. F., Whittendon board of trade and business men's association.

ALBERT HOLWAY.

One of the most popular republicans of the Cape, Rep. Albert Holway of Bourne came to



the legislature for the session of 1914 and at once achieved a reputation for carefulness and thoroughness that should make him a leader in next year's session should he return, as he probably will.

Having experienced the trials and tribulations of a railroad station agent, Rep. Holway sought, first of all, to ameliorate the conditions under which he and other station agents are employed. Shorter and more definite hours of labor and a regulation of the general con-

ditions of railroad employes formed the basis of the legislation sponsored by him. His debates were marked by sincerity and by the lucidity with which he expressed his thoughts.

The development of state highways through southeastern Massachusetts, special legislation pertaining to the development and reconstruction of bridges, the development of rivers and harbors and legislation pertaining to fish and game also attracted his heartiest support.

The Cape district received special attention both from the legislature and by the state commissions that are entrusted with the power to develop the highways and the rivers and harbors. While large cities experienced difficulty in obtaining harbor appropriations, Rep. Holway succeeded in obtaining comparatively big sums for the harbors in his district. The Cape as a whole fared exceedingly well in that matter. During the hearings on the Cape Cod canal propositions before the special state commissions, Rep. Holway was always conspicuous and the commissioners were impressed by the fact that Rep. Holway was imbued with the eminent desire of securing regulations that would not abrogate the rights of the people he represented at the state house.

Rep. Holway served as a member of the committee on taxation and was assigned to report many of the important taxation laws recommended by that committee. His attitude on the redistribution of the corporate franchise taxes, the bill removing the arbitrary right of the taxation commissioner to "doom" cities and towns on questionable information and on the many constitutional amendments revising the antiquated tax laws showed him to be a member not impressed by fads and fancies but by facts and figures.

Rep. Holway was born in Sandwich on Aug. 28, 1872, and was graduated from the public schools. He is an edge-tool maker and postmaster and railroad station agent. He has served as a selectman of Bourne, was chairman of the board of assessors for five years and chairman of the overseers of poor one year. He is a past master of DeWitt Clinton lodge, A. F. & A. M., past chancellor of Manomet lodge, K. of P., and a member of the Improved Order of Red Men.

JOHN B. HULL, JR.

That the state tax was held down to around the $11,000,000 figure this year is a



marvel to those who have followed legislation under the dome and most of the credit for this belongs to the ways and means committee for if that committee had been at all inclined to be generous there is no question but that the tax would have reached a much higher figure than it did.

One of the strong forces for economy on this committee during the session just closed was Rep. John B. Hull, Jr., of Great Barrington, republican member from the 8th Berkshire dist. This was Rep. Hull's second year on the ways and means committee and the experience he had already acquired in the work of that body enabled him to put the hooks into many an appropriation bill that was backed up by political influence rather than merit. He regarded good roads as one of the greatest economics the state can undertake and he worked harder for improved highways than any other member of the legislature. As a result of his labor six bills carrying appropriations for good roads in Berkshire and the other western counties became law, they being the only appropriations for the purpose made by the legislature.

But Rep. Hull did not hesitate to lend his support to needy legislation even if they did call for expenditures of the state's money. A good illustration of this was his activity in behalf of the bill looking to a more liberal policy with regard to the development of our wild and forest lands. This bill called for an expenditure of $20,000 a year, for five years, in the purchase of woodland, or land suitable for timber cultivation, which shall be developed and reforested in a manner tending to increase the public enjoyment therefrom and to protect and conserve the water supply of the commonwealth.

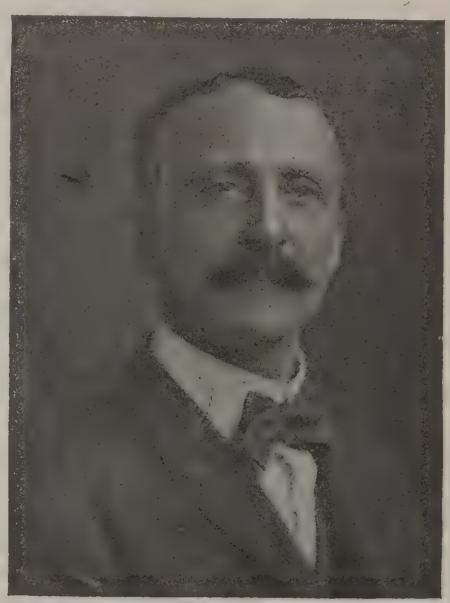
This bill will result in time to better distribution of tax burdens by increasing the valuation of tracts now barren and unproductive. Rep. Hull led the fight for this measure and got it through the house by an overwhelming vote. The service he rendered to the state on this measure alone was sufficient to entitle him to greater honors in the service of the state.

Rep. Hull again worked hard to bring about a satisfactory solution of the transportation problem in western Massachusetts as well as for all other bills in the interest of Berkshire county.

Rep. Hull was born in Stockbridge, July 17, 1871. He graduated from the Massachusetts Agricultural college in 1891. He is a coal merchant. For 12 years he has been secretary of the republican town committee. Besides serving on the important committee on ways and means this year, he was also a member of the committee on rules, known as the "speaker's cabinet."

FREDERICK W. HURLBURT.

Rep. Frederick W. Hurlburt, a fourth-year member from Worcester, was recognized as one of the most thorough and conscientious republicans of the legislature this year.



In his first terms Rep. Hurlburt served on the committees on public service, insurance and constitutional amendments. He was reappointed this year chairman of the insurance committee.

Rep. Hurlburt was deeply interested in the Quinsigamond bridge bill. He asserted that the city of Worcester should not be asked to pay more than its share of the cost and fought against the measure reported which shifted the street car company's share onto the taxpayers.

Largely through the efforts of Rep. Hurlburt, the committee on constitutional amendments sent more matters to the people for their final judgment than ever before in the history of the legislature. He was in charge of the resolve for the taking of land for homesteads. His action on insurance legislation indicated that he has no regard for high-flown and nonsensical legislation and that his uppermost desire is to enact laws that will redound to the interest of no class, but for the general good of all.

Rep. Hurlburt was born in Worcester on Oct. 4, 1859, and was graduated from the public schools. For thirty-three years he was employed by the Worcester & Nashua and the Boston & Maine railroads as clerk, ticket agent and freight cashier. He is a member of the Worcester County Republican club and an enthusiastic Odd Fellow. He served on the special congressional redistricting committee in 1911.

JAMES M. HURLEY.

An able legislator was lost to the state when Rep. James M. Hurley of Marlboro resigned from the house to take up the position of postmaster at Marlboro, to which he was appointed by Pres. Wilson and confirmed by the United States senate during the latter part of the session. But what was the state's loss has proved the federal government's gain for Mr. Hurley is proving an able and efficient postmaster.

No appointment of a Massachusetts man by the present administration at Washington gave so much pleasure to the members of the state legislature as did the selection of Rep. Hurley. The latter was one of the most popular men ever elected to serve in the house as well as one of the most faithful and hardworking



legislators that ever occupied a seat in that historic chamber.

Rep. Hurley has made rapid strides in the political world since he first entered it. His public career began in 1909, only five years ago, as a member of the Marlboro common council. He served two years in that body and one year in the board of aldermen. From there he went to the legislature serving there in 1912, 1913 and part of this year. While in the house he served on the committees on public service and payrolls and as clerk of the committee on cities.

The Marlboro man was faithful at all times to the principles of the democratic party of which he is a loyal member. He supported all progressive and humane legislation and stood by every one of the governor's recommendations. During his service in the house, he secured the passage of several measures in the interest of his particular district.

Rep. Hurley was born in Marlboro on Dec. 27, 1882 and graduated from the public schools. He is in the real estate and insurance business. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, A. O. F. and the Nebegonga Boat club.

JEREMIAH J. KELLY.

Of the several first year members of the Boston delegation in the 1914 house none can point to a better record for a year's legislative work than Jeremiah J. Kelly, representing the 22nd Suffolk dist. It would be a good thing for the legislature and for the citizens of the state if there were more men of the stamp of Rep. Kelly included in the membership of the general court each year. There are constant complaints made that there are too many lawyers and not enough plain everyday citizens gifted with no special legislative talents except sound common-sense in the legislature.

Rep. Kelly proved himself a legislator who was in touch with the common people—a man who was a friend of labor and of the workingman. There was no firmer friend of organized labor in either branch than Rep. Kelly and he supported every measure designed to favor the interests of the workingman.

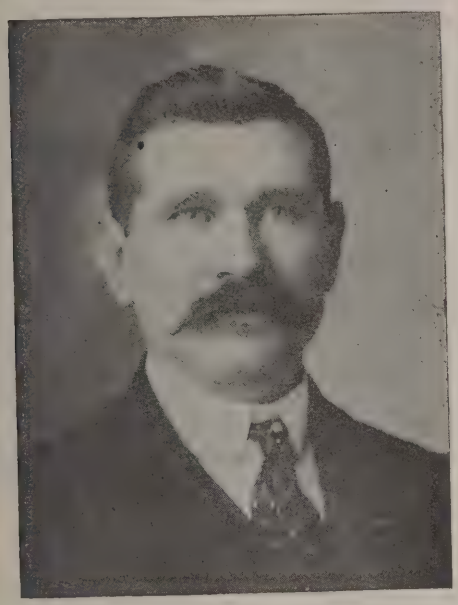
Rep. Kelly was one of the strongest supporters of Gov. Walsh in the legislature. If every democrat in the house and senate had rallied to the side of Gov. Walsh as did Rep. Kelly during the session there would have been many more of the governor's measures passed.

For seventeen years Rep. Kelly has enjoyed

the confidence of the voters of Ward 22 irrespective of party affiliations and it is an assured fact that he will be back on Beacon hill when the 1915 session opens. He favored the Lomasney-Robinson city charter bill providing for the increase in the membership of the city council from 9 to 17 and in so doing he was merely carrying out the wishes of the voters of his district who favor the proposed change.

He has been for years the leader in Ward 22 democratic politics and is president of his ward democratic club. Ten years ago, in 1904, he also served in the house but retired after his initial year preferring to direct affairs from his position as president of the ward club.

Rep. Kelly was born in Ireland in March, 1863. His parents came to this country when he was quite young and he was educated in the public schools of Boston. His affiliations



with fraternal orders and societies are numerous and he is a member of the Roxbury council, Knights of Columbus, Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters; Tremont Lodge, Ancient Order United Workmen and Division 16, Ancient Order of Hibernians.

VICTOR F. JEWETT.

The distinguished service rendered in his first two years of consecutive service by Rep. Victor Francis Jewett of Lowell was recognized and



rewarded this year when he was assigned to the committee on rules and railroads. Appointment to the committee on railroads when so imposing a matter as the reorganization of the railroad interests confronted the legislature is in itself a recognition of merit and ability but to be further honored by selection for the "Speaker's Cabinet" is an added distinction that few young members of the Massachusetts legislature ever have enjoyed.

Rep. Jewett was born in Tyngsboro on Nov. 26, 1881. He was graduated from the public schools, Hopkinson school in Boston and Harvard University in the class of 1905. He is a member of the Harvard Club of New York, Boston City Club, Yorick Club, Vesper Country club, Benjamin Butler Veteran Firemen's association and Co. K, of the 6th Mass. Infantry. He has served two years in the Lowell Common council and was president of that body in 1910. Not only because of his military associations but because of his Lowell citizenship, Rep. Jewett was one of the foremost protestants to the bill which reduced the tenure of office of the adjutant-general and subsequently caused the retirement of Gardner W. Pearson.

WILLIAM W. KENNARD.

Rep. William W. Kennard of Somerville was one of the foremost members of the house and one of the most conscientious and dignified members of his party. As plain "Bill" Kennard he was one of the most jovial, friendly and courteous members of the legislature; as Rep. William W. Kennard he was a model of legislative influence.

As chairman of the committee on cities, Rep. Kennard occupied one of the most imposing billets in the legislature. It was his committee that gave to three towns the charters that will raise them to the dignity of cities and it was also his committee that considered the very serious problems that confront local management. It was a by word of the legislature that no proponent of legislation, no matter how lengthy his plea might be, or no opponent of legislation was granted an unfair hearing before the committee over which Rep. Kennard presided. Near the closing days of the session, the members of the committee testified their loyalty to him by presenting him with a splendid gift. It was also said that the reports that came out of the committee on cities were less abused than those from any other committee of the legislature.

Rep. Kennard also served with honor on the



committee on election laws. While he acknowledges allegiance to a party that was frequently arraigned for possessing a precocious bump of conservativeness, it was the progressive tendencies of Rep. Kennard and other young leaders of the party that caused the G. O. P. to preserve much of its latent power and force. He was one of the ardent advocates of the corrupt practices act because he believes that it is absolutely essential to the safety of the commonwealth that the average voter must be assured that politics is not a corrupt game, but a serious and honorable problem.

While Rep. Kennard was in hearty accord with the principles espoused by his party except when they did not conform to general justice and to the welfare of the state as a whole, he was in thorough accord with the proposed development of the Merrimac river and with the upbuilding of the eastern seaports. The affairs of immediate local interest to Somerville found in him an earnest, steadfast and capable supporter.

Rep. Kennard was born in Somerville, Sept. 3, 1874. He was graduated from the public schools, matriculated at Harvard college, and was graduated from Harvard law school in 1900. He is a practicing attorney. He is prominent in Masonic circles. Rep. Kennard served in the legislature in 1912-'13, and was a member of the committees on cities, election laws and water supply.

JAMES T. KENNEY.

The city of Boston has never had a more loyal representative on Beacon hill or one more zealous for the interests of his district and his city than was Rep. James T. Kenney of Roxbury who represented the 21st Suffolk dist. in the 1914 house. The record which Rep. Kenney established for himself during his initial session of 1911 was a most excellent one but it was fully equalled if not surpassed by his work during the past year.

As a typical instance of Rep. Kenney's ability and the resulting confidence placed in him by his fellow legislators, it may be stated that he bore the brunt of the work of the committee on harbors and public lands of which he was a member. That committee had several important measures which were reported out from the body and later went to ways and means. Probably the three most important were the $1,000,000 appropriation for the development of the Merrimac river, the $100,000 appropriation for the development of



the Taunton river, and the "omnibus bill" calling for the expenditure of $130,000 on rivers and harbors all over the state. Rep. Kenney was entrusted with all three of these measures to handle in the house and the consensus of opinion after the fate of the measures was determined was that they could not have been placed in more capable hands.

Rep. Kenney is a labor man, and has a large acquaintance in the district from which he comes. He has been a delegate of the Boston central labor union for 16 years and is a former president of the Musicians' union, former president of Division 50, A. O. H., and many other organizations. As a result of these many labors, social and fraternal ties, Rep. Kenney was one of the most popular members of last year's house and it is certain that his political future is bright.

He is a firm believer in district representation in the city council and consistently favored the larger city council membership. He was active in advocacy of the bill which would increase the council from 9 to 17.

Rep. Kenney was born in Central Falls, R. I., June 20, 1870, and was educated in the public schools. He is a musician and is engaged in newspaper work. As a member of the house in 1911 he served on the committee on public lighting.

MICHAEL B. KENNEY.

A young member of the Boston democracy who made good in his first year's service was Rep. Michael B. Kenney of Ward 17. Rep. Kenney established for himself a legislative record that should be a sure vote-winner in the primaries.

Mayor Curley, who also hails from the 17th Suffolk dist. had no more loyal supporter in the 1914 house than Rep. Kenney. There were quite a few big measures before the members in which the city of Boston, and especially the mayor, was interested. Probably the most important of these was the Boston charter bill providing for district representation in the city council.

Believing this legislation to be a step backward Mayor Curley opposed it and he was ably supported by Rep. Kenney, who did his best to refeat the bill. Rep. Lomasney was too strong and the bill won out, with a referendum attached, by a handful of votes. In other measures affecting the interests of the city of Boston and its people, Rep. Kenney lined up with the side which he considered right and for the welfare of the voters. Thus he fought the double-platoon bill, which provided for a two-shift system in the fire departments of the larger cities and which if

passed would have saddled an expense of several hundred thousand dollars on the city or resulted in great reductions of the firemen's pay. For his work against this measure the voters of Boston and the firemen owe a debt of gratitude to Rep. Kenney.

Michael B. Kenney was born in Boston on Nov. 19, 1882, and educated in the public schools, graduating from the Dearborn Grammar school. He is engaged in the printing business. He is a member of the Tammany Club. He is a Red Man, a member of the Franklin association and the I. P. P. A. U.

During the last session he served on the



committee on federal relations, which reported several important resolves to the national legislature protesting against or favoring certain legislation before congress for action.

JOHN R. KIGGINS.

A young Lowell democrat who made good in his first year on Beacon hill and who gave promise of rising higher in politics was Rep. John R. Kiggins of Lowell, hailing from the 19th Middlesex dist. Coming from a mill city, it was natural that Rep. Kiggins should devote himself to legislation affecting labor conditions and similar measures of interest to the mill workers who comprise in a large part the voting population of the city of Lowell.

Rep. Kiggins united with the rest of the Lowell delegation in securing the passage of much legislation affecting the city which sent him to the legislature. He fought hard for the passage of the bill to authorize Lowell to establish a municipal market, believing that the poor people of the city would be benefited by such a proposition. In advocating this measure Rep. Kiggins showed himself to be in the van of constructive legislation for he



saw that the trend of the times is toward public ownership in many lines.

As a democrat Rep. Kiggins was faithful to his party platform and stood by every single plank in it. He also supported the governor in the house and it was due to the loyalty of just such men as the young Lowell legislator that the governor was able to work in such harmony with the legislative department during the past session.

Rep. Kiggins favored the amendment to the child labor laws as passed by the 1913 legislature along the same lines that practically all the members from the mill cities advocated. Knowing firsthand the conditions among the poor workers in the Lowell mills he was of the opinion that a physical test should be substituted in place of an arbitrary age limit in determining the age at which a child might work in the mills.

In the ordinary course of events Rep. Kiggins will be back in his seat in the house chamber when the 1915 session opens, for he has earned a re-election at the hands of his constituents. His initial year's work is especially notable because of the ease with which he picked up the threads of his legislative duties despite the fact that he was unfamiliar with them and has had no previous political experience at all.

John R. Kiggins was born in Charlotte, P. E. I., but his parents came to Massachusetts when he was very young and he received his education in the Lowell public schools. He later graduated from Holy Angels' college, Buffalo, N. Y., and from St. Dunstan college in Canada. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Sacred Heart society and is president of the Holy Name society of Lowell.

CHARLES A. KIMBALL.

When a man comes to the house and is fortunate enough to be assigned to a committee which considers a subject with which he had actual experience, he immediately takes high rank in its membership. This was the case with Rep. Charles A. Kimball of Littleton, who



served his first term in the house of 1914 from the 11th Middlesex district. He was for four years a teacher in the Worcester academy and the Fitchburg high school and served on the school committee of Littleton and naturally gained an intimate working knowledge of educational problems in these positions.

Before he came to the legislature, Rep. Kimball served his own town as selectman, assessor, overseer of poor, auditor, treasurer and collector of taxes, on the school committee and as town registrar and clerk. So that he was thoroughly familiar with town governmental affairs and his knowledge of this subject rendered him of great value in the consideration of the many bills that come to the legislature annually dealing with the problems of different townships.

Rep. Kimball was born in Littleton, Feb. 23, 1867, and received his education in the public schools, Lawrence academy, Phillips Exeter and Yale. He worked in a railroad office two years, then took up teaching and is at present engaged in the farming business. He is a Mason and master of the Littleton Grange. He was interested in all legislation dealing with the agrcultural problem and opposed the various bills to further hamper the farmer and producer.

RICHARD KNOWLES.

As a capable defender of party principles and an earnest advocate of political reformation, Rep. Richard Knowles of New Bedford established a reputation that very few first year members enjoy. This modest young man became one of the most popular and respected members of the legislature.

Rep. Knowles soon showed the party leaders that courage was one of his best assets. When the Charter Guard held up the $350,000 New Bedford harbor bill because two members of the delegation voted for the Boston charter bill, Rep. Knowles went to the speaker's chair and told Speaker Cushing that he and the republican leaders were playing "mighty poor politics" if they expected to defeat the port bill unless the two New Bedford members recanted from their position. Soon after that



the Charter Guard withdrew its opposition to the harbor bill.

At about the same time, Rep. Knowles received a protest from a labor union because of his attitude on the anti-injunction bill. He immediately advised the union that the members of the legislature would be vastly more benefited by information before a bill was acted upon than by protests after the action was taken.

In addition to the port bill, Rep. Knowles worked hard for the passage of the textile school bills, which allowed the schools more money than they ever before had received, for the New Bedford and Fairhaven bridge bill and for the "shellfish" bill.

Rep. Knowles was born in Boston on Jan. 1, 1889. He graduated from the Harvard Law school in 1911 and is a practising attorney. He was a member of the New Bedford common council two years, one year acting as president of the body.

JOSEPH O. KNOX.

Few first year members of the Massachusetts legislature ever came to Beacon Hill better



equipped for the duties of a law maker and member of the great and general court than Rep. Joseph O. Knox of Somerville, representing the 26th Middlesex district in the lower branch. Mr. Knox has ranked high in the pub-

lic life of his home city and his service there was of a calibre that assured the voters of Somerville of faithful and efficient representation at the state house this year.

As president of the Somerville board of Aldermen in 1912 Mr. Knox established a record that has endeared him in the hearts of the citizens of that city. As a member of the house for 1914 he continued his sterling service with the result that his friends are confident that Rep. Knox has only just begun to "come" in politics.

Speaker Cushing appointed him to the committee on street railways where he easily got the hang of things and proved himself one of the most faithful and conscientious members of that hardworked aggregation of solons. He had a hand in the passage of the so-called "overcrowding" bill which was the first piece of legislation ever put upon the Bay State statute books prohibiting the overcrowding of cars on street railways. Fortunately for his committee it did not have to consider the big street railway merger proposition that was launched near the end of the session. This proposition was taken off the committee's hands by the public service commission which is now considering it.

The local interests of Somerville were well cared for in the hands of Rep. Knox who worked hard together with his confreres from that city in behalf of the welfare of the municipality and the citizens.

Rep. Knox is a republican of the progressive type and is in favor of all measures that are truly progressive although he has ever been careful to keep off the dangerous shores of any proposition that might tend toward radicalism. He favored the referendum of woman suffrage to the voters on the ground that the time has come in Massachusetts when the question should be settled for good and all by the electorate.

Joseph O. Knox was born in Charlestown on May 28, 1878 and was educated in the public schools, graduating from the Mechanics Art High School of Boston. He is a travelling salesman and is a member of the United Commercial Travelers club. He was president of his ward and city committee in Somerville in 1911 and served in the board of aldermen in 1910, 1911 and 1912, being president in his last year on the board. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow and holds membership in the Clarendon Club and on the West Somerville board of trade.

JOSEPH LA FLAMME.

One of the strong men of the Worcester county delegation in the house this year was Joseph La Flamme of Sturbridge who served



his initial session in the lower legislative branch as a representative of the 5th Worcester district. In him the democracy gained as loyal an adherent and as faithful a supporter as ever was enrolled on Beacon hill for Rep. La Flamme proved himself a strong party man and one who stood by the platform enunciated by the democracy last fall.

Rep. La Flamme is a product of the district and town which sent him to the state house and consequently he was in a position to know what was best for the interests of his constituents. He was ever watchful in his painstaking efforts to perform his duties toward his district and the state at large and now that the session is over and another campaign under way it is the concensus of opinion among those who know politics that Rep. La Flamme will be back in his seat when the 1915 session convenes in January.

It is not common for a first year member to become popular with his fellow solons during his first session but Rep. La Flamme accomplished this feat and at prorogation he did not have an enemy in the state house and had possessed himself of a host of warm friends and admirers. He also made a favorable impression with the democratic leaders for his zeal in behalf of the democratic party and the prinsiples of it was unmistakable. In all matters of legislation he showed himself to be a progressive democrat and favored all measures which would tend to bring the government back into the hands of the people.

Speaker Cushing appointed him to the committee on towns because of his knowledge of the intracies of the many matters that annually come before that committee. He was especially equipped for his work on that committee by reason of the fact that prior to his coming to Beacon hill he had been very prominent in the affairs of his home town, having served as auditor for three years, assessor for one year, and selectman for two years.

He was born in Sturbridge on May 28, 1878, and was educated in the public schools there. He conducts a general store in the town and is one of its most influential citizens.

CHARLES S. LAWLER.

In his second year in the house, as in his first, Rep. Charles S. Lawler of the 20th suffolk dist. made good in every respect and left no lingering doubts as to how he happened to be chosen twice as a democrat to represent a



normally republican district. Rep. Lawler is this fall a candidate for senator, and is of the type to give the district clean, able and intelligent service.

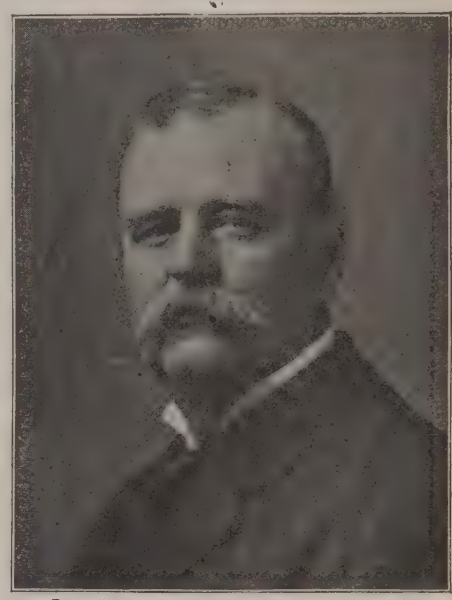
He was appointed to the committee on metropolitan affairs which deals with all the important matters concerning the metropolitan district and proved one of the most valuable members on that committee. His services were valued so highly by his colleagues on this committee that he was appointed one of the three members of the fire-hazard committee, he being the only democrat on this committee. This committee was appointed to draw up acts relative to amending the present building laws of the metropolitan district and to also investigate the Melvin fire horror in Allston, which resulted in the loss of eight lives. After looking into that disaster and having decided that the only solution to problems of this sort was to make more stringent building laws, they set about to draw up amendments and they had their work cut out for them, for no other committee had ever undertaken this task. And the fight that took place on the floor of the house for the passage of this act will long be remembered as the measure was strenuously opposed by the building trusts of the state.

Although giving most of his time to this important work Rep. Lawler also found time to help in the passage of other measures which were of local interest to his district, among which were the bills for the improvement of navigation in Dorchester bay and another for the purifying the Neponset River and for the building of a tunnel to Dorchester.

Representative Lawler was born in Boston on Sept. 17, 1879 and attended the public schools of that city. He is a printer by trade and is connected with the Boston Journal but formerly was a foreman at the city printing plant. He is a member of the A. O. H., Heptasophs and the M. C. O. F. He has served on the Ward 24 democratic committee for four years and was a clerk of the committee on education in the legislature last year.

FRANCIS X. LE BOEUF.

A solid, substantial Fall River citizen, who has served his city and state faithfully and well during the past three years as a representative of the 11th Bristol dist. in the house, is Francis X. Le Boeuf. Mr. Le Boeuf is the type of legislator who does not enter public life in the hope of personal success or advancement but gives his best to the service of the state with that same patriotic purpose that causes men to take up arms in defense



of their country in time of war. It would be well for the state and for the people of Massachusetts if there were more unselfish service given of the type represented by the Fall River legislator. Speaker Cushing appointed him to the committee on public institutions, where he took especial interest in the committee's work.

In local matters no city or town in the commonwealth had a harder working legislator in its interests than Fall River found in Rep. Le Boeuf. He assisted materially in the passage of the big Fall River appropriation bills amounting to several hundred thousand dollars which contained appropriations for playgrounds, an almshouse, police and municipal departments, and schools.

He refused to shirk his duties and responsibilities as a legislator by referring a piece of legislation to the voters and voted against the woman suffrage amendment, against the initiative and referendum, and against any other measure which carried a referendum with it.

Francis X. Le Boeuf was born in St. Ours, Province of Quebec, on April —, 1853, and was educated in the public school there, later graduating from Dajanais Academy in St. Ours. But Canada was not to have Rep. Le Boeuf after he had got old enough to know better and he came to Fall River when a young man. He has been in the insurance business and for 13 years was a patrolman and inspector in the police department. Before arriving on Beacon hill he served two years in the common council.

CHARLES A. LE GRO.

Charles A. Le Gro of Palmer served his first year in the house of 1914 as the representative of the 1st Hampden district. His work during the entire session was characterized by an individuality that proved the Palmer member to be a man with a mind of his own, and one who gave promise of being a leader and not a follower of the voters of his constituency.

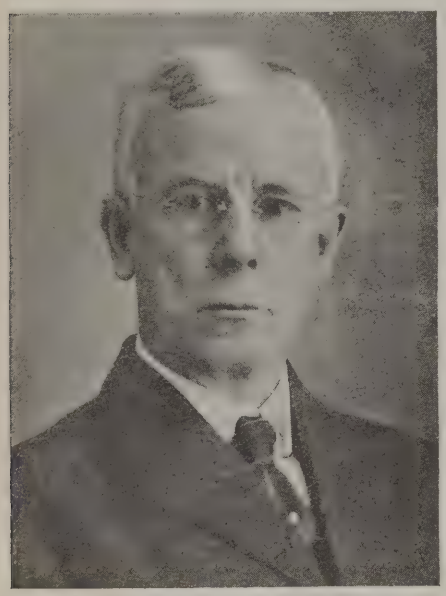
At the very opening of the session in the fight for the speakership he displayed his firmness of mind when he consistently refused to vote for the progressive candidate for speaker, but cast his ballot for a democrat even after the entire democracy swung over to Rep. George P. Webster, the progressive. As a democrat he favored the abolition of party enrollment at primaries, a measure which went through the lower branch with a referendum attached.

On local legislation Rep. Le Gro devoted much time. He was also responsible for the

passage of a bill which provided for the reimbursement of cities and towns for the loss of land used for fish hatcheries or game preserves. He introduced this bill himself, conducted the fight on it in the house, and watched it safely through the upper branch and under the quill of the governor. The measure was of especial import to the town of Palmer, which will be effected by the legislation.

He sponsored the bill which provided that the town of Palmer should appropriate $2000 for the support and maintenance of the Wing memorial hospital in that town. As a member of the committee on mercantile affairs Rep. Le Gro had charge of several committee reports on the floor of the house during the year and made a creditable showing each time.

Rep. Le Gro is a firm believer in representative government and is opposed to any measure that would tend to destroy it. This ac-



counts for his stand against the initiative and referendum and the constitutional convention. He was opposed to all measures that would tend to destroy the sanctity of the Sabbath day, such as Sunday baseball and Sunday gardening.

Charles A. Le Gro was born in Columbia, N. H., on April 19, 1857, and was educated in the public schools there. He is a retired pharmacist, having withdrawn from that business in 1906. He is vice-president of the Palmer National Bank and trustee and auditor of the Palmer Savings Bank. He is widely known in fraternal and social circles of his home town, being a member of the Masons, Royal Arcanum, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Palmer business and social club.

FRED O. LEWIS.

Although Rep. Fred Oliver Lewis represented only a part of the city of Lowell in the lower branch of the legislature last year it was indeed fortunate for the entire city that he occupied in seat in the house for it was his acute knowledge of municipal finance that clarified a situation that arose during the session which apparently boded ill for Lowell and its citizens.

Lowell has a large outstanding bonded indebtedness which required speedy liquidation last year. In orded to liquidate this debt a bill was submitted to the legislature calling for an issue of approximately $300,000 in bonds which was endorsed by the mayor of Lowell and the entire city government. Some friction was met with when the state bureau of statistics objected to certain portions of the measure and shortly after the Lowell delegation in the house found themselves not entirely in accord with the bill as offered by the mayor. For a time it looked as though an unpleasant situation with resultant damage to the city's interests would occur.

But it was the concrete suggestions of Rep. Lewis who took a hand in matters at this point that saved the day. His advice met with the approval of the Lowell city government, the members of the house from Lowell, and the bureau of statistics. Through his efforts the bill was cut in half and greatly clarified with the result that a threatened break between the city government and the Lowell contingent in the house was averted, and the bill was passed.

Rep. Lewis served on the committee on cities and was a tower of strength on all matters of local legislation. A glance at his record for 1914 shows that he has made his mark and that he will be back in his seat when the curtain rises on the 1915 session next January.

Fred O. Lewis was born in Lowell, June 12, 1878, and graduated from the public schools. He is a pharmacist and consequently was much interested in all bills relating to public health during 1914.

He is very active in fraternal circles being



a Mason, Knight of Pythias, a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Highland Club, and the Mt. Pleasant Golf Club.

E. ELLSWORTH LINCOLN.

When the voters of the town of Dighton in the 5th Bristol representative district sent E. Ellsworth Lincoln as their choice for the house ofr the 1914 session, they selected a representative who has proven himself to be an able, honest, and conscientious public servant.

The town of Dighton was particularly fortunate during the past session to have no local matters of importance before the legislature, all pending bills on home measures having been disposed during 1913. With the decks



thus cleared of all cumbersome measures, Rep. Lincoln was able to devote himself to looking out for the interests of his town and protecting it from all hostile legislation.

There were one or two measures, however, in which he took an active interest in behalf of his constituents. He was instrumental, together with the other members from Bristol county, in securing the passage of the bill for the Bristol County Agricultural college. This school will be erected in Dighton and the bill called for an appropriation of $45,000. He also worked hard for the passage of the bill to extend the time for establishing the Dighton water supply district. He secured the passage of an amendment to the original act by which Dighton must begin to distribute water to consumers in the Dighton water supply district within si xyears after the acceptance of the proposition by the voters.

Rep. Lincoln is a prominent paper manufacturer of Dighton and it was on account of his inside knowledge of conditions effecting labor that he was appointed to the committee on labor. Rep. Lincoln opposed the bill for an eight hour day for tour workers in paper mills, realizing the hardship it would work upon the small paper manufacturers of the state.

Rep. Lincoln was born in Dighton, July 20, 1861, and was educated in the public schools there. He has served his town as a selectman and is a member of the school committee.

AMOS R. LITTLE.

One of the independent republican members of the last legislature was Amos R. Little of Swampscott, who was serving his first term from the 12th Essex district.

Mr. Little was a member of the committee on banks and banking, and in all the work



of that body he took a deep interest and a prominent part.

He was equally active in all the legislation pertaining to Lynn and Swampscott and worked as hard for their success as any member of the delegation.

It was during consideration of the anti-parochial school amendment, however, that he showed his independence in a way that commanded the respect of most members of the house, many of whom would like to have done the same as he. Mr. Little simply denounced the legislation as improper, declared it had no place before a Massachusetts legislature in this generation and refused to remain in the chamber while it was being debated.

Rep. Little was born in Boston on Oct. 13, 1880. He is a lawyer by profession.

STUART L. LITTLE.

After being a leader of the republican party



in his home town for a number of years Stuart L. Little of Newbury decided last November to make his entry into legislative activities as a candidate for the lower branch

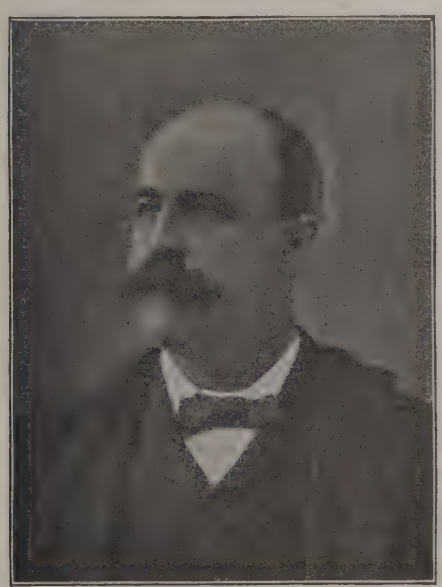
of the 1914 general court. In this aspiration, as in practically everything else that he has set his mind on, Mr. Little was successful and as a result the town of Newbury secured one of the best representatives that it ever had on Beacon Hill.

Mr. Little was born in Newbury on Oct. 5, 1869, and was educated in the public schools of that town. Despite his varied private interests he became one of the most prominent citizens in town affairs. Among other public offices he has been a member of the school board for 15 years, of which time he has acted as chairman for 10 years. He has been chairman of the republican town committee for four years. He served as chairman of the building committee of the Newbury Grange Building erected in 1912. His fraternal and social affiliations are many and include membership in the Newburyport lodge, Knights of Pythias where he was at one time chancellor. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Grange, and the Essex Club.

MARTIN M. LOMASNEY.

There is no more potent force for good in the Massachusetts legislature than Rep. Martin M. Lomasney of the Eighth Suffolk district. It may also be said with equal truth that there has not been a legislator on Beacon hill in a generation who has been able at all times to command the following that the same Martin M. Lomasney can always get when he wants it.

Rep. Lomasney is the strongest strategist the democratic party in Boston has produced in years as well as one of the ablest public servants. He has made a study of general



conditions in the state as a whole and in Boston particularly that makes him the best informed man in the legislature on general and Boston legislation.

Mr. Lomasney was again the minority leader of the house this year. Ofttimes, however, he was the majority leader, for he carried a majority of the lower branch with him on many occasions. He was active on every important measure affecting the public welfare and he deserves much credit for many of the progressive pieces of legislation that were placed upon the statute books by the 1914 legislature. He stood loyally by and fought for all of Gov. Walsh's important recommendations and vetoes and it is in a large measure due to his political sagacity and influence that the governor met with such great success throughout the session.

The biggest accomplishment of Mr. Lomasney during the past session, however, and the one which best illustrates the power and influence of the Boston leader, was the passage of the bill to increase the membership of the Boston city council to seventeen members and to provide for district representation rather than by election at large. Some of the most powerful interests in the state, men of great wealth and influence, the same who were successful in keeping the Boston charter intact ever since it was foisted upon the voters of Boston by a republican legislature, opposed the larger council proposition. All of the newspapers who could in any way be influenced by these forces denounced it. Speaker Cushing himself took the floor against it. Yet, against all of these forces, Rep. Lomasney triumphed. The bill was passed by both branches of the legislature and was signed by the governor and will be voted upon by the citizens of Boston at the coming state election.

Rep. Lomasney was again appointed to the committee on metropolitan affairs this year. He did not want any other committee assignment for he felt that on this body he could do the most effective work for Boston. He has never sought very important committee places. Of course, he has friends who seek them and they get them. But Mr. Lomasney feels that the best work in the legislative field can be accomplished by the man who has no entanging committee alliances for then his sword is his own and is his to use at will.

No member of the legislature has had a more varied or interesting political career than Rep. Lomasney. He was born in Boston, 1859. For six years, 1893, 1894, 1895, and again 1901, 1902 and 1903, he was a member of the Boston board of aldermen. In 1896 and 1897 he was a member of the board of aldermen and of the senate. In 1899 he went to the house. He stayed out of public life thereafter until 1905, when he came back to the house and has gone back each year but one since and will continue to serve in that branch just as long as he wants to, for the citizens of Ward 8 know and respect him and look upon him as a personal friend and protector.

Mr. Lomasney has been variously contemplated by the legislators from the different parts of the commonwealth. The republican legislators from the great cities outside of Boston have been schooled to look upon him as a dictator and boss, while the rustic legislator from the country districts expected to find him equipped with a set of horns. As for the democratic members from Boston and elsewhere, however, they have always regarded him justly, as a very wise and sagacious leader of great ability. Of late the men of the other parties as well as from the country districts, as they have come to know him, have come to hold a similar opinion of him. The city of Boston and the state as a whole would indeed lose the services of a great public servant if Hon. Martin M. Lomasney should retire to private life.

HENRY FOLLANSBEE LONG.

A first-year member of the house of 1914 who came to Beacon hill with a wealth of experience in public office, was Rep Henry Follansbee Long of Topsfield, a republican, representing the 24th Essex dist. Rep. Long is only 31 years old, yet he has held practically every important office in his home town. This alone shows that the people of his town



have implicit faith in his ability and integrity and that he never failed them is attested by his election to the house.

The district represented by Mr. Long is comprised of the towns of Essex, Hamilton, Ipswich, Middleton, Rowley, Topsfield and Wenham, so that the young legislator had plenty of work cut out for him to take care of the interests of these various communities. He succeeded in getting through a number of bills of local benefit to those towns, among them a bill to permit Ipswich to make an additional water loan, and a bill relative to the taking of smelts in Rowley.

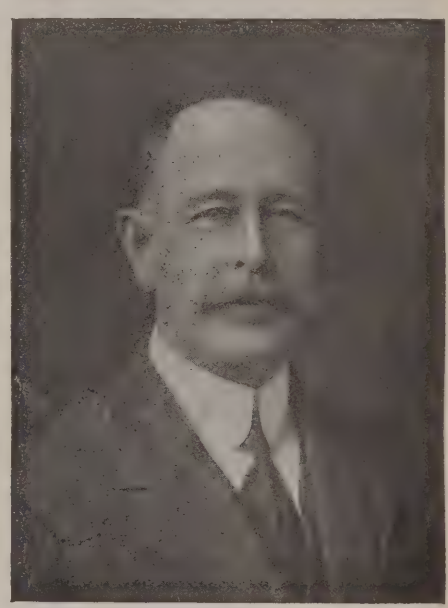
The best work done by Rep. Long during the year, however, was in opposition to measures aimed at the state treasury. The Topsfield man realized the need of economy in the administration of state affairs, he appreciated that the tax burdens were already loading down the small consumers who ultimately pay the bills of every kind, and he accordingly went after all measures asking for appropriation of the state's money with a good-sized harpoon. He also served on the committee on water supply and on this body helped to straighten out a number of perplexing situations relating to the condition of the water supply in different sections of the state.

Rep. Long was born in Topsfield, Sept. 29, 1883, and was educated in the public schools and the Salem Commercial school. He is treasurer of the Waban Rose Conservatories. He has served his town as auditor, selectman, assessor, trustee of the town library, and commissioner of trust funds. He is chairman of the board of selectmen and of the assessors, and is chairman of the republican town committee, having been chairman for the past five years. Has served as selectman last four years. He is also a director of the Essex County republican club and a member of the I. O. O. F. (past grand) master of the grange, A. O. U. W., Masons, Rebekahs, Essex Institute and a director of the Topsfield Historical society, and a member of the Boston Bank Officers' association.

WILLIAM J. LOOK.

Rep. William J. Look of Tisbury has served four years in the legislature with honor and distinction. This year he was assigned to the chairmanship of the important committee on roads and bridges and was given a place on fisheries and game, where he rendered valuable service in the recodification of the comprehensive fish and game laws.

His legislative experience, which was pre-



ceded by a long and valuable career in local offices, enabled Rep. Look to grasp the intricacies of legislation with speed and facility. Presiding over the committee on roads and bridges, he conducted the hearings before that committee with a speed and precision which enabled the committee to clear its docket early and with a fairness that was very frequently commented upon by the petitioners of legislation and the opponents who appeared as witnesses before the committee.

Rep. Look is a republican in all that the term implies. He considers himself bound in honor to support the party platform and it is admitted that his pertinent advice was always considered helpful by less younger members who guided the dictates of that party.

He was favorable to all legislation that tended to propogate the fishing industry of the state and while he recognized that the summer tourist business is of vast importance to the business interests he was unalterably opposed to any loose-jointed legislation that would enable the summer visitors to deplete the stock of fish that is annually distributed by the state department. As a member of the committee on roads and bridges he was keenly alert to conserve the interests of the commonwealth and also to protect the interests of big and little municipalities upon whom was conferred the burden for the maintenance and repairing of the many bridges that dot the state.

Highway appropriations under the small towns' act interested Rep. Look and his district received serious consideration from the highway commission in the construction of state-aided roads. His effort to increase the salaries of the judiciary of his district was also fruitbearing.

Rep. Look was born in Tisbury, June 20, 1867, and he attended the public schools of his native town. He is prominent in Masonic circles, was master of Martha's Vineyard lodge, A. F. & A. M., four years, and was district deputy grand master of the 27th Masonic district two years. He was a member of the republican town committee 19 years, assessor and overseer of the poor twelve years, during six years of which he was chairman, and was county commissioner six years. He served in the house in 1911-12-13.

FREDERICK H. LUCKE.

In the person of Frederick H. Lucke of Worcester there is recognized by his vast army of friends a legislator of senatorial capacity. Should Rep. Lucke aspire to further honors, his Worcester constituents would undoubtedly reward his splendid service both as a member of the common council and board of aldermen of Worcester and as a member of the general court. Rep. Lucke may pride himself on the fact that no other member of the state legislature can boast of more friends than he and that this friendship has been cemented by close application to duty and a commendable determination to treat legislation alone upon its merits.

Five years of service in the governing bodies of the Heart of the Commonwealth had founded a structure of legislative knowledge which stood the popular Worcester representative in good stead. That structure was broadened by previous service in the legislator. Experience



impressed upon Rep. Lucke the fact that to secure favorable consideration of legislation in the early stages is far more beneficial than to orate and exhort and otherwise waste time after the cause is hopelessly lost. Rep. Lucke made few speeches from the floor of the house but his presence in the various committee rooms always commanded most respectful attention.

The alert legislator devoted much of his time in securing a favorable report from the committee on roads and bridges on the bill which would permit of the construction of a modern highway bridge over the splendid Lake Quinsigamond. He also worked earnestly for the legislative petition to establish the salary of Judge Samuel G. Utley of the Worcester district court and he was equally prominent in his advocacy of the many matters of smaller legislative moment but of considerable importance to the second city of the commonwealth.

As a member of the committee on mercantile affairs, Rep. Lucke displayed the same devotion to duty that has characterized his entire life as a legislator. The members of the committee recognized in him an able compatriot and they further recognized that his apt questioning of witnesses very frequently caused them to disclose the merits or defects of their case.

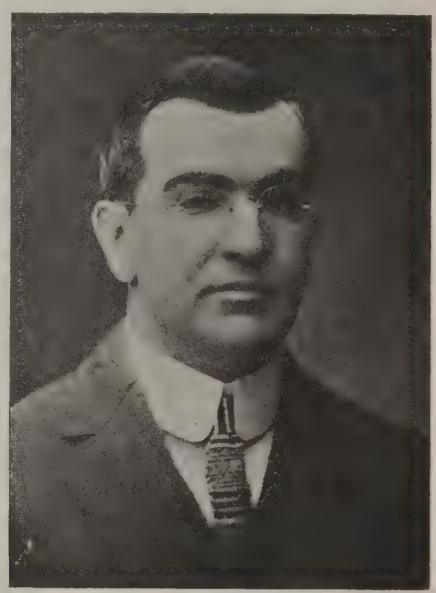
Rep. Lucke was born in Greenfield, Sept. 5, 1869, and was educated in the public schools. He is at present in the watch and diamond business, being president of the Herman-Lucke Co., Inc. He is serving his second year in the house and has also served his city in the common council three years and as alderman two years. He is a member of the A. F. A. M., I. O. O. F., Red Men, Elks, Commonwealth club, Transit Canoe club and the republican city committee.

JOHN J. LYDON.

After two successful years as a member of the lower legislative branch, Rep. John J. Lydon will go before the voters this fall as a candidate for the Senate in the 6th Suffolk dist.

Rep. Lydon during his two years in the house has supported every progressive measure and was a constant attendant at the sessions of the house and the two committees on which he served—federal relations and military affairs. It was the passage of his bill providing for the change in the tenure of office for the adjutant-general from five years to one that resulted in the ousting of Adjt.Gen. Pearson. Rep. Lydon led the fight in behalf of the governor for the bill. He also made a strong fight in support of his bill providing for the inspection of all out of state milk that was not produced under sanitary conditions but the house defeated the measure on a close vote.

John J. Lydon was born in Boston on Nov.



4, 1884 and was graduated from the public schools of the city. He is a publisher of the South Boston Inquirer. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus (4th degree) an Elk, New England Order of Protection, St. Augustine's Lyceum, Madison Social Club, South Boston Citizens' Association, 9th regiment, M. V. M. (color sergeant).

JAMES M. LYLE.

As an independent progressive from the sturdy old city of Gloucester, Rep. James MacFarlane Lyle was associated with the important



progressive measures that characterized the long and useful life of the past session.

Rep. Lyle was appointed to the committee on harbors and public lands, where he interested himself in the development of the public harbors and the navigable rivers. By reason of his personal popularity he succeeded in getting through a sizable appropriations for the development of the Gloucester port.

Rep. Lyle was further commended because of his consistent advocacy of the really progressive measures of the progressive party and because of his failure to espouse those principles which would lead to the personal aggrandizement of party leaders rather than to the benefit of the people as a whole.

Rep. Lyle was born in the city he represents, Jan. 10, 1886, and was educated in the public schools of that city. He is a traveling salesman of wide experience.

JOHN H. LYNCH.

One of the most able members of the Cambridge delegation in the house of 1914 was Rep. John H. Lynch, the democratic member from the 1st Middlesex district. Although serving his first year as a legislator it was his third year in politics, he having served two terms in the common council of his home city. The result of this experience proved of great value to him throughout the session. Always ready to take hold and fight for all his worth on matters of benefit to his district "Johnny" was also instrumental in the passage of many measures which were of great interest not only to his constituents, but to the people as a whole throughout the state.

He strongly opposed the taking of a part of Captain's Island in his city for a city hospital site, for he felt that they were encroaching on the rights of the children of his section who used this parkway as a playground. And although defeated in his purpose to have the city buy land in another section of the city for a hospital his hardest energies to defeat this measures did not go for naught as the bill was promptly killed when it reached the other branch.

Feeling that the best possible solution of the



tangle in the affairs of the Middlesex county commissioners, would be the appointing of a finance commission to look after the affairs of the county he teamed up with Rep. Mahoney, also from the University City, and worked tooth and nail for the passage of this measure.

Holding himself up as an example that boxing was beneficial both mentally and physically to the younger generation and if handled by the proper authorities it would prove as good a sport as any of the other present day athletic contests, he worked long and earnestly for the passage of the "boxing" bill, which would legalize boxing bouts throughout the state.

Born in Salem, Oct. 28, 1884, Rep. Lynch has lived most of his life in the district where he now resides. He attended the Putnam grammar school in Cambridge, and is a member of the K. of C., Div. 4, A. O. H., and St. John's Literary Institute. He has been a member of the common council of his city for the past two years and served as president to that body in 1913.

He was assigned to the committee on water supply and there he did valuable work on the many intricate problems before that committee.

FREDERICK H. MAGISON.

One of the most active members on the important committee on legal affairs during the past session was Rep. Frederick H. Magison of Haverhill, who served his initial year on Beacon Hill as representative from the 2nd Essex district. Although it was his first entrance into public life Rep. Magison did well and proved himself an able legislator.

There were a keen aggregation of lawyers on the legal affairs committee this year, but Rep. Magison held his own with any of them. As a graduate of the Harvard Law School he was well equipped to grapple with the

many knotty legal problems and proposed pieces of legislation that were presented to the committee on legal affairs for action. He was probably directly responsible for the defeat of the measure to regulate taxicab stands in the city of Boston and the speech he made on that occasion was what first brought him to the attention of the members.

Although there were not many big bills affecting his home city of Haverhill before the legislature, Rep. Magison was ever on the alert in behalf of the interests of his constituents. He was especially active in his advocacy of the bill providing for the appropriation of $1,000,000 for the development of the Merrimac river, and he aided its passage through the lower branch.



He favored all bills in the interests of public health and he strenuously opposed the anti-vaccination bill, which he declared would let down our excellent health laws and precautions. He was also on record in favor of all bills that would help the workingman and he favored changes in the new child labor laws. Coming from a textile city it was natural that he should oppose certain features of the Cushing child labor law which has been declared to work irreparable hardships to the poor mill working families.

Rep. Magison was born in Mooers, N. Y., on June 26, 1880, and was educated in the public schools there. He later graduated from a business college. He studied law at evening law school, and then entered Harvard law school and received a degree. He is a member of the loyal order of Moose.

HENRY J. MAHONEY.

By virtue of his ability, Rep. Henry J. Mahoney of Cambridge has, in only two years of legislative service, arisen to a position of influence and popularity that marks him as a "comer" in public life.

Although he came to the house of 1913 without any previous experience in public office, he so distinguished himself by his ability and his sound judgment and willingness to work that in the past session he was looked upon as one of the democratic leaders of the lower branch and was selected by his democratic colleagues for membership on the democratic "steering" committee, so-called, which was organized to keep in touch with the governor on all important matters of legislation and to formulate and carry out plans for putting through the measures recommended by the governor.

Rep. Mahoney was one of the best debaters in the house and his services were often called upon by the big leaders of his party on important legislative matters, for he could always be depended upon to make a convincing argument and one that would win votes to the support of the measure that he advocated. It thus came about that he took a prominent part in the debates on some of the biggest state-wide problems of the year. He was with the governor at all times and was one of the strongest fighters for legislation that would enable the state to get at the millions of dollars of property that is annually escaping taxation.

Home rule for cities is a subject that has found an earnest advocate in Rep. Mahoney, and he presented a bill this year upon this matter.

On local matters affecting his own city, Rep. Mahoney was especially effective. He made a hard fight for the bill to reapportion the cost of the maintenance of the bridge between Boston and Cambridge, so that all the cities and towns using the bridge should pay part of the cost, in order that Cambridge and Boston might be relieved somewhat of the heavy burdens they are now carrying. On the bill for the erection of a public hospital in the city of Cambridge, Rep. Mahoney fought hard to prevent the passage of a proposition that private land should be taken on which to build the hospital, he contending that there was plenty of city-owned land that could be used at a great saving to the city.

Rep. Mahoney's service throughout his two years in the lower branch has been of the kind that merits continued confidence at the hands of the public.

He was born in Cambridge, Nov. 23, 1873, and was graduated from the public schools there. He is editor and publisher of the Cambridge Sentinel and belongs to the St. John's



Literary Institute, Catholic Union, St. Mary's Catholic association and the Knights of Columbus. He served during the past session on the important committee on cities.

JOHN C. MAHONEY.

Of all the men who have represented Worcester in the legislature, none has rendered more faithful and conscientious service than has Rep. John C. Mahoney of the 15th Worcester district, who served his fourth consecutive term in the house in the session that ended in July.

Because of his long service and his natural ability, Rep. Mahoney occupied an important place in the proceedings on Beacon hill during the past session. As ranking democratic member of the committee on public health, the responsbility devolved upon him to lead the fight for Gov. Walsh's recommendation for a reorganization of the state board of health in order that a single-headed paid commission, with an unpaid board of advisors, might be established in its place. This was one of the big measures of the year and Rep. Mahoney's work in its behalf had much to do with the strong showing of the proposition. The enactment of this measure means the centralizing of the responsibility for the enforcement of the health laws of the commonwealth, something that Massachusetts has needed for years as is attested by the dissatisfaction which has attended the work of the state board of health in recent years.

There were many other important matters that came before that committee including a number of bills to strengthen the pure food regulations of the state, all of which received Rep. Mahoney's strong support. Besides his work on this committee, Rep. Mahoney was again appointed to the committee on municipal finance where, because of the wide experience in municipal finance that he gained as a member of the special legislative committee on municipal finance of 1912 the Worcester man rendered valuable service to the state. And he had plenty of work to do on that body for the unusually large state tax impending made it necessary for the members of that body to act with the greatest care in the consideration of the many matters that came before them.

Despite the great amount of time that he was obliged to give up to his committee work, Rep. Mahoney followed up all the matters affecting Worcester county and was instrumental in getting several measures through of local benefit to his district. Mr. Mahoney put through the house a bill to enable the city of Worcester to create a purchasing department in the face of much opposition.

Mr. Mahoney made a splendid fight and won out on the salary bill of Judge Samuel Utley after being turned down by the public service and senate, securing a five hundred raise.

Mr. Mahoney performed a remarkable feat in securing the passage of a bill authorizing



the mayor of the city of Worcester to create without further civil service examination the patrol drivers and ambulance drivers to the grade of patrolmen in that city.

Mr. Mahoney was admitted to the bar and is now practicing law in Worcester.

As in his previous years in the house, the Worcester man supported all progressive and humanitarian legislation and was at all times alligned on the side of labor on the measures to better the conditions of the working classes.

Rep. Mahoney was born in Ireland, March 22, 1879, and received his schooling in the Irish national schools and the public schools of Worcester, the evening high school in Boston and later took a course in the Y. M. C. A. evening law school, where he was awarded the degree of LL. B. He also studied at the Boston University law school in 1912 and 1913, and at the Harvard summer school in 1912. Before his election to the legislature he served for nine years as clerk of the Worcester water department. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus, A. O. H., Foresters of America, Elks, Irish Foresters, Moose, O'Connell Associates, Aztec club and the Worcester City Employes' union.

DANIEL C. MANNING.

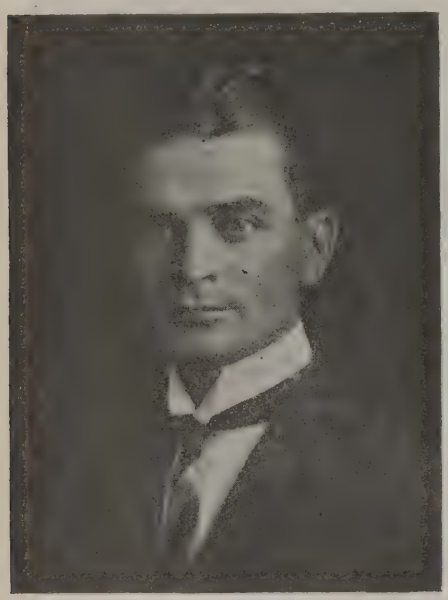
Daniel C. Manning of Peabody, a republican, one of the young fearless members of the house of representatives, has heeded the requests his constituents and will run for the senate seat to be vacated by Sen. Henry G. Wells of Haverhill. From a geographical standpoint, the claim of Rep. Manning for the senatorial seat has particular merit because the town of Peabody and that immediate district has not sent a senator to the state house for a long period of years. From the standpoint of efficiently as a legislator, Rep. Manning has a still better chance of fulfilling his aspiration.

Rep. Manning's foremost legislative trait was his fearless progressiveness and his consistent desire to vote and act in accordance with the will of his people. At one session of the legislature he manifested his fearlessness in the face of the strong labor agitation by voting against the anti-injunction bill and that at almost the next succeeding session he again made manifest his independence by voting for the initiative and referendum. In all matters, both of local and state-wide importance; the young legislator voted on matters from a thoroughly unbiased standpoint.

Coming from Essex county, Rep. Manning was thoroughly in accord with the Merrimac river development bill, which carried $1,000,000 appropriation to be available if the federal government appropriates a similar amount for the purpose. The measure received many supporters by reason of Rep. Manning's indisputable popularity and by his unfailing enthusiasm when the chances of the bill seemed to

be most obscure. In all matters affecting the town of Peabody and in all affecting the interests of the Essex county, Rep. Manning was keenly alive to the situation and was indefatigable in his efforts to conserve the rights of those districts.

Serving as a member of the committee on taxation, Rep. Manning was one of the foremost members of the legislature to espouse the constitutional amendment which classifies property for the purposes of taxation and in his attitude on this proposition he made it manifest that he is not in accord with those conservatives who would keep on the statute



books for all time the antiquated and moth-eaten taxation laws, which long ago outlived their usefulness.

Rep. Manning was born in Salem on July 17, 1881. He attended the public schools and the Peabody High school. He was graduated from Harvard university in 1904 and from Harvard Law school in the class of 1906. He is a practicing attorney. Rep. Manning served in the legislature in 1913 when he also served on the committee on taxation.

FRANK A. MANNING.

Rep. Frank A. Manning is the youngest legislator that ever took his seat in the shadow of the Sacred Cod as a representative from



the city of Brockton. Only 24 years old, he is but standing on the threshold of his political career and it is prophesied by those who have observed his initial year in the house that the future holds much in store for him.

Breaking into public life when he was 21 and being elected to the Brockton common council on the same day that he cast his first ballot, Rep. Manning has lost no time in entering the service of his city and state. He served in the council for three years, 1911, 1912 and 1913, and during that time hung up so enviable a record that it was with little difficulty the voters of the 11th Plymouth district sent him to the state house for the 1914 legislative session.

A shoe worker by trade, Rep. Manning has been prominent in the boot and shoe workers' union and as a result his activities on the hill have included those matters of interest to labor. He has been a stout friend to the laboring man in his advacacy of every measure that would tend to better the condition of the worker and no worthy labor bill went through the house without the endorsement of his vote.

As a democrat Rep. Manning was always alligned with his party on the big matters of the year and he was always on hand for roll calls, no matter how trivial the measure under consideration might be. In local matters he took a great interest, urging the bill for a canal from Brockton to Taunton. He also secured the admission of the bill for the appropriation of $50,000 for the development of certain tracts of land in Brockton into public playgrounds and worked hard for the measure.

Rep. Manning was born in Brockton, June, 25, 1889, and was educated in the public schools. He is prominent in fraternal and social circles, being a member of the Jefferson club, Aerie 617, Fraternal Order of Eagles.

GEORGE E. MANSFIELD.

It would be a difficult task to select the most important of the many measures in which Rep. George E. Mansfield of Rockland had a hand during the last session of the legislature. A few of them might be cited to show the energetic activities of the Plymouth County legislator.

He fathered and secured the passage of the bill to provide for the perpetual care of all soldiers and sailors graves. He was equally successful with his measure that gave state



aid to all crippled children of soldiers and sailors. These two measures alone might well give Rep. Mansfield reason to consider that his year's service in the 1914 house had justified the confidence placed in him by his constituency.

But he was otherwise active. He stood sponsor for the Sunday amateur baseball bill. On this measure he took the stand that it was better to have the young men of the state engaging in an out-of-door, red-blooded, clean game than loafing on street corners and in back saloons.

A bill that created a lot of interest at the state house last year was the Mansfield newspaper bill which prohibited any single newspaper dealer in city or town from acquiring a monopoly in the distribution of papers. The measure passed the house but was later reconsidered and then defeated by a close vote.

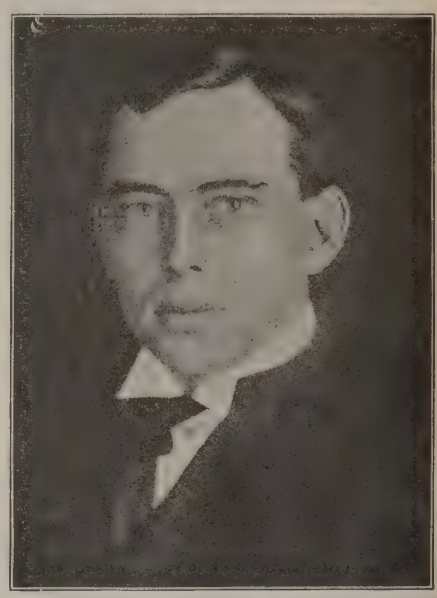
He was also interested in all milk legislation, favoring the safeguarding of the consumer but always urging the exercise of caution in imposing legislative burdens upon the dairymen.

Rep. Mansfield was born in North Abington, Nov, 2, 1864, and was educated in the public schools there. Later he settled in Rockland, where he has an insurance and undertaking business. He is a member of the Massachusetts Democratic Club, and belongs to many fraternal organizations. He is also a member of the Rockland Temperance Society.

JOSEPH W. MARTIN, JR.

Usually when a newspaperman ventures into the realm of active politics he makes good. There have been quite a few newspapermen who have later in life risen to prominence in the public life of the state and nation. Among the members of the "fourth estate" who served in the 1914 session of the legislature was Joseph W. Martin, Jr., who represented the First Bristol representative dist., North Attleboro. When not busy looking out for the interests of his constituents and the state at large, Rep. Martin is managing editor of the North Attleboro Evening Chronicle.

Speaker Cushing never appoints a member to the all-important committee on rules, otherwise known as the "speaker's cabinet," unless he is assured of the ability of the appointee. And he made no mistake in placing Rep. Martin on the committee for the record which the Attleboro member has established



for himself in his two previous years in the lower branch is one that merits recognition. As a further tribute he was made clerk of the committee and worked hard during the entire session on the duties of that office. But this was not all the legislative committee work that Rep. Martin engaged in. He was also made chairman of the committee on counties, which had many important pieces of legislation before it.

Rep. Martin is a republican from the drop of the hat and never has he faltered in his allegiance to the party of Lincoln. It was due to the unwavering allegiance of such men as he that the republicans maintained control in the lower branch this year when everything seemed to be going to smash as a result of the last November election. Rep. Martin is confident that the republican party is on the way back and that it will be but a short time before it is restored to its pristine glory and leadership in the Bay State.

Rep. Martin was one of the most popular men in the house and he had no enemies even among those of opposite political faiths. He was born in North Attleboro on Nov. 3, 1884, and was educated in the public schools there. He immediately went into newspaper work after his graduation from school and worked up in the "game" until he now is managing editor of the North Attleboro Chronicle. He is a prominent member of the New England order of Moose and is a member of the B. P. O. Elks. He served on the twelfth congressional district committee for four years. He was first elected to the house in 1912 and was re-elected in '13 and '14.

Rep. Martin was prominently mentioned for promotion to the senate. The people of the 1st Bristol dist. would make no mistake in elevating him to that body.

ORION J. MASON.

Rep. Orion J. Mason of Medway, the republican member who served the 11th Norfolk district in the house this year, was one of the best legislators in the body. Keen and discriminating, he was one of those who could not be "ordered" to take any course on legislation. He was absolutely fair, understood legislation, knew the pitfalls of legislators and stood like a rock many times between the people and those interests that demand special privileges to enable them to exploit the public. He is a candidate for senator this year and should he be elected will be one of the best influences in the upper chamber.

Rep. Mason knew the ropes and before the session had gone very far, his associates on the committee on public health began to realize this fact and his opinions on the many matters that came before that body were held in high regard. For he had served on the committee on public health when he

vice he rendered was of great value to the commonwealth. He was a strong exponent of was in the legislature in 1905 and he was well informed on many of the problems that came up that year. This knowledge made him a valuable asset on the committee and the serall legislation to improve the sanitary conditions in the various cities and towns, and to better safeguard the public against unwhole-



some foods and other measures along this line.

Rep. Mason was born in Medway on April 4, 1865, and is a graduate of the public schools. He is a market gardener and was formerly a railroad and express agent. He is a member of the A. F. A. M., P. of H., A. O. U. W., and the Medway Historical society. As a member of the house back in 1905 he served on the committee on state house besides holding membership on the public health committee.

ALFRED E. M'CLEARY.

Those who had occasion to attend the public hearings before the committee on constitutional amendments the past session of the legislature are of the unanimous opinion that Speaker Cushing showed excellent judgment in naming Rep. Alfred E. M'Cleary of Maynard to serve on that committee.

Of the many bills to amend the constitution which the committee had to consider the most interesting and far-reaching in its effect was that relating to the initiative and referendum.



The intelligent and searching questions asked of proponents and remonstrants by Rep. M'Cleary at the hearings on this subject showed beyond doubt that he had a clear grasp of the proposed legislation in all its phases.

Rep. M'Cleary was born in Maynard, Nov. 1, 1880, and was educated in the public schools and Bates College. He later studied law in the Boston University Law school, where he received his degree in 1907. Before taking up law he was engaged in newspaper work. He served as town clerk of Maynard from 1908 to 1913 inclusive, and on the republican town committee until last year, when he joined the progressive party.

LEO F. McCULLOUGH.

Serious illness kept Rep. Leo F. McCullough of the 13th Suffolk dist. away from Beacon hill the greater part of the last session and lost to his constituents during that time the services of one of the ablest members of the Boston delegation in the legislature.

This was Rep. McCullough's third consecutive year in the house. While he was able to attend the sessions of that body he was



of great aid to the leaders of his party because of his wide experience in public affairs. He was a member of the old Boston common council from 1905 to 1909, inclusive, and was president of that body in 1909. During his career in the house he has served on the committees on engrossed bills, drainage, taxation and public lighting. He is a sterling democrat and has been a faithful worker in the party since he attained his majority. Rep. McCullough was born in Boston on July 1, 1882, and is a graduate of the public schools.

JOSEPH S. M'DONOUGH.

One of the first-year democrats who made good in the house of 1914 was Rep. Joseph S.



M'Donough, who represented the 18th Worcester dist. with considerable success.

On all the big legislation he was a source of great assistance to Gov. Walsh. He worked hard for the governor's plan of solving the railroad situation and he followed the governor on all the taxation matters advocated in special messages.

Rep. M'Donough was appointed to the committee on public lighting, and he made good in the work of that body. The big item of the year was the placing of the water power companies under the supervision of the gas and electric light commissioners.

Rep. M'Donough is a lawyer, a graduate of Holy Cross college and of Boston University law school. He was treasurer of the Worcester democratic committee bfore his election to the house.

MOSES M. McGAUGHEY.

One of the substantial members of the house of 1914 who could always be depended upon to vote with intelligence upon any question that came before him was Rep. Moses H. McGaughey of Braintree, a sterling democrat who represented the Norfolk district, made up of Braintree, Avon and Holbrook.

Rep. McGaughey came to the legislature without any previous experience in public office. Yet his record is surpassed by few members of the house of 1914. He voted right on every important measure, standing by Gov. Walsh and the democratic platform. He regarded the platform as a sacred contract



with the people and stood by every plank in it.

As a member of the committee on towns, Rep. McGaughey was a faithful attendant at committee hearings and was placed in charge of some of the more important bills that came before that body concerning town affairs. His advice was sought by his associates on many bills, for he was generally looked upon as a man whose judgment was unusually good.

Rep. McGaughey was born in Brockton, on Dec. 27, 1880, and was graduated from the Sumner high school and Boston University Law school. He was president of the class of 1909 in the latter institution and was also president in 1908 of the University Democratic club. He was chairman of the Braintree Democratic Town committee and is past grand knight of Vera Cruz council, K. of C., past president Braintree Commercial club and an honorary life member of the Boot & Shoe Workers' International union.

CHARLES H. McGLUE.

A shining light of the lower branch in the 1914 legislature was Rep. Charles H. McGlue of Lynn, a first year democratic member from the 14th Essex district. A forceful and gifted speaker, he proved an excellent type of progressive democrat and has been picked as a man bound to rise higher in the service of the commonwealth.

One of his biggest jobs of the year was the handling of the case of the contested seat in the 6th Middlesex district for the democratic state committee. Although a first year member he was given charge of the case by defending the democratic nominee both before the committee on elections and on the floor of the house like a veteran and although defeated in his purpose, he being one of the minority party in that chamber, there is no doubt that if debating and arguments had any weight in the matter the republican representative from that district would not have held down his seat during the past session.

Appointed by the speaker to a place on the committee on harbors and public lands his ability was quickly recognized by his associates on that body who honored him with the clerkship. On this committee he did valuable work for his district for the most important measure of the year to his city, that of improving the Lynn harbor and Saugus river calling for an appropriation of $50,000, came before this committee. And although the body had a large number of measures calling for large appropriations, they reported this bill favorably

and put Rep. McGlue in charge of the bill. He was a leader in the battles for the various measures for inprovements in water transportation and spoke for the big $1,000,000 Merrimac river development bill and had charge of the bill appropriating $350,000 for the improvement of the New Bedford waterfront.

Rep. McGlue upheld Pres. Wilson when he voted against the anti-tolls repeal resolutions being one of the very few democrats to vote against these resolutions. Among the other measures which he advocated were to complete the filling in of the playgrounds on Washington street in his city and representation of minority political parties on certain boards of election officers.

Rep. McGlue was born in Lynn Sept. 18, 1887, and graduated from the public schools, College of Liberal Arts at Boston University and Boston University Law School, receiving his degree from the latter institution early



in 1910, and Boston University Law School, receiving his degree from the latter institution last year. He has been admitted to the bar. He was secretary of the democratic city committee of Lynn in 1913 and is a member of the Students Union and Council at B. U. and the Lynn Letter Carriers' association.

MICHAEL F. McGRATH.

With two years of faithful service in the house behind him, Rep. Michael F. McGrath of Ward 4, Charlestown, has gone before the voters of his constituency this fall as a candidate for the democratic nomination for the senate in the 2d Suffolk dist. Inasmuch as nomination means election in this rock-ribbed democratic district, the young Charlestown legislator—he is only 26—is working hard in the pre-primaries campaign.

If a man's past record alone was always taken as a criterion of his ability, Rep. McGrath would have an inestimable advantage in the fight for the seat now held by Sen. James H. Brennan of Charlestown who is an aspirant for congress. In addition to his legislative record, Rep. McGrath is possessed of a pleasing personality and has many qualities that have won him scores of friends. The ward 4 legislator has rendered to his district in the past two years a conscientious and painstaking legislative service that no member of either branch has surpassed.

He has ever been on the alert in his protection of the interests of Charlestown as well as the entire city of Boston. For the work he did in getting through the house the bill providing for the removal of the elevated structure in Charlestown he deserves a substantial recognition at the hands of his constituents. On this measure Rep. McGrath rendered yeoman service and it was as much due to his efforts as any other house member that the measure was sent through the lower branch. The later defeat of the bill in the senate can in no way be laid to the Charlestown delegation in the house.

One of the biggest measures of the year that went successfully through both branches was the McGrath bill for the abolition of party enrollment at primaries. This bill, which will go on the ballot at the state election in November on a referendum to the voters, was passed only after a hard fight during the course of which Rep. McGrath's bill was substituted for another measure reported from the election laws committee.

Speaker Cushing paid a signal honor to Rep. McGrath when he appointed him to the important committee on ways and means. The work of this body is always of serious import, bearing as it does upon the financial expenditures of the state and the resultant amount of the state tax. Rep. McGrath devoted much time to his committee work and proved himself one of the most efficient of the membership of the ways and means committee which is



better known as the "watchdogs of the treasury."

Michael F. McGrath was born in Bennington, Vt., on March 24, 1887, but removed to Boston at an early age and was educated in the public schools of the city. He graduated from the Charlestown high school in 1903. He is engaged in the banking and brokerage business. He is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Catholic Literary union. In 1913 he served on the committee on banks and banking.

JAMES H. McINERNEY.

Rep. James H. McInerney of Boston came back to the legislature last January to serve his sixth term in the house from the 19th Suffolk dist. and was placed upon the committee on railroads by Speaker Cushing who appre-



ciated the value of the Boston man's legislative experience. On this committee, Rep. McInerney took a prominent part in the consideration of the railroad problem. He realized that a critical situation was at hand and did his best to bring about a peaceful and harmonious solution of the great problem that confronted the legislature this year. He supported the so-called string bill, providing for the separation of the Boston & Maine and the New Haven railroads, retaining to the state the right to buy the Boston & Maine stock held by the Boston Holding company for the New Haven.

"Jim" McInerney is an old timer in Boston politics. He has been a powerful factor in Ward 19 politics for years and was chairman of the ward committee for six years. He served in the old Boston common council in 1899 and 1900 and on his record then was elected to the house for three consecutive terms. He was one of the democratic floor leaders during the past session and made several strong speeches in behalf of various party measures.

Rep. McInerney was born in Ireland on Dec. 13, 1871, and studied in the national schools there. He has been successively a hardware salesman, electrician and contractor, while not actively engaged in politics. During his service in the legislature he has held membership on some of the most important committees. He is a member of the A. O. H., Knights of Columbus and the Russell and Mitchell clubs.

EDWARD F. McLAUGHLIN.

After all is said and done the kind of legislation that most concerns the average citizen is the sort dealing wth social conditions. For this reason the committee on social wel-



fare, which has been in existence two years and in that time has considered more than two hundred petitions for humanitarian legislation, is one of the most important, if not the most important, sub-body of the general court on Beacon hill.

Speaker Cushing of the house, who was the first to suggest the idea of a social welfare committee, was naturally very fond of his pet and was careful to appoint to that committee only the kind of men upon whom he could rely to give the best that was in them to the work to which they were assigned. One of the men whom he selected when the committee was first created—in 1913—and whom he reappointed this year because of the faithful service he had rendered the previous session, was Rep. Edward F. McLaughlin of Ward 12, Boston, a young democrat who has proven one of the best legislators that has represented any section of Boston in the legislature for some years.

Rep. McLaughlin is a young man who was born and brought up in Boston and has always lived there. Of humble parentage, he has had to make his own way in the world and he therefore understands the needs and the wants of the great masses. This fact particularly qualified him for the social welfare committee where he has unquestionably made good. He has been one of the staunchest champions of better hours for women and children toilers, more sanitary working conditions, old age pensions, widows' and mothers' pensions and legislation to improve conditions for the poor unfortunates who are confined in the various institutions of the state. He was the champion of the teachers, the firemen, policemen and the laborers in all legislation affecting their interests and made some of the best speeches on the pensions and child labor questions that were delivered on the floor of the house.

Rep. McLaughlin is a democrat of the true kind and voted for every democratic principle. He supported the governor on all of the latter's recommendations and vetoes.

Edward F. McLaughlin is 31 years old and is a graduate of the public schools and Mechanic Arts high. He is a life insurance agent and a member of the Ward 12 Democratic club.

HENRY J. McLAUGHLIN.

The biggest issue in the minds of the public just now—as it has been in the past ten years—is the high cost of living. Every necessity of life has increased at least one hun-

dred per cent in price in the past ten years. And despite this increase, more misrepresentations are bing perpetrated upon the consumer than ever before.

Rep. J. Henry J. McLaughlin of the 3rd Suffolk dist., who served his first term as a legislator in the house of 1914, was the sponsor for resolutions during the past session memoralizing congress to pass legislation to require the labeling of all fabrics with the grade of the material, so that any misrepresentation might be detected and prosecuted. Such a law would deal a hard blow to these



textile manufacturers who reap their harvest by fraud and by cheating the purchasing public. The young Boston legislator made a hard fight for the resolutions against heavy odds and secured a big vote for it. Although the resolutions were not adopted, the agitation he started and the publicity given to the facts brought out by him on the floor of the house in the debate on the measure will undoubtedly result in some beneficial legislation by congress in the near future.

Rep. McLaughlin served on the committee on federal relations and as a member of that body strongly advocated the resolutions, protesting against any legislation by congress to further restrict immigration. He was a progressive democratic and supported all the planks in his party's platform and stood loyally by the governor on every one of the latter's policies.

Rep. McLaughlin was born in Boston on Dec. 9, 1876, and was graduated from the St. Mary's parochial school and the Charlestown evening high. He is a member of the Co. Fred Bogan Camp L. S. V., and the Heptasophs, of which he is past archon.

P. JOSEPH McMANUS.

The committee on legal affairs this year, as usual, was one of the busiest committees of



the legislature and Rep. P. Joseph McManus of the 19th Suffolk dist. had plenty of work to keep him busy all session. He supported the various bills on the committee in the interest of the poor litigant and the underdog in general and was ever ready to take the floor of the house to defend his constituents on any matters concerning their welfare.

On matters of public health Rep. McManus was especially active. As a member of the committee on public health last year, Rep. McManus obtained considerable knowledge of the substitutes and subterfuges used by the Food Trust in preparing articles of food, meat, etc., and he has ever since been a strenuous advocate of radical pure food legislation.

Rep. McManus was an earnest supporter of the bill to increase the membership of the Boston city council and to provide for district representation. He attempted to amend the bill so as to provide for representation for every ward but the legislature was not prepared to go that far. He stood by the governor on all occasions and voted for every measure advocated in the democratic state platform last fall.

Rep. McManus has served two consecutive terms in the lower branch and is a candidate for the senate from his district. He should make a strong run for he has a good record and is a strong campaigner. He was born in Boston, Nov. 21, 1875, and was graduated from the public schools and the Georgetown University. He is a lawyer. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, A. O. U. W., St. Alphonsus Assoc. Avon associates (pres), Pioneer associates and the Roxbury Crossing club.

WILLIAM M. McMORROW.

With the conclusion of a most successful year's work in the house, Rep. William M. Mc-



Morrow of West Roxbury will become a candidate for the senate to succeed Sen. Francis J. Horgan, who will be a candidate for congress in the 11th dist. to succeed Cong. Andrew J. Peters.

Rep. McMorrow proved himself one of the ablest members of the Boston delegation in the house of 1914 and he far surpassed the brilliant record he established in 1911 and 1912, when he was also a member of the house.

Rep. McMorrow was born in Boston on Oct. 22, 1885, and was educated in the public schools. He was graduated from Boston College in 1906 and studied for two years in the Harvard Law school during which time he became an instructor in the Boston College High school to assist in paying his tuition. He is a member of the A. O. H. and the Forest Hills Improvement association, Mt. Hope and Germantown Citizens' association and the Cleveland and Curley clubs of Ward 22.

TIMOTHY J. MEADE.

After serving seven consecutive years in the house Rep. Timothy J. Meade of Brockton, the democratic member from the 10th Plymouth dist., has been rewarded for the faithful services he has rendered both to his party and the commonwealth by an appointment by the governor to the clerkship of the municipal court of his city. Thus did Brockton lose one of the ablest legislators she ever had in either branch of the legislature and that he will be missed is a foregone conclusion for few men ever accomplished as much for the city of Brockton in the legislature as he.

Held in high esteem by all those who have watched his progress in the legislature, Rep. Meade was always to be found voting for all progressive measures which help to elevate the working class and to lessen their hardships. He was a strong labor advocate and his influence with the members of his branch of the legislature helped greatly in the fights for many labor measures during his extended career in that branch.

Although appointed to his clerkship in the middle of the session, Rep. Meade did not resign his seat in the house, thereby saving the commonwealth the expense of a special election which would have been held to choose his successor.



During his services on Beacon hill he has served on some of the most important committees, including the committees on prisons, federal relations, cities, ways and means, constitutional amendments and municipal finance. This year he was honored by the speaker with appointments to the committee on rules, known as the speaker's cabinet, and the committee on public institutions.

To name the measures which he has succeeded in getting passed would take columns, yes, pages, for he always looked after the interests of his people. Among the bills which he worked for this year for compensating employees for injuries in Brockton; a bill to allow his city to borrow for a surface drainage and to extend the drainage from Brockton through West Bridgewater.

Prior to his coming to the legislature Rep. Meade served five years in the city government of Brockton. He is in the clothing business. He was born in Boston on Nov. 7, 1874, and was graduated from the public schools. He served on the Brockton common council three years and on the board of aldermen two years, one year as chairman.

JOHN MITCHELL.

When Speaker Cushing appointed Rep. John Mitchell of Springfield to the important com-



mittees on railroads and social welfare he paid a fine personal tribute to the abilities of the young democrat who has represented the 4th

Hampden district in the lower branch for three years.

As a member of these big committees it was natural that he should be very active in measures of state-wide import. The biggest piece of legislation of the year was the railroad bill which separated the New Haven from the Boston & Maine. In the preparation of this bill Rep. Mitchell had a hand as he did in all measures before railroads during the entire year. He was made secretary of that committee at the opening of the session and performed the duties of that office faithfully and well. In matters of local legislation there was no member of the Springfield delegation more zealous in furthering the interests of the people of Springfield.

Through his knowledge of legislative tactics the important $500,000 Springfield bond bill was sent through the house after a rather nasty muddle had occurred over the measure. The bill allowed the city of Springfield to borrow $500,000 worth of bonds on a 20 years loan for street improvement purposes. There was an objectionable amendment attached to the bill when it started through the lower branch, but Rep. Mitchell managed to clear the measure and it finally reached the governor in the precise form that the city officials and Rep. Mitchell wanted it.

Another important measure in which he played a leading part was that which would allow only master plumbers to be given permits to work and thus hit at the journeyman plumber. Rep. Mitchell was of the opinion that the bill was unconstitutional and fought it strenuously. The opinion of the attorney-general, rendered later, in which Rep. Mitchell's contention was corroborated resulted in the defeat of the bill.

The social welfare committee had many important problems before it this year, and Rep. Mitchell took a deep interest in them. They included child labor, drunkenness, white slavery, unemployed problem and pension measures. He was progressive, supporting the initiative and referendum, and the other measures in line with democratic principles. He was a sturdy friend of the laboring man and favored all legislation that would help the man who works.

Rep. Mitchell was born in Springfield on Sept. 4, 1877, and was educated in the public schools there. He is in the flour, hay and grain business. He has many fraternal affiliations and holds membership in the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters, Moose, and the Camp Winch club.

CHARLES H. MORRILL.

Distinguished as the only socialist member of the legislature, Rep. Charles H. Morrill of



Haverhill completed his fifth consecutive year of membership in the house at the close of the past session. His record shows him absolutely consistent, a painstaking legislator and possessed of a remarkable fund of political knowledge.

Rep. Morrill was born in Haverhill, Oct. 6, 1874, and was educated in the public schools. He is a shoemaker and has engaged in directory work and as a collector. He is a member of the Men's club of the First Universalist church, of the Socialist state committee and was an assistant assessor from 1902 to 1909. He this year served as a member of the committee on social welfare and was interested particularly in the various pensioning bills.

GEORGE F. MORSE.

A young Worcester county republican who made an excellent record in his first year on Beacon hill was Rep. George F. Morse of Lancaster. Rep. Morse brought with him to the state house an expert knowledge of agriculture, farming and dairying and his service on the committee on fisheries and game was invaluable to the legislature.

He submitted and successfully fought for a bill to provide for an open season on pheasants, a measure which would allow the farmers of Massachusetts to kill the pheasants that infest and ruin their crops and also advocated a bill for an open season on deer. Rep. Morse, who comes from the western part of the state realized the great havoc that deers were working to crops and the success of the bill won for him the plaudits of farmers all over the state.

George Frederick Morse, Jr., was born in Philadelphia on May 16, 1885. His parents removed to Massachusetts when he was quite young and he was educated in the public schools of Lancaster and later graduated from the Lancaster high school and Phillips Exeter Academy. He is a tree surgeon and was formerly engaged in the poultry business. He was superintendent of moth extermination in Lan-



caster in 1908, '09, '10. He has served on the school board for three years and was chairman one year.

FRANK MULVENY.

Rep. Frank Mulveny of Fall River, one of the youngest members in point of age of the Fall River delegation but one of the oldest in point of legislative experience, received the heartiest commendation for his determined stand on many of the biggest matters of legislative importance. Such widespread publicity and editorial endorsement was given to his dignified attitude on these important matters that Rep. Mulveny has become popularly mentioned as a senatorial possibility in the lower Bristol district.

Rep. Mulveny was one member of the committee on public health who refused to gulp down the governor's recommendations for reorganization of the state board of health. During one of the conferences of the committee with the governor, who was attempting to persuade the committee to present an unanimous favorable report on his pet plan, Rep. Mulveny insisted that political expediency could not win him over to the governor's cause. Rep. Mulveny told the governor point blank that at least eight new positions were to be created by the governor's reorganization plan and he forced the governor to the announced policy that when the appointments were in order the appointees would be named regardless of political preferment. But when the governor insisted that the commissioner of health should have a six year term, Rep. Mulveny called to his attention that the governor was not so anxious to establish a five year term for the adjutant-general. Then Rep. Mulveny told the governor that he could not be won over.

Rep. Mulveny was one of the principal proponents of the teachers' tenure of office bill, which guaranteed the teachers a hearing before they could be dismissed. He advanced the principal argument for the introduction of dental clinics in schools to care for the teeth of school children, and he debated against Dr. Bigelow's plan to reorganize and revamp the board of registration in dentistry. Rep. Mulveny also delivered the principal speech for his committee in support of the anti-compulsory vaccination bill.

Matters of Fall River moment naturally engrossed his attention. He was sponsor of several of the bills that allowed the city to issue notes and bonds to an amount of $350,000 for municipal betterments, was author of the port development bill and was also the author of the bill which allowed an appropriation for dredging of the long-neglected South Watuppa pond. The fact that Speaker Cushing appointed him to the committees on public health and railroads is further evidence of the regard



in which he was held by the party leaders.

He was born in Fall River, June 14, 1886. He is a lawyer and received his training in the Bristol County Law school and Boston University Law school.

DENNIS A. MURPHY.

The Middlesex county delegation in this year's house included in its membership some very able legislators, but there were none more capable than Rep. Dennis A. Murphy of Lowell, who has completed three years of faithful and conscientious service in the lower legislative branch. Besides taking an active part in the passage of all Lowell legislation, Rep.



Murphy showed his interest in behalf of the common people of the city of Lowell by introducing and fighting for a bill to allow the city to establish a municipal market. The measure was defeated, but the idea was along the right lines and sooner or later will prevail. He realized that the millworkers who make up a large part of the population of Lowell would benefit by this legislation and would help to solve the ever-present problem of the high cost of living.

Like his fellow legislators from the manufacturing and textile centers, Rep. Murphy realized that the new child labor laws which went into effect last year were working irrep-

arable hardships upon the families of mill workers who cannot afford to have their children kept in school until the age required under the Cushing law. Accordingly he declared in favor of the physical test as a substitute for an arbitrary age limit and voiced these views before the committee on social welfare, which were considering certain amendments to the law. But it was later decided by the committee that it would be best to wait another year and give the laws a fair working chance before amending them. He also favored a pension law for widows with dependent children.

Besides his activities along labor lines he was active in favoring the passage of all pure food bills and public health measures.

In short, Rep. Murphy's entire record during his three years in the house is one that reflects credit both upon himself and upon the judgment of his constituency in selecting so capable a man to represent them on Beacon hill.

Dennis A. Murphy was born in Lowell on Sept. 26, 1876, and was educated in the public and parochial schools there. He graduated from Mt. St. Mary's (Emmetsburg, Md.) college in 1899, receiving an A. B. degree. In 1902 he obtained the degree of LL. B. at the Catholic University in Washington, D. C. He is engaged in the real estate and farming business and was principal of the Franklin Evening school for several years. He is well known in fraternal circles and holds membership in the Knights of Columbus, Ancient Order of Hibernians, C. Y. M. L., and the Celtic Associates.

EDWARD P. MURPHY.

Rep. Edward P. Murphy of Ward 4, Boston, was one of the first year democrats in the lower legislative branch whose work for the



session made a favorable impression upon his fellow members as well as upon the voters of his district. As a result of the unanimous expressions of approval that have been heard following the prorogation of the legislature concerning the Ward 4 member, it is fair to assume that when the great and general court begins to get under way again next January, Rep. Murphy will be found in his seat again.

One of the big measures of the year affecting the interests of the city of Boston was the bill providing for the removal of the elevated structure in the Charlestown district and the substitution of a subway. All the Charlestown members in the house fought tooth and nail for the passage of that bill but none of them worked harder than Rep. Murphy. He assisted materially in the success of the bill in the house. What happened to it in the upper branch can in no way be laid to the house members.

Speaker Cushing appointed Mr. Murphy to the important committee on constitutional amendments and here the Ward 4 member worked zealously in favor of an amendment to the constitution, striking the word "male" from the qualifications of voting. The same committee also had the initiative and referendum which was supported by Rep. Murphy.

He favored the Boston city charter bill providing for the enlarged city council of 17 to be elected by districts and was active during the fight over the bill.

Edward P. Murphy is head of the firm of Daniel Murphy & Sons, coal contractors, a business that has been in the Murphy family for more than 104 years. He was born in Boston on Oct. 7, 1876, and was educated in the public schools of the city, graduating from the Eliot grammar and the English high schools. Later he completed a course at the Carrolton Preparatory school. He is a member of various committees of Ward 5 and holds membership in the Ward 5 Bachelor club, James I. Green club, James H. Brennan club, the Myrtles, and the John R. Murphy Outing Association. He is president of this last organization.

JAMES J. MURPHY.

One of the youngest men that ever served on the important committee on ways and means was Rep. James J. Murphy, a member



of the 1914 house from the 12th Suffolk dist., Boston. And yet, although Mr. Murphy holds that distinction it should also be added that in all probability he was as much a veteran in legislative politics as any member of the house. All of which sounds like somewhat of a paradox.

Mr. Murphy is 28 years old. He first came to Beacon Hill three years ago in 1911. Since that time he has acquired an expert knowledge of politics and bids fair to raise himself to higher honors in the service of the state if he cares to remain in public life. Speaker Cushing made no mistake when he named the young Boston democrat to the ways and means committee as was afterwards proven by the yeoman service that he rendered.

The ways and means committee of the 1914 legislature will go down to history as one of the greatest little aggregation of watchdogs that the state treasury ever had guarding its doors. Under the able chairmanship of Rep. White of Newton the committee did wonders in cutting down and pruning expenses and every member of the body was alert to see that no measure caling for the appropriation of state funds got through the committee without the pitiless searchlight of scrutiny being played on it. And Rep. Murphy demonstrated that he was one of the most capable men on the committee. What he saved the taxpayers of Massachusetts in dollars and cents will never be known but it was a considerable amount.

As a democrat Rep. Murphy was true to every plank in his party platform and kept his faith with the voters, favoring every measure that was outlined in the party platform last fall. In matters of Boston interests he always voted as the dictates of his conscience commanded. He favored the council enlargement bill providing for a city council of seventeen members to replace the present body of nine and district representation in place of election at large.

James J. Murphy was born in Boston on Feb. 11, 1885 and was educated in the public schools of the city. He is a salesman. He is a member of the Concord Club. In 1911 and 1912 during his legislative service he was a member of the committees on state house and labor.

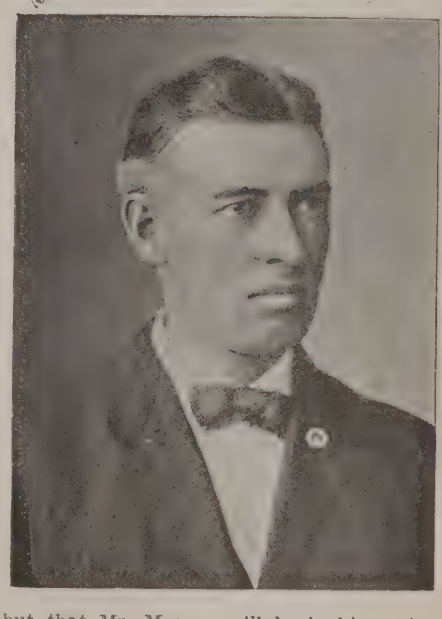
PATRICK E. MURRAY, JR.

While Rep. Patrick E. Murray of Ward 18, Boston, was just as quiet and unassuming in his second year of legislative service on Beacon hill as he was during his first session, nevertheless the Roxbury member made his influence felt during the 1914 session of the great and general court. There was no democrat in either branch who was more loyal to his party and to the principles of it than was Rep. Murray.

From the day the session opened until it prorogued in early July, he established for himself a record as a careful and progressive legislator and a man of whom his constituency as well as the state at large may well be proud. No member worked harder in behalf of labor and the interests of the workingman than Mr. Murray who hails from a district where a good part of the voters are composed of the so-called laboring class. As a democrat he consistently fought for and advocated the various popular measures of his party as outlined in the party platform last fall. He worked hard for the success of the initiative and referendum, the constitutional convention, and the abolition of party enrollment at primaries.

Rep. Murray took a keen interest in all legislation pertaining to the city of Boston. He favored the passage of the bill providing for the enlargement of the city council from its present membership of nine, elected-at-large, to a body of 17 with majority district representation. Believing that the voters of his district would be better represented at city hall under a larger council, he fought for the success of the measure and is confident that when Ward 18 voters pass upon the question in December they will endorse his stand on the matter.

There are some districts throughout the state where competition for the house is not very keen but a man has to be up and coming and on the job all the time to hold down his seat in the lower branch if he comes from a Boston district. Consequently when Rep. Murray was sent back to Beacon hill last January for the second time, it was ample proof that he had made good with his constituents. There is no doubt in the minds of his friends—or in the minds of the majority of voters of Ward 18—



but that Mr. Murray will be in his seat again during 1915 session for he has merited the confidence of his constituents and deserves well at their hands.

Patrick E. Murray, Jr., was born in Boston and educated in the public schools of the city. He graduated from the Roxbury high school. He is an undertaker. He is prominent in fraternal orders, holding membership in the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters, Knights of Columbus, Ancient Order of Hibernians, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is also a member of the Ward 18 democratic club. During his two years in the house he has performed able and conscientious service on the committee on public lighting.

KENNETH L. NASH.

It is not often that the Massachusetts house of representatives includes among the cosmopolitan membership of its body a regular big-league baseball player. And that is what we mean exactly, not a busher from the tall uncut or a member who has had past baseball experience of a big-league calibre but a real, honest-and-true National-leaguer. Without further ado let us introduce Rep. Kenneth L. Nash of Weymouth, representing the town of Weymouth for the first time as a member of the lower branch of the legislature.

And there is quite a tale hanging to Rep. Nash's baseball abilities. As a youth in Weymouth he cut a wide swath on the local high school baseball nine. Later he matriculated at Brown University where his ability to negotiate base hits brought him to the notice of

big-league scouts and he finally accepted an offer from the Cleveland Americans. The following season he was bought by the St. Louis Cardinals to report this spring. Upon graduating from Brown he returned to his home in Weymouth where his friends prevailed upon him to be a candidate for the house from the 7th Norfolk representative district. Securing the republican nomination easily, he was returned a winner in the November elections, which necessitated the St. Louis management making changes in their plans. He decided he would not report as a ball player until he had completed his work as a legislator.

This decision was made only after a hard fight but his duty to his constituents and the knowledge that he was a public servant won out and the St. Louis Cardinals were obliged to open their pennant fight without the services of the young Weymouth legislator. Rep. Nash served on the committee on public lighting which had several important measures before it including the placing of the hydro-electric companies of the state under the jurisdiction of the gas and electric light commission. He was always found voting with



the republican party on the big party measures.

Rep. Nash has received a degree from the Boston University law school and when he finishes his baseball career he has the profession of law to enter upon. He was born in South Weymouth, July 14, 1888, and is one of the youngest legislators ever sent from the town of Weymouth to Beacon Hill.

WILLIAM J. NAPHEN.

Wiliam J. Naphen, republican, of Natick, was one of the last members of the house of 1914 to take his seat. That was only because of an election contest which had to be settled by the legislature. Rep. Naphen and his opponent were so closely bunched at the close of the polling that the result turned on a single ballot. The town officials were in disagreement on the matter, but the house wasn't. Naphen was given the seat 122 to 105.

The state thereby was a great gainer. Rep. Naphen, who has the distinction of being the best orator and the most forceful speaker of the legislature, was also the most active opponent of the lobby and the most fearless member of either branch in pointing out the clauses and sections in various bills put there through the activities of lobbyists. This was no mean task, for it requires an astute mind at times to pick out the fine work of the gentlemen who constitute the third house.

Rep. Naphen was on the job all the time, though, and as a member of the committee on street railways exerted all his influence for the welfare of the taxpayers. It was he who fought at every stage, in the committee, in the cloak rooms and in the house, the fine little plan of the street railway companies to fund certain surplus reserves designed in the old law for the protection of the property itself and to that extent for the protection of its stockholders. Rep. Naphen picked the weak spot in the measure at the first session and made the attorney for the companies squirm by the manner in which he dug into the quick with pertinent questions. He carried the fight to the legislature and there did his utmost to kill the measure.

His big fight of the session was to secure the repeal of the western trolley merger law of 1913, the act that permitted the New Haven to own trolley lines. Rep. Naphen led that contest to a successful conclusion. He also fought for the enactment of pure food laws of various kinds, opposed the Sunday baseball bills, worked assiduously and intelligently for the temperance measures and altogether was an excelent legislator.

He voted for the initiative and referendum and for woman suffrage. He was, in fact, one of the progressive republicans, imbued with a spirit of good government and at all times placed the interests of the taxpayers above that of special privilege.

Rep. Naphen was born in Natick on Dec. 6, 1879, and attended the public schools there, later being graduated from the Y. M. C. A. law school in Boston. He served on the Na-



tick republican town committee in 1905, 1906, 1907 and 1908 acting as secretary of that organization in 1906 and 1907. He is a member of the Natick Commercial club and a number of social organizations.

ARTHUR N. NEWHALL.

A sterling legislator and one conscientious and faithful to the duties of his office is the impression received by anyone who has watched Rep. Arthur N. Newhall of Stoneham during the 1914 session of the house. The past session was Rep. Newhall's third year of service in the lower branch and incidentally was his best year. This statement, however, de-



tracts not a whit from the excellent record which he has made during the two previous sessions but rather adds to his achievements of those years.

One of the big matters of last session was the bill to change the tenure of the office for the adjutant-general from five years to one. are history now but the main point to be brought out in this sketch is not the subsequent fate of the bill but the activity of Rep. Newhall while the measure was before the house. A veteran of the Spanish war himself, and chairman of the committee on military affairs, Rep. Newhall was on familiar ground when he threw his energy into the fight. A firm believer in the five-year tenure as a means of increasing the efficiency of his department, Rep. Newhall dissented from the report of his committee on the bill.

As a member of the committee on state house and libraries, Rep. Newhall had another important piece of legislation before him in the shape of the second state house extension bill. This provided for a wing on the west side, to accommodate the various state departments that now occupy rooms in private buildings for which the state pays thousands of dollars annually. Mr. Newhall also took a prominent part in the fight to force the McLean hospital at Waverley to submit to taxation. The measure was one of great importance, defining, as it does, just what for taxation purposes constitutes a charitable institution.

Rep. Newhall is a reupblican of the progressive type. A close observer of local and national affairs, he has all the qualifications which go to make the ideal public servant. He was born in Appleton, Me., Sept. 26, 1873, and graduated from the public schools of that town. He is a shoe stock manufacturer. Before embarking upon state politics he served his town of Stoneham as a selectman from 1905 until 1911. He is prominent in fraternal orders including the Knights of Pythias and the Red Men. He is a member of the Spanish War Veterans and was thus much interested in the fight over the 5 per cent preference bill for veterans of the war with Spain. Lending his hearty support and co-operation to the passage of the bill through the house.

THOMAS A. NILAND.

In securing the passage through both legislative branches of his bill for eighty cent gas for East Boston, Rep. Thomas A. Niland of the 1st Suffolk dist. accomplished what his predecessors had for years worked in vain.

Rep. Niland's success on this measure was remarkable in view of the fact that he came to the house last January without previous legislative experience. He had arrayed against him one of the most powerful corporations in the state and some of the most prominent of the house and senate leaders. Fully aware of the strength of the opposition, he pushed his fight and got the bill through to the gov-



ernor. The latter vetoed the measure on the ground that the matter of regulating the price of gas was a function of the gas and electric light commission and that until that commission had shown negligence that that function should not be taken away from it. The vetoe was sustained but the passage of the bill served to awaken the commission with the result that shortly after the veto, an order was issued directing the gas company to give the people of East Boston eighty cent gas.

The East Boston man, who was elected as an independent last fall, is now a candidate for the democratic nomination for congress in the 10th dist. and that he will receive strong support from his East Boston constituents is certain. He has been a faithful legislator.

Rep. Niland was born in East Boston and is a graduate of the public schools, Boston Latin and East Boston high schools. He is a member of the East Boston Catholic Literary association. Holy Name society, Good Fellowship League and the East Boston Improvement

association. He is a painter by trade. His committee in the house was state house and libraries.

JAMES T. O'DOWD.

The city of Lawrence has sent many able legislators to both the house and senate but the 8th Essex district has never been better represented in the lower branch of the legislature than it was during the 1914 session by James T. O'Dowd of Lawrence.

Coming from a manufacturing center, Rep. O'Dowd was naturally much interested in all legislation affecting the working people and he was particularly active in the matter of the proposed amendment to the Cushing child labor law as passed by the 1913 legislature. Rep. O'Dowd was firmly of the opinion that there were some parts of the law which should be changed and he urged that a physical test be substituted in place of the arbitrary age limit. The decision of the social welfare committee to leave the law alone for another year at least prevented Rep. O'Dowd and his fellow-legislators from the textile districts from securing what they held to be needed amendments to the law.

Rep. O'Dowd worked hard in the interests of his constituents and his city, never losing sight of the fact that his first duty was to the voters who placed him in his seat in the house. He was active on the bill to appropriate $1,000,000 for the general development of the Merrimac River.

He opposed strenuously some of the recommendations of the special commission on immigration, particularly the request that all bi-lingual schools should be placed under state supervision by the board of education. He realized the immense good that these schools are doing in their own way among the immigrants in the manufacturing cities of Massachusetts and he rightly opposed such hostile legislation against them.



James T. O'Dowd was born in Manchester, N. H., October 20, 1877, and was educated in the public schools there. He later removed to Lawrence, where he is engaged in the plumbing business. He is a member of several fraternal societies including Knights of Columbus and the Foresters.

AMBROSE F. OGDEN.

To secure the passage of four bills calling for a total appropriation of $350,000 for city improvements is no mean test of legislative skill and ability. But to obtain the enactment of these measures in the face of stringent financial economies on the part of the city affected, shows evidence of real statesmanship and acumen.

Rep. Ambrose F. Ogden of Fall River is the member who accomplished the task of securing the passage of four bills calling for appropriations to be used in the development of playgrounds, construction of police department buildings, school buildings and almshouses. And this feat is further enhanced by the fact that last session was Rep. Ogden's first year in the legislature.

Fall River had just entered upon a regime of economy when Rep. Ogden entered upon his duties on Beacon hill. Accordingly much credit is due to him for his ability in getting through the lower branch a quartet of bills which apparently flew in the face of the economy slogan of the Fall River city officials. But Rep. Ogden realized that it would be false economy to go without the improvements covered by his bills and the majority of the house members were convinced that he was right.

Rep. Ogdon was honored with the clerkship of the committee on water supply, which honor was not at all an empty one as he had much work to do in his capacity as executive clerk. He secured the passage of a bill to allow Fall River to lease part of its public park for the naval militia, an effort for which he was commended by his constituents.

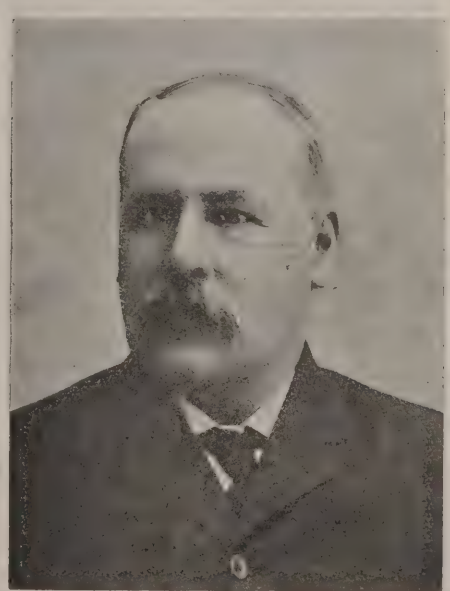
Rep. Ogden was a staunch democrat and was



interested in the many state-wide matters before the legislature last year. He was born in Fall River, Sept. 7, 1871, and was educated in the public schools. His previous political experience was received on the board of aldermen where he served from 1907 to 1912. He is a member of Aerie 750, Fraternal Order of Eagles, and the court benevolence, F. of A.

JOHN N. OSBORNE.

No member of either branch of the legislature of 1914 took his duties in the house and in the committee room with more seriousness or worked with greater zeal throughout the entire session than did Rep. John N. Osborne of Marblehead, a republican.



Last year was Rep. Osborne's first session and he "made good" with such a vengeance that there is no doubt in the minds of those who watched him during the year that he will be in his seat again when the curtain is rung up on the 1915 session. Rep. Osborne proved his personal popularity when he went out in a district which has sent a democrat to the house during the past three years and which was counted on in 1914 as a sure democratic stronghold.

As a member of the committee on public service, Rep. Osborne devoted much of his time and energy to the 200 odd bills that were before that body. To his credit it may be said that he did not miss a single meeting of his committee, either executive or public, during the entire session. He lent his hearty support to every piece of legislation that would favor the men who offered their lives on the altar of the country during the civil and Spanish wars.

Rep. Osborne opposed the initiative and referendum, and supoprted his party on the big measures of the year. He was in favor of woman suffrage and cast his vote for the referendum on the proposed constitutional amendment. He was against any letting down of the Sunday laws and fought vigorously the Sunday baseball bill and several other measures which he considered as tending to destroy the sanctity of the Sabbath. He favored a minimum wage of $2.25 a day for laborers of the state, and on all the labor measures, particularly the anti injunction bill, he was a hardworking member, being a source of strength to the labor men from the beginning to the end of the session.

In private life Rep. Osborne is a shoe manuafcturer and it may be said that he is an ideal employer. He has never had a strike or lockout in his many years of business.

Rep. Osborne was born in Marblehead Jan. 28, 1853, He has served on the board of selectmen for four years, two of which he was chairman.

HARRY B. PARKER.

A new member of the Worcester county delegation in the 1914 house was Harry B. Parker of Oakham who came to Beacon Hill last January with as fine an endorsement as the voters of his town could give him. Although it was Rep. Parker's initial debut into state politics he was not, however, without experience in the affairs of government when he took his seat at the opening of the last session.



A former postmaster of his town, chairman of the board of selectmen for five years, and a leader of the republican party in Oakham, he did not have the slightest trouble in adjusting himself to his new legislative surroundings and before the session was well under way he had established himself in the favor of every member of the lower branch. His appointment to the committee on towns was a natural one for Speaker Cushing to make because of the Oakham legislator's expert knowledge of the affairs of town government.

In addition to his work on the committee on towns, Rep. Oakham found all his spare time taken up with the duties of the committee on labor to which body he was also assigned by the speaker. This, by the way, is a rather unusual honor for a first year member to receive as it is not the general rules for a "yearling" in the house to be given two big committee appointments during his initial session. On this latter committee he worked hard, favoring many bills that would help the workingman but never attempting to legislate any unfair burdens upon the big industries of the state.

Rep. Parker was responsible for one of the most-wanted improvements in the central part of the state, the law for the improvement of the highway between Holden and Rutland. He filed the bill himself, fought it through all its stages in both branches and was the main factor in getting it out of the committee on roads and bridges and the two

committees on ways and means. Gov. Walsh signed the act on June 15.

Harry B. Parker was born in Coldbrook Springs on May 21, 1873, and was educated in the public schools there. Later he graduated from Kinman's Business College. In private life he is engaged in several pursuits and businesses. He is a merchant, postmaster, basket manufacturer, and treasurer of the Oakham & Coldbrook Springs telephone Co. He was a selectman for 8 years, of which time he served as chairman for five years. He is well known in fraternal circles and belongs to many lodges and social organizations including the Wananapan Tribe, I. O. R. M., and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He has been financier of the latter organization for 13 years.

CHAUNCEY PEPIN.

It has always been the rule on Beacon Hill that in making up the committee on railroads, the presiding officers of the two branches would pick out the most percipient and substantial men available and in naming Rep. Chauncey Pepin of Salem to serve on the committee this year, Speaker Cushing made no mistake.

The committee this year had the big question before it of separating the Boston & Maine and New Haven railroads, of validating the acts of the Hampden railroad and many other matters of great importance to the commonwealth. Rep. Pepin gave all these measures the careful consideration that was their due and was a constant attendant at all of the important committee hearings.

Rep. Pepin is a republican and a good one, the kind that believes in standing up at all times for party principles but he was broad-minded enough to put aside party considerations on big



matters of legislation affecting the interests of the entire people. He showed this when he supported Gov. Walsh and voted for the plan suggested by the governor for the separation of the New Haven and Boston & Maine railroads. He opposed the effort made by some of his associates on the committee to get through a resolve for a recess committee to sit during the summer and investigate the whole situation, contending that the situation called for definite action and that it would not be right for the legislature to play with the matter and thereby bring about a probable receivership for the Boston & Maine which would be a serious blow to business and to hundreds of stockholders in the commonwealth.

Rep. Pepin served his third consecutive term in the house during the past session, and, as in his first two years, showed marked ability to get through legislation for the benefit of his constituency. This year he succeeded in getting through a bill to permit Salem to incur debt to put wires underground and he was instrumental in preventing the passage of several bills that would work to the detriment of his city. He worked hard for the Salem harbor and grade crossing abolition bills.

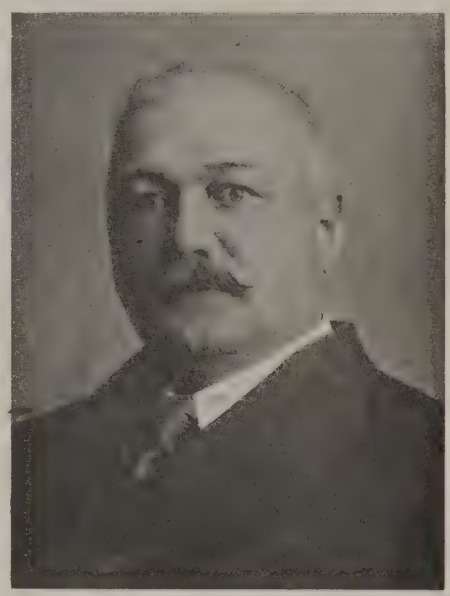
Chauncey Pepin was born in Quidnick, R. I., March 5, 1869 and graduated from the Salem public schools. He is a watchmaker and musician and belongs to the St. Jean Baptiste Fraternal association; Lynn Musicians' association, Union, Canadian, Klondike and French Naturalization clubs. He served in the Salem common council in 1900-1901 and 1902. He is also a member of the Salem orders of Eagles and Moose.

EDWARD H. PERRY.

Nantucket has long been famous for the representative type of citizen it sends to Beacon hill, and this year, in choosing Edward H. Perry as its member of the general court, the island republicans gave to the state service one of the best legislators and most painstaking workers in the house.

There were few matters peculiarly local to Nantucket before the legislature of this year, but one of them, giving the town the right to take land for a public park, was rushed through the branches as a testimonial to the esteem in which Mr. Perry was held. Another Nantucket matter was the bill seeking to prevent the use of live decoys by the gunners of the island. This was killed in the senate, but Mr. Perry fought a hard fight against it in the house, where the representatives of the fish and game association were sufficiently strong to pass it along, although Mr. Perry secured an amendment on the engrossment stage which rendered the measure less drastic than it originally was.

Mr. Perry took an active part in all the legislation affecting the shore fisheries and the rights of those engaged in that industry. He was effective, too, because he was thoroughly conversant with the subject. It was as a member of the committee on public service, however, that he performed his hardest work. That was encompassed in the effort to stand



between the officeholders and their demands upon the taxpayers. He was successful in that, too. Altogether he made an ideal legislator.

Mr. Perry was born in Boston on Aug. 8, 1866, and attended the public schools. He was employed by the Fore River Ship Building Company of Quincy for eight years and has served Nantucket as a selectman, assessor and member of the school committee. He is an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias and a Red Man.

IMMANUEL PFEIFFER, JR.

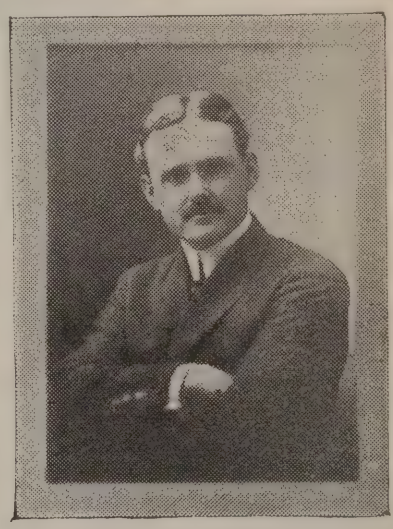
It is not in the general run of things for a first year member of the house to get appointed to the important committee on railroads. Accordingly when a "yearling" does attain that honor it is generally accepted as testimony of his legislatiye ability. And this was the honor accorded this year to Rep. Immanuel Pfeiffer Jr., of Bedford, a republican, who represented the 13th Middlesex district.

The railroads committee each year has very important measures before it for consideration —generally they are the most important measures of the entire session. And this year was no exception for the separation of the New Haven from the Boston & Maine was as big a piece of legislation of any sort that the Massachusetts general court has passed in years. In the passage of the bill and its preparation by the committee Rep. Pfeiffer had as much a hand as anybody.

But Rep. Pfeiffer did not confine his legislative activities solely to his committee work. He is a veterinarian and has a good knowledge of medicine. Thus equipped, he was able to mingle in the big health bills of the session, the most important of which was probably the so-called anti-vaccination bill. Rep. Pfeiffer led the fight in favor of the bill, which later was defeated, but that fact does not detract a whit from the credit that is due to the Bedford member for his ercellent fight. He took the stand that compulsory vaccination is against personal liberty and that the passage of the bill would merely make it optional with the parents of a child whether or not it should be vaccinated except in case of a threatened outbreak. His speech in defense of the measure, which had already passed the senate, was eloquent and won him much applause at its conclusion.

Rep. Pfeiffer proved himself to be a republican of the progressive type and one who is aware of the trend of the times—a knowledge which it is generally conceded that certain leaders of the republican party do not possess with the resultant deterioration of the g. o. p. in Massachusetts.

Immanuel Pfeiffer, Jr., was born in Franklinville, N. J., on July 23, 1879, and was educated in the public schools of Massachusetts.



He later graduated from Grand Rapids Veterinary college. He is a farmer veterinarian and is also treasurer and general manager of the Bedford Safety Razor company. He has served his town in the capacity of selectman and member of the board of health. He is a Mason, a member of the Eastern Star, the Grange, the Elks, the Red Men and the Bedford Civic club.

JAMES E. PHELAN.

One of the younger members of the Boston democracy in the lower branch of the 1914 legislature who made good in his first year's work on Beacon Hill was James E. Phelan who represented the 23d Suffolk dist. in the



house. Coming to the State House with no previous political experience, Rep. Phelan surprised even the veteran members of the legislature by his celerity in learning the ropes and acquainting himself with all the intricacies of legislative machinery soon after the session convened.

Rep. Phelan was a strong labor man and one who could be counted on all the time as a friend of the workingman. He is a member of the municipal employees' union as well as the cemetery employees' union and consequently he was aligned with the forces of organized labor on all of the many measures before the last legislature pertaining to labor. Whether he will come back next year

should depend wholly upon himself for his record of the past year has been one which the voters of ward 23 ought to resognize and reward by sending him back to the house for a second term.

Speaker Cushing appointed the young democrat to the important committee on election laws where he did much good work on the various bills that were before that body. He favored the important bill to abolish party enrollment at primaries. On the proposed change in the Boston city charter which would increase the city council from nine to 17 members Rep. Phelan favored the increase. He took the stand that the referendum which was attached to the measure gave the voters of the city the privilege of determining the size of the council themselves. As for himself he sounded the sentiment of his constituents and found that they favored the larger council.

On matters of general legislation Rep. Phelan voted as the dictates of his conscience directed, always, however, being found in line with his party pledges and platform. He consistently supported Gov. Walsh during the year on all of the governor's bills and vetoes.

James E. Phelan was born in Boston on Oct. 21, 1884, and graduated from the Aggasiz Grammar School and later from the Central Evening High School. He is a florist and gardner. He is a member of the Cleveland Club, Mt. Hope Citizens' Association, and the Germantown improvement association. As a member of the joint council, municipal employees' union, he was sent as a delegate to the national federation of state, city, and town employees' unions. He is well known in fraternal circles of Boston and is a member of the Knights of St. Rose, M. C. O. F., and the Knights of Columbus.

EBEN F. PHILLIPS.

It seems that the cities of Melrose and Malden are progressive strongholds as far as the legislature is concerned. Malden has two bull



moose representatives in the house and Melrose has one in the senate and one in the house. All of which introduces Eben F. Phillips of Melthe house.

Rep. Phillips was for six years a school teacher and thus Speaker Cushing realized that the committee on education would be gaining a valuable member in the Melrose progressive.

Eben F. Phillips was born in South Dennis on Oct. 25, 1875, and was educated in the public schools there. He was graduated from Harvard college in 1898 and for six years afterward he taught school. In 1903 he accepted a position in the educational department of the Houghton Mifflin company where he has been ever since. He was a member of the Melrose school committee from 1908 until 1913. He is well known in fraternal circles and holds membership in the Mount Horeb lodge A. F. &. A. M.; the Waverly Chapter, R. A. M., and the Boston City Club.

WILLIAM H. POOLE.

A republican member of the house who showed strong tendencies toward making himself a leader and power in the politics and public life of his state and party was William H. Poole of Belmont who this year completed his second session as a member of the lower branch of the legislature. Mr. Poole established an excellent legislative record during his first year in the house and he sustained it during the past session with the result that higher honors may be in store for him should he care to advance further into the public service.

Speaker Cushing, recognizing the excellent work that the Belmont legislator had done on the mercantile affairs committee last year, reappointed him to that body with the result that Rep. Poole was responsible in good part for the efficient and able performance of the duties of that committee this year. He was also made chairman of the committee on water supply and devoted much time to the work of that body. There were many matters of importance before the mercantile affairs committee this year including telephone matters, incorporation of water companies, and other big measures. The committee secured the passage of legislation which provided for a strict regulation of the correspondence schools doing business in Massachusetts and Rep. Poole was especially zealous in his efforts to force such schools as were selling doubtful stock to pupils to desist from the practice.

On the floor of the house Mr. Poole showed



a comprehensive knowledge of the subjects under consideration and on the occasions when he was called upon to speak he held the attention of the house and brought out clearly the points that he wished to make. As last year, he was again active against the measure which would have taken away from the municipalities of the state the right to choose their own local assessors and place their selection practically in the hands of the state tax commissioner.

Rep. Poole is a piano manufacturer with years of experience in business back of him and this served him in good stead on Beacon hill where there is too little business acumen injected into the consideration of the affairs of state.

Mr. Poole was born in Weymouth on Dec. 21, 1864, and was educated in the public schools of that town, later graduating from Comer's Commercial college. He is a big factor in local politics and is a member of the republican town committee. In addition to seven years of service as assessor of the town he has been town auditor for two years and a member of the finance committee of Belmont. He is the proprietor of the Poole Piano company. He is a member of the Pilgrim Fathers and the A. F. A. M.

WINFIELD F. PRIME.

Rep. Winfield F. Prime of Winchester was the dean of this year's house by reason of membership in the house in 1890. He not only achieved distinction by organizing the present session but by presiding with eminent fairness and ability on that exacting day when Grafton D. Cushing was elected speaker despite the amalgamation of democratic and progressive forces.

A lawyer of wide experience and ability and a republican of determined faith and positive convictions, Rep. Prime became one of the leaders of the legislature and foremost in the councils of his party. The recognized success of the party in the big matters involving party principles may be largely attributed to the common-sense suggestions that issued from this capable legislator.

Rep. Prime was born in Charlestown, Nov. 22, 1860. He attended the public schools and completed his legal training in the Boston University Law school. He is a practicing lawyer. He is a member of the Republican club of Massachusetts, a 32d degree Mason and a member of the Odd Fellows. He served in the house in 1890, when he was a resident of Charlestown. He then served on the existing committee on probate and insolvency. In 1913



and again this year he was a member of the committee on judiciary.

CHARLES W. PROCTOR.

Rep. Charles W. Proctor of Randolph, a democrat, came to the legislature this year with the distinction of having received the largest plurality ever given a candidate for this office in his district, the 9th Norfolk, and fully upheld the confidence placed in him by his constituents by proving a very able and aggressive law maker. Although young in years, he being under 25, Rep. Procter showed his fighting makeup on all of the bills of interest to his section, never giving up until the last gun was fired.

Rep. Procter was born in Beverly on July



17, 1890, and received his early education in the public schools. He afterward attended the Thayer academy and Boston Law school, graduating from the latter in 1912, and is now a practicing lawyer in Boston and Randolph. In social circles he is connected with the following associations: S. A. E. society, Men's club of Randolph, Congregatonal church and De Gridley association. He was elected to serve on the committee on counties and as ranking democrat of that committee helped in the passage of many of their bills.

HERBERT L. RAY.

A member of the 1914 house who devoted much time to the study of the many agricultural problems that are confronting this state, was Rep. Herbert L. Ray of Sutton, a democrat, who served his initial session in the lower legislative branch as a representative of the 8th Worcester dist. Mr. Ray is a farmer and a milk dealer and no man ever came to Beacon hill with a more thorough knowledge

of conditions surrounding agriculture and milk production than Rep. Ray.

Speaker Cushing appointed him to the committee on agriculture. Here he rendered valuable aid during the entire session and his opinion was invariably sought by his colleagues in determining the fate of the various bills and measures that were before them for action.

What Rep. Ray does not know about the milk problem is not worth knowing. He is a firm believer in rigidly protecting the rights of the producer, as well as the consumer, for he knows first hand the conditions that confront the man who handles the milk before it reaches the consumer.

As member of the Worcester county delega-



tion of democrats Rep. Ray has lined up with his party at all times and been faithful to the principles of the party platform. He was a firm supporter of Gov. Walsh and gave his aid to the chief executive whenever it was necessary in the house.

Herbert L. Ray was born in Sutton on Jan. 28, 1868, and was educated in the public schools there. In addition to his farming and milk businesses he is also a merchant, and, until the inauguration of rural free delivery, was postmaster for 12 years.

JOHN J. REILLY.

Among the few Boston members of the 1914 house who came to Beacon hill for the first time last January was John J. Reilly of Ward 17. And among these same few "yearlings" Rep. Reilly proved himself a legislator of ability



and acumen, and a man who is bound to rise high in the public service if he sticks to politics.

Although he had no previous experience in politics, Rep. Reilly jumped right into the midst of things on Beacon hill and before the session was very many weeks old he had demonstrated to the satisfaction of his friends and fellow democrats in the house that Ward 17 was going to be very much on the legislative map during the current year.

Mayor Curley, from whose home bailiwick, Rep. Reilly comes, had no more loyal supporter on the hill in all matters affecting the interests of the city of Boston than Rep. Reilly. The young Ward 17 legislator was especially active in the fight over the bill for the amendment of the city charter so as to provide for the enlargment of the city council to 17 with district representation in place of the present council of nine elected at large. Although the bill was sent through the house by a close vote, all credit is due to Rep. Reilly for the eloquent speech he made against it and for the hard fight he made to prevent its passage. He thoroughly believed that the step was a backward one for the citizens of Boston to take in the way of municipal government and is confident that the judgment of these in the legislature who voted against referring the matter to the citizens will be shown by a heavy vote against the proposition when it goes on the city ballot in December.

He played an important part in the defeat of the bill providing for the regulation of cab and taxi stands in the public streets of Boston, a measure which was overwhelmingly rejected by the lower branch following Mr. Reilly's strong speech against it. That Mr. Reilly will be returned to his seat in the house next January is a foregone conclusion among the majority of the voters of the 17th Suffolk district who are well satisfied with the work of the young representative.

John J. Reilly was born in Boston on Oct. 14, 1887, and was educated in the public schools of the city. He graduated from the Dearborn grammar school and from the Roxbury Latin school. Later he completed a term of service in the Massachusetts Nautical training school. He is cashier of the taxi-motor cab company. He is a member of the Ward 17 Tammany club, the James E. Hayes council 116, K. of C., and Caravan 1, Granada. During the session just passed he served on the committee on state house and libraries.

FRANK B. RICH.

One of the real bona fide progressive members of the house in the 1914 legislature was Rep. Frank B. Rich of Everett, representing



the 24th Middlesex dist. A firm believer in all of his party measures he never went back on his pledge to support all progressive legislation. He was also one of the loyal progressive members who never swayed in his judgment when the time came for the election of the presiding officer of the house and voted for his party candidate and if the other progressive members of the house were as mindful of their pledge as the Everett representative there might have been a progressive speaker at the head of the lower branch of the legislature in 1914.

Quiet and unassuming Rep. Rich, although serving his first year as a legislator, proved a very able and conscientious law maker. For although the proceedings were new to him he came well provided and equipped for his duties having served for seven years in the city government of Everett prior to his coming to Beacon Hill.

A successful business man, he was appointed by the speaker to the committee on mercantile affairs where his services were valuable on the big measures which came before that body and which affected the large business interests throughout the commonwealth.

There were few bills of local character before the legislature of 1914 affecting his district so that he gave up all his time to the big measures of the session which were of vital interest not only to his city but to the state at large.

Rep. Rich was born in Milbridge, Me., April 16, 1868. He was educated in the public schools of Everett and attended the Bryant & Stratton commercial college in Boston. In his early life he started as a bookkeeper in a grocery business and rose to manager working at this for 13 years, after which he entered in partnership with Stevens, Godfrey & Co., and after 6 years sold out and went into the real estate and insurance business. He was president of the Everett board of Aldermen in 1912.

ROBERT ROBINSON.

When Gov. Walsh attached his seal of executive approval to the bill introduced by Rep. Robert Robinson of Ward 8, a democrat, and providing for a nenlarged Boston city council it marked the end of what had been one of the bitterest fights of the last legislative session. Coming originally from the committee on metropolitan affairs with a "leave to withdraw" tag attached, the bill was substituted and sent through the senate with flying colors. Its passage through the house was featured by one of the hottest debates of the year, Speaker Cush-



ing himself taking the floor against the measure.

Keenly alive to the interests of the voters of his district and of the entire city of Boston, Rep. Robinson was impressed with the need of reorganizing the present city council. He believed firmly in the principle of district representation and held that a larger council of 17 would be a more truly representative body of the citizens of Boston than the present council of 9. To this end he worked untiringly in behalf of the bill, never ceasing his activities until the quill with which Gov. Walsh signed the measure was in his hands.

Had this charter bill been the only fruits of Rep. Robinson's work on Beacon hill he might well consider his year profitably spent and the session a successful one. But he did not stop here. He secured several important amendments to the workingmen's compensation act, all favoring the injured laborer or employee. Last year the young Boston legislator held the distinction of being the youngest member in the house. This year, while there were others his junior in age, there were very few who displayed an equal nimbleness in debate. His initial year had served to make a veteran of him as far as learning the fine points of the political game was concerned.

Coming from a closely congested district in the heart of Boston he was a strong supporter of, and helped to get through various bills designed to alleviate the conditions of the poor and the immigrant classes, which predominate in his district.

Robert Robinson was born in Boston in Jan. 1889, and is a graduate of the Phillips grammar, the Boston Latin, and the English high schools. He was class orator of English high school in 1906. He graduated from the Boston University Law School three years later, and immediately took up the practice of law. He is a member of the Kendricks club of Ward 8, secretary of the Hebrew Citizens' league, I. O. B. A., I. O. U. H., Pi Sigma Alpha, Knights of Pythias ,and the Pearson Lit-

erary association. For four years he was director of the Jewish Sunday school connected with the association, and also has been director of the boys clubs at the Francis Newell Settlement and the Junior Zionist Council of New England.

WILLIAM M. ROBINSON.

One of the oldest members of the house in point of service and also one of the best informed on matters of legislative technique is Rep. William M. Robinson of Chelsea. Many have tried in times past to put "one across" on Bill but no one has yet been able to do it.



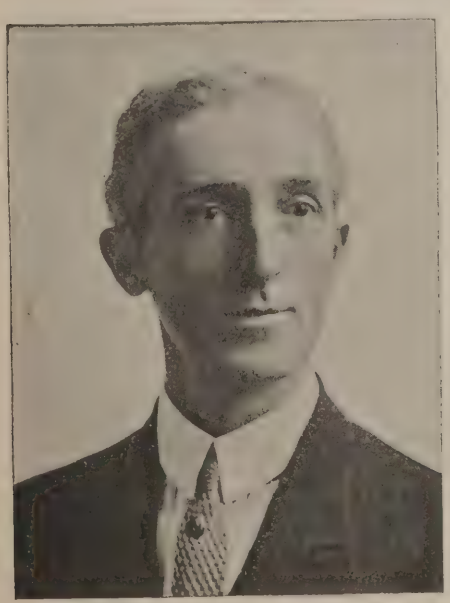
He is on the line all the time for Chelsea and it can be said fairly that no city is more ably represented.

On all matters of legislation, whether affecting his immediate constitutency or affecting the state as a whole, Rep. Robinson was independent and fearless.

Rep. Robinson was born in Chelsea July 21, 1875 and was educated in the public schools before graduating from Worcester academy. He is engaged in the furniture business and is prominent in Masonic circles. He served for four years in the aldermanic board of Chelsea, and was chairman of the local finance committee. He served in the legislature of 1907, '08, 09, '10 and 1913. His committee service in those years was on election laws, street railways and federal relations.

WALTER F. RUSSELL.

The city of Brockton was the recipient of many benefits in the way of legislation during



the past session and to no member of that city's delegation in the house of 1914 is due greater credit for that fact than to Rep. Walter F. Russell, a democrat serving his second term in the lower branch.

More than half a dozen bills, all in the interest of the city of Brockton, were placed on the statute books, including bills to permit the city to incur debt for playground, for the submission on a referendum to the voters of the city of the question of whether public employees should be compensated for injuries sustained by them during their employment, a bill making appropriation for the Brockton hospital and to authorize the city to make a surface drainage loan. Some of these bills were introduced by Rep. Russell.

Several of the bills in question were considered by the committee on municipal finance and the fact that Rep. Russell was on that committee had much to do with their being favorably reported and ultimately enacted.

Rep. Russell also worked hard to secure a reduction in the charges made by gas companies for the use of their meters and for bills for reductions in telephone rates and for a bill to require the installation of registers on certain telephones.

The Brockton man is a shoecutter and prominent in labor circles and was therefore naturally interested in all labor legislation. He supported strenuously the few measures in the interest of the laboring classes that were before the past legislature. He was true at all times to his constituents and to the democratic platform and was a loyal supporter of Gov. Walsh, voting for all of the latter's recommendations.

Rep. Russell was born in Sandwich, on the Cape, on March 15, 1866, and graduated from the public schools of Brockton. He followed railroading for a time and then became a shoecutter. He is a member of the Plymouth County Democratic club, the Owls and the Eagles.

JOHN D. RYAN.

One of the strong members of the democratic representation in the house of 1914, although



a first-year member, was Rep. John D. Ryan of Holyoke, representing the 11th Hampden district.

Rep. Ryan is a fine type of the self-made man. He was born in Springfield in 1868 and was obliged to leave school at a very early age, to go to work for a livelihood. Naturally studious and ambitious, he nevertheless continued to study and learn privately and is today a successful newspaper publisher in his home city.

As a member of the house, he could always be depended upon to vote on the side of the down-trodden. He was one of the strongest workers in behalf of the various humanitarian measures that came before the legislature this year. He labored especially hard to obtain better conditions for the workers in the factories and workshops of the commonwealth. At the same time, however, he realized and appreciated that the business interests of the state should not be pushed too strongly for that would result in necessitating certain mills to shut down or else move into an adjoining state and he therefore was careful at all times to preserve the interests of local industries for industry means employment and prosperity.

One of Rep. Ryan's big accomplishments this year was his success in getting through the house his bill providing that property owners shall be given two years in which to pay their taxes before the authorities shall step in and sell the property to obtain the amount due the tax collector. Last year the legislature enacted a law, which would become effective Jan. 1, 1915, if allowed to stand, under which if a man with a small equity in his little home could not, through illness or other unfortunate circumstances, pay his tax within one year after it became due, although he might have no desire to avoid payment of the same, would have his property confiscated by sheriff or tax-collector's sale. Rep. Ryan's bill gives this man a two years' leeway. He introduced a meritorious bill to prohibit newspapers from publishing names of persons arrested for drunkenness. The bill, as worded, was declared unconstitutional, but Rep. Ryan will present the measure again next session with different wording to meet the constitutional requirements and the bill should pass.
a two-years' leeway.

Rep. Ryan served on the committee on municipal finance, which considered many important municipal problems. He was instrumental in getting through the bill providing that the city of Holyoke shall not sell the shares of the capital stock of the Holyoke and Westfield Railroad company which are owned by it, unless, after a sale of stock has been authorized by the board of aldermen and the mayor of the city, such sale shall also be approved by a majority of the legal voters of the city voting thereon at the regunlar city election, or at a special election called for that purpose.

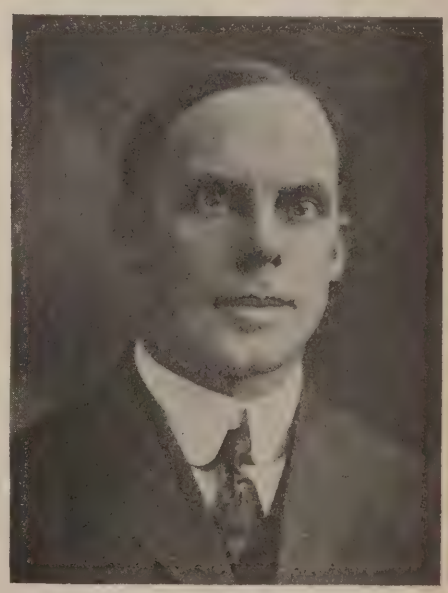
Rep. Ryan served four years as alderman-at-large in Holyoke, leading a field of more than a dozen candidates each time. He was twice the democratic candidate for mayor against Arthur B. Chapin, then mayor, and former state treasurer and bank commissioner.

CLIFFORD B. SANBORN.

Rep. Clifford B. Sanborn of Norwood is a legislator who has made good. This curt introduction sums up, in essence, the aim of every legislator who comes to Beacon hill, which means that if Rep. Sanborn ventures further and higher into the public service he will find a solid constituency back of him to help him to realize his ambition.

Few legislators come to the state house better equipped than Mr. Norwood. He is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and of the Harvard Law school. In addition he had much active experience in the politics and government of Norwood before assuming his duties as a solon. He has served on the school board for seven years and has been chairman for five years of this term. He has also been on the sewer commission and been honored by being moderator of the Norwood town meetings for the last 10 years

Speaker Cushing this year appointed him to the two important committees on municipal finance and constitutional amendments. On this latter committee Rep. Sanborn gave ample proof of his fearlessness and his ability to vote as his conscience dictated. He was one of the few who had the courage of their convictions



to vote against woman suffrage for instance, he likewise dissented from the favorable report of the constitutional amendments committee on that measure. He was equally courageous on all matters, took a leading part in legislation throughout the session and was in every respect a good legislator.

Clifford B. Sanborn was born in Norwood on Aug. 1, 1874, and was educated in the public schools there. He was graduated from Tech in 1895 and from the Harvard Law school in 1899. He is practicing law at present. He has served as clerk of the district court of northern Norfolk, is an Odd Fellow, a Mason, a Knight Templar. He is a member of the Norwood Business association and was president of the organization in 1907 and 1908.

EDWARD J. SANDBERG.

Rep. Edward J. Sandberg of Quincy was one of the most popular members of the house. As a token and tribute of affection for him, the house passed the resolve compensating John Stuart of Wollaston for the destruction of Stuart's shipbuilding plant by the construction of a drawless bridge across the river which formed the only water outlet from the Stuart plant.

While Rep. Sandberg devoted his attention to many of the more important matters of legislation, the Stuart resolve constituted his favorite theme. And despite the fact that the important committee on metropolitan affairs reported this resolve adversely and that an opinion from the attorney-general sustained this action, the house passed the resolve by a splendid majority. It was one of the few items of legislative enactment by the house that was given favorable consideration by reason only of the fact that the legislator who sponsored the resolve was exceedingly popular.

Another of Rep. Sandberg's individual measures was the establishment of a board of survey for the city of Quincy. He realized that land promoters and other agencies striving for the almighty dollar regardless of the welfare of the city were opening new streets and highways regardless of established grades and were therefore burdening the city of Quincy with an abnormal annual expense in the reconstruction of these highways. Rep. Sandberg then introduced the bill for the organization of the board of survey and when the matter was heard by the committee to which it was assigned he made one of the most forcible addresses of his legislative career.

Rep. Sandberg served on the committee on



harbors and public lands, where he interested himself in the bills appropriating $1,000,000 for the development of the Merrimac river, $350,000 for the development of the port of New Bedford and $100,000 for the development of the Taunton river in addition to the minor appropriation resolves. Rep. Sandberg maintained that the welfare of the commonwealth depends upon the reduction of transportation rates and he frequently insisted that a commonwealth so blessed with natural facilities should expend every cent possible for the development of these facilities. That appeared to him to be the highest sense of economy.

By his steady application to duty and by his unfailing humor and good nature, assets that characterize the existence of the successful legislator, Rep. Sandberg won him a host of friends that will always support any legislative petition presented by him.

Rep. Sandberg was born in Sweden and was educated in the public schools there. He served in the house in 1906-1907 and was councilman-at-large in his city from 1910 to 1913 inclusive. He has been in the contracting business for 25 years. He is a member of the Manet encampment, Canton Shawmut 1, Odd Fellows; Loyal Order of Moose (past dictator), life member of the Quincy Yacht club, and past president and director of the Quincy board of trade.

ROLAND D. SAWYER.

There were few men in the legislature of 1914 who rendered more able or more conscientious service to the commonwealth than Rep. Roland D. Sawyer of Ware, who served his first term in the house this year from the 4th Hampshire district.

Rep. Sawyer was a unique figure in the lower legislative branch, for he was not only the only active member of the ministry in the body, but he was one of the very few new members who came to Beacon hill with an already well-established reputation in the political arena, he having been one of the very active leaders several years ago in promoting the independence league.

Because of his wide experience in politics, Rep. Sawyer upon his election to the house, was requested by the party leaders to become one of the party whips, which he willingly did, and in that capacity he rendered valuable service both to his party and to the state. He was one of the most active members of the lower branch and participated in most of the big discussions of the session. He took a liberal view on all matters and his ideas and opinions were regarded with great respect by his colleagues.

He introduced a number of bills on his petition among them, bills to provide for state-owned trolley lines in Western Massachusetts, and for an investigation of conditions in the



various state institutions. On his petition, a resolve was reported for an investigation of general transportation in western Massachusetts. He fought for all humanitarian legislation and stood loyally by Gov. Walsh on the latter's recommendations.

Among the big measures of the year in the discussion of which Rep. Sawyer was most active was the bill providing for a referendum on the queston of the repeal of the bar and bottle act, so-called, which prohibits the sale of liquor by the bottle and by the glass in the same establishment. On this measure, Rep. Sawyer surprised his associates by coming out in advocacy of the proposition and his argument in its favor was one of the ablest heard during the session. He contended that the bar and bottle act had proved a complete failure as a temperance measure and quoted statistics to prove that fact, showing that it had resulted in an increased consumption of liquor by women by virtue of the fact that the act had increased the number of bottled places. He argued that it would only be fair to permit the voters in the different communities to vote as to whether they wished to retain the act or do away with it.

He served on the committee on education and there rendered excellent service in the consideration of the many education problems that annually confront the legislature. The voters of the 4th Hampshire district would be performing a state service by re-electing him to the legislature. Toward the end of the session he was being boomed in his district for the senate in the event of Sen. Ward retiring from that body.

Rep. Sawyer was born in Kensington, N. H., Jan. 8, 1874, and was educated in the public schools, Exeter High, Boston University and the theological school at Revere. He is pastor of the First Congregational church at Ware, and a member of the grange and the Loyal Order of Moose.

HENRY H. SEARS.

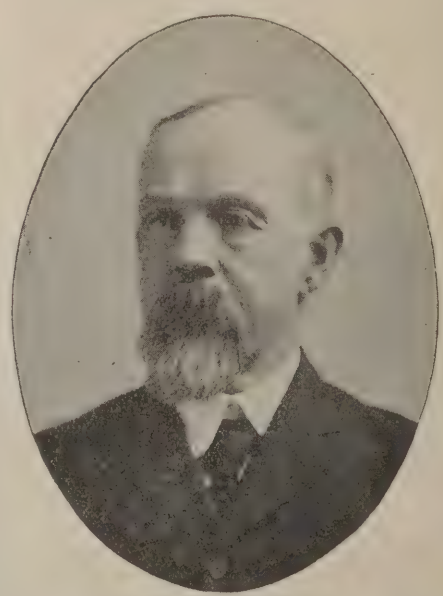
In continuing Rep. Henry H. Sears of Dennis in their service as a legislator, the voters of the 2d Barnstable district have reflected credit upon themselves, and at the same time have permitted the state to retain the services of an able, honest and conscientious lawmaker.

Rep. Sears is a republican and of the type that the party is in great need, for the gentleman from the Cape had the courage of his convictions and allowed no one to lead him by the nose, but voted as he thought best and as he believed was for the best interests of the state at all times. In other words, he placed the general welfare above party welfare and that is what the people, irrespective of their party affiliations, expect of their public servants. He contended that the real fundamental principle behind the republican party was the preservation of the rights of the people, equal rights for all and special privilege to none and he abided by that principle in all his actions and votes on Beacon hill.

This year, Rep. Sears continued to work loyally in the interests of his district and fought hard to obtain the passage of legislation for the development of the harbors of the Cape.

Speaker Cushing reappointed him to the committee ou banks and banking, realizing that the Barnstable legislator's experience as a national and savings bank official for several years would make him a valuable man on that committee. Rep. Sears worked untiringly for all legislation to insure honest banking, supporting the Tinkham bill, so-called, to prohibit bank officials from receiving personal commissions on loans made by their banks. He also was an active supporter of the "blue sky bill," to place investment companies under state regulation.

He also served on the committee on towns, where he rendered valuable service by virtue



of his experience in town affairs acquired through service on various town offices. He was born in Dennis on Jan. 17, 1845, and is one of the Cape's leading and influential men. He is a retired merchant and a director of the Cape Cod National bank and vice-president of the Bass River Savings bank. He served his town as selectman for 13 years, 12 of which he was chairman of the board, he served as assessor, nine years on the school committee and is treasurer of the Jacob Sears Memorial Library corporation. He is a member of the A. F. A .M. (P. M.) K. P., Red Men and the Grange.

JOHN FRANCIS SHEEHAN.

Rep. John Francis Sheehan, a young democrat who served his first term as a member of the legislature from the 9th Suffolk dist. in the house of 1914, made a good record as a hard-working and conscientious legislator. He served on the committee on mercantile affairs and was placed in charge of many important committee reports. He was a sturdy supporter of Sunday amateur baseball and other measures in the interest of the youth of the commonwealth. He was a liberal on all matters and a true democrat, standing by the governor and the principles advocated in the democratic platform.

Mr. Sheehan showed his devotion to the cause of organized labor when the measures for bettering the conditions of the workingmen were before the legislature, but in no case did he do a better task than when the masons and bricklayers' bill was before the house. He led the fight for that measure and it was his speech as much as anything that was responsible for its passage.

Another good measure for which Mr. Shee-

han led the battle was that placing correspondence schools under the supervision of the corporation commissioner. This measure was designed to prevent schools of that kind from peddling phony stock to their pupils, it having developed in hearings before the committee on mercantile affairs, of which Mr. Sheehan was a member, that pupils had been defrauded of millions of dollars in this state as a result of being cozened into purchasing stock in the various side-line corporations owned by the managers of the schools.

He also was a big factor in the passage of



the Boston city council bill, led the fight for the pony express bill and made a rattling good speech in favor of the bill to establish a boxing commission. He was an active legislator and one of the good debaters among the Boston men, being, in fact, one of the best speakers sent from the south end since "Tim" Callahan represented Ward 9 a number of years ago.

Rep. Sheehan was born in Killarney, County Kerry, Ireland, Aug. 25, 1879. He has had a varied career having been an instructor of boxing, clerk, timekeeper and newspaper reporter.

JOHN H. SHERBURNE.

The military training and experience of Rep. John H. Sherburne of Brookline was never brought more into play than during the past



legislative session while the Brookline major was a member of the lower branch from the 2d Norfolk dist.

He was directly responsible for the defeat of the Spanish War veterans' preference bill—a measure that would give all veterans of the war with Spain a five per cent preference in civil service examinations. He accomplished this by a skillful coup when he got the house to attach a referendum to the bill and then passed it over to the senate. As was expected the upper branch put the hooks in it at once.

As chairman of the committee on election laws he had his hands full in considering the many measures for election reform that poured in. From out of the mass of bills that were considered by his committee there was evolved the so-called Sherburne anti-corrupt practices act. This measure, which went flying through both branches, was authored by Rep. Sherburne who spent considerable time in preparing the bill.

This measure is one of the most progressive passed by the legislature in recent years. It accomplishes much that is highly desirable and will undoubtedly raise the plane of politics all over Massachusetts and particularly in some sections. There are parts of the state where the announcement of a man's desire to serve the public is regarded simply as an invitation to grafters of high and low degree to come forth and get the money. The old law made this despicable work easy. The Sherburne act is quite likely to land a few of these creatures in the incarceraries prepared for them, while it is also likely to make some of those who yield to their importunities exceedingly repentant. It is a good act and the thanks of the whole state should be extended to Rep. Sherburne for his work in getting it on the statute books.

Rep. Sherburne fought tooth and nail, both in committee and on the floor, the initiative and referendum, declaring that the present constitutional provisions are ample to meet any contingency that is likely to arise.

Rep. Sherburne was recently honored by election to be major of the field artillery, M. V. M. He has been captain of Battery A for some time. He has been prominent in the Republican club of Massachusetts, as well as in the Brookline republican club, and the republican town committee. He was born in Boston on Jan. 29, 1877 and was educated at Hopkinson's School, Harvard 1899, and Harvard Law School, class of 1901. He is a lawyer and a member of the Boston Athletic Association, the Massachusetts Club, and the city of Boston as well as the Masons.

Maj. Sherburne joined Battery A on March 24, 1896 and served successively as lance corporal corporal, sergeant and first sargeant, being elected first lieutenant Feb. 20. 1906, and captain Oct. 22, 1908. His battery had the distinction of having been endorsed by the war department as the best militia light battery in the country.

FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR.

A Boston republican who broke into legislative circles for the first time this year and who has all the earmarks of being a "comer" was Rep. Fitz-Henry Smith, Jr., who represented the 11th Suffolk dist. in the lower branch. Judging from the record of his initial session Rep. Smith bids fair to be on the way to join the group of republican leaders that have hailed from wards 10 and 11 including such men as Grafton Cushing, Louis G. Frothingham, Channing Cox and others.

Although he has never had any active experience in politics before, Rep. Smith took no time in acclimating himself to conditions on Beacon hill and the session was not very old before he had begun to establish himself as one of the leading republicans in the house. Indeed so much of an impression did he make with his year's record that after the session was over and the fall campaigns were being launched he was made treasurer of the republican legislative campaign committee. This was a signal honor for a man to receive—especially when it is remembered that Mr. Smith has been in politics only a year.

Speaker Cushing appointed Mr. Smith to the important committee on metropolitan affairs where he rendered valuable service during the entire session. On all Boston bills Rep. Smith alligned himself with the side of good government. He was especially opposed to the passage of the bill which had for its purport the enlargement of the city council from its present membership of nine elected at large to a body of 17 with district representation. He opposed strenuously any changes in the composition of the Boston school committee as proposed by several bills before the legislature. He had an important hand in the passage of the fire hazard law for metropoiltan Boston which came out of the metropolitan affairs committee.

Mr. Smith was one of the opponents of the bill to reduce the membership of the board of Boston port directors, claiming that the salary suggested was altogether too small to attract big men to the work, and that none but big men could perform the task.

As a republican Rep. Smith was opposed to the initiative and referendum, woman suffrage, abolition of party enrollment at primaries. constitutional convention and the other so-called "popular" measures of the day which in his opinion would undermine our system of representative government if enacted.

Fitz-Henry Smith, Jr., was born in Boston on Nov. 20, 1873 and was educated in the public schools there, graduating from the Prince Grammar school and the English high school. He then entered Harvard college and after receiving his degree in 1896 from that institution took up a course of law at the Harvard law school class of 1899. He is now a practising lawyer. He is a member of the Ward 11 republican committee, the Republican club of Massachusetts and the general council of the American bar association. He is also included in the membership of the exe-

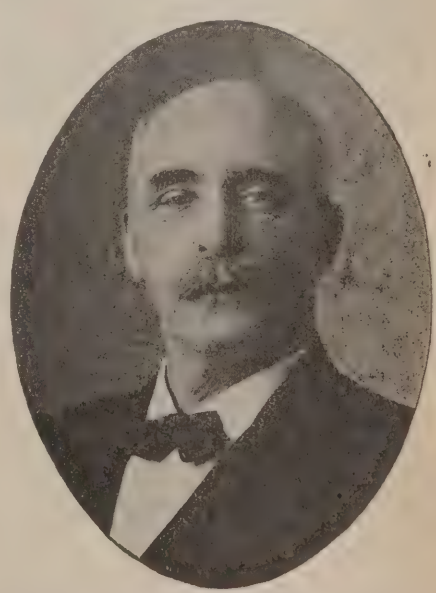


cutive committee of the Maritime law association of the United States and was for a number of years a member of the committee on maritime affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

JEROME S. SMITH.

The big criticism that is made of politics today is that there are not enough men of the right sort who take any interest at all in the affairs of government with a resultant deterioration in the calibre of the public officeholders in the city, state and nation. This is the contention of Rep. Jerome S. Smith of Provincetown, who for three years has served in the house from the 3rd Barnstable district and has proven himself a legislator of sterling ability.

Besides keeping a keen eye out for the best interests of his district and constituency Rep.



Smith was active in promulgating and advocating many excellent ideas on general government, a subject to which he has devoted much time and thought. Probably the measure which the Provincetown member had most at heart in the way of election reform was his bill to provide for compulsory voting. The shiftlessness and absolute disregard of many persons regarding the privileges of citizenship is a subject which irritates Rep. Smith, and he is firm in the belief that men who will not use the priceless boon of the ballot should be summarily dealt with.

Coming from the Cape he was naturally in-

terested in all things pertaining to those who "go down to the sea" and his appointment to the committee on fisheries and game naturally followed.

As a special tribute to his previous work on the committee during the past two sessions, Speaker Cushing this year made him chairman of the committee. His place on this body gave him an excellent opportunity to voice the Cape's attitude on many subjects of importance to the people there and he used it to the utmost.

As a member of the committee on towns he devoted much time to the scores of bills that came before that body. He was especially interested in the bill which provided for the exclusion of automobiles from the island of Nantucket. To attempt to cite the many local bills and other pieces of legislation in which Rep. Smith was interested would take much time and space. Suffice it to say that he was ever alert to safeguard the interests of his constituency and to further legislation for its benefit as well as to be active in all matters of statewide import.

Jerome S. Smith was born in Provincetown on Nov. 19, 1850, and was educated in the public schools there. He is engaged in the dairy business, having withdrawn from the beef business in which he formerly was engaged. He followed the sea in his younger days. He is a Mason, an Odd Fellow and belongs to other social and fraternal organizations.

RALPH M. SMITH.

One of the small group of military men in the 1914 legislature was Rep. Ralph M. Smith of Somerville, who served his second term as a member of the lower branch from the 26th Middlesex district. Rep. Smith has made a most excellent record in the state militia, and by the same token it may be stated



that his service in the legislature was one of faithfulness and painstaking effort.

Rep. Smith interested himself actively in every measure affecting the militia. He was also partially responsible for the victory of the Spanish war veterans' preference bill in the house. This measure, which provided that all veterans of the war with Spain should be given a preference of 5 percent in all civil service examinations, has been a bone of contention for several years in the legislature. This year it got no further than the senate, where it was killed. But the credit for its passage in the house should be partly accorded to the Somerville legislator who made an eloquent speech in favor of it.

Rep. Smith was born on the tip of old Cape Cod in historic Provincetown on June 23, 1883. His parents moved to Somerville and he completed his public school education at the Somerville Latin school and later graduated from the Y. M. C. A. law school. He is a practicing lawyer and a member of the Middlesex bar. His first entrance into public life was made in 1909 when he was elected to the board of aldermen. In 1910 he was made vice-president of the board, and the next year was signally honored by being elected as the presiding officer. He is a member of the West Somerville board of trade and the Clarendon club.

WILLIAM O. SOUTHER, JR.

Coming to the legislature as an unheralded first-year member, Rep. William O. Souther, Jr., of Cohasset, achieved an enviable reputation as a conscientous, dutiful legislator. Keen and alert in any situation that arose, Rep. Souther was recognized as a forceful debater with a remarkable ability to assimilate facts and an equally remarkable abilty to consume work.

Perhaps the distinctive feature of his first-year's work was to accomplish the passage through the house of the bill which would divorce from the tax commissioner the authority to increase the valuation of cities and towns on "such other information" as might come into the possession of the commissioner. Rep. Souther contended that the increased valuations of $350,000,000 imposed from the state house in Boston on the cities and towns was a fanciful valuation that originated solely within the fertile brain of the commissioner and was not founded on any fabric of fact. This power was authoritative and a relic of the English despotism which allowed the imposition of high taxes without the right of an appeal by the people.

Accordingly Rep. Souther visited many cities and towns in search of information and to build up a structure of support and at his own expense he communicated with every official of



every city and town in the state. The result was a committee hearing attended by more than 300 protestants, but five of which were opposed to his plan. The ultimate result was the passage of his bill which requires the commissioner to advise the taxation officials of the cities and towns of the information on which the increased valuation is ordered and the right of the officials to publicly protest and be heard before submitting to the decree of the commissioner.

As clerk of the committee on constitutional amendments, Rep. Souther naturally occupied a conspicuous place in the consideration of the momentous matters of the year. While he did not favor woman's suffrage he decided to submit to the will of the people and allow them to vote as to whether they want equal suffrage. His general attitude on constitutional amendments was that reference to the people is the satisfactory solution.

While he was criticised for his failure to vote on the constitutional convention his condition was exceedingly peculiar. He was elected as an independent, although his tendencies were extremely democratic. He believed that the disposition of all the constitutional amendments by the legislature and the failure of the supreme court to determine whether the action of a constitutional convention would be final and binding and the desire of the people to have their amendments submitted separately to the people did not manifest any general desire for a constitutional convention. But in view of his loyalty and admiration for Gov. Walsh he decided not to vote against the constitutional convention.

Rep. Souther was born in Cohasset and he enjoys a prosperous contractng business in Boston. He has served as a selectman, overseer of the poor and in other capacities in his native town. He is a member of the Odd Fellows.

CHARLES ELMER STANWOOD.

When the voters of the 1st Norfolk representative district picked Charles Elmer Stanwood of Needham as its representative in the legislature of 1914, they showed that excellent judgment that has uniformly characterized the choices of the electorate of that district for a number of years.

Rep. Stanwood was a legislator of high grade and his first year's service gave every promise that in his succeeding terms he will rise to a place of prominence in the legislature. He was a conscientious worker in behalf of all humanitarian legislation and active in support of all progressive measures, such as bills for development of inland waterways, an improvement which would in time result in great financial benefits to the commonwealth, for the reclamation of wet lands and for the preservation of the state forestries. While he supported all such legislation, he strongly opposed bills for salary increases for highly-paid officials and other measures calling for appropriations of the state's money for unnecessary purposes, thus aiding as much as one man could, to keep down the state tax.

Appointed to the important committee on public lighting, Rep. Stanwood gave a great deal of his time in the consideration of the many important matters that come before that body. He supported the governor in the latter's recommendation that water power companies be placed under state supervision and regulation and stood with the governor also in the proposition that the gas and electric light commission representing the commonwealth, should have something to say in a case where a municipality wished to go into the lighting business. He was an active worker in behalf of all legislation in the interests of his country and succeeded in getting through several measures of a local nature.

Rep. Stanwood was born in St. Albans, Me., Feb. 19, 1863 and was educated in the Revere grammar, Newburyport High and French's Commercial college. He is a public accountant and auditor and served his town of Needham as auditor for two years, as selectman, over-



seer of the poor, on the board of health four years, one year as chairman, and has been treasurer of the town since March, 1905. He is a member of the Norfolk republican club, Masons, Odd Fellows, Workmen, Shriners, Needham board of trade (pres.), Needham Real Estate associates (pres.) He is treasurer of the Glover House and Hospital.

JOSEPH F. STONE.

Joseph F. Stone of Canton, a republican, who served his first session as a representative from the 4th Norfolk district made a record this year that has proven him a legislator of whom his constituents may well be proud.

Rep. Stone was not in politics to satisfy a personal ambition, but because his friends and the voters of his district requested him to run. Consequently he came to Beacon hill with no axe to grind and with a determination to give his constituents and the state at large as able service as he was capable of. And he did.

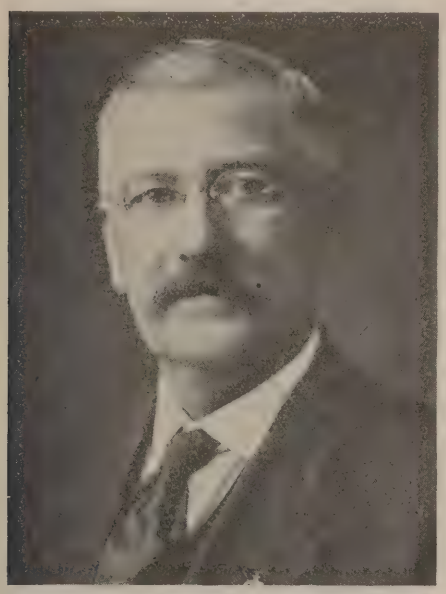
As a member of the committee on taxation he worked hard on the big taxation measures that were before the legislature this year. He played an important part in the passage of the constitutional amendment providing for an income tax and allowing the legislature to classify property for the purposes of taxation. He was always present at the hearings and executive sessions of his committee as well as rendering faithful attendance at the house sessions.

As a republican Rep. Stone demonstrated that he stood for what is known as the new republicanism, recognizing the progressive

trend of the times and realizing that the republican party must come back to the people before it will be restored to its former position of prestige in Massachusetts.

In matters of local legislation he was ever alert for the interests of Canton. As it happened there was not much legislation this year affecting Rep. Stone's district, although he did secure the passage of a bill providing that Canton should supply Knollwood cemetery, which is in Rep. Stone's district, with water.

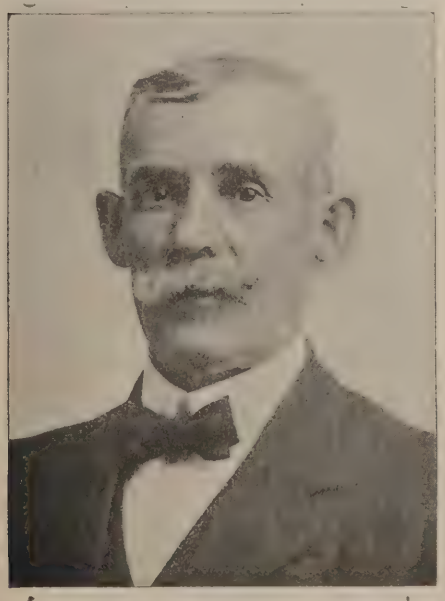
Joseph Fayette Stone was born in Prescott on Feb. 8, 1858, and was educated in the public schools there. He graduated from the New



Salem Academy. He has been a building contractor for 25 years. He has also been a member of the school committee of Prescott for three years and a member of the town committee for 15 years, of which time he was chairman during five years. His social and fraternal connections include the Norfolk club, Blue Hill lodge, A. F. & A. M. (treas. and past master); Mt. Zion chapter, R. A. M. (past high priest); Cyprus Commandery, K. T.; Hyde Park Council, R. and S. M.; Aleppo Temple, A. O. N. M. S.; Canton chapter, O. E. S. (past patron); Ponkopoag Grange, Fraternity club, past district deputy grand master 22d Masonic district, and deputy master H. P. Council.

MERRILL E. STREETER.

The good record made last year by Rep. Merrill E. Streeter of Springfield, republican mem-



ber of the house from the 7th Hampden district was lived up to and even improved upon during the past session. In addition to a reappointment to the committee on fisheries and game, on which committee he continued his work in the interests of the huntsmen and fishermen of Western Massachusetts, he was given a place by Speaker Cushing on the committee on federal relations. The latter committee considered many important problems this year and Rep. Streeter proved an indefatigable worker. He was a constant attendant at committee hearings and his opinions, based on good, hard common sense, were held in high esteem by his associates.

Rep. Streeter is a loyal republican and a firm believer in the principles of true republicanism. He supported those principles as a member of the legislature, although by this it is not meant that he allowed political or party considerations to influence him in his votes upon legislation. He considered all the big problems of the year from the lofty heights of true statesmanship and was ever responsive to the wishes of his constituents.

Rep. Streeter was born in Wilbraham August 2, 1850 and graduated from the public schools and Wilbraham academy. He was in the carriage making business until 1909, but since then has engaged in cement construction work. He is a member of the A. F. A. M., and has served on the common council, board of aldermen and the republican city commmittee in Springfield.

DAVID F. SULLIVAN.

If ever a legislator deserved well of his constituents Rep. David F. Sullivan of Holyoke who has completed his second term as a member of the house is the man. With a two year legislative record in back of him that few members of either branch have ever surpassed, Rep. Sullivan will be a candidate for reelection at the state election in November. And by the same token he will be in his seat when the 1915 session convenes, for Holyoke voters have a way of rewarding faithful and painstaking service.

Rep. Sullivan was first of all a friend of the people and especially the laboring man. Organized labor had no more enthusiastic ally in the legislature than the Holyoke member. His affiliations with labor have extended back for



many years. At present he is a member of the Eagle lodge of Papermakers. For three years he was international organizer of the International Brotherhood of papermakers of America.

What was perhaps his biggest fight of the year and the one which may be taken as an example of his personal popularity was that over the tour workers' bill. This measure, introduced by Rep. Sullivan on the petition of the Holyoke papermakers, provided for eight-hour shifts for tour workers in paper mills. After a hard fight Rep. Sullivan was instrumental in getting the bill through the lower branch. This is cited merely to show one of the many bills in behalf of labor which had Rep. Sullivan's active support during the year.

Rep. Sullivan was an excellent type of the progressive element in the democratic party. He was one of the men upon whom Gov. Walsh placed reliance during the session just closed, and well he might, for the Holyoke member was one of the staunchest democrats in the chamber and one whose adherence to the party platform was unswerving.

The minimum wage question was one of the problems to which Rep. Sullivan devoted a good deal of time, thought and attention. He personally introduced a bill providing that a minimum wage be paid for all work done by the commonwealth on public buildings as an opening wedge for the establishment of a general minimum wage law and made an excellent fight for its passage.

Having been a close student of election laws and the workings of the present system, Rep. Sullivan introduced a bill which provided that a voter who is obliged to be absent from his place of residence on state or national election day may have his vote recorded by mail or telegraph. While commending the general purpose of the bill, the committee was unable to push the matter, as it was declared to be unconstitutional.

Just to show that Rep. Sullivan's interest in local matters did not pertain to his immediate district only it might be cited that he secured the passage of a bill calling for the appropriation of $4000 for the erection of a retaining wall on the beach at South Hadley Falls. This measure was introduced on his petition although the district does not embrace his own constituency.

He was also author of a bill to permit holders of fire insurance policies, in case of loss, to submit their claims to arbitrators or to sue at law or in equity.

Rep. Sullivan was born in Canton on April 4, 1870, and was graduated from the public schools there. He is in the insurance business. Previously he had been a cotton operative and later a paper maker. He served on the Holyoke democratic city committee in 1911 and 1912, served in the house last year and this and in the session just closed was a member of the committee on mercantile affairs.

JOHN F. SULLIVAN.

Rep. John F. Sullivan of East Boston, who came back to the house last January after an absence of five years from active public service, is one of the real leaders of the Boston democracy. He represents Ward 2 and for years has been the democratic leader of that ward. He was chairman of the ward committee two years and represented the district in the house in 1906, 1907 and 1908.

The esteem in which he is held by his constituents was demonstrated toward the close of the past session after Cong. Murray had been appointed to the postmastership of Boston when the East Boston member was urged to become a candidate for Cong. Murray's seat.

Rep. Sullivan was one of the active democrats of the house during the past session and was a leader in the fight for the bill to increase the membership of the Boston city council and to provide for district representation in that body. He had a particular interest in the measure for his section of the city has gone unrepresented in the council ever since the present body of nine, elected at large, was created. He was one of the men who went before Gov. Walsh in behalf of the measure when the Good Government association and other reformers attempted to get His Excellency to veto the bill. He also supported the eighty cent gas bill for East Bos-



ton, as well as the other measure in the interest of that section.

Rep. Sullivan was born in East Boston, May 17, 1875, and was graduated from the public schools and Holy Cross college. He served on the committee on metropolitan affairs during the past session. He is a member of the A. O. H., M. C. O. F., Jeffries Point Rowing association, East Boston Catholic association and is an associate member of the G. A. R.

LEWIS R. SULLIVAN.

The past session was a particularly hard one for the committee on public service for there was an unusually large number of requests for special increases in salaries or pensions before the committee and a state tax of

$11,000,000 was threatened, so that the committee had the task of sifting out the most meritorious and yet to keep the full amount down to a reasonably small figure so as not to materially affect the state tax.

Rep. Lewis R. Sullivan of Dorchester, representing the 20th Suffolk dist. for his second consecutive term, was one of the best workers the governor had on the committee when it came to cutting down the special appropriations. He contended that no well-paid public official or employee was entitled to a pension or increase in salary until conditions of the average citizen, who pays the bills, were improved.

Rep. Sullivan made a spirited fight to bring about a larger Boston school committee, contending that a body of five could not be properly representative of a great cosmopolitan municipality. He worked hard for an appropriation of $58,000 for the dredging of Dorches-



ter Bay and for improving South Boston harbor. The contract for this work has since been awarded and work will have begun on it before cold weather sets in.

Mr. Sullivan led the fight for 70 cent gas in Boston, the bill for which he filed himself. His speech on the matter was a revelation to the legislature, he showing in it how the Consolidated Gas company is made up and the manner in which its accounts are juggled to show almost anything it wishes.

Rep. Sullivan is forty years old and is auditor of the Boston Central Labor union and a member of the Ward 20 Democratic club, Dorchester Catholic club and vice-president of the Meeting House Hill Improvement asso., is a Knight of Columbus and a member of the M. C. O. F. He was an alternate to the 1912 democratic national convention.

MICHAEL T. SULLIVAN.

Rep. Michael T. Sullivan of Quincy, serving his second term in the house this year from



the 5th Norfolk dist. proved conclusively that he has the makings of a successful legislator.

It takes at least two years' time before one can fairly size up a legislator, as a rule, for it takes that length of time for the average to become thoroughly acquainted with legislative procedure and all the intracacies and tricks that are involved. Rep. Sullivan has proven the exception for before the last session had been in existence more than a month or two he had secured the passage of an appropriation for the removal of objectionable material on Quincy Shore. He followed that up by securing substitution in the house for an adverse report of the powerful committee on railroads of a bill for the abolition of grade crossings in Quincy. The latter bill was finally killed in the senate but that fact should not be counted up against Rep. Sullivan.

The Quincy legislator is a democrat and as such voted with Gov. Walsh at all times, sustaining him on all of his vetoes and supporting his recommendations. He was faithful to his party platform and was a true democrat of the progressive type throughout the session. He served on the committee on public lighting and here he stood at all times with the gas consumer.

Rep. Sullivan was born in Quincy, Jan. 25, 1866 and went through the public schools there. He is in the real estate and insurance business. He was formerly a granite cutter. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

PETER F. TAGUE.

Peter F. Tague of Charlestown, democratic leader of the 1914 house and now candidate for congress in the 10th district, has demonstrated in no uncertain manner that some men can "come back" after having been out of active politics for more than a decade and make good. And that is just what Mr. Tague has done—made good.

Back in the good old days of '97 and '98, when many of the democratic statesmen of the present day were in the kindergarten, Peter Tague was a rising young member of the lower legislative branch. Political wiseacres prophesied a brilliant future for him, and when the young Charlestown legislator jumped over to the senate after two years in the house it was generally admitted that if he stuck to the game he would rise high in the public service of the state and probably of the nation.

But after completing two years in the senate Mr. Tague decided that the pulsating, but highly nervous life of politics did not hold half the quiet satisfaction and pleasure as the life of a private citizen, which he immediately became. For 13 years he devoted himself to business, and an entire generation of politicians rose and fell while he watched the doings in the political arena from the side lines just like any other private citizen.

The state election in 1913 was duly held and still Mr. Tague showed no evidences that politics was not a dead past with him. But soon after the legislative session had got under way the death of Rep. William J. Murray of Charlestown caused a vacancy in the lower branch which had to be filled. At first refusing, but later yielding to the importunlites of his friends, Mr. Tague was practically dragged out of private life and soon found himself duly installed as a member of the great and general court.

Now when a man has been out of politics for 15 years it is expected that it will take him quite a while to learn the ropes again. But not Mr. Tague. Before the session was half over he had demonstrated that as a "comeback" he was a wonder; in fact, he acted as if he never had been away at all. The old haunts on Beacon hill, which had not know him for so long, soon found that they welcomed back a leader. And that is what Rep. Tague soon became—a leader, with all the popularity that goes with a true blazer of the way.

His work during the 1913 session was notable. He played a big part in all the important general legislation of the session, being particularly prominent in the passage of the bill providing for the removal of the elevated structure in Charlestown. When the 1914 session opened he jumped into the spotlight at once by being made the democratic candidate for speaker.

During the rest of the session recently closed he played an important role, being the governor's personal representative in the house and waging most of the chief executive's fights on the floor of the chamber. So recognized were his legislative abilities that Speaker Cushing appointed him to the two very important committees on rules and railroads—an honor seldom bestowed upon a member of the opposite party by a presiding officer. His work on the railroads committee was meritorious, and it was he who consistently worked for the separation of the Boston & Maine from the New Haven, which was accomplished by the passage of the "string" bill. Rep. Tague disagreed with the majority of the members of the railroad committee when they wished to refer the entire matter to a recess committee and his stand was later shown to be the right one, when the committee somersaulted and came over to Rep. Tague's way of thinking, which was for immediate legislation. He also worked for the Chelsea tunnel bill, a big Charlestown measure, and fought for Gov. Walsh's policy of compelling state commissioners to give all their time to the work.

As a candidate for the seat of Cong. William F. Murray of Charlestown who will soon assume the position of postmaster of Boston, Rep. Tague possesses all the qualities which bid fair to make his campaign a successful one. He has grown up in an atmosphere of politics and has managed to absorb enough of it to enable him to show his mettle in the coming battle in that rock-ribbed democratic district. He is possessed with a personal charm that makes friends in hosts, and once Peter Tague enrols a man as his friend it is a life tenure of office for that particular person.

So great is Rep. Tague's personal popularity that many members of the other two parties have openly professed a hope that the Charlestown legislator will be successful in the pending fight. And Peter Tague is everything that a man in public life should be. He is honest and fearless in his legislative duties and in the performance of them has rendered so good an account of himself that future members of the house from the Charlestown district will find their hands



full when they attempt to emulate him.

During the last year the Charlestown elevated measure was up again and this time Rep. Tague was also instrumental in the success of the bill in the lower branch. He worked equally hard on all other Charlestown bills and when the pure food bills were before the house he was actively in their favor. He also was recorded in favor of all the bills endorsed by the American Federation of Labor.

He assisted materially in the fight for 80 cent gas for East Boston as well as in behalf of the general 70 cent gas bill for the entire city. Thus did he prove his allegiance to the best interests of the common people of the city of Boston.

Peter F. Tague was born in Boston June 24, 1871, and was educated in the public schools, graduating from the Frothingham grammar and the English high schools. He is a manufacturing chemist. He served in the common council from 1894 until 1896, and then went to the house for two years, followed by a term of the same length in the senate.

JOHN G. TILDEN.

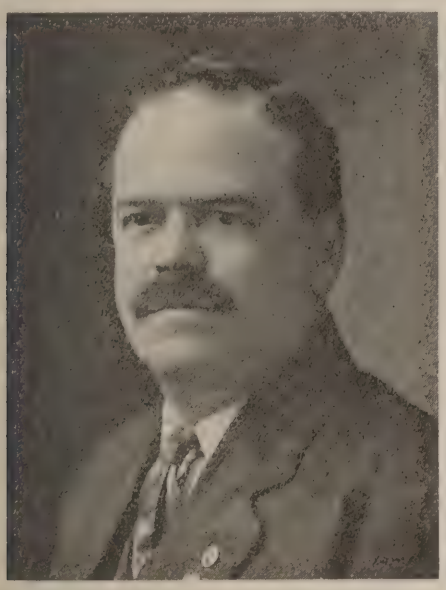
John G. Tilden of Malden, a progressive, was one of the members of that party who was earnest in his advocacy of the platform tenets and honest in his expression of opinion regarding them. This applies to all matters of legislation, that came before him, as a matter of fact, for Mr. Tilden was not only a hard worker for laws designed to break the hold of special privilege on government but was vehement in his denunciation of the disloyalty of which such acts are evidence.

Having been elected as a progressive, Mr. Tilden remained a progressive from the beginning to the end of the session. He sailed

under no false colors, refused to truckle to the republican leadership, just exactly as he refused to folow the democratic leadership. Any measure that promised in its working to be for the benefit of the mass of taxpayers had his support regardless of its nativity; any that promised to give any special interest a firmer grip on the people he combatted, also regardless of the course of its inception. Which is to say that Mr. Tilden was a good legislator and a good progressive, one of the kind who have made the progressive party strong in Massachusetts.

Mr. Tilden was one of those who opposed the scheme to consolidate the 1st and 2d Corps Cadets, the sole object of which was to legalize a third brigadier general's tenure of office. Under the Dick law Massachusetts, with its present two-brigade militia, is entitled only to two brigadiers. It has three. The latter's friends figured out the scheme that was before the last legislature. It fell through in the face of work on the part of Mr. Tilden and other members of the committee on military affairs.

He also fought against the Sherburne bill to permit the governor to name an adjutant-general and assistant adjutant-general. He



dissented in committee, but was defeated in the legislature. Through his efforts and those of others who thought the same as he all the other measures dealing with the adjutant-general's office were killed.

Mr. Tilden favored the bill giving a 5 per-cent preference to Spanish war veterans in the civil service examinations. He also worked hard for the bill to grant annuity of $5 a week to Arthur Shanley, 10 years old, whose eyes were seriously injured while watching the manoeuvres by the explosion of a gatling gun.

Another measure for which Mr. Tilden worked was that providing for an agricultural school in Middlesex county, which was lost through the activities of reactionaries, some of whom were of the cheese-paring class while others thought they saw in it an attack on the Amherst Agricultural college.

Rep. Tilden also voted and worked for all the so-called labor measures, particularly the abolition of the injunction as a capitalistic weapon in labor disputes, Saturday half-holiday for laborers and two-weeks' vacation bills.

Rep. Tilden was born in Charlestown on March 30, 1876, and was educated in the public schools there. He is a printer and proof reader, has membership in Mt. Vernon lodge of Masons, Webcowet tribe, I. O. R. M., Webcowet associates, Universalist Men's club, Olympic Athletic club and Typographical union 13 of Boston. He served two years in the Malden city government, one year in the board of aldermen and was chairman of several important committees in both branches.

JAMES E. TOLMAN.

No member of either branch of the 1914 legislature has had a more varied or cosmopolitan career in politics than Rep. James E. Tolman of Gloucester who served in the house from the 22d Essex dist. Starting back in the early years of the 1900's Mr. Tolman broke into the game by being elected to the common council of Gloucester where he served for three years, being president of the body after his initial session. So popular had he become by that time with the citizens of Gloucester that it was with little difficulty he secured enough votes to place him in the mayor's chair. After two years as chief executive of his home city he retired from public life for a half a dozen years.

His next step was his election to the house in 1909 where he so firmly established himself in the good graces of his constituents that he took a step which few members of the lower branch ever undertake and announced his candidacy for the senate after a single year in the house. But he did not figure amiss for this jump brought him squarely into the upper branch where he remained for two years and he then quietly slid back temporarily into the obscurity of private life until last November he successfully ran for the house again.

This, in brief, is the career to date of the volatile "Jimmy" Tolman, one of the most



popular members of the legislature. Few can ever equal the record which he has made in the public service of both his city and state.

During the past year Rep. Tolman was quite active on matters of general legislation as well as in keeping an eagle eye on all measures of local import. As to the latter it might be cited that it was wholly through his efforts that the bill providing for the appropriation of $10,000 for improving Gloucester Harbor was passed by both branches. He also secured the successful action of both branches on the bill to dredge Mill River in Gloucester. This last measure carried a $5000 appropriation with it.

As a republican Rep. Tolman could always be found aligned with his party and he is truly representative of that type in the republican party which is going to restore the Grand Old Party to its former prestige and control in the Bay State.

Rep. Tolman studied law in the University of Michigan and later entered the Boston University, from which he received his LL. B., and is now engaged in the practice of law. During the 1914 session he served on the committee on legal affairs and on public lighting.

NATHAN A. TUFTS.

After five years of faithful service in the house, Rep. Nathan A. Tufts of Waltham will be a candidate in November for the senate in the 5th Middlesex district to succeed Sen. Charles F. McCarthy of Marlboro, who is an aspirant for the position of county commissioner. As one of the republican leaders of the lower branch during the past several years, Rep. Tufts stands an excellent chance of winning his fight for promotion despite the fact that the district has been democratic for some years.

The personal popularity of the Waltham legislator during the past session was only equaled by the ability and capacity that characterized all his legislative work. The high esteem in which he was held was evidenced by the important committees to which he was appointed—rules and ways and means. As a "watch dog of the treasury" Rep. Tufts was active in defending on the floor of the house the reports of his committee and he was ever active in opposing any wasteful extravagance of the state's money.

It might be said here—although it is not relevant to politics—that when Rep. Tufts is not busy legislating he is one of the best little football coaches in the East. During the past several years he has turned championship elevens out at Waltham high, his old alma mater, and during the football season there is nothing in the entire city of Waltham too good for "Nate." There was a substantial rumor afloat during the past few months that Rep. Tufts was aspiring for the mayor's chair and many of his friends were enthusiastic over the idea until he put the quietus on it by formally throwing his fedora into the senatorial ring.

The state tax was a subject that loomed up before the 1914 legislature like a nightmare, and it fell upon the ways and means committee to do all they could to keep the amount of the 1914 tax from mounting above eleven millions. And it was here that Rep. Tufts threw all his energies into sifting out all the matters before ways and means and allowing only those appropriation bills to pass that were absolutely necessary.

Nathan A. Tufts was born in Fitchburg, April 15, 1879, and was educated in the public schools there. He graduated from Brown University in 1900 where he enrolled himself upon the scroll of football fame of that college. He graduated from the Boston University Law School in 1903 and immediately took up the practice of law. He is widely known in social



and fraternal circles as well as being a power in republican city and state politics.

He is a member of the Republican club of Waltham, D. U. fraternity, Elks, I. O. O. F., and Masons. He served on the board of aldermen of Waltham for three years and was chairman of the finance committee in 1909.

JAMES J. TWOHIG.

In Rep. James J. Twohig the voters of the 13th Suffolk dist. had a legislator of whom they ought to be proud. The South Boston man ranked among the hardest workers in the house and although it was his first term he distinguished himself upon various occasions in debates on the floor of the house and proved that it isn't always the older members who make the best legislators. Able and independent he proved a great fighter and paved the way for the passage of many measures, of vital interest to the people of his district.

He was assigned by Speaker Cushing to a place on the committee on constitutional amendments, one of the most important bodies of the legislature, and was an active advocate of women suffrage, the resolve in favor of which came before his committee. Being one of the three democratic members from the house on this body, he never failed to dissent from the report of the committee when democratic measures were reported adversely. He was one of the dissenters from the report "leave to withdraw" on the constitutional convention bill which was a part of the democratic platform and was instrumental in getting that measure through the house. He also distinguished himself in a speech on the toll repeal resolutions and took the side that American vessesl should be exempted from the obligation to pay tolls for passage through the canal.

He was a strong supporter of the Sunday baseball bill and spoke against the repeal of the "bar and bottle act" and against all sectarian legislation.

Although active in the biggest measures of the year he also worked earnestly for the passage of all measures of interest to his constituents, one of which was the bill for the improvement of Dorchester bay, which the

governor signed. He also introduced a bill to allow a police officer of the rank of sergeant to act as bail commissioner in arrests for misdemeanors, so as to do away with the $2 fee. He also worked hard to change the hours at which the voting booths shall be open making it from 9 in the morning until 11 at night so that the working class could have a chance to vote after they get home.

Rep. Twohig was born in Malden, Sept. 26, 1885, and was educated in the Boston public



schools and is a member of the South Boston Catholic, Harmony and South Boston Citizens' associations. He is also a member of the K. of C. and is engaged in the laundry business.

GEORGE J. WALL.

A legislator who believed in working for his constituents first, last and always, was Rep. George J. Wall of Boston, representing the 16th Suffolk dist. He was among the most active of the new men in the house of 1914, and before the session closed had established himself firmly in the friendship of his colleagues and in addition gave promise of becoming one of the really influential mem-



bers of the Boston delegation in the legislature.

He was one of the youngest members of this year's legislature and had the distinction of being the youngest member ever sent from his district to Beacon Hill. So well did he represent his constituents in the session just closed that his re-election is a foregone conclusion.

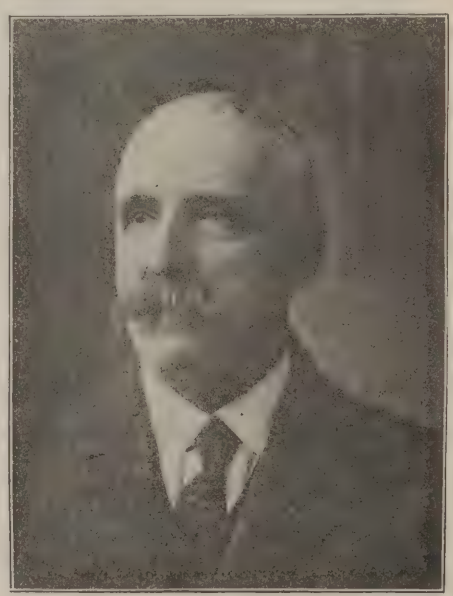
Rep. Wall was born in Boston June 11, 1889, and graduated from the Charles Sumner Grammar School and afterwards attended the Boston Latin School and Boston College. He then entered the newspaper business and has worked for the Boston American and Boston Herald & Traveler. He is now connected with one of the leading Boston weekly papers and is studying law. He is a member of the Mount Vernon Council, K. of C., Home Benefit Association, New England Order of Protection, South Boston Lodge, Ward 16 Democratic Club, North Dorchester Literary Association and several other organizations.

HENRY W. WARNER.

The voters of the 1st Hampshire district again sent Henry W. Warner of Northampton to the house last fall thereby showing that they had not altogether forgotten the excellent service that he rendered as a member of the lower branch of the legislature in 1912.

Rep. Warner was appointed by Speaker Cushing to the committee on public institutions, which considered jointly with the ways and means committee, the governor's recommendations for the consolidation of the various boards and institutional departments and other measures of considerable import. He was a constant attendant at committee hearings and with his associates on the committee investigated conditions in many of the institutions of the state, to find out just what the conditions were with regard to the treatment of the unfortunates who are confined therein. The man from Northampton, in a quiet way, accomplished much in the way of improving the care and treatment of those unfortunates.

In the matter of local legislation, Rep. Warner succeeded in getting through this year a bill to reimburse Northampton for the support of Smith's Agricultural school and for new buildings at the Northampton State hospital and Westfield State Sanatorium. He carefully followed all matters affecting Hampshire county and opposed all legislation aimed to further hinder the farmer and producer. He



supported many of the progressive measures of the year but was arrayed against most of the radical propositions that were before the legislature which had no merit but were introduced simply to make political capital for some ambitious politicians.

Rep. Warner was born in Northampton, Nov. 12, 1858, and is a graduate of the public schools there. He is a farmer and is also in the box manufacturing. He is a Mason, an Elk, an Odd Fellow and a member of the A. O. U. W. He has served his city in the common council two years, on the board of aldermen two years and three years on the school board. He has also served as postmaster of Leeds for six years.

JOSEPH E. WARNER.

This was Joseph E. Warner's second year in the house and he was re-appointed to the important house ways and means committee and made clerk of the committee. The house ways and means committee was regarded by many as the hardest-worked committee of the legislature this year; but however that may be it had no idle moments.

Mr. Warner was also busy with measures affecting his home city. Had it not been for a determined fight he made in opposition, there would proably have been passed a bill to elect the members of the Taunton city council by districts, instead of at large as they do in Taunton now. Mr. Warner said that the voters of Taunton had decided to elect their councilmen at large only four years ago by a substantial majority and that there was no strong sentiment in the city for another change. Warner also successfully opposed a bill to transfer the responsibility for the management of the Taunton municipal lighting plant from the mayor, where it is now centered, to the city council where it would be divided.

One of Mr. Warner's accomplishments was the part he placed in securing the passage through the house of substantial appropriation for the development of the Taunton river.

Rep. Warner is a republican not of the stand-pat type. He was born in Taunton, May 16, 1884 and attended the public schools there. He graduated from Harvard with the class of 1906 and later graduated from the Harvard Law



School. He is a practicing attorney. He is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P. and Masons.

ROBERT M. WASHBURN.

The distinct service that Rep. Robert M. Washburn of Worcester has rendered to the commonwealth during his long legislative experience will stand as an indestructible monument to his honest and keen ability. Those important citizens of the state who recognize the trend of current events best voice their admiration for Rep. Washburn by declaring that the body politic is living too near him to recognize the inestimable value of his achievements. As time wears on the value of



his work will be enhanced and will attract even more commendation than it does now.

"Bob" Washburn is not a stranger to any citizen of the commonwealth who keeps up with the times. His name is synonomous with daring ability and a conscientious espousal of legislation that is deserving and meritorious.

Rep. Washburn's name has constantly been mentioned in connection with the republican candidacy for the lieutenant-governorship. Should he decide to permit the use of his name and should be secure the nomination the citizens of the commonwealth may look forward to a campaign that will revive the olden days of able oratory and verbal pyrotechnics.

CHARLES H. WATERMAN.

A quiet, unostentatious, indefatigable worker, and one who accomplished much more than

many members whose voices were often heard on the floor during the 1914 session was Charles H. Waterman of Scituate, representative from the Second Plymouth dist., serving his second term as a member of the lower branch. Rep. Waterman was this year made chairman of the committee on towns, a position which he was peculiarly fitted to assume because of his long and active experience in matters of town government.

His service on that committee last year was so valuable that Speaker Cushing had no hesitation in placing him at the head of the towns committee this year. Here his work was even of a more sterling character than in 1913. He also served on the committee on state house and libraries which had the important state house extension proposition before it and he assisted materially in expediting legislation which resulted in work being started on both of the new wings long before the session adjourned.

Rep. Waterman had the interests of his town at heart from the day the session con-



vened until adjournment. Among other measures of local import the passage of which he was responsible for were the bills to authorize the selectmen of Scituate to grant pole and other locations for the erection of structures and wires over Water street; to authorize the town of Scituate to take land extending from Front street to the Scituate channel for the purpose of erecting a wharf and a free public landing; and a bill to allow the town of Norwell to receive water from Scituate. He got through bills for the establishment of a fire and water district in Duxbury; $15,000 for dredging of Scituate Harbor, and a bill aimed to prevent poultry thievery.

Mr. Waterman was one of the most active members in the house in working for the bills to improve the condition of the shore fisheries and he worked equally hard and successfully to kill those measures that were intended to work injury to the lobstermen. He was a republican of the pregressive type. He opposed all changes in the new child labor law, a measure which he had earnestly supported in 1913. He also supported heartily all pure food legislation.

Rep. Waterman was born in Scituate on Aug. 12, 1870, and was educated in the public schools there. He is in the plumbing and hardware business. He is a trustee of the South Scituate Savings Bank and a director of the Rockland Trust Company. He served on the board of selectmen in 1907, 1908, and 1909. In the latter year he was chairman. He was also town assessor during those three years. He is chairman of the school committee and the republican committee. He will probably seek re-election and his record certainly entitles him to it.

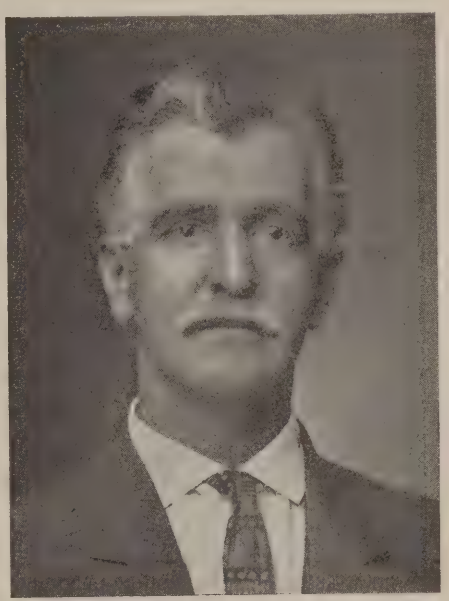
C. H. WEBSTER.

Rep. Charles H. Webster of Northfield, the progressive member from the 4th Franklin dist., was appointed by Speaker Cushing this year to the most important committee on judiciary, in recognition of the able services that he rendered and the excellent judgment that he displayed upon all important matters in the session of 1913.

Although of a party that had but small representation in the lower legislative branch, Rep. Webster did not occupy a very lonesome position this year for his opinions on matters of legislation were always received with great regard by his associates, upon whom the Northfield man had made a very favorable impression by his unassuming ways, his sociability and sound common sense. Many republican and democratic members were heard to remark during the session that if Rep. Charles H. Webster was a good type of progressive, that it was easy to understand the remarkable success of the party since its organization.

Rep. Webster was not the sort of progressive who believed that it was progressive to harass capital at every opportunity, regardless of the circumstances. The Northfield man realized that while it is true that capital cannot exist without labor that it is equally true that the laborer cannot live without capital under present conditions. He accordingly opposed several measures introduced this year to further hamper Massachusetts industries. He voted and spoke against a bill to further extend the anti-injunction law. He just as strongly opposed the bill to change or repeal the child labor law enacted last year. He was loyal to the principles of his party, as he saw them, and voted for the true progressive measures that came up.

Toward the end of the session, Rep. Webster was being boomed by a number of his friends for the senatorial seat in his district, but the Northfield solon was more inclined to seek another term in the house before trying for the upper branch. And if the voters of the 4th Franklin district appreciate a clean, level-headed and conscientious public servant they will certainly send him back to the legislature just as long as he cares to serve them.



Rep. Webster was born in Northfield, Oct. 27, 1866, and was educated in the public schools and Powers Institute at Bernardston. He is a lawyer but was formerly a druggist and before that proprietor of a general store. He is a member of the A. F. A. M. (P. M.), R. A. M., K. T., O. E. S. (past patron).

GEORGE P. WEBSTER.

When on the 4th ballot for the speakership at the opening of the 1914 legislative session six members of the progressive party deserted their standard bearer and went over into the Cushing camp it marked a dramatic end to what was the bitterest battle ever waged against the republican party in the annual bid for control of the lower branch of the general court.

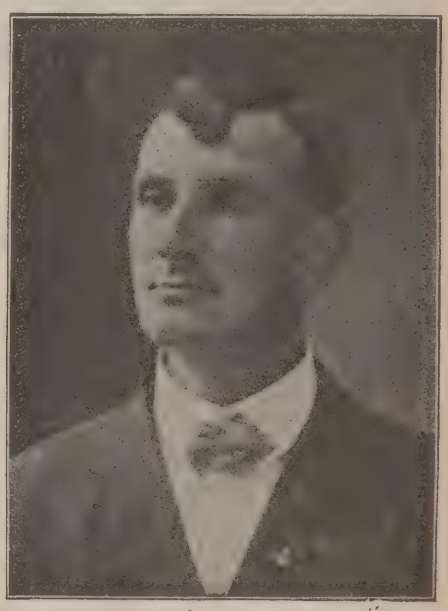
And the chief figure in the battle that made the 1914 session memorable was quiet, unassuming George P. Webster of Boxford, the bull moose candidate who trailed Speaker Cushing in the balloting by a single vote until the progressive sextet bolted on the fourth roll call. It takes the acid test of defeat after a close fight to bring out the real worth and sterling character of a man and Rep. Webster displayed as fine an exhibition of true sportsmanship as was ever witnessed on the floor of the house in the graceful manner in which he took his defeat.

Speaker Cushing so appreciated the qualities of his late adversary that he made him a member of the committee on rules, familiarly known as "the speaker's cabinet." He was also placed on the ways and means committee, where he has done much excellent work during the session. As floor leader of the progressive contingent he held a more responsible position than last year when the bull moose wing in the lower branch mustered only five members. In 1914 the quota was raised to 17 and Rep. Webster holds the unique honor of being the only progressive in the legislature who served as a member of another party before the inception of the bull moose in 1912. As a republican, he was elected to his initial session in 1912 and re-elected as a progressive in 1913—which is a fine personal tribute to him.

Rep. Webster was one of the real leaders of the past session, and the broad guage of his mind on several of the big pieces of legislation was plainly evidenced by the respect in which he was held by every member of the house.

He was one of the foremost of the Essex county members of the house in the fight to obtain the appropriation of $1,000,000 for the development of the Merrimac river. He always had the interests of his constituents at heart and did much for his district despite the constant demands on him for participation in matters of state-wide import.

He led the fight in the house for the bill to give Spanish war veterans a five percent pref-



erence in civil service examinations, and was a prominent factor in all the other big fights of the session. He was a stalwart champion of organized labor, but was never unfair toward the honest industries of the state.

Rep. Webster was born in Boxford, Jan. 9, 1877, and was educated in the public schools of that town. He is a farmer and belongs to the state grange. He is a veteran of the Spanish war. He is well known in fraternal circles, being a member of the O. U. A. M. and a Mason.

THOMAS W. WHITE.

When Rep. Thomas W. White of Newton whom Gov. Walsh appointed to the state board of efficiency and economy, last year essayed the thankless job of guiding the membership as the floor manager and personal representative of the speaker, it was thought that he had on his hands as difficult an assignment as he could wish. But this year he could have considered the task as a bed of roses compared with the appointment which he accepted from Speaker Cushing. The chairmanship of the ways and means committee is probably as hard a position to fill as there is in the legislature.

And by the same token it needs a good man to fill it acceptably. Speaker Cushing chose the right man when he selected "Tom" White, and now that the session is over the latter is just beginning to receive tardy appreciations for his able, conscientious and earnest work at the helm of that aggregation of "watchdogs of the treasury." Under the economy regime that was rampant on Beacon hill during the past session it fell upon the ways and means committee, and principally upon the chairman to cut down expenses at every possible step. Accordingly every one of the many bills affecting state appropriations of any sort that came before his committee was strutinized with a suspicious eye by Rep. White, who turned the cold X-ray of personal examination on each measure before allowing it to get by.

Never were there so many bills involving the appropriation of state money turned down. And never did the disappointed members concerned fail to breathe forth all kinds of denunciation upon the head of Chairman White. But throughout the entire session his

unruffled serenity and genial disposition served to stem the tide of protest from many members and when it was all over he was unanimously accorded the plaudits of his fellow legislators for the masterly manner in which he had assumed and carried through an unpleasant task. And the people of the state have Rep. White to thank for the saving of untold thousands of dollars which but for his efforts, would have gone to swell the state tax of the current year.

Rep. White has rounded out five years of service in the house and rumors have been rife since the session closed concerning the immediate political future of the Newton



legislator. Several of his friends have urged him to be a candidate for the republican nomination for state auditor. It has also been whispered that he will be made a member of the commission on economy and efficiency by Gov. Walsh. And yet again there has been a senatorial boom started in his behalf.

All of which goes to show that Rep. White is one of the most popular republicans in Massachusetts and that he is one of the big men of the party. It was not as a republican, though, that he was chosen by the governor for a place on the efficiency and economy board, but as a public-spirited citizen, familiar with Massachusetts' financial methods and necessities and who had courage enough to put into effect all reforms shown by circumstance to be necessary.

Thomas W. White was born in Newton on Jan. 10, 1876, and was educated in the public schools there. He later graduated from the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, and is a prominent druggist of Newton. He is widely known in fraternal circles holding membership in the Odd Fellows, Masons, Knight Templars, and the Shriners. He is also a member of the Middlesex, the Newton Players, and the Boston city clubs. He has served in the house since 1910 in which time he has been a member of the committees on ways and means, election laws and rules besides serving on the special commission on voluntary associations.

HERBERT A. WILSON.

The Boston delegation in the house of 1914 contained no more hard working or faithful a legislator than Herbert A. Wilson of Brighton, representing the 25th Suffolk dist. His untiring activities in behalf of his own district as well as the city at large, his personal popularity, and his brilliant legislative abilities were amply evidenced by the success that attended his second year in the lower branch. At the close of the last session he was prominently mentioned for the senate in his district.

As a member of the important committees on metropolitan affairs and education he had a hand in all the big Boston measures of the year. He was one of the eight members of the metropolitan affairs committee to report against the Lomasney-Robinson charter bill which was later substituted in the senate and sent through both branches with a referendum attached. Rep. Wilson held the opinion that the citizens of Boston did not desire any change in the city council and he made an earnest plea on the floor of the house against the bill. He favored the proposed change in the date of the city election which would make the date six weeks after the state election, and he also advocated the reduction in the number of signatures required on nomination papers for mayor, city council and school committee.

As a member of the sub-committee of the metropolitan affairs committee which framed the new metropolitan fire hazard laws, Rep. Wilson took an active interest in assisting his committee in drawing up the bill, which followed the fatal Melvin apartment house fire in Allston, which was in Rep. Wilson's district. He also was responsible for many provisions in the amendments to the Boston building laws, particularly those affecting the construction of tenements.

He favored the establishment of a state normal school, a proposition that was broached before the education committee and was subsequently reported to the house favorably. Realizing the efficiency of the present Boston school committee he strenuously opposed all changes in the membership of that body and probably through his activities more than any one else's the several bills to increase the membership were defeated in the house.

As during 1913, Rep. Wilson was especially active in all matters of local legislation. He fought for his bill to widen North Beacon street and make it a state highway but his principal measure was the one to build a new bridge across the Charles River from North Beacon street to a point near the Watertown arsenal. It might be said, in closing, that Rep. Wilson enjoys the confidence of the voters of Brighton for he has been sent to Beacon Hill during the past two years by a vote that placed him at the head of the ticket in his district.

Rep. Wilson was born in Boston on Nov. 25, 1870, and was educated in the public



schools of the city. He is an engineer by profession and was formerly in the engineering department of the city of Boston. He is a member of the Ward 25 Republican club, the Republican Club of Massachusetts, the Lincoln Club, Neighborhood Club, Aberdeen Club, the Board of Trade of Ward 25, Faneuil Improvement Association and the American Society of Civil Engineers.

THOMAS E. P. WILSON.

To declare a bill unconstitutional and to defeat it after it had passed to a third reading in the house is a legislative "coup" of which any member might well be proud. That is what Rep. Thomas E. P. Wilson of Lynn, who this year completed his second year in the house, did to the newspaper agency bill, a Lynn measure, but made general in the bill. After the committee report on it had been overthrown Mr. Wilson declared the legislation was unconstitutional and appealed to the attorney-general, the latter supported the Lynn legislator in this view, and the measure was defeated, 100 to 95.

So far as his home city is concerned Rep. Wilson has been a regular plugger. He was an ardent supporter of a bill to provide a free employment bureau there, and appeared before the committee personally to advocate its passage. The committee reported the bill, but the committee on ways and means, to which it was referred, turned it down and Rep. Wilson lost in the fight that ensued. Other bills for which Mr. Wilson worked hard were the Lynn harbor bill, the women's police bill, Lynn and Nahant rates of street fare, holidays for city employes, Lynn home for children, Lynn schoolhouse bill, the Lynn playground bill, charter bill and taking Flax pond for public purposes.

He worked hard for the bill for an appropriation for the improvement of Lynn harbor and made a strong argument for the measure in the house. He supported all the other matters in the interests of the city of Lynn and Essex county in general. He was a republican of the progressive type and voted for many of the progressive and humanitarian measures.

Rep. Wilson was born in Peabody on March 22, 1878, was educated in the public schools and is a graduate of the Boston University



Law school. He is a Mason and a member of the Theta Epsilon and the Phi Delta Phu. He was chairman of the Lynn republican city committee in 1912.

HERBERT WING.

Rep. Herbert Wing of the 6th Bristol district, So. Dartmouth, while serving on the committee on harbor and public lands during the 1914 session of the legislature gained enough experience to enable him to qualify as a water expert. Incidentally he secured the passage of a bill to permit the city of New Bedford to supply Dartmouth with water.

In local affairs Rep. Wing has been a leader.



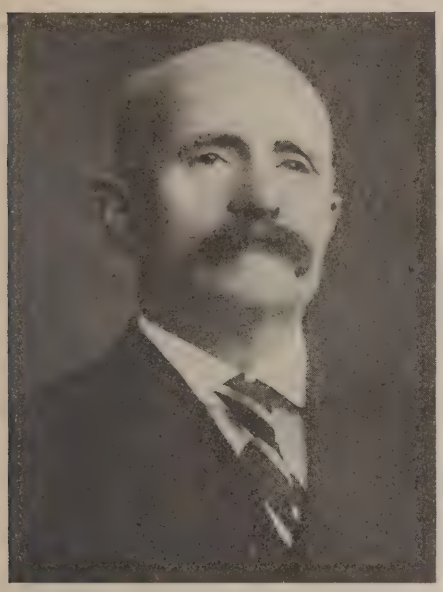
Besides being chairman for 12 years of the republican town committee and a member for five more, he has been a selectman and overseer of the poor for several years. He belongs to Eureka lodge, A. F. of A. M., Adoniram chapter of R. A. M., Sutton Commandery, K. T., and the Mystic Shriners. He has been president of the South Bristol Farmers' club for five years. He is married and has two sons, one of them a graduate of Harvard university and who is now studying in Greece. The other is clerk in a savings bank in New Bedford.

ABEL S. WOLFE.

An honest, conscientious public servant and a God fearing gentleman was Rep. Abel S.

Wolfe of Auburn, a democrat, whose death early in the session saddened every member of the great and general court.

He came to Beacon hill with the endorsement of both the democratic and progressive parties, and was on a fair way to equal in service for the state his achievements of 20 odd years in the public service. Rep. Wolfe was one of the leaders and most influential men in that town, having served as chairman of the board of selectmen for five years. He held the position of chairman of the town democratic committee



for 20 years. He also was on the board of selestmen for seven years.

Rep. Wolfe was a market gardener for 33 years. He was known throughout the 6th Worcester district as an expert on home and truck gardening and at the time of his death was president of the Market Gardeners' association and a member of the Worcester County Agricultural bureau. Speaker Cushing appointed him to the committee on agriculture. He had but just begun his work there when he was seized with his last illness.

GEORGE M. WORRALL.

When a town has so increased in population and size that the voters determine to change to a city form of government it is a good thing to have a man on Beacon Hill who will be capable of handling the legislative end of so important a governmental transposition. Just this situation arose during the past year when the citizens of Attleboro convinced that their affairs could be better managed under municipal government, decided to petition the legislature to be allowed to change the town into a municipal corporation.

Mr. Worrall was for several years superintendent of transportation of the street railway company of Attleboro and in this capacity gained an intimate working knowledge of street railway problems.

It was natural therefore for Speaker Cushing to assign him during both his years to the street railways committee. During the past session his work there has been especially valuable. He was responsible for the favorable committee report on the "overcrowding" bill which later passed both houses. This measure will prevent the overcrowding of street cars throughout the state and permits the cars to carry only 50 percent more passengers than the seating capacity of the car.

George M. Worrall was born in Marshfield, Mass., on Dec. 11, 1869, and was educated in the public schools of Pawtucket, and at the East Greenwich Academy. Removing to Attleboro he became connected with the local street railway system and later went into the real estate and insurance business. He has held such town offices as the chairmanship of the board of selectmen, secretary of the sewer committee, a member of the school com-



mittee, and was also vice-president of the Bristol County assessors' association. He is a mason, an Odd Fellow, a granger and a member of the board of trade.

HENRY D. WRIGHT.

Rep. Henry D. Wright of Rowe proved his personal popularity in the first Franklin district the very first year he ran for the house, back in 1912. That year he defeated a republican and was elected as an independent, receiving the votes of many democrats. The significance of his election under these circumstances lies in the fact that Rep. Wright is a republican and during his three years' service on Beacon Hill has consistently acted as a loyal republican should. Consequently it was a great surprise to many that Rep. Wright has been able to return to the house each year despite the fact that it was thought that his republican affiliations of his initial session when he was elected as an independent would result in his defeat for re-election.

Rep. Wright comes from an agricultural district and is himself a farmer. Last year and the year before he served on the committee on agriculture and this year his faithful work



was rewarded when Speaker Cushing made him chairman of that committee. There was no member in the legislature who had a better knowledge of things agricultural than the Franklin county member and consequently he brought the committee's work up to a high standard of efficiency.

Rep. Wright is a native of the town which he has so ably represented in the house during the past three years and as a result was able to realize just what the best interests of his community required in the way of legislative action. There was not a single pure food or health measure before the legislature which did not receive the careful attention and consideration of Rep. Wright. He was especially interested in the milk legislation of the year.

He was a strong temperance advocate and during his entire span of service in the lower branch has been aligned with the anti-liquor forces. He strongly urged against the repeal of the bar and bottle bill. He also opposed all of the several propositions to let down the bars of Sunday observance by the playing of Sunday baseball and similar pastimes.

Henry D. Wright was born in Rowe on Jan. 18, 1872, and was educated in the public schools of the town later graduating from Deerfield Academy. He is a farmer.

TO THE OLD GUARD.

Read in the House of Representatives by Cong. Roberts of Nevada, one of the republican members who has still a punch left in him.

When klingle, klangle, klingle,
Not far down the dusty dingle,
The "Old Guard's" coming home;
Now sweet and clear, now faint and low,
The airy tinklings come and go,
Like chimings from a near-by tower,
Or sprinklings of an election shower
That makes the voters grow;
Ko-ling, ko-lang, kolinglelingle,
Not far down the dusty dingle
The "Old Guard's" coming home.

And old-time friends, and "quiet" plays,
And good old nights and good old days,
Come trooping up the misty ways
When the "Old Guard" comes home.
With jingle, jangle, jingle,
Love songs that sweetly mingle—
The "Old Guard's" coming home.

McKinley, Hartman, and Barchfeld,
Humphrey, and Greene, and Frank Mondell,
Our Dick and Dyer, and "Uncle Joe,"
Across the fields I hear him "lo-oo"
And clang his old cowbell;
Go-ling, go-lang, golinglelingle,
With good sweet sounds that mingle,
The "Old Guard's" coming home.
Hinds and Focht, and son-in-law "Nick,"
And Kahn and Focht will do the trick,
Austin, Lafean and Fordney, too,
Across the woods I hear him "boo,"
And clang his wether bell.
Go-ling, go-lang, golinglelingle,
With good sweet sounds that mingle,
The "Old Guard's" coming home.

And campaign songs of bygone years,
And youthful joys and boyish fears,
And business hopes without the tears,
When the "old boss" come home.
With ringle, rangle, ringle,
By twos and threes and single,
The "Old Guard's" coming home.

Through old-time specs we see the town,
And the Democrats a-sliding down,
And the "old guard" basking in the shade,
All "dolled" up in clothes "home made,"
And the hills are growing brown.
To-ring, to-rang, toringlelingle,
By threes and fours and single,
The "Old Guard's" coming home.

The same old times of prayers and psalm,
The same sweet days of rest and calm,
The same sweet smell of "punk" and balm,
When the "old boys" come home.
With tinkle, tankle, tinkle,
Through fern and periwinkle,
The "Old Guard's coming home.

Knee deep in the Progressive stream,
Where the sun rays glance and gleam,
Rodenberg, Payne, and J. C. Needham,
And scores of others when we need 'em,
In a happy dream.
To-link, to-lank, tolinklelinkle,
The "Old Guard's" coming home.

And up through memory's deep ravine,
Comes the old "war whoop" in its old-time sheen
And the sad, sweet words "It might have been,"
When the "old boys" come home.
With kingle, klangle, klingle,
With loo-oo and moo-oo and jingle,
The "Old Guard's" coming home.

And over here on Capitol Hill
Sounds the plaintive cry of the whip-poor-will,
And Democrats lie in the tangled vines,
And over their corpses Venus shines,
And over many a silent mill,
Ko-ling, ko-lang, koling lelingle,
With a ting-a-ling, and jingle,
The "Old Guard's" coming home.

Let down the bars; let in the train;
Let "the boys" walk up to the crib again,
For good old times come back again
When the "Old Guard" comes home.

AFTER THE PROCEEDS.

"The woman threw herself into the river," read the teacher. "Her husband rushed to the bank." Now tell why her husband rushed to the bank?

"To get the insurance money!" yelled the class.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

JAMES P. MAGENIS

Moose Candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, One of the Master Minds Behind the Progressive Movement in Massachusetts, and a Man to Whom the Rank-and-File Voter Will Undoubtedly Tie.

James P. Magenis of Dorchester, candidate for the bull moose nomination for lieutenant-governor, is one of the founders of that party. No man enrolled in it or connected with it is more sincere than he in his advocacy of the principles for which it stands.

Mr. Magenis, as a matter of fact, was a progressive long before the movement of 1912 crystallized and resulted in the schism that has so nearly wrought a political revolution in this section of the country. He is not merely a Roosevelt republican, willing to follow that greater leader in the battle for better things, but is one of those who see into the future and thoroughly believes that the citizenship of the nation must now take charge of the government or lose the republic. This is not to say that he is not also a great admirer of Theodore Roosevelt. He is, as all progressives are. But his faith in Roosevelt is only the measure of his faith in the political doctrines that Roosevelt expounds.

Mr. Magenis, in other words, is a progressive because he sees in the tenets of that political party a means to restore to the nation its old prestige as the land of opportunity. He is not opposed to "Capital," as such; he, however, is opposed to sacrificing the freedom of the citizen to exigencies of business, no matter how pressing these may be in the estimation of the men managing the country's enterprises. He, like other intelligent progressives, sees in the wolfish tendencies of present-day business the destruction, not only of the people's freedom, but likewise of enterprise itself. The time must come, he holds, if success is held to mean only power to prey, when, the multitude having been subjugated, business will be forced to devour itself, the big to destroy the small, the mighty to despoil the weak.

That was one reason why Mr. Magenis became a progressive. Long before it became possible, though, for him to leave the republican organization he had been fighting against the political conditions under which that party had been operating in Massachusetts. The leaders had become too powerful and had usurped too much power to make the party attractive to the voters as a whole. Their method of agreeing years ahead upon some favored son, who might possess ability and might not, to hold offices of honor, always had been repugnant to him. His loyalty to the party, though, was never questioned. He did his part in bringing about its success—and he did it well. Always, though, he was waiting the day when the mass of the voters would tire of the leaders' high-handed methods and take charge of the situation themselves. That day never came; instead came a rebellion so intense, so widespread, so determined, that the voters arose in their wrath, not to take charge of the party's machinery, but to destroy it.

No man in Massachusetts viewed with more regret than Mr. Magenis the turn political expediency finally took. He, though, like hundreds of others in the state, was convinced that in view of all the facts it was the only effective method. Being a man who always follows the dictates of his conscience, he was prepared to go the entire distance, and, while he cautioned against undue haste, when he found that the stand-pat element was too firmly entrenched to be rooted up, he cast his lot with the progressives.

Since that time he has been one of the most valuable men in the organization. His advice has been sought and followed by the leaders and he has given freely of his time and energy to the progressive cause. His work in Boston has been equalled by that of no other man, and it is no exaggeration to say that in the city the party has derived more prestige from his activity in it than it has from any other single cause. This can be said without prejudice to any other of the Boston men, all of whom have made sacrifices.

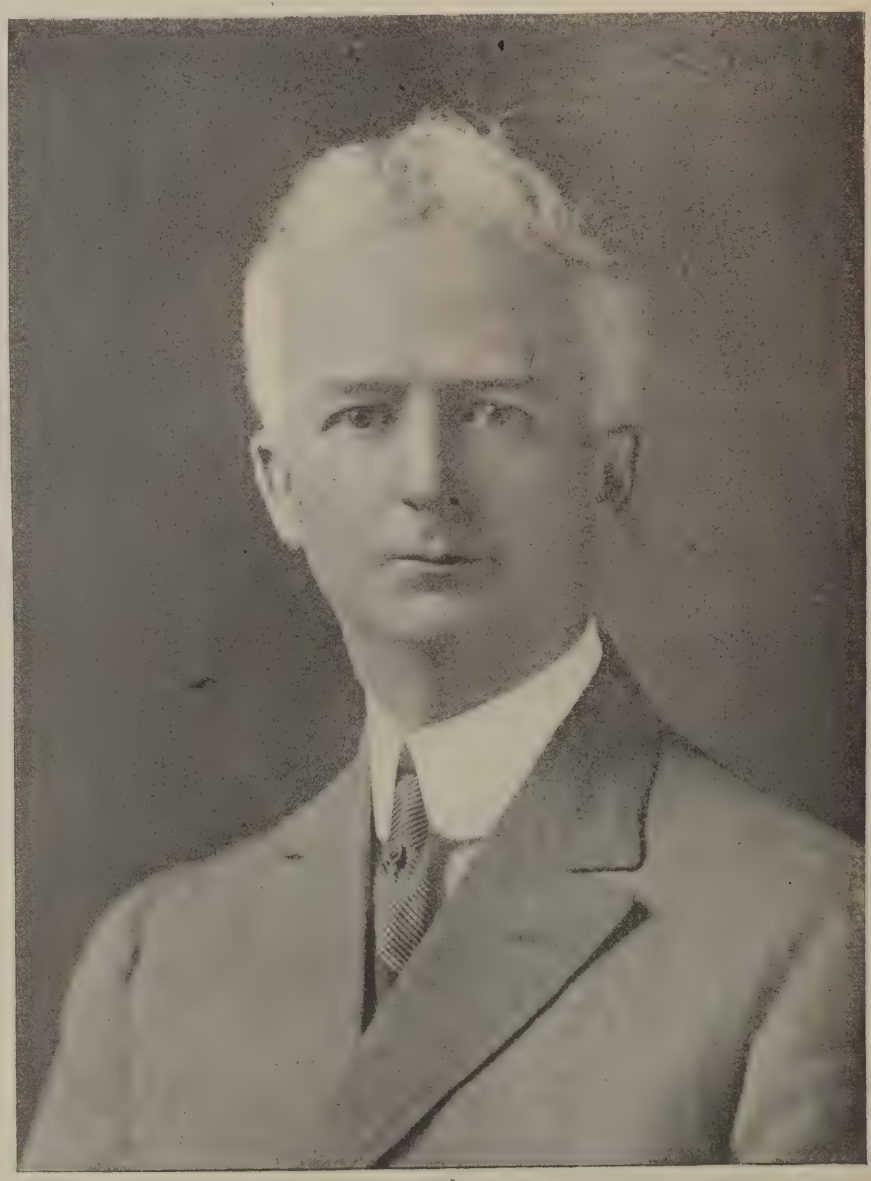
Mr. Magenis, though, was one of the few Boston progressives who had become widely known throughout the 26 wards. He had been a member of the school committee for a number of years and was one of the active workers in that board, than which there is no more important part of the city government. He had been connected with various other activities, some of them merely local to Dorchester, others of interest to the entire citizenship. Every movement for good government found him among the leaders. City improvements of every kind—except those that were broached for purely political effect—had in him an earnest and a tireless advocate. He had, in fact, become an important figure to the Boston public long before the progressive movement had taken shape at all; long before, indeed, it was realized that the political unrest was to result in a movement.

He was regarded a strong man then; he is still regarded as one by his fellow citizens of metropolitan Boston. The acclaim that greeted his appointment to the finance commission is the best evidence of that. It may not be realized outside of Boston that that board is not particularly popular with the ordinary resident of the city, but such is the fact; it is something they didn't ask for and didn't want and didn't know they were going to get until the charter plan was submitted to the 1909 legislature. They would have killed it then if the opportunity was presented to them.

When Gov. Foss placed him on that board, however, there was a cheer. Democrats and republicans alike hailed it as one of "Foss's great appointments." And it was. The finance commission ever since has been a real part of the city government. Its time is devoted to matters intimately concerned with the city treasury. It passes on contracts, points out leaks in the departments, makes generally for efficiency of service, and altogether performs a useful function. At one time its chief aim seemed to be to pick flaws in the mayor's appointments and to follow them to the civil service commission with objections. Mr. Magenis changed that. He pointed out that the board had a useful part to play and that so long as he was upon it it would attend to its own business and not bother with other departments. There was a terrific battle, but Mr. Magenis won.

Since that time he has been an important member of the finance commission and through his activity and persistency it has become one of the most useful branches of the municipal service and one that no citizen or public official would discard, even if they could.

Mr. Magenis is a lawyer and a native of North Adams. His rise to his present position before the bar and in the affairs of the state are due solely to his own exertions. He attended the schools of North Adams as a boy, and for a time worked in the mills. It was only a short time, however, for he entered the employ of the North Adams Transcript as a printer's apprentice and reporter and soon became one of the best known writers of the section. That was when Judge Robinson, one of the most trenchant writers of the state in his time, was editor of the Transcript.



From Photo by Conlon.

It was from Judge Robinson that Mr. Magenis derived his republicanism. The former was a power in that party and he wielded an influence in Berkshire county that few editors of today possess. Mr. Magenis was an apt pupil and when the Plunketts at Adams were looking for a man who could give tone and standing to a paper they were backing they decided that Mr. Magenis was the one. He made good in his new position, and, while holding it, studied law, was admitted to the bar and became what he is today—a good lawyer and a conscientious one.

He was a warm admirer of the late Pres. McKinley, whom he knew intimately. Acquaintance with that great executive only quickened his republicanism and made it harder for hom to move with the progressives when it came time to desert the old party.

A. PIATT ANDREW

Candidate for Congress in the 6th Dist., an Expert on Currency Matters, and His Candidacy Offers a Grand Opportunity for Republicans and Progressives to Get Together.

One of the most determined congress candidates in Massachusetts this year is A. Piatt Andrew of Gloucester, who seeks to wrest the republican nomination in the 6th dist. from Cong. Augustus P. Gardner of Hamilton. The latter has been a member of the national house since 1902, when he succeeded Justice William H. Moody after Pres. Roosevelt had called that energetic worker to the cabinet as secretary of the navy.

Mr. Andrew makes several claims to the nomination, each of them excellent. He could make several more and be within the bounds of reason. One thing he points out is that Cong. Gardner has been too long in Washington. Not that that, in itself, is at all derogatory or undesirable, in some circumstances. Mr. Andrew points out that the circumstances do not prevail in Cong. Gardner's case. First among them, he says, is ability to serve. The district he points out, is not getting service in several important directions at the present time. He cites the Merrimac river development scheme as one of these. Massachusetts thought sufficiently of that this year to appropriate $1,000,000 for it. Congress has yet to appropriate anything more than insignificant sums for surveys. These surveys have been going on from time to time since E. Moody Boynton and Benjamin F. Butler undertook the task of developing the waterway two generations ago.

The Sandy Bay breakwater is another matter that has fallen down, although it has been in course of construction since Cong. Moody first began the work of interesting the government in it 15 years ago. When concluded it will make Rockport the greatest port of refuge on the Atlantic coast—has already, as a matter of fact. The entire Atlantic fleet finds anchorage there often, and there are very few harbors on the coast where such a thing is possible.

The inequalities under which the Gloucester fishermen labor is another item wherein Mr. Andrew has not awaited the result of the primaries. He has put the matter up to congress and up to the state and treasury department, with the result that he has secured several rulings of distinct advantage to the industry. The Gloucester men rely on him, in fact, to help them in their present emergency and he is making good. Mr. Andrew didn't wait to secure election to congress before he got busy. He has visited Washington several times already in their interest.

This by way only of showing that Mr. Andrew is alive, that he knows the needs of the 6th dist. and that he has the courage to do things—and it requires rare courage to undertake anything big when, in the very nature of things, one is certain to be accused of "butting in."

As to Mr. Andrew's fitness for the place to which he aspires it would be difficult to say too much. He has been a student of government since his college days. He knows the history and the development of government, but that is only an academic detail. The man who runs for office is expected to have mastered the academics of government, if not, why is he running? It is the man who has mastered the more intricate features that is valuable; the man who has come so close that he has seen the wheels revolve and who knows how to make them perform tricks.

Just such a man as this latter is Mr. Andrew. He has done many things himself, all of great importance in the scheme of government. He is, for one thing, an authority on finance and currency. He was that at college, too, and shortly after leaving, at the suggestion of President Eliot of Harvard, he was made secretary of the monetary commission. That in itself is distinction such as few men even who have served in congress can boast. The monetary commission had for its task the creation of a brand new currency system—a system that was supposed to endure for centuries, perhaps; certainly through the present era. Sen. Aldrich regarded his work as chairman of the committee as his monument, as the cap-sheaf in a career that had been filled with honors. And it was this commission, and its chairman Sen. Aldrich, in the moment of his proudest act, that Mr. Andrew had to satisfy as secretary.

That he did so demonstrates as nothing else can that Mr. Andrew is an expert among the experts on currency. As director of the mint and as assistant secretary of the Treasury he had much to do also with the handling of these subjects. It is a matter that the voters of the 6th cong. dist. should keep in mind, for the currency during the next decade or two is certain to be one of the very biggest matters before the nation. The tariff has played its part in the upbuilding of our industries, but soon the nation enters a new era—an era of trade expansion and the demand will be for fewer and easier tariff restrictions, rather than the unyielding ones necessary during the period of industrial growth.

The new currency act that went into effect in August will be in its trial stages during the life of the next congress. The Panama canal will have only begun to open the trade routes the ships of this nation are sure to traverse. We shall be brought into contact with new commercial conditions, new financial conditions, new conditions generally. The presence in congress of one of the most expert currency authorities in the country cannot but redound to the advantage of any district who sends him. If the 6th should be so fortunate as to send such a man there is no telling what its influence will be in the affairs of the national legislature and in the affairs of the country.

At the present time it is thinking the matter over very seriously and Mr. Andrew, from his home in Gloucester, is furnishing the voters there with some very timely and pertinent thoughts on the subject.

Mr. Andrew is making a campaign that is making many of Cong. Gardner's friends sit up and take notice. The immigration question, on which Mr. Andrew entertains fundamentally different ideas from the congressman's, he is making a live issue. Mr. Andrews position on this vital issue is not only the popular one but it is altogether practical and sound. He contends that this country should not exclude those who have not had the opportunity of a school education, but that the country as a whole needs all of the healthy workers it can get. Only it must see to it that they do not settle in the already congested factory towns near the ports of entry. This, he believes, can be satisfactorily settled if the federal government will assume the responsibility of promoting a proper distribution of the immigrants through a national employment bureau with agencies in all sections of the country.

In addition to all these things, Mr. Andrew's candidacy appeals to many republicans in the district as a means of bringing together the republicans and progressives in the district. The latter have not forgotten the speeches of Cong. Gardner impugning Col. Roosevelt's veracity and Mr. Bird's integrity and one speech in particular in which Capt. Gardner referred to certain progressives as "barking dogs." On the other hand, many of Mr. Andrew's ideals, principles and methods are consonant with those of the progressives.



OUTRAGEOUS.

Mr. Lawson—"I don't see why you should take it to heart so, just because Wylkyns said that you were fat."

Mrs. Lawson (sobbing)—"But it was a great deal worse than that. He said that I was bulky."

It is figured that the Kaiser in his hunting experiences has killed 78,308 animals to date. Since he has taken to chasing Belgians and Frenchmen his marksmanship is not quite so good.

JOHN A. KELIHER

Candidate for Congress in the 10th Dist. One "Come-Back" Who Bids Fair to Poll an Unprecedentedly Large Vote in the Primaries and to be Re-elected by a Handsome Majority.

If the electorate of the 10th congressional dist. want a representative at Washington to succeed Cong. William F. Murray, and one sufficiently familiar with the office to accomplish results from the very beginning, former Cong. John A. Keliher of Ward 9 is the man. His years of experience at the national capital and his extensive knowledge of conditions in the district make him a most valuable man, and one upon whom the people of the district can depend.

Former Cong. Keliher's retirement from congress four years ago was a mistake. None realize that fact better than the business men of the district. That year the former congressman was the victim of circumstances. He placed too much dependence upon the judgment of his advisers, and, instead of devoting time and attention to building up his political fences at home, he was on the job at Washington accomplishing things for the very people in his district who were undermining him. He was defeated, as a result, for a renomination, which he might have secured easily if he had devoted half the time to campaigning that he did to matters before congress which dealt directly with his own district. Cong. Murray's supporters made the best of Mr. Keliher's absence at Washington, and when the congressman realized the conditions at home it was too late.

Ever since that time many of the most influential business men in the district, which comprises a large part of the business section of the city, have been hoping that Mr. Keliher would again consent to be a candidate. The report had hardly reached Boston that Cong. William F. Murray was to be the next postmaster when many business men urged Mr. Keliher—or "Jack" Keliher, as he is familiarly known—to get into harness again. When Cong. Murray's actual appointment came, Mr. Keliher's friends and supporters demanded that he get him into the contest. After a canvass of the district, Mr. Keliher decided to make the fight.

Although the contest in that district promises to be a hot one with a small army of candidates in the field, former Cong. Keliher proposes to make the fight with his characteristic aggressiveness and tact, and those who know his ability as a fighter and vote-getter look forward to seeing him win the contest regardless of the combinations lined up against him. In every ward, Mr. Keliher has a following which has a reputation for influencing the voters, and they are unanimously of the opinion that the opposition must select some other candidate to unite upon than those already in the field if they propose to make "Jack" Keliher step some to win.

Until former Cong. Keliher formally announced his candidacy and warned Cong. Murray against using the office of postmaster to defeat him, many of the aspirants for the nomination believed it would be possible for them to win. Former Cong. Keliher's entrance into the contest left practically every one of them at sea, realizing that the Ward 9 statesman would make such inroads into their strongest precincts that it would be nothing more than a waste of time, energy and money to combat "Jack" Keliher.

Although some of Mr. Keliher's opponents may attempt to make political capital with the argument that the former congressman has served four terms at Washington, the conservative and thinking electorate of the district appreciate the necessity of having at Washington a man thoroughly familiar with his office and a man who holds the esteem and enjoys the confidence of the party leaders. Any man who has never been a member of congress would require anywhere from two to four years to get properly acquainted with the leaders and potent factors in the democratic party. For that reason any new man would be greatly handicapped and could not be expected to do anything during his first term at least.

Former Cong. Keliher knows every leader as familiarly in Washington as he does in Boston, and there is no man in public life today in this city who enjoys a wider acquaintance than he. His faculty for making friends and his willingness to do favors made him one of the most popular men at the capital.

The towering custom house now nearing completion, is pointed out as one of former Cong. Keliher's monuments. When he was in congress he devoted no little time to securing the necessary appropriation for the rebuilding of that structure, and it was one of the most difficult tasks a Boston representative ever tackled. The appropriation was secured through the efforts of Cong. Keliher, with the assistance of Sen. John W. Weeks, who was then a member of the house. At that time the committee on public buildings was passing out money for public structures in small lots. The members believed $500,000 was sufficient for a structure costing nearer $2,000,000. In the face of strong opposition Mr. Keliher went among the democrats, while Mr. Weeks canvassed the republicans. The result was that Boston got the necessary appropriation. Equal energy was devoted by Mr. Keliher to problems affecting the navy yard, arsenals, immigration, the postal service and many other activities. It was through the efforts of Mr. Keliher that the navy department was forced to transport to their homes the naval prisoners at the expiration of their sentences, rather than to allow them to go out into the world penniless, depend upon charitable organizations or persons to get money enough to feed them or pay their way to their homes. Mr. Keliher also secured another naval reform when he urged the adoption of a law prohibiting the navy from accepting from accepting for enlistment young men unable to produce a birth certificate or other evidence showing them to be of legal age when they entered the service.



The former congressman also specialized on immigration matters and made thousands of friends in dealing with cases relative to the rights and privileges of immigrants.

These are only a few of the many things which interested the former congressman during his years at Washington, but they are accomplishments which were of utmost importance and matters which will play a prominent part in the congressional campaign, showing that while John A. Keliher was in congress, he worked solely in the interests of his district and of his constituents.

If the enthusiasm evinced in his candidacy is any criterion of Mr. Keliher's strength, his friends say that he will win by the largest plurality ever given a candidate for the nomination in the district. In this fight the candidate will stand upon his record and his ability to accomplish results, although some of his opponents may attempt to make capital by charging that he is the candidate of any other man in or out of office, the electorate of the 10th dist. are too intelligent to believe any such tales.

BIDS FOR CARRYING MONEY.

Sec. of the Treasury McAdoo recently authorized the opening of bids sumbitted by the Adams, American, National Southern and Wells-Fargo express companies for transporting coin and currency between the treasury, sub-treasuries, the banks and other points. This business has been carried on by the United States Express Co. for 25 years, but will now have to be turned over to some other agency, owing to the dissolution of that company. The contract for the business calls for a bond of $500,000 with a guarantee of the delivery on the money shipped in safes. The contract has in the past returned the express company something over $400,000 per annum in the gross.

Many a man who knows just what he would do in the other fellow's place, never succeeds in doing the right thing in his own place.

L. VERNON BRIGGS

Alienist Appointed by Gov. Walsh to the New Board of Insanity One of the Foremost Practitioners of Mental Surgery in the United States and One of the Most Progressive in the World.

Massachusetts today stands forth as one of the leaders of the states of the Union in the care and treatment of its unfortunate insane and mentally deficient. Further than that, the commonwealth has, in the past few years, made rapid strides in the direction of preventing insanity and to no man in the public servce of the commonwealth is due more credit for these conditions than to Dr. L. Vernon Briggs of Boston, the noted alienist.

Dr. Briggs has been appointed to the chairmanship of the reorganized board of insanity by Gov. Walsh, this being one of the greatest tributes ever paid to a Massachusetts man by any state executive. The reorganization itself was a tribute to him, for it was undertaken expressly to do away with the old methods of dealing with the mentally ill and to substitute for them the policies Dr. Briggs has been advocating for years.

As a member of the new board Dr. Briggs was unanimously elected its executive secretary and immediately began forming policies for the new board along the lines of the paper he read over a year ago before the American Psychological association, at its convention at Niagara Falls on the "Problems With the Insane." These include the organization of an out-patient department to every state hospital, having the hospitals reach out into the communities, and try and stop the tide by establishing clinics in the different cities for prevention and after care, also that the standards shall be raised from physicians to the food, and that the buildings themselves in the future shall be standardized. It is his policy to establish ideal training schools for nurses that the board has adopted. He also seeks to readjust the population of the hospitals and place the patients in their own districts. Another reform he would inaugurate is that the hospitals be opened every day of the week to the friends of the patients and to the public generally, to the end that nothing may be secret or mysterious.

The latest step that is about to be taken in this direction is the establishment of a social service system which will make the work in insane hospitals more uniform and effective and will do more than anything else that has been yet proposed for the prevention of insanity and the after-care of the insane. This idea was first proposed to the board by Dr. Briggs.

It was Dr. Briggs who persuaded the late Mayor Hibbard of Boston to introduce a bill while chief executive of the city, for the taking over by the state of what is now the Boston State Hospital. This act made possible the accomplishment of the psychopathic hospital, which might not be in existence today had it not been for the work of Dr. Briggs.

The act resulting in the creation of the observation hospital in connection with the Boston State Hospital, laid down the law that an insane person found on the streets should be treated as an ill person and not as a prisoner, as had been the case previous to the enactment of that act. Now mentally ill people are sent directly to the observation hospital, instead of to the police station and tombs.

Dr. Briggs was also the author of the bill which is now law, which regulates the restraint in the insane hospitals of Massachusetts, making the head physician personally responsible for the treatment of the insane at his institution.

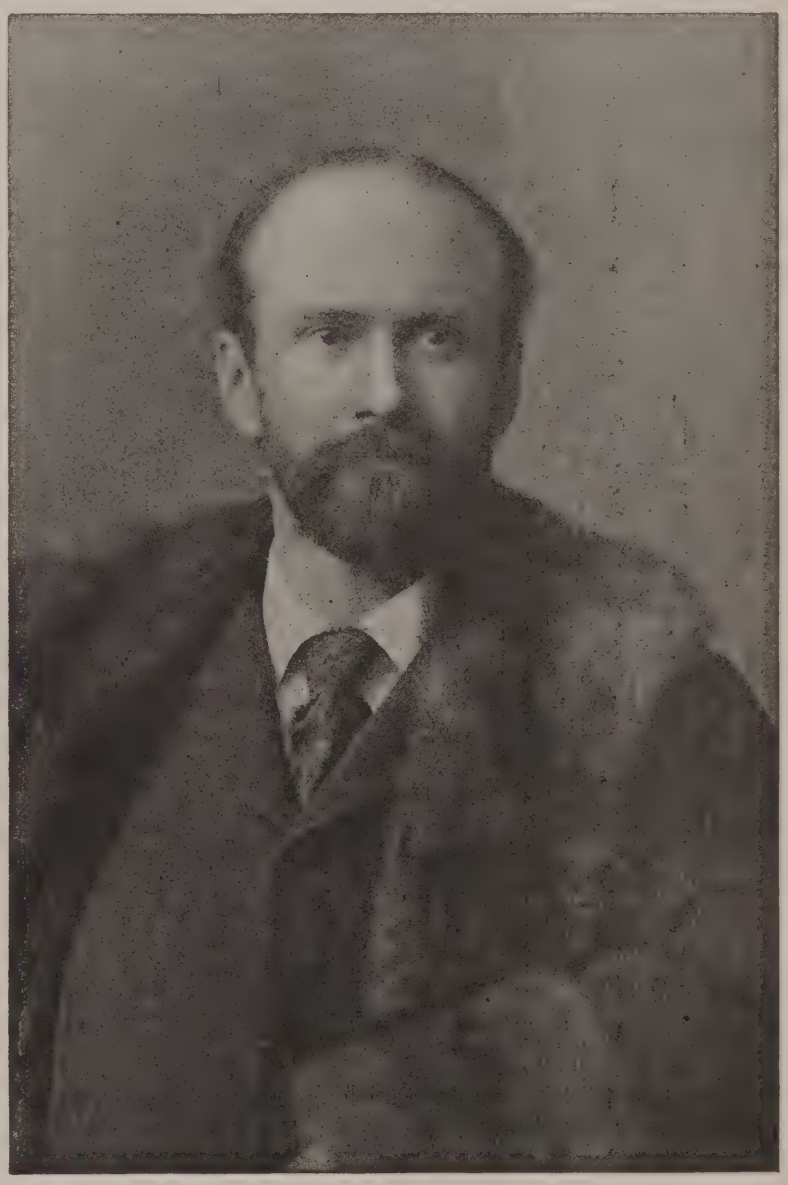
He is also author of the law which provides for the employment of instructors in our insane hospitals for the purpose of teaching nurses and attendants how to occupy their patients instead of alowing them to remain idle around the wards. This act has done an immeasurable amount of good.

For some time now Dr. Briggs has been ardently advocating a new metropolitan hospital for the mentally deficient. The legislature this year saw the wisdom of the plan and enacted a law anthorizing the taking of land for the purpose. There are three thousand metropolitan patients distributed throughout the state. If these were brought back into the metropolitan district where their friends could visit them without expense and loss of time it would be a great benefit, while it would simultaneously relieve every other hospital in the state of many patients, making room for patients in their own districts.

Today there are 1200 feeble-minded waiting admission to our institutions, but there is no room for them. Many of these are cases that could positively be cured.

Another serious problem in connection with the care and treatment of the insane is brought up by the accumulation of the unrecovered insane in state hospitals, which has become a matter of deepest concern. The cost of caring for these hosts has risen until it has become one of the biggest items of expense in the state.

Dr. Briggs has proposed an organized social service and by that means placing back into



the community patents enough in one year to more than pay all the expenses attached thereto. Hundreds of patients have the utmost difficulty in re-establishing themselves as self-respecting members of society owing to the prejudice against persons who have admitted that they have spent preceding months or years in asylums. Social service workers would remedy this by giving medical guarantees.

Dr. Briggs believes that our state hospitals should continue to develop their standards of work and make their patients still more comfortable than at present. The teeth and the feet of the patients, he believes, should receive more attention; and he thinks the best system is for a dentist to give full time to each institution until every patient has received such treatment as would be accorded him or her outside an institution when in the hands of a dentist.

Dr. Briggs believes that there should be two courses given in each hospital that has training schools, a short course for the attendants which would cover the subject of all necessary duties; also occupational and kindergarten work, with examinations; that during their course they should receive a low wage, but if they pass the examinations their wages should be commensurate with their ability. There should be a training school for nurses of not less than two years, with a course at some general hospital before graduation. These nurses should be of high grade and character and be obliged to pass an entrance examination. They should receive a low wage during study period and a distinctly higher wage then they now receive after graduation. The nurses should be in charge of the attendants and should otherwise be employed actively in the infirmary ward, the admitting ward and on terminal cases; they should have their own little dining room and live in quarters, and a different uniform.

Dr. Briggs believes that no institution should be so large that the superintendent cannot see all the cases and have proper supervision of each individual. He believes that every hospital should have an efficient medical staff, who would spend most of their time on the wards.

All of these plans advocated by Dr. Briggs are based on his experience in treating insanity. No alienist in the country stands higher with his contemporaries than does Dr. Briggs. He is a member of the Mass. Medical society, the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, Boston Medical Library, American Medical association, Suffolk District Medical society, National Hospital association, American Medical society, American Medico-Psychological association and the Massachusetts Society for Examining Physicians, being one on the executive committee. He is also a member of many other bodies, medical and humanitarian.

He is a graduate of the Virginia Medical college and has written many works, and is the author of many papers dealing with insanity, its symptoms, its treatment and its care. He was at one time director of the New England Hospital for Women and Children.

"A PRIMER OF BOOTS AND SHOES"

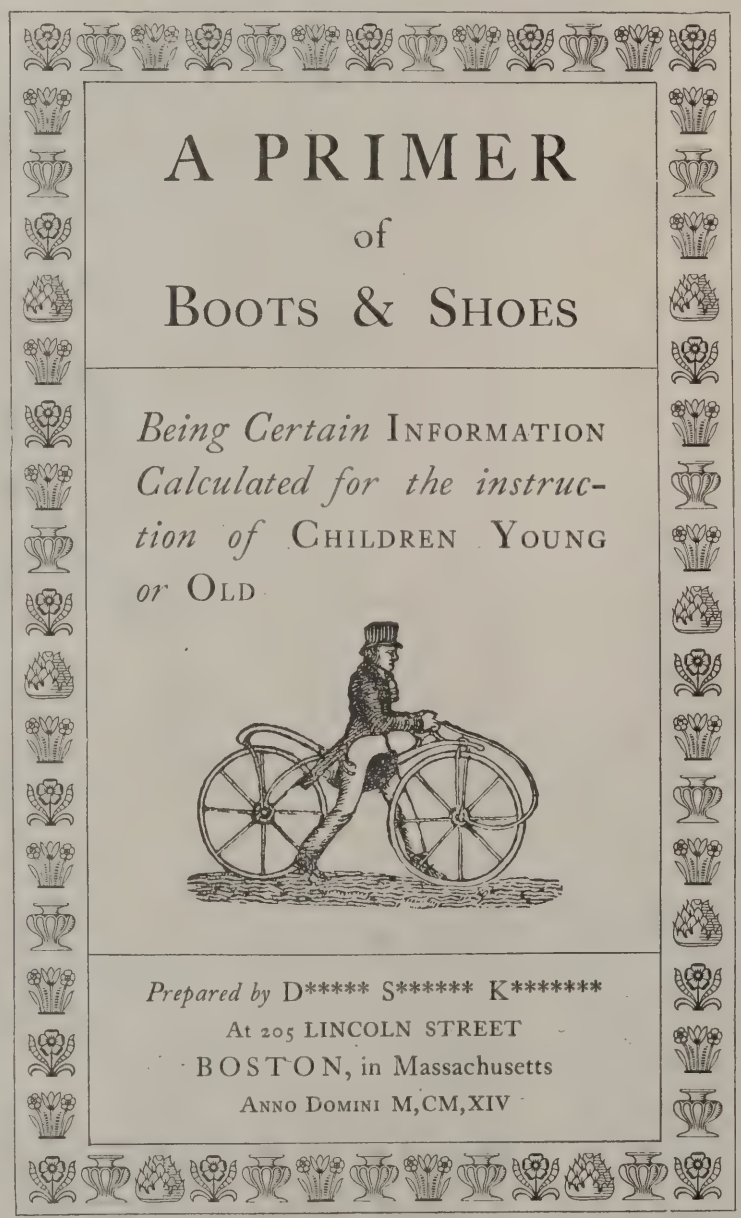
A Review of a Booklet of Exceptional Interest Which Has Just Been Published, "Being Certain Information Calculated for the Instruction of Children Young or Old."

From the time of the New England Primer, that masterpiece of instruction of the latter part of the 18th century, to the present time, various Primers have appeared. A Primer is defined as a reading or spelling book for a beginner, an elementary book of instruction. A study of the title-pages of the primers printed during the last hundred years, however, shows that some of them were intended for older readers as well, and this is true of the latest primer to appear, "A Primer of Boots and Shoes," the title page of which is reproduced here.

In typography, in the make-up of the pages, in general style, and in detail even to the peculiar green shade of the covers, "A Primer of Boots and Shoes" imitates closely the primers of bygone days with which our grandparents and great-grandparents were familiar. Indeed, there are many evidences of care and research on the part of the author, Daniel S. Knowlton, in the appearance of this attractive booklet.

The fact that this primer contains only twenty-four pages invites instant perusal, and he is the exception, who receives one, who does not read it from beginning to end, at once. But its page limitations do not mean meagreness of contents, for the primer is as full of information as a nut is of meat, and demonstrates anew that the best things often come to us in the smallest packages.

Under each letter of the alphabet, in order, by means of brief paragraphs each having the appropriate initial letter, is told the story of some thing, person, place, or fact connected with the boot and shoe industry, the whole being a brief encyclopedia of information, familiar and unfamiliar, which will interest not only the makers and vendors of boots and shoes, but the general public as well. Your shoes will mean much more to you after you know the names of those who first made shoes in New England, the cities most famous as "shoe towns," the inventors to whom the world is indebted for shoe machinery, the supremacy of Massachusetts in shoe manufacture and the way this leadership has been acquired and maintained.



At the top of each page is an appropriate quotation, in verse or prose, taken from sources both ancient and modern, as shown on the fac-simile page which is reproduced further along in this article. Here are some of them:

Make haste; the better foot before.
—Shakespeare.

Let not a shoemaker judge above his shoe.
—Pliny the Elder.

Old friends are best. King James used to call for his old shoes; they were easiest for his feet.
—John Selden.

Your ladyship is nearer to heaven than when I saw you last, by the altitude of a chopine.
—Hamlet, Shakespeare.

Most of us, even we common folks, have different shoes for different occasions. It's better for our feet, and better for our heads, as it lifts our self-respect. When you change your shoes you change your mind.
—Elbert Hubbard.

"I could walk pretty well," said Perseus, glancing slyly at his companion's feet, "if I had only a pair of winged shoes."

"We must see about getting you a pair," answered Quicksilver.
—A Wonder Book for Boys and Girls, Hawthorne.

Look at these here boots—eleven pair o' boots; and one shoe as b'longs to number six, with the wooden leg. . . . There's a pair of Hessians in thirteen, there's two pair of halves in the commercial, there's these here painted tops in the snuggery inside the bar, and five more tops in the coffee-room. . . .Yes; there's a pair of Vellington's a good deal vorn, and a pair o' lady's shoes, in number five.
—The Pickwick Papers, Dickens.

At the top of the first page of the text are these lines from the New England Primer:

He that ne'er learns his A, B. C,
For ever will a Blockhead be;
But he that learns these Letters fair
Shall have a Coach to take the Air.

The reader is then informed, in the opening paragraph, that "A stands for Adam, who had no shoes," while the closing paragraph of the primer states that "Z stands for Zuyder Zee, a bay on the coast of Holland, the land of windmills and wooden shoes."

B is a busy letter, as the following selections show:

B Stands for BEARD, Thomas

He was the first shoemaker to come to America from England, arriving, it is stated, on the Mayflower's second voyage in 1629. He brought a supply of hides with him and settled in Salem, Mass., where he plied his trade and prospered.

BEVERLY, Massachusetts
A city twenty miles from Boston where is situated the great factory of the United Shoe Machinery Company.

BLAKE, Lyman R.
Born August 24, 1835; died, 1883.

He invented in 1858 a machine which sewed the soles of shoes to the uppers. It was financed and improved by Gordon McKay and became known as the McKay sewing machine. The first machines were introduced in the factory of William Porter & Sons, Lynn, Mass., in 1861 or 1862, and were run by foot power. This invention, probably more than any other, is responsible for revolutionizing the manufacture of shoes.

BOOT and SHOE INDUSTRY
The fourth largest manufacturing industry in the United States. Over $225,000,000 is invested therein, over 200,000 wage earners are employed, the annual value of the manufactured product is over $500,000,000, over 1,000,000 pairs of boots and shoes being manufactured daily.

BOSTON, Massachusetts
The Hub of the Universe, the home of the sacred codfish and baked beans, the burial place of Mother Goose, and the greatest boot and shoe and leather mart in the United States, if not in the world.
Founded in 1630.

BREED, Ebenezer
A prosperous Lynn shoe merchant of Revolutionary days, who is credited with bringing about the establishment of the first protective tariff on shoes. He was the friend of statesmen, presidents, and kings, but died in poverty.
BROCKTON, Massachusetts
The world's greatest center for the manufacture of men's shoes. The value of the output in 1912 was $34,244,367. Brockton ranks second among the boot and shoe cities of the state.

The letter C is devoted to Cinderella and the cobbler of olden times.

Here are two D paragraphs:
DAGYR, John Adam
A Welchman, he came to Lynn in 1750 from Essex, where he was famous as a shoemaker. He imported shoes from England and France, dissected them and improved upon them. By the superiority of his craftsmanship and by assembling shoemakers to do collective work, he started Lynn on that city's career as the leading shoe city of the world.
DESTOUY, Auguste
A new York mechanic, he invented in 1862 a machine with a curved needle to sew turn shoes which was improved by Daniel Mills in 1869 and later still further perfected by Charles Goodyear.

Charles Goodyear, the city of Haverhill, Elias Howe, and the subject of invention are mentioned as follows:
GOODYEAR, Charles
A nephew of Charles Goodyear who discovered the process of vulcanizing rubber, he was an inventor and manufacturer. He adapted Destouy's machine for sewing turn shoes to the sewing of welts, obtaining patents in 1871 and 1875 which were the beginning of the now famous Goodyear welt system of manufacturing shoes.
HAVERHILL, Massachusetts
Haverhill leads the world in the manufacture of women's turn slippers and low-cut footwear, with a large output also of women's McKays, and welts. It ranks third among the boot and shoe cities of the state, the value of its product in 1912 being $26,183,090.
HOWE, Elias
Born in Spencer, Mass., July 9, 1819; died October 3, 1867. He invented the sewing machine in 1846, an invention which ranks among those of greatest benefit to mankind. First used for sewing textiles, it was speedily adapted for use in shoemaking.
INVENTION
Which has made the superiority of present-day shoemaking possible.
Inventive genius and mechanical skill have found no wider avenue of expression than in the shoe manufacturing industry. No less than 4000 patents have been granted in connection with shoe machinery since the establishment of the United States Patent Office.

The leasing system is thus mentioned:
LEASING SYSTEM
The leasing system in connection with shoe machinery was inaugurated by Gordon McKay in 1861 when difficulty was encountered in getting manufacturers to purchase outright Lyman R. Blake's invention for sewing uppers and soles. This practice of paying for the use of machines in shoe manufacture, by which the manufacturer was enabled to use his capital in other directions, because of its value and advantages quickly became an established and permanent feature of the shoe manufacturing business, and is so recognized by shoe manufacturers.

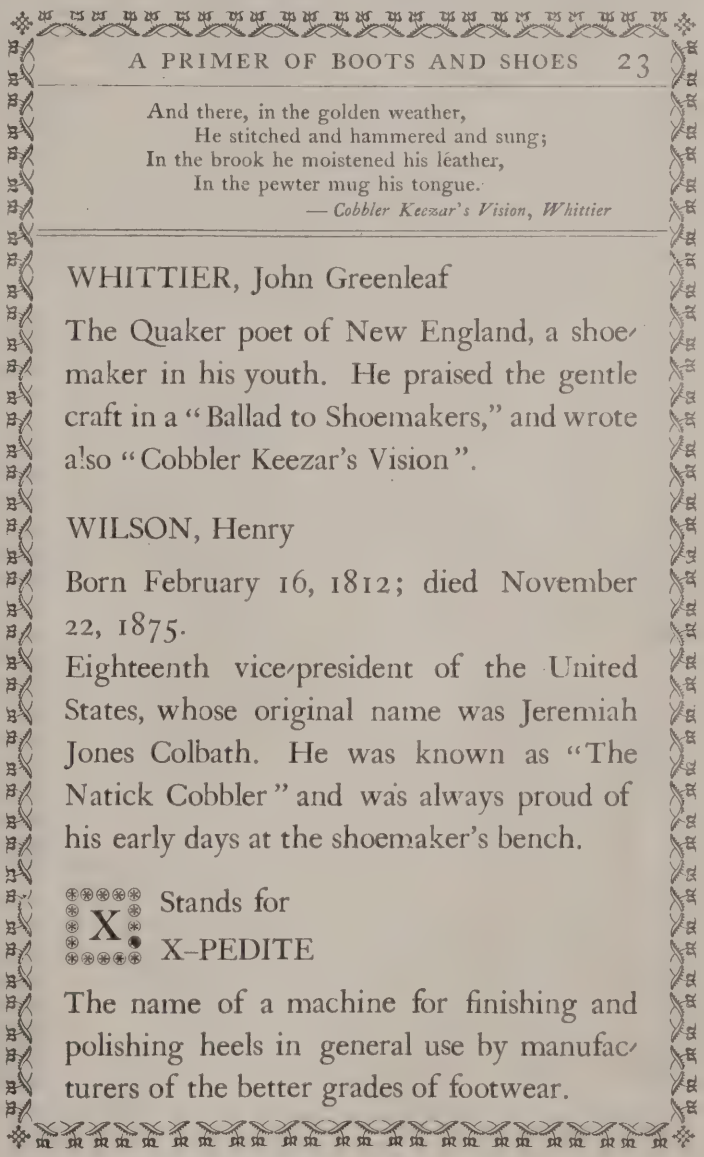
One of the busiest letters in the Primer is M. Here are the M stories:
MACHINERY
Prior to 1850 practically every shoemaking process was a hand process. With the advent of shoe machinery the methods of centuries rapidly changed. Today a machine performs each of the early processes with greater accuracy, rapidity, and economy. In no other industry has the introduction of machinery been more complete or more revolutionary.
MASSACHUSETTS
A Commonwealth which leads the nation in the shoe industry, there being produced within her borders over 47% of all the boots and shoes made in the United States.
Statistics for 1912 give the value of the Massachusetts product as over $209,000,000; wages paid, over $49,000,000; wage earners employed, 81,000; number of shoemaking establishments, 500.
In Massachusetts the shoemaking industry of the country was born, nurtured through a perilous youth, and raised to a sturdy and compelling manhood.
MATHIES, Robert
He invented in 1862, under Gordon McKay's supervision, an addition to the McKay sewing machine which made it possible to sew around the toe and heel of a shoe. This established the permanent success of the McKay machine.
MATZELIGER, Jan Ernest
Born at Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 1852; died at Lynn, 1889.
He invented the hand-method lasting machine in 1883 and the principle of his machine has remained during all its subsequent development. The idea that machinery could ever do the work of hand lasters was always ridiculed, but Matzeliger solved the problem in spite of opposition, contumely, and ill health.
McKAY, Gordon
Born at Pittsfield, Mass., 1820; died, 1906.
He was a capitalist and manufacturer, who financed and improved Lyman R. Blake's invention for sewing uppers and soles together, since known as the McKay sewing machine. It was introduced in 1862. This machine marked, more than any other, the beginning of the peaceful revolution in the manufacture of shoes due to the gradual supplanting of hand labor by machinery. Col. McKay employed many inventors and through him were perfected many other machines besides Blake's.

Concerning New England, these interesting facts are given: The north-easterly section of the United States. With less than 2% of the country's area and less than 8% of the total population, New England manufactures more than 57% of the boots and shoes made in the United States.

Saint Crispin, the patron saint of shoemakers, is thus referred to by Charles Lamb in his "Album Verses":

> Crispin's sons
> Have from uncounted time, with ale and buns,
> Cherished the gift of song, which sorrow quells;
> And, working single in their low-built cells,
> Oft cheat the tedium of a winter's night
> With anthems.

The Primer has this to say:
SAINT CRISPIN
He and his brother Crispianus are the patron saints of



shoemakers the world over. There are many conflicting legends about them, their life, death, and burial place. Born in Rome in the third century, they traveled in Italy, Gaul and Britain, finally settling in Soissons. They preached Christianity by day and supported themselves by making shoes at night, becoming famous for piety and benevolence. An angel is said to have kept them supplied with leather. They suffered martrydom by order of Maximinus on October 25, A. D. 287, according to tradition, and October 25 is St. Crispin's Day. Whatever in truth their lives may have been, they impressed themselves upon succeeding generations, gave a saint to the Gentle Craft, and several cities claim to possess their bones, or some of them. Their followers are legion.

The letter U stands for

UNITED SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY

During the last twenty years the growth of the boot and shoe industry has been phenomenal, due to standardization and co-operation, the greatest change from former conditions being in regard to shoe machinery. Today manufacturers, large or small, can obtain machinery on equitable terms, with special privilege to none. Machinery is the only item in the cost of a shoe which is not higher than when the United Shoe Machinery Company was formed in 1899. Through its wonderful products and far-reaching expert service, the United Shoe Machinery Company lowers the cost of manufacture, simplifies the problems and facilitates the business of every shoe manufacturer and retailer, and helps to bring the best shoes within the reach of the people,—with the public the ultimate gainer.

Under Y recognition is given to the New England Yankee in these words:

A nickname for a native or citizen of New England, especially one descended from old New England stock—the stock from which many a shoemaker sprang. And Yankee mechanical skill and inventive genius have been especially noticeable in the development of shoe machinery.

Mother Goose is not neglected, for the last page has at the top these lines:

There was an old woman who lived in a shoe,
She had so many children she didn't know what to do;
She gave them some broth without any bread,
She whipped them all soundly and put them to bed.

The preceding liberal extracts from "A Primer of Boots and Shoes" show that the day of the primer as a means of instruction and information has not gone by. New Englanders in particular will enjoy it, from first page to last. A request for a copy, even upon a postal card, will bring one to you.

FRANCIS X. TYRRELL.

"You can't keep a good man down," is a rather trite aphorism with which to begin this article, but it crystallizes in a sentence the reasons for the success in public life of Francis X. Tyrrell, the new chairman of the state commission on economy and efficiency.

When Chairman Norman H. White of Brookline resigned from the economy board last year it was generally expected that Mr. Tyrrell, one of the hardest-working members, would be named to succeed him. The consensus of opinion on Beacon Hill was that there was no more competent state official in Massachusetts than Mr. Tyrrell. When Governor Foss, therefore, decided to play politics hard and fast with one of the state's most important offices and to award the chairmanship to another, general expressions of dissatisfaction were heard on all sides.

Instead of raising the slightest murmur of protest or of discontentment, Mr. Tyrrell plunged into his work under the new chairman with even more zeal and vim than ever before.



And so, when the chairmanship of the commission was again made vacant last summer, this time by the resignation of Chairman John N. Cole, Mr. Tyrrell received his reward. Gov. Walsh, believing that the man who should head one of the most important of the many state boards should be the one best qualified for the post, paid a just and fitting tribute to Mr. Tyrrell when he selected him as his choice for chairman.

When Mr. Tyrrell assumed control of the board there was not the slightest friction in the smooth-running machinery of the commission's work. This was because Mr. Tyrrell knew the ropes, knew exactly the work cut out for him as chaiman, knew just what was going on in the board, and knew what his future plans were. He did not take the post in the way so many commission heads in the past have done—with absolutely no knowledge of the intricacies of their commission's work or what was required of them as chairman.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Tyrrell had been serving as chairman for several months before his actual appointment. Chairman Cole resigned from the commission in June to take charge of the "Boom Boston" campaign and during the interim Mr. Tyrrell conducted the affairs of the board.

To the credit of the various state departments it may be said that everybody concerned fell in heartily with the spirit of the affair and instead of meeting with coolness and hostility as he expected, Mr. Tyrrell everywhere found assistance his work.

As a result of the commission's knowledge of the state's business—all the state's business—there has been thus gathered into one central bureau facts and figures which every tax-payer may examine. The commission is not only for the governor, the council or the legislature, but for the public. Hitherto, the state government was a more or less chaotic affair, at least to the ordinary citizen. Until the establishment of the economy board the legislature appropriated, the council spent, the governor approved, and the departments did the work. There was no cohesion of effort and no consistent attempt at economy

Mr. Tyrrell's influence, however, has not been confined solely to the work of the board of which he is chairman. During the last two sessions of the legislature he has been called frequently before committees to express his views regarding certain proposed laws. He is everywhere regarded as an expert on state government and as a result his opinion is eagerly sought during the legislative session by the solons who are framing new laws. What Mr. Tyrrell says always goes and in many instances the legislature has been guided by the advice of this man.

Mr. Tyrrell's friends are legion, not only in the democratic party but also among the other political faiths. He has a charming and friendly manner that wins and holds a host of friends and admirers. Everybody wishes well for the future success of the chairman of the commission on economy and efficiency and—but let Mr. Tyrrell's future record speak for itself.

RUSSELL A. WOOD.

Harvard graduate, newspaper man, city councillor of Cambridge, three-time member of the legislature, progressive candidate for secretary of state in 1913, and now, at the age of 34 years, the youngest member of the important state commission on economy and efficiency—that in brief is an epitome of Russell A. Wood of Cambridge.

Among the big batch of political appointments that fell to the lot of Gov. Walsh this year there were none of more importance than the naming of the new membership of the board of economy and efficiency.

The governor demonstrated the fact that he has enough breadth of vision and judgment in making his appointments to go beyond the confines of his own party in his search for the right men for the right positions.

Mr. Wood had progressive leanings long before the bull moose party sprang into existence. As a member of the lower branch of the legislature in 1909, 1910 and 1911, he demonstrated that no one could give him any pointers on insurgency. Back in 1909 he favored in the initiative and referendum, a constitutional convention, woman suffrage and the other measures for which the progressive party of today stands.

Mr. Wood plunged into his new duties on the board the very day that he was appointed—indeed, he was the first man to qualify for the position.

Since then he has worked hard and faithfully, getting onto the ropes of his task and in general acquainting himself with conditions and affairs of the state departments.

Russell A. Wood was born in Cambridge on March 25, 1880. When he was old enough he was sent to the public schools and then to the Cambridge High school. He entered Harvard in 1899 and after four years of hard study he was awarded his sheepskin in 1903. Thus equipped he became a reporter and during the next three years he served in the city government, rendering faithful and painstaking service.

Three years later he made his bow into state politics as a candidate for the house. During the next three legislative sessions, he



was a dominating figure, alligning himself with that wing of the republican party which became known as "insurgents." He became candidate for secretary of the state when William M. Olin died and the legislature chose his successor. It was then he had eyes opened to the methods of the republican hierarchy. He was given complete, emphatic and violent demonstration that outsiders on the republican side were very much outside. What they did to Wood on that occasion was abrupt and plentiful. He was cured of whatever party allegiance he possessed previously and decided that the only place for a poor man was outside that organization. He went out and he has been out ever since.

He is a personally popular man with everybody he meets—and his likeableness has won him many warm friends where in some cases his politics would not. He is well known in social and fraternal organizations of Cambridge, holding membership in the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Elks and similar bodies.

CHARLES S. HAMLIN

Massachusetts Man Selected by Pres. Wilson to be Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, One of the Bay State's Efficient Public Servants Who for Years Has Shown Brilliantly at Washington.

One of the strong links that binds the democracy of Massachusetts is Charles Sumner Hamlin and one of the strongest links that binds the national democracy and the Wilson administration to the democracy of the Bay State is the same favorite and distinguished son of Massachusetts.

No more popular appointment has been made from the ranks of the democrats of this state than that of Mr. Hamlin to the federal reserve board. Better still, the appointment was made on its merits and the man so honored is an honor to his party, whether in Massachusetts or any other state.

The promotion of Mr. Hamlin from assistant secretary of the treasury to the federal reserve board and his designation by the president to be the first governor of the board, met with instant approval in his home state and is one that meets with unanimous approval from the wilds of Maine, where his ancestors came from, to the furthest point on the Pacific coast, where he is known officially as one of the best and most efficient men who ever sat in at the desk of the assistant secretary of the treasury.

It is no idle boast to say that in taking the position Mr. Hamliin made a great personal sacrifice but it was made because of his admiration for Pres. Wilson. He was a Wilson man from the start and worked early and late for the success of Mr. Wilson as he has for every democratic presidential candidate with the exception of Bryan, the first time the latter ran in 1896. Mr. Hamlin did not believe in Mr. Bryan's 16 to 1 proposition at that time nor did he agree with his party leaders in their condemnation of the supreme court, but that fight having ended he got back into the party traces and no man has worked harder or more disinterestedly for party success since than this same Charles S. Hamlin.

Mr. Hamlin has had his differences with his party associates in Massachusetts, but they were honest differences and have not been carried beyond the party council or the state convention. Whether in victory or in defeat he has always been willing to show his colors and step up and take his medicine.

As assistant secretary of the treasury, Mr. Hamlin, in the present administration and in the last Cleveland administration, has made good. He has not only made good officially, but personally he is one of the most popular officials of either administration. He is not only able, but he is upright and as the Boston Globe speaking editorially said of him:

"Charles Sumner Hamlin of Massachusetts, who has been assistant secretary of the treasury under the present administration and was recently named by President Wilson as a member of the federal reserve board, which will direct the workings of the new banking and currency law, is to be immediately confirmed by the senate.

"This is as it should be. . . If the new reserve board contains any man more high-minded in public affairs than Mr. Hamlin the people of Massachusetts don't know him."

Charles S. Hamlin is a Boston boy, born and bred. His father, like himself, was a native of Boston, and one of his direct ancestors was Maj. Hamlin of Harwich, who commanded a regiment in the revolution. Charles S. Hamlin attended the Boston schools, graduated from Roxbury Latin in 1879, and from Harvard in 1883, from the Harvard Law school in 1886. In the university he was a friend, though not a classmate, of Theodore Roosevelt, but then, as now, he was a democrat, and then, as now, he held advanced and consistent grounds in his democracy.

He took an active part in politics from the time of his majority, and always a creditable part. He was an officer of the Young Men's Democratic club when that organization was in its zenith, he was working for tariff reform as the secretary of the New England Tariff Reform league more than 20 years ago, and 21 years ago he accepted the democratic nomination for secretary of the commonwealth, but was beaten, of course, because democratic secretaries were then not possible.

In 1893, Pres. Cleveland appointed him assistant secretary of the United States treasury, and he was assigned by Sec. Carlisle to the general direction and supervision of revenues from customs, to the supervision of accounting in the treasury department and to other work of large importance. He returned to Washington at the beginning of the present administration, an official who knew his duty, did it well, and was not in any part a figure head or a rubber stamp.

In 1892 Mr. Hamlin was a candidate for the democratic nomination for governor, but was beaten by Col. Gaston. In 1910 he was the choice, beyond dispute, of a large majority of the democrats of Massachusetts, but that year Eugene N. Foss was nominated by postal card after he had failed to carry the convention.

Mr. Hamlin believed that a candidate for governor should concern himself with state issues, and that platform itself was an answer to the continuous chatter that he represented the reactionaries and the corporations.



Perhaps the most striking paragraph in Mr. Hamlin's platform of 1910 was this:

"Vigorous opposition to the spirit of commercialism which seeks to fasten itself upon our institutions, which holds up as an ideal the pursuit of wealth rather than happiness, which seems to be founded upon the conviction that money is all powerful and that every man has his price, and which, if not repudiated, threatens to undermine our institutions and to debase our national character."

In 1912, as chairman of the committee on resolutions of the democratic state convention Mr. Hamlin reported one of the most progressive platforms ever enacted by a democratic convention. Among its provisions was a clause calling for the acquisition by the state of the shares of the Boston & Maine Railroad owned by the Boston Railroad Holding company.

Mr. Hamlin, during his busy career as a practicing lawyer has had many clients—the United States government, states, municipalities, chambers of commerce and other trade organizations, corporations, railroads and individuals—but no client has ever influenced or sought to influence his political opinion or acts.

In Washington he is immensely popular. He first broke into the limelight at Washington as a man of great capacity as long ago as the early 90s, when certain questions concerning administrative sections of the tariff law arose at the capital. Nelson W. Aldrich, senator from Rhode Island, leader of the senate and then its great authority on the tariff wrote to Massachusetts requesting that some one be sent to Washington who could assist him in drafting workable provisions.

Mr. Hamlin went, he proved to be the man, he made a hit, there and then, with John G. Carlisle, then a senator, and when Carlisle went to the treasury portfolio he insisted that Hamlin should go with him.

When he retired from the service of the government in 1897, after the inauguration of Pres. McKinley, the latter, who knew and admired him, askel him to remain as assistant secretary of the treasury during his administration. On Mr. Hamlin's refusal the president appointed him a special commissioner of the United States to Japan. Later in the same year he was commissioner at the convention between Russia, Japan and the United States, and a commissioner at the convention between Great Britain and the United States to determine the seal fishery controversy. In 1898 he was made a member of the board of commissioners from Massachusetts for the Paris exposition.

In 1913 he was appointed by Gov. Foss a member of the metropolitan water and sewerage commission. Later in the year, as above stated, he was appointed assistant secretary of the United States treasury by President Wilson. Early in the year 1914 he was made fiscal assistant secretary and acting secretary of the treasury, and he has just been appointed a member of the Federal Reserve board and designated by the president as the first governor thereof.

TIMOTHY W. GOODE

Mayor of Cambridge, Understands the Problems of That Great University City as, Perhaps, Few Men Among Its Citizenship Understand Them, a Fact Long Recognized Over the Charles.

If there is one man, who, perhaps better than any other, understands the problems of the city of Cambridge, and how to meet them, it is the present chief executive, Mayor Timothy W. Goode. In fifteen years he has successively and successfully served as a member of the common council, the board of aldermen, as principal assessor, and as city treasurer last March the voters rewarded him



for his good work in other branches of the public service by electing him to the mayoralty.

A more rapid and better deserved rise in affairs of the city than that of "Tim" Good yet to be found. A worker since he was ears old, today at 42 he has lost none of old-time enthusiasm that has been responsible for his election and selection for offices of trust and responsibilty. Each office, he has left in his advance bears witness to his efficiency, and none more so than the assessors' and city treasurer's departments.

In each of them he introduced up-to-date and modern methods, which have attracted favorable comment from officials throughout the state. As city treasurer he made an exceptional record in his three years, and in banking circles he is rated as among the shrewdest.

Not the least interesting feature which has contributed to his successful career is his pleasing manner. Seldom anything but genial, he has made friends by the hundreds, and once a friend always a friend. He is "Tim" today, as he was years ago in the plumbing trade, and his change to chief executive of the city has in no way changed his genial character.

Once in a while he finds it necessary to be outspoken, and he does not hesitate to say what is in his mind, regardless of whom it affects. But it is all in the line of his official duties and nothing personal ever enters into his remarks.

Mayor Goode, while less in the limelight than his predecessor, J. Edward Barry, is, none the less, marching toward a successful administration. He has a grasp on every department of the city, and his intimate knowledge of the various departmental needs was well shown in his preparation of the annual budget under the new municipal finance act. The tax rate, to be sure, jumped $1, but only careful pruning by the mayor held it down to that figure. Hardly in office, Mayor Goode issued an ultimatum against "joy rides" by city council committees and other forms of extravagance. There was no especial comment, but the ultimatum carried weight, and bills for automobile hire became noticeably less. Not that he objected to legitimate expenses, but as city treasurer he had seen go through his hands bills, approved by proper authorities, for expenses hardly excusable on the ground of city business.

Like his predecessors, Mayor Goode is a total abstainer. The druggists' problem is one of the hardest to solve in Cambridge, but the mayor is determined in his efforts to have druggists conform to the law. When he was a member of the board of aldermen and on the committee on licenses, he, with other members of the committee, made a visit to drug stores a full month ahead of the usual time and learned from observation just what were the true conditions. He was amazed, as he says. The committee, as the result of the tour of the city, recommended that licenses be granted to three druggists in as many sections of the city. There was a big cry raised and the committee's recommendation was defeated. It would not be at all surprising if the mayor were to appoint a special commission to study and report on the liquor problem in Cambridge.

From the day Mayor Goode entered public life he has been a vote-getter. In a four-cornered contest for the democratic nomination for mayor last February, he had more votes than the combined opposition, and at the city election in March, he was given more than 7000 votes out of a total of 12,000 cast.

In 1899 he was elected to the common council from old Ward 4. At that time he was engaged in the plumbing business, which he had taken up as a lad. He served in the board for two years and was then elected to the board of aldermen. Party lines were seldom taken advantage of by the Cambridge democrats in those days. It was in 1901 that the democracy first took a hand in affairs, being successful in that year in electing Mayor J. H. H. McNamee, and five aldermen.

In 1903, Mayor Goode's last year in the board of aldermen, he was chosen president of that body. In 1905 he was elected to the board of assessors for a three-year term and at its conclusion was re-elected.

In 1911, he resigned as assessor and was elected city treasurer, succeeding Wm. W Dallinger, who held the post for years. That no mistake was made in the selection of the former assessor was apparent from the first day that he assumed the office. No clerk who sought to remain under him as city treasurer was discharged. It required but the mere sayso of this clerk or that one that he wished to continue, and he was retained. The result was that from the very start he held the confidence of the older clerks, this confidence was extended to the new clerks who replaced those who resigned.

As mayor, his first acts wre to reappoint Executive Clerk "Ed" Counihan, and executive stenographer, Miss Georgie Sanborn And throughout his career, such acts have been characteristic of him.

As an after-dinner speaker, Mayor Goode is a second Simeon Ford. He possesses more humor, and dispenses it more freely than any of his predecessors. He has often appeared at banquets in the role of editor of the "waste basket," and proved a favorite.

"Tim," Mayor Goode, is prominent in the Knights of Columbus. He is a member of Cambridge council and a past grand knight. He was for years district deputy in the order. He is also a member of the board of trade, Cambridge Lodge of Elks, and other organizations. He was formerly president of the Hibernia Savings bank, but later resigned, and is at present a director in the Central Trust company of Cambridge.

Mayor Goode's home is at 20 Forest street, North Cambridge. Mrs. Goode was before her marriage, Miss Mary Daly, a sister of Capt. Fred Daly of the Yale football team. There are four children, two of whom enjoyed the distinction of receiving from their father, as mayor, diplomas at graduation exercises at the Peabody grammar school in June. The mayor's father is John Goode, a Civil war veteran, who is at present superintendent of Cambridge field.

QUEER THINGS ABOUT DEBT.

Debt is the one thing which goes contrary to the laws of nature, because you can contract and expand it at the same time. Nothing exceeds like debt.

Every one is always in debt to some one else. Every debtor is a creditor, every creditor is a debtor. There being no clearing house of humanity, the thing goes on from day to day getting more complicated.

When you borrow money from a man who is willing to lend it to you, you are his creditor to the extent that you have favored him with an opportunity.

Everybody starts by owing the government his part of the interest on the national debt. As this is increasing all the time, the fatal habit some people have of putting off the day of their birth counts against them.

It is declared to be immoral for poor people to borrow money. Rich people, who have inherited money can, however, borrow all the money they can get, a practice considered highly proper.

Debt is a poor sleeping companion. He won't stay hitched. If you put him off in a room by himself and draw down the blinds, he always breaks loose and interrupts you just when you are beginning to enjoy yourself. If you fail to pay his board and lodging he grows larger and eats more. And what a witless companion he is!—Life.

WILLIAM H. S. BROOKS

Holyoke Attorney, One of the Solid Citizens Whose Achievements Speak for Themselves as Well as Point to Him as One of the Big Lawyers of the State.

William Henry Seward Brooks—or "Billy" Brooks, as he is more popularly known in court circles—is one of the brightest and most brilliant of the cluster of leading legal lights of western Massachusetts. He makes his home in Holyoke, but he spreads his talent over most of the region thereabout. Incidentally he gathers in his full share of the wealth produced there.

Mr. Brooks's usefulness is of the kind that makes itself desirable in any field in which legal talent may be employed to advantage. He has been engaged in some of the most noted criminal trials in western Massachusetts and has also handled some of the biggest civil cases. He is, in other words, an all around lawyer who makes a specialty of winning cases—decidedly popular, remarkably capable, a genius for hard work and not at all puffed up.

When the Springfield water department desired an attorney to deal with extremely complicated situations in settling with property owners whose property was involved in the large land takings incident to the creation of a watershed, "Billy" Brooks was chosen. When the Springfield Rendering & Provision company, accused of permitting objectionable odors to escape from its plant in Chicopee, sought an attorney to convince the state board of health that it was not so black as it was painted, but was decidedly deserving of commendation for its efforts to eliminate these odors, "Billy" Brooks was employed.

Neither the city nor the provision company was disappointed in the outcome and it is certain that if future contingencies arise "Billy" Brooks will again be employed. These are only two examples of the long list of "satisfied customers" Mr. Brooks has accumulated in his 36 years of practice.

In popular parlance he is "some figure of man," standing close to the 6-foot mark and weighing in at a good solid amount. He is personally popular with his fellow members of the bar and has often given a youngster a chance to make a creditable appearance in a case when the same youngster's bones might have been picked clean had Mr. Brooks been so inclined.

Although Mr. Brooks is the man called in by numerous corporations he is by no means averse to taking a case against an organization which he does not represent. The story is current that in the case of one particular corporation, a public service organization, too, he has drawn from its treasury more thousands for clients by far than he would have received, and did receive once, as its attorney.

He probably has no equal in the western half of the state as a jury convincer. His sarcasm is of the most cutting kind, when he is compelled to use it, but his stronghold is getting neighborly, whittling his opponents' arguments to a shaving by going over each point in a neighborly manner. He is also a past master at painting verbal pictures, discovering the weak points that his opponent has endeavored to cover up by oratory and making a burlesque of them. The saving grace of humor has strengthened many of his arguments.

Whenever Mr. Brooks has an opponent worthy of his steel in a trial or hearing the room is sure to be filled with other members of the bar and whatever percentage of the general public can squeeze itself in. Particularly has this been true when Judge Christopher T. Callahan, formerly district attorney, himself a lawyer of exceptional talents, has been representing the opposite side.

Whenever the two have come together, the case or hearing or whatever it might be, has been lifted out of the ordinary ruck and made a gem of the first water. To the youngsters in practice such a session is a liberal education in jury winning. To the general public it is a treat worth going miles to hear and often to see, for Mr. Brooks's histrionic talents are not to be sneezed at when the spirit moves him to make light of certain evidence by their use. It also might be said that the spirit seldom moves him to do so unless his point may be made most effective that way.

Research into Mr. Brooks's family history, it must be confessed, robs him of any claim to being a unique and lonely offshoot of legal genius from the Brooks family tree. His great grandfather, it is found, was a lawyer of talent and one of his brothers was the first district attorney of Nebraska. He is what might be called a born and bred lawyer. The seed has been successfully transferred to his son, who is now a rising young attorney, who it is predicted will eventually fill the shoes of his father.

Mr. Brooks has been too busy of recent years to take a particularly active part in politics. He was city solicitor of Holyoke from 1881 to 1883. In 1884 he aspired to become mayor of that city. His popularity as a man, however, was not quite enough to overcome the handicap under which he labored of being a republican candidate in a city heavily democratic and he was defeated by a small majority.

Mr. Brooks was born in Schuyler's Lake, N. Y., on Jan. 5, 1885, making him at present 59 years of age, a man still full of strength and agility and a lawyer whose talents will make him a prominent pleader of cases for many years to come.

He is the son of Reuben P. and Margaret Elliot Brooks. The family is of old American stock and he embodies all of its sturdy characteristics. His great grandfather was one of the first graduates of Dartmouth college, and was prominent in the legal profession.

Mr. Brooks is the only survivor of four brothers, one of whom, as stated, became the first district attorney of Nebraska. The Holyoke attorney was educated in the public schools of his native town and entered Dartmouth in 1872, being graduated therefrom in 1876 with the degree of A. B.

He began the study of law in the office of Warren C. French of Woodstock, Vt., and after a year's study removed to Springfield, where he was admitted to the bar in 1878. He immediately entered into partnership with Edward W. Chapin.

This partnership was severed a few years later and for a time Mr. Brooks continued to practice alone. He quickly became recognized as a gifted man and one who was a dangerous antagonist to the most skilful lawyer in jury cases.

He was honored with the degree of A. M. and in 1893 the well known firm of Brooks & Hamilton was formed. Mr. Brooks was the senior partner and Judge William Hamilton, appointed to the superior court bench by Gov. Foss last year, was the junior partner.

The headquarters of this firm was located in Springfield. The two made one of the best working legal combinations in the state, Mr. Brooks featuring in the trial of cases and Mr. Hamilton lending his unusual ability in their preparation.

The firm grew rapidly and at present comprises a large staff of picked attorneys, all of whom are kept busy with the heavy business of the concern. Mr. Hamilton withdrew last year, when he was appointed to the bench.

Mr. Brooks has conducted the defense in many criminal trials as well as legal suits. He is considered equally proficient in both the civil and criminal branches, although much of his personal work of recent years has been on the civil side.



His popularity among his fellow members of the bar has won him frequent recognition in the various legal societies of the state. In 1911 he was elected vice-president of the Massachusetts State Bar association.

Mr. Brooks was twice married. His first wife, Mary French, was the daughter of the man with whom he first studied law. He later married Jennie Chase, a member of the well known Edward Chase family of Holyoke.

He is a member of Mount Tom Lodge of Masons of Holyoke and is well known in fraternal and social organizations of western Massachusetts, being a member of the Bay State club of Holyoke and of the Nayasset club, an exclusive business and professional men's club of Springfield.

THOMAS J. COSTELLO

Postmaster of Springfield Won His Spurs in Business and Politics Long Before It Was Believed Possible to Elect a Democratic President and One Who Has Always Made Good.

Postmaster Thomas J. Costello of Springfield is one man who can truthfully argue that a party is not always ungrateful or forgetful of its workers. The Wilson administration this summer picked him out of the driver's seat in the democratic city committee, a place where he had worked early and late for the party for several years, and gave him command over the Springfield postoffice, the biggest plum in the district.



Mr. Costello's victory came after a three cornered fight for the place. He is still in the early 30s and one of the arguments used against him was that he was not old enough to swing the duties of postmaster. His many friends and many accomplishments contradicted this argument. Since he has become postmaster the business of the office is running as smoothly as ever it did.

Mr. Costello was born in Springfield in 1881 and was educated in its public schools. He entered the employ of D. B. Clark of that city as a painter's apprentice, worked at the United States armory there for a short time and later went back to the painter's trade. For several years he was foreman of the painting department of Forbes & Wallace of Springfield.

In 1899 he entered into business for himself and during the last 15 years has built up a business which compelled him to seek spacious quarters in Dwight street several years ago. He is known now as one of the leading painting contractors of the city.

While he was working his way up the rungs of the business ladder he was also devoting much of his time to learning the whys and wherefores of politics. The ward leaders willing to take advantage of his youth, his good sense and his ability to accomplish results, utilized his efforts to the utmost with the result that before long he was a welcome member of the innermost councils of the Springfield democrats.

He might have been diverted from the business end of the game into a councilman or some glittering office but for the fact that the ward he lived in was strongly republican and Mr. Costello has never been inclined to shut himself off into any dead end.

Eventually he became a member of the city committee. Right away he became convinced he would like to be chairman. There were others in the committee who nursed the same ambition and all were disinclined to step one side on anybody's say so.

Young Mr. Costello's ability as an organizer, and his personality and popularity then stood him in good stead. He went out in 1910 and landed the chairmanship, carrying the day over somewhat determined opposition. Since then there have been spasmodic movements on the part of others to unseat him, but the spasm has always been brief.

This year when the three-cornered contest for the postmastership was on and when defeat or even strong opposition might have injured Mr. Costello's chances with the administration at Washington, he was re-elected chairman by a unanimous vote. Likewise the committee heartily endorsed his candidacy for postmaster and did everything within its power to bring about his appointment.

The record of the city committee while he was at its head is remarkable for a democratic organization in a city strongly republican. Previous to assuming leadership he was chairman of the nominating committee and it was largely through his efforts that E. H. Lathrop was picked as the democratic candidate for Mayor.

Opposed to Mr. Lathrop was William E. Sanderson, a man who had been put into office by the republicans for three consecutive terms and a man who, the year previous, had defeated James H. Carroll, one of the strongest democrats ever nominated for mayor.

At the outset the opportunities for a democratic victory were not bright. By a hard and well-managed campaign Mr. Costello and his committee elected Mr. Lathrop by a comfortable margin. It had been nine years since the party had accomplished the trick, the last democratic mayor having been William P. Hayes, who served in 1900 and 1901.

The next year, when election came around again, Mr. Costello and his committee renominated Mr. Lathrop, took off their coats, rolled up their sleeves and re-elected him. This second term was for two years, giving Mr. Lathrop in all three years, the longest period that any democrat had ever governed the city.

Two years ago the republicans, with a nominal majority of several thousand, succeeded in defeating the democratic candidate. The Costello organization put up a good fight, but their opponents were too strong.

Mr. Costello came out of the campaign stronger than ever in many ways. He was recognized as a man who had carried the party through three campaigns against big odds in city elections and had also done his full measure of work in lending a helping hand in the state and national elections. He had always been willing to boost a deserving candidate for elective or appointive office and had never reached out a hand for any of the attractive places himself.

Before the presidential primaries Champ Clark was so strong with the democrats in Springfield that Woodrow Wilson did not class even as an also ran there. Consequently when the latter was booked up for a rally in the city it did not look as if he would draw a handful.

Appeal was made to Mr. Costello and the event proved a big success; incidentally Mr. Wilson made many converts that night, a piece of good fortune that he owes somewhat to Mr. Costello.

One of the most notable things that Mr. Costello did as chairman of the city committee was to start the movement for an organization of the various democratic town and city committee chairmen in western Massachusetts. This organization, still but a few years old, has proved a big aid in enabling the democratic forces in the western part of the state to get together and make the most of their strength.

Mr. Costello was the first president of the Democratic Chairmen's association and under his wise administration he had the supreme satisfaction of watching it grow from a small membership of 14 chairmen to 162 of the shrewdest democratic leaders in western Massachusetts, and every one of these gentlemen was an ardent supporter of Mr. Costello in postoffice contest at Springfield.

MIGHTY PEN, FUTILE CENSOR.

The guy who wrote that the pen was mightier than the sword happened along some years since, but the present war is demonstrating that he had the dope right. If he had only added a postscript that the official censor was a joke he would have been correct all the way along.

Witness the war news, for instance, that is being fed to the credulous readers of American "newspapers" at this time. Paris "falls" a dozen times each day, and as often, in other papers, it doesn't fall. The war is being played—journalistically, at least—according to tactics mapped out by some youth who a year or two since was famous on his high school football team. And all the facts are printed with great show of circumstance and scare heads that would choke a goat.

Meantime the censor is working hard to earn his salary over across the water. Aside from the fact that there probably is no real news to send, Mr. Official Censor is seeing quite effectively that it isn't sent. But the "newspapers" of America are printing it just the same—oceans of it, slathers of it, any kind that the public wants and as often as it wants it. The censor is a piker when put up against the journalism invented by William R. Hearst and since adopted by most other papers. The pen has been superseded by the typewriter, but nevertheless it prevails.

It is a safe bet, though, that half a century hence few American newspapers will care to rehearse "The War Day by Day" from their own columns of this date.

RANSOM J. ROWE

Boston Contractor, Head of One of the Biggest Crushed Stone Concerns in New England, Has Furnished Material for Most of the Big Jobs In Many Parts of the Country.

Wherever good roads are to be found in Massachusetts—and they are to be found almost everywhere—you will find Ransom J. Rowe or his crushed stone—lots of it and lots of Mr. Rowe, for he is here, there and everywhere where there is a new road to build or an old one to repair. He's there because that is his business to be there. He makes it his business to furnish the rock that makes the roads of the old Bay state the best in the country.



Some years ago, when gravel roads were coming more popular with engineers and road comng miore popular with engineers and road builders, Ransom J. Rowe made up his mind that crushed stone for good roads was the coming thing—the right thing—because it was not only abundant and easily secured, but because it was the best and most serviceable material for the purpose in the world. There are, of course, many theories about road-building materials, but engineers are not prone to take up experiments on a large scale. It would not be good business sense and it would not be just to the taxpayer, who must settle the bill in the long run.

Good crushed stone, therefore, may be set down as the staple material for serviceable hard wear on much travelled highways. It has no equal and few superiors, considering the cost and the ease with which it may be applied. That being so, the subject of this sketch made up his mind that a ledge or two of hard rock was about as valuable as a good gold mine—much better than the hundreds of gold and silver mines that are floated every day.

About the time that Mr. Rowe made up his mind about such things the state of Massachusetts had made up its mind to take hold of the good roads problem and make a start in showing other states of the union what a good road was and how to build it and what to put into it. Mr. Rowe made a study of road building and soon became an expert on good roads. What he doesn't know about good road building isn't worth knowing. His knowledge is not all scientific. It came to him by actual construction work on the great system of state highways in this state.

And what he made up his mind about crushed stone being the best material for road building and the value of a good ledge close to a large town or city or in the midst of a section where road improvements were being carried on has proven true. He has prospered and his business has grown from small beginnings until today the Rowe Contracting Co. is one of the largest concerns of its kind in the country.

Its ledges and plants containing a well nigh inexhaustible supply of road building material are located advantageously in Boston, Revere and Worcester. Their large five-ton auto trucks are to be seen in and around Greater Boston and the heart of the commonwealth carrying the product of the labor of the force employed by the company to its customers for road building and the construction of building wherever concrete is used.

The use of concrete in buildings has greatly increased of late years and bids fair to grow as rapidly as crushed stone has grown in the use of street building, so that a man with a good ledge near a market where the demand for such material is good may be said to have a business that is as permanent as any in the building line.

But it is alone to the demand that the business of the Rowe Contracting Co. has grown to such large proportions. That is partly the reason, of course, but the chief reason for its popularity and its growth is that the head of the concern is honorable in all his business dealings, is fair and square as a man and asks no favor of anybody in a free, open, fair field of competition.

A year ago when it looked as if there would be a change in the personnel of the state highway commission the friends of Ransom Rowe brought his name and his qualifications to the attention of Gov. Foss and there is little doubt that if the governor had decided to make such change he would have considered the name of Ransom J. Rowe seriously for the position.

Accepting such a position would have cost Mr. Rowe a lot of money, as that would have prevented his company from bidding on state road contracts or materials for such—and they are among the biggest and most successful in that line—but his friends represented that he was perfectly willing to forego any pecuniary benefit he might derive from such contracts in order that he might give to the public service of Massachusetts the benefit of his long and wide experience in road building and road material.

Such real public spiritedness in Mr. Rowe or any other citizen is commendable, but it is a lot of just such spirit on the part of her officials that enables Massachusetts to take the lead in the public service and that is why Massachusetts is able also to do many things cheaper than most any other commonwealth. The men of brains and experience who make up her commissions which do the state's business are worth in many instances 10 times the money the state pays them for their services.

Ransom J. Rowe knows what it is to work hard. In his early days—days not so bright and prosperous as they now are with him—he worked early and late and shared the lot of the man who seldom knew the taste of luxuries, but he was just as happy and just as ambitious as he is today. He never complained of his lot. He made the best of everything that came his way, decided that there were good things in store for him if he would but follow the old biblical adage: "God helps men who help themselves."

And while the head of the Rowe contracting company helped himself he has always helped others. Any man who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before is a public benefactor. While it cannot be said that he made grass grow it can be truthfully said that no grass ever grew under his feet. He founded a business, gave employment to many men and every day he is turning the otherwise useless bowlders that skirt our highways into nuggets of gold as valuable as the "black diamonds" of Pennsylvania.

Ransom J. Rowe is a man of actions, not words. With him it is yes or no and when he makes an agreement it is an agreement on his prt that is meant to be kept and is kept so far as he is concerned. That in itself is a key to his character. With him right is right and wrong is wrong always.

RECKLESS STATISTICIANS.

The recklessness with which some people deal with figures to establish an argument or support a contention, is illustrated in the case of a Chicago newspaper, to which the Boston Journal calls attention. The former recently published the statement that should the European war continue for another month "500,000 workmen would be idle in the Pittsburg steel industries." In refuting that assertion, the Pittsburg Gazette-Times declares that from the most reliable figures attainable it appears that there are not more than 135,000 men employed at the present time in the iron and steel industries in the Pittsburg district. Nevertheless the figures given by the Chicago publication will be accepted in good faith by most people reading it, and are liable to be copied by other papers about the country, with the result that this palpably exaggerated and incorrect statement will obtain widespread circulation and credence. It is in this way that a great deal of misinformation finds currency and passes for fact with the public, furnishing sometimes the occasiou for much controversy.

The Dallas News says if you are so fortunate as to own a good, fat beef steer you can keep him and stay proud or you can sell him and get rich.

AUGUSTUS L. THORNDIKE

Democrat Chosen by Gov. Foss for Important Post of Bank Commissioner Recognized as Best and Most Efficient in a Long List of Notable Financiers Who Have Held Place.

The bank commissioner has under his supervision 558 institutions which comprise savings banks, co-operative banks, trust companies, credit unions, saving and loan associations and those who, in connection with selling steamship tickets, receive money for transmission abroad or for safe keeping, and in addition he has oversight over a foreign banking corporation and the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance company. The total



of their assets is nearly one and one-half billion of dollars and together with the corporate trust undertakings, aggregate over two billions of dollars under the supervision of the bank commissioner.

These institutions are required by law to be examined at least once every twelve months or oftener if thought necessary, and each examination must be compared the report of the previous examination and besides the examination, an audit of their books and accounts must be made. All this is to ascertain whether the money of the depositors is properly safe-guarded, that the laws are lived up to and the responsibilities of the managers are realized and the obligations relating to the investment and safe-guarding of the funds are fully performed and that the public interests are protected in such a way as to create a feeling of confidence in the public mind.

All this work has been developing since 1908 when the savings bank law was revised and from time to time the legislature has passed additional laws to more thoroughly supervise the work of the banking operations so that since the commencement of last year, the savings banks, the co-operative banks and the trust companies can call on the bank commissioner to make a complete audit of their affairs, in addition to an examination. Therefore, he has to have a sufficient force to at all times perform all the varieties of work which he is called upon to do.

Besides these duties he sees that the triennial verification of the depositors' pass books in the savings banks is followed up as required by law as well as the revaluation every five years of the property mortgaged to the savings banks and prepares the list of all deposits in savings banks which amount to $25 or more, in which there has been no change for twenty years.

He prepares a list of legal investments for savings banks and at all times must be ready to decide whether new investments which are put upon the market, comply with all the requirements of the statutes, so far as savings bank investments are concerned.

During the last two years he has verified the correctness of nearly one hundred and sixty thousand mortgages held by the savings banks and co-operative banks and always in the examinations of the loans of the savings banks and trust companies, verifies through the borrowers the securities which they pledge for these loans.

He is also required to take possession of and straighten out or wind up the affairs of institutions when he believes they are conducting their business in an unsafe or unauthorized manner and thus save the expense of a receiver. It is gratifying to state that only one savings bank has been in his possession and that one was finally reopened for business with no loss to its depositors except the interest for a short period.

He has to see that the cash reserves of the trust companies are maintained to the standard set by law, that the savings banks make the conservative investment which the statues require and that those who sell steamship tickets and receive money for transmission abroad or for safe keeping, have a sufficient bond with the treasurer of the Commonwealth to protect their deposits. All the great steamship companies and the great express companies are required to give such a bond and are examined, so far as their deposits are concerned, by the bank commissioner.

The bank commissioner's department for several years past, at the request of the governor and council, has examined during the summer, the affairs of the treasurer and receiver-general of the Commonwealth, in addition to the regular examination which the law requires him to make earlier in the year.

The bank commissioner is required by law to register the public accountants and the matter of deciding who may be certified rests with him; and in order to determine who are sufficiently qualified he invites a number of reputable accountants to assist him in preparing and carrying on an examination each year.

The other duties of the bank commissioner require him to be a member of the Board of Bank Incorporation which determines whether public convenience and advantage will be promoted by the establishment of new banking institutions of which there were 32 hearings last year.

He is also on the board of the teachers retirement which commenced this year to grant pensions to the teachers of the public schools outside of Boston.

He is also a member of the Homestead Commission.

The work of the department has so increased during the past two years that it requires the combined efforts of more than fifty persons to perform the work required in carrying out the policy laid down by the commissioner and maintaining the standard which he has established of examinations and audits of the institutions and organizations under his charge.

THE LOST MILLIONAIRES.

Receipts from the individual income tax for the 10 months ending June 30 are now officially reported as amounting to $28,253,535, or at the rate of about $33,000,000 a year. They were expected by the framers of the new law to reach a total of no less than $82,673,000 during the first full year.

The country is more interested in an explanation of this extraordinary discrepancy between fact and estimate than to details of the income field. But details which conceal more than they reveal are abundant and explanation is absent.

Let us take the one or top class of incomes ranging about $500,000 and carrying graduated rates up to 7 percent. The estimates brought a yield of $22,954,500 a year. The actual results bring a yield of only $3,437,850 for 10 months, or at the rate of $4,125,420 a year.

How does it happen that in this case of the biggest and most conspicuous fortunes the estimated income and ta xare nearly six times larger than the income finally discovered by the government and the tax collected.

What has become of the country's multi-millionaires? Those having fortunes of $10,000,000 or over were supposed to number at least 450 when the tax was enacted. But when the tax is levied and collected it is found that they have mostly disappeared. Are our multi-millionaire legends chiefly a fiction, or is our average multi-millionaire so small a person as to escape the notice of the average federal tax collector?

A FRANK CANDIDATE.

Gov. Baldwin's announcement of his candidacy for the senatorship is the frankest ever. But it isn't simple or naive. There is policy behind it. While everybody is disclaiming ambition and modestly depreciating their own ability and fitness, the governor frankly admits that he wants the office and plainly asserts his reasons for believing that he is the true representative of the people and acknowledged by them to be such. There is a certain freshness and directness about the governor's statement which makes an appeal almost novel. It will be hard to overcome such strong, open campaigning by the usual kind of politics.

JOSEPH A. MAYNARD

Former Head of the Boston Democratic City Committee, One of the Great Influences in Bringing About the Great Victories of His Party During the Last Few Years.

When Pres. Wilson selected Joseph A. Maynard for surveyor of the port he not only rewarded a loyal democrat, but he made a distinct improvement in the service at the Boston custom house.

Mr. Maynard's loyalty to the democratic party had long been recognized by the voters in Boston. It had been proved time and again during the Foss campaigns for the governorship, so that when the president announced Mr. Maynard's name for one of the big federal positions the people of New England, especially those of Massachusetts, felt that the administration was the gainer rather than the new surveyor.

And this was true. "Joe" Maynard, as he is known all over Massachusetts, was and is an astute politician, but he is a business man first and a highly successful one. It was quite a change from the former methods of filling the surveyorship when a man of Mr. Maynard's attainments was found ready and willing to sacrifice his own interests for those of the government.

It is belittling nobody to say that for many years the post of surveyor at the Boston custom house was looked upon by the republican organization as one of the choice plums with which to reward influential party men. The place was, in fact, used for years as an outpost of the republican camp, useful mainly in supplying sustenance to a selected corps whose chief duty was to prevent the democratic enemy from breaking through and destroying the republican machine.

Mr. Maynard's whole public career has been one of devotion to the democratic party. As a boy in Ward 8 he was active long before the age when most youths take any interest in politics. Always he worked with the organization, but he also took part in the deliberations which resulted in the organization having a policy. His opinion was always regarded highly by the leaders, with the result that when the old democratic machine disintegrated and fell apart he was the choice of Mayor Fitzgerald, Martin M. Lomasney and all the ward leaders for president in the city committee.

There had been other active presidents of that body before, but it is probably true that none of them had so many difficult problems to solve as he and it is certain that none of them undertook the task with more earnestness.

When he assumed city leadership of the party there were a number of different factions. Old-time leaders and near leaders insisted upon recognition. The divisions within the organization were serious, or would have been under almost any other circumstances. The chief difference lay in the fact that Mr. Maynard turned out to be a real leader. He attended meetings of various ward organizations, studied conditions here and there all over the city, took no part in the war squabbles, but preached harmony, organization and solidarity all the time. The effect was soon noticeable. The rank and file lined up with the chairman of the city committee. Discord in the wards fell apart, with the result that for the first time in years a united democracy in Boston made it possible to pile up such majorities that the election of a democratic governor was possible.

That was the way matters stood when Gov. Foss made his first campaign in 1910. Mr. Maynard was on the line all the time, working for a city majority so large that it could not be overcome by the country districts. He succeeded splendidly. He did the same in 1911 and in 1912. The outcome of the 1913 election is still fresh in the minds of everybody interested in politics. Mr. Maynard, weeks before the polling, predicted that Boston would give Gov. Walsh a majority of 30,000. The republicans laughed when they read it, but redoubled their efforts in Boston. So did the progressives. The latter made every effort to cut down the democratic strength.

When the balloting was over it was discovered that, despite the tremendous efforts of the two opposition parties, Mr. Maynard was wtihin a few thousand votes of the majority he promised—and had turned in a plurality so great that no matter what the remainder of Massachusetts did—barring capturing the other democratic strongholds—neither of the other parties could have won.

It was in the presidential campaign of 1912, though, that Mr. Maynard did his greatest and best work. He favored the nomination of Champ Clark in the pre-convention primaries. He did all that he could to bring about the nomination of the gentleman from Missouri at Baltimore. He refused to "trim" on that proposition, as some of the Wilson managers learned before the campaign was very old. Dudley Field Malone was the discoverer of the fact. He came over to Boston prepared to smooth out the local situation if such a thing was possible. He was greatly encouraged during the early



part of his visit. He met a number of Boston politicians, all just as tightly clinched to the Clark bandwagon as anybody could be. Some of them were clinging to the seat at the time in fear they would fall off. But they made things just as alluring to Mr. Malone as they possibly could. Then he met Mr. Maynard.

The latter told him exactly how matters stood in Boston and in Massachusetts. He told him the truth, not only with regard to the efforts that had been and were being made to elect Clark delegates to the Baltimore convention, but with regard to himself and the other democratic leaders. Mr. Malone was surprised and felt that somebody had been trying to "string" him. Further investigation showed him that Mr. Maynard was telling the truth, the whole truth and nothing out the truth. The city leader had given Mr. Malone, in fact, a better insight into Massachusetts conditions—particularly Boston conditions—in a half hour interview than all the others had in several days.

It was characteristic of Mr. Maynard, as those who know him are aware. He is no "trimmer" and he never has been. That is one reason why, when he took charge of the city committee, it was possible to weld together in a few months the discordant elements into such an effective fighting machine as the city organization became under his guidance. Also it explains why Mr. Maynard was selected by Pres. Wilson for one of the attractive federal places when it came time to distribute the offices among the faithful democrats. He is one of very few active anti-Wilson men in the country to be rewarded, although it must be said that when the Baltimore convention had ended and Speaker Clark had been defeated and Mr. Wilson nominated there was no more effective leader or more enthusiastic Wilson man in the country than the same Mr. Maynard.

Politics, however, is a pastime with Mr. Maynard. Until he assumed command of the city democracy he regarded it as a relaxation from the routine of business. Since then he has worked as ardently and as indefatigably for party success as ever did the politicians to whom politics is a means of livelihood.

Mr. Maynard is a business man before he is a politician. For years he has been connected with the F. W. Webb Manufacturing company, dealers in plumbers' supplies, with offices at 50 Elm street, this city. He entered the employ of that concern, one of the largest of its kind in New England, when a boy and has risen through various positions until today he is one of its most trusted and responsible employees.

NOT ENTHUSIASTIC.

Wylkyns (disrespectfully)—"Is that purp of yours a watch dog?"

Watkyns—"Well, a sort of seventy-nine-cent-watch dog."

SHAME!

Gertrude—"Too bad Mildred couldn't come tonight. She had to stay at home to get the baby to sleep."

Millicent—"Yes, Mildred told me over the telephone that she could prove an alibi."

Probably Huerta has money enough put away somewhere so that he won't have to worry about his board bill wherever he may be.

JAMES A. STILES

District Attorney of Worcester County, New Republican Candidate for Attorney General, Has Established a Record as a Trial Lawyer That Makes Him a Strong Man for State Ticket.

James A, Stiles, district attorney for Worcester county and a candidate for the republican nomination for attorney-general, is a typical old-fashioned New England jurist—versatile, adaptable, trustworthy, sincere, quick of wit, a good lawyer, an expert accountant, a tireless worker and a determined yet humane prosecutor.

Whatever he has done in his busy life—and it has been a busy one—is due wholly to his own exertions. He has had 34 years of active practice at the Worcester county bar as attorney, special justice, town adviser, bank director, assistant district attorney, special auditor in grade cross elimination works, special commissioner and district attorney. He has held the latter position for two terms.

His ability as a trial lawyer is recognized by the best lawyers at the Worcester county bar, that in his time has produced many men who have been called to larger fields and to the bench where they have served or are now serving with honor and distinction.

At the May sitting of the superior criminal court Mr. Stiles did what has been regarded as an impossibility, secured a verdict of guilty in the first degree in a murder trial from a Worcester county jury. It is the first time since 1876 that a guilty of first degree murder verdict has been secured in the county.

His metal was tested, and he proved his quality during the trying days of the strike riots in the Draper town of Hopedale and Milford, which he handled in such manner that the militia was not called in, but the leaders were brought to the bar and convicted and jailed by Dist. Atty. Stiles, who resisted every effort to have the strike leaders released.

The other side of his nature has been shown and the human sympathy in him demonstrated to his associate members of the bar and to the probation officers of the courts time without number when, after severely scoring offenders in the court room securing convictions, and leaving the impression of excessive severity, he has in chambers dropped his professional role and pleaded with the court for suspension of sentences, and personally become responsible for persons with criminal records who gave promise of reform.

He has never refused to give a young man an opportunity to try to make a new start in life, and a single fall from grace on the part of an offender has never been accepted by him as conclusive evidence that the person is beyond reforming.

That he is a good reader of character is proven by the many cases of reformed persons that have been put under the care of the probation officers by him.

In person he is short and solidly built, with a high domed head that sticks up through a fringe of red hair, keen eyes that look blue through his glasses, quick of action, and quickef of speech, forceful, a grilling cross examiner, a good pleader who talks to a jury with the directness of a country school teacher. He does not affect clothes, but he always looks like a neat farmer in his store clothes. He appreciates a good story and tells one well, and it is good to hear him laugh. When he saunters into the smoking room of the court house he leaves his official cares outside and becomes a good fellow with the other attorneys, ready to cross swords in a joking way with them one at a time or in pairs.

His popularity with the voters of his county has been attested twice. There has been pitted against him each time he ran the best vote getter of the democratic party. In both campaigns he has won and won against the judgment of the shrewdest politicians in the county when the county has given a plurality to the other democratic candidates on the ticket.

In the last campaign he won a remarkable victory. This was a year ago, when Thomas H. Sullivan, the democratic candidate—who had two years previously reduced the normal republican plurality of 13,000 to 3000—was again a candidate. The progressives had a candidate in the field who received nearly 8000 votes and Gen. C. W. Wood, a Foss independent candidate, also ran and got more than 3000 votes, yet Stiles won.

Not the least important work that he has performed is that which he is still engaged in as auditor of the accounts of the elimination of the grade crossing elimination work in Worcester, which involves the accounting of millions of dollars worth of work that is being done jointly by the New York, New Haven and Hartford and the Boston & Albany railroads, the city of Worcester and the commonwealth.

In the 66 accounts that have already been presented there hasn't been one in which some party at interest has failed to dispute the allowance. In every case Mr. Stiles has sat as master and heard the expert engineers and railroad attorneys thrash the differences out and has managed to advise amiable settlements.

When the Worcester grade crossing work was suspected of being skimped and grafted by sub-contractors to the point that the commonwealth and the city were paying for what was not given, Mr. Stiles, as auditor, brought the case to trial and sitting as master called a halt to the under specification work, insisted on the full measure of public safety being given, clipped the accounts for the proved under specification work, and proved his broad knowledge of such technical matters to engineers and special railroad attorneys.

He has been appointed auditor of the accounts of the grade crossing elimination at Taunton, and a commissioner for the abolition of grade crossings at Clinton.

He is not without honor in his home town of Gardner. He is a trustee of the Gardner savings bank, of the town library, of the Old Peoples home, treasurer of the Gardner Gas, Fuel & Light company, was town solicitor from 1882 to 1900, and is a director of the Westminster Nahional bank.

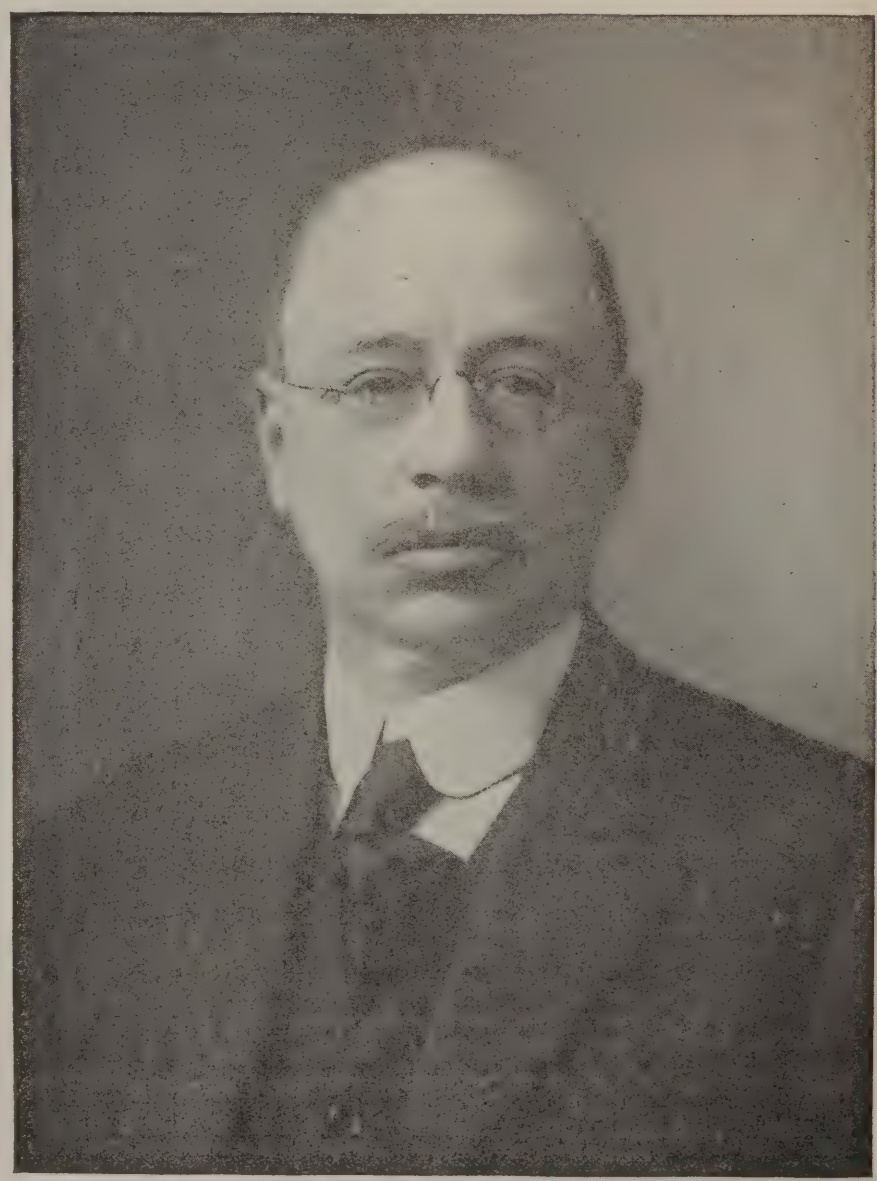
Mr. Stiles was born in Fitchburg, Sept. 1, 1855, and was graduated from Harvard college in 1877. He was admitted to the bar in 1880, and, in 1882, formed a partnership with Edward P. Pierce, with offices in Fitchburg and Gardner, and continued until his partner was made a judge of the superior court.

He was appointed a civil judge in 1884, and was senior special justice for first district court of northern Worcester from 1884 to 1910. Legal adviser of Gardner from 1884 to 1907, assistant district attorney from 1909 to the time of his first election as district attorney in 1911. He is married, and, with his family of a wife, son and daughter, lives in Gardner. He maintains a Worcester office with Clifford S. Anderson, assistant city solicitor, as his partner.

He has entered the fight for the republican nomination for attorney general in the same spirit that he undertakes every task. He has made a thorough preliminary canvass of the party leaders, and has set in motion a campaign that is said to have been put on a working basis before any other candidate for the nomination got started.

There is organized a campaign committee working every day, and endorsements of his candidacy have been received by the republican lawyers and leaders from many sections. He has the endorsement of 250 Boston republican lawyers, the lawyers of Worcester, Fitchburg, Holyoke, Southbridge, Milford, Spencer, Winchendon and Gardner.

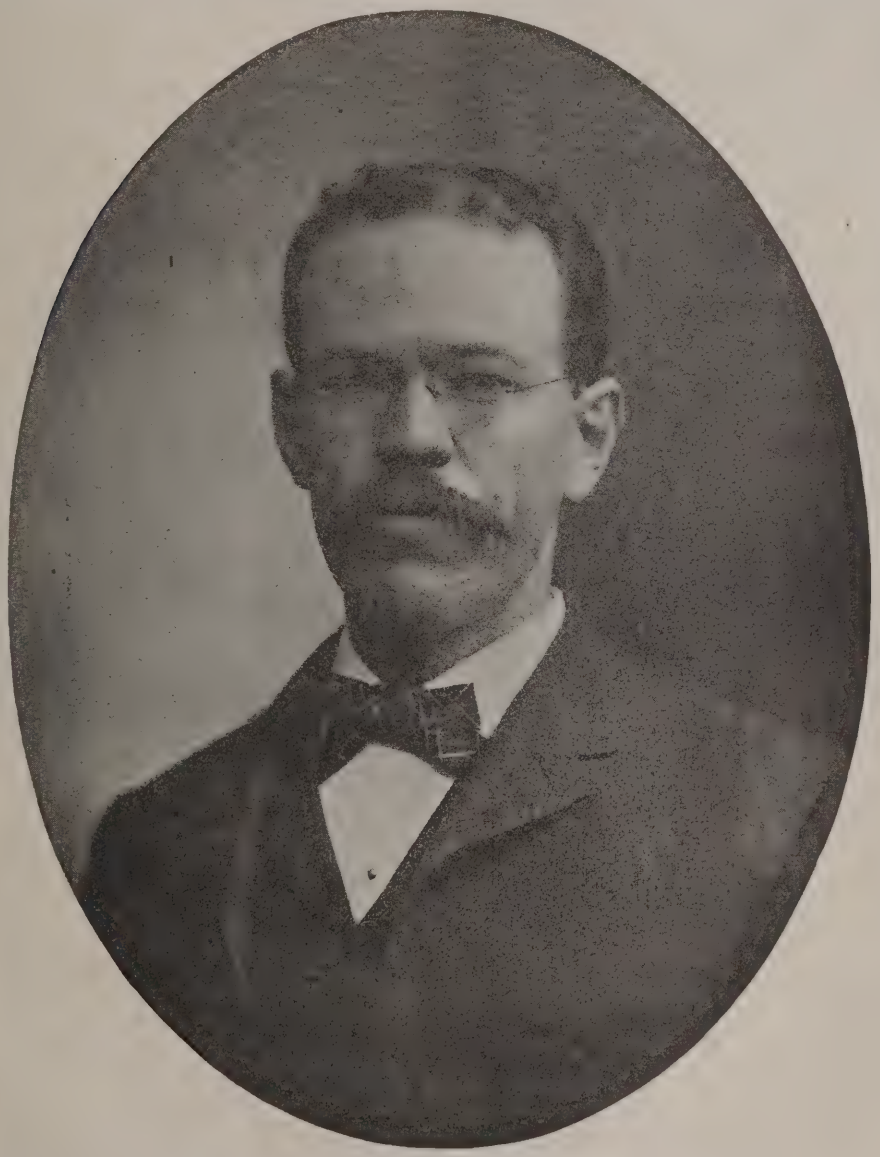
One of the strongest points in his appeal to the republicans for the nomination is that he has proved his ability to win in Worcester county, which contains one-ninth of the entire republican vote of the state, and has served 400,000 inhabitants of the county acceptably. They have endorsed his work by re-election, while denying support to the party candidates for governor, lieutenant-governor and councillor.



JOHN J. HIGGINS

Republican Candidate for Attorney-General Made Excellent Record as District Attorney of Middlesex County and Is One of the Strong Men in This Campaign.

The most sought-after place on the republican state ticket this year, judging from the number of candidates therefor, is that of attorney-general. There are about a half dozen men running for the nomination and probably any one of them would fill the office with honor and credit. But when the republican voters go into their booths to cast their ballots they will most likely look for a name that is most familiar to them, the name of one who has been tried out in the legal branch of the public service and who has shown his qualifications for



the high office of attorney-general more plainly than the others.

It is for these reasons that many prominent republicans throughout the state pick Hon. John J. Higgins of Somerville, former district attorney of the northern district, to be the winner in the present primary contest. Practically unknown in the world of politics nine years ago, John Higgins has forced his way to the front and today is known from one end of the commonwealth to the other. The progress that he has made in so short a time comparatively, marks him as a man of energy and ability. Today he is regarded as one of the best trial lawyers in Massachusetts and is looked upon as one of the best public speakers in the state.

Mr. Higgins has climbed steadily from the first time he entered politics, and those who have watched his ascent are strong in the belief that he is due to climb still higher. He has the remarkable record of having suffered only one political defeat and that came last year, when he was defeated for re-election to the district-attorneyship by the entrance of a progressive in the field. Middlesex county is a hot-bed of progressiveism and has steadily been growing more democratic, so that the bull moose got enough votes to enable the democrat to cross the line a winner. But this defeat has not lost Mr. Higgins any prestige for no republican could have won against the odds that faced him.

The subject of this sketch was born in Boston on May 17, 1865. He was not born to affluence; far from it. He was reared among the hardships and inconveniences of a workingman's home but what the youth lacked in worldly possessions was more than made up by the vast storehouse of courage and dogged persistency with which he had been endowed. He started out, practically unaided, to secure an education, and he stuck to it until he had passed through the public schools, Phillips Exeter and the Harvard law school, every step of the way requiring personal sacrifice of one kind or another and the hardest work to obtain the means to secure the end. There was not an easy step the whole rough road. It was work and will power, driven by worthy ambition, that accomplished the task the young man had set out for himself.

Upon obtaining his degree from the great university across the Charles, he began the second stage of the struggle in his attempt to build up a successful law business. That same energy and plugging which had been so effective in his early days brought its reward in the practise of his chosen profession.

His entrance into politics was no more auspicious than should be expected. From the beginning he was compelled to fight his way to recognition in his own city of Somerville. He was not a welcome figure in Somerville politics at first, but before he had been going long he compelled recognition from the very people who tried hardest to block his way. He obtained an election to the board of alderman where he served three years and during his last year was made president of that body and ex officio member of school committee.

From there he went to the state house as one of the three representatives from the 25th Middlesex dist. From that time on the climbing was less difficult. It is by results only that a legislator may be judged, for among 240 men chosen from various walks of life to represent all sorts of constituencies there must and always is much material that is more or less mediocre. In such company, however, the man of ability stands out more prominently, and it was not long before Rep. Higgins was regarded as one of the house leaders. It was he who stood between the people and the Boston Elevated company when that corporation sought, through the enactment of the Cambridge subway act, to acquire rights in certain Cambridge streets which did not belong to them. He stopped the attempt in a single speech.

He served in the legislature 1906 and 1907 and held a place on the important committee on judiciary, and, in 1907, was chairman of the committee on constitutional amendments. He was given charge of the two most important bills in the legislature at that time, the anti-bucket shop bill and the anti-United Shoe Machinery bill.

From the legislature, Mr. Higgins went to the office of district attorney of the great county of Middlesex. But to skip over this event without giving a brief history of the struggle that preceded his victory would be to ignore one of the classic tales of the struggle for direct nominations and the abolition of the convention system in Massachusetts. The convention system of nomination was then still in force. There were five candidates for the place and the caucuses were held with no one having a sufficient number of delegates to the convention to give him a safe lead. The convention was one of the longest on record. It was not ended until the 24th ballot had been taken. The trickery and double dealing that characterized it are still a part of Middlesex county political history but at the end John Higgins emerged not only with the nomination, but with the knowledge that he had played fair through every move.

As district attorney he made good to a remarkable degree. The government's side of the various cases which came to the district attorney's office were handled with ability, firmness and dignity. He came to be regarded as one of the best prosecuting officers that the state had ever seen. He was twice re-elected. His honesty and integrity were never questioned.

True to his political principles and unswerving in his devotion to them, he has been a power for good in the republican party. He has won by hard work, indomitable courage and sterling worth all that he has ever received. His ability is of the kind that is needed in the public service and his popularity with the rank and file in the republican party has been many times manifested. He has been urged several times to run for governor and lieutenant-governor but he has invariably stepped aside for the sake of party harmony. If nominated as the party candidate for attorney general he will add greatly to the strength of the republican ticket.

FOREST FIRES PROBLEM.

The Massachusetts Forestry association and the state forester have inaugurated a poster campaign through the towns to put a stop to forest fires. The annual losses from this cause have been greatly reduced by the system of watch towers, but these merely detect the fires after they have been started, and the effort now is to prevent them in the beginning. Here are some facts worth thinking about:

"Forest fires have cost Massachusetts great sums off money. Official returns for the past three years show a damage of $823,968. But at least an equal sum must have been lost through the destruction of small trees, seeds, birds, animals and soil. Last summer's fires in Massachusetts—mostly caused by carelessness; 93 forest fires caused by clearing land; 648 by defective locomotives; 110 caused by carelessness and $42,719 of public money was spent to put them out and to prevent others from starting. The total damage was more than $80,000."

HIS OPPORTUNITY.

"Miss Ethel," he began, "or Ethel, I mean —I've known you long enough to drop the 'miss' haven't I?" She fixed her lovely eyes upon him with a meaning gaze. "Yes, I think you have," she said. "What prefix do you wish to substitute?"—Catholic Citizen.

THURE HANSON

State Commissioner of Weights and Measures Considered Among the Best Officials in the United States in the Department Over Which He Has Supervision.

Thure Hanson, state commissioner of weights and measures, has held that office for 14 months. In that time he has done more to protect the purse of the purchasing public from short weight frauds than almost any other commissioner in the United States.

Mr. Hanson, since he has held office has reorganized the department, placing it on an efficiency basis. He then impressed on local



sealers the absolute necessity of co-operation with the state department, and, what is more to the point, secured it. The benefits of the new policy are shown in the records of the last year.

Mr. Hanson, when he assumed office, discovered that many towns were doing little or nothing in regard to their sealers. There were some official sealers within the commonwealth who were paid the munificient salary of $10 a year. Realizing that a town could not demand efficient service from a man paid so meagre a salary, but realizing also that few towns can afford to pay for the services of experts, asked the legislature to enact a law giving two or more towns permission to organize themselves into a district for this purpose, each to pay a pro rata share of the expense. This recommendation was enacted into law and many towns have taken advantage of it, with the result that fewer short weight frauds are being perpetrated upon the consumers of the commonwealth today in the purchase of commodities sold by weight or measure than ever before.

Another evil that Comm. Hanson discovered and practically abolished was the negligence of sealers in regard to weighing devices, the exactness of which often meant life or death, such as apothecary scales. He found also that the scales which are used to weigh diamonds and jewelry had been tested but little. He believes that scales which mean dollars per grain should be tested as thoroughly as those that mean dimes per ton. He therefore, managed a system by which all such instruments must be sealed and tested at stated times each year.

A deplorable lack of uniformity in sealing also existed when Mr. Hanson took office, but this has been remedied to a great extent. He believes that the same ordinance, rules and regulations should apply in every community. He realizes the injustice of a sealer in one city, for instance, sealing a sub-divided quart measure and the sealer of an adjoining city or town refusing to seal the same.

Mr. Hanson has laid down a new policy in the matter of prosecutions. He does not believe that the number of prosecutions indicates the efficiency of the sealer, any more than the number of arrests indicates the efficiency of the policeman. He contends for instance that prosecution of the first offences may often be inexpedients as well as injudicious. It is the sealer's duty to co-operate with the merchants. Often the merchant who is detected giving short weight is not intentionally dishonest. A warning oftentimes has much better effect than a court prosecution Mr. Hanson believes, because a warning places a man upon his honor, while prosecution in court takes his honor away. The policy has worked out well in practice too.

With the hope of awakening a new spirit of responsibility on the part of both the merchant and the purchaser, Mr. Hanson has started a campaign to educate the public concerning the sealer's plan of procedure. Stereopticon lectures, illustrating various methods adopted by unscrupulous dealers, have been given before organizations in different parts of the state, more especially before the women's clubs. Mr. Hanson has also started a movement to induce school authorities to include in the curriculum the study of weights and measures in the most practicable way. This he believes to be of great importance because the children are oftentimes the instructors of their parents, and in any event, they will be called upon sometime to assume responsibility for purchases in their own homes. Therefore, the training fits them to take an intelligent part in this most important economic work and is of vast importance.

Six laws relating to the sale of different commodities by weight or measure were placed upon the statute books in 1913 through suggestion by Mr. Hanson and almost as many more during the past session. A state-wide investigation was conducted under the direction of Mr. Hanson of shortages in coal and barrels used for the sale of liquids. The wonderful results he obtained from these investigations have been told of in the public press.

Thure Hanson was born in Sweden on March 30, 1883. He came to this country with his parents when three years of age and graduated from the public schools of Worcester, where he has lived ever since. He studied in the evening high school and for a time studied law privately. He entered the employ of the Denholm & McKay company, one of the largest dry good concerns in Worcester, at the age of 14 years as errand boy. By energy, courage and ability he worked his way up to the position of superintendent of that concern, which employs from 600 to 900 persons. He resigned this position upon his appointment as commissioner of weights and measures by Gov. Foss. He is the first Swedish-American to be appointed to an important public office in this commonwealth.

Mr. Hanson has been active in the public life of his home city and is now serving his second year on the school committee. He never aspired to any other political or public office, although he has taken a great interest in local as well as state politics, and is one of the organizers and the present secretary of the Swedish-American Political club which has branches throughout the state. He is a republican. He has for some years been a close student of weights and measures laws.

No more fitting tribute to his efficient work as head of the state department of weights and measures can be given than that which is furnished by the records of the work of that department since he took charge. The following figures represent the work done for the year ending Nov. 14, 1913: articles adjusted, 34,394; articles sealed, 442,043; articles non-sealed, 5,639; articles condemned, 16,465; number of coal reweighings, 1,616; number of prosecutions, 226; amount of fines imposed, $2,300.

And the figures for the year which will end on Nov. 14, 1914, will show a greater amount of work done.

HOW THE WAR HITS BASEBALL.

The European war seems to touch in some very strange places. One would hardly think of the war being a menace to our great national game, but a leading journal of commerce calls attention to the fact that all our baseballs of the better quality, ranging above 25 cents in price, are covered with Russian horsehide.

There is something in the climate and exposure that the ordinary horse on the Russian steppes has to pass through that has a peculiar toughening influence on his skin, that makes it about the only covering that will withstand the terrific strain that is required in the covering of a good baseball. How this will affect the neutrality of the American boy remains to be seen.

If Russia will keep enough of her ports open for the export of the horsehides that Americans think they must have, or if the number of dead horses on the battlefields shall bring down the price, well and good; but if the need of these horses shall keep any of them from being sent out for any purposes but those of war, there will be a rumble on the diamond fields.

The Indianapolis News finds another horror in the war in the probability that owing to the disability of Paris, Chicago is to originate the styles in women's clothes.

RICHARD A. LYNCH

Head of the Boston Public Buildings Department, Had for Years Before His Selection by Mayor Curley for His Present Position, Demonstrated That He Was an Efficient Public Servant.

The appointment of Richard A. Lynch as the superintendent of the public buildings department was one of Mayor Curley's selections that brought forth no end of commendation from those familiar with the ability and capability of the new official.

During the few short months that Supt. Lynch has been in charge of the department that branch of the municipal service has shown a marked improvement in efficiency, brought about through the new official's systematic reorganization. The department today is being conducted along businesslike lines, with the entire staff working in harmony and accomplishing better and more satisfactory work than was ever performed in the department.

The selection of the right man for the place was one of the difficult problems that confronted Mayor Curley when he took office. A careful study of the situation convinced the mayor that he had in the city's building department the right man—Richard A. Lynch, for years one of the best equipped attaches of the plumbing division of the city's building department. Although Commr. Patrick O'Hearn was anything but willing to dispense with Mr. Lynch's services, the mayor felt that he could be of more value to the city at the head of the public buildings department than he could be in Commr. O'Hearn's branch. He made the appointment accordingly.

Supt. Lynch found the public buildings department conducted in an antiquated manner and utterly devoid of system. His task of placing the department upon a businesslike basis, required the work of an expert, and the new superintendent readily demonstrated his worth by transforming that branch of the municipal service into one of the best and most efficient in the city. The working force of the department was not removed in the reorganization. Through a heart to heart talk with each of his subordinates, the new official pointed out with clearness and precision the work expected by each individual if he wished to retain his position. The men were given their choice to either work along the lines suggested by Supt. Lynch or find new places. The result was that every employe in the department agreed to give the best in him, and all have continued ever since to work strenuously and harmoniously for the good of the service.

Unlike many of his predecessors Mr. Lynch went into the department acquainted with practically every employe in city hall, the new annex and in every other municipal building under the supervision of the department. Mr. Lynch's many years in the city service—since 1879—brought him in close touch with conditions in all the city buildings and he was not slow to perceive just what was required. Unhampered through any political connections or affiliations, for there was no politics whatever in his appointment, Mr. Lynch was able from the very beginning to use a free hand. He was given full charge of the affairs of his department by the mayor with the admonition to make good, and that was his one aim. Supt. Lynch cut out all friendship and took up Supt. Lynch cut out all friendship, and took his up his task with the same earnestness and devotion as though it was his own private enterprise. The fact that an employe was a good fellow had no bearing whatever, and all were given the same opportunity to make good. The result was that all started out to help Supt. Lynch in making good by making good themselves.

Supt. Lynch's success may be attributed largely to the fact that he is always on his job, anxious and willing at all times to improve the service and depending upon no one except himself to see that the work of the department is thoroughly performed. He never allows a day to pass that he does not visit each building in his charge and is ready at all times to discuss with the mayor the progress of his work and how he is succeeding in economizing without imparing the efficiency of the department. Although his superiors throughworks with the same vim and determination which characterized his work in the building department, where he was rated as an inspector in the plumbing division, and where he performed a greater part of the work in his division, even though he was one of ten men in that division.

Nothing is or has ever been too difficult for him to undertake. Prior to entering the city employ, he was a practical business man, and accepted a municipal position only after the most strenuous urging to aid in building up a department. Althoug hhis superiors throughout all his years regarded him as one of the most efficient men in their employ, he did not receive the advancement due him at times because of his independent spirit and because of his refusal to submit to the will of politicians who catered only to those who followed them blindly in all their acts.



But Mr. Lynch has always been one of those faithful employes of the municipality who refused at all times to enthuse over politics. He saw no reason why it was necessary to be a politician or a ward healer to hold a city position. Faithful performance of his duties was his aim at all times, and it was not until after Mayor Curley went into office that Mr. Lynch's work was actually appreciated. Even for his present position, Mr. Lynch was not a candidate, although he had known the mayor personally for years and like thousands of others voted for him for the office of mayor because he believed that by so doing he was acting for the best interests of his beloved city. When Mayor Curley was on the lookout for an active, energetic and aggressive official at the head of the public buildings department to succeed Manus J. Fish, suggestions were made to the mayor to consider Mr. Lynch by several acquainted with his work in the building department, and the mayor did the rest.

Although Mr. Lynch has been a lifelong resident of the city and has been connected with the city's service for some 35 years, he is better known in charitable circles than in anything else except in his work in the municipal service. He is connected with several charitable organizations and devotes no little of his time outside business hours to doing something in the interest of the unfortunates, those unable to do anything for themselves. Mr. Lynch's greatest service in charitable circles has been in connection with the Daly Industrial School of Dorchester. For years Mr. Lynch and his devoted wife have given time and money to building up that charitable institution—the Daly Industrial School—and no affair conducted in the interest of that school is complete without both Mr. and Mrs. Lynch. Through their activity in the cause Mr. and Mrs. Lynch have enlisted in the work of the Daly Industrial institution many of its most prominent workers of today, men and women prominent in the life of the city who have emulated the example of Mr. and Mrs. Lynch in giving freely of their time and money for that worthy cause.

Whatever can be learned regarding the charitable work of Mr. and Mrs. Lynch must be gleaned wholly through those whom they have aided. Both are such modest souls that they disdain any words of praise or fulsome compliment. They detest publicity, but their activities speak louder than words. All familiar with their untiring work in charitable circles know what they have accomplished and they never allow an opportunity to apsswituhto commending Supt. and Mr. Lynch for their magnanimous spirit.

DUTY DONE.

Mother—Mercy, Johnnie! what have you been into! Come right into the bathroom quick, and wash your face."

Johnnie—"Aw mother! I washed it once today."

The Florida Times-Union says: Woman can maintain her dignty on most occasions, but she has a struggle to do it when she steps off a street car backwards.

JOHN J. CURLEY

City Collector of Boston Chosen by His Brother, the Mayor, as Head of an Important Department After He had Shown Great Proficiency in the Bureau Over Which He Now Presides.

Mayor Curley's selection of his brother, John J. Curley, as city collector was one of the most businesslike appointments of the year at City hall, if the character of the work accomplished by City Collector Curley is any criterion. That office today has attained a standard of efficiency second to none among municipal departments through the new city collector's personal supervision, something very unusual for that branch of the municipal service, where favoritism or political influence hampered the business of the office in the past.



From a business standpoint, the mayor could not have made a better selection. In the entire collecting department, there was not a more painstaking, conservative, conscientious and efficient subordinate than John J. Curley, who was rated as a deputy collector. During the four or more years he held that position, Mr. Curley studied every phase of business in that office with a critical eye and familiarized himself with every detail to such an extent that he was capable of filling any position in the office with ease and grace. While others in the office satisfied themselves with the performance of their own work, Mr. Curley went further and not only primed himself for the work of the office but also made a study of the legal end of the office, which is of the utmost importance in the collection of taxes and other bills as well as the sale of property for unpaid taxes.

Because of his qualifications, City Collector Curley went into office with tremendous advantages over all former city collectors. He assumed charge of the office, knowing the qualifications of every subordinate and familiar with the duties of his position. Because of those reasons, Mr. Curley was able to start out the very first day to make good.

In addition to his qualifications, Mr. Curley's popularity with the other men in the office was a valuable asset. Besides being well liked, he held the esteem of each and every employe of the office. That fact was apparent to all who heard employes of the department discuss the action of the mayor in making the appointment. On all sides the chief executive was commended for making the appointment, which was in reality a promotion of the most competent man in the office.

Today when a taxpayer or anyone else goes to the city collector's to get any information about tax bills or anything else, the information is handed out by the head of the department intelligently and with despatch without any of the sidestepping and bluffing which characterized the office in the past. The city collector knows what he is talking about and knows how to express himself. He does not need to depend upon any of his subordinates for his information and is able to give offhand any and all information sought by the public.

There is such a marked change in the office since City Collector Curley assumed charge that the department closely resembles the office of a thriving corporation rather than a branch of the municipal service. All the employes are laboriously engaged, and know that if they do not perform their share of the work that the past friendship with City Collector Curley cut little or no figure.

The appointment of Mr. Curley, in fact, marked a new era in the collecting department, and one which promptly removed it from the old sting of being characterized as a rendevouz for politicians unable to get under cover anywhere else. The new official's first act was to remove all the deadwood of the department even to a greater extent than the finance commission had advised on several occasions. His next move was to reduce the running expenses by equalizing the salaries in such a manner as to pay the employes what they were actually worth, rather than what they thought they were worth. In a few instances salary increases were made, but only to those who were worth more to the department than they were receiving. The shake-up was given after careful consideration by the new official and was made in such a way that there was no criticism except from those who were removed for the good of the service.

As a result of the reorganization, City Collector Curley now presides over the most efficient branch of the municipal service, in the opinion of the finance commission and other students of reform. Scarcely a day passes that the city collector does not confer with every subordinate. The department as a result works like one well regulated family, every member working in unison with the other. The collections are larger than ever. New records are being made every day, and there is an atmosphere of good feeling in the office at all times.

PARCEL POST EXHIBITS.

It is the intention of the United States government to make parcel post exhibits at practically all the county fairs in the country this autumn. The postoffice department is prompt to use the opportunity which it is believed, offers an excellent means of showing the rural public how to take full advantage of this comparatively new postal facility. Scores of postmasters took the initiative and wrote the department asking permission to install and conduct such visual representation of the parcel post service, which goes to show that postmasters do think of something besides drawing their salaries.

More particularly the county fair will give farmers an object lesson in the working of direct exchange between country and city of the less bulky articles of farm production. Sample packing boxes and other containers, such as have proved satisfactory in experiments conducted jointly by the postoffice department and the bureau of markets of the department of agriculture are to be placed on view. Literature describing in detail how best to serve the necessities of city consumers will be distributed by postal employes who will conduct and manage the exhibits.

The postmaster-general has given authority to 3000 postmasters of the country to give as much of their personal time and attention to the preparation of the exhibits as may be necessary. They may also detail employes of their offices to be present at the postal exhibit to explain the operation of the service.

DR. OSLER ON TUBERCULOSIS.

How easy it is to frighten the average man by saying "tuberculosis!" For more than half a century medical men have known from the evidence of the dissecting room that a large number of people have tuberculosis of the lungs, and recover, living long afterward in many instances to die of some other disease, and perhaps never suspecting themselves to have been afflicted with tuberculosis. At the meeting at Leeds, in England, of the Association for the Prevention of Consumption, Sir William Osler, regius professor of medicine at Oxford university, startled the members by telling them that they were practically all tubercular. He said: "If with the aid of radium and a miscroscope I could look at the chests of the audience I am addressing in 90 percent of you I should discover a smal focus or area of tuberculosis."

SOMETHING TO BOOT.

Auto Demonstrator (who has been trying for three hours to sell the car)—Now I will throw in the clutch.

Uncle Eben—I'll take the machine, then. I knew if I held off long enough ye'd give me something to boot.—Puck.

The Springfield Union says after the war is over Africa may well consider the advisability of sending missionaries to Europe.

EDWARD A. THURSTON

Chairman of the Republican State Committee Has Done Wonders in a Few Months Toward Rehabilitating the Party and Putting It Once More in the Forefront for State Offices.

With the democrats in possession of all the political strongholds and with the progressives still clinging—although a bit hysterical—together, it seems strange at first to find that the average republican leader in this state is an optimist when he is discussing what he believes will happen this fall.

Strange till you find that the republicans have at the head of their state committee the champion optimist in the state—Edward A. Thurston, a young Fall River lawyer. He



took the chairmanship at a time when republican fortunes were at a low ebb in this state; when the party had suffered four straight defeats so far as the governor's chair was concerned, and just after the democrats, for the first time in the history of the state, had captured all the state offices.

Things, in fact, appeared to be steadily growing worse—until Thurston began his work of rehabilitation. His success is believed by those who have watched him to be mainly due to the fact that he preaches and practices optimism constantly and has the natural gift of inculcating it in others—which is the explanation as to why republican leaders are now as a rule optimists.

He believes personally that he has everything in the world to be optimistic over. He feels that the democratic national tariff policy, and what he declares to be its discrimination against New England in order that southern democrats could favor their home sections industrially, will cost the democrats every congressional district they now hold in this state.

He thinks that with the experienced Samuel W. McCall at the head of the republican state ticket the republicans will sweep the state.

He is confident that the republicans will easily control both house and senate next year.

He is certain that the progressives will not be able to do any harm of consequence to the republican party this year, in view of the great number who are returning to the republican ranks, and because of the fact that several progressive members of the house, who are running for re-election, have eagerly embraced the opportunity to secure indorsements from the republicans in their districts.

Mr. Thurston has won the esteem and liking of the rank and file of the Massachusetts g. o. p. by the whole-hearted way in which he sacrificed a large and growing law practice to take on the onerous and sometimes thankless duties of chairman of the state committee. He has devoted himself without cessation to the task of rebuilding the state machine. One night he is in Worcester addressing a Swedish republican organization; the next he is in Springfield seeing that the local organization there is in tip-top shape; the third night finds him, say, in Lawrence, talking over the situation with a French-American club.

He has added here and taken away there, all without flourish of trumpets, quietly and efficiently, with the net result that now the republican war machine has been stripped of all excess baggage and is cleared for aggressive action.

Even since the republican party began to slip from political control of the state a lot of talk has been made of the need of "liberalization" of the party. Several movements were started with indifferent success to grant recognition to certain elements in the party.

And yet Chairman Thurston has been careful to make it plain that it is the republican voters and not the republican state committee that will pick the state ticket candidates.

The chairman made a decidedly popular move by picking Benjamin F. Felt of Melrose for the secretaryship of the state committee. "Ben," as he is familiarly known, is an experienced newspaper man, efficient, well informed and a good mixer, and his selection has been universally approved.

It must be said that in the past strange newspapermen were regarded with some suspicion at the headquarters of the republican state committee, unless they could produce a certificate of good standing. This may not have done any particular harm; but it is certain that it accomplished no good, and now with a man as secretary who knows the various angles of the publicity game from a to z, things are running smoother.

Another thing which has gone a long way toward restoring confidence to the republicans is that Mr. Thurston's policy is to have the state organization and its influence at the disposal of the humblest member of the party as well as at the call of the "big fellow." Ephraim Jones, farmer and life-long republican, comes down to Boston from Mt. Washington, we'll say, on a semi-annual visit. Although he controls no votes outside of his own, he is just as sure of securing an audience with the state chairman, as is United States Sen. John W. Weeks of Newton.

Republican newspapers throughout the state have helped out from time to time by speaking favorably of Mr. Thurston's policies.

"I would rather be a republican at the present time than anything else," said Chairman Thurston recently when he was talking cheerily as to the prospects of republican success all along the line this fall.

Edward A. Thurston was born in Fall River in 1871. He attended the public schools there, graduated from Brown University in 1893 and later from the Harvard Law School in 1896. After leaving the law school, he entered the Fall River law office of Jennings & Maryin. Later he formed a partnership with Charles L. Baker under the firm name of Baker & Thurston.

His first venture into politics took place in 1893, when he was elected as treasurer of the republican city committee in Fall River. He served on that committee for many years, during the latter part of his career as chairman. For the past three years he has been a member of the executive committee of the state committee. In 1908 he was an alternate delegate to the republican national convention at Chicago.

On leaving the law school he enlisted in Company M of the old 1st Mass. Reg., and served in the regiment then known as the 1st Mass. Reg., H. A., and was mustered out at the end of the Spanish war. In 1901 he returned to the regiment as a member of the staff of Col. James A. Frye and later on the staff of Col. Charles P. Nutter. He has always maintained his interest in military affairs and possesses a wide acquaintance among military men of the state. He is a member of the ish War Veterans. There is general belief that Mr. Thurston will "make good."

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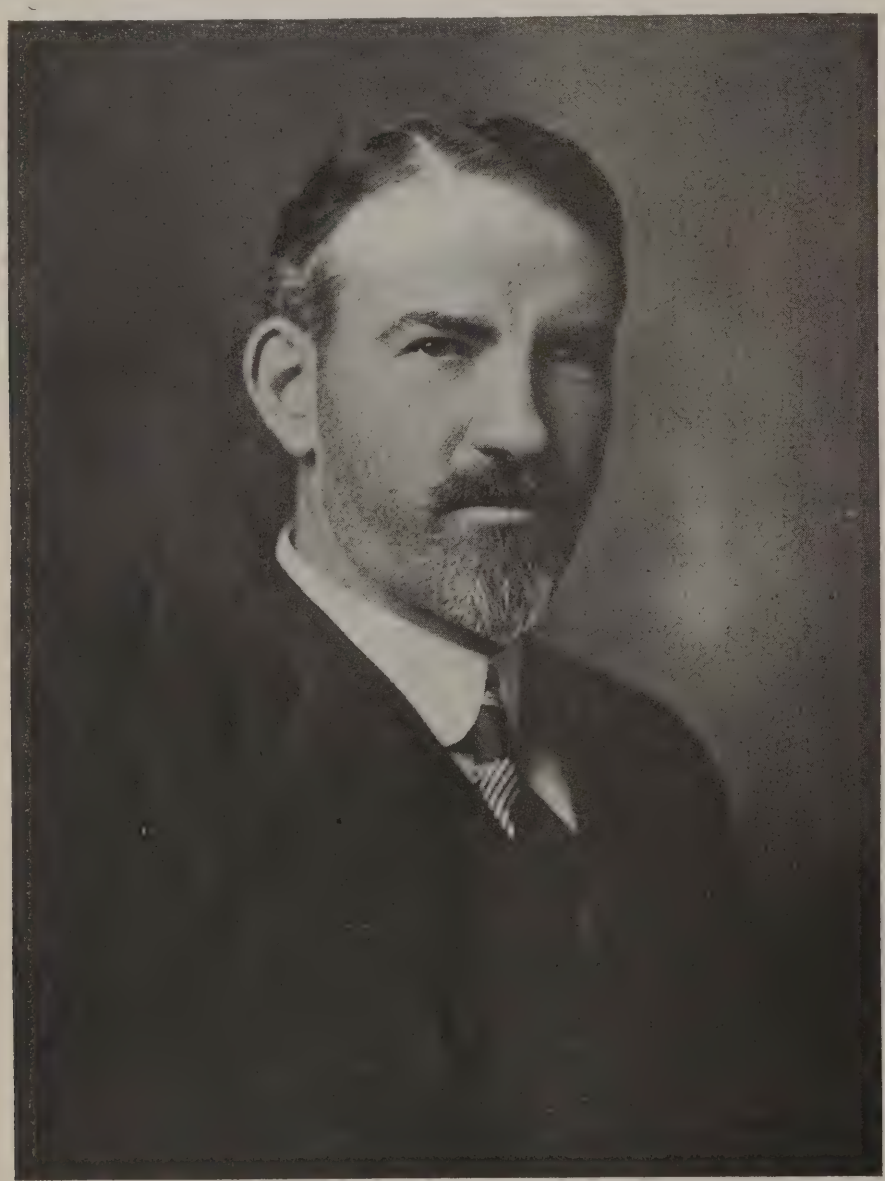
MICHAEL A. O'LEARY

Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, One of the Indefatigable Workers in His Party and One Whose Advice Is Generally Followed by His Colleagues in the Body.

The position of chairman of the democratic state committee—or for that matter of any state political committee—is a thankless one.

The duties are many and varied. Michael A. O'Leary, the present democratic state chairman is equal to them.

Mr. O'Leary was secretary before he was chairman and he had not held that position long before he was recognized as one of the most popular democrats in Massachusetts. Everyone who knew Sec. O'Leary in those days liked him. His tact and executive ability, as well as his initiative, were evidenced every day. His influence was felt all over the state and while he served as secretary the state committee did much to cement and knit firmly together the democratic organization in Massachusetts.



Mr. O'Leary was chosen unanimously to be chairman of the state committee at the beginning of 1914. No man was better equipped for the post of chairman than Sec. O'Leary. No man knew the work of the chairman as Mr. O'Leary did. But—and here was the rub—no man knew better than Mr. O'Leary the disappointments, the hard work, the difficulties that stood in the path of the chairman of the state committee.

As secretary he had the opportunity to learn first hand how truly thankless a job it was. Of course there are times at banquets and when party victories are being celebrated that nice things are said. But in the day-by-day grind, in the hard work that the chairman would have to undergo, there was little recompense, little reward. Mr. O'Leary accepted the post knowing well all of its shortcomings.

Since assuming the chairmanship Mr. O'Leary has inaugurated several reforms in the composition of the state committee and it is a much better working organization now than hitherto. Rome was not built in a day and consequently as yet there is no long list of the accomplishments of Chairman O'Leary. The only reason that these are not available is because there had not yet been time for them to have taken place. All that is necessary for Mr. O'Leary to establish himself as one of the greatest leaders of the Bay State democracy is time.

What has transpired since then in the party has been all that was necessary to show the wisdom of the choice. There has been nothing spectacular about Mr. O'Leary's work, but it has been decidedly effective. He has been in all parts of the state since he took up the task of organizing his party and he made a consistent endeavor to learn the problems that confront the democrats in each place.

This is where he differs materially from most other state chairmen of the last few years. Generally the head of the party organization goes about with a fine line of instructions to the voters in the various sections. This is true not only of the democratic chairmen, but of the republican. The aim has been to force the local and district committees to carry out the plans of the state organization. The trouble has been that the local and district men could not do as they were instructed to do under any circumstances. Local conditions made that utterly impossible. The party head was simply playing the game backward and blamed the men in the towns when he discovered that his policies were not getting the co-operation they seemed to deserve.

Mr. O'Leary learned early in his career as secretary of the state organization that the party problems were not confined to headquarters at all, but merely found their expression at that point. The problems themselves were in the districts. He determined therefore to learn what he could about each of them and to map out a state-wide policy that would take them into consideration. He has done so, with the result that there is an excellent opportunity this year for the election of a sufficient number of senators and representatives to control the legislature, even if the democracy does not secure a majority in each branch, which is the outcome Mr. O'Leary is aiming for. Present indications are that the state ticket will be re-elected, but Mr. O'Leary, as state chairman, is not letting down in his work to make that certain. He is going at the task just as hard as if there was only a hope behind the movement, but he is redoubling the efforts of the committee to capture the two branches of the legislature.

This is the sort of man the democrats have chosen for the party leadership, and it is very likely that the work he is doing now will make it a great deal easier for the party for many years to come. This will be especially true if his plans should result in carrying both or either branch of the legislature.

For years the democratic party in Massachusetts has been lean and ill nourished. Republican victories were strung out until the members of the g. o. p. came to look upon their inheritance in the government of the state as of divine origin. But those days are gone and there has dawned on Massachusetts a new era—an era in which the democracy has come into its own through sheer merit. To be chairman of the state committee at the present time is no unimportant task. It means work—much work, and requires plenty of executive ability. This is especially demonstrated during campaign times, when the need of a party organization is evidenced.

Mr. O'Leary long ago proved that he has the requisites of a leader. He is forceful and diplomatic. He is popular—a requisite which is absolutely necessary for the man who is obliged to rub shoulders with all sorts of people every day.

The preservation of harmony and peace within the party has ever been a source of worry and vexation to party leaders. There has never been, nor probably never will be, a party in which everybody is always satisfied with the way things are being done. Consequently finesse and tact is required to hold the helm and steer clear of the dangerous shoals of internal strife. Mr. O'Leary has preserved peace and good will among every democrat in the state since he has been chairman and it is to his credit that he has done so.

Mr. O'Leary has never held a public office, which in the estimation of many proves his disinterestedness, his unselfish loyalty to his party.

The chairmanship of the state committee is no bed of roses. There were many other positions more lucrative and with less work attached to them. Many were elective. Mr. O'Leary is possessed of all the requisites that would make him successful if he went before the voters. But he has not done so, and he has instead, preferred to serve his party in a way that is more valuable than mere office holding.

The democratic party owes much to Mr. O'Leary. And before he is through as chairman of the state committee it will owe more.

Mr. O'Leary took up his duties as chairman with the endorsement of the united democracy of Massachusetts. When he lays them down it will be with the unanimous regret of every democratic voter in the commonwealth.

As a secretary he was a success, as a chairman he is an even greater success. His friends all wish him the best of success and a long service in the democracy of Massachusetts.

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CHARLES L. BURRILL

Candidate for Republican Nomination as State Treasurer Has Had a Long Career in Finance and Has Made Good In Many Lines of Banking and Finance in Boston.

There are many reasons why the candidacy of Charles L. Burrill of Boston for the republican nomination for state treasurer, appeals to the rank and file in the republican party. The first is that he is, besides being one of the men best qualified for the position in Massachusetts, the anti-machine aspirant and would for that reason bring to his support thousands of republicans no state committee candidate can hope to secure. He is, also progressive in thought and action and can fight for his principles when the occasion demands it.



In these days of getting together, the republican party is in need of strong men, men of ability and with fighting qualities. Charles L. Burrill has made an enviable record as a business man and is known as a live wire in the business, political and social circles in which he moves. He proved his fighting qaulities last year when he went into the primaries as a candidate for the nomination for treasurer aganst former Rep. Maurice Kane of Whitman, who had been selected by the older leaders of the party. Mr. Burrill, beginning his fight with the machine against him, emerged from the contest a victor, with more friends than almost any other man on the state ticket. In the election that followed he ran 40,000 votes ahead of his party candidate for governor and 3000 ahead of the candidate for lieutenant-governor.

This year he is again opposed for the nomination and the man running against him is said to have the organization support. But there are many republicans who believe that "Charlie" Burrill will again whip the machine in the primaries and that he will this time carry the party banner to victory in the election.

Mr. Burrill knows the banking business from A to Z. He is thoroughly versed in the banking laws, customs and usages. He has been engaged in banking and finance all his life and the knowledge of finance that he has acquired is possessed by few men in the commonwealth. This knowledge is most essential for a proper administration of the treasury department of the state. Too often have the republican and democratic parties nominated men for state treasurer simply because they were good fellows or to pay some of the leaders' political debts. In Charles L. Burrill, the republican party would have a candidate of eminent fitness for the position.

From the purely political standpoint and from the standpoint of political expediency, Mr. Burrill's candidacy should be attractive to the republicans at the present time, for he is known as a republican with progressive views on public questions, and this fact, together with the further one that he was a Roosevelt supporter at the last republican national convention, should be worth many progressive votes in an election. He refused, however, to bolt the party when his cause lost in the convention, he believing that the reforms sought would best be secured from within the republican organization.

Immediately after the presidential campaign, Mr. Burrill was one of the republicans who took off their coats and set themselves down to the task of rehabilitating the party in Massachusets. His activity in this direction was productive of results, and today the leadership of the party is in the hands of men of progressive tendencies who realize that in order to be successful the party must keep up with the trend of the times and that the day of the reactionary has gone by.

Mr. Burrill has been a life-long republican. He has never been ashamed to show his colors in a campaign. He enjoys a political contest. He is good-natured in all his fights and he has been in the thickest fighting in the days of the old school board contests, when prejudice and partisanship was at its height. For a number of years he was elected to the Boston school board as a republican. He took an active and leading part in the reform of the board's affairs and in the administration of the schools.

As a member of the republican city and ward committees for many years, Mr. Burrill was an active worker in the interest of his party and its candidates. He has taken a great interest in all civic affairs and was one of the City club committee of 100 which raised the funds for the new building which, when completed, will make the organization the foremost of its kind in the country. He is now a member of the governing board in the club. He was chairman of the Fourth of July committees of 1913 and 1914 that inaugurated the safe and sane Fourth as a result of which Boston, for the first time in a generation, if not longer, observed a Fourth of July without a serious accident of any kind and without a single fatality or the usual aftermath of lockjaw.

Mr. Burrill is a Boston boy, born in the West End, and he always has made his home in this city. He attended the Phillips School and later the English High School, from which he was graduated in the class of 1882. He then entered banking life, first as clerk in the employ of the Exchange bank, later going to the Second National, from which after many years' service, he went to the Adams Trust company, when it was organized, as its vice-president and treasurer. The Adams company was later merged with the American Trust company, and Mr. Burrill's recognized ability caused him to be invited to become vice-president and treasurer of that concern. He is widely known in banking and brokerage circles, not only in this city but in many other places. He started and successfully launched the Paul Revere Trust company and for some time was an important figure in New York financial circles. He is a director of the Federal Trust company of Boston. Gov. Guild tendered Mr. Burrill the office of bank commissioner, but the latter declined, because of business reasons, to accept the place.

While always actively engaged in business, Mr. Burrill has manged to give considerable of his time to work of a public character. Besides serving on the Boston school committee, he has been a director of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union. He was for some time treasurer of King's Chapel, and active in that church's work. He belongs to the Boston Bank Officers' association, of which he formerly was president, and is a member of its executive committee. He is trustee of a number of large estates.

Mr. Burrill is prominent in many social organizations. He is a member of the Art, Press and City clubs.

WHY WE WORRY.

Worry, when you come to analyze it, is not a social vice. We worry chiefly over those things which concern the ME. Show me that what impends will leave My bank account intact, My health unimpaired, My friends and family out, and any further tormenting solicitude that I may feel is frankly academic. I may still take thought and use preventive measures, but I cease, as if by magic, to worry over the outcome. On the contrary, I can now work for the accomplishment of my object better than ever before. For most worry is not only an arch form of selfishness, but it is the great inhibitor of action. We say, "I am worried;" we mean, "I fear for myself."—E. P. Frost in Atlantic.

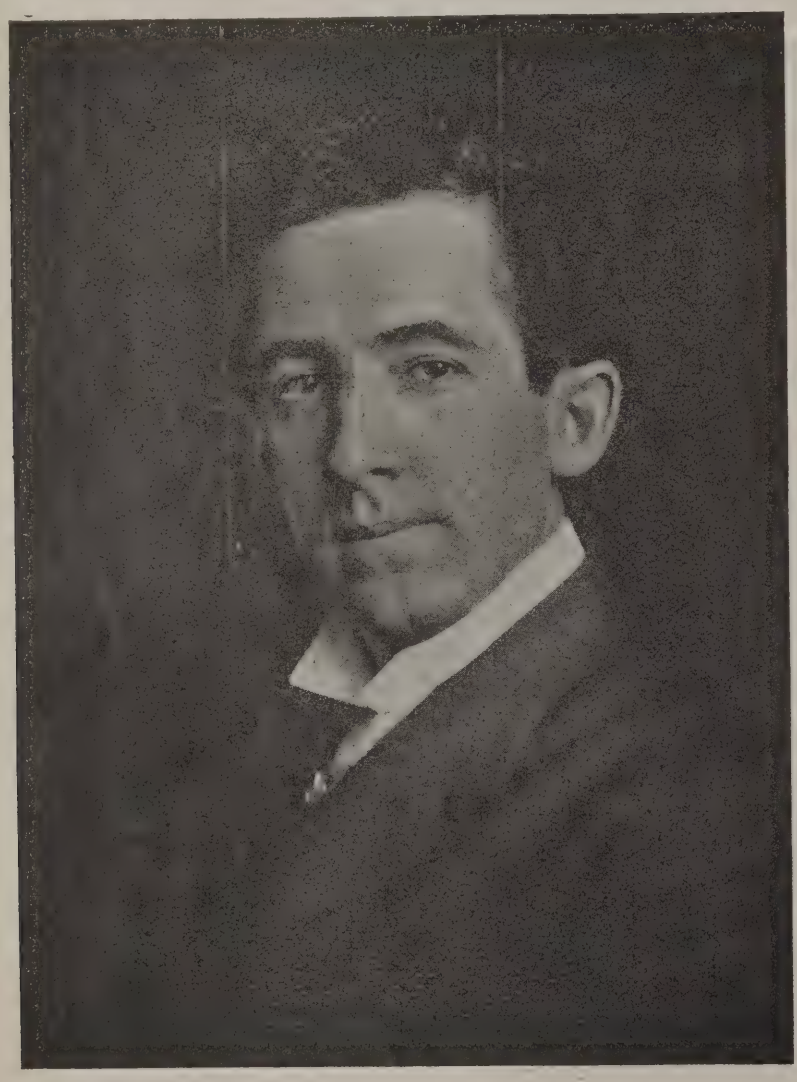
WILSON VINDICATED.

Pres. Wilson's policy of watchful waiting in respect to the Mexican problem has been vindicated by the course of events in that republic. It is no longer the subject of criticism or derision by the opponents of the administration and the blood-thirsty jingoes, all of whom are observing a discreet silence now in respect to it.

JAMES H. VAHEY

Watertown Lawyer, Twice Democratic Candidate for Governor, Still Regarded by Many as the Real Leader for Whom All Have a Warm Spot in Their Hearts.

Former Sen. James H. Vahey, twice democratic candidate for governor, but now assiduously practising law, is the man to whom the democratic party in this state is most indebted for the triumphs of the last four years. It was he who rescued the party in Massachusetts when it had been scuttled and left a wreck. At a personal sacrifice of time, energy and money, he built up a strong organization and won back the respect for the party which



it lost with the notorious Springfield convention.

The work which "Jim" Vahey, as he is popularly known, did in those lean and hungry years of democracy will never be forgotten by the rank and file of the party. He will always have a prominent place in the history of the democratic party of this state because of that work. New leaders may come up, new issues may present themselves and create new popular idols but the place that was won by "Jim" Vahey in the hearts of the democratic voters will never be supplanted, for his efforts were of the unselfish and sacrificing kind. His efforts were given at a time when there was little chance of aggrandizing himself politically. His fights were for principle and principle alone.

In return for all that he did for the party he was treated most shamefully. In the fall of 1910, with the democratic party full of confidence and hope due to the splendid fight that Mr. Vahey had made the previous year when he came within 8000 votes of defeating Gov. Eben S. Draper, when there was really a chance for a democrat to win, Vahey was beaten by men who can see only the candidate's bank account and who care nothing for his principles. Eugene N. Foss, a republican, was nominated and permitted to reap the benefits of the work of Mr. Vahey.

His efforts for the party had cost him much. He returned to his law practice after the 1910 convention and gave all his attention to it. Of unusual ability, brilliant and possessed of a magnetic personality, he had little trouble in rebuilding it. Today he is generally acknowledged to be one of the ablest practising attorneys in the state.

The life of James H. Vahey reads like a novel. He was born in Watertown on Dec. 29, 1871, attended the public schools there and graduated from the Watertown high school. Later he went to work in a grocery store, studying at home evenings, and in that way laid his foundation for the education which later permitted him to enter Boston university law school and to graduate from that institution with high honors. He had neither wealth nor family connections to look to for advancement. But he had, what is far more valuable, an honest and determined purpose to make an honest living. With these ideas and a lot of high ideals he started to make his way in the world.

He first broke into politics when only 21 years old with an election to the Watertown school board, on which he served six years. He was next made a member of the board of health, a position of more than ordinary importance to any town. He followed that with four years as a selectman. All of this time he had worked faithfully in the interests of his town and his work attracted favorable attention. He was urged by many admiring friends to run for the senate. The district was overwhelmingly republican, yet "Jim" Vahey took the risk. He announced his candidacy, thus making his debut into state politics. Young Vahey's uprightness of character, his sterling disregard of expediency where principle is at stake, his forceful manner of pushing the cause of honesty and his fearless, courageous and unflinching method of overcoming opposition made him then, as it has since, an opponent to be feared. His great ability, his analytical mind, his knowledge of men and his quickness of perception were all attributes that attracted the attention of his neighbors. All of these were assets of great moment in the senatorial contest. He succeeded in overcoming the normal republican plurality and in January, 1907, took his place in the senate.

In that one session of the legislature Mr. Vahey made his mark. By dint of natural ability he became the minority leader. He won the respect of democrats and republicans alike and no one was more sought after on matters of legislation than he. No man in a generation has had more inducements to be dishonest than had Sen. Vahey at that time. All the great interests that were demanding special legislation made efforts to reach him, but he never wavered in his unflinching honesty and loyalty to the people.

Sen. Vahey was re-elected by even a larger plurality than he had received the previous year and his career on Beacon hill that year is one of the memorable bits of Massachusetts legislative history. From the beginning he was the dominating force in the senate. Under his leadership, the democrats forced roll-calls right and left and the session ended with a record of having enacted more good legislation than any other senate in years.

By the end of the session, Sen. Vahey's efforts had made him the most prominent democrat in the state. Democrats turned to him as the candidate for governor. He refused to consider the matter when it was first broached to him. The condition of the party made victory impossible. Friends of his were sent to him to reason with him. He was urged to forego his plans and lend himself to a last effort to rebuild the democratic party along the lines of political principle instead of as it had been before, along the lines of graft. He finally consented. Taking the democracy at a time when it was but a name, he polled more than 168,000 votes. The following year he came within six thousand votes of winning. This remarkable showing was brought about through Mr. Vahey's personal efforts in affecting a strong party organization and cleaning out the rotten timber. The ingratitude displayed the following year is well known. Yet James H. Vahey will always remain a loyal democrat. And he will go down in history as one of the greatest while as a lawyer there is no question that, in the changing times, he will emerge as one of the foremost.

MEN'S TAILORING

To Gentlemen who are extra particular regarding their clothes we offer the facilities of our

Custom Tailoring Department

with its corps of skilled cutters and tailors and its large variety of Foreign and Domestic suiting and overcoatings of the newest fabrics and designs.

All work is done on the premises in our custom workshops.

MACULLAR PARKER COMPANY

400 Washington Street

BOSTON

Custom Department

HARRY W. SMITH

"Master of Lordvale," One of the Most Enterprising Citizens of Worcester County, and One Whose Inventive Genius Has Resulted in Making Him Wealthy Several Times.

Harry Worcester Smith, known all through Worcester county as the "Master of Lordvale" —from his famous country house in Grafton, seven miles from Worcester city—is forever doing the unexpected, but always increasing his own popularity.

Lordvale itself is an example of the manner in which he does things. It is one of the loveliest country estates in New England, thoroughly American and in no respect a replica of anything known in Merry England. There he keeps a stable of hunting horses, a pack of American hounds and all else appertaining to the American hunt, which reaches almost a Virginian perfection in Worcester county. There also he entertains lavishly. His guests are his friends. Sometimes they are of the elite, but more frequently they are recruited from among his acquaintances in Worcester city and the surrounding towns.

Whatever Harry Smith does he does thoroughly, and he has done many big things in his 48 years of life. He has given his attention to about every line of human endeavor except politics, and may enter that field this fall as a candidate for congress in the 4th Worcester dist.

He is at present a member of the board of parks commissioners in Worcester and it is the first political office he has ever held. He was appointed to the office a few months ago by Mayor George M. Wright to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of a democrat. although he himself is a republican and is a strong believer in protection of American industries and American business corporations through, if possible, a properly organized Board of Corporate Control at Washington so that corporations while doing their best to increase home and foreign production and so decrease the cost to the consumer shall not be harrassed by the Sherman Act, Boards of Inquiry, and Politics.

Should he decide to enter the larger field of politics there is a campaign in promise that will be unusual, spectacular, and, if he has his usual luck, he will win.

It is hard to determine in which of his many roles Harry Smith is best known. He is a noted inventor, a textile expert, manufacturer, promotor of big business combinations, the premier American gentleman sportsman, winner of the American championship high jump mounted in the saddle, trainer of running and jumping horses, master of hounds of the world's greatest packs in Ireland and America, director of famous horse shows, globe trotter, philanthropist, lecturer, motorist and clubman.

He was born in Worcester on Nov. 5, 1865, a son of the late Charles Worcester and the late Josephine (Lord) Smith, in the family home located in aristocratic Elm street. He received his early education in the public schools and there rubbed elbows with the sons and daughters of the mechanics and laborers from the east side, and formed friendships that have endured. It was there and then he absorbed the democracy that makes him perfectly at home in any assembly, whether it be in the mansions of the rich or attending a christening in the home of one of his laborer friends.

His ancestry is English on both sides, the Lords on his mother's side, being among the earliest settlers of Connecticut. They received grants of land which included nearly all of that state.

From the high school he entered Worcester Polytechnic institute and later attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Desiring to finish his technical education he afterward studied in the Chemnitz technical school, Germany; the Glasgow School of Design, Scotland; and the Bradford Technical school, England.

He put his technical education to use and perfected many valuable inventions. He became interested in textile machinery and invented the automatic color loom, which permitted the weaving of colors automatically in woolen, silk, and cotton fabrics.

He sold the American rights of this invention to the Crompton-Thayer Loom Co., and the other inventions in weaving to the Draper Co. of Hopedale, both American and foreign patents.

Mr. Smith married in 1892, Mildred, daughter of the late George Crompton, at that time the recognized world leader of Loom Manufacturers, and being thoroughly conversant with the loom business early recognized the great loss of time and money from the intense competition among the loom builders of the city of Worcester, of which the Crompton & Knowles were the greatest, later followed by the Crompton & Thayer.

In the early progress of a law suit between the Crompton & Knowles and Crompton-Thayer Co., which promised to be the most bitterly fought in any of their long drawn out loom suits in Worcester, he formed a plan of consolidation and although the case was stubbornly fought Mr. Smith received last November the unanimous verdict of the Supreme Court, awarding him $354,000 for his services.

For many years there had been two competing machine tool builders in Worcester, manufacturing lathes—F. E. Reed company and the Prentice Brothers company, whose product was as well known in the European continent as the United States.

Believing that great benefits could be obtained by eliminating this competition, Mr. Smith worked out a plan of consolidation which was acceptable to both interested parties and it was financed by Lee, Higgnson & Co., of Boston and formed into the corporation now known as the Reed-Prentice company.

Money is useful to Harry Smith only for the good that he can do with it. He is not only a prince of good fellows, but is a big-hearted fellow to the poor. His charities are not public except, in the case of the St. Joseph's Industrial School for Orphan Boys, located in Millbury and managed by the Xavier Brothers. He is a trustee of that institution and a liberal patron.



which brought to the Crompton &nowles Co., under royalty all the Smith colored patents which was acceptable to both parties, thus the Crompton Knowles absorbed the Crompton-Thayer and is today the largest loom works in the world.

He soon afterwards brought about a similar consolidation in the cloth finishing concerns selling the Queen Dyeing Company of Providence to the United States Finishing Co., for $2,000,000, receiving a single check of $100,000 as five per cent commission.

As a patent expert and a business man he saw the necessity of the combination of the rivals of the Shoe Machinery world, Thomas G. Plant Co. and the United States Shoe Machinery company.

He brought them together and stopped in its infancy a competition which might easily have been disastrous to inventors and shoe manufacturers alike.

When this deal involving millions was carried through Mr. Plant endeavored to renegue on paying Smith his commission of five per cent. The latter took his claim to the courts

No agricultural fair in Worcester county is complete without his presence in some capacity, and for the last eight or ten years in addition to showing his horses and hounds with his compliments he has acted as Master of Ceremonies at the Sturbridge, Barre and Uxbridge Fairs, and through his untiring efforts all of these Fairs have been taken from the debit side of the ledger and strongly entrenched on the other side. He hunts and fishes, drives a motor car, dances, attends social functions and sits in at the clubs, but his favorite pastime and recreation is to sit in the saddle, his knees gripping a thoroughbred horse, a pack of hounds in full cry across country, and taking hedges, ditches, stone walls and water jumps, in every one of which there is a chance that man and horse will come to grief.

He loves a horse, and can make one do more probably than any man in America. He once took from its work on a Worcester street car a horse that he bought for $75 and

trained it to saddle and to taking hurdles, entered him in the New York horse show and other big events under the name of "Ting-a-Ling" and won many blue ribbons.

Mounted on another horse he developed and named "The Cad," he rode against seven professionals at Morris Park in 1900 and carried away the prize valued at $10,000. The next spring he won the grand national steeplechase at Sheepshead Bay, valued at $8,000. He won the high jump in the Boston horse show in 1896, and the championships of the gentlemen riders at Saratoga in 1907. He also won the Meadowbrook Hunt club races two years in succession, 1898 and 1899.

He bred and made famous a distinctively American pack of fox hounds and in 1905 he matched them against an English pack at the Piedmont Valley hunt in Virginia, winning the $2,000 wager and the plate.

Mr. Smith has been master of hounds of all the great hunt clubs in this country, was the founder of the Master of Fox Hounds association and is a member of the celebrated Piping Rock club, Long Island, the National Hunt and Steeplechase association and many other clubs. He is the only member of the English Masters of Foxhounds association in America and his name is one of the few on this side of the water mentioned in the English "Who is Who."

In June, 1911, Mr. Smith was honored by being chosen master of the Westmeath hunt, the most famous in Ireland. He accepted and went to Ireland, carrying with him his American horses and hounds. He also has the distinction of being the first and only American chosen master of a hunt club in Great Britain. His headquarters were in Mullingar, and the hunt was over a section of country 25 by 40 miles. To it went all the famous hunters of England, Scotland and Wales, as well as many from all parts of Ireland.

Mr. Smith mounted on either Cad or Success, his favorite American hunters, appalled the British riders by taking walls that no horseman had ever before attempted.

He was entertained by the nobility in all parts of Ireland and his illustrated lecture of hunting scenes in Ireland, depicting many of them, actual experiences in which he had borne a part, has been heard by thousands of Worcester citizens and is a treat. He loves the country about Worcester, knows every road and bridle path and nearly every person. He has written several articles on the training of horses and hounds, and could, if he would, write interestingly on how to train the human body; for he knows how as is proved by his own condition. He is always physically fit for a championship event. He retains the vigor and quickness of youth, neither drinks or smokes, and is a chum of his 18-year-old boy Crompton who is also a daring rider.

His country home, Lordvale, is one of the show places of the State, with a mile of avenue from the Grafton road, leading through the beautiful Park to Lordvale House.

Here the establishment is a truly sporting one, consisting of the old colonial mansion for the family, stables for the thoroughbreds, with show grounds and jumps for the hunters to be shown over, quarters for the grooms and servants, including a cook house where meals are served at all times to all comers and beyond, the kennels where the crack Grafton hounds are sheltered. Here Mr. Smith and family entertain lavishly—on special occasions there have been 5000 persons on the grounds, enjoying the hospitality and the daring exhibition riding and jumping of father and son.

On one of the occasions when Theodore Roosevelt visited the late Sen. George F. Hoar, Harry Smith volunteered to show the distinguished guest the beauties of the district and greatly to the surprise of Roosevelt brought around for the trip a tally-ho coach to which he had harnessed six thoroughbred hunting horses that pranced and jumped in the strangeness of harness.

Roosevelt, man of nerve that he was, hesitated about mounting the coach, but was assured by the senator that if Harry said it was safe it was, so Roosevelt finished the trip and afterward was enthusiastic in his praise of the skilful driving.



ASK ANY BREWER his opinion about beer that has been aged four months. He will tell you that you should buy it whenever you can—then always buy Harvard Export (Green Label) Beer. We have made affidavit that every drop has been aged four months before it is shipped from the brewery.

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HARRY C. HOWARD

Brockton Republican, Now Serving as Mayor of His City, Is One of the Strong Men Seeking the Nomination to Congress from the 14th Dist., and Gives Promise of Great Strength at Polls.

If Mayor Harry C. Howard of Brockton should ever undertake literature as a means of getting a livelihood, maybe he will write a story some day and give it the title: "From Bricklayer to Congressman," for it looks just now as if Brockton's energetic and progressive mayor will accomplish that stunt, which, even in politics, is something of a broad jump, especially in a community where most politicians are forced to make the going on their own record, rather than through the manipulation of a political machine.



Mayor Howard is now serving his third term as mayor of the city made famous by its shoes. The three years are not consecutive, for after his second term the bull moose made it possible for the democrats to elect a candidate. But the democrats did not have a runaway of it, Mayor Howard taking the count by a bare 12 votes, which is close counting in a total vote of 10,000.

The next year Mr. Howard jumped into the running again and the man who beat him 12 votes the year before, was defeated by 34 votes. Most of Mayor Howard's campaigning was based on his two years' record at City Hall. Evidently the people were satisfied with that record. The young mayor—for he is only 35—has made good, and his friends predict that he will make good in congress, to which his political ambitions are just now running.

Few people, even his closest friends, know—or at any rate, remember—that Brockton's hustling mayor spent three years at the trade of bricklaying. This, of course, was when he was very young—just turning 18. His father, George M. Howard, is a big building contractor, and naturally he wanted his two sons to carry on the business when he saw fit to give up actual supervision of big jobs. So he started Harry at bricklaying as soon as the youngster was out of school. For three years the young man worked at the trade.

While young Howard was laying bricks he was learning a few other things, too, but no thought did he give to politics. He was learning a trade and he wanted to know all about it, just as he does now when some department head brings to him a perplexing problem. After three years Mr. Howard, Sr., thought the young man almost ready to assume bigger responsibilities, so he set him to work figuring out costs, expenses and other details of a big contracting business.

Gradually the young man developed, studying the financial side as well as the operating end of the business. He became in time treasurer of the company and now has supervision of most of the out-of-town work. His father's concern has built some of the biggest buildings in this section of the state and Mayor Howard has had supervision of the work.

It was not long before young Howard began to be interested in politics. In the fall of 1907 he was elected alderman from Ward 2, and the following year he was re-elected. In 1909 he was a candidate for mayor, but was defeated in republican primaries by a man who was claimed to have the greatest personal machine in the history of the city.

Still clinging to the belief that some day he would be mayor of his native city, Mr. Howard, a year after his first political defeat, went after the republican nomination again and won out handily. He was elected, defeating a democrat, who had served a year. After serving as mayor for a year, Mr. Howard sought and secured re-election by the second largest plurality in the history of the city, something more than 2,000 votes.

When Mayor Howard sought a third term it looked easy, but the bull moose jumped into the fray and secured just enough republican votes to defeat him. The campaign of last December is still remembered as one of the hottest in years, with the result in doubt until the last returns were in.

Mayor Howard is considered by his townspeople as being a very progressive executive. He believes in well-laid out streets, well-equipped playgrounds, efficient fire and police departments, modern and fire-proof school houses; in fact, everything that will tend to make the people better satisfied with life.

He is a shrewd financier and has always managed to give the people most of the things they asked for and still come out on the right side of the ledger. In his first two years as mayor he managed to have every bill paid at the end of the fiscal year, even the second year when he was forced to pay bills of 53 weeks. He expects the same thing to happen this year.

That there are too many lawyers holding down political jobs, is the opinion of Mayor Howard. He thinks it is time that the business men were given a chance to conduct the country's business. He is of the opinion that more business men sprinkled through the legislative halls, both in state and nation, will result in better laws.

Even before he was mayor, while he was serving his ward as an alderman, Mayor Howard saw the possibilities of increasing the efficiency of the fire department by motorizing a portion of it. He advocated this measure, and the people laughed at him. They said an automobile in the fire department would be a joke. They even accused him of playing into the hand of his father-in-law, who happened to be chief of the fire department. But he plugged along and finally forced the other aldermen to see the matter from his viewpoint. The automobile was purchased, and it gave such an efficient account of itself that several pieces have been bought since and within two or three years the apparatus of the town will be entirely motor-drawn.

Not long after he became mayor he decided that the city was taking a chance in the matter of its water supply, with only one supply pipe feeding the city from Silver Lake. He figured that an accident which might cut off that pipe would be a terrible calamity, so he brought about action that resulted in a $200,000 reservoir at Avon, always with a four days' supply of water on hand, sufficient to tide over any emergency. This also has given the fire department a high pressure service, which had been agitated for years. In building this reservoir Mayor Howard insisted on local engineers doing the work, and he is rewarded by being told that the plant is one of the best works of its kind in New England.

Now Mayor Howard wants to go to congress, where he thinks he may be of benefit to the constituency he has served so many years. He has two opponents for the republican nomination, but he is doing the most active work. His friends say he cannot be beaten for the nomination, and they predict that he will win at the polls. He is some campaigner, too, and he knows how, which his friends say is half the battle.

AUTOISTS

There is no more delightful drive in New England than that over the Newburyport Turnpike, which passes the

Ferncroft Inn

Famed for the Quality of its Service.

Prepared at all times to serve their famous dinners of whole broiled live lobster and half native broiled chicken. Special large banquet hall, seating 300, for large dinner parties.

Inn Licensed For Sale of Liquors.

FREDERICK W. DALLINGER

Cambridge Republican, Candidate for Congress from the 8th Dist., Has Long Been Before the Public and Has Made Good in Many Very Difficult Positions.

Elected as a republican to the Massachusetts house of representatives in a strongly democratic district of Cambridge, when but 22 years of age, and at the time a student in the Harvard graduate school, Fred W. Dallinger, republican candidate for congress in the 8th Massachusetts district, laid the foundation of a political career, that his friends and admirers confidently predict will bring him to the national house.

The enthusiasm for public service and the handsome record Mr. Dallinger made as a first year man, resulted in a re-election by an increased majority, which was followed by two years in the senate. Every step in his career has been bitterly fought by his political opponents, and up to two years ago, when he was a candidate for congress, he would have unquestionably again surmounted all obstacles, were it not for the presence of a third candidate, representing the progressive party. Despite this handicap, Mr. Dallinger lost by a mere 1200 votes.

Mr. Dallinger was born in Cambridge, educated there and has always lived there. He is 42 years old. After graduating from the Cambridge Latin school, where he was prominent in debating, he entered Harvard in the fall of 1889. His capacity for hard and successful work was shown by his career at the university, where in 1893 he received the degree of A. B. summa cum laude, both on account of general excellence and also by reason of having received highest honors in political science. In 1894 he received the degree of A. M., and three years later the degree of LL. B.

During his eight years at the university he paid his expenses by working during the summer and by private tutoring. He was one of the originators of intercollegiate debating, having been secretary and president of the old Harvard union, a member of the debating teams of Harvard in 1892 and 1893, and the manager and coach of many subsequent Harvard teams. He was also president of the Harvard International Law club, and a member of many other college organizations.

In the fall of 1893, immediately after his graduation from college, and while a student in the graduate school, he was elected as a republican to the house of representatives. His popularity with the people, irrespective of party, was shown in the handsome majority by which he was re-elected.

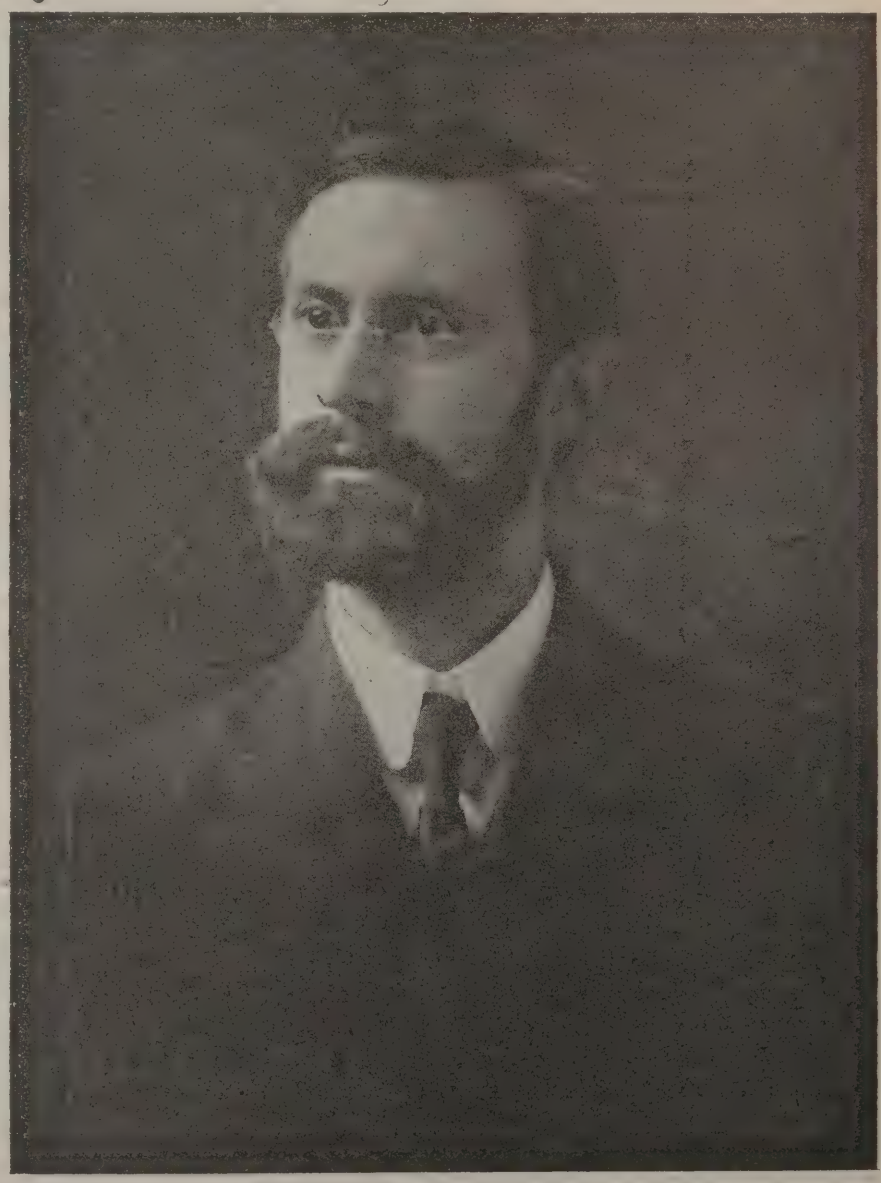
Although the youngest member of the legislature, he soon became one of the house leaders, making his mark, not only as an eloquent and forceful speaker, but as a man of courage and independence. As chairman of the committee on county estimates, single-handed, at a time when reforms wese not popular, he fought the state and county machines in securing the enactment of laws completely reorganizing the whcle system of county finance.

He was one of a handful of republicans who stood with Gov. Greenhalge in his veto of the Fall River police bill and of the Bell telephone stock watering bill. His fearless attitude stirred opposition in the state and county machines of his own party, and they, with the corporations and liquor interests, which he had adways fought, both in Cambridge and in the legislature, worked might and main for his defeat. His own interests demanded that he devote himself entirely to his studies in the Harvard law school at that stage of his career, but he felt it his duty to go back to the legislature and finish the work he had begun there. He did so, and has never regretted the step he took at that time.

Mr. Dallinger has always been deeply interested in every movement for the economic, social and moral development of Cambridge and its people. As a member and officer of the Board of Trade, he has done much for the development of the city as a manufacturing and industrial center. For three years he was a member of the board of directors, for four years vice-president and chairman of the committee on public affairs, and for three years president of the organization.

Mr. Dallinger has always been a staunch no-license advocate, and with such men as Rev. Thomas Scully and Rev. Dr. Beach, who became his closest friends, worked night and day for the cause in Cambridge. He has been a member of the citizens no-license committee ever since he was a voter, and for years has directed the no-license campaigns as chairman of the committee, in addition being editor-in-chief of the no-license paper, "Frozen Truth."

For many years Mr. Dallinger has been a director of the Cambridge Y. M. C. A., and vice-president of the organization. He was active in both campaigns for funds for the original building and the addition, and although not a wealthy man contributed generously and at personal sacrifice toward this worthy object, and also toward the fund for the Y. W. C. A., of which latter organization he has long been a member of the advisory board.



Mr. Dallinger is a member of the board of directors of the Odd Fellows' hall association of Cambridge, and was one of the incorporators of the Cambridge Masonic Hall association. He is warden, treasurer and president of the Men's club of the Church of the Ascension, a member of the East End Christian union and other philanthropic organizations.

Although a busy lawyer, engaged in general practice and not a man of means, Mr. Dallinger has done much legal work for the poor and deserving people without compensation. While a member of the senate he secured the passage of the first firemen's pension act, and after his retirement he was asked by Cambridge firemen to represent them before the legislature in their efforts to obtain a more favorable act. He acted as their counsel, secured the desired legislation, and declined to accept any fee. More recently he did the same thing for the Cambridge school teachers, securing for them a much desired increase in salary. Mr. Dallinger also represented the firemen of Cambridge in their recent litigation over an increase and subsequent reduction in pay by Commissioner Cunningham.

In all his years at the state house, Mr. Dallinger has never represented a public service corporation and has never allowed his employment by any corporation, firm or individual to interfere with his attitude on public questions. Service to the community and not private aggrandizement has always been his ideal and aim.

Mr. Dallinger holds a high josition in the legal profession. He is a member of the council of the Middlesex bar association and chairman of the legislative committee of the Massachusetts Conveyancers' association. For many years he has been public administrator for Middlesex county and attorney for several co-operative banks in Cambridge.

Long a student of economic and political questions—and through his practical experience well versed in the theory of government—he has been rcognized as an authority on many of its phases. Harvard college conferred highest honors on him in political science, and in 1897 when Mr. Dallinger wrote a book on "Nominations for Elective Office in the United States," he had no trouble in getting leading publishers to handle it. This book is recognized as an authority on the subject throughout the country.

Personally Mr. Dallinger is of a pleasing address, and one soon finds himself at ease in Mr. Dallinger's company. He is entertaining in his conversation, which eventually turns to the more serious questions. To speak of him as well versed in matters of state and country import is but describing lightly his remarkable grasp of the important matters before the people of the present day. Mr. Dallinger is married and lives at 4 Hancock park, Cambridge. There are four children. Mr. Dallinger's father, William W. Dallinger, was for many years city treasurer of Cambridge, being retired when the democrats assumed control of city affairs.

CHARLES S. BAXTER

Former Mayor of Medford, Republican Candidate for Congress in the 8th Dist., a Progressive Who Favored Nomination of Roosevelt in 1912, but Refused to Bolt His Own Party When Beaten.

Republican national and state leaders are busy just now discussing ways and means to get the backsliding progressives into the republican fold once more. They are coming to realize that the most practical way of accomplishing this is by nominating candidates who hold progressive views on public questions, who have political ideals, principles that mean something and whose methods are those of earnest citizens, rather than those of cunning politicians.

Charles S. Baxter of Medford, candidate for the republican nomination for congress in the 8th dist., has all of these desirable attributes and many others besides. He is popular with the progressives because of his loyalty to Col. Roosevelt in the last republican national convention, to which he was a delegate. He is strong with the republican leaders because he did not leave the party, after the convention when the cry went up for a reorganization along more progressive lines, but went to work to help bring about that needed reorganization from within the party ranks. Many of the improvements that have been made in the republican party in this state since the last presidential election have been the result of work done by Mr. Baxter and men like him, who took off their coats and proceeded to rid the party of domination by the reactionaries who were responsible for the defeats suffered in the last few years. The party is now in the state of a rehabilitation; of that there is no question. Charles S. Baxter is one of the men who has done much to bring this condition about.



Mr. Baxter has had wide experience in politics. He has been on the firing line for the republican party in more than a dozen state campaigns. He has proved a good fighter, one who fights hardest when the opposition is strongest. He has been tried in the public service and has been found not wanting. As a lawyer he stands high. He has been successful in everything he has undertaken. If he wins the republican nomination for congress in the 8th dist. there is every reason to believe that he will carry the party banner to victory and that in congress he will be a credit to his district and to the state.

"Charley" Baxter, as he is familiarly known, prepared for politics and law at Harvard. He received his A. B. degree in 1892 and during the three years following studied law and was admited to the bar in 1895. He secured training of four years in corporation law, from 1898 to 1902, as head of the claim department of the Boston Elevated. About that time he began to interest himself in politics in his home city of Medford—Two years in the common council, the last of which he was president of that body, prepared him for the board of aldermen where he also served two years. He was president of that board during his last term. By this time, he had come to be recognized as one of the leading republicans in the city, so it was natural that he should aspire to be mayor.

He had to fight for this honor, although both times he ran, he carried every ward in the city, democratic as well as republican. Both of his terms were characterized by an earnest attempt to make Medford one of the real centres in the metropolitan district. He was responsible for the Brooks playstead and he rebuilt the Middlesex avenue bridge. His big opportunity while mayor came through directing the big coal strike. The poor were suffering and their condition appealed to his sympathies. He conceived the daring scheme of buying a shipload of coal. It was brought up the Mystic river and sold to the people of the city at cost. He came in for a storm of denunciation, fostered by the coal trust, for having exceeded his authority, but the occasion was one that demanded action rather than talk, and action has always been Mr. Baxter's style in dealing with a great crisis.

Mr. Baxter, after his successful administration as mayor, began to take part in state politics. He handled the first Guild campaign in Middlesex county and proved himself an excellent organizer. Then came the campaign of Herbert Parker for attorney general, and "Charley" Baxter was given the responsibility of looking out for the Lancaster man in Middlesex county. He did his work well, too, without noise, but with great efficiency. As a presiding officer he proved the same success and on several occasions he was called upon to act as chairman of senatorial and county conventions.

Then came the big lieutenant-governorship fight in 1908. Mr. Baxter allied himself with the forces behind Louis A. Frothingham and with Charles E. Hatfield of Newton, undertook the whole campaign. He went over every part of the state in this contest, and so well did he do his work that when the convention came, the forces of John N. Cole and Robert Luce had been routed.

Everything that Mr. Baxter has received politically has been won by hard work. His career in politics is a series of battles. A very recent instance of his never-say-die spirit was when the railroad commission broke all precedents in throwing down the legislature and refusing the Boston & Eastern road a certificate of exigency. Many of the promoters of the company were so discouraged at this that they were ready to give up. One of them, happily, conceived the idea of retaining Mr. Baxter as counsel, and the latter, after one of the most memorable railroad battles in the history of the state, succeeded in securing a certificate of exigency for the road from the legislature over the head of the railroad board. The matter was made an issue in the state election in 1910.

Mr. Baxter faced the opposition of the strongest combination of interests at work on Beacon Hill. He won, and as a result was retained as counsel by the Grand Trunk railroad when that corporation applied for a charter in this state. Those who followed that great fight know that the charter would not have been voted had it not been for the popularity and ability of "Charley" Baxter. Mr. Baxter backed these projects because he believed in them and because he thought that they were in the public interest; not simply because he was retained as an attorney. It is characteristic of Mr. Baxter never to undertake anything that he does not believe in and once he has committed himself to any proposition he works desperately to carry it through. The republican party has few men more entitled to honors than Charles S. Baxter, and few whom it would do so well to push to the front.

BIG HOISTING MACHINES.

The largest hoisting machines in the world are installed in the mines of South Africa, but outside of these, a notable installation of this character is to be found in the Granite mountain shaft of the North Butte Mining company. This shaft is about being completed and will ultimately have a lift of 4000 feet. The capacity from this point will be 200 tons an hour, while from the 2000-foot level it will be 300 tons an hour. The hoisting drum is 12 feet in diameter, and will be driven by a direct connected electric motor supplied with power from a generator set provided with a 50-ton fly wheel. The hoisting motor has a maximum intermittent rating of 4500 horse power.

CLOSE-TO-NATURE PLACES.

"So you went in search of a sylvan spot close to nature?" "Yes." "Did you find one?" "No. I went into the country—but I never heard so many pianos and phonographs and automobiles in my life."—Washington Star.

JOSEPH P. LOMASNEY

School House Commissioner Appointed by Mayor Fitzgerald, Has Made Good in His New Position, Just as He had Previously in Other Equally Trying Departments of the City and State.

When Mayor Fitzgerald, shortly before his retirement as chief executive appointed Joseph P. Lomasney as chairman of the Boston schoolhouse commission, he selected a man whose career in public life extended over a period of twenty-five years, and one who had acquitted himself with honor in every position in which he had served.

As head of the schoolhouse commission, Mr. Lomasney has lived up to his excellent record. He has taken hold of the work with the ease of a veteran and has already accomplished much in the public benefit. One of the things that has already resulted from Mr. Lomasney's service on this commission, is the adoption of fresh-air school rooms.

No man who has served in the legislature in years has been more aggressively or more intelligently insistent upon advancing the interests of the young men and women of Massachusetts who needed a helping hand to acquire an education or advancement of any kind. An example of this was shown when the bill to give the Massachusetts Institute of Technology an appropriation of $1,000,000 from the state treasury, to be paid out $100,000 each year for 10 years.

It is necessary to relate a little history to make clear just what happened then. There had been a law on the statute books for years which provided for 40 free scholarships to be awarded on recommendation of senators, one in each senatorial district, to graduates of Massachusetts high schools.

The law, though, was practically a dead letter. A few senators could take advantage of it. Others were not permitted to do so, which meant that the Back Bay and other social centres throughout the state could secure the privilege of a scholarship for the youth in those sections, but the senators from the poorer districts could not.

When the bill of 1911 was before the legislature Mr. Lomasney saw his opportunity. He presented an amendment doubling the amounts available for scholarships, but stipulating that designation of a boy by a senator should have full force of law and become compulsory on the school, providing the youth had in the first instance successfully passed the entrance examination required of all students at the school. This law is now on the statute books and is making a liberal education in technical subjects possible for many boys, who, but for it, would be unable to secure the training that is now theirs.

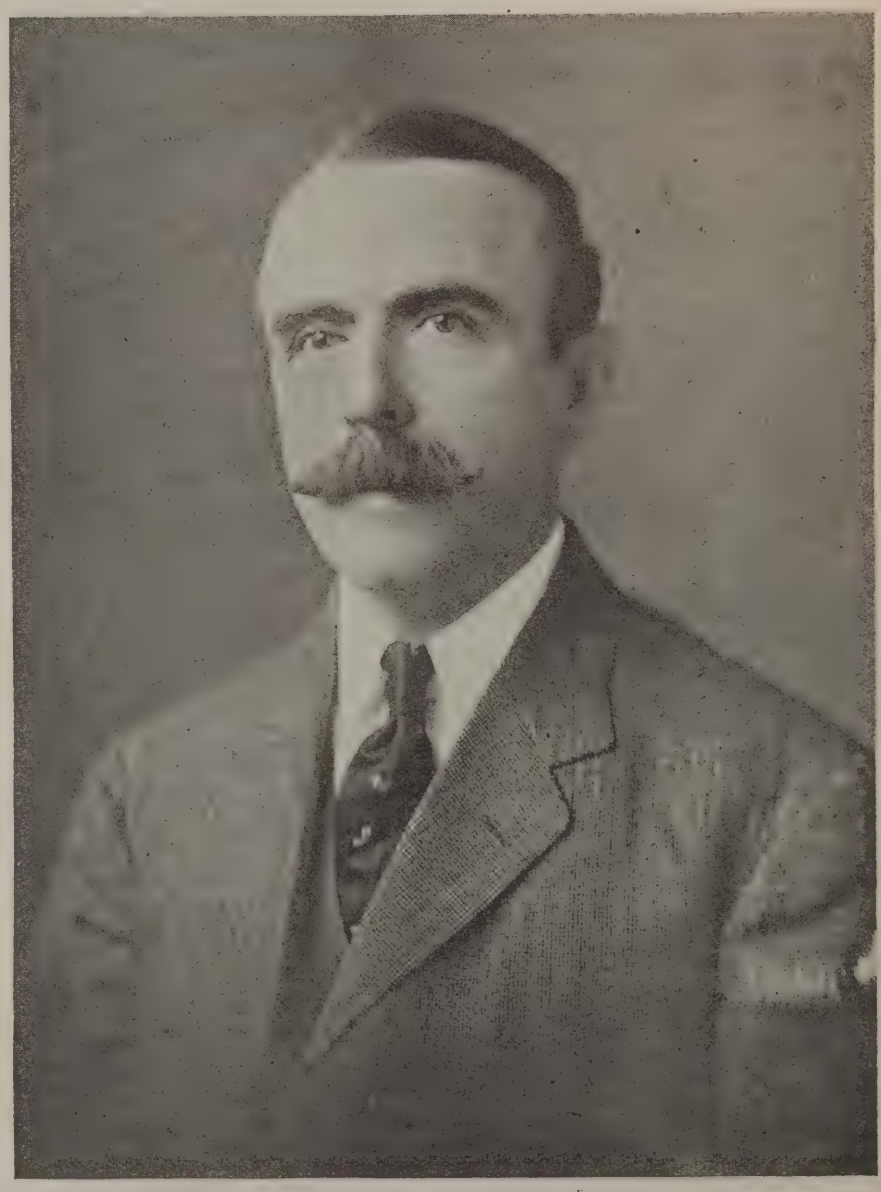
The overcrowded condition in the Boston public schools was another matter that interested Mr. Lomasney immediately after taking office on the schoolhouse commission and he proceeded to see what could be done to remedy conditions. He pointed out the condition to the school department with the result that plans are already under way for the construction of a new schoolhouse in the West End and another in the North End, the two most densely populated sections of the entire city. The commission will shortly begin to take land for these projected buildings.

The duties and powers of the schoolhouse commission are many and important. The most important is the taking of land by purchase or by right of eminent domain for the construction of new school buildings. The proper exercise of this power requires great judgment and knowledge of land values and hygienic conditions. The selection of a site for a schoolhouse is an essential feature in the work of erecting public school buildings. Knowledge of land values is necessary to protect the city from paying exorbitant prices in the purchase of land.

The commission also has supervision over the construction and equipment of schoolhouses. This branch of the work takes in many things. Mr. Lomasney, as chairman of the schoolhouse commission, has persisted that in all plans for new buildings none but the most modern improvements shall be considered. He believes that every school building should be fire proof and equipped with modern heating and ventilating appliances.

Mr. Lomasney has put his whole heart into his present work. He sees in it many opportunities for rendering beneficial service to the public and particularly to the poor people of Boston. Throughout his whole public career Mr. Lomasney's first consideration has been for the poorer class, for they are least able to look after their own interests.

Joseph P. Lomasney was born in Boston on March 10, 1863 and graduated from the public schools of that city. He began his career as an officeholder as a member of the old Boston common council in 1888. He was elected to the house of representatives in 1890 and 1891. He came back to the house in 1900 and 1901, serving on the committee on ways and means, the special committee on the funeral of ex-Gov. Wolcott, and again on the special congressional redistricting committee.



At the close of the session of 1901 he retired from the field of state politics and was appointed shortly after to the position of assistant water commissioner by Josiah Quincy, then mayor of Boston. He held that position some time but resigned when his brother, Martin M. Lomasney, the well-known Boston political leader and statesman, parted politically with Mr. Quincy. He was appointed superintendent of the bridge division of the street department by the late Mayor Collins and continued in that position throughout the Collins administration.

For some years he was a member of the democratic state committee and his influence there was just as potent as it was in other sections of the political field.

He went back to Beacon Hill in 1910 as a member of the senate and also served in that body the two following years.

Mr. Lomasney has always been a progressive in his views upon public questions. One of the plain people himself, he has implicit faith in the judgment of the people and while in the legislature was one of the strongest champions of the referendum. As a member of the committee on cities he was insistent at all times that the numerous charter bills which came out of his committee should contain a fair referendum to the voters, allowing them to say, first, whether they desired to retain the existing form of government.

Mr. Lomasney secured the passage of many important pieces of legislation during his service at the State House. The Boston school teachers owe a heavy debt of gratitude to him for his effects in behalf of legislation to increase their salaries, which finally passed. He was instrumental in getting through the act which allows the sale of kosher meat on Sundays by those whose observe Saturdays as the Sabbath, a measure which means much to thousands of Hebrews in Boston.

An instance which illustrates one of Mr. Lomasney's chief personal characteristics, and which has made him many friends and many enemies as well, is worth relating. It was in 1911 while Gov. Foss was in office. The latter had vetoed a bill to increase the salaries of the overworked and underpaid elementary school teachers of Boston. Sen. Lomasney—he was then in the senate—with a well-founded belief that Gov. Foss was playing politics with the teachers, made a scathing denunication of the governor from the floor of the senate, although the governor was of his own political faith or rather professed to be at the time. Mr. Lomasney detests double-dealing and hypocrisy and being absolutely square himself, could not stand by and see even the leader of his own party playing politics at the expense of the Boston school teachers.

Mr. Lomasney has two more years to serve as head of the schoolhouse commission. It is a safe prediction to make at this time that when he completes his term he will have accomplished more in the direction of improving schoolhouse conditions in the city than any of his predecessors.

THOMAS H. DOWD

Young Lawyer Selected by Gov. Walsh for a Place on the Bench of the Boston Municipal Court Has Demonstrated That He Possesses the Mental Equipment for the Judiciary.

It would be a difficult thing to find a single appointment made by Gov. Walsh since he assumed office—and he has made a large number of excellent appointmnest—that was more merited or gave more pleasure to the rank and file of all political parties than that of Hon. Thomas H. Dowd as justice of the Boston municipal court.

Judge Dowd was one of the best legislators Boston ever sent to the state house. He is one of the sterling party men who fought through the lean years of democracy's trials. He is also one of the best lawyers in the state, and is possessed of that judicial temperament required for an impartial interpretation of the law and the application to that even-handed justice which some believe is more necessary than law in the lower courts.

That Judge Dowd's appointment will prove a good one for the court and the state is the firm belief of everybody who knows him. He has travelled over the sea of hard knocks himself and knows what it is to undergo trials and tribulations. His own experiences in life have given him a large understanding of human nature that is most essential in a judge of a lower court.

Judge Dowd is not a believer in the old custom of placing young offenders in prisons, side by side with hardened criminals. This custom, by the way, has suffered drastic reforms in the 20th century. It was found that there was no surer way to make a criminal than to place a first offender in jail. The juvenile court was a step in the right direction, and has amply paid for itself in the years since its first establishment. At the present time most of the large cities of the United States are equipped with juvenile courts, whose judges in most cases are men who understand children and who know very well that the means that are employed in trying adult prisoners are not good methods for girls and boys. The establishment of the probation step was another great step in the right direction. But while these great reforms have been established in the trial of wrongdoing children, very little progress has been made in the handling of wrongdoing adults.

Judge Dowd believes that the same principle which applies to juvenile first-offenders should be applied in a measure to adult first-offenders. He believes that criminals, to a certain extent, are diseased, that there are numbers, who, it might be said, are fore-ordained to be criminals—many whose inheritance and environment have stamped them too definitely for eradicating. He understands that many first-offenders are led to wrongdoing by mental weakness brought about by extenuating circumstances. He believes in analyzing each criminal individually and not in treating all wrongdoers as a class, to be treated alike.

Many of the offenders who are tried in the municipal court are boys and girls between the ages of seventeen and twenty-one who are not really criminals at heart, but have simply gone astray. It requires tact and a large understanding of human nature to tackle these young offenders in a way to appeal to them and to let the experience of arrest be a helpful rather than a harmful one. There are hundreds to whom an appeal wisely made will accomplish what a jail sentence never would and who would be led to find very different ideals. A man with these views on the treatment of wrongdoers cannot help but prove a valuable addition to the municipal bench, and it is a certainty that Judge Dowd's work will be of the kind that the state needs from the administrators of the law.

There are several reasons why the selection of Mr. Dowd to be judge of the municipal court gave pleasure to the rank and file of all political parties. The first is that he is admirably fitted in every way for that responsible position. The second is that his appointment was another strong indication that the practice that so long prevailed in this commonwealth of giving all the important appointive offices to a certain special class is going out of existence, that men who rely solely on wealthy family connections and outside influences are not to be the only ones to be honored, but that the man who has worked his way up from the bottom of the ladder by means of his own ability is to have a show.

Judge Thomas H. Dowd was born in Worcester on March 24, 1872, and was graduated from the public schools of that city. He made his way through Holy Cross college by teaching at a night school and graduated from that institution with high honors in 1894, being salutatorian of his class. Gov. Walsh was one of his classmates. The two following years he practiced law in the office of his brother, James J. Dowd, then city solicitor of Brockton. He entered the Boston University



law school in the fall of 1896, and did the three years course in one, graduating with honors in 1897. Here again Gov. Walsh was a classmate of his. The two were close friends and that friendship has grown stronger with the years that have passed since.

Judge Dowd came to Boston to make his residence in 1898 and took up the practice of law there. He quickly made a name for himself and won distinction in the trial of several important cases. He practiced both in the criminal and civil courts. During his seventeen years of practice he has been admitted to practice in the highest courts of the state and the nation. He has won the commendation of many judges for his ability, fairness and courtesy.

He first entered politics in the fall of 1900 as a candidate for the democratic nomination for the senate in the district that was then comprised of Wards 11, 19 and 25, which was then a pretty strong republican district. He won the nomination and was elected, to the surprise of the republican as well as the democratic leaders in the district. As a member of the senate, he was independent, honest and conscientious. He was true to every principle of his party and a valiant champion of the masses. He supported the various labor measures and fought for such progressive measures as the public opinion bill, the referendum and popular elections.

At the request of the late Patrick A. Collins, then mayor of Boston, Mr. Dowd, after serving one year in the senate, became a candidate for the board of aldermen. The democrats had a hard fight on their hands to obtain control of that body, and the mayor, believing that "Tom" Dowd was about the only democrat who could be elected from his district, persuaded him to run. He did and won out. Upon the completion of his term in the board of aldermen he gave up politics and returned to his profession. Although he has not been a candidate before the voters since, he has always given of his time and energy to his party and has been one of the most effective speakers of the party during the past 12 years. He was mentioned for congress a number of times.

He has the sort of a personality that causes you to remember him, although you meet him but once, and then casually. In fraternal circles he is and has been prominent. He was unanimously elected exalted ruler of the Boston lodge of Elks in 1911 to take charge of the building of the new home, and delivered the chief address at the dedication of the new building. Last January he was elected out of 1000 graluates of Holy Cross college to act as toastmaster at the alumni banquet tendered in honor of Gov. Walsh. He has been a useful citizen and legislator and will undoubtedly prove a useful addition to the Massachusetts bench.

AND THE BABY CROWED.

Proud father—"A pin, did you say, dear?"
Happy mother—"Yes, dearest—safety first."

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw proposes a Maiden Aunt's Day, but nobody yet has ventured to suggest that the bachelor uncle is worthy of a day.

FRANK SEIBERLICH

Jamaica Plain Republican, One of the Men Who Has Been Fighting the Battles of His Party for Many Years and Deserves Well of Its Leaders in the City and State.

One of the most loyal republicans in Massachusetts, as well as one of the most active young men in the party, is Frank Seiberlich of Jamaica Plain, who recently withdrew from the congress contest in the 11th dist. in the interest of harmony and to obviate a contest.

It is well for the republicans that they have men like Mr. Seiberlich to fall back upon in the metropolitan district, for were it not for their disinterested service it is a question as to whether or not there would be any republican party in Boston. Certain it is that the party has thinned out a lot in the city, and nobody but the leaders themselves have been responsible for it. Mr. Seiberlich endeavored some years ago to save the party from utter annihilation, when he opposed the abolition of party designation on the municipal ballot. He urged the leaders not to insist upon that feature of the charter bill, but his advice was ignored by men who should have known that his knowledge of the situation was apt to be correct and that his opinion of conditions in Boston was quite likely to be a great deal better than their own.



The result is told in every election. The change made the democrats stronger and it made the republicans weaker. Nothing daunted, however by the handicap their own leaders placed upon them Mr. Seiberlich and those who have worked with him for the preservation of the Boston republican party have gone right along doing the best they could under the circumstances and coming up smilingly each year to assist in the election of the state candidates.

They have been successful in that until the last few years and they hope that in the future they may again come into their own. But the truth of the matter is that until the party leaders agree to accept the opinions of Mr. Seiberlich and the other Boston men who know when they advise on Boston matters, the handicap is apt to be just as severe as it is now.

There has been too much Ward 11 in the republican party and the influential men in the organization have been too often only the three and four months' residents who live most of the time on the North or South shore. Mr. Seiberlich is typical of another element in the party. He is one of the real bone and sinew of it. He is able to get out and work and he has been doing it for years. He has attended to the registration, to getting the voters to the polls, to working in the interests of the candidates and has never been one of those who affect a cushioned seat and dole out wisdom—for others to follow.

He has demonstrated time and again that he is the real goods in a campaign—and oftentimes in campaigns where the plush-cushioned republicans would stand no chance at all. Sometimes he has been called upon to wave the republican in his own behalf, but more often it has been in behalf of others.

As a member of the legislature, Mr. Seiberlich attracted attention by his abilities as a constructive legislator. He was far-sighed and liberal in his views on all great state-wide questions and voted for many progressive measures that were then regarded as ultra-radical but are to-day accepted as good sound doctrine by all of the leading political parties. He made many friends by his absolute fairness. It is not recorded that Frank Seiberlich, as a member of the legislature, ever did anything that savored of trickiness or unfairness. In debate, the rugged, off-hand debate that counted on Beacon Hill in those days, he was without a rival on the floor of the senate. He was never a finished orator. His speeches have always been of the hot, earnest, direct kind that are characteristic not of a rhetorician but of the man who is convinced he is right and will never yield. That is one of Mr. Seiberlich's chief characteristics and one that has made him many loyal friends as well as many bitter enemies. But it is a pretty sure bet that his friends greatly outnumber his enemies.

While in the legislature, Mr. Seiberlich was esteemed the friend of organized labor. This friendship he proved many times, sometimes voting for measures and introducing bills which organized labor favored and at other times by vigorously opposing certain measures short-sighted and reactionary, which seemed to bear the union label, but which would have worked a detriment to labor rather than to its benefit. In other words, he was a conservative progressive who voted for progressive measures which he believed would be beneficial to the public and not for any proposition simply because it was advocated by a certain class.

He is an expert on taxation and as chairman of the house committee on taxation in his last year in the lower branch rendered much valuable service to the state. He did his work so well, in fact, that he was given the chairmanship of the senate taxation committee upon his election to that body.

Frank Seiberlich was born in Jamaica Plain in 1874 and has lived there ever since. He is prominent in all of the German societies of that section and is one of the leading business men in the district. His successes in business as well as in politics have been the results of hard work and a strong personality. He is a fighter who, when he goes after a thing, never gives up until the last bell has been rung. And he usually gets what he goes after.

Mr. Seiberlich deserves well of the republican party. He has been a loyal worker in the ranks ever since he attained his majority. He has always been ready to take off his coat and go to work for the men selected by his party for public office and has never been found wanting when the party called upon him to make any personal sacrifices in its interest.

He was one of the most energetic workers in the state campaign of last fall when Cong. Augustnus P. Gardner was the gubernatorial Augustus P. Gardner was the gubernatorial the interests of the entire state ticket and also put in considerable work to help elect the republican candidates for the senate and house from his district.

Mr. Seiberlich is still a young man and there are many republicans who believe that the future holds much in store for him politically. He is of the type to which the republican party must turn in this commonwealth if it is to come back into power for he is not only personally popular and in touch with conditions as they actually exist but he is also able, forceful and truly progressive. It is upon such men as Mr. Seiberlich, possessed of the qualities that he possesses, that the republican party in the state must depend to get back into the republican fold those former republicans who have strayed into the progressive camp.

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NATHANIEL C. FRANCIS

Brookline Man, Candidate for Republican Congressional Nomination in the 13th Dist., a Loyal Republican Whose Belief in His Party as a Bulwark of the Republic Is Profound and Deep-Rooted.

One of the congress contests in this state that has excited the enthusiasm of the republican organization is that in the 13th district, where Nathaniel C. Francis of Brookline is an active candidate with an excellent chance of winning the seat should he be selected as the g. o. p. representative on the ticket.

There are many reasons why republicans who know the politics of Massachusetts and of the 13th district feel that Mr. Francis would be the strongest man his party could put in nomination against so strong a foeman as his democratic opponent is certain to be. One of these reasons, and it is the important one, is that Mr. Francis has shown in many campaigns, when he was actively on the line for other candidates, that he is possessed of the knowledge and the initiative to make a successful congressman. Another is that through his labors for others in the district he has familiarized himself with the needs of the people there and has an acquaintance among the voters that would be worth much to the party at the polls in November.

The latter qualification, in a man running for public office these days, is one that no leader, interested in the success of his party, can overestimate. It is the essence of good campaigning, and without it one cannot go a great distance as a candidate. There be those, it is true, who believe that lavish expenditures during a primary campaign can offset a large and favorable acquaintance. Time always disillusions them, and in such a district as the 13th congress, and with such a candidate to combat as the democratic gentleman now serving in Washington, the use of money would probably pave the way for party disaster on election day.

All of that, however, has little to do with Mr. Francis's candidacy. It is sufficient to say that he himself has waged a good campaign for the nomination since early last summer, and that he has behind him many influential men of the district. This means not only in Brookline and the immediate vicinity, where Mr. Francis has been known for years, but also in the far places, in the Middlesex county towns as well as those of Norfolk. It is apt to prove in the end that the vote in Middlesex will play a large part in determining the winner in the republican primaries, and to that extent Mr. Francis is far in the lead. He knows how to campaign, and that is a big item in a contest like that being waged for the congress nomination.

Personally Mr. Francis is one of the most likeable men in the metropolitan district. He has always been ready to go to the front for others and in campaign for various offices in Norfolk county he has been one of the hardest workers for candidates who, without him, would have had hard work to make a showing. He is not a politician in the sense that he devotes all his time to politics. With him it is simply a diversion. He plays the game because he likes it. He is an ardent and enthusiastic republican, deeply interestd in the success of the party and disposed to do all within his power to advance its interests and its candidates.

It was because of his love for the party that he first began to take an interest in the various campaigns of Norfolk county. He had always been active in the local affairs of Brookline, and had served on various committees appointed for various purposes. He was a selectman of that town for some years and held other offices, all of them charged with undertaking something for the well-being of the inhabitants or the improvement of some local activity.

It was in that way that he identified himself with the politics of the town in the first instance, and later, when he had reached a position of influence in the local republican party, he displayed equal activity in the affairs of Norfolk county. For years no man did more in behalf of the party candidates than he. His time and advice were always at the service of the men selected by the republican voters and no sacrifice of his own affairs was too much for him to make if it promised to bring success to the banners of the organization. As a member of the town committee of Brookline he did more. He took an active interest, not only in seeing that the party candidates received all the assistance that was coming to them, but also that the voters were registered and that all means were taken to get out the full poll on election day. This work, which everybody admits is disagreeable, is perhaps the supreme test of any man's interest in his party. Mr. Francis undertook it cheerfully and that he was successful always is evidence of the intelligent enthusiasm he brought to the task.

Mr. Francis's time and effort have been at the disposal of the state committee for years, and he has done excellent work in various parts of the state—work that the organization leaders were unable of themselves to accomplish, but which the Brookline candidate for congress undertook out of love for the party he served.

He is one of those republicans who believe that the leaders made a mistake in the recent part by mixing up in the selection of candidates for various places on the state ticket. He believes, however, that they themselves were under the impression they were doing the very best thing from a party standpoint. That they have learned their lesson is another of his beliefs and that it will be a long time before they again undertake to rule where they should be satisfied to lead he is firmly convinced.

He therefore refused to leave the republican party in 1912 when many who felt as he did on that particular subject were doing so. Despite his steadfastness to the old republican party he is a progressive of the real type—a progressive who believes in the enactment of laws for the multitude rather than for the few, in fostering industry rather than despoiling it by law and in crushing special privilege when it seeks to secure favors the ordinary citizen would not dare ask.

Mr. Francis believes, though, that the proper way to get these reforms lies through the republican party. The democrats, he asserts, have never arisen to their opportunities, while the republicans always have. The progressives did not stop at mere destruction of the republican party when they brought their own into being, but have now adopted a radicalism in legislation and government that the socialists themselves, a few years ago, would be ashamed to advocate. He himself is firmly of the opinion that a cure for governmental ills must be secured through the republican party or not at all. That is one reason why he has remained loyal to his party; that and pride in its history, its achievemeuts and its aims.

Mr. Francis is a native of Brookline, is a lawyer with offices in Boston, and is a trustee for numerous estates. This keeps him busy almost all the time, but what leisure he gets he devotes to his favorite pastime—politics. His election as congressman will be hailed with great satisfaction by many friends, not only in the metropolitan distirct but all over Massachusetts by those with whom he has come into contact by his work for the republican party during the last decade and a half.



ENGLAND'S LEPER COLONY.

With the late Lord Strathcona's gift of $25,000,000, the first leper colony in the United Kingdom will be established next fall in a deserted part of Essex. There are now only 20 cases of leprosy in the entire United Kingdom. They are isolated, but widely scattered, and the bringing them together for care at a central colony will not only assure more comfort for the afflicted, but will enable new research into the disease. A specially equipped hospital will be a part of the new colony.

JAMES F. CAVANAGH

Everett Republican, Whose Record in the Legislature Raised Him to a High Place in Public Estimation, Drafted to Run for Senate in His District.

That the republican organization in Massachusetts is determined to win back all its lost prestige this year is evidenced by several things, but by none more than by the fact that it has drafted James F. Cavanagh of Everett to be the candidate for senator in the Melrose-Malden-Everett district.

Mr. Cavanagh is one of the big men of the party. He was a candidate for lieutenant-governor a year ago, but withdrew in favor of Col. August H. Goetting when it was demonstrated that a contest for second place on the ticket might result in a lack of harmony that would endanger the ticket at the polls. Others were not so loyal to the party as he, but he was in no way responsible for the serious bickerings that afterwards resulted over other places.

Mr. Cavanagh this year was mentioned for the nomination as attorney-general, but later, when the party leaders began a study of the legislative possibilities, they decided to ask him to run for senator in the hope that they might redeem the district from the progressives. Mr. Cavanagh at first refused, but it was represented to him that his record in the house and in other public positions had made him practically the party's only hope for winning back the district. It was then that he consented to undertake the task, and the way he is fulfilling his part of the contract should entitle him to great consideration from the republicans, not only now but in the future. This will be especially true if he should save the seat to them, which now seems quite likely.

It was as a member of the house that Mr. Cavanagh first became recognized as one of the first republicans of the state. He fought the battle of the party from the first day of his first term, but he also represented Everett with equal insistence. It was before the progressive movement had assumed violent shape, but Mr. Cavanagh stood out in those days as one of the most progressive members of the legislature.

He made a study of the loan-shark question and concluded that the evils arising from old system of negotiating small loans were too acute to be tolerated. He therefore fought before the committees and before the legislature to secure a change, with the result that a new



law was enacted and signed by the governor regulating the usury business most effectively and placing the loan sharks under the supervision of a state-appointed official.

That was only an incident of the effective work performed by Rep. Cavanagh in the house. Another was the savings bank law now in force that has surrounded those institutions with such safeguards that depositors are very effectually protected from embezzlement of funds and from dishonest or inefficient management.

It was at the time of the Southbridge Savings Bank failure—primarily due to embezzlements that covered a period of 16 years, but at bottom due to delinquent directors and inefficient bank examination. Mr. Cavanagh filed the bill which changed all this. He demanded a special committee to investigate the failure and as a result of the inquiry thus begun his bill was included in the report and enacted into law.

One result of his efforts was an increase in the number of bank examiners. Their duties were also specified and other provisions of the act made an examination so thorough that it would reveal the condition of the institution. Examinations were made more frequent under the law and other sections of it penalized delinquency on the part of directors. This latter was the law's strong feature, as is being demonstrated now in the case of the Cambridge City bank, where the directors will in all liklihood be called upon to make good the losses to depositors arising from the Coleman embezzlements.

Mr. Cavanagh was one of the early advocates of direct primaries and of other measures which at the time were considered unduly progressive. He is a strong character, an excellent speaker and a resourceful campaigner. Like most able men in the party he is self-made, having secured his education while working for his livelihood. He was an insurance man before becoming a lawyer and in both branches of endeavor he rose close to the top. He was one of the foremost insurance men in the state when he left the business to study law, being at the time Boston manager of the New York Life. His law practice today is large and growing, for which reason the demand of his party leaders that he drop it for a time to save a seat in the senate to the republicans demonstrates only that loyalty to a cause is to be expected from men of whom Mr. Cavanagh is a type.

The Taunton Gazette remarks that the summer resort loafer can't be surpassed anywhere, except by that newly invented machine which works designs on three dozen pairs of stockings at once.

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GEORGE HOLDEN TINKHAM

Republican Candidate for Congress Nomination in the 11th Dist. Established a Record for Efficient Public Service When a Member of the Massachusetts Senate.

A splendid type of the public-spirited citizen is George Holden Tinkham of Boston, a former leader in the Massachusetts senate, and one of the leading lawyers of Suffolk county.

Mr. Tinkham retired from the senate at the end of the session of 1912 to devote himself to an established and growing law practice, and declared at that time that he was out of politics. Unlike most men who have held political office and retired, however, Mr. Tinkham has continued to take an active interest in the affairs of government and has been fighting persistently in behalf of various measures in the public interest.

One of the big bills before the legislature of 1914 was a bill which originated in the mind of former Sen. Tinkham. Reduced to its lowest terms the Tinkham proposition sought to prevent grafting by savings bank and trust company officials on their institutions. In specific language it provided that no trustee or director of those corporations might accept a commission, gratuity or other form of recompense for loans made by the concerns over which they were placed. It passed the house by an overwhelming vote and was defeated in the senate only after a fight in which much of the opposition was due to a misconception on the part of bankers as to the bill's purpose. Before the legislature of 1915 convened this misconception will have been cleared away and the Tinkham bill will undoubtedly become a part of the statutes of the commonwealth. This is a practical certainty, for it is legislation of the right kind, aiming, as it does, only at a dishonest practice. The honest banking men of the state are sure to get behind it before another year has passed.

The Tinkham bill prohibits officers or directors of banks or trust companies from receiving, either directly or indirectly, any money or other consideration for any transaction made by the institutions of which they were such officers or directors. A similar provision is contained in a federal currency bill signed by Pres. Wilson. It was Mr. Tinkham who suggested the idea to the congress committee and it is now a part of the national currency law. But that law relates only to national banks and does not apply to state banks and trust companies. The Tinkham provision in the currency act is believed by financial experts to be one of the important provisions of that law, for it effects a complete separation of private banking institutions from the control of national banks and is the most effective weapon ever devised to destroy the system of interlocking directorates between private banks and public banking institutions.

The need of this legislation in Massachusetts was seen by Sen. Tinkham when he was chairman of the senate committee on banks and banking. That committee, under his leadership, proposed and put through more progressive legislation for the protection of the savings banks depositors and in the interest of honest banking than had been recommended by a similar committee previous to that time.

In the beginning of this sketch it is stated that Mr. Tinkham announced, when he retired from the senate in 1912, that he was out of politics for good. In that connection, it should be said that it is extremely improbable that the republican party, which is just now so much in need of men of constructive ability, will long permit the former Boston senator to remain in private life. He has always been a great vote- getter, and he is probably better known throughout the state today than ever before, by virtue of his prominence in connection with the consideration of the currency legislation in congress and on Beacon hill, and it would not be surprising if the republican leaders and the rank and file call upon Mr. Tinkham to stand as a candidate for mayor of Boston or some other important office.

Every since his retirement from the senate he has been urged to become the republican candidate for congress in the 11th district, where he is particularly strong, and he is being prominently mentioned at the present time for a place on the state ticket. His wide popularity and remarkable ability as a vote-getter was recognized by the republican organization as far back as 1907, when he was urged to allow the use of his name for mayor. He declined the honor. He was the only republican elected to the senate from Boston in the democratic landslide in 1910. It can truthfuly be said that whether former Sen. Tinkham is to figure prominently in the republican party in the future depends entirely upon himself, for he has the confidence and esteem, not only of the leaders, but also of the men who make up the rank and file.



As a member of the legislature he was always liberal and voted for and sponsored some of the most progressive measures of the time. He had the ability to look ahead and realized that the republican party, if it was to continue as the dominant political power in the state, had to allign itself on the side of popular and progressive legislation. Because of his attitude on such matters he was for a time "in bad" with the republican machine leaders, but those gentlemen have since seen that his judgment was better than theirs, for the fact that the progressives have made such inroads into the g. o. p. in the two last campaigns shows the far sightedness of the Boston man.

Mr. Tinkham served in the state senate three years from the 5th Suffolk district. In that time he made a record that has been excelled by few men who have served in the legislature. He was the author, jointly with former Rep. James F. Cavanagh of Everett, of the small loans act which has been the means of putting many loan sharks out or business and has done much to put that business on a legitimate basis. Another constructive law due to Mr. Tinkham is that which compels the publication in a state document of the names and salaries of every state employe. The Boston payroll book was also Sen. Tinkham's idea, although it was not provided for by ordinance until after he had retired from the board of aldermen, on which he served for three terms. He also served in the old Boston common council. Another most important piece of legislation which Mr. Tinkham was the first man to get the senate to agree to is a bill allowing strikers to peacefully persuade applicants for positions during strikes and lockouts "not to break the strike." He was responsible for getting through the senate the trades union fines bill. He also played a prominent part in the passage of the workingmen's compensation act.

George Holden Tinkham was born in Plymouth on Oct. 29, 1870, and was educated in the Prince, Chauncy Hall and Hopkinson's schools and Harvard college, from which he was graduated in 1894. He is a lawyer by profession. He served on the republican city committee for 12 years. While in the senate he served on the committees on banks and banking, education and constitutional amendments.

Luke McLuke says: When a man has a toothache it is the only genuine six-cylinder, drop-forged, ball-bearing, self-starting toothache ever invented, and he doesn't mind telling you so.

LEON EYGES

Assistant Attorney-General Selected by Atty.-Gen. Boynton to Fill Difficult Position, Has Made Good Most Emphatically, and Has Also Brought the Office Closer to the People.

When the hitherto impregnable republican office, that of attorney-general, was swept into the hands of the democrats along with the rest of the state ticket last November there were many who wondered whether the efficiency and high standard of the department would be maintained. A clean sweep of the offices of the assistants to the attorney-general and the installation of new officials was another thing which caused the department to be watched with deep interest during the past year.

Among the appointees of Atty.-Gen. Boynton was Leon R. Eyges, a lawyer who had not been very active in state politics and a man of whose abilities the state at large did not know much.

And of the three men who have been Atty.-Gen. Boynton's co-workers none has proved himself more capable than Atty. Eyges. Skilled in the law, possessed of a pleasing personality, and with the ability to display tact and diplomacy in the many delicate duties of his office, Mr. Eyges demonstrated that he was the right man in the right place. For nearly 15 years prior to his acceptance of the position of assistant to the attorney-general Mr. Eyges had been engaged in the practice of law and in that time he had built up an extensive and profitable clientage.

Mr. Eyges assumed the office with qualifications for the post that few previous holders of the position had. In the first place he has long been a close friend of Louis D. Brandeis and received the active support of Mr. Brandeis in many of his undertakings. Again, his expert knowledge of law, gained from 15 years' study, stood him in good stead for the duties of his new office. Mr. Eyges has made a special study of corporation law, which is invaluable to him now in his present office. So recognized have been his abilities in these legal lines that he was some time ago engaged as one of the faculty of the Suffolk School of Law in Boston where his lectures include constitutional law and bankruptcy.

Mr. Eyges is a man who owes whatever success he has attained to in life not to the mere



accident of birth but to his own initiative and abilities. Many men have risen high in public life on the strength of having been born with a silver spoon in their mouth. Mr. Eyges is not of this type. He has worked hard and faithfully to reach the high position of trust and responsibility that he now holds, although he has had the advantage of an education at Harvard College and at Boston University law school, it was at great personal sacrifice.

He has gained signal success as a trial lawyer as well as being recognized as an authority on civil law, both constitutional and corporation. As to personality it may safely and truly be said that he is one of the most pleasing and genial men that ever held office in the attorney-general's department. He is possessed of a rare personal charm which is further aided by a keen sense of humor. These are just a few of the things that impress a visitor to his office.

It might also be said in passing that Mr. Eyges is an old newspaperman.

During last year Mr. Eyges played an important part in the settlement of several cloak and garment makers' strikes that occurred in Boston. At that time he was engaged as counsel for the Boston Manufacturers' Association which included the cloak, suit and dress business of metropolitan Boston, involving a capital and business of four millions of dollars and the employment of twenty thousand wage earners. After a struggle of more than two months a settlement was effected wholly through the instrumentality of Mr. Eyges whereby peaceful conditions were secured. As a direct result of his work the permanent foundation was laid for the future adjustment of all complaints on the part of either employer or employee by arbitration.

In private life Mr. Eyges is much devoted to study. He possesses a fine library of more than 4000 volumes. He holds membership in the Boston, American and the Massachusetts Bar associations. The Boston Chamber of Commerce and the United States Chamber of Commerce have enrolled him in their memberships. A few of the other clubs and societies to which he belongs are the Boston City Club, the Elysium Club, the Royal Arcanum, Knights of Pythias, the Elks, the Century Club, the Twentieth Century Club, Bostonian Society, the Boston Credit Men's Association, the Boston Press Club and the Brookline Business Men's Association. He is a member of the Commonwealth Avenue temple, the Federated Jewish Charities, Immigration League, Quincy School association, Old School Boys' association, South End Improvement association, Commercial law league of America, and the Economic club.

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JOHN HAYS HAMMOND

Republican Leader of Broad-Gauge and Great Ability, to Whom the Present Party Guides May Turn for Assistance When They Set About Saving the G. O. P. in Earnest.

The time is now approaching when the republican party of Massachusetts must turn to the able men within its ranks for advice and assistance that will be worth something to the party. When it gets ready to adopt that wise course, one of the finest men it will call into council will be John Hays Hammond of Gloucester, whose vision is keen and whose outlook on life is broad, rendered so by the many years of experience he has had under all sorts of conditions and circumstances in various portions of the world.

Mr. Hammond is one of the most ardent republicans in the state. He is too able to agree with the proposition that no extraordinary situation may be met and its obstacles overcome by commonplace methods. Therein he differs materially from some of his party colleagues, but he has the satisfaction also of knowing time will show that he is correct and they woefully wrong.

It is one of the peculiar incidents of modern times that the republican leaders in this state should assume, as they have, that the outbreak which led to the formation of the progressive party and the well-nigh destruction of the republican was merely a temporary "aberration" of which the voters were the victims.

Mr. Hammond was one of those who saw clearly that it was no "aberration," but a deeply significant rebellion, whose characteristics and intent were clearly defined. He had, as a matter of fact, warned the party leaders in Massachusetts some years before it happened that they were riding to exactly that kind of a fall. He could see it far in advance; it was one of the first things he did see when he became aware of the manner in which the so-called leaders of his party in this state were ruling. He cautioned and he pleaded, but both his warnings and his pleas were ignored.

So readily did he discern the weakness of the republican leaders in Massachusetts that when he was charged with the task of organizing the young republicans in the Taft campaign of 1908 he concluded he would work by himself, instead of through the state organization. The result is history and it is about the last bit of history the republicans of this state have been able to make. Had Mr. Hammond been content at that time to turn the interests of his club over to the party leaders in this state he would now in all likelihood, find it embroiled in the same controversies that have rendered impotent all other of the local party organization schemes.

That is only an incident, however, but it happens to be the big one as tending to show that Mr. Hammond is not only an ardent republican, but also one who is big enough to see the effect of any cause. That has been the republican weakness in Massachusetts. It is time now that the organization turned its attention to the future. The past has gone, the present is what it is and the future is all that is left to the party.

Most of the leaders realize now that they must, if they would put the party back into its old place in the public estimation, renounce all the old pomps and vanities and bring forward new men. The nomination of Samuel W. McCall for governor this year is one hopeful sign of the times. Mr. McCall may win the election; he may not. If he does not there is certain to be a house cleaning that will shear the republican party of many prominent personalities that have almost become political landmarks.

Such an event cannot, in any case be long delayed, and when it comes men like John Hays Hammond of Gloucester are certain to come to the front as the only ones whom the party can successfully appeal to for support. All men of that type stand for something. They could not "trim" if they tried; it is entirely foreign to their makeup and they are too prolific of good ideas to render it politic, even if they could. Mr. Hammond is no exception to the rule. He is open and above board always, knows why he favors a certain course and understands perfectly why others should agree with him in the matter.

That is exactly the type of man the voters of Massachusetts demand. It is idle to expect that they can be prevented from getting what they wish, for if the republicans will not nominate their sort of candidate they will turn without compunction to some other party that will.

For which reason the republicans can do no better than nominate Mr. Hammond as their candidate for governor at the first opportunity. Nothing that they could do would emphasize more their desire to regain lost prestige. It would mean, first that the little bosses who have been prominent in the organization for many years had been dethroned, and second, that the brilliant men who gave lustre to the party had not deserted it, but were still available for service.

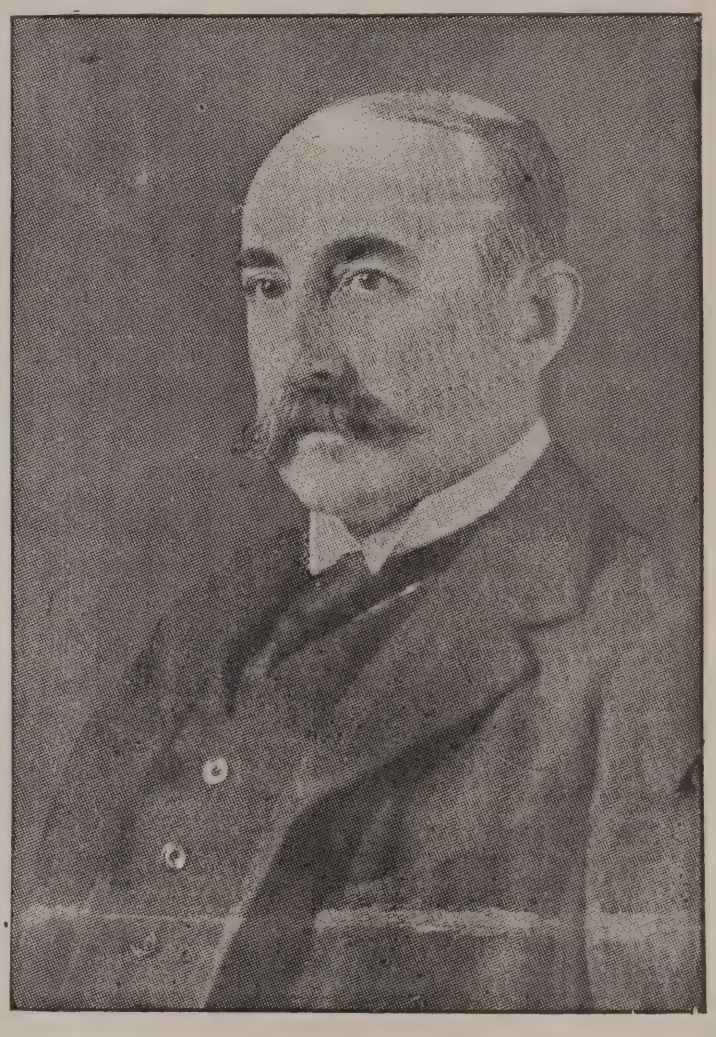
Mr. Hammond has, of course, refused more attractive offers than that of being governor of Massachusetts—but probably not one which presented such golden opportunities to do something grand for humanity in the mass. It is doubtful if he would refuse to serve his party in a crisis like the present, for serving his colleagues would mean that he also served his people—that he had risen above his opportunities and taken his place among the statesmen of his time.

Mr. Hammond's candidacy, could he be prevailed upon to become a candidate, would mean much to the republican party in Massachusetts. He would be the leader—and that is what is needed now more than ever in the past it has been needed. There would be no self-appointed guardians of destiny to step in and issue orders nor plan strategies and tactics. Mr. Hammond himself would do that and he would make lieutenants of those who in the past have claimed all the wisdom in the organization and ruled like despots.

Such is the type of man to whom the republicans must turn eventually. It may be Mr. Hammond or it may be some other gentleman like him, forceful, wise and far-seeing. Should the party be fortunate enough to win Mr. Hammond's consent to take the leadership himself it would be an excellent arrangement; if that were found to be impossible, the next best thing would be to select a man sufficiently big, mentally and in experience, to attract the voters of the state. The suggestion, though, that Mr. Hammond himself be the candidate is one of the best that has been made.

He is not only the foremost man in his own calling in the world, but he is in addition one of the most democratic of men. He likes to mix with the common people. He prefers the hardy fishermen of Cape Ann as his neighbors to the exclusive summer colonists of the North Shore and other localities. No American in private life is better known throughout the world than John Hays Hammond. Massachusetts, moreover, has no warmer admirer than its distinguished adopted son.

Mr. Hammond's activities are not confined to Gloucester, by any means, although in that city he is regarded as one of the foremost citizens, not only from the fact that he is probably most renowned, but because of the manner in which he undertakes those civic duties that most men and many whose time is nowhere nearly in so great demand as Mr. Hammond's, so adroitly pass over to others. He is an active member of the Gloucester republican city committee,



chairman of the Gilbert hospital board of trustees, and a member of the school board. Nationally also he has undertaken great civic duties and is at the present time chairman of the industrial economic department of the National Civic Federation, and has places also on the committee on safety appliances, the committee to reduce loss of life in mining, where he and John Mitchell, head of the Mine Workers' union, are co-laborers, and on the committee on mining laws. He was appointed by President Roosevelt to the commission to study the best methods of conserving the nation's natural resources and his work on that board was of the most conspicuous public worth.

CERTAINLY WELL TRAINED.

"I understand you got into jail," said the warden, "on account of glowing mining prospectus."

"I was quite optimistic," admitted the gentlemanly prisoner.

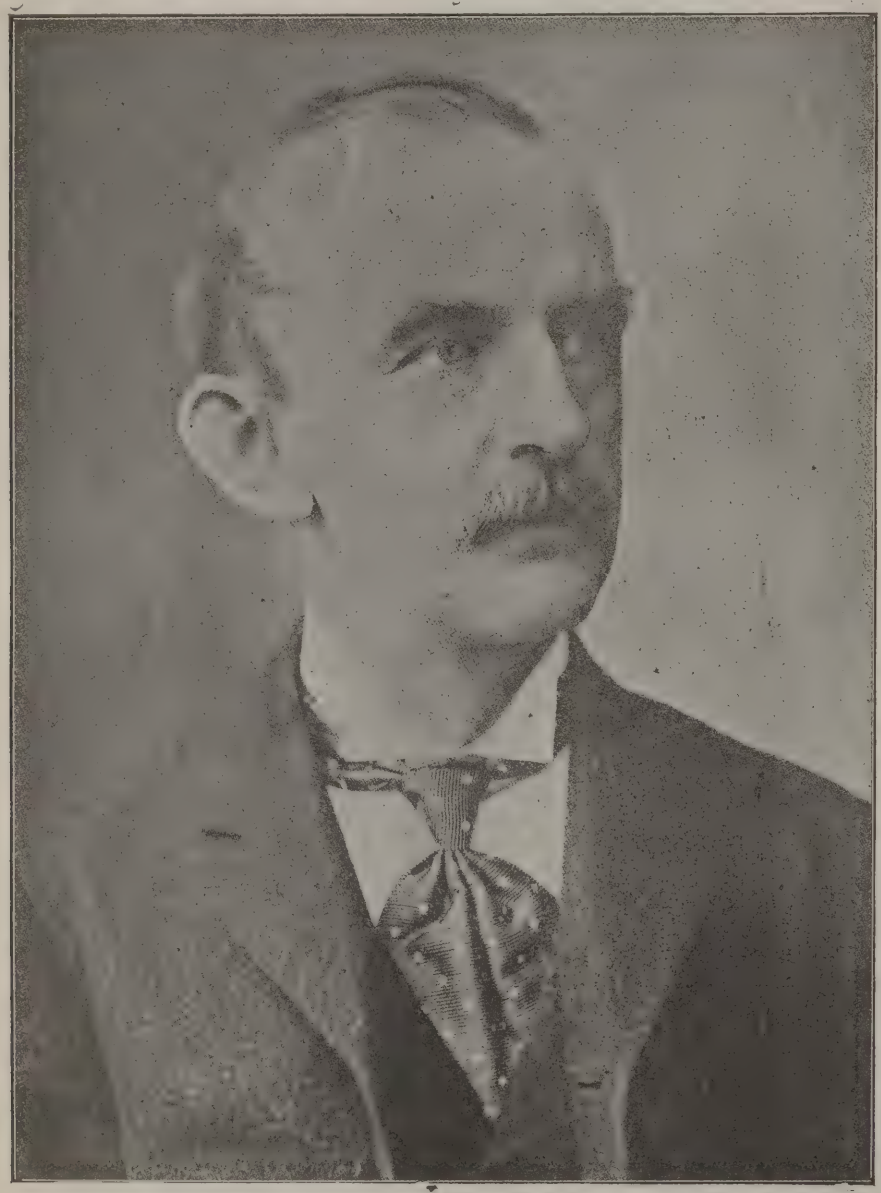
"Well, the governor wants a report on conditions in my jail. I want you to write it."—Pittsburgh Post.

The department of agriculture forecasts an apple crop of more than 210,000,000 bushels. The commission men will take what they want at their own price and "con" the farmers into permitting the rest to rot.

W. MURRAY CRANE

Former United States Senator Still the Same Efficient Handler of Big Problems That He Was When Connected with the State and National Governments.

A little over one week ago there appeared in all of the leading newspapers a story to the effect that an agreement had been entered into between the attorney-general's department at Washington and counsel for the New Haven railroad for the dissolution of the Boston & Maine and New Haven roads. This story came as a surprise to the general public for the last previous report with regard to the New Haven-Boston & Maine situation, had



been to the effect that the matter would probably go into the courts.

But somehow and with little noise, an agreement had been finally effected, according to the story, as it came from Washington from a most reliable source. And it was related in this story that one Winthrop Murray Crane had had a little something to do with bringing about the agreement. It was stated that it was Mr. Crane who was the guiding spirit in the conciliatory program adopted by the railroad management.

The Mr. Crane referred to, of course, is W. Murray Crane, former lieutenant-governor, governor and United States senator, and the report of how the agreementwas brought about, without any blare of trumpets, shows that "the little giant" from Dalton, in the Berkshire, has not lost any of his ability to accomplish big things without unnecessary acclaim and without a press agent.

Mr. Crane has now been out of public life—or, rather, out of public office for a little more than a year and a half. His retirement from the United States senate in 1913, terminated a public career which began in 1897 as lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts and which continued until he occupied a place in the national senate second to that of no man. He was a confidant of Pres. Roosevelt and was the strong right arm of Pres. Taft. His influence in the senate was equalled by few. Yet he made no speeches, never sought the limelight and never introduced any bills of his own.

Since his retirement he has assiduously applied himself to business in which field he is as great a power as he was in the political arena. The story recited in the opening of this biographical sketch is the latest indication of this fact. Mr. Crane, besides being chief owner of the largest paper mills in the country, the celebrated Crane mills of Dalton and Pittsfield, is also one of the big men in the American Telephone & Telegraph company, one of the directors of the New Haven railroad and is interested in probably more big business enterprises than any other citizen of Massachusetts.

Whether he will return to public life as an active participant is a question that probably no one but himself can answer. It depends a great deal on whether the republican party will come back into power in the next few years. If it does, there is some reason to believe that the former junior senator from Massachusetts will be persuaded to give the party the benefits of his able political mind in some cabinet position. If not, the chances are that he will never again be a public office-holder.

The reasons for this are the same which induced him to withdraw from public life. He could have been re-elected without any trouble. But he foresaw the political overturn which put the democracy in the seat at Washington and he likewise realized that, as a member of the minority, he would be able to do little for his party and it was this which impelled him to retire to private life.

A man of peculiar temperament, one whose specialty is handling men; in planning and carrying through legislative and political projects which require experience, skill and patience, he knew, that as a member of the minority, he would not be able to exercise these traits and that he would have to sit around and watch others do things; and Sen. Crane is not built to do that. Therefore his retirement.

This was not the sole reason, however, for Sen. Crane's retirement. As the republican leader of the senate, especially during the Taft administration, his work had proved a physical strain. He was never a strong man physically and he nearly broke down on more than one occasion during the strenuous sessions of congress under the Taft regime. He would have left the firing line long before he did if he could have done so honorably.

Mr. Crane has now recovered his health and old-time vigor to some extent, as his activity in the business world indicates. And for this reason, it is probable that he will again be a prominent and powerful factor in the republican politics of the nation. He can hardly remain quiescent so long as there is political work to do, for he loves the excitement and sociability of politics and he likes to exercise his unrivalled talent for getting men together and making them pull together. And there is every reason to believe that the republican party will soon be in need of this talent. It is a pretty safe guess that his advice will be sought before any important move is made by the party leaders of the nation. He is immensely interested in the rehabilitation of the republican party and would do anything in his power to bring that about.

But even if Mr. Crane should give no more of his time, energy or abilities to the republican party, he will go down in history as one of the biggest figures that the party produced in the nation. As a member of the United States senate, his name was linked with every important measure that came up before that body. He probably had more to do with the passage of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill than any other man in the country, with the possible exceptions of Messrs. Payne and Aldrich. He served on the most important committees and was the real power behind the throng during the last six years of his service in that great legislative body. To relate how much he accomplished in the interests of Massachusetts and the nation as a whole would require a good-sized book.

Personally, Mr. Crane is one of the kindest of men. He has gone out of his way many times to help consttiuents of his in distress. Many stories have been told of his big-heartedness. He has saved many a small business man from ruin.

Mr. Crane is in his 61st year. He was born at Dalton, April 23, 1853. He was a delegate to the republican national conventions of 1892, 1896, 1904, 1908 and 1912. He was lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts in 1807, 1898 and 1899 and governor the following three years. He was appointed to the United States senate on Oct. 12, 1904, to fill the vacancy cause by the death of Sen. George Grisboe Hoar and was elected by the legislature in January, 1905, to fill out the term which expired March 3, 1907. He was elected for a full term of siz years in January, 1907.

McCLURE'S LEADER.

The leading story in McClure's magazine for the current month is entitled: "My Story," by Mrs. Charles Becker. That such a magazine as McClure's should feel the necessity of making a leader of this story, and a colorless one at that, of the wife of a notorious criminal under sentence of death shows to what extremities publications that have been dealing freely in sensational leaders have to go when the market is bare of the kind of stuff that they have been printing. Mrs. Becker was paid a tidy sum no doubt for a story which had no value and which does not add to the information, education or betterment of mankind only because she happens to be the wife of a countrywide advertised criminal. Mrs. Becker's story, widely advertised, no doubt created a great sale for this month's McClure's, but when that is said all is said.

TIGHTER SKIRTS THREATENED.

A year from now everybody will be wearing white stockings, if the dyestuffs shortage long continues. The chief hope of rescue from such a catasphrophe is that German dyestuffs may be got through to America by way of Rotterdam before the snow flies.

W. CAMERON FORBES

Former Governor of the Philippine Islands Is Regarded as a Possibility for Nomination by the Republicans as Chief Executive in Case the Party Doesn't Win This Year.

Some day, after the republicans have tried all sorts of candidates for governor and have lost, some republican with a little sense and gumption will suggest that if the party wants a man who can win and redeem the state from the democrats they will nominate W. Cameron Forbes, of Milton.

If they do it will be a sad day for the democrats and it will behoove the latter to gather up their effects at the state house and vamoose or they will get hurt moving day, when Gov. Forbes will move in and the democratic incumbent moves out. Such was the musing of a well-known republican the other day who was looking over the political situation and telling what in his opinion the republicans should do if they would get back into power on Beacon Hill and get back into the public affairs at the state house.

He added that in his opinion that, in the event of Mr. McCall being defeated this fall, some such move would be made and that it would meet with the hearty endorsement of every republican, regardless of what had happened in the past. Republicans, he pointed out, were getting tired of quarrelling among themselves, and if the right man comes along, a man of the Forbes type, the voters would, in his opinion, tumble over themselves to get into line for him.

Mr. Forbes is not an officeseeker, and in all probability would not make a contest for the nomination. The chances are that if there was a real demand for him to lead and to undertake the rehabiliment of the republican party he would respond to the call. Like many other men of means, Mr. Forbes has given much of his time to the public service, and he is particularly adapted to render splendid results to his party and his country.

This he did in his great work in the Philippines, in the various capacities in which he served, finishing as governor-general and making a record of which the country, his party, his friends and his relatives are justly proud. Mr. Forbes is in his 44th year, and was recently relieved as governor of the Philippines and was succeeded by Cong. Burton Harrison, one of Pres. Wilson's political supporters. The friends of Mr. Forbes felt incensed at the action of the president. The summary method of supplanting a tried and true public official for a novice in the art of government was to them uncalled for, but Mr. Forbes took the matter philosophically and reasoned that the democratic president felt that he wanted a man at the head of the Philippine government who was in accord with him politically and sympathized with the democratic policy of giving the Filipinos self government much sooner than those who know more about the Philippines and its people believe would be consistent with the sound policy and peace of the nation.

If a strong, able, conscientious man interested in public affairs is desired by the Massachusetts republicans to lead them to victory they could do no better than keep their eye on the former governor of the Philippines—a republican of republicans, a shrewd, sound business man, a man of broad human sympathies, who believes in right and justice for every man, and in honest, clean, straightforward dealing by public officials. He has not been mixed up with any of the republican factions. He is a man of the highest standing in the business and professional world—comes from a family of captains of industry, whose activities in the business world made Boston one of the greatest seaports of the world. Their descendant has all of the fine, manly traits of his ancestors, and he has proved that he is a man of great executive ability by the splendid record he made as governor of the Philippines.

If he could be induced to take up the cause of the republicans he would, his friends assure those who have discussed the matter, put some of the old time vim and energy into the party ranks and rattle some of the old dry bones in a manner that would cause some of the mediocre statesmen who have their hand at the helm to let go and allow a master mariner to sail the good old ship of state.

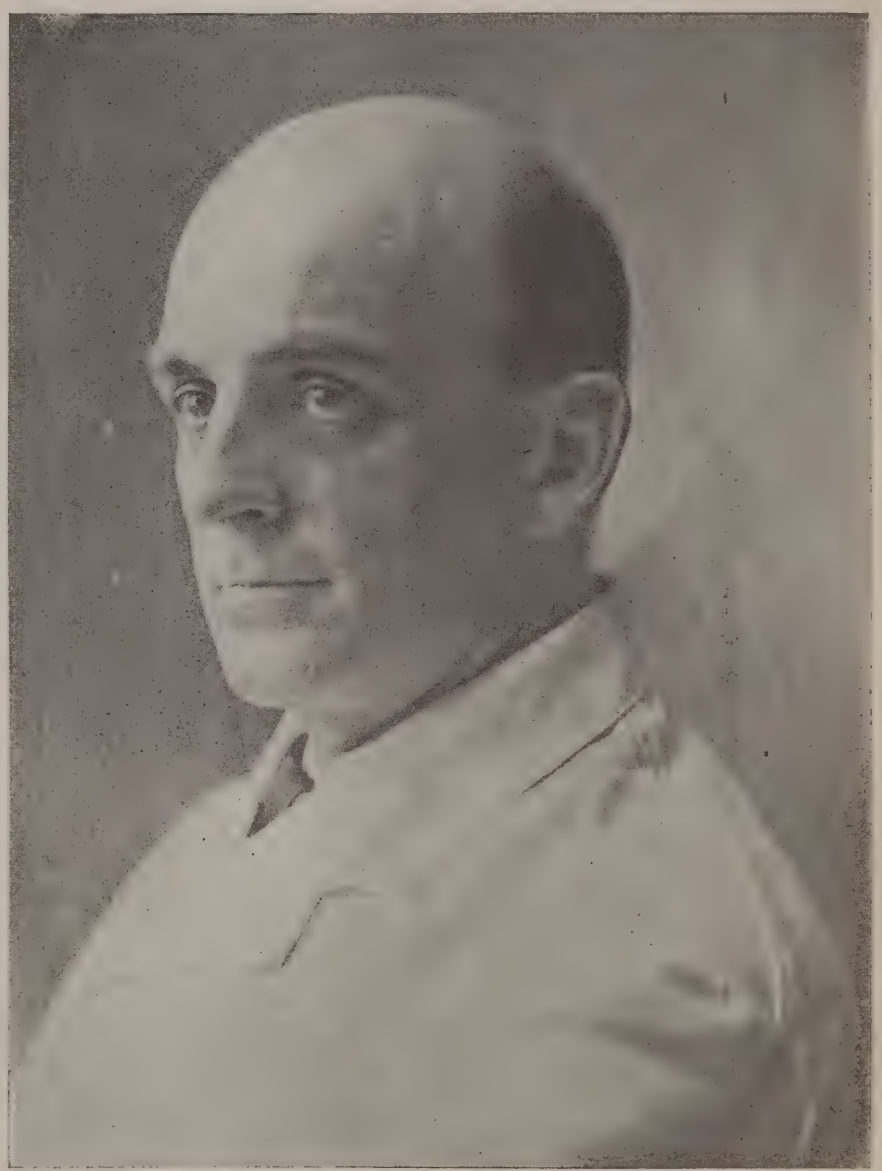
The business world, it is believed, would be delighted with the leadership of such a man. As the candidate of the party he would also be the chief director of its affairs, for he is not one of those men who sit down and wait for orders from somebody higher up. "Cam" Forbes, as he is affectinoately known, would be the "real thing," to put it the way the boys do, and the party would be sure of getting the greatest awakening it has had in a decade.

Large business interests have confidence in him and know him to be a man who will do his duty regardless of whom it hits. Many examples showing this trait of his character could be cited. One will suffice, however. While he was governor-general of the islands some mer chants in the East cornered the rice market. Rice as everybody knows is the staple article of food with the Filipino. Forbes heard of the combine and immediately set to work to gather in rice from other countries and arranged for a sufficient supply for a long time. The effect was magical. The rice traders let go, pocketed their loss and there was plenty of rice at reasonable price. It would require a book as large as the present number of Practical Politics to set forth the many good things done by Gov. Forbes of the Philippines. His neighbors and friends among the business men of this state have more than once testified by public speeches their appreciation of the great work in the islands.

If the republicans have any sense left they will begin to see that it is to such men as Cameron Forbes that they must pin their faith if they want to come back into power. His public record is one to which they could point with pride. His public career is an open book. Any citizen may if he so desires examine it. He accepted office not for power or for money, but because he believed that by so doing he could render a service to his country and his party.

He is a native of Milton, a graduate of Harvard, a director in many corporations, a man of large affairs and transcendent abilities, clean, square, upright, conscientious, courageous—just the type of a man to stimulate the voter. Not long ago he prepared an article for a magazine on the effect of 10 years of American rule in the Philippines in which he concluded as follows:

"The record of the Americans in the Philippines is one of which no American need be ashamed. It is a record on which we need not hesitate to dwell on Independence day. We have given to people unused and unaccustomed to such privileges freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom of opportunity and freedom of labor. We are casting off the shackles which held down the laboring classes of the Philippines, and, with the laboring classes raised, we are raising all the people to a higher and nobler plane. We may not as yet have given independence to the Philippines, but we are certainly giving independence to the Filipinos."



TWO OF A KIND.

"Why do you say Binks is conceited?" asked the girl.

"Because he always wants to talk about himself when you are trying to get a chance to say something about yourself," replied the fellow.—Exchange.

Steve Harrington says one thing he does not understand about a grand opera orchestra is why all the fiddlers finish at the same time when they are playing different tunes.

W. B. PLUNKETT

Adams Textile Manufacturer One of the Great Students of Economic Philosophy Engaged in the Promotion of New England Industry and Looked upon as Potential United States Senator.

One of the great republicans of Massachusetts, one who understands the policies of that party and the principles upon which they are based, is William B. Plunkett of Adams, who was a candidate for United States senator in 1913, at the time Sen. John W. Weeks of Newton was elected to the seat vacated by Sen. W. Murray Crane.

Mr. Plunkett has long been identified with the success of the republican party, not only in Massachusetts, but in the nation. He is one



of the most ardent protectionists in the country, has been one of the most influential members of the Home Market club and has probably contributed as much to the success of republican principles in Massachusetts as any man in the state.

This is all the more remarkable from the fact that he has never been a seeker after public office. He has been one of the best known men to the leaders, yet until he permitted the use of his name as a candidate for United States senator had never made an effort even to obtain public recognition or public office.

It was as an adviser to the leaders that he was known most favorably in politics. He had no wish to be prominent in any other way, for he was first of all a business man with a large outlook on life. His textile mills at Adams are among the largest in the state and also among the most successful. Their reputation in the trade, in fact, ranks among the highest of the country's cloth manufactories, and that has always been a matter of greater concern to their owner than any mere political preferment possibly could be.

This course has been part of Mr. Plunkett's economic philosophy. He has always maintained that the success of the nation depended almost wholly on the success of its industries and that the greatest patriots were they who devoted their talents to enlarging them. Upon the prosperity of the productive callings, he has said, depends not only the well-being of the workers in those particular trades, but also of the people at large, the individual communities, the state and the nation.

He has always felt it therefore to be a patriotic duty to devote himself to his business, to give it the benefit of all his talent and to put into it all the energy of which he was master. He has never been one who has figured or believed that the sole aim of industry was the enrichment of the man or men who controlled them. It has been part of his creed that the industry which in any degree made life harder or meaner for those engaged in it—in however insignificant capacity—was not worth the fostering. The Plunkett mills, for that reason, have been known in the textile field as among the best in the state in which to work. Labor troubles have been practically unknown in them. Adams has become a prosperous, pleasant town and the home of thousands of contented men and women, and the mills have always kept pace with the times, meeting as competitors and beating them corporations which have squeezed the labor market to the last penny it would yield.

That has always been part of Mr. Plunkett's policy, but it has been more than that. It has been an outward manifestation of his ability to study economic phenomena and overcome their intricacies. When conditions made necessary the application of manufacturing economies they were applied to the processes, to the factory. The result was that the industry itself met the market conditions and yielded the profits. This is in great contrast to many latter day manufacturers, who deem it good business to dispose of the product at the best price obtainable, after which the employes are levied upon to provide the manufacturers' profit.

All of that may be beside the question, except as it shows Mr. Plunkett's grasp of manufacturing economics. It also explains why he is a firm believer in the protective tariff. He is not necessarily a believer in a high tariff wall, but he has always advocated a tariff sufficiently extensive to furnish a real barrier between the low-wage, long-hour nations of Europe and the altogether different standards of the American workingmen. He believes that the tariff is not a manufacturers' protection so much as it is the laborers' protection. The American producer can meet any market conditions enforced upon it by competition or by government, providing only that he is given due warning. The protective tariff insures him a home market, hence provides labor for the men who toil. Work is the big desideratum with the great majority of wage-earners and the protective makes it comparatively certain that work can be had. Thus it has come about that Mr. Plunkett, who is probably one of the greatest students of economic philosophy among the manufacturers of New England, is also one of the most pronounced advocates of the protective tariff.

His reputation in that respect has extended far beyond the confines of Massachusetts, for there has been no more illuminating speaker than he before the ways and means committee of congress during the enactment of the last three or four tariff bills. He was an intimate friend of the late Pres. McKinley and when the latter was a member of congress from Ohio he relied to a great extent upon Mr. Plunkett for advice regarding tariff matters. Thus it came about that when the McKinley bill was framed Mr. Plunkett played as great a part in deciding on the schedules, particularly as they affected New England, as any other man in congress, excepting possibly the statesman whose name it bore.

There are reasons why Mr. Plunkett should prove an attractive candidate for the United States when the next vacancy occurs in the Massachusetts delegation. Not alone his knowledge of manufacturing conditions and the economic principles that underlie them, but his personality, his great sympathy, his wide range of information and his forcefulness of character—all point to him as an ideal senator. He is moreover truly representative of the western section of the state, and there is little doubt that when the next United States senator is chosen, should a vacancy occur at that time, would make him an excellent choice with which the republicans could go before the people and urge their cause. There are many in the state, at any rate, who feel that he is the man above all others best fitted for that honor.

CURRAN AND THE LAND AGENT.

During a trial in Tipperary Curran made a scathing attack on a land agent. Two days later an enraged gentleman burst into his bedroom in Dublin before the counsellor was out of bed and, flourishing a horse whip savagely, said:

"Sir, I am the gentleman you insulted in the courthouse in Clonmel in the presence of the whole county and I'm here to thrash you soundly."

"What!" exclaimed Curran, indignantly. "You call yourself a gentleman and yet you mean to strike a man when he's lying down?"

"No, bedad," protested the agent, scorning to take a mean advantage of his enemy and sitting down. "I'll just wait till you get out of bed an' then I'll give it to you hot and heavy."

"Troth, if that's the way of it," said Curran, "I'll lie here till you change your mind."

And he turned over on his other side. The agent laughed and the counsellor laughed, and he who came to whip stayed to dine and the pair parted the best of friends.

A TIMELY HINT.

Our manufacturers should so conduct their transactions with South America, that we can retain the trade we are certain to secure. It is of exceeding importance that we should do so, and it is hoped that our tradesmen will not be so anxious for the profit of the minute that they will lose the opportunity to establish permanent business relations.—New Bedford Mercury.

SIDNEY O. BIGNEY

Attleboro Business Man Whose Republicanism Is of the Unfaltering Kind and Whose Confidence in the Party's Future Has Remained Unshaken During the Bull Moose Stampede.

The republican party of Massachusetts is now in the process of reconstruction. In order to regain its former strength and standing in the old Bay State it must have the active support of strong, virile men—men who have the ability to organize and to lead. Such is the Hon. Sidney O. Bigney of Attleboro, one of the biggest business men in New England, and a loyal citizen of Massachusetts who has done much to build up the industrial prosperity of the commonwealth as a business men's candidate he would bring the eagle of victory back to perch on the republican banner.

A man's right to public service should be measured by what he has accomplished in his own service. The man who has not made good in his own business or profession will not be bothered with the clamor of the people calling him to public work. By this standard of fitness, Col. Bigney has surely been tested and found worthy. He is one of the largest



and who has ever been on the firing line for the republican party.

Col. Bigney possesses the qualifications and temperament that are needed in the men upon whom the republican party must rely for its upbuilding. Apparently always in prime physical condition, ever alert and buoyant, full of energy and possessed of an extraordinary amount of ability and a magnetic personality, he inspires one with the confidence of victory and the ultimate accomplishment of things. He has been uniformly successful in everything he has undertaken in the business and in the political world and his energy not only keeps himself continually on the go, but fires his co-workers with zeal and enthusiasm. And one of the things that the repnblican party in this state is badly in need of just now is enthusiasm.

It is because Col. Bigney is possessed of all these desirable accomplishments that he is steadily becoming more and more prominent in republican politics in Massachusetts. He has hosts of friends throughout the commonwealth who deem him an admirable candidate for gubernatorial service. He has been frequently mentioned for the republican nomination for governor and lieutenant-governor and there are many who believe that jewelry manufacturers in the state and his large plant is a tribute to his own energy and business acumen and not an inheritance from the labor and thought of others. The leading business men of Attleboro have recognized his sterling commercial qualities, his shrewdness and his progressiveness that does not want in conservatism. He was president of the first board of trade in the history of Attleboro, and that organization has proved one of the biggest factors in upbuilding that community. It is in great measure as a result of the work of Col. Bigney that Attleboro has grown as speedily as it has in the past few years with the result that the Massachusetts legislature of 1914 granted it a city charter.

But Col. Bigney prefers to fight in the ranks in politics anl he has proved a tireless worker and an aggressive fighter, always ready to do anything in his power to further the interests of his party. He has persistently refused to enter the political lists as a candidate for any office big enough to allow him to show the Bigney attributed to the best advantage of the state, but the call is growing louder and his friends are hopeful that the time is near at hand when he will throw his gauntlets into the ring and then they confidently expect to see him as successful as he has been in every venture that he has undertaken to date.

His friends who have been urging him to do this contend that he would prove one of the strongest candidates that the republican party can put forward for he has the confidence of both the business men and of labor. As an extensive employer of labor, he has treated his employes with fairness and consideration and has not infrequently appeared in the interest of the laboring man before legislative committees.

But there are several reasons why Col. Bigney is not a seeker after office. Besides his great commercial connections that demand much of his time, he holds that no man should force himself upon the voters. He believes that no man should seek an office for the mere sake of title and salary, but rather because of a desire to serve the state and a feeling that he can do some constructive work in the public interest. Such men do not force their candidacies upon the electorate. They have to be called.

Col. Bigney has been the spokesman of Massachusetts' manufacturers on many occasions when important legislation has been pending, notably when he was sent to Washington to oppose the ratification of the French treaty which threatened to deal a disastrous blow at the jewelry and other industries of New England. The ultimate defeat of the treaty may be taken as an indication of the successful accomplishments of this responsible commission.

Col. Bigney is president and treasurer of the Sidney O. Bigney company, president and treasurer of the Allison Manufacturing company and president of the Sidney Suspender company, all of Attleboro, Mass. He did his share in placing Attleboro on the map as one of the greatest jewelry manufacturing centres in the world.

In politics, he has served the second district in the executive council where he gained an intimate knowledge of state affairs. He was a delegate-at-large to the republican national convention in 1908 and in that campaign showed his ability as a vote-getter, winning out against the powers that were whom he did not even consult once he had made up his mind to run.

This brief sketch of Sidney Osborne Bigney is necessarily incomplete and only gives a passing glimpse of him as a business man, politician and statesman. It should be sufficient, however, to prove his admirable qualifications for important public service.

A RIVER OF PORK.

A Washington despatch states that there has been appropriated at various times $1,000,000 for Trinity river, while at present $265,000 more is asked for. Such sums would seem to indicate a river of some importance, as indeed perhaps it is. But this hardly accords with some of the information which comes to hand. For this river with the religious name is said to run through Dallas, Texas, but Senator Kenyon quoted "an interview" with a Fort Worth man in which the latter said:

"The Trinity neither runs, creeps, nor crawls through Dallas in fact it does not even hesitate. Recently an electric railway tried to lease the bed of the river for an interurban line. The Trinity river is the joke of Texas and today it is dry as a bone."

The river amounts to even less than the Rio Grande, for that has water in it part of the year.

JAVA'S TEAK FORESTS.

Teak forests in Java cover 1,480,000 acres, and, as the area reforested is two and a half times as large as the area felled in a given time, this magnificent stock of timber is continually increasing. A pest of the Java teak plantation is alang grass (Imperata arundinacae). In order to prevent the incursion of this plant, as hoeing is too expensive, the foresters sow a leguminous plant, Leucena glauca, between the rows of teak seedlings. This chokes the alang, keeps the soil clean and enriches the soil in humus and nitrogen and ultimately disappears with the increase of the forest cover.

INTEREST IN CONG. SAM.

State conventions are not what they used to be in Massachusetts, occasions of real political moment, but there is some slight interest in the fact that Cong. Samuel E. Winslow of Worcester has been chosen to preside over the next republican convention. Nobody will get excited over oratory and platforms this fall.

HERBERT P. WASGATT

Everett Man, Candidate to Succeed Councr. McGregor, a Successful Shoe Manufacturer and Bank Official, Who Has Come to the Front Through His Own Efforts.

That the republican party is on the way back is an assertion that one hears quite frequently these days. Those who cast fond looks back on those pristine days of republican glory in Massachusetts are again coming out of the retirement in which they have shut themselves since the memorable Chicago convention in 1912 and are beginning to boldly announce the return of the native g. o. p.

This enthusiasm has been demonstrated in various ways but probably the most impressive argument in favor of the contention that the republican party has been revived in Massachusetts is contained in the list of prominent men who are this fall aspiring to the chief seats in the state government. Among these prominent men who have assayed the task of leading back the republican is Herbert P. Wasgatt and of Everett, a former mayor of the city, now candidate for the republican nomination for the executive council in the district which Counc. Alexander MacGregor has represented so faithfully and well during the past three years.

Another confident statement that republican leaders have been circulating is that the executive council is going to swing back into republican hands in 1915. This year is the first in the history of the state that the executive council has not been republican.

In their efforts to make the next council a republican one the party leaders have been scouring round to get the best men available in the state who are willing to enter the field of public service. And among those who are considered as the "cream" of republican selections is Mr. Wasgatt. That he will win his fight handily is a foregone conclusion and that he will bring to the new executive council in January the fruits of his experience and knowledge both in private and public life is a boon which the governor's cabinet will feel.

Mr. Wasgatt has made good in everything he has undertaken. In 1908 he was urged to enter the public service of the city of Everett as an alderman and he accepted the task. So well did he perform his duties in that office that he was prevailed upon to accept a re-election. He was made president of the board, and proved himself one of the most capable presiding officers that the Everett board of alderman ever had.

During the next year he devoted himself entirely to the business, but in 1911 the voters of Everett refused to allow him further rest from public service and a committee waited upon him to ask him to be a candidate for mayor. It required much urging, but when Mr. Wasgatt realized that it would be for the best interests of the city he accepted and was elected without opposition.

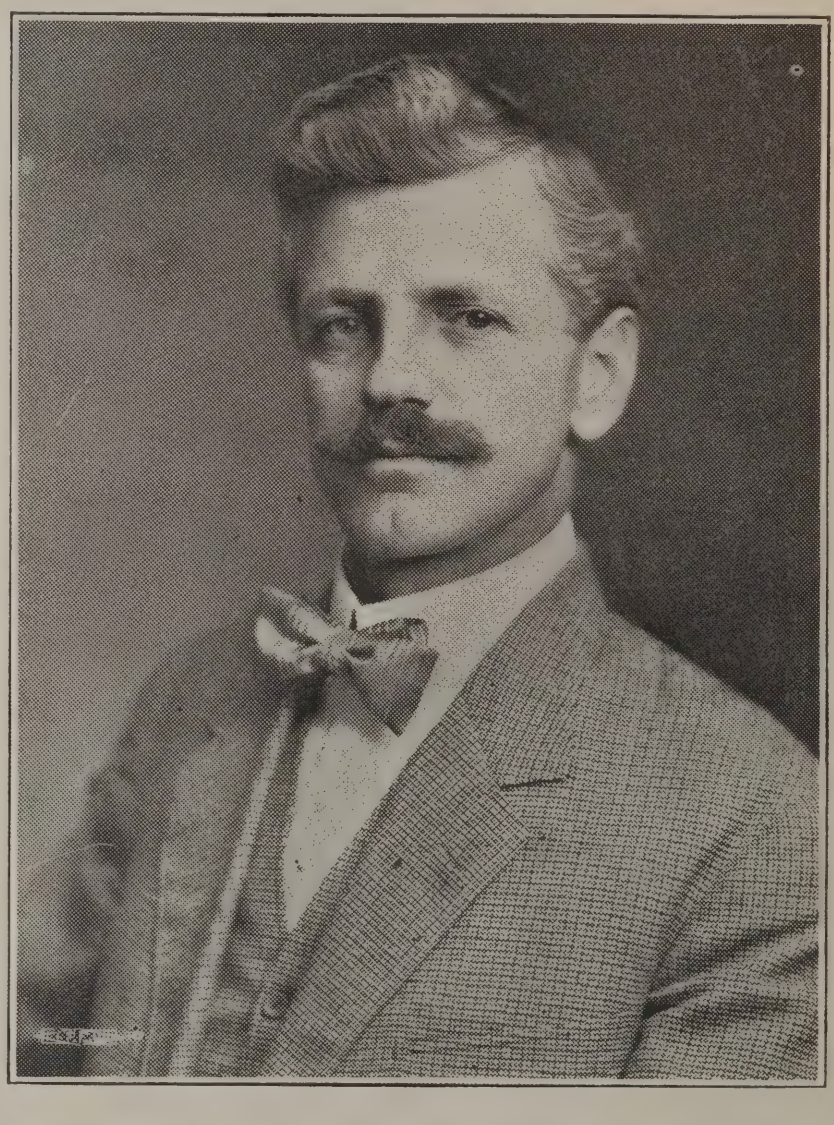
During the year he was in the mayor's chair Mr. Wasgatt served his city with a zeal which no previous mayor ever surpassed. He instituted many reforms in the city government and conducted his administration on a strictly business basis so that at the end of the year it was generally admitted that Everett possessed as able a chief executive as there was in the commonwealth.

When his term expired he was urged to accept another year but refused. He declined the proffered re-election not because of any desire to sever his connections in public life but he thought that one year was enough. Since then he has been attending entirely to his business until this year a boom was got under way for his election to the executive council. As in former years, Mr. Wasgatt has listened to the call of the voters and becoming convinced that it was for the best he has entered the lists as republican candidate at the September primaries.

That is Mr. Wasgatt's public career in brief to date. It can be seen that he has demonstrated in no uncertain way his abilities as a holder of office. What he will do in the future may safely be estimated by what he has done in the past. Many who know politics and men in politics are of the opinion that Mr. Wasgatt might rise high in the public service of the state and nation should he care to devote himself to politics.

But as great a success as he has made in public life it is no greater than that which he has accomplished in business. He is a typical example of a boy who has worked his way up the ladder of success through his own initiative, pluck and energy. There were no strings pulled in assisting young Wasgatt to get his start and first impetus in the race of life. Equipped with a grammar and high school education, which is the average educational training of the youth of today, he left school to enter a shoe factory as a shipping clerk.

Through perservance and hard work he eventually rose to the position of superintendent of the factory and later embarked upon the career of a traveling salesman. This latter task probably helped in no small degree his accomplishments as a public servant, giving him qualities of diplomacy, and tact which he possesses.



In February, 1896, Mr. Wasgatt decided that the next step of a successful business man would be to own a business of his own. Accordingly he formed a partnership with Elmore Andrews of Everett for the manufacture of shoes. Their first office was on Oliver street, in Boston, but before long the expanding business of the firm required more space than the Boston offices possessed. Headquarters were therupon removed to Everett. Since that time it has been an ever-increasing successful venture until today the annual output and sale of goods approximate $750,000.

It can be seen by these figures that Mr. Wasgatt has served to put Everett on the map as a city which has no mean shoe manufacturing concern within its borders.

Nor did Mr. Wasgatt stop here. Introduce Pres. Wasgatt, at this juncture, head of the Everett Trust company from its incorporation. Being a successful shoe manufacturer it was only natural that he should make an equally successful bank president, which he has been and at the present time the Everett Trust company is as flourishing a banking institution as any to be found in the metropolitan district.

Mr. Wasgatt comes from old colonial stock on his father's side of the house and on his mother's side is able to trace his American ancestry back to Plymouth rock. He was born in South Boston on Aug. 26, 1865, the son of Gilbert and Mary A. (Faunce) Wasgatt. He is a descendant on his father's side from David Wasgatt of Mt. Desert, Me., a soldier of the Revolution, and on his mother's side from John Faunce, who settled in Plymouth in 1623.

Soon after his birth his parents moved to Plymouth, where Mr. Wasgatt passed the first seven years of his boyhood. At the end of that time, however, his father located in East Boston and here the boy was educated, graduating from the Chapman grammar and the East Boston high schools. Mr. Wasgatt is married and has two children.

He is prominent in fraternal organizations throughout the state. He is past master of the Mt. Taber Lodge, A. F. and A. M., past high priest of St. John's Chapter and a member of East Boston council and the William Parkman commandery, all of East Boston. He holds membership in the Palestine Lodge, A. F. and A. M. and the Bethsaida chapter of Everett.

He is also enrolled in the Aleppo Temple of the Mystic Shrine. His business connections also extend to many social and business organizations. He is chairman of the executive committee of the Everett council of Commercial Travelers, treasurer of the Everett lodge of Elks, treasurer of the Everett board of trade, a member of the New England Shoe & Leather association and of the Boston Boot & Shoe club. He also is vice-chairman and is serving his third year as a member of the Everett school committee.

LOOKS SICKLY.

Congr. Mann is of the opinion that "if there is any useless body or theory anywhere at the present time it is the Hague Peace tribunal." It must be admitted that this tribunal, born of the highest motives and purest impulser, does wear a rather sickly look just at this time.

W. H. CARTER

Republican Candidates for Congress in the 13th Dist. One of the Leading Knit Goods Manufacturers of New England and a Firm Believer in the Protective Tariff.

There are many signs that the republicans everywhere are putting their best foot foremost in the present campaign. They are nominating high-grade men to most of the offices on the state ticket, and the high-grade men are evincing a desire to become candidates for offices where the chances to serve are a great deal more pronounced than are the chances for honors or reward.

In nothing is this more apparent than in the



grade of men who are coming forward for nomination to congress in those districts where the democrats captured the seats two years ago. Among the many excellent citizens who have entered the lists for this office is William H. Carter of Needham, one of the largest manufacturers of knit goods in the country and one whose election to the national house of representatives would mean much to the industries of Massachusetts. He is running in 13th dist., formerly one of the strong republican centres, but now represented at Washington by a democrat.

Mr. Carter is an ardent republican, but he is considerably more than a party man. He is a firm believer in the protective tariff and his experience in business has demonstrated to him that if protection to American industry be abandoned the extension of those industries which have been nurtured by the wise tariff policy of the republican party will be a work of exceeding difficulty.

He, as well as everybody else, realizes that it was through the protective tariff that America was permitted to reach the high industrial pinnacle from which she now looks out upon the commercial world. He declares that the American business man has no superior and that he can hold his present position under any circumstances that may arise or under any conditions that may be imposed. All he requires, Mr. Carter asserts, is a knowledge in advance of what the circumstances and conditions are to be. But, he says, it will be impossible for him to do so under a low tariff and pay the high wages or grant the short working hours that now prevail here. So that eventually all tariff reductions must come out of the workingman. The factory owner can get the orders against the world, but if he is called upon to compete with the world he will be obliged to meet the conditions that prevail in the countries from which his competition comes. The strong factor in manufacturing abroad is the low wage paid the worker and the longer hours he is forced to work. That last is an item that may not mean so much to American workingmen, who are no strong students of political economy, but to the manufacturer alone in his office with his cost chart and his ledger it may mean a lot.

As the matter stands, wages in European countries are lower by considerable than they are here, while the hours of labor are longer. It follows, as a matter of course, that the American workman would have to deliver more goods than he does now for less wages than he receives now if the American manufacturer is to meet and overcome the opposition that is the basis of a low tariff.

That is one reason why the American manufacturers are displaying such a great interest this year in the republican cause. That party has stood by them in the past, while its policies commend themselves to the producers of goods. The latter is fighting the fight for the American workingman. He may have his differences with the latter when the two sit down to thresh out controverted phases of the business, each from his own viewpoint. That is natural, but it follows, nevertheless, that the American manufacturer is the best employer in the world and is acknowledged to be such both by manufacturers elsewhere and by the workingmen who have had experience in foreign factories.

Not all of them have had differences with their employees, at that, and Mr. Carter of Needham is one of those who have not. He is looked upon as one of the fairest employers of labor in the knitting industry and the fact that he gives work to more than 1000 men and women and has kept on excellent terms with all of them speaks volumes for his position in the industrial world.

The Carter mills are among the largest of the kind in the country. They are, at the same time, a testimonial to the business ability and the resourcefulness of their manager, Mr. Carter. This is true to such a degree that many persons in the region who ordinarily evince little interest in political contests are working hard to bring about his election, recognizing in him a type of man that it is highly desirable to place and keep in public life.

Few persons in New England are ignorant of the Carter knit goods and most of them wear Carter undergarments. They have been on the market for many years and the demand for them has constantly increased until today it requires three factories in which to produce them. Two of these are in Needham, while a third is in Springfield.

The history of the growth of these factories, though, is another matter, and it is one in which Mr. Carter may take the greatest pride. He left school at the age of 14 years to work in the small factory which was the parent of the mammoth mills now producing the Carter goods. It was operated then by Mr. Carter's father, William Carter, and under the latter's tutelage the present candidate for congress learned the knitting trade. He worked with his father for some time, but 28 years ago he went to Mississippi, where he was made superintendent of a hosiery mill. He remained in that position for one year, but 22 years ago he returned to the north.

It was then that the big start was made in the erection of the business that exists today. Mr. Carter was made general manager of his father's mill, which at that time employed 20 hands. He went at the business with a vim, began turning out a line of knitted underwear that soon attracted attention because of its excellence and within a short time the business began to grow until it was necessary to enlarge the plant and engage more workingmen.

The growth has been continous ever since, until today, it requires 1000 hands to turn out enough product to supply the demand for Carter underwear. The concern now does a business of $2,000,000 a year, and, under Mr. Carter's management bids fair to exceed that volume. As an evidence of the popularity attained by the Carter goods it may be cited that for years one of the firm's constant customers has been former Pres. William H. Taft.

Mr. Carter has found time while building this great industry to hold several important public offices. He has served on many committees in Needham, where he was born in 1864, and has, besides, served a term in the legislature, in 1906. He was a member of the republican state committee in 1907 and 1908, is President of the Needham board of trade, a director of the Needham National bank and a member of Norfolk Lodge of Masons of Needham, the Odd Fellows, Boston City club and Boston Press club.

FOR SAVING LIFE AT SEA.

It is reported that a substitute for life boats, which has been recommended to several foreign governments consists of a hollow steel globe, flattened on the bottom and about eight feet in diameter.

With 16 men inside and a supply of fresh water and provisions it is said that this globe draws less than two feet of water. A 12-inch ventilating pipe can be raised through the top of the globe when it is afloat. This pipe can, it is claimed, be drawn in and the opening quickly closed when desired. A small sail can be raised with the aid of the ventilating pipe.

The inventor of this device is a Dane. He states that he conceived the idea on seeing an iron water tank afloat after a terrible wreck in which several lives were lost.—Popular Electricity.

Channing Box notes that the average man is never quite satisfied with an increase of salary unless it means less work.

FREDERICK E. PIERCE

Greenfield Postmaster for Many Years, Republican Candidate for State Treasurer, Has Been Largely Interested in Banking and Business in His Own Section of the State.

One hopeful sign that the republicans are coming back with a rush is the fact that the party leaders this year did their utmost to break the monopoly on state officers so long held by the metropolitan district. Not only did they do that, but in going into the other regions of the state to select a ticket, they gave due weight to the character and ability of the men available for promotion.

It was because of this new republicanism that Gen. Frederick E. Pierce of Greenfield, for many years one of the most influential men of Franklin county, consented to become a candidate for the nomination as state treasurer; and, should he be successful at the polls, there is little question that his candidacy will be worth thousands of votes to the party.

Gen. Pierce is one of the prominent citizens of the western part of the state; and, in Greenfield, where he lives, he is regarded as one of the most public-spirited. It was mainly through his efforts that many industries have been brought to locate there and in everything that pertains to the town's welfare he is one of the leaders. He is a republican, and one of the staunchest, and in his politics, as in everything else he undertakes, he is an enthusiast. That makes little difference, however, when a matter that interests Greenfield or any of its residents is to the front. All men are citizens to Gen. Pierce on occasions of that kind and democrats as well as republicans and progressives have long sought his advice and assistance. That is one of the traits which makes him strong and it is one that makes him particularly acceptable as a candidate for state treasurer in this crisis of the republican organization in the state.

Geographically he is a tower of strength to the party; and, although geography might well be forgotten were it weighed in the balance against ability, the attitude of the republican leaders of the last few years toward men from outside the metropolitan district has in this campaign elevated it to the foremost place in the minds of thousands of voters all over the state. There was in the past no guarantee that the men from around Boston who were selected for places on the state ticket were of extraordinary ability. There has been a suspicion, indeed, in many cases, that such was not the fact. It is known, though, to hundreds of voters in other parts of the commonwealth that some exceedingly capable material has been sidetracked without even an apology. For that reason, as well as for others, geography this year is one of the most pressing issues in the republican primary campaign.

The western part of the state, in presenting the name of Gen. Pierce for the state treasurership, has made a careful selection. His candidacy was no haphazard affair, designed to stop a gap. It was announced only after it had been demonstrated that the western end of the state must present its best man for the place to be even approximately certain of success. As a result there can be no question about the fitness of Gen. Pierce to serve.

He has, as a matter of fact, been serving for most of his life. The banking business of Franklin county is about as important as the banking business of any county in the commonwealth, and Gen. Pierce has for many years been one of the leading men there in that respect. He has been connected with the most prominent bank of the town, a concern that has handled the accounts of practically all the business houses of the region, and he has established a reputation as a safe and conservative, yet progressive, financier which puts him close to the front among the eminent men who have in the past filled the post of treasurer and receiver-general in Massachusetts.

It was not alone as a banker, though, that he came to the front as a financier. He has been interested in many other lines, and was one of the most active men in Franklin county in establishing and extending the trolley system there. That is one of the achievements in which he takes great pride; for, to those who know, Greenfield and the region immediately adjacent has one of the finest electric car services in the United States, considering population and opportunities for increasing the business. It is possible from Greenfield to reach within a short time and very cheaply a score of towns whose trading centre is the big Franklin county town. One may travel into New Hampshire without trouble or delay, and as a result of Gen. Pierce's foresight in the matter of trolley line extension Greenfield has become one of the big rendezvous of commercial travellers, who make it their headquarters while working in the territory it is possible to reach because of the excellent street railway service it possesses.



Gen. Pierce has been postmaster of Greenfield for almost a quarter of a century, resigning the position only to conduct his campaign for state treasurer. He has been one of the model postmasters of New England, too, and the manner in which the office has been conducted has been one of Greenfield's proudest boasts. That in itself has endeared Gen. Pierce to the residents of the place, and it explains in a large measure why it is that he has the support practically of every voter in the town, regardless of whether he be a democrat, republican or progressive.

Gen. Pierce was appointed to the office by Pres. Cleveland and has been reappointed every four years since. That of itself is a testimonial to his popularity, but it does not tell the whole story, by any means. If the history behind the incident were written it would be shown that Gen. Pierce's continuity of service was not the result of politics at all, but of a demand on the part of the people of Greenfield, regardless of party, that the postoffice be kept under the same able management.

Everything in connection with Gen. Pierce's public and private life, as a matter of fact, speaks eloquently of his strength before the people. The same thing will undoubtedly prove to be true should be he given the republican nomination for state treasurer; and, if current opinion is any indication, it is quite likely that he will be. The republican position before the voters of the state will be enhanced, in any event, by such a culmination of the polling on Sept. 22, while, on the other hand, should the old scheme prevail of handing all the offices on the ticket to metropolitan district republicans, the party will have that much more to live down.

The office of state treasurer is one which, in the estimation of many voters, should not be given to the metropolitan financiers any oftener than is made necessary by the predominant fitness of the candidates for the place. It is argued that the Boston men are, as a general thing, too close to the cliques and rings that "hog" the state deposits to make it desirable that they have a monopoly on that position. This is another matter that is quite likely to cut a big figure in the campaign now opening and for that reason the candidacy of Gen. Pierce is apt to assume a much greater significance than even the geography of the state accords it, and that is saying a great deal in this year 1914.

SOME HIGH BUILDING.

"I reckon you saw some pretty high buildings when you were in New York." said Hi Grass.

"Should say I did," replied Si Hay. "Why I was in one building that was so high that you had to take an elevator to get up to the basement!"—Exchange.

JOSEPH MONETTE

Republican Candidate for State Auditor, an Ardent Republican Who Has Time and Again Demonstrated His Loyalty to His Party and His Faith in Its Policies.

Reports from all over the state indicate that the candidacy of Joseph Monette of Lawrence for the republican nomination for state auditor is being received with great favor and that many prominent republicans are taking to it with enthusiasm. This fact augurs well for the future of the republican party for it shows almost as plainly as anything else could that the republican leaders are coming to realize that it is no longer practical or good policy to give all the honors to an exclusive few, preferably those who can lay claim to ancestors who came over on the Mayflower. This narrow-sighted policy was in vogue for a good many years and has not yet been completely done away with. The failure of the leaders to see the need of giving recognition to the various elements of the party as its membership became more and more cosmopolitan is one of the things that caused the downfall of the party in Massachusetts if not in the nation.



Aside from all this, however, Mr. Monette's personal ability and popularity should make him a candidate of exceptional strength. He is one of the ablest lawyers in the commonwealth. In 18 years as a practitioner of the law, he has established a reputation for ability, honesty and integrity that has made him one of the most esteemed members of the Massachusetts bar. He has won the commendation of many judges for the manner in which he has conducted himself in the trial of important cases.

Mr. Monette is a man of progressive thought. He believes in liberal republicanism and not in the reactionary kind. He has made a close study of public affairs and is in touch with conditions. He has for years been an active worker for the betterment of social and business conditions in his home city of Lawrence. He has also allied himself with great movements for the improvement of conditions of living throughout the commonwealth. He is a believer in fair treatment to the laboring man and in the encouragement of home industries.

The republican party owes much to Mr. Monette. He has been a worker in the party ranks for twenty years and has taken the stump for various republican candidates. As a public speaker he has been in demand in state and national campaigns, particularly among the French-speaking citizens. Whatever work he has done has been rendered unselfishly. He has given his efforts to help build up the party because he believes in the great principles for which it stands. He is essentially a man of principle. His loyalty has been of the impregnable kind. When the party began to slide downward several years ago, he did not get into his tent as many others did but took off his coat and went to work harder than ever to help restore the party to power.

It is this trait of loyalty which has made Mr. Monette so influential and popular among the republicans of the state. This, coupled with a forceful character and a courage of conviction possessed only by real leaders of men, has given him a following in every part of the commonwealth.

In 1906 Mr. Monette assisted in forming the Franco-American Republican club of Massachusetts and was chosen its first president, serving in that position two years. The organization included several thousand of the leading citizens of the state of French extraction. In helping to form this great organization, Mr. Monette was actuated solely by public-spirited motives. He wanted the French-American citizens of the state to take a keener interest in public affairs and was ambitious to prepare the way for the sons of French parents in Massachusetts to reach that prominence that has come or is coming to the sons of other peoples who have settled here.

Mr. Monette, as a speaker, is equally at home in French or English, a talent which has caused him to be in great demand during political campaigns. He is eloquent and knows how to win the favor of an audience. He is aggressive and sincere and can arouse enthusiasm in his hearers. For this reason he is a particularly valuable man. He is sincere and is always willing to fight to the end for any principle which he believes right.

It was not with any desire to win honors for himself that Mr. Monette entered the contest this year for the republican nomination for auditor. He did so upon the urging of many prominent republicans throughout the state who believe that his presence on the state ticket would help the party in the coming campaign. There are 50,000 French-American voters in Massachusetts and there is no man in the state who is better known or more highly regarded by them than Mr. Monette.

With the gentleman from Lawrence it is simply another case of rendering a party service. He has never failed to respond when he was called upon to give of his time or energy to the cause in which he believes. He was a republican when some of the men now posing as leaders were in swaddling clothes. He was expounding republican principles when some of them were just beginning to learn what the republican party stood for, and he will be voting for the party candidates and be aiding them on the stump with his oratory when some of the men now prominent in the party organization have quit because there is nothing in it for them.

As the candidate for state auditor he would be in a position to aid his party associates on the state ticket. His experience as a campaigner in many state and national campaigns would be a valuable asset and his extensive knowledge of state and national affairs gives him an insight into measures that are now agitating the public mind possessed by few republicans in the state.

Personally, Mr. Monette is one of the most lovable of men. He is affable, big-hearted and broad-minded. For the unfortunate and afflicted he has the deepest sympathy and has always done his share toward helping them fight the battles of life and improve their condition.

Mr. Monette is a prominent member of the Massachusetts Republican club and is secretary of the Lawrence Development Corporation, a body engaged in the betterment of social and business conditions in the city. He also holds membership in many social and fraternal organizations.

WAR, ACCORDING TO—

The Enlisted Man—"A chance to break the deadly routine of the parade-ground with some real excitement. In isolated cases to provide opportunities for military or political advancement."

The Business Man—"A period of economical depression, often followed by large failures and the consequent loss of the public's investments."

The Volunteer—"A stern patriotic duty to be entered upon without inquiry as to its justice or injustice."

The Philosopher—"An unintelligent and gross instrument for the settlement of the world's unavoidable quarrels."

The Historian—"A logical, if somewhat regrettable method of arranging the world's boundary lines."

The Optimist—"The natural strife of humanity, tending toward the general betterment of the social cosmos."

The Pessimist—"The natural strife of humanity, tending toward the general destruction of the universe."

The Mother—"A long vigil in an empty room and a memory of child voices, forever stilled."

The Wife—"A husband gone, a home destroyed, and a woman's heart broken."

The Seer—"The last great barrier between civilization and the millennium."—Life.

J. MOTT HALLOWELL

Republican Candidate for Attorney General Is a Lawyer of High Standing in Boston and One Whose Circle of Friends Makes Him Particularly Strong With Voters.

The republican party, striving to redeem itself in the state, is fortunate this year in being able to offer as candidates for the various important state offices, men of standing and ability whose qualifications are certain to appeal to the electorate and thereby strengthen the party. This is particularly true with regard to the attorney-generalship, which is the most sought-after place on the state ticket this fall. There are five candidates, according



to the latest tabulation, and anyone of them would undoubtedly, if elected, prove a credit to the state and to his party.

But the republican voters this year, at least, those who want to see the party victorious in the coming election, want as their candidates for the various important offices not only men who possess the qualifications for the respective positions, but they also want men who, in addition, have the youth, energy and general ability to make the kind of a fight that will arouse the republicans of the state, that will chase away the glooms and furnish the kind of enthusiasm that makes for party solidarity and victory.

J. Mott Hallowell of Newton, one of the ablest young lawyers in Massachusetts, is believed by many to be the candidate who possesses all of these desirable qualities. His ability to fill the office is questioned by none who know the man and his record as a practitioner of the law. He is young and full of energy. That he can put up a good fight when necessary he has already demonstrated in his campaign for the nomination. He has organized a campaign committee that has, under his personal direction, done such effective work that he today is acknowledged by all to be one of the most formidable candidates for the place, although at the beginning of the contest his rivals all shared in the belief that he would not cut much ice in the final sprint.

Mr. Hallowell deserves well of the republican party for he has been a loyal party worker in the ranks ever since he attained his majority. He has taken the stump for various candidates in past years and is considered one of the best campaigners in the republican camp.

He is familiar with the work of the attorney general's office, having for eight years been an assistant under Atty. Gen. Hosea Knowlton. The latter declined a re-election and when he retired from the office formed a law partnership in which Mr. Hallowell was one of the partners, the style being Knowlton, Hammond & Hallowell.

The position as assistant attorney general came to Mr. Hallowell without solicitation, his legal knowledge and his successful methods before the courts having recommended him to Mr. Knowlton, who invited him to take a place in the office. Mr. Hallowell was also a member of the congressional committee in the old 8th dist., from which Cong. Samuel W. McCall, now the republican candidate for governor, was then sent to the national house just as regularly as his term expired.

Whenever his services have been called for by the party organization he has readily responded, even when to do so required a sacrifice of personal interests on his part. His activity has been at all times actuated solely by a desire to advance the principles for which the republican party stood. He is a stickler for principle and when he believes in a cause will fight for it to the end.

Mr. Hallowell has asked little of the republican party in return for what he has done for it. But there is little doubt that that party will look to him and men like him to fill the higher offices. He is eminently fitted for any of them and there is no question that his advancement would meet with the approval of thousands who know him.

The gentleman from Newton is equipped with a splendid education, is naturally brilliant, humane, honest and independent. All of these qualities make him an ideal man for the position of prosecuting officer of the commonwealth. He could be depended on to administer the various important and intricate duties of that position with ability, and with the kind of justice that is tempered with mercy.

He believes that the state should prosecute to the limit all private interests that act in violation of the laws of the state. He is unalterably opposed to the idea that any corporation, no matter how large, should be gives any favoritism.

Mr. Hallowell's standing in the city of Newton, where he makes his home, and where he is best known, is f the highest. He has the friendship and respect of all who know him. He has taken an active interest in the civic affairs of the city and has been prominent in many movements for the development of the municipality. He is also prominent in many charitable organizations and is well known for his interest in the poor and unfortunate. He has tried many cases for poor defendants without asking or expecting any compensation for so diong.

Mr. Hallowell is not a politician. He is interested in politics simply because he believes that it is his duty as a citizen of the state to be interested. He is ambitious to serve the state and it was because of this ambition, and a belief that his candidacy would help the party, that he went into the present contest.

If nominated and elected, Mr. Hallowell would bring to the office of attorney-general a knowledge of the law in all its details that is possessed by few men in the commonwealth. He has figured in hundreds of important legal cases and has established a reputation for himself that gives him a place among the leading legal lights of the state. He is one of the best known and most highly regarded members of the Massachusetts bar association. He has won the praise and commendation of many judges by the fairness with which he has acted in the trial of important cases. He is ever courteous, just and considerate. He does not believe in the bullying tactics that are employed by some lawyers. He has a direct style that is effective in dealing with juries.

Temperamentally, Mr. Hallowell is not one of those who seek the limelight, nor are his methods such that the limelight follows him up and down the stage. He believes in doing his duty as he sees it and to do it as good as he can.

Mr. Hallowell's rise in his profession was no accident. It was the result of years and years of constant loyalty to a purpose—that purpose to develop all the latent talent with which a wise creator had endowed him. He was not born to affluence but had to go after success relying on his own abilities and personality. He has made his way up the ladder through hard work and will power, driven by a lofty ambition. He has built up a big law practise after a due amount of constant plugging and hard work during which time he never made the mistake of supposing that his education ended with his schools days. In fact, he studied even harder after he left school than he had before. As a result, when business came he was equipped to transact it. It can be truly be said that his success can be measured by his energy. The republican party will make no mistake by honoring men of his type.

WILL IT EVER END?

The great increase in the rate of taxation throughout the state and nation lead many to wonder if we have much to show for this increase. New expenses crop out all along the line. Many men seem to be drawing good salaries for work that was not thought necessary a few years ago. For instance, there never was a time when elevators were nearly as safe as they are now, yet the recent legislature passed a law relating to state inspection of elevators, to be paid for by the cities and towns.—Fitchburg Sentinel.

Frank Quigley thinks that now that they have the car-steps regulated in Massachusetts probably skirts will grow wider and high-stepping easier.

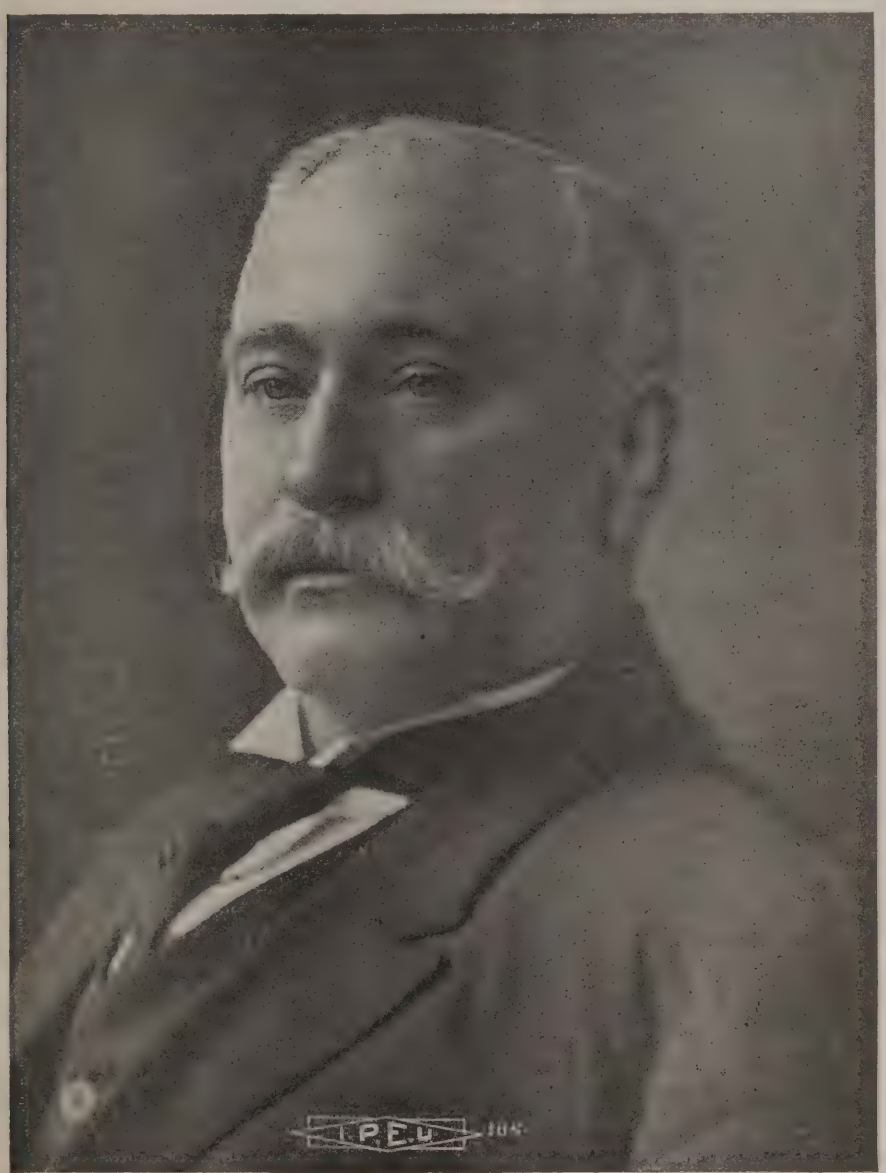
HENRY J. SKEFFINGTON

Present Immigration Commissioner One of Pres. Wilson's Best Appointees, He Having Been a Student of the Place's Problems for Many Years as a Leader of Organized Labor.

In appointing Henry J. Skeffington of Revere to be immigration commissioner at Boston, Pres. Wilson selected a man well qualified for the position by training and sympathy.

The appointment was confirmed without delay by the United States senate and Mr. Skeffington has since assumed office. No one who knows the new incumbent expects from him anything but an efficient and successful administration.

He has plunged into his new duties with a



whole-hearted enthusiasm that has won the respect of the veteran attaches of the office and the commendation of his superiors in the immigration service. He plans to become acquainted with the details of his work, root and branch. If there are any reforms to be made, any red tape to be cut, Commr. Skeffington will handle the task or tasks in workmanlike fashion, and will be sure of his ground before proceeding—a commendable, but not altogether common, trait in a public official.

From the start of the contest for the appointment as immigration commissioner at Boston, Mr. Skeffington had been generally regarded as the winner. Not only democrats of prominence and probity, but influential men from other parties eagerly sent to Washington their indorsements of him. The chances are that his appointment would have been made long before it was had it not been for the stubborn opposition of a democrat, who has not been particularly fortunate in the position he has taken on federal and state appointments. This democrat is understood to have had concealed under his wing a candidate for the position; hence his opposition.

But the president eventually made the appointment in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the Bay State democratic leaders; and the appointment was gratifying especially to the organized labor members of the democracy, who only too often have seen positions made possible by their votes at the polls, only to be filled later by ornamental democrats.

It is not generally known that Mr. Skeffington came to his desk well acquainted with the general details of his work. For two years under the first Cleveland administration he was deputy immigration commissioner at Boston. He was then made contract labor inspector at Providence, where he made a high record of efficiency and commanded wide attention because of the vigorous way in which he obtained several important convictions for violation of the labor laws.

Of the new commissioner's democracy there can be no question. For nearly a quarter of a century he has been active in democratic politics in this state, and always identified with the progressive wing of the party. The fact that he was one of the earliest and most enthusiastic of the Wilson men in Massachusetts harmed him none when the president was looking over the list of candidates.

For 20 years Mr. Skeffington was connected with the Douglas Shoe company as a salesman. When Mr. Douglas ran as the democratic candidate for governor in 1904 his election was due in large measure to the famed "flying wedge" of campaign speakers, created and led by Mr. Skeffington, which covered the state in fine fashion.

Gov. Douglas made him harbor and land commissioner, which position he held for three years, and during this period he assisted in the direction of considerable important development work. His experience made him an enthusiastic advocate of river, harbor and port development. As one of the prime movers in the plans to boom the port of Boston, he is firm in the belief that Boston is on her way to high rank as a business and trade port of the world.

Commr. Skeffington has long been active in labor circles. He has been secretary and treasurer of the International Boot & Shoe Workers' Union, has been sent as delegate to several general conventions and has been a delegate to the national conventions of the American Federation of Labor. He also has been active in securing much of the progressive labor legislation passed in recent years.

The new commissioner was born in Marysville, Cal., in 1858. His parents went to Pennsylvania shortly after his birth, and later came to Boston. He is married and has four children. He is one of Revere's first citizens, having been a resident of that town for nearly 20 years. He has served as moderator of Revere town meetings on many occasions, and there is a saying that if a man can "get by" as moderator of a Revere town meeting more than once, he is qualified for any office, up to and including the presidency.

Just now Mr. Skeffington is attending to his duties as immigration commissioner at Boston and giving universal satisfaction.

KIND OF LEADERSHIP.

The Hartford Courant, which takes slight comfort in the modernism of American politics, has the courage of its views including William Barnes, chairman of the New York republican state committee, about to retire, saying:—

When it comes down to mere facts, and leaves unproved charges alone, Mr. Barnes will be found to be a strong, able, resourceful man of large executive ability, a naturally commanding figure with choice social qualities. He has been very helpful to his party when it needed him. With the usual gratitude of parties, it will now cheerfully dispense with his services. The public doesn't want leaders these days, but by and by it will.

The personal depiction is just enough—the real issue concerns the kind of leadership the party wants, comments the Springfield Republican.

HIS IDEA OF ACTING.

"After a couple of years' absence from home I was playing in a city nearby and I invited my father to come over and see the show," relates Laurence Wheat, the actor.

"When the last curtain had rung down he came back on the stage to see me, and while we were chatting the treasurer appeared at the door of my dressing room and handed me my pay envelope. Dad saw the figures on the outside and his eyes sparkled.

"'My boy,' he said, 'you don't tell me you get that much every week, do you?'

"'That's right, dad,' I replied.

"'Well, well,' said the old gentleman thoughtfully, 'is that so? What other chores do you have to do besides actin'?'"—Everybody's.

HELPING THE EDITOR.

This story is told by the editor of an Ontario weekly. He thinks a lot of his wife. Recently he took her to the big city, and there she was the guest of a woman who assumed a rather patronizing air.

"So your husband is an editor?" the hostess inquired.

"Yes."

"Since you have no children you must have considerable leisure time on your hands. I dare say you assist him now and then in his editorial work."

"Oh, yes," asserted the wife, who is rated to be a good cook. "I edit nearly all his inside matter."

BOOMS.

You see, it's like this. During periods of depression people economize and save. All of a sudden the world discovers that it is out of everything and everybody wants to be attended to at once. This keeps all the rest busy supplying the demand—and we can't enlist the services of enough fingers to do all the work required. It is from the warp and woof of such things as this that booms are fashioned.

DANIEL H. COAKLEY

Lawyer of Great Ability Whose Career in Journalism and in the Courts Has Been an Inspiration to Many Young Members of the Bar and Set a Fast Pace for Many Older Attorneys.

In the 25 years that Daniel H. Coakley has been winning his way in the world, in all the things that he has undertaken to do and has done so well, in all the prizes he has won in law, in politics and in business, there is nothing he prizes more than a document that is framed and hangs in his study at his home in Brighton. It is a street railway conductor's license on the back of which is this endorsement:

. . . . . .
.
. Discharged for neglect of duty. .
.
. William A. Bancroft, Supt. .
.
. . . . . .



This document was handed to Daniel H. Coakley at the conclusion of a strike on the Middlesex Street railway, now the Cambridge division of the Boston Elevated Street Railway company. Daniel H. Coakley was a conductor and was one of the leaders of the strike for better wages for the men and more humane treatment by the company. That ended Mr. Coakley's railroading, but it didn't end his dealings with railways.

Street railroading was not his ambition. He went into it ringing fares from the rear platform because it was one of the first available positions opened to a young man who wanted to work and didn't have a family tree back of him or a bank account to fall back on.

The Coakley family, like a lot of other self-respecting, ambitious Irish families had to work to get on in the world. Sometimes such families can't be too fussy over the kind of work they will do, but work they must and the subject of this sketch is an example of the old saying that work never hurt anybody.

Before taking up the law, Daniel H. Coakley tried his hand at many things. He drove team, tended bar and finally blossomed out as a New York newspaper man and Massachusetts legislator. He made good in all of these vocations, and is not ashamed to acknowledge that he tried various things before he made up his mind to try the law and made a success of it.

While studying law, he dabbled in politics, went to the legislature from Cambridge and made some of the older members like "Gene" Moriarty and and "Jim" Mellen on his side of the house in those days sit up and take notice. He was only a young fellow. Almost every other legislator was willing to sit at Mellen's feet and learn from him the way to do things, but "Dan" Coakley, without being offensive, soon made it plain to the sage of Worcester that he had a mind of his own and that he proposed to use it in deciding his attitude on legislation.

There was fire and vim in the young Cambridge legislator, and when he got up to speak the rest of the house paid attention. He was always gentlemanly in his conduct and polite in his language, just as he is today in court the polished advocate that he is, but he had a determined way of saying things that left no doubts on the minds of those who heard him that he meant just what he said.

And it is this varied experience that he has had that has stood by him in his law practice. He had touched elbows with the workers of the community and with the professional men of the country—knew human nature well before he began practicing law. Mr. Coakley has tried more tort cases against the Elevated road than any other Boston lawyer and he has had more success than any other Boston lawyer. It's one of his specialities. Every time he gets a big verdict against the Elevated he says with a wink of his roguish eye that he feels bad—Gen. Bancroft was so kind to him some years ago when he fired him off the rear end of that Cambridge car.

Like most good all-round lawyers Daniel H. Coakley got his great reputation as a criminal lawyer. He has been in some big cases where there were big fees, but he doesn't like to get into the criminal courts and will not unless the fee is attractive. He prefers the civil side of the law. But whether he is in the criminal or civil session Mr. Coakley's clients are assured of one of the ablest lawyers in the state. Even judges join in this high opinion of the legal abilities of "Dan" Coakley. He gets big verdicts and many acquittals. He is acknowledged to be one of the shrewdest and ablest cross-examiners in the state. He is a master at approaching a witness and drawing unwilling statements from him.

With a jury Mr. Coakley is at home. He gets right down to brass tacks in his arguments—doesn't use much eloquence—just hard facts put into language that the layman can understand without the aid of a dictionary and he appeals to their common sense. Nine times out of ten if he doesn't win he has a majority of the men in the jury box with him.

Judges and clerks connected with the courts in which Mr. Coakley practices have great respect for him. He is not one of those whom the courts have to threaten to fine for contempt unless he sits down when he has an argument with the court over the rights of his client, but he presents his argument in respectful language and stands by his guns and the rights of his client if he and the court should differ over the procedure or question his rights.

His pastime is politics. He likes politics and he likes some politicians. Those he likes know it as well as those he dislikes.

He also sticks to the horse and asks no better fun than sitting behind his favorite mare and driving in and out of town. In addition "Dan" Coakley is a family man. He loves his fireside and his charming wife and children. And he also loves his friends, and they love him, let it be said. Friendship to him means more than a name. It means that if a friend needs him he will go the limit for him.

"Dan" didn't support Mayor Curley last January and he wouldn't kow-tow to him as a member of the park board. Sooner than do that which he didn't believe in he resigned, but he didn't squeal when City hall was putting the screws on him. He is too game for that. He got up, got out and got under his own figvine when he couldn't do what Mayor Curley wanted him to do.

His associates at the bar and even his opponents in politics will tell you that no more honorable opponent lives than "Dan" Coakley. He regards his word as his bond and he will not break that word once given to high or low, rich or poor. Because of his high standing at the bar, Mr. Coakley has a splendid clientele. Indeed, he turns enough business away from his office to keep an average law firm busy.

And what he has accomplished he has done by his own perseverance and good sense. Self-educated and self-made, with no university or law school training, he has won a name and reputation for himself that ought to be an inspiration to others similarly situated in early life which his family, relatives and friends are justly proud of.

HEADING OFF SULZER.

If Barnes's machine or Murphy's machine had undertaken to tear up the direct primary law and appoint a candidate for governor, says the New York World, that would have been boss rule. When Roosevelt's machine does it, that is the emanicipation of the people from machine government.

It may be doubted, however, whether the Davenport candidacy will make a much stronger appeal to the rank and file of the Progressive party than did the Tinman candidacy. Davenport is Boss Roosevelt's last chance to stop the nomination of Sulzer; but the primaries and not the Utica conference will decide who is to be the official progressive candidate for governor.

In the present temper of the party it is as likely to be Sulzer as Davenport. Nor is it strange that so many progressives should believe that they have found in William Sulzer a worthy successor to Theodore Roosevelt as the standard bearer of the party.

HE'LL BE THERE.

"If Cong. Treadway fails to attend the Great Barrington fair," says the Pittsfield Eagle, "friends will certainly make anxious inquiries about the condition of his health."

HENRY J. CUNNINGHAM

Cambridge Commissioner of Public Safety, One of the Foremost Men in the Country in His Calling, Has Reorganized the Police and Fire Departments of His City on an Efficiency Basis.

To step into an office, newly created and combining two such important departments of a city as the police and fire departments and within one year place things in a smoothly running plan, despite a threatening deficit of close to $25,000, or nearly one-tenth of the annual appropriation, requires a man of brains, judgment and foresight. To handle the affairs of the combined departments, and within another year place both on the plane of efficiency, hold within the financial bounds, and in addition bring about many needed improvements, which of themselves spell expenditure of money, emphasize the fact that the head of such combined departments must possess the brains, judgment and foresight which go toward making a successful executive.

In a nutshell one gets an insight into the character and makeup of Henry J. Cunningham, commissioner of public safety for the city of Cambridge. Appointed in July, 1912, and at the time generally accepted as the proper man for the executive head of the police and fire departments, which were at that time consolidated under an act of the legislature, the value of the choice of Mayor Barry, who held office that year, has displayed itself beyond question.

For years both the police and fire departments of Cambridge were the football of politics. Matters grew worse and worse. But one remedy lay, and that to take the departments out of politics. Democrats and republicans alike agreed.

Mayor Barry made the appointment in 1912, and Mayor Good came into office in 1914. No change in the department of public safety, and that of itself speaks highly for Mr. Cunningham. Somewhat of a political plum, with its salary of $3,500, the office of commissioner attracted many, but Mayor Good made no change. In the face of a demand for the removal of the commissioner, on alleged charges of neglect of duty, Mayor Good flatly refused, publicly stating that Mr. Cunningham was fearlessly and impartially doing his duty to his utmost. And the mayor's feeling is shared by the great majority of citizens in the University city.

Peeved perhaps because their power of mixing in police and fire department affairs had been taken away by the new act, the Cambridge aldermen and members of the common council several weeks before the commissioner took office, threw an obstacle in the way of a successful administration by raising the salaries of the police and firemen, putting an unexpected burden of nearly $25,000 on the department. The act provided that the department expenditures should be limited to $3 on every $1,000 of valuation in the city. Under its terms, but $328,000 was available. The ordinary running expenses of the two departments were $336,000, and the salary increase, voted by the city government, added $16,000 more.

The commissioner met the situation squarely. He informed the members of the police and fire departments, that it meant a reduction in salary to the former figures until the financial conditions should improve, or a reduction in the number of members. Facing the financial problem, he also faced the problem of incurring the displeasure of his men, for no one enjoys getting a salary increase, long looked for, and having it suddenly cut.

Legal complications followed. The men consulted counsel and the matter went to court. An agreement was finally reached that proved satisfactory, and the salary figures went back to the old amount. But only a few months elapsed before a way out of the difficulty was found. The legislature, seeing the hardship on both commissioner and his men, raised the limit from $3 to $3.25, and while this was not enough to give the men the full increase, a proportionate share was at once given, and since that time another increase has been made bringing the total to within a small amount of the increase the city council voted.

The commissioner was pleased, and the men were pleased, and harmony has been the word since. Conscientious to the extreme, the commissioner strove to get the confidence of the men in his charge, for without that there was little hope for a successful and efficient administration. The brains, judgment and foresight played the important roles.

Anxious to have the confidence of the men, the commissioner looked for and announced that he expected it to its fullest extent. Hardly a month in office, when he faced the position of having to pass julgment on an offender of the regulations of the fire department. Every opportunity was given for the offender to explain. At a hearing, associates were called to uphold the offender. The commissioner who heard the case with the chief of police and the chief of the fire department as an advisory board, was surprised at the tirn of affairs, and took the matter in his own hands. He became satisfied that



the truth was not being told, and a heavy sentence was meted out to the offender. In addition a warning was given to members of both departments that endeavors to shield an offender by untruths would not be tolerated and would be followed by discharge. Not harsh, but holding to discipline, the commissioner made known his attitude, and in the two years he has been in office it has not been necessary to carry out his threat.

Routine matters are left to the respective heads of the police and fire departments. Following plan of Commr. O'Meara, of whom he is a great admirer and with whom he has often consulted, the commissioner at intervals, when occasion requires, issues official orders, in which the public is acquainted with the doing of the department. There is not the slightest attempt at secrecy in a single matter pertaining to the department. This has tended to bring the confidence of the public to the commissioner.

Some years ago, when the commissioner travelled abroad, he made an extensive study of the police and military matters in Europe, and when in 1903, he was made chief of police, his knowledge proved of worth.

A student of literature ,and history, Commissioner Cunningham has often appeared before societies of note and organizations in the role of lecturer, and many choice writings have come from his pen. He studied for the priesthood when a young man, and his education covered an extensive field. Ill health caused him to give up his idea of becoming a priest, but during his years abroad he found ample time to acquaint himself with various features of civic affairs which have stood him to advantage.

Commr. Cunningham is a man of 50 years, and was born in Prince Edward island. He was educated at Prince of Wales college and St. Dunstan's college, Charlottetown. At Rome he studied at Urban university, where he was also a teacher. On his return he followed the real estate business, in which he was engaged, except for the time he was chief of police, until his appointment as commissioner. He is past president of the Cambridge Catholic union, a member of the Knights of Columbus, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Cambridge Lodge of Elks, Eagles, Intercolonial club, and a director of the Hospital Aid society of the Holy Ghost hospital. He was one of the founders of this latter institution and has always been active in its behalf.

As chairman of the democratic city committee for several years, Commr. Cunningham was responsible for the introduction of efficient organization, and much of the success of the democratic party in Cambridge is due to his efforts. Executive and constructive ability is marked among Mr. Cunningham's characteristics.

Mr. Cunningham is unmarried and resides at 770 Massachusetts avenue, opposite city hall. He is a brother of Dr. T. E. Cunningham, and Dr. Jos. A. Cunningham, both well known physician, and John Cunningham, a well known Cambridge druggist.

PATRICK O'HEARN

Building Commissioner of Boston Is One of the City's Most Expert Builders and an Authority on Fire Hazard and Fire Prevention—Has Made His Department the Best in State.

Mayor Curley could not, if he had hunted the country over, find a more competent, painstaking and conscientious building commissioner than the man he selected, Patrick O'Hearn of Dorchester. Mr. O'Hearn is especially fitted by experience to do the work of the department, besides which he possesses ideas and had previously demonstrated great ability while serving on the fire hazard commission.

Mr. O'Hearn was compelled to give up his own business temporarily to assist the mayor in placing the building department on an efficient business basis. No branch of the city service is more important and Commr. O'Hearn is devoting the same time and attention to the duties entailed in its supervision that he previously gave to his own business as building contractor. This, too, in face of the fact that his own business netted him annually several times the salary he receives as building commissioner. He is, however, one of those public-spirited citizens who feel that they owe something to Boston and should therefore do their utmost to make the city one of the best in the country.



Commr. O'Hearn was not a candidate for building commissioner or any other city position, although he was one of Mayor Curley's most enthusiastic supporters in the contest that preceded the election. He was satisfied when the returns showed that his friend had been victorious. Later it developed that he was the man the mayor wanted for building commissioner. It required weeks to convince Mr. O'Hearn that he should take the place, but the mayor went after him with characteristic determination and at length prevailed upon him to accept.

The commissioner was Mayor Curley's first appointee and that his honor regarded it as his most important is shown by the fact that throughout his campaign he had building conditions in Boston an issue and had promised the taxpayers that he would remove Arthur G. Everett as building commissioner within five minutes after he became mayor unless Mr. Everett's resignation was on his desk. He also promised the people that he would replace Commr. Everett with the most competent man in the state. He had Mr. O'Hearn in mind at the time, while Mr. O'Hearn had not given the matter a thought. Mr. O'Hearn's appointment brought forth no end of praise and commendation. On all sides, the mayor was congratulated upon the appointment, and one short interview with the civil service commissioners left these gentlemen convinced that the mayor had selected an expert for building commissioner.

Commr. O'Hearn's experience as a builder, his executive ability and his fondness for hard work, soon brought results. A careful study of conditions in the building department showed him there was room for great improvement. He wasted no time taking the steps necessary to bring them about. It was no secret that the department was in a rut, and one which made changes difficult, Mr. O'Hearn was equal to the task, principally because he took up the work in a businesslike manner, did it thoroughly and applied the knowledge gained in years of experience.

In a few short weeks it was apparent to all who had business with the department that it was in new hands. Radical departures were made from the old way of doing business, and everything was put through with thoroughness and despatch. Subordinates were on the jump and the moment any one entered the office his business was learned and attention given it immediately. A shaking up without a removal was one of the commissioners' first acts. He had a heart-to-heart talk with each employe and all were advised that henceforth the rule would be that a day's work was worth a day's pay, but that part-time labor was worth nothing. Inspectors were called upon the carpet and told what their duties were, and while many believed that the commissioner's activity was the forerunner of removals, the men were notified that they would not be disturbed if they showed a disposition to get into harness and pull their share of the office load.

Commr. O'Hearn's achievements since taking charge of the department have been many. Outside his successful office reorganization one of the more important things is the elimination of fire risks and the provisions against loss of life and property through fires. That part of the commissioner's work is sufficient to tax the energy of a very active man, but Mr. O'Hearn handled it as carefully as if he had nothing else to occupy his attention.

With his corps of inspectors the commissioner made a systematic inspection of every public building in the city, and more especially those which had not been equipped properly with fire escapes. He found the building laws ignored by churches, theatres, motion picture houses, hospitals and other institutions in many parts of the city. He thereupon lost no time whatever in warning those in charge that they must take precautions and that they must comply with the building laws. It was discovered among other things that sufficient care was not given for the prevention against fire in the construction of apartment houses, including some in the best residential districts. In many cases, work was ordered to be stopped until matters were remedied.

Principally through the aid of Commr. O'Hearn, and with the co-operation of Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan, the mayor was able to secure a draft of building laws which were of such importance that the legislature was induced to depart from its usual custom of turning down Boston-made building law drafts and provide better regulations for the construction of buildings in the city.

The building department today it may be said is one of the most efficient branches of the municipal service. There is no such thing as favoritism, building contractors and owners as well as the architects are being compelled to observe the laws, and the result is that Boston is getting a better class of construction than ever before and better than in many of the other large cities in the country.

Throughout Commr. O'Hearn has been given a free hand and has exercised his own judgment. The success which has followed the introduction of his policies has satisfied the mayor as well as the public that the best man obtainable was secured for building commissioner. Those doing business with that department say the service was never so fair, impartial and efficient and that the officials in charge are always affable, pleasing and agreeable. Always courteous and of an extremely even disposition, Commr. O'Hearn makes an ideal man in public life.

CHAINS OF NO USE.

It was a Welsh minister who described the devil to a little congregation in a remote Welsh valley. Said the minister:

"The devil is bound round the middle with chains, and round the arms with chains, and round the legs with chains. But, John Jones," pointing to a man in the front row, "he can reach you; and you, David Evans," pointing to one in the middle row, "he can reach you, and," pointing to one at the back, "John Williams, he can reach you." And then a man in the gallery called out: "Why, he might as well be loose."—Portland Spectator.

WANT TO GET ON JOB.

With above 25 of his faculty marooned on the continent, Pres. Hibben of Princeton, now in London, is anxious to get back before the 24th, when that institution will open. He thinks he has "a sporting chance" of securing accommodations on the Olympic sailing on the 16th. Pres. Garfield of Williams probably shares Dr. Hibben's anxiety, but trouble will begin at the usual time this fall in Williamstown and Princeton, whatever happens to these gentlemen.

CHARLES G. WOOD

New Bedford Journalist Has Undertaken to Make Massachusetts a Strikeless State and in the Year-and-a-Half He has been at the Task Has Achieved Some Wonderful Results.

Charles G. Wood, a member of the board of conciliation and arbitration, is a man with a big purpose. He would make Massachusetts a strikeless state. He would save to industry and to the workingmen the millions of dollars that have been wasted annually in unnecessary bickering and in demonstrations of childish arrogance. His experience as a member of the board he serves upon has shown him that it can be done. The board is now doing it.

Mr. Wood was appointed to the oommission by Gov. Foss in 1912. He was supposed at the time to "represent the manufacturers." Just why either workingmen or manufacturers should seek "representation" on a board that was intended to act as a buffer between the two, to arbitrate disputes and to offer what was supposedly disinterested advice, did not appear. It was the basis upon which the old commission was formed, but Mr. Wood even then declared that he intended to represent the state and no other interest.

He was not long in discovering that the old way was a decidedly bad way. It was fundamentally wrong; it merely provided a tribunal to fight a labor battle after the chief combattants had succumbed to their own violence. The only principle of arbitration embodied in the act was that which provided for a board of these members on the assumption that there would always be a majority of one mind. The same spirit of force prevailed as in the labor trouble itself, the only difference was that the state maintained a board to bear the odium, and the taxpayers paid for it.

There were other results, though, and they were the most disastrous. Neither workingmen nor manufacturers after a time would take advantage of the state's machinery to settle their differences. Only one calling—that devoted to the manufacture of boots and shoes—ever turned to the board of arbitration. A majority of those engaged in that trade were compelled to because of a clause in the contract between the Boot and Shoe Workers' union and the manufacturers. That agreement was all that saved the old board from extinction, so far as its effect on the industrial situation was concerned.

Mr. Wood, who is an employer of labor as the publisher and largest owner of the biggest and most prosperous newspaper in New Bedford, was not long in discovering the weak spot. Nor was he a great while in finding the remedy. As a result of his study into the sitauation prevailing in Massachusetts he recommended a change in the law so that the state board could of its own initiative become a party to any labor dispute in the state. The enactment went even further, in that it was made compuslory on the part of either workingmen or employers to appear beffore the board when summoned and present any facts that might be called for.

What is of great deal more importance, though, is the fact that the board insisted upon living up to the law. Labor disputes everywhere, be they large or small, had to deal with the membership. At Lawrence it was the employers who undertook to ignore the provison of law which gave the commission power to compel attendance. One of the most influential agents of the mills there was selected as the man of whom to make an example. He had previously displayed an arrogance toward the board and the strikers that was offensive not only to the state authorities, but likewise to the citizenship of Lawrence. He was forced to appear, however, and thereafter presented such testimony as the board desired without reluctance.

The board was impartial, however, for soon afterward it was necessary again to invoke the full authority of the commission. This time a number of striking carpenters were summoned and compelled to testify. From that beginning the board has grown in power and influence among the workingmen and employers of the state, a condition that was made possible only because of the absolute impartial manner in which its work was performed. It has listened to both sides, has delved for facts with great earnestness and then endeavored to bring the parties together. Neither side has been given any advantage, one way or another; it has been a conciliation and arbitration tribunal first, last and all the time.

One of the greatest changes, perhaps, that Mr. Wood has worked in the system is that pertaining to the method of procedure. The old board always waited until it was invited to take part in any controversy; the new one invites itself. The old board's invitation always arrived after the declaration of war, when the workmen were out, business conditions upset and all parties to the dispute defiant and very difficult to conciliate; under the conditions inaugurated by Mr. Wood the board begins it labors while the controversy is new, before there has been a strike, and while there is still time to bring both sides together to prevent one.

The new plan works better than the old. It has been discovered that in the majority of cases both sides are not very far apart before periods when not a single strike was recorded, a condition that enver existed before since the inauguration of the factory system in Massachusetts. Up to September the board's policy had resulted in a reduction of 59 percent in the number of strikes and 85 percent in the number of strikers as compared to the same period in 1913.

This shows as nothing else could how much solid ground there is behinnd Mr. Wood's contention that the board on which he serves can make of Massachusetts a strikeless state. It does not, however, give a just idea of the tremendous amount of work done to merely recount the fact. The members of the board have been all over the state all the time since the new procedure was discovered to be effective. Wherever there is rumor of a labor dispute there some member of the board is certain to appear within a few hours. The facts are soon learned, the parties are brought together—and another victory is generally scored for strike prevention.

The board is doing wonders, Mr. Wood is doing wonders and the state itself, through this means, gives promises of doing wonders.



anger and illwill are given a chance to overcome judgment. It is usually an easy matter to arrive at a settlement of mooted questions once representatives of the disputants sit down together to discuss matters. The result has been that scores of strikes have been prevented, which is a great deal better from an economic and an industrial point of view than if they were merely "settled"—after they had taken place.

That, in fact, is the keynote of the whole matter—strike prevention. It is the one which Mr. Wood has made the basis of his "strikeless state" propaganda. The records show its efficacy. Where a year ago many strikes were the rule in different parts of the commonwealth at certain seasons of the year the application of Mr. Wood's prevention idea reduced them to practically nothing. There were only 13 strikes in the whole state last May, for instance, a season when formerly the workers in many trades usually declared a strike. Several times during the summer there were

Nowhere in the world is the strike prevention cause receiving such impetus as it is here in Massachusetts and if the legislature can be brought to co-operate with the movement its complete success is assured. All that is necessary is for legislators to view the subject in its real aspect, to figure the vast sums that will be saved to the workingmen and to the employers if the state became what Mr. Wood seeks to make it—strikeless. He made several suggestions to last year's legislature that were adopted, and have marked a long step in the direction of abolishing strikes.

DECLARED PERPETUAL MORATORIUM.

It is understood that numerous individuals in this country have declared moratoriums that are highly disturbing to their creditors. But, of course, this has been done simply as a war measure, although undertaken previous to the war and intended to extend beyond it.

HENRY C. SAWYER

Attorney for Some of the State's Biggest Insurance Companies, an Authority on Liability Insurance and a Legal Specialist on All Subjects Pertaining to the Science.

This is the age of specialists. The condition applies to the law as to most other professions. The successful specialist is generally the superior man in the calling. He must in the first instance have a thorough understanding of the profession he represents, but in addition he must have a particular aptitude for the branch in which he specializes, besides other qualities that would make for success in any line. Such a man is Henry C. Sawyer, the foremost interpreter of liability insurance law in New England.

Mr. Sawyer, like most successful specialists, was a general practitioner in the early days following immediately after his admission to the bar in 1899. He was an indefatigable worker, an energetic pleader and a sharp, as well as shrewd, cross-examiner. These qualities are generally the stock in trade of the lawyers who are successful before the courts, but Mr. Sawyer had others common generally only to the high-grade men whose work never takes them to the courts—he was a deep student of the law and gifted with wonderful ability to make it fit the case he happened to be working upon.

With all these traits to aid him it was small wonder that Mr. Sawyer came to the front rapidly. It transpired, though, that he was not to be the successful court or even office lawyer that his early days promised. Little by little his practice drifted to the insurance field, and he became so interested in the subject that he continued his studies as a diversion. This led him eventually into the vast field of liability insurance, a topic so vast that few lawyers have mastered the law regarding it, but one so interesting that its investigation is a constant source of pleasure to the man who happens to enjoy the work of unravelling its intricacies.

The continued study of such a subject naturally brought Mr. Sawyer in contact with the big liability insurance companies, with the result that he was eventually selected to be the general counsel of the Employers' Liability Insurance corporation, the largest concern of its kind east of New York, and one of the largest in the country.

In that connection he has appeared before all of the Massachusetts courts, and also before the committees of the legislature, particularly the committee on insurance. His work in the latter field has been of particular value to the insurance companies, for Mr. Sawyer's presentation of the business side of controverted questions has generaly resulted in the prevention of drastic or impossible laws, on the one hand, and has secured for the companies, on the other, important changes in the old laws to meet new conditions.



Much might be written of Mr. Sawyer's methods before the legislative committees. It is enough to say, however, that it differs radically from that of some men who represent the other kinds of corporations. He is not a bulldoser and does not seek to emphasize the correctness of his own position by belitting the arguments of his opponents. He appears as the man who knows, consequently acknowledges, even to himself, that it is he who must show the reasons for his own position.

This he does so convincingly that it is seldom, indeed, the committee takes issue with him. When it does time generally demonstrates that Mr. Sawyer was right and the committee wrong. He speaks as a master of the subject, is fortified with facts, and to that extent has all the advantage, for his opponents as a general thing base their claim for more stringent insurance laws upon some single clause in the statute or some custom without taking into account the correlation of the part to the whole.

Mr. Sawyer has other connections besides that with the Employers' Liability, for he is also counsel for the Fidelity Casualty company and for the Zurich Insurance company, and in its work for both concerns has demonstrated time and again, what his rivals acknowledge, that he is the first insurance lawyer in Massachusetts.

He is a comparatively young man, having been born in Fitchburg in 1878. It was in that city he received his early education, passing through the public schools there and afterward entering Boston university law school, from which he was graduated in 1899. He was admitted to the bar the same year, and at once took up the practice of law in Boston, where he has since reached the top of his profession.

During 1910-1911 Mr. Sawyer served as assistant district attorney for the northern district. Since 1911 he has been professor of adjective law in Boston university. Since 1904 he has been a member of the law firm of Sawyer, Hardy & Stone, whose offices are located in the Exchange building. Another of the members of this firm, Mr. Edward C. Stone, is counsel for the American Mutual Liability Insurance company, and was at one time professor of law at the Y. M. C. A. law school and Boston university.

Mr. Sawyer is a member of the Puritan, Lexington Country, Economic, Boston and City clubs.

G. O. BLAKE
WHISKY

The Leading Brand in
New England

AUGUST H. GOETTING

Springfield Republican, Whose Candidacy for the Lieutenant-Governor Nomination Has Met with Emphatic Enthusiasm of Voters in All Parts of Massachusetts.

One of the strongest candidates the republicans have nominated for any office in a number of years is Col. August H. Goetting of Springfield, who last fall, as the party candidate for lieutenant-governor, made an unusual run in the face of almost unprecedented handicaps for not one of which he was responsible.

There is a reason for Col. Goetting's popularity and for his strength in an election. There are many reasons, as a matter of fact, but the one great thing that sticks out prominently in these days of republican juggling is his sincerity of purpose. He is one republican leader who has always made good on his promises, whose word is acceptable to the voters at large, and who has the courage to refrain from the popular pastime of trying to hoodwink the public.

That last is something Col. Goetting has never attempted. He has ideas regarding the political situation. He is never afraid to announce them; if he believes he is right he makes it plain at the beginning and he never hedges or tries to hedge.

That is one reason why he is the strongest candidate in the field for the lieutenant-governor nomination this year. The voters believe in him. He has a public record that is an open book and those who ordinarily take small interest in candidacies have no difficulty whatever in placing the man from Springfield. He has been before the public for many years. During that time he has held a number of important offices and has come into contact with about every state activity. He has worked for the welfare of the state and of the taxpayers in every office he has held. That explains, in a large measure, why Col. Goetting came within 25,756 votes of being elected at a time when the party he represented was being repudiated by 66,562. Had the candidate for governor last year—or the party, as one chooses—done anything even to hold the democrats Col. Goetting would have been elected.

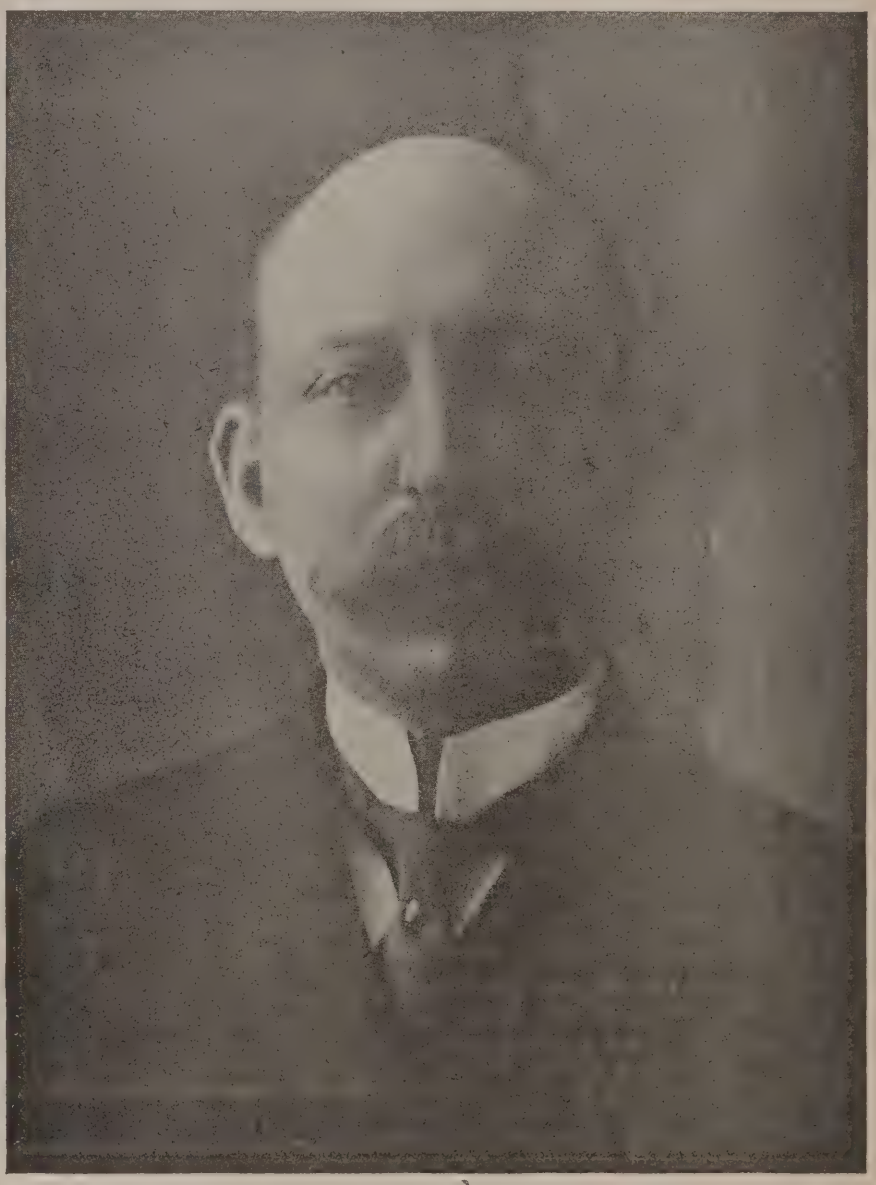
The republicans have no stronger man to put forward than Col. Goetting. It is doubtful if they have one so strong. He has friends all over Massachusetts, close friends, and in the western part of the state he has a following that no other man can boast.

He is rated as one of the heaviest taxpayers in Springfield and his interests in that city are so varied that he is generally pointed to as the most useful citizen in the place. He is a forceful character in business matters, is shrewd and far-seeing, has faith in himself, in his state and in his times, and would, if he could, bring back to prosperity the grand old political party of which he is proud to be a member.

He has done much for it already. As chairman of the state committee he originated and put in force the policies that made it for more than a decade one of the most powerful political influences in the United States. He made it possible for the republican party to give to the state a long list of high-grade men as governors and other public officials. He took the state chairmanship at a time when the democrats were strong and well supplied with the munitions of war. The democracy was, in fact, on a war basis all the time then. Former United States Sen. W. Murray Crane was the republican candidate for governor the year Col. Goetting took hold and Col. William A. Gaston the democratic.

The republican leaders generally were in a funk. They could see nothing in store for them but defeat. Mr. Crane was one of the best candidates the party had ever had and the leaders knew it, but the treasury was particularly short of the sustenance that made the democrats strong. Col. Goetting was the only cheerful leader at headquarters. He told everybody to smile and keep smiling. They did. On election night Mr. Crane was declared a winner by a handsome majority. It was Col. Goetting's policies that did the trick. He knew from the beginning that if the democrats won it would be because his own methods were wrong. Events demonstrated that they were exactly right. Continued adherence to them kept the party in power for years afterward and resulted in the practical extinction of the democratic organization.

His services as executive councillor for five consecutive years is deserving of special mention in view of the present day demand for business officials who will always be on guard and watchful of the people's interest. During his five years' service in the governor's council he missed but one meeting, and that through the circumstance of death. This record of faithful attendance to public duties cannot be matched in this commonwealth. He served on the most important council committees, occupying a commanding position which has made him familiar with every department of state service, and has left his impress for honesty of purpose, sincerity, safety, sanity and business ability, having hewn close to the line of right and square dealings.



Col. Goetting was born in New York on Jan. 2, 1857, and was active in the republican organization of his city when he was a very young man. He began his political career as a lieutenant of Seth Low, when that great publicist was a candidate for mayor of Brooklyn. From that time Col. Goetting was prominent in the politics of that city, and in 1880, when Grant, Blaine, Sherman and Edmunds were contesting for the republican presidential nomination, he was elected a delegate to the republican national convention at Chicago, pledged by the unit rule to vote for Gen. Grant. He was one of the men, who, with Roscoe Conkling, stood all through the balloting for Grant, refusing to be stampeded or even placated when Gen. Garfield's name was sprung on the convention.

Col. Goetting is one of the foremost business men of Massachusetts, he having come to Springfield from New York soon after his return from the Chicago convention of 1880. His business since then has grown to be the largest of its kind—he being a wholesale music dealer—in the United States, and has branches in every city in the union. He was for eight years a member of the republican state committee, even before he assumed the chairmanship of that body, making a total service of 14 years on that committee. He was elected to the body the year that William H. Haille was the candidate of the party for lieutenant-governor.

Col. Goetting was president for seven years of the Independence Day association of Springfield, the organization that was responsible for the safe and sane Fourth of July. As head of the association Col. Goetting took an active part in bringing about that great reform which has been copied by cities, towns and states all over the country, and thousands of lives have been saved and hundreds of thousands prevented from being wounded.

He was a delegate to the convention of 1904 that nominated Col. Roosevelt for the presidency and he was an elector-at-large in 1908, running second to former Gov. Bates, only 29 votes behind that exceedingly popular republican. The vote was 265,966 for Bates and 265,937 for Goetting, showing as nothing else could the sterling strength of the Springfield gentleman in Massachusetts.

Col. Goetting is connected with numerous activities in Springfield and he is also a member of the Massachusetts club, the Republican club of Massachusetts, the Ancients, the Middlesex club and many other prominent organizations. He served on the staff of Gov. Brackett, where he was quartermaster-general, and on that of Gov. Greenhalge, who made him assistant adjutant-general. Later he was on Gov. Wolcott's staff. He was a member of the governor's council for five years, concluding his service in January of this year.

It takes a mighty smart man to know enough to conceal what he doesn't know.

HARRY P. NAWN

Modest Individual Who Has Developed Boston's Subway and Tunnel System a Competent Engineer, Head of a Mammoth Contracting Company, and Exceedingly Able Financier.

Most men are known and remembered by their deeds. The good they do, as Shakespeare sad, is oft interred with these bones. When the historian writes the story of modern transportation in Boston he will have to set aside a niche for Harry Nawn, for he has contributed more to solving the vexed question of urban transportation facilities in this city than any other man whose business is to construct the scheme of the engineers who plan to solve the question of making travel in the congested district of the metropolis of New England.

Boston's subways and tunnels are among the finest in the world. While New York talked about building its subways and tunnels Boston tackled the subject and made the first start of underground transportation in America. The Nawn Construction company has done its share of building Boston's subways and tunnels, and when the friends of Col. Gaston took over the Meigs L charter and the Elevated road and began their rapid transit scheme for this city it was the Nawn Construction company they turned to to carry out the plans of its engineers.

Ever since he has been able to work Harry Nawn has been building something—has been doing some great public work and he has always done everything well. His father was one of the big contractors of his day and the son inherited many of the substantial traits that characterized the father in all his undertakings.

Harry P. Nawn is a quiet, retiring man. He never poses in the limelight but prefers his work to speak for him and for his concern. He pays good wages, treats his men well and expects those he employs to render a fair return for the money.

With him an agreement means something. He will carry out his end of the bargain and he expects others to do the same. Like other successful contractors he occasionally runs up against a tough piece of work and is obliged to finish it at a large financial loss. But he always goes through with it, pockets his loss without a murmur and gives just as good work as he would if he were making a profit.

The Hugh Nawn contracting company, which is Harry P. Nawn, stands high in business and financial circles. Its credit is as high as the reputation of the concern and if ever Harry Nawn steps out and hands over his business to his sons they will find that the good will and the reputation their father has left them will be a great asset to them in their business dealings with those with whom they come in contact.

It must not be understood that Mr. Nawn devotes all his time to his business. On the contrary, he is found in almost every charitable and philantropic movement inaugurated in hs city. His purse is always open to a worthy cause. He is never appealed to in vain to aid a worthy institution, a good cause or a poor family.

His philanthropy, like all his good works, is hidden from the public but his good deeds, if printed would fill a book.

Harry Nawn is one of the men who make the world go. His world is Boston, and occasionally, New England. He is one of those really big business men to whom no sane project seems impossible and who carry the weight of public expectancy upon their shoulders with not a tremor of uncertainty nor a spark of aversion.

His professional accomplishments, as president and general manager of the Hugn Nawn contracting company, among which are such stupendous enterprises as the building of the Boston Elevated railroad lines and the Washington street and Cambridge tunnels, the construction of the million dollar Clinton reservoir and others, take rank as some of the biggest "jobs" of their kind in the world. Mr. Nawn was as clear-sighted an engineer as a business man and was always to be found on duty right in the thick of the fight with the elements for society.

There was just one thing which could take him away from business, and that was politics. Harry Nawn loved politics. They were a recreation into a life of general usefulness, but never was his interest in them carried to excess.

In Ward 21, where he was the democratic head for years, he was known as the "silent leader", and his services to the local branch of the party, both financially and in an administrative way, as treasurer of the city committee, were important aids to its success.

Harry P. Nawn was born in Roxbury on Sept. 5, 1858. He was the son of Hugh and Margaret Kenny Nawn, parents of Irish descent, from whom he inherited qualities of integrity and honor which played a large part in the building up of his tremendous business.



His father was engaged in an extensive contracting business shortly after 1875, when the son completed his regular school course in the Boston institutions. Harry Nawn immediately started work under his father's direction, applying himself closely to the business and getting all in addition to the theory which the personal touch gives in practice. At the death of his father, which accurred soon afterward, he took charge of the family interests and managed the businesss on progressive lines.

One of the first large contracts which he took was that for the construction of the reservoir for the Metropolitan Water company near Clinton. This was the job that "wiped out" a town, Boylston. In this case houses, mills, factories and whole communities disappeared under his direction and in three years a space of 1700 acres had been cleared and excavated to make ready for the Wachusett dam and its 65,000,000,000 gallon reservoir. There were 1500 men at his call in this great work, and he conducted a little railroad all by himself with about 20 locomotives and several hundred cars.

The notable feature about the Cambridge subway job, was that Mr. Nawn rushed work on it so that it was completed in 18 months, just one-half the time called for in the original contract, and the public had the use of the great tube more than a year ahead of time. This was perhaps the biggest job of its kind that the contractor ever had as he employed 4000 men. Yet it was not the most perilous. During the construction of the Washington st. and Winter st. subways, the chances for injury of workmen and even of the public and of ruin to private property were great, for nearly all the buildings over the route had to be propped up artificially at one time or another and the entire street traffic was conducted on a huge platform about 40 feet above the heads of the workmen.

In fact one of the features of work done by Mr. Nawn was the care he used to interrupt regular traffic and business as little as possible. There was none of the refuse to litter up the streets, and seldom if ever were thoroughfares blocked to all passers.

Mr. Nawn had done a large amount of work for the city of Boston and any new enterprise always found him on hand ready to do his best and cheapest work or to aid in any other way possible. In connection with some work done on the Fenway in 1905 he was accused of extravagance in the disposition of funds, but a grand jury exonerated him upon investigation.

At all times he exercised an important political influence, particularly under Mayor Quincy. Under Mayor Collins he was said to have been directly responsible for the failure of John L. Kelly to be appointed street commissioner.

Mr. Nawn was a generous contributor to the fund for the Presidential campaign of Woodrow wilson. He was active in other lines, taking part in the arrangements for the reception to Cardinal O'Connell after his return from Rome in 1912.

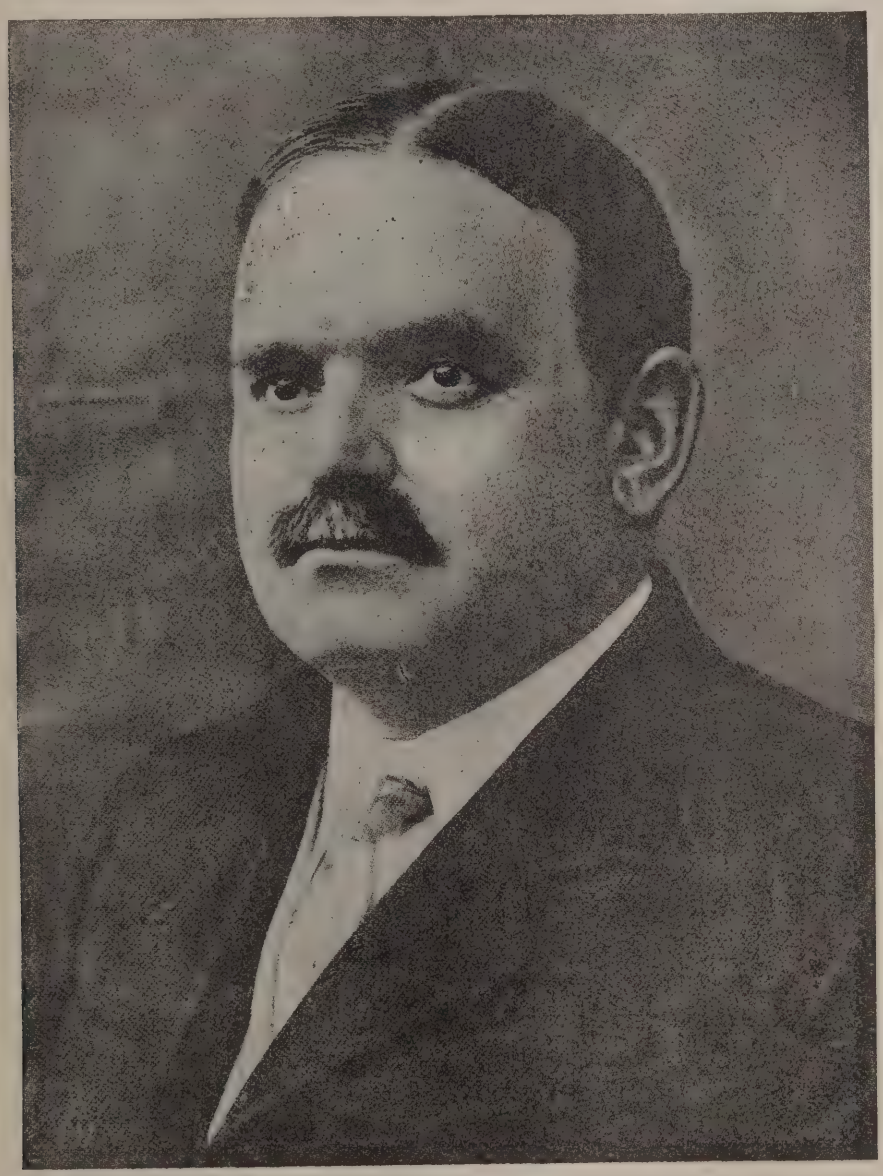
Remember that there is always a wrong side to a question as well as your side.

EDWARD F. McSWEENEY

Man Chosen by Gov. Walsh to be Head of the Board of Port Directors Has Through a Long Experience Demonstrated His Public Spirit and His Efficiency in Many Matters.

Edward F. McSweeney has been chairman of the new board of directors of the port of Boston a little over one month now and in that time has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the general public that he is peculiarly fitted for that high post.

Instead of applying themselves to the problem of developing the port of Boston with preconceived or overrated ideas as to method as experts on any subject invariably do, Mr. McSweeney and his colleagues have gone ahead with a sole desire to that which is for the best interests of the port. Without any hobbies to try out at the public expense, they have used common sense and a knowledge of the conditions to be remedied. This, combined with their natural ability and experience in public service, has enabled them to begin the important work of upbuilding the port in an efficient and satisfactory manner that is already bringing results.



Mr. McSweeney has proved an ideal chairman for the board. Endowed with tremendous energy and a wonderful courage and with a great grasp of public affairs based upon many years of experience in dealing with them in various capacities, he has kept things moving all the time. Personally affable and always ready to listen to reason, he has won the respect and esteem of his associates with the result that the board has been free of any friction whatsoever and the members have at all times worked together with complete harmony.

One of the first tasks taken up by the board upon assuming office was that of dredging the channel at Commercial Point in Dorchester Bay. This work was authorized by the legislature. The proposition entails the dredging of 214,000 cubic yards of material to the depth of 12 feet at mean low water from two areas in Dorchester Bay, at the mouth of the Neponset River, near Commercial Wharf. Bids have already been received by the board for this important work and the work will be under way in a short time. To insure efficient work, the board has required each bidder to give satisfactory assurance of his competency, experience and responsibility and have reserved the right to reject any and all bids, and to waive any defect or informality.

Mr. McSweeney's elevation to the important position of chairman of the port board comes as a fitting reward for years of unselfish and tireless work in the public interests. He has done much for the advancement of Boston socially and industrially.

Edward F. McSweeney was born in Marlboro in 1864 and received a grammar school and high school education. The eldest of a family of eight, he was obliged to go to work at 13 years of age to help in maintaining the household, but having a natural thirst for knowledge he burned the midnight oil and in time became a good writer and a fair speaker. He was elected secretary of the Marlboro branch of the Lasters' Protective Union. He joined the Lasters' General Union at its formation and took an active interest in its welfare, serving in different positions of trust. In July, 1885, when he was 21 years old, his branch recognized his ability and usefulness by electing him president. In April, 1887, he was elected manager of the minor affairs of the local union, and the following year was made editor and manager of "The Laster," a journal issued by the general organization. In 1889 he was elected president of the general organization, an office which he filled with honor to himself and benefit to his fellow workers for a period of eight years.

Mr. McSweeney served his native town as auditor for three years, and was a leader in temperance and literary work. He also took an active part in local politics and soon showed an aptitude for the game which led him into larger fields. In Marlboro in those days Mr. McSweeney's sway was as great as that exercised today by Boston's most prominent political leaders. And so he was reckoned as an important factor in the successful gubernatorial campaign of William E. Russell and it was to him, more than to any other single element, that Edward Burnett gave credit for his election to congress as a democrat in an overwhelmingly republican district.

After his successful and able work in these two notable political battles, Mr. McSweeney's star ascended rapidly. His work for the party attracted statewide and national attention. When Cleveland was nominated for president and Chairman Harrity was looking toward the East for talent the young Marlboro politician was selected along with Josiah Quincy. McSweeney was assigned to the literary bureau and when Quincy asked him at the close of his campaign how much he was in debt he was almost paralyzed to find that half the young man's appropriation was still in the treasury. The party did not overlook a record such as that and Quincy broke all political precedents by tendering young McSweeney the office of assistant immigration commissioner at New York, with a salary of $4500 a year, a position which he held until forced out by Roosevelt to make room for a personal friend.

When Col. Gaston was nominated for governor, McSweeney became his righthand man. In the Gaston campaigns he strengthened his reputation as an organizer and did much to perfect the democratic organization in the state.

Shortly after his activity in behalf of the democratic party during the Gaston campaigns Mr. McSweeney accepted a position as editor of the Boston Traveler, which he held for several years, writing many of the leading editorials of that paper on the leading topics of the day. He was appointed chairman of the trustees of the Boston Consumptive Hospital in 1906, and ever since has been a leader in the work of suppressing the ravages of that dread disease. He has worked untiringly for the enactment of laws which would lessen expense and increase efficiency in the fight against tuberculosis and was mainly responsible for the law now in effect in this state providing for the establishment of tuberculosis hospitals in cities and towns throughout the commonwealth, every city and town maintaining such a hospital receiving $5 a week from the state for each patient who is unable to pay for his support. He has become a recognized authority on the subject of suppressing the great white plague.

In 1912, Mr. McSweeney was appointed to the industrial accident board, which was entrusted with the responsibility of carrying out the provisions of the workingmen's compensation act. He made a most efficient member of that board and won the confidence of employers and employes by his judgment and fairness. He was reappointed to that board several weeks before his appointment to his present position. Upon his latest appointment he resigned from the accident board.

NOT REALLY.

"Now, be careful, my man," said the lawyer, in an insinuating voice. "Was my client on the track?"

"He was," said the engine driver. "As I turned the bend of the curve I saw—"

"Sir," thundered the great man, "my client swears he tramped all the way through the wood by the side of the railway."

"But I swear he was on the track. How else did he get injured?" asked the engine driver, heatedly.

"Don't question me," roared the lawyer. "My client did not go on the rail, sir."

"Well, then," yelled the driver, "do you think I ran my engine into the wood after him?"

KINGS TO LOSE JOBS.

Oscar Straus, who was twice minister to Turkey and a member of the Roosevelt cabinet, still sticks to what many people early thought—that this war will end the institution of monarchy in Europe. It is a time when all the world wonders—and guesses.

WILLIAM J. CORCORAN

District Attorney of Middlesex County Has Made a Record in the Office and One That His Successors Will Find It Exceedingly Difficult to Approach in the Future.

To satisfy the expectations of one's friends and at the same time to draw forth praise from one's political enemies is somewhat of a distinction in these days of political upheavals; but Willam J. Corcoran, of Cambrdge, the first democrat to be elected district attorney of Middlesex county, has accomplished all this and more. And he has not yet served a full year in office.

Almost anyone hereabouts can remember without effort, that within their memories, somebody has been hurling charges against what was popularly dubbed the "county ring" of Middlesex county. It was also generally recognized, or should have been, that it was the long-established and accepted thing in Middlesex county up until November last to elect republicans to the county officers, thus giving the Middlesex branch of the g. o. p.—said branch being one of our best known Bay State political institutions—control of the "county ring."

The charges made against the "county ring" have received too much newspaper circulation to demand repetition here.

In addition to these there were several trials which attained a national prominence, and which cost the county a tidy bit of money. There was the Glover murder trial and an attendant will trial. Then there was the Russell will case, where two claimants to a well-known estate, had a common liking for the name of "Dan" and red liquor and a common disagreement for everything else. One of these men is a perjurer and has been for several years, and which one it is Dist.-Atty. Corcoran is now trying to decide.

All these things contributed to an impression in some quarters of the county that the republicans would be called upon to pay the bill. But the county leaders were so confident they had established matters on too firm a foundation to be shaken by any storm that they paid little attention to the murmurings.

The republicans renominated former Dist.-Atty. John J. Higgins of Somerville and the progressives named a popular young attorney by name of Phillip M. Clark. The democrats picked out a quiet Cambridge lawyer, William J. Corcoran. It was a brisk, sharp fight. Mr. Corcoran pledged himself to investigate the "county ring" stories and charges and the Russell will case. Mind you, he did not go around making wild-eyed charges himself; he simply promised a complete investigation to clear up the dust which for years had been gathering around this issue.

When the votes were counted, William J. Corcoran was found to have been elected, and after taking office he lost no time in taking off his coat and geting to work.

Corcoran's friends knew and expected that he would make good.

There existed a feeling in certain parts of the county where he was not known, that his election was a political accident— a sort of unique algebraic catastrophe by which republicans divided by progressives emitted a democratic accident.

But as remarked before he took off his coat and plunged right into work. He showed by investigation just what was to the "county ring" charges, and in fairness, it should be said, that the financial administration of the county of Middlesex was not nearly so bad as it was painted.

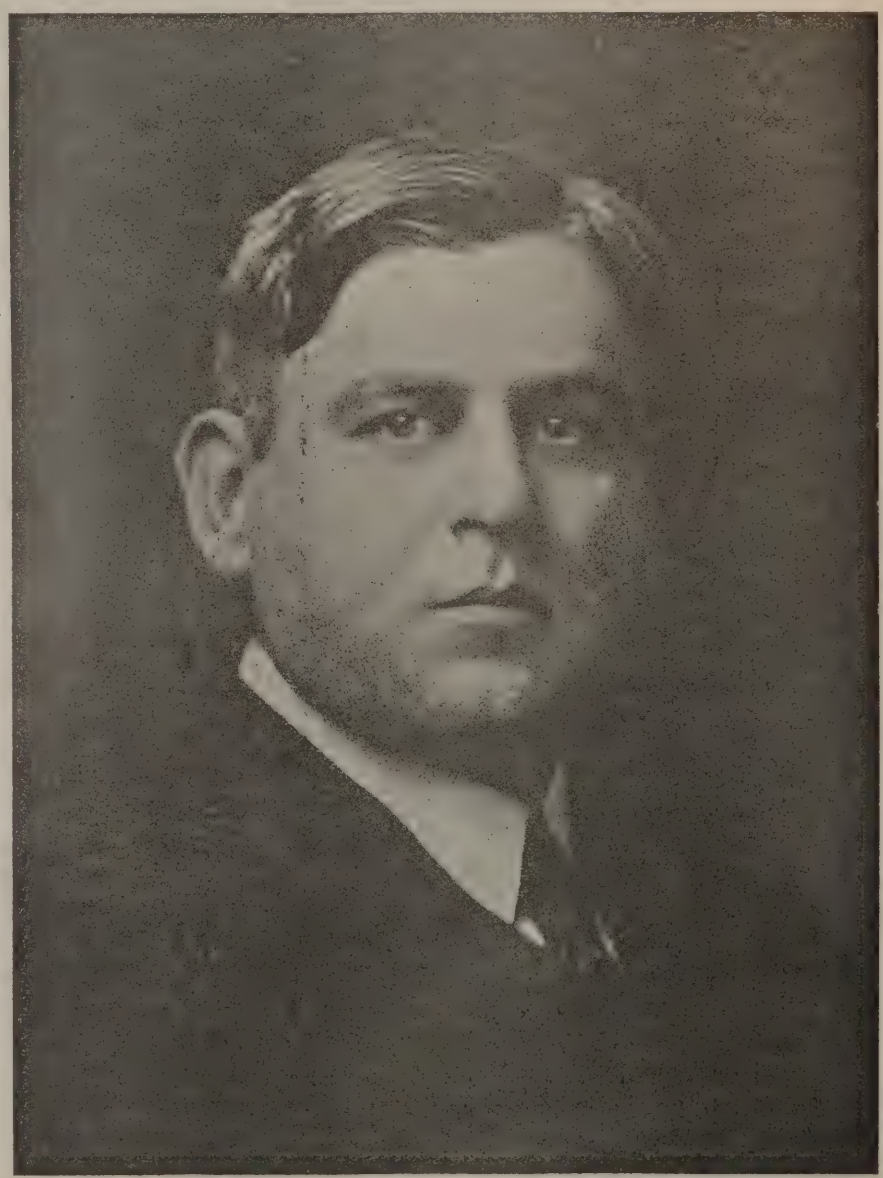
There was an embezzlement of funds, and the new district attorney promptly brought suit against a county officer to recover the amount embezzled.

There has been no prosecution fofr perjury as an aftermath of the Russell will case to date, but it is generally understood that the district attorney has not yet concluded his investigation of this peculiar case, and the next move, should there be one, will come from him.

Space will not permit of going into his administration in detail. He organized his staff of assistants on a business-like basis of efficiency, and endeavored to make the district attorney's office, the office of all good citizens of the county with happy success.

He has not been spectacular or sensational in his work. He endeavors to give his personal consideration to every case which comes into the office, and at the same time manages to keep his docket clear. He has won the reputation at the bar of moving on ground, the legal topography of which he is acquainted with and applying sane reasoning to his cases; and all this counts a lot in work like his.

Mr. Corcoran does not believe in the careless use of the pardoning power. He has made it his policy to extend leniency to the "first offender" and to the second, so far as possible, but has steadfastly opposed turning loose on society the habitual breaker of laws. If an offender deserves another chance, he or she gets it.



Middlesex county folks will find, if they have not already done so, that he believes a district attorney should be judged by his work as a whole, and not upon the number of convictions he is able to secure.

All this is an endeavor to show why his friends are delighted with his sane and well-balanced administration to date, and why most of those who opposed him last year are willing to admit that the district attorney's office is perfectly safe in his hands. His spirit of absolute fairness has contributed not a little to this latter feeling.

Then city and town officials throughout the county have found him willing to assist them in their troubles and return a report thereon promptly. Mayor Good of Cambridge had occasion to ask him to look into the legality of a boxing club in that city. In a very short time came back the report that the club was clearly illegal and this made its continued operation not only inadvisable, but impossible, for he plainly stated that if the club did not voluntarily get out of business, it would be driven out.

It had been for several years a popular pastime in Cambridge to point to the tunnel there as an instance of "graft" that no public official dare denounce. Names were oftentimes used and the characters of many excellent citizens blackened by the unthinking remarks of illy-informed partisans. Mr. Corcoran decided when he took office that it was time either that the grafters be punished or the reputations of honest men be removed beyond the attacks of evil-minded slanderers.

He therefore undertook a grand jury investigation of the graft charges with the result that the character assassins were completely and effectively refuted. The grand jury's report was a complete denial of the stories told, and, contrary to usual procedure, the jurors entered into exhaustive explanations as to the doings of all the individuals against whom the slanderers had directed their attacks. They showed that the Cambridge tunnel was honestly constructed, that the cost was no more than the work called for and that nobody had extracted any graft from it.

The thanks of the entire community are due to Mr. Corcoran for his effective method of smothering slander, for, if there had been crooked work in connection with the tunnel his plan would have laid it bare and some eminent citizens would now be "doing their bit" in some penal institution.

William J. Corcoran was born in Stoneham, on April 25, 1877, and lived there during his school days. In 1903 he was graduated from the Boston University Law school, and to use his own words, he has been "plugging at the same business ever since."

He has three children, Anna G. aged 7; William J., Jr., 5, and Robert C., 2. Mrs. Corcoran is sure that William J. and Robert C. are going to be just as successful as their father is.

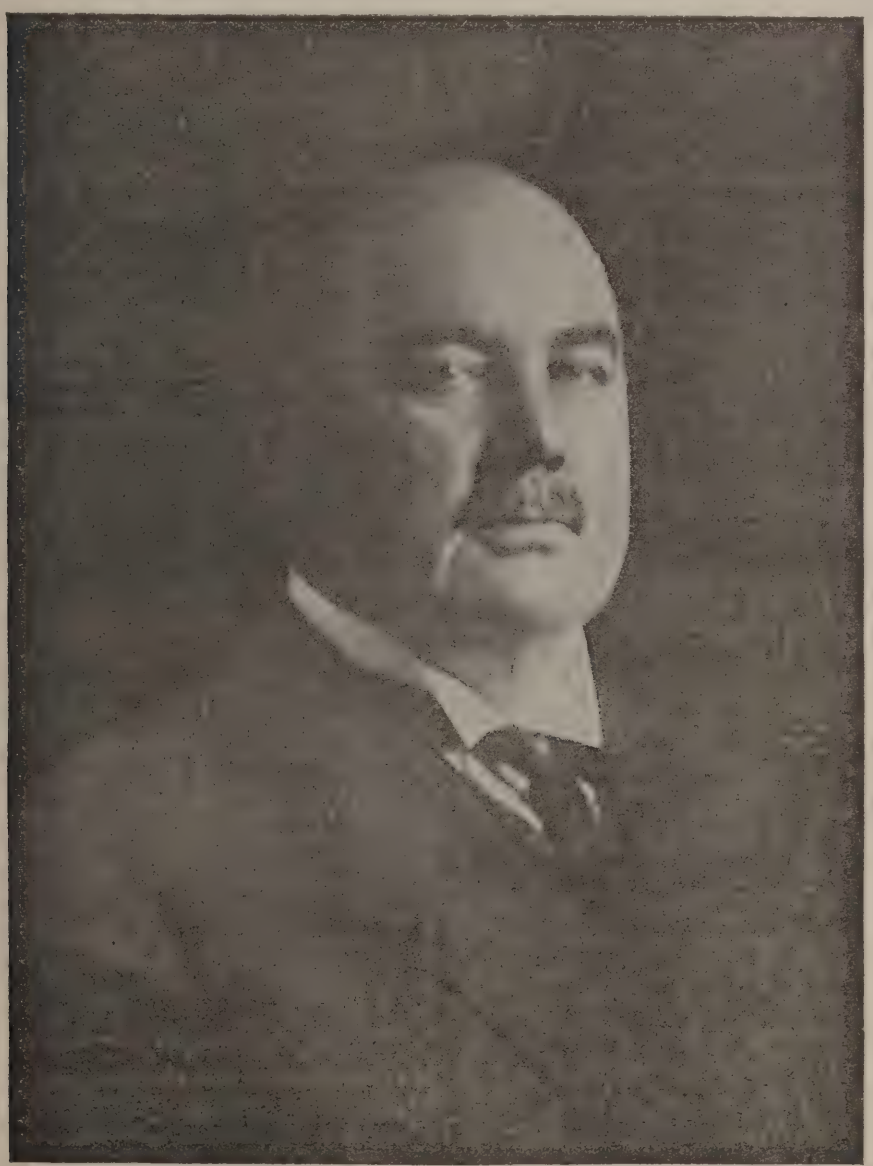
Mr. Corcoran has about two more years to serve; but if his work to date is any criterion his first administration will be one of results, and of justice tempered with mercy.

WILLIAM F. KEARNS

Schoolhouse Commissioner Appointed by Mayor Curley, One of the City's Foremost Contractors and One Who Has Attained a High Place in the Business World of Boston.

William F. Kearns's selection as schoolhouse commissioner, was one of Major Curley's best and he has made many excellent ones in the few months that he has held office. The mayor was extremely fortunate to tell the truth, tp get a man of Mr. Kearns's business experience to accept a public office that requires the time and energy required by a place so important as that in the schoolhouse department.

Commr. Kearns has been in office only a short



time, but he has demonstrated that the Mayor made no mistake in choosing him as a member of the official family.

The schoolhouse department is easily one of the most important branches of the municipal service. Commr. Kearns has infused into it new life, and he has been instrumental in improving the efficiency of the service. Mr. Kearns's practical experience in construction work suggested to him many ways in which improvements might be brought about and in no way were these of more importance than in his determination to break up the cliques of master builders who had been among the favored few when contracts for new schoolhouses were to be awarded.

Mr. Kearns is the head of the W. F. Kearns company, engineering contractors, one of the most successful construction concerns in the city, and a company which is doing its share in building operations throughout New England, but more especially in Boston and the metropolitan district.

The type of construction provided by the company is of the latest and embraces all of the most approved engineering devices and principles designed to enhance safety and indestructability. The company's work is pointed out as model construction for large office buildings and commercial establishments.

Mr. Kearns's own line of business requires a large portion of his time daily. He is one of those systematic business men who always has time for more business. He realized when he took the schoolhouse commissionership that the acceptance of a municipal position would require part of his time every day but he willingly accepted the added responsibilities and some way or other made room for it. It required several heart-to-heart talks however by Mayor Curley to secure Mr. Kearns's consent to undertaking the work. When the mayor had convinced him, though, he went at the work with all the enthusiasm and energy he devoted to his private affairs.

The appointment of Mr. Kearns, like the appointment of many other officials during the present administration, was made purely for the best interests of the city. It was businesslike, and devoid of politics, even though Mr. Kearns, like a majority of Boston's voters was an advocate of Mayor Curley's election.

Mr. Kearns is not only a competent official, whose advice upon matters of importance is extremely valuable, but he is one of those who are ready to act for the best interests of the city without suggestion from anyone. Starting out in a very humble way, he had sufficient foresightedness to plan his future, and he did so in such a systematic manner that he won the admiration of all his acquaintances and more especially those in the business world. He is looked upon as one of the most substantial men in the city in business circles and one whose word is as good as his bond.

Politics with Mr. Kearns has been a pastime, to be played only when he found that it did not interfere with business. He lives in one of the districts where politics is played hard and fast at times, he never allowed himself to enthuse over any political contest unless he firmly believed that the election meant something for his city. He never found sufficient interest in politics to devote time to organizations, but was always ready to dig deep into his pocket to aid a worthy cause, and few in the city have contributed more generously to financing campaigns. Certainly there have been none who contributed as freely unless they believed that by making the contributions they were to receive something in return. That was furtherest from his mind when Mr. Kearns aided so generously in financing Mayor Curley's campaign. He never thought of such a thing as an appointment as a municipal office holder. None were more surprised than the same Mr. Kearns when the mayor called upon him to accept an appointment as a schoolhouse commissioner. It was with great reluctance that he finally consented.

The schoolhouse commission requires among its membership a practical builder. The mayor was fairly bombarded with applications for the position, and among those who applied were some very substantial business men. Mr. Kearns was not among the applicants, but the mayor's years of acquaintance with Mr. Kearns convinced him that this gentleman would make an ideal commissioner for the schoolhouse department if he could devote even a portion of his time to the duties of that office. The mayor discussed the matter with his closest advisers, and all agreed that no better or more capable man could be found to fill the position than Mr. Kearns.

The duties of the schoolhouse commission are easily one of the most important in the entire municipality. That board has full charge of the construction and repair work of all the school buildings in the city, and it is wholly up to that commission to determine the character of construction upon each new schoolhouse. Although the commission employes a large staff of subordinates, the members of the board never rely wholly upon those under their charge because of the nature of the work, and no board of schoolhouse commissioners has ever been successful that did not work in harmony and devote time for personal supervision over all work upon the school buildings. Harmony, co-operation and efficiency are the watchwords of the present board, upon which Mr. Kearns has as colleagues Architect Charles B. Perkins and former Sen. Joseph P. Lomasney. Not only among themselves but also with the school board, the three schoolhouse commissioners work hand in hand, and it is because of the friendly relations which exists between the two branches of the municipal service that the school buildings are kept in the best of shape and have ample accommodations for the ever increasing army of pupils in the public schools.

MAIL ORDER DINNERS.

The post office department has on its list the names of more than 900 farmers and matker gardeners at the Boston post office who are ready to ship produce by post. During a ten week period in Lynn, the office handled 2500 packages of this sort. This is counted fair, although there is naturally no way of telling how many of these packages would have gone any way without the facilities in the way of names offered by the post office.

THE HANDICAPPED HANDSHAKE.

"Your constituents will be waiting to give you the glad hand, I suppose."

"I'm afraid not," replied Senator Sorghum. "Judging by the way they have been writing letters to me a large percentage of them must have pen paralysis by this time."

McADOO'S VIEW.

Secretary McAdoo ridicules the scheme for the valorization of cotton, tobacco and other products and the issuance upon them of currency by state banks. Of course he does. There is plenty of national bank currency for all purposes, rather too much if anything.—Lowell Courier-Citizen.

All that glitters isn't gold. Many a man has pinned his faith to a star, only to discover that it was really only a firefly.

FRANCIS L. DALY

Former Member of the House from the 17th Suffolk Dist., One of the Efficient Young Men Sent into Public Life by the Democrats of Boston, a Close Friend of Mayor Curley.

Among those who were brought into the political limelight by the last Boston mayoralty campaign was Francis L. Daly of Ward 17, who, as treasurer of the Curley campaign committee during that contest, displayed great political acumen and demonstrated also marked ability as a financier.

It was not Mr. Daly's first experience in politics by any means, for he is one of the "old timers." He has been an active member of the Ward 17 Tammany club for years and has always taken a leading part in its affairs as he has also in the affairs of the ward which he has represented in the common council and in the house of representatives.



Mr. Daly has taken a prominent part in the politics of ward 17 since he was old enough to vote. His experience goes back even farther, as a matter of fact, because the bright young men in that section of the city begin their education in politics at an early age. He was working at the game before he attained his majority and that he worked quite effectively is shown by the fact that he was an important factor in democratic circles soon after he passed his 21st birthday.

He was also a prominent figure about City hall in those days, as he is yet, for the matter of that. The result was that he was elected to the common council, where he became one of the influential members and where he assisted the now Mayor Curley in doing things for citizens of the ward. They made an excellent team, a fact that the residents of that section of Roxbury have never forgotten.

Mr. Daly served several terms in the common council, and was later elected to the house of representatives, where he continued to do things for the city and particularly for the section of it in which ward 17 is located. He made an excellent legislator, worked diligently for all the Boston measures that promised to benefit the working people of the city and with equal diligence against those which promised to add to the workingmen's burden through the favors they bestowed on the wealthy classes of the Back Bay.

It was in the campaign of last winter, however, that Mr. Daly demonstrated that he was a business man as well as a first-class politician. He acted as treasurer of the campaign and the manner in which he did the work won the commendation, not only of Mayor Curley, but of everybody connected with the contest. Mr. Daly had more at stake than the mere winning of the election, for he and James M. Curley had been friends from boyhood. He was as interested in seeing the mayor win as he would have been had he himself been the candidate, in which case Mayor Curley undoubtedly would have been on the line for him and just as earnestly. In any event, Curley won and since that time Mr. Daly has been one of the most influential men in the city at City hall.

DAVID J. AARON

Young Lawyer, Candidate for the House in the 25th Suffolk Dist., Believes in Making Laws for the Benefit of the Masses, Rather Than for the Wealthier Classes.

The republican house contest in the 25th Suffolk district this year is one of the most interesting in the state, David J. Aaron, who made a good run for the place in the primaries last September, being pitted against the machine slate and showing signs that the independent voters of Brighton admire a fearless young fighter who shows signs of delivering the goods.

Mr. Aaron has a number of characteristics that appeal to the independent republicans, chief among them being that he has the opposition of all the forces in the district which represent those interests that look for favors from the legislature. He is no machine man and he has good ideas of government that should be worth much to the republican party in the election a few weeks off if he should be fortunate enough to land the nomination. There are many republicans in Brighton who declare that his nomination offers the republicans its only chance of holding the house seats.

He has a large following among the younger men of the ward and he stands well with the progressives because of his aggressive fight against the machine and because of the machine's determination to push through a slate in the coming primaries. This is likely to prove a big asset in the election, for the democrats are so nearly equal in numbers to the republicans in the district that almost anything will turn the tide from one to the other.



Mr. Aaron has a fine platform, progressive to a degree and dealing with local issues almost wholly. He is a lawyer, understands the art of presenting his case to the best advantage and is withal an excellent public speaker.

He is a graduate of the Y. M. C. A. law school, having been admitted to the bar in 1911, since which time he has built up a lucrative practice—one of the best handled by any of the younger lawyers in the city. He was born in Carmel, N. J., on July 22, 1890, and was graduated from the high school at Bridgton, in that state, afterward taking a post-graduate course in the English high school in this city. He received his diploma from the latter institution in 1907. He is a member of several charitable organizations, has been an active worker for laws to make easier the condition of the workingmen and has during the last half dozen years advocated a number of important improvements affecting the Brighton district, in the interest of which he has been a familiar figure at city hall and in the state house.

If You Are Buying Champagne



REMEMBER

Great Western Champagne

The only American Champagne ever awarded a GOLD MEDAL at Foreign Expositions

For Making Champagne Cup

Great Western is actually better than any imported Champagne.

Sold by Best Wine Merchants and Grocers

A SHARP CAT.

Little Pauline came in, bringing a scratched finger for salve and sympathy.

"I cut it on the cat," she explained.—Judge.

DANIEL J. KANE

Young Lawyer, Appointed to the City's Legal Department, One of the Most Popular Elks Who Ever Held the Post of Exalted Ruler in Boston Lodge, The Greatest in Country.

No appointment which the present mayor of Boston has made since he has been in office has made more friends for him than the naming of Daniel J. Kane to the staff of the corporation counsel. He pleased not only Charlestown folks, but also every "Dearo"—for Dan is a "Dearo" who is a native of the "Dear



Old North End" that has sent forth so many young and accomplished, hustling fellows who have made their mark in the field of endeavor in the every day battle for life and fame.

The mayor not only pleased every "Dearo," but every Elk in the land. Dan has been the exalted ruler of Boston lodge and that means that he can claim that he is one of the most popular Elks in Boston lodge, famed for its multitude of good fellows. No man has worked harder for the success of Boston lodge of Elks than Daniel J. Kane. That his efforts for the success of everything which the local Elks get into are appreciated by his brother Elks is shown in the many honors they have heaped upon him.

When he retired from the position of exalted ruler of Boston lodge, his friends in the body banqueted him and presented him a fine law library. The presentation was made by Asst. Dist. Atty. Daniel V. McIsaac, who spoke of the manly traits in the character of Mr. Kane and expressed the hope that he would be spared for many years and predicted a successful career for him in the profession which he had chosen for his life's work.

Daniel J. Kane is not a politician in the sense that he has sought office for the sake of holding office. He is a lawyer who is devoted to his profession. He did go to the legislature from Charlestown for two years for the purpose of better acquainting himself with actual law making so useful to any man whose business it is to interpret the statutes, but at the end of his second term he retired and since then has devoted his time and energy to his profession. Mr. Kane is a student. He loves to prepare his cases and his clients are assured of an able, honest, efficient advocate in him when he goes into court.

Mr. Kane harbors no ill-feeling against any man. The new assistant corporation counsel is on the sunny side of 40—in the prime of life. Born in the North End of Boston he has been for many years a resident of the Bunker Hill district. He studied law at the Y. M. C. A., earning his way through law school by hard work and strict application to his studies. He is not a limelighter, but he is a worker—hard worker—just the kind of a man to dig into the statutes and the laws of the state and city.

In 1898 and 1899 he represented Ward 6 in the house of representatives. In the legislature as everywhere else Mr. Kane made friends and a reputation for honesty and application to work that has stood by him in his years of manhood. He never talked in the legislature for the sake of talking, but only when some measure of general interest and importance to the people of his district arose.

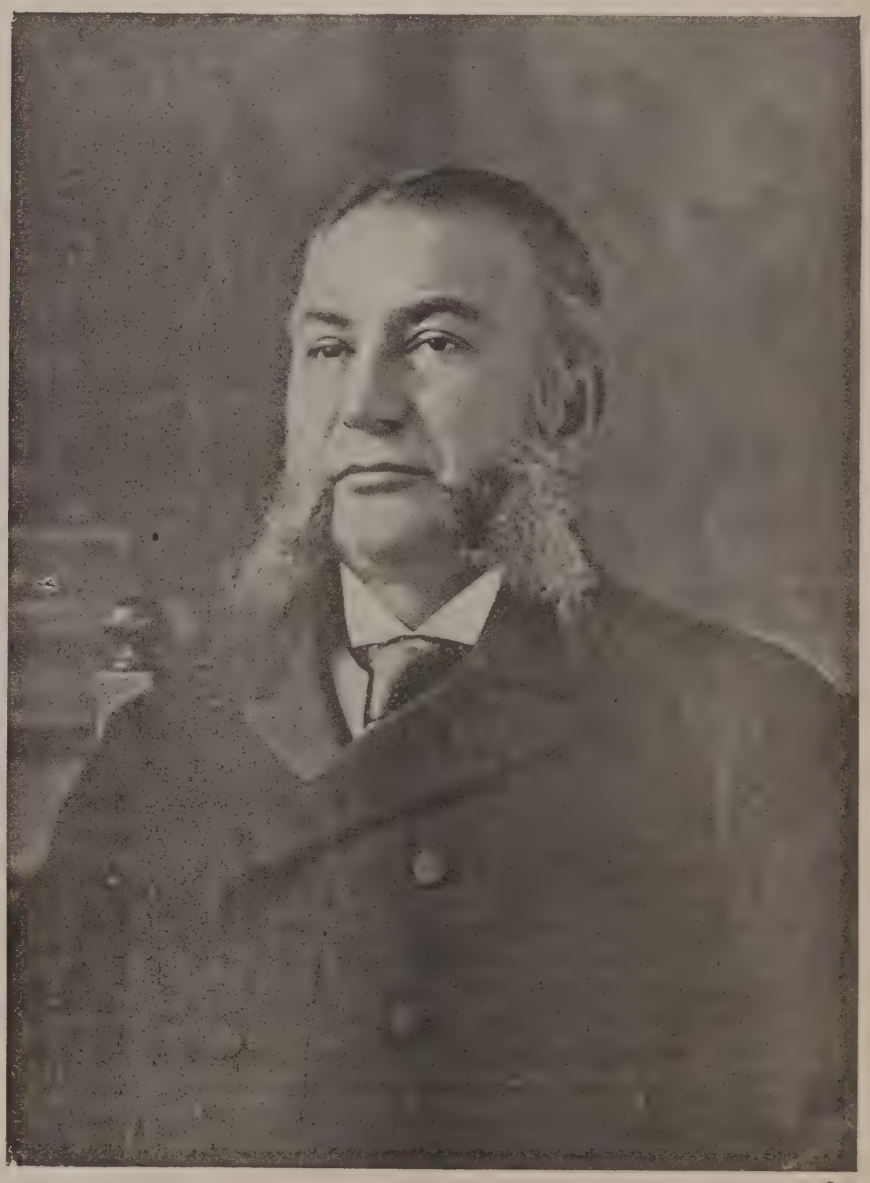
Before taking up the study of law Mr. Kane was an expert stenographer and had the reputation as a stenographer of being one of the top notchers of his profession. He was not only a stenographer but a student of public affairs and his wide reading made him an intelligent wielder of the pencil. There are a lot of shorthand writers who do their work mechanically and do it well but there are not many who combine knowledge of important affairs and thus make the product of their pencils worth while reading.

In politics Mr. Kane was by nature a democrat and to the democratic party he gave his allegiance as a voter. He can give many reasons why he is a democrat.

The addition of Mr. Kane to the staff of the corporation counsel of Boston is a decided asset to Mayor Curley's administration.

A. SHUMAN

Boston's Most Public-Spirited Citizen Among Those Who Have Implicit Faith in the Future as Well as the Present Greatness of the City He Has Done So Much to Advance.

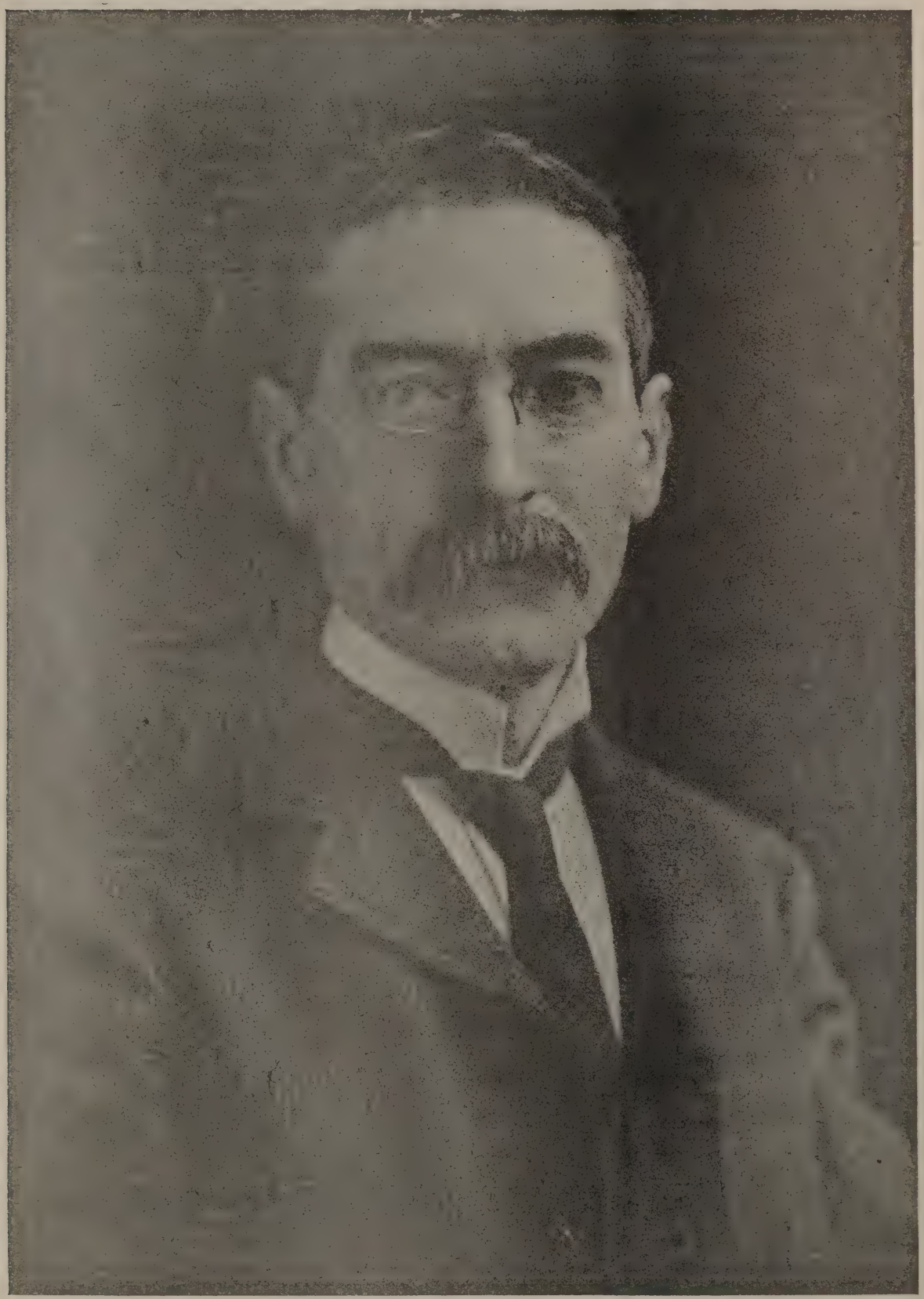


There is not a citizen of Boston who has done more good in a practical way than A. Shuman, who is one of Boston's leading merchants and who for years has been doing his part in making the city one of the best in the world.

Nor is his work for the city perfunctory. For more than 25 years he has been a trustee of the Boston city hospital; during the greater portion of the time he has been the chairman of the board, and what he has done for that institution and the city of Boston by his conduct of the hospital will stand as a monument to the single-hearted devotion to public duty of one man who could have avoided that duty without difficulty. His own business interests are very large; as years have come and gone he has felt, naturally, the necessity for devoting more time to his own enjoyment and relaxation, but there has never been a day in the year in which he has forgotten the splendid institution that is nearest to his heart.

But it must not be supposed that Mr. Shuman is a man of only one side, or that his devotion to the work of the city hospital has prevented him from participtating in the progressive activities of his fellow citizens in other directions. He has taken enthusiastic interest in the commemoration of patriotic anniversaries and the celebration of patriotic achievements. Always, when Boston is in gala array, welcoming guests from other parts or celebrating in her own way the anniversary of events that count for the cause of patriotism and progress, Mr. Shuman has been in the very forefront of those who have made such obseryances successful by the force of their leadership and co-operation.

He is, first and last, a citizen of Boston and proud of its pre-eminence as a seat of progress, of culture, of science and of good citizenship.



JAMES M. PRENDERGAST
Cotton Broker, Banker and Corporation Director

CURTIS GUILD

Former Governor and Former Ambassador to Russia, One of the Strong Men in the Republican Party Whose Advice in These Troublous Times Is Welcomed by Leaders and Followers Alike.

History will record that Curtis Guild of Boston was one of Massachusetts' greatest governors and certainly one of her greatest republicans. History can also record that he was one of her greatest men, and to say that is to say also that he was a leader not only in the state, but in the nation as well.

The name of Curtis Guild will endure for many years in Massachusetts because of his great achievements as chief executive of the commonwealth. His name will also be remembered by the nation as a whole as one who prevented a possible war between this country and Russia and by his patience, broad-mindedness and general diplomatic ability as ambassador to that powerful empire, at a time when the relations between the United States and Russia were most delicate.

Today, as a private citizen in the ranks, there are few men in Massachusetts who enjoy the confidence of the voters to the extent that does Mr. Guild. As governor, he had to face some of the most difficult problems which ever beset an occupant of that chair. And the excellent judgment displayed by him at all times in the handling of those questions, his absolute independence and his devotion to the interests of the people won him a warm place in the hearts of Massachusetts citizens that will be his as long as he lives, and for a long time thereafter.

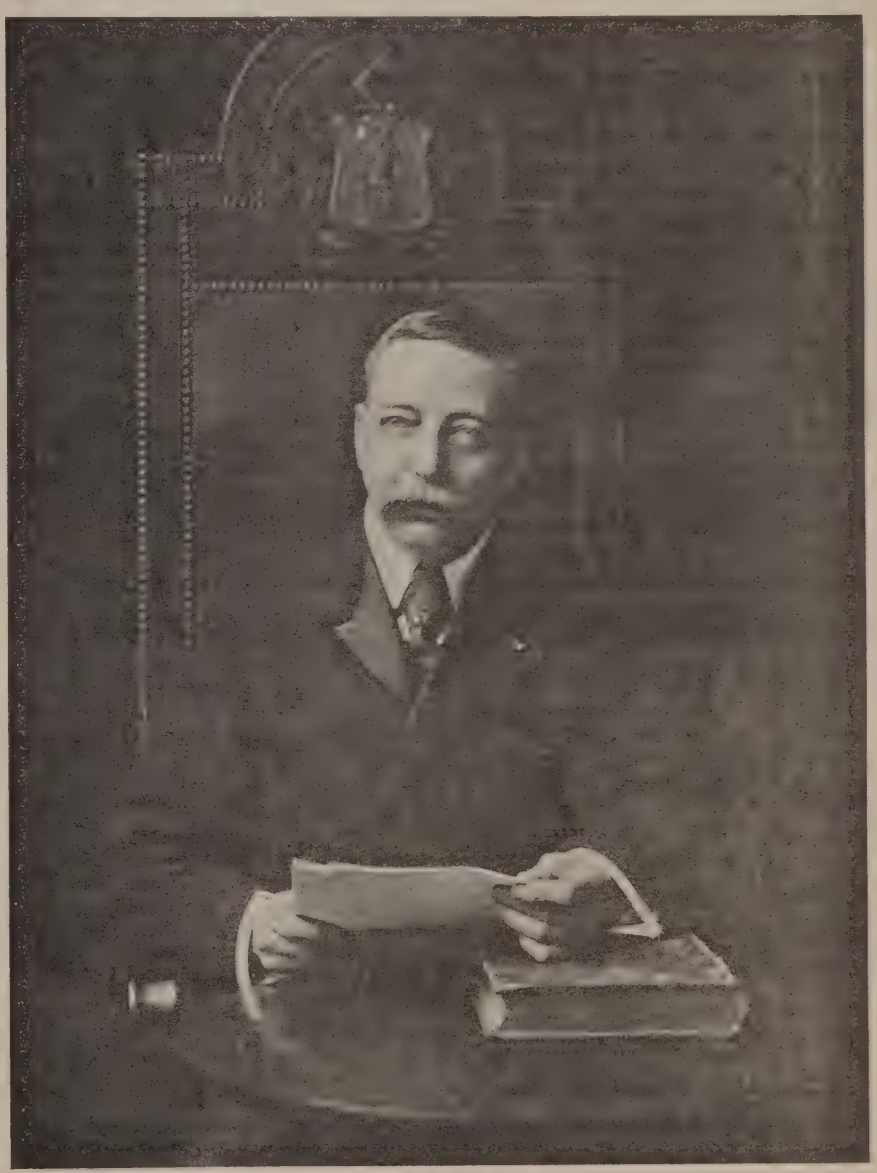
The republican party of the state looks upon him as one of its chief assets, and one of its best advisors. The confidence that is placed in him and his judgment was demonstrated only recently when he was requested to smooth out what threatened to become a bitter factional quarrel in the 11th congressional district. There were four candidates for the republican nomination, all of them men of ability and prominence in the district. A primary fight between the four would probably have destroyed any chance the party has of carrying the district in the coming election. A delegation of prominent republicans, anxious to see their party victorious, urged Mr. Guild to take a hand. He did, and persuaded three of the candidates to withdraw and to support former Sen. George Holden Tinkham, who is now the unopposed candidate for the nomination.

It is now six years since Curtis Guild was governor of Massachusetts. But today, as a private citizen, he is just as great a force for good in the community as when he occupied public office. And he is just as popular with the rank and file in the republican party. His views on public questions are eagerly sought by the people irrespective of party ties, for they know his broad and varied training as editor, politician, orator, statesman, soldier and philanthropist.

For many years ex-Gov. Guild, or Gen. Guild, to give him his military title, has been an advocate of progressive reforms. He advocated progressivism when it was unpopular to do so. Once he saw his course he never wavered, although public opinion was divided and many men of influence and intelligence saw fit to differ with him. When he was governor, the transportation question was just beginning to attract the attention of the people of Massachusetts. To take a position at that time demanded courage and to take the right view of it required sound judgment and an ability to look into the future. All of these Curtis Guild possessed and he showed by his farsightedness that he had a firm grasp on the situation as it affected both the industrial and commercial interests of the commonwealth. At the time he strenuously opposed any railroad merger and was against the acquisition of trolleys by railroads. Recent developments prove how farsighted he was.

But even in his opposition to the transportation interests he was eminently fair. He did not blaze out with a wholesale denunciation of everybody and everything, as did most of the anti-mergerites, but strengthened his case by a certain discrimination which was at once convincing and illuminating.

The child-labor question and the other great questions relating to social welfare, about which so much is heard of late from the bull moose orators, Mr. Guild recognized as important years ago. He was prime mover for reforms along those lines in Massachusetts years ago. He never lost an opportunity to denounce the evils of sending the young into the shop and factory at an age when their bodies could not stand manual labor and when their minds needed the advantages of the public schools. His labors along humanitarian lines won for him the degree of doctor of theology from the University of Geneva, Switzerland, conferred on him several years ago while on a trip abroad.



As president of the American Forestry association some years ago he tackled the conservation problem and he did not hesitate to score its enemies who have endangered the agricultural life of New England.

Such instances as these with many others show the activity of the man. Through the columns of his paper he has commented vigorously and forcibly from time to time on topics of timely interest and always with a clearness and conciseness to command public attention.

The Sugar Trust and its undervaluations were originally exposed by Mr. Guild some 20 years ago and, as a result, undervaluations were stopped for a time. There was also a wholesale discharge of employees in the sugar room of the New York custom house. The study thus suggested of the methods of big corporations led Gen. Guild to advocate at that time national control of all corporations, a policy which he has steadily advanced ever since he became prominent in state and national politics.

His standing as a national figure was demonstrated by his appointment by Pres. Taft as ambassador to Russia at a time when the situation between the United States and that country was most delicate. His position under the then existing circumstances was not an enviable one and the fact that there has not of late been an open breach between the two countries is due in a large measure to the patience, understanding and untiring efforts of Mr. Guild as ambassador.

He took an advanced position on the tariff which the republican party has since been glad to assume. He went to Washington to urge the need of the conservation of forests of New England and his efforts along this line did much to pave the way for such men as Sen. Weeks and those who accomplished something in preserving the White Mountains. He has been an advocate of pure food, corrupt practices legislation and other progressive measures that are now so popular with all parties.

The people of Massachusetts, irrespective of party affiliations, are proud of the record and achievements of Curtis Guild.

AN APOLOGY TO HELL.

If Gen. Sherman were alive he would have to apologize to hell. He was unjust to that amiable region. The war at his time was but an innocent, harmless, killing game. It has grown to that aerial triumph of German culture over Antwerp. Every nation that still believes that something of humanity should be maintained in the usages of warfare should raise his voice against the archdeed of pitiless savagery; against the repetition of such senseless and unforgivable blind massacre.—New York Sun.

It seems like old times to have "Cy" Sulloway, the elongated, figuring as a republican candidate for Congress in New Hampshire. It remains to be seen whether the voters will send him back to Washington.

No man thoroughly believes in himself unless he has absolute confidence in his liver.

POLITICAL CALENDAR.

Sept. 22—State primaries.

Sept. 29—Earliest day for holding conventions of political parties.

Oct. 3—Last day for holding conventions of non-political parties, for the nomination of candidates to be voted for at large.

Oct. 5—5 p. m., last day and hour for filing certificates of nomination of candidates.

Oct. 5—5 p. m., last day and hour for ing certificates of nomination of candidates to be voted for at large.

Oct. 6—Last day for holding such conventions.

Oct. 13—Last day for holding conventions of such parties for the nomination of candidates to be voted for by districts.

Oct. 13—Last day for holding conventions of non-political parties for nomination of candidates to be voted for by districts.

Oct. 13—5 p. m., last day and hour for filing nomination papers of candidates.

Oct. 15—5 p. m., last day and hour for filing certificates of candidates to be voted for by districts.

Oct. 16—5 p. m., last day and hour for filing withdrawals of or objections to nominations.

Oct. 16—5 p. m., last day and hour for filing withdrawals of or objections to nominations of candidates.

Oct. 20—5 p. m., last day and hour for filling vacancies caused by withdrawals. Certificates of nomination and nomination papers to be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth.

Nov. 3—State election.

CORRUPT PRACTICES PROVISIONS.

Oct. 14—Earliest day for filing with the secretary of the commonwealth returns of expenses for nomination, for an office to be voted for at large.

Oct. 16—Earliest day for filing returns of candidates for all other offices.

Oct. 20—5 p. m., last day and hour for filing returns of expenses of nomination for an office to be voted for at large.

Oct. 22—5 p. m., last day and hour for filing such returns.

Nov. 4—Earliest day for filing returns of expenses of candidates for election.

Nov. 4—Earliest day for filing detailed statement of political committee with the clerk of the city or town in which the treasurer is a voter, and a duplicate with the secretary of the commonwealth.

Nov. 10—5 p. m., last day and hour for filing such returns.

Dec. 3—5 p. m., last day and hour for filing such statement.

CANDIDATES FOR COUNTY OFFICES

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Barnstable.
Rep.—William H. Tucman, Wellfleet.

Berkshire.
Rep.—George A. Grounds, Arthur W. Plumb, Harry D. Sisson, Pittsfield.
Dem.—Joseph P. St. James, Thomas P. Riley, Pittsfield.

Bristol.
Rep.—Richard E. Warner, Taunton.
Dem.—Henry F. Burt, Taunton.
Prog.—Willard C. Corey, Attleboro.

Dukes.
Rep.—George L. Donaldson, West Tisbury.

Essex.
Rep.—Moody Kimball, Newburyport.
Dem.—Edgar M. Early, Andover.

Franklin.
Rep.—Allen C. Burnham, Montague.

Hampden.
Rep.—William H. Ensign, Westfield.
Dem.—William H. Ensign, Westfield.

Hampshire.
Rep.—Frank M. Sibley, Ware.

Middlesex.
Rep.—Frederic P. Barnes, Newton; Levi S. Gould, Melrose; Julius Meyers, Cambridge.
Dem.—John J. Butler, Wakefield, Charles F. McCarthy, Marlboro; John B. McCloskey, Peter J. McLaughlin, Michael H. O'Connor, Cambridge; William H. Walsh, Framingham.
Prog.—George A. Goodwin, Cambridge.

Norfolk.
Rep.—John F. Merrill, Quincy.

Plymouth.
Rep.—Jere B. Howard, Brockton.
Dem.—John R. Sinclair, Brockton.

Worcester.
Rep.—Warren Goodale, Clinton.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
(To fill vacancy.)

Western District.
Rep.—Clarence P. Niles, Pittsfield; Charles L. Young, Springfield.
Dem.—James O'Shea, Holyoke.

REGISTER OF PROBATE AND INSOLVENCY.
(To fill vacancy.)

Franklin County.
Rep.—John C. Lee, Greenfield.
Dem.—Michael J. Carey, Montague.

CANDIDATES FOR STATE COMMITTEES

Berkshire.
Dem.—Henry J. Ryan, Pittsfield.

Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.
Rep. T. Ellis Ramsdell, Great Barrington.
Dem.—James O'Brien, Lee.

1st Bristol.
Rep.—Joseph V. Curran, Attleboro; John A. Conaty, Taunton.
Dem.—Hugh Gaffney, Attleboro.

2nd Bristol.
Rep.—Edward Anthony Thurston, Fall River.
Dem.—Jeffrey E. Sullivan, Fall River.

3d Bristol.
Rep. Charles O. Brightman, New Bedford.
Dem.—John E. O'Neill, New Bedford.

Cape.
Rep.—Walter O. Luscombe, Falmouth.

1st Essex.
Rep.—Joshua Mills, Lynn.
Dem.—Austin F. Cusack, Lynn.

2nd Essex.
Rep.—William S. Felton, Salem; George H. Vose, Beverly.
Dem.—Michael F. McGrath, Salem.

3d Essex.
Rep.—William G. Clark, Gloucester.
Dem.—Daniel Cooney, West Newbury.

4th Essex.
Rep.—Samuel L. Porter, Amesbury.
Dem.—Charles R. O'Connell, Peabody; Edward J. Martin, Haverhill; George F. McNamara, Haverhil.

5th Essex.
Rep.—Frederick W. Gay, Methuen; Michael H. Collopy, Lawrence.
Dem.—Augustus X. Dooley, John O'Brien, Lawrence.

Franklin and Hampshire.
Rep.—Lyman W. Griswold, Greenfield.
Dem.—Nicholas J. Lawler, Greenfield.

1st Hampden.
Rep.—George A. Bacon, Springfield.
Dem.—Charles J. Downey, Springfield.

2nd Hampden.
Rep.—Frederick Childs, Holyoke.

1st Middlesex.
Rep.—William F. Garcelon, Newton.
Dem.—Daniel O'Connell, Newton.
Prog.—Philip W. Carter, Newton; Clayton Tyler Joslyn, Holliston.

2nd Middlesex.
Rep.—William R. Davis, Cambridge.
Dem.—Eugene M. Flanagan, Edwin D. Edwards, Cambridge.
Prog.—Wayne K. Little, Russell D. Crane, Cambridge.

3d Middlesex.
Rep.—Frank A. Teele, Leonard W. Cole, Somerville.
Dem.—John J. McCarthy, Somerville.
Prog.—Arthur W. Glines, Somerville.

4th Middlesex.
Rep.—Charles Bruce, Everett.
Dem.—Charles J. Barton, Melrose; Thomas P. Riley, Malden.

5th Middlesex.
Rep.—Adelbert B. Messer, Concord.
Dem.—Bernard W. Stanley, Waltham.

6th Middlesex.
Rep.—Edwin T. McKnight, Medford.
Dem.—Thomas E. Dwyer, Wakefield.
Prog.—Joseph F. Ryan, Winchester.

7th Middlesex.
Rep.—Louis Pfeiffer, Bedford.
Dem.—William H. Small, Saugus.

8th Middlesex.
Dem.—Thomas J. Fitzgerald, Lowell.

1st Norfolk.
Rep.—Jesse B. Baxter, Milton.
Dem.—John A. Kiggen, Boston.

2nd Norfolk.
Rep.—Payson Dana, Brookline.
Dem.—Daniel L. Prendergast, Brookline.
Prog.—G. Waldo Crowley, Needham.

1st Plymouth.
Rep.—James T. Kirby, Whitman.
Dem.—William T. Way, Plymouth.

2nd Plymouth.
Rep.—Horace A. Keith, Brockton.
Dem.—William H. Powers, Brockton.

1st Suffolk.
Rep.—Ernest Acker, Boston.
Dem.—William J. Burns, Boston.

2nd Suffolk.
Rep.—Joseph J. Dennison, Boston.
Dem.—Patrick J. McArdle, Boston.

3d Suffolk.
Rep.—Virgilio Lombardi, Boston.
Dem.—Daniel A. Whelton, James F. Farley, Jr., Boston.
Prog.—John E. Day, Boston.

4th Suffolk.
Rep.—Thomas Grieve, Boston.
Dem.—John P. Donovan, Boston.

5th Suffolk.
Rep.—Francis R. Bangs, Boston.
Dem.—Francis B. McKinney, Daniel J. Kiley, Boston.
Prog.—Matthew Hale, Boston.

6th Suffolk.
Rep.—Herman Hormel, Charles J. Beatey, Boston.
Prog.—James W. O'Brien, Boston.

7th Suffolk.
Rep.—Frank Vogel, Joshua A. Crawford, Boston.
Dem.—John W. McElray, Francis D. Monahan, Boston.
Prog.—Leon E. Baldwin, Boston.

8th Suffolk.
Rep.—Richard F. Andrews, Boston.
Dem.—John T. Kennedy, Boston.
Prog.—Frank E. Robbins, Boston.
9th Suffolk.
Rep.—Willard W. Hibbard, Boston.
Dem.—John B. McGinty, John J. Conway, John B. Archibald, Thomas F. McGrail, Boston.
Prog.—W. Spencer Hutchinson, Boston.
1st Worcester.
Rep.—Frank B. Hall, Worcester.
Dem.—Charles F. Campbell, Worcester.
2nd Worcester.
Rep.—Charles T. Tatman, Worcester.
Dem.—Mark N. Skerrett, Worcester.
3d Worcester.
Rep.—George R. Wallace, Jr., Fitchburg.
Dem.—Daniel F. O'Connell, Fitchburg.
4th Worcester.
Rep.—Paul Whitin, Northbridge.
Dem.—Jeremiah J. Comba, Milford.
Prog.—William R. Clark, Westboro.

CANDIDATES IN STATE PRIMARIES

GOVERNOR.

Rep.—Samuel W. McCall, Winchester.
Dem.—†David I. Walsh, Fitchburg.
Prog.—Joseph Walker, Brookline.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Rep.—Grafton D. Cushing, Boston; August H. Goetting, Springfield; Elmer A. Stevens, Somerville.
Dem.—†Edward P. Barry, Boston.
Prog.—James P. Magenis, Boston.

SECRETARY.

Rep.—Frank L. Brier, Boston; William S. Kinney, Boston; Albert P. Langtry, Springfield.
Dem.—†Frank J. Donahue, Boston.
Prog.—Russell A. Wood, Cambridge.

TREASURER.

Rep. Charles L. Burrill, Boston; Frederick E. Pierce, Greenfield.
Dem.—†Frederick W. Mansfield, Boston.
Prog.—Daniel J. Murphy, Lawrence.

AUDITOR.

Rep. Alonzo B. Cook, Boston; Joseph Monette, Lawrence.
Dem.—†Frank H. Pope, Leominster.
Prog.—Frederick P. Glazier, Hudson.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Rep.—Henry C. Atwill, Lynn; John A. Curtin, Brookline; James M. Hallowell, Newton; John J. Higgins, Somerville; James A. Stiles, Gardner.
Dem.—†Thomas J. Boynton, Everett.
Prog.—John Hildreth, Holyoke.

CONGRESSMEN.

1st Dist.
Rep.—†Allen T. Treadway, Stockbridge.
Dem.—Morton H. Burdick, Adams.
2nd Dist.
Rep.—†Frederick H. Gillett, Springfield.
Dem.—Edward M. Lewis, Amherst.
Prog.—Edward M. Lewis, Amherst.
3rd Dist.
Rep.—†Calvin D. Paige, Southbridge.
Dem.—Owen A. Hoban, Gardner; M. Frederick O'Connell, Fitchburg.
4th Dist.
Rep.—†Samuel E. Winslow, Worcester.
Dem.—Hugh O'Rourke, Worcester.
5th Dist.
Rep.—†John Jacob Rogers, Lowell.
Dem.—J. Joseph O'Connor, Lowell.
Prog.—William N. Osgood, Lowell.
6th Dist.
Rep.—A. Piatt Andrew, Gloucester; †Augustus P. Gardner, Hamilton.
Dem.—J. F. Donovan, Salem; George A. Scofield, Ipswich.
Prog.—A. Piatt Andrew, Gloucester; Nelson B. Clark, Beverly.
7th Dist.
Rep.—Charles Cabot Johnson, Nahant.
Dem.—James E. Donoghue, Lawrence; †Michael F. Phelan, Lynn.
Prog.—Lynn M. Ranger, Lynn.
8th Dist.
Rep.—Charles S. Baxter, Medford; Frederick W. Dallinger, Cambridge.
Dem.—†Frederick S. Deitrick, Cambridge.
Prog. Frederick W. Dallinger, Cambridge; Henry C. Long, Cambridge; Hugh J. McGinnis, Cambridge.
9th Dist.
Rep.—†Ernest W. Roberts, Chelsea.
Dem.—Patrick W. Collins, Chelsea; Henry C. Howland, Somerville.
Prog.—H. Huestis Newton, Everett.
10th Dist.
Rep.—James A. Cochran, Boston; Loyal L. Jenkins, Boston.
Dem.—James H. Brennan, John A. Keliher, Thomas A. Niland, Peter F. Tague, Boston.
Prog.—Daniel T. Callahan, Boston.
11th Dist.
Rep.—George Holden Tinkham, Boston.
Dem.—Thomas J. Fay, Francis J. Horgan, James A. Watson, Boston.
Prog.—Henry Clay Peters, Boston.
12th Dist.
Rep.—Charles H. S. Robinson, Boston.
Dem.—†James A. Gallivan, Boston.
Prog.—Chester R. Lawrence, Roxbury.
13th Dist.
Rep.—William H. Carter, Needham; Nathaniel A. Francis, Brookline.
Dem.—†John J. Mitchell, Marlboro, William H. McMasters, Boston.
Prog.—John F. Twombley, Brookline.
14th Dist.
Rep.—Frank F. Crane, Quincy; Harry C. Howard, Brockton; Robert L. Raymond, Milton.
Dem.—Richard Olney, 2d, Dedham.
Prog.—Edwin O. Reed, Quincy.
15th Dist.
Rep.—†William S. Greene, Fall River.
Dem.—James F. Morris, Fall River.
Prog.—Alvin G. Weeks, Fall River.
16th Dist.
Rep.—John I. Bryant, Fairhaven; William J. Bullock, Samuel Ross, Joseph Walsh, New Bedford.
Dem.—†Thomas C. Thacher, Yarmouth.

COUNCILLORS.

1st Dist.
Rep.—David L. Parker, New Bedford.
Dem.—James P. Doran, New Bedford.
Prog.—John D. W. Bodfish, Barnstable.
2nd Dist.
Rep.—Guy Andrews Ham, Milton; William A. Bellamy, Taunton.
Dem.—William Lewis Murray, Boston; John P. Ratigan, George W. Reed, †Charles W. Guy, Quincy.
Prog.—Frederick H. Bishop, Quincy; Guy Andrews Ham, Milton.
3rd Dist.
Rep.—Albion C. Russell, Boston.
Dem.—†Timothy J. Buckley, Boston.
4th Dist.
Rep.—Herbert P. Wasgatt, Everett.
Dem.—William H. Barter, Winthrop.
Prog.—Frank S. Harlow, Cambridge.
5th Dist.
Rep.—†Edward G. Frothingham, Haverhill; Francis Hurtubis, Jr., Swampscott; Frederick H. Tarr, Rockport.
Dem.—Chas. D. Smith, Gloucester.
6th Dist.
Rep.—Henry C. Mulligan, Natick.
Dem.—†John J. Hogan, Lowell.
7th Dist.
Rep.—Daniel E. Denny, Worcester; Elbridge G. P. Guy, Worcester.
8th Dist.
Rep.—Charles H. Wright, Pittsfield.
Dem.—†Henry L. Bowles, Springfield.
Prog.—†Henry L. Bowles, Springfield.

SENATORS.

Berkshire.
Rep.—Frank Bartlett, Berkshire.
Dem.—Edward M. Hall, Pittsfield; Timothy C. Collins, North Adams.
Prog.—Cornelius C. Cook, Pittsfield.
Berkshire, Hampshire, Hampden.
Rep.—†Calvin Coolidge, Northampton.
1st Bristol.
Rep.—Joseph William Martin, Jr., North Attleboro.
Dem.—James F. Burke, Easton.
Prog.—Harry D. Lincoln, Attleboro.
2nd Bristol.
Rep.—†Walter E. McLane, Fall River.
Dem.—Charles Lavoie, Fall River.
3rd Bristol.
Rep.—†Andrew P. Doyle, New Bedford.
Cape.
Rep.—†Charles L. Gifford, Barnstable.
Dem.—William T. Makepeace, Barnstable.
1st Essex.
Rep.—Michael S. Keenan, Thomas E. P. Wilson, George H. Jackson, Lynn.
Dem.—Abner S. McLaud, Lynn.
Prog.—Abner S. McLaud, Lynn.
2nd Essex.
Rep.—Patrick F. Tierney, John F. Browning, E. Howard Perley, Salem.
Dem.—John G. Stevens, Marblehead.
Prog.—John F. Browning, Salem.
3rd Essex.
Rep.—†C. Augustus Norwood, Hamilton, Clarence J. Fogg, Newburyport; Patrick H. Boyle, Manchester.
Prog.—Alexander W. Andrews, Gloucester.
4th Essex.
Dem.—Charles I. Pettingell, Amesbury.
Rep.—†Henry G. Wells, Haverhill.
5th Essex.
Rep.—†James R. Tetler, Lawrence.
Dem.—John C. Sanborn, Frederick W. Schlapp, John E. Cuddy, Jr., Dennis H. Finn, Lawrence.
Prog.—†James R. Tetler, Lawrence.
Franklin and Hampshire.
Rep.—John W. Haigis, Montague.
Dem.—Paul W. Goldsbury, Warwick.
1st Hampden.
Rep.—†Gurdon W. Gordon, Springfield.
Dem.—Charles D. Munroe, Springfield.
Prog.—Charles D. Monroe, Springfield.
2nd Hampden.
Rep.—William F. Cook, West Springfield.
Dem.—†John F. Sheehan, Holyoke.
1st Middlesex.
Rep.—George H. Ellis, Newton.
Dem.—Martin T. Hall, Natick.
Prog.—Andrew Garbutt, Holliston.
2nd Middlesex.
Rep.—James W. Bean, Cambridge.
Dem.—†John P. Brennan, Cambridge.
Prog.—James W. Bean, Cambridge.
3rd Middlesex.
Rep.—†Charles W. Eldridge, Somerville.
Dem.—James J. Brennan, Somerville.
Prog.—Charles W. Berry, Somerville.
4th Middlesex.
Rep.—James F. Cavanagh, Everett.
Dem.—Richard C. Shea, Sr., Everett; John P. Whalen, Malden.
Prog.—†Charles M. Cox, Melrose.

5th Middlesex.
Rep.—Nathan A. Tufts, Waltham.
Dem.—Patrick J. Duane, Waltham; Warren L. Bishop, Wayland.
Prog.—Frederick R. S. Mildon, Marlboro.
6th Middlesex.
Rep.—Wilton B. Fay, Medford.
Dem.—†Charles A. Dean, Wakefield.
Prog.—Everett N. Curtis, Winchester.
7th Middlesex.
Rep. Charles A. Kimball, Littleton; Otto Reither, Lynn.
Dem.—Thomas S. Cuff, Lowell; Henry P. Dunn, Lynn.
Prog.—Allen Brooks Parker, Acton.
8th Middlesex.
Rep.—George E. Marchand, Lowell; Amos P. Best, Dracut.
Dem.—†Henry J. Draper, Michael H. Brady, John J. McManmon, Lowell.
Prog.—Clarence B. Livingston, Lowell.
1st Norfolk.
Rep.—†Louis F. R. Langelier, Quincy.
Dem.—Charles W. Proctor, Randolph.
2nd Norfolk.
Rep.—Orion T. Mason, Medway; Louis LaCroix, Millis; Fred P. Chapman, Franklin.
Prog.—C. Edson Abbott, Franklin.
1st Plymouth.
Rep.—Charles S. Beal, Rockland; Oscar L. Gurney, Hanson.
Dem.—George E. Mansfield, Rockland.
Prog.—†Charles E. Burbank, East Bridgewater.
2nd Plymouth.
Rep.—†Ezra W. Clark, Brockton.
Dem.—John J. Whalen, Owen F. Davis, Thomas Hogan, Brockton.
Prog.—Edward N. Dahlborg, Brockton.
1st Suffolk.
Rep.—†Edward C. R. Bagley, Boston.
Dem.—Theodore P. Story, George F. Murphy Boston.
Prog.—Arthur M. Huddell, Chelsea.
2nd Suffolk.
Rep.—Benjamin F. Thompson, Boston.
Dem.—John J. Douglas, Michael F. McGrath, James I. Green, Boston.
3rd Suffolk.
Rep.—John H. Farley, Virgilio Lombardi, Boston.
Dem.—†Philip J. McGonagle, John H. Farley, Boston.
Prog.—John H. Farley, Boston.
4th Suffolk.
Rep.—Angustus Seaver, Boston.
Dem.—Thomas E. Walsh, †Joseph Leonard, John T. Nolan, Boston.
5th Suffolk.
Rep.—Martin Hays, Boston.
Dem.—Thomas C. O'Brien, Boston.
6th Suffolk.
Rep.—Thomas B. Bradley, Boston.
Dem.—John J. Murphy, John J. Lydon, Thomas B. Bradley, Wm. J. Sullivan, Daniel J. Chapman, Michael J. Reidy, Boston.
7th Suffolk.
Rep.—Emil S. Schriftgiesser, Ray P. Ells, William C. F. Krone, Boston.
Dem.—James McInerney, P. Joseph McManus, Wm. J. Miller, †James P. Timilty, James F. Griffin, James F. Hanley, Boston.
Prog.—Nils Thure Kjellstrom, Boston.
8th Suffolk.
Rep.—Luther C. Greenleaf, Boston.
Dem.—†Redmond S. Fitzgerald, Boston.
Prog.—William J. Paul, Boston.
9th Suffolk.
Rep.—Sanford Bates, Boston.
Dem.—Timothy A. Keliher, Charles S. Lawler, John J. Hoar, Boston.
Prog.—Sanford Bates, John E. Macy, Boston.
1st Worcester.
Rep.—Oscar E. Arkwell, Charles R. Johnson, Julius Garst, John R. Back, Worcester.
Dem.—John T. Flanagan, Worcester.
2nd Worcester.
Rep.—†Clarence W. Hobbs, Worcester.
3rd Worcester.
Rep.—Frank S. Farnsworth,. Henry Cook, Leominster.
Dem.—†Edward N. Sibley, Ashburnham.
4th Worcester.
Rep.—†William A. L. Bazeley, Uxbridge; Cornelius R. Day, Blackstone.
Dem.—James H. McCooey, Blackstone.
Worcester-Hampden.
Rep.—William J. Sessions, Hampden; Herbert E. Cummings, North Brookfield.
Dem.—†Alexis Boyer, Jr., Southbridge.

REPRESENTATIVES.

1st Barnstable.
Rep.—†Albert Holway, Bourne.
Dem.—George L. Thacher, Barnstable.
Prog.—George L. Thacher, Barnstable.
2nd Barnstable.
Rep.—Archilaus H. Matson, John P. Nickerson, George LeRoy Weekes, Harwich.
3rd Barnstable.
Rep.—†Jerome Sands Smith, Provincetown.
1st Berkshire.
Rep.—James Tracy Potter, Park G. Canedy, North Adams; Almiron J. McCullough, Savoy.
Dem.—Joseph B. Farley, North Adams.
Prog.—John W. White, Clarksburg.
2nd Berkshire.
Rep.—Edward Davies, North Adams.
Dem.—Gilbert Maxwell, Louis LaDame, Edward A. Ryan, North Adams.
Prog.—Charles J. Hager, Jr., North Adams.
3rd Berkshire.
Rep.—George J. Rabouin, Adams.
Dem.—Daniel V. Bergen, Joseph B. McGovern, Pierce Edward Cassidy, Adams.
4th Berkshire.
Rep.—George B. Waterman, Williamstown.
Dem.—Charles H. Daniels, Pittsfield; John J. Connelly, Lanesborough; †John Ennis, Wiliamstown.
5th Berkshire.
Rep.—Robert T. Kent, Pittsfield.
Dem.—Maurice R. Callahan, John L. Fitzgerald, Michael F. Quinn, Jacob E. Yost, Pittsfield.
6th Berkshire.
Rep.—John J. Whittlesey, William C. Renne, Pittsfield.
Dem.—Thomas M. Nimmons, Pittsfield.
Prog.—Francis E. Belden, Pittsfield.
7th Berkshire.
Rep.—†Frederick S. Delafield, Lenox.
Dem.—John H. McAllister, Lee.
8th Berkshire.
Rep.—†John B. Hull, Jr., Great Barrington.
Dem.—Herbert W. Weaver, Mount Washington.
Prog.—Roland M. Bartlett, Stockbridge.
**1st Bristol.
Rep.—George M. Gustin, †George M. Worrall, Attleborough; Cyril E. Read, Seekonk.
Dem.—George M. Gustin, Attleborough, Frederick A. Bartlett, Frank J. Condon, No. Attleboro.
Prog.—Joseph B. Gerould, Walter A. Briggs, George M. Gustin, Attleboro; Frederick A. Bartlett, North Attleboro.
2nd Bristol.
Rep.—Burton T. Mowry, George B. Leonard, Raynham.
Dem.—†Leo M. Harlow, Easton.
Prog.—Minot J. Lincoln, Raynham.
3rd Bristol.
Rep.—Elie J. Ducharme, George A. Grenier, Taunton.
Dem.—†Matthew A. Higgins, Taunton.
Prog.—†Matthew A. Higgins, Taunton.
4th Bristol.
Rep.—†Joseph E. Warner, Charles P. Sprague, Taunton.
5th Bristol.
Rep.—†E. Ellsworth Lincoln, Dighton.
Dem.—Frank E. Smith, Taunton.
6th Bristol.
Rep.—†Herbert Wing, Albert E. Russell, Dartmouth.
Dem.—William T. Dunn, Dartmouth.
**7th Bristol.
Rep.—†D. Herbert Cook, Douglas L. McGee, James W. Owen, Jr., Edwin Johnson, Timothy F. McCrohan, †John F. Hatch, Jr., New Bedford.
Dem.—John T. Sloan, New Bedford.
**8th Bristol.
Rep.—†Richard Knowles, †John Halliwell, Robert Goodman, William A. Burns, New Bedford.
Dem.—Robert Goodman, George Hotte, John Henry Backus, Jr., New Bedford.
Prog.—Robert Goodman, New Bedford.
**9th Bristol.
Rep.—Robert L. Manley, Fall River.
Dem.—Edmond P. Talbot, †John F. Doherty, Fall River.
**10th Bristol.
Dem.—†Ambrose F. Ogden, †Edward F. Harrington, Fall River.
***11th Bristol.
Rep.—†James T. Bagshaw, †Frank Mulveny, †Francis X. LeBoeuf, David Silverstein, George S. Wiley, Fall River.
Dukes.
Rep.—Benjamin G. Collins, Edgartown; Arthur W. Davis, Chilmark.
Dem.—Arthur W. Davis, Chilmark.
1st Essex.
Rep.—†Samuel I. Collins, Amesbury.
Dem.—Peter A. Wilson, Amesbury.
2nd Essex.
Rep.—†Fred H. Magison, Haverhill.
Dem.—Cornelius P. Driscoll, Roger P. Kiley, Haverhill.
Prog.—Fred M. Knight, Haverhill.
3rd Essex.
Rep.—†Essex S. Abbott, Haverhill.
Dem.—George H. Preston, Haverhill.
Prog.—DeMont Goodyear, Haverhill.
4th Essex.
Rep.—Charles Haley, Wilfred J. Bergeron, Haverhill.
Dem.—George W. Andrews, Haverhill.
Prog.—Wilfred J. Bergeron, Haverhill.
Socialist—†Charles H. Morrill, Haverhill.
**5th Essex.
Rep.—George Bunting, William H. Rus-
Prog. — †Arthur Bower, Lawrence; Grunwald, Alfred J. Burckel, Lawrence.
Dem.—John J. Clancy, Methuen; Matthew J. McQuade, John J. Lawlor, Thomas F. Keegan, Raphael A. A. Comparone, Rudolph Schlapp, Lawrence.
Prog. — †Arthur Bowen, Lawrence; George Bunting, Methuen.
6th Essex.
Dem.—†Peter Carr, Lawrence; Patrick F. Ryan, Lawrence.
7th Essex.
Rep.—†Frederick Butler, Lawrence.
Dem.—Daniel F. O'Brien, Lawrence.
8th Essex.
Rep.—Peter L. J. Pomerleau, Lawrence.
Dem.—†James T. O'Dowd, John F. McCarthy, Lawrence.
Prog.—Ernest W. Pickens, Lawrence.
9th Essex.
Rep.—†Samuel Henry Bailey, Andover.
Dem.—William J. Cronin, Andover.
Prog.—Edward W. Boutwell, Andover.

10th Essex.
Rep.—Fred Leach, North Andover; James G. Page, Haverhill.
Prog.—†George P. Webster, Boxford.

11th Essex.
Rep.—William A. Shea, Peabody.
Dem.—Michael J. Sherry, Peabody.

****12th Essex.**
Rep.—Charles H. Annis, Lynn; Alfred B. Jones, †Amos R. Little, Martin Lewis Quinn, Swampscott; George H. Lucey, Dugald McKillop, Peter L. Agnew, Harry E. Wing, Lynn.
Prog.—Frank I. Wright, John D. Cowper, Lynn; Thomas B. P. Curtiss, Willard Page Jackson, Martin Lewis Quinn, Swampscott.

****13th Essex.**
Rep.—Joseph F. Day, Charles Symonds, Abraham Goldberg, Walter B. Currier, Charles B. Frothingham, Arthur W. Barker, Herbert H. Newhall, Alonzo P. Grinnell, Lynn; Peter J. Walsh, Lynnfield.
Dem.—†John Doherty, George James Arroll, Lynn.
Prog.—†Rudolph W. Currier, Alonzo P. Grinnell, Lynn.

****14th Essex.**
Rep.—Frank Rogers, Stephen Melvin Arrington, †Joseph L. Barry, Lester B. Harlow, Fred W. Ford, William Webber, Lynn.
Dem.—Thomas J. L. Sheehan, †Charles H. McGlue, Lynn.
Prog.—George H. Breed, Lynn.

****15th Essex.**
Rep.—James A. Colby, Thomas W. Baxter, Lynn.
Dem.—†Frederic W. Burke, †Michael H. Cotter, Edward W. Shannon, Thomas J. Boland, Lynn; Peter J. Flaherty, Saugus.
Prog.—Charles E. Light, Saugus.

16th Essex.
Rep.—†John N. Osborne, Marblehead.
Dem.—Charles M. Crowell, Marblehead.

17th Essex.
Rep.—†James Coffey, Fred B. Sylvester, Salem.
Dem.—Charles A. Green, James G. Burns, Salem.

18th Essex.
Rep.—Thomas O. Jenkins, †Chauncey Pepin, Salem.
Dem.—Henry A. Sullivan, Salem.

19th Essex.
Rep.—†Thomas A. Henry, Albert Pierce, Salem.
Dem.—Dennis J. Sullivan, Thomas J. Carroll, Salem.

****20th Essex.**
Rep.—†Alvah J. Bradstreet, Danvers; †Allison G. Catheron, James Beattie Dow, Alfred E. Lunt, Winthrop E. Perry, Martin R. Lane, Francis Norwood, Beverly.
Dem.—William Stopford, Jeremiah F. Desmond, Beverly.
Prog.—Howard E. Lindsay, Beverly. William W. Trotter, Danvers.

21st Essex.
Rep.—Augustus Hubbard, Harry C. Foster, Fred M. Gorman, Gloucester.
Dem.—William P. Wakefield, Gloucester; Frank A. Foster, Manchester.
Prog.—William H. Vivian, Gloucester.

22nd Essex.
Rep.—William Wallace Cook, †James E. Tolman, Charles H. Lane, Gloucester.
Dem.—Archabald N. Donahue, Gloucester.
Prog.—Frank A. Woodward, Gloucester.

23d Essex.
Rep.—†James M. Lyle, Gloucester; William Parsons, Rockport.
Dem.—Daniel D. Morrison, Gloucester.
Prog.—†James M. Lyle, Glucester.

24th Essex.
Rep.—†Henry F. Long, Topsfield, Albert F. Welsh, George H. W. Hayes, Ipswich.
Dem.—Fred F. Byron, Ipswich.

25th Essex.
Rep.—George E. Moulton, Harold A. Besse, Carl C. Emery, Ralph W. Nelson, Newburyport.
Dem.—Paul T. Winkley, Newburyport.
Prog.—Charles W. Ayers, Newburyport.

26th Essex.
Rep.—Charles W. G. Lamprey, Samuel W. Weare, Anthony Willis Bartlett, Salisbury.
Dem.—Charles H. Lord, Newburyport; Oscar S. Eaton, Salisbury.

1st Franklin.
Rep.—Joseph C. Perry, Shelburne; †Henry D. Wright, Rowe.

2d Franklin.
Rep.—†Frederick B. Felton, Homer R. Labrum, Greenfield.
Dem.—Harry A. Weymouth, Greenfield.
Prog.—Hosea B. Mowry, Greenfield.

3d Franklin.
Rep.—Philip H. Ball, William L. Harris, Deerfield; Myron L. Corbett, Bernardston.
Dem.—Martin Neipp, Montague.
Prog.—Martin Neipp, Montagle.

4th Franklin.
Rep.—Clinton C. Cook, Orange.
Dem.—James E. Rodgers, Orange.
Prog.—Charles H. Holmes, Erving.

1st Hampden.
Rep.—Irving Roland Shaw, Palmer; Fred E. Cady, Monson.
Dem.—†Charles A. Le Gro, Palmer.

2nd Hampden.
Rep.—†Edward E. Chapman, Ludlow; Addison H. Coe, Southwick; Silas B. Root, Granville.

3d Hampton.
Rep.—Alfred C. Fairbanks, Springfield.
Dem.—†John J. Courtney, John Patrick Clune, Springfield.
Prog.—Charles E. Field, Springfield.

4th Hampden.
Rep.—†John Mitchell, Springfield.
Dem.—†John Mitchell, John J. Walsh, Springfield.
Prog.—John J. Walsh, Springfield.

5th Hampden.
Rep.—William A. Dodge, †George D. Chamberlain, William F. Adams, Springfield.
Dem.—Charles C. Spencer, Springfield.
Prog.—Charles C. Spencer, Springfield.

6th Hampden.
Rep.—†Julius F. Carman, Springfield.
Dem.—†Julius F. Carman, Springfield.
Prog.—John Swain, Springfield.

7th Hampden.
Rep.—†Merrill E. Streeter, Springfield.
Dem.—John R. Ramsay, Springfield.
Prog.—John R. Ramsay, Springfield.

8th Hampden.
Rep.—Thomas McCoubrey, Chicopee.
Dem.—Matthew A. Hopkins, †Daniel J. Buckley, John H. Gilmartin, Chicopee.

9th Hampden.
Dem.—George Clark, †Arthur G. Greaney, John B. Donohue, Maurice G. Donahue, Cornelius M. Donnelly, John J. Murphy, Holyoke.

10th Hampden.
Rep.—George Barnett, Frederick William MacKenzie, Holyoke.
Dem.—†David F. Sullivan, Holyoke.

11th Hampden.
Rep.—†John D. Ryan, Holyoke.
Dem.—†John D. Ryan, Holyoke.

12th Hampden.
Rep.—†Thomas J. Cooley, Westfield.
Dem.—†Thomas J. Cooley, Westfield.

1st Hampshire.
Rep.—John L. Mather, Northampton.
Dem.—†Henry W. Warner, Northampton.

2nd Hampshire.
Rep.—†Charles R. Damon, Williamsburg; Frank E. Lyman, Easthampton.

3rd Hampshire.
Rep.—†Walter D. Cowls, Amherst.
Dem.—Henry O. Pease, Amherst.
Prog.—George H. Everson, South Hadley.

4th Hampshire.
Rep.—Flynn R. Person, Ware.
Dem.—†Roland D. Sawyer, Ware.

****1st Middlesex.**
Dem.—†John H. Lynch, James Francis Whalen, Charles Chapman, Hugh E. Mullen, Charles H. Gaffney, Frank J. McAvoy, Joseph J. Reed, Cambridge.

*****2nd Middlesex.**
Rep.—James K. Tweedie, Charles N. James, Frederic F. Clauss, Clement G. Morgan, Albert M. Chandler, Charles A. Vaughan, Ralph R. Stratton, Cambridge.
Dem.—James H. Donovan, James H. Murphy, John F. Driscoll, †Stephen H. Harrington, John S. Clary, John T. Lynch, Bernard J. Brogan, John T. Bergin, Edward T. Murphy, †Thomas A. Glennon, William Danehy, †Henry J. Mahoney, Cambridge.
Prog.—John F. Ollis, Frederick F. Claus, James K. Tweedie, Albert M. Chandler, Cambridge.

*****3rd Middlesex.**
Rep.—C. Burnside Seagrave, Arthur K. Reading, Roger D. Swaim, Cambridge.
Dem.—†John L. G. Glynn, John A. Kelleher, †Patrick J. Curley, John P. Good, John J. McCarthy, James P. Brennan, William J. Lynch, †John P. Conroy, Timothy J. Horan, Michael Joseph Killeen, Hugh V. Conley, Cambridge.
Prog.—Roger D. Swaim, C. Burnside Seagrave, Arthur K. Reading, Cambridge.

*****4th Middlesex.**
Rep.—Frederick W. Cobb, Howard Emerson, †Henry E. Bothfeld, George R. Pulsifer, John C. Brimblecom, J. Weston Allen, Thomas Weston, Jr., Newton; William B. Arnold, Newtonville; George H. Mellen, Newton Highlands.
Dem.—John P. Tierney, James A. Waters, Justin A. McCarthy, Newton.
Prog.—William B. Arnold, George H. Mellen, Otis W. Holmes, Newton.

****5th Middlesex.**
Rep.—†George P. Drury, John M. Gibbs, Waltham.
Dem.—Martin F. Carney, Thomas A. Quirk, Waltham.

6th Middlesex.
Rep.—George Fred Whitney, Natick.
Dem.—Thomas H. Brennan, Lawrence N. Quirk, Natick.
Prog.—George Fred Whitney, Natick.

7th Middlesex.
Rep.—Maxham E. Nash, James E. MacPherson, Edgar A. Bowers, Charles L. Curtis, Ezra A. Hobbs, Framingham.
Dem.—John J. Slattery, Framingham.
Prog.—James R. Nicholson, Framingham.

8th Middlesex.
Rep.—Seymour A. Knowles, Hopkinton; Aaron Coolidge Dowse, Sherborn.
Dem.—James T. Murtaugh, Hopkinton.
Prog.—†Edward Carr, Hopkinton.

9th Middlesex.
Rep.—Alfred G. Boudreau, Marlboro.
Dem.—William H. Murphy, John H. Parker, Marlboro.
Prog.—Herman S. Fay, Marlboro.

10th Middlesex.
Rep.—George H. Creighton, Maynard; George E. Osgood, Henry Webber, Hudson.
Dem.—George W. W. Edson, Stow; William J. Noonan, Hudson; Bernard H. Carrigan, Maynard; Burpee C. Steele, Boxborough.
Prog.—†Alfred E. McCleary, Maynard.

11th Middlesex.
Rep.—Edgar H. Hall, Acton.
Prog.—John L. Kennison, Ayer; Nicholas Samsel, Acton.

12th Middlesex.
Rep.—Joseph A. Saunders, Pepperell.
Dem.—Frederick A. Sherwin, Groton; Parker J. Kemp, Pepperell.
Prog.—Arthur P. Wright, Pepperell.

13th Middlesex.
Rep.—†Immanuel Pfeiffer, Jr., Bedford.
Dem.—Winthrop H. Fairbank, Sudbury.
Prog.—Joseph S. Hart, Lincoln.

14th Middlesex.
Rep.—Joseph H. Hibbard, Robert S. Fulton, Roderick Chisholm, Lowell; Arthur W. Colburn, Dracut.
Dem.—†John W. Brennan, Dracut.
Prog.—Michael A. Lee, Lowell.

15th Middlesex.
Dem.—John J. Queenan, †Dennis A. Murphy, Michael J. Garvey, Lowell.

16th Middlesex.
Dem.—†John J. Gilbride, Lowell.

****17th Middlesex.**
Rep.—†Henry Achin, Jr., Loring Russell Kew, †Victor Francis Jewett, Adelard Berard, Edwin W. Killpartrick, Smith J. Adams, Lowell.
Dem.—Joseph Francis Whiteley, Hercule A. Toupin, Thomas J. Mullarkey, Joseph H. Jodoin, Jr., Thomas Henry Corcoran, Lowell.
Prog.—Pierre A. Brousseau, Lowell.

18th Middlesex.
Rep.—†Fred O. Lewis, William R. Kennedy, Lowell.
Prog.—William R. Kennedy, Peter Caddell, Lowell.

19th Middlesex.
Rep.—Charles H. Williams, Billerica; Burton H. Crosby, Lowell.
Dem.—†John R. Higgins, Lowell.

****20th Middlesex.**
Rep.—William F. Davis, Jr., Fred J. Brown, Henry L. Andrews, Woburn; Jared B. McLane, North Reading.
Dem.—Thomas H. McGowan, Dennis P. Blake, William E. Kane, Edward W. Kenney, William P. Shea, Lowell.
Prog.—Jared B. McLane, North Reading.

21st Middlesex.
Rep.—†Eden K. Bowser, Wakefield.
Dem.—George E. Walker, Wakefield.
Prog.—†Eden K. Bowser, Wakefield.

22nd Middlesex.
Rep.—Harry C. Woodill, William A. Carrie, Melrose.
Prog.—†Eben F. Phillips, Melrose.

*****23rd Middlesex.**
Rep.—Frank Lewis, Fletcher S. Hyde, Frank M. Sawtell, Alvin E. Bliss, Elbridge G. Davis, Malden.
Dem.—†Maurice R. Flynn, James B. Doyle, Malden.
Prog.—Joseph F. Wright, †John G. Tilden, Malden.

****24th Middlesex.**
Rep.—†Fred P. Greenwood, Howard F. Furness, Edward C. Thayer, Everett.
Dem.—C. Joseph McNamara, Richard E. Hersom, Everett.
Prog.—Edwin A. Hilton, Frank M. Carpenter, †Frank B. Rich, Everett.

*****25th Middlesex.**
Rep.—†William W. Kennard, †Harvey E. Frost, Alphonso Martin, †William M. Armstrong, Somerville.
Dem.—Joseph F. Harney, John J. Murphy, Perry F. Nangle, Somerville.
Prog.—John F. Wilber, Arthur W. Berry, Ernest H. R. Burroughs, Somerville.

*****26th Middlesex.**
Rep.—†Joseph O. Knox, †Ralph M. Smith, Fred W. Jackson, Joseph H. Perry, Somerville.
Dem.—Bernard J. Sheridan, John J. McCarthy, Walter M. Smith, Somerville.
Prog.—Fred E. Towne, Otto C. Scales, Walter F. Blaser, Frank S. Ergabroadt, Somerville.

27th Middlesex.
Rep.—†Winfield F. Prime, Winchester; Edward M. Peters, Medford.
Dem.—Richard B. Coolidge, Medford.
Prog.—Richard B. Coolidge, Medford.

28th Middlesex.
Rep.—Samuel W. Forrest, Richard J. Dwyer, Medford.
Dem.—Richard J. Dwyer, Joseph Joyce Donahue, Medford.
Prog.—Guy L. Harden, Samuel W. Forrest, Medford.

29th Middlesex.
Rep.—Jacob Bitzer, Arlington.
Dem.—James F. McCarthy, Lexington.
Prog.—Cyrus E. Dallin, Arlington.

30th Middlesex.
Rep.—Walter C. Stone, Wesley E. Monk, Watertown.
Dem.—Joseph P. Keefe, Watertown.

31st Middlesex.
Rep.—†Arthur N. Newhall, Stoneham.
Dem.—Leander V. Cohalan, Stoneham.
Prog.—Arthur S. Parker, Stoneham.

Nantucket.
Rep.—†Edward H. Perry, Nantucket.

1st Norfolk.
Rep.—George Granville Darling, Dedham; †Charles E. Stanwood, Needham.
Dem.—James S. Delaney, Dedham.
Prog.—Harry I. Cummings, Dedham.

****2nd Norfolk.**
Rep.—†John H. Sherburne, Charles F. Rowley, Brookline.
Dem.—James Carolan, Brookline.

3d Norfolk.
Rep.—Henry P. Herr, William E. Robbins, Boston.
Dem.—†William L. Gilman, David W. Murray, Boston.
Prog.—William E. Robbins, Boston.

4th Norfolk.
Rep.—†Joseph F. Stone, Canton.

5th Norfolk.
Rep.—Otto Gelotte, Charles A. Ericson, Albert L. Whitman, Quincy.
Dem.—†Michael T. Sullivan, Quincy.

6th Norfolk.
Rep.—†Edward J. Sandberg, Quincy.
Dem.—Daniel F. Corcoran, Quincy.
Prog.—Herbert O. Cassidy, Quincy.

7th Norfolk.
Rep.—†Kenneth L. Nash, Weymouth.
Dem.—Dennis J. Slattery, Weymouth.
Prog.—Alfred W. Hastings, Weymouth.

8th Norfolk.
Rep.—Hartley L. White, Braintree.
Dem.—†Moses H. McGaughey, South Braintree.

9th Norfolk.
Rep.—Joseph Belcher, Randolph.
Dem.—James E. Reilly, William H. Toomey, Stoughton.

10th Norfolk.
Rep.—Henry M. Stowell, Walpole.
Dem.—Thomas F. Maguire, Walpole; Thomas B. Mulvehill, Norwood.
Prog.—Frederick T. Fuller, Walpole.

11th Norfolk.
Rep.—A. Schuyler Clapp, Norfolk.

12th Norfolk.
Rep.—Harold G. Sackett, Bellingham; Orlando McKenzie, George R. Ellis, Foxborough; Carroll E. White, Bellingham.
Dem.—Michael F. Ryan, Bellingham.
Prog.—George R. Ellis, Foxborough.

1st Plymouth.
Rep.—†John W. Churchill, Charles C. Doten, Plymouth.
Dem.—William T. Way, Charles H. Raymond, Plymouth.
Prog.—Loomis R. Grant, William T. Way, Plymouth.

2d Plymouth.
Rep.—Nathaniel Phillips, 2nd, Edmund Baker, Ralph C. Ewell, Marshfield.
Dem.—Edgar L. Hitchcock, Marshfield.
Prog.—Ralph C. Ewell, Marshfield.

3d Plymouth.
Rep.—Ellery H. Clark, Cohasset.
Dem.—†William O. Souther, Jr., Cohasset.

4th Plymouth.
Rep.—Frank S. Alger, Frederic O. Baker, Arthur F. Thompson, Rockland; Wesley E. Everson, Hanover.
Dem.—Henry S. Healy, William J. Barry, William J. Cronin, William H. McCarthy, Rockland.
Prog.—Wesley E. Everson, Hanover.

5th Plymouth.
Rep.—Edward Clifton Taft, Whitman.
Dem.—John T. Crowley, Matthew G. Smith, Abington.
Prog.—Llewellyn L. Greeley, †Harold P. Gurney, Whitman.

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*Dem.—Levi Wing, Marion.
Prog.—Henry S. Griffith, Carver.
7th Plymouth.
Rep.—Thomas W. Blanchard, Plympton.
Dem.—Charles D. Malagutti, Kingston.
Prog.—Lyman P. Thomas, Middleboro.
8th Plymouth.
Rep.—Allston M. Sinnott, Bridgewater.
Dem.—Edward A. McMaster, Bridgewater.
Prog.—†Cleaveland A. Chandler, East Bridgewater.
9th Plymouth.
Rep.—George A. Monk, Brockton.
Dem.—Ernest F. B. G. Davis, Brockton.
Prog.—A. Frank Straffin, Brockton.
**10th Plymouth.
Rep.—J. Edwin Maybury, Albert F. Snow, Brockton.
Dem.—†Walter F. Russell, William Bulman, J. Frank Conley, James J. Gorman, Brockton.
Prog.—J. Dana Snow, John Lindsay, Brockton.
11th Plymouth.
Rep.—John A. Laird, Brockton.
Dem.—†Frank A. Manning, Brockton.
Prog.—Norman W. Sampson, Brockton.
**1st Suffolk.
Rep.—Walter A. Guptill, William J. Moore, George E. Leet, Edward J. Cox, Frederick J. Emmons, Michael F. Gillespie, Boston.
Dem.—William J. Cotty, Oswald Kelly, Thomas J. Giblin, †William F. Doyle, James Doyle, William H. Mogan, Thomas R. Kelley, Daniel L. Gennison, Louis L. Palmer, John A. Cuneo, Edward I. Kelley John A. Sheehan, Boston.
Prog.—John J. Girrior, Chester E. Durgin, Boston.
**2nd Suffolk.
Rep.—Edward J. Smith, Boston.
Dem.—John J. Kearney, Manassah E. Bradley, Joseph H. Pendergast, William C. S. Healey, †John F. Sullivan, Boston.
**3d Suffolk.
Rep.—George H. Huff, Ralph Hodgkins, Boston.
Dem.—Charles A. Horrigan, Henry J. McLaughlin, Cornelius J. Murphy, William H. Winnett, James J. Brennan, Joseph Farren, James A. Haley, John J. Gillis, John P. Tully, William F. Dillon, Boston.
***4th Suffolk.
Rep.—Alfred S. Holman, Frank L. Omond, Arthur W. Forbush, Boston.
Dem.—†Edward P. Murphy, Timothy P. Callahan, Michael J. McNamee, Charles J. McNulty, John J. O'Brien, James A. Driscoll, James A. Gilbride, William H. Breen, Jr.; Daniel F. Coughlin, †William E. Carney, John P. Mahoney, Boston.
5th Suffolk.
Rep.—†Maurice Caro, Chelsea.
Dem.—Lawrence F. Quigley, Chelsea.
**6th Suffolk.
Rep.—Felix A. Marcella, Amos M. DeVito, Boston.
Dem.—Charles Herbert McGlinchey, Alfred Santosuosso, John A. Flaherty, Francis D. O'Donnell, †Vincent Brogna, Felix A. Marcella, Boston.
Prog.—Vito Tenore, Francesco Iannessa, Frank Rocco Lentine, Boston.
7th Suffolk.
Rep.—Samuel Taier, John B. Grant, Boston.
Dem.—†John L. Donovan, William J. Keenan, Dennis D. McCarthy, John J. O'Leary, Boston.
Prog.—John B. Grant, Boston.
**8th Suffolk.
Rep.—Nathan Winer, Boston.
Dem.—†Robert Robinson, †Martin M. Lomasney, Boston.
Prog.—Charles V. Coffey, Boston.
**9th Suffolk.
Rep.—Thomas C. Murch, Peter E. Richardson, Boston.
Dem.—†John A. Donoghue, †John F. Sheehan, Isaac Gordon, Joseph E. Ferreira, Boston.
Prog.—Weldon L. Crosman, Max H. Newman, Boston.
**10th Suffolk.
Rep.—†Channing H. Cox, †Samuel Davis, Boston.
Dem.—James A. Sullivan, James D. McQuaid, Daniel J. Corcoran, Boston.
Prog.—John M. Dewar, John L. Tuckerman, Boston.
**11th Suffolk.
Rep.—Arthur E. Burr, †Fitz-Henry Smith, Jr., Boston.
Dem.—Daniel H. O'Connell, John W. Butler, Boston.
Prog.—Wayland F. Dorothy, Boston.
**12th Suffolk.
Rep.—Kenneth L. Greenlaw, Frank E. Shute, Francis J. H. Jones, William D. Rich, John B. McGregor, Boston.
Dem.—Michael A. Griffin, John J. Lordan, †James J. Murphy, John L. Willard, †Edward F. McLaughlin, Boston.
Prog.—Frank E. Shute, William D. Rich, Boston.
**13th Suffolk.
Dem.—John William Kenney, John N. Levins, James J. Doyle, William J. Manning, William J. Foley, Michael J. Mulkern, Peter Joseph Joyce, William J. Griffin, Jerome E. McMullen, William F. J. O'Mara, Thomas J. Collins, Bernard J. McLaughlin, Jeremiah P. Murray, Boston.
**14th Suffolk.
Rep.—Jacob C. Bibber, James J. Mungovan, Boston.
Dem.—Daniel W. Casey, Edward F. Myers, Patrick J. Shields, John B. Wenzler, Thomas F. O'Hearn, Robert J. Ware, Paul W. Halloran, †William N. Cronin, Boston.
Prog.—Bernard J. Arntz, James Henry Corney, Boston.
**15th Suffolk.
Dem.—John L. Monahan, Edward G. Morris, Alfred J. L. Ford, John T. Connelly, James T. Moriarty, John E. Shea, William T. Conway, Boston.
**16th Suffolk.
Rep.—Alfred R. Mitchell, Simon C. Weil, Boston.
Dem.—James T. Cassidy, John Joseph O'Neill, John F. McCarthy, †George J. Wall, Patrick M. Costello, William J. Holland, Daniel J. Young, Boston.
**17th Suffolk.
Rep.—Albert M. Cutter, Herbert D. Sterling, Boston.
Dem.—John L. Fitzgerald, John J. Burke, George R. J. Henry, Joseph Oakham, †John J. Reilly, William J. McCarthy, John F. Donovan, Albert J. Connell, Boston.
Prog.—Joseph A. Walsh, Boston.
**18th Suffolk.
Rep.—Joshua A. Crawford, Jeffrey C. Holmes, Charles H. Seales, Joseph C. Barrus, Boston.
Dem.—Frank J. Burke, Edward Earnest Coughlin, †George E. Curran, †Patrick Edward Murray, Jr.; George W. Sheales, John Joseph Waul, James J. Casey, Boston.
Prog.—Alexander Kohan, Boston.
**19th Suffolk.
Rep.—George E. Glazier, William H. Richards, Boston.
Dem.—Michael J. Donovan, William A. Sullivan, Thomas V. Rooney, Dennis F. Reardon; Boston.
Prog.—Thomas H. Bates, Boston.
***20th Suffolk.
Rep. Calvin J. Upham, Chester A. Dunham, Jacob Wasserman, Boston.
Dem.—Frank Walsh, James J. Cummings, †Lewis R. Sullivan, Joseph M. Kelly, John F. Donovan, Joseph McGrath, †John A. Anderson, Dennis Coholan, Judson H. Record, John J. Carey, Peter J. Donaghue, John F. Donovan, Jeremiah Murnane, William J. Teehan, John J. Maguire, †John J. Cummings, W. Thomas Martin, James A. Sullivan, Alfred H. Borden, Boston.
Prog.—Elihu David Stone, Frank H. Cook, Latimer S. Seaver, Bryant Lurvey, Boston.
**21st Suffolk.
Rep.—Addison P. Beardsley, Shirley P. Graves, Samuel E. Horton, Henry C. Berlin, Edward L. Frederick, Boston.
Dem.—Chester J. O'Brien, †James T. Kenney, Thomas J. Walsh, Joseph P. Watson, Boston.
Prog.—Ernest Woodaman, Frank E. Robbins, Boston.
**22nd Suffolk.
Rep.—George Penshorn, Burton L. Thomas, Boston.
Dem.—John P. Englert, †Jeremiah J. Kelley, William L. Doonan, Alfred J. Moore, William Jacobs, Edward F. Kelleher, Andrew J. Lacey, William Charles Frank, Boston.
Prog.—George Penshorn, Burton L. Thomas, Boston.
**23d Suffolk.
Rep.—Thomas H. Tagen, George A. Gilman, Benjamin C. Lane, Boston.
Dem.—†William H. McMorrow, †James E. Phelan, Walter J. Laughlin, Boston.
Prog.—William Scampton, J. Franklin Waters, Benjamin C. Lane, Boston.
***24th Suffolk.
Rep.—James B. Watson, Samuel H. Mildram, William B. Willcutt, Harrison H. Atwood, Boston.
Dem.—George F. Gilbody, James H. Flanagan, Patrick J. Brophy, Jeremiah C. Murphy, John W. Connelly, †Timothy J. Ahearn, Stanley J. Gallagher, Thomas Hoey, James Joseph Ryan, Edward Martin Costello, H. Clement B. Cosgrove, Charles M. McColgan, Jeremiah E. Connor, John J. Steele, Joseph J. Benson, Cormick J. McMahon, Boston.
Prog.—Leveritt T. Hughson, William B. Willcutt, Harrison H. Atwood, Samuel H. Mildram, Neil M. Alexander, Seth E. Eaton, John H. Burns, Boston.
**25th Suffolk.
Rep.—David James Aaron, †Herbert A. Wilson, Frederic E. Dowling, Boston.
Dem.—George H. McDermott, William J. Donahee, Edmund T. Keefe, Boston.
Prog.—William H. Sargeant, George B. Webster, Boston.
26th Suffolk.
Rep.—†William M. Robinson, George L. Hutchinson, Arthur Carolan, Chelsea.
Dem.—John J. O'Brien, Chelsea.
**27th Suffolk.
Rep.—Edgar H. Whitney, Winthrop; George A. Lancaster, †Andrew A. Casassa, Edward Emery Orr, Revere.
Dem.—Berardo V. Sbraccia, Frank H. Farrell, Revere.
Prog.—Charles E. Creeley, Revere; Hollis O. Thomas, Winthrop.
1st Worcester.
Prog.—†Fred W. Cross, Royalston.

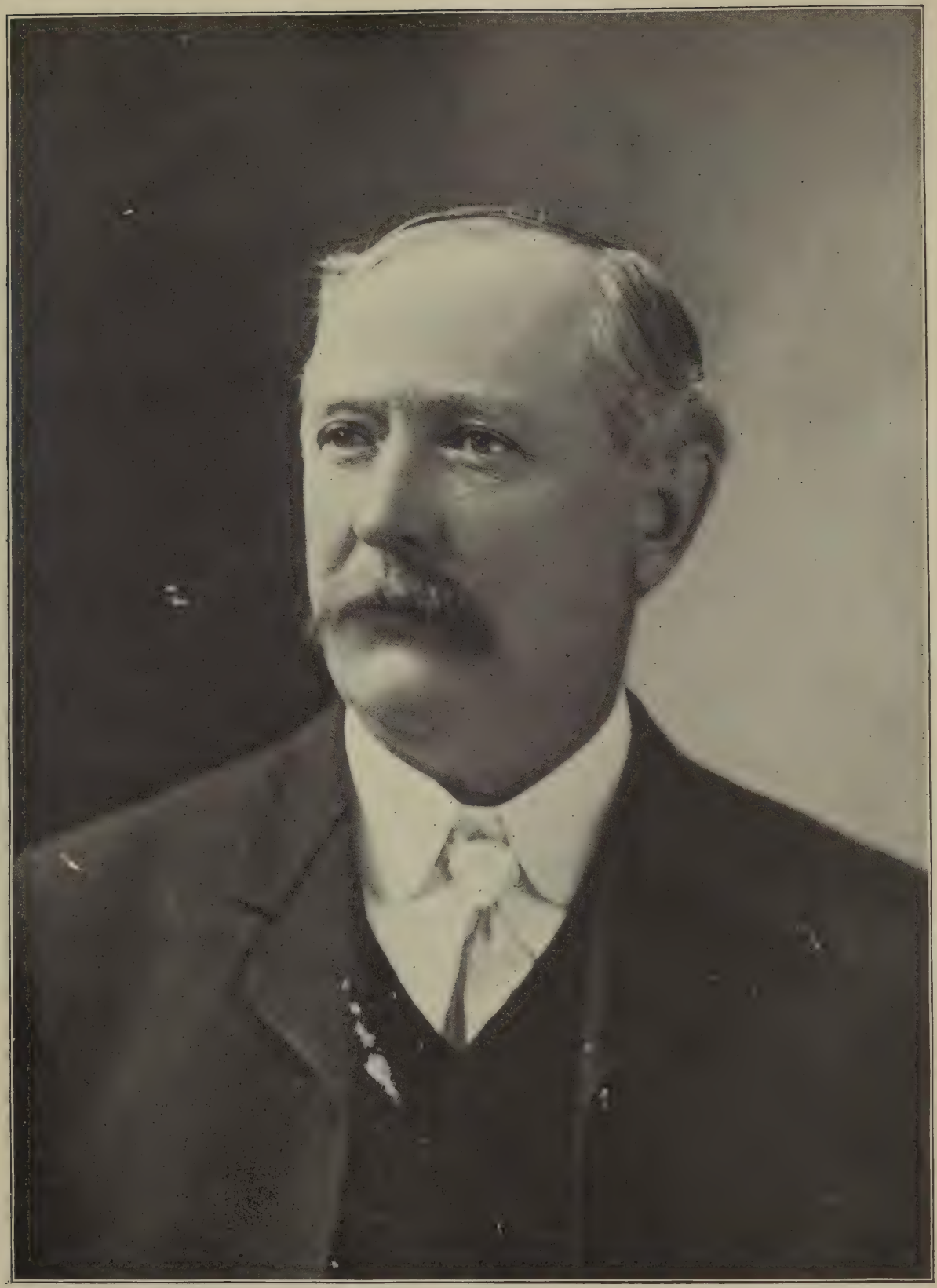
**2nd Worcester.
Rep.—Arthur F. Lamb, Templeton; †Frank B. Edgell, Gardner.
Dem.—James J. Hunt, Winchendon.
Prog.—Charles L. Day, Winchendon.
3d Worcester.
Rep.—Austin F. Adams, Charles E. Haven, Barre.
4th Worcester.
Rep.—Warren E. Tarbell, Brookfield.
5th Worcester.
Rep.—Robert A. Beckwith, Southbridge.
Dem.—†Joseph LaFlamme, Sturbridge.
Prog.—Robert A. Beckwith, Southbridge.
6th Worcester.
Rep.—Charles H. Derby, Paxton; E. Harris Howland, Spencer.
Dem.—Walter E. Wolfe, Auburn.
7th Worcester.
Dem.—†Geo. Fred Hart, Webster.
Dem.—Joseph N. O'Kane, Dudley.
**8th Worcester.
Rep.—George T. Hobbs, Fred C. Taft, Uxbridge; James H. Ferguson, Peter C. Paradis, Millbury.
Dem.—Joseph J. Kelley, Uxbridge; Charles E. Coyne, Grafton; Robert F. Brown, Millbury.
**9th Worcester.
Rep.—Benjamin C. Wood, Upton; Adin A. Messinger, Hopedale.
Dem.—†Matthew J. Carberry, Northbridge; P. Eugene Casey, Milford; Dennis F. Duggan, Northbridge.
**10th Worcester.
Rep.—George A. Whitney, Clinton; Joseph S. Gates, Westborough.
Dem.—†Eben S. Cobb, Clinton; Walter D. McCarthy, Westborough.
Prog.—Willard J. Mayberry, Westborough.
**11th Worcester.
Rep.—Edward H. Nutting, Leominster; †George F. Morse, Jr., Lancaster; John C. Hull, Leominster.
Dem.—John F. Kelley, Lancaster; Edward J. Driscoll, Leominster.
**12th Worcester.
Rep.—John A. Faxon, Richard C. Fosdick, Fitchburg.
Dem.—†Edward J. Dailey, Ernest W. Gilson, Fitchburg.
13th Worcester.
Rep.—†Frederick H. Lucke, Worcester.
14th Worcester.
Rep.—Ezra C. Smith, Ernest L. Anderson, Ludwig Johnson, Laurice W. Meyerhardt, G. Oscar Russell, Worcester.
Prog.—John W. Litchfield, Worcester.
15th Worcester.
Rep.—Joseph Wilfred Lavigne, Worcester.
Dem.—Michael F. Malone, Patrick McHugh, Thomas J. Meehan, Edward H. O'Brien, Gerald F. McGillicuddy, Worcester.
16th Worcester.
Dem.—Louis B. Glixman, Charles A. Kelley, Charles F. Garrity, Thomas F. Dean, Worcester.
17th Worcester.
Dem.—†Thomas E. Dowd, Worcester.
18th Worcester.
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Dem.—†Joseph S. McDonough, Worcester.
Prog.—John E. Olson, Worcester.
19th Worcester.
Rep.—†James L. Harrop, Worcester.
Dem.—Timothy B. Fox, Worcester.
20th Worcester.
Rep.—†Theodore H. Day, Worcester.
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21st Worcester.
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Massachusetts Bonds at par		1,000,000 00
British Consols		768.240 00
Railroad and Other Securities		5,466,444 37
Real Estate		1,375,000 00
Cash		
In Office,	$1,719,632 85	
In Banks,	8 315,916 08	10,035,548 93
		$40,993,175 96

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,500,000 00
Surplus Fund	5,000,000 00
Earnings Undivided	348,400 39
Deposits	34,144,775 57
	$40,993,175 96

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JOSEPH G. STEARNS, Asst. Sec.
JULIUS R. WAKEFIELD, Trust Officer.
F. M. LAMSON, Asst. Cashr.

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Surplus - - $2,000,000

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